

INTISARI

Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan dirancang sebagai forum partisipatif yang inklusif, namun dalam praktiknya keterlibatan perempuan seringkali masih patut untuk dipertanyakan. Secara nasional, partisipasi perempuan akar rumput dalam perencanaan pembangunan hanya berkisar 10–20 persen, jauh di bawah ambang minimal 30 persen yang direkomendasikan kebijakan pengarusutamaan gender. Berbagai penelitian empiris juga mengonfirmasi pola serupa: dominasi aktor kuat kerap meminggirkan kebutuhan perempuan dan stereotip gender membatasi keterlibatan mereka hanya pada isu domestik tanpa ruang negosiasi strategis. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan bagaimana Musrenbang di Kelurahan Panembahan berfungsi sebagai ruang partisipasi, negosiasi dan pemberdayaan bagi perempuan.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan desain studi kasus untuk memahami secara mendalam dinamika yang terjadi dalam forum Musrenbang di Kelurahan Panembahan. Fokus penelitian diarahkan pada bentuk partisipasi perempuan, strategi negosiasi yang dijalankan, serta kontribusi Musrenbang terhadap keberdayaan perempuan di tingkat kelurahan. Teknik pengumpulan data meliputi observasi partisipan, wawancara mendalam semi-terstruktur terhadap sepuluh informan, serta dokumentasi

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tiga temuan utama. Pertama, partisipasi perempuan di Kelurahan Panembahan berada di antara partisipasi inkremental dan partisipasi penuh. Perempuan terlibat secara berjenjang sejak tingkat RT hingga forum kelurahan, memperoleh kewenangan mengelola anggaran program, dan tidak menghadapi hambatan struktural berbasis gender. Namun otoritas pengambilan keputusan akhir masih terpusat pada tim perumus dan partisipasi kritis perempuan dalam forum besar masih terbatas. Kedua, negosiasi perempuan bergerak melampaui dikotomi distributif-integratif dan lebih tepat dipahami melalui konsep fusi strategis. Benturan antardiskursus diselesaikan bukan dengan memenangkan salah satu pihak, melainkan melalui pembangunan *frame storyline* baru yang lebih inklusif. Ketiga, Musrenbang berkontribusi nyata terhadap pemberdayaan perempuan. Ketiga tahap pemberdayaan yaitu kesadaran, pengkapasitasan, dan pendayaan telah berlangsung, meskipun dengan derajat yang tidak merata. Dari perspektif *Gender and Development* (GAD), ketiga dimensi pemberdayaan juga berkembang: individual melalui tumbuhnya kepercayaan diri, relasional melalui kepemimpinan perempuan di LPMK sebagai satu-satunya Ketua LPMK perempuan se-Kota Yogyakarta, dan kolektif melalui solidaritas antarorganisasi perempuan.

Kata kunci: Musrenbang, partisipasi, negosiasi, pemberdayaan perempuan, Kelurahan Panembahan

ABSTRACT

The Development Planning Consultation is designed as an inclusive participatory forum, but in practice, women's involvement often remains questionable. Nationally, grassroots women's participation in development planning ranges only from 10 to 20 percent, far below the minimum threshold of 30 percent recommended by gender mainstreaming policies. Various empirical studies also confirm a similar pattern: the dominance of powerful actors often marginalizes women's needs, and gender stereotypes limit their involvement to domestic issues without strategic negotiation space. Therefore, this study aims to explain how the Musrenbang in Panembahan Subdistrict functions as a space for participation, negotiation, and empowerment for women.

This study employs a qualitative approach with a case study design to deeply understand the dynamics occurring within the Musrenbang forum in Panembahan Subdistrict. The research focus is directed toward the forms of women's participation, the negotiation strategies employed, and the contribution of Musrenbang to women's empowerment at the subdistrict level. Data collection techniques included participant observation, semi-structured in-depth interviews with ten informants, and documentation.

The research results reveal three main findings. First, women's participation in Panembahan Subdistrict falls between incremental participation and full participation. Women are involved at various levels from the RT level up to the village forum, have the authority to manage program budgets, and do not face gender-based structural barriers. However, final decision-making authority remains centralized within the drafting committee, and women's critical participation in major forums remains limited. Second, women's negotiations transcend the distributive-integrative dichotomy and are better understood through the concept of strategic fusion. Conflicts between discourses are resolved not by one side winning, but through the construction of a new, more inclusive narrative framework. Third, the Musrenbang makes a tangible contribution to women's empowerment. The three stages of empowerment—awareness-raising, capacity-building, and empowerment—have taken place, albeit to varying degrees. From a Gender and Development (GAD) perspective, the three dimensions of empowerment have also developed: individually through growing self-confidence; relationally through women's leadership in the LPMK, as evidenced by the only female LPMK Chairperson in the entire City of Yogyakarta; and collectively through solidarity among women's organizations.

Keywords: Musrenbang, participation, negotiation, women's empowerment, Panembahan Subdistrict.