



Midline Study Report Indonesian Women in Leadership 2021

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Indonesian Women in Leadership (IWIL) Project Midline Study is a formative review process designed to identify achievements in the three years of the IWIL's implementation and provide programme improvement recommendations for the remaining years. The IWIL programme aims to ensure that by 2023, women and girls in Eastern Indonesia will live free from gender violence, be economically empowered and participate in decision-making that affects their lives. This research methodology used a household survey approach and in-depth interviews in 19 villages in five districts in the implementation areas of the IWIL Project in Indonesia, namely North Central Timor District (Timor Tengah Utara), South Central Timor District (Timor Tengah Selatan), Kupang District, East Lombok District and Central Lombok District.

This study explored the development of community access to services for gender-based violence and discovered that traditional leaders and religious leaders play a central role and have been actively involved in efforts to prevent and manage gender-based violence cases at the village level. In addition, this study shows that paralegal and village government officers at the sub-village level are essential, and their role should be considered in designing prevention systems and mechanisms and gender-based violence services. Most of the villages do not have standard (written) systems and mechanisms related to gender-based violence. Therefore, case management and services mostly use customary regulations or habits at the sub-village level. In terms of policies, there is a limited budget to financially support programmes to prevent and handle cases of violence in villages. This is due to the absence of integrated data in documenting reported cases of violence. There is also the possibility that not all cases are reported, largely due to social stigma, as people consider domestic violence a private domain and find it disgraceful to report to other parties.

Women are getting more involved in political and economic institutions. This is supported by the government's commitment to involving women's representation in Musdas and/or MusrenbangDes, according to the mandate of Law No. 6 concerning Villages articles 80 and 127. This support is also contained in the Development Policy Direction (RPJMD) in all district governments regarding women's economic empowerment and strengthening women's leadership capacity. The planning has been included in the APBD (Regional Revenues and Expenditures Budget), but the policy is not evenly distributed in all villages. In terms of political roles, women have more positions in village institutions, especially in BPD (Village Deliberation Agency) and other structural positions. In terms of economic roles, women's stewardship in the BumDes organisational structure and support for MSME (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) groups for women or home industries have increased. The formation of these new groups is directly proportional to the legitimacy of women's groups to be included in village planning deliberations. However, the role of women at the hamlet and RT/RW (neighborhood – division of villages) head levels remains limited, and the capacity of women to express their opinions in the forum is still low compared to men. This is due to the limited knowledge and information among women, and the pre-Musrenbang, specifically for women at the hamlet level, can bridge this gap.

CHAPTER 1

PRELIMINARY

1.1 Background and Study Objectives

The Indonesian Women in Leadership (IWIL) Project Midline Study is a formative review process designed to identify achievements in the three years of the programme's implementation and provide recommendations for improvement for the remaining years of its implementation. The goal of the IWIL programme is that by 2023, women and girls in Eastern Indonesia will be economically empowered, participate in making decisions that affect their lives, become leaders and live free from gender-based violence.

Before the Midline Study in early 2021, the IWIL Project Baseline Study was carried out in early 2019 to obtain an initial picture of the situation of women and girls who have access and control over resources and economic opportunities, observing the development of an inclusive business model for the empowerment of women and women entrepreneurs, and identify key actors and potential community networks to transform gender-related issues and social norms that lead to marginalisation and violence against women.

After 2–3 years of this programme, an IWIL Project Midline Study was conducted to monitor its progress based on three achievements arranged in a logical framework. This IWIL Midline Study aims to:

- Measure the progress of the IWIL programme based on indicators;
- Identify the process from two years of the programme's implementation to achieve the targeted indicators;
- Provide recommendations for the programme's improvement in achieving overall goals; and
- Provide recommendations and research methodologies for the next endline study.

1.2 IWIL Project Overview

The IWIL project focuses on women and girls from East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) and West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) provinces in Eastern Indonesia. This project specifically addresses the most vulnerable groups of women in Indonesia, according to the definition of the Ministry of Social Affairs, including economically weak women, women with disabilities and women and girls affected by violence. Oxfam in Indonesia is working with the ADARA consortium (Adil and Setara) in NTB and the Timor Adil and Setara consortium in NTT with communities of both men and boys, as well as traditional and religious leaders in the community, to handle gender and social norms, dangerous attitudes and behaviours that lead to the marginalisation of women and violence against women and girls.

The project also aims to achieve the three pillar goals, namely:

1. Women, men and community networks take collective action to change social norms that trigger gender-based violence.
2. Women and young women are empowered through economic empowerment activities and inclusive businesses.
3. More women and girls have greater access to and control over social leadership, politics and economic resources.

1.3 Methods

1.3.1 Study Location

The districts sampled in the IWIL Midline Study were the same as those in the IWIL Baseline Study (with slight differences in village areas). The study areas selected by means of random

and purposive sampling (determination of the sample area by random and certain considerations) represents:

Five districts for the implementation of the IWIL project in Indonesia: North Central Timor/Timor Tengah Selatan (TTS) District, South Central Timor/Timor Tengah Utara (TTU) District, Kupang District, East Lombok District and Central Lombok District.

The target villages for the implementation of the IWIL project, represented by 19 villages.

East Nusa Tenggara Province	
Kupang District	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tunfeu Village 2. Niukbaun Village 3. Nekbaun Village 4. Oebelo Village 5. Oelomin Village 6. Oesena Village
Timor Tengah Selatan District	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Biloto Village 8. Ajaobaki Village
Timor Tengah Utara District	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Maubesi Village 10. Kuanek Village
West Nusa Tenggara Province	
Lombok Timur District	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Pringgasela Selatan Village 12. Beriritjarak Village 13. Jurit Baru Village
Lombok Tengah District	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. Batu Tulis Village 15. Pagutan Village 16. Pemepek Village 17. Sukarara Village 18. Nyerot Village 19. Ubung Village

Primary data collection is divided into two stages: the household survey study stage and the in-depth interview study (KII). Data collection on field studies for quantitative and qualitative approaches was carried out in January–February 2021.

1.3.2 Research Method

This study uses both quantitative and qualitative methods. The quantitative research method is conducted by taking a random household survey from a list of direct or indirect beneficiaries. There are 19 sample villages from a total of 21 IWIL project target areas (nine villages in NTB and 10 villages in NTT). The other two villages were excluded because their locations were difficult to access during the year's early rainy season.

As triangulation data, qualitative data collection was carried out by conducting in-depth interviews. There were 81 key informants in the in-depth interviews and 281 household survey respondents, making a total of 362 respondents representing 19 villages. Secondary data collection was also carried out by collecting activity and policy reports issued by the village and district governments.

Data collection for the midline study was conducted by 31 local enumerators via a combination of online and offline methods due to large-scale COVID-19 social restrictions. An online enumerator training was held from 22–23 January 2021.

Between 25 January and 7 February 2021, a combination of online and offline data collection was carried out, in which nearly 91% of the enumerators still had to conduct face-to-face interviews. Of the respondents they met, only about 37% did online/telephone interviews, and 63% made face-to-face appointments. Bad weather constraints complicated the data collection process. The enumeration process also utilised the SurveyCTO application technology, which

can work in offline conditions, considering that most of the intervention villages are located in areas that are difficult to reach by transportation and have limited internet connections.

The research team also received ethical clearance at the Chair of the Research Ethics Commission, Institute for Research and Community Service, Atma Jaya Catholic University of Jakarta. This is done to obtain peer review and measure the ethical acceptability of a series of research processes.

Approach	Methods	Tools
Quantitative	Household Survey Random samples	Questionnaire (using SurveyCTO Mobile Application)
Qualitative	Key Informant Interview Purposive samples	Online or telephone interview Face-to-face interviews using COVID-19 health procedures
Qualitative	Secondary Data/Desk Review	Government report and policy document Oxfam Report

Taken together, the quantitative and qualitative data obtained in this study were processed to answer the research objectives described in Section 1.1 Background and Study Objectives. The collected data is analysed, interpreted and arranged in a report. In addition to determining the success rate of the programme implementation, the data is also used as recommendations for programme planning for the remainder of the following year. Thus, the programme will continue to undergo reforms that impact justice and equality in society.

1.3.3 Quantitative Method

The data collection process is carried out using structured tools such as questionnaires or surveys with the SurveyCTO application technology. This quantitative method aims to collect data and generalise population-specific phenomena. During times of emergency (such as COVID-19), strict probability sample surveys cannot be carried out due to access and mobility issues, the safety of health protocols and time factors.

The criteria for respondents are residents domiciled in the village concerned, one of the family members is the beneficiary, and there is an adult woman in the household. The determination of the sample based on gender was determined by female respondents by 70% (203 respondents) and male respondents by 30% (78 respondents), considering that the largest beneficiaries of the IWIL programme are women. The margin of error for this survey is 5%.

SAMPLE SIZE

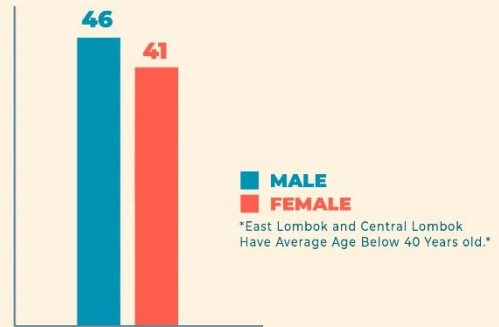
OF HOUSEHOLD SURVEY



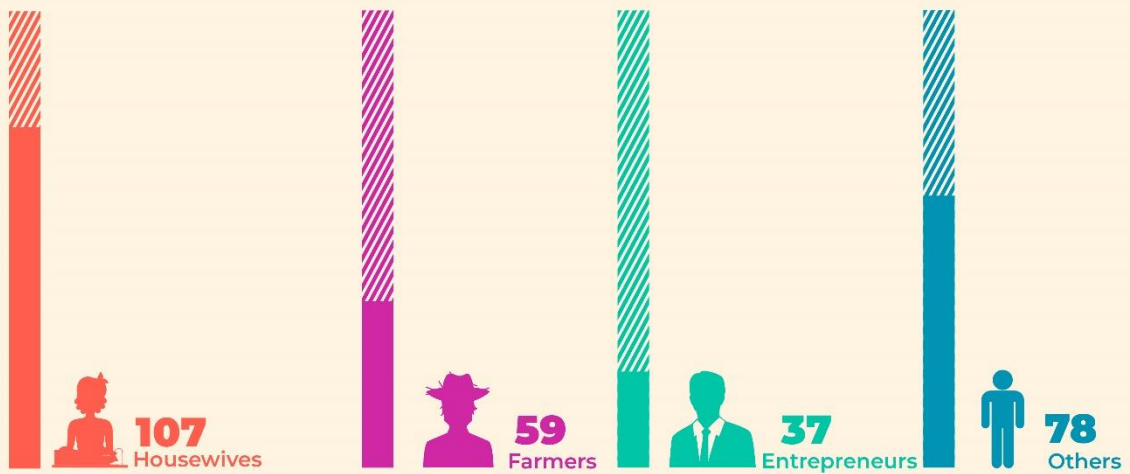
INCLUDING 6 PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

AVERAGE

AGE OF RESPONDENTS

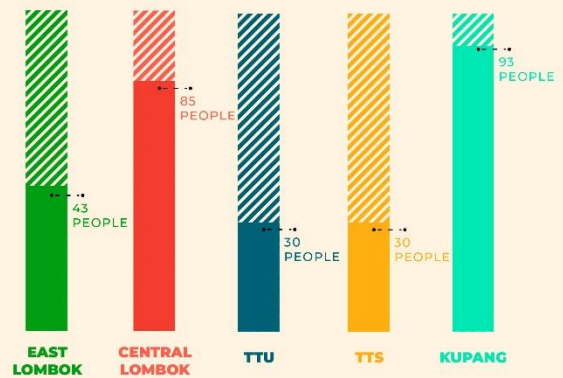


OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENTS

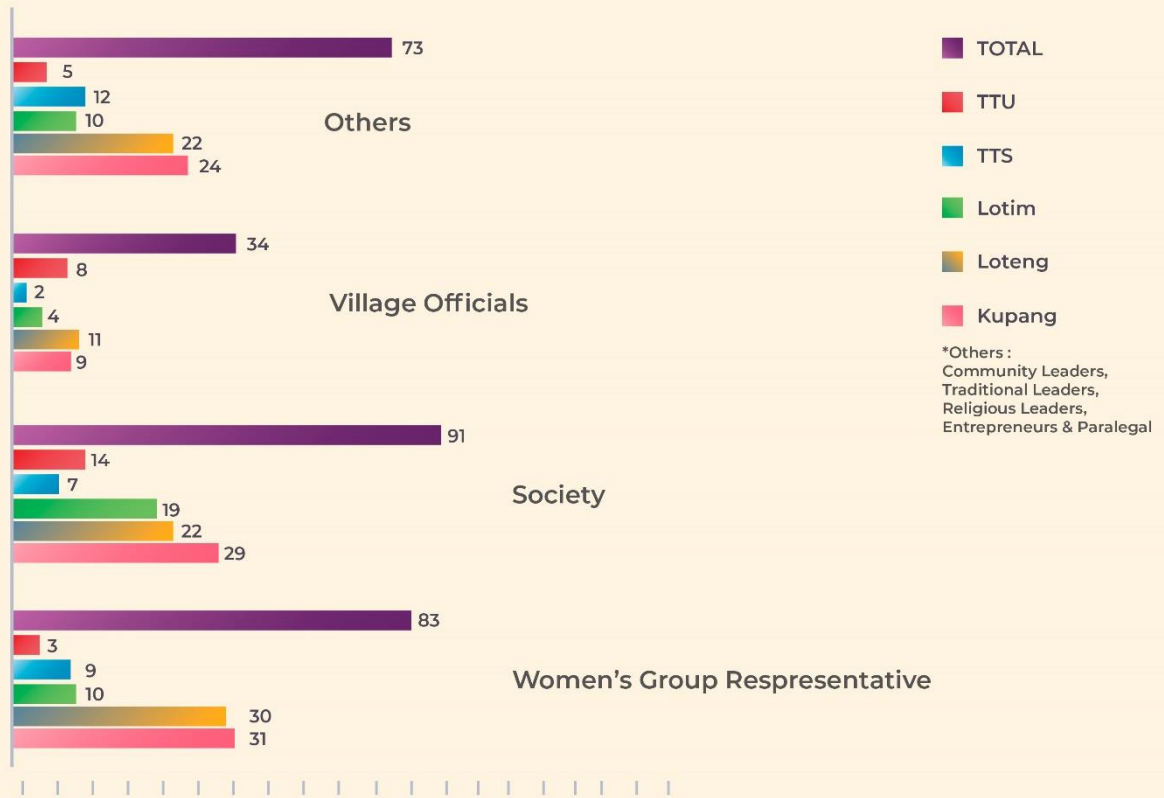


SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION

BY DISTRICT



RESPONDENTS' ROLE IN COMMUNITY



Respondents With Disabilities



KEY INFORMANTS IN QUALITATIVE STUDY



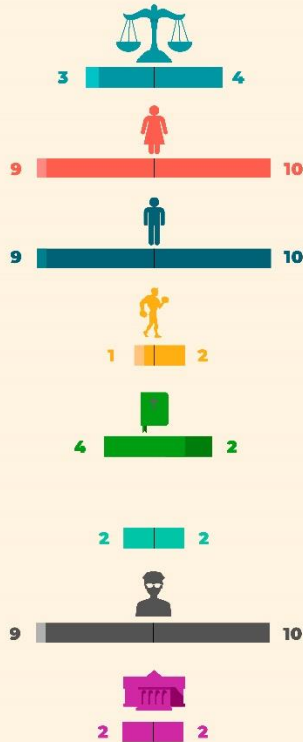
WEST NUSA TENGGARA



EAST NUSA TENGGARA

INFORMANTS

INFORMANTS



1.3.4 Qualitative Method and Desk Review

The qualitative approach is supported by triangulation in in-depth interviews or key informant interviews (KIIs) and secondary data. Editing, coding and tabulation were also carried out as qualitative data analysis techniques in 19 villages. The criteria for respondents are residents who live in the village concerned, who are key figures who know more detailed information about the involvement of beneficiaries in the IWIL project in the village or district. The determination of the sample was based on purposive as many as four respondents in each consortium-assisted village and one from the district government.

1.4 Data Analysis

Quantitative data were analysed using a descriptive quantitative analysis approach supported by qualitative triangulation with thematic analysis. Through a descriptive approach, this midline study tries to compare conditions at two different times: 2019 (IWIL Baseline Study) and 2021 (IWIL Midline Study). However, this comparison cannot be done on an apple-to-apple basis due to differences in baseline and midline measurement tools and changes in the programme's logical framework in 2019. In this midline study, the research team conducted an analysis based on the framework of each work outcome covering the following pillars.

DATA SEKUNDER



- RPJMD Kabupaten
- RPJMD Des Dari Beberapa Desa
- Surat Keputusan Kepala Desa
- Panduan & Laporan Dinas

Outcome Description	Measured Indicators	Main questions
Outcome 1 Women, men, and community networks takes actions to transform harmful social norms that lead to the marginalisation of women and violence against women and girls	Intermediate Outcome 1.1: Communities (women, men, and community networks) have access to and benefit from the services to gender-based violence survivors	How is a system for reporting and handling cases of gender-based violence available at the village level both online and offline? How can the community (women, men and community networks) be able to carry out advocacy related to gender-based service systems and case handling
	Intermediate Outcome 1.2: Traditional and religious leaders become champions on eradicating gender-based violence in the community	How do traditional and religious leaders disseminate information about gender-based violence in the community? Is there an agreement between traditional and religious leaders so that women can receive assistance in solving cases?
	Intermediate Outcome 1.3 Just and inclusive policies, programs, and budget of services to gender-based violence survivors are established	Does the government provide funding and support for the existing service and referral system? Is there a government policy for prevention and handling of violence against women and children in the form of regulations or other?
Outcome 2 More women and young women are economically empowered through an inclusive business model ecosystem.	Intermediate Outcome 2.1: Increased women and young women entrepreneurs' access to capital and credit providers (investors, financial institutions, and government)	How do women understand and aware of access to business capital sources in their regions? How do women entrepreneurs take advantage of capital loans from agencies / institutions that provide sources of business capital?
	Intermediate Outcome 2.3: Increased women and young women entrepreneurs' access to village enterprise units (Bumdes), KUBE, and other inclusive business ecosystems	How do women understand and aware of the existence of Bumdes, KUBE, and other business institutions (access)? How do women entrepreneurs join a community-based economy?
Outcome 3: More women and young women are empowered to have greater access to and control over social, political leadership and economic resources.	Intermediate Outcome 3.1: More women and young women are included in the structure of decision making bodies at community and village level	How do women participate in the Musrenbangdes? Are there numbers of women in the executive, legislative and key institutions (Bumdes, BPD, village government structure-RT -Kades) in the village community? Are there any women's forums involved to encourage economic, social and political activities in the village?

The thinking framework for each theme helps the research team in formulating research questions and research instruments. Furthermore, qualitative data is processed in a matrix, which is analysed through a thematic analysis approach. Meanwhile, quantitative data for household surveys are processed using numerical data and emphasise the research process to measure objective results using descriptive quantitative analysis. The analyses also performed during the baseline study were returned to the current midline study. A gender analysis framework based on Moser's triple roles or three gender roles is used to observe the roles of women and men in society, including reproductive roles, productive roles and community roles (2019 Baseline Study).

1.5 The 2019 Baseline Report

At the start of this programme, Oxfam International in Indonesia conducted an IWIL Baseline Study to collect basic data/information used in planning, monitoring and assessing the programme's progress and effectiveness during and after implementation. This baseline study took place from mid-January to February 2019, focusing on five districts in two provinces, namely NTT (Kupang, TTS, TTU) and NTB (East Lombok, Central Lombok). The conclusions of the baseline study carried out in 2019 are detailed in the following sections.

1.5.1 Efforts to Change Social Norms That Lead to Marginalisation and Violence Against Women and Girls

- The baseline data in 2019 states that the forms of violence in NTT and NTB are domestic violence and sexual violence. While the main problem in NTB is polygamy and child marriage, women trafficking is NTT's biggest issue.
- Not all violence cases were reported, and the existence of service institutions was not yet known by the community until they reached rural areas.
- Efforts to change social norms that perpetuate violence and discrimination against women have been made, although they have not been maximised.
- The government has established P2TP2A (the integrated services centre for women and children's empowerment) as an institution that provides services and coordinates service provider organisations for victims at the district level. There are no psychologists in NTT's three districts, and there are no safe houses in NTB's two districts.
- Coordination between service provider institutions at the district level still overlaps.
- Services are not yet inclusive, especially for groups with disabilities.
- In documenting cases of violence against women (VAW), there is no uniform data collection. There are two online applications: SIMPONI by the Ministry of PPPA, which has not been used by service providers, and System Manis by Komnas Perempuan (in NTT).

1.5.2 Accessible and Inclusive Women's Economic Empowerment

- Based on the baseline data obtained in 2019, there are several institutions providing capital. However, access to information for women on institutions that provide capital is very limited.
- Most women choose to borrow money from individuals and cooperatives with high interest rates. The low-interest micro credit scheme is difficult for women to access due to the absence of loan guarantees.
- In all villages, groups with disabilities still have very little room for economic empowerment. Assistance to such groups is still charitable in nature.
- BumDes or village-owned enterprises, which are expected to be one of the village's economic drivers, have not yet fulfilled their role.
- One of the obstacles faced by women entrepreneurs is related to market access.
- There is a limited number of government programmes facilitating small entrepreneurs for business promotion.
- Men have not fully supported women in economic activities outside the home because they are not ready for various household chores.

1.5.3 Women's Leadership in Economic and Political Institutions in the Village

- The baseline results show that women's participation in decision-making forums in villages, such as the Musrenbang (a process in which residents meet to discuss the issues facing their communities and decide upon priorities), is still low due to poor

government commitment. The NTB government issued a special Musrenbang policy for women at the district level, but such a policy does not yet exist in NTT.

- There are economic business groups in the village. However, the economic business groups led by women are very low compared to the economic business groups led by men.
- In village-owned enterprises (BumDes), women are represented in the management structure because government regulation requires this.
- Within the structure of the village deliberation agency (BPD), there is only one woman in each village. The number of female neighbourhood heads and female hamlet heads is still very low compared to men. Even in NTB, there are no women who are heads of neighbourhoods and heads of hamlets.
- Some factors affecting the low participation of women include:
- Government commitment, especially in the village, to the involvement of women in decisions.
- There is still a lack of programmes to strengthen women's leadership.
- Society is not yet open to accepting women's leadership.
- The low capacity of women's leadership makes women lack confidence.

After the baseline study was carried out, there was an alignment of the thinking logic in achieving the goals, which then focused on the three pillars of the medium-term goal, namely minimising gender-based violence, women's leadership and women's economic empowerment for access and control of economic potential, for which this programme has been running for some time in the 21 villages selected.

CHAPTER 2

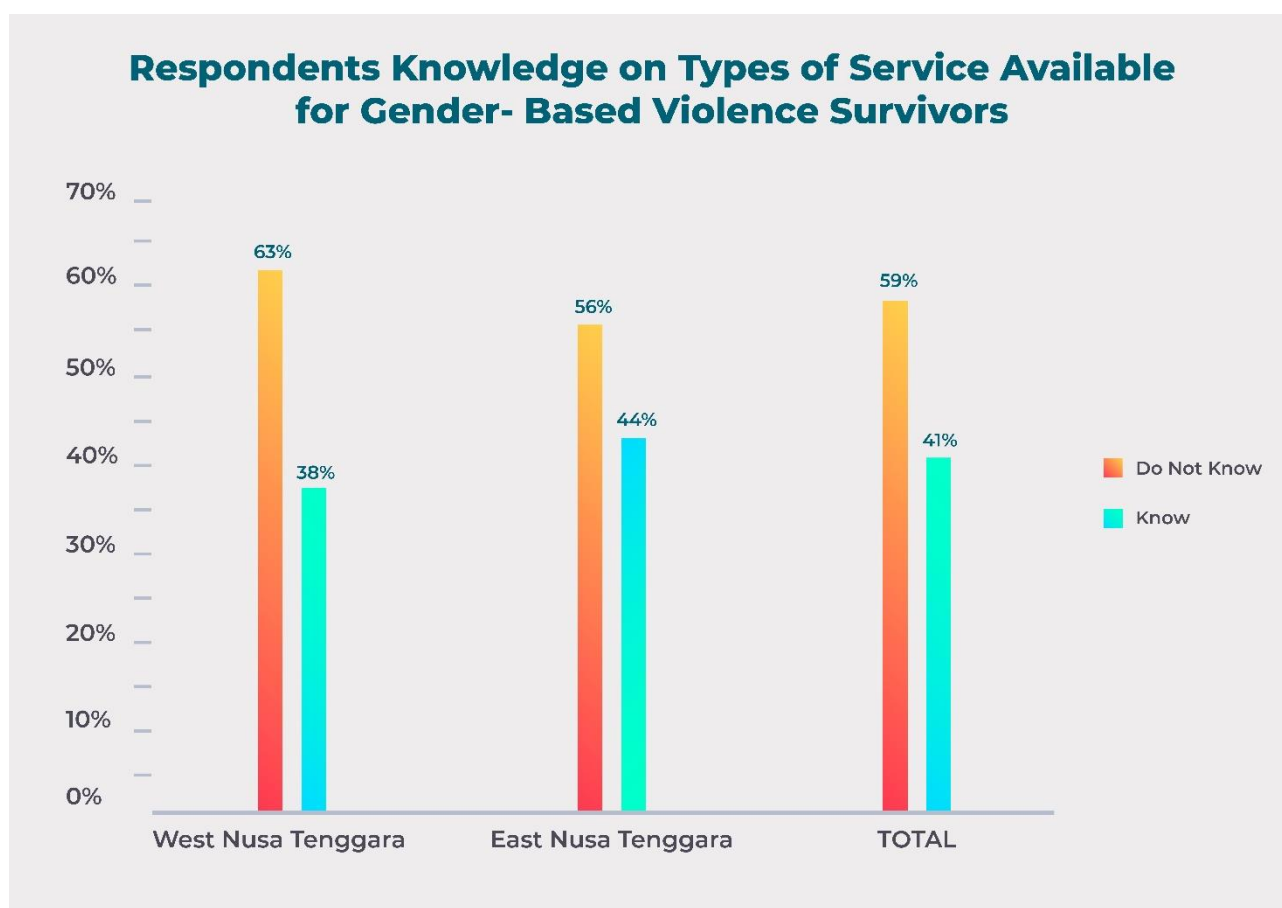
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE PROGRAMMES AND SERVICES

2.1 Access and Benefits of Gender-based Violence Services

The ability of communities (men, women and community networks) to have access and obtain benefits from gender-based violence services is influenced by the improving capacity of communities to advocate services for gender-based violence survivors and increasing societies' awareness and understanding of the available services for gender-based violence survivors.

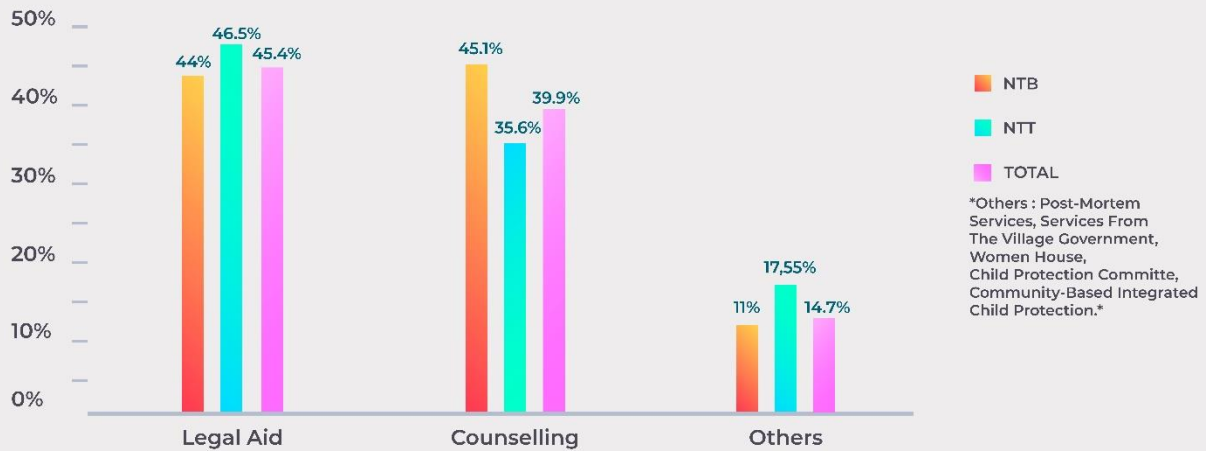
2.1.1 Communities' Knowledge of Gender-based Violence Services

The household survey shows that more than half of the respondents in NTT (56%) and NTB (63%) do not know about the services or assistance specifically available for women who have experienced violence in the village. This finding illustrates that most of the respondents might not be aware of the assistance or support provided to help gender-based violence survivors at the village level. The availability of services in the village and the dissemination of information to all communities are suspected factors influencing respondents' knowledge.



Respondents recognised some services available for survivors. Most of the respondents (45%) (NTB: 44%; NTT: 46.5%) admitted that legal aid is available. Another type of service that was most mentioned was counselling. Meanwhile, a small number of respondents referred to post-mortem services, *Rumah Perempuan* or Women House, *Komite Perlindungan Anak Daerah* or Child Protection Committee and *Perlindungan Anak Terpadu Berbasis Masyarakat* or Community-based Integrated Child Protection. This finding was supported by the interview results with the representatives of traditional leaders, religious leaders and paralegal who stated that one of their function in cases management is providing counselling for victims.

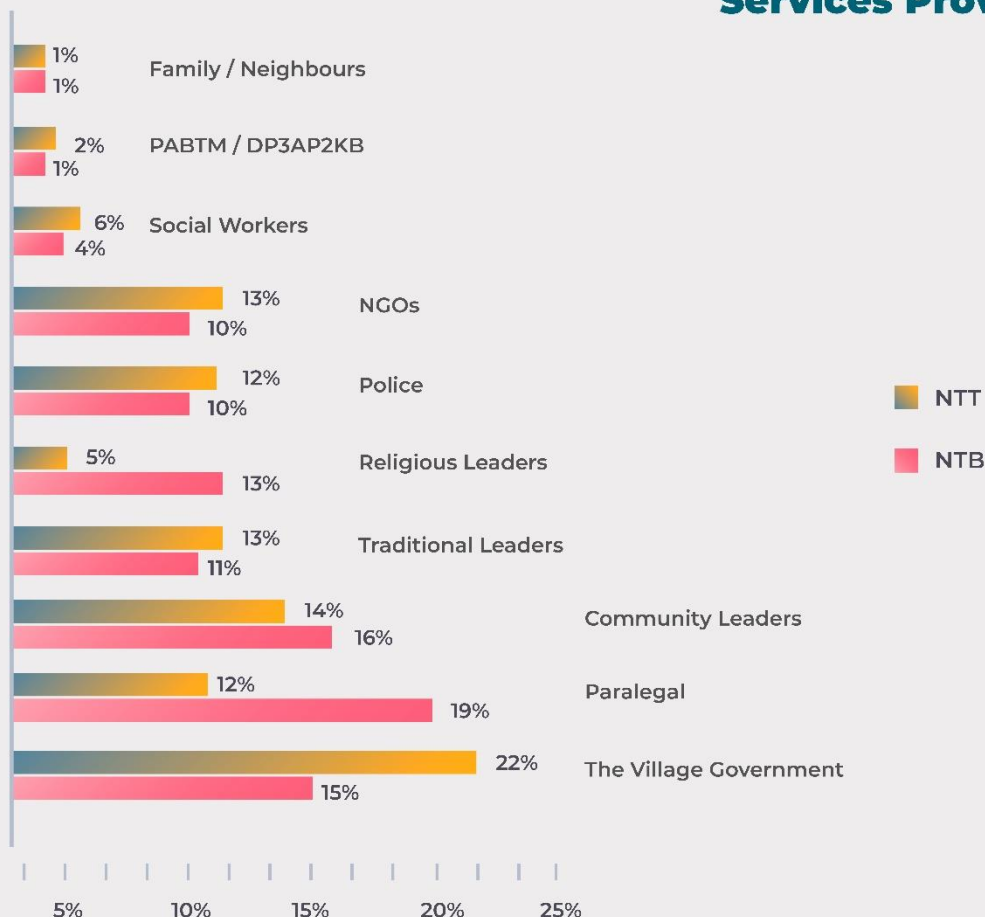
Types of Services Received by Survivors



2.1.2 Access to Services through Local Government and Paralegals

Interestingly, the in-depth interview with various participants at the village level revealed that most of the gender-based violence cases are resolved through mediation at the sub-village level. Some of the cases were resolved using family deliberation facilitated by religious or traditional leaders. They admitted that only a few cases were reported and processed by the

Services Providers

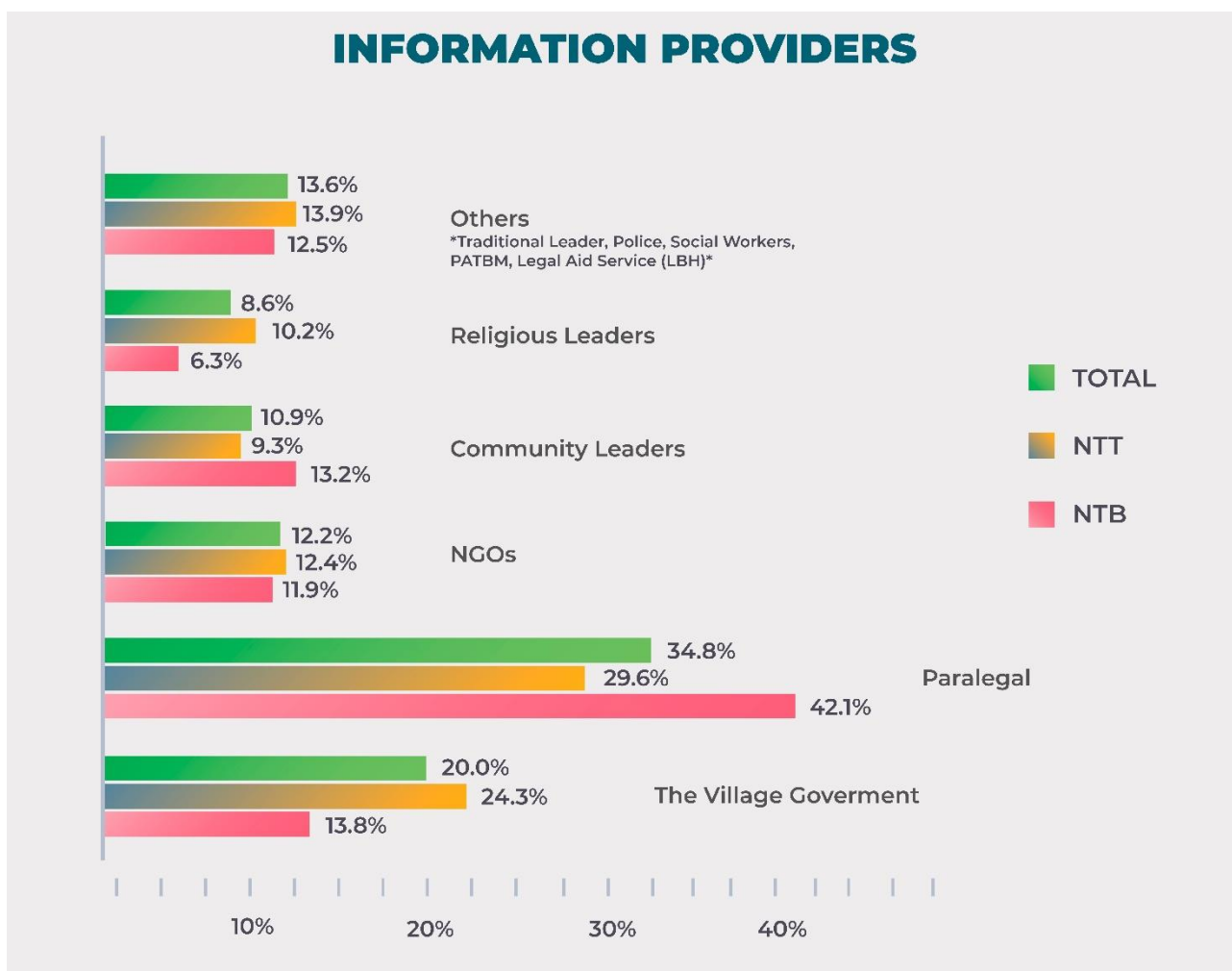


police and the religious court. Furthermore, cases reported to the police for legal assistance were those that could not be resolved at the village level or using mediation or non-legal methods. Moreover, the household survey depicts that most of the survivors received assistance or support from the village government, as well as from paralegals and leaders in the community.

The dissemination of information on the availability of services for gender-based violence survivors is critical to increasing society's knowledge. Most of the information comes from paralegals, as 35% of respondents admitted in the survey. Another source of information is the village government and NGOs. This study shows that paralegals play a significant role in the village as a service provider, spreading information about services.

Interview Quote

"The role of paralegal is to help children and women who experienced violence. If there is a case, they know that the village already has paralegal's phone number and we have a safe house."
 (Dora Naisaba, 48 years old, NTT)



The distribution of information regarding the types of services for gender-based violence survivors can be undertaken using various methods. In the in-depth interviews, the paralegal representative said that socialisation is the general approach to spread information to communities. Moreover, the utilisation of social media platforms is considered effective to distribute information. As a community leader representative explained in the interview, most women in the village use Facebook. Moreover, the message could be delivered through written communication media, such as leaflets or posters posted in public areas, including the village government offices, churches and mosques and traditional markets for wider coverage.

2.1.3 Procedure for Gender-based Violence Services

The results of the in-depth interviews with representatives of the village governments, paralegals, religious leaders, and traditional leaders show that most villages of the IWIL project do not have written standard operating procedures (SOPs) regarding the prevention and management of gender-based violence. Only two village government representatives in Ajaobaki and Maubesi in NTT stated that their villages already have SOPs on case management, which have been stipulated in a Decree of Task Force for Case Management by the village government. However, even though other villages do not have written SOPs, religious leaders, traditional leaders and village governments still manage to perform services for gender-based violence survivors. The cases were handled using general customs or traditional rules that have been applied to those villages. Generally, the communities know to report the cases of violence towards women in their villages, such as to paralegals, religious leaders, traditional leaders and government representatives at the sub-village level. However, the existence of the legal system and mechanism (SOP) in the form of the village's regulations or decree is crucial to support the prevention programme and management of gender-based violence cases. This was acknowledged by traditional leaders and community leaders, as conveyed by a traditional leader in NTB. He also stated that he is ready to be involved in establishing regulations in his village due to its importance.

Interview Quote

"In our village in every sub village there is a paralegal and the government village issues a Decree of Task Force for handling Women and Children"

(Abdon Y. Tinenti, Village Representative, NTT)

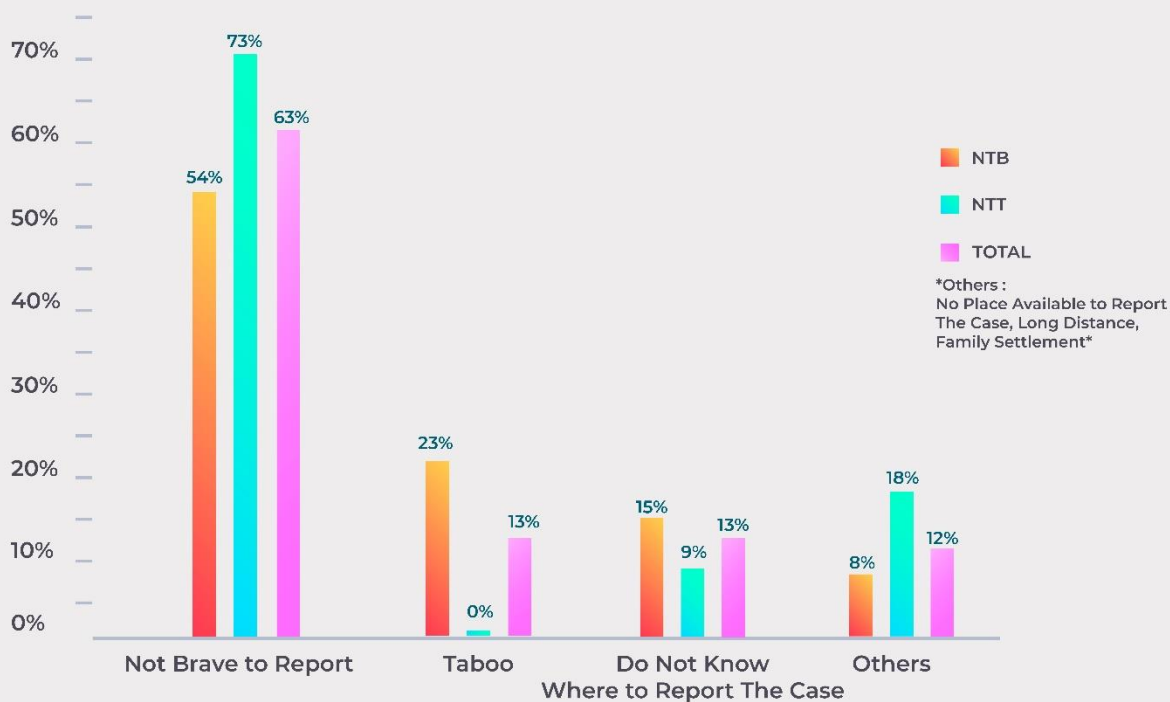
The village's regulation is important to support the services of gender-based violence cases. For example, in the case of child marriage, a representative from a village in NTB said that the village's regulation is essential to support their efforts in solving cases. Their authority will be limited if there is no legal regulation in the village. Moreover, the village representative stated that the regulation is important to guide service providers in the village to assist survivors. In

addition, the existence of SOPs or mechanisms will contribute to recording the system of violence cases towards women in the village from the community level. For instance, the availability of a system or standard procedures will assist government representatives and victims in solving the problems. There are clear paths and rules to follow in a system; therefore, it supports the efficiency and effectiveness of the case-handling process. The availability of data will help the government at the national and local levels to establish effective policies. Moreover, it will allow the government to allocate funding and other resources to eliminate VAW.

2.1.4 Communities' Preference in Reporting Cases

The number of cases of violence against women in Indonesia continues to increase every year. The data from Badan Pusat Statistik, or Central Bureau of Statistic, shows that 12,550 female survivors received comprehensive services in 2017. This number keeps increasing, reaching 16,214 survivors in 2018. Moreover, Catatan Tahunan (CATAHU), or the Annual Record of the Indonesian National Commission on Violence Against Women, depicts that the number of cases reported and handled in 2019 was 404,178 cases. In this regard, communities' knowledge of VAW is one method to identify how violence occurs in society. From the household survey in 19 villages, 37 respondents stated that they had heard of gender-based violence cases occurring in their village in the last six months. On the other hand, more than half of the respondents (58%) said they had never heard of violence cases in their villages.

Reasons for not Reporting Gender-Based Violence Cases



The rights of survivors or victims have been regulated in Law no 23/2004 regarding the Elimination of Domestic Violence, namely 1) Protection from the family, the police, prosecutors, courts, advocates, social institutions or other institutions either temporarily or based on the stipulation of protection from the courts; 2) Health service based on medical needs; 3) Special treatment related to victim's confidentiality; 4) Assistance by social workers and legal supports; and 5) Spiritual guidance services. The household survey notes that most of the survivors have received legal assistance or social supports. Most of the survivors were known to receive assistance from the village government, as well as paralegals, community leaders, traditional leaders and NGOs. In-depth interviews with traditional and religious leaders note that government officers at the sub-village level or RT and RW are at the forefront of reporting and assisting the cases system. Generally, the solution and settlement were conducted using a statement letter between victims and perpetrators.

Interview Quote

"Being grateful that this New Men Movement has spread everywhere because now we no longer think like we used to. Thus, our gender biased habits and customs can change."

(Religious Leader, NTT)

"Men are often the report receiver because most of the stakeholders are males. It does not have strategic role yet. Report completion is still dominated by men. The role of women is only as advisor."

(M. Warifullah, 40 years old, the head of GAPURA community or Gerakan Pemuda untuk Perubahan, Beririjarak Village, Lombok Timur)

Gender-based violence cases could receive assistance if the survivors or other parties are willing to report the cases to village governments or the community's trusted parties. However, not all cases were handled or assisted in accordance with regulations or laws. The household survey reported that 62% of cases were not followed up on because survivors or their families were not brave enough to report the case. This finding is significant for respondents in NTT, as the percentage is 73 %, while in NTB is 54%. The interview discovered similar findings that victims could not report to other parties because they were afraid of divorce or the loss of economic support. Only 12% of respondents stated that survivors did not know where to report cases.

Furthermore, the in-depth interviews indicated that gender-based violence is considered a private issue and family matter. The reported case will bring disgrace to the family. This finding is also supported by household survey results which show that 23% of respondents in NTB consider it taboo to report cases of violence to other parties. Moreover, there can be no intervention from other parties without the permission of victims and their families. It is also believed that case resolution will consume more energy, money and time from involved parties. Therefore, the availability of services must be accompanied by improving public awareness, especially among women, regarding their rights. In addition, the consortium's New Men Movement has a greater impact on increasing men's awareness of their obligations as husbands, as well as equality between men and women in households and societies. This was admitted by the representative of religious leaders in NTT. The New Men Movement activities will support the reduction of violence towards women due to changing perceptions.

2.2 Religious Leaders and Traditional Leaders as Champions to Eliminate Gender-based Violence

2.2.1 Dissemination of Information by Religious Leaders and Traditional Leaders

In general, religious and customary values are still significant. Therefore, they have essential roles in societies. The presence of religious leaders and traditional leaders as the leading champions in eliminating gender-based violence in the community will be influenced by their support in establishing mechanisms to eradicate gender-based violence in communities and increasing awareness on gender-based violence, women and children's rights. In fact, religious leaders and traditional leaders have made several efforts to disseminate information regularly and at certain communities' activities.

Interview Quote

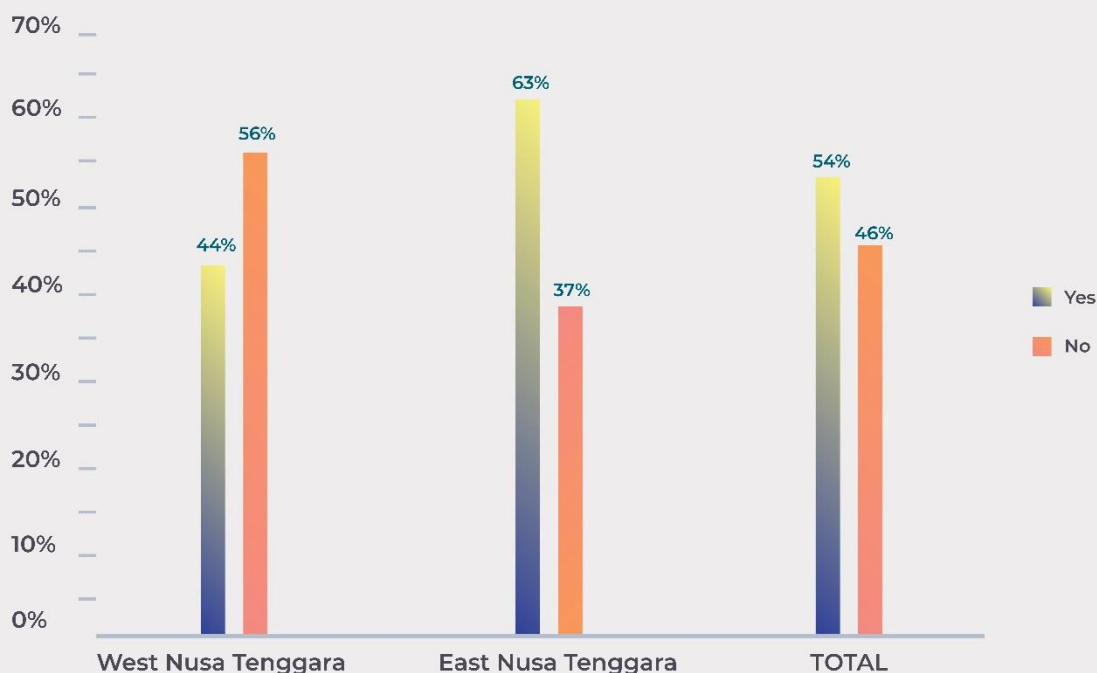
"They feel that that it (violence) is a family matter. Therefore, we cannot just intervene. Then when we conduct services, family services, we can enter."

(Female, NTT).

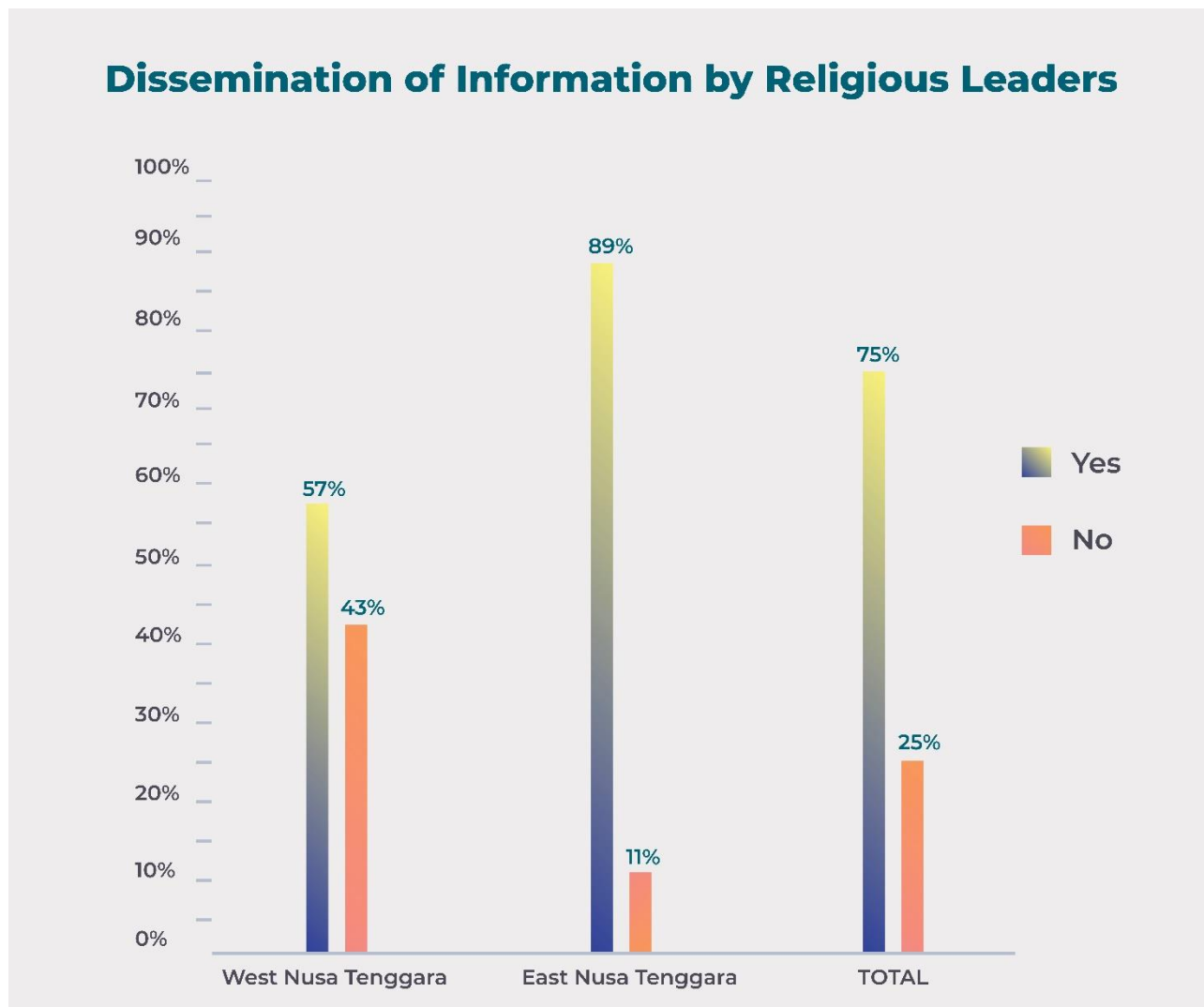
"Very often I convey, for example in every recitation, every fortnightly in Mosque."

(Male, NTB).

Dissemination of Information by Traditional Leaders



The household survey showed that 54% (NTB: 44%; NTT: 63%) of respondents had heard presentations, socialisations or explanations on the eradication of gender-based violence from traditional leaders in their village. The role of traditional leaders is prominent to improve people's awareness of gender-based violence, as communities in NTT and NTB have a strong dependency on customs and traditional values to solve family problems.



According to Law No 23 of 2003, survivors have the right to spiritual counselling. Religious leaders in NTT and NTB actively provide support for survivors. Nevertheless, 75% (NTB: 57%; NTT: 89%) of respondents had received information from religious leaders in religious activities or events.

In NTT, religious leaders disseminate information in the church through family services, visits, pre-marriage counselling and meetings. This is indicated by the results of household survey which found that 89% of respondents in NTT had heard information about the prevention and handling of cases of violence from religious leaders in their region. People tend to view domestic violence as a private matter, so religious leaders tend to exert family services and visits to share concerns and discuss with families. The same thing was conveyed by religious leaders in NTB. Religious activities, such as recitation and Friday sermons, are useful means to share information on gender-based violence.

2.2.2 The Cooperation Between Key Actors

Interview Quote

"If for example the problem is related to religion, of course we will call on those who understand religion. This means, for example, the issue of marriage and divorce, for example, then we sometimes do not understand the laws concerning marriage and divorce. So that at a certain time or at the time of facing this problem we take religious leaders."

(Male, NTB)

Often, we also have meetings in the village to invite religious figures and events, I mention early marriage because it is very close to the customs in Lombok, which is very risky. If possible, let's gather together, all religious leaders, traditional leaders, how are our strategies to suppress early marriages that occur in our region".

(Saleh, 48 y.o., village officer, NTB)

Religious and traditional leaders are key actors in receiving reports and solving gender-based violence cases in the community, as they acknowledged that they often received reports from community members. People come for advice or seek support to solve problems. The openness of survivors is an essential factor to be considered by the government when establishing a reporting system and managing cases of gender-based violence at the village level. According to Law No 23 of 2003, survivors have the right to spiritual counselling. Religious leaders in NTT and NTB actively provide support for survivors, including facilitating mediation between survivors and perpetrators and giving solution, advice and input. Some religious leaders even provide long-term support to improve survivors' income by establishing women groups and conducting economic activities. They believe that the economy is the leading cause of family violence. Moreover, they intend to keep women 'busy', as they mentioned that women have more free time, thus requiring more activities.

Religious and traditional leaders argue that handling cases of violence requires good cooperation from various parties. Some cases require solutions from traditional leaders, while other cases might need religious input. For example, one of the religious leaders in NTB explained that solving cases requires certain skills and expertise, and not all cases can be resolved by religious leaders or traditional leaders. In such situations, the religious or traditional leaders will refer the case to other parties deemed capable of resolving and accompanying the victim.

2.3 Inclusive Policies, Programmes and Budget in Gender-Based Violence Services

2.3.1 Budget and Government Support

The Indonesian government has prioritised policies for women and children's protection with Law No 23 of 2004 regarding Elimination of Domestic Violence. To support this policy, the local government, both at province and regency levels, has issued regulations or PERDA related to the protection of women and children. In this project, the existence of policies, programmes and budgets will be influenced by the government's efforts to improve or establish services for gender-based violence survivors and increase government officers' awareness and understanding of gender-based violence, gender equity, women's rights and children's rights.

The government has the main responsibility to support and ensure efforts to eliminate VAW at the national and local levels. Regulations and policies are essential to achieve this. Therefore, the government of Lombok Tengah has established Local Regulation or PERDA No. 3 2009 of the Protection of Children and Women. Similarly, the Local Regulation No 9 2013 of the Regional Regulation regarding the Protection of Victims of Child Trafficking and Violence Against Women and Children has been enacted by the government of Lombok Timur as an effort to protect women and children

Interview Quote

"Until today, there is no budget. It means that we emphasize to sub-village head when a case occurred it has to be immediately reported, if we do not a valid data regarding child marriage, from the budgeting point of view, we will get confused to determine budget items. We need to assess the kind of budget model to be posted. Because if there is no SOP (Standard Operation Procedure, we will consider every case is solved, even though it is not."

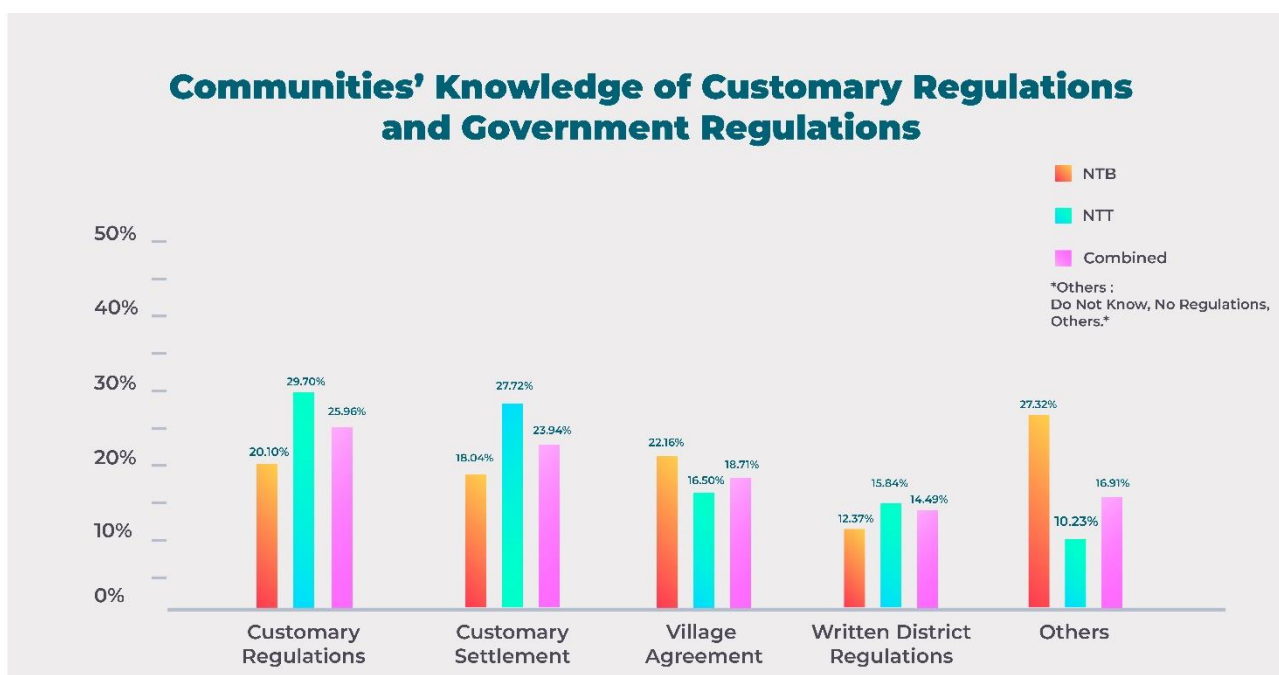
(Rafi Hamdi, 30 y.o., Male, Village Secretary, NTB).

in the regency. Moreover, the government established an SOP (namely Integrated Services for Women and Children Victims of Violence Cases) to manage gender-based violence.

The government's obligation as the primary service provider is to disseminate information about the types of services available for survivors. The household survey shows that most of the respondents, or 71% (NTB: 52%; NTT: 88%), admitted that they had attended or received socialisations, campaigns or presentations about the prevention and management of gender-based violence cases delivered by the village's government. This indicates that government support for gender-based violence is quite high. However, this has not been supported by budget availability at the village level. The in-depth interview with representatives of village government officers found that the village government did not have a specific budget for prevention and case management programmes to end VAW in the last few years. One explanation is because most of the cases were handled through mediation or family deliberations at the sub-village level. This also indicates that the data collection policy to record gender-based violence is weak. This affects the budget allocation for related programmes in villages.

Meanwhile, NTB and NTB already had an Integrated Service Centre for the Protection of Women and Children (P2TP2A) as a Minimum Service Standard (SPM) an Integrated Service for Women and Children victims of violence. In the interview with the representatives from Women's Empowerment and Child's Protection in TTU, the participant said that the department's budget keeps increasing and is expected to improve services for communities. However, she encourages all parties to continuously disseminate information about ending Violence Against Women. She argues that VAW has not gained the public's attention. The community has a limited understanding of the definition and types of violence. Hence, many cases are not reported. Government cooperation at all levels, especially at the district and village levels, is important for the IWIL implementation. For example, maximising the role of health cadres or family planning officers to be involved in joint programmes.

2.3.2 Communities' Knowledge of Customary Regulations and Government Regulations



Community knowledge of the types of regulations available at the village level to prevent and deal with violence varies considerably. Customary regulations and customary settlement are the rules most widely known by respondents, 30% and 28%, respectively. Meanwhile, written village regulations and village agreements are only known by around 16% of them. The results of in-depth interviews with representatives of village officers also support this finding that until now, there have been no village regulations that regulate the prevention and case management of gender-based violence. Ajaobaki and Maubesi villages in NTT are two villages that already have a decree on the SOP for case management at the village level. The existence of a village government policy regarding the prevention and handling of VAW cases is crucial in ensuring that the rights of victims are fulfilled.

Interview Quote

"Awik-awik is dominant. Paralegal even could not intervene them because they have traditional rules".

(Nurevayanti, 27 y.o., Village officer, NTB)

"Here, we have customary fines, for example one sarong, one cloth, however, if they could not provide, still the case is considered solved. At minimum one animal and rice. It depend on the level of physical violence.

(Isak Z. Tode, 57 y.o., village secretary, NTT)

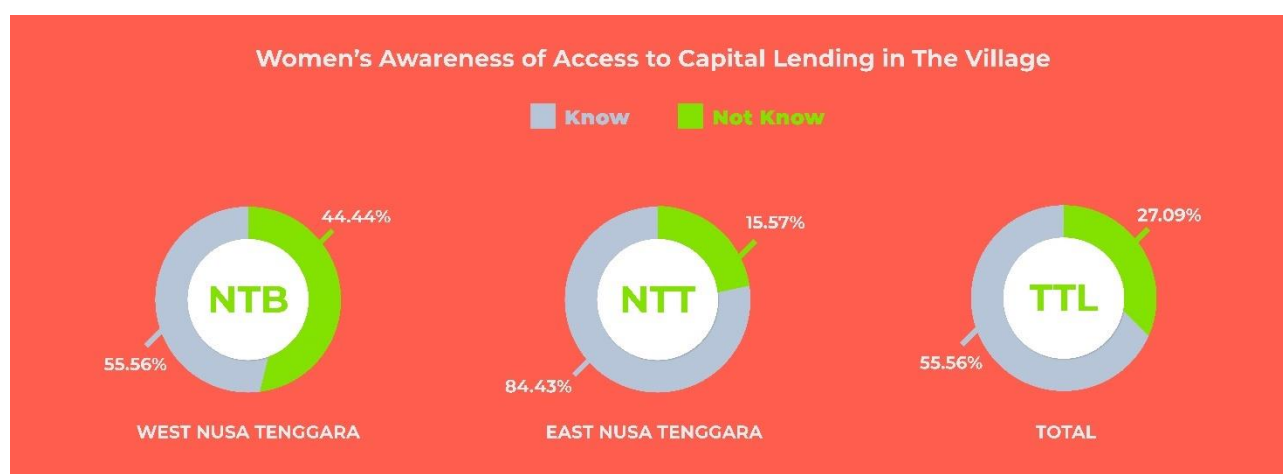
CHAPTER 3

WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

3.1 Women's Understanding of Access to Business Capital Providers

3.1.1 Women's Awareness of Access to Capital Lending in the Villages

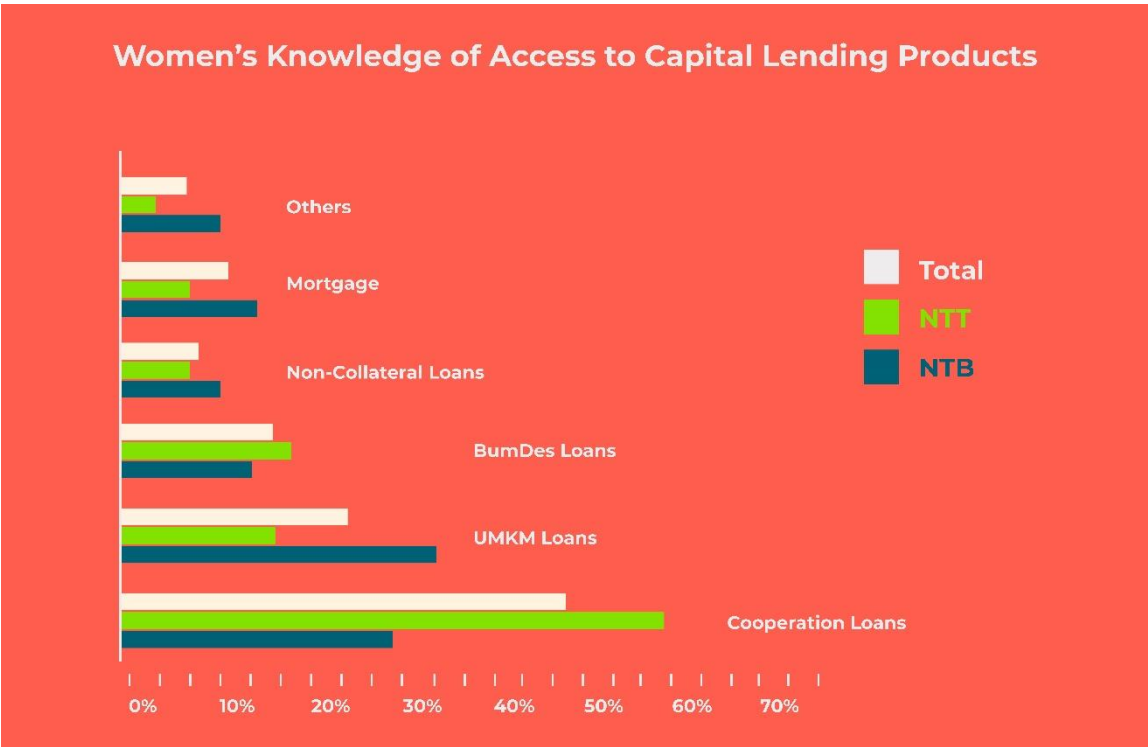
Women's understanding of access to the village fund resources can be identified from their awareness of the existence of capital lending providers. This access is perceived as the supporting resource for the villagers to increase the village's economic power. The quantitative study involving 203 female respondents in both NTB and NTT revealed that 148 (72.91%) women are aware of access to capital lending in the village, while the remaining 44 women (27.09%) are not aware of the availability of capital lending providers.



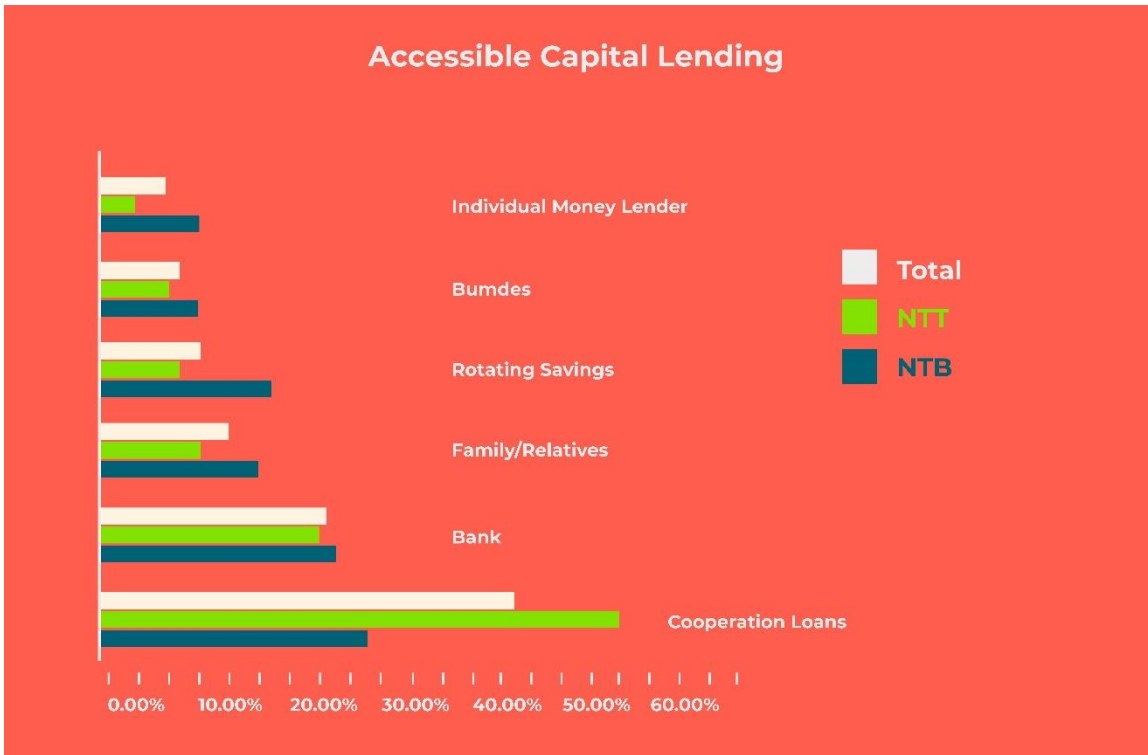
The figure above illustrates that the awareness of the NTT women community regarding the access to capital lending providers in the village is 28.87% higher than the women community in NTB. In addition, the level of knowledge and ignorance of women in NTB regarding the access to capital lending providers in the village has a relatively small gap in value between them, which are 55.56% and 44.44%.

3.1.2 Access to Capital Lending

Considering women's knowledge of the types of capital lending products in the village, cooperative-based lending is one of the most widely known fund resources of capital for women, especially in NTT (58.70%). Meanwhile, women in NTB tend to know more about micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME) lending products (34.25%) provided by the financial capital providers in the villages. Furthermore, the women of the community can discover and access the capital lending provided by village-owned enterprises (BumDes). In both NTT and NTB, BumDes' capital lending service was recognised by around 13–14% of respondents involved in this quantitative study. According to the quantitative study's results, cooperative-based lending is the most accessed credit service by women entrepreneurs in the village, and this saving-loan service is not limited to PNPM, KWT and UP2K, which are provided more by the government rather than by banks. This phenomenon applies to the two provinces, NTB and NTT, where they each provide a share of 28.57% and 52.98%.



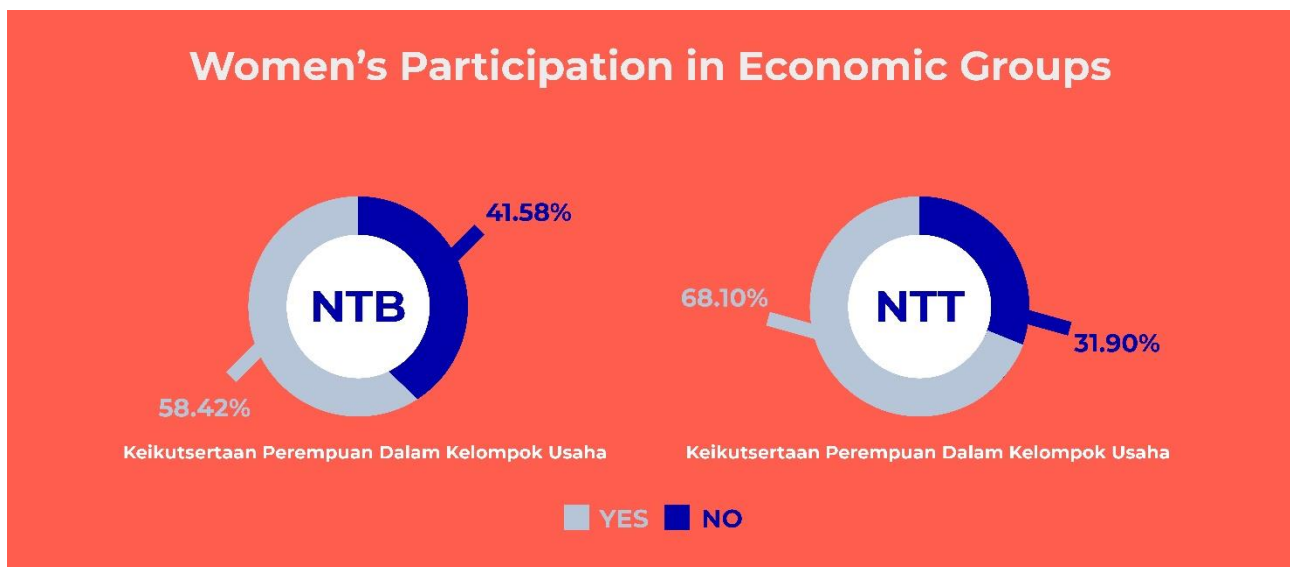
In line with previous findings, this also showed that cooperative-based lending is more relied on by women in NTT. In addition, banks are also one of the financial institutions that women can propose for business capital lending (24.49% in NTB and 19.87% in NTT). Another formal institution that also provides a similar service on capital lending is BumDes, with 8.16 %. Extending this finding to the qualitative study through interviews with village officials, BumDes plays an important role in collecting data on business actors in the village, facilitating operational permits and capital funds and making cooperation agreements between the two parties to create economic power in the form of capital turnover among business actors in the village.



3.1.3 Women's Group Mobilisation

The mobilisation of women's group access in this study can be supported by the qualitative findings through the interviews conducted with several informants. In general, the main strategy for developing access to capital lending for the community is the formation of MSME groups. This is caused by the advantage of the MSME group in conducting activities, such as socialisation, training and business coaching, under the agenda of group empowerment, which is considered very effective. Some of these empowerment groups are village cooperatives, BumDes, PKK, Women Farmers Group (KWT) and groups from various registered MSMEs.

An example activity of women's groups is training, which is allocated once a year only by the government. The government supports these activities in the context of building economic empowerment. Based on interviews with women's economic empowerment groups, this training or coaching is considered insufficient. Thus, continuous training or coaching for women is still required. They also added that women are often only given production training and equipment support and are then expected to form groups. However, as one group member in the village said, these supports are somewhat not effective. The village government expects them to form the groups after the training, but, in reality, the equipment granted by the government is distributed to some members (for individual use) instead of being employed for group empowerment. Empowerment programmes should have been designed under a clear strategy. Another strategic group for accessing the women's economic group is through the PKK forum since there is a special working group reaching out to women entrepreneurs.

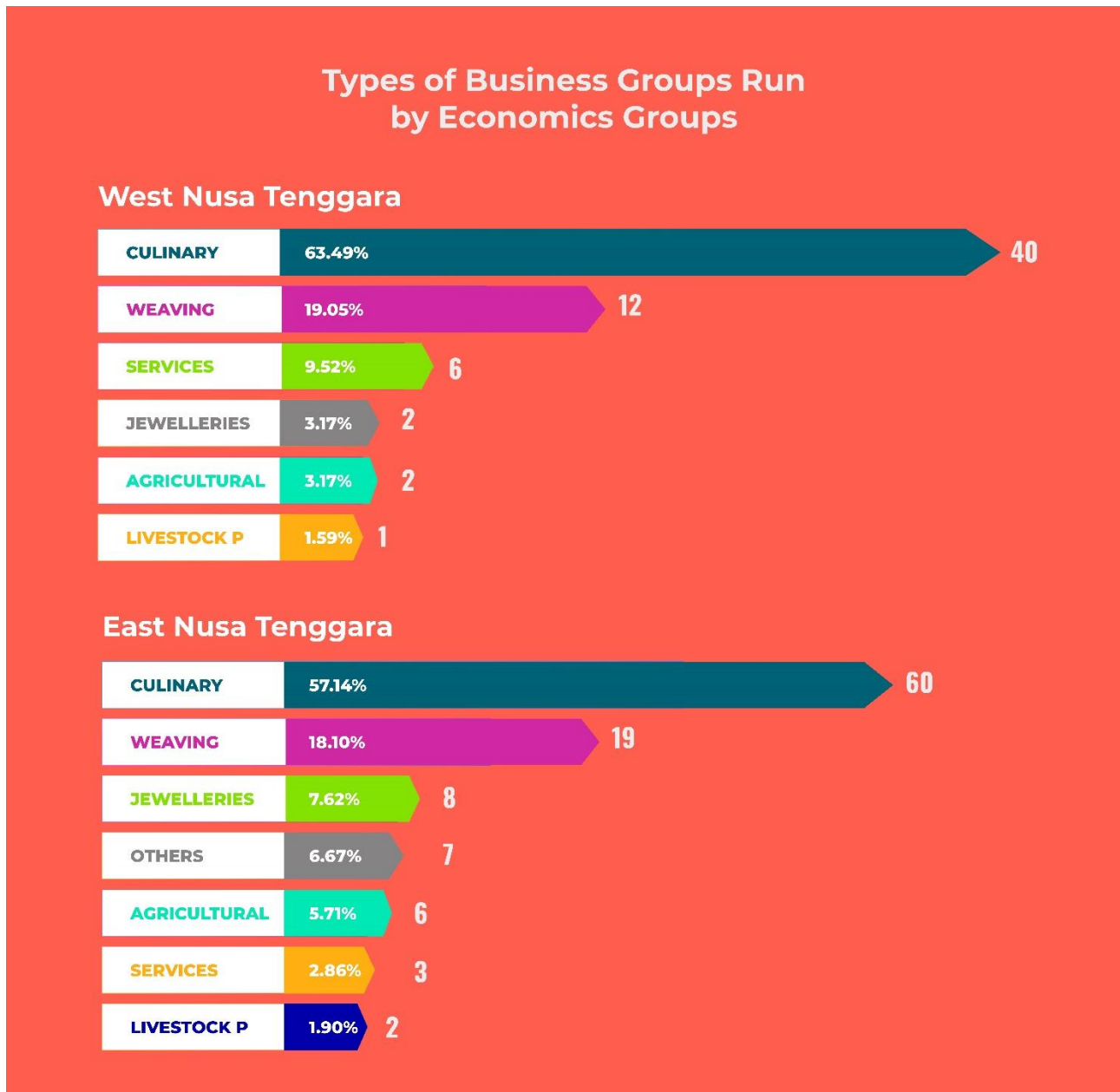


Other qualitative findings revealed that there is access to capital lending and equipment support delivered by the government, but it is not sustainable. Moreover, the joint regulations related to the management of MSMEs have not formulated the direction of the internal strategy of MSMEs. In addition, the village government is expected to release a decree or add planning in the APBDes or RKPDDes to make the funding safer and more strategic in the long term. This guarantee of women's economic empowerment is also considered the best recommendation with the existence of the Perdes and the RPJMDDes. Forming an economic group formalised in the form of a village government decree can provide convenience in compiling strategic planning that reaches more people and integrates group programmes with village programmes (BumDes, PKK and cooperatives).

3.2 Women's Understanding of Access to Business Groups

3.2.1 Women's Participation in Economic Groups

The access to community-based business groups in the villages can be identified from the participation of women in several business groups aimed to improve the economic welfare of the community. The participation of women in village business groups in each region (NTB and NTT) has a percentage of more than 50%. Women in NTT have a higher participation rate of 9.68% than women in NTB.



The figure above describes the level of women's participation in various types of business groups in each region. In both provinces, the Joint Business Group (KUBE), a group of women who join in economic-based village activities, is the main group in the village where women can participate as economic community members. In addition, BumDes is also a business community that can be a forum for women to obtain business or economic empowerment, which are easily accessible. Some other business groups were also uniquely mentioned in both regions. There is a cookie community in NTB and a weaving group, while NTT has a weaving group in which the participants are more in number than NTB's weaving group. This

phenomenon depends on the regional profile and potential, which impact the type of business run by the community in each province.

NTB's business groups tend to rely more on the culinary sector and weaving as the main business in addition to some minor sectors such as services, jewellery and agricultural and livestock products. In contrast, the weaving sector in the business type run by groups in NTT is the mainstay sector to support the income generation both individually and collectively as a group, which is predominantly represented by KUBE and BumDes.



In addition to the quantitative findings, the interview summary from the qualitative study indicated that the main factor driving women to join the group is the availability of guidance and the training related to production and marketing targets. However, the challenges occur when the group is formed with an exceeding number of members. This condition leads to assignments made for smaller groups being set for all the members, which is not necessarily interesting. In this case, the management dynamics of fellow members cannot ensure member engagement in the group. Another factor that prevents women from joining any groups is busyness with household matters.

3.2.2 Utilisation on Joint Business Group (KUBE) and Village-Owned Enterprise (BumDes) Performed by Women's Groups

Interview Quote

"Through Bumdes, the support will be in the form of cooperation. It is being designed by Bumdes and the staff is still making the regulations such as the criteria of the business actor who will receive the access. It will not be limited but everyone has to follow the procedure defined by bumdes. In this village, many business groups we can find through Bumdes."

(Rafi Hamdi, 30 y.o., male, village secretary of Beririnjarak, East Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara/NTB)

"The government has seriously supported the formation of women's business groups by conducting trainings for women. Besides, the PKK is formed to facilitate and coach these groups. And no less important, the government has also established the village-owned enterprise (Bumdes) which operates in saving-loan service etc. By the existence of Bumdes, women who are willing to start their business can propose a capital lending provided by Bumdes."

(Irik, 34 years old, Village Official of Ubung, Central Lombok, NTB)

"A budget responding to gender issue needs to be increased."

(Aranci A. Kase, 46 years old. Head Village & Paralegal in Ajaobaki Village, South Central Timor)

Based on the results of both quantitative and qualitative studies, the roles of KUBE and BumDes are considered intermediately important since they provide access to women in the villages to join economic groups. For instance, BumDes is expected to make regulations so that business actors who have been and will be assisted can easily access credit lending as the initial capital. One mechanism to get this access is that the women's groups start to create a proposal addressed to the institution or related agency in the village. The village head then releases a decree for the group. Finally, it can be summed up that the existence of this access can strengthen the role of women's groups in the community.

The role of the village government in supporting business groups is considered important in providing technical and managerial training in managing businesses on a small scale (MSME). Currently, BumDes has become a facility that can be utilised as business capital lending (savings and loans) for women willing to start their own business. Therefore, the planning and realisation of the APBDes and RPJMDes budgets need to be reviewed and clarified for budget allocations for the development of KUBE and BumDes to strengthen the economic power of villages run by women. If BumDes can grant the capital lending, the use of village funds that are not allowed to provide cash lending can still be allocated to strengthen women's capacity through training, coaching or assistance for the poor.

Finally, it should be noted that the roles of KUBE and BumDes have also supported economic empowerment for disabled

business groups in Oelomin village in the Kupang regency. However, qualitative data shows that not all persons with disabilities have access to KUBE or BumDes.

CHAPTER 4

WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP IN POLITICS AND ECONOMICS

If women's economic life improves, as described in chapter 3, then women's bargaining position will be stronger to lead institutions, especially in the economic and political sphere. It is hoped that women's involvement in making decisions in economic and political institutions will produce inclusive policies. Three indicators are monitored for the development of women's leadership participation: the presence of women in decision-making structures in villages, the role of men in encouraging local governments to create policies that support women's leadership and government policies that promote women's leadership.

4.1 The Presence of Women in the Decision-making Structure

4.1.1 The Government's Commitment to Involving Women's Representation in Village or Hamlet Deliberations

From the findings of the interview data, all villages have followed the mandate of Law No. 6 concerning Villages, especially articles 80 and 127, where, in the Village Deliberation (Musdes), the elements of society involved must involve representatives of women's groups and, in planning and budgeting, must side with the interests of poor people, people with disabilities, women, children and marginalised groups. This is also supported by the increased legitimacy of women's groups in the village, which means that these groups are always invited to attend development planning meetings. There are two villages in Kupang that have started to involve groups with disabilities in the village economic groups. Another strategic involvement is through a network of young women groups within the Karang Taruna (youth organisation) and women who drive the PKK (the Family Welfare Movement).

Interview Quote

"Now the involvement of women reaches 20 people, whereas in the past there were at most 4 women. Pre-Musrenbang already exists specifically for women starting from 2020"

(Nurhayati, 59 years old, Chair of the Cadre & Paralegal Forum & Women's Groups, Batu Tulis Village, Central Lombok)

"Yes, our village really provides a special sub-village meeting for women, so the needs of women are really inclusive and have a special portion. In 2019, there was a special pre-Musrenbangdes for women" **(Zainal Ahmad, 41 years old, Secretary of Sukarara Village, Central Lombok)**

In the last two years, women's participation has increased in terms of the number, activeness and involvement in expressing opinions. Those attending the Musrenbang are groups that have legitimacy in the village, such as PKK cadres, community empowerment cadres, Posyandu (integrated healthcare centre) cadres, BPD (Village Deliberation Agency), PAUD (early childhood education) team, BumDes (village owned-enterprises), paralegals, Karang Taruna, PATBM (community-based child protection), election committee members and others.

There are already 10 villages that have conducted pre-Musrenbang (community meetings) specifically for women. This is very strategic so that women's issues are met in development planning. In NTB, almost all villages in East Lombok and Central Lombok (seven out of nine IWIL target villages) have organised hamlet meetings that specifically involve women. The involvement of women provides a large room to convey their aspirations freely without fear or insecurity. Although most of them are still facilitated by a consortium, some villages have independently organised special women's hamlet meetings.

Meanwhile, in NTT, three villages in the Kupang District have started to hold hamlet or village meetings specifically for women, and disability inclusion has begun to be implemented through economic groups. Nevertheless, most villages have not facilitated a special pre-MusrenbangDes to provide space for aspirations for women. The pre-Musrenbang form is carried out by involving existing small groups such as the PKK (The Family Welfare Movement) activator forum.

4.1.2 The Capacity of Women to Express Their Opinions

Although this space and opportunity have been given by the government, several obstacles are still experienced by women in the village, including the lack of courage in expressing opinions compared to men. Even though women's groups were invited to be involved in planning, many women were still silent and afraid of wrongly expressing their opinions in the forum. Two possible solutions are the importance of pre-Musrenbang, specifically for women in small groups, and holding leadership training for women.

In NTB, several women admit that limited knowledge and opportunities are two factors that influence women's participation in development planning. According to one village government in Central Lombok, Nur Eva Yanti said that 'Women must be empowered, their mindset of thinking, provision, and knowledge. They can't speak because lack of knowledge. They need the opportunity to be heard'.

This was also emphasised by Nurhayati, the head of the Ubung village women's group. According to her, the village should train women to speak, have an opinion and manage the economy in many forums so that they get lots of space and opportunities.

Interview Quote

"Maybe women are still ashamed to convey their aspirations, they are still inferior to men. In meetings they just keep quiet, it can only be okay. We need training so that women can channel their aspirations."

(Indrayani, Village Finance Unit Head, 34 years-old, Female, Jurit Baru Village, East Lombok)

Meanwhile, in NTT, several obstacles arise due to the lack of awareness of women to attend village invitation meetings. It is hoped that the involvement of women who speak up is still dominated by representatives of Posyandu (integrated healthcare centre) cadres in each hamlet because the men who are present talk more about development and empowerment. A Maubesi village staff in TTU saw the weakness of women's activeness from two factors. The first is the dominance of male family heads who were household representatives in hamlet meetings. Second, both hamlet and village meeting invitations in the form of groups are no longer invitations that are individual in nature. Hence, being part of the group is important.

4.1.3 Disability Group Involvement

Interview Quote

The difference is that two years ago, the men and women participated in the forum, now women are being admitted, including persons with disabilities.

(Hesti Mnir, Women Representative of Oesena Village, Kupang)

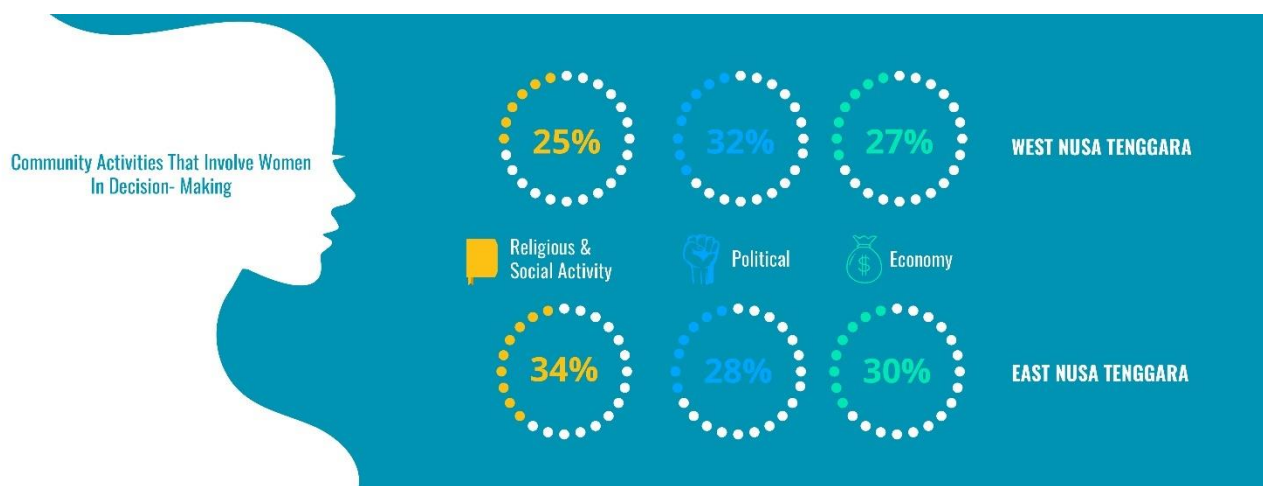
The involvement of marginalised communities, such as groups with disabilities, in rural areas is still not a priority for this programme, especially in NTB. Based on the household survey data, six respondents with disabilities claimed to have never been involved or invited to decision-making forums in the village. There is only one village in NTT that involved a group with disabilities in the women's economic group, which was automatically involved in and invited to village meetings.

4.1.4 The Position of Women in Village Institutions

The mandate of Law No 6 of 2014 on Villages mandates that the composition of the Village Deliberative Agency (BPD) is at least 30% for women. The granting of quota for women, in accordance with article 58 of the Village Law, states that the number of BPD members is determined to be an odd number, at least five people and a maximum of nine people with attention to area, population, village financial capacity and women.

Judging from the involvement of women in the institutions provided in the village, the results of the household survey indicate that women's involvement in the village is quite moderate. In the diagram below, women take an equal share in the economic, political, social and religious

spheres. They are also involved in moments that are only for a certain period, such as village/hamlet meetings and regional elections.



The role of women in social settings is explored here, specifically in religious organisations such as churches and recitations. In NTT, the church is dominated by female volunteers, and their role also needs to be included in development planning. Women are opportune to be involved in the PKK forum to have political, economic and social influence. The role of women in the management of BumDes is also becoming more prominent, as it is they who influence the organisational structure. An interesting finding from the qualitative data states that women's participation as BumDes' administrators is actually quite dominant compared to men.

Interview Quote

"Now, in Village Deliberations Agency there are women, BumDes (Village-Owned Enterprises) has a lot of female members, almost 50% are women. There are women members in Village Community Resilience Institution). In the Empowerment Family Welfare, almost all the 60 cadres are women. What has not been done is in the secretariat in the village, from the village head, the village secretary, to the treasurers, they are all men."
(Zainal Ahmad, 41 years old, Secretary of Sukarara Village, Central Lombok)

Based on interviews with village officials and representatives of women's groups, the role of women in the village structure or village apparatus has tended to increase in the last two to three years. In these institutions, most women are involved as members (71.2%), in other strategic roles as administrators of an organisation (13.61%) and in government structures (10.47%). According to Mahfuzah, PKK cadre, 42 years, Pagutan Village, Central Lombok, the strategic role in question is that women need to be given separate positions so that their voices are heard. 'Even though there is no woman here yet to become the head of the RT/Kadus, there must be a representation of several women who have a voice in the village, whenever women are given the opportunity to hold positions in religious leaders, traditional or community leaders'.

"We always provide space for women's leadership related to the Village Deliberations Agency, according to the instructions that women out of 9 members, 3 of whom are women."
(Marthinus L. Leli, Head of Tunfeu Village, Kupang District)

4.1.5 The Position of Women in the Village Government and at the Strategic Level

Some participation in strategic positions at the lower level, such as the head of the hamlet or RT/RW, is still low. This is due to the norms of the community that still thinks that the head of the hamlet is the position of a traditional figure or community figure, which has always been held by men from generation to generation. Although the role of Kadus and RT is structurally the village apparatus, as in NTB, the position

Interview Quote

"In my opinion, it is not because women are incapacitated, because we in that village are still strong in customs, to this day no one has dared, it is still taboo. I personally agree if women take place happens then it will be a breakthrough."
(M Zawardi, Secretary of Pagutan Village, Central Lombok)

Interview Quote

"It has been the past three years that the village government has encouraged women's leadership such as RT/RW candidates, although there are still many women's groups that do not qualify because here female human resources are still limited."

(Marthinus L. Leli, head of Tunfeu Village, Kupang District)

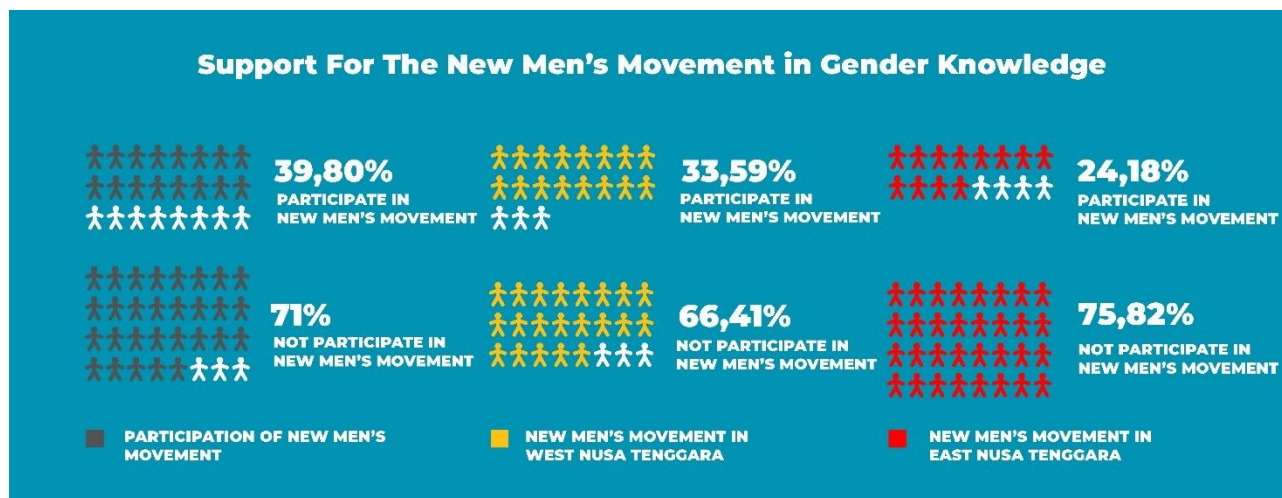
of Kadus (Hamlet head) has not been generally given to women because of the socio-cultural role that doubles as traditional leaders in leading *awig-awig* (customary rules), where *awig-awig* consultations are fully held by men's decisions.

Although according to regulations, according to the Secretary of Pagutan Village, M. Zawardi, women are allowed to occupy and even run for the head of the hamlet or RW, which is administratively equivalent to KAUR (head of division) or KASI (head of sub-division). In NTB, in particular, the Kadus takes care of traditional/wedding events but are not yet seen as administrators. They see their role as religious and customary figures. In NTT, in East Nusa Tenggara, the space given to women in lower leadership positions has begun to open up, and a number of villages have represented women in head of hamlet, head of RT/RW positions, even Karang Taruna (Youth Organization). Nevertheless, in terms of numbers, it is still very small compared to men.

4.2 The New Men's Movement Support on Women's Leadership

4.2.1 Support for the New Men's Movement in Gender Knowledge

Since the launch of the IWIL programme, the New Men's Movement is one of the approaches taken to change people's perceptions of gender awareness. As many as 40% of the total respondents admitted that they or men in their household had been involved in the New Men's Movement. The involvement of men in NTB is greater than in NTT.



Some interesting findings were discovered during their meetings, including that all the male representatives already understand the division both in the household and in the public sphere, to be carried out together and give women the opportunity to be active in the public sphere. In the meetings, they learned about the role of men in efforts to reduce VAW (Violence Against Women) and were willing to campaign against VAW and unpaid work. However, there are obstacles, as conveyed by Yoksan Koa, representative of the New Men's Movement in Tunfeu village in the Kupang Regency, namely that if one person tries to be active in this movement, they run the risk of getting reproach from fellow men. The stigma of being a man is "the fear of wife" and exclusion. This is due to the local patriarchal-dominated culture and the expected domestic role of women.

4.2.2 Perception and Actualisation of Unpaid Work

Based on the baseline results two years ago, men have not fully supported women in economic activities outside the home because they are not ready to perform household chores. In this midline study, there are still some representatives of male groups who see their environment still holding a negative stigma that men who do household chores are transgender or afraid of their wives. However, from the perspective of perception, all the male respondents understand the division of roles between men and women in the household and the need to give women the opportunity to be active in the public space.

The household survey shows that the male participation rate in assisting with household tasks, such as taking care of children, cleaning the house, washing clothes and other domestic work, is at a moderate level (3.22).

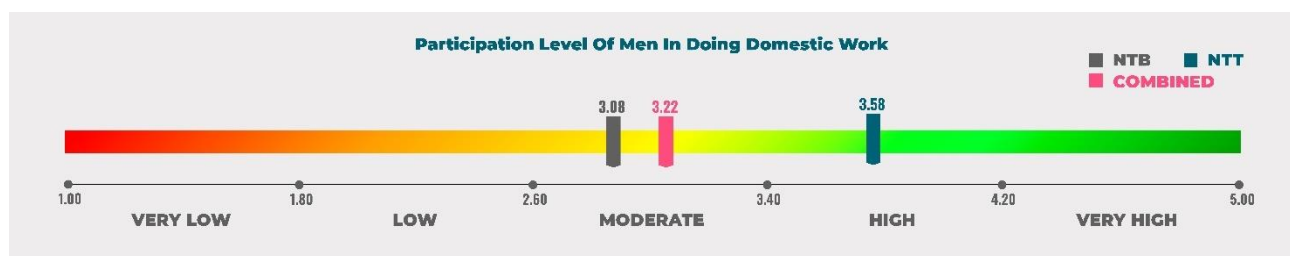
Interview Quote

"Men rarely want to do women's work, because of their prestige or somehow, I don't know, even though if we calculate that women's work is paid, maybe the salary for women is more."

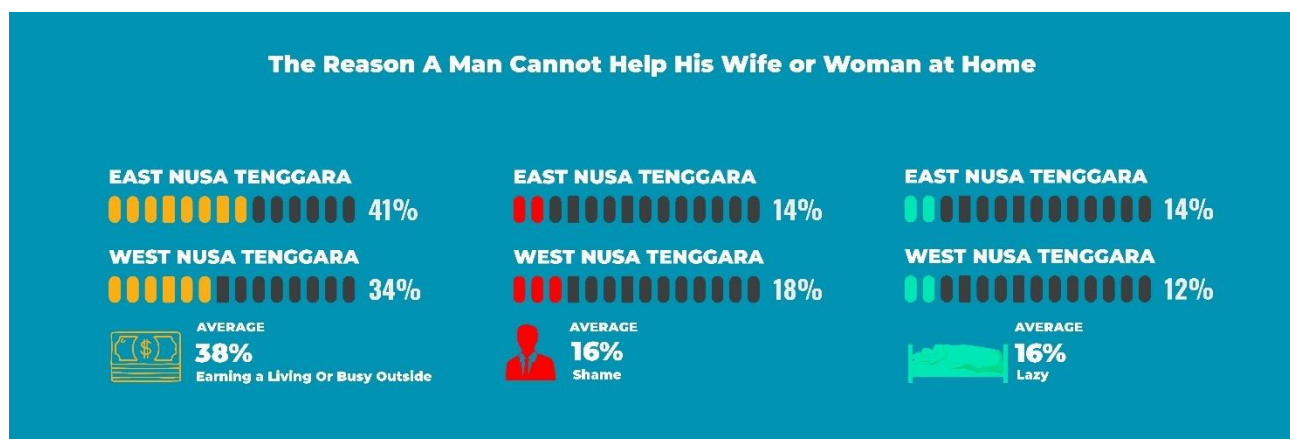
(Danu, New Men's Representative, Nyerot Village, Central Lombok)

"Every time there is a meeting in the village, we start to make a buzz that men and women have to do household chores together. If we want to see that women work more hours than men."

(Jackson Kiki, 49 years old, Oebelo Village, New Men's Movement, Kupang District)



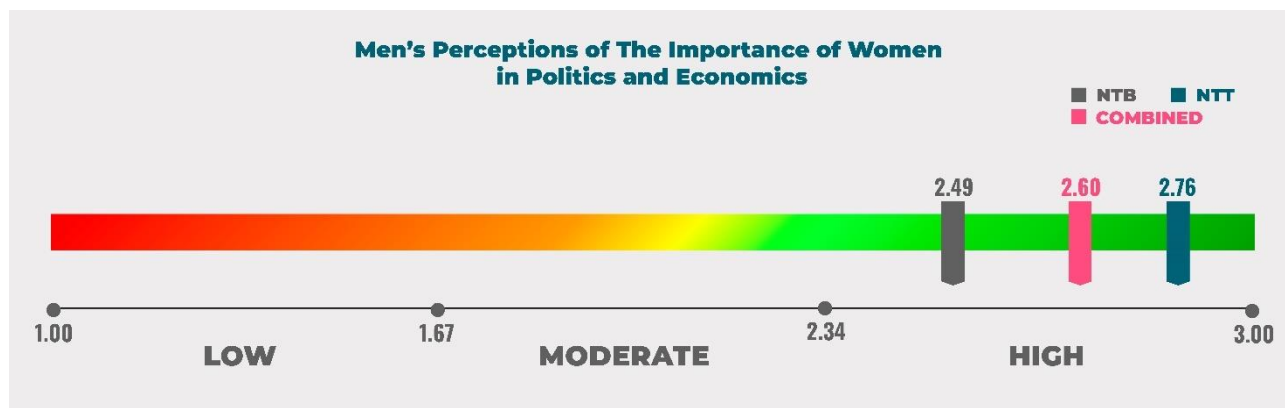
The reasons men cannot help their wives or women at home are mostly because of their role to earn a living, or they are busy outside (38% average: NTT 41% and NTB 34%). Other major reasons are prestige (average 16%: NTT 14% and NTB 18%) and laziness (average 16%: NTT 19% and NTB 12%).



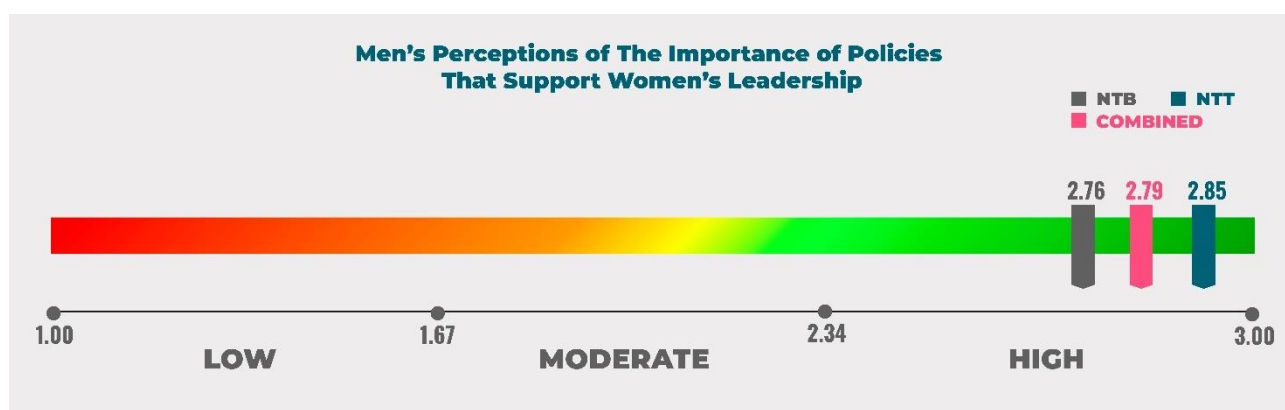
4.2.3 Men's Perception of Supporting Women's Participation in the Public Space

All the male representatives and male village leaders benefit from the thematic discussion of the New Men Movement. They also want additional training on laws for handling cases of violence and more routine/clear direction on paralegal meetings of the programme. From the interviews with village officials, 14 out of 19 were male leaders. They fully support the women's case-handling programme and women's economic empowerment, most of which have budgeted village funds to strengthen women's economics and provide as much opportunity as possible to be involved in MusrenbangDes and strategic structures in the village.

The household survey data revealed men's general opinion of women's involvement in the public sphere. They expressed high agreement for women to be involved in leadership in both the political and economic spheres (2.6 out of a total of 3).



Although previous findings state that men's involvement in domestic work is (and is still) influenced by social norms, men actually agree with and support women taking positions in the public sphere (outside domestic) in village government structures, economic empowerment that creates access and control of economic potential to increase household income and involve decisions of public interest.



Interview Quote

"Even the head of village has been always mentioning new men's movement, I think 90% villagers already know the issue."
 (Yoksan Koa, Male Representative from Tunfeu Village, Kupang District)

In the above perception, 30% of male respondents also felt the importance of the local government in creating policies that support women's leadership. Details of the government's steps in supporting women in the public sphere, both economically and politically, will be discussed in the last sub-chapter below.

4.3 Government Policies and Practices Supporting Women in Economics and Politics

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a sustainable development agenda that encourages change that has universal, integrated and inclusive principles to ensure that no one is overlooked or left behind. The SDGs in Indonesia are formulated in Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (TPB). This PERPRES serves as a reference for central and local governments, community organisations and other stakeholders to achieve the SDGs.

4.3.1 District Policy Directions in Regulating Women’s Involvement in the Economic and Political Sectors in the RPJMD

In principle, the district government has full awareness to include the issue of women's leadership both in the economy and politics into the direction of government policy in general. The planning has been included in the APBD. However, the policy is not necessarily universal, and not all villages receive equal benefits. The table below shows how the direction of local government policies has started to follow the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (TPB).

Districts	Regional Government Policy Directions Related to Economic and Political Leadership
Lombok Timur (East Lombok)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the 2018–2023 RPJMD Amendment Plan for East Lombok, the fourth mission is clearly stated: strengthening women's empowerment in social, political development, prevention of domestic violence and child protection. Programmes that strengthen the economy, such as BumDes Maju/Mahadesa, Defend Buying Local Products, competitive MSMEs, and Mawar Emas (against high interest mosque-based). Increase the gender development index with the percentage of women's involvement in government agencies and the percentage reduction in cases of domestic violence and child protection under the responsibility of DP3AKB.
Lombok Tengah (Central Lombok)	Based on the 2016–2021 Central Lombok Regional RPJMD, the increased quality and capacity of women with the availability of gender responsive human resources, the existence of a gender mainstreamed Regional Action Plan (PUG), capital and work skills for migrant workers and the existence of a child-friendly district.
TTU (Timor Tengah Utara/North Central Timor)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the 2016–2021 RPJMD, the regional government develops agricultural-based community economic empowerment and focuses on the formation and fostering of village cooperatives and BumDes. Increase the competitiveness of cooperatives, UKM and IKM and community economic institutions (BumDes farmer groups and village cooperatives). Increase the capacity of village governments through programmes to increase the role of women in rural areas.
TTS (Timor Tengah Selatan/South Central Timor)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the 2019–2024 South Central Timor District RPJMD, namely equitable opportunities and opportunities for women to be involved and take advantage of development outcomes, fulfil the rights of children and persons with disabilities and expand family planning participation. Increased income of MSMEs, village-owned enterprises and cooperatives. Increased income through expanding access to production, productivity and processing of industrial products, home industries and small and medium industries.
Kupang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the 2019–2024 RPJMD, integration of regional trade and industrial development, cooperatives and SMEs, village BUM and manpower. There are gender equality and women's empowerment programmes: Increased percentage of regional apparatus (Dinas/Agencies) that compile and utilise the gender data system, percentage of female workers who receive empowerment programmes and the level of participation of the female workforce. Based on RKPDP 2021 district priority: Actively empower 100 BumDes to collect and distribute the production of village communities in

	collaboration with cooperatives/BUMD for distribution from production centres to consumption centres and transportation centres (seaports). Empower BumDes to collect and distribute village community products in 344 priority villages.
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The table above shows that development planning that refers to the needs and contributions of women has been accommodated. Some districts have made action plans for gender mainstreaming, and on average, all districts have policy directions on empowering women, strengthening the economy of women, especially in home industries and SMEs, and strengthening the capacity for gender-responsive human resources.

4.3.2 Village Policy in Regulating the Allocation of Village Funds for Economic Strengthening through Village-owned Enterprise, Small and Medium Enterprises and Village Cooperatives that Involves Women

Based on the midline findings, the village government has supported many women's groups to be involved in training groups, tool assistance and group coaching both economically and socially. This support is still given to groups only, not individual or universal. Therefore, the strategy for women's entry into existing institutions, such as village-owned enterprises (BumDes) engaged in savings and loans or other MSME groups, provides room for village government support. The weakness is still in coaching because the village only budgeted for training, sometimes only once a year, without considering the sustainability of these groups. In general, with this BumDes, women who want to run a business can borrow business capital from this BumDes. Several Village Decision Letter for KUBE (Joint Business Group), BumDes and PKK have been issued by the village government as a form of legitimacy for the existence of women's economic groups.

4.3.3 Implementation of Laws on the Involvement of Women in Institutional Structures by the Village Government

The mandate of the law states that women are involved in making village development planning decisions and trained on leadership and administrative skills. In village planning, according to M Zawardi, Secretary of Pagutan Village, Central Lombok, since the implementation of the village fund from the central government, the village government's obligation requires that women be involved, be it in the Musdus (Musyawarah Dusun), to include them as the RKPDes design team, or the eleven team. Through this strategy, all women's suggestions can be accommodated.

Regarding strengthening the capacity of both leadership and administration, according to Agus Suherja, the Village Secretary, Batu Tulis Village, Lombok, the village provides training to add community skills that can be applied in everyday life. Through these two activities, it is evident that the village government has fully provided space and capacity for women to be involved in decision-making and village development planning.

CHAPTER 5

CLOSING

5.1 Inputs from Stakeholders

From the results of the data collection, the enumerator team succeeded in obtaining suggestions and opinions from stakeholders to convey their views on this programme for the data that is being driven. These are detailed below:

Input from village officials for the IWIL project

- There is a report on the dissemination of monitoring and evaluation results that is distributed to village officials so that the village government can make efforts to integrate.
- There is training and support for violence reporting data (SOP), which are currently considered weak.
- Expanding the number of beneficiaries at the hamlet level.
- Integration of the IWIL programme with village governments and district agencies.
- Activities do not only focus on the room but can explore comparative studies.
- Support women's groups for marketing and external cooperation to expand the market.
- Facilitate gatherings involving religious, traditional and youth leaders to formulate strategies to suppress early marriages in NTB.

Input from representatives of women's groups

- Hold outreach regarding procedures for handling cases of VAW and children.
- Village advocacy to issue decrees for paralegals.
- Focus on one superior product and assistance from the level of production, packaging, licensing, BPOM (National Agency of Drug and Food Control) certificate, 'halal' label and point of production and marketing.
- There is product training for raw material products and new product innovations.
- Cultivate critical awareness of leadership, advocacy and opinion.
- There is programme harmonisation with the government, such as social services and safe houses.
- Access to economic empowerment training by expanding the forum in each hamlet.
- Involving young girls aged 15 and above in training.

Input from representatives of male groups

- Training in case handling and attorney needs, such as training on violence laws.
- There is a performance evaluation and paralegal semester meetings.
- The New Men's Movement reaching more young people.
- There is an economic stimulus push for men.

Input from traditional leaders

- Increasing knowledge of legal aid to support service for gender-based violence survivors.
- Traditional leaders have the capacity and skills to conduct mediation. Moreover, they require skills to advocate.
- Establish written regulations for prevention and case management.
- Strengthen customary regulations through customary institutions.
- The sub-village government officer has a strategic position in gender-based violence case management. Strengthen the capacity of the sub-village officer to prevent and manage cases.

Input from religious leaders

- The New Men's Movement is an essential and positive approach because it brings new perspectives of men in the village towards gender equity. Therefore, its implementation must be improved and should reach more people.
- The IWIL programme should focus on economic activities because the main cause of domestic violence is household economy or income.
- Develop economic enterprises through women's groups to prevent and reduce domestic violence.
- Improve women's role as decision-makers in the village, as only health cadres have been involved in village meetings for decision-making.
- BumDes or village-owned enterprises should be encouraged to support the economic business of communities.
- Public awareness of the law through the dissemination of information regarding gender-based violence case management and child marriage.

Input from paralegals

- Increasing activities for women's groups in the village to improve knowledge. Moreover, they can utilise women's groups to share among themselves.
- Dissemination of information about domestic violence for communities.
- Conduct sharing sessions regularly, such as two to three times a month, to share information and knowledge among paralegals.
- Paralegals need support for transportation.

Input from the Women Empowerment and Child Protection Department

- Collaboration and cooperation between district and village government in budgeting and providing human resources.
- Maximise the role of health cadres or family planning officers living in the community to be involved in joint programmes.
- YABIKU (and other local NGO) continues to be a partner of the Women Empowerment and Child Protection Department in the prevention and handling of cases of VAW.
- Regular socialisations and campaigns to improve the community's awareness and understanding, especially women, regarding women's rights.

5.2 Conclusion and Recommendation

5.2.1 Gender-based Violence Programmes and Services

Conclusion

- Most villages do not yet have systems and mechanisms of reporting and services for gender-based violence survivors at the village level. Most cases were handled using local habits and customary settlement.
- Paralegals have an important role in the community in prevention efforts, as well as providing services for communities.
- Traditional and religious leaders have been actively involved in efforts and actions to prevent and manage gender-based violence cases in the villages. In the field, they also cooperate to provide services for survivors. However, they require certain knowledge and skills to improve their services. For example, training on advocacy, mediation and spiritual assistance for survivors. Moreover, traditional and religious leaders have worked together in assisting cases in the village to ensure that women receive appropriate assistance.
- Most of the cases were processed and solved at the sub-village level by the government officers. In addition, these cases were handled using non-legal aid such as mediation

and family deliberations. However, some cases were reported to the police to be processed legally.

- The budget for prevention programmes and services for gender-based violence cases was still limited. The availability of systems and mechanisms of reporting and services in the form of village regulation or decree is considered important to encourage village governments to support comprehensive actions of ending VAW.
- The number of cases reported to traditional leaders, religious leaders, paralegals and the village government tends to decline from previous years. However, it might be possible that not all cases have been reported by victims or families. Stigma in society might hinder them from reporting. Often, it is believed that domestic violence is private, and it would be a disgrace to report them to other parties.

Recommendation:

- Focus on advocacy to the government at the village and district levels:
 - 1) Integrated system and mechanism reporting: Integration and cooperation between the village government and the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Department at the district level in linking case data collection, reporting procedures and service provided.
 - 2) Integration of human resources: Connected paralegals with institutions focused on women's protection and empowerment, such as with PATBM (Community-Based Child Protection) in NTT and migrants' institutions in NTB. Actively engaging other actors in the community, such as health cadres or family planning officers, in joint programmes.
 - 3) Integrated regulations: Integration of customary regulations into village regulations in accordance with the village law and legal umbrella related to services for gender-based violence in Indonesia. For example, *awig-awig* in NTB and fines custom in NTT.
 - 4) Encourage and assist the village government to establish systems and mechanisms of prevention and services for gender-based violence (online or offline).
 - 5) Provide decree and village regulations for paralegals, as their role is essential in providing services for survivors.
- Data Integration:
 - 1) Data availability is essential, as it will assist the government and other institutions in planning programmes, budgets and human resources. Therefore, all cases should be recorded. Systems and recording mechanisms should be designed with the involvement of all parties, such as traditional leaders, religious leaders and paralegal up to the district level.
 - 2) Supporting the Integrated Service Centre for the Empowerment of Women and Children or P2TP2A in integrating data collection at the district level. The data can be utilised to advocate the government at the district level to allocate gender-responsive budgets and increase APBD or regional revenue and expenditure budget for programmes for ending VAW.
- Actively involving the village officer at sub-village level, such as RT or RW, in paralegal and New Men Movement activities and training. They could also be considered champions due to their role in providing services for gender-based violence survivors.

5.2.2 Women's Economic Empowerment Through Inclusive Business Ecosystems

The conclusion drawn in this section is the highlighted condition and mapping of women's economic empowerment in the areas in which the IWIL project impacted two provinces, NTB and NTT. Meanwhile, the recommendations in this section are summarised to strengthen the economic business groups that have been established in the villages. These recommendations

are related to group management, business management and the marketing area in collaboration with the government and the private sector involved in the programme.

The main summary of the findings related to women's economic empowerment are as follows:

- About 73% of women possess the knowledge of the existence of access to capital lending providers in the village. Cooperative-based capital lending is one of the most accessible fund sources for women entrepreneurs. Furthermore, BumDes has also started to be accessible as a source of capital lending and a place for training and business development for women in the village.
- About 64% of women have participated in business groups in the village, which allied in KUBE, BumDes and other inclusive business groups. In addition, the government has provided the groups with support by providing training and business coaching. However, the conducted training has delivered to the production and marketing levels only.
- Governments in some villages have issued a decree (SK) to promote simplified and easier access for business actors (including women entrepreneurs) to propose capital lending and supports provided by BumDes and the local governments.

The proposed recommendation for this outcome is described as follows:

- Conduct socialisations and education regarding the access to business capital lending resources provided by financial institutions to women with business groups or other women's groups as the channels. This recommendation aims to increase women's knowledge and awareness of the facilities and benefits of legal and secure business capital lending products to create more women entrepreneurs who can ultimately support the economic strength of the village.
- Conduct coaching and training related to group management or operations management in business groups, as well as business development to provide added value economically to the welfare of women and villages. The purpose of this recommendation is to stimulate established business groups in the village to possess sustainability an organisation and have the long-term capability to empower women's economic power in the village.
- Clarify government support on women's economy in the form of regulations creating governance of the function of BumDes in improving the village's economy, as well as in budget planning in the APBDes and RPJMDes.

5.2.3 Women's Leadership in Economic and Political Institutions in the Village

The conclusions obtained are as follows:

- In the past two or three years, there has been an increase in the government's commitment to involving women's representation in Musdus and/or MusrenbangDes, as mandated by Law No. 6 on Villages, especially articles 80 and 127. However, the quality and capacity of women to express opinions in forums are still low compared to men. This is due to their low knowledge and information.
- Pre-Musrenbang or hamlet meetings specifically for women have been carried out in many target villages in the NTB region and a little in the NTT region (only partly in the Kupang district). However, the involvement of disability groups has not been accommodated, even though the village law has mandated the provision of space for the needs of disabilities to be involved in village meetings.
- In terms of political roles, the increasing position of women in village institutions, especially in BPD positions and other structural positions, is mandated by the village law.
- In terms of the economic role, the role of women's management in BumDes and support for MSME groups for women or home industries is increasing. The formation of these

new groups is directly proportional to the legitimacy of women's groups to be included in village planning deliberations.

- The role of women at the strategic level, such as head of hamlets and RT/RW, is still limited due to social norms that place the hamlet head as a central figure in society, which is generally held by men, even though this role is very important in encouraging women's leadership at the economic and political levels.
- Increasing knowledge about gender in the village through the New Men Movement encourages men's perceptions to support women's participation in the public and domestic spheres. However, the actualisation of men in helping women in the domestic sphere is still moderate or sufficient due to the stigma and social norms of society regarding men's roles (tending not to be in the domestic space).
- Policy directions in five districts have regulated the involvement of women both economically and politically in the RPJMD, but they are still general in nature. The planning has been included in the APBD, but the policy is not yet universal (because it is limited by APBD funds), and not all villages have received equal benefits.
- Village policies in regulating village fund allocation (ADD) and village funds (Dana Desa) begin to focus on strengthening the economy and politics through BumDes, MSMEs, PKK and village cooperatives, which can be accessed by women through special funding for training and access to capital or tools for women's groups. The village government has accommodated the obligation to include women as administrators in these groups or institutions.
- The village government has followed the mandate of the law for the involvement of women in institutional structures in the village, as evidenced by the presence of women in Musrenbang and the increasing number of strategic positions in village apparatus institutions.

The recommendations offered are as follows:

- Organise pre-Musrenbang specifically for women in preparation for planning the RKPDes/RPJMDes. Musrenbang is only limited to elite groups or group representation, but pre-Musrenbang or hamlet deliberations are broadly strategic in influencing village decisions. In this case, women should be more involved in the lowest-level meetings. Encourage villages in TTS, TTU and some in Kupang to start gathering women for development planning to be submitted in village planning.
- To encourage women's courage to express their opinions in a bargaining position, it is best to take advantage of special meetings for women in small groups with trained facilitators and conduct gender-responsive leadership and development planning training in groups that have been formed so that the results are brought into village planning both in the preparation of the RPJMDes (six years) and RKPDes (one year).
- For women/women's groups that have been formed and trained, they are actively encouraged to participate in head elections and institutional structures because the strategic role of women needs to be given separate positions so that their voices are heard. For example, positions that involve them in teams of 11 (RPKDes) and involvement in structural positions such as KAUR, hamlet head, RT/RW, village head, BumDes, cooperatives and others.
- Focus on the remaining two years to carry out low-level advocacy, especially the integration of village regulations with traditions/customs, specifically *awig-awig* (customary rules), in NTB to prevent child marriages, which are quite high. Meanwhile, in NTT, the policy needs to review customary fines in the village regulation and integration with institutions that have been established in village communities such as PATBM, PKK and churches.
- Involve more key figures and young people in the New Men Movement and involve them in lower-level advocacy action plans.

- Conduct social inclusion training and advocate for policy change. Involve women's economic and political groups by including them in community development groups and village government structures and start advocating for the village government to involve groups with disabilities in development planning.
- Advocacy at the top level, which is carried out independently by the paralegals and women's economic groups, to be involved in public consultations, the SKPD forum, Musrenbangkab and Assembly at regional public consultation, which is held once a year. It is also necessary to advocate for the integration of programmes (activities, human resources and budgets) between the village and the district levels. This is part of the formulation of local action plans to achieve SDGs 1, 5 and 8.

5.3 Recommendation for Endline Study

- It is strongly recommended that data collection is not undertaken during the rainy season or in the beginning of the year.
- For methods, mixed method combining qualitative and quantitative approach is still recommended to utilise.
- We recommend adopting the same indicators used in this study since it was difficult to refer to the indicators used in the baseline study entirely. Thus, considering the indicators from both baseline and midline study will be a proper way to conduct the next measurement in endline study.

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