Development Of Local-Based Mdgs & Arg Models on Poor Woman

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Abstract.This research studies the local-based MDGs and ARG models of poverty eradication efforts in border areas in West Borneo. The aim is to map the psycho-social economic dimensions and identify the behavior of poverty-stricken groups. Poverty in border areas is getting higher compared to other areas since they are strategically and geographically different in characteristics. The purpose of the study is to improve the policy and budgeting system of poverty eradication programs. A qualitative approach is used through the concept of planning and developing. The result shows that the high income of some people does not reduce the number of poor family in border areas. Poor areas in Sambas District are spread in 164 locations, while its development is distributed among 6373 locations. The Gross Domestic Product of Sambas District is higher than two other districts, i.e. IDR 5,287,291.21 and its Per Capita Income is 163,773.00 per month. The profile of poor people: most of them work in agricultural sector, have low education, have improper house with no lavatory, and in average have four children.

Keywords: *poverty mapping, mdgs and arg, attitude of poor women, border areas of west borneo*

Abstrak.*Penelitian Model Millenium Development Goals (MDG'S) ini adalah untuk mengembangkan Anggaran Responsif Gender (ARG) Berbasis Lokal, yang merupakan upaya mengurangi kemiskinan daerah perbatasan. Tujuannya adalah membuat peta dimensi-dimensi psikososial ekonomi dan mengidentifikasi sikap perilaku kelompok miskin. Kemiskinan daerah perbatasan bergerak semakin tajam dibanding daerah lain, karena ia memiliki ciri-ciri yang bernilai strategis, dan berbeda secara geografis. Tujuan kajian ini adalah untuk memperbaiki kebijakan dan sistem pengganggaran.Pendekatan kualitatif digunakan melalui perencanaan, dan pengembangan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan perolehan pendapatan yang tinggi pada sebagian masyarakat tidak mengurangi jumlah kelompok keluarga miskin. Daerah miskin di Kabupaten Sambas berjumlah 164 lokasi, dibanding 2 daerah lain, Sementara sebaran pembangunan sekitar 6373 tempat. PDB Kabupaten Sambas lebih tinggi dibanding 2 daerah yang lain yaitu sekitar Rp.5.287.291,21 dan pendapatan per kapita Rp.163.773,00 per bulan. Profil masyarakat miskin tersebut bekerja di sektor pertanian , berpendidikan rendah, rumah yang kurang layak huni, tidak ada toilet,sebagian besar beranak 4 orang.*

Kata Kunci: *peta kemiskinan, mdgs and arg, sikap wanita miskin, daerah perbatasan kalimantan*

INTRODUCTION

There have been concepts discussing the issue of women and border area, all of which are always related to poverty. Poverty and border area are actual issues since so far the study on border areas always emphasizes the sector of security instead of prosperity.It is time that the emphasis is shifted into the issue of community empowerment, particularly those of marginal, underprivileged people in remote area.

Poverty is multifaceted, multidimensional, and integrated phenomena. Basically it has been the core of attentionand issue of global movement of humanity. Poverty is not a new issue. There have been studies conducted to overcome the problem. However in actuality poverty still curbs the life of some population in Indonesia, especially those in border areas.The issue of life in the border area, in coastal area, in the slope of the hill area, and the issue of women are always identical with underprivileged life. Therefore, it is time

to conduct a study with the focus on prosperity or people empowerment (Adi,2001).

Based on such condition, we consider it urgent to eradicate poverty in the border areas with the models of MDGs and ARG. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are the expression of the strong commitment to universal development and poverty eradication made by the International Community in the UN Millennium Declaration. They include halving world poverty and hunger by 2015, as well as reaching universal primary education, reducing under five and maternal mortality by two thirds, and halving the number of people without access to safe drinking water (Reddy, S. and C. Minoiu, 2007).

Border area has different and more specific characteristics of geographical, strategic values, compared to other areas in West Borneo, i.e.: it is identical with poverty and deprivation (especially its women); it has interrelated connection to economic, social and trading activities with other bordered areas in national, regional

as well as international scopes; it is the supporting factor of welfare improvement since it has direct connection to neighboring country; the potential of border area's resources affects its demography, politics, and area development; it is capable of developing and enriching the theory of macro-economy; and the role of Gender-Responsive Budget (ARG) in Gender Responsive Budget Initiative (GRBI)give contribution to the achievement of MDGs.

In its development, MDG encounters many obstructions so that many are skeptical toward the achievement of its targets. In almost all goals targeted in MDGs, global economic crisis always becomes the greatest obstruction. Some concepts become the model to organize the family empowerment. The women empowerment programto improve family welfare in border area must be applicablefor operational units since it is the shared responsibility ofcentral and regional government, society, and even higher education as a research institution.

The prosperity gap, seclusion, and lack of transportation facilities and infrastructures in the border areas instigate people totrespass the border to go to the neighboring country. The poverty of the people in border area becomes the reason of many cases of illegal logging, trafficking and smuggling of prohibited goods.

Poverty is not an easy problem; it is widespread in the middle of globalization era's advancement. The existence of borderless globalization in fact creates a deep social and economic gap and gives birth to global poverty, especially in border area. Poverty is connected to minimum income and basic needs. Socially and economically, underprivileged people—such as women, the minorities in coastal and hillside border areas—are marginalized or neglected, particularly in taking decision to change their own life independently.

Based on national census on August 1999, the poverty map of West Borneo reaches around 29%. In the context of border, like in West Borneo, the gap of facilities and infrastructures between bordered areas in two countries has triggered people to orient their economy to the neighboring country. In fulfilling their basic needs, they find that the road condition to Malaysia is better than the road to the Sub-district or District capitals. From the perspective of history, the stagnation of development in the border area indeed affects the massive poverty triggered by security-approached development programs (Lamba, 2011).

Based on the national strategic data of the Ministryfor Development of Disadvantaged Regions (KPDT),and the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2004-2009, in the end of 2006 the number of population in border areas ofWest Borneo was 160,329 people with the density of 7.88 people/km². The data shows that the number is relatively small compared to the total area. Nevertheless the condition of these people is mostly live in poverty. The social, economic aspect of border areas show that mostly they are underprivileged and disadvantaged areas, compared to other regions. This is due to the isolated location, low accessibility, low educational and health level, low social and economic prosperity level, orientation to and impact of the neighboring country's (Malaysia) social economic activities, and minimum information acquired by people living in border areas.

The research is astarting pointto contribute a policy solution to the District Government through the development of local-based MDGs and ARG modelson poor women in border areas in West Borneo. However, from the poverty criteria clarified above, the exact cause of the poverty has not been known.

The research is conducted to find solution; the problems are thus limited to: How is the condition of underprivileged people mapping in border area of West Borneoaccording to typology, ecology, and source of income; how is the cultural, social, economic attitude of the underprivileged people in border area of West Borneo; abdicate poverty in border area of West Borneo. In accordance to these, the research aims to: conduct a mapping of poverty centers in border area of West Borneo; study the attitude of underprivileged people there; develop the local-based MillenniumDevelopment Goals (MDGs) and Gender-Responsive Budgeting (ARG) models on underprivileged women there.

Based on the convention agreed in world conference, Millennium Development Goals (Millennium Development Goals or abbreviated in English MDGs), eight goals sought to be achieved by 2015, is a major challenge in the development challenges across the world.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) model is an effort to eradicate poverty, the target of which is people whose every day incomeis less than US$ 1.00. MDGs are a package of measurable goals for development and poverty alleviation. The MDGs are a "framework" that can be measured and comprehensively help voicing the hopes, aspirations and urgent needs of the poorest. One of MDGs focuses is poverty gap ratio,i.e. the proportion of population with the income below US$ 1.00 yet sufficient expense.

Barry Carin(2012) affirms that: the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have, overall, been remarkably successful in focusing attention and mobilizing resources to address the major gaps in human development. Some of the MDGs' key targets, such as halving the poverty rate, will be met by 2015; however, achieving the health goals looks difficult and Africa lags

behind, despite the substantial progress it has made since 2000 (http://www.cigionline.org)

Eight targets in MDGs is a measured package of development goals and poverty eradication, i.e.: alleviation ofextreme poverty and hunger; equal distribution of primary education, reduction mortality rate of children under-5; improvement of maternal health; suppression of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other infectious diseases; guarantee of living environmental support; and development of global partnership to development (Suyono, 2008).

Those targets can be achieved by "Grand Strategies"among others: expansion of opportunity; people empowerment; capacity building; social protection; and regional partnership. Meanwhile, the pattern of implementation is still oriented to the central government with the principle of pro-poor, pro-job, and pro-growth. In its implementation the Grand Strategiescan be executed by creating social and economic conditions that enable underprivileged people to obtain the opportunity to fulfill their basic rights as well as to rip benefit from environmental development.

ARG is a budget responsive to the need of both women and men; it gives equal benefit to women and men. ARG must be perceived not only from the means utilized but also from the positive effect produced as the eradication of gap that aims at gender equality and justice in its entirety. According to Sri Mastuti (2006)the characteristics of ARG are among others: it is not a separate budget for men and women;it focuses on genderequality and gender mainstreaming (PUG)is all aspect of budgeting both in national and local levels;it improves active involvement and participation of women stakeholders; it ensures gender responsive monitoring and evaluation of government's expenses and revenues; it improves the effectiveness of resources usage to reach gender equality and Human Resource development;it emphasizes on the priority instead of increasing government budget; it conducts re-orientation of sector programs.

This concept in accordance with Yulfita (2008), which assume that ARG models should have four indicators,namely accessibility, beneficieries, partisipative, and resources competence programs.

The effort of eradicating poverty based on MDGs model is conducted by several approaches, among others by using economic instrument, i.e. giving free aid of schooling tools, free transportation fee, free health care for outpatients, rehabilitation of slum area, the purpose of which is to enhance the access to basic services and to make better the marginalized group in the border area, especially women. The approach of integrated movement of poverty eradication program in the form of TRIDAYA is human empowerment on underprivileged groups,

business unit, and environment.The approach of PAM DKB consists of the improvement of revenue through labor-intensive program, expansion of employment, granting of business capital, and market intensification. The approach of P3EL is women empowerment and local economy development by building new economic centers, establishing modern storehouses, village-owned business enterprises, and Village-unit Cooperative (KUD).

The concept of border is "a meeting point" of the three synergized aspects:governance politics, protecting the entire Indonesian nation-state; autonomy implementation, improving public welfare and educating people in disadvantage, remote, and border areas; and foreign policy of *bebas-aktif* (independent-active). The things that should be paid attention to in developing border area's people-based economy are among others:the natural resources potential in its area; public self-supporting groups; the intensification of institutional capacity of public self-supporting groups;women empowerment in economic and social activities; the development of people's national vision in border area; enliven the role of micro finance foundation in improving economic growth; and the identification and development of major sector potentials in border area.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research is applied research, uses data collection techniques of field study or direct observation, in-depth interview., and Focus Group Discussions. The research studies the implementation of local-based MDGs and ARG models on poor women in border areas of West Borneo(Bogdan& Taylor, 1998).

The subject of the research is underprivileged women in border area of West Borneo, spread in three Districts, while the object is local-based Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Gender-Responsive Budgeting (ARG) models. Interviews were conducted deeply to informants, i.e. each Head of Sub-District and village Head in the three Districts. The location of the research is: Sub-districtSekayam ofDistrictSanggauconsisting of 10 villages, i.e.: Malenggang, Pegadang, Bungkang, Sotok, BalaiKarangan, Sui Tekam, Engkahan, RautMuara, Kenaman, and LubukSabuk villages. Sub-districtSeluasof DistrictBengkayangconsisting of 6 villages, i.e.: Seluas, Bengkawan, Sentangan Jaya, Kalon, Sahan, and Mayak villages. Sub-districtPalohof District Sambas consisting of 8 villages, i.e.: Temajuk, Mentibar, Malek, Kalimantan, NibungSebubus, Tanah Hitam, and MatangDanau villages.

The approach of the research is Development Research(Borg & Gall, 1989) beginning with the development of conceptual poverty eradication model

Table 1.Administrative Border of Sekayam, Seluas and Paloh Sub-districts,

Administrative Broder	SekayamSub-district, Sanggau District	SeluasSub-district, Bengkayang District	PalohSub-district, Sambas District
North	East Malaysia	JagoiBabang District	South China Sea
South	NoyanSub-district	SanggauLedoDictrict	TelukKeramat Sub-district
West	EntikongSub-district	Sambas District	South China Sea
East	Sintang District	Siding Sub-district	Serawak (Malaysia)
Latitude	$1\ ^0 10$ NL – $0\ ^0 35$ SL	$1^0 02'01''$NL–$1^0 21'21''$SL	$1^0 35'$NL-$2^0 05'$SL
Longitude	$109'45''$ – $111'11$ EL	$109^0 38'38''$EL-$110^0 02'26''$WL	$109^0 38'$WL-$109^0 388'$EL

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (2009).

based on MDGs and ARG and continued with the stage of GRBI (Gender Responsive Budget Initiative) implementation. The research was conducted in crucial points of deprived regions in border areas of West Borneo.

The research was conducted in three stages, i.e.*The First Stage:*identifyingthe development of local-based MDGs and ARG poverty eradication models. The steps taken are: theoretical analysis of the models; problem identificationin the field relating to MDGs and ARG models; the study of MDGs and ARG models as the reference of GRBI development; the study of people behavior. *The Second Stage:*completing initial draft; preparing budget arrangement;discussing MDGs and ARG models to ask for inputs from regional government and economic experts; conducting limited trial; doing evaluation and refinement; conducting larger trial; doing another evaluation and refinementuntil finding a local-based and GRBI poverty eradication model. *The Third Stage:*completing previous stages and evaluatingvarious aspects oriented to local-based MDGs and ARG models through the following steps: revealing the effectiveness of MDGs and ARG models implementation; responding to the inputs from the targeted women and district government;compiling the requirements that the government should fulfill to eradicate poverty according to local-based MDGs and ARG models; discovering Social Behavior Theory.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

General data and informationon the population, employment, and social-economic condition of the three Sub-districtsare notably required and are key aspects in the development planning, particularly concerning the budget. The three kinds of information are strictly related. Population is the actor as well as the object of development.Generally the geographical location of

villages in border areas is mostly slope area with the topography of hills and planes. The hilly areas are villages in BengkayangDistrict, some parts of SambasDistrict; while plane areas are villages in SanggauDistrict.

With such geographical location, some villages do not have any land access officially connect them to neighboring country; thus it is necessary to identify them as buffer area of cross-border activities. Ideally, as cross-border buffer zones, the role of villages insub-districtsas well as districts in border in accommodating cross-border activities is very important and must be better than other villages since they contribute to the supply of goods traded in border areas.

One important variablein area development is population. The population number of sub-districts in border areas is various. Based on its regional area the highest density is in SekayamSub-district,SanggauDistrict,i.e. 33 people per km^2compared to two other sub-districts. The largest area is owned by PalohSub-district i.e. 1,148.28. Generally the problem on population is its large number and its uneven spread.A village in a sub-districtwith a large population should have a positive capital to develop itself based on self-supported activities and to release itself from poverty.

Conceptually, poverty is divided into relative poverty and absolute poverty whose difference lies in its valuating standard. Relative poverty is a set of standarddetermined and decided subjectively by local people, thus relative. Those below the local minimum standard are categorized poverty-stricken in a relative way.In the mean while, absolute valuating standard is the minimum life standard required to fulfill one's basic needs both food and non-food.

Absolute poverty line is important if one attempt to value the effect of anti-poverty policy between periods, or predict the impact of a project toward poverty (for example small scale credit grant). Poverty rate between

Table 2.The Area, Population Number, Population Density and Geographical LocationBased on Sub-districts and Villages in Border Areas,

Sub-district	Village/Ward	Area	Population	Density	Geographical Location
SekayamSub-district	Sotok	92.37	1,224	21	Valley
	Pengadang	49.13	2,017	41	Valley
	Kenaman	48.87	1,682	34	Plane
	RautMuara	104.52	2,531	24	Plane
	Engkahan	82.56	2,101	25	Valley
	BalaiKarangan	67.03	7,627	14	Valley
	Bungkang	79.98	2,406	30	Plane
	LubukSabuk	103.29	2,457	24	Plane
	Malenggang	116.56	2,713	23	Plane
	SeiTekam	96.7	1,954	20	Hillside
	Total	**841.01**	**27,411**	**33**	
SeluasSub-district	Sahan	102.25	4,403	40	Hillside
	Bengkawan	133.00	1,104	8	Hillside
	Seluas	91.70	3,716	41	Valley
	Setangau Jaya	35.00	1,405	40	Hillside
	Mayak	85.05	2,964	35	Hillside
	Kalon	59.50	7.27	12	Hillside
	Total	**506.50**	**13,959**	**28**	
PalohSub-district	Kalimantan	64.87	1,701	26	Coast
	MatangDanau	44.01	3,963	90	Coast
	Tanah Hitam	125.06	3,162	25	Coast
	Malek	136.7	2,459	18	Coast
	Nibung	147.85	2,500	17	Coast
	Sebubus	326.21	6,844	21	Coast
	Temajuk	231	1,472	6	Coast
	Mentibar	72.58	1,123	16	Coast
	Total	**1,148.28**	**23,224**	**20**	

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (2009)

one country with another can only be measured if similar absolute poverty line is used. World Bank requires absolute poverty line to compare poverty rate among countries.

The average per capita approach used in the poverty measurement is improving by time.Commonly the average per capita approach does not considered the age- and sex-based consumption rate and economic scale in consumption.

Poverty eradication strategy through enlargement of employment, people empowerment, improvement of institutional capacity, social protection, as well as regionalpartnership, between sub-districtsordistricts,have been the main agenda and priority of development. The achievement of each districts measured through the improvement of economic growth and per capita income, as well as Human Development Index, and the decline of poverty number. The following is the data of poverty mapping in three districts in border areas.

To reach poverty eradication as well as accomplish development target of MDGs the government resolves certain areas as the receiver of direct assistance, among

Table 3. Poverty Center by Districts

Description	Sanggau District	Bengkayang District	Sambas District
Poverty Line	IDR 141,341 /month	IDR 146.825/month	IDR 163,773/month
Poor village	111	100	164
Poor people	26.46	21.08	61.52
Percentage of poor population	6.25%	9.41%	11.51%
Poverty Gap Index	1.39	1.80	2.19
Poverty Severity Index	0.37	0.46	1.67
GRDP	4,732,775.43	2,346,184.21	5,287,291.21
GRDP growth rate	5.59	4.50	5.43
Human Development Index	89.92	66.81	63.73

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (2009)

Table 4. The Number of Poor Household, the Receiver of Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) by Village in Seluas Sub-district

No	Name of Village	Number of Households	Poor Households	Poor People
1	Sahan	1050	328	1597
2	Bengkawan	249	194	925
3	Seluas	787	306	1525
4	Setanggau Jaya	259	193	911
5	Mayak	513	247	1232
6	Kalon	126	70	283
Total		**2984**	**1338**	**6473**

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (2009)

others, Seluas Sub-district, Bengkayang District, and Sekayam Sub-district, Sanggau District.

The effort of poverty eradication is conducted by the government through several strategies, both direct and indirect with various sources of funds. Regional Budget (APBD) arranged by each district, particularly for Sub-district development, allocates fund for poverty eradication through routine expense, development fund, Regional Work Unit (SKPD). It is directly manifested in the form of stimulus fund as business capital of productive activities, such as in Seluas and Sekayam Sub-districts. The acceleration of economic growth to eradicate poverty is resolved in Millennium Development as an operational base so that appropriate treatment in budgeting planning is required.

The direction of poverty eradication basic policy is toward pro-poor, pro-job, and pro-growth programs oriented to fair income distribution among social groups, reduction of poor people's expenditure burden, fulfillment of basic needs and equitable development. The following is the analysis of poverty eradication through the development of MDGs model:

Since the beginning of development, poverty eradication has become the priority of the government. Poverty eradication program is explicitly referred to in the documents of Long Term Development Plan (RPJP), Medium Term Development Plan (RPJM) and Strategic Development Plans in the center and regions. The effort of poverty eradication is conducted through programs and activities by using various financial sources. Local Budget (APBD) is allocated for poverty eradication through Regional Work Unit (SKPD) as well as direct aid given by District or Sub-district government. Sekayam Sub-district has a number of poor people in 23 centers out of 224 available centers in Sanggau District. The number claimed as poverty-stricken is 1,853 families or 7.20 people/km². The condition shows that the percentage of poverty rate has not declined in an expected way. This is due among others to the limitation of information and the far distance of transportation access to sell agricultural products. The condition of mal- and lack of nutrition in Sekayam Sub-district is measured by using weight for height ratio index with nutritional case with or without clinical disorder. Apart from economic factor, malnutrition is also caused by unhealthy way of life, the absence of Integrated health Service (*posyandu*) due to lack of operational fund, parenting tradition in a family, lack of nutritional and women's high frequency of giving birth.

It is targeted that by 2015 all children anywhere, boys or girls, must c basic education. The indicator of its achievement consists of the enrollment ratio (APM) in different educational levels (early childhood, Elementary School (SD/MI), Junior High School (SMP/MTs), and Senior High School (SM/MA)). The minimum budget allocation for education and the lack of policy in the three Sub-districts that concerns for different condition, access, and culture cause educational obstruction for women; hence many of them have to stop schooling and work to

Table 5.The Number of Prosperous Family (PF) in Sekayam Sub-district

Name of the Village	Pre-prosperous	PF I	PF II	PF III	PFIII Plus	Total
Balai Karangan	1252	1043	3000	2541	82	7918
Pengadang	454	347	1000	300	68	2169
Sotok	373	318	800	442	84	2017
Kenaman	431	274	715	410	110	1935
RautMuara	485	369	1029	500	59	2442
Engkahan	398	330	1000	700	78	2506
Bungkang	492	384	976	924	95	2871
LubukSabuk	431	358	988	912	74	2763
SeiTekam	445	348	386	114	11	1354
Malenggang	554	415	1433	567	59	3028
Total	5315	4236	11327	7410	720	29003

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (2009)

Table 6.The Number of Prosperous Family (PF) in Paloh Sub-district

Name of Village	PF -1	PF-II	PF -III	PF-III Plus	Total
Kalimantan	98	351	98	28	575
MatangDanau	141	625	315	47	1128
Tanah Hitam	104	480	168	163	915
Malek	90	254	103	60	507
Nibung	79	458	60	43	640
Sebubus	375	1079	211	131	1796
Temajuk	80	324	48	15	467
Mentibar	50	228	95	35	408
Total	1,017	3,799	1,098	522	6,436

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (2009)

help their parents raise family's economy.

The efforts of establishing gender equality and women empowerment have been conducted through institutional forming and intensification. Besides gender perspective is also integrated into the document of budget planning. Women's drawback reflects injustice and inequality between men and women.As the indicator of MDGseach sub-districtmust have full literacy for its population above 15 to 45 year of age. The enrollment ratio (APM) can show gender equality and justicewhen the ratio of literate population above 15 to 45 years old is enrolled in Elementary School level.

The achievement of the target is measured by indicators of Infant Mortality Rate (AKB), Toddler Mortality Rate (AKABA), immunization andVitamin A supplementallotment, breast-feeding, iodized salt consumption, and children nutritional status measured by Low Birth Weight. Generally, there are two main causes of infant mortality, i.e. endogenous and exogenous. Infant and toddler mortality is influenced by several factors, among others, last minute treatment, belated health care, overdue detection, and socio-cultural factors believing that pregnancy and birth are common regular things experienced by a mother. The prevalence of toddler nutritional status can be obtained through weight, age in month, and sex.

To measure target accomplishment the indicators are the existence of visit to pregnant mothers, trained health worker as birth helper, active family planning (KB) members; women of fertile-age's nutritional status; the use of contraception tools for productive-aged couple, the proportion of teens obtaining education on reproduction health.

Controlling HIV/AIDSspread and declining the number of new cases are conducted by observing: (1) the proportion of population educated from various sources on HIV/AIDS, differentiated between categories of those 15-24 years old and above 15 years, (2) the proportion of population aged 15-24 years having a comprehensive knowledge on HIV/AIDS.

The annual increase of population number and the rapid growthof economic activities in global and national levelput a considerable pressure on human life. The accomplishment of millennium goals also has relevance with environmental health, waste management, proper-lived house, clean water service, and household electricity. Open trading and financial system must be developed, rule-based, accountable, indiscriminating and friendly to people with special needs. These cannot be implemented by each Sub-districtin West Borneo, since the indicator used is still local-based thus difficult in accomplishing targets.

Gender Responsive Budget (ARG) implemented so far still referred to Rhonda Sharp's concept, i.e. integrating gender issue into budgeting process and creating gender equality in budget commitment. ARG is responsive toward the needs of both men and women and give equal benefit to both women and men; it does not separate budget for men and women.

ARG is still identical with budget allocation for women and men as the manifestation of gender equality, consequently the policy maker of Districtbudget considers the allocation of Family Welfare Movement (PKK) budget and women empowerment as already gender responsive.

Ideally there are four categories of ARG model, i.e.: special budget allocation for women and children; budget allocation of affirmative action for marginalized groups; budget allocation for gender mainstreaming; and budget allocation for gender mainstreaming result implementation. The difficulties emerged in ARG implementation is the absence of budget allocation for gender profile arrangement, gender trainings, and evaluations. Other obstacles are: the low awareness of local government to implement ARG; misunderstanding in the implementation; lack of ARG model socialization within the system; the unavailability of proper ARG indicators; and the unavailability of complete, separated gender profile.

Poverty comprises not only low economic capability, but also the failure to fulfill basic rights and different treatments for undergoing proper life. Generally basic rights consists of housing, food, education, health, clean drinkable water, human and environmental resources, security, and participatory right for women.Poor household tends to have a largernumber of members, since it tends to have high birth rate. The mortality rate is also high in poor household, due to the lack of income and health care access as well as nutritional fulfillment for their children. Therefore the large number of household members can impede future human empowerment.

The reality in field shows that in average the number of poor household members is higher than non poor household. Generally when women play the role as the head of household in fulfilling life needs of the family; they encountermore obstacles than men. This is due to women's double roles as life earner and mothers who give birth, nurture, and raise the children. Besides, there is a tendency that the percentage of women as household head in urban areas is higher than in rural areas.

The relation between poverty and education is notably important; education affects poverty rate. Educated people will have lesser opportunity to be poverty-stricken. Those poverty-stricken mostly have low education. Poor people profile is closely related to those working in

agricultural sector as small scale farmers, fishermen, farm and plantation workers, as well as wood and honey seeker in the forest. People in the three sub-districtsare mostly poor people working in agricultural sector, living in the rural areas.

Most of poor people in the three districtsdo not meet proper living standard with the average floor area of below 8 meter used for several functions such as bedroom, dining-room, kitchen altogether. The number of poor household with earth flooring doubles those with porcelain flooring in the three sub-districts. From the distribution of poor and non-poor households by house roof, the percentage using straw/thatched roofis high in the three sub-districts.

The use of stone wall is less found in poor households, instead they use wooden or bamboo walls. Poor households turn out to use electricity as the source of lights, limited by relative short time period from 18.00-22.00; while for daily light they use torch, oil lamp, and flashlight.

The availability of clean water as the source of drink for daily needs is the indicator of health housing. Poor household has limited clean water as an important facility. Most people in the three sub-districts do not have clean and healthy watersince they still use water from river.

Lavatoryis an important health facility to sustainhealthy life pattern.Its availability is divided into: personal, shared, and public lavatories. Most people in the three sub-districts do not have a lavatory. They usually defecate in the forest.

Egalitarian society pays attention to house ownership status, by considering personal incentive and social wealth equity that are often contradictory. Even so, both must be harmonized. What exists is the proprietary right over the housebelongs to the state, yet utilized by people.

CONCLUSION

The condition of poor people is declining over time and the average per capita income increases especially for BengkayangSub-district. The result shows that the number of poor people in SanggauDistrict is 26.46%, in BengkayangDistrict 21.08% and 61,52% in SambasDistrict. The high per capita income is not significant with the declining number of poor people. The biggest number of poverty rate is found in Sambas District, compared to two other districts, i.e. 164 villages. The Human Development Indexin Sambas District is the smallest among three districts, i.e. 63.73; whereas its GRDP rate is higher than two other districts, i.e. IDR 5,287,291.21(000) and its per capita income is IDR 163,773/month.

Perceived from the demographic characteristics, poor households tend to have larger number of members since it has higher birth rate as well as mortality rate, due to lack of income and health access, and low nutritional fulfillment for their children. In average each poor household has 4 children. Poor people profile is closely related to those working in agricultural sector as small scale farmers, fishermen, farm and plantation workers, as well as wood and honey seeker in the forest; they mostly have low education. The average heads of household are illiterate; some do not finish Elementary School while others graduate from it. Poor people mostly do not have proper housing, electricity and lavatory.

The government of poverty-stricken border areas, such as Sekayam, Seluas and PalohSub-districts has not optimallyallocated budget for poverty eradication programs as the target of MDGs and ARB. This is due to limited Local Budget (APBD) and the low Locally Generated Revenue (PAD), as well as the high spending of General Allocation Fund(DAU). In addition, the problems encountered in border areas are too complicated that it is difficult to decide the priority scale of Gender Responsive Budget (ARG).

Considering that border areas have their own characteristics, local government should empower poor households specifically by focusing on creating more conducive economic climate through the establishment of Collective Business Groups (KUBE) since the access to the neighboring country is easier than the access to the capital of sub-districtsordistricts.

Poverty eradication programs should be specifically designed in integrated, synergized, and cross-sector manners since each border area has different problems, including its spatial management, local resources, and physical infrastructures.

Provincial and District government should issue regulations on the border area development activities with Laws as its legal foundation. Poverty eradication effort will not be successful if it is not balanced with programs of raising poor people's awareness to be mentally and culturally independent and willing to work hard.

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