

## **Evaluation of Policies for the Implementation of Social Welfare for Women in Socio-Economic Vulnerabilities in Sukabumi City**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this study is to describe and find out about the Evaluation of Policies for the Implementation of Social Welfare for Socio-Economic Vulnerable Women in Sukabumi City. In this study, the research method used was a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. The analytical techniques in this study were data reduction, data presentation, and analysis. conclusion. The results showed that on the Context Evaluation dimension, the welfare goals for WRSE can be said to be good, it's just that the existing budget constraints make the implementation not run properly. In the Input Evaluation dimension, the increase in the social welfare of people with WRSE has not been significant. In the Process Evaluation dimension, the obstacles experienced by KUBE members who are WRSE sufferers, are overall due to the lack of attention and thoroughness from the policy implementers towards the KUBE they foster. In the Product Evaluation dimension, the existence of this empowerment program will have a positive impact on the lives of themselves and other WRSE sufferers, but there are still improvements from the Sukabumi City Social Service as policy implementers and decision makers in every KUBE activity.

**Keywords:** Policy Evaluation; Social welfare; Socio-Economic Vulnerable Women

### **INTRODUCTION**

Socio-Economic Vulnerable Women are categorized as free from social welfare problems if the needs of these women can be met which includes three (3) aspects, namely the fulfillment of material, spiritual, and social needs. Criteria for Socio-Economic Vulnerable Women include married, unmarried or widowed women who do not have sufficient income to meet their daily basic needs. Socio-Economic Vulnerable Women must get attention so as not to get worse from the economic side, they must be motivated that they have the potential to do positive things in improving their economy. However Brunori & O'Reilly (2010) explained that there is a growing recognition that poverty and deprivation in developing countries cannot be defeated solely by the promotion of economic growth. Specific interventions, targeting the most vulnerable sectors of the population, are increasingly considered as necessary complements to more traditional pro-growth policies, especially in the face of unstable global socio- economic scenarios. Social protection is often considered a double-dividend policy for development: it is an effective input for economic growth and it directly reduces poverty by targeting vulnerable households. However, the definition of social protection can be vague and the array of varying definitions can lead to confusion. Social protection has been framed as a policy response to risk, as a human right, and as an agenda for livelihood building. In the spatial assessment of socio-economic

vulnerability, urban facilities are the most frequent variables, and population density is the most common indicator.

Thus, social protection is generally described as the set of public and private mechanisms that protect and prevent individuals and households from suffering the worst consequences of shocks and stresses. If they are not given motivation, it is feared that they will be trapped in the wrong environment to do negative things. Socio-Economic Vulnerable Women are one type of People with Social Welfare Problems (PMKS) in addition to Street Children, Abandoned Elderly, Beggars, Homeless, and so on. The types of people with social welfare problems in Sukabumi City are as follows:

**Table 1**  
**Types of People with Social Welfare Problems (PMKS)**  
**Sukabumi City**

No	Code	Types of People with Social Welfare Problems (PMKS)
1	A1	Homeless child
2	A2	Children in conflict with the law
3	A3	Abandoned Toddler
4	A4	Street children
5	A5	Abandoned Elderly
6	A6	Beggar
7	A7	Homeless
8	A8	Drug Abuse Victims
9	A9	Prostitute
10	A10	Former inmates of LP
11	A11	Persons with Disabilities
12	A12	Children with Disabilities (ADK)
13	A13	The poor
14	A14	Family with Psychological Social Problems
15	A15	Children who are victims of acts of violence / who are mistreated
16	A16	Socio-Economic Vulnerable Women
17	A17	Victims of natural disasters
18	A18	Social Disaster Victim
19	A19	Minority Group
20	A20	Scavenger
21	A21	Victims of Violence
22	A22	People with HIV Aids (PLWHA)
23	A23	Trafficking Victims
24	A24	Children who need Special Protection
25	A25	Migrant Workers with Social Problems

Source: Sukabumi City Social Service 2022

From the table above, it can be seen that there are 25 types of People with Social Welfare Problems (PMKS) in Sukabumi City. Of the 25 types of PMKS, and one of the categories is women, namely Women who are Socio-Economic Vulnerable. The reason why the researcher will doing the research about Women who are Socio-Economic Vulnerable because women is the person who could growing childrens, so it's there is a poicies to protect them.

Futhermore, Myers (2009) also stated that there continues to be debate about how best to conceptualize and measure the role of exposure to ethnicity-related and socio-economic status-related stressors (e.g. racism, discrimination, class prejudice) in accounting for ethnic health disparities over the lifecourse and across generations.

The Social Service itself in implementing the social welfare program has 10 Joint Business Groups (KUBE) which were born from a combination of women who received business skills training which were combined into one group with the aim of facilitating the achievement of the goal of improving social welfare effectively.

**Table 2**  
**Joint Business Group Data**

No	Name of Joint Business Group	Address
1	Al Buchori	Babakan Bandung Subang jaya
2	As Syfa	Babakan Bandung Subang jaya
3	Dahlia	Kabandungan RT 03/RW 06
4	Wijaya Kusuma	Kelurahan Selabatu RW 09
5	Cempaka Sari	Karang tengah
6	Putra Mandiri	Subangjaya RW 01
7	Adzkia	Subangjaya RW 08
8	Melati	Kabandungan RT 01/RW 06
9	Anggrek	Kabandungan RT 06/RW 06
10	Mawar	Kp. Sukasirna RT 05/RW 07

*Source: Sukabumi City Social Service 2022*

From the table above, there are 10 Joint Business Groups that were formed by the Social Service in 2017, but currently there are only 2 Joint Business Groups that are still productive and active, namely the Al Buchori Joint Business Group and the As Syfa Joint Business Group.

Social welfare is part of the ideals of Indonesian independence and is the development goal of the country. Therefore, the 1945 Constitution mandates that public welfare is the responsibility of the government. In an effort to alleviate poverty, the Social Service groups the population that is the target of poverty alleviation, namely the population group with Social Welfare Problems (PMKS).

From some of these things in the researchers' initial observations at the Sukabumi City Social Service, researchers found several problems that occurred including: context evaluation, input evaluation, process evaluation, and product evaluation.

Based on the phenomenon of the problem described above, the researcher is interested in

conducting a Proposal with the title: "Evaluation of Policies for the Implementation of Social Welfare for Socio-Economic Vulnerable Women in Sukabumi City."

Socio-Economic Vulnerable Women is identically with the worker women. According to Mohapatra (2012) research about the worker women in India , he found that a highly visible percentage of occupational group irrespective of their monthly average income, continue to face multiple constraints which otherwise compel them to live a life full of compromises.

Other research about the worker women is by Prieto-Carrón (2008) The main argument is that this research on women workers is crucial to frame the issues of business ethics and in particular CSR and Codes of Conduct in the context of women in the global political economy. When this crucial knowledge is ignored, then the ethical policies of the companies also ignore the real situation of the women workers at the bottom of their supply chains. In other world it could be understand that women worker who work in the informal sector are include to the socio-economic vulnerable because their position who always clashed with the patriarchy. Falcão et al., (2021) In poorer Brazilian populations, socioeconomic, racial, and maternal characteristics are consistently associated with the occurrence of small-for-gestational-age (SGA) births, but remain less clearly linked to the occurrence of large-for-gestational-age (LGA) births. Origlia et al., (2017) Low socioeconomic status increases the risk of disease and unhealthy lifestyles not only in developing but also in industrialized countries, where poverty has been identified as a key factor in poor maternal and perinatal outcomes.

Furthermore, Tanny & Rahman (2017) research tells that it is important to put people at the centre of climate change responses, paying particular attention to the challenges and opportunities that climate change presents in the struggle for gender equality. There is a gap in evaluating the reasons behind the gender specific vulnerabilities in areas and context specific. Also the different coping mechanisms adopted by men and women in response to climate change have rarely been explored. Tokunaga & Hashimoto (2017) found that younger women and those in work were less likely to be primary caregivers. Lower education and being single were significantly related to the likelihood of being a primary caregiver only when cohabiting care recipients had severe care eligibility levels.

## **METHOD**

In this study the research method used is a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. In this study, researchers used the main research informants (Key Informants). What is meant by the main research informant (Key Informant) is the person who knows the most information about the object being studied or the data collected by the researcher directly from the first source. So that researchers can determine informants regarding the Evaluation of Policies for Socio-Economic Vulnerable Women in Sukabumi City who understand or master the phenomena of the problem under study, so that researchers can obtain clear and accurate information. The key informants in this study were the Social Service and the Sukabumi City Joint Business Group. The data collection technique uses the snowball sampling technique, it is possible that in the data collection process there will be additional informants for the development and deepening of information involving various elements, both from the government and the community.

The stages in data collection are observation, interviews, documentation. Validation of the

data used in this study is the credibility test using triangulation techniques. According to Sugiyono (2020) triangulation in credibility testing is defined as checking data from various sources in various ways, and at various times. Here are 3 triangulations, namely: source triangulation, technical triangulation, and time triangulation. There are several steps in conducting data analysis, namely: data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### RESULTS

#### 1. Context Evaluation

As explained in the previous chapter, the main purpose of context evaluation is to find out the strengths and weaknesses of the evaluation. By knowing these strengths and weaknesses, the evaluator will be able to provide direction for the necessary improvements. Fatouros & Capetola, (2021) in her research found that the gender imbalance of mortality rates in disaster settings for women and men is significant with women at greater risk of mortality than men. Thus it is become an important things for the evaluator to making the policies. Not to mention the vulnerability to malnutrition that can occur due to a low economic level. In this regard, Mudogo (2017) explained that the triple burden of malnutrition has a very large impact on the growth and development of women and children. Evidence points to a high prevalence of the existence and effects of the three levels of malnutrition complexity (hunger, micronutrient deficiency, and overnutrition) among women and children of the urban poor. The same thing wa explained by Contreras & Chamorro, (2019) who stated that the Social Vulnerability and Spatial Vulnerability are benchmarks of what it is a spatial index to evaluate socio-economic vulnerability in the urban context.

Thus, this will become a very serious problem if the government as the policy makers does not take any significant action, which in this case can be in the form of developing and monitoring policies to empower socio-economically vulnerable women. In this case, the joint business group program (KUBE) is a form of coaching, training and social guidance for underprivileged communities, especially women with socio-economic vulnerability (WRSE). In order to find out the extent of its implementation in the community, the researcher conducted interviews with 2 informants with two questions, namely as follows:

- a. What needs have not been met in the implementation of the Socio-Economic Vulnerable Women empowerment program (WRSE)?
- b. What welfare goals have not been achieved in the Socio-Economic Vulnerable Women empowerment program (WRSE)?

The results of the interview with informant 1 with the first question about what needs have not been met in the implementation of the socio-economically vulnerable women's empowerment program (WRSE), he said that in practice, the needs of KUBE actors that have not been met are the provision of capital stimulants, equipment and places of business, and increasing access to marketing of business results. In line with informant 1, informant 2 said that it is true, if in the implementation of this KUBE the previously mentioned needs have not been met properly. Especially in the provision of stimulant funds, equipment and business premises, because the existing funds from the center are focused on handling Covid-19, while the distribution of social assistance funds is prioritized for those affected and in the form of basic necessities. As for increasing access to marketing of business products, it cannot be fulfilled because of the limited

network of relations owned by the Social Service.

In other words, it can be understood that based on what was conveyed by the informant, the relevant agencies have not been able to fully reach and meet the needs of KUBE members properly. Based on the results of interviews with the informants above, it can be said that the role of the Sukabumi City Social Service has not been fully maximized. The researcher assumes that the Sukabumi City Social Service must be able to recruit competent people in related fields, and select KUBE members whose business has been running well enough to be empowered as volunteers who provide assistance to new and unsuccessful KUBE actors. Then, to find out more information, the researcher asked about what welfare goals have not been achieved so far.

Informant 1 said that in practice the welfare goals stated in Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2012 Article 24 have been achieved and can be said to be good. However, the obstacle is financial resources that are not sufficient for all WRSE empowerment activities in the city of Sukabumi. It is recorded that there are 1491 people with WRSE problems in Sukabumi City, but only 100 people get empowerment per year which makes the implementation not comprehensive and effective. This is because the budget provided by the Provincial Government is not sufficient for the implementation of empowerment activities as a whole in Sukabumi City. If only 100 people per year get social empowerment, then only 15% of the total women with socio-economic problems can be represented per year, and even then, it is not certain that all WRSE with 100 people who get empowerment can be said to be successful in their business. Because in 2017 there were 10 KUBEs formed by the Social Service but only 2 KUBEs were successful, the remaining 8 other KUBEs failed in their business. Not to mention the existing funds are focused on handling Covid-19. In addition, the PMKS community itself is less open to understanding how to run a business and tends to be consumptive. So that the stimulant funds provided are not used properly.

Informant 2 also explained that in practice the Sukabumi City Social Service has not been able to meet the needs of every KUBE, but as parties with authority they still carry out their obligations to carry out their duties with all existing limitations. Thus, the researcher interprets that the welfare goals for WRSE can be said to be good, it's just that the existing budget constraints make the implementation not run properly.

## **2. Input Evaluation**

The underlying cultural, social, and economic patterns that lead to a low socio-economic status of women and thereby generate their specific vulnerability to disasters are not easy to deal with. But this does not mean that nothing can be done. Ashraf & Azad (2015) explained that on average large natural disasters lower the life expectancy of women more than that of men. It implies that policymakers, nongovernmental organizations, and the academic community need to pay closer attention to the gendered nature of disaster vulnerability women for improving socio-economic status of women.

The purpose of the input evaluation is to determine how to use objects (humans and facilities) in order to be able to achieve program objectives. In order to find out the extent of its implementation in the community, the researcher conducted interviews with 3 informants consisting of 2 informants from the Sukabumi City Social Service, and 1 informant from a member of a KUBE. In its implementation, the researcher asked two questions, namely as follows:

- a. Does the empowerment program for Women in Social Economic Vulnerable (WRSE) have a clear impact on social welfare in Sukabumi City?
- b. How many Socio-Economic Vulnerable Women (WRSE) have a clear impact on social welfare in Sukabumi City?
- c. How do Socio-Economic Vulnerable Women (WRSE) respond to the Socio-Economic Vulnerable Women (WRSE) empowerment program?
- d. How high is the increase in social welfare after the implementation of the socio-economically vulnerable women empowerment program (WRSE)?

The results of the interview with informant 1 regarding whether the empowerment program for Socio-Economic Vulnerable Women (WRSE) has a clear impact on social welfare in Sukabumi City. He said that so far the WRSE empowerment program has not had a clear impact, due to limitations from the agency as the executor and the KUBE members. Overall, this is due to a limited budget, so it has an impact on others, such as the allocation of training participants which is only 100 people out of a total of 2,047 WRSE persons in Sukabumi City. The researcher interprets that by doing so, it is very unlikely for people with WRSE to have the opportunity to explore and hone their abilities, which in this case is through the KUBE program.

Furthermore, from the results of the interview with informant 2, he said the same thing, namely the WRSE empowerment program has not had a clear impact. Basically, informant 2 said it was similar to informant 1, but he explained that the problem that caused it was more directed to communication between the agency as the implementer of the policy and KUBE members as the policy target. Informant 2 said that in practice, their communication with KUBE members did not go well, this caused many misunderstandings. Informant 2 also added that basically the social service department had properly conveyed information related to KUBE, but on the part of KUBE members there were still misunderstandings.

Thus, it can be understood that the empowerment program for Socio-Economic Vulnerable Women (WRSE) cannot be said to be successful, because it has not had any impact. Therefore, the researcher tried to dig deeper information in order to obtain balanced information from two parties. Researchers conducted interviews with 3 informants who are members of one of the KUBE. From the results of interviews conducted by researchers, they found similarities between what was conveyed by informants 1 and 2. He said that the WRSE empowerment program had not had any significant impact.

Based on the results of interviews with 3 informants, the researcher interprets that the WRSE empowerment program is not in accordance with Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2012, because it does not have any impact on the majority of WRSE persons. Then, the researcher also asked about how many Socio-Economic Vulnerable Women (WRSE) had a clear impact on social welfare in Sukabumi City. From the results of interviews with informants 1, 2, and 3, the researchers got the same answer, namely only a few women with WRSE experienced changes in welfare from this empowerment program. This can be seen from the 10 registered KUBE, only 2 are running well and active. So it can be understood that only a small proportion of people with WRSE feel the impact of this empowerment program, while most others do not.

Next, the researcher asked WRSE's response to this empowerment program. From the results of interviews that have been conducted, Informants 1 and 2 as policy implementers from the Sukabumi City Social Service said that so far, most of the WRSE people are happy with the KUBE empowerment program, and they are even enthusiastic about participating in every activity

and training. But some are less interested and tend to want instant and only oriented to the stimulant funds.

After conducting interviews with informants 1 and 2, the researcher conducted interviews with informant 3. He said that he felt excited to be directly involved in this WRSE empowerment program, but in reality, he felt a little disappointed with the service. This is due to several problems, including the lack of firm characteristics of implementing policies in following up on joint business groups (KUBE) that are not well developed, the absence of further assistance provided by the Social Service because it is hampered by the budget for evaluating KUBE which underdeveloped, and supervision does not run according to the rules, which should be supervision carried out by the companion for a maximum of 2 years but cannot be carried out due to budget constraints.

It can be interpreted based on the results of interviews with informants 1, 2, and 3 that the responses from women with WRSE can be said to be good. However, in its implementation, there are still many shortcomings that need to be corrected, apart from problems related to the budget which until now is still focused on handling Covid-19. In addition, the researcher also asked informants 1, 2, and 3 about how high the increase in social welfare was after the implementation of the WRSE empowerment program.

Based on the results of interviews with the three informants, the researchers found similarities. Informants 1, 2, and 3 said that the increase in social welfare of people with WRSE was not significant. This is due to the problems that have been described previously, especially the budget problem which is a vital main problem. However, researchers assume that during a pandemic that has lasted for approximately 3 years since 2020, it is better to help each other. In a sense, the relevant agencies should be able to find other alternatives, such as empowering KUBE members who have been successful and active to motivate and help other KUBEs to run well and in accordance with Regional Regulation No. 10 of 2012. Basically, other problems will arise in the area. this pandemic period. However, at least when successful and active KUBE members are empowered, besides being able to help encourage other KUBE members, successful and active KUBEs can also distribute their products to other groups to market them.

### **3. Process Evaluation**

In the implementation process it must have the evaluation, it's function are to monitoring and controlling the policies. The policies that do not get the controlling and monitoring just increasing the high vulnerability, indeed make the women in socio-economic vulnerability welfare sink deeper. It's proven by Footer et al., (2020), which explains that social policies in the US are ineffective and there are no good interventions, resulting in socio-economic losses for young people. This is evident from the high number of girls entering the sex trade and becoming homeless with the odds of experiencing homelessness recently increasing by 95%.

In this case, process evaluation is used to detect or predict the procedure design or implementation design during the implementation phase, providing information for program decisions and as a record or archive of procedures that have occurred. Process evaluation includes the collection of assessment data that has been determined and applied in program implementation practices. In evaluating this process, the researcher conducted interviews with 3 informants with two questions, namely as follows:



- a. Is the implementation of the Socio-Economic Vulnerable Women empowerment program (WRSE) in accordance with the schedule?
- b. Will the staff involved in the implementation of the Socio-Economic Vulnerable Women empowerment program (WRSE) be able to handle activities during the program and is it possible if it is continued?
- c. Are the facilities and infrastructure provided optimally utilized?
- d. What are the obstacles encountered during the implementation of the program for empowering Socio-Economic Vulnerable Women (WRSE) and what are the possibilities if the program is continued?

The results of the interview with informant 1 regarding the question of the suitability of the schedule for the implementation of the WRSE empowerment program. Informants 1, 2, and 3 said that in the implementation it can be said to be good, because it is in accordance with the specified schedule. Informant 1 also explained that this could be done because the officers on duty had carried out their duties to the maximum extent possible, in addition, every year KUBE members also received complementary training conducted by the Ministry of Social Affairs. Thus, it can be understood carefully that the implementation of the WRSE empowerment program has been in accordance with the specified schedule.

Then the researcher asked about the staff involved in the implementation of the WRSE empowerment program would be able to handle activities during the program and the possibility if it was continued. Informants 1 and 2 said the same thing, namely that they believed that the staff from the Sukabumi City Social Service who were involved in the WRSE empowerment program would be able to handle activities during the program, even if the program continued. In contrast to informants 1 and 2, informant 3 said that he was not sure if the staff would be able to handle this empowerment activity, because in reality when there was a Joint Business Group that had problems and did not run properly, the Joint Business Group was just left alone without any assistance and evaluation from relevant agencies. Thus, it can be interpreted that the staff who handle empowerment activities are considered unable to be said to be able to handle these activities.

In addition, the researchers also asked about the facilities and infrastructure provided by the relevant agencies for each implementation of empowerment activities. Based on Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2012, in implementing the WRSE empowerment program, the facilities and infrastructure that must be provided by the organizers are as follows:

1. Social center/orphanage
2. Social rehabilitation center
3. Education and training center
4. Social welfare center
5. Halfway house
6. Social protection house
7. Workshop building works.

From the results of interviews that have been conducted, informants 1 and 2 said the same thing, that so far the facilities and infrastructure mentioned in Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2012 are not yet complete. The facilities and infrastructure that have been provided are education centers, shelter houses, and training and work-building workshops. Informant 2 added that why the facilities and infrastructure were not fully available, because even from the office, they were still a little worried that if all the facilities and infrastructure were provided, it would be in vain.

So finally the agency decided to provide three facilities and infrastructure first, which focused on each group.

In line with the two informants, informant 3 also said that it was true that the facilities and infrastructure provided were inadequate, and he also assumed that the 8 KUBEs that were not running were due to the absence of supporting facilities and infrastructure, so that the members became indifferent. Therefore, it can be interpreted that in its implementation the facilities and infrastructure that should be provided by the relevant agencies in accordance with Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2012 cannot be said to have not been implemented properly, this can be seen from what was conveyed by the three informants.

Based on the results of interviews with informants 1, 2, and 3 regarding what obstacles occur and whether it is possible for the program to be continued. On the one hand, the researchers received the same information from the three informants, namely overall the main obstacle that became a problem, namely from the budget which until now is still focused on handling the Covid-19 pandemic. But on the other hand, researchers found differences between the three informants. Informants 1 and 2 said that in practice the social services have carried out their duties well, as much as possible such as providing motivation, training, and mentoring, it is even possible if the program is continued. However, informant 3 said that in practice he and other KUBE members did not feel the role of the agency, as in 2017 the program of activities in an effort to empower WRSE was carried out not in accordance with the stages mentioned in Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2012 article 24.

In fact, the women with economic problems (WRSE) were immediately given a capital stimulant of 20 million rupiah which resulted in WRSE which was later formed into a KUBE not knowing what business to start, which in the end the money was only used as a simple basic food stall business that did not have sufficient income. routine and also many of them choose to carry out their business individually and ask for their share of capital which results in the capital given being less and less because it is distributed to WRSE members who want to do their own business, and also researchers find the fact that not all WRSE are included in the empowerment category. WRSE is in accordance with the existing policy which states that those who are entitled to empowerment are women of productive age, the researchers found that there are four out of ten KUBE members who are elderly, which results in the efforts being carried out not being optimal due to limited movement. n elderly KUBE members.

Then, indirect communication is carried out between policy implementers and policy targets. To find out more, the researcher asked informants 1 and 2 about this. The two informants said it was true that communication between them and KUBE members was not well developed, because of the many tasks carried out by the Social Service. However, this has become a new, bigger and more serious problem in the field, as many KUBE members are misunderstood due to the lack of direction given to policy targets. So 8 out of 10 KUBE does not run well.

Thus, it can be interpreted that in this case the obstacles experienced by KUBE members who are WRSE sufferers, are overall due to the lack of attention and thoroughness from the policy implementers towards the KUBE they foster. Therefore, the researcher interprets that it is unlikely that this empowerment program can continue. But if it is to be continued, then the policy implementers in this case the Social Service need to pay more attention to the KUBE they foster and be more careful in carrying out their obligations as the implementing party of the policy.

## Product Evaluation

In deciding to make policies related to socio-economic vulnerable women, very mature considerations are needed so that in implementation women and socially vulnerable people can feel the impacts and benefits that really affect their welfare. The example is like what Palumbo & Sciorba (2018) explained that the Proxima Association (the organization of worker protection in Europe) have developed a bus transport called *Solidal Transfert* to provide migrant workers employed in the greenhouses with transport from the countryside to the towns. The aim of this service is to prevent migrant workers from paying for transportation from local people who take advantage of them, asking exorbitant fees (around 20 euros for a few kilometres).

Moreover, the policy that will be enacted must also be active and long-term for economically vulnerable communities, because it will affect the number of socially economic in Indonesia. Same statement also stated by Beaumier & Ford (2010) who explain that the intervention by local, territorial and federal governments is required to implement, coordinate and monitor strategies to enhance women's security and reduce vulnerability to future stressors.

Thus, in this case to decide the policies for this case must From the process evaluation, it is hoped that it can help the project leader or teacher to make decisions regarding the continuation, ending, or modification of the program. In conducting interviews with 3 informants, the researcher asked the following questions:

- a. Have the goals set been achieved?
- b. In what ways can the various needs of Socio-Economic Vulnerable Women (WRSE) be met during the empowerment program process?
- c. What are the impacts that Socio-Economic Vulnerable Women (WRSE) get in a relatively long time with this program to empower Socio-Economic Vulnerable Women (WRSE)?

The results of the interview with informant 1 regarding what goals have been achieved. He said that so far the objectives set based on Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2012, have not been fully achieved, because there are still many limitations from the policy implementers, and mainly in terms of budget. Then, informant 2 said that the objectives set out in Regional Regulation No. 10 of 2012 had been achieved, namely increasing the standard of living of women with socio-economic vulnerability. However, not all of them have succeeded in achieving this goal, as it is known that only two groups have succeeded in achieving it. Meanwhile, the other 8 KUBEs have not been able to reach that point. Thus, based on what was conveyed by informants 1 and 2, it can be seen that the goals set have not been fully realized, because only 2 KUBEs have succeeded.

Informant 3 also said the same thing, he said that as long as he participated in this empowerment program he had not fully felt the achievement of the goals set out in Regional Regulation No. 10 of 2012. However, he also explained that the failure to achieve these goals was due to the lack of needs needed by every individual. members in each KUBE. As for the 2 KUBEs that have been said to be successful and productive, the members still feel that they lack the needs provided by the Sukabumi City Social Service, especially in terms of monitoring and assistance which seem indifferent, even this is not only experienced by 2 successful KUBEs, but rather all registered KUBE.

Based on the answers from informant 3, the researcher considers that there is a relationship

between the achievement of the goals that have been set and meeting the needs of each KUBE. Therefore, the researcher asked whether the various needs of WRSE had been met during the empowerment program process for the three informants. Informants 1 and 2 said that in its implementation the needs that have been met are training and infrastructure facilities in the form of education centers, shelter houses, and training and work-building workshops. But on the other hand, when the researcher asked informant 3, he said different things from what was conveyed by informants 1 and 2. Informant 3 said that the overall needs had not been met, it could not even be said to be fulfilled, such as inappropriate mentoring and training, because the policy implementers who are considered less attentive to the KUBE they foster. He also said that the agency as the implementer of the policy did not know the needs, desires or problems that residents wanted to solve. This was due to the lack of previous adequate training and KUBE members were immediately confronted with running their businesses, without any intense assistance. So that causes many KUBEs that do not work properly. Thus, it can be interpreted that to fulfill needs, the Sukabumi City Social Service as the policy implementer is considered unable to meet every need for KUBE.

Furthermore, the researchers asked about the impact that will be experienced by people with WRSE in the long term. The researcher found the same answers from Informant 1 and 2. He said that the purpose of the WRSE empowerment program policy refers to increasing the welfare of women's socio-economic vulnerability and independence in fulfilling their personal life needs, as stated in Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2012. Therefore, if this empowerment program policy can be implemented properly and maximally, the impact that will be experienced by WRSE persons, namely the increased welfare of life and independence in meeting their life needs will be felt in a long time, because in practice the program policy In this empowerment there is capacity training for each individual.

Informant 3 also said the same thing with informants 1 and 2. He agreed that this empowerment program would have a positive impact on the lives of himself and other WRSE sufferers, but he put more emphasis on improvements from the Sukabumi City Social Service as policy implementers and decision makers in every KUBE activity, in order to pay attention to the KUBE it fosters, in accordance with what is stated in Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2012. So that the impact of increasing the standard of living welfare and independence in meeting personal needs can be realized in a long time.

## **DISCUSSION**

### **1. Context Evaluation**

In this case, the joint business group program (KUBE) is a form of coaching, training and social guidance for underprivileged communities, especially socio-economic vulnerable women (WRSE). In practice, the unmet needs of KUBE actors are the provision of capital stimulants, equipment and business premises, and increasing access to marketing of business products. Especially in the provision of stimulant funds, equipment and business premises, because the existing funds from the center are focused on handling Covid-19, while the distribution of social

assistance funds is prioritized for those affected and in the form of basic necessities. As for increasing access to marketing of business products, it cannot be fulfilled because of the limited network of relations owned by the Social Service. This is in line with research conducted by Saputra (2018) which revealed that the weaknesses in the KUBE program are limited capital and budget to finance the KUBE business and the absence of definite product marketing due to the lack of partnerships with outside parties, especially the market share that receives KUBE business products.

## **2. Input Evaluation**

The WRSE empowerment program is not in accordance with Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2012, because it does not have any impact on the majority of people with WRSE. This is due to several problems, including the lack of firmness of the characteristics of policy implementers in following up on joint business groups (KUBE) that are not well developed, the absence of further assistance provided by the Social Service because it is hampered by the budget to evaluate the KUBE which underdeveloped, and supervision does not run according to the rules, which should be supervision carried out by the companion for a maximum of 2 years but cannot be carried out due to budget constraints. This is in line with research conducted by Endah Sulistyowati et al., (2019) which states that there are many KUBEs who want to run their own business which makes the initial capital provided no longer available. If in providing follow-up to KUBEs that do not develop, it is only given additional business knowledge, not while being accompanied by additional budgets, then the evaluation will not produce anything and will be in vain. The thing that makes implementing agents less firm in following up on underdeveloped KUBEs is that there is no special budget for providing firmness on the sustainability of joint business groups (KUBE), because the characteristics of implementing agents affect the success of a policy implementation.

## **3. Process Evaluation**

The obstacles experienced by KUBE members who are WRSE sufferers, are overall due to the lack of attention and thoroughness from the policy implementers towards the KUBE they foster. Therefore, the researcher interprets that it is unlikely that this empowerment program can continue. But if it is to be continued, then the policy implementers in this case the Social Service need to pay more attention to the KUBE they foster and be more thorough in carrying out their obligations as the implementing party of the policy. Kaunang et al., (2019) shows that the problems and obstacles faced in the group are the lack of motivation and enthusiasm from members and the lack of member activity in each group activity. As for other problems, such as the presence of members in each meeting, it is because group members and group administrators do not understand much about their respective duties and functions.

## **4. Product Evaluation**

So far, the objectives set by Regional Regulation No. 10 of 2012, have not been fully achieved, because there are still many limitations on the part of implementing the policy, and especially in terms of the budget. The results of Wulpiah (2019) show that the implementation of the KUBE program partially has no effect on economic empowerment and community welfare. The context of KUBE implementation, the role of social assistance is defined as a dynamic

interaction between the poor and social workers to jointly face various challenges such as designing programs to improve economic life, mobilizing local resources, finding solutions to problems faced by the community. social problems, creating or opening access for meeting needs, cooperating with other parties in accordance with the context of community empowerment. Therefore, KUBE assistance is one of the strategies in determining the success of the economic empowerment program for the poor.

## CONCLUSION

From the results of the research and discussion that have been described, it can be concluded that in the Context Evaluation dimension, the welfare goals for WRSE can be said to be good, it's just that the existing budget constraints make the implementation not run properly. In the Input Evaluation dimension, the increase in the social welfare of people with WRSE has not been significant. In the Process Evaluation dimension, the obstacles experienced by KUBE members who are WRSE sufferers are due to the lack of attention and thoroughness from the policy implementers towards the KUBE they foster. In the Product Evaluation dimension, the existence of this empowerment program will have a positive impact on the lives of themselves and other WRSE sufferers, but there are still improvements from the Sukabumi City Social Service as policy implementers and decision makers in every KUBE activity.

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