



THE EFFORTS OF THE WEST JAVA PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT IN REALIZING SDGS GOAL 5 ON GENDER EQUALITY

¹Vivi Pusvitasary, ²Shinta Julianti

¹International Relations Study Program, Budi Luhur University, Indonesia

²Department of Sociology, Jenderal Soedirman University, Indonesia

*) Correspondence regarding this article should be addressed to: E-mail:

vivi.pusvitasary@budiluhur.ac.id

Abstract: This article examines the efforts of the West Java Provincial Government in realizing SDGs Goal 5 Gender Equality for the period 2018-2023 thru the perspective of intersectional feminism. This research uses a qualitative approach with a case study design on the Province of West Java and data collection techniques using literature review. The research results show 4 targets and 7 indicators set by the West Java Provincial Government. Indicator 5.1.1 under target 5.1 was achieved in 2019 and 2023. Next, under target 5.3, indicator 5.3.1 experienced fluctuating achievements, reaching the target in 2018 and 2023. As for indicator 5.5.1 under target 5.5, which is the proportion of seats occupied by women in the central parliament, regional parliament, and local government over a five-year period, it was achieved. Meanwhile, 1 target and 4 other indicators are still not satisfactory and require special attention to be achieved promptly. The efforts undertaken by the West Java Provincial Government include MOTOKAR, Sekolah Perempuan Jabar, Jabar Cemas, and Stopan Jabar.

Keywords: SDGs, Goal 5 Gender Equality, Indonesia, West Java Provincial Government

Abstrak: Artikel ini mengkaji upaya Pemerintah Daerah Provinsi Jawa Barat dalam Mewujudkan SDGs Poin 5 Kesenjangan Gender periode tahun 2018-2023 melalui perspektif feminisme interseksionalitas. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan desain studi kasus pada Provinsi Jawa Barat dan teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan studi pustaka. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 4 target dan 7 indikator yang ditargetkan oleh Pemprov Jabar, indikator 5.1.1 pada target 5.1 menunjukkan tercapai pada tahun 2019 dan 2023. Selanjutnya pada target 5.3 indikator 5.3.1 mengalami fluktuasi capaian, tercapai sesuai target pada tahun 2018 dan 2023. Adapun indikator 5.5.1 dari target 5.5 yaitu Proporsi kursi yang diduduki perempuan di parlemen tingkat pusat, parlemen daerah dan pemerintah daerah dalam periode lima tahun tercapai. Sementara itu 1 Target dan 4 indikator lainnya

masih belum menggembirakan dan perlu perhatian khusus untuk segera dicapai. Upaya yang telah dilakukan oleh Pemprov Jabar diantaranya MOTEKAR, Sekolah Perempuan Jabar, Jabar Cekas, dan Stopan Jabar.

Kata kunci: *SDGs, Tujuan 5 Kesetaraan Gender, Indonesia, Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Barat*

INTRODUCTION

The high rate of child marriage in West Java poses a significant challenge in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Goal 5 Gender Equality, particularly the target of eliminating child marriage by 2030. This province consistently records the highest absolute number of marriage dispensation requests nationally, driven by factors such as out-of-wedlock pregnancies, school dropouts, and economic issues. The concept of Sustainable Development Goals is a conception within the context of the post-2015 sustainable development agenda. SDGs are needed as a new development agenda that accommodates all the changes that have occurred post-2015. SDGs consist of 17 goals, 169 targets, and 241 indicators that are planned to be achieved over 15 years until 2030. (18+ 2017)

Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017 was established by the Indonesian government as the legal basis for the Sustainable Development Goals. The supply of data at the district and municipal levels that is intricately linked to SDG indicators is the initial challenge that should take precedence after the MDGs, which lasted from 2000 to 2015. SDGs are often referred to as a global development agenda that is broader and more inclusive than the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which ended in 2015. Unlike the MDGs, which were concocted by experts from the member countries of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and several international institutions, the SDGs are the result of an agreement among 193 United Nations member states that involved the participation of civil society and various stakeholders. It is not surprising that the SDGs target a wider range of issues in more detail, addressing the entire population across all age groups and backgrounds while prioritizing principles of equality and anti-discrimination. (SMERU 2017).



Fig 1. Development of MDGs Goals into SDGs
Source: (Armida Salsiah Alisjahbana, 2018)



Fig 2. New Goals in the SDGs
Source: (Armida Salsiah Alisjahbana, 2018)

The implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia aligns with Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 59/2017, which was revised by Perpres No. 111/2022 concerning the Achievement of SDGs. This regulation requires the development of the National Action Plan (RAN) for the years 2021-2024, along with its corresponding reporting. The SDGs Action Plan is developed inclusively by involving both government and non-government actors. The three main SDGs documents include the SDGs Roadmap, the National Action Plan (Rencana Aksi Nasional) for SDGs, and the Regional Action Plan (RAN) for SDGs. The roadmap contains issues and projections of the main indicators for each goal in the SDGs, including progressive policies to achieve the SDs targets. Meanwhile, the RAN for SDGs document includes programs and activities of the SDGs work plan for ministries and other stakeholders at the national level in accordance with the ongoing National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), and the RAD for SDGs serves as a document that contains the five-year work plan programs and

activities for the SDGs of the Regional Government. (<https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/>, n.d.)

SDGs goal 5 in Indonesia focuses on achieving gender equality and empowering women. National achievements continue to improve, but the main challenges include the deeply rooted patriarchal culture, high rates of gender-based violence, economic inequality, and the persistent practice of child marriage in certain areas. West Java Province consistently ranks as one of the provinces with the highest absolute number of child marriages (marriages under the age of 19) in Indonesia, alongside East Java and Central Java. The high rate of child marriages in West Java poses a major challenge in achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Point 5, which aims to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. This practice deprives children of their rights, triggers school dropouts, increases reproductive health risks, and perpetuates the cycle of poverty and gender-based violence.

Table 1. Indicator: 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 whose first marriage or first cohabitation occurred before the age of 18

Proporsi perempuan umur 20 - 24 tahun yang usia kawin pertama atau usia hidup bersama pertama sebelum umur 18 tahun <i>Proportion of women aged 20 - 24 years who have their first marriage age or their first cohabitation age before the age of 18</i>	2020	2021	2022	2023
Jawa Barat West Java	11,96	10,09	8,65	6,79
Nasional <i>National</i>	10,35	9,23	8,06	6,92

Source: Survei Angkatan Kerja Nasional BPS (Cirebon 2025)

Although there have been fluctuations in the number of marriage dispensation applications, records from the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) in West Java show that the number of early marriages is in the tens of thousands each year. The high number is driven by three main factors, namely: unplanned pregnancies, parental pressure due to concerns about free association, and low economic and educational factors. In the West Java SDGs Regional Action Plan (RAD) document, the Elimination of Child Marriage (Target 5.3) is included as a top priority. The achievement of gender equality in West Java is hindered by factors such as:

1. Early marriage: marrying underage children deprives girls of their basic rights to receive higher education and develop their potential, thereby widening the gap in equality.
2. Economic dependency and patriarchy: patriarchal culture places women in the domestic sphere, resulting in lower female labor force participation compared to men.
3. Gender-based violence: cases of violence against women and children often intersect with cases of child marriage in various regions (SDGS JABAR Report 2019).

This research aims to explain the efforts of the West Java Provincial Government in realizing SDGs Goal 5 on Gender Equality. This study is limited to the years 2018-2023, as the Regional Action Plan Report in realizing the SDGs uses a 5-year periodization. Methodologically, this study uses a qualitative approach. This study also emphasizes case studies, specifically the indicator of Target 5.3. Ending Child Marriage; in an effort to understand the phenomenon in a holistic approach. Thru this approach, interpreting and comparing achievement data from the 2018-2023 period regarding goal 5 Gender Equality of the SDGs (Wood, 2006).

Theoretical Framework

Feminism in international relations also reexamines key concepts of international relations such as sovereignty, the state, or security. This early generation also highlights the absence of women in international relation and the gender subordination in the analysis of international politics and global political economy (Ani Widyani Soetjipto 2024). Furthermore, feminism in international relations not only questions "where is the position of women?" but also challenges how international relations studies understand power, security, and political actors in the international system. The feminist perspective opens up space for previously marginalized voices and invites us to understand global politics from the standpoint of everyday experiences, social relations, and structures of inequality.

Kimberle Crenshaw introduced the term intersectionality to describe how various layers of identity, such as gender, race, class, religion, sexual orientation, and citizenship status, intertwine to shape unique experiences of discrimination. With this framework, women's experiences cannot be understood thru a single dimension of analysis, but must be seen as an intersection of various power structures, requiring a critical approach to identify them. This approach is also relevant within the framework of sustainable development. The principle of "no one left behind" in the Sustainable Development Goals aligns with the logic of intersectionality, which ensures that the most marginalized groups receive primary attention in policy formulation. In the context of Indonesia, intersectionality is not only theoretically important but also practically significant. By adopting an intersectional perspective, the struggle for social justice can be more inclusive, truly favoring the groups that have been left behind, and ensuring that no one is forgotten in the pursuit of equality. (Soetjipto 2025)

The endeavor to eradicate gender inequity involves the application of a strategy known as Gender Mainstreaming. Gender Mainstreaming (Pengarusutamaan Gender/ PUG) is a developmental approach aimed at attaining gender equality and justice by incorporating the experiences, aspirations, needs, and concerns of both women and men into the planning, execution, assessment, and evaluation of all policies, programs, projects, and activities across diverse sectors of life and development. Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2000 essentially indicates

that PUG is a strategy designed to incorporate gender as a fundamental aspect of the planning, formulation, execution, monitoring, and assessment of national development policies and programs. Gender mainstreaming seeks to guarantee that all development initiatives are executed with a focus on women's access and opportunities, assuring their control and advantages. This gains significance as the advent of regional autonomy amplifies both obstacles and opportunities. Advancement in Provinces, Districts, and Cities is essential to capitalize on this potential, with the anticipation that it can emphasize women's empowerment, gender equality and justice, alongside child welfare and protection. (ykp.or.id n.d.)

In line with this, West Java Province already has a reference for analyzing efforts to realize the points in the SDGs. The West Java Governor's Regulation Number 18 of 2018 regulates the Regional Action Plan for Sustainable Development Goals (Rencana Aksi Daerah/RAD) SDGs of West Java Province for the years 2018-2023. This regulation is established as a guideline for local governments in planning, implementing, and evaluating sustainable development programs encompassing four main pillars: 1. Social Development; 2. Economic Development; 3. Environmental Development; 4. Legal and Governance Development. Further reinforced by the Governor's Regulation (Pergub) of West Java Province Number 17 of 2021 concerning the Regional Action Plan for Gender Mainstreaming of the West Java Provincial Government for the years 2019-2023. Materially, the PUG regulations at the West Java Provincial level establish the Regional Action Plan (RAD) PUG document as an operational reference for all Regional Apparatus.

METHODS

This research uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive case study design to analyze the efforts of the West Java Provincial Government in achieving SDG point 5 on Gender Equality. According to the researchers' perspective, the qualitative approach not only aims to explain something in numerical terms but can also be used to observe the behavior of the research subjects, which is constantly changing. Thru the type of document analysis research, data collection was

conducted thru literature study. The researcher delves into as much information as possible and as deeply as possible regarding gender equality dynamics in the achievement of SDGs in Indonesia, particularly in West Java Province. Data collection was obtained from Bappenas reports, West Java Provincial Bappeda reports, books (in ebook format), laws and other regulations, journals, and various mass media articles.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

1. Implementation of SDG Goal 5 in Indonesia

In 2022, the achievement of SDGs in Indonesia was still influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic that occurred since March 2020. The pandemic has indeed reduced several achievements of the SDGs and development in general. Various government efforts to control the pandemic and revive the economy are aimed at significantly reducing social, cultural, and economic impacts. Based on the analysis of 224 available SDG indicators, 62% or 138 indicators have met the targets set in the 2021-2024 RAN for the year 2022. If we add the 14% or 31 indicators that show an improving trend or are expected to be achieved, then there are about 76% of the SDG indicators that are making progress toward better achievement. However, special attention is needed for around 24% or 55 indicators that are at risk of not being achieved.

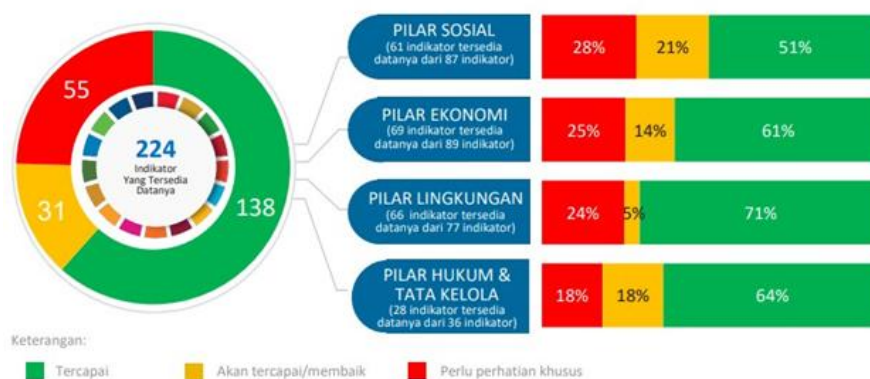


Fig 3. Achievement of SDGs Indicators in 2022

Source: (BAPPENAS 2023)

For Indonesia, gender equality is quite advanced compared to other countries or the global average. Women in Indonesia no longer face differences in access and opportunities in various fields. The role of women in decision-making and the implementation of various development programs has also been progressing well. On the outcome side, various development data have also been disaggregated by gender, allowing for the monitoring of gender equality levels. However, with the continuous change of decades and generations, this momentum needs to be maintained, especially because gender equality plays a significant role in the implementation of every Goal in the SDGs. In this regard, within the framework of the SDGs, the achievement of Goal 5. Gender equality is part of human development (social pillar), but gender equality is a Goal that has a role across Pillars and Goals. Gender mainstreaming is a principle adopted in the implementation of all development sectors and means the implementation of all Goals in the SDGs.

SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY								
Target	Description	Indicator	Target	Description	Indicator	Target	Description	Indicator
SAFETY & PROTECTION			PARTICIPATION & ECONOMIC STRENGTH			AUTONOMY, TECHNOLOGY & POLICY TOOLS		
5.1	Target 5.1 (Discrimination Prevention) Anti-discrimination legal frameworks.	IND 5.1.1: Legal Framework	5.4	Target 5.4 (Domestic & Care Work) Value unpaid domestic work and care.	IND 5.4.1: Unpaid Domestic Work	5.6	Target 5.6 (Health & Reproductive Rights) Universal access to sexual and reproductive health.	IND 5.6.1: Informed Decisions IND 5.6.2: Regulations for Equal Access
5.2	Target 5.2 (Violence Elimination) End physical, sexual, and psychological violence.	IND 5.2.1: Partner Violence IND 5.2.2: Sexual Violence	5.5	Target 5.5 (Participation & Leadership) Full and setara in politics and decision-making.	IND 5.5.1: Parliamentary Seats IND 5.5.2: Managerial Positions	5.b	Target 5.b (Technology Empowerment) Use of information and communication technology.	IND 5.b.1: Mobile Phone Ownership
5.3	Target 5.3 (Harmful Practices) End child marriage and FGM.	IND 5.3.1: Child Marriage IND 5.3.2: FGM	5.a	Target 5.a (Assets & Economic Rights) Rights to asset ownership and control over resources.	IND 5.a.1: Rights to Agricultural Land IND 5.a.2: Land Rights Legal Framework	5.c	Target 5.c (Budgeting & Policy) Policies and enforceable legislation.	IND 5.c.1: Gender Budget Allocation System

Fig 4. Indicator in Goal 5 Gender Equality

Source: processed by the author from (UN n.d.)

The SDGs 5.4 indicator in Indonesia, which focuses on the recognition and appreciation of unpaid household and caregiving work, has not yet become a top priority due to the constraints of patriarchal culture, the lack of official data measurement, and the fiscal policy orientation still focused on macroeconomic growth and basic poverty alleviation. Society still views childcare and housework

as a natural obligation of women, rather than as a form of valuable economic work. The contribution of unpaid care work is rarely considered as part of national productivity within the formal employment sector. The government tends to allocate resources and focus on development targets that are considered more immediately urgent, such as reducing stunting rates, eradicating extreme poverty, and expanding infrastructure.

In indicators 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, and 5.5 in Indonesia, there have been several improvements in the conditions of women and girls in the fields of health, education, labor force participation, and political participation. Presidential Instruction No. 9/2000 on Gender Mainstreaming reflects the government's long-term commitment to achieving gender equality. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (Badan Pusat Statistik/BPS), there has been a trend of increasing the number of women sitting in parliament seats. In 2020, the percentage was recorded at 21.09%, rising to 21.89% in 2021. Although it slightly decreased to 21.74% in 2022, the figure rose again to 22.14% in 2023 and reached 22.46% in 2024. This increase indicates progress, but Indonesia still needs to work harder to achieve the global target of 30% female representation (T 2025).

In the effort to protect children, the government has made several efforts, including: (1). Updating marriage regulations by issuing Law Number 16 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage. Article 7 of the law stipulates that the marriage age limit for men and women is raised to 19 years. Based on Susenas (BPS) data, the proportion of women aged 20-24 who were married or living together before the age of 18 successfully decreased from 9.23% in 2021 to 8.06% in 2022. Along with that, the rate of child marriages for those under 15 years old also decreased, from 0.58% in 2021 to 0.46% in 2022. (2). The government has launched the National Strategy for the Prevention of Child Marriage (Stranas PPA). This document serves as a reference for various parties at both the central and regional levels in preventing child marriage in a coordinated, synergistic, and sustainable manner. (3). Strengthening the implementation of regulations, such as Supreme Court Regulation Number 5 of 2019 concerning Guidelines for Adjudicating Marriage Dispensation Applications to tighten the requirements for child marriage (BAPPENAS 2023).

The government has also released legislation that encourages the representation of women in decision-making positions in both the public and private sectors, namely thru Presidential Regulation Number 53 of 2021 concerning the National Action Plan on Human Rights for 2021-2025. This presidential regulation mandates the need for respect, protection, fulfillment, enforcement, and promotion of human rights for target groups, including women, children, persons with disabilities, and indigenous communities, including in the fulfillment of structural positions. However, there is still a downward trend in the proportion of women holding managerial positions, from 32.50% in 2021 to 32.26% in 2022. The low representation of women in managerial positions proves that there is still a need for efforts to eliminate the patriarchal paradigm in society that hinders women's representation in decision-making positions. This needs to be followed up to prevent government policies or programs that are not gender-responsive due to neglecting women's interests. (BAPPENAS 2023)

2. Implementation of SDGs Achievement in West Java Province

In the West Java Governor's Regulation Number 18 of 2018, which regulates the RAD SDGs, a coordination team for the implementation of SDGs in West Java Province has been formed, consisting of a steering team, an implementing team, and working groups. The Steering Team is chaired by the Governor, the Implementing Team is chaired by the Head of the West Java Provincial Regional Development Planning Agency, and the Working Groups are divided based on the SDGs development pillars, chaired by the Head of Division and the Secretary within the West Java Provincial Bappeda. Achieving targets and indicators, as well as understanding the programs and activities that have been implemented in the effort to achieve the SDGs, the West Java Provincial Government, thru the Planning, Research, and Development Agency, conducts monitoring and evaluation by involving all parties, including the government, the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD), community organizations and the media, philanthropy and business, experts and academics, to synergize according to the roles, functions, and capabilities of each party. This is in line with the SDGs principle of *No One Left Behind*.

The Regional Action Plan (RAD) for the SDGs of West Java Province has set 4 targets measured thru 7 indicators. The efforts made to achieve these targets are outlined in the programs and activities carried out by both the government and non-governmental organizations. The results of monitoring and evaluation in 2018 for the targets and indicators of goal 5 can be seen in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Achievement of Targets and Indicators of Goal 5 in West Java Province

Kode Indikator	Target Indikator	Sumber Data	Satuan	Realisasi Target							Status pada Tahun					
				2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
Target 5.1 Mengakhiri segala bentuk diskriminasi terhadap kaum perempuan dimanapun																
5.1.1*	Jumlah kebijakan yang responsif gender mendukung pemberdayaan perempuan.	DP3AKB	dokumen	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	1		●	▼	▼	▼	▼	●
Target 5.2 Menghapuskan segala bentuk kekerasan terhadap kaum perempuan di ruang publik dan pribadi, termasuk perdagangan orang dan eksploitasi seksual, serta berbagai jenis eksploitasi lainnya																
5.2.1 (a)	Prevalensi kekerasan terhadap anak perempuan	DP3AKB	dokumen	PM	PM	NA	NA	NA	6,1			▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
5.2.2 (a)	Presentase korban kekerasan terhadap perempuan yang mendapat layanan komprehensif.	DP3AKB	dokumen	PM	PM	NA	NA	NA	NA			▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
Target 5.3 Menghapuskan semua praktik berbahaya, seperti perkawinan usia anak, perkawinan dini dan paksa, serta sunat perempuan																
5.3.1*	Proporsi perempuan umur 20-24 tahun yang berstatus kawin atau berstatus hidup bersama sebelum umur 15 tahun dan sebelum umur 18 tahun	BKKBN dan BPS	presentase	13,26	12,33	11,96	12	12	8,65	●	▼	▲	▼	▼	▼	●
5.3.1 (c)	Angka Partisipasi Kasar (APK) SMA/SMK/MA/ sederajat	Dinas Pendidikan	presentase	75,31	77,82	78,26	78,3	78,3	78,9	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
Target 5.5 Menjamin partisipasi penuh dan efektif, dan kesempatan yang sama bagi perempuan untuk memimpin di semua tingkat pengambilan keputusan dan kehidupan politik, ekonomi, dan masyarakat																
5.5.1*	Proporsi kursi yang diduduki perempuan di parlemen tingkat pusat, parlemen daerah dan pemerintah	DP3AKB	presentase	27,56	28,17	20,83	33,7	33,7	21,9	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
5.5.2*	Proporsi perempuan yang berada di posisi managerial	DP3AKB	presentase	PM	33,44	31,44	31,4	31,4	27,4		▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼

Keterangan:

- ▼ Perlu perhatian khusus
- ▲ Akan tercapai
- Sudah tercapai

Source: processed by the author from (Laporan Pencapaian TPB/SDGs Provinsi Jawa Barat 2023)

The data in Table 2 shows that 4 targets and 7 indicators set by the West Java Provincial Government over a 5-year period were not all achieved. Indicator 5.1.1 in target 5.1 shows that it was achieved in 2019 and 2023. Furthermore, in target 5.2, all indicators have not yet achieved the expected results and require special attention, even within the five-year period, the achievements cannot be assessed/provided because data for those years are not available (N/A) due to the data collection survey not being conducted in those years or not being available (PM) until the report was prepared (National 2023). In target 5.3, it is observed that indicator 5.3.1 experienced fluctuations in achievement, reaching the target in 2018 and 2023. Meanwhile, indicator 5.3.1 over the five-year period remained relatively stagnant and has not been achieved. Indicator 5.5.1 in target 5.5 was achieved over the five-year period, although special attention is needed for indicator 5.5.2.

Based on Table 2, we can see that the target realization during the 2020-2023 period, as presented in the report, did not show any significant data changes. This is due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which affected the mobility and activities of the community. Thus, there have been many challenges on the ground in fulfilling the major plans to achieve the SDGs, particularly Goal 5.

In order to achieve the target of Goal 5 gender equality, there are 2 indicators used as measurements, namely the Gender Development Index (Indeks Pembangunan Gender/IPG) and the Gender Empowerment Index (Indeks Pemberdayaan Gender/IDG). In 2019, the IPG of West Java reached a figure of 89.26, below the national achievement of 91.07, although the IPG in 2019 slightly increased compared to 2018 (Laporan SDGS JABAR 2019). Subsequently, the IPG in 2020 reached a figure of 89.90, in 2021 it increased to 90.17. In 2022, the value also increased to 90.69 and 90.91 in 2023 (Index Pembangunan Gender 2024). This is because the Human Development Index (HDI) for men tends to increase more rapidly than that for women, particularly in the composite of Average Years of Schooling and Adjusted Per Capita Expenditure. Based on the components forming the IPG in 2019, what needs to be addressed is the gender mainstreaming in the education sector, particularly for school-age children, and the economic sector, with a focus on enhancing women's competencies and providing extensive access for women in the workforce and productive economic ventures.

Beside the Gender Development Index (IPG), the Gender Empowerment Index (IDG) is also an indicator in achieving gender equality. The IDG in 2019 was 73.04%, an increase of 3.33% from 2018, which was at 69.71% (Laporan Pencapaian SDGs Provinsi Jawa Barat 2023). Meanwhile, in 2020 it decreased to 70.24%, and in 2021 it increased to 70.62%. Subsequently, there was an increase in 2022 to 71.22% and 71.74% (Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Sukabumi n.d.). The components forming the IDG include women's participation in parliament, women's income contribution, and women as professional workers. In the component of women's participation in parliament, there was a decrease from 22% in 2015 to 20% in 2019. (Laporan SDGS JABAR 2019).

3. Analysis of the Efforts of the West Java Provincial Government

a. MOTEKAR program

The West Java Provincial Government has enacted West Java Regional Regulation (Perda Jabar) Number 9 of 2014 concerning the implementation of Family Resilience Development. As mandated by this regulation, MOTEKAR (Motivator Ketahanan Keluarga) has been established, implemented by the West Java Provincial Office for Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning (DP3AKB). Family resilience policies are not only normative but are also operationalized thru community-based programs. MOTEKAR is designed as a community empowerment strategy thru cadres who function as facilitators, educators, mediators, and family advocates. This program is aimed at strengthening the capacity of families in child-rearing, preventing domestic violence, and improving the quality of family relationships and social environments. However, various studies show that the success of cadre-based programs highly depends on the quality of policy implementation, including clarity of objectives, adequacy of resources, and effectiveness of inter-agency coordination.

The implementation of family resilience development policies thru the MOTEKAR in West Java Province has been carried out administratively and operationally, but has not yet fully optimized in achieving policy objectives. Based on the recapitulation of MOTEKAR's monthly reports from 2021–2023, a total of 72,037 families have received assistance, achieving a performance indicator of 74% for vulnerable family assistance, exceeding the annual target of 61%. The report data shows that the most common family issues handled by MOTEKAR are related to family legality (birth certificate issuance with 55,461 cases and marriage certificate issuance with 30,189 cases), followed by physical health issues 31,742 cases and family economic resilience 24,378 cases (Ade Irawan 2026). Meanwhile, assistance related to child violence (2,393 cases), violence against women (2,153 cases), and child marriage (6,000 cases) indicates that MOTEKAR also plays a role in the dimensions of family protection and social-psychological resilience.

Although the family resilience policy in West Java has a strong regulatory foundation and comprehensive objectives, its implementation still faces structural and operational limitations. In several areas, there is no specific budget allocation to support MOTEKAR activities in villages or sub-districts. The diverse socio-economic conditions of the community also affect the absorption of the program and the sustainability of family assistance. The availability of resources is the main factor hindering the optimal and sustainable achievement of policy outcomes. The limitations in the number and distribution of MOTEKAR, the absence of operational budgets for field tasks, and the uneven support from district/city governments demonstrate that the success of policies is not only determined by the clarity of objectives but also by the capacity of the implementation system and the support of the policy environment (Ade Irawan 2026).

b. Sekolah Perempuan Jawa Barat Sekoper Cinta

Sekolah Perempuan Jawa Barat, previously known as Sekolah Perempuan Capai Impian dan Cita-cita (Sekoper Cinta), is a flagship program launched by the Governor of West Java in collaboration with the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia in December 2018. This program aims to improve the quality of life for women as an effort to realize champion women of West Java who are capable of empowering themselves, their families, and their surrounding environment. West Java is a large and densely populated province in Indonesia with a population of 48 million, of which 24 million are women. Considering that women are the civilization of a nation.

This condition indicates the need to enhance the role of women in development and their capabilities. Considering that women are the civilization of a nation. The more a nation empowers women, the higher the dignity and honor of that nation. Thus, education for women becomes very important. Fighting for women's education was pioneered by Raden Dewi Sartika 115 years ago when she founded Sakola Istri.

The principles of Sakola Istri serve as inspiration and a strong foundation for the West Java Provincial Government to provide non-formal education for women in West Java, namely the School for Women to Achieve Dreams and

Aspirations (Sekoper Cinta). The challenges and issues faced by women evolve with the pace of the times. In the era of Raden Dewi Sartika, women's struggle was more focused on gender equality and education. So in this era of globalization, women are faced with issues such as domestic violence, human trafficking, divorce, the prevalence of stunting, and child marriage.

Thru the Sekoper Cinta program, women in West Java will be able to enhance their knowledge and skills in various areas related to women's empowerment, both socially and economically. The objectives are as follows: (1) To have knowledge related to gender equality and justice, (2) To have knowledge and apply skills related to family relations as well as ethics and etiquette in daily life, (3) To have knowledge and skills related to family health, (4) To have knowledge and skills related to disaster management and environmental preservation, (5) To have knowledge and be able to apply basic women's skills in daily life (Cita-cita 2019).

The stages of the Sekoper Cinta program begin with the formation of program guidelines, the creation of general learning models and thematic models, the implementation of women's schools in 27 districts, monitoring and evaluation, as well as training of trainers (TOT) for volunteers and facilitators. The achievement of the objectives in the formation stage of the Sekoper Cinta committee can be observed from the accomplishment and implementation of the program. As of December 2023, this school has recorded 120,930 alumni who have participated in the Basic and Thematic Programs. A total of 3,377 alumni have participated in vocational training programs (JABAR n.d.). The implementation of the Sekoper Cinta program still has shortcomings, namely the limitations of funding, time, and participant quotas that do not match the large number of women in West Java (Rina Dwi Agustiani 2024).

c. Jabar Cekas

In April 2022, the Governor of West Java Province launched a program called Jabar Cekas (Jawa Barat Berani Cegah Kekerasan/ West Java Brave to Prevent Violence) focused on protecting women and children from violence, whether physical, verbal, sexual, or psychological, based on the foundation of

Governor Regulation Number 9 of 2020 concerning the West Java Road Map to Reject Violence. This program was established because in 2022, the rate of violence in West Java Province continued to rise, placing it third in the highest number of violence cases in Indonesia. This program has campaigned for ten courageous actions to prevent violence, namely dare to prevent, dare to speak up, dare to report, dare to refuse, dare to say no, dare to resist, dare to move forward, dare to side with the victim, dare to take action, and dare to protect the victim. In addition, this program also educates on preventing threats of violence in emergency situations using specific symbols.

The socialization of the Jabar Cekas program is carried out in stages according to government levels, starting from the DP3AKB of West Java Province as the agency that has the Jabar Cekas program, which is then socialized to regencies or cities in West Java thru the Regent, Mayor, Regional Technical Implementation Unit (UPTD), the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office at the regency or city level, and other related stakeholders. Next, from the regencies or cities, it is disseminated back to schools, villages, or sub-districts, where at the village or sub-district level in West Java Province, the PAAREDI CEKAS task force (Child and Adolescent Care in the Digital Era to Prevent Violence) has been established, which is a combination of the PAAREDI and Jabar Cekas programs. Both programs aim to prevent violence against women and children, especially in the era of technological development. Lastly, from the village or sub-district level, it is re-socialized to the RW and RT levels, as well as the RT community broadly (Aurellia 2024).

Within the scope of Provinces, Cities, Districts, Villages, Sub-districts, and Neighborhoods, they collaborate with UPTD in providing services and protection for victims of violence with several facilities. First, advocacy where victims receive support from the government in obtaining human rights and protection if another case of violence occurs. Second, temporary shelter in the form of safe houses used as places of protection for victims from high-sensitivity emergency situations. Third, complaint facilities where victims receive legal protection and assistance in reporting to the authorities in certain cases. Fourth, victim support in obtaining both physical and emotional support such as psychological recovery and helping victims

start a new life free from violence. Fifth, mediation, which involves helping the victim resolve issues thru negotiations with other parties to find a middle ground and minimize the emergence of new conflicts (Aurellia 2024).

In Table 2, which has been presented earlier, indicator 5.2 related to Eliminating all forms of violence against women in public and private spaces, including human trafficking and sexual exploitation, as well as various other types of exploitation, all indicators have not yet achieved the expected results and require special attention. Even over a 5-year period, the achievements cannot be assessed/provided because data for those years are not available (N/A) due to the data collection survey not being conducted in those years or not being available (PM) until the report was prepared (available in Table 2). This indicates that the Jabar Cekas program, as an effort by the West Java Provincial Government to protect women and children from violence, whether physical, verbal, sexual, or psychological, has not been maximized and recorded well. Thus, the results of the socialization and education from this program have not yet become valid and reliable data as an achievement aim in indicator 5.2.

d. Stopan Jabar

Stopan Jabar is an abbreviation for Stop Child Marriage in West Java (Stop Perkawinan Anak di Jawa Barat). Stopan Jabar is a joint movement to prevent child marriage in West Java. This movement involves the synergy of various parties such as the government, academics, the community, business actors, and the media. Stopan Jabar was launched on July 28, 2021, based on the legal foundation of the West Java Governor's Circular Letter Number 132/PK.03/KESRA. This program aims to enhance efforts for 12 years of compulsory education, prevent child marriage, and optimize the role of PUSPAGA (Pusat Pembelajaran Keluarga/Family Learning Center).

The trend of early child marriage cases in West Java successfully decreased in 2019 (up to September 2019). The highest number of early marriage cases for ages 16-19 in 2018 reached 10,187 cases for underage males and 16,582 cases for females. In 2019, the number of males marrying at ages 16-19 decreased to 467 in September 2019, and 20,159 cases for females. The 3 (three) regencies/cities with

the highest cases of early marriage are Bandung Regency (4,181 cases), Garut (2,669 cases), and West Bandung Regency (2,016 cases). Meanwhile, the 3 (three) regencies/cities with the highest cases of early marriage are Banjar City (30 cases), Bekasi City (65 cases), and Tasikmalaya City (107 cases). In fact, the regulations are clear, in accordance with the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 16 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage. In Article 7 of the law, it is stated that marriage is only permitted if the man and woman have reached the age of 19 (nineteen) years. (ykp.or.id n.d.)

In 2022, West Java was positioned third among Indonesian provinces with the most elevated rates of child marriage. In 2022, there were 5,523 recorded cases of child marriage in West Java. The West Java Provincial Government has also collaborated with various parties to prevent the increase in child marriages by signing a joint commitment with representatives from nine agencies within the West Java Provincial Government and four universities. The signing was also conducted with representatives from related institutions, such as the Family Learning Center (Puspaga). The Head of the West Java DP3AB, Siska Gerfianti, stated that the high rate of child marriage poses a threat to the fulfillment of children's basic rights. Child marriage also triggers stunting, high divorce rates, poverty, and low education levels among children. Siska mentioned that child marriage cases in West Java in 2022 reached 8.65 percent or 5,523 cases, with Tasikmalaya city having the highest child marriage rate in West Java, at 537 cases. This 8.65 percent figure is higher than the national child marriage rate, which is 8.06 percent. (Costa 2023)

Early marriage is caused by various factors; it can occur because the family's economic condition is poor, leading parents to marry off their children to lighten the burden. Another factor is the parents' education level; parents with low levels of knowledge tend to prefer marrying off their underage children. Cultural or traditional factors in society also play a role in early marriage (Sapitri 2024). The increase in early marriages during the Covid-19 pandemic is partly attributed to economic problems. Loss of livelihood impacts the difficult economic conditions of the family. The workers, who are also parents, often take the shortcut of marrying off their children at a young age because it is considered to lighten the family's burden. (ykp.or.id n.d.)

Child marriage contributes to the high divorce rate in West Java, which reached 98,930 cases in 2022. The West Java Provincial Government has a program called Stop Perkawinan Anak (Stopan) in 2021. However, the program has not been running optimally. That's why, cooperation has been established with other agencies within the West Java Provincial Government, universities, and other institutions. This multiparty collaboration is expected to produce various concrete programs in districts/cities with the highest rates of child marriage. The program could include socialization by the education office in every school and thematic Community Service with the theme of preventing child marriage in villages. Another program is the development of capacity-building modules for Stopan Jabar volunteers, as well as training for community members who become leading cadres to enhance the control range for preventing child marriage (Costa 2023).

The target achievement in 5.3 point 5.3.1 in Table 2 has shown to be achieved in 2023. This can be proven by the data on Marriage Dispensation Cases from the West Java High Religious Court, which has decreased for three consecutive years. In 2021, 6,792 cases were recorded, in 2022, 5,523 cases were recorded, and 4,599 cases in 2023. (Barat n.d.)

In the framework of intersectional feminism, the efforts made by the West Java Provincial Government in pursuing SDGs Goal 5 significantly demonstrate the interpretation of several identity layers, including gender, class, and religion, as an integrated analytical dimension. This is apparent in the Sekolah Perempuan Jabar, which has been ongoing since 2019, has made a notable impact on women's empowerment, since many graduates have joined the Sekoper Cinta program and gained empowerment. Furthermore, by adopting an intersectional perspective, the struggle for social justice can be more inclusive and truly favor the groups that have been left behind. In this case, for example, the implementation of the Jabar Cemas, Stopan Jabar, and MOTEKAR programs has already reached layers of identity among urban poor women, rural poor women, victims of violence against women and children, including physical, verbal, or sexual, as well as victims of child marriage in remote areas.

CONCLUSIONS

The research results show 4 targets and 7 indicators set by the West Java Provincial Government, with indicator 5.1.1 on target 5.1 achieved in 2019 and 2023. Next, on target 5.3, indicator 5.3.1 experienced fluctuations in achievement, reaching the target in 2018 and 2023. As for indicator 5.5.1 from target 5.5, which is the proportion of seats occupied by women in the central parliament, regional parliament, and local government over a five-year period, it has been achieved. Meanwhile, 1 target and 4 other indicators are still not encouraging and need special attention to be achieved soon.

The efforts that have been made by the West Java Provincial Government are MOTEKAR, Sekolah Perempuan Jabar, Jabar Cemas, and Stopan Jabar. The implementation of family resilience development policies thru the MOTEKAR in West Java Province has been carried out administratively and operationally, but has not yet fully optimized in achieving policy objectives. The achievement of Sekolah Perempuan Jabar can be observed from the accomplishment and implementation of the program. Alumni of the Sekolah Perempuan Jabar are recorded as 120,930 people who participated in the Basic and Thematic Programs, and 3,377 who participated in vocational training programs. The existence of the Jabar Cemas program as an effort by the West Java Provincial Government to protect women and children from physical, verbal, sexual, and psychological violence has not yet been maximized and recorded properly. Thus, the results of the socialization and education from this program have not yet become valid and reliable data as an achievement target in indicator 5.2. Furthermore, the Stopan Jabar program, although not yet optimal in stopping child marriages, has shown a downward trend in marriage dispensation cases. This can be proven by the data on Marriage Dispensation Cases from the West Java High Religious Court, which has decreased for three consecutive years. In 2021, there were 6,792 cases recorded, in 2022, there were 5,523 cases recorded, and in 2023, there were 4,599 cases recorded, thus achieving the target in 5.3 point 5.3.1 in Table 2 by 2023.

Bibliography

Ade Irawan, Mariana Linda. "Implementasi Kebijakan Pembangunan Ketahanan Keluarga Melalui Program Motivator Ketahanan Keluarga (MOTEKAR) Di Provinsi Jawa Barat Tahun 2023." *Kebijakan: Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi* Volume 17, Nomor 1, Januari 2026, 2026: 100-108

Alisjahbana, Armida Salsiah dan Endah Murniningtyas. *Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Di Indonesia : Konsep, Target dan Strategi Implementasi*. Bandung: Unpad Press, 2018.

Aurellia Pramitha Syaira. Implementasi Sosialisasi Program Jabar Cekas Dalam Pencegahan Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan dan Anak di Provinsi Jawa Barat (Studi Kasus Kabupaten Bandung). Skripsi, Bandung: Repositori Universitas Katholik Parahyangan, 2024.

Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Sukabumi. n.d. <https://203.123.60.72/indicator/40/47/1/indeks-pemberdayaan-gender-idg-menurut-kabupaten-kota.html> (accessed 3 12, 2025).

BAPPENAS Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/Kementerian. Laporan Pelaksanaan Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan/ Sustainable Development Goals (TPB/SDGs) Tahun 2023 . Laporan, Jakarta: Kedeputan Bidang Kemaritiman dan Sumber Daya Alam BAPPENAS, 2023.

Cirebon Pusat Statistik Kota Badan. Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Cirebon. 2025 <https://cirebonkota.bps.go.id/id/statistics-table/1/OTI0MCMx/indikator-5-3-1-proporsi-perempuan-umur-20---24-tahun-yang-usia-kawin-pertama-atau-usia-hidup-bersama-pertama-sebelum-umur-18-tahun.html>

Cita-cita Penyelenggara Sekoper Cinta Sekolah Perempuan Capai Impian dan Tim. "Sekoper Cinta." Sekoper Cinta. 2019. <https://sites.google.com/view/sekopercinta/modul?pli=1>

Costa, Fabio Maria Lopes. *Kompas.id*. 11 3, 2023.
<https://www.kompas.id/artikel/cegah-kasus-perkawinan-anak-pemprov-jabar-lakukan-kolaborasi-multipihak> (accessed 5 22, 2025).

DP3AKB <https://dp3akb.jabarprov.go.id/sekobar>

DP3AKB <https://dp3akb.jabarprov.go.id/stopanjabar>.

<https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/>.

Index Pembangunan Gender. Laporan, Bandung: Badan Pusat Statistik Jawa Barat, 2024.

Laporan Pencapaian TPB/SDGs Provinsi Jawa Barat. Laporan, Bandung: Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Barat, 2023.

Laporan Pencapaian TPB/SDGs Provinsi Jawa Barat. Laporan, Bandung: Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Barat, 2022.

Laporan Pencapaian TPB/SDGs Provinsi Jawa Barat. Laporan, Bandung: Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Barat, 2021.

Laporan Pencapaian TPB/SDGs Provinsi Jawa Barat. Laporan, Bandung: Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Barat, 2020.

Laporan SDGS JABAR. Laporan, Bandung: Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Barat, 2019.

Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/ Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional. *Laporan Pelaksanaan Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan/ Sustainable Development Goals (TPB/SDGs)*. Laporan, Jakarta: BAPPENAS, 2023.

Pengadilan Tinggi Agama Jawa Barat. Datastudio.
https://datastudio.google.com/reporting/35a107e3-30fb-47a8-8ffc-f58cbdaf2778/page/p_uf29uxneid

Rina Dwi AgustianiWahyuni, Nunik EkawadaniSri. “Efektifitas Program Sekolah Perempuan Capai Impian dan Cita-cita.” *Jurnal Pajak & Bisnis* Volume 5 Nomor 2, September 2024, 2024: 385-393.

Sapitri, Nuryaningsih dan Nita. "Penelitian Determinan Pernikahan Dini Pada Remaja Di Jawa Barat Tahun 2024 " *repository.umy.ac.id*. 2024. <https://repository.umj.ac.id/21504/1/DETERMINAN%20PERNIKAHAN%20DINI.pdf> (accessed 2 5, 2025).

SMERU Buletin. SMERU Research Institute. 2017. <https://smeru.or.id/sites/default/files/publication/news201702.pdf>

Soetjipto. Ani Widayani *Hak Asasi Manusia, Gender dan Politik*. Depok, 12 21, 2024.

SoetjiptoW.Ani. Buku Ajar Gender dalam Hubungan Internasional. Jakarta: UI Publishing, 2025.

T Maulida Chika. GoodStats. 2025 <https://data.goodstats.id/statistic/partisipasi-perempuan-indonesia-di-parlemen-meningkat-5-tahun-terakhir-gbUiA>

(UNICEF)Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (Bappenas) dan United Nations Children's FundKementerian. Laporan Baseline SDGs tentang Anak-Anak di Indonesia. Jakarta: BAPPENAS dan UNICEF, 2017.

Wood, Michael Bloor and Fiona. *Keywords in Qualitative Methods*. London: Sage Publication, 2006.

ykp.or.id. n.d. <https://ykp.or.id/pandemi-berkepanjangan-perkawinan-anak-makin-meningkat/> (accessed 3 15, 2025).

<https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/>.

18+Pers KoalisiSiaran. Perkumpulan Keluarga Berencana Indonesia (PKBI). 2017.<https://pkbi.or.id/perkawinan-anak-meningkat-goal-5-sdgs-indonesia-terkait-penghapusan-perkawinan-anak-indonesia-di-2030-terancam-gagal/>