

# Performance Analysis of Gender Mainstreaming Program in Agriculture: Cases in Bangli and Kuningan Regencies, Indonesia

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## **【Objective】**

The agricultural sector is one of the most important sectors in Indonesia. The sustainability of agricultural production is closely related to food safety and food security. In order to achieve these goals, gender mainstreaming is needed in developing policies or programs, including agriculture sector. This will increase the portion and capacity of women who so far may not have had equal opportunities in agriculture development. On the other hand, processing of agricultural products can increase added value and competitiveness for example in horticultural products. Horticultural processing activities and programs can increase added value and competitiveness in terms of rural agroindustry, innovation and dissemination of processing technology, efficiency in processing horticultural products, capacity and empowerment in horticultural processing, and also strengthening of horticultural product processing business institutions at the farm level.

There has been no research regarding gender mainstreaming of Indonesian horticulture processing program. Filling this gap, this research aims: (i) to analyze the performance of 2018 PUG (pengarusutamaan gender/gender mainstreaming) program in Bangli regency, Bali province and Kuningan regency, West Java province and (ii) to find and analyze the strategies to achieve the performance of PUG program in the two research locations.

## **【Method】**

This study uses the modification of Bouckaert *et al.* (1997) performance measurement and management analysis and gender analysis of Longwe and Clarke (1994). The data was gathered from 43 farmer representatives from beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries and also from local agriculture officers of each research location. Data from farmer representatives was collected through face-to-face interview and data from local agriculture officers was collected from in-depth interview.

## **【Results】**

The findings of this research revealed that beneficiaries have better access to tools and machinery, knowledge about agriculture, and trainings on engaged commodity. On gender aspects, there is only few change on gender aspects of participation and conscientisation, both in beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. Welfare aspect regarding increased women role in family economic stability is achieved both in two regencies, both for beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.

## **【Conclusion】**

Overall, Kuningan is more successful in improving women empowerment through the program than Bangli. Moreover, in Kuningan, strategies were well done to optimize production capacity and it could involve households in the community. On the other hand, the performance of PUG in Bangli still cannot achieve the optimization of processed product. Related to the program, horticultural processing can be used as an alternative to increase women empowerment and also can provide added value, both to deal with commodity price fluctuations, and to be utilized as the main source of income.