



The MAMPU Performance Story for the period 2012 - 2015

A smiling woman is shown from the chest up, wearing a traditional woven basket on her head. The background is a blurred outdoor setting. The entire image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue filter. The title 'ACKNOWLEDGMENTS' is written in white, bold, uppercase letters on a teal rectangular background in the top left corner.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The report you are about to read is a collaborative effort. This performance story is a tale of complexity, hard work, multiple voices, highs, lows and perseverance. With such an important goal, MAMPU is a program that many people and organisations want to be part of. We hope you enjoy reading our story to date and wish us continued success as we travel further down the road of empowering poor women in Indonesia.

We would like to thank our key Partners for their dedication, time, thought and energy. They breathe life into MAMPU and their many and varied voices help us find the right path. This especially includes our Partner directors who make up some of the most influential voices across the women's movement in Indonesia.

We would like to thank team members from Institut KAPAL Perempuan, Migrant CARE, Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia (KPI), KOMNAS Perempuan and Host Organisations, BaKTI, the International Labour Organization (ILO), PERMAMPU,

Pemberdayaan Perempuan Kepala Keluarga (PEKKA), 'Aisyiyah and Yayasan Kesehatan Perempuan (YKP).

MAMPU is fortunate enough to be able to call upon the advice and guidance from many experts in Indonesia and around the globe. We should also acknowledge that we have taken inspiration from a performance story report produced by the C500 project in Victoria, Australia (facilitated by Clear Horizons and Third Ecology). We hope we can continue to benefit from the goodwill and attention of these diverse groups of people. Thanks to all for your support!

We hope you enjoy reading the report

A woman with dark hair, wearing a patterned shirt, is smiling and holding a bunch of bananas. She is in a market setting with other people and goods in the background. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue filter.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2012 the Governments of Australia and Indonesia agreed to work together on a new initiative to address the challenges facing poor women across Indonesia. The 'Empowering Indonesian Women for Poverty Reduction' Program or Maju Perempuan Indonesia untuk Penanggulangan Kemiskinan (MAMPU), is funded by the Government of Australia through the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) is implemented in cooperation with the National Planning and Development (BAPPENAS) of the Government of Indonesia. MAMPU supports networks and inclusive coalitions of women's and gender-interested organisations, and parliamentarians (the MAMPU partners) to influence government policies, regulations and services, and in selected private sector arenas. Ultimately, this work aims to increase the access of poor women in Indonesia to critical services and programs and improve their livelihoods.

MAMPU focuses on five 'themes' – areas that the Governments of Indonesia and Australia have agreed as priorities for reform:

1. Improving women's access to government social protection programs;
2. Increasing women's access to jobs and removing workplace discrimination;
3. Improving conditions for women's overseas labour migration;
4. Strengthening women's leadership for better maternal and reproductive health;
5. Strengthening women's leadership to reduce violence against women.

In 2013, seven gender-interested organisations and their networks submitted proposals for projects to be funded through MAMPU, following over 6 months of research and design preparation. A Managing Contractor (MC) – Cowater International – was engaged to manage the program in May 2013, and issued the first grants to partners in the period between September and December 2013.

This report shows that 3 years into its life, MAMPU is making strong progress against the outcomes expected in its original design. The organizational capacity of MAMPU's civil society partners has increased since they joined the program in mid-2012 – as anticipated in the program design. Notwithstanding the variation between partners, capacity assessments show that they now have more robust organisational management systems, their management of programs has improved, and they have developed new capabilities that enhance their strategic position with respect to their long-term vision. Supporting them to learn from experience, as well as helping to build stronger grants and financial management capabilities, feature as major MAMPU contributions to this improved capacity.

The networks of gender-interested organisations that MAMPU convenes and funds has expanded. The 7 organisations selected in 2012 has now grown to 161, counting both local branches of mass organisations and civil society organisations. These organisations are collaborating in varying forms of network to implement their MAMPU-funded projects. This way of working has had benefits for partner influence by enabling them to address policies, legislation, and regulations at multiple levels of government.

The available evidence also shows that MAMPU's partners are actively positioning themselves to exert more influence on key areas of policy – a key outcome expected within years 3–5 of the program. Data from the program illustrates that partners have engaged with government, parliament, and media with greater intensity in the last 10 months. Key recent events facilitated by MAMPU – in particular a National Conference that brought partners together with over 200 parliamentarians from across Indonesia – strongly indicate that this contact will continue to increase. Examples from Migrant CARE and PEKKA at the national level, and Aisiyiah and BaKTI subpartner LPP Bone at the subnational level, highlight how different partners are working at the national and local

levels to influence the way policy is made and how it is implemented. These examples also highlight strong potential to bring about change that benefits poor women and their families on a larger scale.

MAMPU's reach among poor women at the grassroots level has expanded. The number of villages where our partners work is now greater than 2,400 (across 27 provinces), and more than 800 local groups have been established with a total membership of more than 14,000 women. Qualitative monitoring shows that women are speaking out in these groups, identifying, analysing and discussing priorities that affect their lives. Our partners have begun to connect these voices to local levels of government, in some cases triggering service delivery responses. Developing this grassroots capacity among poor women is especially significant in the context of a new Village Law that is expected to channel greater resources from the state directly to the village level.

There are already early indications that MAMPU has directly increased the access of poor women to services – the key long-term outcome expected to eventuate between years 5-8. Examples include 3,700 women who have been supported to access reproductive health tests since May 2014, and 2,041 women victims who have accessed services provided by MAMPU partners working in the Violence Against Women (VAW) thematic area between July 2014 and March 2015.

While MAMPU has progressed well so far, we have faced a number of hurdles and challenges that need to be resolved. We have not been sufficiently strategic or active in communicating and sharing our thinking and progress with other influential stakeholders – both within government and outside of it. We also need to pay closer attention to helping our partners strengthen the collection and use of a sufficiently strong evidence base – an area in which we have had limited traction. Although networks have expanded,

these are not always adequately focused around a shared policy influence agenda. Our experience also points to the complexity of working to influence policy. Some MAMPU partners have faced setbacks attempting to influence national legislation, highlighting the long-term and unpredictable nature of working in this space. At the village level, MAMPU's partners continue to encounter resistance from deeply held patriarchal attitudes and conservative religious views.

Moving forward, MAMPU needs to take steps to address these challenges, but also to build on the progress achieved to date. We need to, for instance, work more with emerging leaders from among our partners, to bolster their role in shaping the sustainability of their organisations. MAMPU must also move decisively to seize the opportunity presented by new legislation that will see the allocation of significant state resources being determined at the village level.

INTRODUCTION:

Why was MAMPU proposed?

The analysis for the original MAMPU design found that despite significant reforms to Government of Indonesia (GoI) policy and practices, women and girls still clearly lag behind in access to basic services, and indicators of wellbeing.

This is reflected in Indonesia's 2011 Gender Inequality Index performance. According to this Indonesia ranked 100 out of 149 countries. This is partly a result of a combination of lower literacy rates for women and fewer years of schooling, a smaller share of earned income, one of the highest maternal mortality rates in the region, and political under-representation.

There are also deeply ingrained social norms reinforced by both formal and informal institutions that affect the choices of girls and women in Indonesia. At school, gender roles are reinforced through the curriculum, and lead to segregation in subject choices and choices for study at university. Social and gender norms also mean that the

burden of housework and care of family members including children, the elderly, and the disabled, is carried out by women, while men are deemed to be the "breadwinners". This significantly reduces the time available for women to engage in economic activity.

Although this context is challenging, the design for MAMPU expects that strengthening women's voices and influence can be a means of addressing these issues. To do this Indonesia needs to develop stronger women's organisations, build networks and coalitions within the government and private sector, link local solutions to national level policy dialogue, and collect an evidence base to reinforce advocacy efforts. International experience had demonstrated that donors could be effective (where they worked with flexibility and sensitivity) and provide opportunities for internal GoI reformists to work collectively and achieve positive results.

This context gave rise to the MAMPU design. Five thematic areas were chosen to be the initial focus of the MAMPU program. These themes cover the key policy areas in which MAMPU now works. The criteria for selecting these themes were their importance to GoI and GoA; identification by relevant civil society groups; and assessments of scope for achieving results.

The Partners now work within one or more of these thematic areas as follows:

1. Increasing women's access to jobs and removing workplace discrimination
2. Improving women's access to government programs for social protection
3. Improving conditions for women's overseas labour migration
4. Strengthening women's leadership for better maternal and reproductive health
5. Strengthening women's leadership to reduce violence against women



About this Report

This report presents the findings from an evaluative process in a different way. By using pictures, graphics, and innovative design we hope to communicate information about a complex program in an accessible way.

The second section sets up this report. Here we describe how the MAMPU design expected change would happen and explain what we did to bring the evidence together against these outcomes.

The third section is the heart of the document. Here, we lay out the 'Performance Story' of the MAMPU Program from its inception in mid-2012 to mid-2015.

This narrative takes the reader on a journey from the principles and approaches that inform the implementation of the program, the key things we have done, through to the results achieved. In each section of the performance story below, you

can read about our achievements, what was expected in the design, some key evidence and other important issues that help contextualise our achievements.

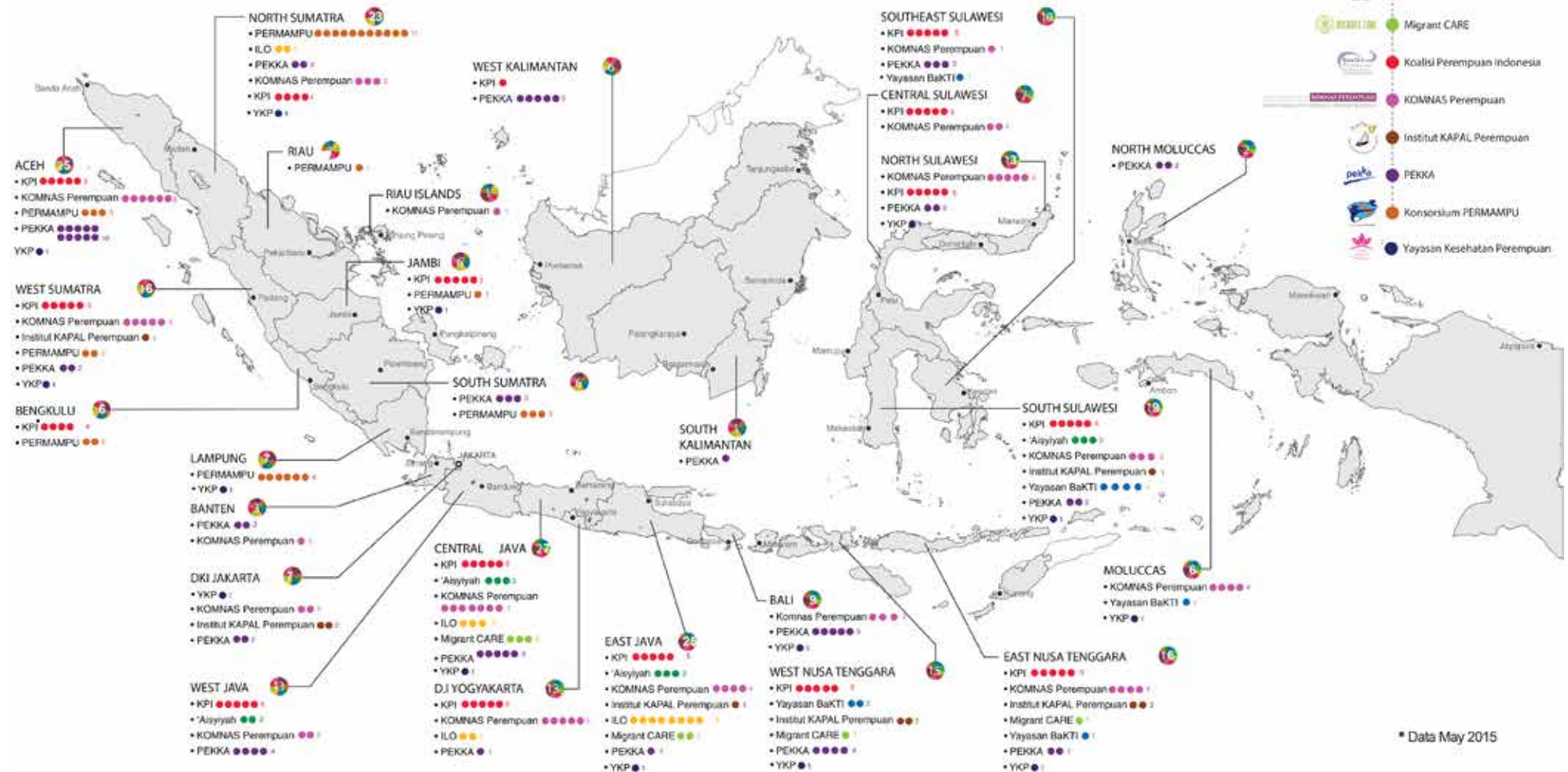
In section four we synthesize all the previous information to address the four evaluation questions that were set for MAMPU from the start of the program. Finally, we offer some recommendations for the future.

Underpinning all of this discussion is the 'Evidence Base' in section five. Referenced throughout the document, this presents the full list of documents, evaluation processes, and pieces of data that we have drawn upon.



The areas where MAMPU works.

Currently MAMPU operates in 27 provinces, 201 municipalities/regencies, with more than 750 districts and reaches more than 2,390 villages. MAMPU's working areas will gradually expanded until 2020. There are more than 8 million Indonesians living in villages where MAMPU partners work, just over 4 million of them are women. MAMPU partners have established 816 membership groups at the local level, with 14,309 women and 330 men as members



* Data May 2015

Key parts of the MAMPU design.

Indonesia is still facing substantial challenges in alleviating poverty and creating economic opportunities for the poorest of the poor. Women are proportionally more vulnerable but are often untouched by social programs and services. MAMPU seeks to eradicate poverty through women's empowerment. Throughout its eight years implementation, MAMPU aims to benefit up to 3 million poor women in Indonesia.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Long term (5-8 years)

1. Awareness & Empowerment
2. Access to Services & Livelihoods
 - Policy implementation that protects women's rights
 - Improved performance of public services

Medium term (3-5 years)

1. Voice & Influence
2. Engagement & Participation
 - Influencing opinions of communities, decision makers and private sector practices
 - Changing communities, decision makers and private sector minds and practices
 - Encourage the inclusion of women's issues onto policy agenda

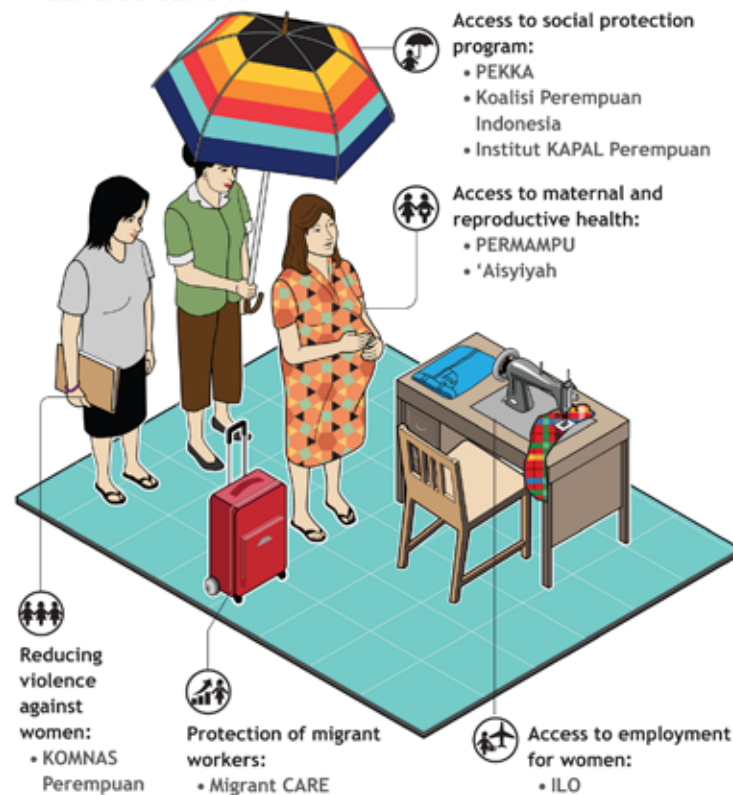
Short term (2-3 years)

- Capacity & Readiness for Collective Action
- Strengthened organisations
 - Networks with more participation & focus
 - Working with the media
 - Evidence-based actions and advocacies

PROGRAM THEMES, COMPONENTS, AND INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED

ORGANISATIONAL STRENGTHENING

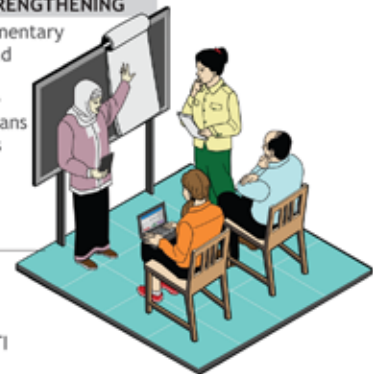
Supporting partners to acquire networking skill in order to advocate improvements of policies, laws and public services at national and local level.



PARLIAMENTARIAN STRENGTHENING

Supports female parliamentary caucus, commissions and caucuses related to MAMPU's issues, female and male parliamentarians who have commitments towards poverty and gender issues.

- Working with parliament:**
- Yayasan BaKTI





BASIC METHODOLOGY

This report draws together data and information generated over the life of MAMPU to 'tell the story' of the program's contribution to its outcomes. The analysis and conclusions presented here have been produced through an adapted form of 'Collaborative Outcomes Reporting' (COR), a recognized evaluation technique¹. At its most basic, COR involves mapping available data against a program's outcomes along with external verification to check the credibility of the claims made. It is important to note that in our case, independent verification occurred subsequent to the preparation of this report and is documented separately.

In developing this report we drew upon a number of data collection processes that are part of MAMPU's monitoring and evaluation arrangements. In summary, these are:

- Routinely collected contract, financial, and monitoring records including those stored on the the MAMPU National Information System (MANIS), covering a wide range of program and partner activity;

- Six 2-day participatory assessments of organisational capacity change involving 117 staff from partners and subpartners between March and May 2015. These assessments drew upon a baseline of organizational capacity taken between December 2012 and January 2013;

- A time-series analysis of a basket of partner financial and grants management capacity indicators conducted over April and May 2015;

- Quantitative and qualitative data collected quarterly describing partner engagement with policy-relevant stakeholders from mid-2014 to March 2015;

- Two in-depth qualitative case studies documenting the process of MAMPU partners campaigning for change in the 2015-2019 national legislative agenda;

- An analysis by MAMPU of Quarterly Progress Reports from civil society partners to identify relevant results, and follow-up by MAMPU to verify and surface additional details. The results of these processes were synthesized against a series of basic questions;

- A secondary analysis of 100 stories of 'Significant Change' – personalised narratives describing a poor women's experience of change from MAMPU – collected by partner field staff between January and May 2015.

The results from the first of three planned rounds of a longitudinal survey of access and livelihoods in 1500 poor households in 15 sampled MAMPU and non-MAMPU villages are available but have not been referenced in this report. This is because, as a record of baseline conditions, the data are unable to help tell the performance story by illustrating change, whether absent, positive, or negative.

Data from the above processes was brought together and reviewed by the MAMPU team over two internal workshops in June 2015 and synthesized into a series of 'headlines' against the program's outcomes. These 'headlines' were subsequently reviewed, amended and added to in a 'strategic workshop' with 18 participants from our partners on 15 and 16 June 2015. During a facilitated reflection process, partners surfaced several new examples of achievements and identified areas where progress was felt to be less than expected.

Prior to the workshop partners were also given 10 'Significant Change' stories, selected by MAMPU to strike a balance between coverage of the program's five themes and sufficient depth of explanation. A facilitated group exercise at the workshop enabled participants to discuss, debate and select 4 of these stories as the 'Most Significant Changes'. The selected stories are presented later in this report, along with the reasons that partners decided to choose them. By doing so we hope to highlight the values that drive our partners in their work with MAMPU.

Finally, at the workshop, potential strategies that we identified for the future were introduced, discussed, and assessed with partners. However, the final analysis and preparation of this document was led by the MAMPU team.

The MAMPU Theory of Change

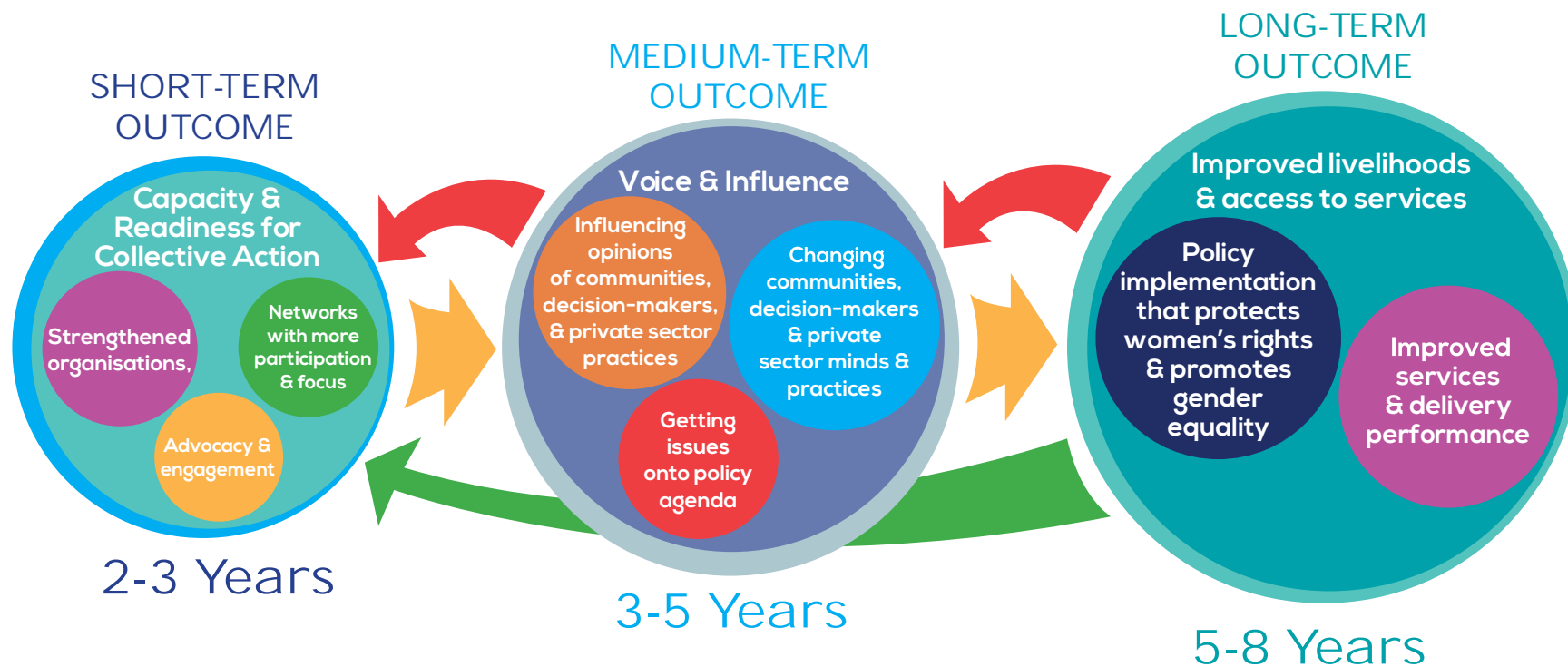


MAMPU aims to address key issues affecting poor women's access to services and their livelihoods. Our program design is based on a 'Theory of Change' – a map connecting the changes we aim to achieve with what we do.

MAMPU is underpinned by a simple idea: that collective, evidence-based advocacy, by strong gender-interested organisations, will catalyse widespread positive change in the lives of poor women across Indonesia by influencing key government policies. The 'key government policies' reflect the five thematic areas that the Governments of Australia and Indonesia agreed are important areas for reform.

The role of 'gender-interested organisations' is critical. Working together, they are expected to act as vehicles for influence, linking poor women's priorities at the grassroots level with policy discussions at multiple levels of government. MAMPU works with 10 gender-interested organisations and their networks (called the MAMPU 'partners') in this capacity.

MAMPU's design document breaks this central idea down into three broadly sequential stages of change: short-term, medium-term; and long-term outcomes. In the long-term (defined as years 5-8 of the program), MAMPU expects to see improvements in women's access to services and positive changes in their livelihoods on a wide scale. For these changes to occur, in years 3-5 of the program, gender-interested organisations and networks should be enjoying greater success in influencing



targeted government policies and mobilizing greater public support for their cause ('Voice and influence'). However, if that outcome is to eventuate, by year 3 of the program, MAMPU's partners must be stronger individually, and they will need to be working more collectively ('Capacity and 'Readiness'). The expected relationships between these short, medium, and long-term outcomes summarises the flow of cause and effect in the MAMPU design, depicted in diagram above.

The diagram above simplifies a complex process. Although the diagram is linear, the path it charts is likely to be unpredictable. Successful policy influence by civil society depends to a large extent on the opportunities for such influence to be applied. These opportunities often appear (or evaporate) suddenly as the political and social context shifts. The sequence of outcomes may also play out differently. For example a partner may work directly at the village level to improve access to a specific service. While

doing so they may encounter a particular constraint linked to a policy, and then advocate to change or influence the relevant policy. In the process, the organisation gains new knowledge and skills, resulting in improved capacity and readiness.

The MAMPU Performance Story

This section lays out the 'Performance Story' of the MAMPU Program from its inception in mid-2012 to mid-2015. This narrative takes the reader on a journey from the principles and approaches that inform the implementation of the program, to the key things it has *done*, through to the *results* achieved.

In each section of the performance story below, you can read about our achievements, what is expected in the design, some key evidence and other important issues where there is more work to be done. The story is broken into six key sections. These include:

1. Principles and approaches
2. Key activities and outputs
3. Changes in capacity and readiness
4. Changes in voice and influence
5. Early signs of changes in access and livelihoods
6. Four stories from the field

MAMPU is guided by these principles and approaches...

Work with networks: MAMPU supports networks of organisations, as well as individual organisations, to influence sustainable change. This is integral to the careful selection of partners and the way we support action involving many organisations working together to achieve a common purpose.

Put the relationship with the partner at the centre: Being partner-focused and partner-directed is not only a strategic decision, it is a process that unfolds over time as our partners grow in confidence and see their trust in MAMPU reciprocated with meaningful support and action. This principle is reflected in a team centred around Partner Engagement Officers and a technical program team.

Encourage partner leadership of the program: The governance structure of the program has been revised to include a mechanism for strategic decision making with partners. Using advice and insight from various experts we must be bold and raise difficult issues (in an appropriate way) to facilitate positive change as MAMPU evolves. The program embraces our partners' differences and respects their uniqueness. This is a more subtle form of active partnership. It is the difference between being led by our partners, and helping our partners to lead.

Build on partner strengths: MAMPU selects strong partners with expertise and proven experience in the thematic areas. The program embraces partner diversity, building on and enhancing existing strengths rather than imposing new systems.

Encourage the use of evidence: A clear policy focus must be complemented with the right evidence to build the case for change. We recognize that convincing evidence can come in many forms and can be communicated in many ways.

Be flexible and responsive: The role of the Managing Contractor for MAMPU needs to be multi-faceted. At times we are a facilitator, a catalyst, a manager, a convener and a fixer. We have allowed these different roles to evolve, recognizing when and how to change our approach as the circumstances change. Moreover, it was clear that the manner in which we performed our role had the potential to either enhance or hinder the work of partners and ultimately the success of the Program. Therefore MAMPU tailors its support so that solutions proposed are best suited to the needs, capacity and priorities of partner organisations.

Maintain a long-term perspective: Although MAMPU needs to be flexible, we must maintain a focus on the long-term outcomes. At times MAMPU takes decisions that are difficult to reconcile with partner perception of immediate needs, but reflect a focus on the long-term interests of the program. Communicating these decisions appropriately yet assertively has helped the MAMPU team build credibility with partners.



What MAMPU has done until now... (Our key activities and outputs)

THE HEADLINES

MAMPU has provided financial resources to civil society organisations and their networks to enable them to test their ideas in the field. These resources have been channeled through 16 active grant agreements with core partners and their networks working across five thematic areas.

We have **convened the network of MAMPU partners on a regular basis**, facilitating discussion to build shared identity. This has involved organizing and holding annual Partner Forums, meetings to determine strategy, and a range of other cross program events.

MAMPU has broadened horizons by introducing new organisations and new ideas to our partners. We have connected six (6) innovation partners to the MAMPU network to explore new ideas to solve development problems within existing thematic areas. We also source suppliers and short-term Technical Assistance internationally to expand the expertise available to partners.

We have provided capacity development support in the form of workshops and structured training to respond to partner needs but also to address long-term areas of program focus. Financial management capacity, including the development of

a grants management system for each national partner, and participatory monitoring and evaluation, have been major areas of support provided to date.

Capacity development support has also included **Technical Assistance**. MAMPU has accessed technical assistance to support partner capacity development, undertake research, analyse results and inform strategy. The program has responded to growing demand for expertise in social research and communications by providing respected Indonesian expertise. To do this we use a 'panel' of individuals and organisations who have been assessed as suitably qualified and experienced. This approach was designed to be sufficiently robust yet enable MAMPU to go to market rapidly, consider a wide choice of suppliers, thereby reducing procurement lead times and internal transaction costs.

The program has made progress **establishing formal and informal relationships** with key stakeholders in government, media and civil society. We have introduced partner's work and areas of policy interest to key Government of Indonesia organisations. In May 2015 we convened a 2-day national conference to introduce parliamentarians (local and national) to key MAMPU partners and agree joint action plans in 11 districts across Indonesia.

We have taken specific steps to **reconfigure MAMPU's work to strengthen the capacity of selected parliamentarians**.

The design initially conceived MAMPU's work with parliamentarians as a discrete 'component', to be carried out by a separate partner organisation. Accordingly, since September 2013 MAMPU has provided grant funding to one partner, and their network of 5 civil society organisations to train selected members of regional parliaments in eastern Indonesia.

In 2015, MAMPU has begun to take this work in two new directions. Firstly, the National Conference held in May 2015 was the start of a concerted strategy to embed parliamentary engagement and collaboration across all MAMPU partners. Secondly, we have begun testing alternatives to structured training as an approach to developing the knowledge and skills of parliamentarians. In January 2015, we launched a 12-month pilot scheme to mentor selected women and male gender-interested parliamentarians from two regional parliaments in eastern Indonesia.

MAMPU has **initiated contact with other programs funded by the Australian Aid Program** as well as other major donors in Indonesia. We have coordinated primarily to exchange knowledge about areas of mutual interest and in one case, this has led to a successful joint short course in Australia for emerging women leaders.

To inform our decision-making, we have **established systems to collect information for strategising, establishing progress, and making program adjustments**. Key

components of this are a functional monitoring and evaluation system and a series of research projects addressing key areas of strategic interest to the program.

WHAT THE

DESIGN

EXPECTED

Broadly, the design expected MAMPU to provide *"support for change agents and selected leaders"*². More specifically, the design suggests that program support to partners could include financial and technical support for: institutional strengthening; networking and building coalitions; designing and implementing initiatives (projects); working with the media and using results to advocate for change.

THE EVIDENCE

Providing financial resources: From mid-2013 to May 2015, MAMPU provided over AUD 21 million in grants to key partners and their networks. Sixty-four per cent (64%) of all funds channeled through 16 active grant agreement to date have been directly provided to partners and their networks³.

Broadening horizons: Examples of new ideas introduced to the program include the social approach to innovation through the expertise of the UN Pulse Lab and Centre for Knowledge Societies (CKS) innovation team.

Other techniques new to the partners include PhotoVoice, a method that employs photos as a social research tool for project monitoring, evaluation and advocacy, and Participatory Audit, an innovative approach to increasing accountability to beneficiaries as well as donors.

Since 2014, MAMPU has organised ten (10) 'Brown Bag Lunches', attended by partners, but also a wider selection of organisations and individuals, covering a broad range of topics from monitoring and evaluating policy influence, to using art in public campaigns to raise awareness for Violence Against Women (VAW)⁴.

Capacity development and Technical Assistance: : The program has held 106 events, training courses, and workshops to May 2015, an average of 4.4 capacity development activities for partners per month⁵.

Internal records indicate that key training courses and workshops that we provide are overwhelmingly seen as meeting their objectives, useful to the work of participants, and well organised⁶.

MAMPU has provided 1,239 input days of short-term technical assistance and 112

months of long-term technical assistance between May 2013 and May 2015⁷.

Developing stakeholder relationships: : Records show that MAMPU has introduced the program widely and has begun to develop relationships. This includes more than 30 meetings and discussions with national government agencies such as the Ministry for National Development Planning (Bappenas)⁸.

Parliamentary component: The program has provided AUD 2.4 million since September 2013 on parliamentary work in nine (9) regional parliaments (*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah* or 'DPRD'), in five (5) provinces of eastern Indonesia⁹. The National Conference convened and organised by MAMPU in May 2015 established contact between partners and over 200 members from the national and regional parliaments across Indonesia¹⁰. Since commencing in January 2015, the pilot mentoring scheme has provided over 70 mentoring sessions for 28 selected women members in 2 regional parliaments.

Cross program collaboration: The evidence for collaboration with other programs highlight contact and information exchange but few examples of concrete cooperation. We have held 34 meetings and workshops with other programs and initiatives funded by the Australian Aid Program as well as donors such as the World Bank since September 2014, including the Partnership for Decentralization, the Partnership for Justice, and the Poverty Reduction Support Facility¹¹.

In February 2015, we worked with the Australia Awards Program to provide a training course for emerging women leaders from among our partner organisations.

Monitoring, evaluation, and research: A quarterly and annual reporting system for partners was established in October 2013 and upgraded in 2014. A database – the MAMPU National Information System ('MANIS') – has been in place since mid-2014 and has accumulated data from all partner financial reporting, 21 partner quarterly progress reports, hundreds of reports of field monitoring trips, training courses, meetings, and 100 'Most Significant Change' stories. Three research projects have been commissioned and are currently underway on maternal mortality in Indonesia and village level change in access and livelihoods.

OTHER

IMPORTANT

POINTS TO NOTE

MAMPU has not provided as much Technical Assistance to partners on the quality and use of evidence as anticipated in the design. The reasons for this are complex, but one reflection based on the experience of the MAMPU team is that

relationships with partners needed to be built first. During the early stages of MAMPU, these relationships had not yet matured and partners were reluctant to involve those they perceived as external.

Collaboration between MAMPU and other Australian Aid initiatives in Indonesia has enormous potential, but has not progressed beyond exchanges of information. One exception, where MAMPU worked together with the Australia Awards Program, has been successful and confirms the value of pursuing carefully selected opportunities of mutual benefit.

MAMPU has not been sufficiently proactive in communicating our progress and thinking to strategic stakeholders external to the program. On reflection, this has been a result of our intense focus on internal communication among the internal stakeholders, particularly partners. We have urged our innovation grantees to improve their ideas by 'working out loud' – sharing thinking widely and frequently. MAMPU needs to live up to this principle too.

MAMPU has provided grants to partners on a year-to-year basis, which does not align with a long-term approach to developing sustainable capacity. Feedback from partners suggests that this has sometimes encouraged a short-term focus.

As a result of what MAMPU has done... (changes in capacity and readiness)

THE HEADLINES

There is evidence that **six of MAMPU's ten national partners have greater organizational capacity** in 2015 than they had in 2012 when the program commenced. We see variation in both the degree and extent of progress, depending upon the capacity of the partner and their condition at the beginning of the program. Capacity assessments in 2015 highlight that Migrant CARE, BaKTI, and 'Aisyiyah have experienced the biggest changes, PEKKA and KPI perceive more incremental evolution, while KAPAL Perempuan have progressed in some areas but stagnated in others. These changes are still unfolding and will continue to play out over the life of MAMPU.

Several partners have **reformed the way they make decisions internally**, delegating more authority within their organisation (Migrant CARE), or better enabling local voices to shape decision-making at the national level (KPI). Relatedly, communication between local, regional levels, has improved, triggered in part by MAMPU's requirements to involve local and national levels and subpartners ('Aisyiyah).

Partners now have **stronger systems, better skills, and more resources to manage their**

finances. Through MAMPU, partners like Migrant CARE and BaKTI not only manage large grants, but act for the first time as a 'grant maker' themselves – providing funds to local members of their networks. This has triggered internal changes, such as a need for more experienced financial management staff capable of helping local branches and subpartners. Specific techniques and systems introduced by MAMPU – particularly the 'Participatory Audit' technique and grant management system – are widely credited by partners as having helped strengthen the rigour of financial management.

Capacity for **organisational learning and adaptation** has improved across five of the six partners. In the case of 'Aisyiyah, part of Muhammadiyah Islamic organisation which counts a total membership of approximately 27 million Indonesians, there are signs that the learning under MAMPU is influencing the wider organisation. This has been partly attributed to the adoption of a new monitoring technique – the Most Significant Change (MSC) method – introduced to 'Aisyiyah by MAMPU.

Selected women and male gender-interested members of 9 district parliaments have gained new skills and knowledge that relate to their roles as elected representatives. New skills include methods for drafting legislation, the roles and responsibilities of a parliamentarian in

Indonesia's political system, and methods of addressing gender issues in public sector budgeting. With MAMPU's support, these parliamentarians are also engaging more frequently with constituents in their areas to discuss issues of concern.

The **network of national and local partners funded by MAMPU is more numerous and there is some evidence they interact more frequently today than in 2012.** This has been beneficial in two ways. Firstly, MAMPU has been able rapidly work at scale. Secondly, it has enabled some partners to address policy issues at multiple levels, from the national to the local levels. However, in many cases this has entailed new ways of working for MAMPU partners and some are still learning to act as 'facilitators' of networks, rather than implementers of their own discrete projects.

New forms of collective action involving MAMPU partners have emerged in the past 2 years, with support from MAMPU. The 'Indonesia Beragam' ('Diverse Indonesia') network of civil society organisations that formed in early 2014 stands out as one example, and involves almost all MAMPU national partners (excepting the ILO). Two of our national partners, BaKTI and 'Aisyiyah, had not previously been involved in collective action involving women's organisations.

WHAT THE

DESIGN

EXPECTED

The design expected that by years 2-3 of the program, there would be *"improved capacity and readiness for collective action"* among MAMPU partners. This could include: networks with greater participation and focus; more effective communication and collaboration between national and local members, branches, and partners; advocacy, engagement and alliances with government; or testing constraints and identifying innovative multi-stakeholder solutions¹².

THE EVIDENCE

Strong evidence of capacity change comes from capacity assessments of 6 national partners. Using a structured participatory methodology, these involved 117 staff from national partners as well as staff from local branches and subpartners. The results show that organisational capacity has increased across all 6 partners, notwithstanding considerable variation. Positive change in the capacity to

manage programs, and manage the wider organisation, feature across five of the six partners, and all six partners assessed, respectively¹³.

A survey of all participants administered at the conclusion of each assessment showed that over 98 per cent of participants considered the exercise to have generated an accurate picture of change in their organisation¹⁴.

There is strong evidence that some training provided by MAMPU has contributed to capacity gains. The final report from the Most Significant Change training showed that a number of partners have already begun to use the technique to monitor and evaluate other projects in addition to their MAMPU activities¹⁵.

A follow-up assessment of the leadership training for 25 emerging women leaders from MAMPU's partners found that participants had made changes to their leadership styles since returning to work. Furthermore, participants produced concrete examples of specific tools that they had developed and shared within their organisations¹⁶.

Course evaluations highlight increases in knowledge, skills, and confidence among the 85 parliamentarians selected to participate in MAMPU's tailored training program. Using pre- and post-tests, these show that, although variable, an average of 50 per cent of participants increase their knowledge and understanding of the training subject matter¹⁷. Partner records document that parliamentarians have

also been supported to link with 3,000 women and 1,800 men who are members of grassroots 'Constituent Groups' from 205 villages in 9 districts from 5 provinces¹⁸.

In April 2015, we applied a different tool to assess partner financial management capacity. The analysis assessed the

There is some emerging evidence that the learning generated in the 67 villages where 'Aisiyiah's MAMPU-funded activities are being implemented is being replicated in other areas. MAMPU monitoring records¹⁹ show that the staff working on MAMPU activities reported interest in their approach from other parts of the organisation on

"Significant and valuable changes for the community described in the stories have enthused project staff to disseminate and replicate the same approach in other districts not supported by MAMPU ... At first we did not think about replication. However, participating in MAMPU made us think about the possibility of applying certain strategies and systems in other districts. The replication has been done in parts, bit by bit, using self reliance principles or pooling resources, without external donor support."

–Feedback from 'Aisiyiah participant, 'Most Significant Change' Training Evaluation, Semarang, May 2015

performance of 8 partners against four indicators (accuracy, timeliness, completeness, and compliance) over 2 six-month periods. Results suggest that financial management performance of most partners improved over the two periods, consistent with the capacity assessment.

three (3) separate occasions going back to late 2014. In February 2015, these staff reported demand from other branches for 'learning sessions' about MAMPU's project areas²⁰.

In an evaluation of training provided by MAMPU in April 2015, an 'Aisiyiah

participant described strategies from their MAMPU project being replicated elsewhere²¹, specifically attributing this to MSC, a monitoring technique introduced by the program in December 2014.

In a reflection exercise in the Partners Forum in May 2015, 'Aisiyiah participants noted that 63 branches not involved in MAMPU had adopted elements of the approach²². Taken together, these pieces of data suggest that on balance, MAMPU is contributing to wider change within 'Aisiyiah, and that MSC has helped to facilitate this process.

The data clearly show that the number of partners, subpartners, and local branches participating in MAMPU has increased significantly. Six (6) organisations were part of MAMPU when the design was completed in October 2012. By May 2015, this had increased to 10 organisations as the main recipient of a MAMPU grant working with 151 organisations or local branches in various collaborative arrangements.

These include 'vertical networks' where a national partner provides grants to a number of 'subpartner' organisations working locally, 'consortiums', where all partners share management in a flatter structure, to looser arrangements where one organisation convenes a network of organisations working on various activities to support a common advocacy goal in one MAMPU theme.

The data show that supporting networks has enabled the program to rapidly work

at scale. Program data show that in May 2015, MAMPU works in over 2,400 villages, 201 districts, in 27 of Indonesia's 33 provinces, where over 4.5 million Indonesian women and girls live²³. It is doubtful that a program would have been able to achieve this coverage in the 2 years since grants commenced had it focused only on supporting individual civil society organisations.

Case studies indicate the benefits of working in vertical network for partners such as Migrant CARE and Komnas Perempuan. Migrant CARE's local partners are advocating for local district regulations that align with their policy influence objectives at the national level. Both Migrant CARE and Komnas Perempuan have drawn on data collected by local affiliates in their respective advocacy campaigns for national legislative reform in 2014²⁴.

Based on in depth interviews with 4 MAMPU partners, the case study of Indonesia Beragam – the collaboration involving civil society organisations across Indonesia – highlights MAMPU's role in linking partners to wider forms of collective action²⁵. Indonesia Beragam has continued to be active since its establishment. Media coverage shows that this network remains an active and high profile advocate on women's issues²⁶.

OTHER IMPORTANT POINTS TO NOTE

An analysis of financial management indicators showed that two partners did not improve, in contrast to the results of the capacity assessment. The variation can be explained by the different approaches applied to measurement. While financial management indicators are very specific, the capacity assessment is intentionally a much broader look at the organisation, and takes into account increases in human resources for finance as well as structural changes. These wider organisational changes will take time to be reflected in improved financial management capacity indicators.

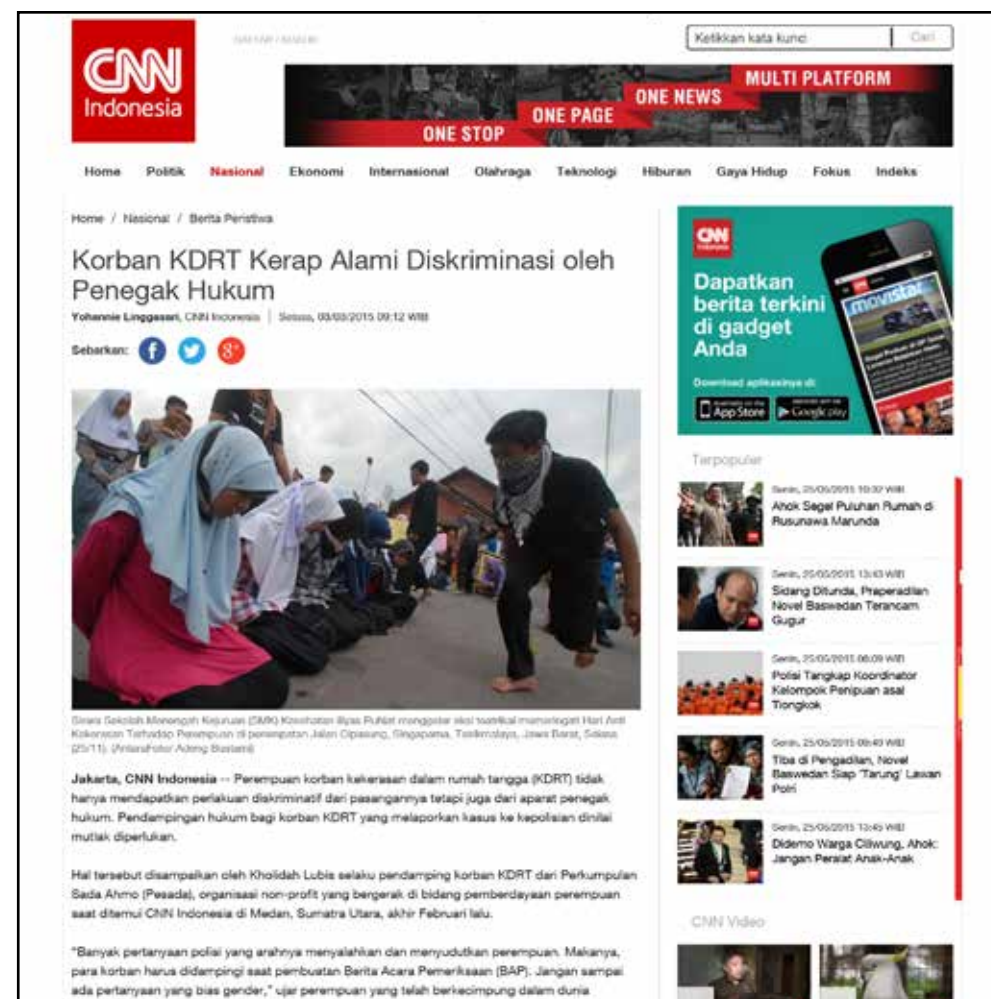
We do not have data on capacity change for the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan), MAMPU partners working on access to work and VAW respectively. Komnas Perempuan were not included in the baseline and follow up capacity assessments owing to sensitivities about a donor-funded program assessing the capacity of a government commission. MAMPU has not provided capacity development to the ILO, as a multilateral UN organisation.

For different reasons, we do not have data on any capacity changes in two other

partner organisations: PERMAMPU and YKP. Both partners began their MAMPU grants in the last 10 months. While MAMPU has facilitated baseline assessments of capacity for these partners, it remains too early to assess changes in organisational capacity.

The data on training of parliamentarians is incomplete, and it is likely that it presents

a lower level of knowledge increase than has actually occurred. Complete assessments of the change in knowledge and understanding of participants before and after results have only been captured for half of participants. However, among those who have completed both pre- and post-tests, the average rate of increase is above 90 per cent.



And we are beginning to see... (changes in voice and influence)

THE HEADLINES

MAMPU partners have increased contact with policy-makers in MAMPU's five thematic areas. Patterns in the engagement of partners from mid-2014 to March 2015 show increasing levels of contact with national government officials, members of Indonesia's regional parliament, and the media. Engagement with subnational government – where most partners focus – have remained stable since the second half of 2014.

These patterns of engagement are expected to continue to intensify in the months ahead, particularly amongst subnational parliamentarians, as partners follow-up on actions planned jointly at the National Conference in May 2015.

Contact between MAMPU partners and 'policy relevant' groups has begun to yield results. There have been concrete steps towards legislative change. A proposal to amend the National Law on the Placement and Protection of Migrant Workers is now a priority on the National Legislative Agenda for Indonesia's parliament for the 2015 calendar year. This has been strongly influenced by the advocacy of Migrant CARE and their network of subpartners.

However, at the same time another MAMPU partner, Komnas Perempuan, was not successful in their attempt to place a proposed National Law on the Elimination of Sexual Violence on the National Legislative Agenda.

MAMPU partners have influenced the way policy intent is carried out at local levels. For example, by connecting grassroots priorities to local government, LPP Bone, a subpartner of BaKTI in South Sulawesi, influenced district authorities to take steps to improve the accuracy of local lists of poor households. Although these changes are still playing out, this process should lead to more poor households in the district receiving their full entitlement to social protection.

PEKKA have succeeded in improving the way that poverty data are collected nationally, reducing the likelihood that households headed by women are missed in poverty lists used to determine recipients of social assistance. PEKKA advocated to the National Statistics Agency (BPS) and the Vice President's Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K), the two agencies responsible for collecting and storing these data.

Using their own comprehensive data set on women-headed households, they argued that the instrument to collect poverty data needs amending because poor women often lack the required legal identity documents. In February 2015, it was confirmed that the data collection instrument had been amended and an updated version would be used in the 2015 round of data collection.

This should in turn improve the access of such households to the assistance provided by the Government including programs

such as Raskin ('Rice for the Poor'), health insurance, or school assistance payments.

Members of parliaments trained by MAMPU have begun to apply their new skills in their jobs as legislators. For instance three (3) members of the regional parliament in Ambon Municipality, Maluku province were involved in the preparation of a draft district law ('rancangan peraturan daerah') on HIV/AIDS, which was passed into law in June 2015. The law is the first specifically clarifying the role of the municipal administration in providing information and services to address the needs of People Living With HIV/AIDS.

The members involved had all received training on roles and responsibilities of parliamentarians through MAMPU, as well as legal drafting. It is expected that these skills will be increasingly applied to local policy issues that specifically address the concerns of poor women in the months ahead.

Women in MAMPU areas have more opportunities to voice their priorities and influence decision-making at the village level. Partners have established 816 local groups across MAMPU target areas since July 2014. These groups vary in format but all involve poor women in routine discussion, analysis, and identification of local issues and priorities related to the five thematic areas. MAMPU partners have begun to link these groups to local and national policy decision-making processes.

Importantly, there are signs that **women are taking the opportunities provided through the local groups.** Monitoring by MAMPU and partners shows that women are speaking out in public forums facilitated by partners and subpartners.

They are raising issues that impact their lives, from difficulties accessing local services, to exclusion from village decision-making. Qualitative monitoring data also illustrate that women are taking action outside of these venues to influence others in their immediate circle and, in fewer cases, beyond this.

WHAT THE

DESIGN

EXPECTED

By years 3-5, the MAMPU Theory of Change expects partners to be increasingly successful at influencing government reform. The design envisaged that this may include the following: leveraging issues onto the policy agenda; changing the minds of communities; raising the awareness and debate around an issue; changes to policies, regulations or services; informal or informal mechanisms for women to influence these elements of government reform²⁷.

THE EVIDENCE

Quantitative data collected by MAMPU clearly indicates that partners have increasing levels of contact with national government, the media, and parliamentarians at the subnational level over the period October 2014 to May 2015.

Given that MAMPU grants only commenced in late 2013, it is likely that any engagement with these groups prior to this period would not have been strongly informed by project experience²⁸.

Qualitative data from partner reports and MAMPU's monitoring records show that this

and their subpartners as the legislative agenda of the national parliament was being finalized in January 2015. This engagement has tailed off in the January-March 2015 quarter as advocacy at the national legislative level moves into a new phase characterized by working with a smaller group of members of the relevant Parliamentary Commission.

The contribution of Migrant CARE to amending the Law on the Placement and Protection of Migrant Workers is evidenced in a case study based on in depth interviews with 13 informants, including members of Parliament, and a review of 29 documents. It illustrates a highly committed, politically-savvy campaign that

and further documented in MAMPU's own monitoring records³². However, it is important to understand that Migrant CARE were not the only influence. The case study notes that other civil society organisations, as well as powerful business interests, have played an important role.

That PEKKA have influenced the changes in the collection of national poverty data is evidenced by the public statements of a key official in the Vice President's Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K). TNP2K have a key role in the collection and analysis of data to target social protection. Speaking to partners in Jakarta in February 2015, the Senior Policy Adviser to TNP2K explained in detail how the survey instruments had changed, drawing direct links to the points of PEKKA's advocacy position³³.

Two small scale case studies ('vignettes') document the influence that MAMPU partners are having on the way policy is implemented at the local government and service delivery unit levels. Quarterly Progress Reports and follow-up checks by MAMPU show how two partners – 'Aisyiyah and LPP Bone – took different paths to influencing local level policy implementation.

However, both also illustrate how a specific local problem affecting the lives of poor women could be addressed by a MAMPU partner or subpartner linking local voices to local authorities³⁴.

In both cases, the influence sought by partners is still playing out. However, using official population and poverty data, MAMPU estimates that approximately 68,000 men and women in Bone district,

South Sulawesi and 100,000 in Ngawi district, East Java could benefit from these changes³⁵.

The evidence on the legislative activity of parliamentarians is documented in

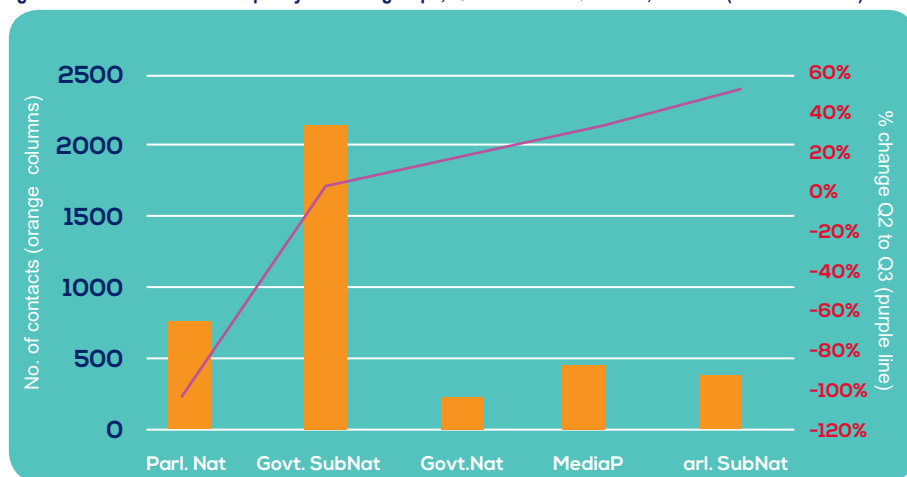
Drawing on the power of a woman migrant worker's personal experience: B. responded to the objection and challenged the parliament member, "I wonder if you have had any experience as a migrant worker like me. I was once a migrant worker. I had all the papers required for my work but my employer withheld the papers. I wanted to go home but I could not go undocumented. Finally I went home through the course that the government thinks is illegal." There was nothing the member of the parliament could say than "I see, I see"

– Excerpt from Case Study: Placing Migrant Worker Issues on the National Legislative Agenda.

MAMPU monitoring records, with further information collected through follow-up checks. These suggest that the issue of HIV/AIDS was placed on the agenda of the Ambon City in 2013, when 5 position papers prepared by MAMPU partners BaKTI and Arika Mahina were presented to government.

Subsequent work by the members of parliament and MAMPU partners resulted in the preparation of draft legislation, which was placed on the parliamentary agenda in December 2014, before being passed into law in June 2015.^{36 37}

Figure 1: Partner contact with policy-relevant groups, Quarter 2 and Quarter 3, 2014-15 (Source: MANIS)



is happening in a variety of ways, formally through audiences, hearings, conferences, and less formally through personal contact and individual lobbying.^{29 30}

The data from October to December 2014 are dominated by the intensive and widespread lobbying of Migrant CARE

made intensive use of formal and informal channels, frequent media statements, and sometimes creative tactics to gain access to Parliamentary deliberations³¹. The use of quantitative survey data, collected with MAMPU's support, in presentations to parliament is referred to in the case study,

There is strong evidence that poor women have more opportunities to voice their concerns and priorities. MAMPU partners have established 816 local groups since July 2014. The total membership of these groups now stands at 14,309 women and 330 men³⁸. Monitoring records from MAMPU field visits document examples of women actively participating in these forums³⁹.

There is evidence that women involved in MAMPU are beginning to exercise their influence at the local level. Of one hundred (100) Most Significant Change stories collected from women involved in MAMPU activities, Fifty-seven per cent

(57%) describe individuals taking action to influence others in their immediate circle. Thirteen per cent (13%) describe women advocating for change in the village level, the subdistrict level, or beyond.

Quantitative data to accurately establish the prevalence of these actions across all villages where MAMPU works are not available. However, the qualitative data collected so far comes from 13 culturally diverse provinces across Indonesia from Aceh and North Sumatra in the west to East Nusa Tenggara in the east. This increases our confidence that the changes related in the narrative accounts are occurring more broadly⁴⁰.

OTHER

IMPORTANT

POINTS TO NOTE

As documented in a case study, Komnas Perempuan, MAMPU's partner in the VAW theme, were unsuccessful in their attempt to place a proposed Law on the Elimination of Sexual Violence for consideration on the Legislative Agenda of the National Parliament for 2015-2019.

A comparison between case studies of Migrant CARE's and Komnas Perempuan's campaigns highlights major differences in the management of advocacy activities, the nature of the legislative proposals, the level of mobilization among civil society networks, and the level of political support.

Timing and preparation appears a clear factor. While broad networks of civil society organisations were working on amending the legislation on migrant workers as early as 2009, Komnas Perempuan only commenced the preparations in earnest in early 2014.

This appears to have contributed to a relatively low level of ownership of the campaign among civil society organisations active on VAW.⁴¹

The role of Bappenas, MAMPU's host organisation in the Government of Indonesia, in supporting PEKKA to influence the collection of poverty data was reportedly critical.

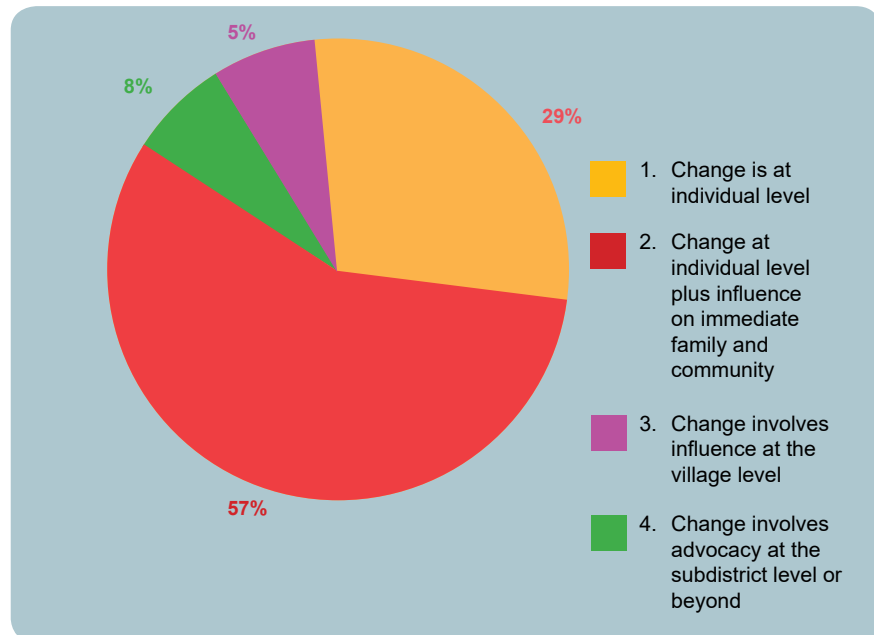
MAMPU's partner PEKKA have acknowledged that without the strong and active involvement of Bappenas, these changes would have been unlikely to occur⁴².

Evidence from MAMPU monitoring at the village level and partner Quarterly Progress Reports illustrates the cultural and religious dynamics that will continue to affect women's voice and influence at the village level.

Husbands and family members are sometimes suspicious of the activities of local women's groups established by partners and occasionally prevent the attendance of women. Religious leaders are often resistant to messages promoted by MAMPU partners concerning sexual and reproductive health⁴³.

Reflecting on progress at the Strategic Consultation, partners noted collective action between MAMPU partners at the national level is not yet strategic and coordinated enough to maximise the potential for influence. Indonesia Beragam is still a relatively new network and the experience is often that action from its members often emerges in response to particular issue rather than on the basis of a shared long-term focus.

Figure 2: Level of influence in Most Significant Change stories (n=100) submitted January-May 2015 (Source: MANIS)



And there are early signs of... (widespread changes in access and livelihoods)

THE HEADLINES

There are early indications of improvements in access to services for poor women in MAMPU areas, although these are yet to be as widespread as expected in the design.

This is exemplified by 'Aisiyah. As a result of their work, more than 3,700 women have accessed IVA and Pap smear tests through government clinics in 67 villages across West Java, Central Java, East Java, and South Sulawesi provinces since May 2014. 'Aisiyah have also succeeded in registering 156 poor women in Ngawi district, East Java province for the new

Partners supported by MAMPU have increased the level of services for victims and survivors of Violence Against Women (VAW) in target areas. The number of cases handled by Forum Pengada Layanan (FPL) – the network of community-based providers of services for victims and survivors of Violence Against Women (VAW) – has increased over the period of MAMPU grant funding.

At least four MAMPU partners report **government service delivery responses to priorities put forward by members of local women's groups** established by MAMPU. These responses include small scale infrastructure to assist transportation, increased reproductive health services

"A speculum is a tool used for IVA tests. One of these tools costs Rp. 11,000. But if they are covered by BPJS we can provide the service for free. Those who are not covered by BPJS are covered by 'Aisiyah through the MAMPU Program."

– Prapti, Assistant Clinic Midwife, Gemarang village, Ngawi District, East Java

public health insurance scheme targeting poor and near poor. This entitles these women to receive access to free health services at the local health clinic.

There are signs that these improvements in access to services will be sustained through government funding sources.

for women, to assistance for small scale livelihood activities.

Coming relatively early in the program life, these should be read as early signs that the approaches adopted by MAMPU partners hold promise as a means of increasing poor women's access to services and improving their livelihoods.

WHAT THE

DESIGN

EXPECTED

Within years 5-8 of the program, MAMPU expects to see improved access and

livelihoods for poor women in Indonesia in selected geographic areas within the targeted themes. The Theory of Change sets out signs of progress towards this, including policy implementation that protects women's rights, and improved service delivery performance.

These changes are expected to be widespread, benefitting up to 3 million women and girls⁴⁴.

HARIAN PAGI SURYA
Sabtu, 7 Maret 2015
No. 128 Tahun XXV
Terbit 24 Halaman
Harga Rp 1.000
Luar Surabaya Malang Rp 2.000

GOLD WINNER
The Best of 2015
Suzuki MotoGP
The 100th Anniversary
The 100th Anniversary
The 100th Anniversary

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Lahir dari DNA yang Sama
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2 Menit Bebas Kanker Serviks
Lewat Tes IVA dan Pap Smear
AWAS KANKER SERVIKS
DPRD Desak Pemrov Tambah Alat

TES IVA / PAP SMEAR
Inspeksi Visual dengan Asam Asetat

THE EVIDENCE

Four Quarterly Progress Reports by 'Aisiyiah since May 2014 document a total of 3,723 women accessing Pap smear and IVA tests in MAMPU areas from July 2014 to March 2015⁴⁵.

It is important to note that 'Aisiyiah also raised awareness among women in target areas by training and deploying 1,210 village-based cadre and motivators the 67 target villages.

This combination of intensive demand stimulation and simultaneous provision of IVA and Pap smear tests in a localized target area is likely to have contributed to the increase in awareness and subsequent uptake of services. As figure 3 shows, the number of trained cadre and motivators

was steadily built up between November 2013 and July 2014, when the first tests were provided. Thereafter, excepting a decrease in October-December, the number of women accessing Pap smear and IVA tests in 'Aisiyiah villages increased sharply to March 2015.

The evidence that these increases will last is promising but still emerging. This is indicated by the number of tests funded by the government's health insurance scheme – administered by the Social Security Agency (BPJS) – over this period.

These data show for the first time that between January and March 2015, 114 Pap smear tests in Ngawi district, East Java were funded by this mechanism⁴⁶.

Two Quarterly Progress Reports document the increase in cases handled by the 33

community-based providers of services for victims of VAW funded by MAMPU⁴⁷.

Between June and December 2014, 1,246 cases were handled by these 33 organisations, corresponding to a rate of 178 cases per month. However, 795 cases were handled over January to March 2015, a sharp increase (of almost fifty per cent) to an average of 265 cases per month.

An awareness campaign on VAW in December 2014 by the 33 service providers and Komnas Perempuan may have played a role in the increase in cases in January to March period. Komnas Perempuan have long maintained that VAW cases are underreported, due to strong social and cultural pressures. Although a formal evaluation of this campaign – part of an annual global campaign against VAW – is not available, Komnas Perempuan report that it involved 137 organisations and reached over 10,000 women and 2,400 men in 73 cities and 28 provinces⁴⁸.

Given the sheer size and breadth of this effort, it is likely that a portion of the increase in cases in January-March 2015 is attributable to increased awareness created through the campaign.

Quarterly Progress Reports from KAPAL Perempuan, Migrant CARE, 'Aisiyiah and PEKKA relate four instances of local government responding to local priorities raised through MAMPU local groups over 2014-2015 period. For instance, in mid-2014, members of the 4 local women's groups established by KAPAL Perempuan's local partner YKPM in Pangkep district,

South Sulawesi, advocated to the district development planning agency (Bappeda) through joint discussions. The district is on an island and boat travel is an important means of transport to neighbouring areas where other services can be accessed.

However, members of the women's group were concerned that the island's docks had fallen into disrepair. By October 2014, three docks had been repaired, improving access to services on the mainland Sulawesi and other islands nearby for the approximately 7,000 men and women who live in Pangkep⁴⁹.

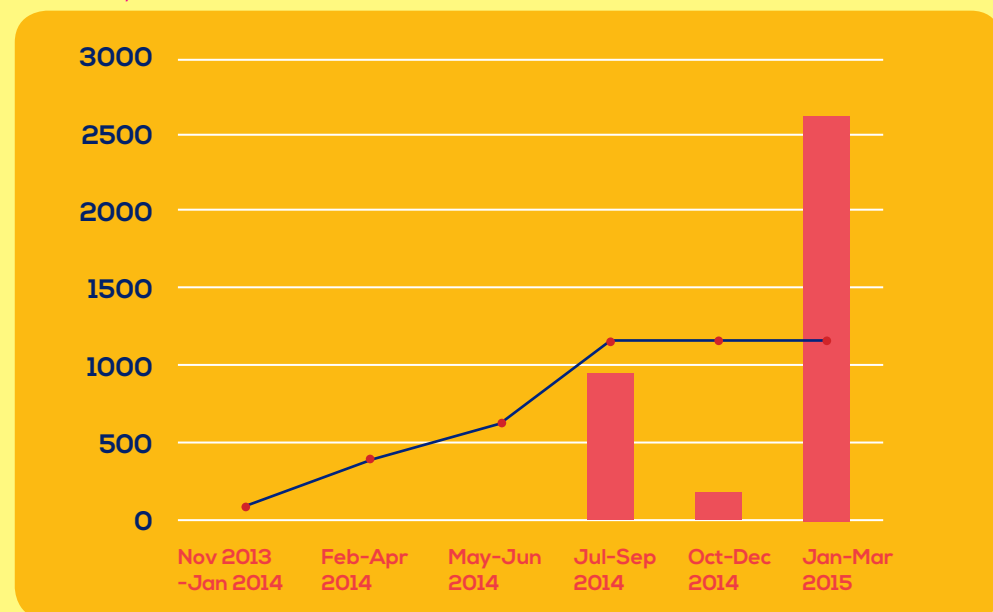
These indications of improvements in women's livelihoods and access to services are supported by other monitoring data.

Of the 100 Most Significant Change Stories analysed, 23 (drawn from 9 partners in 8 provinces) describe positive changes in livelihoods-related areas, such as the benefits from small scale income generation activities like credit unions established by MAMPU partners PEKKA and PERMAMPU.⁵⁰

A further 18 stories, from women in contexts as diverse as Bengkulu in Sumatra to Maluku in eastern Indonesia, discuss changes that relate to improved access to government programs and services.⁵¹

That these stories were documented by 5 partners across 7 provinces suggests, although not conclusively, that these are occurring in multiple social, political, and cultural contexts.

Figure 3: Number of 'Aisiyiah cadre and motivators (line), number of women accessing IVA and Pap smear tests (column)
(Source: MANIS)



OTHER

IMPORTANT

POINTS TO NOTE

Unlike many provinces, there is some evidence that the East Java provincial government have a strong focus on expanding coverage of the BPJS health insurance scheme and have ensured adequate health financing⁵².

Consequently, the district health authorities are much better prepared for an increased uptake of the Government's new health insurance. It is likely that 'Aisiyah were able to tap into this support to successfully register 156 poor women and their families in East Java. However, it remains to be seen if this approach will work to the same extent in other provinces.

Our field monitoring highlights the acute capacity constraints that affect many of the 33 organisations that provide services for victims and survivors of VAW supported by MAMPU⁵³. Absent capacity development, the increases in the number of cases handled over 2014 and 2015 risks straining these organisations further.





Widow Claims Her Rights & Conquers Her Fears

Most Significant Change Report
KOALISI PEREMPUAN INDONESIA
PARIAMAN OFFICE

Ibu Zamsi is a 61 year-old widow with eight children. In 2000, after years of living in Medan, North Sumatra with her six sons and two daughters, she returned home to her village near Pariaman City, located in the West Sumatra province of Indonesia.

Since she returned, Ibu Zamsi has faced many difficult experiences because of her status as a widow and a 'migrant' – for having lived away from Pakasai village for so many years. In Indonesia, the head of the household is still considered to be a man's position. A widow acting in that role is often challenged and disregarded.

In 2003, three years after moving back home, Ibu Zamsi was invited by the Secretary of Balai Perempuan Pakasai to join Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia (the Indonesian Women's Coalition for Justice and Democracy). She was impressed with the members and their courage to speak up and share their thoughts.

At first, she was a silent participant, watching people talk, argue and defend their arguments during the meetings. Once she got to know people and genuinely felt welcomed, she thought that if others can do this, she could too. From then on she began to express her own opinions in forums. She reflected on every topic being discussed and related them to her daily life experiences.

Some of the assistance programs she heard about were relevant to her own situation as an elderly and poor widow and she took the initiative to learn more about them. These programs included the Government's social protection card, rice for the poor, housing assistance, as well as the health service card.

After confirming she was indeed an eligible candidate for these programs, she gathered her courage and went to the Village Head to ask about the program requirements.

With the information she needed she started to prepare her applications. She didn't have a Kartu Keluarga (KK) (family card) so obtained one from the Civil Registry Office. She also had to obtain a National Identity Card. With all her documents in hand, she delivered them to the Village Office.

Although many people have found it difficult to prepare all the requirements, Ibu Zasmi didn't find the administrative process that difficult once all the requirements were fulfilled. Through her work, she was able to qualify for the Bantuan Langsung Tunai (local government emergency cash transfer program) for elder/senior citizens.

When the eligible receiver list for the Housing Assistance program was released, Ibu Zasmi discovered that her name was not included, even though she was a registered beneficiary. Gathering her courage, she once again went to the Village Head and asked him why her name had been excluded. The Village Head informed her that it was the Social Office that produced the list. Without hesitation, she went to the Social Office and asked to talk directly with the Office Head on the matter. It turned out that the Social Office had in fact qualified her as eligible to receive assistance.

Ibu Zasmi's experiences in conquering her fear have been empowering. Her success in striving for her rights has increased her confidence. She is now a very determined supporter of other women and provides assistance to the poor in their fight to obtain their basic rights.



Writer: Marwislini

Main partner: Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia

Partner: KPI Sumatera Barat (KPI of West Sumatera)

Location: Pariaman City, Pariaman Subdistrict, Pakasai Village

Reason this Story was Selected:

Exemplifies elderly and female-headed households
Highlights strong leadership by women
Illustrates courage to ask for the right to public services
Reveals struggle of the poor
Shows how to assist others to make a positive change

A Concerned and Caring Village Administrator

Most Significant Change Report
MIGRANT CARE
SARI SOLO, CENTRAL JAVA

Stevi, as he is often called, is a 37-year-old man living in the Lipursari village, located in the Leksono Subdistrict of the Wonosobo District of Central Java. He works as the head of the village's Finance Division.

In addition to his daily work as a village administrator, Stevi also runs a small library, named "Istana Rumbia", from his home. This library was established by his wife Maria and is used by the villagers in their educational pursuits. Maria is a former migrant worker from Hong Kong and works to empower all women in her village, particularly her fellow former migrant workers.

Stevi was surprised to learn that SARI, a non-governmental organization from the city of Solo (also known as Surakarta), had come to his village to improve the welfare of women through the MAMPU Program and its partner, Migrant CARE Jakarta. He wondered why SARI would come all the way to his isolated, hilly, and poor village.

When SARI began its migrant worker assessments in villages in the Leksono, Watu Malang, and Sukoharjo Subdistricts, Stevi dared himself to get involved and help with the enumeration process that would collect data on migrant workers and their families residing in his area.

His job as a village administrator, and the lack of support from other village administrators, including the Village Head, didn't stop Stevi from this work. He knew that the collection of data was a necessary start for his village to identify the number, condition, and needs of its former migrant workers. He was committed to doing his part in improving the condition of migrant workers in his village.

To enhance his knowledge of the problems experienced by migrant workers and their families, Stevi attended enumerator training, seminars, workshops, and visited the Wonosobo District Government and the Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah (DPRD) (the Regional People's Representatives Assembly).

Since 2013, the SARI program has been helping Stevi to improve his confidence, especially his ability to speak to and interact with new people and former migrant workers in his village.

Stevi's work made a large contribution to the second year of the SARI Program. The program has just initiated a protection policy for migrant workers and their families in the Wonosobo District through the Raperda (draft local regulation).

Stevi feels it's never too late in life to work to improve women's welfare, particularly former migrant workers, and to gain a better living through the enhancement of income, skills, and the ability to act independently.

He truly hopes that in the future his village will have a good data collection system, good protection mechanisms, and will actively play a role in providing as much systematic information as possible to provide optimum care for current and former migrant workers.

Writer: Tri Widiyanto
Main partner: Migrant CARE
Partner: SARI Solo

Location: Lipursari Village, Leksono Subdistrict, Wonosobo District,
Central Java



Reason this Story was Selected:

Raises the importance of welfare and protection for migrant workers, especially women
Shows impact of Influencing the village head and parliament and the regents
Notes there is a policy for the protection of migrant workers to the village
Reveals the need for accurate data and good systems to collect information.

Vendor Sells Vegetables and Offers Health Advice for Free

Most Significant Change Report 'AISYIYAH' KAUMAN SUBDISTRICT, EAST JAVA

Ever since Ibu Reni first participated in an 'Aisyiyah MAMPU program in April 2014, her life has undergone some positive changes. The most important change is the confidence she now feels to share information about reproductive health with her customers who come to buy vegetables from her mobile stand.

The program, called Balai Sakinah 'Aisyiyah (BSA), is offered at the mosque near Ibu Reni's house and is led by a team of health care educators funded by MAMPU. The program is aimed particularly at poor (dhu'afa) and marginalized (mustadh'afin) women of reproductive age who are living in villages.

Ibu Reni, whose full name is Wahdatul Aini, is a 26-year-old mother of one who lives in Kauman Village in the Indonesian province of East Java. Her child attends third grade at the Muhammadiyah Nglencong Islamic Elementary School.

BSA offers Ibu Reni and others like her opportunities to meet each other, share information and participate in activities together. They also learn about reproductive health, particularly relating to breastfeeding, family planning, early detection of cervical cancer, and the national health insurance plan (Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional). The program aims to improve the quality of women's reproductive health, largely by supporting the leadership of women and their empowerment within their communities.

Although the ultimate goal is to effect permanent change to the status of women overall, change must begin at the community level.

Ibu Reni's experience with BSA, which she refers to as "health school", has been positive because it has enabled her to learn about female reproductive health, a subject about which she knew nothing before she started attending.

"I just wanted to know more about health and so I decided BSA was the fastest way for me to get this knowledge,"

she explains. "Health school taught me that women are more at risk for reproductive health problems. Women can get breast cancer and cervical cancer. That 's why I took the IVA test and the Pap Smear test too."

The young woman is determined to maintain her reproductive health, as is Jarwoko, her husband. He supports her involvement in the health school, and even wanted to know about the Pap smear test. Both are proponents of family planning (keluarga berencana). Reni considers herself lucky to have a husband who reminds her when it is time to get her monthly contraceptive injection. Jarwoko, a chicken farmer and driver, even drives her to the medical unit for the procedure.

Ibu Reni starts each work day at 1 a.m. buying vegetables at the market for her business. She considers reproductive health so important that she wants to share what she learned at health school with others, including her customers, her friends in the market and her family. But before telling others about the IVA, she made sure she first took the test herself at the village health center (polindes).

Ibu Reni remembers how she felt getting tested:
"I felt some cold liquid, but it didn't take even three minutes to finish."



Location: Sine Village, Kauman Subdistrict, Ngawi District, East Java

Writer: Hajar

Main partner: 'Aisyiyah

Partner: 'Aisyiyah

Reason this Story was Selected:

Raises awareness about women's reproductive health

Reveals a change in the subject that affects her family and community.

Shows subject is keen to promote the IVA test and knowledge about reproductive health.

Nurlina: An Island-hopping Activist

**Most Significant Change Report
INSTITUT KAPAL PEREMPUAN
YKPM, SOUTH SULAWESI**

Nurlina lives with her mother on the small island of Sabangko, just off the coast of Sulawesi. She earns her livelihood by selling fish, collecting seaweed and sewing crab nets. Nurlina's father is dead and her mother is ill, which means Nurlina must work hard to support both herself and her mother.

As the female head of a poor family, and because of her boyish looks, Nurlina was mocked by others. As a result, she used to be shy and lacked self-confidence.

But Nurlina's situation has improved ever since she was introduced to the Gender Watch program, which is sponsored by Yayasan Pengkajian Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (YKPM) (Foundation for the study of Social Empowerment) in cooperation with Institut KAPAL Perempuan.

Nurlina can identify several positive changes in her life that the Program has made possible, the most significant being that she now feels free to demand her rights as a woman and to do what it takes to achieve those rights.

At one time, Nurlina only had a few friends, but that changed when she was invited to attend a school for women (sekolah perempuan), a Gender Watch initiative, where she and other women took part in an education equality program. As a result of what she was learning at school, Nurlina's self-confidence grew, and she began to participate more actively in class. She was eventually chosen to take part in the first women's leadership and social protection training program, where she learned, for the first time, that men and women have equal rights.

The realization that women have the same rights as men gave Nurlina the self-confidence she needed to demand the right to be leased a boat from a government-sponsored boat rental program that had previously leased boats exclusively to men.

Nurlina needs a boat to earn her living, and yet she cannot afford to own one. Before she attended the school for women, Nurlina lacked the courage to insist on being allowed to lease a boat. She was therefore obliged to borrow boats from others whenever she could.

But thanks to the training she received through the school, Nurlina learned how to speak up.

She asked the government agency responsible for the boat rentals, "Why won't you let me borrow a boat just because I am a woman? I am indeed a woman but I can drive the boat. You don't believe me? Let me take you on a tour around the island on a boat!"

Nurlina now has her own leased boat. Others no longer consider her weak since she showed the courage to speak up. Nurlina is now the one who is sent to attend meetings in the villages on her island of Sabangko. For example, she is responsible for gaining village government approval to bring integrated health services to Sabangko.

Nurlina's courage to seek positive change does not stop there. Health service on the island remains poor because there are too few medical workers, but Nurlina says she will keep fighting for improved services. She also promises to transport people to the other islands on her boat free of charge.

Nurlina expects that more women on her island will follow in her footsteps:
"My hope grows every time I talk with my friends that we will help each other for Sabangko Island that we love," she says. "We know every hope must be followed by hard work so that we can actualize our aspirations."

Author: -

Main partner's name: Institut KAPAL Perempuan
Partner's name: YKPM

Location: Mattiro Bombang village, Liukang Tupabiring Utara
District, Pangkep Regency, South Sulawesi



Reason this Story was Selected:

Gives insight in the reality of who are "fisherman"
– the usual perception is that they are male

Highlights a women as head of the family

- Shows how households can participate voluntarily
in social activities related to women's rights

Exemplifies a woman as a pioneer
to bring about change for other women

Notes difficulties for women around access
to services due to isolation and transportation

Implications and recommendations

This section summarising the results in the previous section against four Key Evaluation Questions set for MAMPU. Recommendations embedded in text boxes in the relevant part of the narrative outline key areas where action is needed on the basis of our learning so far.

How and to what extent has the program affected partners and networks capacity to influence government reform?

Recommendation 1: Continue to build on the promising progress in financial management and organisational learning. These processes of change are only just beginning and we are acutely aware of the truism that sustainable capacity development is a long-term process.

Recommendation 2: Leaders have a key role to play in networks. MAMPU should build on the promising results of leadership training to strengthen the networking skills of emerging leaders. MAMPU can encourage more 'horizontal networking' by fostering the connections between the next generation of women leaders.

Recommendation 3: MAMPU needs to strengthen 'vertical' and 'horizontal' networks of our partners so that working collectively is more focused around a coherent policy influence agenda. Although progress is evident, reflection by partners during the preparation of the Performance Story identified the need for this to be better coordinated.

Recommendation 4: At the same time, MAMPU needs to do more to support partners in other dimensions of capacity. It is particularly important to strengthen their evidence base, and use it in ways that maximizes their influence on government reform. This aligns with the program's Theory of Change. Learning from progress so far, MAMPU needs to consider how to create clearer incentives for partners to do this, and to support this in the right way. The deeper relationship that the program has developed with partners should help this to occur.

The evidence shows that our partners are stronger organisations in 2015 than they were at the start of the program and that the MAMPU program has made an important contribution to this. This conclusion is supported by data from multiple sources including participatory capacity assessments, analysis of financial management indicators, and evaluations from MAMPU training courses.

Our contribution seems to be mainly through two distinct but interrelated pathways or 'causal mechanisms': directly by providing Technical Assistance and other forms of capacity development support; and indirectly by creating external incentives and pressures.

MAMPU has contributed directly by working with partners to train staff, develop organisational systems, and introduce new tools. Two areas where we see this happening are financial management capacity and organisational learning.

The program has gained real traction by directly working with partners to develop their financial management capacity. Tailoring grants management systems to the unique circumstances of each partner, rather than applying a standard approach, has been the right strategy. As well as improving the rigour of financial management, the grants management systems have been a surprisingly strategic asset for some partners. The capacity assessments showed that an ability to be a 'grant maker' enables organisations like BaKTI and Migrant CARE to work in new ways, for instance by channel funds to local networks to work towards shared policy influence goals.

The organisational capacity assessments also highlight how partners improved their ability to learn from experience. The introduction of monitoring and evaluation tools by MAMPU has in some cases made a demonstrable contribution to this process. Multiple lines of evidence, including the capacity assessments, monitoring visits by MAMPU staff, and training evaluations show that in the case of 'Aisyiyah, our contribution can be traced to wider organisational change.

Secondly, the configuration of MAMPU has created external incentives for change in partner organisations, including in their capacity to work in new forms of network. We see this dynamic playing out in two areas: the expansion of networks; and financial management capacity.

From its inception, the program was designed to fund and support multiple organisations working to create change. MAMPU required partners to propose projects for funding that involved local CSOs or local branches acting in concert with a national office or nationally active CSO in a network arrangement. In most cases the links between these

organisations (or within mass organisations) were not new. But working closely together to plan, implement, and monitor a MAMPU-funded project has given collaboration a new degree of intensity. This is evident in the capacity assessments, in which partners valued the opportunity to work in this way, and identified some of the benefits for communication, both within and between organisations, that this has had.

Similarly, MAMPU has triggered new processes of capacity change by requiring a greater level of rigour in financial management, including the need to manage subgrants to local branches and organisations. Four partners specifically highlighted that this had been a 'trigger' for them to act to strengthen their financial systems.

Progress seems particularly promising where these two 'pathways' – direct support and creating incentives through program systems – come together. For example, MAMPU has very clear requirements regarding levels of financial rigour that also reflect the requirements of managing a grant in a national-local network. This creates an incentive and triggers a demand for financial systems that reflects these arrangements. At the same time, we have worked directly to develop such systems within partners. This is an important lesson for how we support partner capacity in the future.

These capabilities help to enable partners to exercise greater influence on government policy in several ways. As argued above, new financial management capabilities position partners to work more effectively in networks. This in turn enables organisations like Migrant CARE to be more comprehensive in influencing the policy by addressing national level legislation through to the local regulations that shape how this intent is reflected in service provision at the local level. Network arrangements also enable partners to draw on data and experience from a much wider range of locations that might otherwise be possible. For example, Komnas Perempuan are able to draw on case data on VAW from the network of community-based service providers to advocate for changes to national policy.



How and to what extent have the partners influenced government reform in relation to needs and priorities of poor women?

Recommendation 5: MAMPU should position local women's groups to maximize their influence on the allocation of resources expected to flow from the new Village Law.

It is important not to overstate the case for our contribution. The capacity assessments also highlight many other factors, both internal and external to our partners. External events, such as the passage of new National 'Village Law' and the Presidential election, featured strongly in the capacity assessments as other events that have sparked changes in their organisations. Migrant CARE identified a sharp increase in grant funding from multiple donors as a factor driving them to focus more on internal decision-making and better financial management. Our contribution must be positioned within this complex mix.

The evidence shows that MAMPU partners and their networks are actively positioning themselves to influence policy drawing on the experience of their MAMPU work to date. In some instances, there are concrete signs that partners have affected the way key policies are being made, and how they are being implemented. In each case, the way this influence has unfolded has followed a slightly different trajectory. At this stage of the program, these processes are still playing out. This is consistent with the Theory of Change in the MAMPU design, which expects policy influence to be increasingly successful in years 3-5 of the program.

It is clear that some of our partners have had an influence on government policy at the national level. In February 2015, the proposed amendment to the National Law on the Placement and Protection of Migrant Workers and Their Families was placed on the Legislative Agenda for National Parliament of Indonesia, and prioritised for discussion in the 2015 calendar year. The case study of the campaign conducted by Migrant CARE and their subpartners explains how they contributed to this using a combination of different kinds of evidence, political savvy, allied to a range of formal and informal tactics. A high media profile and a supportive political context appear to have been other key contributing factors.

However, the difficulties faced by another MAMPU partner, Komnas Perempuan, highlight the complexities of influencing legislation. Comparing between Migrant CARE

and Komnas Perempuan's experience highlights the importance of allocating adequate time to developing strong ownership of the issue and the campaign among a broad civil society network. Timing and the selection of the target 'policy window' can significantly affect the likelihood of success. Tight schedules can become driven by the technical requirements of legislative drafting, while longer timeframes allow for support to be built gradually from key constituent groups and civil society networks. A supportive political context and media coverage has been a further factor.

PEKKA have also sought to influence policy at the national level, but have made progress by focusing more on the technical constraints that affect women's access to Indonesia's social protection programs. The Government has recently made changes to the collection of poverty data to improve the inclusion of households headed by poor women in poverty lists used to target social protection. There is some evidence to suggest that MAMPU partner PEKKA played an important role in this by pushing for changes to the design of the survey instrument and the way it is deployed. In this case, a strong evidence base, and close collaboration with key officials in Bappenas appears to have been instrumental.

At local levels, it is clear that several partners have influenced the way policy intent is carried out on the ground. There are at least two mechanisms through which this has happened so far. In the case of BaKTI, PEKKA, and KAPAL Perempuan, routine discussions by local women's groups established through MAMPU activities have identified local priorities. MAMPU partners and subpartners have been able to elicit a service delivery response by linking these issues to local government units. 'Aisiyah have taken a slightly different path. In this case, they encountered a local problem constraining women's access to reproductive health services. 'Aisiyah took the opportunity to work with the district health authorities resulting in a solution to women's access to health services that has potential to be replicated elsewhere in the district.



How and to what extent is the program likely to contribute to improved access and livelihoods for poor women in Indonesia and what are the early indicators that this is happening?

Recommendation 6: MAMPU needs to encourage discussion with partners about ways of addressing common challenges at the village level. In particular, the program needs to identify ways to engage with men and religious leaders in ways that are likely to empower women.

Some MAMPU partners are already having a positive effect on the access of poor women to services. The examples of 'Aisiyah in reproductive health, and the 33 community-based service providers working in VAW show that more than 5,000 women have accessed services directly supported by MAMPU since May 2014.

But there remains considerable potential for more widespread impact. Official data show that approximately 100,000 people lie below the poverty line in Ngawi district, East Java, where Aisiyah work. It is likely that many do not yet have access to the BPJS health insurance scheme that Indonesia commenced rolling out in 2014. 'Aisiyah have now mapped out a process to address this issue, benefitting 156 poor women in the process. By applying this approach elsewhere in the district, these benefits could be extended to many more.

Other policy influence processes currently underway have similar potential to bring about change on a wide scale. The alterations to the collection of poverty data influenced by PEKKA should benefit many thousands of women-headed households across Indonesia. The revised instrument will be launched in October 2015 with the updated poverty dataset taking effect in 2016. It can be reasonably expected that the effects of more accurate lists on the targeting of social protection programs will be felt from 2017 onwards.

However, in the context of the new 'Village Law' it is especially significant that MAMPU has opened new spaces for women to exercise influence at the grassroots level. The 14,000 women that are members of the 821 groups established by partners across Indonesia are using these forums to identify and discuss their priorities, and some signs that this is eliciting service delivery responses from local government. The new law is

expected to see significant public funds flow directly to the village level, where their use will be determined by local processes. This creates a new opportunity for women's groups to directly influence access to services and livelihoods in their locales.

These signs of progress, when allied to MAMPU's current reach and district coverage, suggest that the program on track to benefit up to 3 million women by 2020 as targeted in the design.

Nevertheless, experience so far also highlights the many challenges that need to be overcome if women's voices are to drive changes in access to services at the village level. Program monitoring processes show that conservative religious interests and entrenched patterns of patriarchy have, not surprisingly, affected the work of partners. MAMPU has not yet addressed these issues strategically.

What changes in context happened during the 3 years and how did the program respond?

MAMPU has been implemented in a period of considerable change in Indonesia. These have included major political transition, the effects of which are still playing out, as well as changes in the economy. As a program focused on policy influence, sensing and adapting to these changes, and capitalizing on the opportunities that appear has been essential.

Changes in the political environment have been at the forefront of MAMPU's work to date. Parliamentary elections were held in April 2014, and created an opportunity for a number of MAMPU partners to engage in pre-election activities including advocacy and awareness raising with electoral candidates and voter education campaigns. Recognising the opportunity of influencing newly elected members early in their electoral terms MAMPU responded by convening the National Conference in May 2015.

In response to the fluid political situation in the lead up to the 2014 presidential elections, a form of collective action emerged in the women's movement, known as 'Indonesia Beragam'. This initiative actively engaged in advocacy and lobbying of parliamentarians and presidential candidates around its 10-point political agenda. Central to this was

building an Indonesia free from corruption and poverty, free from all forms of violence and fear, to achieve justice for poor women and marginalised groups in Indonesia.

MAMPU became aware of Indonesia Beragam in early 2014 and supported it in two ways. Firstly, we raised awareness of the movement among all partners attending the March 2014 Partners Forum, resulting in all MAMPU national partners subsequently joining. Secondly, we subsequently issued grants to support specific campaign activities. The first round of the election to select the President to serve for the next five years was held on 9th July 2014, with Joko Widodo (known as 'Jokowi') promising reform and defeating Prabowo Subianto, whose manifesto was seen as a return to aspects of former President's Suharto's 'New Order' regime. Jokowi's political Agenda was relevant to MAMPU's themes, particularly in the areas of social protection, VAW, and migrant workers. As soon as the new president took office, three MAMPU partners were invited to sit on a transition team working group for "Women, Poverty and Children", affording MAMPU a significant opportunity to influence new priorities.

One of Jokowi's election pledges was to reduce the fuel subsidy in order to address the fiscal deficit and finance social programmes. The government reduced the fuel subsidy and subsequently raised the petrol price on November 18th, causing a significant increase in the price of basic commodities, leading to a short term increase in inflation. Partner initiatives, particularly those of PEKKA, KAPAL, Aisiyiah, and BAKTI, will advocate for improvements in social protection for recipients directly impacted by this increase.

Two important pieces of legislation have been passed since MAMPU commenced: the Village Law (Act No. 6/2014) and the Law on Mass Organisations (Act No. 17/2013), which both have significant implications for the work of Partners, particularly at the local level. The preparation by Indonesia's Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) of implementing regulations for the Village Law has galvanized MAMPU Partners to undertake 'collective action' around the implementation of the Law. The Village Law presents one of the biggest opportunities for MAMPU in the coming years.

The new National Health Insurance Scheme – BPJS – was launched in January 2014, and has the potential to advance important social protections for impoverished women across the country. As we note in the previous section, MAMPU partners such as 'Aisiyiah have been actively influencing the way this policy is implemented at the grassroots level.

Evidence Base

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- 3 MAMPU Grants Records
- 4 MAMPU National Information System (MANIS), Back-To-Office-Reports (BTORs) Charts
- 5 MAMPU Contract Records
- 6 MANIS, Data Views, Training Evaluation
- 7 MAMPU Contract Records
- 8 MANIS BTOR Charts
- 9 MANIS Grants Records
- 10 Notulensi, Partners Forum dan Konferensi Nasional, May 2015
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- 19 MANIS BTORs, 1 December 2014, 24 February 2015, 25 February 2015
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- 23 MANIS Village List cross matched with the 2010 Census Village Population data provided by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) to MAMPU in November 2014
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- 30 MANIS BTORs 14 January 2015, 2 March 2015, 5 March 2015, 23 March 2015
- 31 'Placing Migrant Worker Issues on Indonesia's National Legislative Agenda', Case Study Final Report, Circle Consultants Indonesia, June 2015
- 32 MANIS BTOR 13 March 2015
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- 35 Figures for the approximate number of poor in Ngawi and Bone have been calculated by applying the official poverty rate for South Sulawesi and East Java (BPS 2014) to the Census Data (BPS 2010) for both districts
- 36 MANIS BTOR 22 June 2015
- 37 Documentation of follow-up checks conducted for MAMPU Performance Story, June 29, 2015
- 38 Calculated using data from the 'common indicator' on number of groups established and project 'reach'. Both sets of data are reported by partners in Quarterly Progress Reports and stored on MANIS
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- 40 MANIS 'Story Book' Most Significant Change Module
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- 46 Quarterly Progress Report, 'Aisiyiah, April 2015
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- 48 Campaign Report, 16 Days of Action on Violence Against Women, 2014 Campaign, Komnas Perempuan undated
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- 50 MANIS 'Story Book' Most Significant Change Module. 23 stories identified by searches of the database using the following search terms: "Penghidupan" (livelihood); "Nafkah" (livelihood); "Pemasukan" (income); "Pendapatan (income generating); "Ekonomi" (economy). A random sample of the search results were then re-read by a different MAMPU team member to confirm the validity of describing the change as livelihoods-related.
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- 53 MANIS BTOR, 27 January 2015



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