



BUILDING ON THE LESSONS of past community-driven development projects in Indonesia, the Community-Based Reintegration Assistance for Conflict Victims Program aimed to support the welfare of conflict victims while building social cohesion and trust in the state. To assess whether the program achieved these and other objectives, the Aceh Reintegration and Livelihoods Survey collected data on the livelihoods and reintegration of a representative sample of ex-combatants and a control group of male civilians.

# Aceh Reintegration & Livelihoods Survey (2008)

For microdata — <http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/2617>



Data Collection Year

# 2008

Sample



754 villages throughout Aceh

Types of Respondents



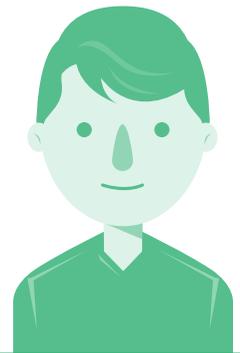
## 1,075

Former Combatants



## 756

Village Heads



## 3,046

Civilians

Geographical Coverage



### Key Findings

Poorer and female-headed households were as likely to attend program meetings as others.

Participating households saw improvements in welfare and perceptions of well-being.



### Key Variables

Details of the history of conflict and migration among villages

Violent incidents within villages and their economic impact

Village aid programs and recipients

Details on the integration of former militia and prisoners within villages

Damages incurred by conflict among villages

Opinions on village leadership and decision-making

### Publications



**01. *Understanding the Livelihoods of Former Insurgents: Aceh, Indonesia***

**02. *Community-based Reintegration in Aceh: Assessing the Impacts of BRA-KDP***

<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/2617>



THE TWO SURVEY ROUNDS gathered data on the needs and vulnerabilities of female-headed households in the poorest parts of Indonesia, collected from a village-level census, a village-level questionnaire, and a household-level survey in 2011 and 2014/15. The surveys offer a detailed picture of the characteristics of female-headed and other types of households in rural villages, including their welfare, social networks, social capital, and access to finance.

# Female – Headed Household Survey (2011 & 2014/15)

For microdata

<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1805> (2011)

<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/2787> (2014–2015)



Data  
Collection  
Year

Baseline  
—2011

Endline  
—2014/15



## Key Findings

Female – and male-headed households have the same per capita expenditure and access to financial services and government social programs.

Female-household heads have a lower subjective welfare and a bleaker view of their future than male household heads and their spouses.



Publication  
**PEKKA**  
*Impact  
Evaluation  
Baseline  
Report*

<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1805>

Sample

**2,400**  
—Households

From four provinces and four districts, 24 villages were selected for the evaluation. From each village, 100 households were surveyed.



Types of Respondents



Poor female-headed households



Non-poor female-headed households



Poor male-headed households



Non-poor male-headed households



Households headed by sub-village elites

Geographical Coverage



## Key Variables

Economic and social welfare indicators of both female-headed and non-female-headed households, including consumption, income, subjective welfare, economic disruption, risk coping, financial access, and risk and time preferences

Details on participation in community organizations among female-headed and non-female-headed households, including participation in religious or traditional groups, social service groups, recreational groups, and credit or financial groups

Form and degree of civic engagement among households, including voting and participation in political groups

Characteristics of social networks of female-headed households, including ties to local leaders and community discussion and lending networks



GENERASI is a community-based conditional cash transfer program in Indonesia focusing on 12 indicators of maternal and child health behavior and educational behavior. The program began in mid-2007 in 129 sub-districts in rural areas of five Indonesian provinces, expanded to cover 176 sub-districts in mid-2008, and operated in 499 sub-districts across 11 provinces as of 2016.

# Impact Evaluation of Generasi

01  
2007

02  
2008 to 2009

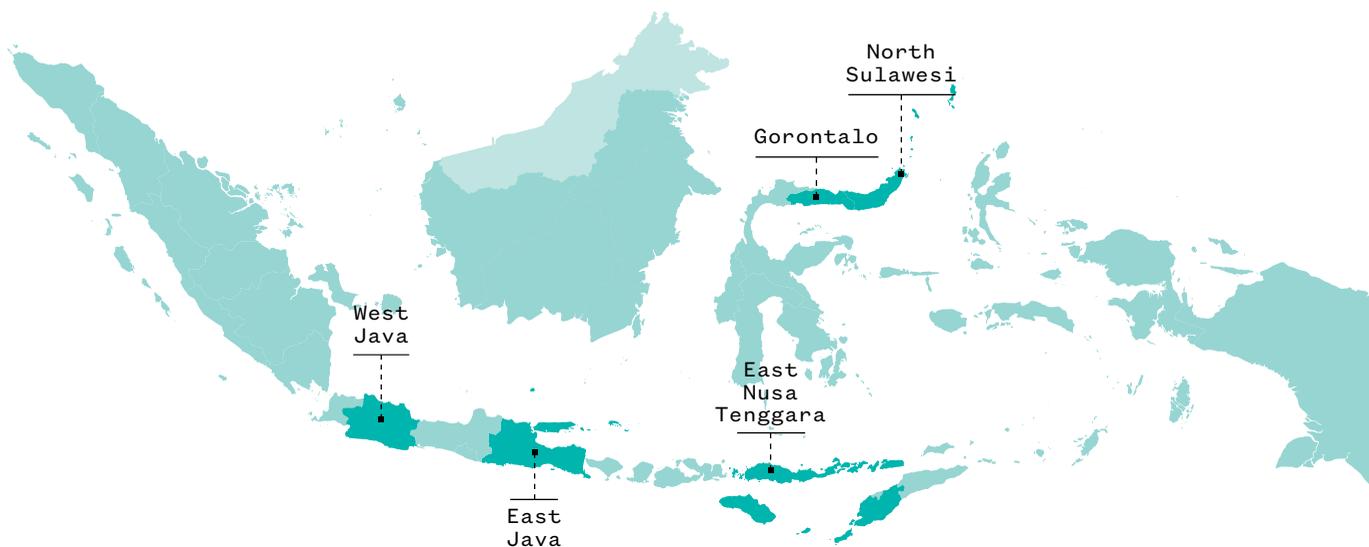
03  
2009 to 2010

For microdata

<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1047> (2007)  
<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1048> (2008–2009)  
<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1049> (2009–2010)



## Geographical Coverage



### Data Collection Year

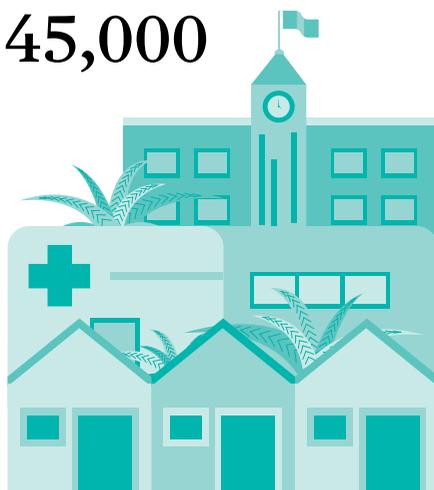
BASELINE **2007**

SECOND WAVE **2008–2009**

FINAL **2009–2010**

### Respondents

**45,000**



Household members, village heads, and school and health facility staff

### Sample

## Randomization at the sub–district level

300 sub-districts from 20 districts



### Key Findings

*After 2.5 years, the program's most significant impacts have been:*

Young children receive more frequent weight checks.

More pregnant women receive iron supplements.

A decrease in the rate of malnutrition, especially in East Nusa Tenggara.



### Key Variables

Healthcare facilities and availability of healthcare services and drugs

Details of pregnancies, facilities visited, healthcare services received, and health of newborn children

Anthropometric measures of young children

Details of healthcare facilities, including types and number of personnel and patients

Village characteristics, including demographic, socioeconomic, health, and educational characteristics

School characteristics, including student enrollment, number of teachers, teacher characteristics, school facilities, and dropout rate

School participation and attendance

Household spending and subsidies on children's education

Household characteristics, including family size, household assets, and household consumption



### Publication

*Indonesia's PNPM Generasi Program : Final Impact Evaluation Report 2011*

<http://micro-data.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1049>



THE SURVEY was designed to evaluate the impact and effectiveness of the National Program for Community Empowerment (PNPM Rural) and its predecessor, the Kecamatan Development Program (KDP). Both were community-driven development programs in Indonesia that focused on reducing poverty through a community planning process that generated employment and investments in small-scale infrastructure projects.

# Impact Evaluation of KDP & PNPM Rural (2007 & 2010)

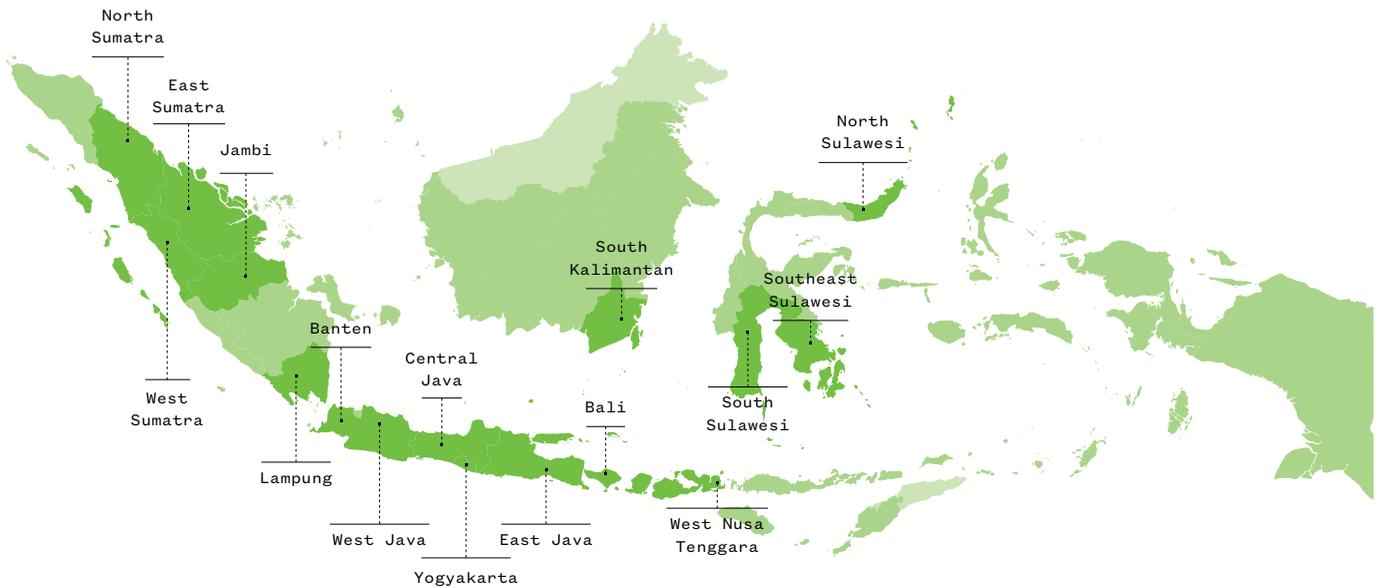
For microdata

<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1802> (2007)

<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1803> (2010)



## Geographical Coverage



### Types of Respondents

Head of household or other household members



### Data Collection Years

**2007  
& 2010**

#### Sample

Across 17 provinces, a panel of 6,319 households and 26,811 individuals from 300 sub-districts was interviewed at baseline in 2007 and again in 2009/2010

**6,319** HOUSEHOLDS



#### Publication

***PNPM Rural Impact  
Evaluation Report  
2010***

<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1803>



### Key Variables

Types of health issues among respondents, including cough, malaria, diarrhea, and other ailments

Frequency of visits to different treatment facilities, including nursing homes, government hospitals, and polyclinics

Household characteristics including consumption, ownership of durable assets, dwelling condition, employment status, and family size

Access to information concerning development funds, participation in village meetings, and perceptions of local government addressing community needs

Respondent views on the trustworthiness of community members and government

Form and type of respondents' political participation



### Key Findings

Participating households experienced improvements in household welfare, increased chances of escaping poverty, and greater access to health services.

While marginalized groups did not experience the same improvements in welfare and poverty reduction, they benefitted from increased access to health services.



OVER THE PAST DECADE, the Government of Indonesia has invested significant resources in community-driven development approaches to small-scale infrastructure provision in rural areas. At the Government's request, the PNPM Support Facility conducted a census of basic infrastructure (health facilities, schools, main roads, and bridges) in all 76,000 villages in Indonesia.

# Village Infrastructure Census (2011)

For microdata — <http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1826>



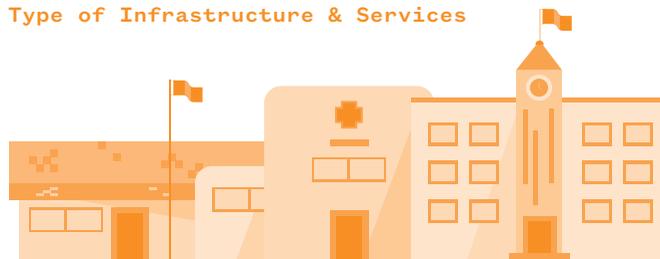
## Sample

All Indonesian rural villages and urban neighborhoods



## Key Findings

## Type of Infrastructure &amp; Services



Basic health facilities (Puskesmas, Pustu, Poskesdes, Polindes, Posyandu) and public school facilities (primary (SD), junior secondary (SMP), and senior secondary (SMA/SK))

The Papua region, Maluku Islands, East Nusa Tenggara, and the remote areas of Kalimantan and Sulawesi have the largest gaps in infrastructure.

Rural areas have far less access to (and much lower-quality) public services.

More than 6 million people in Indonesia lack access to primary health care services.

## Geographical Coverage

National



## Key Variables

Type and frequency of healthcare services offered, including inpatient, midwife, family planning, and pregnancy examination services

Type and number of healthcare practitioners, including general practitioners, midwives, nurses, and dentists

Key features of healthcare facilities, such as vaccine storage facilities, lighting sources, and water sources

Number of male and female students enrolled in school by grade

Number of male and female teachers per school, and their education background

School characteristics, including number of classrooms, amount of laboratory space, and building features



## Publication

*Infrastructure Census : Report on Infrastructure Supply Readiness in Indonesia – Achievements and Remaining Gaps*

<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1826>



THE VILLAGE RESOURCES AND RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE study examined the ability and willingness of Indonesians in poor villages in order to provide resources to maintain the infrastructure in their villages. The unique longitudinal dataset included indicators of the costs of maintaining basic infrastructure, willingness to contribute to maintenance, household welfare, social networks, and village finance and governance.

# Village Resource & Rural Infrastructure Study (2008—2009)

For microdata

Wave 1 <http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1804>  
Wave 2 <http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1807>  
Wave 3 <http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1809>  
Wave 4 <http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1810>



Data Collection Year

2008  
– 2009

Conducted in 4 waves  
every 3 months

Sample

3,840

Household members in 3,840  
selected households across 32  
sample villages in 5 provinces

Respondents

All household members,  
including children 0 – 59  
months



Publication

*Village Capacity  
in Maintaining  
Infrastructure  
Evidence from Rural  
Indonesia November  
2010*

<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1810>

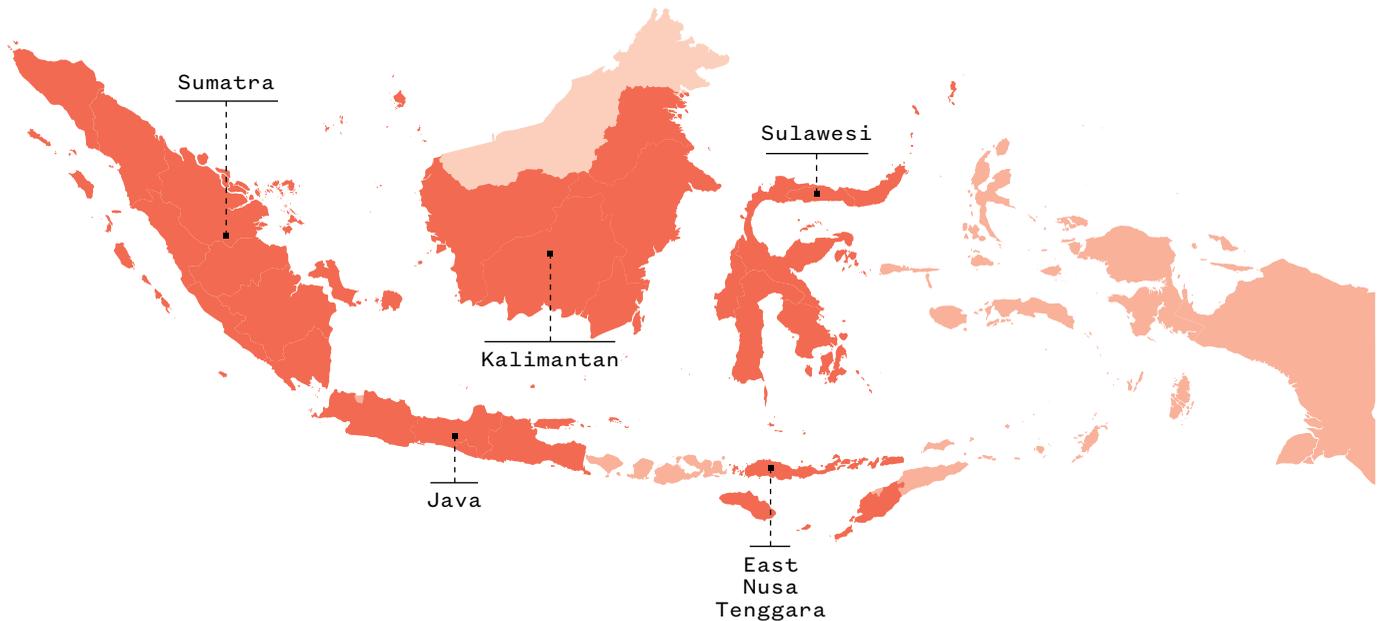


Key Findings

Only a small percentage of villages collect sufficient resources to finance the maintenance of village roads, bridges, and piped water.

Community members' willingness to pay for road maintenance increases when they receive satisfactory responses to complaints regarding road problems.

Geographical Coverage



Key Variables

Respondents' willingness to contribute to infrastructure maintenance and engineers' estimates of the actual cost of maintenance

Household characteristics, including household size, educational attainment, employment, asset ownership, and consumption

Type and frequency of respondents' participation in community activities

Village characteristics, including village population, educational attainment, and social capital

Details on village facilities, including water sources, sanitation, and basic infrastructure

Details of respondents' relationships with other community members



THE LOCAL LEVEL INSTITUTIONS STUDY is the third wave of a longitudinal study that tracks changes in communities' abilities to solve problems over time in the context of the decentralization and democratization reforms and expansion of participatory programs that have occurred since 2001 in Indonesia. In 2012, the research team returned to the areas surveyed in 1996 and 2000/01, and combined qualitative and quantitative research instruments to assess communities' problem-solving efforts.

# Local Level Institutions Study — *Wave 3 (2012)*

For microdata — <http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1799>



2012

Sample

1,200

Households

in 40

Villages Across

Jambi

Central Java

East Nusa Tenggara

**JAMBI** 16 villages across 7 sub-districts in 3 districts

**CENTRAL JAVA** 16 villages across 8 sub-districts in 2 districts.

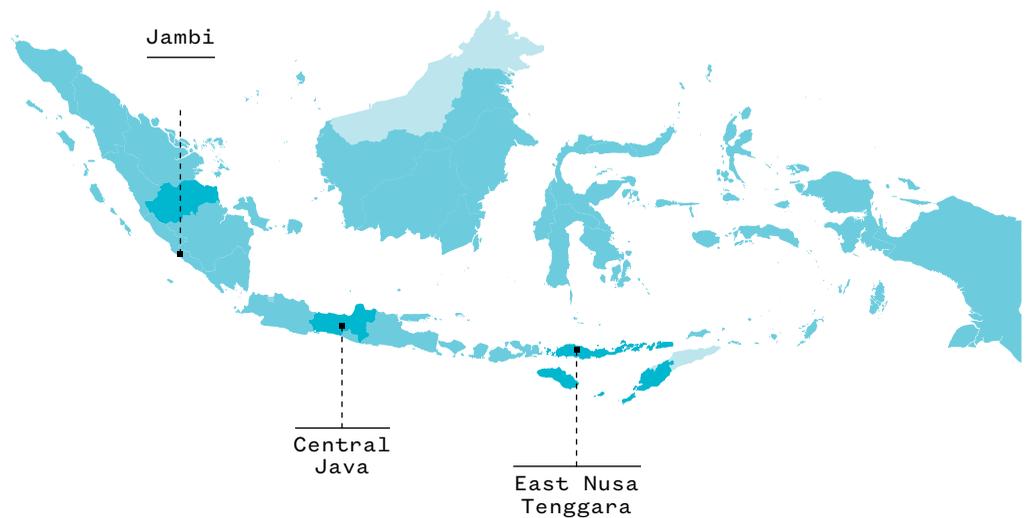
**EAST NUSA TENGGARA** 8 villages across 4 sub-districts in 2 districts.

In each village, the survey team visited 30 panel households.



#### Types of Respondents

Head of households, their spouses, or adult members of their households (above 15 years old)



#### Key Findings

Since 2001, almost half of the villages studied maintained the same local capacity (defined as the ability to collectively solve common problems), about a third experienced declines, and a quarter saw improvements.

Increases in capacity are primarily due to villagers' own efforts to improve their livelihoods, increase control over natural resources, and encourage village leaders to collectively solve problems.



#### Key Variables

Characteristics of village social and political associations and the type and frequency of social and political activities

Perceptions of village government capacity, accountability, and transparency

Social and economic hardships faced by survey respondents

Patterns of land ownership and other resources



Publication  
*The Local Level  
Institutions Study 3:  
Overview Report*

<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1799>



INDONESIA'S NATIONAL VIOLENCE MONITORING SYSTEM collected information on incidents/violence from the village-level up to the provincial level as reported by local newspapers. For each event, the database includes information on the type of violent incident, the trigger and effects, in addition to other information. This is one of the largest sub-national violent incident datasets in the world.

# National Violence Monitoring System (1997—2014)

For microdata — <http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/2626>





## Key Findings

Indonesia has experienced a significant decline in large-scale violence since 2004.

Effective security interventions by the state, especially in high-conflict provinces, contributed to this decline.



## Key Variables

Types and locations of violent incidents

Details on parties and affiliates involved in violent incidents

Characteristics of intervening authorities and types of interventions

Details on incidents of death and economic damages

Types of weapons used in violent conflict

## Publication



*How Large Conflicts Subside : Evidence from Indonesia*

<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/2626>

Data Collection Year

1997 — 2014

Sample



115 Newspapers

## Methodology for Coding Events in the NVMS Database



## Geographical Coverage

National

