POWER UP

WOMEN SHAPING THEIR FUTURE WITH TECHNOLOGY

ENDLINE STUDY

POWER UP PROJECT

in West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia

OXFAM

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Cover: Community Sensitization in Batu Layar Village, West Lombok. Credit: Oxfam

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Power Up project partners and participants photographed in Lombok, Indonesia. Credit: Polen/Oxfam

"There is transparency…With the application, people don't need to go to the village office to ask about village funds… for myself, Power Up is a motivator that says women should not feel weak. We must be assertive to communicate our aspirations."

— Caucus member, West Lombok

"For women to become equal [to men], instead of being treated lower [than men] they need to be able to raise their voices and rights."

— Indirect woman beneficiary, West Lombok

"Expectant mothers understand about high-risk pregnancy better. There are now many health cadres who explain [pregnancy risks] to expectant mothers, therefore more women who visit village health clinics understand high-risk pregnancy.

— Midwife, East Lomb

Despite facing multi-faceted barriers, women in Lombok Island, Indonesia raised their voices in public spaces. They participated in village development processes, advocated for their needs to village authorities and ensured these needs were included in village plans. Women also called for village government and community health service providers to utilize community feedback and improve their services. Women took action using information and communication technology.

This process must continue in order to improve equity between women and men in Indonesia.

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Community Sensitization Activity in Pusuk Lestari Village, West Lombok. Credit: Oxfam

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 1

Background

Oxfam's Power Up: Women Shaping Their Future with Technology (Power Up), funded by Global Affairs Canada (GAC), was implemented over 30 months from 2017-2020 in 52 villages across four districts in Lombok Island, Indonesia. Power Up was co-designed and implemented with three local partners: Konsepsi, Koslata and PKBI Nusa Tenggara Barat. Its purpose was to strengthen women's active participation in village development planning. Through the use of Information Communication Technologies (ICT), the project was also meant to enable women to hold village governments accountable and support public institutions to better respond to the needs of women in communities. Thus, the project aimed for empowerment of women, men, girls, boys and marginalized groups in West Nusa Tenggara province to meaningfully engage in democratic processes and exercise their human rights.

The use of technology was mainstreamed in the project to empower various stakeholders, primarily women's caucuses, village governments, *Badan Permusyawaratan Desa* (VCB) (village consultative body), health offices and health service providers. ICT tools developed for the project were *Duren Bangdes* (e-learning module on village development planning and budgeting), *Keran Desa* (feedback tool for village governments), *Keran Yankes* (feedback tool for community health centers) and *26 Daya Kelin* (educational tool on high-risk pregnancy). The project also promoted the use of social media such as WhatsApp and Facebook to disseminate information and communicate village development planning and budgeting, as well as health issues, in communities, especially among women.

Methodology

An endline study to review the project's relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability was conducted from February to May 2020. Using quantitative and qualitative methods, the study made use of the following data sources:

- document reviews,
- a survey of 544 community members and influencers,
- 46 key informant interviews,
- 20 focus group discussions (community members and village facilitators),
- and 52 most significant change (MSC) stories.

The study conducted a validation workshop with Oxfam Indonesia and the local partners to confirm, clarify, and rectify facts and findings. Overall study challenges included finding influencers and mobilizing survey teams during days of inclement weather, and lack of staff who had been involved since project inception.

Relevance

Power Up addressed women's lack of representation in village development planning and budgeting by operationalizing the social accountability framework on the ground. The project facilitated the establishment of women's caucuses in each target village and constructive relationships between these caucuses and village governments. It also developed women's capacities and confidence leading to participation in a largely male-dominated development planning and budgeting process. Women's access to information related to village planning and decision making was made possible through technology, which also encouraged women to take a role in VCB and Drafting Teams for development planning and budgeting.

Power Up was largely able to adapt to changes in local context. In 2018, the project's activities completely stopped for three months due to two major earthquakes in Lombok; however, partners provided emergency assistance and kept in contact with beneficiaries. Further, partners capitalized on the use of mobile internet in the project's communities through use of Youtube, Facebook, WhatsApp and partners' websites to disseminate information. Even though Interactive Voice Response (IVR) was appropriate to the technology literacy level in target villages and allowed callers to receive health (*Keran Yankes*) as well as village planning and budgeting (*Keran Desa*) information by phone, IVR was not reliable (for example, callers frequently did not receive call backs from the system). Power Up adapted effectively by introducing Google Forms as a replacement. The success of *26 Daya Kelin* (26 Indicators of High-Risk Pregnancy and Childbirth) is noteworthy. ICT partner Viamo[1] scaled *26 Daya Kelin* up nationally with an on-demand content service entitled "3-2-1."[2]

The project team applied Oxfam values and feminist principles at each step of project implementation, and, in the process, empowered both women and partners. Two-way accountability and decision making between the project team and target communities was prioritized. The project listened to women's voices, while reducing potential barriers to women's participation.

Effectiveness

The project has largely achieved its objectives. Women's needs, especially in maternal health, have been accommodated more significantly in village plans and budgets due to the increased ability of women to advocate for their needs in village decision-making processes. In terms of village activities, women received increased welcome and their participation was more meaningful. Some proportion of male community members, however, have not changed their perception that women should not be involved. More continuous work needs to be done to bring a substantial shift of mind-set.

Women holding local authorities accountable using technology demonstrated mixed results. On the one hand, women extensively used WhatsApp groups and Facebook to discuss development planning and budgeting issues, disseminate information related to village processes and even communicate with village government. On the other hand, women barely used IVR services *Keran Desa* and K*eran Yankes* beyond project activities. This was largely because the IVR systems did not prove user-friendly and presented routine technical issues upon implementation. To mitigate this, a small proportion of women began to use a Google Form version of the tools, though healthcare providers continued to use the content of *26 Daya Kelin* to educate women on high-risk pregnancies through IVR.

Despite these issues, technology helped to close the gender gap between women and men in accessing information and using local resources. As some proportion of women continued to encounter difficulties in participating in village meetings due to time constraints and household obligations, technology provided an alternative in terms of accessing learning resources (for example, the e-learning module *Duren Bangdes*) and keeping abreast of village processes. *Keran Desa* and *Keran Yankes* IVRs were not successful, but at least these tools leveraged women's interest to provide mobile phone feedback. *26 Daya Kelin* increased willingness to receive important information via mobile phone.

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1   One of the largest telecom providers in the country (XL Telecom) with 5.5 million subscribers
2   https://viamo.io/services/3-2-1/

The project's strategies clearly contributed to achieving outcomes. First, as mentioned earlier, the use of technology helped women participate in village development planning and budgeting more meaningfully since the technology facilitated learning and discussion among women before they attended meetings. Second, building partner capacity on aspects relevant to project outcomes was effective and the Capacity Assessment Tool (CAT) helped to pinpoint capacity needs and encourage peer-to-peer learning. Further, gender mainstreaming also contributed to achieving outcomes. Partners were challenged to lead by example, leading to community change. Last, support to health offices and healthcare providers brought technology to communities by combining an existing tool (Mother and Children Health Card) with the newly introduced *26 Daya Kelin*.

Efficiency

Overall, Power Up was moderately efficient. Carrying out activities with a small number of people, appointing local partners and recruiting local people reduced operational expenses and the need for resource mobilization. This approach also ensured adaptability to local dynamics. Many decisions related to ICT, however, decreased efficiency. While the use of Survey CTO helped to reduce the use of resources, the appointment of a foreign technology company without experience and presence in Indonesia caused both delay of technological outputs and ineffective utilization of the technology. The absence of a specialist on the ground added to difficulties related to ICT as well as communication/advocacy to state and non-state actors.

Impact

At the time of this study, Power Up had reached 21,699 women direct beneficiaries (78%) and 6,049 male direct beneficiaries (22%). The project also indirectly benefited populations in target villages through the impact of women's proposals related to project activities. Some notable changes among direct beneficiaries include the following:

- **CHANGE AT PERSONAL LEVEL.** Women became knowledgeable on village development planning and budgeting and they developed a sense of ownership of village funds. Women also increased their confidence to speak in mixed gender forums.

- **CHANGE AT RELATIONAL LEVEL.** Although the magnitude of change could not be captured in the study, a proportion of husbands became supportive to their wives' participation in village activities. The proportion of men who thought that women should not be involved in village development planning and budgeting remained high, but an increase in the number of women who participated in village consultation processes in 2018 and 2019 indicated that at least women's husbands and/or parents did not prevent participation. Indeed, interviews, focus group discussions (FGDs) and MSC stories confirmed that some men became more supportive. As a result of increased openness, levels of cohesiveness and solidarity among women who participated in women's caucuses increased.

POWER UP

REACHING
21,699 WOMEN   6,049 MALE
(direct beneficiaries)

- **CHANGE AT STRUCTURAL LEVEL.** In a number of villages, women became able to hold key roles in village development planning and budgeting, namely chairs of the VCB and members of drafting teams. This contributed to greater accountability since women enjoyed more access to information and decision-making processes.

ICT tool sensitization activity in Lembah, Sari. Credit: Oxfam

Sustainability

The development and functioning of women's caucuses will likely be the most significant sustained impact of Power Up, particularly since they have proven to contribute to village development planning and budgeting. In East Lombok, caucus was acknowledged by issuance of a decree. Likewise, village government in Lombok planned the same to formalize caucus in development planning and budgeting, but the coronavirus pandemic hindered action. Regardless of formalization, however, women's participation in development planning and budgeting will continue.

The ICT tools will be largely unsustainable. A significant drop in use of IVR systems (after a period of promotion and mobilization) was a sign of community reluctance. Google Forms have a better chance of sustainability since a number of villages have put links to tools on their websites. However, there was a relatively low number of users from January 2020. This means that, at district and provincial government levels, it will be challenging to advocate for further use. *Duren Bangdes* will likely continue to be used since it was reviewed positively by women and can be accessed offline. The content of *26 Daya Kelin* will be used by midwives and health cadres to educate women. The use of WhatsApp and Facebook for information dissemination will likely be sustained, as a number of caucuses and village governments used the platform to inform community members on various issues, including protection against COVID-19.

Conclusion

Power Up has empowered women to exercise their rights in village development planning and budgeting processes. Women participated meaningfully in forums and negotiated the fulfillment of their needs successfully. Women's caucuses were acknowledged by village governments as a vital means for women to achieve goals and they will leverage the sustainability of women's participation. The impact of the project has brought changes at individual, relational and structural levels. Despite limited use of technology specifically developed for the community, women still continue to disseminate information and discuss issues related to their rights in village development.

Over the 30-month implementation, the project has shown both strengths and gaps which affected its impact, providing valuable lessons for any similar future initiative. Mainstreaming technology will continue to be relevant as it will play a more important role in development and governance issues moving forward. Selecting an appropriate technology and delivering it effectively will be vital to determine whether it can catalyze positive changes in communities.

Recommendations

Recommendations for future programming include:

- Needs assessment must be able to identify the target populations;

- Local authority/policymakers must be supportive to the intervention being planned;

- Sensitization training and awareness raising focusing on men to support women's involvement should be included;

- Persons with disabilities must be integrated in capacity building activities and follow up activities conducted to increase inclusiveness;

- Theory of change (TOC) that is relevant to the local context must be developed through a participatory process;

- Realistic time frame must be established to implement a complex project which needs significant changes in several critical intervention areas;

- An ICT specialist must be assigned within the project team to help increase effectiveness of knowledge transfer to key stakeholders;

- ICT developers must perform sufficient engagement with local context and users, otherwise, the project invites an inevitable risk/threat to timely outcome achievement;

- User-friendly ICT-based data collection tools must be integrated to improve monitoring and evaluation efficiency;

- Thorough assessment on all different aspects of the ICT tools to be implemented must be conducted to ensure they meet requirements and work properly;

- In order to increase the community empowerment in the village budget process especially for women, there is a requirement for more institutionalization facilities with the community;

- Capacity building activities must be relevant so as to attract a significant number of genuinely interested participants;

- Integrated action research design must be developed in which baseline study, implementation plan and endline study have been established at the outset of the project.

Acronyms and abbreviations

26 Daya Kelin	26 Tanda Bahaya Kehamilan dan Persalinan (26 Indicators of High-Risk Pregnancy and Childbirth)
CAT	Capacity Assessment Tool
CSO	Civil Society Organization
Duren Bangdes	Edukasi Perencanaan Pembangunan Desa (e-learning Module of Village Development Planning)
GAC	Global Affairs of Canadian Government
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IVR	Interactive Voice Response
Keran Desa	Feedback Tool for Village Government
Keran Yankes	Feedback Tool for Community Health Centers
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning
Musrenbang/ Musrenbangdes	Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan Desa (village consultation forum)
Musrenbang Perempuan	Women's Development Consultation Forum
MSC	Most Significant Change
NTB	Nusa Tenggara Barat (West Nusa Tenggara)
OCA	Oxfam Canada
OECD DAC	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development's Development Assistance Committee
PIP	Project Implementation Plan
PKBI NTB	Perkumpulan Keluarga Berencana Indonesia Nusa Tenggara Barat
PKK	Pemberdayaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga (Family Welfare Movement)
Polindes	Pondok Bersalin Desa (Village Maternity Post)
Posyandu	Pos Pelayanan Terpadu (Integrated Services Station at village level)
Power Up	Power Up: Women Shaping Their Future with Technology
Puskesmas	Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat (Community Health Center)
PWD	Person with Disabilities
SMS	Short Message Service
TOC	Theory of Change
VCB	Badan Permusyawaratan Desa (Village Consultative Body)
VRB	Badan Perwakilan Desa (Village Representative Body)
WRO	Women's Rights Organization

INTRODUCTION

2

This report presents the findings from the endline study conducted for the Power Up: Women Shaping their Future with Technology (Power Up) project conducted by Perkumpulan Migunani lan Mberkahi, Indonesia. Power Up is funded by Global Affairs Canada (GAC) and implemented by Oxfam Canada and Oxfam in Indonesia in collaboration with three local partners. The report is structured as follows:

- Summary of the Power Up project introducing the project aims, the implementing team and the general measures taken to achieve the project aims.

- Summary of the TOC introducing the reader to the project's implementation approach.

- Country context and socio-economic information about Indonesia, including specific information about women's participation in the political arena.

- Objectives section stating the purpose of this endline study.

- Methodology section providing details on the mixed methods approach employed to gather both qualitative data (through interviews, focus group discussion and personal story collection) as well as quantitative data (through a survey), and highlighting any limitations and challenges.

- Key findings from the endline study undertaken in the target areas presented based on the primary and secondary data collected.

- Recommendations by the study team presented for future project interventions.

About the project

Power Up was a three-year project implemented by Oxfam in collaboration with Konsepsi, Koslata and the Perkumpulan Keluarga Berencana Indonesia Nusa Tenggara Barat (PKBI NTB), with funding from Global Affairs Canada (GAC). Power Up aims to empower women to participate actively in democratic decision-making processes at village level in Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB), Indonesia. Oxfam has worked with Konsepsi, Koslata and PKBI NTB in implementing the project in 52 villages across four districts in Lombok Island, namely North Lombok, West Lombok, Central Lombok and East Lombok. As the partner for the digital platforms the project partnered with a Canadian company Viamo. The project adopted a multi-stakeholder engagement by substantially involving women and men in the community, village authorities, health service providers at village and sub-district levels, community influencers, and district and provincial governments. Designed to run over 2 years and 3 months from September 2017 to December 2019 for field implementation by partners, it was extended until March 2020 in response to postponement of activities for a few months caused by two major earthquakes that hit Lombok in July-August 2018.

Power Up specifically addressed women's participation in village development planning and budgeting, which are vital in village governance and fulfilment of community needs. The issuance of Law No 6/2014 and Regulation No 8/2016[3] grants village governments with self-autonomy to implement

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3   The full titles are Law No 6/2014 on Village Governance and Government Regulation No 8/2016 on Village Fund from State Budget.

village development and responsibility to manage village funds allocated from state budgets. At the same time, these policies strengthen a wide range of directives on community participation in development planning and budgeting processes.[4] Power Up has built women's capacity in the areas of development planning and budgeting and has facilitated women's feedback to village government on village affairs. As a result of women's participation in development planning processes and demand for accountability from village government, the target was village government responsiveness through integration of women's needs into development plan and budget.

Power Up also addressed women's participation in terms of improving community health service delivery. The project enabled women and community members to give feedback to Community Health Centres (*Puskesmas*). It was expected that *Puskesmas* would respond to and take necessary actions to improve their services. The project provided information to women and expectant mothers on high-risk pregnancy so that they could more effectively and successfully manage prenatal health. The project also engaged village health cadres and midwives to educate expectant mothers. It was expected that increased awareness of maternal health among women and women's health service providers led them to voice their needs through participation in *musrenbangdes* (village consultation forums).

FIGURE 1: PROJECT LOCATION: LOMBOK ISLAND, NTB PROVINCE

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4 'Participation' is mentioned five times in Law No 6/2014. Article 82 specifically states community participation in monitoring village development. Community participation in Village Development Planning and Budgeting has been encouraged in the Minister of Home Affair Regulation No 66/2007.

Information and communication technologies (ICT) were important resources in Power Up. These include *Duren Bangdes*, an e-learning module, which disseminated information on participatory village development planning, and *26 Daya Kelin*, an educational tool providing information on high-risk pregnancy. The IVR tools *Keran Desa* and *Keran Yankes* were for providing feedback to village governments and health services respectively. Later in the project, these tools were also accessible through Google Forms. All tools enabled women to participate in development planning and hold village/sub-village authorities accountable without needing to leave home or communicate with village/*Puskesmas* authorities in face-to-face meetings. The tools therefore reduced barriers to public participation, allowing women to demand accountability.

Context: Women's participation in the political arena in NTB

Indonesia is a country that uses an electoral quota for women in candidates lists for parliamentary elections. Law No 10/2008 on General Election of House of Representatives stipulates that each political party must register at least 30% women as candidates in each constituency. This gender quota is meant to increase women's participation in the political arena. Whereas compliance to the gender quota in candidacy is high, women's electability remains well-below the candidacy quota. In the 2019 election, representation of women in parliament at the national level stood at 20.87%. This number is an increase from 17.32% in the 2014 election, but it is still below the world's average of 24%.[5]

In Nusa Tenggara Barat, the present representation of women in parliament is very low.[6] In the national parliament, only one woman represents the NTB electoral block. The number of woman parliamentarians at the provincial level has decreased from two in the 2014-2019 period to only 1 of 65 parliamentarians currently. At the district level, the representation of women is also low. The following table summarizes women's representation in the district parliament.

TABLE 1: WOMEN'S REPRESENTATION IN LOCAL PARLIAMENTS IN NTB DURING THE 2019-2024 PERIOD[7]

SCOPE	NUMBER OF WOMEN HOUSE MEMBERS	TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSE MEMBERS	WOMEN'S PROPORTION	PROGRESS IN COMPARISON TO THE 2014-2019 PERIOD
West Lombok	4	45	8.9%	- 5.5%
North Lombok	1	30	3.3%	-3.3%
East Lombok	5	50	10%	+6%
Central Lombok	3	50	6%	-2%
NTB	1	65	1.5%	-1.6%

Power Up's baseline study found that women were largely marginalized in village development planning and budgeting. Although some elite women in the village such as the chairpersons of health cadres,

5   Inter-parliamentary Union. (2019). *Women in National Parliament*.
6   Mataram Inside. (2019). *Keterwakilan Perempuan di Parlemen Menurun*. Retrieved from https://mataraminside.com/pemilu-2019-keterwakilan-perempuan-di-parlemen-menurun/.
7   Harian Nusa. (2019). *Keterwakilan Perempuan Menyusut di DPRD West Lombok*. Kanal: NTB.

village midwives and the Household Welfare Movement (*Pemberdayaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga*) (PKK) were invited to Village Development Consultation Forums (*musrenbangdes*), women were generally under-represented in such forums. Their involvement was always seen as a symbolic gesture rather than a participatory act and most were unaware of the village development planning process.

The study also found that the majority of village heads and male community leaders hesitated to promote women's rights and leadership. Likewise, community women and men felt that women should not be involved as much as men in village development planning. This attitude is rooted in social norms that dictate what men and women should or shouldn't do, and specifically that women should focus on domestic work and childcare and not participate in political matters.

The government of East Lombok initiated a Women's Development Consultation Forum (*Musrenbang Perempuan*) in 2016 to increase women's participation.[8] The women's *musrenbang* was conducted in four clusters, where each cluster consisted of several sub-districts. Each forum invited one woman per village. The government of North Lombok also conducted a women's *musrenbang* in the same year, but organized it in a single forum involving 60 women from across North Lombok.[9] In large part, these forums demonstrated community-driven participation, and women sought to attend out of their own volition. Mostly, however, they involved women who already held privileged access to the local political arena.[10] For less privileged women participants, the discussion may have not related to their immediate needs. Nevertheless, this approach is an option to be implemented at district level.

Objectives of endline study

Oxfam commissioned Migunani, an external independent consultant, to conduct an endline study. The endline study is a synthesis of project results and the implementing team's (Oxfam and partners) contribution to achieving these results. The specific objectives of the endline study are as follows:

- Assess the performance of the project outcomes at all levels (immediate, intermediate and ultimate),
- Assess the extent to which technology contributed to the achievement of results, and
- Identify key learnings and provide recommendations for future programming.

The primary audiences for this evaluation are GAC, Oxfam, Koslata, Konsepsi and PKBI Nusa Tenggara Barat. Findings and recommendations are expected to be of use to all stakeholders in the design of future technology-based women's empowerment projects, and will be shared with the Government of Indonesia and the wider community of development practitioners both in Indonesia and Canada.

8   Lombok FM. (2016, January 29). *Pemerintah East Lombok Gelar Musrenbang Perempuan*. Retrieved from http://lombokfm. com/pemerintah-lombok-timur-gelar-musrenbang-perempuan.html.

9   Lombok Today. (2016 March 23) *Musrenbang Perempuan Pertama di KLU*. Retrieved from https://lomboktoday. co.id/2016/03/21/musrenbang-perempuan-pertama-di-klu-1749.html

10   Larasati, Cahyani Wldi. (2017) *Musrenbang Perempuan Sebagai Arena Perjuangan Kesetaraan Perempuan di Kabupaten East Lombok Nusa Tenggara Barat*. Yogyakarta: Universitas Gadjah Mada.

METHODOLOGY

<div style="text-align:right">3</div>

Research questions

The endline study used the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC) Criteria for Evaluation, namely Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability.[11] The research questions under each criterion are found in the following table.

TABLE 2: POWER UP ENDLINE STUDY RESEARCH QUESTIONS

RELEVANCE
• To what extent did the project design address the needs and priorities of women and the broader population on Lombok island?
• What changes have there been in context, and how has the project adapted its implementation to remain relevant to women and entire the population?
• To what extent were the project implementation approaches in alignment with Oxfam's values and feminist principles?

EFFECTIVENESS
• To what extent were the ultimate, intermediate and immediate outcomes achieved (or likely to be achieved) across different target groups (women and men)?
• To what extent did the use of technology in the project contribute to:
– Closing the gender gap in access to information for women and women's groups?
– Effectively breaking the barrier for women to access local resources and services?
• How did the project approach/strategy contribute to achieve project targets?

EFFICIENCY
• Has the project been efficient in achieving results as compared to the investments made? In what ways? What other feasible approaches could have been taken to increase efficiency?
• How did the project utilize existing local capacities of state and non-state actors to achieve its outcomes?
• Were the expected results achieved in a timely manner? What factors contributed or hindered the timely delivery of results

11 Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.(2019) *Evaluation Guidelines* Retrieved from h ttps://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/seco_guidelines.pdf

ICT training (Google Form and *Keran Yankees*) in Lombok Utara. Credit: Oxfam

IMPACT

- How did the formation of women's caucuses contribute to improved representation of women's needs in the village development and planning process?
- How did the project contribute to increasing the empowerment of women at the personal (e.g., individual knowledge), relational (e.g., personal autonomy/agency) and societal (e.g., individual capacity, improved policy implementation) levels?
- To what extent did the technology contribute to increased women's participation in the village development planning processes?
- What factors contributed or hindered accomplishment of intended impact?
- To what extend did the introduction of technology contribute (positively and negatively) in changing attitudes, norms and behaviours in relation to women's participation in village processes?

SUSTAINABILITY

- What is the likelihood that the technology developed by the project will be sustained beyond the life of this project?
- What is the likelihood that the ICT tools developed by the project would be adopted by the Indonesian government to improve the delivery of public facilities provided at the village and district level?
- What is the likelihood that the women's caucus approach will be adopted and replicated by the Indonesian government to improve women's participation in democratic village processes?
- To what extent can the results/effects of the program be expected to be long-lasting and sustainable?
- What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the program?
- To what extent have the findings been reviewed and followed up? How could this project be taken forward by Oxfam and its partners in future programming?

Approach

The endline study incorporated seven foundations to feminist evaluation, as described in Oxfam Canada's Guidance Note to Feminist MEAL.[12] In this context, the study undertook the following actions:

- Created a safe space for all stakeholders to speak about the project, especially women. An example of this is same-sex FGDs. The creation of safe spaces enabled the study to capture diverse perspectives, particularly the unique perspectives of women.

- Facilitated reflective discussions for Oxfam and partners which elicited better understanding of what works and how changes happen in order to utilize the endline study findings as a part of social transformation. This means that lessons learned will be considered by Oxfam in terms of future programming.

- Shifted the power of the study to partners and project participants by involving them in developing methodology, data collection and data validation. Partners also contributed to providing feedback on the study report.

- Recognized that all project stakeholders are highly knowledgeable in how the project affects their lives and their communities; therefore, the role of the endline study team was that of facilitator rather than expert.

- Recognized heterogeneity in community and that participants are influenced by multiple identities. This was key to producing collective knowledge and learning.

- Built evidence-based knowledge of transformative approaches to advance gender equality and fostered ownership of the knowledge among study participants. The researchers invited partners to contribute to the research plan and worked with women's caucuses in making practical decisions during data collection on the ground. The researchers also utilized a number of MSC stories validated by partners and women's caucuses.

- Applied ethical and safe research standards in all phases of the research to ensure that research participants and communities were not exposed to physical and psychological risks. The research team ensured informed and voluntary consent and maintained confidentiality of information. The researchers also provided participants with referral information if they needed support.

Design

The study compared baseline and endline data on Power Up's key outcome indicators collected from the target population using mixed method research. Although most outcome indicators were established as quantitative indicators, both quantitative and qualitative comparisons were still made. The study also collected qualitative data on outcomes before and after the project by using a reconstruction technique, while the qualitative data explained why and how changes occurred, recognizing the contribution of the project and other factors.

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12 Oxfam Canada, (2020, 10 June) *Guidance Note on Feminist MEAL*. Retrieved from https://www.oxfam.ca/publication/guidance-note-on-feminist-meal/.

Method

Data collection methods utilized for the endline study include:

- Review of Power Up key project documents and recent media on women's participation in local government;
- Survey of 458 women and men community members and 86 influencers;
- 20 same-gender FGDs with women and men community members, village facilitators and midwives/ health cadres;
- 40 individual interviews with community members, midwives/health cadres, heads of community health centers, village facilitators, public servants at provincial, district and village levels, and political leaders;
- Interviews with Oxfam Indonesia's Power Up project team, Oxfam Canada staff and partner staff;
- Observation and analysis of Power Up's Most Significant Change Workshop with project partners, village facilitators and women caucuses; and
- Observation of Power Up's Learning Workshop on Technology with village facilitators and women's caucuses.

TABLE 3: SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION OF SURVEY TO COMMUNITY MEMBERS AND INFLUENCERS

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	INFLUENCER	WOMEN CAUCUS MEMBERS	DIRECT BENEFICIARIES – NON WOMEN CAUCUS	INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES
Central Lombok	Arjangka	7	16	4	7
	Pemepek	4	27	0	3
	Pringgarata	5	15	7	7
	Sisik	2	16	8	8
East Lombok	Danger	3	20	6	5
	Lendang Nangka Utara	8	18	0	8
	Montong Baan	2	23	3	6
	Sikur	7	19	1	7
North Lombok	Jenggala	4	17	5	8
	Medana	9	21	1	3
	Tegal Maja	9	18	2	5
	Teniga	6	17	7	4
West Lombok	Batu Layar	5	20	2	7
	Dopang	5	21	0	8
	Jeringo	8	16	2	8
	Kekait	2	23	1	8
	TOTAL	86	307	49	102

Data collection

The sample survey distributed to community members and influencers required 70% of respondents to be direct beneficiaries and 70% women. Unfortunately, this breakdown was not feasible with the influencers survey, as most women influencers were integrated in women's caucuses as part of project implementation. Sample selection used a random sampling method with probability proportional to size. First, four villages of each district were selected randomly. Second, an equal number of survey respondents were selected randomly from the list of direct beneficiaries. Last, indirect beneficiaries were selected by using systematic random sampling and using direct beneficiaries' location as a base for randomization. Meanwhile, the survey to influencers used quota sampling and respondents were selected by convenient sampling.

Sample selection of key informant interviews and FGDs used purposive sampling based on discussion with partners. The research team and partners selected seven villages which delivered the most significant changes and ensured that information from each village covered diverse stakeholders. Direct beneficiary respondents were selected based on their knowledge of the project, while indirect beneficiaries were selected by incidental selection. Gender balance of respondent selection was observed.

TABLE 4: SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION OF FGDS AND KIIS

STAKEHOLDERS	FGDS	KIIS
Woman – community member	14	8
Man – community member	4	4
Village and sub-district level stakeholders	2	14
District structure	0	6
Project partner in Lombok	0	5
Technology company (Viamo)	0	1
Oxfam	0	6
TOTAL	20	42

Prior to data collection Migunani conducted an orientation on 18 February 2020 for the data collection team. Survey enumerators were informed of the objective of the survey and trained to understand and conduct the questionnaire. Prior to deployment to Lombok, data collectors were briefed about the project and research guidelines. Upon arrival in Lombok, they were briefed on data collection plan and had the opportunity to discuss the guidelines.

Data collection took place between 24 February and 3 March 2020 using the final version of the survey questionnaire. Two field supervisors guided enumerators on tactical decisions in the field and oversaw the enumerators' performances. Each FGD was facilitated by a senior researcher. FGDs and KIIs were recorded based on the consent of participants. Two quality control officers listened to randomly selected recordings to check the quality of KIIs and FGDs, who then provided feedback to data collectors.

Validation

Following data collection and rapid data analysis, the research team facilitated validation workshops. The first workshop involved Oxfam Canada, the Oxfam team in Jakarta, who were not involved in the project, and the Power Up Project Team. The second workshop involved Oxfam's Power Up Project Team and the implementing partners. During both workshops, the research team presented preliminary findings and lessons learned, then sought clarification and confirmation from Oxfam and the partners. Oxfam staff members and implementing partners were also able to offer new insights from the findings and lessons learned.

Ethical considerations

The endline study adhered to the following research ethics:

- **VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION:** All participants were informed that their participation in the research was voluntary and researchers sought either written or verbal consent.
- **CONFIDENTIALITY:** All information shared by research participants was shared with Oxfam staff and implementing partners, respecting confidentiality.
- **OPENNESS AND HONESTY:** The research team shared research tools and data with Oxfam staff and the implementing partners, as well as welcomed input on tools, data and analysis. The research team also acknowledged and rectified any inaccuracies.
- **RESPECT FOR CHILDREN'S RIGHTS:** The endline study did not involve children as data collectors or participants. The research team avoided direct contact with children and did not document children's activity.
- **RESPECT FOR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY:** The research team acknowledged the work of other researchers used in the endline study report and avoided using any unpublished data.

Data analysis

Overall analysis used triangulation. Quantitative and qualitative analyses were combined to report findings and learning, as well as generate recommendations. The steps for data analysis were as follows:

- Conduct separate quantitative and qualitative analyses;
- Merge results of descriptive statistics, content analysis and brief case reports (the process involved both quantitative and qualitative researchers);
- Conduct a validation workshop with Oxfam and partners to clarify findings, receive feedback and discuss learning points; and
- Report on results, conclusion, lessons learned and recommendations.

Challenges and limitations

Some challenges were encountered during the data collection process. Since the project successfully integrated women influencers in the community to participate in women's caucuses, survey enumerators could not find a sufficient number of women influencers who were not involved in these caucuses. As a result, the number of women influencers in the endline study was significantly lower than that of the baseline study. Also, inclement weather hindered enumerator abilities to reach respondents' homes.

There were also some limitations to the endline study which impacted the results. The absence of a comparison group in the overall measurement design and use of different sample frames between the baseline and endline studies reduced the rigour of analysis between the project and changes in outcome indicators. The baseline study, intervention plan and endline study were not developed as a unified research design in the beginning of the project. Consequently, populations of interest (intervention group and comparison group) were not defined for the three components simultaneously at the outset of the project.

The physical distancing requirements due to coronavirus pandemic prevented an in-person data validation workshop. An online validation meeting was scheduled instead, but this limited interactive group-based activities and discussions.

High turnover of implementing staff in Oxfam, implementing partners and the technology company meant that only the Power Up Project Manager from Oxfam Indonesia was able to provide sufficient information on the first half of the project. Fortunately, key personnel from Oxfam Canada who maintained close contact throughout the project with the Power Up team in the NTB region could provide a more comprehensive overview of the project.
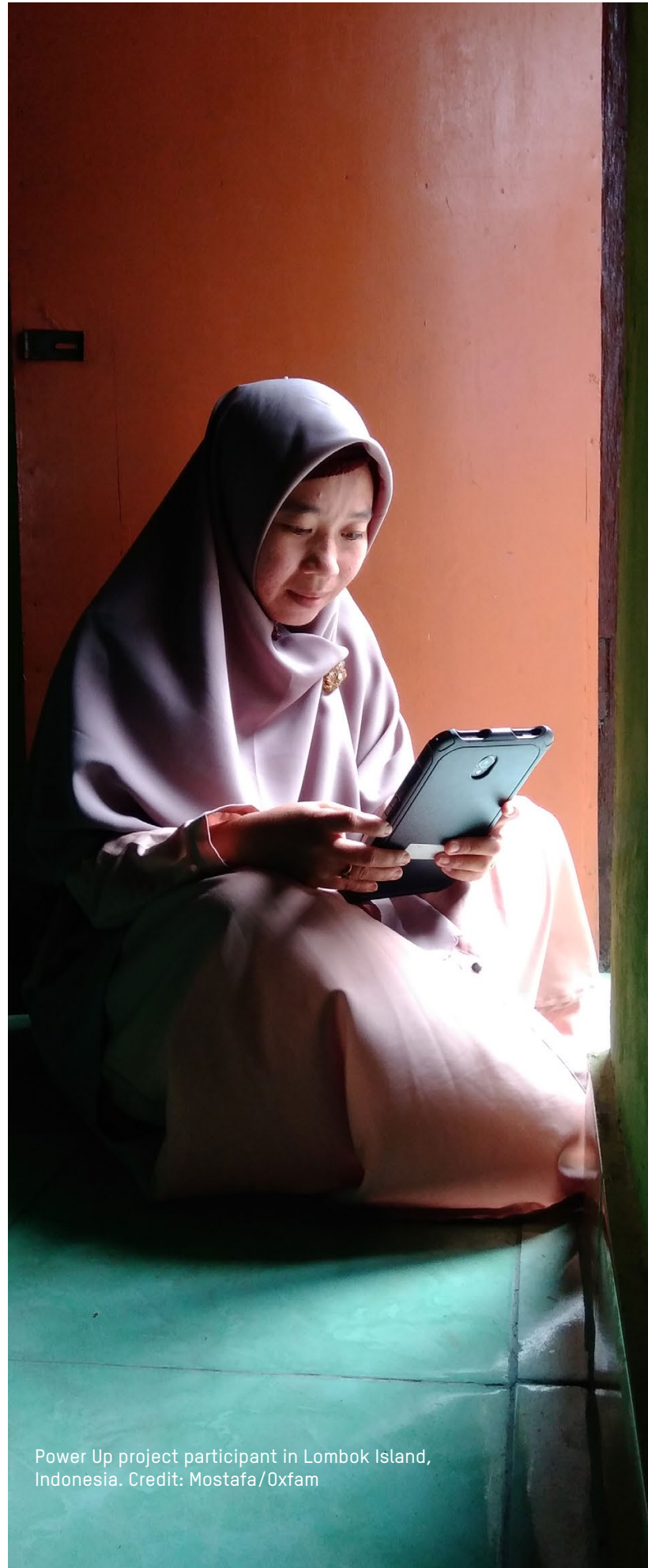
Power Up project participant in Lombok Island, Indonesia. Credit: Mostafa/Oxfam

FINDINGS OF ENDLINE STUDY 4

This section is divided into two components. The first provides a general demographic overview of the survey respondents, while the second presents the findings according to the OECD DAC Evaluation Criteria. The findings were triangulated between field data collection, project documents and existing literature.

General overview of survey respondents' demographics

The survey confirmed the diversity of project stakeholders at community level. While the high proportion of women in the survey was a result of sampling requirements from Oxfam, other characteristics reflected the inclusiveness of the project and diversity of its beneficiaries. Of survey respondents, 38% live under the national poverty line ($2.5 USD/day Purchasing Power Parity) and 17% reported participating in a conditional cash transfer program for 10% of the poorest households. This implies that the project facilitated involvement in participatory village governance for the poor. Of respondents, 39% had been educated to the secondary level. The majority of the respondents (52%) were between 31 and 54 years old, while young adults (18 to 24) represented 13% of the respondents. In terms of employment, the most represented groups were housewives (35%), public servants (18%), traders/food vendors/ home shop owners (15%), farmers (8%) and private sector workers (7%).

FIGURE 2: POVERTY STATUS AMONG SURVEY RESPONDENTS
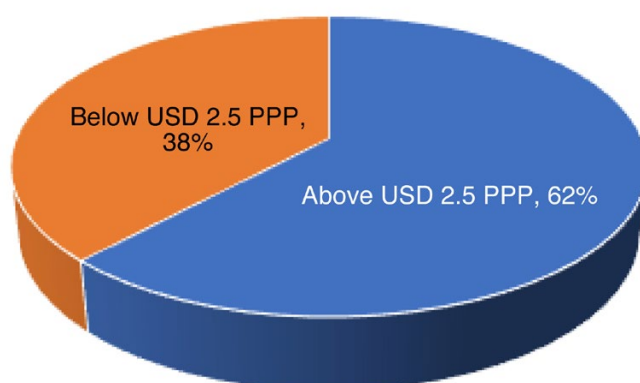
Similarly, women's caucuses demonstrated that they were inclusive to women who were usually excluded from participation and decision making. The average age of caucus members was 34 years old. Of caucus members, 84% were married and almost all of them had children (12% had delivered a baby in the past two years). Nearly half of the caucus members (44%) were housewives and 80% of them reported having completed secondary education. Around 36% of caucus members were classified as poor. It is interesting to note that 11% of caucus members were also VCB members by the end of the project, a role which women in target villages did not enjoy previously.

FIGURE 3: ROLE IN COMMUNITY AMONG CAUCUS MEMBERS

Role	Percentage
Other	17%
District or Sub-district Health Officer	0%
Mid-wife or Health Cadre	39%
VCB chairperson/member	11%
Religious Leader or Traditional Leader	1%
Community members	31%
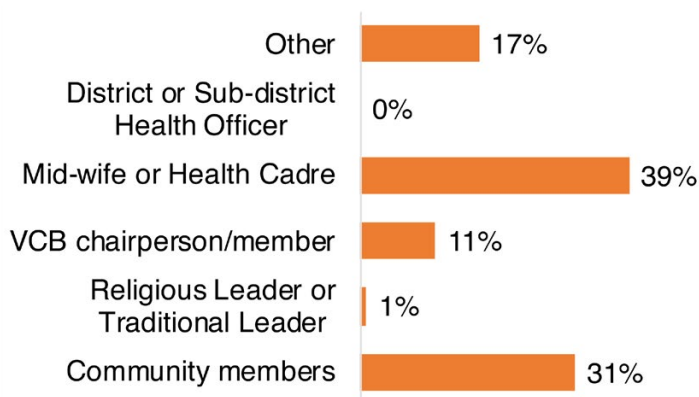
Relevance

Key questions:

- To what extent did the project design address the needs and priorities of women in Lombok island and that of the entire population?

- What changes have there been in the local context, and how has the project adapted its implementation to remain relevant to women and the entire population?

- To what extent were the project implementation approaches in alignment with Oxfam's values and feminist principles?

Community needs and priorities

It is first important to understand the needs and priorities of women in Lombok and the wider population. Evidence from the field confirmed that women in target areas did not enjoy equality in private or public spheres previous to the Power Up project. Existing traditional values and conservative religious teachings in the community shaped social norms that restricted women from exercising their rights. More than 50% of women expressed a lack of freedom to choose employment. The majority of men in the community held the belief that women should prioritize domestic work. Women also felt lack of control over household income. The majority of women felt that they were not able to join village meetings or community groups, while others were able to join only after completing their household duties. Even when attending village meetings, women were still unable to voice their thoughts and concerns freely. As a woman from Penimbung, West Lombok, said, *"Before Power Up, I had never participated in any activity related to village development planning. I had never noticed any women's activity, or perhaps I did not know women's activities [related to village development planning] in my village. If women participated in village development planning, only one or two women participated. In my village, only men assumed strategic roles."*

Inequality against women influenced access to technology. Many women did not possess phones with internet capacity and/or regular access. In a typical household, only the husband's smartphone used internet data. Men tried to justify this through a belief that women who have open access to the internet use social media to develop romantic relationships. Internet access for women was available only by tethering to their husband's or son/daughter's mobile hotspot. It is also likely that a number of women, especially those who live in poverty, cannot afford to buy internet data. Women were, however, able to connect to internet by using public Wi-Fi at village offices or *Puskesmas*.

Women were not able to exercise their political rights in village decision making processes and were extremely under-represented in *musrenbangdes*. Those who participated in *musrenbangdes* had husbands who assumed formal roles in village governance. At the time of the baseline study, 32% of men and 34% of women thought that women should not be involved in village development planning. At the time of the endline survey, these numbers had reduced to 5% and 2%, respectively. Originally, women held the attitude that they should not be involved in development planning. This fact indicates that restrictive social norms were deeply internalized in their minds. Thus, it is not surprising that women's capacity in development planning was very low and they were not aware of or informed about their rights to demand accountability from village governments.

Maternal health rights were not fully met in community settings. Village governments allocated limited funding to maternal health in village development budgets, and women did not know their rights to demanding funding for activities or initiatives. Expectant mothers were also underserved by *Puskesmas*, community midwives and health cadres. Across Indonesia, risk prevention was not being performed proactively by community health service providers. Consequently, expectant mothers and their husbands were not aware of the signs of high-risk pregnancy. Lack of knowledge among expectant mothers prevented them from monitoring pregnancies properly. Expectant mothers who did not visit an integrated community service station (*posyandu*) were not monitored by health cadres or midwives.

The issuance of Civic Apparatus Empowerment Minister's Regulation No 14/2017 on the Community Satisfaction Survey presented an opportunity for women and other community members to provide input on the provision of healthcare directly, since every *Puskesmas* is required to implement the survey. Women would be able to provide feedback on maternal health services through implementation of the survey. However, by the end of 2017, *Puskesmas* in target villages had not taken initial moves to develop the survey. This context provided an opportunity for Power Up to support *Puskesmas* in developing the survey and opened the opportunity for women to voice their concerns simultaneously.

Interventions implemented as a result of Power Up met with varied stakeholder response. Village governments held different views on women's participation in *musrenbangdes*. There were villages where the authority prevented Power Up due to reluctance to involve women in development planning. Targeted village governments, however, welcomed women's participation since they needed community members to help develop empowerment activities because the central government requires villages to disburse some proportion of village funds on activities other than building infrastructure.[13]

For grassroots religious leaders, women's participation was clearly a threat to the preservation of strict traditional and religious values. Some men disagreed with women's participation, while others approved on the condition that women prioritized domestic affairs. Many men were not able to create the link between improvements in household welfare and women's participation alongside access to information. For example, there was a proposal from women for waste management that would benefit everyone in the community. Also, women's feedback to *Puskesmas* would contribute to willingness to improve health services. Even women's increased knowledge of high-risk pregnancy through *26 Daya Kelin* would protect families from financial burden stemming from complications.

One of the MSC stories is about a woman in Central Lombok whose husband gained insight on his wife's sexual and reproductive health. In this instance, the husband wanted to try for another child; however, the woman was already over 40 and had already given birth to two daughters. The woman, although she tried, was fearful of getting pregnant after hearing about the risks for woman over 40. She also didn't want to disappoint her husband. After missing her menstrual period three months in a row, the woman found out it was due to stress and not pregnancy. After informing her husband of the situation, she was relieved to learn that her husband sought information about the risks of menstrual problems for older women, and both were able to move forward with their relationship without the need for another child. These benefits of women's participation are still not widely seen, accepted or understood by men.

13 Ministry for Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Regulation No. 22/2016 on Village Fund Spending Priorities in 2017.

Power Up project participants in Lombok Island, Indonesia. Credit: Oxfam

Project design and community needs

Power Up's TOC was built on a belief that women's participation in village development processes and demand for accountability through technology enables them to access village funds for women's benefit. A similar path was expected from women's participation in healthcare, where feedback from women and other community members to *Puskesmas* would lead to healthcare providers' willingness to improve services. The use of technology was expected to catalyze women's participation by overcoming common barriers to women's access and agency such as lack of mobility, lack of confidence in dealing with male-dominated entities, lack of access to information and burden of domestic care.

The TOC addressed community needs since it built on a social accountability framework.[14] This approach was meant to encourage public officials to deliver better services to citizens and reinforce human rights. The project design facilitated a multi-faceted process to achieve the following four conditions of social accountability:[15]

a **organized and capable citizen groups** by establishing women's caucuses and women's capacity for empowerment;

b **responsive government** by working in villages where village government created spaces for women's participation thus increasing the potential for government responsiveness;

c **access to information** by advocating for women's caucuses to get information on village plans, village budgets and other relevant information; and

d **cultural and context appropriateness** by using ICT as a means to overcome barriers to participation and accelerate information sharing among women.

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14 A constructive engagement between citizens and government to hold public officials' accountable in using public resources.

15 Affiliated Network for Social Accountability East Asia and the Pacific. (2014). *Social Accountability: An Approach to Good Governance*. Manila, the Philippines: ANSA EAP.

A core area of Power Up was to build capacities of women within women's caucuses, as these groups were expected to advocate for women's needs. As a caucus member in Tanjung, North Lombok said, *"Sometimes women's needs do not come across in men's minds. Therefore, women must take their rights to participate and articulate their needs in musrenbang."* The effort engaged the demand side of social accountability which resulted in increased pressure from relevant citizen groups to improve public service delivery. The project also addressed the commitment of village government to involve women substantially. This effort dealt with the supply side of social accountability which resulted in a more responsive government. It would also contribute to a better access to information for women's caucuses since this represented village government commitment. ICT also provided access, since it enabled women and village authorities to exchange information more frequently.

Power Up's decision to facilitate the formation of open, informal or formal caucuses, depending on local context, was proven to be appropriate. Initially, Oxfam's project team advocated that caucuses receive formal organizational status from village authority. Later, Oxfam gave partners and caucuses the freedom to decide if caucuses would be recognized formally or informally. Eventually, a number of caucuses became informal groups while other caucuses, especially in East Lombok, became formal groups. Women's caucus memberships were left open, which meant that women in the villages could join without restriction. The set up increased caucus ownership, participation and inclusion, enabling women from different community groups to participate.

The technical design of the ICT tools and the feedback mechanism, however, were viewed as partially appropriate. Community members, district governments, and village and *Puskesmas* authorities were consulted on the content of the tools. In contrast, partners felt that they were uninformed regarding which technology was going to be utilized until the third quarter of 2018. This lack of knowledge affected implementing partner confidence to advocate for ICT tool use to district governments and communicate ICT tool information to community and village/*Puskesmas* authorities.

FIGURE 4: POWER UP DASHBOARD: *KERAN YANKES*
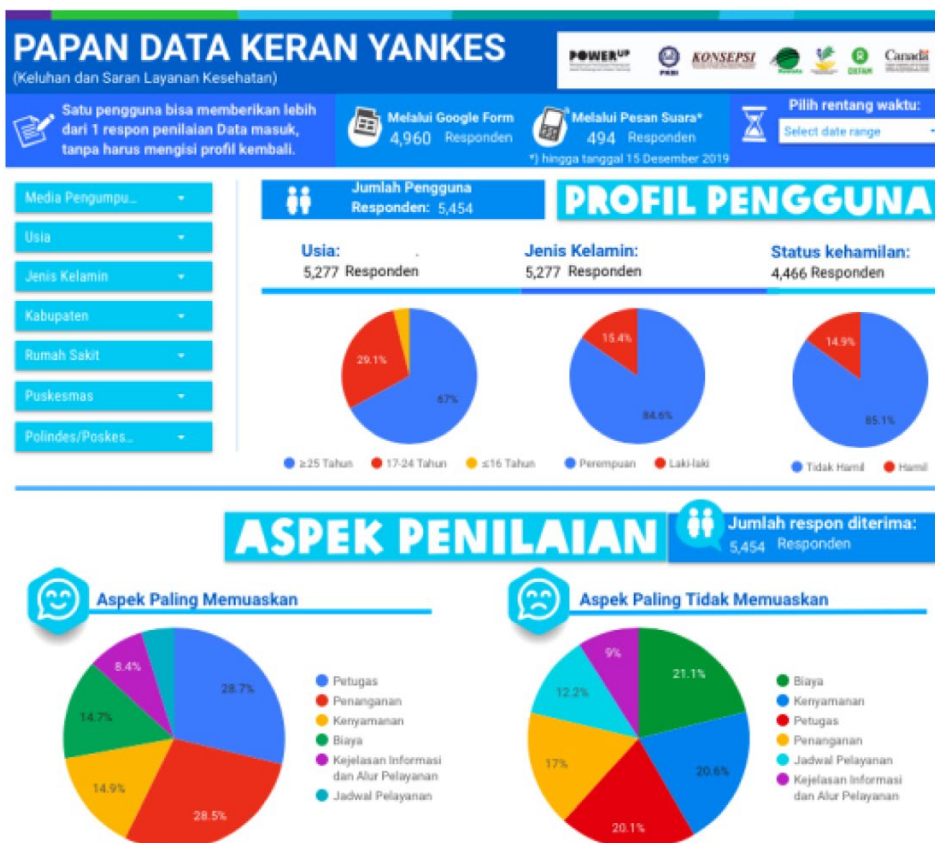
Adaptation to changes in context

ICT developed rapidly in Indonesia during the project. By the end of 2017, all villages in Indonesia had 2G network coverage,[16] enabling people in any area to make or receive a call and use short message service (SMS). In the same year, approximately 55% of villages in Indonesia had 4G coverage, and it was expected that most villages across Indonesia would also access 4G since Palapa Ring, the government's fibre-optic based internet infrastructure, was to be fully operational by the end of 2019.[17] Improvement in internet infrastructure influenced the embrace of ICT among community members in Lombok. In Power Up's intervention areas, smartphone ownership increased from 21% in 2017 to 89% in 2019.[18] The number of community members who accessed social media platforms such as WhatsApp, Facebook, and Instagram increased significantly throughout the project, although Instagram was relatively less popular. This context is illustrative of the timelines and relevance of the Power Up project in Lombok during the project's lifespan.

In contrast to rapid development of ICT infrastructure and ICT uptake by the communities, the implementation of ICT tools did not progress as expected. Four ICT tools were introduced relatively late in the project's implementation. (1) *Duren Bangdes*, the e-learning module on development planning and budgeting, became the first ICT tool introduced to the community in February 2019, followed by (2) *Keran Desa*, an IVR feedback system for local government, in March 2019. The health ICT tools, (3) *Keran Yankes*, an IVR feedback system for community health centers and (4) *26 Daya Kelin,* an educational tool on high-risk pregnancy, were both introduced in September 2019. In addition to noting the late introduction, community members reported a lot of incomplete calls when using the IVR tools (*Keran Desa*, *Keran Yankes* and *26 Daya Kelin*) and this caused a negative user experience. Unfortunately, Viamo, the developer of the IVR system, was not able to fully solve the problem of IVR reliability.

Rapid ICT take-up in the communities and IVR reliability issues encouraged the project team to adapt the technology-based strategy in strengthening caucus capacities and village government accountability mechanisms. First, the project team developed an Android-based Power Up portal to facilitate easier and practical access to the ICT tools. By installing the Power Up application in February 2019, users were able to see all ICT tools on the same screen. Second, the project team developed Google Form-based *Keran Desa* and *Keran Yankes* to mitigate community members' reluctance to use the IVR tools due to technical challenges. Reliability issues were also found in Google Form versions, as they required at least 3G network, which not all villages had access to. This being said, the number of problems with Google Forms was relatively low. Third, the project team used social media to disseminate information to community members by using WhatsApp and linking to information related to health and village budgeting on Facebook and Instagram.

FIGURE 5: POWER UP APPLICATION PORTAL

16 The National Council for Financial Inclusion. (2017). A*nnual Report on the National Strategy for Financial Inclusion to the President of Indonesia*.

17 Harian Kompas. (2019). *Resmi Beroperasi, Ini Daftar Tarif Palapa Ring Barat, Tengah, dan Timur*.

18 Oxfam International. (2017). *Baseline Report on Power Up: Women Shaping Their Future Through Technology*. Report presented to Oxfam Canada.

Lombok island experienced two major earthquakes, 29 July and 5 August 2018, which affected the project significantly. The 2018-2019 annual report noted that 546 people died, 216,000 houses were damaged and more than 472,000 people were displaced due to the earthquake. The magnitude of the disaster shifted people's focus to that of survival, while Oxfam and implementing partners shifted their resources to participate in emergency response. Additionally, Koslata, Konsepsi and PKBI maintained communication with project beneficiaries, especially women's caucuses, to ensure that they had received support during the emergency phase. This resulted in a three-month delay, and the project team had to undertake an assessment of the latest situation to update and adjust the project's workplan accordingly.

Changes in the political landscape also affected Power Up's implementation. In 2018, the government implemented simultaneous village head elections in East, Central and North Lombok. Where incumbents lost the election, the project team had to sensitize the new village heads to the Power Up project. These efforts took time, and not all new village heads were interested in women's participation. However, change in village leadership also provided caucuses with rare opportunities to participate in the process of developing Village Medium Term Development Plans (RPJMDes), as it is a mandatory process after inauguration of village heads. Change of key personnel also occurred at *Puskesmas* and district government levels. An example of this is the Head of *Puskesmas* Lendang Nangka, East Lombok, who was well-informed and supportive of Power Up, but was replaced by a new leader appointed by the district government. This new leader had to be briefed and informed about the project.

Alignment with Oxfam's values and feminist principles

Overall, implementation of Power Up was aligned with Oxfam's values. The following actions illustrate this alignment:

- **EMPOWERMENT:** The project developed the capacity of women's caucuses, increased their confidence and facilitated opportunities for them to voice concerns in the public sphere. By the end of the project, women increased their access and agency in village meetings after a series of trainings, village meeting simulations and real experiences. The project also developed partner capacity in critical areas such as village budgeting and planning, gender justice and ICT. At the same time, Oxfam provided space for partners to capitalize on their existing capacity for community mobilization and bridged political relationships between women's caucuses, village governments and *Puskesmas* authorities. Midwives and health cadres also felt empowered, since use of *26 Daya Kelin* encouraged pregnant women to consult them more frequently via WhatsApp.

- **ACCOUNTABILITY:** Two-way accountability was practiced throughout the project. Oxfam and its implementing partners practiced programmatic accountability by developing a shared filing system which enabled everyone involved to review progress, timeliness and completeness of project documents. Oxfam also ensured bottom-up accountability by demonstrating openness to receive feedback from the community and partners. For example, caucuses were asked to provide feedback on the performance of *Keran Desa* and *Keran Yankes* throughout the roll-out of the tools, during the project mid-term review, and directly to Viamo during the ICT learning review. Interestingly, caucuses said that they would appreciate transparency from implementing partners regarding the project budget, which mirrored the Power Up expectation for transparency from village governments.

- **INCLUSIVENESS:** The demographic profile of survey respondents and the variety of stakeholders who participated in the KIIs and FGDs provided evidence that Power Up reached people with diverse backgrounds. Oxfam also demonstrated participatory decision making on strategic and technical matters. For example, Oxfam welcomed partners to decide on whether women's caucuses would be set as formal or informal organizations.

Some problems during technical development of ICT tools affected empowerment efforts negatively. Slow development and persistent reliability issues of IVRs affected partner confidence in introducing the technology to government and communities. Partners also felt that they lacked control of the technology. Also, that the project worked for too long with unreliable tools and did not take necessary action to move forward with matters related to the use of technology. There was also limited involvement of persons with disabilities (PWDs) as active agents of change in the project. All implementing partners have since taken steps to involve PWDs in caucuses and village meetings, but they have not encouraged PWDs in leadership roles. The reason for this was that promoting women's leadership in village government already required significant resources. Promotion of PWDs in key roles might be more appropriate as a next step in enhancing community participation in village governments.

Likewise, the project team aligned project implementation with Oxfam's feminist principles in numerous ways, including the following:

- Providing women in the project team and communities with space to voice their concerns and ideas (Oxfam and partners also sought to ensure gender balance in the project team by recruiting women as project staff).

- Prioritizing partner role in monitoring and evaluation. This included supporting partners in data and MSC story collection and ensuring meaningful participation in the endline study through an open discussion during inception meetings and validation workshops.

- Ensuring that the principle of 'do no harm' was consistently applied during the baseline study, project implementation and the endline study by a) involving people over 18 years old, b) emphasizing voluntary participation, c) avoiding the practice of offering financial incentive which could nurture problematic motives for community participation, and d) applying nonviolent tactics in facilitating social change so as to not impact existing structures, culture and volatility in communities.

The following quotations from research participants illustrate the application of Oxfam's values and feminist principles:

Power Up project participants in Lombok Island, Indonesia. Credit: Oxfam

"In my view, women in this village have been empowered. I say this because women are more active now, unlike other villages which are still behind [where women are not active]. Yes, they are active. They are more critical now."

— A midwife, Paokmotong, East Lombok

"Women have been empowered, although not 100%. They began to participate actively some time ago. Quantitatively, around 25 out of 50 women in caucus have been active. To be honest, I need Power Up to run for another year in this village so that women's participation would be optimal."

— A village authority, Midang, West Lombok

"In Power Up, I was taught that everyone has the right to say their thoughts. My mind was opened that, as a daughter in my household, I have the right to talk. I changed my communication style with my parents… As the chairperson of a youth organization in the village, I tried to influence my peers to apply what I have learned from Power Up…I encouraged my peers to plan, implement and be responsible on our activities together."

— A young woman in Menemeng, Central Lombok, from MSC story

"We have been working with Oxfam for many years, and Oxfam always brings gender mainstreaming issues into our programming. But Power Up is unique since it specifically focused on women's empowerment. We are more aware that we need to involve more women within our organization if we want to push more women's involvement in the villages. We recruited more women to work in Power Up. For example, we need to have more female village facilitators to provide an example to women in the villages that women are capable. Not only quantity, we also tried to place some female staff in leadership roles. It is not only because of Oxfam's expectation."

— A senior staff of a Power Up implementing partner

Effectiveness

Key questions:

- To what extent were the ultimate, intermediate and immediate outcomes achieved (or likely to be achieved) across different target groups (women and men)?

- To what extent did the use of technology in the project contribute to:

  - Closing the gender gap in access to information for women and women's groups?

  - Effectively breaking the barrier for women to access local resources and services?

  - The achievement of project targets?

Ultimate outcome 1000: Increased empowerment of women and girls, including marginalized groups, to engage in democratic processes, and enjoy and exercise their human rights in the NTB province of Indonesia

Power Up empowered and engaged women in 52 villages in Lombok Island in democratic village development planning and meaningful budgeting. Women's caucuses are considered influential groups by village government, *Puskesmas* authorities and community members. FGDs with male direct beneficiaries also found that men with moderate religious views considered women's caucuses as assets in communities and women as contributing partners in village development. Other women who were not involved in or aware of caucuses also noticed their contribution to women's involvement in village development forums.

It is difficult to provide an accurate estimate of the number of women who participated in village democratic processes. The number of women who participated in all planning and budget forums is estimated at around 1,750 women (33 women per village). The absolute number of women participating seems low, but it is actually a significant number, considering that village development forums typically involve 15-50 participants. Meanwhile, the exact number of women and men who exercised their rights to demand accountability from village governments is equally difficult to estimate. Although *Keran Desa* and *Keran Yankes* dashboards can show the total number of users, the absence of a unique identifier makes it impossible to determine the magnitude of overlap between users of both services. An optimistic estimate would use 0% overlap and result in a total of 8089 women and 1667 men who demanded village government accountability using ICT tools. A very cautious estimate would use 100% overlap and result in 5,121 women and 1,212 men.

TABLE 5: NUMBER OF USERS OF POWER UP'S ICT TOOLS AS OF 31 MARCH 2020

	WOMEN	MEN	TOTAL
Duren Bangdes	2,968	455	3,423
Keran Desa	5,121	1,212	6,333
Keran yankes	4,313	795	5,108
26 Day Kelin	964	111	1,075
TOTAL	13,366	2,573	15,939

While the absolute number of women who have exercised their rights is not large, women who have participated have been able to develop a significant number of proposals that could, subsequently, affect a broad range of women, men, youth and children in the 52 project villages. These proposals address a range of basic needs in health and sanitation, education, economic empowerment, religion, and capacity strengthening of women's groups. Presently it is unclear how many of these proposals have been accepted.

FIGURE 6: COMMUNITY/PERCEPTION REGARDING APPRECIATION OF INVOLVEMENT IN PARTICIPATORY PROCESSES
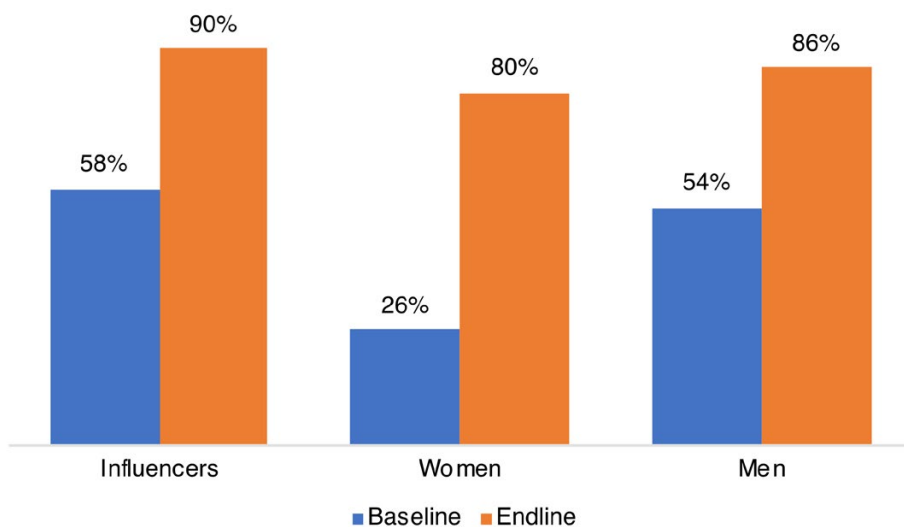
In general, there was a positive trend toward affirmative action on women's rights. At the community level, positive attitudes were displayed toward women's participation in village development planning and budgeting. With the exception of men's perceptions, more influencers and women believed that women should be involved in development planning. Women in one FGD thought that the number of women involved should be increased further, underlining that gender equality should be reflected through equal representation. Interviews with village authorities also revealed that they were keen to involve more women.

FIGURE 7: COMMUNITY PERCEPTION REGARDING THE NEED TO INVOLVE MEN IN PARTICIPATORY PROCESSES
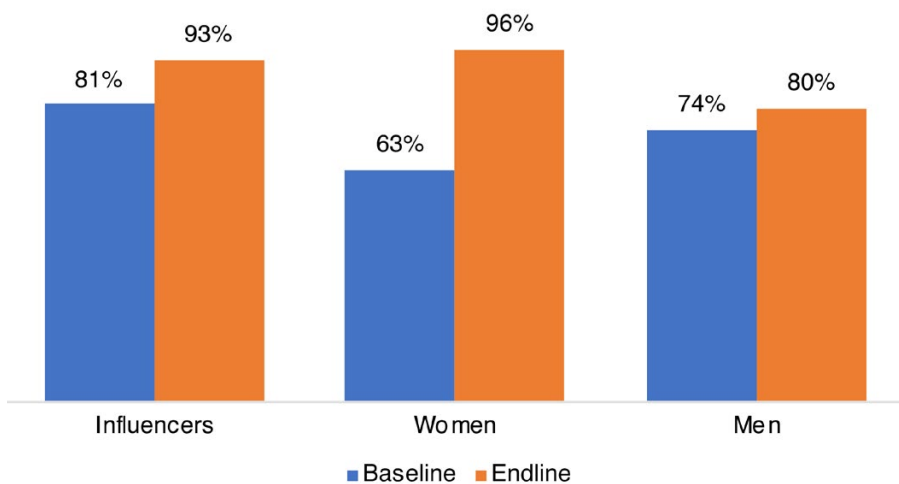
Despite increased women's empowerment in communities and advocacy for basic rights fulfilment, gender inequality persisted. The endline survey found that the proportion of influencers and men who supported men's involvement was significantly higher than those who agreed on women's involvement. The proportion of men who supported women's involvement also decreased and fell below 50% by the end of the project. Women also testified that many men did not always permit women to attend community meetings when women had views that differed from men since these views were perceived as rebellion against men. Other women reported that many men would approve women's participation as long as women demonstrated that their participation was useful.

FIGURE 8: COMMUNITY PERCEPTION REGARDING THE NEED TO INVOLVE WOMEN IN PARTICIPATORY PROCESSES
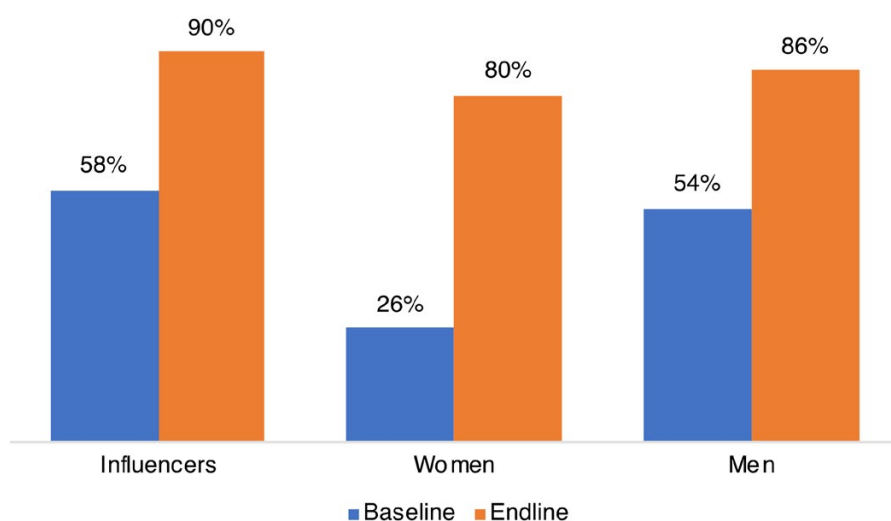
Intermediate outcome 1100: Enhanced equitable and inclusive participation in village-based democratic decision-making processes, especially by women and marginalized groups, through the use of technology

Participation in village decision making processes has been more equitable and inclusive. Women are better represented in village consultation processes in terms of quantity and quality. The exact number of women involved is difficult to determine since local governments arrange and host meetings. However, FGDs with women and interviews with partners revealed that women participants in the last musdus (hamlet consultation meeting) and *musrenbang* reached 30%. In some villages, the number of women participants could range between 10-40 if caucus members invited to *musrenbang* mobilized other caucus members to attend the meeting. In this instance, the proportion of women participants was likely to exceed 30% of the total participation. In some villages, for example Gelangsar, West Lombok, village authorities conducted women-only hamlet consultation meetings. Therefore, the number of women who participated in village consultation processes ranged between 520 and 2,080 across the 52 villages.[19]

Similarly, the number of women whose participation was enhanced by technology is difficult to determine since the basis for calculation (i.e., the exact number of women who participated in the consultation process) is not known. The survey however, found that 85% of women respondents watched *Duren Bangdes* videos and 96% of these women were caucus members. The survey also found that all women community members who participated in the last village consultation processes were caucus members. Considering that 96% of caucus members stated that *Duren Bangdes* was effective in raising awareness, it is therefore reasonable to conclude that women's participation in village consultation processes was enhanced by technology.

Women actively participated in the consultation process instead of being treated as passive participants. This participation was demonstrated in the following actions:

- Increased number of women appointed as members of a drafting team called Tim 7/9/11,
- Improved confidence in articulating proposals for activities and budgets, and
- Substantiation of arguments with knowledge acquired from Power Up capacity building activities.

19 The higher figures were likely in villages that hosted women-only meetings.

In short, women were more influential in the last planning and budgeting meetings, a view which women and men voiced in FGDs and KIIs. A caucus member in Beraim said, *"Before caucus existed, only a few women participated in musrenbang and we were passive. Now women participate actively and articulate their development proposals…The chairperson of the VCB is a woman. Women's proposals are included in the village plan more easily since the chairperson is a woman."*

FIGURE 9: COMMUNITY PERCEPTION REGARDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN TO VOLUNTEER IN COMMUNITY GROUPS
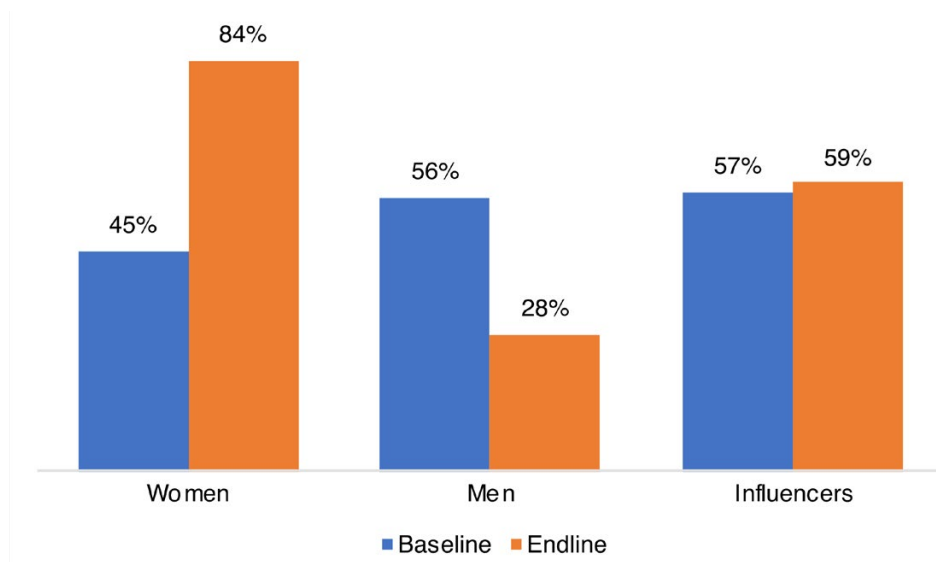
Feedback from the FGDs showed that women generally have enjoyed more freedom to participate in village activism and development planning. The proportion of women who perceived women as able to join community groups, participate in village meetings and voice concerns in community meetings increased significantly. Men recognized that women were able to voice their concerns, but the proportion of those who thought women were able to volunteer in community groups and join meetings decreased. This might imply that men responded to the increased influence of women in the community by restricting their involvement.

FIGURE 10: COMMUNITY'S PERCEPTION ON WOMEN'S OPPORTUNITIES TO ATTEND VILLAGE MEETINGS
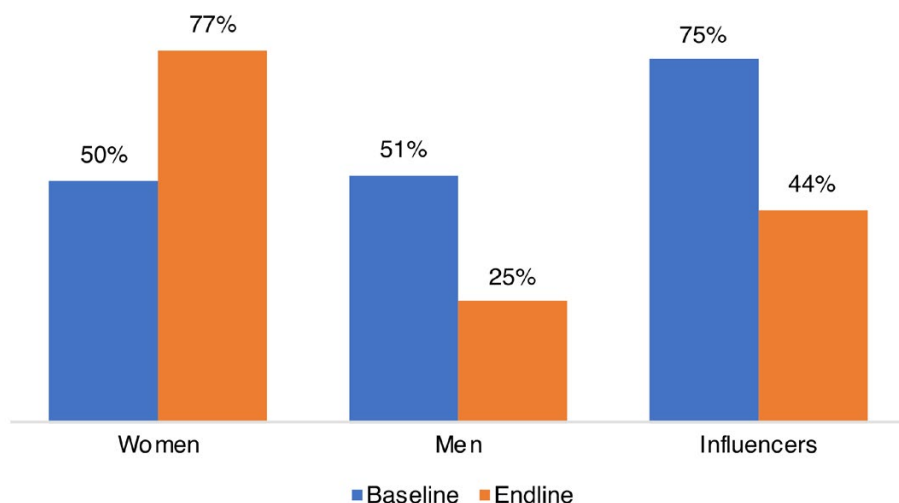
Findings from the FGDs showed that women felt an increasing sense of unity after being attached to women's caucuses. Further, in KIIs, village heads and sub-district head/senior officers acknowledged that women's caucuses strengthen women's participation in village development consultations and affect women's abilities to voice their aspirations. Another factor that influenced more equitable participation was women's involvement in VCBs, since these bodies are important entities in village development planning and budgeting. Additionally, the working knowledge of women regarding village development planning and budgeting and maternal health issues, as well as their efforts to assess community needs, has made them well-prepared for all meetings.

FIGURE 11: COMMUNITY PERCEPTION REGARDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN TO VOICE CONCERNS IN MEETINGS
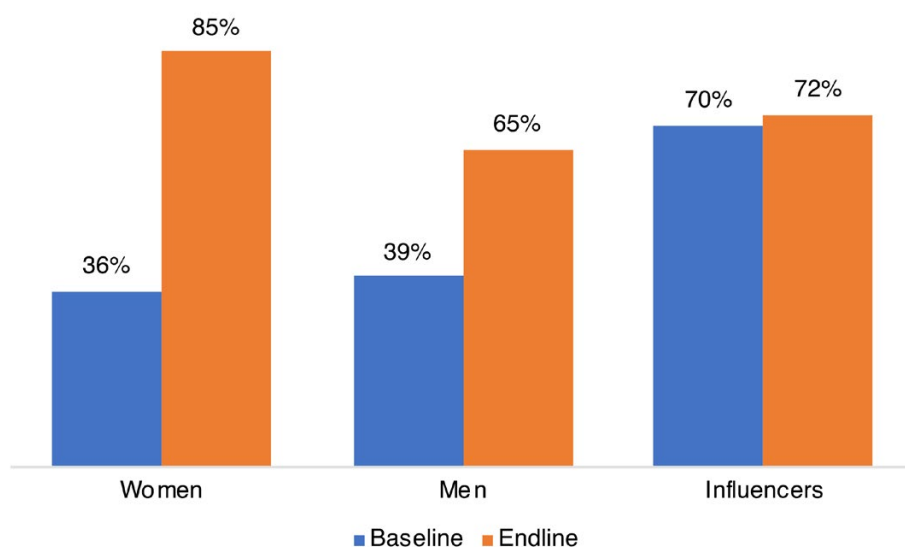
Immediate outcome 1110: Increased capacity of women and women's groups to integrate gender equality and health needs in village development plans and budgets

The capacity of women in targeted villages to incorporate women's rights, including the right to be heard and the right to health, has increased significantly due to Power Up. This improvement can be observed in the following areas: (1) institutional capacity, (2) knowledge of issues and (3) access to formal political roles. Without caucuses, the political will and confidence of women to voice their concerns would not grow. The following testimonies from three of the MSC stories illustrate how caucuses strengthen women's voices:

With regular capacity building in caucus, I became knowledgeable and was able to speak. In addition, colleagues in caucus and I have awareness on the importance to take follow up actions to ensure that budget is allocated to women's proposals. Before caucus, I did not interact a lot with other women and was not confident to participate in village development planning. Now people know me as the chairperson of the women's caucus.

— A caucus member, Mele Tao, West Lombok

After caucus, village government started to listen to women's aspirations. Village government started to see that women have increased their capacity and were able to develop village proposals.

— A caucus member, Medana, North Lombok

I believe that since we have a caucus, we see [positive] changes to women who are involved in caucus, whether they are PKK members, [health] cadres, or other groups. There are a lot of ideas generated in caucus. That is the reason why the Village Head always mentions caucus, caucus, caucus in his welcome remarks in every meeting.

A caucus member, Pemepek, Central Lombok

Power Up project participants from Village Government and Women Caucus leaders in Lombok Island, Indonesia. Credit: Oxfam

Increased knowledge about women's participation, village development planning and budgeting, and healthcare among both women in caucus and expectant mothers, provided insights to better understand women's needs. This also allowed for women's aspirations to be brought to bear on village development planning and budgeting. Additionally, the capacity of women was strengthened further when some caucus members were appointed as members of VCBs since membership offered legitimate power to propose fulfilment of women's health rights. A number of caucus members were also assigned to be members of the Drafting Team.[20]

Women's understanding of issues was enhanced by their eagerness to access and trust the information/content through *Duren Bangdes*. The endline survey found that 94% of viewers rated the content of *Duren Bangdes* as good or very good. The Power Up dashboard displayed that, as of 31 March 2020, 2,968 women and 455 men had accessed *Duren Bangdes.* The number of users would be higher if the project had been able to document the number of community members who viewed *Duren Bangdes* content via YouTube, partners' websites, offline via WhatsApp file transfer and Power Up activities.

Despite the majority of women preferring to receive information during village meetings, the proportion of women who trusted information delivered by mobile phone has increased by 17% (from 31% in baseline survey to 48% in endline). It is important to note that 45% of respondents stated that they "somewhat" trusted this information. The level of trust can be attributed to the source of information: *Duren Bangdes*. As a caucus member in West Lombok pointed out in one of the MSC stories, *"To increase my knowledge of development planning and budgeting, I watched Duren Bangdes. In the video, I acquired a lot of knowledge, such as the importance of women's participation village development planning and budgeting process. Due to the knowledge, my interest in browsing the internet increased, and I started to seek other information."*

In addition, the use of WhatsApp groups to share and discuss information in caucuses also contributed to women's trust in mobile-phone based information. A caucus member in Tete Batu Selatan, East Lombok said in a MSC story, *"Before Power Up training and accompaniment, the mobile phone was not a new thing for me, but I used it for entertainment purposes only…In the past I did not have WhatsApp, but now I use WhatsApp. I joined some WhatsApp groups in my village and other villages, including WhatsApp group for caucuses in Sikur. I get a lot of valuable information and learning from the groups."*

Immediate outcome 1120: Increased capacity of partner CSOs and WROs to deliver effective, transparent and accountable programs to increase women and women's groups/caucuses participation in democratic processes using technology

Increased capacity among partners started with a better understanding of the project's TOC. In the beginning of the project, partners did not fully understand the TOC due to the complexity of the programming and the fact that the concept of the project had changed from the initial proposal. This is partly due to the fact that different people participated in the development of the TOC than those who were directly in charge of the project implementation. Additionally, partners felt that that Power Up was a unique project that required additional time to understand. Continuous consultation on the TOC and project implementation plan, as well as peer-to-peer learning forums or inter-partner discussions and reflections, helped key personnel in partner organizations understand the TOC better. This was crucial, since partners would recruit new staff in the project and build their capacity for implementation.

Later in the project, Oxfam catalyzed partners to enhance their own capacity through the use of the CAT. The CAT helped partners to understand their existing capacity and decide on which area(s) they intended to improve. Partners developed action plans on capacity improvement, primarily on gender justice, ICT and organizational accountability. Oxfam helped to monitor performance on outcomes that included the following:

20 The Drafting Team is connected with the *Rencana Kerja Pembangunan Desa* (Village Development Work Plan) and *Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Desa* (Village Middle-Term Development Plan).

- Appointment of gender focal points to ensure that gender responsive values were integrated in all aspects of organization and Power Up project;

- Recruitment of young women as staff so that women are better represented in the project;

- Development of a gender-aware organizational culture and tools such as a policy on anti-discrimination and violence against women and code of conduct on anti-sexual harassment, as well as assigning more ICT officers and building ICT capacity; and

- Improvement of the content and information delivery of websites and social media pages as part of communicating accountability.

At the staff level, implementing partner staff also reported an increased capacity in critical areas related to delivery of an effective and accountable project. The endline survey to 44 staff found increased capacity in a number of areas. The breakdown can be found in Table 6 below.

TABLE 6: COMPARISON OF PARTNERS' STAFF CAPACITY BEFORE AND AFTER JOINING POWER UP

(figures presented on a scale of 1-10)

CAPACITY AREA	BEFORE JOINING POWER UP	AFTER JOINING POWER UP	IMPROVEMENT
Development planning	5.4	8.1	34%
Knowledge of issues related to high-risk pregnancies	4.7	7.8	39%
Minimum standards of health services in Puskesmas	4.7	7.5	38%
Gender mainstreaming	4.7	7.7	39%
Project planning	4.9	7.5	34%
Project implementation	5.3	7.5	29%
Facilitation of discussion or forum among stakeholders	5.9	8.0	25%
Using ICT for project benefit	5.2	8.0	34%
Building relations with government and other institutions	5.8	8.0	28%
Campaigning project messages to wider community	6.2	8.2	24%
Monitoring project progress	5.3	7.6	31%
Reporting project results	5.3	7.5	30%
Project financial management and avoiding fraud	5.1	7.0	28%

Partner staff reported that training by Oxfam and mentorship from a more senior staff member in their organization contributed to building capacity more than prior work experiences. The following chart shows the perception of factors contributing to capacity building:

FIGURE 12: PERCEIVED CONTRIBUTION TO CAPACITY INCREASE BY FACTOR
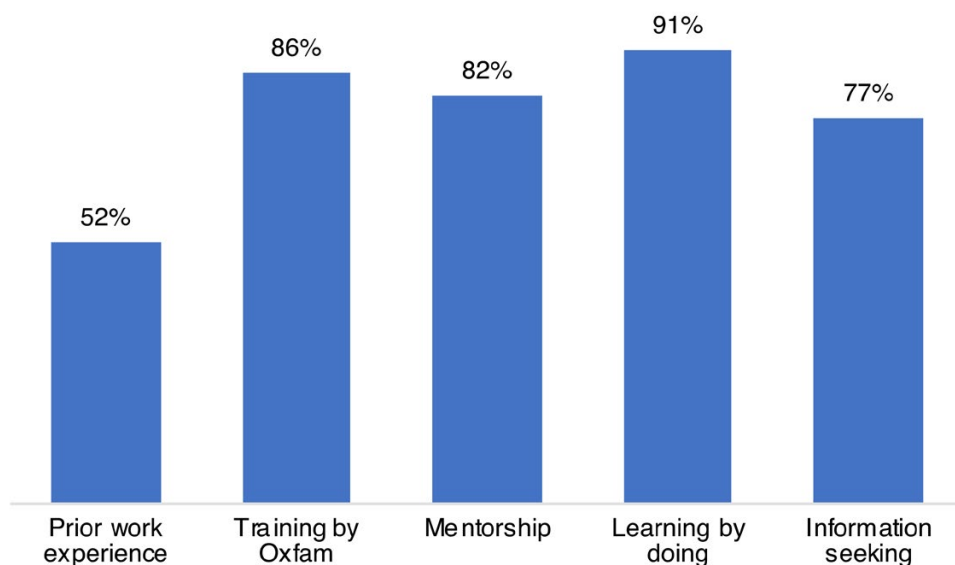
Intermediate Outcome 1200: Increased use of technology by people, especially women and marginalized groups, to hold their governments to account

On the use of technology to hold village governments accountable, there were two avenues. The first was the use of *Keran Desa* to provide feedback to village government, which corresponded to the first performance indicator for this outcome. As of 31 March 2020, the number of community members using *Keran Desa* were 4,916 women, 1,146 men, 205 girls and 66 boys. The second was the use of WhatsApp to communicate feedback to village governments. The number of community members who used WhatsApp was not possible to determine, but the following comment from a caucus member in Batu Layar, West Lombok in a MSC story illustrates its use: *"Through a WhatsApp group, community members and village government communicate to each other more easily. The WhatsApp group is used as a means for community members to convey their complaints and feedback. Village government also uses it to share village programs and activities."*

The level of accountability in the target villages in terms of development planning and budgeting has improved for fiscal year 2020. The first component of accountability was village government willingness to receive feedback from community members through *Keran Desa*. Even village governments and VCBs welcomed presentations from caucuses about *Keran Desa* feedback. In some villages, however, village heads did not fully embrace community feedback and argued against feedback validity since *Keran Desa* does not gather information on user identity.

The second indicator of accountability is the use of *Keran Yankes* to provide feedback to community health centres. All women's caucuses in the 52 villages used *Keran Yankes* to provide feedback to *Puskesmas*. Based on the *Keran Yankes* dashboard, the number of individual users reached 4,313 women and 795 men as of 31 March 2020. *Keran Yankes* is an attractive option for community members, in comparison with on-the-spot suggestion box feedback. However, as noted earlier, technical challenges related to the IVR system would need to be addressed before *Keran Yankes* could be used consistently. As a caucus member in Midang, West Lombok said in a FGD, *"Many women like to use Keran Yankes to convey their complaints and give feedback on health services. A means to give feedback is highly needed since health is very important. There is a suggestion box in Puskesmas but people do not use it. People prefer to use Keran Yankes or articulate their complaints verbally to Puskesmas officers."*

The third indicator of accountability is the accessibility of village planning and budgeting documents among women. The proportion of those who accessed the documents increased drastically from 4% of women in the baseline survey to 56% in the endline survey. As many as 90% of women who were able to access the documents were caucus members. However, the proportion of men who were able to access the documents remained higher than that of women (85%). Village governments and VCBs also showed willingness to be held accountable to caucuses by agreeing to the following, as quoted in the semi-annual report and confirmed during FGDs and KIIs:

- Involving at least 30% women in every planning and budgeting meetings,
- Involving women in VCBs,
- Involving women in development plan and budget Drafting Teams,
- Appointing Drafting Teams to facilitate hamlet planning and budget meetings, and
- Using village information systems to disseminate village plans and budgets.

FIGURE 13: WOMEN'S ABILITY TO VILLAGE PLANNING AND BUDGETING DOCUMENTS
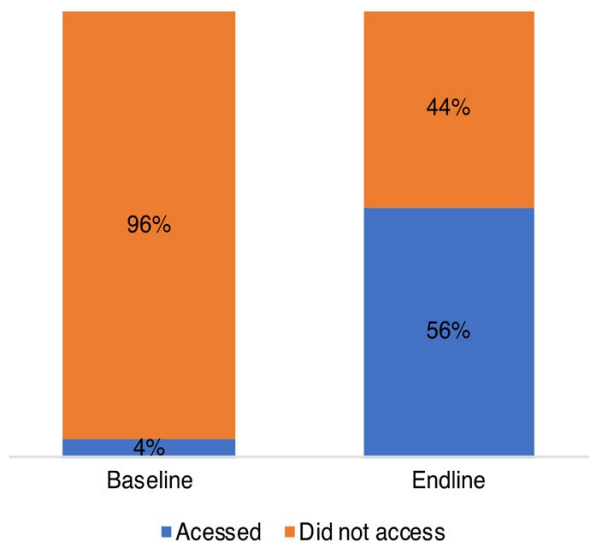
Immediate outcome 1210: Improved ability of women and women's groups/caucuses to participate in village development planning via the use of information technology

The number of women who participated in the roll-out of IVR *Keran Desa* in March-September 2019 indicated that women were eager to participate in village development planning by using ICT. In addition to the use of IVR to provide feedback on development planning and budgets, women also used statistics from the *Keran Desa* dashboard to voice their concerns and advocate with village authorities. The endline survey confirmed that women have increased motivation to use ICT as a means of participation in village decision-making processes. The proportion of women who would prefer to participate using mobile phones increased by 16%. Openness to use mobile phones for voting increased by 17%, and interest in receiving information through mobile phones increased by 31% from the baseline.

FIGURE 14: WOMEN'S MOTIVATION TO USE MOBILE PHONES TO PARTICIPATE IN VILLAGE DECISION MAKING PROCESSES
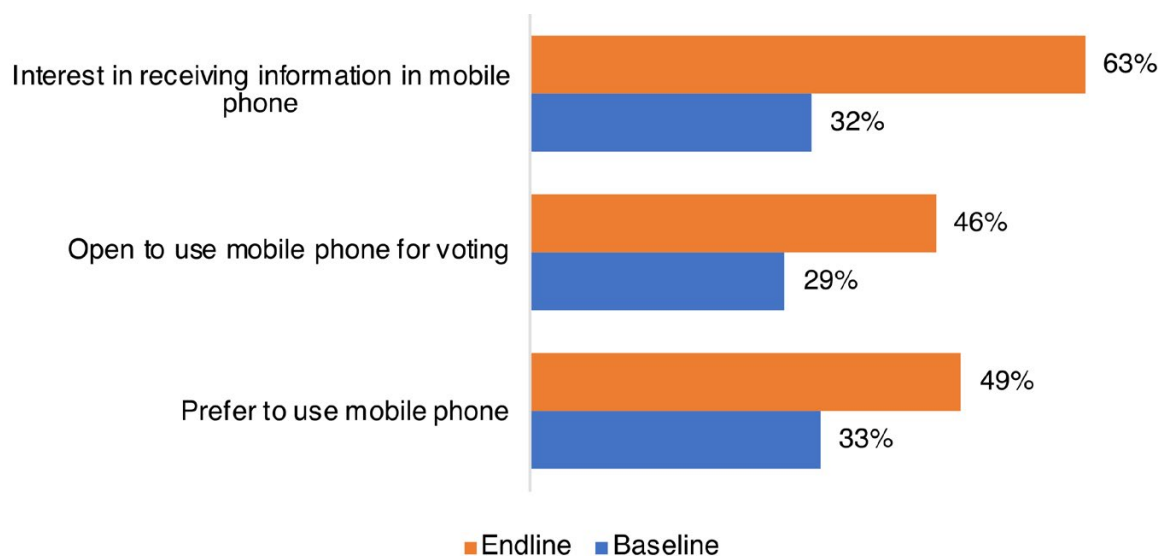
Although women were motivated to use mobile phones and access information through this medium, many women lacked the ability to access and/or use mobile phone applications to participate. Additionally, the challenges of utilizing IVR, for example incomplete calls and lack of call backs, occurred frequently. This led to loss of interest in this particular ICT tool. The *Keran Desa* dashboard showed that only 263 women used *Keran Desa* from 1 January 2020 to 31 March 2020, after which the project ceased related mobilization activities. The *Keran Desa* Google Form was used by 255 women to provide feedback to village government. There is a possibility that the number of women or women's caucuses who use *Keran Desa* to participate in the next cycle of development planning and budgeting will decrease because some women did not enjoy completing a lengthy form and others did not have access to a smartphone so could not complete the form. The Power Up dashboard showed that the number of users of *Keran Yankes* IVR/Google Form and *26 Daya Kelin* IVR/Google Form decreased significantly from Quarter 4, 2019 to Quarter 1, 2020.

TABLE 7: NUMBER OF INTERACTIVE ICT TOOL USERS

ICT tool	OCT – DEC 2019			JAN – MARCH 2020		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Keran Desa	3,969	1,026	4,995	263	35	298
Keran Yankes	3,506	710	4,216	666	94	760
26 Daya Kelin			3,423			204

In addition to the numbers, information echoing concerns was captured during FGDs. As a FGD participant in Midang, West Lombok said, *"In my opinion, the sensitization [Keran Desa and Keran Yankes] was successful. However, I have not seen continuous use of the applications."* Another participant in the same FGD said, *"We were aware that many participants in the sensitization were elderly and housewives, and they faced difficulties in using the applications. So, when they had the opportunity to access the applications during the sensitization, that was the last time they accessed it. For future participation, I think that only a small number of participants will use the applications."* The same views were shared by FGD participants in Tanjung, North Lombok: *"The apps were used during sensitization only. We don't know if participants still used it after the sensitization. The problem was that some people could not open it, while some others could open it but the call got disconnected."*

Immediate outcome 1220: Increased awareness among women and women's groups/caucuses women's and VCBs of planning and budgeting transparency mechanisms especially for health services

Women have increased their awareness of planning and budgeting transparency mechanisms over the past three years. The level of knowledge regarding village development planning among women has increased in four areas: (1) understanding village planning and budgeting processes, (2) awareness of different budget categories, (3) knowledge of how budgets are allocated into budget categories, and (4) knowledge of public policies on village development planning and budgeting. The project actively provided village budgeting information to women through mobile phones; offline capacity building on good governance, accountability and transparency; and promotional messages on how to provide feedback through *Keran Desa*. The project also conducted a series of discussions with village governments and VCBs on the mechanisms to collect feedback from community members, especially through the integration of *Keran Desa* and *Keran Yankes* on village websites or Village Information Systems. Hands on experience and active participation strengthened awareness since women were able to acquire practical knowledge.

FIGURE 15: WOMEN'S AWARENESS OF VILLAGE PLANNING AND BUDGETING
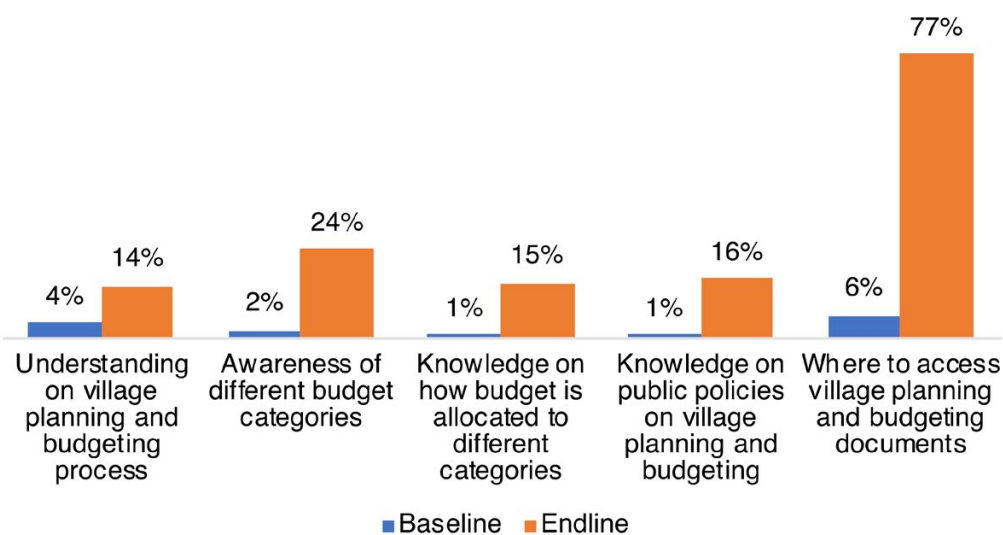
Women also increased knowledge of where to access village planning and budgeting documents. Again, the capacity building from Power Up contributed to this. Women's participation in VCBs and Drafting Teams provided them with direct access to the documents. To ensure that women's proposals were included in development plans and budget documents, participating caucus members felt the responsibility to monitor documents and women's proposals until they were approved officially. Thus, they sought information on where the documents were held after meetings. As testified in a FGD in Tanjung by a caucus member who participated as a member of a Drafting Team, *"It is important to make sure that we can access the village development work plans. We need to monitor that our proposals are approved. We need to know where we can find the documents."*

Power Up project participants in Lombok Island, Indonesia. Credit: Oxfam

Immediate outcome 1230: Increased capacity of women and women's groups/caucuses and VCBs, to engage with district and sub-district health office on health services, via the use of mobile phone applications/web platform

At the outcome level, it is not easy to measure women's capacity, through technology, to engage with district and sub-district offices on health services. First, measuring women's use of technology in activities carried out by Power Up falls at the output level. Second, measuring women's use of technology beyond project activities depends on other variables, namely the proportion of women who visited *Puskesmas* and provided feedback during or after visits. In reality, only 26% of women community members visited *Puskesmas* between December 2019 and February 2020 and only 20% of them provided feedback. This means that the proportion of those who used *Keran Desa* IVR/Google Forms is small. Indeed, the proportion of those who provided feedback either directly or through the suggestion box was larger than those who did so through technology. There were 666 women who provided feedback through *Keran Yankes*.

Considering the small proportion of those who visited *Puskesmas*, a comparative analysis is not feasible. There are no other direct measures of capacity in using technology to engage with healthcare providers. However, the capacity building that Power Up provided meant that women learned to engage with healthcare providers. First, women were trained on accountability of public service delivery and on their right to provide feedback regarding public services. Second, women were trained on how to use *Keran Yankes* IVR and how the information produced would be used. These trainings increased women's awareness and interest to provide feedback to community health facilities through an ICT tool. When *Keran Yankes* was fully operational, women were able to provide feedback to 4 hospitals at the district level, 12 *Puskesmas* at sub-district level and 48 *Polindes/Poskesdes* at the village level. Later, women were also able to use the *Keran Yankes* Google Form to provide feedback.

The level of satisfaction regarding *Keran Yankes* depended on which format was used. *Keran Yankes* IVR was not a user friendly experience for many, since they experienced technical problems. For example, a FGD participant in Beraim, Central Lombok said that, *"I have tried to call Keran Yankes but I was not connected"*, to which other participants nodded in agreement. Another FGD participant in Sandik said, *"Community members were interested in knowing about the application. They tried to open it and when it failed to open, they wondered why and came to the conclusion that the application was slow. The experience dissatisfied them, and they were not interested in trying it again after the sensitization. As a solution, we introduced them to Google Forms."*

After the project switched to the *Keran Yankes* Google Form, 666 women and 94 men provided feedback. Connectivity problems when providing feedback with the Google Form was significantly less frequent than that of the IVR, but women felt that typing a relatively lengthy commentary was challenging. However, in general, women were more satisfied with the Google Form. A woman in a FGD in Sandik said, *"Google Forms is better. At least we do not have the problem of disconnection."* FGD participants in Paokmotong, East Lombok all agreed that Google Forms were better than IVR. A participant articulated that, *"We have network problems when making a call with Keran Desa… We use a link, Google Forms. It is easier. It is better."*

Intermediate outcome 1300: Increased responsiveness of public institutions to the diverse needs and rights of people, especially women and marginalized groups, through the use of technology

The first sign of responsiveness from public institutions, especially village governments and VCBs, was reduced barriers for women and marginalized groups in accessing village development documents and increased involvement in decision making. Institutions have shown their commitment by appointing women as members of VCBs and Drafting Teams. These roles provide women with access to village development plans and budget documents as well as advanced decision-making processes. Nearly 5% of women respondents to the endline survey, excluding influencers, were members of VCBs. Meanwhile, the number of women who were involved in the Drafting Teams varied across villages. In some villages, only one or two women are part of nine to eleven member Drafting Teams, but some other villages, such as Menemeng and Tanjung, had three or four members on these teams.

Regarding access to planning and budgeting documents, it was noted earlier that women's ability to access planning and budgeting documents had increased significantly since Power Up. Access is still lower than that of men, and thereby it is possible that those who have been able to access the documents were largely caucus members who participated in village development consultation processes. Women's access can be attributed to village government willingness to allow caucuses access. For example, a caucus member, who participated in the Drafting Team in Menemeng, was asked to review women's proposals by the village secretary.

FIGURE 16: SUCCESS IN ACCESSING PLANNING AND BUDGETING DOCUMENTS AT TIME OF ENDLINE STUDY
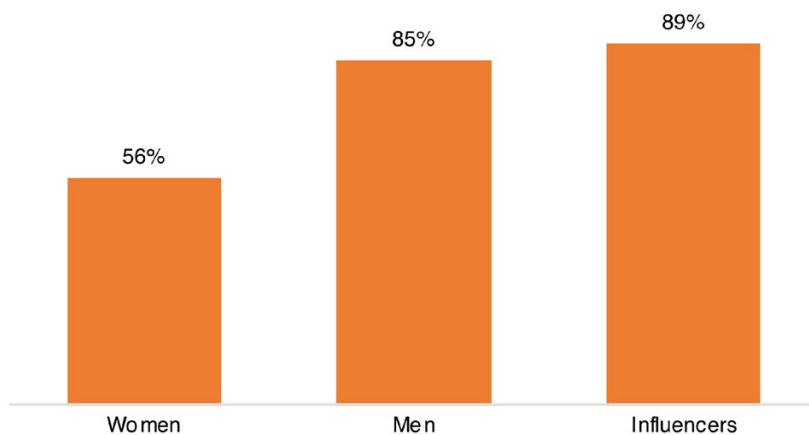
The ultimate sign of responsiveness from public institutions is the improvement of public service delivery to fulfil basic services such education, health, water, sanitation and so on. The public service performed by village governments relevant to development planning and budgeting issues incorporates community aspirations relating to the fulfillment of basic needs in development plans and budgets, and turning these plans into action. As a result of Power Up, village government increased responsiveness to communities around integration of women's desires for basic needs fulfilment, particularly on health issues.

Based on review of Village Work Plans and Village Middle-term Development Plans, village governments across project areas have incorporated and allocated funds for women's proposals in various sectors including:

- **HEALTH AND SANITATION:** Nutrition support for pregnant women and children under five years of age, training on pregnant women's health, procurement of *Posyandu* equipment, renovation/construction of *Polindes/Posyandu* stations, construction of public latrines.

- **ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT:** Support to women's microenterprise development, entrepreneurship training, agricultural added-value product development training.

- **RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES:** Support to regular religious activities for young people.

- **SUPPORT TO WOMEN'S GROUPS:** Capacity building for Family Welfare Movement, training for Dasa Wisma, procurement of caucus' uniforms.

Meanwhile, community health services responded to community feedback on health services and women's enthusiasm for *26 Daya Kelin* by assigning midwives to deliver related information dissemination sessions and training. Midwives also responded to pregnant women who asked for advice on their pregnancies through WhatsApp message, so women were able to monitor pregnancies more frequently. Health cadres were instructed to promote the content of *26 Daya Kelin* along with a Maternal and Child Health Book and a Birth Planning and Prevention of Birth Complication sticker in *Posyandu* to strengthen awareness raising regarding high-risk pregnancies. Health service providers, however, encountered difficulty in using *26 Daya Kelin* data to take specific actions on certain high-

risk pregnancy indicators, since the number of inquiries correlated with the order of message delivery instead of order of most frequent problems experienced by pregnant women.

Another sign of government responsiveness in healthcare was the positive response to district health offices to partners' and caucuses' proposal for the development of a Community Satisfaction Survey for all *Puskesmas* in the four districts. Each district health office implemented a series of meetings to develop and finalize the instrument and prepare pilot testing. As of early March 2020, the Community Satisfaction Survey had been tested in all *Puskesmas* in each district. Another meeting was conducted to discuss the results of pilot testing and a mechanism to involve communities in the survey roll-out was prepared by partners and district offices. However, the central government issued an instruction that government activities involving large numbers of people must be cancelled due to the coronavirus outbreak in Indonesia. Subsequently, the follow-up meeting was cancelled and the survey roll-out was postponed indefinitely.

Women in general responded positively to the use of technology for healthcare information disseminated by healthcare providers. The endline study found that 53% of women reported that they trusted healthcare information received via mobile phone. This was a 13% increase from the baseline. Women were also satisfied with *26 Daya Kelin*. Around 87% of those who tried *26 Daya Kelin* said that the tool was good or very good. Qualitative information revealed that women were satisfied with the tool due the relevance of its content. A woman in Paokmotong said that she was most satisfied by *26 Daya Kelin* among all applications, and when asked why, she replied, *"Daya Kelin helps me understand women's health better."* In Tete Batu Selatan, a caucus member said, *"They [women community members] were enthusiastic and grateful to be introduced to 26 Daya Kelin since they could recognize signs of high-risk pregnancy."* Another participant in Tete Batu Selatan said, *"All applications are useful, but for me Daya Kelin is the most useful. I am at reproductive age, so I can get pregnant. If it has to happen, I will try to access Daya Kelin again to find out information on my pregnancy."*

FIGURE 17: WOMEN'S LEVEL OF TRUST REGARDING HEALTHCARE INFORMATION DISSEMINATED VIA MOBILE PHONE
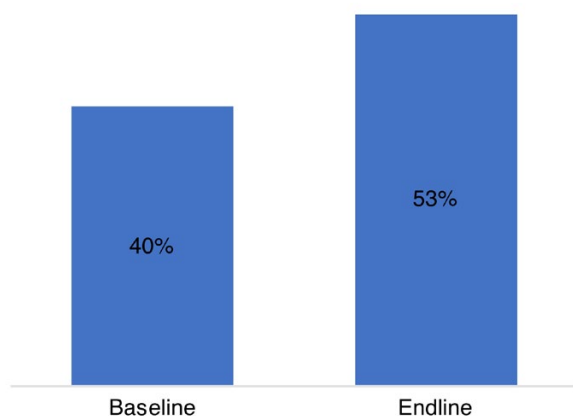
Immediate outcome 1310: Increased capacity of district and sub-district health office to disseminate priority health information and educational messages starting with high-risk pregnancy mitigation via mobile phones

The capacity of *Puskesmas* to disseminate information on high-risk pregnancies to communities both through ICT tools or face-to-face meetings has increased significantly. By the end of 2019, 116 health office representatives and midwives were trained on *26 Daya Kelin* and facilitated the development of strategies to increase the capacity of health cadres to promote the tool to the community.[21] Following the activities, health offices conducted capacity building and dissemination of information related to

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21 Oxfam Canada (2020). *Power Up Project Semi-Annual Report for Year 2019-2020. Presented to Oxfam Canada, Toronto, Ontario.*

3-3a Meeting with Health Cadres/Midwives
in the *Puskesmas*. Credit: Oxfam

the promotion of *26 Daya Kelin* for 1,137 community health cadres in 52 villages.[22] Based on midwives and health cadres sampled in the endline survey, 82% reported that they knew the content of *26 Daya Kelin* IVR, and 75% said that it is easy to use. The results imply that health service offices and midwives were able to increase the capacity of community health cadres and the content of the tool can be used to raise awareness regarding high-risk pregnancies to community members.

FIGURE 18: PERCEPTION OF *26 DAYA KELIN* AMONG COMMUNITY HEALTH CADRES
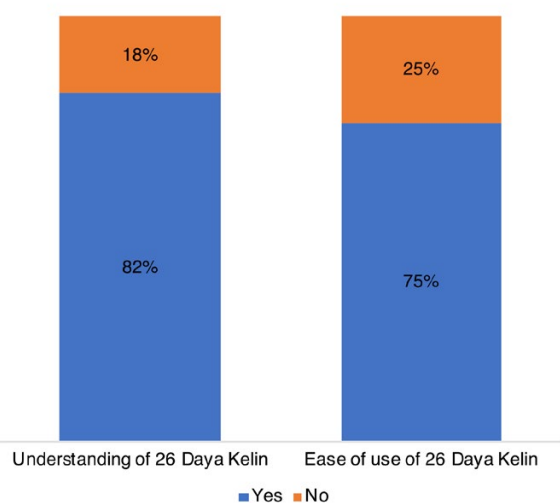
Qualitative interviews highlighted that midwives felt that *26 Daya Kelin* helped them to promote knowledge regarding high-risk pregnancies to pregnant women. They were able to combine the contents of *26 Daya Kelin* and the Mother and Children Health Card to increase awareness among pregnant women and even their families.

22 Ibid.

"In Polindes Sigar Pejalin, in addition to the feedback sheet, we always use the content delivered through mobile phone – the 26 screening – every *Posyandu* activity. Those who have a mobile phone can open it on their device and find their problems with our guidance."

— A midwife in Sigar Penjalin, West Lombok

"There are two midwives in this village. When we serve women in Polindes, a midwife uses Mother and Children Health Card, the other uses *26 Daya Kelin*…in the past, it was difficult to refer pregnant women to *Puskesmas* or hospitals when they had a pregnancy related problems. Their family insisted that [the pregnant women] deliver the baby here. Now it is easier to refer pregnant women. After explaining the risks, they understand the situation better"

— A midwife in Paokmotong, East Lombok

Akin to healthcare providers, the acceptance of *26 Daya Kelin* among community members was equally high. The endline survey found that the proportion of women (57%) and men (34%) who were open to receiving information regarding high-risk pregnancies through their mobile phones increased significantly. Community members had never received maternal health information before Power Up, so this indicates that there was significant progress on community openness. Though there were 204 people who accessed *26 Daya Kelin* between January and March 2020, the number of pregnant women during that period is not known, so it is not possible to calculate the proportion.

FIGURE 19: COMMUNITY OPENNESS REGARDING MATERNAL HEALTH INFORMATION DELIVERED BY MOBILE PHONE
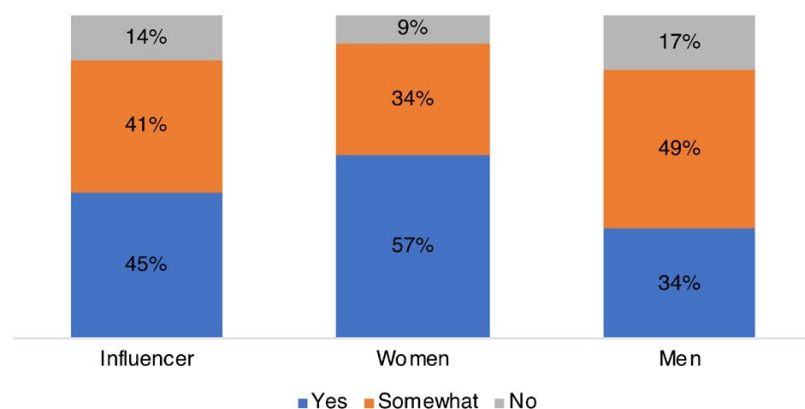
Immediate outcome 1320: Improved ability of district and sub-district health office to deliver effective and transparent services based on analysis of data collected via mobile phones/tablets

There was little evidence that District Health Offices and *Puskesmas* used the statistics and summary of feedback in *Keran Yankes* to improve their services. Evidence-based decision making in public service delivery is a matter of organizational culture as much as a matter of capacity. At the national level, the use of ICT for data collection and improvement of health services, specifically regarding the improvement of community nutrition, is a relatively new concept and has only recently been

incorporated in the 2020-2024 Middle-term Development Plan and regulated in the Minister of Health's Regulation No 14/2019. Interviews with health service providers revealed that evidence-based decision making has not been adopted in community health facilities. However, their openness to receive feedback from the community represented progress since it laid the foundation for a shift in organizational culture. Capacity-wise, community health service providers still need more operational strengthening for data analysts and decision makers in two areas: developing sound analyses by using selected data and using results to inform improvement to the service.

THE ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN CLOSING THE GENDER GAP IN ACCESSING INFORMATION AND RESOURCES AS WELL AS BREAKING THE BARRIER TO ACCESS LOCAL RESOURCES

The endline survey revealed that the proportion of men who accessed village plan and budget documents was still higher by 29% than that of women, but there was still a jump of 39% in the proportion of women who accessed documents before and after the project. In most situations, women accessed documents on their mobile phones. Usually, women obtained access to village documents through WhatsApp messages sent by partners or other women. Women either downloaded documents sent directly or received a link to pages from village websites. Women rarely accessed documents by searching village websites or using Google. However, the majority of women did report browsing the internet to find other information.

FIGURE 20: USE OF INTERNET BY WOMEN
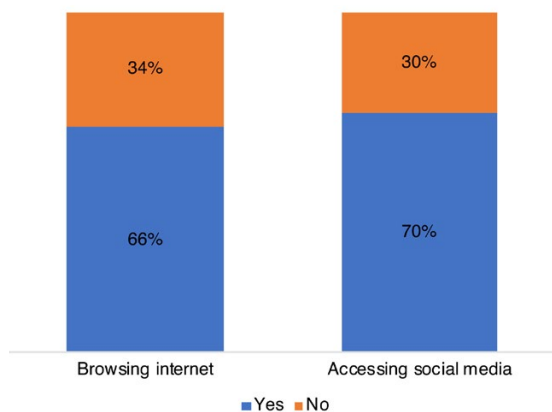
It should be underlined that *musyawarah dusun* (hamlet-level consultation meetings) often took place in the evening until quite late at night, and this was a hindrance for women. Not all women, especially those who were neither part of a Drafting Team nor community leaders, were able to participate in these meetings. A woman in Midang, West Lombok said, *"So far I support women's participation but some activities are done in the night and a bit far from home. I am not allowed to go to the activities since at 10pm the road is very quiet."* Technology, in particular WhatsApp groups, helped women who were not able to attend the meetings receive updates and documents, as those who had access shared information and documents in the groups.

Women's knowledge of village planning and budgeting processes lags behind men, but the gap is closing, thanks to *Duren Bangdes*. As noted in the above section on Relevence, before the project, the proportion of women who stated that they understood village planning and budgeting was under 4% in all categories. By the end of the project, the proportion in each category stood at 14% (at least). Women testified that *Duren Bangdes* helped them to understand village planning and budgeting, issues they were not familiar with prior to Power Up. They perceived that the information in the video content was easy to understand and the infographic method was interesting. As *Duren Bangdes* was downloadable, women were able to watch it repeatedly to learn the content.

"The technology developed by the Power Up project helped me and other caucus members to voice our aspirations and acquire knowledge by using my gadget. To increase my knowledge of planning and budgeting, I watched the *Duren Bangdes* video. I learned from the video the importance of women's participation and the village development planning and budgeting processes...I shared my knowledge through my caucus WhatsApp group and Facebook page."

— Caucus member in Jatisela, West Lombok, a MSC story

Technology helped women break common barriers and access both resources and services. Women did not have to go to village offices or leave their domestic duties to access village documents or find information on ongoing village development planning processes. Furthermore, women were able to collect and discuss aspirations of other women in the community by using WhatsApp. The same is applicable to pregnant women's access to health resources, where they were able to listen to the content of *26 Daya Kelin* or consult midwives via WhatsApp consultations. These services removed the need to physically reach health services when these women required immediate health assistance.

HOW PROJECT APPROACH AND STRATEGY CONTRIBUTED TO ACHIEVING PROJECT TARGETS

There are four strategic areas mentioned in the project implementation plan (PIP) that are related to achievement of targets:

1. The introduction of new technologies to increase women's participation, thus reducing the barriers to local development processes.

2. Capacity building of project partners to empower women and amplify their voices.

3. Mainstreaming gender in the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of the project.

4. Helping public health service providers better meet the needs of women in target areas, particularly regarding high-risk pregnancy.

As mentioned earlier, new technologies have increased the opportunity for women to have better access to learning opportunities, village documents and decision making processes, despite the restrictions faced by a number of women such as the demand to prioritize household chores or unfavourable village meeting schedules. Technologies, especially *Keran Desa* and *Keran Yankes*, are means of providing meaningful feedback to village government and health service providers. Although *Keran Desa* IVR and *Keran Yankes* IVR ultimately did not succeed in attracting women's feedback through a voice call, the tools increased technological readiness, contributing to women's participation in village processes. Fortunately, Power Up moved away from IVRs as means to leverage women's participation. The introduction of Google Forms and reinforcement of WhatsApp to facilitate participation kept the enthusiasm for technology alive.

The capacity building of partners contributed to achieving project targets. Oxfam delivered capacity building activities in a variety of ways, including peer-to-peer learning. This was possible as a result of Oxfam's CAT, which contributed to identifying partner needs. For example, at the beginning of the project, Oxfam focused on building partner understanding of the TOC, since it was important to ensure that partners effectively translated it into implementation. In 2018, Oxfam focused its capacity building on village development planning and budgeting. This ensured that partners were able to strengthen capacity of women's caucuses regarding participatory village development planning and budgeting, recognizing that the capacity of women represents a basis for other changes. In 2019, Oxfam focused its capacity building on using ICT and developing materials for training and community sensitization.

Power Up project participants in Lombok Island, Indonesia. Credit: Oxfam

Gender mainstreaming contributed to achieving results by ensuring that partners led by example. It is common wisdom that societal transformation is an inside-out process by which change within one's organization creates confidence among staff to facilitate change in the community. As staff members witnessed their organization value women's empowerment, they became more motivated to encourage their communities to value women's empowerment as well. For the community, either consciously or sub-consciously, seeing empowered women supported them in advancing women's rights in their villages. In addition, partner commitment to put women in leading roles is proof of accountability to the communities in which they work.

Support to public health services increased effectiveness since the support addressed high-risk pregnancies, a very important issue for health service providers, as maternal and child mortality is one of the key indicators in the evaluation of village development. In addition, the Mother's and Children's Health Program is a regular health program by public health providers at the village level, and support for high-risk pregnancies fits well with the health office's priority areas. Power Up encouraged health offices and health service providers to use existing and new health education tools concurrently. The suggestion helped midwives raise awareness regarding high-risk pregnancies, enabling them to use tools they were already comfortable with and trialling new tools as well. Power Up also offered capacity building that expanded health office perspectives on community feedback collection methodologies. Eventually, health offices showed their interest in the Community Satisfaction Survey.

Efficiency

Key questions:

- Has the project been efficient in achieving results as compared to the investments made? In what ways? What other feasible approaches could have been taken to increase efficiency?

- How did the project utilize existing local capacities of state and non-state actors to achieve its outcomes?

- Were the expected results achieved in a timely manner? What factors contributed or hindered a timely delivery of results?

EFFICIENCY IN ACHIEVING RESULTS

The Power Up project was found to be moderately efficient. The project achieved key results for each pillar, however, the IVR tool was found to be unsustainable and largely ineffective.

Oxfam preferred to carry out activities with small numbers of participants to reach beneficiaries and produce outputs that would demonstrate efficient use of project funds. By working with smaller groups of beneficiaries, Oxfam did not need to rent large facilities and enabled community members to attend meetings within their own communities, which eliminated the potential barrier of transportation cost. The appointment of local partners also reduced operational expenses, as the largest expenditure was the appointment of a technology company outside Indonesia, thereby increasing the cost of producing ICT tools.

The use of Survey CTO for baseline, midline and endline survey data collection increased efficiency as it was easy to learn. It also reduced time and resources required to collect and manage data. The absence of an ICT specialist in the beginning of the project did cause inefficiencies, as the project was heavily reliant on ICT tools. Without a local ICT specialist on the project team, the ICT technical design was reliant on Viamo, and communication of the ICT concept to partners and government lacked technical clarity. A person knowledgeable on ICT policies in Indonesia and best practices of working with government would accelerate ICT tool design and alignment with government policy. This specialist would also build partner knowledge and communicate the tool development process to partners. ICT played such a central role in the TOC, therefore assigning an ICT specialist from the outset of the project would have strengthened the design and development of ICT tools and played an important role in tailoring the tools to the context of Lombok.

The appointment of Viamo, a foreign technology company who did not have experience and infrastructure in Indonesia, and did not understand the ICT context in rural areas, caused some inefficiencies. A large hinderance was that Viamo did not have a data center or a disaster recovery center in Indonesia, a requirement according to national policy which requires public service delivery to establish infrastructure within Indonesia. Additionally, the technical focal point of Viamo was not in Indonesia, and this created additional roadblocks in addressing complaints, trouble shooting and executing solutions to various ICT problems.

Oxfam could use a different approach to ICT development. Assuming that the collaboration with a reputable Canadian ICT company was mandatory, Oxfam and Viamo could make an agreement on a few critical points. This could include assigning a focal point who would play a significant role in product design and development either in Lombok or in Jakarta but with travel to Lombok. This would allow for the procurement of local infrastructure early in the project, and consultation on product design and development with an Oxfam ICT specialist.

COLLABORATION WITH STATE AND NON-STATE ACTORS TO ACHIEVE RESULTS

Overall, collaboration with state and non-state actors to achieve results was efficient. The appointment of local partners and designating partners as primary drivers of project implementation contributed to the overall efficiency of the collaboration. Partner understanding of local context and experience in the targeted villages helped Power Up accelerate collaboration with other local actors, including building relationships with village authorities. In addition, partners recruited village facilitators from within target districts, as they understood local politics and dynamics in target villages, including which villages practiced strict patriarchal values.

The Power Up project made a strategic decision to maintain women's caucuses as open organizations in the interest of engaging women from different backgrounds. Formalizing caucuses in village structures at the beginning of the project took a lot of time and energy. The project used existing social networks, such as recruiting women who were already active in community groups, to join caucuses. This process accelerated the achievement of outputs and outcomes.

Collaboration with state actors was less efficient. The main factor was the change of leadership in some villages due to village head elections in 2019, which lead to a number of changes. The concurrent general election in 2019 affected the political dynamics at provincial and district levels and, as often is the case, led to the rotation of public officials. A number of district health officials and *Puskesmas* heads were replaced by new people. Consequently, partners had to approach and brief new authorities on Power Up. Additionally, the change of partner in West Lombok from KPI NTB to Koslata, due to financial accountability violations, led to target village reallocations. These factors all contributed to the inefficiency of Power Up. The project team had to re-communicate the approach, purpose and goal of Power Up to village and *Puskesmas* authorities so as to ensure buy-in and continuation of the project in the respective villages that were impacted.

TIMELINESS OF ACHIEVEMENT

Project implementation was delayed for a number of reasons, including the change of partners in West Lambook, as noted above. This was largely due to late delivery of the ICT tools, specifically *Keran Desa*, *Keran Yankes* and *26 Daya Kelin*. Capacity building of partners, caucuses, village governments and health service providers was delayed by about eight months. The delays can be attributed to the late delivery of ICT tools in February 2019 rather than April 2018 as initially planned. This ultimately delayed capacity building activities for partners and women to February–July 2019 from April–August 2018. Additionally, unresolved problems related to incomplete IVR calls for *Keran Desa*, *Keran Yankes* and *26 Daya Kelin* and technical issues with scalability of *Keran Desa* and *Keran Yankes* took a lot of focus and energy and further delayed activities. The project also missed the opportunity to provide communities with ICT-facilitated accountability practices for two successive years.

The 2018 earthquake required the project team to stop its operations for two to three months (late July 2018 to late October 2018). The earthquake also affected activities related to advocacy and discussion with regional and district governments on the use of technology, since the government remained focused on the recovery efforts for six months after the earthquake. As a result of the earthquake and its unintended impact, the project was extended until the end of March 2020. There were also changes in key project personnel between September and November 2019, including Oxfam's project manager, PKBI and Konsepsi.

Impact

Key questions:

- How did the formation of women's caucuses contribute to improved representation of women's needs in the village development and planning process?

- How did the project contribute to increasing the empowerment of women at the personal (e.g., individual knowledge), relational (e.g., personal autonomy/agency) and societal (e.g., individual capacity, improved policy implementation) levels?

- To what extent did the technology contribute to the increase of women's participation in the village development planning processes?

- What factors contributed or hindered accomplishment of intended impact?

- To what extent did the introduction of technology contribute (positively and negatively) in changing attitudes, norms and behaviours in relation to women's participation in village processes?

OVERALL IMPACT

At the time of the endline survey, Power Up had reached 21,699 women (78%) and 6,049 men (22%) as direct beneficiaries. It is possible to extrapolate a larger number of indirect beneficiaries by considering the household size of each direct beneficiary. If it is assumed that women's empowerment affects power relations in the entire household and proposed development activities also affects all household members, the total number of indirect beneficiaries reached would be 96,439, since the average household size in target districts is 3.48 people.

WOMEN'S CAUCUS CONTRIBUTION TO IMPROVE REPRESENTATION OF FULFILLMENT OF THEIR NEEDS

Women's needs were accommodated in village plans and budgets after caucuses were created in each village. Caucuses facilitate the active participation of women in coalition and mutual support to advocate for their rights. Prior to Power Up, women's participation in community activities was not empowering. Typically, the main women's community group is the PKK, an organization created by the New Order Regime, specifically targeting housewives and young adult women. This group was used as an instrument to perpetuate traditional gender roles by teaching women to be good wives and support their households. Any livelihood and microenterprise skill training in PKK was not meant to empower women in a real sense despite being labelled as 'women's economic empowerment'. Some women also participated in village development planning and budgeting, but those who usually participated were elite women in the community. Some non-elite women community members might attend meetings, but they did not participate and sometimes their main role was to support food preparation for participants.

This changed with Power Up, as it encouraged women to establish women's caucuses. Unlike in PKK, women assembled in caucuses to form collective coalitions, exercise their self-determination and advance women's interests at the village level. They supported each other to develop agendas on how to participate and voice concerns collectively. Being informed that village government must conduct participatory development planning processes, they demanded village government involve more women in activities. Village government approved the demand, and women who joined caucuses were able to participate in development planning.

Under the regime of participatory village governance, village development planning involves a series of community meetings in which community members voice their ideas and develop proposals based on needs. Afterwards, the participants discuss needs, outline their priorities and ultimately decide on the list of priority proposals to be implemented over the next year. Budgeting follows the priority list, and this is a process which usually involves less people. It is therefore important for people to argue for their proposals to have priority.

This is where women demonstrated the strength of coming together as a group since they were able to support each other in articulating their ideas and proposals. In past meetings where only two to five women participated, the elites (male community leaders) and the majority (male participants) imposed views, as they believed they knew what their communities needed. In one meeting where many women's caucus members attended, elite and male domination was counter-balanced by the women who voiced their concerns and made good arguments. In a few villages, women outnumbered men.

It should be underlined that regulation on village development planning states that meetings are open forums where community members are allowed to participate regardless of formal invitation. This is where caucus motivated its members to participate. Women did not always win their arguments and sometimes some of their proposals were not prioritized, but their courage to play an active role increased their chances of receiving funding for needs. Women's participation in large numbers is due to the capacity building for women's caucuses, which focused on relationship building with village authorities and communication skills. Practical components included implementing partners accompanying women's caucuses when communicating with village authorities. Partners also made caucuses aware of the role of VCBs, which play check and balance roles as avenues to communicate with village authorities. Partners also approached VCBs and encouraged them to play an active role in advocating for accountability in village governance.

CHANGES AT THE INDIVIDUAL LEVEL

The first change at the individual level was women's increased knowledge of participatory village planning and budgeting processes. Women learned that village funds represent a budget envelope and community members can participate in allocation. This awareness instilled a sense of ownership over village funds, seeing allocation as a shared responsibility among community members instead of exclusively being the domain of village government. As women became more aware of their health rights, especially maternal and child health, women also noticed the opportunity to fulfil these rights by proposing activities in village development planning.

The following examples illustrate increased awareness of village budget among women and their motivation to participate in development planning and budgeting.

- The VCB Head in Beraim, West Lombok said that women who were involved in the 2018 village-level meeting expressed their disappointment when they were not involved in the same meeting in 2019: *"Why weren't I invited to the meeting this time?"*

- A member of the Village Work Plan Drafting Team in Menemeng, West Lombok testified that access to information had increased women's awareness regarding their rights to express their concerns to village authorities. Women who did not care about village activities or anything related to village matters in the past changed their attitudes and now express their concerns when they notice implementation of a village development activity does not takes place as planned.

- FGD participants in Sandik, West Lombok underlined that women have equal rights to men, including the right to be heard in village development meetings. They argued that even village authorities should listen to and endorse women's aspirations, including the aspiration to build a *Posyandu* station.

The second change at the individual level was increased confidence to speak up in a forum. Many caucus members, even those who were known as leaders in women's groups, lacked the confidence to speak in mixed gender spaces. Various trainings, encouragement and partner accompaniment to meetings with authorities helped women gradually gain courage to speak. Some women initially struggled to articulate their thoughts in front of men, but eventually developed the confidence needed. Later, they were able to articulate their thoughts more fluently in village consultation forums, especially in terms of advocating for women's needs.

The experience of a woman from Montong Baan, East Lombok in a MSC story represents such an experience: *"Before this program, speaking in a forum for a long period was impossible for me. Why? I would be nervous and lack confidence…the sensitization event was an opportunity for me to speak in a forum. Then, in a village meeting, I tried to speak up by proposing pregnant women's classes*

to meet pregnant women's needs. Male participants spontaneously laughed at my proposal, and I was embarrassed at the time…but the proposal was approved…I am now able to speak up [knowing that it] needs effort." Increased confidence to speak was also shared by a caucus member in North Lombok. She articulated that accompaniment from partners helped her improve her courage to speak in a hamlet consultation forum, village consultation forum and even district consultation forum. This opened new opportunities, including being invited to be a facilitator in a parenting meeting by the Office of Child Protection in North Lombok.

CHANGES AT THE RELATIONAL LEVEL

Although the endline study was not able to capture the magnitude of relational change, a number of changes, however, were noted to have occurred at the household level. It is possible to infer that the increased number of women who participated in village activities correlates with an increase in men allowing contribution from women in their households. In the FGDs, some women testified that men offered permission to women with increasing ease as the project progressed. They also said that men were willing to listen to women's involvement in meetings. Sometimes women shared their knowledge of ICT with their husbands. Some men even used use *Keran Desa* or *Keran Yankes* as per women's request. The following testimonies illustrate the change in household relations:

"Every time I participated in caucus, I always informed my husband about what I got from the activity. Thus, my husband also got the same knowledge. After participating in a Power Up activity or accessing Power Up technology, he always asked, 'What is that?', 'What is happening [with the apps]?' These were the words that he often said when he was accessing Power Up technology. He was the first person in my household who filled out *Keran Yankes*. It is even funnier that he always requested to relay his questions before I participated in a Power Up activity."

— A woman in Tete Batu Selatan, East Lombok, a MSC story

"A new thing that I experienced was participating in the planning of my wife's pregnancy and delivery. I was able to discuss the matter with my wife [and] I did not feel awkward. I then learned more about women and pregnancy further from the 26 indicators of high-risk pregnancy and delivery. The information made me reflect on needing to participate in taking care of my wife's pregnancy."

— A man in Menemeng, Central Lombok, a MSC story

"Among changes experienced by my wife, the most valuable change was my trust in her. She is capable of doing her role. Initially I did not agree that she was elected as the chairperson of health cadres and the chairperson of caucus…I was worried that she would fail to carry out her tasks [at home]. I often suggested that she drop her activities if she felt that she was unable to do it. However, in the end she deserved my trust."

— A man in Montong Baan, East Lombok, a MSC story

Another change at the relational level was a more cohesive relationship among women within villages. Women's caucuses value working together to bring their needs into village plans and budgets, which facilitates an understanding that women need to support each other in leadership roles and vice versa. A woman in Midang, West Lombok said, in a FGD, *"A lot of women were interested to come to caucus to tell their aspirations and become more cohesive with other women."* Some women also testified that caucus even became a means to get to know other women in the village and develop solidarity. A women in Paokmotong, in a FGD, stated, *"Before [joining caucus], some of us did not know each other. I did not know [named removed] before, but after caucus I now know her. It was also true for [name removed]. I observe that caucus members are altruists. When one of us has a problem, we meet and share the problem and try to find a solution. Insha Allah, we have a cohesive team."*

CHANGES AT THE STRUCTURAL LEVEL

Another noticeable change is an increased number of women who were appointed as members of VCBs. The law guarantees that at least one VCB member must be a woman. Although VCBs should have appointed women representatives, this did not take place immediately across all villages. Power Up advocated acceleration of the process and offered to contribute to speed up the process. As an illustration, the total number of VCB heads/members affiliated with caucuses during the baseline survey was less than 15 people (women and men) whereas the endline survey identified 25 VCB heads or 10 VCB members affiliated with caucuses. An increase in the number of women in leadership roles shows that women in the community have stepped up to exercise their agency in village political structures.

It is crucial to understand the political dynamics of village governance before figuring out how women exercised their role as VCB members. VCBs are essentially village parliaments, consisting of five to nine appointed community members. In the previous regime of participatory village governance (Law No 32/2004), village parliament was named *Badan Perwakilan Desa* (VRB) (village representative body). The VCB is positioned as a counter-balance to village head, so that VCBs are responsible for holding village heads accountable, although the village head's formal accountability line is to district government. The earlier regime of participatory village governance was even more progressive (Law No 22/1999), as law stipulated that the village head was formally accountable to the VRB, since the village head was elected by VRB. The current regime of participatory village governance (Law No 6/2014) weakens the role of VRB since it emphasizes the role of VCB to support village development and is less about enforcing accountability, despite maintaining the responsibility to monitor village government activities. This perspective is very much influenced by a lot of focus on accelerating development by maintaining contestation between village head and VRB at a minimum level. In reality, many VCBs across Indonesia resemble tamer versions of the VCB envisioned by law.

During the project, the extent to which VCBs demanded accountability from village governments in targeted villages was affected significantly by women. In Paokmotong, the women VCB member capitalized on her caucus to leverage power in demanding budget transparency. Prior to her appointment, the village budget was never discussed in a meeting between the VCB and village head. The only person in the VCB who knew village budget details was the head of the VCB. Following an advocacy process, village government was willing to open the village budget to all VCB members. Government openness was also influenced by the positive contribution of caucuses in supporting village development.

Another example is transparency in the recruitment of village staff. In a culture where the nepotism of the elite still exists, government elites at all levels often recruit their own relatives. In Paokmotong, village government initially planned to carry out direct appointment without an open recruitment process. Women's caucus demanded village government carry out open recruitment and welcomed the VCB to monitor the recruitment process and ensure that transparent, open recruitment took place. Eventually, the government implemented their recommendation.

Structural change, which influenced transparency, also took place in other areas of village development planning processes. A number of caucus members were appointed to become members of a village plan Drafting Team. Membership in a Drafting Team is prestigious for community members and even more so for women. Despite their participation in village development planning, women were usually

kept away from the technical aspects. When promoted as members of Drafting Teams, caucus members elevated the role of seeking accountability, instead of merely supporting village development processes. An example from West Lombok represents the transformational role of a Drafting Team exercised by a caucus member. Thanks to her role as the chairperson of a village *Posyandu* forum, a woman in Sisik was regularly invited to participate in village development meetings. However, she played a passive role in each meeting and only witnessed male participants arguing for village plans and budgets. After being better informed about village planning and budgets through caucus capacity building and appointed as a member of a Drafting Team on her Village Mid-term Development Plan by the village forum, she used her position to facilitate access by caucus members to information about village development. She was encouraged to do so since another caucus member was appointed on the same team.

These women exercised their roles in monitoring the implementation of village development plans. While conducting their monitoring activities, concerns regarding the transparency of health program implementation were raised. They led the women's caucus to seek information on these issues in the village and triangulated the information with a member of District Council (Dewan Perwakilan Daerah). The assistance from District Council resulted in access to a term financial report. The women then used the document to seek clarification from the village government on some incomplete village programs. Initially, the village government was shocked that caucus had the document and were angered by their complaint, however, this then led the village government to become more transparent about incomplete programs. They then welcomed the Drafting Team and caucus to ensure that these programs were prioritized during implementation for the next development cycle.

Increased representation of women's caucus members in VCBs and Drafting Teams is an important impact of the project. Women reported that Power Up helped them increase their confidence to step up in participatory village development and that village governments would, correspondingly, respond to their actions. As a result of Power Up support, village governments responded to existing policies and supported women faster than Oxfam and partner staff initially expected.

A factor which also affected village governments' openness to women's participation in VCBs and Drafting Teams is the increasing demand from central government for the allocation of village funds to exhibit balance between different budget categories. It should be understood that there are four budget categories under which a village allocates funds: (1) government administration (village apparatus salaries, equipment and stationary), (2) village development (infrastructure), (3) community support development (community organizations and activities) and (4) community empowerment (capacity building, economic empowerment). For some time, village budgets have been heavily allocated to village government routine spending and community infrastructure. Central government instruction for a more balanced budget put village governments under pressure to allocate more funds to community support and community empowerment. Village governments realized that women brought forth aspirations that would help to address these issues, especially to support community development. Hence, village governments welcomed women's participation and proposals in development planning and meetings. By appointing women within the structure, and appointing representatives to monitor women's activities, it was guaranteed that village governments would be able to achieve their requirements in terms of conducting community empowerment and community support work.

Transformation in village structures varied among the villages. In some villages, VCBs and other components of planning structures tend to play a role as supporters of village development rather than as guardians of accountability. In these villages, VCBs and caucuses kept giving feedback to village governments, but the depth of inquiries on accountability fluctuated, especially on inquiries relating to village budget use. For example, community members requested village governments disseminate village budgets on village notice boards, billboards and/or other media, but did not ask the government to demonstrate the use of village budget. This is especially true in villages where VCBs and Drafting Teams have not involved caucus members. Village authorities preferred women's participation to be focused on capturing women's participation and developing proposals – less about monitoring how village authorities managed village funds.

It should be noted that whether or not women participate in VCBs and other village organs does not hide the fact that demanding accountability from village governments is a big ask for villagers, especially regarding budget management. There are a lot of political and economic interests, including the interest of village heads. Indonesian Corruption Watch documented that the number of convicted village heads due to corrupt use of village funds increases each year. In 2018, there were 102 corruption cases by village heads, which included engineering fake projects, allocating double budget for a project and 'borrowing' village funds without informing or repaying. There is also a possibility that corruption occurs collectively for political purposes. Villagers who scrutinize budget use in detail will likely meet a backlash from village authorities and other elites who are part of corruption schemes.

SOCIETAL CHANGE

Societal change in the community has been not as significant as change in other areas. A hindering factor to societal change is the nature of village-scale autonomy in the current regime of village governance. The recognition for villages to self-govern and incorporate their unique customary values and indigenous rights (*hak asal-usul*) in Law No 6/2014, something which the New Order Regime suppressed, has become a double-edged sword for the people. On one hand, recognition gives each village permission to govern and develop according to their unique traditions and culture, instead of being homogenized by a local, value-neutral governance system. On the other hand, it opens the opportunity for traditional values and practices which have historically marginalized women. As a result, if village government exercises its power according to traditional values without careful thought of the impact on women, marginalization of women will continue or worsen. This is especially true in villages where local leadership is dominated by traditional and conservative leaders.

Both men and women parliament members also underlined that formal and customary law remain influential in holding back gender equality in community settings. There are formal laws that have not improved gender justice for women. They cited the National Criminal Law and local laws on domestic violence as two examples of formal laws that put women in disadvantageous positions in criminal cases or where violence in a household involves women and men. At the same time, there have been national regulations and sub-national regulations that claim gender justice, but the operational definition of gender justice has been left unexplained in the regulations. Meanwhile, customary law is viewed by parliament members as an enforcer of traditional and strict religious values to community members, which, taken together, are seen as shaping negative mindsets about women's participation in political settings at the community level among both women and men. For example, when a woman parliamentary member stressed the strength of traditional and religious values to people, even highly-educated male parliamentary members still responded negatively when she spoke in parliament.

In target villages, an example of gender inequality is the sustained imbalance of unpaid care work between women and men in the community, even in cases of women who also take on productive activities. Social norms still dictate that women hold the main responsibility for unpaid care work in the household. Many caucus members reported that they must undergo a long day of domestic work before being able to access their mobile phones or participate in community activities. Alternatively, women must wake up earlier in the morning on the day that they plan to carry out said activities. Many caucus members were often unable to attend caucus meetings since they had not completed domestic tasks. For example, one of the caucuses has 90 members, but an average of only 10-20 members attend caucus meetings because, as one active member said, "they were often busy with their work." In contrast, the same demand does not apply to men. In Midang, FGD participants stated that men rarely participate in domestic work, while women must finish this work before participating in caucus activities, even a woman who works as a health cadre in *Posyandu*.

Across villages, there were still a considerable number of husbands and fathers who resisted change in women's roles within the political sphere and denied their participation in caucuses. In Menemeng, FGD participants said that men who disapproved of women's participation still outnumbered men who approved. A participant explained that men have not accepted the idea that women and men are equal. Another participant claimed that men have become worried about women's rebellious attitudes and confrontational communication. In addition, participants mentioned that men maintained a view
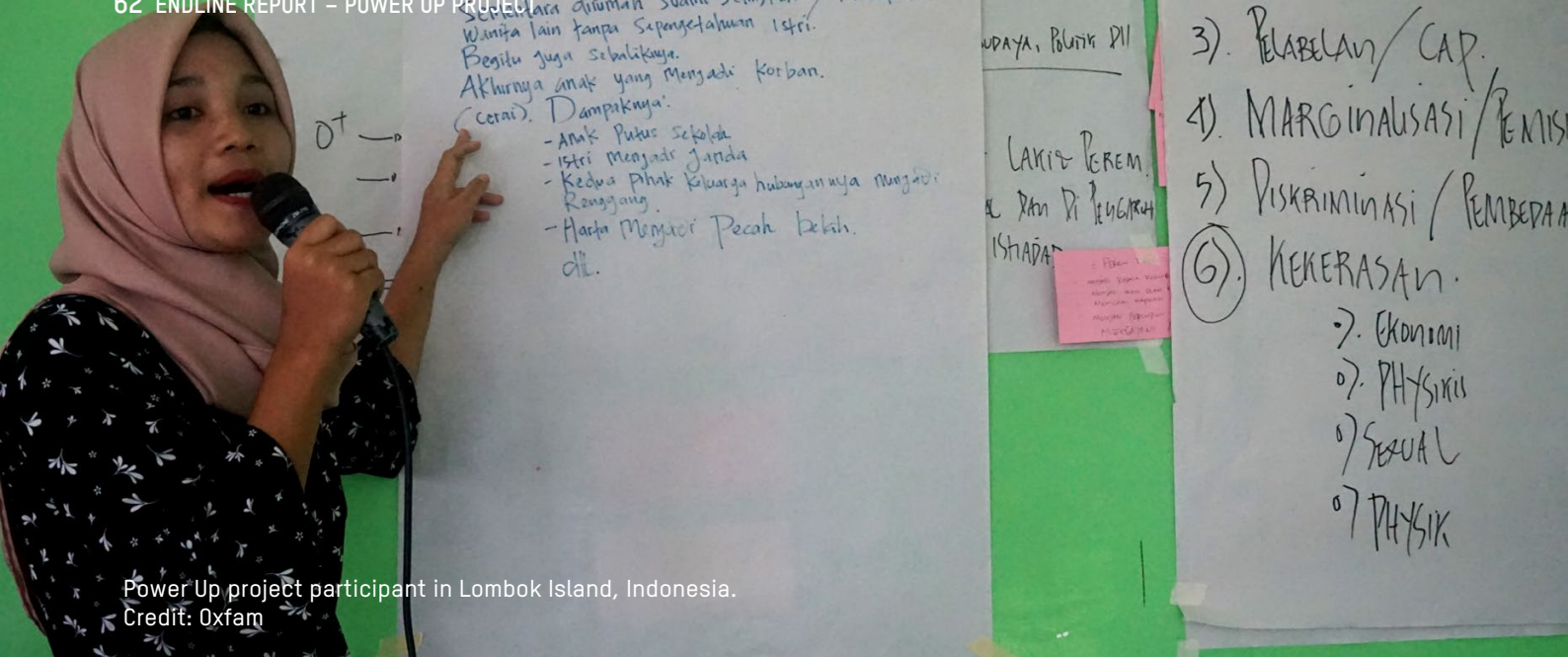
Power Up project participant in Lombok Island, Indonesia.
Credit: Oxfam

that women should not go outside the house in the evening to attend meetings. It seems that, for husbands and fathers who disapproved of women's participation, objection to the timing of community meetings is superficial, since they might also not allow women to attend meetings during the day, pointing still to women's responsibility for unpaid care work.

The social norms that inhibit women's participation in village political activities and demand women ask for permission from men before participating have been challenged by women's contribution in village development. As women proved their contributions, women were more courageous in asking permission from their husbands or parents. A woman recalled that her husband once said "*women will not be listened to*" as his reason for not granting permission. Later, as caucus contributed to improving village conditions, including community waste management, her husband was more open to her participation.

HOW WOMEN'S ACCESS TO TECHNOLOGY CONTRIBUTED TO WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION

Access to technology and information motivated women to participate in learning opportunities and enhanced their knowledge and skills in relation to village development planning and budgeting. Exposure to the use of technology for sharing information and providing feedback to village government nurtured women's interest in using technology for personal enhancement. Before Power Up, many women had been familiar with Facebook and WhatsApp, especially among the highly educated. However, most women used the applications for daily communication purposes. The introduction of diverse ICT tools to receive and share information and provide feedback to village governments increased women's awareness that technology provides an opportunity for educating themselves and other women. It also provided a venue for raising concerns over public service delivery and, in some situations, showed a preference for technological needs-fulfilment over non-technological approaches. A few project-related examples of women's motivation to use and behaviour change regarding technology included the following:

- Some villages created WhatsApp groups to facilitate communication among village authorities and community members, including women's caucuses.
- Leading caucus members in some villages communicated with village heads or village secretaries regarding consultation on women's proposals or providing feedback on village consultation meetings.
- A midwife in Paokmotong, East Lombok said that one of the changes brought by Power Up was the use of a WhatsApp group to share information, discuss health issues within caucus and bring up women's health issues in village consultation meetings.
- Caucus members who participated in the technology learning workshop with Viamo reported that caucus members in their villages are motivated to use any spare money to purchase internet mobile data so that they can communicate to discuss activities.

Sustainability

Key questions:

- What is the likelihood that the technology developed by the project will be sustained beyond the life of the project?
- What is the likelihood that the current ICT tools developed by the project will be adopted by the Indonesian government to improve the delivery of public facilities provided at the village and district levels?
- What is the likelihood that the women's caucus approach will be adopted and replicated by the Indonesian government to improve women's participation in democratic village processes?
- To what extent can the results/effects of the program be expected to be sustainable?
- What were the major factors which influenced the program's achievement or non-achievement of sustainability?

SUSTAINABILITY OF ICT TOOLS IN THE COMMUNITIES

Sustainability of the ICT technology for community participation and accountability mechanisms will meet some real challenges. It is assumed that the IVR tools will be abandoned by village communities, as this technology did not work well for them. A look at the number of users will provide insight regarding this assumption. Six people used the IVR version between 1 January and 31 March 2020. Similarly, only four people used *Keran Yankes* IVR in the same period. The *Keran Desa* dashboard on Viamo's website presently reads: "*HASIL KERAN DESA* – old don't use".

The *Keran Desa* and *Keran Yankes* Google Forms will also face some challenges. These tools have been integrated in some village websites and can be easily searched via Google search with the simple keywords "*papan data Keran Desa*" and "papan data *Keran Yankes*". The search will result in links the websites of Tanjung, Sigar Penjalin, Sokong and Danger. Links to the Google Forms and dashboard are provided through these websites. Unfortunately, user statistics are far from satisfactory. Between 1 January and 31 March 2020, *Keran Desa* and *Keran Yankes* were accessed by 285 users and 740 users respectively. On average, only 5 people used *Keran Desa* and 14 people used *Keran Yankes* per village within the three-month period. It is important for village government and caucus to promote the tools to community members, as there is evidence that integration of the tools in village websites alone is not sufficient.

Duren Bangdes has also been integrated in village websites. The difference is that *Duren Bangdes* can be downloaded so that community members can share the video via WhatsApp and the person who receives the video can watch it and share it with others immediately. In terms of IVR technology, all IVRs have not been accessible since 1 April 2020. The content of *26 Daya Kelin*, however, has been actively used by midwives, health cadres and community members.

The more sustainable impact of ICT introduction to communities is the continuous use of Facebook and WhatsApp by caucuses and village governments, tools which community members can access easily. As of 31 March 2020, there were some caucuses which disseminated information on Facebook pages frequently, including Jatisela, Mambalan Gemilang, Meletao, Pusuk Lestari and Pemepek. Information disseminated includes caucus activities, *musrenbang* events, COVID-19 preventive measures, etc. Compared to Facebook, WhatsApp is more popular among caucuses and has been continuously used to disseminate information regarding village development. Caucuses have also used WhatsApp to coordinate and discuss activity plans between caucus members.

LIKELIHOOD OF ICT TOOL ADOPTION BY THE GOVERNMENT

The ICT tools will likely not be adopted by district governments. The obvious reason for non-adoption is community's reluctance to access the IVRs after introduction by Power Up and Google Forms only attracting a small proportion of community members. The lack of success of ICT tools also decreased partner motivation to advocate for the tools with government. In mitigation, partners were still involved in the development of the Community Satisfaction Survey on health services delivered by *Puskesmas*. Although IVRs were not successful, IVR technology is the most appropriate feedback mechanism as it only requires 2G network and therefore is more likely to reach larger remote areas. Redesigning and rebranding the feedback mechanism might be the best option, including meeting the requirement to place data and disaster recovery servers within Indonesia.

ADOPTION OF WOMEN'S CAUCUS BY THE GOVERNMENT

Women's caucuses will likely be sustainable in Lombok. Village governments acknowledged that women's caucuses contributed to village development planning and budgeting. The existence of caucuses helped village governments collect and compile women's aspirations for village activities. Further, village government in East Lombok took actions to formalize women's caucus. The village government of Darmasari issued a Surat Keputusan (decree) on Kaukus Mekar Wangi and recommended that the fund for Family Welfare Movement be used by women's caucus. Issuance of a decree to formalize caucus also occurred in Kesik and other villages in East Lombok. Meanwhile, the village government in West Lombok also demonstrated intention to formalize caucuses in their villages by inviting partners to facilitate the establishment of a team to conceptualize and develop the decree on these caucuses. However, pandemic preventive measures caused village governments to cease activities requiring large group gatherings.

While the initiative of village governments is important, adoption of women's caucuses by district governments or provincial governments depends on two factors. First, there should be civil society organizations who will advocate for the adoption of caucus to government and parliament continuously. Civil society organizations should showcase the achievement of caucuses to convince governments that they are worth adopting. Second, the government is deliberating on whether women's caucus complements or is redundant to existing women's organizations at the village level. It should be noted that any potential adoption or even replication of caucus by government will require lengthy deliberation.

LONG LASTING RESULTS

Supporting women to become key drivers of social accountability practices in rural areas is a long-term process, an initiative which takes more than three years to fully achieve, especially in regards to responsiveness of village and sub-district authorities. Nevertheless, Power Up has achieved several key results which are likely to be sustainable and build efforts to enhance responsiveness.

Overall, women's active participation in village development planning and budgeting will likely be long lasting. Women have been benefitting from their participation in village development planning and budgeting for two years, and they will not let the benefit slip from their grasp. Their involvement in VCBs and Drafting Teams underlines continued meaningful participation for a long period, since the incumbent will serve for six years and can be re-appointed for another six. In addition, the national and sub-national regulations will likely continue to reinforce participation from diverse stakeholders in the community to ensure a variety of development proposals which help reduce the focus on village infrastructure.

Sustainable efforts to hold village government and *Puskesmas* accountable will depend on the commitment of caucuses beyond supporting village development. Feedback mechanisms through *Keran Desa*, *Keran Yankes* and the incoming Community Satisfaction Survey will support women's efforts to evaluate public servant performance. The critical issue will be commitment to monitor village budget use, since there are a lot of political and economic interests in budgeting. However, this will be an uphill battle since the change in accountability mechanism between village governments and VCBs from Law No 22/1999 to Law No 6/2014.

CRITICAL FACTORS FOR SUSTAINABILITY

There are several factors which contribute to sustainability of women's participation in village development and actions to demand accountability.

Wide participation and ownership

Building interest, or at least reception, of a significant number of women in caucuses and encouraging participation in development planning has created a critical mass of women who will continue to motivate each other to continue their efforts to promote gender equality in local political processes. At the very least, each village has 10-20 women whose motivation to move forward is high, and the next layer of around 20-30 people will be happy to support those women in increasing the visibility of a mass of people with the same interest in any political arena. Feasibility will be stronger if caucuses across the same districts manifest their commitment to maintain networks and develop coalitions in sub-district and district-level development consultation forums.

Capacity of caucuses

Sustainability of caucuses correlates strongly with their capacities and grip on village development structures. Overall, caucuses in 52 villages have increased their capacities and their members have felt more empowered through caucus. They also intended to build a network among caucuses to enhance their combined strength and feasibility. Again, caucus members' involvement in village development structures will support the sustainability of caucuses, since they are proven to enhance women's bargaining power and ability to enter governmental structures. Some village governments were also committed to integrate caucus participation by issuance of village regulations on related matters, and they developed a concrete plan of execution. However, COVID-19 forced village governments to postpone execution.

Continuous support from partners

Partners worked continuously to support caucuses to increase their knowledge and instill confidence so that they have the courage to step up in public spaces and communicate with village governments and *Puskesmas* authorities. The different capacity building activities enhanced women's capacities significantly and in a relatively short period of time. Partners also helped caucuses with practical and analytical skills to deal with both problem solving and situational analysis. However, given that exercising social accountability is a complex task and needs time to mature, it is normal that caucuses expected the partners to continue their support. A lesson from the National Program for Community Empowerment (PNPM Mandiri) is that many of the community groups created for the initiative disappeared after the program ended. Therefore, it is important that partners continue to provide support for caucuses, but they will need to establish what is feasible since they no longer have dedicated funding for this work.

Change of leadership at the community level

Upcoming village head elections were scheduled for July 2020. Unpredictability could ensue if incumbents in targeted villages lose elections. In 2018, the arrival of new village heads forced partners to re-introduce Power Up and both re-advocate and re-explain women's empowerment, concepts many of the new village heads were not familiar with. Since implementing partners will not be present in project areas, any major change in village leadership will pose a challenge on the sustainability of women's empowerment in the respective villages. The mitigating factor is that caucuses are strong and have proven their contribution within their villages. In addition, women's involvement in village development organs will help them remain relevant to the potential new village heads.

CONCLUSION

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Power Up has effectively empowered women in rural areas of Lombok Island to form coalitions and exercise their rights in village governance. Women were able to participate in village development planning and budgeting meaningfully and benefit from their participation, especially in the area of health. Women also demonstrated courage to hold the government accountable by providing feedback to village government. Village governments and healthcare providers responded to demands by becoming more open about village budgets and improving the provision of information regarding high-risk pregnancies.

The use of technology to facilitate participation and demand accountability, however, has been largely unsuccessful. ICT tool design, development and reliability problems led to various challenges. Consequently, stakeholders lost interest and abandoned the tools. The project team was, however, able to develop alternatives with some degree of success. In addition, the project successfully facilitated sustainable use of village government Facebook pages and women's caucus WhatsApp groups.

Women's participation in village development planning will likely be sustainable since many women have taken important roles in village development planning structures. Women's coalitions will also continue to play important roles in gathering aspirations and supporting women. The strength of demands for accountability will vary across villages and be dependent on women's continuous understanding of the political economy of village funds alongside village heads' willingness for transparency. Feedback to health services will continue with the Community Satisfaction Survey. The technology created by the project will most likely not be sustainable, however, considering the sharp decline in number of users when access to the technology was not provided as part of project activities.

Over the 30-month implementation, strengths and gaps have affected project impact. The ability to identify relevant community needs and address them clearly in a TOC has contributed to achieving intended impact. The project was also able to engage with local partners who have years of experience working in target areas and are capable of engaging with and carrying out capacity building activities for women's caucuses and local authorities. Creating a critical mass who have ownership of the project positively affected impact and sustainability. The assessment and design of the ICT tools, however, prevented the project from achieving higher-level results.

Finally, the opportunity to implement Power Up across Indonesia and in other countries is feasible. This is especially true for rural areas where active involvement in community development is the responsibility of community members and their locally elected officials. Technology will be required to accomplish the various activities as outlined in Power Up, and understanding the local context as well as working with an ICT company within the country of implementation will be key in ensuring success. A realistic time frame and appropriate technology will also be important for implementing this innovative project successfully in the future.

LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS 6

Many key lessons have been documented by Oxfam and partners throughout the project, including the Power Up learning review, and technology lessons learned workshop at the end of the project.

Lessons

CATEGORY	LESSON (EITHER SUCCESS OR PROBLEM)	IMPACT
Relevance	Project needs assessment successfully identified 52 villages where women's participation and maternal healthcare have significant issues while VCBs and village authorities would be open to involve women substantially	Positive response from a significant number of women; receptiveness of VCBs and village government increased accelerated inclusion of women into participatory planning processes as suggested by the law
	Inadequate approach to introducing the project's relevance to male community members whose wives participated actively in the project	Burden of convincing men to allow women to participate in community activities was entirely women's responsibility
Inclusion	Project included women and developed their capacity to become change agents in their community, but did not include persons with disabilities	Limited empowerment of persons with disabilities in the project and limited persons with disabilities participated in a key role in village development planning
Project design and programming	The project has done well in capturing the framework of social accountability and tailoring the framework into a TOC on social accountability in village government through participatory processes	TOC could be put into practice by project team despite its complexity
	Short 30-month project timeframe for an expansive TOC where capacity building for each critical intervention area (women's empowerment, introduction of ICT to villagers, exercising demand for accountability, government's responsiveness) needed time to achieve	Inherent threat to effectiveness affected the quality of achievement of one or more intervention areas; responsiveness was not optimized since timeframe for capacity building and experiential capacity building learning to village and sub-district authorities were not sufficient
	Absence of an ICT specialist in an ICT-based intervention hindered clear knowledge transfer on the progress (or lack thereof) of ICT development and adequate capacity building to project stakeholders	Project team not able to convince key stakeholders regarding the ICT tools developed to facilitate participation, accountability and responsiveness

Efficiency	Inefficient ICT design and development due to lack of engagement of technology company with local context and potential users	Lengthy delay in ICT tool development as well as ineffective ICT tools delayed achievement of project outcomes
	Use of Survey CTO for data collection enabled an efficient learning process of data collection	Efficient use of resources for data collection and facilitation of decision making for the project
Effectiveness and impact	ICT landscape of target villages and policies were not researched and reviewed in advance of tool development	ICT tools were not reliable and led to a lot of disappointment among stakeholders; tools did not fit policy requirement, creating government advocacy challenges
Sustainability	Multi-faceted capacity building for caucuses successfully empowered women and led to a significant number of women being involved in caucus creating a sense of ownership	Caucus is likely to continue to exist and sustain participation efforts in village governance
Monitoring and evaluation	Baseline study, intervention plan and endline study designed as separate units, therefore lacking cohesiveness	Inefficient and inconsistent sampling design for baseline and endline surveys; reliability of comparison between baseline and endline survey threatened

Earthquake aid and support provided by local partner in Lombok. Credit :Oxfam

Recommendations

"We are happy that the Power Up team helps us to demand transparency from village government. The Power Up team itself has been open to us if we provide them with input on different things; for example, on the ICT [tools]. But it will be better if Power Up also informs us about the funds they allocate for activities in this village. So, the village government is open about village funds and Power Up is open about the funds for this village."

— Caucus member in Lendang Nangka Utara, East Lombok

The following table presents recommendations for future programming based on the lessons learned.

CATEGORY	RECOMMENDATION
Relevance	Needs assessment must be able to identify which target populations fit with project focus and which local authority/policymakers are supportive to the intervention being planned.
	Make a significant approach to sensitizing men regarding the importance of women's participation in village planning and budget development.
Inclusion	Integrate inclusion of persons with disabilities in capacity building activities and follow up activities to increase inclusiveness.
Project design and programming	Always use an appropriate framework as information base and validate if the framework fits local context through participatory TOC development process.
	Establish a realistic time frame to implement a complex project which needs significant changes in several critical intervention areas.
	Assign an ICT specialist at Oxfam Canada, Oxfam Indonesia/project team in ICT-based interventions to increase effectiveness of knowledge transfer to key stakeholders.
Efficiency	The ICT developer must understand the local context and have experience working with the end users. Otherwise, the project invites an inevitable risk/threat to the outcomes.
	Integrate user-friendly, ICT-based data collection tools to improve efficient monitoring and evaluation.
Effectiveness and impact	A thorough assessment of all different aspects of the ICT should be implemented to ensure that the ICT meets requirements and works properly (i.e., understands policies, infrastructure, regulations etc.).
Sustainability	Always build different aspects of community organizations to increase empowerment (including their agency and authority to perform required actions) and attract genuinely interested participants by ensuring relevance of capacity building activities.
Monitoring and evaluation	Develop an integrated action research design in which the baseline study, implementation plan and endline study have been established at the start of the project.

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ANNEXES

7

Terms of Reference

Power Up: Women Shaping their Future with Technology
Final Evaluation: Terms of Reference

BACKGROUND

Oxfam is seeking an experienced and qualified evaluator (individual/firm) to under a summative evaluation of the project 'Power Up: Women Shaping Their Future with Technology' (Power Up) that was implemented in West Nusa Tenggara (Nusa Tenggara Barat or NTB) province, specifically on Lombok Island. The project is implemented by three local partner organizations namely, KONSEPSI, KOSLATA and PKBI. The technology providers are Viamo and HelloCoolWorld.

About Power Up

Power Up is a three-year (2017-2020), $3 million (CAD) project funded by Global Affairs Canada (GAC) and implemented in four districts of Lombok Island of NTB) Indonesia. Power Up seeks to empower women and marginalized groups in NTB province to actively participate in local democratic decision-making processes at the village-level by using information and communications technology to exercise their rights to transparent and equitable development processes that reflect their needs, especially their health needs. Using accessible and innovative technology, Power Up seeks to improve women's ability to access and understand information on village decision making processes, demand improved government accountability and access improved services – with particular focus on maternal health services related to high-risk pregnancies.

The initiative responds to the Government of Indonesia's commitment to the decentralization of decision-making in budgeting and planning to district and village levels, including but not limited to the 2014 Law on Village Development (law 6), which obliges village level government to facilitate effective participation of citizens in budgeting and planning especially for health needs of women. Despite these legislative advances, however, there are still weaknesses in practice, including low levels of transparency and sharing information with the public, services that do not respond to the local needs and a lack of meaningful participation for marginalized groups, particularly women.

Purpose of the evaluation

The purpose of the evaluation is to systemically assess the project's performance through its outcomes, specifically at the intermediate and ultimate level.

This summative evaluation is expected to review the project's performance from inception (September, 2017) to date (March, 2020) to determine its relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability and will draw on Oxfam's feminist foundations to evaluations (See Annex 4).

In line with GAC's result based management approach, the evaluation is scheduled to take place in the final year of the project (as previously agreed through the project's Contribution Agreement and Project Implementation Plan). The primary audience of the evaluation will be the partners, Oxfam, GAC and the people we work with. The secondary audience of the evaluation will be key government stakeholders in Indonesia; the wider development community in Indonesia; and the wider development community in Canada.

OBJECTIVES OF THE EVALUATION

The overall aim of this evaluation is to provide a final synthesis of the partners' and Oxfam's contributions towards fulfilling the outcomes for Power up (as presented in the Logic Model), specifically to understand and evaluate the role of technology in supporting women's equitable participation on village democratic processes including holding the village government to account, as well as raising awareness on high risk pregnancy.

Specifically, the objectives are as follows:

- Assess the performance of the project outcomes at all levels (immediate, intermediate and ultimate)
- Assess the extent to which the technology contributed to the achievement of results
- Identify key learnings and provide recommendation for future programming.

The QUESTIONS for the evaluation are as follows:

EVALUATION CRITERIA	QUESTIONS
Relevance	✔ What changes have there been in context, and what impact did this have on achievement of results? ✔ To what extent are the project implementation approaches in line with Oxfam's values and feminist principles?
Effectiveness	✔ To what extent were the ultimate, intermediate and immediate outcomes achieved (or likely to be achieved)? ✔ To what extent did the use of technology in the project contribute to: • Closing the gender gap in access to information for women and women's groups? • Effectively breaking the barrier for women to access local resources and services? • How did project approach/strategy contributes properly to achieve project targets?
Efficiency	✔ Has the project been efficient in achieving results as compared to the investments made? In what ways? What other approaches could have been taken to maximize efficiency? ✔ How did the project utilize existing local capacities of state and non- state actors to achieve its outcomes?
Impact	Intended outcome (per outcomes indicator ✔ How did the formation of women's caucuses contribute to improved representation of women's needs in the village development and planning process? ✔ How did the project contribute to increasing the empowerment of women at the personal (e.g. individual knowledge), relational (e.g. personal autonomy/agency) and societal (e.g. individual capacity, improved policy implementation) levels? ✔ To what extent did the technology contribute to the increase women's participation in the village development planning processes? Unintended ✔ To what extend did the introduction of technology contributed (positively and negatively) in changing attitudes, norms and behaviours in relation to women's participation in village processes?

EVALUATION CRITERIA	QUESTIONS
Sustainability	✔ What is the likelihood of the technology developed by the project will be sustained beyond the life of this project? ✔ What is the likelihood that the current ICT tools developed by the project would be adopted by the Indonesian government to improve the delivery of public facilities provided in the village and district level? ✔ What is the likelihood of the women's caucus approach will be adopted and replicated by the Indonesian government to improve women's participation in democratic village processes? ✔ To what extent can the results/effects of the program be expected to be long-lasting and sustainable? ✔ What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the program? ✔ To what extent have the findings will be reviewed and will be followed up? How could this project will be taken forward in the program (if still relevant)?

SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION

In line with feminist foundations to evaluation, the selected evaluator (individual/firm) will be expected work with the three project partners and Oxfam in overall design, implementation and validation/sense-making of the findings.

To date, Oxfam and partners conducted two internal reviews – a mid-term review at the end of Year 2 (April 2019) and a second final review in Quarter 3 of Year 3 of the project (December 2019).

The selected evaluator (individual/firm) is expected to collect and assess data from direct and indirect project beneficiaries reached by the project from inception to date, key project stakeholders and intermediaries, and project partners' to provide a comprehensive evaluation of project in line with its outcomes.

There will be five key phases for the evaluation: a) Inception and desk review, b) Primary data collection, c) Analysis, d) Validation and sense-making (e) Reporting and Dissemination

A mixed methods approach will be employed to gather both qualitative and quantitative data. The quantitative data collection will be undertaken using surveys and the qualitative data collection will involve literature review (desk review) of context, key informant interviews (KII), focus group discussion (FGD), collecting other supporting documents such as village budget and village development plan, stakeholder/power analysis, and personal story collection.

The study will follow and implement the ethical and safety guidelines as per Oxfam's guidelines.

Inception and Desk Review

The inception phase will comprise of an inception workshop, following which an inception report will be submitted that includes completed desk review and detailed evaluation design.

In the inception phase, evaluator will be expected to produce an inception report with partial desk review completed, translated tools, proposed evaluation plan methodology, timeline and RACI chart, data analysis plan (for both qualitative and quantitative) as well as proposed table of contents for the final report (including list of annexes). Once the Inception Report is reviewed by Oxfam and all comments addressed, the consultant will be able to begin preparation for the next steps of the evaluation.

Desk review or secondary literature review1 will need to be supplemented (where relevant) by interviews with key stakeholders/intermediaries:

• Meta-analysis of all Power Up reports that includes, but not limited to: PIP, TOC, annual results report, mid-term review report, final internal review report and reports from partner capacity assessment

• Literature review to assess the current socio-political context in which the project operated (if needed)

• Review of past published media reports on: women's participation in village democratic decision-making processes, especially through the use of technology; use of technology to hold village government to account, especially by women; and use of technology by public institutions to respond to the women's health, especially their maternal health needs

• Review of past (between 2017-2019) or ongoing projects on women rights to participate in village democratic decision-making processes or campaigns on traditional and social media

Primary Data Collection

The primary data collection will use both qualitative and quantitative approaches.

Geographic distribution of target project areas

Power Up project is currently working in 52 villages of 7 sub-districts in 4 districts in NTB Province with total population 352,463 people.

TABLE 1: GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION AND POPULATION DEMOGRAPHIC OF TARGET PROJECT AREAS

DISTRICT	SUB-DISTRICT	TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	POPULATION		
			MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Central Lombok	Pringgarata	20,195	33,227	36,775	70,002
	Praya Tengah	6,221	9,555	10,542	20,097
North Lombok	Tanjung	14,772	23,838	24,573	48,411
East Lombok	Sikur	14,991	22,808	27,732	50,540
	Masabagik	26,109	42,468	46,735	89,203
West Lombok	Gunung Sari	11,827	22,347	22,796	45,143
	Batu Layar	8,176	14,511	14,556	29,067
GRAND TOTAL		102,291	168,754	183,709	352,463

TABLE 2: TYPE OF PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION APPROACHES AND TARGET POPULATIONS

TYPE OF DATA COLLECTION	TARGET POPULATION
Key Informant Interviews (KII)	Government officials at provincial, district, sub-district and village level, Political leaders Private sector actors Key Oxfam project staff (in Indonesia and Canada) Power Up project partners
Focus Group Discussion (FGD)	Direct women beneficiaries (caucus members); Indirect women beneficiaries

TYPE OF DATA COLLECTION	TARGET POPULATION
	Male beneficiaries (direct and indirect) Midwives or sub-district healthcare workers Village facilitators (partner staff)
Survey (Face-to-Face) and/ or online	Women and men (reached directly and indirectly by the project) Influencers such as traditional/community leaders, youth leaders and government officials Project partners including field officers
Personal stories	Women caucus members

Key informant interviews

These will be in-depth interviews with the key informants to collect information about their perspectives on women's' rights, especially their rights to participate in village-based democratic processes. Information will also be collected about their level of knowledge about existing policies in place. Key guiding questions will be used to collect the information from the informants. For each sub-district (see Table 1), data will need to be collected from the target populations identified (see Table 2). In some cases, there may be key informants who are not specific to a sub-district (for example, provincial level government officials or private sector/technology provider). It is expected that at least 30-35 KII will be conducted.

Focus group discussions

The goal of the FGDs will be to collect data on perspectives, level of knowledge and awareness on women's rights (including their right to participate in village-based democratic processes). A minimum of 3-5 participants need to participate in each FGD. For each sub-district (see Table 1), at least two FGD should be conducted with the target population (see Table 2). It is expected that at least 42-45 FGDs will be conducted.

Survey (Face-to-Face)

There will be three F2F surveys that will be deployed:

(i)   At the household level collection data from the women and men who live in the target villages. At least 70% of the respondents should be direct project beneficiaries
    With influencers (community leader, youth leader, slum leader and domestic worker

(ii) leaders, law enforcement officials)

The survey is expected to collect the following key data for each group:

TABLE 3: LIST OF KEY DATA POINTS FOR EACH F2F SURVEYS

SURVEY	KEY DATA POINTS
Women and men from target project areas	• Demographic profile • Socio economic status of the household • Knowledge on women's rights and entitlements, particularly on their ability to participate in village-based democratic processes • Attitudes, norms and behaviour on in regards to women's participation in democratic decision making processes, especially using technology • Ability of women to hold government to account, especially using technology • Empowerment of women at the personal, relational and societal levels
Influencers	• Demographic profile • Knowledge on women's rights and entitlements, particularly on their ability to participate in village-based democratic processes • Attitudes, norms and behaviour on in regard to women's participation in democratic decision making processes, especially using technology • Ability of women to hold government to account, especially using technology

Survey of women and men from target area: Based on the population statistics in the target villages, the total population size is 352,463. Using 95 percent confidence interval, 5 percent acceptable margin of error, 50 percent variability, a sample of 384 is estimated. Taking into account 20% non-response, the final estimated sample 460 was determined. As noted earlier, at least 70 percent of the people surveyed must be direct project beneficiaries. Overall, 70 percent of the respondents should be female2.

These surveys will take place at the household level. The following parameters need to be ensured:

• Men and women from the same household cannot be surveyed

• Only men and women above the age of 18 can be surveyed

• Women must only be surveyed by female enumerators

• No monetary or non-monetary remuneration can be provided to the survey respondents.

Survey of influencers: Given that there are no established population size for influencers, it is not possible to undertake a statistical sample estimation. Instead a combination of quota and snowball sampling needs to be applied. For each sub-district (see Table 1), at least two respondent for each category of influencers identified (see Table 2) must be surveyed. Therefore it is expected that approximately 80-84 influencers will be surveyed in total. If possible, equal ratio of female and male influencers should be surveyed.

For the survey, Oxfam's mobile/web based data collection platform SurveyCTO will be used. The data will be collected using smartphones or tablets (with Android version 5.0 or higher operating system). The data collector will be able to access the survey from a pre-installed application on the device. The questionnaire will be in local language. The digital platform allows data entered into the questionnaire to be directly saved in the database, thereby eliminating the need for data entry and improving the overall data quality. It also allows real time tracking of the collected data remotely. Measures will be taken to address any misuse of the devices. It should be noted that the data collected will be coded and will require cleaning prior to analysis.

Personal Stories

Personal stories are first person personal narratives collected from women caucus members about their experience becoming a caucus member, participating in village based democratic processes and holding local village government, especially health offices to account. The objective of the personal stories are to collect personal, first person account from direct project beneficiaries. The objective of the personal stories are to collect personal, first person account from direct project beneficiaries. For this particular data collection, matured female and high trained data collector will be assigned who are aware of ethical and safe data collection practices.

Data collection tools

The data collection tools will be designed by Oxfam along with consultant with input from project partners. Prior to primary data collection, all tools will be translated into Bahasa and pre-tested together with partner. Tools will be finalized post pre-testing.

DATA ANALYSIS, VALIDATION AND REPORTING

Data analysis

All data collected (desk review as well as qualitative and quantitative data collected through primary data collection) will be analyzed by the evaluator. Data processing and analysis are carried out by evaluator per the agreement at the time of inception.

Validation and sense-making

Based on data analysis plan, the evaluator will be expected to provide analyzed data within draft summary report. Within 5 days of sharing the draft summary report, the consultant will be expected to validate the findings of the project with Oxfam staff and partners.

Reporting and dissemination

The evaluator will be responsible for presenting the findings of the evaluation at the validation workshop which involving Oxfam and partners. This will entail presenting the findings from the evaluation, and consolidating any final feedback or comments received.
Based on the feedback post validation workshop as well as written feedback shared by key Oxfam staff, the evaluator will required to submit the second draft of the report within 7 days from the end of the validation workshop. Oxfam will have 10 days to review the report and provide consolidated feedback to the evaluator. The final report with final versions of the annexures will be due at the beginning of April 2020.

Expected Deliverables

The final evaluation will be start on February 2020 and should be completed at the latest at the beginning of April 2020.

DAYS	ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE BY	TIMELINE
1	Kick-off meeting (the project team and the consultant)	Oxfam	
2	Review all project documents	Consultants	
3	Development of inception report (research questionnaire/ tools/methodology) and discussion with the project team about research tools and methodologies	Consultants	
4	Primary data collection	Consultants	
5	Analyse data and **first draft report**.	Consultants	

6	Validation and sense-making workshop: Present preliminary findings project team, partners, key beneficiaries and relevant stakeholders.	Consultants	Within 5 days of sharing the draft summary report
7	**Second draft report:** Address all feedback and comments and final report submission	Consultant	Oxfam will have 10 days to review the report and provide consolidated feedback to the evaluator
8	Address all final comments	Consultants	
9	Submit final report	Consultants	The final report with final versions of the annexures will be due at the beginning of April 2020.

The selected consultant/evaluator will work closely with Oxfam's project staff for the overall evaluation.

Consultant Description 1. Consultant Objective

Interested consultant/team should submit their proposal in a few pages including the proposed technical approach and methodologist (methods, budget, plan). In addition to measuring the project achievement, the final evaluation will also highlight issues and challenge affecting effective and efficient implementation of activities to achieve project output and their contribution to objective.

The consultant is responsible for:

1. Developing detailed work-plan and arranging every evaluation activity together with Oxfam in Indonesia MEAL Officer and Oxfam Canada MEAL Specialist.
2. Performing evaluation process based on described evaluation methodology during the set time-frame.
3. Reporting the evaluation results based on mutually agreed format which meets Oxfam in Indonesia minimum standards

2. Consultant Qualifications

The consultant must have a strong record in conducting evaluation, particularly in women's empowerment and gender related issues. The consultant should have excellent knowledge of Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning, as well as proven results in conducting evaluation in participative and inclusive manner. The consultant should have the following skills and competencies:

1. Demonstrate experience of producing high quality and credible evaluations (we require sample or summary of previous project evaluation).
2. Experience working with/evaluating NGO work.
3. Experienced in conducting evaluation of women's empowerment project.
4. Familiarity with village planning and budgeting issues in accordance with Village Law No. 6/2014.
5. Adequate knowledge of maternal health issues.
6. Experience working on ICT usage for development project.
7. Ability to write concisely, analyse data and information precisely, and present any key findings in well-define structure.
8. Excellent writing in English and verbal communication, both in English and Bahasa Indonesia

Deliverables

The consultant is responsible for submitting the following deliverables:

DELIVERABLES	DESCRIPTIONS
Results stories	The consultant provides 4 change stories that will reflect the 3 intermediate outcomes and the ultimate outcome. The results stories will be material for developing external publication to campaign women's equality initiatives.
Key facts for infographic material	The consultant will provide several interesting key facts related to project results to be publication material.
Presentation of the preliminary findings	The presentation will be material for conducting reflection meeting with Oxfam and local partners.
Executive Summary (English and Bahasa)	An executive summary will include a brief description of the program, its context and current situation, the purpose of the evaluation, its intended audience, its methodology and its main findings, conclusions and recommendations.
Final Evaluation Report (English and Bahasa)	The consultant should develop a clear and simple evaluation report (max 30 pages). Technical explanation should be comprised in appendices, including lists of informants, data and other supporting information. The information should have relevance to the report's analysis, findings and conclusion.

The consultant should explain the evaluation methodology clearly and how the methodology is applied to the analysis through relevant data and information, including providing clean raw data of survey and matrix of interview result. The assessment of program achievements should be justified in a logical framework and evidence to support the recommendations. The recommendations should include details on how to implement in the project proposal with the same issue. The report is expected to be relevant for internal discussion and learning and external discussion with all stakeholders, including the beneficiaries and local government.

The list of report contents is:

1. Cover page (evaluation title, project name, project number, the country where the project was implemented, evaluator name and Oxfam logo)
2. List of acronyms and definitions
3. Table of content
4. Executive summary
5. Introduction
6. Objectives
7. Methodology
8. Findings
9. Conclusions
10. Lessons learned
11. Bibliography
12. Annexes: TOR, work plan, list of people interviewed, list of documents reviewed, output tables from surveys, summary of findings from all qualitative tools

Please note, we will only consider consultants with the following document:

1. Application letter
2. Proposal (including details budget)
3. CV (Researcher and team)
4. Previous portfolio in evaluation work

List of Key Informant Interviews

No	Respondent's Full Name	Gender	Organization	Role	Date of Interview	Location of Interview	Interviewer
1	Sumekar Handayani	Woman	Puskesmas Gunungsari	Bidan Layanan	February 28, 2020	Puskesmas Gunungsari	Any
2	Hj Haerun Fahni	Woman	Puskesmas Gunungsari	Bidan Koordinator	February 28, 2020	Puskesmas Gunungsari	Any
3	Nadiyah Nur Awaliah	Woman	Koslata	Fasilitator Desa	February 28, 2020	Kantor Desa Miidang	Any
4	Hawariyah	Woman	Tim Penyusun RKPDes Desa Tan	Anggota Perempuan	February 29, 2020	Bruge Kayu Bayan	Any
5	Yuni Kurniati Maesaroh	Woman	Bappeda Lombok Utara	Sekertaris Badan	March 1, 2020	Rumah Ibu Yuni	Any
6	Putu Ayu Trisna	Woman	PKBI	Fasilitator Desa	March 2, 2020	Rumah Ibu Baiq	Any
7	Suparlan	Man	Desa Tete Batu Selatan	BPD Desa	March 3, 2020	Kantor Desa	Any
8	Abdullah	Man	Desa Tete Batu Selatan	Kadus	March 3, 2020	Kantor Desa	Any
9	Edi Kusnadi	Man	Puskesmas Sikur	Kasubag TU	March 3, 2020	Puskesmas Sikur	Any
10	Yuyun Sarni	Woman	Desa Paokmotong	Anggota BPD Perempuan	March 4, 2020	Kantor Desa	Any
11	Ir.Adi Primaria,Msi	Man	DP3AP2KB	Kepala Dinas	February 25, 2020	Kantor DP3Ap2KB	Tsaniatus S
12	Hj.Nurhidayah,S.E	Woman	DPRD Lombok Barat	Ketua	February 25, 2020	Epic Mall	Tsaniatus S
13	Munawir Haris,S.Ip	Man	DPRD Lombok Barat	Sekretaris Komisi II	February 25, 2020	Epic Mall	Tsaniatus S
14	Rahmayanti	Woman	BPD Beraim	Ketua	February 26, 2020	TK Peri Beraim	Tsaniatus S
15	Herna Umni Hartati	Woman	BPD Sandik	Skeretaris	February 27, 2020	Kantor Desa Sandik	Tsaniatus S
16	Sriyani	Woman	Indirect Female	Ibu Rumah Tangga	February 27, 2020	Rumah Ibu Hadiyah	Tsaniatus S
17	Sumiyem Cendrakasih	Woman	Staff Kecamatan Batulayar	Staff Kesos	February 27, 2020	Kantor Kecamatan Batulayar	Tsaniatus S
18	Sasilia Ramdani Safitri	Woman	Staff Kesehatan Desa Midang	Bidan Desa	February 28, 2020	Poskesdes	Tsaniatus S
19	Syamsudin,S.Sos	Man	Kantor Kepala Desa Midang	Kepala Desa	February 28, 2020	Kantor Kepala Desa	Tsaniatus S
20	Samsul Bahri,S.Sos	Man	Kantor Kecamatan Tanjung	Kepala Kecamatan	February 29, 2020	Hotel Mina Tanjung	Tsaniatus S
21	Dodik Sutikno	Man	Koslata	GLO	February 29, 2020	Hotel Mina Tanjung	Tsaniatus S
22	Samsul Muhyin	Man	Koslata	FD	February 29, 2020	Rumah Kaukus Tanjung	Tsaniatus S
23	Baiq Supaili	Woman	Desa Menemeng	Tim Perumus RKPDes	March 2, 2020	Rumah Tim Perumus RKPDes	Tsaniatus S
24	H. Masnun	Man	Kantor Kecamatan Pringgarata	Kepala Kecamatan	March 2, 2020	Kantor Kecamatan Pringgarata	Tsaniatus S
25	Baiq Nur Hasanah	Woman	DPRD Lombok Timur	Anngota Komisi II	March 3, 2020	Rumah DPRD Lotim	Tsaniatus S
26	Achmad Dewanto Hadi	Man	Bappeda Lombok Timur	Kepala Badan	March 3, 2020	Kantor Bappeda Lotim	Tsaniatus S
27	Effendi,S.Si	Man	Puskesmas Lendangnagka	Kepala Puskesmas	March 4, 2020	Kantor Desa Paokmotong	Tsaniatus S
28	Nita Isnawati,Amd.Keb	Woman	Polindes Paokmotong	Bidan Desa	March 4, 2020	Polindes Paokmotong	Tsaniatus S
29	Kasmiadi	Man	Desa Tanjung	Warga	February 29, 2020	Desa Tanjung	Wiwit
30	Ihsan	Man	Desa Tanjung	Warga	March 2, 2020	Desa Menemeng	Wiwit
31	Dewi Susilomayati	Woman	Puskesmas Bagu	Bidan Koordinator	March 2, 2020	Desa Menemeng	Wiwit
32	Lalu Dahmah	Man	Desa Paokmotong	Warga	March 4, 2020	Desa Paokmotong	Heri
33	Tuti Herawati	Woman	Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi NTB	Kabid Kesga	February 25, 2020	Dinas Prov. NTB	Bq. Fitriatun W
34	Lalu Rahmat, S.Sos	Man	Kecamatan Praya Tengah	Kasi Pemerintahan	February 26, 2020	Kantor camat praya tengah	Bq. Fitriatun W
35	Helma Ariani P.	Woman	Kaukus	Sekretaris	February 27, 2020	Rumah Kepala desa Sandik	Bq. Fitriatun W
36	Ary Makhrufi	Man	Desa Midang	Mahasiswa	February 28, 2020	Kantor Desa Midang	Ahwis
37	Abidin Tuarita (bersama staf)	Man	Konsepsi	Project Manajer	February 27, 2020	Kantor Konsepsi	Endro Kristanto
38	Ahmad Junaidi	Man	Koslata	Project Manager KLU	February 28, 2020	Kantor Koslata	Endro Kristanto
39	Stefani Rahardini	Woman	PKBI	Project Manager	March 2, 2020	Kantor PKBI	Endro Kristanto
40	Ramli	Man	Koslata	Project Manager Lobar	March 7, 2020	Skype	Endro Kristanto
41	Gatot Sulistoni	Man	Oxfam Indonesia	Partnership Officer	March 11, 2020	Whatsapp	Endro Kristanto
42	Hasan Mustofa	Man	Oxfam Indonesia	ICT Officer	March 12, 2020	Skype	Endro Kristanto
43	Rotbah Nitia	Woman	Oxfam Canada	M&E Officer	March 16, 2020	Skype	Endro Kristanto
44	Yasinta Dewi	Woman	Oxfam Indonesia	Project Manager	April 1, 2020	Skype	Endro Kristanto
45	Leah Taub & Sohina Singh	Woman	Viamo	Country Manager - Indonesia	March 26, 2020	Skype	Endro Kristanto
	Shamminaz Polen	Woman	Oxfam Canada	Program Officer	April 14, 2020	Skype	Endro Kristanto
46	Anja Kessler	Woman	Oxfam Canada	Digital Knowledge Officer	April 15, 2020	Skype	Endro Kristanto

List of Focus Group Discussion

No	Group	Location	Number of Participants	Date	Facilitator
1	FGD Direct Woman Beneficiaries	Desa Sandik	6	February 27, 2020	Any
2	FGD Indirect Woman Beneficiaries	Desa Midang	5	February 28, 2020	Any
3	FGD Direct Male Beneficiaries	Desa Midang	5	February 28, 2020	Ahwis
4	FGD Petugas Kesehatan	Desa Tanjung	8	February 29, 2020	Any
5	FGD Direct Woman Beneficiaries	Desa Tanjung	5	February 29, 2020	Any
6	FGD Indirect Woman Beneficiaries	Desa Menemeng	5	March 2, 2020	Any
7	FGD Direct Woman Beneficiaries	Desa Tete Batu Selatan	5	March 3, 2020	Any
8	FGD Indirect Woman Beneficiaries	Desa Paokmotong	5	March 4, 2020	Any
9	FGD Village Facilitator	Desa Paokmotong	4	March 4, 2020	Any
10	FGD Direct Female	Beraim	5	February 26, 2020	Tsaniatus S
11	FGD Indirect Female	Beraim	5	February 26, 2020	Tsaniatus S
12	FGD Indirect Female	Sandik	5	February 27, 2020	Tsaniatus S
13	FGD Direct Female	Midang	5	February 28, 2020	Tsaniatus S
14	FGD Indirect Female	Tanjung	5	February 29, 2020	Tsaniatus S
15	FGD Direct Female	Menemeng	5	March 2, 2020	Tsaniatus S
16	FGD Indirect Female	Tete Batu Selatan	6	March 3, 2020	Tsaniatus S
17	FGD Direct Female	Paokmotong	5	March 4, 2020	Tsaniatus S
18	FGD Direct Male	Tanjung	5	February 29, 2020	Agus Witanto
19	FGD Direct Male	Menemeng	4	March 2, 2020	Agus Witanto
20	FGD Direct Male	Paokmotong	4	March 4, 2020	Heri Sambodo
Total	20 FGD	Number of participants	102		

List of documents reviewed

1. Power Up Project Implementation Plan.

2. Power Up Project Annual Report Year 2017-2018.

2. Power Up Project Annual Report Year 2018-2019.

3. Power Up Midline Review.

4. Power Up Partners' Capacity Assessment Repport.

5. Power Up Semi Annual Report Year 2019-2020.

6. Power Up Partners' Report.

Work Plan of Endline Study

#	Key Task	Participants	Days (Consultant)	Days (Oxfam)
1	Contract signed with Consultant	OxID PU Team and MEL, Consultants	0.25	
2	Inception meeting	OCA MEL, OxID PU Team and MEL, Consultants	0.25	
3	Inception Meeting with Partners	OxID PU Team and MEL, Consultants	0.25	
4	Webinar on SurveyCTO	OxID PU Team and MEL, Consultants	0.25	
5	Webinar on Safe and Ethical Data collection	OCA MEL, OxID PU Team and MEL, Partners, Consultants		
6	Review of all relevant documents	Consultants	7	
7	Inception Report	Consultants		
8	Inception Report Approval	OxID and OCA		2
9	Submit draft of survey questionnaires	Consultants		
10	Device set-up with SurveyCTO	OCA	0.25	
11	Mobile phone set up with survey CTO	OxID		2
12	Enumerator Training (1 day selection, 2 days training, 1 day field testing)	Consultants	2	
13	Travel to field	Consultants	1	
14	Primary data collection	Consultants	15	
15	Data Cleaning			
16	Data Analysis	Consultants	15	
17	Summary Report	Consultants	3	
18	Data validation presentation	OCA MEL, OxID PU Team and MEL, Partners, Consultants	0.5	
19	Draft Report (full) with all annexatures	Consultants	7	
20	Review draft report and provide consolidated feedback	OxID and OCA		4
21	Feedback meeting	OxID, OCA, Consultants	0.25	
22	Final report submission	Consultants	5	
23	Internal reflection and key learning for project closure/future planning	OCA PU Team, PDU, PIU		
24	Final report review and copy edit	OCA		3
25	Final report layout and design for GAC submission	OCA		2
26	Management response	OiA and OCA		5
27	Final Evaluation report published externally	OCA		0.25

Schedule columns (Feb): 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28
Schedule columns (Mar): 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31
Schedule columns (Apr): 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24

Output tables of endline survey

RESPONDENTS' DISTRIBUTION

District	Village	Influencer	caucus	Direct non caucus	Indirect
Central Lombok	Arjangka	7	16	4	7
	Pemepek	4	27	0	3
	Pringgarata	5	15	7	7
	Sisik	2	16	8	8
East Lombok	Danger	3	20	6	5
	Lendang Nangka Utara	8	18	0	8
	Montong Baan	2	23	3	6
	Sikur	7	19	1	7
North Lombok	Jenggala	4	17	5	8
	Medana	9	21	1	3
	Tegal Maja	9	18	2	5
	Teniga	6	17	7	4
West Lombok	Batu Layar	5	20	2	7
	Dopang	5	21	0	8
	Jeringo	8	16	2	8
	Kekait	2	23	1	8
	Total	86	307	49	102

RESPONDENTS' INVOLVEMENT AND GENDER

	Male	Female	Total
Direct beneficiary	68	288	356
	19%	81%	
Indirect beneficiary	33	69	102
	32%	68%	
influencer	66	20	86
	77%	23%	
Total	167	377	544
	30%	70%	

CAUCUS MEMBERSHIP

Caucus member?	Percentage
Yes	57%
No	38%
Don't know	6%

RESPONDENTS' AGE RANGE

Age range	Percent
18-24 yo	13%
25-30 yo	20%
31-45 yo	52%
46-60 yo	14%
above 60 yo	1%

COMMUNITY MEMBERS' AGE RANGE

Age range	Percent
18-24 yo	14%
25-30 yo	21%
31-45 yo	51%
46-60 yo	13%
above 60 yo	1%

AGE – ALL RESPONDENTS

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
age	544	35.42647	10.03815	18	98

AGE – CAUCUS MEMBERS

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
age	307	33.86319	8.803641	18	67

AGE –INFLUENCERS

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
age	86	38.86047	10.76723	18	75

ROLE IN COMMUNITY – INFLUENCERS EXCLUDED

Role	Freq.	Percent
Local community men or women	235	51.31
Religious Leader or Traditional Leader	4	0.87
Village Head or Village Consultative Bo	26	5.68
VCB Member	12	2.62
Mid-wife or Member of Health Cadre	120	26.2
Other	61	13.32
Total	458	100

ROLE IN COMMUNITY – INFLUENCERS

Role	Freq	Percent
Religious Leader or Traditional Leader	11	12.79
Village Head or Village Consultative Bo	32	37.21
VCB Member	12	13.95
Mid-wife or Member of Health Cadre	9	10.47
Other	22	25.58
Total	86	100

ROLE – CAUCUS MEMBERS

Role	Freq	Percent
Local community men or women	96	31.27
Religious Leader or Traditional Leader	3	0.98
Village Head or VCB Head	25	8.14
VCB Member	10	3.26
Mid-wife or Member of Health Cadre	120	39.09
Other	53	17.26

PERCEIVED VULNERABILITY

Vulnerability	Freq.	Percent
Yes	27	5.9
No	381	83.19
Don't know	50	10.92
Total	458	100

RELIGION – ALL

Religion	Freq	Percent
Muslim	512	94.12
Hindu	2	0.37
Buddhist	30	5.51
Total	544	100

MARITAL STATUS – ALL

Marital status	Freq	Percent
Single	60	11.03
Married	460	84.56
Divorced	15	2.76
Widowed	8	1.47

MARITAL STATUS – CAUCUS MEMBERS

Marital status	Freq.	Percent
Single	41	13.36
Married	257	83.71
Divorced	7	2.28
Widowed	2	0.65

HAVE CHILDREN – ALL

Have children?	Freq.	Percent
Yes	449	82.54
No	95	17.46
Total	544	100

HAVE CHILDREN – CAUCUS MEMBERS

Have children?	Freq.	Percent
Yes	252	82.08
No	55	17.92
Total	307	100

THE YEAR THE LAST CHILD WAS BORN – ALL

	Freq.	Percent
2020	4	0.89
2019	43	9.58
Before 2019	402	89.53
Total	449	100

THE YEAR THE LAST CHILD WAS BORN – CAUCUS MEMBERS

Year	Freq.	Percent
2020	4	1.59
2019	27	10.71
Before 2019	221	87.7
Total	252	100

EDUCATION LEVEL – ALL

Level	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Did not complete elementary school or n	27	4.96	4.96
Completed elementary school (or equival	68	12.5	17.46
Completed junior high-school (or equiva	112	20.59	38.05
Completed high-school (or equivalent le	223	40.99	79.04
Diploma 1/2/3	23	4.23	83.27
Bachelor degree (S1)	89	16.36	99.63
Master degree (S2)	2	0.37	100
Total	544	100	

EDUCATION LEVEL – CAUCUS MEMBERS

Level	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Did not complete elementary school or n	5	1.63	1.63
Completed elementary school (or equival	29	9.45	11.07
Completed junior high-school (or equiva	71	23.13	34.2
Completed high-school (or equivalent le	140	45.6	79.8
Diploma 1/2/3	15	4.89	84.69
Bachelor degree (S1)	46	14.98	99.67
Master degree (S2)	1	0.33	100
Total	307	100	

EDUCATION LEVEL – COMMUNITY MEMBERS

What is you highest level of education?	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Did not complete elementary school or n	24	5.24	5.24
Completed elementary school (or equival	62	13.54	18.78
Completed junior high-school (or equiva	105	22.93	41.7
Completed high-school (or equivalent le	186	40.61	82.31
Diploma 1/2/3	18	3.93	86.24
Bachelor degree (S1)	61	13.32	99.56
Master degree (S2)	2	0.44	100
Total	458	100	

LIVELIHOODS – ALL

Livelihoods	Freq.	Percent
Agriculture / livestock farming / fishi	40	7.35
Private sector worker	45	8.27
Public sector worker (including militar	85	15.62
Trading	80	14.71
Independent proffesional work (doctor,	24	4.41
Domestic help	1	0.18
Casual worker	44	8.09
Housewife	193	35.48
No source of income	32	5.88
Total	544	100

LIVELIHOODS - COMMUNITY

What do you do to earn a living? Freq.	Freq	Percent
Agriculture / livestock farming / fishi	29	6.33
Private sector worker	39	8.52
Public sector worker (including militar	46	10.04
Trading	70	15.28
Independent proffesional work (doctor,	21	4.59
Domestic help	1	0.22
Casual worker	37	8.08
Homemaker	187	40.83
No source of income	28	6.11
Total	458	100

LIVELIHOODS – CAUCUS

Livelihoods	Freq	Percent
Agriculture / livestock farming / fishi	14	4.56
Private sector worker	25	8.14
Public sector worker (including militar	39	12.7
Trading	46	14.98
Independent proffesional work (doctor,	19	6.19
Casual worker	11	3.58
Housewife	136	44.3
No source of income	17	5.54
Total	307	100

FAMILY HOPE PROGRAM MEMBERSHIP – ALL

PKH membership	Freq.	Percent
Yes	94	17.28
No	450	82.72
Total	544	100

FAMILY HOPE PROGRAM MEMBERSHIP – CAUCUS

PKH membership	Freq.	Percent
Yes	47	15.31
No	260	84.69
Total	307	100

SOCIAL NORMS AND PARTICIPATION

Social norms	Women	Men	Influencers
Ability to work outside	53%	17%	33%
Ability to access to their income	55%	36%	34%
Ability to make decision on their own health own	18%	15%	14%
Ability to volunteer in community group	84%	28%	59%
Ability to attend village meeting	77%	25%	44%
Ability to voice concerns	85%	65%	72%

CAPACITY ON VILLAGE PLANNING AND BUDGETING

Category	Women	Men	Influencers
Knowledge on village planning and budgeting	14%	19%	30%
Where to access information on village budget	77%	73%	86%
Success in accessing data on village plan and	56%	85%	89%
Awareness of different budget categories	24%	20%	41%
Knowledge on how budget is allocated to differe	15%	18%	37%
Knowledge on public policies on village planning	16%	24%	51%

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT VCB

Category	Women	Men	Influencers
Awareness on existence of VCB	66%	70%	83%
Awareness of VCB roles	22%	41%	56%

PERCEPTION ON COMMUNITY MEMBERS' PARTICIPATION

Category	Women	Men	Influencers
Perceived appreciation of being involved	80%	86%	90%
Men should be involved	96%	80%	93%
Women should be involved	84%	43%	60%
Men's participation using mobile phone	54%	30%	38%
Women's participation using mobile phone	44%	25%	35%

KNOWLEDGE ON HIGH-RISK PREGNANCY

Gender	Yes	No	Total
Male	46	55	101
	45.54	54.46	100
Female	265	92	357
	74.23	25.77	100
Total	311	147	458
	67.9	32.1	100

KNOWLEDGE ON HIGH-RISK PREGNANCY – INFLUENCERS

	Freq.	Percent
Yes	49	56.98
No	37	43.02
Total	86	100

ACCESSING INTERNET TO PROVIDE FEEDBACK IN THE PAS 3 MONTHS

Gender	Yes	No	Total
Male	18	26	44
	40.91	59.09	100
Female	22	70	92
	23.91	76.09	100
Total	40	96	136
	29.41	70.59	100

WATCHED *DUREN BANGDES*

video? Freq.	Freq	Percent
Yes	74	85.06
No	13	14.94
Total	87	100

EFFECTIVENESS OF *DUREN BANGDES* – FEMALE COMMUNITY MEMBERS

Effectiveness	Freq	Percent
Yes	59	79.73
Somewhat	15	20.27
Total	74	100

REVIEW OF *DUREN BANGDES* – FEMALE COMMUNITY MEMBERS

Review	Freq.	Percent
Nuetral	4	5.41
Good	53	71.62
Very Good	17	22.97
Total	74	100

PARTICIPATE IN THE LAST VILLAGE PLANNING – FEMALE COMMUNITY MEMBERS

Participate	Freq.	Percent
Yes	97	56.4
No	75	43.6
Total	172	100

EXPERIENCE IN THE LAST VILLAGE MEETING

Experience	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Tidak Baik	1	1.03	1.03
Kurang Baik	5	5.15	6.19
Biasa	11	11.34	17.53
Baik	70	72.16	89.69
Sangat Baik	10	10.31	100
Total	97	100	

PROVIDING FEEDBACK ON VILLAGE PLANNING IN THE PAST 3 MONTHS – FEMALE COMMUNITY MEMBERS

Category		Percent	Cum.	
Yes	61	35.47	35.47	
No	111	64.53	100	
Total	172	100		

MEANS OF GIVING FEEDBACK – FEMALE COMMUNITY MEMBERS

How did you share your feedback?	Freq.	Percent
IVR/Google Form Keran Desa	2	3.28
Directly to village official	52	85.25
Social Media (Fb, Twitter, Instagram, W	2	3.28
Others	5	8.2
Total	61	100

USE OF MOBILE PHONE TO GET INFO ON HIGH-RISK PREGNANCY

Category	Freq	Percent
Yes	50	39.06
No	78	60.94
Total	128	100

KNOWLEDGE ON THE CONTENT OF *26 DAYA KELIN* – COMMUNITY MEMBERS

Gender	Yes	No	Don't know	Total
Male	7	11	26	44
	15.91	25	59.09	100
Female	53	19	20	92
	57.61	20.65	21.74	100
Total	60	30	46	136
	44.12	22.06	33.82	100

KNOWLEDGE OF THE CONTENT OF *26 DAYA KELIN* – MIDWIVES AND HEALTH CADRES

Knowledge of Daya Kelin	Freq.	Percent
Yes	32	82.05
No	2	5.13
Don't know	5	12.82
Total	39	100

EFFECTIVENESS OF *26 DAYA KELIN* – FEMALE COMMUNITY MEMBERS

Effectiveness	Freq.	Percent
Yes	44	83.02
Somewhat	9	16.98
Total	53	100

EFFECTIVENESS OF *26 DAYA KELIN* – MIDWIVES AND HEALTH CADRES

Effectiveness	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Yes	25	80.65	80.65
Somewhat	6	19.35	100
Total	31	100	

PEOPLE WOULD BE OPEN TO USE MOBILE PHONE TO PARTICIPATE – FEMALE COMMUNITY MEMBERS

Participation	Freq.	Percent
Yes	165	46.22
Somewhat	158	44.26
No	34	9.52
Total	357	100

PEOPLE WOULD TRUST INFORMATION REGARDING VILLAGE PLANNING ON MOBILE PHONE – FEMALE COMMUNITY MEMBERS

Trust?	Freq.	Percent
Yes	172	48.18
Somewhat	159	44.54
No	26	7.28
Total	357	100

PEOPLE WOULD TRUST INFORMATION REGARDING HEALTHCARE ON MOBILE PHONE – FEMALE COMMUNITY MEMBERS

Trust?	Freq.	Percent
Yes	191	53.5
Somewhat	135	37.82
No	31	8.68
Total	357	100

PEOPLE WOULD TRUST INFORMATION REGARDING MATERNAL HEALTH ON MOBILE PHONE – FEMALE COMMUNITY MEMBERS

Trust?	Freq.	Percent
Yes	205	57.42
Somewhat	122	34.17
No	30	8.4
Total	357	100

PEOPLE WOULD BE INTERESTED TO RECEIVE INFORMATION THROUGH MOBILE PHONE – FEMALE COMMUNITY MEMBERS

Interest	Freq.	Percent
Yes	226	63.31
Somewhat	97	27.17
No	34	9.52
Total	357	100

WOMEN WOULD PREFER TO USE MOBILE PHONE TO PARTICIPATE – FEMALE COMMUNITY MEMBERS

Participation	Freq.	Percent
Yes	175	49.02
Somewhat	166	46.5
No	16	4.48
Total	357	100