

FINAL REPORT

EVALUATION STUDY

ON KOMPAK PROGRAM

IN PAPUA LAND

Prepared by AKATIGA Research Team



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GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATION

ADD	Transferred fund received by villages sourced from the Regency's Regional Government Budget (APBD Kabupaten). This allocated ADD should worth at least about 10% from General Allocation Fund (DAU) combined with additional fund from DBH (Revenue Sharing Fund).
AIDS	<i>Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome</i> ; sets of symptoms that attack human body after its immune impaired by HIV virus.
Adminduk	Civil Administration, series of activities in organizing and regulating the issuance of documents and civil registry through population and civil registration, citizenship information management and its benefit for public services, government, and development.
APBD Kabupaten	Regency's Regional Government Budget is an annual budget plan of the regency/city government. Regency/City APBD consists of systematic lists containing the regency/city's revenues and expenses annually (period of January 1 to December 31) from the ongoing year.
APBD Provinsi	Province's Regional Government Budget is an annual budget plan of the province government. Provincial APBD consists of systematic lists containing the province's revenues and expenses annually (period of January 1 to December 31) from the ongoing year.
APBK	Village's Government Budget is an annual budget plan of village governments in Papua and West Papua Province. APBK consists of systematic lists containing the villages' revenues and expenses annually (period of January 1 to December 31) from the ongoing year.
BaKTI	Knowledge Exchange of Indonesian Eastern Area (<i>Bursa Pengetahuan Kawasan Timur Indonesia</i>), is a foundation in Eastern Area which plays a role as KOMPAK's strategic partner in implementing this program in Papua.
Bamuskam	Village Council (<i>Badan Musyawarah Kampung</i>), this term used equally with BPD (<i>Badan Permusyawaratan Desa</i>) in Papua. It commonly consists of the custom heads form various local communities.
BANGGA	Building the Welfare of Papuan Generations and Families. The pilot for this program is conducted in 3 Regencies at Papua Province: Asmat, Lanny Jaya, and Paniai Regency.
BAPPEDA	Regional Development Planning Agency, is a technical agency in region level, conducting research and regional development planning managed by the agency head which is under and responsible directly to the Governor/Regent/Mayor through the Regional Secretariat.
Bidan Desa	Paramedics/midwives who assigned by village government to improve the health service for women and children.
BLT	Direct Cash Assistance is the government's aid program through cash aid or any other aids for the poor, either conditionally or unconditionally.
BPJS Kesehatan	Social Health Insurance Administration Agency. Premiums Assistance Recipient (Penerima Bantuan Iuran) means their health insurance premiums are covered by the state budget.

BPS	Statistics Indonesia
CAPI	<i>Computer-Assisted Personal Interview</i> , such a breakthrough toward data collecting steps. With CAPI, interview processes with respondents and data entries can be performed at the same time.
Dana Desa	Fund sourced from National Government Budget allocated specifically for villages which transferred through Regional Government Budget (Regency/City) and utilized to finance government activities, infrastructure improvement, community development and empowerment of those village communities.
DAK	Specific Allocation Fund is the fund sourced from National Government Budget revenues that allocated for certain regional heads in order to assist in funding specific activities that under the responsibility of those regions and along with national priority.
DID	Regional Incentive Fund is one of general transferred fund from central government which allocated specifically as incentives/rewards for the regions with good performance in improvement/achievement regarding the regional financial governance, government public service, general public service, and public welfare.
Distrik	A term used for government administration level equals to district in Papua and West Papua.
DMMD	District Develops Developing Districts, is the program implementation derived from Presidential Decree number 9 year of 2020 regarding the development acceleration in Papua and West Papua which regulates/accommodates the role of districts to develop their regions.
DPMK	Village's Community Empowerment Agency works at Regency/Province level. DPMK can collaborate with other government agencies depend on its interests at each Regency/Province.
DPRD	The Regional House of Representatives, is the house of representatives which responsible as regional government administrator at province/regency/city level.
FGD	<i>Focus Group Discussion</i> , one of data collecting method through in-depth discussions of a certain group to discuss a particular topic/subject.
GEDSI	<i>Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion</i> , specific attention toward gender equality and marginal community participation such as disabilities or other vulnerable communities.
HIV	<i>Human Immunodeficiency Virus</i> ; virus that attacks human's immunity system; which then causes AIDS.
INPRES	Presidential Decree is the regulations issued by president regarding the implementation of particular decree which consists of technical regulations.
Kader Kampung	Community Empowerment Cadres at village level, either male or female who are in charge in organizing civil data administration at their own villages.
Kemenkeu	Ministry of Finance of Indonesian Republic
Komite Sekolah	Independent institution at school level that gives recommendations toward policies and education programs at school. School Committee also exists to supervise the

	management and implementations. These committee members are representative of students' parents/guardians, public figures, stakeholders, alumni, and so forth.
KOMPAK	Community Collaborations and Services for Prosperity, is a partnership between Australian and Indonesian Governments that supports the efforts of Indonesian government to decrease poverty through improving basic services and economic opportunity for the poor and vulnerable.
LANDASAN	Landasan Papua is education and health services improvement program in Papua and West Papua.
LPMP	Agency of Quality Assurance in Education is a technical administrator unit from Indonesian Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology that has mission to perform education quality assurance at primary and high school in province level by performing various functions to improve education quality.
LPJ	Accountability report of village head that submitted annually. This report is also submitted to Bamuskam and to Regent as well. Without this accountability report, village fund budget will not be disbursed.
MAHKOTA	Heading to Solid and Prosperous Indonesian Community, is a program funded by Australian government to support Indonesian government in improving social protection system in order to decrease poverty and inequality.
Malaria	A kind of disease caused by parasite from <i>Plasmodium</i> genus, with its main symptom is continuous fever. This infectious disease is commonly found at tropical area, with continuous up and down fever indication, transmitted by the infected <i>Anopheles</i> mosquito. Malaria becomes main health problem in tropical and sub-tropical areas, including in Papua and West Papua.
Master Plan Distrik	District's master plan quinquennially or district's plan and strategy.
MBS	School-based Management, is one of management basis of school management that gives more autonomy to the schools and encourage them to implement joint decision-making participatively from all school elements and surrounding communities as an effort to develop and improve education quality.
OAP	Papuan Indigenous/Native People, are people whose parents are both or one of them natively Papuan or those who are officially appointed by custom to be Papuans, either in Papua or West Papua.
ODK	<i>Open Data Kit</i> , is kind of application used for data collecting both spatial- and non-spatial based.
OH	<i>Outcome Harvesting</i> , is evaluation approach which identify, explain, and verify every changes generated by one particular intervention.
OPD	Regional Government Organization. OPD refers to agencies that work for the local government at province or regency level.
Otsus	Specific Autonomy is the acknowledged particular authority given to Papua and West Papua province in order to maintain and manage their local community interests according to their own will, based on aspirations and community's basic needs in Papua.
Perbup	Regent's regulation is regulatory laws and regulations which settled by a regent in order to implement the higher regulations or in performing its regional authority.

Permendagri	Regulations of Ministry of Internal Affairs
Permendes	Regulations of Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration
Posyandu	Integrated Service Post, is a basic healthcare institution run from, by, and for the local community, assisted by paramedic. Posyandu implementation varies from village, hamlet, or urban village. Posyandu main activity is KIA (Women and Children's Health), KB (Family Planning), Immunization, nutrition counseling, and diarrhea treatment and management.
Polindes	Village Maternity Post, is a form of community participation in providing a place as maternity assistance post and other women and children's healthcare services including KB in the village. One of requirements in providing Polindes at a village apart from the availability of place as a post, is the availability of village midwife at the village or hamlet.
PP	Government's Regulations.
PROSPEK	Strategic Programs of Village Development, is a program funded by Otsus (specific Autonomy) for villages which initiated by Papua province governor.
PROSPPEK	Strategic Programs of Village Development Program, is a program designed to support the development of West Papua Province.
Puskesmas	Community Health Center; a technical unit as a part of Ministry of Health at regency/city level that is responsible to perform health improvement at its working area.
Pustu	Assistant of Puskesmas, is a humble healthcare unit which exists to support and help in expanding Puskesmas capacity by performing Puskesmas activities in smaller areas and other kinds of service competences that can be adjusted with the available resources (both human and facility).
Pusling	Mobile Puskesmas is a healthcare unit for those who live in remote areas. It uses four-wheeled vehicle or motorboat and communication healthcare equipments, including some paramedics who work for Puskesmas. This mobile Puskesmas supports and assists in performing Puskesmas activities in its working areas which are still uncovered by healthcare services due to its far and remote location that difficult to be accessed.
P3MD	Development Program and Village Community Empowerment.
RAPBS	Education budget plan and school expenditures which are compiled annually consisting both revenues and expenses of the school for the upcoming year. It is similar with RKPK for villages.
RENJA Distrik	District's working plan is an annual document plan of the district, consisting the policies, programs and activities which are important to achieve its development targets in the form of regulations and budget frame for the ongoing year.
RENSTRA Distrik	District strategic plan is a reference document for the district government in performing their governance activities in a five years period.
RKPK	Working plan of village government is an annual document plan which consists of RPJMK breakdowns.

RKAS	Activity plan and school budget, is a school development planning for 4 years period.
RKS	School working plan, is the detail breakdowns from RKAS and compiled annually.
RPJMD	Regional mid term development plan is a document plan for regional development in 5 years period, it consists of breakdowns from vision, mission, and program of the Regional Head.
RPJMK	Village mid term development plan is a document plan for 6 years period.
RPK	Activity implementation plan is an activity plan based on priority scales depending on its available fund allocation for the ongoing year.
RUK	Recommendations of activity plan are sets of recommendations gained from planning stages at Puskesmas.
Sekda	Regional Secretary is the head of Regional Secretariat (Setda) who plays a role as assistant for the Head of Regional Government.
SD	Primary School
SAIK Plus	Administration System and Village Information Plus (SAIK+). SAIK+ Program is the advancement from SAIK program that has been updated and integrated with the other electronic information systems in West Papua Province.
SIO Papua	Information System of the Papuans. This SIO Papua program is introduced by KOMPAK-LANDASAN in Papua Province.
SNP	National Education Standard is a minimum criteria regarding various relevant aspects in performing national education standard and should be fulfilled by the administrator and/or its education unit all over Republic of Indonesia.
SPM	Standard of minimum services, is set of regulations regarding the kind and quality of basic services.
Tanah Papua	Papua land in this report are referred to Papua Province and West Papua Province.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study aims to assess the changes and processes of KOMPAK model implementation in Papua Land that take place in the period of 2017-2021¹. KOMPAK program performed a number of interventions in Papua such as analysis of policy improvement, technical assistance, and capacity building of local actors, as well as piloting the program implementation. This study is performed in order to answer three main questions: (1) has KOMPAK model achieved the expected target and how is its sustainability potential?; (2) what factors can affect the achievement?; (3) What lessons can be learned for the next development program design?

In achieving the target and answering the above questions, this study uses *outcome harvesting* (OH) analysis framework which focuses on studying and assessing the changes (*outcomes*) generated from activities in the program. This framework is suitable in implementing a complex program and in a program that its achievement is closely related to other achievement from programs/initiatives performed by other stakeholders. There are four scope of changes being studied namely village information system (*sistem informasi kampung*), sectoral synergy (*sinergi sektoral*), regulation/policy (*regulasi dan kebijakan*), and public participation (*partisipasi publik*). Data collection is carried out by combining quantitative (survey) and qualitative (in-depth interview, observation, transect, and group discussion) methods and equipped by analysis of program documents and changes mapping workshop together with KOMPAK implementation team.

This study is conducted in 60 village locations (quantitative) and 15 village locations (qualitative) that spread over 5 regencies in Papua and West Papua. The selected regencies in this study are Jayapura, Asmat, Nabire, Sorong, dan South Manokwari. Those 5 regencies are selected due to their various KOMPAK program and the achievements they acquired. The quantitative study register survey to 2,159 respondents that come from households, elders, village cadres, and service units. While the total of qualitative informants that have been interviewed are 367 individuals consisting the actors intervened directly by KOMPAK such as village officials, service units, village cadres, regency, district, and province governments as well as households as the program beneficiaries.

¹ The term of Papua Land in this report refers to Papua Province and West Papua Province .

Changes

To answer the first research question, this study identifies any changes as the result of KOMPAK intervention on data collecting (*pendataan*), sectoral synergy, regulation, and public participation aspects. This study finds out that KOMPAK program is successful in affecting positive changes in the 4 research areas. The changes in this context take place at province, regency, and district/village levels.

- On **village information system area**, this study finds that KOMPAK has successfully promoted the availability of SIK by conducting inclusive data at village level and is relevant with Papua Land context². On **sectoral synergy area**, KOMPAK program has been successful in linking and improving communication between service unit and village government so that it leads to the opening access to fund managed by the village for the service unit. Moreover, on **policy changes in province and regency level**, this study shows that KOMPAK has promoted regional government, both province and regency, to issue and/or adopt policy/regulation that support the basic services improvement and good governance. This study findings show two programs that has been promoted by KOMPAK and are successful to be adopted by province government so the implementation has even reached village community. The two programs are PROSPPEK in West Papua and BANGGA in Papua. Lastly, on **public participation aspect**, KOMPAK intervention on sectoral synergy aspect has improved *Bamuskam* knowledge and capacity regarding the functions and supervision procedures of village development. However, this thing has not become continuous behaviour change yet. This study finds that potential actors who communicate the community aspirations to the service units and village officials are those who possess close relationship with community and network to the elite groups, such as *Posyandu* cadres.
- Specifically, this study also reveals the findings on knowledge and capacity changes of the actors who directly intervened by KOMPAK at those 4 aspects above. **The most obvious knowledge and capacity changes are found at village cadres level compared to those at village official, service unit actor, Bamuskam, and OPD staff level.** Cadres interaction with the program have improved new capacity/knowledge for them, either on technical or non-technical aspects. The cadres' change from technical aspect is the skill in applying village information system and conducting data collecting. Whilst, the changes on non-technical aspects are including improvement of cadres comprehension toward the village community needs and participation on the village planning processes. The cadres' degree of change as mentioned above are varied.

² Inclusive and relevant means explicitly selective toward civil registry data based on gender, OAP and non-OAP, as well as poverty data. This is relevant with Otsus context that aims for community welfare especially OAP in Papua and West Papua.

These changes cannot directly change the role and behaviour of the cadres in order to ensure that village policies are based on data and community needs. It is because village cadres who mostly come from young groups are still unable to solve issue of power-relation with the older groups and elites at the village. However, with the improved confidence and broader network, village cadres have potential to be significant development agents at village level.

- Knowledge and capacity changes are found as well at OPD individual level who interact in numerous KOMPAK capacity building interventions such as training, technical guideline, and policy review and analysis. For instance, this capacity change at OPD individual level include: (1) knowledge improvement towards assistance role and facilitating technique at the village and district; (2) capacity in regional problems mapping and compiling regional planning and budget; and (3) communication change and interrelation among OPDs. This individual capacity change has not yet achieved the higher changes at organization level due to several challenges. Those challenges include the inexistence of proper incentive or disincentive for OPDs to apply the training materials, individual authority issue of OPD actors in encouraging changes in their organization, as well as the inexistence of systematic transfer knowledge mechanism in every organization, let alone among OPDs.

Nonetheless, this study also finds several unreached changes which considered to be important program goals. With shorter program period (about 5 years), in a context of Papua Land complexity, KOMPAK programs are still on progress toward their improvement in order to reach the purpose/essence of the programs.

- Regarding SIK program, data has been prepared selectively and used by village government for distributions of government subsidy/support. Nevertheless, the data is not used as the village planning basis yet, as well as to accelerate civil registry services.
- On sectoral synergy aspect, communication is created among development actors, but village fund access availability for service unit does not guarantee the improvement of basic services. This happen because there is no effective supervision mechanism both from village government to service unit, and from service unit to village government, so the essential sectoral synergy has not been created yet.
- On policy/regulation aspect, several regulations promoted by KOMPAK should be strenghtened by creating mechanism formula of derivative regulations, incentive and disincentive that can create agreement and support from regional heads and other stakeholders in ensuring the sustainability and program implementation. This study has not specifically seen any systematization from GEDSI mainstreaming yet (except

from the comprehensive BANGGA program in Papua), for instance, roadmap and feedback in developing assistances and GEDSI awareness strengthening (including at elite male groups) in spite of the workshop/training/module compilation.

Changes Mechanism

In order to answer the second question, this study tracks down the mechanism of changes occurrence as well as KOMPAK contribution in affecting the emerged changes related to governance in Papua Land. This study also explain the other influence factors such as context and organization roles, institutions, and other programs, toward the occurring changes. In addition, this study as well, identifies hindering factors that affect the changes failure.

Supporting factors of the changes

There are four findings that explain the supporting factors and mechanism on how changes occurred in those four areas. Those supporting factors consist of KOMPAK internal and non-KOMPAK factors. From KOMPAK internal aspect, there are four mechanisms, strategy, actor, and other supporting factors that support the changes to emerge.

- *First*, KOMPAK is succeed in **developing sets of practical capacity building mechanism in accordance with the government needs from various levels**. KOMPAK gives formal training and assistance to improve the capacity in procedures to access village fund, improving service unit accreditation, improving village cadres capacity, and technical guideline toward inclusive and effective budget plan formulation for the regional government. With these capacity buildings, local actors are able to implement what they have learned after the training. KOMPAK has also participated in giving feedback to the regional government, which adds more value for the governance improvement.
- *Second*, **KOMPAK comprehensive strategy in developing evidence-based policy making**. The strategy includes analysis for regulation improvement along with technical assistance on governance aspect, data collecting, and sectoral synergy. KOMPAK strategy is applied at cross administrative areas, from province, regency, to district, and village levels.
- *Third*, **KOMPAK also collaborates with organization and program that have similar interest**, such as MAHKOTA and Puskapa UI in implementing its programs. Those efforts are integrated with priority of regional government development to create changes toward governance improvement and basic service.
- KOMPAK is succeed to **identify, involve, own, and cooperate with key actors**; both from decision maker up to implementation levels; who have long experience in

lobbying and performing advocacy, supported as well by powerful network of stakeholders from various levels in Papua Land.

Those four internal supporting factors from KOMPAK above are **conformable with external factors** that determine the influences and changes successfulness, that is **KOMPAK's strength in designing and implementing its program meet with key actors interest in Papua Land from province to village levels**. This study raises **KOMPAK program relevance in Papua which are able to elaborate and put up strong OAP narration, particularly on special autonomy (Otsus) context in Papua and West Papua**. These things are shown from data collecting which focusing on selected OAP and non-OAP data, governance improvement effort regarding the Otsus fund expenditures performed from province to village level, social protection for OAP's women and children, and so forth.

Hindering factors of the change

Other than supporting factors, this study as well explains number of hindrances that hold up the optimal changes to be achieved. These hindrances occur both from external factors and from internal KOMPAK.

- **From external KOMPAK**, there are significant context and bureaucracy complexity in Papua Land that generally hinder the program implementation. Specifically, hindrances from KOMPAK external factor faced by the program are as follows: (1) structural hindrance such as **inequality of power-relation**; (2) geographic hindrance such as **accessibility and information technology limitation**; (3) institutional hindrance such as **mutation and key actors rotation in regional government**; (4) **priority change of the government budget**; (5) **vagueness in information system authority**; (6) **regional government capacity in providing services**; (7) **cultural hindrance** such as client patron relation; (8) **Covid-19 pandemic** that affects the program performance and change its budget priority and the government resources toward pandemic handling.
- **From internal KOMPAK**, KOMPAK has also encountered hindrances from **mitigation aspect to anticipate and solve the problem of bureaucracy context in Papua Land** as explained above. What KOMPAK has done when it faces those above complex situations is to maneuver and respond to those hindrances immediately. **These problems complexity indicate the importance of program's investment development toward long termed, sustainable, systematic, and context-based assistances in Papua Land.**

Lessons Learned and Recommendation

In answering the third question, based on analysis toward various changes, both supporting and hindrance factors of the change, this study concludes several learning and recommendation points as follows:

- **Developing the program that is relevant with the intervened area context.** This study shows that KOMPAK programs contribute a learning toward the importance of program purposes relevance with the intervened areas context, so that the stakeholders at every level can support this program implementation. This relevance is specifically found in OAP narrative corroboration of KOMPAK program's design and implementation, SAIK as a planning basis and a more inclusive Otsus budget management, as well as a support toward social protection program for OAP. This study recommends the importance of SAIK data collecting program's continuity and improvement that is proven as relevant and essential in Papua Land context. It also requires a strategy that is able to be adopted independently after the KOMPAK program assistances end.
- **Promoting proper and clear incentive.** This study indicates the importance of clear incentive in order to promote changes for the stakeholders from every level. One of incentive mechanisms seen in this study comes from service unit actors. These actors can access village fund and it becomes their motivation in communicating and lobbying the village head. In contrast with incentive mechanism at sectoral synergy areas, the incentive mechanism on data collecting has not yet encouraged the program actors to support their programs. At village information system areas, selected data has been gathered by the village cadres and become the basis for Otsus policies at province and regency level, thus, it is not optimally used for the improvement of program planning and service. This study recommends the need of incentive for the officials and village cadres for their hardwork in utilizing the data that has been collected and updated. For instance, developing agreement mechanism inter-agencies so the village actors can understand and utilize the collected data according to the applicable rules. This incentive also required for the potential actors in simplifying the data collecting process such as for district. Moreover, proper incentive mechanism should be developed as well, to strengthen facilitators role at regency level in order to carry on their assistances toward village level. Furthermore, with various civil registry data collectings such as data collecting for Sustainable Development Goals atau SDGs and Social Welfare Integrated Data (DTKS), it requires some efforts to bridge the cadres involvement to develop synergy over the existed data collecting systems, based on potentials and strengths of each program.

- **Program intervention approach toward cross administrative level.** This study shows KOMPAK program's area implementation particularly the comprehensive village information system in order to achieve sustainable program. Comprehensive means that KOMPAK attempts to institutionalize the initiatives/data collecting programs specifically to the government of cross administrative level. For instance, on SIK program (SIK and Papuan SIO), KOMPAK can support the empowerment of village cadres in order to create conducive policy environment at province level. Therefore, the successfulness of data collecting program at village level cannot be separated from the policies applied at province and regency level. This study recommends every program to play on cross administrative level, reinforcement at village and community level should be followed by conducive policy environment at higher level, and other way around.
- **Developing applicative training method combination and systematic assistance.** This study shows that KOMPAK trainings which emphasize on applicative method and direct practice are succeed to improve cadres' and OPD staffs' skill. However, trainings with this kind of mechanism are still unable to develop important knowledge and skill in order to build main purpose of the program, such as data collecting benefit for policies (village to province level), data literacy, and essential sectoral synergy for basic services improvement. This study recommends the importance of combining and sustaining trainings with applicative and direct practice method by assisting small groups continuously, as well as applying informal mechanism to improve the capacity and support from the intervened actors toward the program purposes. Informal mechanism and in small groups should be supported by adaptive technology in accordance with Papua Land context that has high sense of kinship and consider all challenges in geographic, accessibility, and communication network.
- **Developing non-administrative monitoring and evaluation.** This study indicates the monitoring focus and program evaluation on administrative level that is important to encourage program actors to stay focus on their activities, yet it is possible to hinder facilitation process and quality of program achievement. In order to strengthen assistances space and the above facilitation, this study recommends the program to essentially simplify administrative monitoring and evaluation method in such as activities checklist. Later, KOMPAK program and its other development partner can complete the administrative monitoring and evaluation process by developing monitoring and evaluation system to measure quality of participation. Even though the participation quality is generally difficult to measure, tool and mechanism of monitoring and evaluation should be developed so that it encourages the actors not only to finish their report and activity, but also to pay attention on the quality of the performed activity and facilitation. Moreover, it is essential to perform triangulation in monitoring system toward the beneficiaries and/or other actors related to the work

and achievement from the intervened actors. It is important to make the KOMPAK program facilitators understand immediately the area condition, its achievement, and hindrance occurred, so that they can formulate responses or mitigations right away. This effort is indeed should be followed by acknowledgement and incentive as well as reward toward those local actors who are succeed in achieving good result from the aspect of process and facilitation quality.

- **Developing SAIK for policy and data quality improvement.** This study finds that KOMPAK is succeed in developing more accurate and updated selected database and acquire support from stakeholders at village, regency, and province level especially in West Papua province. Moreover, the data has become the basis for distribution of government subsidy. The data has been adopted by West Papuan government with funding commitment for this program extension. However, this study finds that there are still many non-intervened villages which are difficult to develop the SIK. This issue occurs because these villages are hardly ever receive program/initiative in improving capacity (both from the government and non-government) compared to the KOMPAK intervened villages, more challenging accessibility, and limited communication network. This study recommends that it is important to support the sustainability of this program both from KOMPAK and other development partner in improving SIK program especially in West Papua province. This study as well, recommends SAIK program improvement that can be focused to ensure the availability of high quality data in all over village areas, improve data literacy, and optimize data use for policies. In addition, efforts are required to begin SAIK data integration with national data through a cooperation/agreement with Statistics Indonesia (BPS).
- **Cadres development as the agent of change.** This study shows the cadres potential in encouraging changes. This indicates the importance of a program to develop local cadres who are able to be the change agents to lead into governance changes. To build changes in governance, it is necessary to play the role of cadres who can initiate village development activities and facilitate communication between the poor and marginalized and elite groups. However, to initiate these changes, the cadres still face limited capacity issue and power-relation with older groups and village elites. Henceforth, this study recommends the importance of the program to develop the capacity and proficiency in facilitating, communicating, and expanding cadres network with the other development actors. In contrast, Posyandu cadres have also potential to be actors who facilitate communication among communities, service units, and village governments. Therefore, Posyandu cadres' capacity can be developed in facilitating village community aspirations.

- **Improving participation and political support with the other extensive stakeholders.** This study shows that there are several KOMPAK programs which still encounter OPD support issue (especially agency head) who do not fully provide funding commitment and support to facilitators from OPD. Moreover, rules underived into concrete regulations do still exist, restraining the OPD to obtain the transparency from implementation aspect. On the other hand, the program sustainability is vulnerable toward changes from external factor. This indicates the importance of efforts afterward in order to develop participation from various actors such as related OPDs, not only actors and institutions that has been targeted.
- **Formulating concrete and specific roadmap to integrate GEDSI principal in every design and implementation of the program.** This study indicates that all thorough the time, KOMPAK has given technical assistance toward GEDSI principal in every program/policy performed with regional government, especially toward BANGGA in Papua. Nevertheless, GEDSI coverage is very extensive and intersect with various groups and it is possible that each group requires particular treatment in the program framework. Therefore, this study recommends that KOMPAK needs to formulate concrete roadmap derived from GEDSI principal which integrated into program – that contains realistic and specific target and achievement, specific targeted groups – appended with practical implementation guideline based on context from the program areas. Those things above should be backed up by sustainable assistances toward the intervened actors so they can gradually have understanding over GEDSI principal. Lastly, process-based monitoring and evaluation should also be conducted so the intervened local actors and KOMPAK program facilitators can get feedback from the challenges they face in order to apply GEDSI principal into program implementation.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

KOMPAK is a program funded by Australian Government (DFAT) in order to support Indonesian Government in achieving its target to decrease poverty level and inequality in Indonesia. In obtaining its target, KOMPAK divides the activities into superior/flagship that support each other. Those KOMPAK's superior/flagship activities consist of:³

1. **Instrument and analysis of public financial management.** KOMPAK provides technical assistance on public financial management in order to help the central government to allocate funding for regional government, as well as to assist the regional government to increase its fund allocation and improve its expenditures quality for basic services.
2. **Civil administration capacity building and inclusive biostatistics (PASH).** KOMPAK gives great support to the central and regional governments in order to strengthen services of civil administration. This aims to expand the coverage of legal document ownerships and integrated data of civil registry.
3. **District and village/kampong strengthening.** KOMPAK strengthens districts as the center of governance and village technical assistance so that district and village can play a role as governance center for quality improvement of basic services.
4. **Village/kampong information system.** KOMPAK encourages data use for planning and budgeting by consolidating the individual data, in such a way that there is accurate macro and micro statistic data. This allows the planners to identify numbers of population and region with the highest poverty rate, and identify vulnerable groups, such as those who do not own civil documents.
5. **Social accountability.** KOMPAK strengthens social accountability in order to improve quality of services delivery with the resident feedback scheme and budget literacy model to improve participation and women's voice, disabilities, and vulnerable groups in any planning discussions.
6. **Market intermediary.** KOMPAK encourages market intermediary to strengthen the development of local economy, which means pioneering the market intermediary

³ All explanation regarding KOMPAK's superior/highend activities cited from KOMPAK website, KOMPAK activities (2020), About KOMPAK (2020).

approach to improve business productivity for small and micro enterprises as well as poor people livelihood.

From all highend activities above, KOMPAK has supported regional government in Papua Land since 2016 by implementing five flagship activities, they are instrument and analysis of public finance management; civil administration and biostatistics strengthening; district and village/hamlet streghtening; social accountability; and village information system.

By sets of activities, KOMPAK in Papua Land⁴ works at all government levels from village to central government. KOMPAK intervention key-focus in Papua Land divided into 3 parts, namely 1) policy improvement analysis, 2) providing assistances support. and capacity building, 3) program implementation trials.

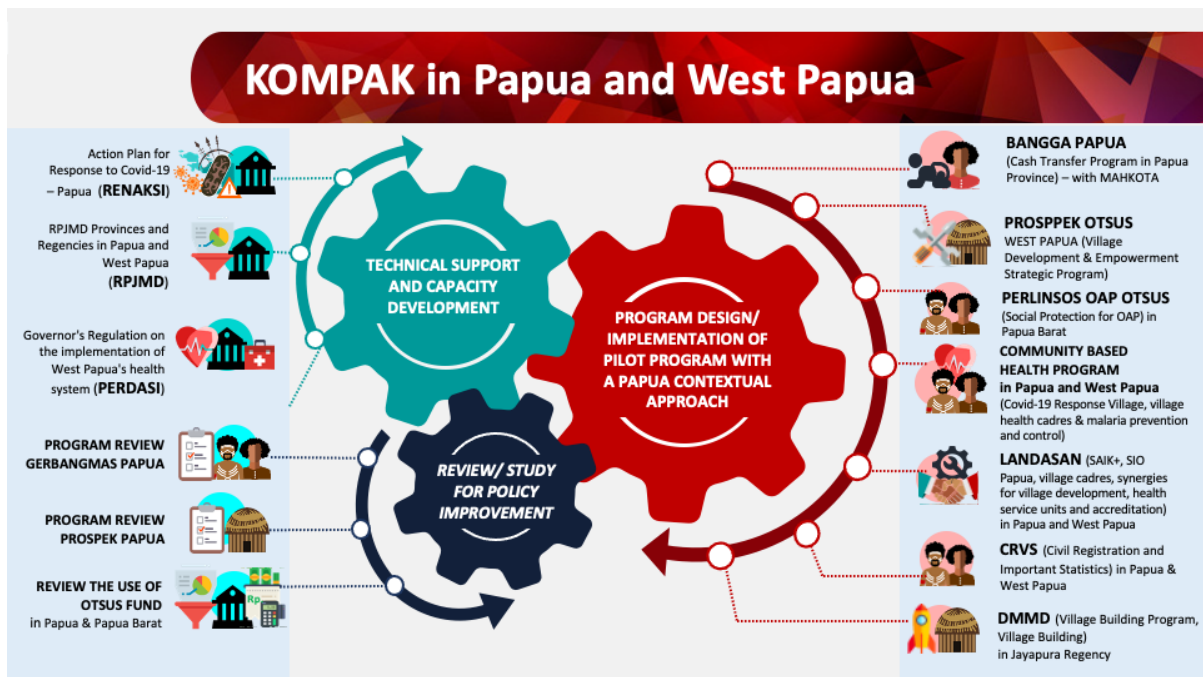
KOMPAK performs various trial activities and technical assistances to help the government in formulating and and implementing development policy in Papua Land. These KOMPAK trials at regency level are focused on accelerating the improvement of basic services provision. As for policy technical assistance at province level, KOMPAK's support are focused to the Otsus fund optimalization budget spending. Basically, KOMPAK plays a role as facilitator to support regional government both province and regency government in Papua and West Papua in order to achieve their purpose and development priority.

In performing intervention, KOMPAK use problem root-based approach model and regional government's needs, so that its agendas are adjusted with development agenda both in Papua and in West Papua (see Image 1) . In this case, KOMPAK support are trials and technical assistances to encourage the governments in achieving their target and development goals. Therefore, KOMPAK programs that considered successful are being an integral part of the governments' programs.

Toward the final period of KOMPAK facilitation to Indonesian government in 2022, an evaluation is required to see the process and KOMPAK model utilization that has been running as an effort of KOMPAK support institutionalization. All those best practices and learnings will benefit the governments at every level to ensure the model sustainability and strengthen the supporting factors as well as minimalize the hindrance factors in its institutionalization process. With its background, evaluation toward KOMPAK model in Papua Land is performed. Result of this evaluation study is expected to be a basis to perform other upcoming program in Papua Land.

⁴ Papua Land in this study refers to Papua and West Papua Provinces.

Image 1.1. KOMPAK Program in Papua Land



1.2. Objectives and Research Questions

This evaluation aims to see the process and utilization of KOMPAK model that has been implemented in Papua Land, as an effort of institutionalizing KOMPAK interventions. Specifically, this evaluation aims to:

1. Asses model implementation effectivity/KOMPAK's main approach in Papua Land.
2. Comprehend the supporting and hindering factors that affect the target achievement.
3. Illustrate any changes happened as the influence of KOMPAK interventions in Papua Land.
4. Identify learnings and give recommendations on what could be carried on/restored for the development/following governance programs in Papua Land.

In order to achieve those purposes above, this research proposes three main questions as follows:

1. Has the model/KOMPAK approach achieved the expected target? Are there any KOMPAK model replications done by regional governments?
2. What factors can possibly influence the achievements? What mechanisms or key-processes in the program implementation that can be replicated?

3. What lessons can be learned to improve the design/development program implementation/governance in Papua Land in the future?

1.3. Methodology

1.3.1. Outcome Harvesting analysis framework

This research applies outcome harvesting⁵ (OH) approach to identify any changes happened from various interventions conducted by KOMPAK. OH is one of analysis framework that can be used to identify, explain, and verify the outcomes (changes) resulted by complex and dynamic interventions or initiatives, therefore, it is difficult to define concretely of what could be directly achieved by the programs, or when are the conducted programs strongly influenced by stakeholders (Wilson-Grau, 2015).

Therefore, this analysis framework can be applied on KOMPAK program in Papua Land, especially with these three conditions (Wilson-Grau, 2015) below:

1. Focus to outcome/change instead of what the program has been carried out. So that, OH is not addressed as assessment in accordance with the planning documents or written in logical framework program, but to identify and examine any changing processes (or unchanging processes) and the reasons behind them.
2. Complex program or intervention, where the relation between what has been done (cause) with its effect cannot be assessed linearly. However, program in very complex and dynamic situation, for instance, advocacy activities, capacity buildings, complex empowerments and so on, involving various stakeholders. In this case, KOMPAK program is a capacity development and complex empowerment which closely related to the program achievement and activities, initiatives, or other stakeholders.
3. It is applicable if evaluation activity intended more to observe the changes and comprehend of why do those changes take place or remain still.

Outcomes are defined broadly as various changes (for instance, the changing policy, the changing or halted legislation process, new formed coalition, behaviour change) from related actors at changes agent level, social actor, or community level who receive the benefit from the program. The changes can be in the form of knowledge, behaviour, awareness, and point of view at all levels (village, district, regency, province). In identifying changes, researchers should collect change evidences occurred, then trackback to assess contribution from the

⁵ This approach is applied to see changes on programs in complex and dynamic situations. Changes can be broadly seen including knowledge, behaviour, relation, regulation, process/mechanism that occur at social actors level who involve or interact with program facilitators and beneficiaries.

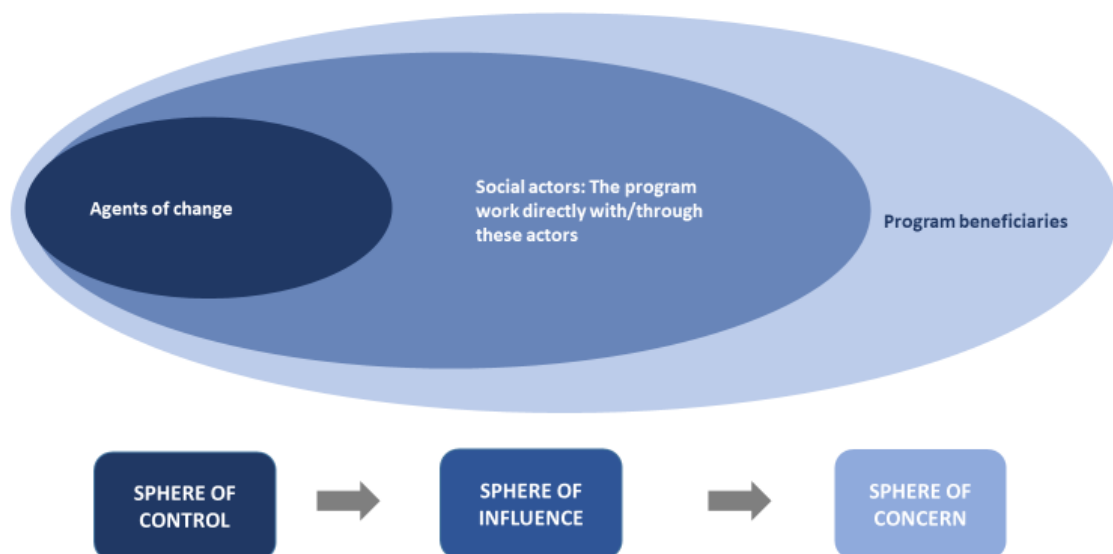
interventions toward those changes and acknowledge the contribution from other factors/actors. The examined changes are both positive and negative, and predicted to be taken place or not. The most important thing of all, those changes cannot be related only to one party contribution, but also affected or contributed by other actors/parties.

There are three changes spheres that have been analyzed through OH (see image 1.2) namely:

1. The sphere of control, is behaviour change from agents of change that can be controlled by activities facilitators in a program. In this research, KOMPAK activities facilitators in Papua Land are implementation teams from KOMPAK and BaKTI Foundation.
2. The sphere of influence, is a sphere where agents of change intervene or make efforts to influence the change of particular social actors. As for KOMPAK program in Papua Land, the identified social actors are village cadres (for instance SAIK/SIO and Posyandu cadres), village government, basic service providers at village level (primary school and Puskesmas), district, regency, and province governments.
3. The sphere of concern, is the final result that expected to be achieved by agents of change and influenced by many factors, especially at community level as the program beneficiaries.

This study emphasizes more on changes occurred on the sphere of influence and the sphere of concern.

Image 1.2. Sphere of changes in *Outcome Harvesting* approach

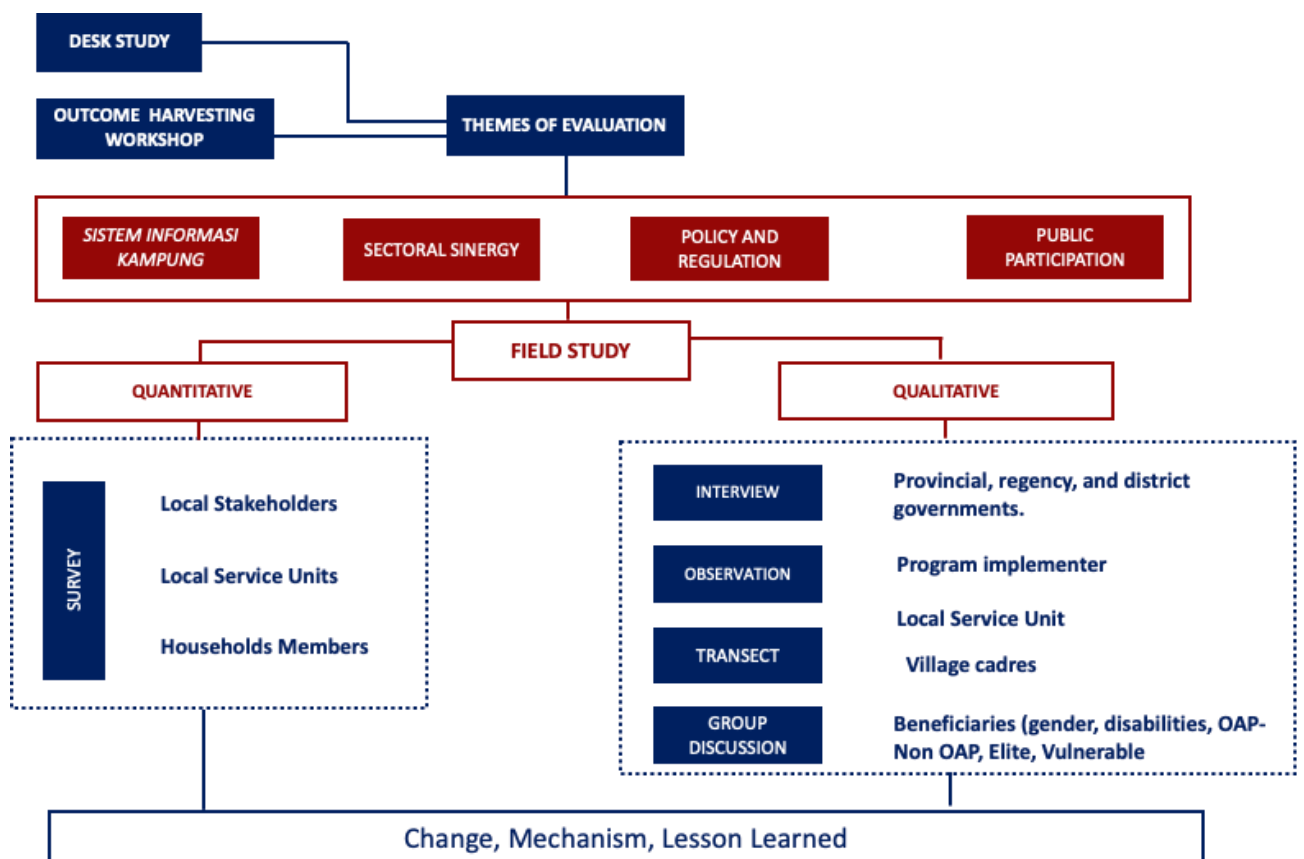


1.3.2. Data collection method

this study applies *mixed methods* with several data collecting techniques to gather various change types which influenced by KOMPAK intervention in the period of 2017-2021. Those two methods support each other. Qualitative method tries to answer big questions regarding the quality of model achievements/KOMPAK main approach along with the supporting and hindering factors that influence the target achievement at KOMPAK locations. Whilst, quantitative method tends to answer model achievement/KOMPAK main approach through achievement comparisons among KOMPAK and non-KOMPAK locations.

Image below describes the framework, stages, and this research process.

Image 1.3. Process and research framework



1.3.2.1. Qualitative

In qualitative method, we apply several data collecting techniques as follows:

- A. **Transect.** *transect walk* is an exploration (commonly on foot) at study location together with local people to explore and observe the village condition such as accessibility, local people activities, and basic facilities owned by the village. This exploration or observation is generally performed in the early phase of field research

while at the same time asking questions to local people so the researchers can get early illustration of the observed location.

- B. **In-depth interview.** In-depth interview is main technique used in qualitative study. This technique mostly used to acquire sensitive or specific information, such as experience or unique/uncommon knowledge, in-depth interview with informants performed flexibly in either formal occasion or merely chatting depends on conditions so that the informants can answer the questions comfortably. The researchers have opportunity to dig up or persuade the informants to tell deeper about their experience, opinion, and how they feel.

Main questions elaboration toward the informants include several things in order to analyze changes. First, the informants asked about their interaction experience with actors participated in a program or whether they involve in the program interventions. Second, a question regarding changes and how far they occur, then look into KOMPAK and non-KOMPAK contributions toward the changes. Third, relation and interrelation forms of various changes and KOMPAK contribution, as well as any efforts performed to continue the result or the occurred changes (sustainable).

In-depth interviews are performed to several type of informants as follows:

- Tanah Papua *government (province, regency, district, and village)*. As for province and regency levels, researchers team interview Head of Regional Development Planning Agency/Bappeda, Regional Secretary/Sekda, Head of Village Community Empowerment Agency /DPMK, and Papuan Native People/OAP, Head of Population and Civil Registry Agency/Disdukcapil, head of Health Agency/Dinkes, head of Communication and Informatics Agency/Diskominfo. Whereas informants at district level are district heads and data collecting staffs. At village level, this study requires interviews toward village head, village officials (such as treasury head or village secretary/Sekdes) as well as Village's Council/Bamuskam head and members.
- *Services unit actors (Community Health Center/Puskesmas and primary school)*. The interviewed informants at this category are Puskesmas head, midwife, Integrated Service Post/Posyandu cadres, headmaster, senior teacher, and school committee.
- *Village Community Empowerment Cadres/KPMK* or generally referred as village cadres. These village cadres are actors of development and community empowerment driver at village level. They mostly are young people selected and acknowledged by village head and earn some incentive from village fund. Village cadres are one of key-informants in this study because one of KOMPAK

main interventions in Papua Land lay on capacity development of village cadres.

- *KOMPAK Intervened and non-intervened village residents.* Even though KOMPAK interventions in Papua Land are not directly aim to village residents, yet this study interviews them to conduct triangulation toward the occurred and perceived changes especially toward basic services (primary school, healthcare, and civil registry) as well as the people participation on the village planning and decision or policy. This study tries to pay attention to the informant compositions based on gender, OAP and non-OAP, poor, live in the farthest location from village center, and disabilities group. Types of resident informants being interviewed are varied from religious figure, public figure, custom figure, women group, elder, and disabilities group, researchers team attempt to perform direct interviews while assisted by informants family member or obtain the information from disabilities family member if direct interviews are impractical to do.
 - *KOMPAK program actors in Papua Land* are regency and district coordinators. They are this program key-actors because they live at research location and are the people in charge for the program achievements in each location.
- C. **Observation.** This technique is applied to directly observe the basic services at village level and specifically performed to observe the cadres in using application of village information technology system, that are Papuan SIO and SAIK+.
- D. **Group discussion.** Researchers team perform group discussions especially to the informants at village level. Those discussions conducted to confirm finding results they acquire during the in-depth interviews. However, with Covid-19 pandemic, these group discussions are optional and can only be performed under possible condition such as interview in open area and limiting the number of participants invited to the group discussion maximum 5-10 people. To ensure the information validity, the researchers conduct triangulations from method and information source aspects. The researchers examine all answers for the same questions by: (1) using different method: observation, interview, and secondary data collecting; (2) looking for answers for the same questions from different informants.

Qualitative researchers of this study consist of researchers who have experiences in performing qualitative study, particularly monitoring and evaluation study, with combinations of gender, educational background, and experience. There are 5 field qualitative researcher teams and each team consists of 3 people who have responsibility on data collecting at one regency (2 KOMPAK intervention villages and 1 non-intervention village). So that, total number of field qualitative researchers are 15 researchers. Field data

are collected for 24-27 days from November-December 2021. In total, our teams conduct the interviews toward 367 informants from various backgrounds such as gender, group (staffs/officials, key informants, residents at program areas, and residents outside program areas).

1.3.2.2. Quantitative

Data collecting through survey are performed as an addition from the in-depth interview results and FGDs. In qualitative data collecting method, this study discovers types of changes occurred and identify how KOMPAK interventions encourage the emergence of those changes. The survey equips the information by analyzing how big/how many changes are acknowledged or perceived by the respondents. This survey as well compares the present services conditions among the intervened and non-intervened villages. Field quantitative teams consist of 10 teams and there are 4 enumerators in each team. So that, field quantitative researchers are 40 enumerators in total and disperse in 5 regencies.

As this survey's focus lies on the changes at services level, hence the survey respondents are from village or service unit levels. Table 1.1 shows survey respondents and questions topic of each category. As a note, because KOMPAK does not conduct direct intervention toward the community, therefore the questions for community respondents specifically point out to capture the community perception toward the services quality in general, and is not scrutinized in details.

Table 1.1. Respondents and survey questions topic

RESPONDENT	NUMBER & RESPONDENTS CRITERIA	QUESTION TOPIC
Village government	60 respondents Village head or secretary, general coordinator (kaur umum)/division head (kabag)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community participation in village planning • The use/condition of civil administration/Adminduk data collecting system • Synergy between village planning and service unit needs • Capacity building of village officials
KPMK	99 respondents Village cadres or those who are appointed as cadres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community participation in village planning • The use/condition of Adminduk data collecting system

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synergy between village planning and service unit needs • Capacity building of village officials
Primary school	55 headmasters/the most senior teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary school services data • School participation in village planning process • Assistances from district and regency • Capacity building of headmasters/teachers • Village support toward the primary school
Puskesmas/Community Health Center	19 respondents Puskesmas head/doctor Puskesmas/midwife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Puskesmas services data • Puskesmas participation in village planning process • Assistances from district and regency • Capacity building of service unit administrators • Support from the village toward health services
Posyandu/Integrated Service Post	99 respondents The most senior cadres' coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Posyandu services data • Posyandu cadres participation in village planning process • Assistances from district and regency • Capacity building of Posyandu cadres • Support from the village toward health services
Households	609 respondents Head of households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of household members, include: age, gender, occupation, education level, civil administration ownership (ID card, birth of certificate) • Saving account ownership • BPJS program (National Health Insurance) membership • Household welfare condition: and land/building area ownership, assets ownership • Government aid program • Utilization of health service and civil registry

	<p>1218 respondents</p> <p>Household members with minimum age of 15 y.o, 1 male, 1 female from each household</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respondents participation in village activities and village discussion • Satisfaction level, perception toward services quality, as well as complaint-delivery regarding healthcare, education, and civil registry
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As for the applied quantitative analysis technique, in order to analyze survey data, description analysis is for all respondents and particular logistic regression is for household respondents data. More detailed explanation about analysis techniques is delivered in appendices.

1.4. Research Stages

This study is conducted through several stages as follows:

- A. Literature study (program documents analysis).** In early stage, researchers team perform an analysis toward KOMPAK program documents such as program design and KOMPAK implementation report in Papua Land, blog, publication, and any other materials.
- B. Outcome harvesting workshop.** This workshop is carried out as an initial entryway to dig up stories about changes where KOMPAK program still on the run based on knowledge from the program administrators (KOMPAK dan BaKTI). The workshop is held on June 2021 in Makassar. In that workshop, there are three approved intervention topics coverage, namely: (1) governance and regulation such as KOMPAK support through Otsus study, Otsus and Inpres advocacy, OAP affirmative protection; (2) village data collecting such as KOMPAK support through SAIK+ dan Papuan SIO; (3) sectoral synergy such as KOMPAK support in planning and supervising toward education, civil registry, and healthcare sectors.
- C. Formulation and instrument trial.** Research Instruments are compiled based on approved story of changes in the outcome harvesting workshop and the program document analysis. Instruments draft is being presented to KOMPAK implementation teams on September 16, 2021. After revising it based on feedbacks from the implementation team, trial for the instrument is conducted by 10 field qualitative researchers and enumerators in Kaimana on September 22-28, 2021. Afterwards, the instrument is revised for the second time based on feedbacks and evaluations from the trial researchers team.
- D. Field researchers training.** Due to COVID-19 pandemic, field researchers training is performed online for 5 days on October 2021. The training is attended by 15 field qualitative researchers and 40 enumerators.

- E. Primary data collecting in Papua Land.** Primary data collecting from village to province level is conducted on period of November-December 2021 with in-depth interviews toward the total of 367 informants and group discussions from village to province level. Moreover, this study perform surveys to the total of 2,159 household respondents (both household heads and household members), village heads, village cadres, Puskesmas heads, headmasters, and Posyandu cadres.
- F. Post-fieldwork workshop.** This workshop is performed offline together with the field researchers right after they get back from Papua Land. This workshop aim to dig up stories and early information to formulate initial findings of the research as well as to identify field data gaps that have to be clarified by the researchers.
- G. Analysis.** Analysis process conducted by applying inductive method, using field data (based on field notes) that supported by discussion results with the field teams to formulate the study findings. The researcher teams also have several discussions with KOMPAK Papua research teams to get feedbacks and sharpen the findings.

1.5. Selection of Reseach Locations

This study is performed in 5 selected regencies, namely South Manokwari and Sorong in West Papua Province and Jayapura, Nabire, dan Asmat in Papua Province. Districts⁶ and villages⁷ selection as qualitative study locations are considered based on discussion results with KOMPAK administrator teams as best practice locations.

Table 1.2. Qualitative study locations

REGENCY	INTERVENED DISTRICT	NON-INTERVENED DISTRICT
Jayapura	Demta	Waibu
Nabire	Moor	Makimi
Asmat	Akat	Sawaerma
Manokwari Selatan	Oransbari	Nenei
Sorong	Makbon	Aimas

⁶ District is a call for kecamatan in Papua Land.

⁷ Kampung is a call for village in Papua Land.

Meanwhile, the surveys is performed in the same regencies and locations where the qualitative data collecting take place. This study select 4 districts in each regency, the two of them are KOMPAK intervened locations and the two others are the districts comparison that located in non-intervened areas.

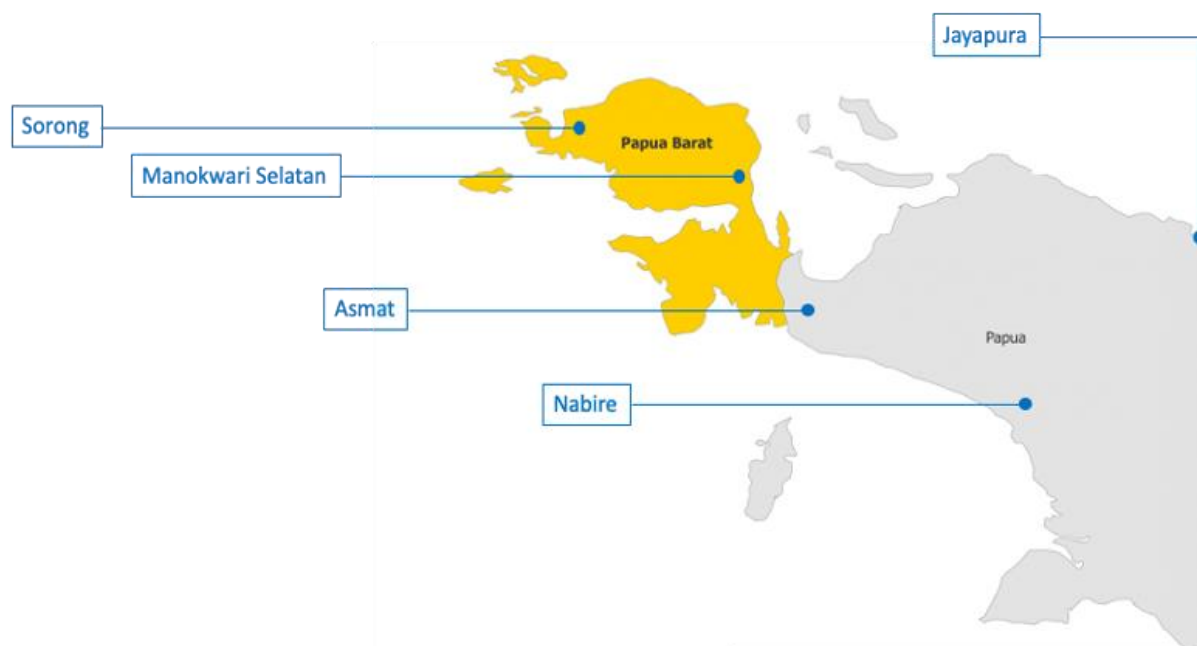
Location of data collecting for qualitative method select 1 intervened district in the same reseach area, while the second intervened district is selected randomly. The non-intervened districts are selected by referring to Composite Index Score that compiled from 27 indicators which classified into 6 indicators (basic needs, basic services, village economy, transportation and communication infrastructures, public services, and village governments) based on Podes data 2018. However, at the time of data collecting, there are 2 districts that should be replaced by Mariat districts and Sorong (Sorong regency). The replacement of those 2 districts done by AKATIGA and KOMPAK teams very immediately by considering safety and accessibility. Table 1.3 presents survey locations in 5 regencies.

Table 1.3. Locations of quantitative study (survey)

REGENCY	INTERVENED DISTRICT	NON-INTERVENED DISTRICT
Asmat	Akats	Joerat
	Agats	Sawa Erma
Sorong	Makbon	Mariat
	Seget	Sorong
Jayapura	Sentani Timur	Waibu
	Demta	Namblong
South Manokwari	Oransbari	Nenei
	Ransinki	Dataran Isim
Nabire	Moor	Makimi
	Teluk Kimi	Nabire Barat

Locations for this study can also be seen through a map form in image 1.4 below:

Image 1.4. Map of study locations



1.5. Research Limitation

This research has several limitations, those are as follows:

- A. Based on selection of the study locations at five regencies, research purposes, and numbers of survey samplings, it needs to be noted that **this study is not the whole representation from all the KOMPAK intervened areas.**
- B. **This research is not an evaluation toward each KOMPAK program in Papua Land and it is not basic services evaluation as well.** As it is described in the introduction, that KOMPAK program in Papua Land has intervention variations at varied areas, so this research does not aim to evaluate the achievements from each intervention or KOMPAK program in Papua Land. The purpose of this research is to capture the whole changes occurred and flashback to the backwards to see how KOMPAK and other factors had contributed to the changes occurrence. Lastly, eventhough this research dig up information toward the community experience in accessing basic services (education, healthcare, and civil registry), methodologically, this research does not aim to assess the basic services at the study locations.
- C. **To track down changes and KOMPAK contributions, this research should trace the informants past memory, especially toward KOMPAK intervention period from 2017 to 2021.** Because of that, informants from in-depth interview should recollect deeper their memory over the details of their interaction with KOMPAK program. To anticipate that issue, field researchers has owned sufficient knowledge regarding the

program in confirming information to the informants. On the other hand, researchers perform triangulation and attempt to confirm the collected information from one informant to another.

- D. Related to the survey, there are two main limitations in this study. **First limitation is the inexistence of baseline so there is no data for comparison between the prior and present condition.** Consequently, response from the survey questions can only capture today's condition. eventhough data collecting is also performed at non-intervened locations, condition/response differerences are not necessarily able to be immediately attributed to KOMPAK interventions. **Second limitation is related to challenges faced during data collecting on field, especially when it comes to discover respondents who fit the criterias to answer the survey questions.** This specifically happened to KPMK respondents. At non-intervened locations, KPMK is nearly unexesisted. Strategies applied to this study is to search job positions which conduct similar duty with KPMK (performing data collection for village information system or facilitating village meetings). Meanwhile, respondents from service units as well are not easy to meet because they are frequently unable to be met at the service unit locations when the researchers teams attempt to work on the data collecting.
- E. **Replacement of village and district locations (especially non KOMPAK) as a result of safety and accessibility issues.** As explained earlier in the selection of research location, researcher teams have developed design and sampling from the selected locations according to methodologic principles. However, the teams face safety and accessibility challenges in reaching to several villages and districts that selected earlier. As a result, there are several research locations which should be replaced immediately by considering accessibility convenience.
- F. **COVID-19 Pandemic** caused the instruments trial and data collecting were postponed due to COVID-19 high case of delta variant on July-August 2021. In the meantime, replacement option toward primary data collecting by phone in Papua Land was impractical to execute due to limited internet access and connection, it was such an effort as well to find informants with the expected category.

1.6. Report Structure

This report is divided into six chapters. First chapter describes the background, research question, purpose, methodology, and research limitation.

Second to fifth chapters discuss the research findings. The distribution toward these four chapters organized based on Kompak Papua flagship, they are village information system (chapter two), sectoral synergy (chapter three), regulations and polices (chapter four), and

public participations (chapter five). As a note, the identified changes at public participation chapter are not the changes results created by KOMPAK direct intervention. In each chapter of the research findings, explanations are divided into four aspects, namely brief introduction from each chapter, descriptions toward the occurred changes forms, changes mechanism or how the changes created or unexisted, as well as what learnings that can be acquired from the each researched flagship.

Chapter six consists of conclusions and learnings for the improvement of development program designs that will possibly be conducted in Papua Land in the future.

Moreover, this report attempts to show changes findings on GEDSI (*Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion*) aspect by integrating it into each chapter and does not specifically present it on a single discussion topic in the report.

All village and informant names in this report are pseudonym.

2. VILLAGE INFORMATION AND ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM

This study found two changes as a result of KOMPAK interventions on Village Information and Administration System (SAIK) aspect. First, the availability of a village information system equipped with the most up-to-date village level data that is inclusive and relevant to the context of Papua Land. Second, development of the administrators' technical capacity, especially the village cadres.

In 2017 KOMPAK carried out an intervention on Village Information Administration System (SAIK) aspects in Papua Land.⁸ SAIK is a digital database platform to store and update demographic, social, and economic data for every household at the village. KOMPAK intervention on SAIK aspect is to conduct activities for the improvement of village cadres' capacity in data collecting. In addition, KOMPAK also develops models and commitments from regency and province governments. In its process, SAIK has undergone several developments which were encouraged by KOMPAK. At the beginning of the program, SAIK was still offline-based (SAIK offline). Then in 2020, SAIK online was introduced officially as SAIK+ in West Papua Province and SIO Papua in Papua Province. The online system allows regional governments to integrate SAIK data with the other information systems. At the end of 2021, to overcome the issue of internet network, SAIK then was made the offline version.

KOMPAK program interventions related to SAIK aim to support data-based planning. The hope is that development at the village will be more transparent and well-targeted with the support of comprehensive and actual data. SAIK data can help villages and communities to identify various needs, including the needs of indigenous/native Papuans (OAP) and vulnerable groups. In West Papua Province, SAIK+ data is promoted as a planning basis for PROSPPEK OTSUS program.

On Otsus context, classified data between OAP and non-OAP becomes one of the bases to formulate various policies in Papua Land, either development planning policies, regional proliferation requirements, or the other funding support programs. As a group with a marginalization history, OAP is a marginal group that becomes the development focus/target in Papua. However, this target still faces challenges due to limited OAP statistics. This OAP statistical limitation then can be solved by the availability of SAIK data at the village level.

⁸ The term SAIK in this case describes the three data collecting platforms intervened by KOMPAK program in Papua Land, they are SAIK offline, SAIK+ and SIO Papua.

Image 2.1. Layout of SAIK+ and SIO Papua websites



Source: SAIK+ and SIO Papua websites (accessed 12/05/2022)

This study found two changes as a result of KOMPAK interventions on SAIK aspect. First, the availability of a village information system equipped with the latest village data that is inclusive and relevant to Papua Land context. Second, the development of technical capacity of the administrators, especially village cadres; for instance in operating laptops, data collecting and inputting data. Furthermore, data on SAIK has been used by the village government to improve government aid distribution and assisting administration at the village. However, this study also found that the existing data had not been used in village and service unit planning. Therefore, it needs to strengthen key actors at village level, especially knowledge related to data literacy and how to use data practically in the development planning at villages and service units.

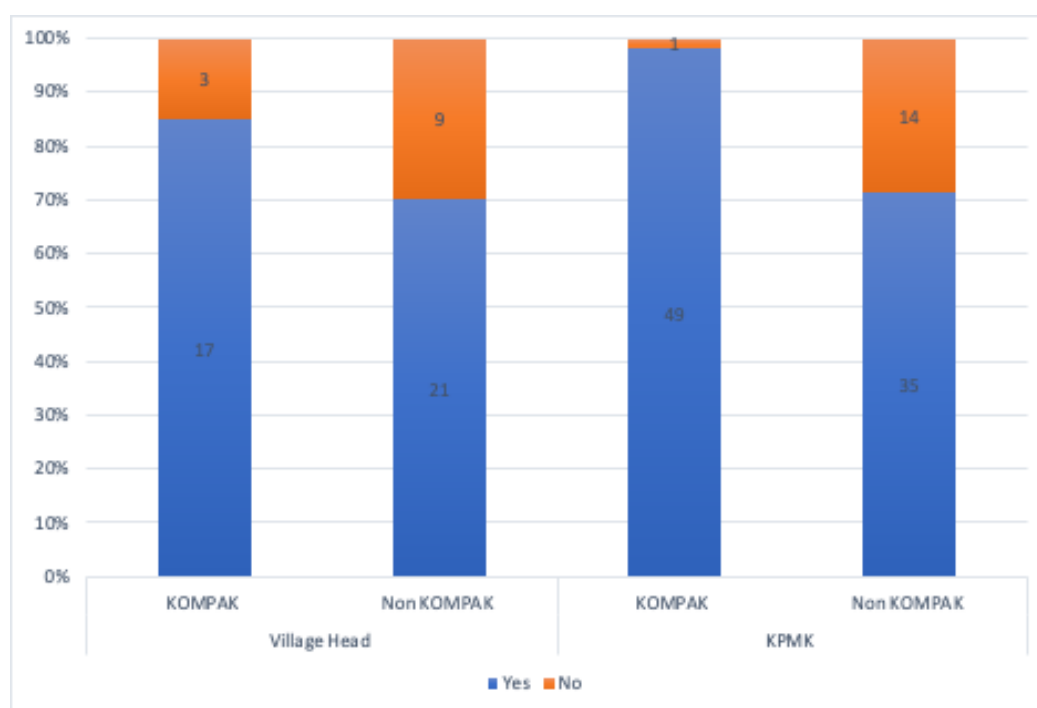
This chapter will discuss changes, mechanisms, and learning related to the interventions of village administration and information system.

2.1. Changes

2.1.1 The availability of inclusive, relevant, and up-to-date village database

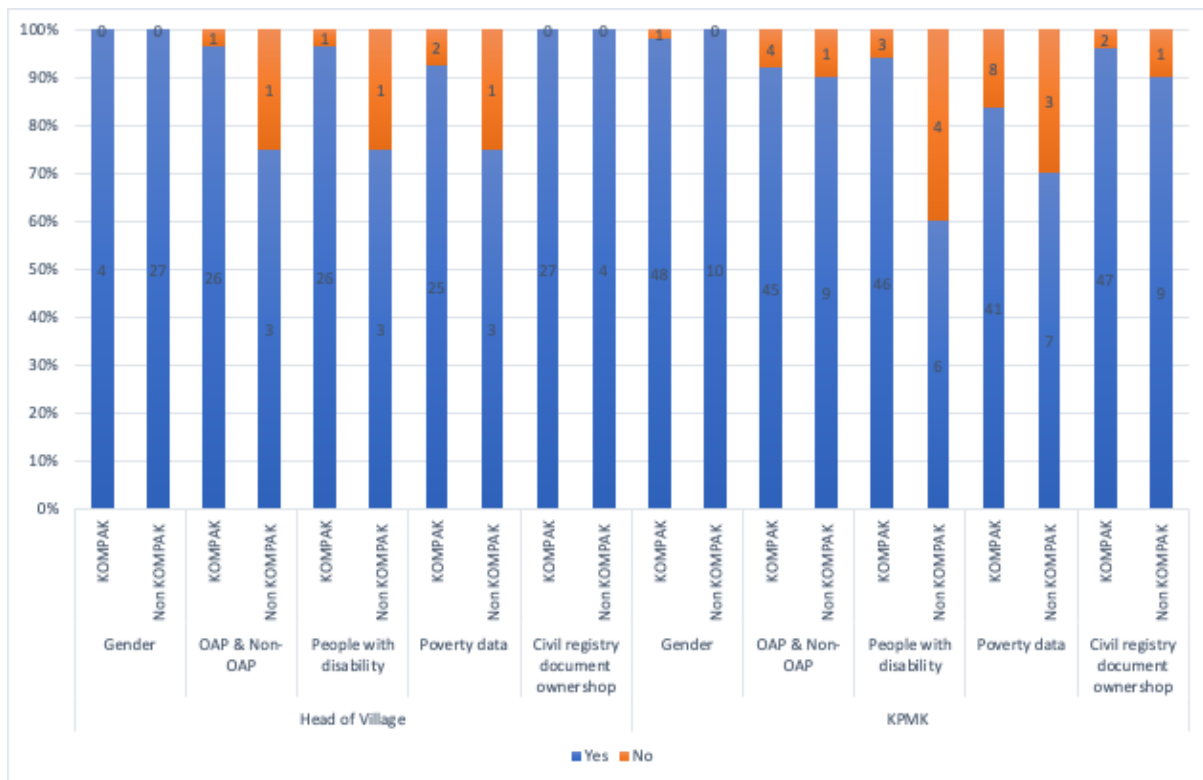
This study finds that **KOMPAK interventions have succeeded in promoting the availability of SAIK data that is equipped by inclusive and relevant village-level data on Papua Land context by inputting OAP/non-OAP identities, gender and disabilities classification.** The survey results showed that 90% of village head respondents and 98% of Village Community Empowerment (KPMK)⁹ cadre respondents at the intervened villages stated that they had owned SAIK, the percentage was higher than those in non-KOMPAK intervened villages (Image 2.2). The survey results showed as well that both at the intervened and non-intervened villages which already own SAIK, all village head respondents and almost all KPMK respondents stated that they collected gender-classified data and data on ownership of civil registry documents. At the intervened villages where SAIK program has already existed, more than approximately 90% of village head and KPMK respondents stated that they have collected OAP and non-OAP classified data, population data with disabilities, and poverty data, especially data collected through SAIK. The percentage is higher than that one at non-intervened villages (Image 2.3).

Image 2.2. Ownership of village information system (SAIK) at the intervened and non-intervened villages (n-village head=60; n-KPMK=99)



⁹ The majority of KOMPAK data collecting cadres are KPMK (village cadres) who have received a series of capacity building from KOMPAK program

Image 2.3. Collected data in the Village Information System (SAIK) (n-village head=31; n-KPMK=59)



The more actual SAIK data can be used as a reference in compiling profiles and demographic data by the village government.

In addition, this study also finds that SAIK data is a more updated or actual village data. SAIK data can be more easily updated because the individual who acts as the data entry operator lives and resides at the village. Therefore, if there are changes related to demographics (births, deaths) information is immediately gained and the data update process can be conducted right away. The survey results showed that 88.9% of village head respondents and 79.6% of KPMK respondents at the intervened villages who already applied SAIK also stated that they had completed the data collecting process for SAIK+/SIO Papua. Meanwhile, the data input level into SAIK+/SIO Papua system/application varies among villages, there are several villages have partially inputted their data and several others have been completely inputted their data. Even though there are variations on the stages of data input process at the village level, the availability of SAIK data makes the villages at the intervened locations own an up-to-date and accurate village profile. It is approximately 64.1% of KPMK respondents at the intervened villages stated that SAIK data has been updated regularly, while at non-intervened KOMPAK villages only 50% of KPMK respondents who stated the same.

In addition to be actual, **SAIK data at the intervened villages** was using census method carried out by village cadres who were local residents, so that they were closer to the actual reality. Before SAIK data was available, the process of collecting data to the villagers at several qualitative study locations was not conducted by census, yet the operator acquired reports from the villagers and then recorded it in the village profile book. The problem is, not all people are obedient to report to the village government. Therefore, the village government generally estimates the data by their own assumption, as confirmed by the following two informants.

“Before KOMPAK was here, village government itself that collected the data, yet the village data recording was carelessly done, meaning the data was not valid. Maybe they did it half-heartedly; after we have KOMPAK here, we help the village to collect the data.”

—SIO cadre, Asmat

“The village government now has more accurate population data, because back then, the data was written on the table, when there were births and deaths they could be recorded, but the people who report and reside were not recorded. The data was only rough estimations. In Soma village, for example, population data from RT/neighborhood 20 was initially estimated as much as 5000 households, yet when there were house-visits it was apparently 1000 households only. In Kampung Kawa the initial estimated data was 800 households, but when there was a data visit, only 500 households were found.”

—District Coordinator/Kordis, Papua

The more actual SAIK data is used as a reference in compiling profiles and demographic data by the village government. Earlier, villages tended to use profile and demographic data from previous years that were not updated. As occurred in Wakasa village (Asmat), before SIO Papua data was available, population data at the village was never updated and still uses the same data as the data collection conducted 10 years ago. In fact, village profile and demographic data are generally used as a reference for Civil Registry and Population Agency/Disdukcapil to update SIAK data (Population Administration and Information System).

Not only it does help the village government to acquire up-to-date data, **SAIK data also simplify the administrative work of the village government.** SAIK format provides templates for various types of cover letters needed from the village such as domicile letters and letters of incoming residency transfer. With the availability of these templates, the correspondence process is considered more efficient by the cadres and village government. The villagers only have to see the cadres and the letters can be printed right away. Cadres are also not necessary to ask for more data from the villager, he/she only need to provide his/her ID number/NIK and when it is inputted into the application, all the required information can be instantly obtained.

With the availability of SAIK data, the village government can also submit population data reports to the district straight away. Every month, the district usually asks the village government to update its population data. However, village governments are frequently unpunctual in submitting population data, and several villages even submit outdated data. With SAIK data, the process of reporting data from villages to districts can be faster. As happened in Sorong for instance, the village government simply asked the cadres to print SAIK population data. This data is then submitted to the district government. That way, reporting is not only faster, but the data received by the district government is also up-to-date.

Not only administratively useful, **at most of qualitative study locations, SAIK data has been used as a reference for the aid distribution process to make it well-targeted.** From the survey of village head and KPMK respondents, the majority from 30 village head respondents (87%) and 50 KPMK respondents (96.8%) at the intervened villages stated that they had used SAIK Papua data to improve aid distribution targets so that they were more well-targeted. For example, Kaso Village government (Sorong) asked village cadres to provide data on villagers who do not own toilet from SAIK data as a basis for providing toilet aids (see box 2.1). Another example occurred in the distribution of boat engine aids in Wura Village (Nabire). For the village government, having a database that can be directly used for aid distribution reference is a very good step. Because so far, numerous aids have come to the village but the village government doesn't know where the database is. It is frequently that aid is not well-targeted and the village government is protested by the villagers.

The population data requested by the district is usually filled out manually according to the form template provided by the district. This data is usually filled in by the village government, especially the village secretary. However, due to busy schedules, for example, data is frequently requested at exactly the same time with the deadline of village fund's accountability report, so this data is often received by the district late. Meanwhile, they also have to report it to Disdukcapil on time. As a result, the district anticipates it by providing old data, so the data is outdated; it remains the same every year.

— District Secretary, Sorong

Not only administratively useful, at the majority of qualitative study locations (Nabire, Asmat, Sorong) SAIK data has been used as a reference for the government aid distribution process to make it more well-targeted.

BOX 2.1 | SAIK data use as a reference for aid distributon in Kaso (Sorong and Wura (Nabire)

In 2019 Kampung Kaso received information regarding Healthy Toilet/Jamban Sehat aid program from Health Agency in Sorong regency. At that time, the agency asked the village government to provide information on the needs and the names of households that did not have permanent toilets. Then, Kaso village head asked SAIK cadres regarding the data on residences that did not equipped with toilets based on the results of data collecting. In the survey form, SAIK data indeed asked about the toilets ownership and the types of toilet used by the residents. Meanwhile, on other data such as village profiles, it does not contain up-to-date information on toilet ownership.

According to Kaso village head, he asked for data from SAIK because he didn't want the aid to be randomly accepted by the village government and they ended up giving them to the wrong beneficiaries. From his experience since serving as the village head (from the end of 2018), there has been various aids proposed to the village but they were not well-targeted. So, the villagers frequently protested why the aids were not distributed evenly, such as on PKH and longboat aids. Meanwhile, the village government did not know as well where the regency government had taken the data. So, when there is an opportunity, he can provide appropriate information, so that the incoming aids can be distributed fairly.

“I asked the SAIK cadres who own these toilets so that this aid exactly targeted those appropriate people in need. Don't let what has happened on PKH case re-occurred, only 5 households who got the toilet aid, I was asked by other residents why did they get only a few? I don't know myself where the data came from. The administrator was randomly gave outdated data which was taken 10 years ago.”

—Kaso village head.

This data request was also confirmed by Maruna (Kaso village cadre) that in 2019 he and Obi (SAIK cadre from Kaso village) were asked by the village government to provide the names of households that did not have toilets in their residences. From SAIK data at that time, it was recorded that there were 6 residences in Kaso village that did not have toilets and were still using public toilet or using others' toilet. This data was then given to the health agency and in fact, when this study was conducted all residences in Kaso village already had toilets.

Regarding the data use for development planning at the village, this study finds that at all study locations SAIK data is only used to fill in or update the profile chapter in RPJMK document. There has not been found any village governments that use SAIK data as a data source to determine the direction and priorities of village development, as well as to analyze the main issues/problems at the village. This is also related to program interventions that have not yet achieved sufficient capacity of data literacy of the key actors at the village. Discussions on data literacy issue will be discussed in the mechanism section (see the sub-chapter of hindrance factors).

The same thing was also found regarding the use of village SAIK data on service units' planning. The available data has not been fully used for Elementary Schools/SD and Puskesmas planning. For elementary school headmasters who know about SAIK+/SIO Papua at the intervened villages (33.3%), only 20% of that proportion has utilized SAIK+/SIO Papua data.¹⁰ This data is used to compile school plans and identify drop-out children. SAIK data does provide blank column on the information regarding number of school-age children and number of drop-out children.

From the survey results above, it can be seen that there are still a few service units (SD and Puskesmas) that do not know about SAIK data owned by the village (33.3%). Of course, their ignorance also brings an impact on service unit planning that do not use SAIK data. This is possible due to the fact that the service units were not involved on SAIK's assistances and training processes.

This study finds specific changes in West Papua where SAIK+ program has been utilized as a component of Strategic Village Development Improvement (PROSPPEK) program to be replicated at KOMPAK non-intervened locations.

2.1.1.1. SAIK+ adoption program in West Papua province

This study finds specific changes in West Papua where SAIK+ program has been utilized as a component of the Strategic Village Development Improvement (PROSPPEK) program and replicated to KOMPAK non-intervened villages. In PROSPPEK program, priority issues for assistances of village cadres are even included. This is a sign of KOMPAK team successful advocacy and lobbying that can be in consilience with the government interests.

The adoption of SAIK+ into PROSPPEK program has given a positive impact on the program implementation at village level. The first influence is related to incentives of the village cadres. At the qualitative study location in Sorong, for instance, there is a plan to increase the incentives for cadres by using Otsus funds. In Sorong back then, incentives for cadres were included into village fund scheme (Operational ADD) so they had to reduce the amount of incentives because it had to be shared with incentives for other village officials and apparatus. Second, this adoption also encourages district supports to help accelerate the data collecting process. In this case, the district uses Otsus funds it gets to subsidize the transportation cost

¹⁰ Note: The use of SAIK/SAIK+/SIO data by the school took place at two intervened villages that were not the location for qualitative study. The study team could not elaborate why in those two locations the data was utilized by service units.

for cadres, as happened in Sorong regency. The explanation of district support initiatives will be discussed in more detail on the mechanism section.¹¹

In addition, **the adoption of SAIK+ by PROSPPEK program also has the potential to ensure the sustainability of SAIK+ use in the future.** PROSPPEK mandates that at regency level a Joint Secretariat of PROSPPEK OTSUS should be established (afterwards it is referred to as Sekber PROSPPEK). PROSPPEK Joint Secretariat is a working forum consists of several OPDs such as Bappeda, Social Agency, Disdukcapil, Diskominfo, and DPMK which was formed to socialize and assist the PROSPPEK program. The Secretariat in West Papua has only been established in four regencies, namely Sorong, South Manokwari, Kaimana and Fak-Fak. One of the roles that Sekber will conduct is to provide assistances and monitoring of SAIK+ data. This Sekber funding will be allocated from APBD, at the time this study was conducted; Bappeda had already submitted a budget of IDR 300 million for Sekber activities in 2022. This budget will be spent for Sekber team's operational expense; one of those is assistance activities and socialization of SAIK+ data collection to the villages.

Regarding SAIK+ adoption, the survey results show that only 55.5% of KPMK respondents from non-intervened villages that already own SAIK stated that the village has adopted SAIK+. **There are still indications that several villages in West Papua have not yet replicated SAIK+ information system.** In fact, at the province government level, SAIK+ is planned as one of the requirements for village governments to submit a proposal for Otsus funds. This refers to the Law on Second Amendment to Law Number 21 year of 2001 regarding Specific Autonomy that one of its main indicators for the Otsus funds disbursement is the number of indigenous/native Papuans (OAPs). Thus, the government of West Papua province consider it is important for the village to have accurate OAP data so that the utilization of Otsus funds is well-targeted. This of course can be a disadvantage to the villages that have not adopted SAIK+ yet. The reason for the less massive of SAIK+ adoption at non-intervened villages is because the regency government has not conducted training activities for cadres at the locations that have not received KOMPAK program's training. On the other hand, the relatively low adoption rate is understandable because SAIK+ adoption process has only lasted for a short time¹².

2.1.2. Capacity improvement of the cadres

This study found changes on the capacity improvement of actors at the village, especially the village cadres' capacity strengthening (SAIK cadres) on technical aspects. KOMPAK interventions through trainings and direct assistances has succeeded in improving the ability of cadres in terms of operating laptops and application of data collection, data collecting, and

¹¹ See sub-chapter on Supporting Factor of the Changes – Box 2.2.

¹² See the explanation concerning this issue in Chapter 4 Regulation and Policy.

how to input data in a relatively simplified digital-based data collecting system. Moreover, at the qualitative study locations there were several village cadres who did not have basic knowledge in operating computer.

KOMPAK is amazing, I started as a computer illiterate, now I can operate computer thanks to KOMPAK. I was a mere villager, graduated from high school, previously worked as a wood censor; don't know how to type using a laptop. District coordinator taught to read newspaper and type, my typing started with "11 fingers", then I could turn it on and off and know how data input steps can be done. Now name any applications, I'll beat it already. Even my friends who study IT have also asked to learn.

—Former village cadre, Nabire

Apart from technical skill, SAIK cadres have realized the strategic value of using SAIK in village development planning process. **The knowledge is gained not only from trainings but also from informal interactions with program administrators.** Changes also occurred at the village government, who realize that the data could be used as a reference for a more accurate aid distribution. **However, this data has not been utilized on the village development planning process. The Cadres' awareness about the data strategic value does not guarantee that the available data is used as a basis for planning development at the village.** One of the challenges is data literacy issue of the village cadres. The intensive explanaton concerning this matter will be discussed in the mechanism sub-chapter.

Furthermore, this study found a change on the capacity of cadres to communicate and coordinate with village officials and service units. At all the intervened villages of qualitative study locations, this capacity improvement has also succeeded in encouraging/stimulating cadres to involve further in the village conferences and find out more information about village policies and developments. In fact, trust from the village government to the cadres has already established, the cadres are assumed can handle the responsibility for village development work, especially to assist in village administration (correspondence). One form of the trust, for example, occurred in Sorong, where a cadre was appointed as village secretary.

Unfortunately, the facilitation capacity of cadres has not yet reached the stage to encourage better village planning. Cadres are more involved in helping on administrative work than planning substance. Reflecting on the village cadres' case in Sorong, this happened because of the inequality of power relations between the village government and cadres. Most of the village cadres at the qualitative study locations are from the younger generation. This makes the cadres more considered as an entry-resource who can be asked in carrying out many technical tasks, such as accompanying guests, serving as event organizers, and managing correspondence rather than being asked for their input in the planning processes at the village.

However, on the context of Papua and West Papua, **the additional knowledge and expertise of individual capacities on modern governance aspect is a big achievement**, especially for creating the actors who can build changes in years to come. Therefore, the expertise and capacity of individuals, especially village cadres, can be maximized subsequently by providing continuous capacity development, practice, as well as exchange of information and experiences among cadres. **On the other hand, the use of appropriate information technology is very important. Appropriate in the sense that the expected technology have to be in accordance with the context in Papua Land such as accessibility, geography, and the supporting infrastructure development.**

2.2. Changes Mechanism

This section discusses the supporting and hindering factors of the changes on SAIK/SIO program intervention. Some of these factors are influenced by KOMPAK program (internal) while others are influenced by external contexts of KOMPAK program.

2.2.1 Supporting factors

The first supporting factor for changes on SAIK program intervention was KOMPAK's bottom-up data collecting mechanism. It means that KOMPAK program uses the knowledge of key actors who do reside at the village to become data collecting cadres. In addition, the program also encourages the existence of a verification mechanism conducted by village heads to check whether the data collected by the cadres is correct or not. Before inputted data into the application, cadres first require to ask the the village head/village secretary's signature. With the mechanism established by KOMPAK program, the collected data can be accurate and up-to-date.

We can find out everything in an application like SIO population data. I am pretty sure that the accurate data at the village about the number of residents is data gained from LANDASAN KOMPAK. Why do I say this, because its cadres walk from house to house to collect the data. So when you look at the village or district hall, there are leaflets on the walls informing the population number, it is not the latest data, maybe it is the data from 10 years ago.

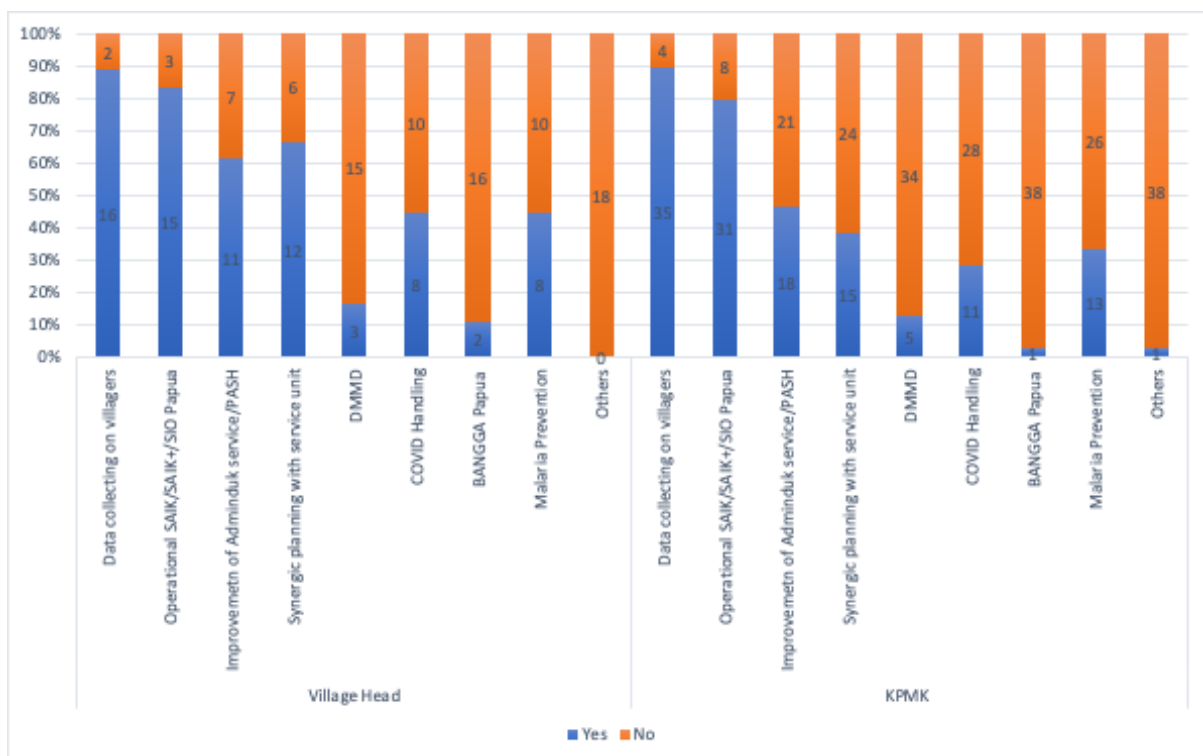
—Pastor, Asmat

The use of local actors as cadres has the potential to overcome the limitations from the national program models which often hire facilitators/cadres from outside the village. With local actors, cadres will always be available at the village and more easily to access when there is a request from the village. Then, cadres from local residents will facilitate the communication process with the other residents when collecting the data. Cadres also

understand the dynamics and context of the village so that it can make the data collecting process easier to do.

KOMPAK also intervened specifically to village cadres by providing trainings and technical assistances related to SAIK program. From the survey results, 58.6% of village head respondents and 78% of KPMK respondents at the intervened villages stated that they had received trainings from LANDASAN program for the past year (2020-2021). The most frequent training activities attended by village heads were village population data collecting (88.9%), operational of SAIK/SAIK+/SIO Papua (83.3%), and planning synergy with service units (66.7%). Meanwhile, the training activities that frequently attended by KPMK (village cadre) respondents were training on village population data collecting (89.7%) and operational of SAIK/SAIK+/SIO Papua (79.5%), as for training on planning synergy with service units was only around 38.5%.

Image 2.4. LANDASAN training attended by village heads and KPMK (n-village head=18; n-KPMK=39)



The next supporting factor is KOMPAK training method related to data collection by using **direct practice method**. During the training, the cadres are asked to operate laptop/computer directly. This method was considered by the village cadres very helpful in improving their skills instantly, how to operate a computer, operate SAIK/SIO application, and procedures for data

collecting. Through the provided trainings, this program has succeeded in transferring knowledge to the village cadres, especially on technical aspects of SAIK/SIO data collection.

Changes on SAIK program interventions are also influenced by external contexts of the program. **In this case, Otsus context and the village fund incentives have become a strong motivation for stakeholders at village level to involve enthusiastically in improving and providing data classification.** This is due to the importance of OAP/non-OAP classified data for Otsus fund disbursement process. Thus, there is an interest from the village government to encourage cadres to accelerate the data collecting process. To assist cadres at the study locations, the village government allocates village and/or Otsus funds as incentives to hire those village cadres, operational expense as well as devices for data collecting support such as laptops and smartphones.

The survey results also show that most of village heads and KPMK respondents, both at the intervened and non-intervened villages which own SAIK, stated that they have allocated village budgets for SAIK¹³. Most of village heads and KPMK respondents stated that the most allocated budget for SAIK funding was sourced from village funds. A little part of the budget sourced from Otsus funds, financial assistance from regency and/or province, and other funding sources. This village fund support affects the cadres' performance in collecting data. For instance, as occurred at KOMPAK intervened village which was not its study location, in Akat district (Asmat), that the uncertainty of incentives for village data collecting cadres brought an impact on the cadre's low performance in data collecting (they were not doing their job properly) so that the data completion process were slower than it should.

2.2.2. Hindering factor of the changes

Even though there have been changes, this study found several factors that hindered the emergence of more significant changes related to the interventions on SAIK aspect. Some of these inhibiting factors are influenced by program interventions and some others are influenced by external contexts of the program interventions.

The first inhibiting factor is the training and assistance provided by the program which has not included subject on data literacy improvement. This literacy includes the ability to understand data variables, to use appropriate data, to analyze data, and to use it to improve planning and budgeting for villages and service units. These literacy skills are very important for cadres as well as village governments and service units. This is mainly because the data collected is basic/raw data, so a specific capacity is required to derive it into technical village plans.

¹³ Not only SAIK/SAIK+/SIO Papua but also other SAIK such as Village and Sub-District Profile [Prodeskel], Ministry of Village SAIK, and village SDGs.

Regarding data literacy, this study also found cases that **indicated the village cadres did not know the definition of variables written in the survey form**, so they filled out their answers randomly. As happened in Sorong, cadres do not know the difference between Social Health Insurance Administration Body Dues Beneficiary Program (BPJS PBI) and BPJS Independent/Mandiri, and the terms differences received by the community such as BLT/cash transfer, Compassion Hands/Tangan Kasih, and so on. This of course can lessen the accuracy of SAIK/SIO data.

Yes, to be frank, I'm sorry, I indeed don't understand what these terms mean, but yeah, I just fill it with 'yes or no'... maybe I was sleepy when the facilitators taught me all those during the training.

—Village cadre, Sorong

To encourage data literacy capacity, more frequent and consistent assistance processes are required for the village cadres, village governments, and service units. Unfortunately, apart from formal training (workshops), **this study found no evidence of any post-workshop assistances specifically conducted by the programs to develop data literacy; how to process, analyze, interpret and utilize the available data for village planning.** Post-training assistances was mostly emphasized on administrative aspects such as checking the questionnaire forms, how far the data is collected and inputted by the village cadres.

The use of SAIK data at several study locations is still not optimal due to power relations at the village level.

Second, the use of SAIK data at several study locations is still not optimal due to power relations at the village level. At the community level, the village cadres' efforts themselves still face several challenges. At several study locations, the village elite groups' dominance prevented the young people who became village cadres to have equal position with the village head, village officials, or other village elite groups. This has an impact on the village cadres who reluctant to collect elite groups data at the village. In addition, this power relation is also a challenge for the cadres to pressure the village government to at least use SAIK data for aid distribution. As an example, this was experienced by a cadre from Alo village in Sorong. He did not dare to ask the village head to use SAIK data because he presumed that he was still young and is not from native clan like the village head. The village head himself comes from the land clearer clan at the village.

The capacity improvement of the same actors causes plenty of work assignments mandated to village cadres more than mandated to village officials. This condition brings an impact on numerous responsibilities that village cadres should bear as well as inhibit the transfer of knowledge and expertise to other actors. At qualitative study locations, it was found that cadres were not only mandated with SAIK data collecting – but also many them were appointed to help on SDGs data collecting, Village Finance System/Siskeudes, health data, and

correspondence. For cadres, this multi-role becomes an obstacle to focus on one specific role. As for the village, a great dependence toward the cadres can weaken the role and position of village apparatus.

On Papua Land context, the numerous areas with limited access to internet and electricity network are certainly a challenge for digitalization programs, such as SAIK program encouraged by KOMPAK. On the program context, limited internet and electricity access significantly hampered the process of data input and updating by village cadres. Assuming if we have to go to a location where internet and electricity access is available, it will certainly require sum of money—especially in Papua Land, there are still number of village locations where the road access is still difficult. However, this obstacle can be overcome if there are actors who provide aid assistance for the cadres’ operational activities to the areas that own internet access. For example, this study finds an initiative conducted by Makbon district head, Sorong regency. (See box 2.2).

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The capacity improvement of the same actors causes plenty of work assignments mandated to village cadres more than mandated to village officials. This condition brings an impact on numerous responsibilities that village cadres should bear as well as inhibit the transfer of knowledge and expertise to other actors. At qualitative study locations, it was found that cadres were not only mandated with SAIK data collecting – but also many them were appointed to help on SDGs data collecting, Village Finance System/Siskeudes, health data, and correspondence.

BOX 2.2. | Initiatives of Makbon district head toward data collecting

All villages (14 villages) in Makbon district are not connected to internet network yet. Even areas at the district capital are not connected yet to internet network. This becomes an obstacle for SAIK cadres to input and update SAIK+ data. The nearest internet access can be obtained by going to Sorong city area for 1 hour. Another challenge is that there is no regular public transportation or ojek/bike taxi from the villages in Makbon to Sorong city. Meanwhile, only a few cadres who own private vehicles, therefore, there are cadres who have to borrow motorbikes from other residents or village officials to get to the city.

To solve this challenge, Makbon district head took the initiative to pick up all cadre representatives in 14 villages by official state vehicle and then escort them to Sorong City to conduct the data input process. The district head also accompanied the cadres to input the data until it was completed. They stayed in the city for 2 days at one of SAIK cadre's relative. This activity was carried out regularly every Friday in every week until the target of SAIK+ data in Makbon is reached 100%. According to the regency coordinator, with this initiative, the current SAIK+ data achievement in Makbon district has reached 97% with a slight data change on several villages.

According to district government, the budget for this activity was allocated from Otsus funds that disbursed to the district government (for transportation costs and per diem in the city). Makbon district government in 2020 received Otsus funds for IDR 100,000,000. One of these fund allocations indeed was intended to assist in accelerating SAIK+ data collecting process. The district government itself said that this initiative was carried out so that the data in Makbon district could be immediately completed. Apart from data utilization purpose with 100% data achievement, this data completion will also accelerate villages to receive Otsus funds afterwards.

According to Kaso and Alo village cadres, this has been routinely done since the new district head was elected. There was no such activity with the previous district head. For village cadres, what the district head does is very helpful for them. Prior to this initiative, village cadres used to go individually to the city, as for operational expense (transportation costs) they asked directly to the village government. Unfortunately, sometimes their requests to the village government are not immediately provided, village cadres occasionally have to wait for the money to be disbursed.

"I admit that this new district head (the new district head has only served for about 4 months) is excellent, he picks up village cadres and accompanies them, and waits in the city for data input, all expenses covered by district funds."

—Regency coordinator, Sorong

The next hindering factor for the changes is COVID-19 pandemic. This pandemic has hampered the assistance processes both from the regency (Korkab) and district coordinators (Kordis). At the beginning of the social restrictions implementation (PPKM) until the end of 2020, there were nearly no direct visits were conducted by korkab and kordis. Communication through cellular is also ineffective because many village areas do not own cellular networks and internet access. Not only obstructing the assistance process, but the pandemic has also hampered online SAIK data collecting process (SAIK+ and SIO Papua). Initially, the data collecting process would begin at the end of 2020 or in early 2021. However, because there were still restrictions toward direct activities, the plan was postponed. The data collecting process for SAIK online finally started in mid 2021. This delay also caused SAIK online data unable to use in village planning 2022, because it was still on the process of data completing.

The final hindrance, this study found that there is no clear mechanism for routine monitoring to ensure the data quality and verification at village level. This mechanism is required considering that this study found several challenges that could diminish the data quality. One of these challenges is related to the definition understanding of data variables. **In addition, there is an indication of data manipulation risk for the benefit of village proliferation/access to village funds or in order to gain more Otsus funds.** For example, an indication of manipulation risk occurred in Nabire, where in one of its villages there was a strategy to increase number of households (up to 60 new households) by issuing family cards for children under 17 years old. Of course, these conditions are strongly possible to diminish the database quality which actually can improve governance at the village if it is utilized properly.

2.3. Lesson Learned

The provision and development of OAP and non-OAP classified data in Papua Land faces various complex challenges. These challenges include the central government's political sensitivity to distinguish OAP and non-OAP and obstacles in establishing an accurate and up-to-date census method to identify OAP. This obstacle occurs considering the difficult accessibility and the existence of diversity/ethnic/tribal changes to define OAP and non-OAP. Statistics Indonesia/BPS itself has only conducted OAP census in 2010 and published it in 2013 on Statistics of West Papua and Native Papuan in Numbers. On the context of OAP statistics limitations, the study findings indicate that KOMPAK interventions on the village information system through SAIK data collecting system was able to develop a classified database between OAP and non-OAP. **This shows that data collecting mechanism based on knowledge of key actors at the village level is fairly effective in developing a classified database of OAP and non-OAP.**

Furthermore, **this study findings show the supports from various stakeholders at village administrative, district, regency, as well as province levels. The supports are manifested in policy commitments and the actors' active role at every level to develop and use the classified data for policy.** The study findings highlight various support examples from key actors such as the will and active role of village heads to verify data, providing input on data accuracy, the role of district heads in allocating district budgets to facilitate data input, and how classified data is used to improve the social aids distribution. The support of key actors toward village information system developed by KOMPAK is closely related to the program's relevance on Otsus context which requires OAP data for policy distribution and various funding programs. This indicates that **data collection system as the basis to determine program beneficiaries and various other funding assistances will be an incentive for the stakeholders.** Therefore, KOMPAK intervention on SAIK data collection is easier to gain support from the stakeholders.

The study also found that even though it was not consistent and systematic yet, the classified data system developed by KOMPAK was considered more accurate and up-to-date. This shows that data collecting mechanism based on the knowledge of key actors toward the context of OAP high demand data in order to access various funding programs, can actually be applied to update more accurate data (according to conditions). However, the significant incentive availability to provide OAP and non-OAP classified data also has a potential to open an opportunity for data manipulation as noted in the study findings. **To mitigate the possibility of data manipulation, it is strongly recommended to improve the village information verification system. For example, this can be done by involving community groups/individuals as a data verification team that has strong relationships and networks to the community as well as, if possible, has a relatively equal position with the village head.** An example for this is Posyandu cadre group.

On Papua Land context, constraints of geographical and transportation accessibility as well as limited access to information technology are generally the inhibiting factors for data collecting programs, especially the digital-based ones. These study findings highlight good practice initiatives carried out at the village and district levels to facilitate the program administrators at village level to reach the nearest city in order to input the data. In addition, the findings of this study also highlight KOMPAK reflections in combining data input methods in offline and online-based to solve the accessibility and information technology issues. This indicates that **accessibility constraints and information technology limitation as hindering factors for the program which can be mitigated through the budget mechanism to provide transportation and communication, by allocating various funding sources.**

In particular, concerning the village information system program in Papua Land, apart from encouraging villages to facilitate budgets for transportation and communication, districts also have potential to facilitate and assist village administrators to input collective data into the system of online data collection. It is also important for any data collection or other

digitalisation programs to explore various forms and mechanisms for online and offline data combination. This is aimed to find the exact formula on the context of areas with accessibility constraints and limited access to information technology.

On Papua Land context, one of the issues that the program frequently highlights is the capacity of human resources which is considered less 'suitable/appropriate' with the program approach which requires the ability to use information technology and skills as well 'modern' governance knowledge. **The study findings indicate that KOMPAK formal training approach to the data collection by using direct practice methods toward cadres who are mostly from young groups, has succeeded in improving capacity and technical data collecting skills, such as data input in a fairly complex online data collection system. However, the study also found that the method is not an effective way to develop data literacy—especially if the data variables are quite complex and varied—and skills in using data for policy.** To achieve the program target in developing data for policy improvement (evidence-based policy making), program designs need to develop more specific strategies, incentives, and mechanisms to develop data literacy and data use for policy.

For this reason, the program needs to develop mechanisms beyond the formal trainings, particularly through a process of regular and systematic assistances for the administrators at village level. With this mechanism, there is sufficient time to develop data literacy and how to use the data for policy. By considering the program administrators' workloads at the district level, the program should train and develop incentives for district staffs/officials that have the potential to assist regency coordinators in monitoring the process of data use for planning at the village level. The programs can also collaborate and cooperate with institutions that develop data literacy (such as BPS) and data use for policy (evidence-based policy making) for the village and district administrators. In addition, the program can develop an evaluation monitoring mechanism (reward and punishment) that focuses on assistances process and the data use for policy, with the hope to bring incentive for the administrators in order to improve the quality of data use.

The success of the program is usually influenced by the stakeholders support at higher levels, such as regency, province, and central governments. Such support can be provided through policy or budgetary as well as resource commitments. This study finds that the province government, particularly in West Papua, has concretely adopted SAIK data collecting program. In West Papua, the scale of SAIK data collecting was extended to cover all villages so that the data can be classified as a database that is well-targeted on the context of Otsus.

However, this study also notes that not all villages at KOMPAK non-intervened villages were successful in developing classified data in contrast with those at KOMPAK intervened villages. **This indicates the importance of the province support toward the program's sustainability and its scale development. However, this still need to be supported by collaboration and**

coordination with institutions such as KOMPAK to assist the province government in implementing and ensuring the effectiveness of the program's implementation.

3. SECTORAL SYNERGY

This study finds three changes as result of KOMPAK interventions in sectoral synergy aspect that was part of LANDASAN program in Papua Land. First, communication improvement between the village government and service units. Second, the access towards the village funds for the basic service units managed by village government. Third, capacity improvement of the village heads and actors in basic service units (Puskesmas heads and elementary school headmasters) in conducting planning that is more appropriate with the needs of basic education and healthcare services.

Within the program framework, sectoral synergy is basically an initiative to combine efforts and owned resources between the village and basic healthcare and education service units to answer common problems and achieve mutual goals.¹⁴ Parties such as village officials and actors in education and healthcare service units who have received capacity building are supposed to bring a wider impact in dealing with problems that occur on basic services.

Training and mentoring (workshops) of KOMPAK sectoral synergy (or village planning synergy) were piloted in various villages in 2019, 2020, and 2021. This process has encouraged changes in village governance to be more transparent. In addition with the planning synergy activities, the village government is encouraged to independently compile RPJMK by forming a village planning team consisting of community representatives' elements such as costum figure, religious figure, youth figure, women figure and basic service unit at the village. Prior to KOMPAK LANDASAN existence, the village planning process did not involve various parties and was only managed by village officials. At that time, the decision to determine activities was dominantly resolved by the village government together with the assistance of Village Community Development and Empowerment Program (P3MD).

KOMPAK trainings and assistances on sectoral synergy aspects in the pilot villages created a village planning document (RPJMK/RKPK/planning matrix) that was synergic with basic service units. The document preparation started by forming a village planning team or team 11 consist of several community elements such as custom figure, religious figure, youth figure,

¹⁴ Understanding the Synergy of Village Planning and Service Units in LANDASAN Program (KOMPAK, 2020).

women figure, Bamuskam including government officials. In the process, they are assisted by LANDASAN team in carrying out each activity stage, starting from workshops with learning by doing system, identifying village problems, up to proposing activities, including accommodating the needs of basic service units.

This study found three changes as a result of KOMPAK interventions in sectoral synergy aspect that were part of LANDASAN program in Papua Land. First, communication improvement between the village government and service units. Second, the opening access for basic service units toward the fund managed by the village. Third, the capacity improvement of village heads and actors on basic service units (Puskesmas heads and elementary schools headmasters) in conducting more proper planning that is in line with the needs of basic education and health services. However, this study finds that this capacity building has not been systematically transferred to other actors in each service unit and has not achieved the goal of sectoral synergy yet. Apart from the frequent changes of key actors in service units, another reason is because each service unit does not have a knowledge transfer mechanism yet to share to other staffs.

In details, this chapter will discuss changes on sectoral synergy aspect, mechanism of changes including the factors which influence changes both from internal and external KOMPAK, as well as the lessons learned from the sectoral synergy approach.

3.1. Changes

3.1.1. The open access of communication between service units and village government

This study found that in terms of sectoral synergy, KOMPAK has succeeded in connecting and improving the communication between service units and the village government in a joint planning forum, which was never or happened rarely back then. This process has opened a space for communication between the village head, headmaster, and Puskesmas head. The relationship between those three actors became more transparent. Prior to the meeting facilitation, headmasters were reluctant to communicate with the village heads (whom some of them were also clan chiefs), let alone questioning about village funds. However, with the knowledge of village funds access for service units, the relationship between those two parties has become more flexible. For instance, the headmaster and teachers at SD in Beta village Jayapura also participated at the village meetings near primary school (SD) building in order to access village funds.

School knows now that it can cooperate with the village on school development. School can even remind village heads to contribute considering that the school is under its jurisdiction area, as well as to educate the villagers. Because this coordination is important, we share the responsibility to attend the village meetings.

—Headmaster in Jayapura regency.

Prior to KOMPAK sectoral synergy intervention, village development planning was frequently conducted by village officials without involving representatives of groups and villagers as well service units. Basic service units both in SD and Puskesmas, are rarely or never invited/involved in the village planning process. The SD headmaster and Puskesmas head are also reluctant to interfere in internal affairs of village government because they were considered as village elites or even clan chiefs. So far, headmaster and puskesmas head prefer to be passive on the affairs of village development. KOMPAK interventions through planning synergy began to open a space for communication and coordination between the village government and basic service units. Planning synergy trainings and assistances from KOMPAK facilitated these communication and coordination processes. Open communication between the village government and service units encourages joint problem-solving toward basic service issues at the village. This change was obviously seen in Asmat with closed-context village government as illustrated in box 3.1 below.

BOX 3.1 Sectoral synergy improves the communication between village government and service units in Asmat

The sectoral synergy efforts in Wakasa village encouraged by KOMPAK have opened space for communication and coordination between the village head and SD as well as Puskesmas. The sectoral synergy facilitator for Akat district is a religious figure (Pastor). This priest is a respected religious figure and has lived in the village for more than 25 years so he is close and understands the problems faced by the villagers, including education and healthcare issues. In terms of basic education, many children in Wakasa Village cannot read even though they are in 4th or 5th grade of elementary school. This is also influenced by the fact that schoolchildren are frequently absent from school during study hours because they come along with their parents to the hamlet—a garden where they look for food and cut sago—and stay there for a few days. More intensive sectoral synergy training and mentoring at this village has also encouraged village head to issue village regulations regarding compulsory schooling and prohibiting parents for taking their children to the hamlet. With this village regulation, the school is more encouraged to go directly to the villagers' residence to be more proactive so that the children attend to school.

LANDASAN program is good because it involves village officials, so that there is cooperation with the village government. School problems can be acknowledged by the village so they can help. It was partial back then, each party solved internal issues by themselves.

—Elementary School headmaster, Asmat

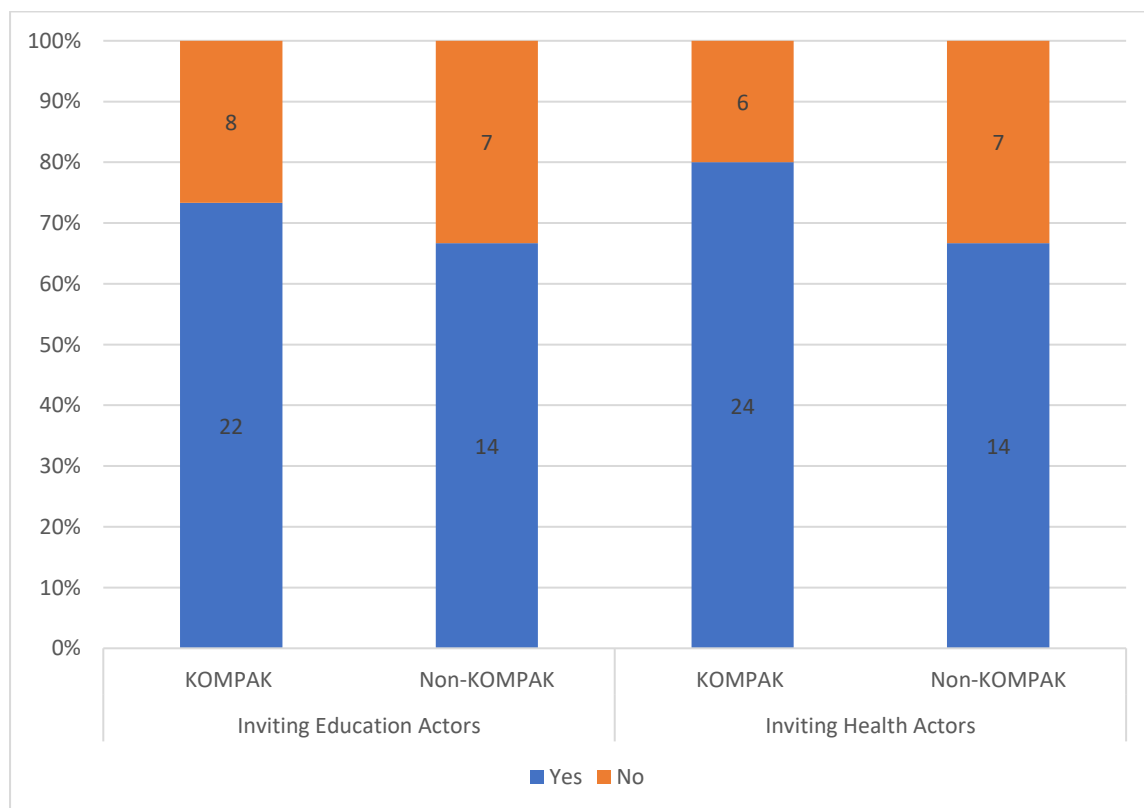
Meanwhile in Onao village, sectoral synergy has succeeded in developing a discussion process and creating a village RKP. One of the processes is to accommodate the proposed construction of Subsidiary Puskesmas (Pustu) to improve childbirth process assisted by health workers and provide labor facilities closer to villagers' residences. Apart from the far distance, the damaged roads and bridges to get to Puskesmas is more difficult to access at night due to limited lighting. Puskesmas welcomed this plan by providing health workers at Pustu.

Communication and relationship between village heads and service units, particularly in healthcare services, were more visible at KOMPAK intervened locations than those at KOMPAK non-intervened locations. Quantitative findings indicate that more village head respondents intervened by KOMPAK said they invited education actors (73% of KOMPAK

respondents, while non-KOMPAK respondents only 67%) and healthcare actors (80% of KOMPAK respondents, while non-KOMPAK respondents only 67%) in the meetings at village level (Image 3.1).

These responses from the village heads are in accordance with the response of Puskesmas heads at KOMPAK locations, where 70% of Puskesmas head respondents stated that they were invited to village meetings (at KOMPAK non-intervened locations is around 67%). The attendance rate of Puskesmas representative who stated that they were invited was also higher in KOMPAK locations compared to non-KOMPAK intervention locations.

Image 3.1. Number and percentage of village head respondents who invited health and education actors to village planning meetings (n = 51)



However, the village heads' response was different from the response of education actor respondents. Only 30% of primary school headmasters at the intervened locations stated that they were invited to village meetings, it is slightly lower than the percentage of primary school headmaster respondents at non-intervened locations (44%). Even so, the attendance rate of primary school headmaster respondents at the intervened villages who were invited to village meetings was higher than those headmasters in non-intervened villages.

3.1.2. The open access of village fund for basic service units

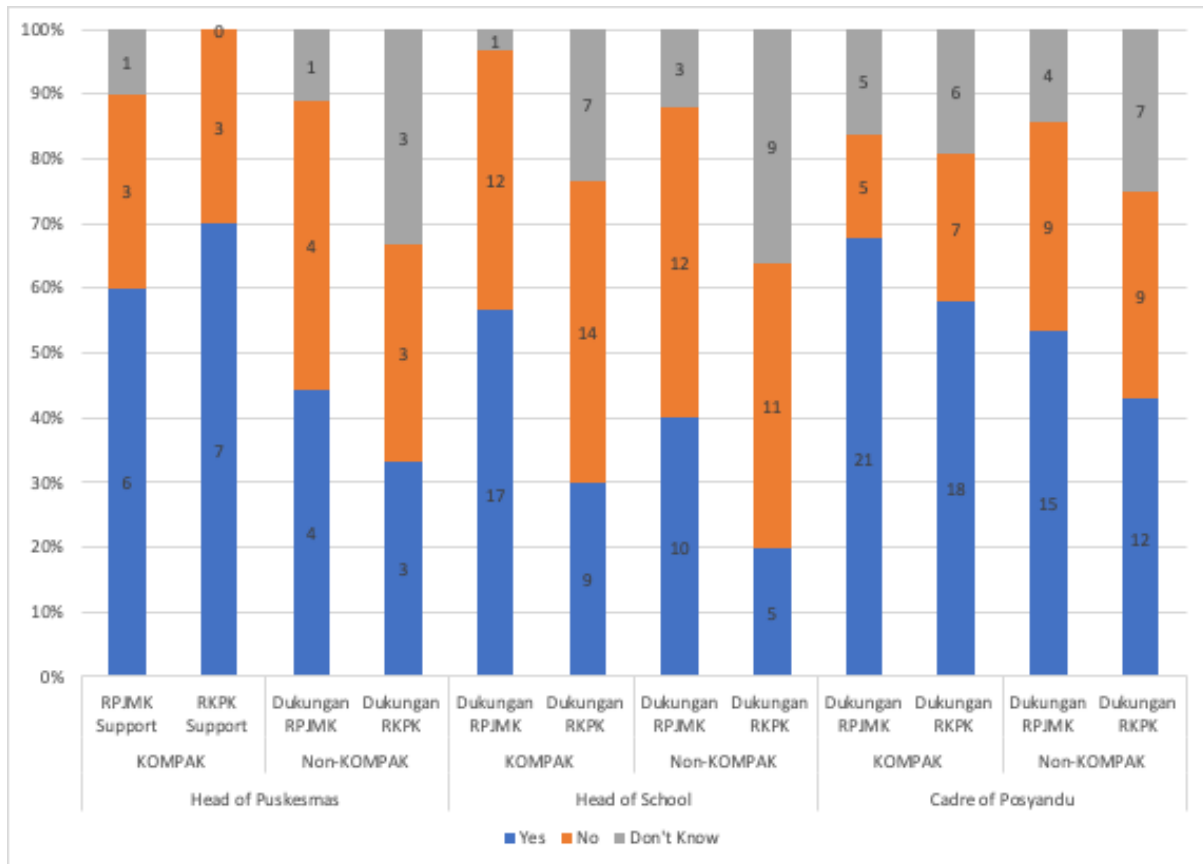
With the existence of planning synergy, one of the most significant changes from all of KOMPAK interventions at its study locations is the village budget support for education and healthcare service units. Sectoral synergy is still considered as an access to the village funds by service unit actors and village governments for the improvement of SD and Puskesmas. However, this understanding has not yet achieved the needs-based synchronization efforts to improve the quality of education and healthcare services at the village. This sectoral synergy process (in this case is in the form of planning synergies at village level) resulting agreements regarding the contribution of each party in solving the problems of basic education and healthcare services, such as program plans and budget allocations for the planned activities.

One of the most significant changes at all KOMPAK intervention study locations with the existence of planning synergy is the village budget support for education and healthcare service units at the village.

In basic service units that receive financial support from the village government, the fund is used for various needs such as village midwife honorarium, procurement of complementary feeding (PMT) for children/pregnant women, medical equipment purchase for Puskesmas, incentives for health workers/cadres, PMT activities for Posyandu, and village scholarships for education units. This is also reflected in the survey results toward health service unit actors (the respondents are Puskesmas heads and Posyandu cadres) at the intervened villages. As many as 60% of Puskesmas head respondents and 68% of Posyandu cadre respondents stated that supporting activities for healthcare sector are included in RPJMK for village activities. Furthermore, 70% of Puskesmas head respondents and 58% of Posyandu cadre respondents stated that there is RKPK support toward health services. Support from the village in RKPK is more concrete because it shows that there is a budget from the village that allocated to health services.

Meanwhile, educational service support activities listed in RPJMK and RKPK documents are fewer. As many as 57% of primary school headmasters at the intervened villages stated that there was support from RPJMK and only 30% said there was support from RKPK. Even so, the percentage of both is still higher than the respondents at the non-intervened villages. The responses of SD headmasters, Puskesmas heads, and Posyandu cadres regarding the support from RPJMK and RKPK for health and education services are illustrated in Image 3.2.

Image 3.2. RPJMK and RKPK supports toward education services, Puskesmas, and Posyandu (n-Puskesmas heads =19; n-schools headmasters=55; n-Posyandu cadres =59)



Referring to formal rules such as Village Law year of 2014, PP (Government Regulation) 43/2014, PP 60/2014, Permendes (Ministry of Agricultural Regulations) 19/2017 regarding the use of village funds, the village has allocated village funds (sourced from APBN), village fund allocations (from regency), Specific Autonomy/Otsus) to support education and healthcare services prior to KOMPAK interventions. However, at that time the budget planning process was still limited by the internal affairs of village government. In contrast, even though they can be used as references for allocation of basic education and healthcare services, these regulations are not fully open in financing various activities or purchasing goods/services. Therefore, financial support from the village is mostly top-up for the needs variable that have been budgeted by the service unit. For instance, the addition of complementary feeding for toddlers or school children (PMT/schoolers PMT - PMTAS) both at Puskesmas and SD, each service unit has its own budget, but the amount is not proportional yet with the number of toddlers/children served. In this case, village funds provide additional financial support so that PMT/PMTAS coverage and quality is more extensive and better. This is appropriate with KOMPAK support in encouraging basic education and healthcare needs at the service units which can be facilitated by village funds.

Furthermore, **the access to funds for education and health service unit has potential to improve transparency on the use of village funds. SD headmaster and Puskesmas head began to question and aware of the village budget amount and the mechanism to access it, but not the other way around.** As an example, SD headmaster and teachers in Demta district, Jayapura became actively present in village conference to find out about the planning process and village funds allocation that could be accessed by SD to support its basic education services. Meanwhile, transparency on the funds management of basic service unit toward the village government has not occurred yet. On the other hand, the access to village funds for basic service units continues because it is in accordance with the basic service unit actors' incentives and motivations and there is also a potential for continued communication between service units and the village government toward key actors in the service units who have been trained by KOMPAK and are still assigned to the basic service unit until recently. However, in other regencies, the activities of basic service units (SD and Puskesmas) on planning synergy are no longer existed since the assistances ended. The village planning process in the following year returned to the previous pattern and was adapted more to P3MD facilitators for practical reasons. **Reporting on the use of funds by service units is more vertical to the related agencies and on the other hand there is no effective monitoring mechanism from the village government to basic service units.** The additional village funds' lack of transparency for basic service units is illustrated in box 3.2 below.

BOX 3.2. | There is no supervision toward village fund to the service units

One form of planning synergies between Onao village government and Onao State Preparatory SD appears in the form of support for schoolers' complementary feeding (PMTAS) provision. The village funds allocation for PMTAS is in accordance with what has been set by P3MD. On Asmat context, the provision of PMTAS is very important because it can attract children to go to school. If there is no PMTAS, students who attend to school are very few. PMTAS usually gives milk and biscuits. If there is no milk, the school replaces it with tea or even coffee. These SD students are very fond of coffee as well.

The village provided additional funds of IDR 15 million for PMTAS in this SD and was given directly through the headmaster. However, the additional funds are used to finance several school needs that are not for PMTAS needs. A total of IDR 7 million was used to build a teacher's room and a bridge that connecting the village to the school. A total of IDR 5 million was divided among ten teachers who helped in building the teacher's room. Each teacher gets IDR 500 thousand. The remaining of IDR 3 million was used to finance meetings with parents and teachers' council. The school principal admitted himself that the additional funds from the village were not used to support PMTAS so that they would not overlap because the allocation was already available from School Operational Assistance Fund (BOS). He said, as for the accountability report to the village, documentations of the complementary feeding distribution for the students can use PMTAS implementation documentations from BOS.



Photograph 3.1. Bridge road built using PMT funds from the village (Photo by Nurkumala Dewi)

LANDASAN KOMPAK program does not intervene directly to improve the services quality of basic service units, such as providing additional teachers or accelerating the medicines procurement at Puskesmas. However, KOMPAK interventions pay more attention to technical and administrative improvements on the service units' governance as an effort to improve accreditation. KOMPAK's effort to improve accreditation is by developing the better budget plan documents of each service unit. **Even though there is a more systematic budget plan document and financial assistance from the village that help to fulfill accreditation requirements, both SD and Puskesmas have not been able to fully improve their accreditation.** Some of the accreditation requirements are still difficult to meet by the service units even though additional financial support from the village has been provided. These requirements include the availability of doctors at Puskesmas or additional study rooms at elementary schools. The fulfillment of these accreditation aspects is highly dependent on the related agency in charge of them. The accreditation status of education (SD) and healthcare service units (Puskesmas) at KOMPAK intervened study locations are illustrated in table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1. Table of SD and Puskesmas accreditation at KOMPAK-intervened location

KABUPATEN	EDUCATION SERVICE UNITS		HEALTHCARE SERVICE UNITS	
	SD Name	Acreditation Status	Puskesmas Name	Acreditation Status
Jayapura	SD A	C	Demta Puskesmas	Basic
	SD B	B		
Nabire	SD A	C	Moor Puskesmas	Not accredited
	SD B	C	Mambor Puskesmas	Not accredited
Asmat	SD A	C	Akat Puskesmas	Not accredited
	SD B	C		
Sorong	SD A	B	Makbon Puskesmas	Not accredited
South Manokwari	SD A	B	Oransbari Puskesmas	Intermediate
	SD B	B		

KOMPAK interventions in improving the service units' governance has not reached to the community level yet. KOMPAK interventions are indirectly related to technical service improvement, yet it rather encourages the improvement of service unit planning, including planning documents. This KOMPAK support has succeeded in encouraging the establishment of more standardized planning documents. Through planning synergy, financial support from the village government does not target to the service unit facilities procurement because the support is still mainly determined by the agencies in charge of it. The survey results toward household members statistically showed no significant differences on satisfaction level (Image 3.3.-A) and perceptions of quality changes (Image 3.3.-B) in healthcare, education, and civil administration services among KOMPAK and non-KOMPAK locations. In addition, the survey also found that there was no significant difference based on gender in terms of service satisfaction and quality compared to two years prior to the survey (Image 3.3-C and 3.4-D).



KOMPAK interventions in improving the governance of service units has not reached to the community level yet. KOMPAK interventions do not directly aim to technical service improvement, but rather encourage the improvement of service unit planning, including documents planning.

Image 3.3.-A. Perceptions of respondents satisfaction toward health, education, and civil administration services based on locations

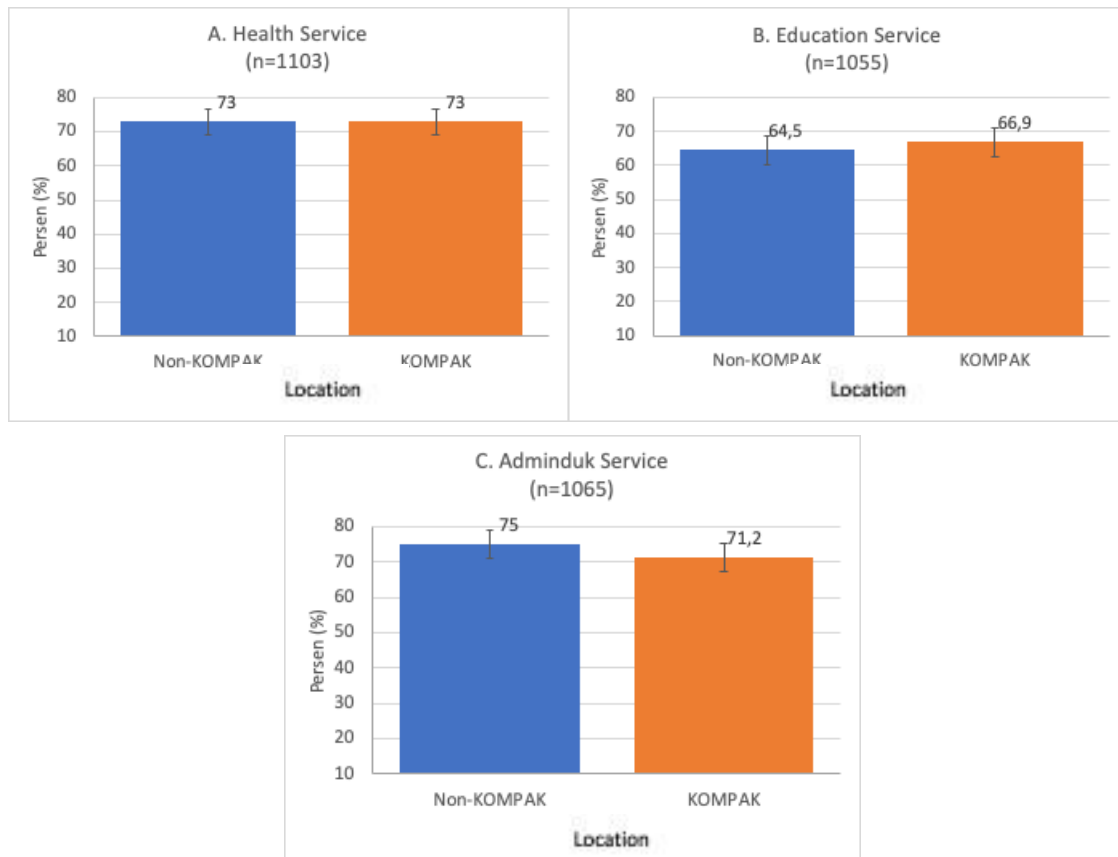


Image 3.3-B. Respondents' perceptions toward the quality of health, education, and civil administration services at present and two years earlier based on locations

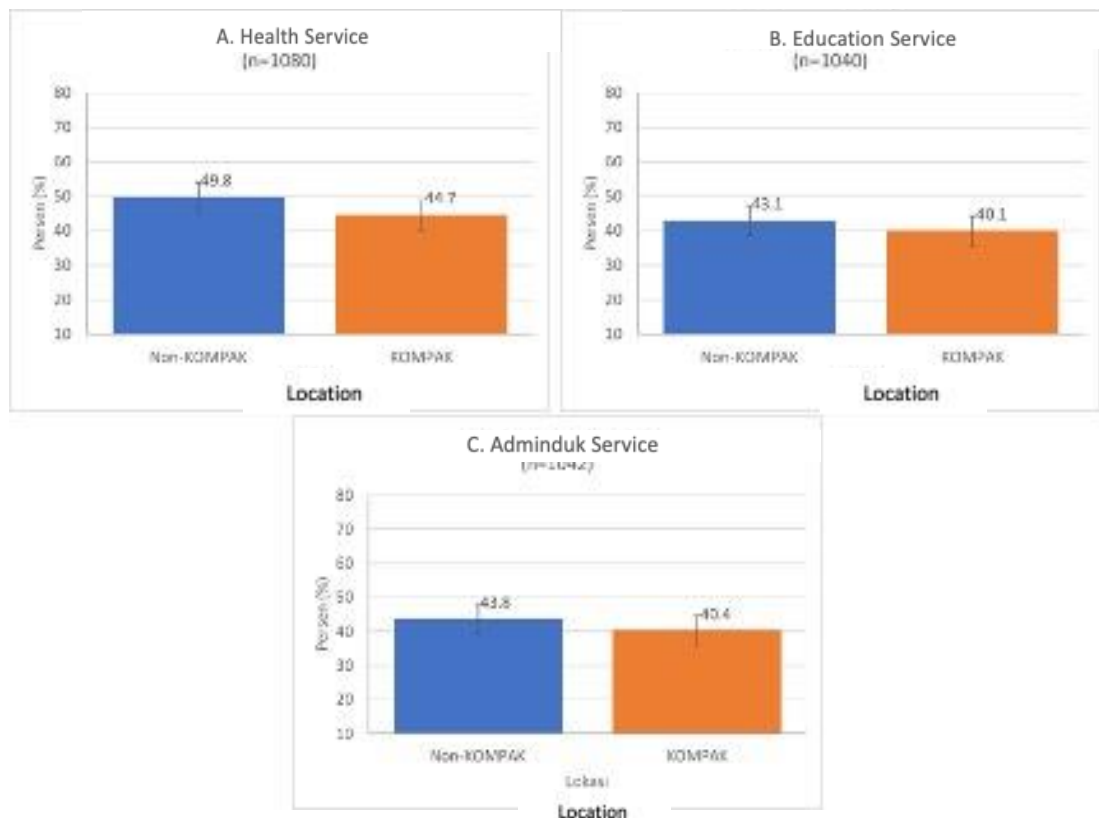


Image 3.3.-C. Perception of respondents' satisfaction toward health, education, and civil administration services based on gender

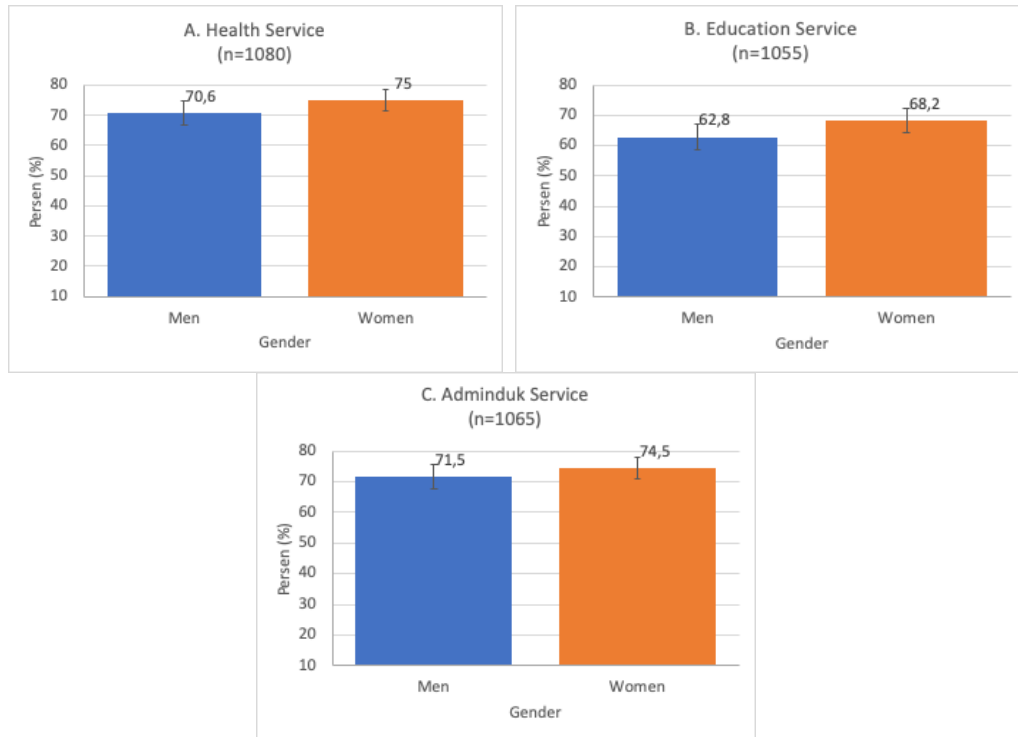
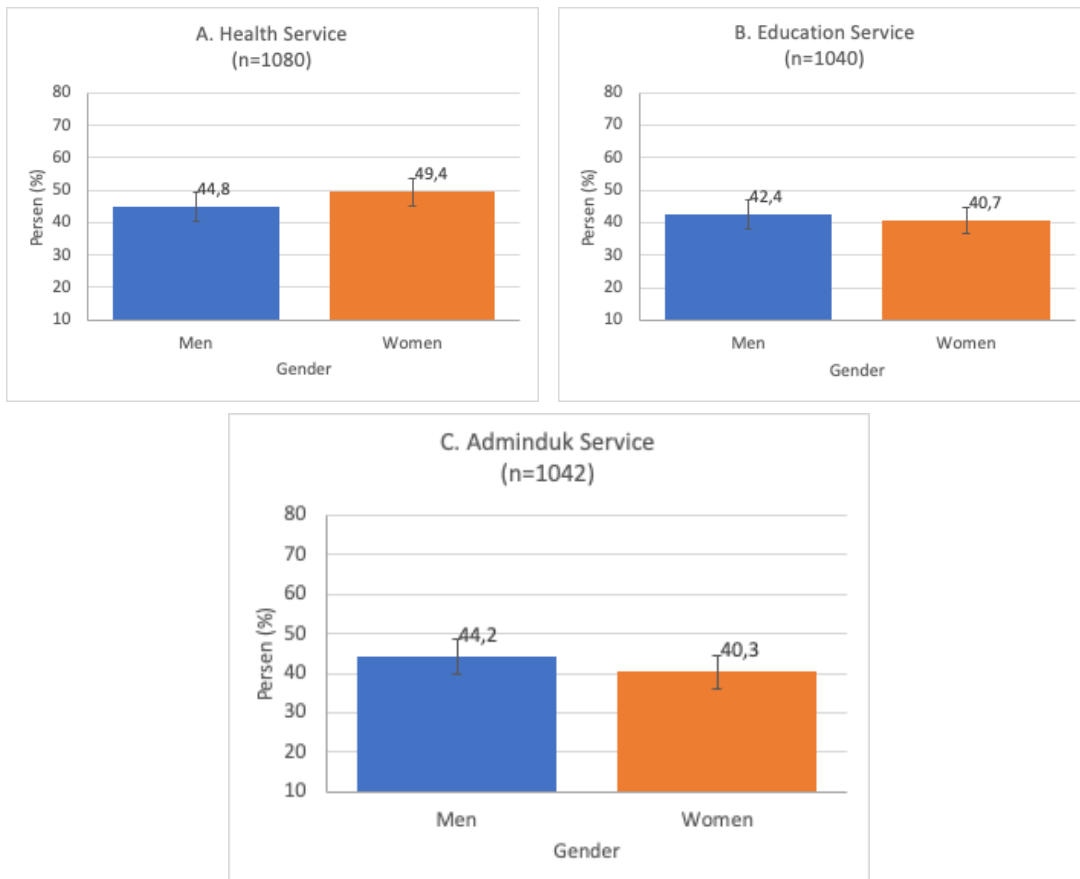


Image 3.3-D. Perception of household member respondents toward the quality of healthcare, education, and civil administration services at present and two years earlier based on gender



3.1.3. Planning capacity improvement for service unit actors

This study found that KOMPAK interventions on sectoral synergy process encouraged at the village and service unit levels has improved the capacity of village heads and service unit actors (Puskesmas head and SD headmaster) toward the preparation of planning documents which are more appropriate with the needs of basic education and healthcare services. The trainings conducted by KOMPAK-LANDASAN to the village government provided new experiences and knowledge that they had never gained before. Strengthening capacity in planning provides a lot of new knowledge, especially in RPJMK documents preparation. Earlier, there had never been such assistances from P3MD, all the planning documents preparation at the village was conducted without involving the village government. In addition, the knowledge and capacity improvement occurred in Bamuskam as well. In Onao village, Asmat, Bamuskam head realized the important role of Bamuskam as an initiator at the village conference activities, which invited the village government and the community to attend these activities¹⁵.

They (KOMPAK LANDASAN, ed) helped in improving our knowledge, what we didn't know before, now we know.

—Village head, Asmat

The village head improves his knowledge and skills in the process of preparing systematic and synergistic planning documents that were suitable for basic service units. The process begins by creating RPJMK/RKPK matrix. Consistently, a higher percentage of service unit respondents at KOMPAK locations stated that there was support from the village—especially in RPJMK—toward the service unit activities¹⁶. Meanwhile, for the financial support included in RKPK, the percentage of SD headmasters who stated that there was RKPK support for the 2021 budget year was lower compared to Puskesmas head and Posyandu cadre respondents.

At the non-intervened villages, around 44% of Puskesmas head respondents, 40% of SD headmaster respondents, and 54% of Posyandu cadre respondents stated that there was support from RPJMK. The support from RKPK for service unit activities at non-intervened villages was also smaller; 33% of Puskesmas head respondents, 20% of SD headmaster respondents, and 43% of Posyandu cadre respondents.

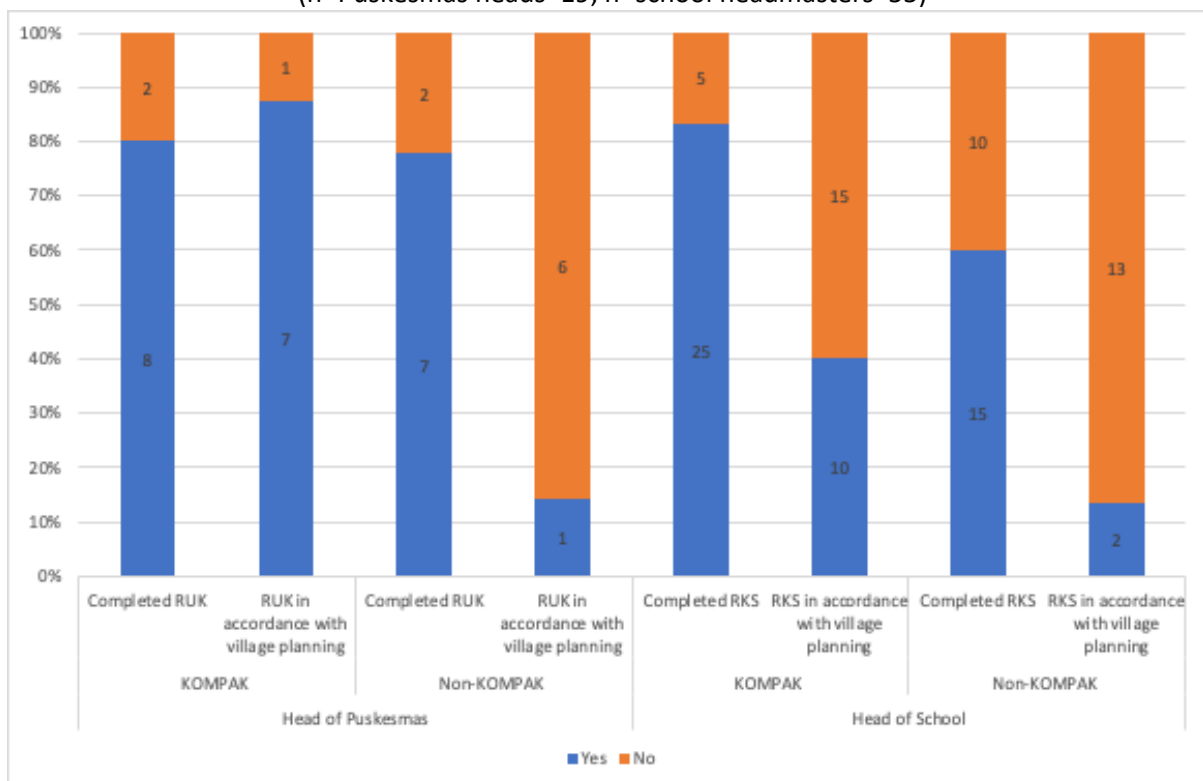
This capacity improvement is also reflected in the efforts to encourage synergy on planning documents. Consistently, the village heads, Puskesmas heads, and SD headmasters at

¹⁵ Bamuskam capacity improvement is explained further in Chapter 5 regarding Public Participation

¹⁶ The supports from RPJMK/RKPK are more detailed on the sub-chapter communication improvement between service unit and village government in the village planning process.

KOMPAK villages stated that they had adjusted the village planning documents and service unit planning. At KOMPAK intervention locations, the percentage of Puskesmas heads and SD headmasters who have completed the service unit plan is higher than those at non-intervened village locations. Around 80% of Puskesmas head respondents at the intervention villages stated that they had completed RUK but only 46% of it; that percentage showed that RUK document had been synergized with village planning. Meanwhile, for SD headmaster respondents at KOMPAK non-intervened villages, around 83% of those respondents had completed only 40% of RKS; from that percentage it indicated that RKS document had been synergized with the village planning (Image 3.4).

Image 3.4. Synergy of service unit plan documents with the village plans
(n- Puskesmas heads=19; n- school headmasters=55)



“The benefits are quite good because that is exactly what Puskesmas needs. For example, they (KOMPAK-LANDASAN teams) assisted us in the preparation of RUK and RPK. So in the process, will find out what things are actually needed by Puskesmas. So, we are not simply doing what has been delegated to us by the Health Agency program.”

Puskesmas head, Asmat

In addition, **there was a knowledge improvement of the service units governance related to the accreditation requirements and processes in each service unit, especially for Puskesmas heads and SD headmasters.** The service unit planning documents availability is one of the accreditation requirements. Just as the village, basic service units also received KOMPAK interventions in the more systematic planning document preparation according to the existing standard formats.

However, the fulfilment of this accreditation standard is difficult to achieve, not only related to the availability of sufficient teachers and adequate supporting infrastructure, but also the issue of curriculum standard adjustment. For instance, elementary schools at Wura and Yaur villages (Nabire) decided to continue using Curriculum-13 (K-13) standard and did not apply Education Unit Level Curriculum (KTSP) standard because it was considered more appropriate to the context of the students there. In Curriculum-13 the basic competencies that should be able to do by students are not as many as in KTSP and there is no English lesson (deleted) for 1-4 grades. The limited number of teachers in each elementary school is also the reason for the curriculum selected by the schools to prioritize basic competencies.

However, the above capacity improvement has not been successfully transferred to other actors systematically in each service unit. The interview results showed that after the training ended there was no process of knowledge sharing related to any knowledge they have gained from KOMPAK. This is worsened by frequent rotations (such as leadership changes) so that the process of governance improvement at service units is slower.

This study also found that capacity improvement of the village government and basic service unit key actors has not yet reached capacity and knowledge improvement regarding the essence/purpose of the synergy. Even though the understanding and capacity related to sectoral synergy among the key actors at service units who received direct intervention from KOMPAK has improved, yet the implementation is still not synergic and sustainable. As happened in Sorong, the efforts to synergize planning have indeed created a village planning matrix. However, because data support from Puskesmas (data on stunting children) was not submitted to the village government, hence financial support for healthcare services from the village was delayed. Another example occurred in Nabire and Asmat which returned to the previous method in preparing planning documents by following P3MD format. This is to avoid an incompatibility format when synchronizing with regency development priorities.

3.2. Changes Mechanism

3.2.1. Supporting factor of the changes

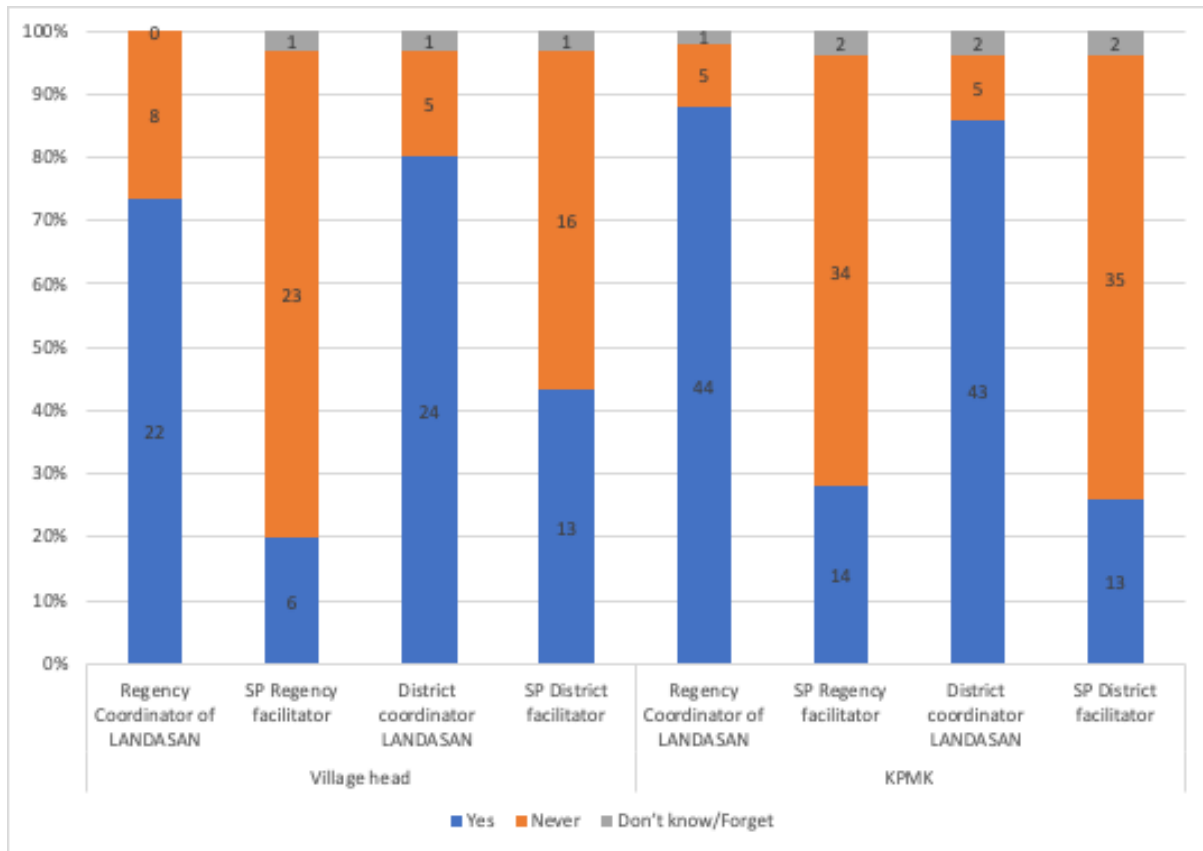
Supporting factors of the changes in sectoral synergy aspect can be from internal or external KOMPAK programs. From the internal KOMPAK, this study found four supporting factors that cause several changes occurred on sectoral synergy aspect.

First, the knowledge and training provided by KOMPAK on sectoral synergy, especially village funding for basic service units, has succeeded in encouraging more synergic joint planning. KOMPAK introduced new procedures and mechanisms of synergic planning through trainings that were able to build motivation of SD headmasters and puskesmas heads to acquire additional funding. This gives encouragement for service units to access village funds to support basic education and healthcare services that were more appropriate with the context of needs at the village. Therefore, after KOMPAK post-workshops and assistences, SD headmasters and Puskesmas heads continued to communicate with the village head regarding the needs or service units' activity plans and looks for potential activities that can be financed by village funds.

Second, planning synergy facilitators come from local communities at the village/district level. Compared to facilitators from OPD, planning synergy facilitators who are directly from both the villages and districts have better communication with the village officials. The communication that exists between the two parties tends to continue and it is highly possible to lead to implementation due to the communication intensity and frequent meeting. This is because facilitation from regency actors only occurs during formal events/activities such as workshops organized by KOMPAK, so that the relationship between village officials and service units is not continuously maintained. The survey results of the village head and KPMK respondents at the intervened villages showed that the majority of respondents met with the program administrators (regency and district coordinators) in the past year (2020-2021) (Image 3.5.). As many as 73% of village head respondents and 88% of KPMK respondents stated that they met with LANDASAN regency coordinator and 80% of village head respondents and 86% of KPMK respondents said that they met with LANDASAN district coordinator. These responses are much higher than the percentage of respondents who stated that they met with planning synergy facilitators (PNS - district and regency governments).

The knowledge and training provided by KOMPAK on sectoral synergy, especially village funding for basic service units, has succeeded in encouraging more synergic joint planning. KOMPAK introduced new procedures and mechanisms of synergic planning through trainings that were able to build motivation of SD headmasters and puskesmas heads to acquire additional funding

Image 3.5. Village heads & KPMK meetings with LANDASAN actors in the past year (2020-2021)
(n-village heads=30; n-KPMK=50)



Third, support from the district government toward the village planning process that synergic with the basic education and healthcare service units. KOMPAK intervention in encouraging the involvement of district government on sectoral synergy is also a contributing factor to the success of sectoral synergy at the village level. The assistance and supervising roles of the district government to the village development process is considered as the district government real concern toward the village government.

In Oransbari district (South Manokwari), KOMPAK interventions to the district government was able to improve its support and involvement on the process of village development planning. The sectoral synergy model is considered as a planning process that is convenient to the context of village needs, specifically the needs for basic education and healthcare services. Therefore, Oransbari district government supports the trainings of planning synergy for other villages that are not included in the pilot locations for planning synergies by KOMPAK. The district head support and role in providing assistances is important as well in this replication effort as described in box 3.3 below.

BOX 3.3 | Replication of Planning Synergy at KOMPAK non-intervened villages in Oransbari district

The piloting of sectoral synergy in Oransbari district has been carried out at Waran village since 2019. Training on RPJMK preparation was conducted for five days in Waran village, involving all village officials, cadres, as well as representatives of community and women figures. The preparation of RPJMK document that formulated through sectoral synergy process among the village government, SD, and Puskesmas successfully completed in 2020.

Sectoral synergy training and assistance model from KOMPAK received a positive response from Oransbari district head. Together with KOMPAK, the district head began it by forming Team 11 consisting of village officials, Bamuskam, community figures, and district assistants to prepare a village work program. In addition, the district head also provides assistance in organizing village conference until the completion of RPJMK document.

Oransbari district head also proposed the idea for sectoral synergy program to all villages in Oransbari district, both at KOMPAK intervened and non-intervened villages that excluded from the sectoral synergy piloting locations. This effort succeeded in inviting 13 other villages in Oransbari district to conduct sectoral synergy training with self-financing. Village provided funds independently for IDR 10,000,000 each, while Oransbari district government provided additional fund of IDR 20. 000000. The total collected funds spent to finance sectoral synergy trainings.

The sectoral synergy training in Oransbari district from both KOMPAK fund and independent financing has resulted 14 RPJMK documents in total, only RPJMK from Waran village that had been successfully approved, while RPJMK from the other 13 villages had not been legalized yet because there was a rotation/mutation of the village head.

Fourth, the role of district coordinator is important in encouraging changes at the village level, although it is still constrained by the assistances intensity that has not been optimal. However, compared to district facilitators, district coordinator is a significant key actor who communicates and assists the village government and service units more. The district coordinator is someone to ask questions and discuss who was the easiest to meet and fast-responded compared to the other facilitators according to the village government and service units. In contrary, district coordinator also has limited resources, especially for him/her who has to provide assistances to villages that are not located on the same mainland (e.g. in Nabire and Asmat). Assistances in such villages require more time, energy, and costs while there is no more financial support. In the meantime, the role of district facilitator in capacity building at the villages is mainly as an assistant for the villages to prepare planning and budgeting in accordance with the shared needs principle. This study shows that assistances between district and village facilitators are mostly conducted in formal spaces such as workshops organized by KOMPAK. Some of the reasons are the limited budget for facilitators to carry out regular assistances or they already have various routine office responsibilities to do.

Apart from KOMPAK, occurred changes related to planning synergy influenced by external factors as well. This study finds three external supporting factors that influence changes on sectoral synergy aspect.

First, the synergic development planning encouraged by KOMPAK in accordance with the incentives for Puskesmas head and SD headmaster in obtaining additional funds as a *top-up* or additional quantity for basic healthcare and education service activities. Even though additional funds from the village may not directly improve the service units' accreditation, yet it is helpful in providing support for basic services additional quantity. As an instance, village fund support for PMT or PMTAS also increases the amount and type of additional food provided for pregnant women, toddlers, and schoolchildren.

Second, sectoral synergy at the village level is in sync as well with the procedures or technical guidelines/juknis for budget allocations mandated by the applicable regulations. The sectoral synergy efforts encouraged by KOMPAK are appropriate with the rules of village funds use to prioritize basic services at villages, including healthcare and education. The Village Law and its derivative regulations such as PP 43/2014 regarding the Implementation Regulations of Law Number 6 concerning Villages mandate the villages to carry out the task in improving human resources quality through family welfare improvement that include the improvement of healthcare, education, family businesses, and employment. In addition, PP 60/2014 concerning Village Funds sourced from APBN also regulates the use of village fund that prioritized to finance development and community empowerment, including the development of basic services for education, healthcare, and infrastructure. Furthermore, Ministry of Agriculture Regulations/Permendes, PDT and Transmigration No.19/2017 concerning Priority Determination of the Village Funds Use also states that based on the priority benefits, Village Funds are spent to improve the quality of healthcare, education, and

culture. Even though this regulation specifically states that education in this context is focusing on early childhood and toddlers' education, yet, the village funds use (which not sourced from APBN) can be allocated to support basic education such as funding support for elementary schools.

The third factor that supports changes on sectoral synergy at village level is the presence of other institutions/programs that own interests in improving basic services and governance of basic service units. In Sorong, for instance, in 2015 UNICEF intervened to improve knowledge about Puskesmas planning and budgeting and to encourage in providing better quality planning documents at Puskesmas. Improvement of elementary school governance is also a concern of Muhammadiyah University in Sorong through programs of student literacy rates improvement and School-Based Management (SBM) training in SD at the study location in Sorong. Another example occurred in Asmat, where Wahana Visi supported the literacy improvement and reproductive health awareness in collaboration with Akat Puskesmas. Support for health services also occurred in Nabire with the presence of Nusantara Sehat/Healthy Nation program from the Ministry of Health to improve healthcare services on the islands together with Puskesmas in Wura and Yaur villages.

3.2.2 Hinderer factor of the changes

The sectoral synergy that has been carried out at various KOMPAK intervened villages also face synergetic challenges at the regency level. The occurred constraints can come from internal or external KOMPAK.

From KOMPAK internal factor, this study found that assistances performed by planning synergy facilitators from OPD was less effective in providing facilitation to village governments and service units. Assistances mostly conducted in formal spaces, such as during the planning synergy workshop held together with KOMPAK. For villages that own geographic issues such as villages on the islands (Nabire) and swamps (Asmat), there are no post-workshop assistances by regency facilitators. District coordinators mostly replace this role, yet without optimal result because district coordinators have many other responsibilities for KOMPAK program as well. In addition, regency facilitators still consider that assistance to the villages is an additional work and there are no resources (fund) to carry out these assistances.

Another factor from the internal KOMPAK is that the interventions mostly emphasized on administrative procedures. The assistances more prioritize to the products of the change such as village planning documents (RPJMK/RKPK) and service units (RKS/RKAS/RUK) but they have not succeeded in strengthening connections with related OPDs such as DPMK, Education and Health Agencies. On the planning context, strengthening the relationship among villages and service units with OPDs is very important because the planning process will be synchronized to regency development priorities. The plans synchronization at the regency

with the village level needs to be supported by effective coordination. Unfortunately, this has not been done optimally. Consultations related to the challenges faced by village government and service units have not been established communicatively. For example, in most of Puskesmas at study locations that have not been accredited, the activities planning are still heavily influenced/determined by the Health Agency. Another instance is that after the planning synergy process was carried out at village level, coordination with the village government in Sorong with DPMK and P3MD had not been optimally established, so there were still several changed and readjusted plans.

Meanwhile, from KOMPAK external factor, the first hindering factor found in this study was the mutation and rotation of key actors in service units that influence the sustainability of planning synergy. In Nabire, the change of Wura SD headmaster greatly affected the planning synergy process and even its internal planning at that school because there was no knowledge capacity transfer from the headmaster to other teachers. KOMPAK investment on capacity building has become less sustainable. In addition, in terms of basic service units, both SD and Puskesmas, even though they have been able to access village funds through planning synergy, yet there is still no transparency to the village government regarding the fund use. This is because the responsibility of budget accountability report for basic service units is directed vertically to Education and Health Agencies.

The second external hindering factor is the less optimal support from Village Community Empowerment Agency (DPMK) in a joint effort to encourage sectoral synergies at village level. The synergic planning model encouraged by KOMPAK between the village government and the health and education service units is actually part of the assistances work that DPMK have to conduct. So far, the assistances provided by DPMK have not been carried out optimally. There are even actors from the agency who provide services to compile village development planning documents in exchange for money taken from the disbursed village funds.

“This situation was later “cut” by KOMPAK in its various training and assistance programs on the preparation of RPJMK, APBK, and RKPK for village officials. Previously, the document (RPJMK) still existed but was never discussed openly by public. This situation (presumably) was used by several individuals in DPMK to produce ready-made documents in several villages to ‘help’ in disbursing the funds.”

—Head of District, South Manokwari Regency

This study also found that the third hindering factor was related to the uncertain and late disbursement period of village funds that greatly affected the sustainability of planning synergy that had been established. In Nabire Regency, for instance, up to November 2021 most of villages had only received once village funds disbursement (ADK from the regency government) due to leadership transition period at the regency government. In fact, there were villages that had not yet received any 2021 ADK fund disbursement up to November

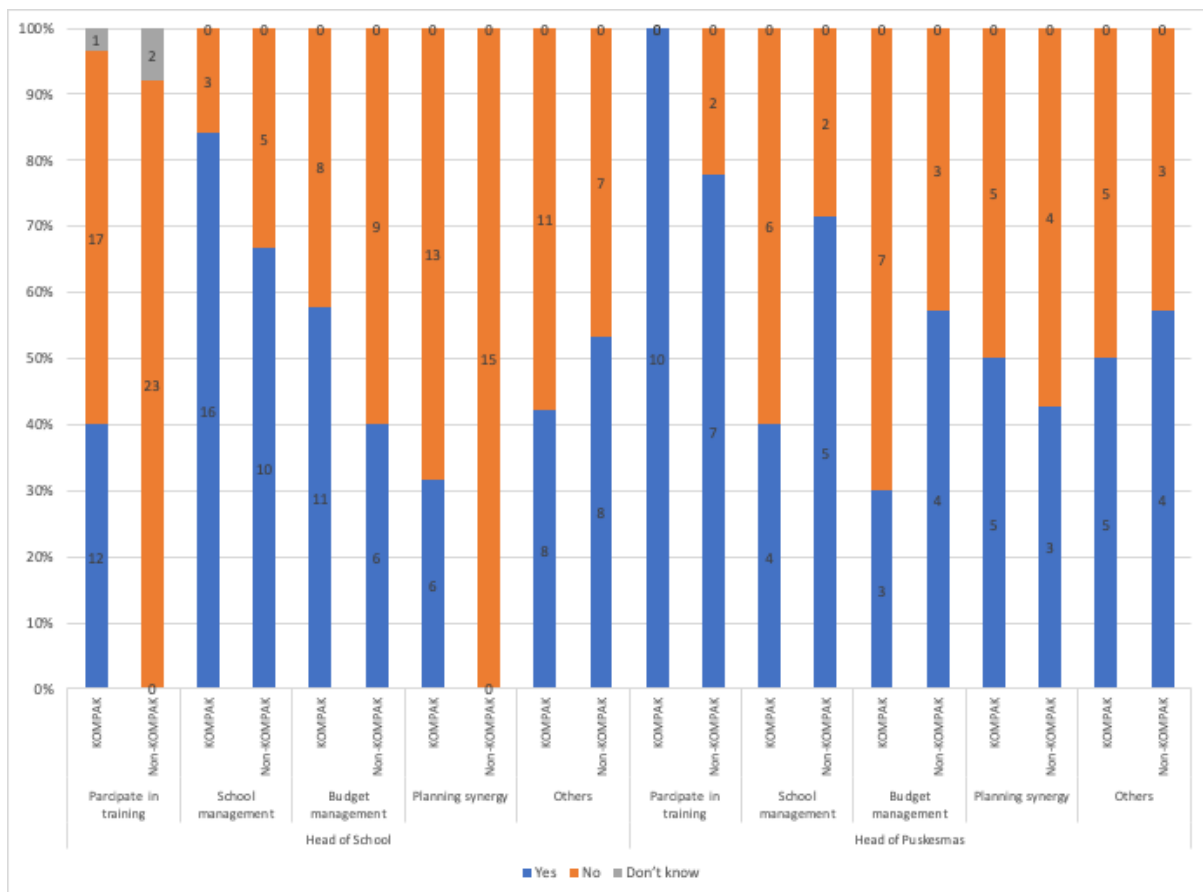
2021. This delay constrained the planning at the village. The village does not want/reluctant to discuss the village fund planning for the following year because it is still on the process of completing the village work for the previous fiscal year which disbursement period has not yet completed. Therefore, the sectoral synergy that has been encouraged by KOMPAK still faces external constraints that greatly affect the process of synergic village development planning.

In a situation where the funds disbursement is uncertain and the role of DPMK is less optimal, the village development planning process is also heavily influenced by the role of P3MD facilitators. P3MD facilitators who had been supposed to bridge the regency development priorities with the villages including the basic health and education needs, however they frequently act pre-emptively in determining village development plans that were considered more practical and in line with the regency priorities. P3MD coordination with the district government is mostly limited to signatures request for the village funds disbursement. In Nabire, the preparation processes of result synergy document were not monitored properly so that after the activities ended, the results were still merely matrixes and tables. The village officials are still waiting for P3MD format so that the planning document is appropriate with the required format. Village officials saw that there was no effective coordination between KOMPAK and P3MD; as a result, they did not immediately complete the documents.

The external hindering factor that is also very influential is COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic has obstructed program assistances, specifically those conducted by district coordinators. KOMPAK policy in limiting official travel has constrained the space for assistances. Thus, some activities at the villages were interrupted. In addition, the pandemic also affects the prolonged implementation period of planning synergy at the village. Planning synergy trainings and assistances from KOMPAK at several study villages were started in 2020 or even in early 2021. This was also reflected in the survey results that showed only 50% out of 10 Puskesmas head respondents at the intervened locations and 23% out of 7 Puskesmas head respondents from the non-intervened locations who stated that they had participated in planning synergy training. There were no SD headmaster respondents at KOMPAK non-intervened locations and only about 31% out of 19 SD headmaster respondents at the intervened locations attended the training on school planning synergy with the village (Image 3.6.). Meanwhile, post-workshop assistances from regency sectoral synergy facilitators (DPMK, Education Agency, and Health Agency) were rarely conducted. Therefore, if there are issues related to budget planning faced at the village level, it is difficult to get a response from the facilitator.

The external hindering factor that is also very influential is COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic has obstructed program assistances, specifically those conducted by district coordinators. KOMPAK policy in limiting official travel has constrained the space for assistances. Thus, some activities at the villages were interrupted. In addition, the pandemic also affects the prolonged implementation period of planning synergy at the village.

Image 3.6. Participations and types of training attended by SD headmasters and Puskesmas heads in the past year (n-headmasters=55; n-Puskesmas heads=19)



3.3. Lesson Learned

The issue of inter-sectors synergy, including among service units and the governments, have been generally considered as one of the crucial governance issues that influence service quality in various regions in Indonesia, including in Papua Land. To overcome this problem,

various agencies are targeting coordination improvement as one of their strategic programs. However, coordination issues remain one of the governance 'mysteries' and it is not easy to find innovations and programs that succeed in improving coordination/communication issues and inter-sectors and/or institutions synergy, especially in the context of Papua Land. **Combination of various factors such as sectoral ego or silo mentality¹⁷, powerful authority of local leaders such as village heads and custom figures, mutation and rotation of state civil workers (ASN) influenced by clientelism practices, unclear and/or overlapping authorities among institutions, strong clientelism, and high-priced accessibility, influence the complexity in improving coordination/communication and synergy in Papua Land.**

Despite this complexity, the study found that **KOMPAK interventions through formal mechanisms had improved communication among education and health service units as well as the village government, but further assistances required to optimize the essence of sectoral synergy for services improvement.** The study findings show that the formal training process conducted by KOMPAK in order to unify the key actors on three sectors (education, health, village), as well as specifically introduce procedures and mechanisms for service units in accessing village funds, has been effective in encouraging Puskesmas heads and SD headmasters to do concrete efforts in accessing village funds, especially Puskesmas heads. This indicates that a formal mechanism to unify the key actors on three sectors strengthened by the transfer of concrete knowledge, skills, or procedures to synergize can be an initial step to influence communication and improve the inter-sectors synergy. However, this study also notes that the implemented mechanism is not optimal to achieve the expected essence of sectoral synergy, which is services improvement. In addition, this Sectoral Synergy is not optimal as well in involving the communication from various key actors exclude the three key actors, such as involving actors from Village Community Empowerment Service (DPMK), facilitator and experts from Village Community Development and Empowerment Program (P3MD), and the civil community. **To achieve the expected synergy, this study recommends continuous post-workshop assistances to build communication and discussion space among key actors on those three sectors.** The assistances process will provide vast interaction space to build a trust among key actors, develop a deliberation process to discuss and agree on services issues, and find ways to synergize resources among the three sectors for the improvement of health and education services.

The succeed assistances in order to achieve the essence of the program is influenced by how far the facilitators possess the encouragement/incentives as well as commitment to provide qualified assistances. Therefore it is necessary to improve the incentive mechanism for facilitators. Furthermore, the role of facilitators is highly dependent on how much institutional support they get in order to provide spaces and respecting the facilitation process they conducted. This study finds that intervention programs that involve government

¹⁷ Reluctant to share information or knowledge with other individuals within the team.

actors (OPDs) as facilitators, such as KOMPAK intervention on sectoral synergies, are important to improve their capacity as well as the program sustainability in Papua Land. However, this study also notes several challenges to develop the assistances intensity carried out by OPD facilitators, such as mutations and rotations, and the perception that consider assistances as an additional responsibility, exclude the related SOPs they have. **In times to come, programs in Papua Land that involve local government actors need to anticipate the exchange issues (mutation and rotation) of heads and staffs in Papua Land and provide clear incentives for the assigned staffs (e.g. through funding support and included into their SOPs) to ensure the sustainable post-workshop assistances.**

Moreover, this study recommends to strengthen the quality of assistance processes; the district coordinators function needs to be consolidated to facilitate sectoral synergy processes that are not limited to funds access as well as maintaining program sustainability. Activist groups who live at related locations and have knowledge regarding the village planning and relation experience as well as influence at the community — for instance, the church activist groups and Posyandu cadres — are potential to be actors who can facilitate the process of establishing continuous formal and informal communication among Puskesmas, schools, and the village government in order to create sectoral synergy at the village/district level. In addition to assistances in discussing aspects of issues as well as needs and cross-sectoral collaboration, it is necessary to establish meetings among service units and village governments related to financial reporting of Puskesmas, schools, and village governments. In this case, the village government is given an opportunity to monitor the funds use of health and education service units. Efforts to develop this assistances process need to be supported by simplifying the coordinator's administrative reporting tasks and developing a coordinator-monitoring tool that reflects the better facilitation process and quality.

This study shows an example of the district governments' important role for assistances and supervisions, so that from this time forth district strengthening required to improve the synergy of village planning with service units. The synergic village planning process with service units cannot also be separated from the assistance and supervision role of the district government. As a district regional coordinator that includes the village government and basic service units, the optimal role of the district government can encourage a synergic village development planning. So far, the role of district government on the planning process has been limited to planning documents signing as a requirement for village funds disbursement. Meanwhile, this study identifies samples of district governments that effectively conduct assistance and supervisory role as occurred in Oransbari district, South Manokwari that supports synergic planning at the villages and this sectoral synergy approach model is replicated to the other villages that do not receive direct intervention from KOMPAK (Box 3.3 in 3.2.1). **This study recommends the importance of strengthening actors at district level**

who have potential to be actors in establishing communication between the village government and service units, especially health service units.

This study indicates the important role of incentive factors, where a program succeeds to provide incentives by accessing resources, which motivates key actors to act, even without intensive assistance. The study findings also show that sectoral synergy is perceived as an effort to access additional funding from village funds for the schools and Puskesmas. After the training ended, Puskesmas head and headmaster applied their knowledge on how to access village funds to establish communication with the village head in order to obtain the village funds. However, once the incentives obtained (additional funding), it required efforts to provide new incentives (material and non-material) along with assistances that encourages key actors to take further advantage of the communication among actors to improve services quality. **This study recommends the importance of establishing new incentives such as rewards and recognition toward the quality of synergy and improvement of service unit indicators (such as awards for the accredited Puskesmas and schools) to encourage the actors to act more optimally towards the quality synergies for services improvement.**

This study found that KOMPAK interventions on administrative aspect to improve sectoral synergy should be more successful at the intervened locations that became the other institutions' intervention targets as well, which indeed specifically act in improving services standard such as Wahana Visi Indonesia and UNICEF. In addition to KOMPAK, various non-governmental organizations, both national and international, are also engaged on education and healthcare issues in Papua with the aim of improving and distributing OAP's access toward health and education services. KOMPAK interventions itself focus on strengthening administrative procedures and mechanisms for the preparation of accreditation and improvement of minimum service standards (MSS) at SD and Puskesmas. The study findings show that strengthening the administrative aspect frequently failed in achieving the objectives of accreditation because the fulfilment of other various requirements is beyond the control of the program. The findings of this study also found that KOMPAK interventions on administrative aspect could be more successful at the intervened locations that became the other agencies' intervention targets, which indeed specifically concentrate in improving service standards such as Wahana Visi Indonesia and UNICEF. **This indicates that strengthening the administrative aspects of education and health service units such as obtaining accreditation status will be optimally conducted at the locations that also become the target of other organizations that engaged on the aspect of fulfilling accreditation requirements.**

4. REGULATIONS AND POLICIES

This study finds that from all regulations/policies supported by KOMPAK, there are two regulations that have been well implemented from province to village residents level. They are PROSPPEK of West Papua and BANGGA in Papua. This study also finds that there have been individual capacity improvements from OPD actors at the study location, however, the changes have not occurred at organization level yet.

Other than performing intervention toward local actors' improvement at the village and district levels, KOMPAK does it as well at the regency and province levels. KOMPAK interventions at the regency and province levels can be divided into two aspects: First, encouraging various regulations enforcement at the province and regency levels regarding Otsus and improvement of basic services such as governor and regent regulations, regent decrees, and Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) among OPDs. The occurred changes spectrum includes adoption in the form of KOMPAK approach replication at regency and province, such as in regional planning that synergizes toward the provision of education, health, and Adminduk services. Second, the intervention toward OPDs capacity building.

In this chapter, the changes are divided into two aspects: First, changes at regulation and policy levels in the form of KOMPAK program adoption by regional governments and the regulations enforcement that support governance as well as basic services improvement. Second, capacity improvement of the actors at regency and province level who are trained by KOMPAK. This study finds that among all regulations/policies which KOMPAK encourages, there are two regulations that have been well implemented up to village level, they are PROSPPEK in West Papua and BANGGA in Papua. This study also finds that there has been individual capacity improvement from OPDs at the study locations, but this change has not become an organizational change yet.

This chapter will discuss the changes occurred at the province and regency levels, how do the changes mechanisms occur or unexist, and the learning toward KOMPAK interventions at the province and regency levels.

4.1. Changes

4.1.1 Changes at regulations and policies level

KOMPAK has encouraged local governments at regency and province level to issue/adopt policies/regulations that support basic services and good governance improvement. This legal protection helps those practices conducted by KOMPAK to be replicated in non-intervened areas, such as encouraging data collecting and sectoral synergy in village areas. Several policies which encouraged by KOMPAK in the study locations include:

1. Strategic program adoption of Village Development Improvement-Specific Autonomy (PROSPPEK-OTSUS) in West Papua Province year of 2020.
2. Supporting the program implementation of Building Generation and Prosperous Papua Family (BANGGA) in Papua Province year of 2018 together with MAHKOTA
3. Enforcing Regent Regulation toward the acceleration of Adminduk service improvement (civil registry and biostatistics strengthening) at all regencies of the study locations.
4. District Develops Developing District (DMMD) is recorded into Jayapura Regent Regulations No. 68 year of 2020.
5. Encouraging the regulations/policies enforcement as a form the program institutionalization/sustainability at each regency of the study locations, such as Regent Regulation regarding Papuan SIO (for instance; Asmat Satu Data, Jayapura Satu Data, Nabire Satu Data).

Table 4.1 it summarizes the changes occurred in regulations/policies aspects at regency and province level.

KOMPAK has encouraged regional government at regency and province level to issue/adopt the policies/regulations which support basic services and governance improvement. This legal protection helps the practices' replication that have been performed by KOMPAK to the non-intervened areas, by encouraging data collecting and sectoral synergy at village level.

Table 4.1. Summary of changes at regulations/policies level

CHANGES	REGULATIONS & KOMPAK INTERVENTIONS	DESCRIPTIONS
There is legal protection that supports basic services and governance improvement.	(PROSPPEK OTSUS) West Papuan Governor Regulations Number 3 year of 2020 regarding Technical Implementation Guideline, Revenue and Fund Allocation of the Specific Autonomy (Otsus) Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Papua allocates the budget to adopt/replicate data collecting and sectoral synergy to the KOMPAK non-intervened locations. • This is followed by the enforcement of Regent Regulations at West Papuan study locations to expand data collecting at the non-intervened districts. Moreover, village government at those non-intervened districts issue Village Regulations to hire village cadres with Otsus funding.
	BANGGA Papua (Governor Regulations No. 23/2018 regarding BANGGA Papua Program)	It is halted due to budget allocation change to finance National Sports Week/PON. Even so, joint-secretariat/Sekber of BANGGA Papua is concretely managed by OPDs at this moment, as an informal and formal coordination means.
	DMMD in Jayapura (Jayapura Regent Regulations No. 68 year of 2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The regulations are still in masterplan (main plan) stage, followed by socialization to the OPDs and districts in 2021. • Role changes at district level have not been discovered yet; there is still no significant change in basic services such as healthcare, education, and Adminduk.
	Regent Regulations regarding the acceleration of	These regulations are still in socialization mechanism stage and cadres/facilitators

	Adminduk services improvement	training on civil registry and biostatistics strengthening
	Asmat Satu Data, Jayapura Satu Data, Nabire Satu Data	On <i>legal drafting</i> stage and assesment.

The above table shows, from all regulations encouraged by KOMPAK, there are two regulations that have been implemented up to village level community; they are PROSPPEK in West Papua (replication) and BANGGA in Papua. Here are the explanations for each regulation above:

4.1.1.1. Strategic Program of Village Development Improvement-Specific Autonomy (PROSPPEK-OTSUS) West Papua

In 2019, KOMPAK had an opportunity to present its program to the West Papua Governor in the Conference of Special Autonomy Development Plan. One of the presentations was SAIK+ program which aims to improve village information system as well as its successful program achievements so far. The presentation received a good response from the Governor, to facilitate that, PROSPPEK-OTSUS was officially adopted by the West Papua Government as it recorded in West Papua Governor Regulation No. 3 year of 2020 regarding Technical Guidelines Implementation, Revenues and Distribution of Specific Autonomy Funds for West Papua Province.¹⁸ **PROSPPEK-OTSUS aims to improve governance and development of the economic sector as well as basic services at villages and districts, especially for OAP.** This is the result of a long journey over advocacy efforts carried out by KOMPAK team, such as facilitation among the central and local governments, conducting trials that become the program framework basis, as well as providing assistance toward Otsus budgeting and Governor Regulation framework.

PROSPPEK-OTSUS is in charge of four components which are in accordance with KOMPAK initiatives carried out in Papua Land. The four components are 1) strengthening the Village Administration and Information System (SAIK), 2) improving the capacity of village cadres and officials, 3) strengthening the District in performing its assistance and supervisory duties, and 4) strengthening the village's capability in funding basic services at village level. This thing proves the commitment and determination of West Papua government in adopting KOMPAK interventions.

¹⁸ Interview with the coordinator of West Papua Province, December 7, 2021.

The study findings indicate that PROSPPEK OTSUS adoption in West Papua has contributed to the expansion of KOMPAK programs, especially in KOMPAK non-intervened areas with Otsus funding¹⁹. Based on the above Governor Regulations/Pergub, regents at the locations of program expansion issue the supporting regulations for PROSPPEK in the form of regent regulation/Perbup as the basis for financing those four PROSPPEK components above. Thereafter, the village heads at the program expansion areas issue village regulations to support PROSPPEK-OTSUS implementation, particularly to finance the honorarium of village cadres. With the regulations enactment, Otsus fund can be employed to finance sectoral synergy trainings and facilitation activities as well as the expansion of data collecting coverage (SAIK+) toward KOMPAK non-intervened districts at the KOMPAK intervened districts (such as Sorong and South Manokwari). Therefore, in the process of data mining, several non-KOMPAK districts at the study locations had also started the training process of village cadres and SAIK+ data collecting. **This also indicates the initiatives sustainability that has been established by KOMPAK thus far.**

4.1.1.2. Bangun Generasi dan Keluarga Papua yang Sejahtera (BANGGA) Papua

BANGGA Papua program was first launched on November 21, 2017 and implemented in 2018. The form of the program is to provide aid of Rp. 400,000 per month to women or guardians who have children (OAP) aged 0-4 years. After running for 2 years, the aid disbursement has been carried out three times, once in 2018 and twice in 2019²⁰. In its implementation, Asmat regency was selected to be one out of three districts designated as BANGGA Papua pilot area²¹. The deliberation of Asmat Regency selection was based on poverty level indicators and representation at each customary area. Asmat Regency itself represents the Anim Ha customary area. For this program implementation, KOMPAK together with Papua Province Government and each district formed a Joint Secretariat (Sekber) that originate from across sectors and multi-parties at regency level such as Education Agency/Disdik, Population and Civil Registry Agency/Dispendukcapil, Health Agency/Dinkes, and Regional Development Planning Agency/BAPPEDA.

To support BANGGA Papua disbursement funds, Asmat regency government enforced a regulation to allocate village funds that can subsidize transportation for the beneficiaries. In 2018, Asmat Regent instructed DPMK to allocate village fund budget for transportation costs to the payment point. Considering the accessibility obstruction and limited banking facilities in Papua Province, payment points can be carried out only at ten points; six payment points available where Papua Bank office located, and four additional payment points opened by

¹⁹ Examples on data collecting changes at village level that supported by PROSPPEK-OTSUS have been explained in Chapter II about Village Information System.

²⁰ For detailed information about BANGGA Papua program, more information can be seen on its website <https://info.bangga.papua.go.id/>.

²¹ Apart from Asmat regency, BANGGA Papua has also been implemented at Pania and Lanny Jaya regency.

Joint Secretariat/Sekber to reach difficult areas that cannot be accessed by Papua Bank. In some ways, with the assistance of this fund aid, the beneficiaries do not need to spend more for transportation costs. Furthermore, the village government also allocated the funds for longboat fuel that carry the beneficiaries to the payment point.

The changes that emerged from the massive socialization and benefits from BANGGA Papua program was a knowledge change at community level regarding the importance of population documents ownership to access aid funds. KOMPAK provides facilitation and socialization materials used by OPD and service units when they meet and discuss with the community about BANGGA Papua. Asmat Regent in fact requires every OPD to provide socialization regarding BANGGA Papua Program in every activity that involves the community in order to persuade them to immediately take care of the administrative requirements to be beneficiaries. The administrative requirements to be a BANGGA Papua beneficiary are ID card, family card, and birth certificate. For OAP, the population documents processing provides a clear incentive such as BANGGA Papua assistance. Not surprisingly, there has been an increase in these documents handling at Disdukcapil. According to Disdukcapil Secretary of Asmat Regency, during BANGGA Papua implementation period, it has encouraged the issuance of 11,083 birth certificates and 2,018 Family Cards from Adminduk recording performed by Disdukcapil. Not surprisingly, there has been an increase in these documents handling at Disdukcapil. According to Disdukcapil Secretary of Asmat Regency, during BANGGA Papua program implementation period, 11,083 birth certificates and 2,018 Family Cards were issued from Adminduk records performed by Disdukcapil. However, the increase in Adminduk coverage is mostly encouraged by desire to get benefits from the program; this can create awareness from the community regarding the importance of Adminduk documents ownership.

Well, the information affirmation lays on OPD head, village and district stakeholders, teachers, our service units are very active both verbally and written. Information about BANGGA Papua is widespread; so many people become aware because its socialization is vigorous and supported with funding. It becomes one of the triggers for the community to handle their civil documents for the requirements to be eligible as aid beneficiaries.

—Division Head/Kabid of Bappeda, Asmat Regency

However, the increase in Adminduk coverage at Asmat Regency during BANGGA Papua period has not shown a change in the services acceleration mechanism for Adminduk management. To support the BANGGA Papua administrative requirements acceleration, Asmat Regent gives authority and budget instructions to the districts. Districts are required to cooperate with Disdukcapil to record the number of household heads and do the update toward family extension. Apart from the districts, other OPDs were also instructed to assist in data collecting toward BANGGA Papua recipients such as Diknas and Disdik. However, according to one of Section Heads at Asmat Disdukcapil, this process is not well running due to two reasons, namely (1) high employees rotation, especially those who have been in charge

in the program, (2) the reports given to Disdukcapil are not the latest data but such a copy-paste from old data. Even if there is new data provided, the amount is too tremendous compared to the old one. Therefore, in order to maintain the beneficiary data recording target and its accuracy, Disdukcapil must continue to administer, record, and verify population data. Disdukcapil is overwhelmed because it is too abundant to handle, especially at the time of funds disbursement.

The problem is, when disbursement, there are people who bring children and the children crying constantly (and Disdukcapil staff must verify quickly the clarity of family status, whether the child brought is really the child of that person or someone else's child, ed). Those people still get disbursement because we have to avoid the fuss. All the staff are also tired when validating the data.

—One of sub-division Head at Disdukcapil, Asmat Regency

BANGGA Papua also synergizes with the First Thousand Days of Life (1000 HPK) Program, which encourages women to check their children and pregnancy through service units such as Posyandu and Puskesmas. Maternal and child health problems are still one of the main problems in Asmat Regency and generally in Papua Land. The First Thousand Days of Life (1000 HPK) program has been running since 2017 to the present time. This program is the central government program that aims to improve infants and toddlers nutrition by providing Supplementary Food (PMT) to women and toddlers for five days a week. Meanwhile, one of the requirements to become BANGGA Papua beneficiary is birth certificate ownership. This encourages women to give birth at Puskesmas so that they are immediately registered and can make birth certificates. **This shows that the incentives provision in the form of funds access has an effect in changing women behaviour to access the national health facilities more.** On the other hand, paramedics at Puskesmas level have also coordinated the registration with Disdukcapil in issuing birth certificates. In addition, when the aid fund disbursed, OPD gathered to open the health services in order to encourage women beneficiaries to check their children health.

With BANGGA Papua existence, it's getting closer to achieve the target of 1000 HPK program, because its targets are women and children. With those 2 running programs, there is an increase in childbirth delivery handled by paramedics and an increase in basic immunization as well.

—Disease Prevention Division Head/Kabid of Health Agency/Dinkes, Asmat Regency

After the third disbursement in 2019, BANGGA Papua stopped its operation because Papuan province government relocated the budget for the 2021 National Sports Week (PON) preparation in Papua Province. This indicates that the program could be constrained by priority changes from the regional governments. Hindrances toward the program sustainability can be interpreted as a consequence of the absence of regional government aid transportation budget for beneficiaries, operational costs for OPD and districts in preparing the disbursement process, as well as the aid fund disbursement for beneficiaries. Disdukcapil Head of Asmat Regency admit that the operational cost in preparing and disbursing BANGGA Papua fund is relatively huge.

For BANGGA Papua disbursement, Disdukcapil dan Sekber directly supervise to several areas, they are: Korowai, Sawa Erma, Fayit. The transportation cost for its activity is big. To get to Korowai we all have to rent 5 speedboats with the renting price worth 12 million Rupiah per boat for 1 single trip. It means that it requires 120 million Rupiah to rent 5 speedboats for a round trip.

—Disdukcapil Head, Asmat Regency

Even though BANGGA Papua no longer exists, BANGGA Papua Sekber (Joint secretariat), which is a cross-sectoral information platform, is still operating and is employed for coordination among OPDs regarding the government affairs. Previously, cross-sectoral relationships between OPDs were very formal, only within work meetings scope at the regency and province levels. Sekber is a forum which involves the government (cross-sectoral OPDs) and non-government elements (health cadres, NGOs, religious leaders, custom leaders, and so forth) that have responsibility toward the implementation of BANGGA Papua Program.

The existence of Sekber has slowly built closer relationship among OPDs who involved in KOMPAK program, such as facilitating data requests to OPDs; it is unnecessarily use bureaucratic channels through formal letters, but directly request informally. For instance, Disdukcapil Secretary of Asmat Regency can request relatively simple for an increased KTP procurement budget of outdoor recording equipment that is connected through satellite to the Regional Finance and Assets Agency/BKAD Head of Asmat regency, who used to be Sekber former chairman. In fact, it is commonly difficult to do so due to a very limited regency budget. However, by virtue of the long standing relationship since joining Sekber, BKAD can work it out through an informal approach. In contrast, the provision of the recording equipment helps Disdukcapil performance in ID cards pick-up service so it can be printed directly on the spot because the data is connected through satellite.

Apart from BANGGA Papua and PROSPPEK West Papua, other regulations are still at the stage of written rules, socialization, and trials, so there are no changes found on sustainable mechanism due to regulations enforcement. Three other regulations encouraged by

KOMPAK are DMMD in Jayapura, the Acceleration of Administrative Service Improvement in all study regencies and the Regent Regulation regarding SIO Papua (Asmat Satu Data, Jayapura Satu Data, Nabire Satu Data) that still at written regulations stage. The master plan has been developed by KOMPAK and regional government, but this document has not been made detailed into derivative policies and collective agreement mechanisms that can be applied as implementation guidelines.

4.1.1.3. Civil Administration and Biostatistics Strengthening (PASH)

All regencies at study locations have issued Regent Regulations regarding the Acceleration of Adminduk Improvement which supports the Civil Administration and Biostatistics Strengthening (PASH) flagship in Papua Land. The strengthening toward this aspect is facilitated by BaKTI Foundation and Center on Child Protection and Wellbeing (PUSKAPA) University of Indonesia. The regulations consist of procedures for civil documents management that can be socialized through education, health, and district or village courses. Those regulations also manage the budgets and operational costs provision for Disdukcapil, regional officials, and village budget. The types of civil documents that include this program are Family Card, ID card, Child Identity Card (KIA), Birth Certificate, Marriage and Divorce Certificate, Child Legalization Certificate and Death Certificate²².

One of the objectives in issuing the Regent Regulations above is to improve the facilitators' capacity regarding Adminduk services acceleration and the capacity of regional governments (Disdukcapil, Health and Education Agencies) in order to identify and assist the communities in obtaining civil documents. Nabire, for instance, issued Regent Regulations No. 2 year of 2021 concerning acceleration toward the coverage of civil documents ownership. From this regulation, the regency together with KOMPAK drafted an MoU across OPDs to cooperate in accelerating Adminduk services.

The study finds that KOMPAK intervention toward PASH aspect only reached MoU formulation among OPDs and the training initiation for PASH cadres. The Regent Regulation regarding the acceleration toward coverage of civil documents ownership at the study locations was relatively new, issued between 2020 and 2021. Therefore, its socialization has not been widely recognized except by Disdukcapil. Moreover, in all qualitative study locations at KOMPAK intervened-areas, neither official nor village residents admit that they have heard anything regarding the cadres or facilitators roles in Adminduk services acceleration nor there is new mechanism to accelerate Adminduk registration. The majority of the interviewed residents are still processing their own civil documents with their personal fund or waiting for a pick-up program from Disdukcapil whose frequency is limited according to the budget.

²² Based on news from Bakti website and it can be downloaded at <https://baktinews.bakti.or.id/artikel/mendekatkan-layanan-adminduk-dengan-masyarakat> (accessed on March 9, 2022).

Even so, KOMPAK intervention toward PASH aspect has contributed to strengthen the existing service programs. Before KOMPAK intervention on PASH aspect, Disdukcapil at all study regencies already had rules, targets, and programs to accelerate civil services. For instance, since 2021 Disdukcapil in Sorong has already own a program called 'Kios Capil' which aims to accelerate the printing of e-ID Card, Family Card, letters of migration arrival and departure, all can be accessed at village level. This program authorizes villages to perform civil registry which then will be recorded and verified by Disdukcapil. Another instance, Disdukcapil in South Manokwari owns set of rules and mechanism structure for accelerating adminduk services since 2016 which is known as Society Awareness toward Civil Registry Management (Masdarusta).²³ With that program, Disdukcapil has more opportunities to meet other various stakeholders such as district staffs, village cadres, and BAPPEDA in discussing challenges regarding adminduk services as well as finding the solutions.

In my opinion, when KOMPAK exists, it is positive, yet before it does, we at Disdukcapil have also performed some innovations to create solution on how (the issue) of civil document ownership can be solved step by step. When KOMPAK exists, a cooperation to solve the issue is strongly strengthened.

—Disdukcapil Head, South Manokwari

4.1.1.4. District Develops Developing District (DMMD) in Jayapura

DMMD aims to bring services closer to the community by delegating some of OPD authority to districts such as the health, education, civil registry, and economic sectors. The delegated authority to the districts are based on the capacity, budget and human resources available in each area. KOMPAK was also involved in issuing Jayapura Regent Regulation No. 68 year of 2020 regarding DMMD. However, the initial efforts to advocate DMMD had actually been carried out at least for more than three years earlier. Jayapura regency in Papua Province was the district selected as the pilot for DMMD trial. In that regency, there were 10 districts selected for piloting DMMD program. The research team conducted the study in Demta district (both qualitative and quantitative) and East Sentani (quantitative) which were included into 2 out of 10 DMMD pilot districts.

At the time of data mining, DMMD policy was simply on the stage of master plan draft which contained an explanation regarding the sector and authority delegated to the district. Later, this master plan will become a guideline that regulates districts role as well as district

²³ This program is cooperation between South Manokwari Disdukcapil with public figures, religious figures, youths, as well as Regional House of Representatives in accelerating management of civil documents.

strengthening mechanisms, toward human resources, budget, output, monitoring, infrastructure, and so on. According to Assistant 1 of Regional Secretary/Sekda of Jayapura Regency, this master plan is still in the form of table and sector matrix or topic that can be assigned to six districts (there are still four districts that need to be discussed), however, they have not been compared and narrated with the potentials of each district area yet. Therefore, this master plan still needs to be discussed and assented with the OPDs. Unfortunately, DMMD development was hampered by COVID-19 pandemic and the OPDs were completely overstretched, so the discussion conducted by KOMPAK regarding DMMD with the OPDs had stopped. In addition to the master plan, KOMPAK was assisting Jayapura regency government in 2021 to draft a regional regulation toward district strengthening. However, when the research was conducted, the process reached only at facilitation stage with Papuan province government.

There is no agreement among DPOs regarding the authority and budget that can be granted to districts within DMMD program framework. Several authority delegations of the regional government to the district require a commitment regarding the budget distribution, responsibility, authority, and human resource and infrastructure strengthening. Bappeda is the key-actor in mapping the authority and program distribution that can be delegated to the districts along with the budget. However, this can be a very sensitive issue especially for DPOs. One of the Assistant to Sekda of Jayapura Regency said that even though there has been a mapping regarding the authority delegation, the budget and its mechanism as well as its output belongs to the regional government. The regional government is still reluctant to delegate some of its budget and authority to the district because its programs have been stipulated in the RPJMD. In agreement with Bappeda, the Disdukcapil Secretary of Jayapura Regency also emphasized that DMMD is currently still in the status of "delegating several responsibilities" to the district, not in the "delegating some of its authority" yet.

For Adminduk, before the program is running there should be a capacity building for the districts. Later, regional government will provide equipment for the districts to perform Adminduk recording, printing, and issuing. All of these activities can be done at district level. However, district and village heads cannot sign any forms of civil documents. The provision of civil document blank (of paper) and signatures are still under authority of Disdukcapil head.

—Secretary of Disdukcapil, Jayapura Regency

With the conditions above, this study has not yet found any policy derivatives or changes toward the district role occurred at the study locations in order to bring basic services such as health, education, and administration closer to the community. At present, DMMD is still in the process of constructing an inter-OPDs agreement, while the districts have not received any mandate, budget, or authority yet. This is in accordance with the statement from Demta district head who said that currently DMMD master plan has not been finalized and he is still

waiting for further discussions regarding this matter.

4.1.1.5. SIO Papua

The regulation of single data integration is the village information system strengthening in Papua Province which will be integrated into each regency databases. This, for instance, appears in the form of Jayapura Satu Data, Asmat Satu Data, dan Nabire Satu Data programs. SIO Papua mechanism is similar to SAIK+, hence it emphasizes more to the integration of data collection in each regency; it does not reach province level yet. SAIK+ itself has now been adopted by West Papua province government²⁴.

When this research was conducted, SIO Papua was still at the stage of reviewing and legal drafting over the regulations that support data integration. This program is still constrained by the agreement construction process among OPDs regarding derivative points such as responsibilities and budgets. Even though regency Bappeda is the leading actor in SIO Papua program, an important role as data representative for SIO Papua belongs to Communication and Information Agency/Diskominfo. So far, Diskominfo at the study locations in Papua has carried out the responsibility in providing services and networks for villages and districts. This network provision is expected to be utilized if the district and village start to integrate one data. However, the role of Diskominfo in Satu Data program is considered unclear. This ambiguity was expressed by one of Diskominfo Section Heads in Jayapura as quoted below.

I hope there will be further explanation regarding Jayapura Satu Data, especially from data representative as the public relation. We are still confused; our responsibility is to perform data selection for the publication to avoid personal data violation. Yet we don't know anything about data collecting mechanism conducted by Bappeda, we don't even know what kind of data we should publish in this Satu Data platform.

—One of Communication and Information Agency/Diskominfo Section Head, Jayapura

Likewise in Nabire, a staff from Diskominfo who often participates in KOMPAK training said that the Regent Regulation draft regarding SIO Papua is still on discussions at Bappeda with KOMPAK assistance. Diskominfo has given input/feedback toward the substance of the Regent Regulation draft. SIO Papua in Nabire has only been implemented at two districts; they are Wura and Kawa Islands. There will be four districts as the locations where SIO will be replicated and is included in the Regent Regulations draft. However, there is no information so far regarding the utilization of SIO Papua data. For instance, regarding the SIO Papua continuation which will be directed to integrate with Satu Data Nabire portal, up to now the

²⁴ In order to see the changes of village information system at the study location in Papua province, see chapter II regarding the village information system.

portal is not available yet. Informants from Nabire Diskominfo did not know the progress of SIO Papua as well, because they believe that KOMPAK had no obligation to report to Diskominfo, but rather coordinated it with Bappeda.

Meanwhile, in Asmat, SIO Papua which will be integrated into Asmat Satu Data, is currently in the stage of Regent Regulations draft and budget allocations formulation. This draft is addressed to implementation the programs and upcoming regulations that can encourage OPD to prepare a budget. However, Bappeda Asmat is still mapping out the budget to continue SIO Papua.

First support (KOMPAK) at village level is SIO Papua, while Asmat Satu Data is closely related to the regulation. The next form of support is capacity building, there were 3 representatives from Asmat who participated in the training of Asmat Satu Data. As from Diskominfo, they said they might allocate some funds related to the network maintenance or its application. As for data collecting performed by cadres, we should provide laptops, transportation fee, as well as operational cost, all those expenses will be charged to regency government. Assuming that the costs for one village reach hundreds million Rupiah, I cannot guarantee whether OPDs can accommodate it or not.

—Bappeda Head, Asmat regency

4.1.2 Changes at capacity level

KOMPAK Intervention has improved knowledge and capacity of OPD staffs in three aspects: First, knowledge improvement regarding assistance role and facilitation technique to the village and district. Second, capacity improvement in regional issues mapping and conducting regional planning and budgeting. Third, communication and relation changes inter-OPDs

Other than encouraging regulations and policies at regency and province levels, KOMPAK also provides a series of capacity building programs for OPD staffs. Capacity building for OPD staffs by KOMPAK is closely related to its support toward other aspects as described in previous chapters. In terms of capacity building changes, KOMPAK interventions have improved the knowledge and capacity of OPD staffs in three points. First, knowledge improvement on facilitation role and technical facilitation capacity toward villages and districts. Second, capacity building in regional problems mapping and conducting regional planning and budgeting. Third, changes in communication and inter-OPDs relation. **It should be noted that**

KOMPAK trainings attended by OPD staffs are varied. The technical training and assistance are provided depend on the needs of each agency at each regency. Therefore, not all OPD staffs in one regency received the same training as well as not all districts received the same capacity building interventions.

4.1.2.1. Knowledge improvement regarding the role of assistance and facilitation technique capacity to the villages and districts

Through interventions in sectoral synergies and Village Information System, KOMPAK has improved the knowledge capacity and skills of the trained individual OPD. For instance, sectoral synergy interventions (such as Training of Trainers) conducted by KOMPAK were able to gather and open up an opportunity for discussions between government officials from the health, education, village government and civil registry sectors. It is commonly the staffs of Health and Education agencies who are trained to become regency facilitators in order that the actors within the agencies can facilitate Puskesmas and Elementary Schools in the process of drafting planning documents which integrated with villages planning and needs.

The district facilitators training provided by KOMPAK has improved the knowledge of trained OPD staffs regarding the importance of integrating programs and budgets inter service units and village officials. So far, the trained OPD staffs presume that education in the village is the responsibility of the school and Education agency. Efforts to integrate school programs with village plans provide a collaborative atmosphere that will benefit the schools.

How can we exactly integrate our school programs into the village planning? While it didn't cross our mind, even the regional government never thought about it. But with KOMPAK around, it can integrate education agency with village government. As we might think before, any school activities done belong to the schools and education agency's responsibility. But actually it's the community responsibility; they should take part to bear the responsibility as well.

— Planning facilitator from Education Agency in Jayapura

The trainings provided by KOMPAK made OPD staffs more confident and are able to perform in front of many people. This is important for OPDs and planning facilitators in order to facilitate well in front of Puskesmas, village officials, and other parties. To be a planning facilitator also brings an impact on individual self-development. For instance, one of planning facilitators from Health agency in Sorong said that since participating in KOMPAK trainings, he has been frequently offered to speak in public. In fact, he gains valuable experience to be

a speaker in training activities for Puskesmas planning at an intervened location in Papua Province.

However, the capacity improvement of OPD staffs toward the role of mentoring and facilitation techniques has not yet resulted consistent behaviour change that leads to the organizational change. The study findings show that the interaction among planning facilitators (OPD actors trained by KOMPAK) with village officials and service units occurs more frequent in formal occasions, for instance at workshops conducted by KOMPAK. There has not been a post-workshop assistances process so that village officials can get feedback from the village planning and budgeting process based on necessities. For instance, one of planning synergies facilitators in Jayapura said that he participated in many activities he carried out with the districts and villages by KOMPAK invitations and he had never in contact or visited service units and village officials to perform assistance afterwards.

We (dinas) have not intensely communicated things they acquired from the training, there was indeed a scheduled field visit after the training ended in 2020, but until recently, I haven't rechecked the document finalization yet, plus there was Covid-19 pandemic.

—One of planning facilitator in Jayapura

In addition, one of the planning facilitators in Sorong had similar statement. He had indeed met with schools and village officials to discuss School Operational Assistance /BOSDA program and Education Service Standards/SPO optimization in 2021. However, he did not check and confirm whether the school budget plan had been finalized and whether the school had received BOSDA ever since. This shows that there is no initiative from organizations/institutions to change the mechanism of supervision and assistance toward the villages without KOMPAK assistance.

4.1.2.2. Knowledge improvement in regional problem mapping and drafting regional planning and budgeting

Trainings regarding the strengthening of public financial management have provided new knowledge for OPD staffs. Trainings and technical assistances done by KOMPAK include the formulation of Mid-Term Regional Development Plan/RPJMD and its revision; Regional Government Information System (SIPD); technical assistance in calculating budget requirements for basic services and Specific Autonomy; COVID-19 handling (such as in BANGGA Papua and PROSPPEK), and so forth. Knowledge and capacity improvement of agencies in formulating problems, priorities, strategies, and drafting budgets aim to enable OPDs to independently formulate the planning and budgeting. However, not all study locations received the same training. The training type or topic is adjusted to the necessities and requests from regional government.

KOMPAK provides a comprehensive explanation regarding the rules implementation in order that OPD staffs can understand better and detail the regional work plans and budgets. OPD staffs have already comprehended their responsibilities and roles based on the written rules so far. In this regard, KOMPAK interventions help in providing explanations and concrete practices regarding DPOs roles and responsibilities in such a way that those practices can be understood and applied at work. For instance, Disdukcapil secretary in Nabire received information from KOMPAK several times regarding the central regulations such as the Ministry of Internal Affairs Regulation/Permendagri that his agency should implement. Ministry of Internal Affairs /Kemendagri always provide rules socialization to all Disdukcapil, but it is limited to notification only. KOMPAK intervention provided a better explanation and helped Nabire Disdukcapil secretary to detail their work plans and budgets to support Permendagri regulations. In line with Disdukcapil in Nabire, the interviewed BAPPEDA actors from all study locations stated that KOMPAK program provided new knowledge in implementing and minimalizing financial bureaucratic rules and regional programs. What they perceived the most is knowledge improvement to develop more effective planning and budgeting for program targets, especially those which related to Otsus (such as SAIK+ replication and sectoral synergy).

Changes toward capacity and knowledge in drafting regional planning and budgeting have not progressed into organizational changes. There is a success case as the regency success in applying SIPD after receiving trainings and drafting the formulation of Specific Allocation Fund. However, that was when KOMPAK provided intensive assistances and communicated with OPD staffs and provided feedbacks when they faced challenges. **In contrary, this study still finds practices of consultant hiring in formulating the revised RPJMD which is derived into annual regional Strategic Plans.** This is a sensitive issue to discuss at the time of data collecting so it was rare for the interviewed OPD staffs to explicitly state that. One of OPD staffs in South Manokwari who received training of RPJMD formulation stated that after the training ended, all planning documents were submitted to the consultant to be accomplished and he no longer involved in its drafting process. As a note, this study did not assess the quality differences of the formulations of regency annual RPJMD and Renstra (Strategic Plans) organized both by OPDs and consultants.

4.1.2.3. Improvement of communication intensity and OPDs inter-relation

As described above, KOMPAK program has opened a communication space between OPDs and the other key development actors. Changes in communication aspect are admitted as an impact of KOMPAK support in improving the capacity of OPDs. OPD staffs who receive training informally share to their superiors and colleagues in the office what they have learned from the training. This triggers informal discussions within their agency and allows them to have more to talk about with their superiors. In addition, after receiving training there is usually a Whatsapp group as a means of communication among the actors. This got them closer to one another who previously knew each other by name only.

BOX 4.1. | OPD inter-relation strengthening in South Manokwari

This study found **two best practices in South Manokwari which shown the improvement of OPD inter-relation** as a result of capacity improvement program carried out by KOMPAK. The first one is training of PASH cadres and Disdukcapil staffs regarding the acceleration of civil registry services in 2021. This training encouraged South Manokwari Disdukcapil Head to provide a meeting room at his office so the PASH cadres could have discussions with Disdukcapil officers to conduct data validation. **On the other hand, PASH cadres were trained by KOMPAK to contribute as additional Disdukcapil officers to perform their responsibilities to facilitate the community needs toward civil registry documents.**

Second case was the planning synergy facilitators trained by KOMPAK who gained a trust from Regional Secretary/Sekda of South Manokwari to be SIPD implementation team. This SIPD team was responsible to coordinate all OPDs to submit the required documents and integrate it into SIPD application. In 2020, Sekda provided a space and invited KOMPAK facilitators directly in order to oversee and operate SIPD toward its finalization. Sekda admitted that KOMPAK facilitators had more capacity compared to other OPD staffs. One of the facilitator expressed his satisfaction in SIPD finalization process that was strongly supported by KOMPAK as well as Sekda's trust toward him. Moreover, he stated,

I was learning by myself with YouTube, yet I did not really get it, later, SIPD team consulted with KOMPAK regency coordinator, and he facilitated the communication with Ministry of Internal Affairs/Kemdagri representative, they went to South Manokwari to perform direct training with the funding covered by regency APBD/annual regional budget.

This SIPD supervision was a success, consequently, in the early 2021, South Manokwari regency gained a recognition from central government due to their achievement in their program accomplishment and regional budgeting integrated to SIPD application system on time in accordance with the target.

Capacity building at regency level has succeeded in encouraging the interest/motivation of regional officials to innovate and gain recognition from the central government as occurred in South Manokwari (see box 4.1). The open space for discussions and mutual synergies among policy makers enlarge the opportunities dimension for the sustainability of KOMPAK program. Beforehand, it was difficult to conduct cross-sectoral communications and discussions, especially related to the role of district governments strengthening in funds management allocated for villages which synergizing with the regency development targets and achievements.

4.2. Changes Mechanism

4.2.1. Supporting factor of the changes

The changes described above were influenced by internal and external factors. KOMPAK provides a variety of supports as an effort to encourage changes on the regulations and policies as well as capacity building at the regency and province levels.

First, KOMPAK owns a comprehensive strategy in developing evidence-based policy making. This strategy is carried out in various aspects as follows:

- Conducting studies, policy analysis, and program designs that will be submitted to regional government/Pemda as an evidence base related to Pemda policies. Various studies such as initial assessments and evaluations toward policies and regulations are conducted by KOMPAK then delivered to district and province government. From those various studies, Pemda can draw the lessons to formulate further policies.

For illustration, BANGGA Papua is a universal social protection program for OAP children with women (mothers) and children as its main target beneficiaries. KOMPAK has analysed and provided recommendations toward the initial stages of program design, program implementation, and post-program evaluation. The efforts which have been carried out are (1) a study toward the preceding Papuan Province policies such as the Strategic Program for Economic and Village Institutions Development (PROSPEK) and Rising Movement/Gerakan Bangkit, Prosperous Independent/Mandiri Sejahtera Movement (GERBANGMAS) to strengthen the design and structure of BANGGA Papua project, (2) a learning toward GEDSI Implementation principles in the process of implementing BANGGA Papua²⁵. This kind of study can be a lesson and suggestion for the regional government and other development partners' improvement in sustaining the program or formulating a new program similar to BANGGA Papua.

Furthermore, GEDSI aspects present on the strengthening modules of village, district, service unit, and regency/province level that issued by KOMPAK. As an instance, in the sectoral synergy module it is clearly stated that groups of women and disabilities are groups that have to be invited to village meetings. Another example is GEDSI technical feedback to unlock the opportunities for women to be village cadres and participate in capacity building efforts. GEDSI principles integration which conducted by KOMPAK is very important, particularly in policy formulation and program implementation by the regional government.

- KOMPAK has the capacity to provide a budget for piloting a program/innovation so that regional government can see the resulting changes directly. From KOMPAK interventions, the regional government can see that innovation is feasible and important to continue because it is in accordance with the vision and mission of regional development, especially in improving basic services governance. In this section, KOMPAK also collaborates with other institutions/actors such as MAHKOTA (for BANGGA Papua) and Puskapa UI (Adminduk Services Acceleration).

²⁵ To see completed report on GEDSI implementation in BANGGA Papua, see: <https://kompak.or.id/id/article/laporan-perkembangan-memperkuat-kesetaraan-gender-dan-inklusi-sosial-dalam-program-bangga-papua>

- The efforts above were then continued by providing the Regional Government a series of technical assistance and facilitation such as guidelines book, legal drafting of the required regulations, MoU assistance inter-OPDs and other actors, assistances in the budget preparation process, procurement of competent experts/assistants/source persons, experts in developing program communication strategies, developing regulatory materials, and ensuring these materials are circulated to every related OPD.

Second, KOMPAK acts as a 'clinic' to consult over the problems faced by regional government in implementing its ongoing program. Even though regional governments always own regular budget allocations for capacity building, yet **KOMPAK training gives a plus value compared to the training conducted by regional government itself.** The trainings and assistances provided by KOMPAK are in line with the specific and up-to-date needs of the regional government. Furthermore, KOMPAK can also invite source persons or experts according to the capacity development required by the regional government. In Asmat, KOMPAK conducted facilitation by inviting source person such as ministerial expert staff as keynote speaker on capacity building for school principals, Minimum Service Standards of primary school, and contextual learning. For actors in Education agency, it is difficult to invite competent experts, especially those at the level of national policy makers. This is due to the limited network of regional government and the training model designed by KOMPAK is different and uncommon.

Third, factors from key actor level/KOMPAK program administrator who have extensive relations and networks in Papua Land. KOMPAK has the advantage of extensive network owned by its administrator team actors (such as regency and province coordinators) who are relatively well known among various OPDs in each location. On top of that, the key teams in Papua Land also possess the expertise, competency, and skills in intensive lobbying and communication to the central government regarding Otsus policy. Lobbying to the central government was conducted when KOMPAK encouraged the policies and regulations at national level (such as nomenclature of the Ministry of Finance and Presidential Regulations) which specifically targeting development in Papua Land. Misalnya adalah UU Nomor 21 tahun 2001 tentang Otonomi Khusus bagi Provinsi Papua, dimana terdapat pasal 34 tentang jaminan pembiayaan Otsus dan perlindungan sosial bagi OAP. For instance is Law Number 21 year of 2001 regarding Specific Autonomy for Papua Province, there is article 34 concerning guarantee for Otsus financing and social protection for OAP.

In addition to KOMPAK internal factors that have described in the previous section, changes are influenced by KOMPAK external factors as well. The main objective of KOMPAK program to improve governance and basic services in Papua Land is in line with the interests of leaders at the province and regency levels that tend to show supports toward OAPs. On the other hand, various efforts conducted by KOMPAK in Papua Land have also been able to elaborate and raise a strong OAP narrative toward policy formulation. As an example, KOMPAK

encourages the identification of OAPs into the village information system (SAIK/SAIK+/SIO) as Otsus beneficiaries; KOMPAK encourages social protection for OAPs in BANGGA Papua as well. Furthermore, the other important thing is capacity building efforts for local actors in Papua Land.

4.2.2. Hindering factors of the changes

KOMPAK interventions at regency and province levels face challenges both from within as well as from outside KOMPAK. From internal KOMPAK, the first **hindering factor is the lack of consideration plans/mitigations toward the assistance and capacity building in accord with the bureaucratic context in Papua Land.** Bureaucratic issues that emerged as challenges to the program continuation included the mutation and rotation of actors who were already close to KOMPAK, OPD competencies, and the relationship among key kinship-based actors and mountain/coastal support areas. These issues are very effortful to handle and in the program implementation process, KOMPAK have to deal with and respond immediately to these situations. For instance, KOMPAK had to deal with a power bureaucracy with different compositions. In West Papua, the power compositions are considered more egalitarian than those in Papua. The Governor of West Papua is a “mountain person” and his Vice Governor is from the coastal area and he is a Muslim. Meanwhile in Papua, the majority of the government officials are “mountain people”. This power composition difference has forced KOMPAK to adapt its approach, strategy, and lobbying process in these two provinces. This also unavoidably affects the difference of program achievements. For instance, the replication of Village Information System in West Papua can be conducted up to the province level, while SIO Papua is focused on replication at the regency level.

Second, several policies, regulations, and modules that have been published do not have formulas that can be a direction/guideline in implementing more apparent policies. Several regulations/policies/modules encouraged by KOMPAK still require clear derivative rules and prearranged mutually. The absence of these derivative rules has resulted the technical OPD does not own sufficient knowledge regarding their respective responsibilities and roles, likewise with GEDSI aspect in the program design. GEDSI principle has actually been included into KOMPAK modules. However, the program administrators as well as the intervened actors need to receive continuous assistance and feedback regarding concrete efforts that they required to do in order that the program targets/achievements can be in line with GEDSI principles.

Third, there has not been a systematic effort in advocacy that ensures the regional decision makers support the derivative policy mechanism that is mutually agreed. KOMPAK has no coercive power over the regional governments that do not fulfil their roles or discontinue their commitments. This power belongs to regional leaders, heads of agencies, and decision

makers at regency and province levels. Thus, capacity building, policy formulation, and even this program sustainability are constrained if the decision-makers do not provide their support.

In addition to internal factors hindrances, the limited changes at the regency and province levels are also caused by these following external factors.

First, the capacity changes of OPD actors has not yet improved into organizational change because there is no incentive mechanism for OPDs who have succeeded in developing their assisted villages and districts. Several reasons for the absence of assistances by regency facilitators toward the villages are their duty in carrying out routine tasks and budget limitation to sustainably assist the villages. District coordinator who is the KOMPAK program administrator is an actor who positions himself more on communication and mentoring roles toward village and service unit actors than on regency facilitators. Incentive mechanism for planning facilitators is only found in Asmat regency. Planning facilitators in Asmat regency are not at OPD level but are at the village or district level—such as elementary school headmasters, Puskesmas head, and priest. Service unit actors who become facilitators are motivated to earn additional incentives for their organization sourced from village funds²⁶.

Second, the actors trained by KOMPAK are not such people who have the authority to innovate and encourage overall change in an organization. The OPD representatives involved in KOMPAK interventions commonly are not those who own strategic positions such as agency heads or division head of strategic fields. Therefore, even though they have participated in the activity and aware about the importance of initiatives encouraged by KOMPAK, yet they were unable to make policies in their respective agencies because they did not have the authority to do so. As an example, after all OPD representatives/staffs received training on RPJMD formulation in South Manokwari, the decision on how to formulate annual planning and budgeting ultimately belonged to the agency head, Bappeda, and regent. OPD staffs only complied with the decisions made. One of the informants from Village Community Empowerment Service in Nabire also discerned the same way.

We (DPMK) d not want to be very active in KOMPAK because usually Kasubid (mid manager) involved. But if Kepala Dinas (leader, head of agency) wanted to involve, he/she can make decision and rules. For us (who works in lower level of organization), after involved in KOMPAK's event, after that we do nothing.

—Staff in Village Community Empowerment Agency (DPMK), Nabire

²⁶ More detailed explanation concerning the roles of synergy facilitators in Asmat regency can be seen in Chapter III “Sectoral Synergies”

Third, there is no systematic knowledge transfer mechanism within each organization, let alone among OPDs, so that the actors understanding who receive KOMPAK interventions is incomplete and not widespread. The mutation and rotation issues of OPD actors forced KOMPAK to reiterate the approach and improve the capacity of new actors. Even if there are individual initiatives in continuing post-training mentoring, those KOMPAK-trained actors do not have the capacity yet to encourage policy makers to change. As an example, after receiving several trainings, one of the planning facilitators in Sorong attempted to share his experiences in KOMPAK program to his colleagues at the office. He also asked the head of agency (Kadis) and head of division (Kabid) regarding the funds allocation that could be employed to provide continuous assistance for service units and village officials. However, both Kadis and Kabid did not give a positive response.

Fourth, changes in priorities of regional government development that brings an impact toward the program sustainability. There are at least two changes in development priorities that affect program sustainability and hinder its program achievements, namely (1) local government budget allocations spent to finance National Sports Week (PON) and (2) priorities in handling COVID-19 since 2020. Fund allocation for PON caused BANGGA Papua program had to stop in 2019. Meanwhile, COVID-19 pandemic required all OPDs to focus on budget and human resource allocation for COVID-19 handling. Though KOMPAK also assisted the Regional Government in formulating budget allocations for COVID-19 handling, however, the communication and assistance process on the village information system and sectoral synergies aspects had been stalled temporarily.

4.3. Lesson Learned and Recommendation

In the areas of regulation and policy, this study **shows that KOMPAK program which progress at cross administrative government scales by creating a conducive policy environment at the regency and province levels, has brought an impact toward the program implementation and expansion to all villages and is crucial in order to maintain the program sustainability.** This study identified that KOMPAK activities at regency and province levels have succeeded to make KOMPAK programs adopted by regional governments, such as the adoption of data collecting program in West Papua Province, which created a positive impact toward program implementation down to village level. Furthermore, several programs have also been replicated at non-intervened areas through regional government funding. The program successfulness at province level was specifically influenced by lobbying and advocacy done by KOMPAK experienced actors with good relations toward various stakeholder groups in Papua and West Papua. This combined with the focus and approach of the program that is highly relevant to Otsus context – an emphasis on OAP selected data and OAP social protection. **Afterwards, a model of comprehensive program approach through a**

combination of the policy environment improvement at province and regency levels with the program implementation activities at village level needs to be maintained.

However, **the study also found that not all legal and regulatory basis promoted by KOMPAK from various initiatives were successfully implemented down to the village level, so that it is necessary to sustain the program to focus on assisting derivative policies formulation and their implementation subsequently.** This study identified the absence of derivative policies, especially on programs with uncertain incentives for stakeholders which hindered policy implementation. Therefore, **this study recommends the sustainability of KOMPAK program in promoting governance improvements through regulations in order to make systematic efforts to formulate derivative policy mechanisms that can become obvious implementation directions/guidelines afterwards.** For this reason, the program needs to attract support and agreement from regional leaders, heads of agencies, and more extensive stakeholders so that this program will be supported with clearer commitment from all those decision makers in Papua Land. This needs to be supported by assistance and facilitation efforts continuously from the programs until the regulations issued, yet it should be conducted thoroughly up to assistances process to formulate derivative policies, socialization, and advocacy to gain more serious commitments from stakeholders. With the presence of post-regulation technical support and assistance, it will potentially improve the OPD capacity building program to transform into institutional capacity building.

In addition, this study also identifies that one of the efforts to ensure consistency and institutional support is through appropriate incentives and disincentives that can motivate stakeholders such as governors, regents, or heads of agencies to support the program. In West Papua province, the study found that the program incentives acquired by local officials to support KOMPAK program were the relevance of KOMPAK program toward central government programs such as SIPD (Regional Government Information System). In West Papua, incentives which integrated into central government programs can be a lesson regarding the form of incentives that can be encouraged by KOMPAK to create institutionalization at regency level. Meanwhile, it is necessary to develop different forms of incentives to gain support from local officials in Papua Province. **For this reason, this study recommends that it is important to provide incentives to OPD actors who are proven to be able to innovate in assisting villages or demonstrating the quality of assistances, not incentives only for operational costs.**

On GEDSI aspects, this study indicates that the most obvious aspects of GEDSI implementation from KOMPAK program can be seen in BANGGA Papua and Village Information System (SIK) programs. BANGGA Papua is a program that intersects with OAP mothers (women) and children, while SAIK applies selected gender data collection, OAP and non-OAP, as well as disability groups. At OAP level, the study findings as well show the influence of BANGGA Papua program in improving maternal and child healthcare and OAP

access to identity documents. This indicates that material incentives, to be program beneficiaries and gaining cash aid of Rp. 400,000 per month can encourage OAP groups to check pregnancy and childbirth at Puskesmas as well as processing birth documents at the same time. **Learning from the experience of BANGGA Papua, this study recommends that any programs that focus on aspects of Maternal and Child Healthcare to utilize the access toward the program assistances as an effort to encourage improvements of services quality, such as education and health services.**

However, in terms of GEDSI aspect, this study also indicates the difficulty in implementing GEDSI principles through various workshops conducted. Implementing a program with GEDSI principles is not easy. This is because its scope is wide and intersects with groups that require specific treatment within the program framework. KOMPAK has provided technical input/feedback on GEDSI principle in every program conducted with the regional government. **For this reason, afterwards, the steps in mainstreaming GEDSI need to be carried out carefully and equipped by specific targets and achievements, specific target groups, as well as practical implementation guidelines based on the program area context.**

This study also identifies the challenges faced by KOMPAK program in mitigating bureaucratic issues in Papua Land and therefore it recommends the necessity for systematic program efforts to maintain consistent ASN/civil workers support in the program implementation. In the context of Papua Land, various programs are often 'constrained' by bureaucratic issues such as ASN transfers and rotations, clientelism,²⁷ and ASN competencies which considered incompatible with modern governance. This context is less considered in the program planning and implementation, so that it becomes an obstacle later when the program runs. In fact, this context should have been anticipated earlier and becomes considerable aspect for the formulation of program strategy. Definitely, the issue of dynamic bureaucracy and ASN as well as officials changes is not easy to overcome. However, **programs that collaborated with the government need to explore and find strategies that can encourage ASN to be consistent in implementing programs.** For example, a program commonly cooperates with institutions/agencies through collaboration and capacity building with one or more individuals in strategic positions who are considered 'champions'. As a result, the program will be constrained if the individual no longer works at the institution or if there is agency head rotation which causes the individual demoted lower position. Programs need to consider developing the capacity of individual groups in small teams, for instance from various agencies, who are young and have the potentials to become the agents of change, with a focus in increasing the capacity, skills, and ethics of the team regardless of the agency they are in. Goals or focus on individuals, as long as they are equipped by contracts to work in Papua Land, will contribute to governance improvement considering that these actors have the potentials to hold strategic positions in years to come.

²⁷The relationship between leaders and their supporters is kinship-based or mountain and coastal support areas that influence the recruitment of elite officials (tend to be corruptive)

5. PUBLIC PARTICIPATIONS



This study finds that KOMPAK intervention has been emerging changes toward four aspects related to public participation—even though public participation is not a direct focus of this program. First, knowledge and individual capacity improvement of village and Bamuskam heads regarding the function and procedure of village development supervision. Second, encourage the representation of various community elements toward the process of village development planning. Third, encourage utilization of complaint-delivery accesses related to village development. Fourth, encourage the village cadres in accentuating their role and activism (youth majority) in the village development instead of involving them merely on village administrative matter.

Chapter 3 regarding Sectoral Synergy has described KOMPAK intervention toward village officials and basic service units (elementary school and Puskesmas), such as trainings on village planning and budgeting based on mutual needs. Through these interventions, KOMPAK gives materials, trainings, and guidelines for village officials and Bamuskam in attracting public participation toward the development and improvement of village basic services. Public participation is broadly defined as various forms of individuals, groups, or organizations involvement both direct and indirect – through related stakeholders’ representation – in the process of policy decision making, planning, or program (Quick & Bryson, 2016).

KOMPAK interventions in Papua Land are not aiming directly at the aspects of public participation improvement, in contrast with KOMPAK flagship which aims to social accountability that mainly conducted outside Papua Land. Even though it is not the program’s main focus, this study finds that KOMPAK interventions have caused changes emergence on aspects related to public participation. Specifically, sectoral synergy program conducted at the intervened villages²⁸ have succeeded in improving individual knowledge and capacity of village and Bamuskam heads (Village Council Head) concerning role and procedure of village development supervision.

²⁸ Either conducted formally through trainings and assistances or through informal communications among village officials and program administrators.

This program opens an interaction among program administrators (such as district and regency coordinators), Bamuskam, and the community which have encouraged representation from all community elements to involve in the process of village planning and development. Women groups are mostly represented by Posyandu and PKK cadres yet it is still unable to encourage disabilities group participation. This study also notices that the community has been able to deliver numerous complaints related to village development through several media except Bamuskam (which actually established as an institution that represents the community interests).

Moreover, KOMPAK interventions specifically influence the capacity improvement of village cadres. KOMPAK succeeds to encourage the village cadres in accentuating their role and activism (youth majority) in the village development, more than merely involved on village administrative matter.

This chapter explains any forms of participations or individual, group, and institution/organization improvements in the process of village development planning which occur indirectly as a result of KOMPAK interventions during their program implementation in Papua Land. As a note, the changes occurred on this aspect is not an assessment result from KOMPAK direct interventions which specifically aim to participation aspect, yet it aims more to the emerged changes of public participation from various KOMPAK interventions in Papua Land. Moreover, this chapter presents the study findings related to changes on public participation aspect from Bamuskam, (group of) communities, and village cadres' point of view.

5.1. Changes

5.1.1. Knowledge and role improvement of Bamuskam in the village development supervision

This study finds that the interventions conducted by KOMPAK through trainings has brought new knowledge and strengthen BAMUSKAM duty and function in supervision procedures of village development. This specifically emerges on Bamuskam role to initiate village conference and its participation in drafting RPJMK documents. Bamuskam head has noticed that its role as village planning initiator in the planning process is very important – inviting the government and the community to participate in village conference. The program interventions are able to boost confidence and improve individual skills of Bamuskan head in public speaking. Soon after his participation in training activities from KOMPAK-LANDASAN, Bamuskam head has been involved on government or diocese activities. Invitations to participate in various meetings at the village and church are considered as form of appreciation toward Bamuskam to improve its roles even more. Even though it is a small change in Papua Land context, knowledge improvement should be appreciated due to capacity limitations of village officials in Papua Land.

I never show my skill in public before, yet with the support and assistance from LANDASAN team, I gradually can speak in public and to be more responsible on my duty. At that time, I was unable to speak in front of people, I suppose that I feel confident time after time, and I think I have what it takes to implement what I have gained from the assistances and trainings.

—Bamuskam Head, Asmat

This study finds that interventions conducted by KOMPAK through trainings has given new knowledge and strengthen the duty and role of Bamuskam on supervision procedures of the village development.

Apart from administrative roles such as initiator in the process of village planning, Bamuskam important role at the village is as a bridge between the villagers and village government. Bamuskam should collect, manage, and deliver the community aspirations to the village government. On the contrary, Bamuskam have to deliver the village government programs to the villagers. As an institution which connects two parties, bamuskam should be active and take initiatives in finding out issues or complaints at the community. Even though its role is important, **this study finds at the study locations that either members or Bamuskam head have not generally had initiatives yet to bridge the community and village government.**

The absence of Bamuskam initiative is strongly influenced by the context of power relation. At most of study locations, Bamuskam head is commonly related to the village head by kinship, for example they come from the same clan. This personal relation can cause conflict of interest, and in the end, it will also affect the accountability and transparency processes toward the village development. At study locations in Nabire, Sorong, and Jayapura, the village fund management is still not transparent. Budget information is still limitedly known only by village head, treasurer, and Bamuskam head. Furthermore, in one of villages in Sorong, village head and Bamuskam are very secretive toward the other village officials.

This domination causes the villagers more reluctant to deliver their complaints to Bamuskam. It is not only the community but the members of Bamuskam are also averse to directly ask anything related to the village development to Bamuskam head.

In Papua Land context, village head and Bamuskam are generally from traditional elite groups such as the descendant of land clearer, the owner of customary land, and native clan/tribe. Therefore, the community tends to be reluctant to directly speak up. Bamuskam is supposed to be a bridge between the community and village government. Instead of creating community process, the kinship relation between Bamuskam and village heads lead to the tendency of power domination from a particular group at the village. This domination makes the community discouraged to deliver their aspirations to Bamuskam. Not only the community, within the members of Bamuskam, they also reluctant to ask directly regarding the village development issues to Bamuskam head.

The illustrations of this domination take place in one of villages in Demta district, Jayapura regency. Though there is village government that has received trainings from KOMPAK-LANDASAN, however Bamuskam secretary said that the village fund expenditures are still not transparent and accountable yet. Planning conference is regularly conducted every year by inviting village officials, Bamuskam, Posyandu and PKK cadres, and the representative from the community such as religious figures. However, there is still no transparency mechanism regarding the realization of village fund expenditures afterwards. Bamuskam head has never invited those people mentioned above to the further meetings to discuss the progress of village development. This condition happens due to the potent domination of the village and Bamuskam heads – for instance Ondoafi (autonomous leader in Papuan customary law) – so that the other Bamuskam members reluctant or frighten to ask anything related to the village fund realization.

Nevertheless, this study finds a best practice in Sorong (Alo village). In Alo village, since the local villagers are reluctant to speak up directly, Bamuskam secretary (female) is taking initiative to find an alternative in creating information transparency from the village and Bamuskam heads (see box 5.1). This Bamuskam secretary coordinates with various parties either from villagers, related district government or government agencies, as an effort to create information transparency. This best practice can be possible due to the new knowledge given by KOMPAK to an actor with “proper” profile. The secretary from Alo village is a bachelor degree, with an activist background, and comes from village elite group, so it makes her possible to possess the access to the district or regency actors.

Formal trainings conducted by the program are indeed successful in transferring new knowledge to Bamuskam. However, concerning the ineffectiveness of Bamuskam role due to authority relation, then assistances are absolutely required. These assistances aim to ensure the knowledge gained from formal trainings to be implemented well into real action.

BOX 5.1 | Capacity Improvement of Bamuskam Female Secretary in Alo Village, Sorong

Margareth is a Bamuskam secretary in Alo village since 2016. She has a bachelor degree and her husband works as state civil officer/PNS in one of districts in Sorong. In 2017, together with Bamuskam head, Margareth participated in technical assistances/Bimtek conducted by KOMPAK regarding the role and function of Bamuskam toward the village development. This training also emphasized on Bamuskam role to assist and ensure the village government to conduct village planning in accordance with the community needs. She didn't know earlier about the exact duties of Bamuskam. Soon after the trainings ended, she began to notice the village government performances in spending the village fund.

Margareth considered that governance at Alo village did not run well. Up to now, Margareth found that the development planning at the village conducted by family-based. The village head only took his family aspirations into consideration. The fund utilization was prioritized to the family of Bamuskam head and the village treasurer who were still his relative. For instance, fund aid for housing improvement form village fund 2021, it was granted to Bamuskam head's relative who actually didn't qualify as a beneficiary. In fact, there were other needy people who should be helped, for instance, villagers from 3-4 households who live in one house. Seeing this, Margareth dare not to speak directly to the village government due to the relation with village government that considered her too young for that. Moreover, she is a female.

Let alone to force the government to create a program, we who found some improprieties were compelled to be silent; we only spoke it behind their back. We didn't know in what way and how to speak up, they are all village elites/elders, we are just young people yet trying to interfere to their authority ...

Margareth admitted that she had already known Bamuskam roles in village development after joining the training from KOMPAK, but it seems to her that it still lacks of assistances toward the problem solving for such challenge that she faces. However, KOMPAK interventions have succeeded in building her confidence to start collecting the villagers' opinions toward the village fund spending. Subsequently, Margaret delivered this issue to the district head. He tried to help her by doing personal approach to the village government, yet it failed. The district head then advised her to report this matter to DPMK. She took advantage the moment of Bamuskam meeting with DPMK by asking for opinions toward DPMK officials to informally help in solving her village issues. Unfortunately, Margareth had not got serious response from DPMK.

Even though her efforts has not yet influenced the response of village government related to budget transparency, her efforts are very meaningful changes occurred at village level and this is not found in Bamuskam at other study locations.

5.1.2. Community groups representation in the process of village planning

A good process of village planning should be appropriate with the community needs and requires the community representation either from all elements of community groups, both male and female, vulnerable groups, or others. This study finds that **KOMPAK interventions in Papua Land has improved the attendance and participation of community groups (especially women who represented by Posyandu and PKK cadres) in the village development conference so the development planning at the village is more transparent.** “One furnace three stones” approach is a form of three community aspects accommodation, they are custom, government, and religion in the planning process that has been implemented at several study locations. This approach has been applied formally at village conference by inviting religious figures (priest, pastor, church assembly member, or active mosque), village officials, and custom figures (Ondoafi).

This study indicates the role of religious figures or Poyandu cadres in the village conference. At one of villages in South Manokwari, religious figure (such as the mosque imam) is generally involved in the process of village planning starting from the village pre-conference and at the time when village conference is held. The religious figure admits that he is a representative of the community to deliver advices or aspirations which have not been implemented / realized yet. For instance, he delivers majority aspirations from his neighbourhood/RT residents at his village related to road construction toward cemetery. The aspiration is approved by village government. This road construction had ever been promised by the regent in his campaign, yet there was not a realization so the villagers proposed it to village government through mosque imam who was invited to the village conference. Another example, a village in Asmat, apart from religious figure, custom figure, and Bamuskam, at present the village conference also involves service unit and female group from PKK and Posyandu cadres. Even though women’s representation in the village development planning is still limited only to female elite groups (PKK) and Posyandu cadres, however the women’s involvement at this level becomes the first step that should be appreciated.

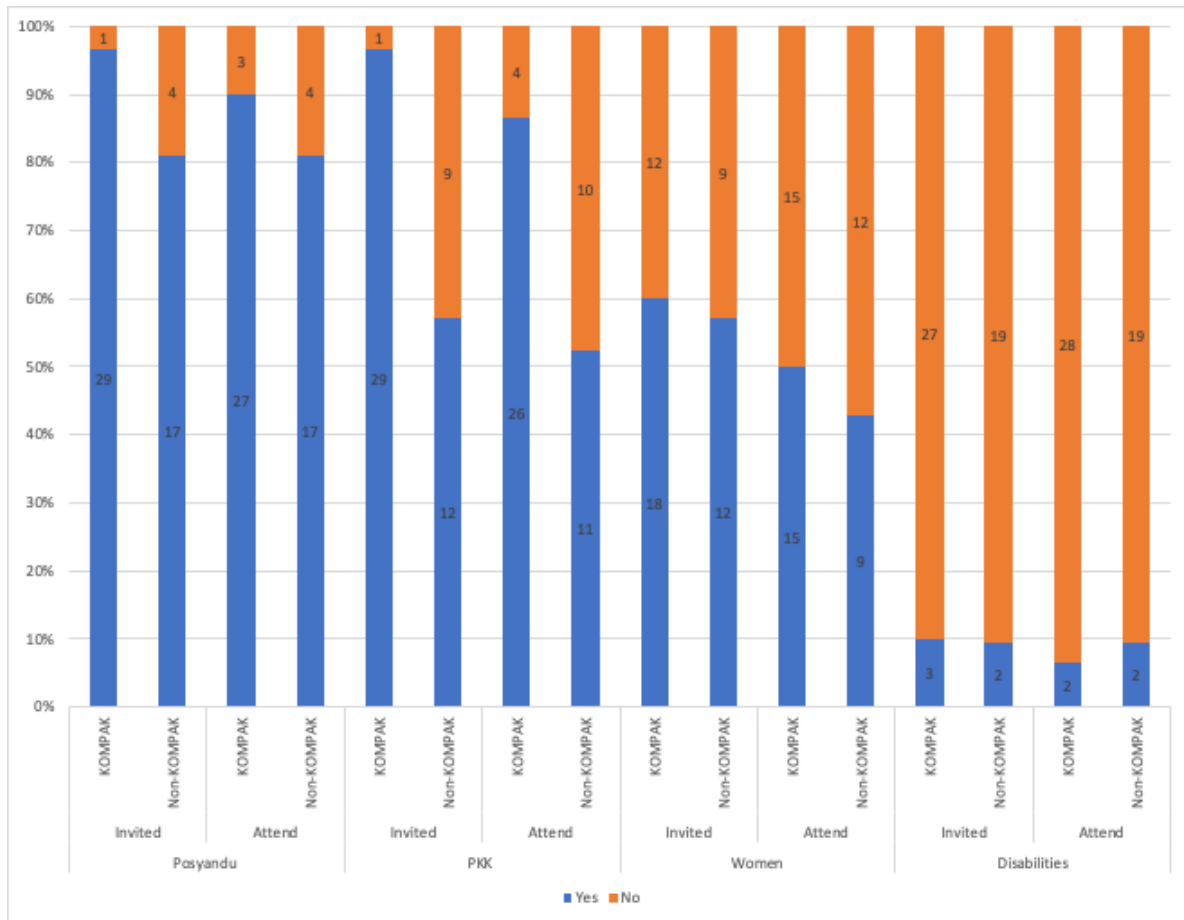
Though it has involved representatives from various community elements, **this study finds that the meetings have not shown the representation from disabilities group yet.** Interviews with the villagers at all study locations indicate that village community with disabilities group among them, have never been involved in the village conference such as what happen in Jayapura and Nabire. On the other hand, there is reluctance and shame from the disabilities group to attend the village conference due to their imperfection. A female with disability in Jayapura admits that she has never been specifically invited to attend the village meeting. Invitations generally addressed to his wife. Meanwhile, interviews with the villagers indicate that the village meeting has invited regular residents (apart from Asmat). However, they only attend the meeting without the courage to deliver their opinion or aspiration in that meeting.

This study also indicates that there are particular meetings to collect aspirations before the village conference is held. There are one village in Jayapura and one village in South Manokwari that have held meeting at RW(hamlet)/RT(neighbourhood) level as a process of collecting suggestions regarding the community needs. In South Manokwari, before the village planning conference conducted, each RT holds a meeting to collect the community aspirations. As the examples mentioned above, in RT meeting the villagers deliver their suggestions toward the development in their area. These suggestions will be directed to the religious figure representative then it will be delivered at the village conference. Meanwhile in Jayapura, each RW unit holds a community meeting to discuss any aspirations before the village conference held. In this RW meeting, the villagers are gathered at the old village hall or at village office. The meeting of each RW also invites representative from Bamuskam. The suggestions/aspirations which have been collected from RW meeting then delivered by RT representative and Bamuskam at the village-planning conference such as aspiration in building retaining walls (talud) around a river in one of RW areas.

In line with the findings of qualitative study, the survey findings show that most of the village head respondents admit that meetings at village level have invited and attended by all village officials (village head and its officials), Bamuskam, community figures, village cadres/KPMK, district officials, education actors, healthcare actors, Posyandu cadres, as well as PKK action teams. **The survey also finds that majority of the village head respondents stated that the village meetings have invited and attended by common villagers, even so, those responses do not indicate how far the participation of common villagers from quantity aspect such as how many people are there participating in the meeting.**

Related to the disability group, the percentage of village head respondents who admit that they have invited disabilities group to the village meeting and the meetings are participated by this group only less than 10%. Several village head respondents also state that the meetings at village level also invite the female representative even though they are mostly from PKK action team and Posyandu cadres (Image 5.1.).

Image 5.1. Invitation and participation of community groups according to village head respondents (n = 51)



However, the responses from the village heads are not in accordance with responses from the villagers. On household surveys, this study cannot find any significant differences in terms of their participation at the village meetings among KOMPAK intervened and non-intervened locations (Image 5.2-A). The survey results also find that both in KOMPAK intervened and non-intervened locations, male tend to participate more at the village meetings over the past year (Image 5.2-B). In Asmat for instance, village government has invited female representatives (PKK) in the village meeting. This has never been done earlier because the meetings are held at customary house (Jew) which is dominated by males. Even though the female representation at the meetings has not yet influenced the planning decisions, yet the space for female aspirations has been opened. On this example, PKK head delivers the aspiration regarding their need to build a house/art gallery to keep their noken crafts made by the village women so any visitors from outside the district can sight-see or buy these crafts. That aspiration is not approved at the village conference, and in another occasion PKK head proposes the aspiration to one of Tourism agency staff when he visited the village.

Image 5.2-A Household respondents participation at village meetings over the past year based on locations (n = 1120)

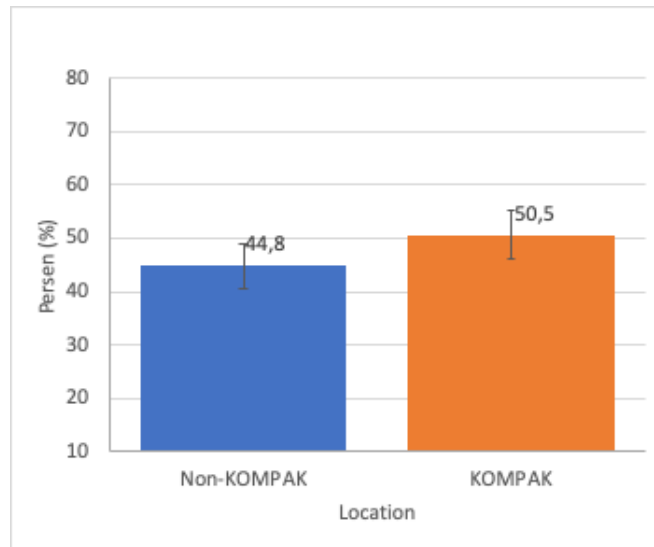
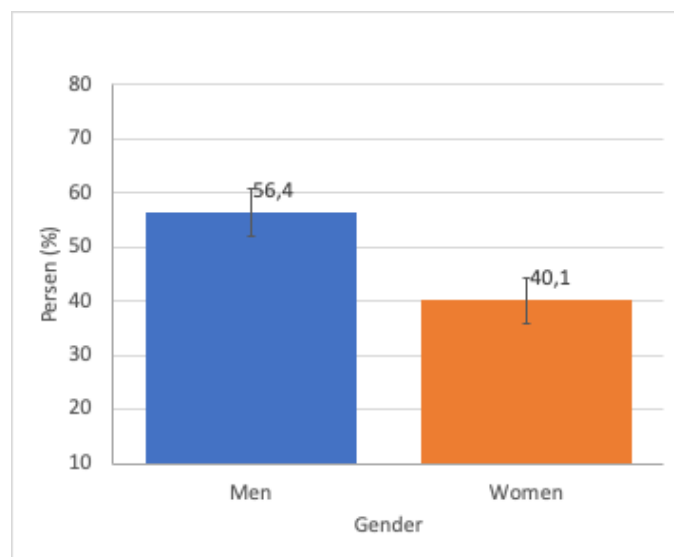


Image 5.2-B Percentage of respondents based on participation at village meetings over the past year based on gender (n=1120)



5.1.3. Increasing the community beneficiaries of complaint-delivery channel

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This study finds that KOMPAK interventions have increased the utilization of complaint-delivery channel the community residents through formal and informal mechanism that has been established earlier.

Channel or mechanism of the residents' complaint-delivery toward the village government and development performance, is one of important aspects from public participation. This study finds that KOMPAK interventions have contributed in increasing the utilization of complaint-delivery channel through formal and informal mechanism that has been established earlier. On formal mechanism, the community complaints are delivered through the representatives at Musrenbang that is held annually. As for informal channel, the complaints-delivery is mostly addressed personally and directly to village head, religious figure, Posyandu cadres, or public figure (village official) who are considered close to the community.

In Sorong, KOMPAK interventions through formal meetings such as workshop or informal interaction with program coordinators from regency have influenced the village head's attitude to be more transparent in governing the village. One of the village heads, for example, is more open to directly accept the villagers' complaints at his house. From this instance, the village head come from young generation who has been frequently participated in numerous capacity building activities from other institutions such as GMNI (Indonesian Student movement) Econusa (institution that specifically concerns to conservation issues). Furthermore, he is active as a governing board in a youth organization which consist of several villages at that area.

Except through village head as in Sorong case, **qualitative data shows Posyandu cadres and religious figures role as a channel of complaint-delivery from the community toward the village government.** At several study areas, Posyandu cadres frequently become the channel to deliver complaints from female villagers to be directed to Puskesmas. Female groups generally complaint regarding healthcare services at the village such as stunting and complementary feeding/PMT. Another example in Jayapura, the villagers deliver their complaints to Posyandu cadres related to midwives procurement that can stay at the village to help them in checking the baby/infant/mother as well as the access to medication. At that time, it was nearly a year that a midwife unavailable at the village because the midwife on duty was taking maternal leaves and there was no substitute midwife yet. The complaint was delivered every month at infant weighing activity in Posyandu. Apart from Posyandu cadres, religious figure such as priest is the actor who becomes the channel for complaints-delivery from the villagers. In Asmat, complaints toward healthcare services such as the absence of doctor in local Puskesmas are delivered through a pastor with the hope that the pastor can be more discerned by Puskesmas.

Informal channels are still effective for complaints-delivery from the community, yet it still need to be ascertained how the aspirations which delivered to these informal channels can be passed on at the conference of village planning development. As explained in the examples above, even though the community complaints have been delivered through Posyandu cadres or pastor, those complaints have not been responded yet as what the communities expect. The request for a village midwife in Jayapura above has been followed

up by procuring a village orderly/mantri. However, this orderly has no proper qualification in checking pregnant women optimally. Meanwhile, the request form Asmat villagers delivered through a pastor who demand a doctor at Puskesmas has not been responded.

The absence of a more systematic complaints-delivery mechanism is due to the situation of strong power-relation in the village.

The unavailability of a more systematic complaint-delivery mechanism at the village is due to the situation of strong power-relation in the village. The villagers are still reluctant to deliver their complaints at the village formal meetings which also influenced by a strong kinship context and inconvenience feeling to bother *fam*/clan relationship. At villages with a widespread authority relation context, the complaint-delivery from the community is easier to be responded compared to those villages with the centred authority relation. For instance in Kaso, Sorong, the community complaints have more space and well responded by the village head due to its weaker authority relation. In contrary, at Beta village, Jayapura, the villagers' complaints are not easily responded due to its centred authority relation (the village head himself is an ondoafi). Village development priorities at Beta village are not organized based on community needs which have been documented in the planning documents/RKPK, it is based on the village head needs instead.

In contrast with the problem solving at village government which is mostly delivered informally, this study finds that the complaints-delivery from villagers can also be delivered formally to education service unit (elementary school) through school committee. This committee has a role to bridge the communication and becomes a channel of aspirations from the community toward the school. In Asmat, KOMPAK-LANDASAN has also initiated the school committee establishment in one of primary schools. This intervention succeeds to improve the capacity, role, and duty of the school committee as a formal channel in delivering the community complaints regarding education services. The efforts to solve the problems at the primary school with facilitation from school committee can be found in details at the box below.

In contrast with the problem solving at village government level which mostly delivered through informal mechanism, this study finds that complaints-delivery from the community to education service unit (elementary school) can be conducted through formal mechanism, which is the school committee.

BOX 5.2 | The role of school committee in solving problems at Kasih Tuhan elementary school, Asmat

Back then in 2018 KOMPAK-LANDASAN initiated the establishment of school committee with its boards at Kasih Tuhan elementary school, Asmat. The members of the committee were representatives of community elements such as public, religious, and education figures, village head, custom head, teacher, and parent. These KOMPAK supports had succeeded in transferring knowledge regarding the role and function of the committee and had improved the capacity of committee head to be able to assist in solving problems occurred at Kasih Tuhan elementary school.

Students who went to school at SD Kasih Tuhan came from two villages, they were Baya and Wakasa. It was once children from both villages fought each other due to their naughtiness at school. These made the students from Wakasa were afraid to go to school because they were ambushed by children from Baya. The school building of SD Kasih Tuhan was located at Baya village so that made Bayan children think that they had more rights toward the school as its location was in their village. The incident triggered complaints from the students' parents that lived in Wakasa because their children did not want to go to school. The school committee tried to solve this problem by facilitating a meeting between two village heads of Baya and Wakasa.

Since the school committee existed, students' parents were rarely coming to school and being mad at the teachers if there were problems regarding their children. One of the school teachers said *"there once a parent who came to school to object toward his child's bad grade (did not pass in the exam) with bow and arrows on his hands going mad to us, there was such story like that back then."*

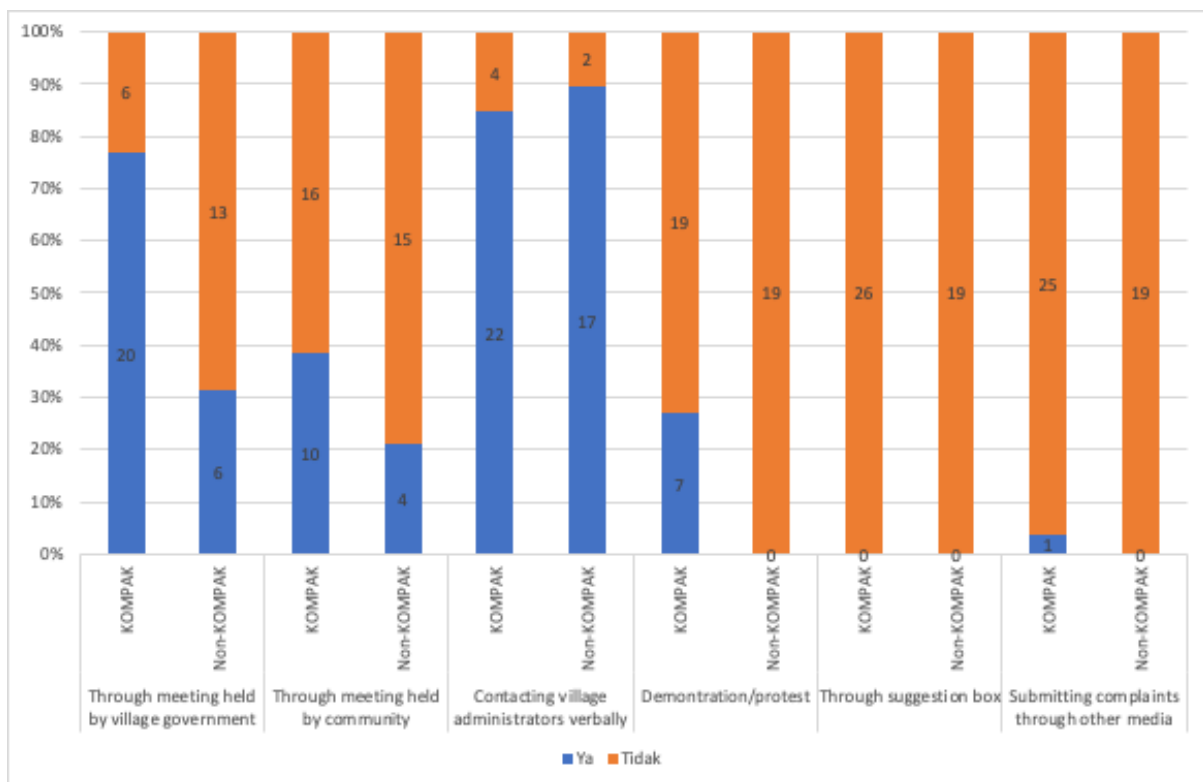
As the school representative, school committee is connecting the school with the community, especially the students' parents. Such as at the school examination preparations, school committee together with the teachers share the duties to check each footbridge to coordinate with the village head and visit each parent to ensure all the students attend the exam. Such as what had happened at the customary activity, the building processes of *Jew* held in Wakasa, many of the students were absent from school in order to help their parents to look for some foods to *Bevak*. Knowing that, the school committee together with the teachers asked the village head to inform the parents to return the students to school because the school exam was nearly close.

Regarding the complaints-delivery, percentage of village head respondents at KOMPAK intervened areas who have ever handled complaints/problems from the community approximately reach 87%, it is higher compared to village head at KOMPAK non-intervened areas that approximately reach 63%. From the village head respondents who have handled complaints, there is a difference in the mechanism of complaint-delivery. At KOMPAK intervened areas, there are more variations of complaint-delivery mechanism from the community to the village. These mechanisms consist of meetings held by village head,

meetings by the community, through village officials verbally, or demonstration. While at KOMPAK non-intervened areas, there is no village head who answer demonstration as complaint-delivery mechanism from the community. It is roughly 70% of village heads both in KOMPAK intervened and non-intervened areas who respond the complaints from the community and direct it to the service units.

The survey results show that majority of village heads (77%) from KOMPAK intervened areas and 32% of village head respondents at non-intervened areas also state that the meetings conducted by village heads used by the community as a media to deliver their aspirations. This indicates the existence of formal mechanism to deliver the complaints. Furthermore, verbal complaints-delivery through village officials is the most common mechanism used at the intervened villages (84.6%) and at non-intervened areas is 89.5%. The graph of mechanism types in complaints-delivery can be seen in image 5.3 below.

Image 5.3. Mechanism of complaints-delivery at villages (n=45)



Moreover, survey results toward household respondents show that there are more villagers at KOMPAK intervened areas who aspire their complaints to the village government related to basic services, especially healthcare services (Image 5.4-A). Even so, it seems that the delivery of critics/complaints/suggestions is still limited to male groups than female groups, both at KOMPAK intervened and non-intervened areas (Image 5.4-B).

Moreover, Image 5.4-A and 5.4-B show that generally, the percentage of household respondents who deliver their complaints/critics/suggestions toward public services at their

villages are still relatively low, approximately range from 8% - 20%. Normally, the percentage of household respondents at KOMPAK intervened areas are higher compared to those at non-intervened areas. Nonetheless, from all three public services questioned to the respondents (healthcare, education and civil registry services), only healthcare services that have significant difference compared to the other two services statistically. Percentage of household members at KOMPAK intervened-locations that deliver complaints/critics/suggestions toward healthcare services is 19.4% it is higher compared to the percentage of household respondents at non-intervened locations that only reach 8.9%.

From gender aspect, percentage of male respondents who deliver complaints/critics/suggestions toward public services is significantly high compared to female respondents, either for healthcare, education, or civil registry services. For healthcare, percentage of male respondents who deliver complaints/critics/suggestions reach 17% it is higher compare to female respondents 10.6%. For education and civil registry services, percentages of male members of household respondents who deliver complaints/critics/suggestions reach 19.7% and 20% higher compared to female household respondents that only reach 10.1% and 9.12%

The survey results toward the members of household respondents show that there are more villagers from KOMPAK intervened locations who deliver their complaints/critics/suggestions to the village government related to basic services specifically healthcare (Image 5.4-A). However, the complaints/critics/suggestions delivery is still limited to male groups rather than female groups, both in KOMPAK intervened and non-intervened locations (Image 5.4-B).

Image 5.4-A Complaints/critics/suggestions delivery related to healthcare, education, and civil registry services by household members' respondents based on locations

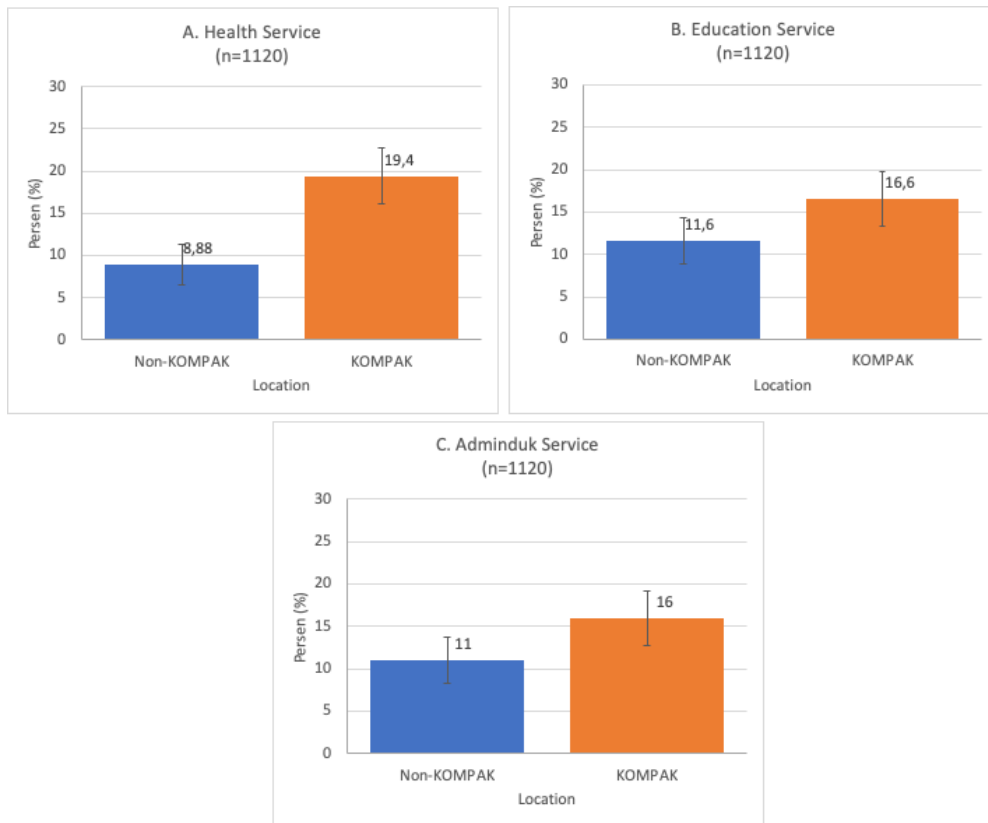
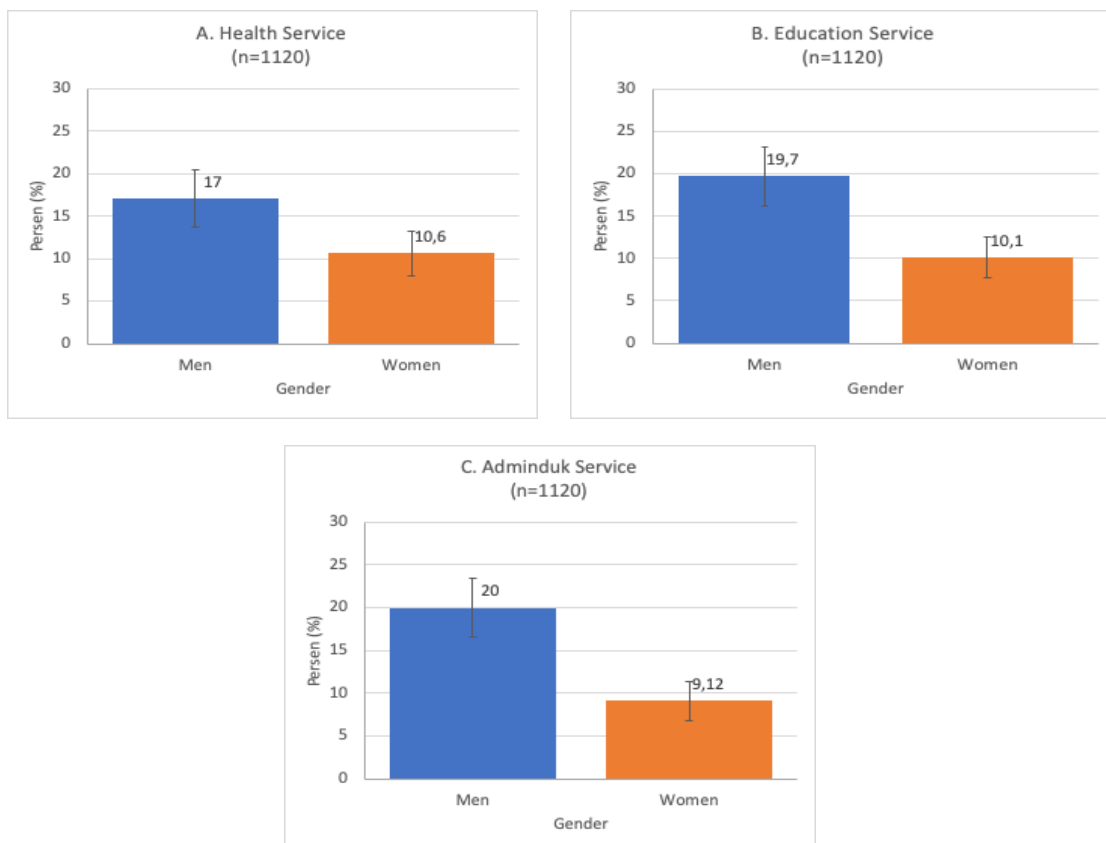


Image 5.4-B Complaints/critics/suggestions delivery related to healthcare, education, and civil registry services by household members' respondents based on gender



5.1.4. The improvement of village cadres activists role in the village development

Village fund becomes a great potential for the village government to deliver good services to the community. In order that the use of village fund in line with the mandate on Village Law, villages should implement principal of good governance. Planning and development at the village should be more participative, accountable, and transparent. Unfortunately, in Papua Land context there is still found limitations from village government to implement/conduct the principal of good governance. Not only in Papua Land, if we talk about development at village level, one of classic limitations in Indonesia is the village officials' capacity. This issue becomes much more complex in Papua Land which has limited access to information, knowledge, and formal education. **In the middle of limitations of the village officials, other village actors are encouraged to be agents of changes as partners for the village government to create better governance.**

One of key actors that can contribute in the process of changes at village level is the village cadres. In the context of KOMPAK program, village cadres possess a prominent role in implementing SIK program. The cadres act as surveyor and inputting the data into SIK application. As explained earlier in chapter 2, the village cadres are selected from those who live and stay at the village. Village cadres' selection is conducted based on priority criteria such as minimum high school/SMA graduate. The program recommends to the villages to prioritize the cadres from young generation and women representative. Interestingly, apart from local villagers, the criteria of the cadres' selection recommended by the program has opened opportunity for a few groups that rarely involved in the process of village governance development. However, the village cadres' selection handed over to the village government, as a result, even though there are several criteria proposed by KOMPAK yet many of the selected cadres are the village head's relatives.

As it has been explained in chapter 2 regarding SIK, **KOMPAK interventions has succeeded in giving new capacity/knowledge for the cadres both from technical and non-technical aspects.** From technical aspect, this program has improved the capacity of cadres such as in operating computer/laptop, data input, and how to conduct data collecting/survey. In the context of unity Papua Land, the limited access of geographic, infrastructure, and education facilities cause the young people at the villages do not get the same opportunity compared to the other areas to operate computer/laptop or other digital devices/gadgets. Therefore, KOMPAK interventions in training and assisting the village cadres should be appreciated as it helps the cadres to overcome their limitations.

moreover, on non-technical aspect, **cadres interaction with the program has improved their comprehension toward village database, the community needs, and planning process which contextually more suitable for the village.** The awareness regarding strategic value of

database is also creating activism side from the village cadres who are mostly from young generation in improving the process of village planning development. However, the awareness has not been able to improve the cadres capacity to urge or criticize the village government policies which are inappropriate with the rules or do not accommodate the community needs. This happens due to the existence of authority relation issue between the young and old groups.

The (village head) knows there is SAIK data, yet he never asks me to show the data, I can only suggest and notify, if he doesn't respond, what can I say, what more important is to finish this data... the village head always want to build, and if there is any building activity such as a house funded by village fund, the beneficiary is definitely those same people, his relatives, if SAIK data has been completed, it would not facilitate his relatives anymore, isn't it...

—Village cadre, Sorong

Even though the cadres mainly trained and assisted by the program for SIK activity, **this study finds that there is cadres' capacity improvement on village administration and communication.** As perceived by a village cadre at Onao village, Asmat who mostly involves in the village activities after he is appointed to be cadres. When there was a visit from OPD, he used to be asked as an assistant and helped in conducting socialization to the community. For the cadres themselves, their involvement in village activities also improve their communication skill with the community, village government, as well as the other stakeholders. In several cases, the active cadres build the village government and the community's trust toward the cadres and made them appointed to have particular position at the village. In Sorong for example, there is a village cadre who appointed as village secretary or even a village head such as the case found in Kaimana regency (however, Kaimana is not KOMPAK study location but location for a trial of the study instruments).

This study not only has important role at the villages, it also finds that **being village cadres give an opportunity for them to develop themselves professionally outside their villages.** The cadres have the opportunity to be program administrator and appointed as district coordinator if they have good capacity both from technical and non-technical aspects, communication skill, and able to apprehend any problems shortly. Such as what has happened in Asmat, the current district coordinator is a former village cadre. Moreover, as in South Manokwari, there are several cadres with better data capacity compared to the other cadres and they are asked to train other cadres at other villages.

Furthermore, **KOMPAK interventions through planning synergy have facilitated the cadres as the part of Village Planning Team.** Numerous capacity improvements²⁹ have encouraged the village cadres to be the village driver who technically more understand about planning development administration and the village context. With the improved confidence and wider networking, the cadres also have potential to conduct supervisions toward the village government process. In Asmat, village cadre (then becomes district coordinator) has been very bold to question the village budget plan compared to the needs listed on RPJMK documents. On this example, RPJMK documents compiled earlier are merely ‘copy-paste’, and include budget planning for SD costume, while in fact the village has no basic education facilities yet.

One of the most concrete example is at Wakasa village, it is clearly has no SD in its village, yet in RPJMK result of P3MD it appears that Wakasa has an SD, there is even a costume for SD Wakasa. That what makes me like ‘dang’. I was angry at that time. I spoke a lot with Korkab/regency coordinator; I then suggest it to KOMPAK

—Kordis/district coordinator, Asmat

Village cadres who mostly dominated by young generation, have knowledge and capacity in implementing their role, and have a comprehension related to village context and are very potential to be agent of changes at village level. The village cadres can improve their capacity even better by bridging the community and village government, certainly with cooperation with other cadres, such as Posyandu cadres. In one side, cadres are able to encourage initiative, awareness, and participation of village community to be actively involved in the process of planning, implementation, and evaluation of village development. On the other side, cadres can also encourage the village government to be more participative, transparent, and accountable in conducting planning and development at the village.

For that reason, the village cadres’ ability is no longer considered in good administrative skill, yet it should pay attention as well to the activism of the cadres in participating at the process of planning development which is more proper for the community needs so there will be no more domination from village elites later.

²⁹ Including the trainings related to endemic disease such as Malaria in Jayapura, and malnutrition in Asmat

Various capacity building has encouraged the village cadres to be village drivers who technically more understand regarding planning development administration and the village context.

5.2. Lesson Learned

Developing public participation is related closely to authority relation among the village stakeholder actors, such as village head, custom figure, and Bamuskam. Therefore, program design should pay attention to the distribution and pattern of authority relation at the villages. In Papua Land context, distribution and pattern of authority relation is commonly centred on village elite group especially on village head and custom figure. This indicates high authority on the elite groups with the difference of authority variation and contestation depends on leadership types and kinship relations. Historically, there are four types of leadership in Papua Land (Mansoben, 1995) they are *bigman*, *chieftancy*, *kingdom*, and *mixed*³⁰. Even though those leadership types are still relevantly found at various areas in Papua Land, yet the sources and types of leadership at present are relatively more complex. At a coastal area like Sentani, leadership type of its custom head is no longer based on custom/tribe hierarchy yet it has combination of clientelism among elite groups with same interests (political party and partiality toward same figure) as well as educated young group. Source of *bigman* authority no longer lies on physical/war skill but supported by negotiation elements and articulations, as well as the ability to access program funding from the village.

Apart from various sources and types of leadership, elite group pattern (village head and custom figure) in Papua Land generally can be divided into two types. First type is authority pattern which is centred to a particular group that dominates several aspects, show the strong relation among the elites. On this type the village head, Bamuskam and religious figure are supporting each other. Second type is the more varied authority relation which widespread to several elites, indicated through contestation dynamics and cross-elite conflicts as well as several variations of groups with varied skills needed. Aside from the types of authority

³⁰ At the mountainous area, especially Pegunungan Tengah/Tengah mountain, leadership is commonly dominated by ultimate leader called bigman, he is called as such because he has war skill (to protect clan members from the threat of other clans) trading skill, the ability to distribute food to the clan members. On this type of leadership, it is very competitive among powerful individuals or those who have more superior skills than the others. At the coastal area such as Sentani, type of leadership is called custom head based on custom hierarchy (chieftancy) with the clan head called as *ondoafi* atau *ondofolo*, it is based on the most powerful clan (which own vast land or many clan members). On this type, the authority is centred on particular clan elite, passed on the male or sibling descendants of the clan figure. Another type is kingdom, with the authority centred on kingdom members as the royal heritage from Tidore Kingdom in Papua Land, and lastly, is the mixed type, which are the combinations of various types of leadership.

distribution, community groups from minority clan (a few numbers of members or a few lands ownership) and female groups are those groups that are marginalized.

Related to those contexts of authority relations, **this study indicates the influence of authority distribution types with the spaces and public participation practices at the villages.** These spaces and public participation practices are commonly found at the village context with a pattern of widespread authority relation, at a village with two or more powerful 'fam', there are contestation of figures/elites and/or more activist groups. In contrary, participation space is rarely found at the village with the relation pattern centred on one figure on particular group³¹. Therefore, at a village with widespread authority relation, program design should pay attention to the existed contestation space, using those existed spaces to deliver the needs or complaints, as well as cooperating with key actors who have mediation function of an authority relation. In this context, it is important for the program to improve the function of existed spaces so the contestation can be directed to the process of participation improvement and space for complaints-delivery which involving more parties and constructive.

Meanwhile, at village with the centred authority relation, development partners started to create spaces and channels of participation through trainings, modality strengthening, and key actors assistances at village level which can be the changes drivers as well as possess the networking to civil community groups. In this context, Posyandu cadres and church young groups are commonly activists that own strong communication access to the civil community groups such as OAP females and they also have relation and confidence to communicate with the elite groups. **The function of Posyandu cadres and church young groups can be improved to be cadres of changes driver who can bridge the marginal and civil groups with the elites. These groups have potential to be program cadres and for that purpose they need to be facilitated in relation and facilitation strengthening (see cadres part).**

Apart of improving cadres as the changes driver, **public participation can be developed through qualified assistances and facilitations form the program assistances.** Learning and recommendation to develop program mechanism out of formal training mechanism through assistances, either in KOMPAK program or other funding programs, they have been explained in chapter 2 the Village Information System and chapter 3 Sectoral Synergy. Various mechanisms to involve female groups at the conference of village planning development are encouraged by several development institution partners, CSO, and government, which succeed in developing planning mechanism specifically for women and later creating individuals who encourage the female group needs included into the village planning.

³¹ This finding is in line with PNPM RESPEK evaluation in Papua Land (AKATIGA, 2011)

However, **capacity-strengthening and marginal group authority including female groups in Papua Land at village planning and service unit also should be improved through informal mechanisms exclude Musrenbang and training mechanisms.** It needs assistances and communications among program facilitators, cadres, as well as community groups through informal forums – chat at female honai/Papuan custom house, field, coffee-stall, Posyandu cadres post, and so on. Moreover, as has been explained before at the previous section, the program has to start reflecting on the monitoring process that has been conducted all this time, which mainly prioritizing into the assessment toward easier measurement which is the administrative aspect (reporting and activities check-lists). In this case, program should start to figure out and develop processes and monitoring indicators which can measure process and quality, giving reward and recognition for the well implemented processes.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1. Conclusions

This study aims to answer three main questions, namely (1) Has KOMPAK model achieved its expected target and how is its sustainability potential?; (2) What factors that influence the program achievements? By applying outcome harvesting analysis framework the program achievements (or referred as changes) are divided into four scopes; they are village information systems, sectoral synergies, regulations/policies, and public participations. From all these scopes, we explain the changes occurred in capacity building aspect from the actors who intervened by the program.

In order to answer those three questions above, this study combines qualitative and quantitative data collecting methods. For qualitative method, the data collecting techniques used are in-depth interviews toward 367 informants such as village-district-regency-province governments, village cadres, service units, the community beneficiaries. This in-depth interview is supported by other techniques such as observations, transect, and group discussions. As for quantitative method, this study surveys 2,159 respondents varied from households, village heads, village cadres, and service unit. These both methods are strengthened by program document analysis and workshop concerning the changes mapping conducted with implementation team from KOMPAK. The study locations consist of 60 villages (quantitative) and 15 villages (qualitative) and widespread in five regencies, they are Jayapura, Asmat, Nabire (Papua Province), Sorong and South Manokwari (West Papua province).

This study concludes that there are various successfulness or changes which influenced by KOMPAK. It means that KOMPAK succeeds to bring positive changes toward those four scopes with varied scales. The village information system and sectoral synergy scopes are the two aspects that show significant changes, however those aspects can be possible due to the support of other KOMPAK flagships, for instance instrument and analysis of public financial management.

On the village information system scope, KOMPAK can encourage SIK implementation by completing inclusive data at village level which is relevant to Papua Land context. Best practice is found in West Papua through SAIK+ data collecting that has been replicated at KOMPAK non-intervened locations with Otsus funding, as included on Strategic Program of Village Development Improvement (PROSPPEK). The provision of these selected data has been implemented by village government to improve aid distribution. However, this data has not been applied yet as a basis of planning and budgeting policies as well as Adminduk

services acceleration. Therefore, there is indication of data manipulation risk for accessing fund by a proliferation of administrative village or to gain more fund allocation from Otsus funding. For that reason, a regular supervision mechanism is required to ensure data quality and data verification.

On the sectoral synergy scope, KOMPAK succeeds to improve communications between village government and service unit. This more intensive communication develops the motivations of service unit administrators to access village fund for their service unit. However, the improved communication and village fund access for the service unit are still unable to influence the quality of basic services improvement. This is due to the absence of effective supervision mechanism from village government to the service unit, and the other way around, so the essence of sectoral synergy has not been created yet, which together attempt to answer problems of the basic services that mutually conformed.

On regulation/policy scope, KOMPAK has encouraged the regional government, both regency and province, in adopting regulation/policy that support basic services and governance improvement. The two programs that has been adopted well by regional government and its benefit can reach village community are PROSPPEK in West Papua and BANGGA in Papua. While the other regulations are still on advanced process such as developing mechanism of technical rules and agreement inter-OPDs.

On public participation scope, this study finds Bamuskam's knowledge and capacity improvement toward its role in collecting the community aspirations and supervising village development. These knowledge and capacity changes are influenced by KOMPAK intervention toward sectoral synergy scope. Even so, this study as well shows that these changes have not lead to behaviour changes yet, because Bamuskam head generally have a kinship and close relationship to the village head. So that, the community deliver their complaints, aspirations, and questions related to village development through the other media. One of media occurred in delivering the community aspiration is through Posyandu cadres and religious figures (priest). Those people are considered to have good network with the community and elite groups.

Moreover, this study shows that KOMPAK has conducted a comprehensive GEDSI mainstreaming especially to BANGGA Papua program. Yet, its systemization has not been visible on the other scope. As an example, KOMPAK has given sectoral synergy training module in order that the officials can invite women and disabilities groups to the village conference. However, the study findings show that the invited women groups mostly represented by Empowerment and Family Prosperity/PKK action teams and Posyandu cadres, while the disabilities groups have not been invited yet to participate in the conference. As to the village aspirations submitted into RPJMK it does not specifically contain the needs of disabilities group.

To complement the changes which is previously explained, **this study also finds knowledge and capacity changes of those actors who directly intervened by KOMPAK toward the four scopes above. This study conclude that village cadres have more obvious knowledge and capacity changes compared to the village cadres, unit service administrators, and OPD staffs.**

Moreover, village cadres have potentials to be the significant development agents at village level. The changes of village cadres consist of technical and non-technical aspects. From technical aspect, the cadres are able to perform civil data collecting and apply it to village information system as well as administrative skill (such as village correspondence). These technical skills are strengthened by changes from non-technical aspect, such as the cadres' initiative in understanding the community needs, improved confidence, and wider networking, as well as their participation to be more involved in village planning process. scale and degree of the cadres' knowledge and capacity improvement above are varied, so it is unable to directly change the role and behaviour of the cadres to ensure the policies whether the planning and budgeting process are based on data and accommodate the community needs or not. Village cadres still have to deal with the authority relation issue with the older groups and village elites.

As for the knowledge and capacity changes at OPD level which intervened by KOMPAK has not reached to higher changes achievement such as at organization level. These changes occur on these following aspects (1) knowledge regarding OPD assistances role and facilitation technique capacity toward villages and districts, (2) village problems mapping and drafting more inclusive regional planning and budgeting based on local needs. These two aspects are still constrained due to the absence of proper incentive mechanism for OPD in applying the materials of capacity development training, authority issue of OPD actors in encouraging changes within their organization, as well as the absence of systematic transfer knowledge mechanism in each organization let alone inter-OPDs. **However KOMPAK program at regency and province level has been successful to encourage communication improvement and OPDs inter-relation.**

Variations of those changes above are influenced by many factors. *First*, mechanism of capacity improvement conducted by KOMPAK is in accordance with the government needs at every level. KOMPAK also has a role as a "clinic" for regional government and contributes in providing solutions toward the challenges faced by Pemda. *Second*, KOMPAK owns comprehensive strategies in developing evidence-based policy making. *Third*, KOMPAK key actors possess long experience and strong networking in lobbying and advocacy from all levels in Papua Land. *Fourth*, in implementing its program, KOMPAK has collaborated with organizations and programs which own similar interests. *Fifth*, KOMPAK program is in line with the key actors' interests in Papua Land, especially in developing strong OPD narration on

Otsus context. *Sixth*, the short term program period which lasted since 2017 to 2021 made some of KOMPAK programs still on development process to achieve its essence/target. *Seventh*, various program implementations have not been followed by mitigation program in facing context and bureaucratic complexity in Papua Land such as challenges on structural and authority relations, mutation/rotation of OPD actors, limited accessibility and information technology, priority and budget changes of the regional governments, ambiguity on information system authority, capacity of regional government in providing services. *Eighth*, since 2020, Covid-19 also affected the assistances intensity done by KOMPAK.

6.2. Recommendations

Several lessons that can be learned from KOMPAK program in Papua Land are as follows:

- ***First, continue and develop village data collecting system (SAIK) which shows changes and program relevance on Papua Land context and gain supports from village, district, regency, and province stakeholders, especially in West Papua Province.*** This indicates the higher sustainability potential from this program. To achieve optimization of data quality and selected data utilization, it requires developing a program through systematic assistances to improve literacy capacity of the cadres and data utilization at village level. Furthermore, at province and regency level in West Papua, it has to develop strategies to ensure and formulate the program implementation properly so it can work at KOMPAK non-intervened villages with more challenges on accessibility and communication network. Collaboration and integration with agencies which develop population databases such as BPS/Statistics Indonesia can support this program optimization.
- ***Second, continue KOMPAK efforts to develop regulations and legal protection for governance improvement at province and regency level through assistances strategy to formulate derivative policies which can be used as implementation guidelines.*** The regulations have been published yet, they are not yet implemented well down to village level, it had to be continued through assistances to formulate derivative policies, socializations, and advocacy in order to gain more serious commitment from the stakeholders.
- ***Third, continue and develop KOMPAK initial efforts which succeed to improve communication especially among health service units and village governments that result the fund access for service units.*** This can be possible through utilizing initial communication that has been created with focusing on the efforts to improve communication and discussions space to identify types of activities from the village fund access which is essential for health and education services improvement.

Moreover, there should be efforts to develop extensive synergy by involving the village planning actors, DPMK and facilitators, as well as P3MD experts.

- **Fourth, combine and preserve the trainings with applicative mechanism and direct practice that have been conducted at present by KOMPAK by assisting small groups continuously, and use informal mechanism to develop capacity and the support from intervened actors toward the aims of the program.** Apart from developing technical skills, the program assistances combination in times to come is potential to improve the capacity and skill of village cadres in facilitating, communicating, and extending their network with the other development actors. Afterwards, the development of these cadres modality will encourage capacity and activity of the cadres who have the role as changing agents at villages in terms of data utilization and sectoral synergy improvement. This study recommends Posyandu and church cadres strengthening as the agents of change that have been potentially proven to bridge the community aspirations and village officials group.
- **Fifth, simplify the administrative monitoring and evaluation, by strengthening monitoring and evaluation system which encourage participation quality.** The study conducted toward PNPM program shows that monitoring and evaluation program toward community-based development such as PNPM, is more focus on administrative aspect with more reports workload to do (Sari, 2018; AKATIGA, 2011). This causes the function of facilitator switches into administrator and it influences the quality of facilitation done by the facilitator (Sari, 2018). This effort absolutely should be adjusted by recognition and incentive as well as reward for these local actors who succeed in achieving good result both from process and facilitation quality.
- **Sixth, with the conditions where KOMPAK program achievements closely intersect with external factor changes (such as capacity and interest of regional government), it is important to develop supports and participations with the wider decision maker actors,** not only actors and institutions that become the targets of program intervention. This can be encouraged through efforts to develop and conduct trials toward the proper incentive that can be a motivation for stakeholders at regency and province level in supporting the program, such as incentives for OPDs who are able to innovate in data utilization, healthcare and education, as well as coordination.
- **Seventh, it is necessary to formulate a concrete and clear roadmap of GEDSI principal which is integrated into the program** – that contains targets and realistic yet specific achievements, specific target groups – supported by a guideline of practical implementation based on the context of program areas. This is also strengthened by continuous feedback for local actors and program administrators in facing challenges when they apply GEDSI principal into program implementation.

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1.1 Analysis Procedure

This study analyzes the survey result in two ways; descriptive analysis and regression analysis. Descriptive analysis was carried out on almost all variables from all books by displaying responses from KOMPAK locations, non-KOMPAK locations, and totals. For continuous variables (eg age, land area, number of meeting), the analysis is carried out by displaying the mean and standard deviation. For categorical (eg education level) and binary (variables with 'yes' and 'no' answers), this study reports the number of responses and percentages.

This study also reports the results of logistic regression for survey results to household members to see the relationship between respondent's location (KOMPAK vs. non-KOMPAK) and gender (male and female) on a number of dependent variables. Logistic regression analysis reported differences in responses between respondents at KOMPAK and non-KOMPAK locations. Specifically, for household respondents, this study also reports differences in responses between men and women.

The dependent variable for household level respondents includes the following variables:

- AR17 Ownership of BPJS Health/JKN-KIS
- AR18 Health Papua Card Ownership
- PR01 Have received a support program
- PR02 Assistance programs received by households in the last year
- KD01 Utilization of health services (Puskesmas/Pustu, Polindes/Poskesdes, Posyandu) by households

Meanwhile, the dependent variables for household member respondents include the following variables:

- PM09 Participation of respondents in community activities in the last year
- PM10 Activities participated in by the respondent in the last year
- PM11 Attended village level meetings in the past year
- PM12 Themes discussed in village-level meetings attended by respondents
- PM08 Forms of respondent participation
- KD05 Level of satisfaction with health services, education, and population administration
- KD06 Respondents' perceptions of the quality of health services, education, and population administration now compared to two years ago
- KD07 Have submitted criticisms/complaints/suggestions to anyone related to health services, education, and population administration during the last one year
- KD08 Satisfaction of respondents who submitted complaints regarding the follow-up of the complaint
- KD09 Respondents' perception of the suitability of village development with the needs of the village community

1.2 Buku Kepala Kampung

1.2.1 Seksi LR (Latar Belakang Responden)

Tabel 1.2.1 Latar Belakang Kepala Kampung

Variabel	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
LR02. Apa kedudukan I/B/S saat ini di pemerintahan kampung?						
Kepala kampung (n=48)	22	73,3	26	86,7	48	80,0
Sekretaris kampung (n=11)	8	26,7	3	10,0	11	18,3
Kasi Kesejahteraan (n=1)	0	0,0	1	3,3	1	1,7
LR06, Jenis kelamin kepala kampung						
Laki-laki (n=57)	28	93,3	29	96,7	57	95,0
Perempuan (n=3)	2	6,7	1	3,3	3	5,0
LR07, Jenjang pendidikan tertinggi yang sedang/pernah diikuti Kepala Kampung?						
SD/MI/Sederajat (n=12)	6	20,0	6	20,0	12	20,0
SMP/MTs/Sederajat (n=9)	8	26,7	1	3,3	9	15,0
SMA/MA/Sederajat (n=20)	8	26,7	12	40,0	20	33,3
Paket C (n=8)	5	16,7	3	10,0	8	13,3
D1/D2/D3 (n=1)	0	0,0	1	3,3	1	1,7
D4/Ya (n=9)	3	10,0	6	20,0	9	15,0
Lainnya (n=1)	0	0,0	1	3,3	1	1,7
LR10, Apakah agama yang dianut Kepala Kampung?						
Islam (n=4)	3	10,0	1	3,3	4	6,7
Kristen Protestan (n=46)	21	70,0	25	83,3	46	76,7
Katolik (n=10)	6	20,0	4	13,3	10	16,7
LR11, Apakah Kepala Kampung tinggal di kampung ini? (y/t)						
Ya (n=56)	26	86,7	30	100,0	56	93,3
Tidak (n=4)	4	13,3	0	0,0	4	6,7
LR14, Apakah Kepala Kampung punya KTP?						
Ya (n=60)	30	100,0	30	100,0	60	100,0
LR15, Apakah Kepala Kampung punya KK?						
Ya (n=59)	29	96,7	30	100,0	59	98,3
Tidak (n=1)	1	3,3	0	0,0	1	1,7

Buku Kepala Kampung LR

Tabel 1.2.1 Latar Belakang Kepala Kampung (Lanjutan)

Variabel	Lokasi			
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK	
	Rerata	S.D.	Rerata	S.D.
LR04. Sejak kapan Kepala Kampung menjabat sebagai kepala kampung di kampung ini? (tahun)	6,1	4,9	6,2	5,7
LR05. Umur Kepala Kampung	49	11,2	49,9	10,8
LR12. Sudah berapa lama Kepala Kampung tinggal di kampung ini? (tahun)	23,7	13,1	30,7	13,5
LR13. Berapa orang yang tinggal di rumah Kepala Kampung? (jumlah)	6,2	3,1	7,4	4,9

1.2.2 Seksi KR (Kesejahteraan Responden)

Tabel 1.2.2 Kesejahteraan Responden Kepala Kampung

Variabel	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
KR02. Apa status kepemilikan bangunan tempat tinggal I/B/S?						
Milik sendiri (n=52)	25	83,3	27	90,0	52	86,7
Bebas sewa (n=6)	4	13,3	2	6,7	6	10,0
Dinas (n=2)	1	3,3	1	3,3	2	3,3
KR03. Jenis material yang paling banyak digunakan untuk ATAP RUMAH I/B/S?						
Genteng (n=1)	1	3,3	0	0,0	1	1,7
Sirap (n=1)	1	3,3	0	0,0	1	1,7
Seng (n=57)	27	90,0	30	100,0	57	95,0
Ijuk/rumbia/alang-alang/gewang (n=1)	1	3,3	0	0,0	1	1,7
KR04. Jenis material yang paling banyak digunakan untuk DINDING RUMAH I/B/S?						
Tembok (n=30)	14	46,7	16	53,3	30	50,0
Kayu (n=8)	3	10,0	5	16,7	8	13,3
Papan/bambu (n=21)	12	40,0	9	30,0	21	35,0
Lainnya (n=1)	1	3,3	0	0,0	1	1,7
KR05. Jenis material yang paling banyak digunakan untuk LANTAI RUMAH I/B/S?						
Marmer/keramik (n=21)	11	36,7	10	33,3	21	35,0
Ubin/tegel/teraso (n=1)	0	0,0	1	3,3	1	1,7
Plester/semen (n=18)	9	30,0	9	30,0	18	30,0
Kayu (n=6)	4	13,3	2	6,7	6	10,0
Papan/bambu/gewang (n=14)	6	20,0	8	26,7	14	23,3

Buku Kepala Kampung Module KR

Tabel 1.2.2.1 Kesejahteraan Responden Kepala Kampung (Lanjutan)

Variabel	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
KR06 Apakah HH I/B/S memiliki aset di bawah ini?						
KR06.1. MOBIL/MINI BUS/TRUK?						
Ya (n=10)	6	20,0	4	13,3	10	16,7
Tidak (n=50)	24	80,0	26	86,7	50	83,3
KR06.2. SEPEDA MOTOR/VESPA?						
Ya (n=36)	20	66,7	16	53,3	36	60,0
Tidak (n=24)	10	33,3	14	46,7	24	40,0
KR06.3. PERAHU BERMOTOR?						
Ya (n=21)	6	20,0	15	50,0	21	35,0
Tidak (n=39)	24	80,0	15	50,0	39	65,0
KR06.4. PERAHU TANPA MOTOR?						
Ya (n=16)	4	13,3	12	40,0	16	26,7
Tidak (n=44)	26	86,7	18	60,0	44	73,3
KR06.5. KERBAU?						
Ya (n=1)	0	0,0	1	3,3	1	1,7
Tidak (n=59)	30	100,0	29	96,7	59	98,3
KR06.6. SAPI?						
Ya (n=5)	5	16,7	0	0,0	5	8,3
Tidak (n=55)	25	83,3	30	100,0	55	91,7
KR06.7. BABI?						
Ya (n=9)	4	13,3	5	16,7	9	15,0
Tidak (n=51)	26	86,7	25	83,3	51	85,0
KR06.8. KAMBING?						
Ya (n=4)	3	10,0	1	3,3	4	6,7
Tidak (n=56)	27	90,0	29	96,7	56	93,3

Tabel 1.2.2 Kesejahteraan Responden Kepala Kampung (Lanjutan)

Variabel	Lokasi			
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK	
	Rerata	S.D.	Rerata	S.D.
KR01. Berapa luas lantai dari bangunan tempat tinggal I/B/S?	88,9	64,9	94,3	93,7
KR6 Jumlah Ternak yang Dimiliki				
KR06.5. KERBAU	0	0	0,03	0,2
KR06.6. SAPI	1,4	4,7	0	0
KR06.7. BABI	0,8	2,9	0,5	1,6
KR06.8. KAMBING	1,1	5,5	0,03	0,2
Luas lahan pertanian dan/atau lahan non-pertanian yang dimiliki? (Ha)	1,7	2,9	7,3	25,4

1.2.3 Seksi PM (Partisipasi Masyarakat)

Tabel 1.2.3 Partisipasi Masyarakat Kampung

Variabel	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PM01, Selama setahun terakhir, apakah kampung mengadakan pertemuan kampung?						
Ya (n=51)	21	70,0	30	100,0	51	85,0
Tidak (n=9)	9	30,0	0	0,0	9	15,0
PM02, Tahu kapan terakhir kali pertemuan tersebut diadakan?(ya/tidak tahu)						
Ya (n=51)	21	100,0	30	100,0	51	100,0
Tidak (n = 0_	0	0	0	0	0	0
PM02a. Apakah aktor-aktor di bawah ini diundang?						
PM02a.a. KEPALA KAMPUNG						
Ya (n=50)	21	100,0	29	96,7	50	98,0
Tidak (n=1)	0	0,0	1	3,3	1	2,0
PM02a.b. PERANGKAT KAMPUNG						
Ya (n=50)	21	100,0	29	96,7	50	98,0
Tidak (n=1)	0	0,0	1	3,3	1	2,0
PM02a.c. BPD/BAMUSKAM						
Ya (n=50)	20	95,2	30	100,0	50	98,0
Tidak (n=1)	1	4,8	0	0,0	1	2,0
PM02a.d. LPMD/LKMD						
Ya (n=20)	6	28,6	14	46,7	20	39,2
Tidak (n=31)	15	71,4	16	53,3	31	60,8
PM02a.e. KEPALA DUSUN/KETUA RW/KETUA RT						
Ya (n=51)	21	100,0	30	100,0	51	100,0
Tidak (n = 0_	0	0	0	0	0	0
PM02a.f. TOKOH MASYARAKAT/AGAMA/ADAT/PEMUDA/PEREMPUAN						
Ya (n=50)	21	100,0	29	96,7	50	98,0
Tidak (n=1)	0	0,0	1	3,3	1	2,0
PM02a.g. KADER KAMPUNG/KPMK						
Ya (n=48)	18	85,7	30	100,0	48	94,1
Tidak (n=3)	3	14,3	0	0,0	3	5,9
PM02a.h. KADER POSYANDU						
Ya (n=46)	17	81,0	29	96,7	46	90,2
Tidak (n=5)	4	19,0	1	3,3	5	9,8

Buku Kepala Kampung Module PM

Tabel 1.2.3 Partisipasi Masyarakat Kampung (Lanjutan)

Variabel	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PM02a. Apakah aktor-aktor di bawah ini diundang?						
PM02a.i. TIM PENGGERAK PKK						
Ya (n=41)	12	57,1	29	96,7	41	80,4
Tidak (n=10)	9	42,9	1	3,3	10	19,6
PM02a.j. KELOMPOK PEREMPUAN						
Ya (n=30)	12	57,1	18	60,0	30	58,8
Tidak (n=21)	9	42,9	12	40,0	21	41,2
PM02a.k. WARGA BIASA						
Ya (n=44)	19	90,5	25	83,3	44	86,3
Tidak (n=7)	2	9,5	5	16,7	7	13,7
PM02a.l. KELOMPOK DIFABEL/PENYANDANG DISABILITAS						
Ya (n=5)	2	9,5	3	10,0	5	9,8
Tidak (n=46)	19	90,5	27	90,0	46	90,2
PM02a.m. PENGUSAHA, KELOMPOK USAHA/ TANI/NELAYAN						
Ya (n=28)	10	47,6	18	60,0	28	54,9
Tidak (n=23)	11	52,4	12	40,0	23	45,1
PM02a.n. PELAKU PENDIDIKAN (KEPALA SEKOLAH, KOMITE SEKOLAH, GURU)						
Ya (n=36)	14	66,7	22	73,3	36	70,6
Tidak (n=15)	7	33,3	8	26,7	15	29,4
PM02a.p. PELAKU KESEHATAN (BIDAN KAMPUNG, PETUGAS KESEHATAN)						
Ya (n=38)	14	66,7	24	80,0	38	74,5
Tidak (n=13)	7	33,3	6	20,0	13	25,5
PM02a.q. LSM/ORGANISASI SOSIAL						
Ya (n=7)	3	14,3	4	13,3	7	13,7
Tidak (n=44)	18	85,7	26	86,7	44	86,3
PM02a.r. PERANGKAT DISTRIK						
Ya (n=36)	15	71,4	21	70,0	36	70,6
Tidak (n=15)	6	28,6	9	30,0	15	29,4
PM02a.s. PERANGKAT KABUPATEN						
Ya (n=16)	5	23,8	11	36,7	16	31,4
Tidak (n=35)	16	76,2	19	63,3	35	68,6
PM02a.v. LAINNYA						
Ya (n=10)	5	23,8	5	16,7	10	19,6
Tidak (n=41)	16	76,2	25	83,3	41	80,4

Buku Kepala Kampung Module PM

Tabel 1.2.3 Partisipasi Masyarakat Kampung (Lanjutan)

Variabel	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PM03 Apakah pertemuan kampung dihadiri oleh pihak-pihak ini?						
PM03.a. KEPALA KAMPUNG						
Ya (n=50)	21	100,0	29	96,7	50	98,0
Tidak (n=1)	0	0,0	1	3,3	1	2,0
PM03.b. PERANGKAT KAMPUNG						
Ya (n=49)	21	100,0	28	93,3	49	96,1
Tidak (n=2)	0	0,0	2	6,7	2	3,9
PM03.c. BPD/BAMUSKAM						
Ya (n=50)	20	95,2	30	100,0	50	98,0
Tidak (n=1)	1	4,8	0	0,0	1	2,0
PM03.d. LPMD/LKMD						
Ya (n=18)	5	23,8	13	43,3	18	35,3
Tidak (n=33)	16	76,2	17	56,7	33	64,7
PM03.e. KEPALA DUSUN/KETUA RW/KETUA RT						
Ya (n=49)	21	70,0	28	93,3	49	81,7
Tidak (n=11)	9	30,0	2	6,7	11	18,3
PM03.f. TOKOH MASYARAKAT/AGAMA/ADAT/PEMUDA/PEREMPUAN						
Ya (n=48)	19	90,5	29	96,7	48	94,1
Tidak (n=3)	2	9,5	1	3,3	3	5,9
PM03.g. KADER KAMPUNG/KPMK						
Ya (n=46)	17	81,0	29	96,7	46	90,2
Tidak (n=5)	4	19,0	1	3,3	5	9,8
PM03.h. KADER POSYANDU						
Ya (n=44)	17	81,0	27	90,0	44	86,3
Tidak (n=7)	4	19,0	3	10,0	7	13,7
PM03.i. TIM PENGGERAK PKK						
Ya (n=37)	11	52,4	26	86,7	37	72,5
Tidak (n=14)	10	47,6	4	13,3	14	27,5
PM03.j. KELOMPOK PEREMPUAN						
Tidak (n=27)	12	57,1	15	50,0	27	52,9
Ya (n=24)	9	42,9	15	50,0	24	47,1
PM03.k. WARGA BIASA						
Ya (n=44)	20	95,2	24	80,0	44	86,3
Tidak (n=7)	1	4,8	6	20,0	7	13,7
PM03.l. KELOMPOK DIFABEL/PENYANDANG DISABILITAS?						
Ya (n=4)	2	9,5	2	6,7	4	7,8
Tidak (n=47)	19	90,5	28	93,3	47	92,2

Buku Kepala Kampung Module PM

Tabel 1.2.3 Partisipasi Masyarakat Kampung (Lanjutan)

Variabel	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PM03 Apakah pertemuan kampung dihadiri oleh pihak-pihak ini?						
PM03.m. PENGUSAHA/KELOMPOK USAHA/ TANI/NELAYAN						
Ya (n=22)	7	33,3	15	50,0	22	43,1
Tidak (n=29)	14	66,7	15	50,0	29	56,9
PM03.n. PELAKU PENDIDIKAN (KEPALA SEKOLAH, KOMITE SEKOLAH, GURU)						
Ya (n=34)	13	61,9	21	70,0	34	66,7
Tidak (n=17)	8	38,1	9	30,0	17	33,3
PM03.p. PELAKU KESEHATAN (BIDAN KAMPUNG. PETUGAS KESEHATAN)						
Ya (n=36)	12	40,0	24	80,0	36	60,0
Tidak (n=24)	18	60,0	6	20,0	24	40,0
PM03.q. LSM/ORGANISASI SOSIAL						
Ya (n=7)	3	14,3	4	13,3	7	13,7
Tidak (n=44)	18	85,7	26	86,7	44	86,3
PM03.r. PERANGKAT DISTRIK						
Ya (n=33)	14	66,7	19	63,3	33	64,7
Tidak (n=18)	7	33,3	11	36,7	18	35,3
PM03.s. PERANGKAT KABUPATEN						
Ya (n=15)	4	19,0	11	36,7	15	29,4
Tidak (n=36)	17	81,0	19	63,3	36	70,6
PM03.v. Apakah ada pihak LAINNYA yang hadir						
Ya (n=10)	5	16,7	5	16,7	10	16,7
Tidak (n=50)	25	83,3	25	83,3	50	83,3

Buku Kepala Kampung Module PM

Tabel 1.2.3 Partisipasi Masyarakat Kampung (Lanjutan)

Variabel	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	%	Jumlah	%	Jumlah	%
	Kolom		Kolom		Kolom	
PM03X, APAKAH ADA JAWABAN K (WARGA BIASA) di PM03?						
Ya (n=44)	20	95,2	24	80,0	44	86,3
Tidak (n=7)	1	4,8	6	20,0	7	13,7
PM04.a Usulan yang disampaikan warga biasa dalam pertemuan kampung terakhir						
PM04.a. Pembangunan infrastruktur dan lingkungan kampung						
Ya (n=40)	19	95,0	21	87,5	40	90,9
Tidak (n=4)	1	5,0	3	12,5	4	9,1
PM04.b. Pembangunan sarana prasarana kesehatan						
Ya (n=30)	15	75,0	15	62,5	30	68,2
Tidak (n=14)	5	25,0	9	37,5	14	31,8
PM04.c. Pembangunan sarana prasarana pendidikan						
Ya (n=16)	10	50,0	6	25,0	16	36,4
Tidak (n=28)	10	50,0	18	75,0	28	63,6
PM04.d. Pengembangan usaha ekonomi dan sarana/prasarana ekonomi						
Ya (n=17)	7	35,0	10	41,7	17	38,6
Tidak (n=27)	13	65,0	14	58,3	27	61,4
PM04.e. Pelestarian lingkungan hidup						
Ya (n=11)	5	25,0	6	25,0	11	25,0
Tidak (n=33)	15	75,0	18	75,0	33	75,0
PM04.f. Pembinaan kemasyarakatan						
Ya (n=7)	4	20,0	3	12,5	7	15,9
Tidak (n=37)	16	80,0	21	87,5	37	84,1
PM04.g. Pemberdayaan masyarakat						
Ya (n=23)	10	33,3	13	43,3	23	38,3
Tidak (n=37)	20	66,7	17	56,7	37	61,7
PM04.h. Penyaluran bantuan dan informasi terkait COVID-19						
Ya (n=21)	10	50,0	11	45,8	21	47,7
Tidak (n=23)	10	50,0	13	54,2	23	52,3
PM04. Lainnya						
Ya (n=8)	5	25,0	3	12,5	8	18,2
Tidak (n=36)	15	75,0	21	87,5	36	81,8
PM04.w. TIDAK ADA USULAN						
Tidak (n=42)	20	100,0	22	91,7	42	95,5
Ya (n=2)	0	0,0	2	8,3	2	4,5

Buku Kepala Kampung Module PM

1.2.4 Seksi IK (Sistem Informasi Kampung)

Tabel 1.2.4 Sistem Informasi Kampung

Variabel	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
IK01 Apakah kampung ini sudah memiliki Sistem Informasi Kampung/SIK?						
Ya (n=48)	21	70,0	27	90,0	48	80,0
Tidak (n=12)	9	30,0	3	10,0	12	20,0
IK02 Jenis Sistem Informasi Kampung yang Digunakan						
IK02.a SAIK MODEL LAMA						
Tidak (n=40)	21	100,0	19	70,4	40	83,3
Ya (n=8)	0	0,0	8	29,6	8	16,7
IK0.b. SAIK+						
Tidak (n=30)	17	81,0	13	48,1	30	62,5
Ya (n=18)	4	19,0	14	51,9	18	37,5
IK0.c. SIO PAPUA						
Tidak (n=36)	21	100,0	15	55,6	36	75,0
Ya (n=12)	0	0,0	12	44,4	12	25,0
IK0.d. PRODESKEL						
Tidak (n=43)	18	85,7	25	92,6	43	89,6
Ya (n=5)	3	14,3	2	7,4	5	10,4
IK0.e. SID/SIK KEMENDES						
Tidak (n=41)	20	95,2	21	77,8	41	85,4
Ya (n=7)	1	4,8	6	22,2	7	14,6
IK0.v. LAINNYA						
Tidak (n=32)	7	33,3	25	92,6	32	66,7
Ya (n=16)	14	66,7	2	7,4	16	33,3

Buku KK Module IK

Tabel 1.2.4 Sistem Informasi Kampung (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
IK03 Apakah SIK mengumpulkan data-data di bawah ini?						
IK03.a. PENDUDUK BERDASARKAN JENIS KELAMIN						
Ya (n=31)	4	100,0	27	100,0	31	100,0
Tidak	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
IK03.b. PENDUDUK OAP DAN NON-OAP						
Ya (n=29)	3	75,0	26	96,3	29	93,5
Tidak (n=2)	1	25,0	1	3,7	2	6,5
IK03.c. PENDUDUK DENGAN DISABILITAS						
Ya (n=29)	3	75,0	26	96,3	29	93,5
Tidak (n=2)	1	25,0	1	3,7	2	6,5
IK03.d. DATA KEMISKINAN						
Ya (n=28)	3	75,0	25	92,6	28	90,3
Tidak (n=3)	1	25,0	2	7,4	3	9,7
IK03.e. DATA KEPEMILIKAN DOKUMEN ADMINDUK						
Ya (n=31)	4	100,0	27	100,0	31	100,0
Tidak (n=0)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
IK03a, Sampai mana tahapan proses pendataan di kampung ini?						
Sedang dalam proses pendataan (n=4)	1	25,0	3	11,1	4	12,9
Sudah selesai pendataan tapi belum diinput (n=2)	0	0,0	2	7,4	2	6,5
Sudah selesai pendataan dan diinput sebagian (n=13)	2	50,0	11	40,7	13	41,9
Sudah selesai pendataan dan diinput lengkap (n=12)	1	25,0	11	40,7	12	38,7

Buku KK Module IK

Tabel 1.2.4 Sistem Informasi Kampung (Lanjutan)

Variabel	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
IK04, Apakah kampung menggunakan data yang dikumpulkan?						
Ya (n=24)	1	33,3	23	95,8	24	88,9
Tidak (n=3)	2	66,7	1	4,2	3	11,1
IK05 Jenis data yang digunakan						
IK05.a. DATA BERDASARKAN JENIS KELAMIN?						
Ya (n=20)	1	100,0	19	82,6	20	83,3
Tidak (n=4)	0	0,0	4	17,4	4	16,7
IK05.b. DATA OAP?						
Ya (n=18)	1	100,0	17	73,9	18	75,0
Tidak (n=6)	0	0,0	6	26,1	6	25,0
IK05.c. DATA DISABILITAS?						
Ya (n=16)	1	100,0	15	65,2	16	66,7
Tidak (n=8)	0	0,0	8	34,8	8	33,3
IK05.d. DATA KEMISKINAN?						
Ya (n=19)	1	100,0	18	78,3	19	79,2
Tidak (n=5)	0	0,0	5	21,7	5	20,8
IK05.e. DATA ADMINDUK?						
Ya (n=22)	1	100,0	21	91,3	22	91,7
Tidak (n=2)	0	0,0	2	8,7	2	8,3
IK05.v. LAINNYA?						
Ya (n=1)	0	0,0	1	4,3	1	4,2
Tidak (n=23)	1	100,0	22	95,7	23	95,8

Buku KK Module IK

Tabel 1.2.5 Sistem Informasi Kampung (Lanjutan)

Variabel	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
IK06 Penggunaan data-data SIK						
IK06.a. PENYUSUNAN PERENCANAAN KAMPUNG						
Tidak (n=4)	0	0,0	4	17,4	4	16,7
Ya (n=20)	1	100,0	19	82,6	20	83,3
IK06.b. PENYUSUNAN PENGANGGARAN APBK						
Tidak (n=5)	0	0,0	5	21,7	5	20,8
Ya (n=19)	1	100,0	18	78,3	19	79,2
IK06.c. KEPERLUAN PELAPORAN						
Tidak (n=5)	0	0,0	5	21,7	5	20,8
Ya (n=19)	1	100,0	18	78,3	19	79,2
IK06.d. [D] MENGIDENTIFIKASI PENERIMA BANTUAN						
Tidak (n=3)	0	0,0	3	13,0	3	12,5
Ya (n=21)	1	100,0	20	87,0	21	87,5
IK06.e. MENENTUKAN TARGET PROGRAM						
Tidak (n=2)	0	0,0	2	8,7	2	8,3
Ya (n=22)	1	100,0	21	91,3	22	91,7
IK06.f. MENDUKUNG PELAYANAN DOKUMEN ADMINDUK						
Tidak (n=4)	0	0,0	4	17,4	4	16,7
Ya (n=20)	1	100,0	19	82,6	20	83,3
IK06.g. KOORDINASI DAN PERENCANAAN PENANGGULANGAN C19						
Tidak (n=8)	0	0,0	8	34,8	8	33,3
Ya (n=16)	1	100,0	15	65,2	16	66,7
IK06.v. LAINNYA?						
Tidak (n=23)	1	100,0	22	95,7	23	95,8
Ya (n=1)	0	0,0	1	4,3	1	4,2

Buku KK Module IK

Tabel 1.2.4 Sistem Informasi Kampung (Lanjutan)

Variabel	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
IK10 Apakah terdapat alokasi anggaran kampung untuk SIK?						
Ya (n=46)	19	90,5	27	100,0	46	95,8
Tidak (n=1)	1	4,8	0	0,0	1	2,1
Tidak Tahu (n=1)	1	4,8	0	0,0	1	2,1
IK10a Sumber Pendanaan SIK						
IK10a.a. PROSPPEK						
Ya (n=10)	3	15,8	7	25,9	10	21,7
Tidak (n=36)	16	84,2	20	74,1	36	78,3
IK10a.b. OTSUS						
Ya (n=6)	3	15,8	3	11,1	6	13,0
Tidak (n=40)	16	84,2	24	88,9	40	87,0
IK10a.c. DANA KAMPUNG						
Ya (n=38)	15	78,9	23	85,2	38	82,6
Tidak (n=8)	4	21,1	4	14,8	8	17,4
IK10a.d. BANTUAN KEUANGAN DARI KABUPATEN						
Ya (n=3)	1	5,3	2	7,4	3	6,5
Tidak (n=43)	18	94,7	25	92,6	43	93,5
IK10a.e. BANTUAN KEUANGAN DARI PROVINSI						
Ya (n=2)	0	0,0	2	7,4	2	4,3
Tidak (n=44)	19	100,0	25	92,6	44	95,7
IK10a.v. LAINNYA						
Ya (n=1)	1	5,3	0	0,0	1	2,2
Tidak (n=45)	18	94,7	27	100,0	45	97,8
IK10a.y. Apakah ANDA [Y] TIDAK TAHU sumber pendanaan SIK						
Ya (n=0)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Tidak (n=46)	19	100,0	27	100,0	46	100,0
IK11. Selama setahun terakhir, apakah ada pendampingan dari pemerintah distrik?						
Ya (n=23)	2	50,0	21	77,8	23	74,2
Tidak (n=8)	2	50,0	6	22,2	8	25,8
IK12. Selama setahun terakhir, apakah ada pendampingan dari kabupaten?						
Ya (n=21)	3	75,0	18	66,7	21	67,7
Tidak (n=10)	1	25,0	9	33,3	10	32,3
IK13. Apakah ada panduan tertulis SIK (SAIK/SAIK+/SIO Papua)?						
Ya (n=28)	4	100,0	24	88,9	28	90,3
Tidak (n=3)	0	0,0	3	11,1	3	9,7

1.2.5 Seksi CH (Penanganan Masalah)

Tabel 1.2.5 Penanganan Masalah

Variabel	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
CH01, Apakah kampung/kepala kampung pernah menerima keluhan permasalahan dari warga?						
Ya (n=45)	19	63,3	26	86,7	45	75,0
Tidak (n=15)	11	36,7	4	13,3	15	25,0
CH02. Mekanisme Penyampaian Keluhan						
CH02.a. MELALUI PERTEMUAN YANG DIADAKAN PEMERINTAH						
Ya (n=26)	6	31.6	20	76.9	26	57.8
Tidak (n=19)	13	68.4	6	23.1	19	42.2
CH02.b. MELALUI PERTEMUAN YANG DIADAKAN OLEH MASYARAKAT						
Ya (n=14)	4	21.1	10	38.5	14	31.1
Tidak (n=31)	15	78.9	16	61.5	31	68.9
CH02.c. MENGHUBUNGI PERANGKAT KAMPUNG SECARA LISAN						
Ya (n=39)	17	89.5	22	84.6	39	86.7
Tidak (n=6)	2	10.5	4	15.4	6	13.3
CH02.d. DEMONSTRASI/PROTES?						
Ya (n=7)	0	0.0	7	26.9	7	15.6
Tidak (n=38)	19	100.0	19	73.1	38	84.4
CH02.e. MELALUI KOTAK SARAN/POSKO PENGADUAN						
Ya	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tidak (n=45)	19	100.0	26	100.0	45	100.0
CH02.v. [V] LAINNYA?						
Ya (n=1)	0	0,0	1	3,8	1	2,2
Tidak (n=44)	19	100,0	25	96,2	44	97,8

Buku KK Module IK

Tabel 1.2.5 Penanganan Masalah (Lanjutan)

Variabel	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
CH03 Yang dilakukan pemerintah kampung untuk menanggapi keluhan warga						
CH03.a. MEMFASILITASI WARGA KE UNIT LAYANAN						
Ya (n=18)	5	26,3	13	50,0	18	40,0
Tidak (n=27)	14	73,7	13	50,0	27	60,0
CH03.b. MENYAMPAIKAN KELUHAN KE UNIT LAYANAN TERKAIT						
Ya (n=33)	14	73,7	19	73,1	33	73,3
Tidak (n=12)	5	26,3	7	26,9	12	26,7
CH03.c. MENYAMPAIKAN KELUHAN KE PEMERINTAH DISTRIK						
Ya (n=24)	9	47,4	15	57,7	24	53,3
Tidak (n=21)	10	52,6	11	42,3	21	46,7
CH03.d. MENYAMPAIKAN KELUHAN KE PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN						
Ya (n=18)	8	42,1	10	38,5	18	40,0
Tidak (n=27)	11	57,9	16	61,5	27	60,0
CH03.v. MELAKUKAN [V] LAINNYA						
Ya (n=4)	2	10,5	2	7,7	4	8,9
Tidak (n=41)	17	89,5	24	92,3	41	91,1

Buku KK Module IK

1.2.6 Seksi PR (Program Bantuan)

Tabel 1.2.6. Program Bantuan

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PR01. Selama setahun terakhir apakah kampung ini mendapatkan program bantuan?						
Ya (n=56)	28	93,3	28	93,3	56	93,3
Tidak (n=4)	2	6,7	2	6,7	4	6,7
PR02 Jenis bantuan yang diterima kampung						
PR02.a. LAYANAN KESEHATAN						
Ya (n=42)	19	67,9	23	82,1	42	75,0
Tidak (n=14)	9	32,1	5	17,9	14	25,0
PR02.b. LAYANAN PENDIDIKAN						
Ya (n=27)	11	39,3	16	57,1	27	48,2
Tidak (n=29)	17	60,7	12	42,9	29	51,8
PR02.c. LAYANAN ADMINISTRASI						
Ya (n=12)	3	10,7	9	32,1	12	21,4
Tidak (n=44)	25	89,3	19	67,9	44	78,6
PR02.d. INFRASTRUKTUR						
Ya (n=22)	8	28,6	14	50,0	22	39,3
Tidak (n=34)	20	71,4	14	50,0	34	60,7
PR02.e. BANTUAN SOSIAL EKONOMI						
Ya (n=52)	25	89,3	27	96,4	52	92,9
Tidak (n=4)	3	10,7	1	3,6	4	7,1
PR02.f. JARINGAN TELEKOMUNIKASI						
Ya (n=13)	4	14,3	9	32,1	13	23,2
Tidak (n=43)	24	85,7	19	67,9	43	76,8
PR02.v. LAINNYA						
Ya (n=10)	8	28,6	2	7,1	10	17,9
Tidak (n=46)	20	71,4	26	92,9	46	82,1

Buku KK Module PR

Tabel 1.2.6. Program Bantuan (Lanjutan)

Variabel	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PR03 Sumber bantuan berasal dari						
PR03.a. PEMERINTAH PUSAT						
Ya (n=45)	23	82,1	22	78,6	45	80,4
Tidak (n=11)	5	17,9	6	21,4	11	19,6
PR03.b. PEMERINTAH PROVINSI						
Tidak (n=38)	22	78,6	16	57,1	38	67,9
Ya (n=18)	6	21,4	12	42,9	18	32,1
PR03.c. PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN						
Ya (n=32)	14	50,0	18	64,3	32	57,1
Tidak (n=24)	14	50,0	10	35,7	24	42,9
PR03.d. ORGANISASI/LEMBAGA (DAGRI/ASING)						
Ya (n=1)	0	0,0	1	3,6	1	1,8
Tidak (n=55)	28	100,0	27	96,4	55	98,2
PR03.e. PERUSAHAAN/SWASTA						
Tidak (n=53)	28	100,0	25	89,3	53	94,6
Ya (n=3)	0	0,0	3	10,7	3	5,4
PR03.f. INDIVIDU/PERORANGAN						
Ya (n=4)	1	3,6	3	10,7	4	7,1
Tidak (n=52)	27	96,4	25	89,3	52	92,9
PR03.g. LEMBAGA KEAGAMAAN						
Ya (n=9)	2	7,1	7	25,0	9	16,1
Tidak (n=47)	26	92,9	21	75,0	47	83,9
PR03.v. LAINNYA						
Tidak (n=52)	24	85,7	28	100,0	52	92,9
Ya (n=4)	4	14,3	0	0,0	4	7,1
PR03.y. Responden [Y] TIDAK TAHU						
Ya (n = 0)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Tidak (n=56)	28	100,0	28	100,0	56	100,0

Buku KK Module PR

1.2.7 Seksi PD (Pendampingan Distrik dan Kabupaten)

Tabel 1.2.7. Pendampingan Kabupaten/Distrik

Variabel	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PD01, Dalam satu tahun terakhir, pernah bertemu dengan pemerintah kabupaten?						
Ya (n=51)	25	83,3	26	86,7	51	85,0
Tidak (n=9)	5	16,7	4	13,3	9	15,0
PD02, Bila dibandingkan dengan 2019, bagaimana frekuensi pertemuan dengan PEMKAB						
Lebih jarang (n=29)	17	68,0	12	46,2	29	56,9
SAMA SAJA (n=7)	3	12,0	4	15,4	7	13,7
Lebih sering (n=12)	5	20,0	7	26,9	12	23,5
TIDAK BERLAKU (n=3)	0	0,0	3	11,5	3	5,9
PD03 Pihak Pemerintah Kabupaten yang Ditemui						
PD03.a. [A] BUPATI/WAKIL BUPATI						
Ya (n=19)	8	32,0	11	42,3	19	37,3
Tidak (n=32)	17	68,0	15	57,7	32	62,7
PD03.b. [B] UNIT KEUANGAN DAERAH						
Ya (n=22)	10	40,0	12	46,2	22	43,1
Tidak (n=29)	15	60,0	14	53,8	29	56,9
PD03.c. [C] UNIT PENDAPATAN DAERAH						
Ya (n=8)	2	8,0	6	23,1	8	15,7
Tidak (n=43)	23	92,0	20	76,9	43	84,3
PD03.d. [D] UNIT PENGEMBANGAN KAMPUNG						
Ya (n=19)	5	20,0	14	53,8	19	37,3
Tidak (n=32)	20	80,0	12	46,2	32	62,7
PD03.e. [E] DINAS PENDIDIKAN						
Ya (n=16)	4	16,0	12	46,2	16	31,4
Tidak (n=35)	21	84,0	14	53,8	35	68,6
PD03,f, Apakah I/B/S bertemu dgn [F] DINAS KESEHATAN?						
Ya (n=19)	6	24,0	13	50,0	19	37,3
Tidak (n=32)	19	76,0	13	50,0	32	62,7
PD03,g, Apakah I/B/S bertemu dgn [G] BPMK?						
Ya (n=43)	19	76,0	24	92,3	43	84,3
Tidak (n=8)	6	24,0	2	7,7	8	15,7
PD03,h, Apakah I/B/S bertemu dgn [H] DPRD?						
Ya (n=9)	1	4,0	8	30,8	9	17,6
Tidak (n=42)	24	96,0	18	69,2	42	82,4
PD03,v, Apakah I/B/S bertemu dgn [V] LAINNYA?						
Ya (n=27)	16	64,0	11	42,3	27	52,9
Tidak (n=24)	9	36,0	15	57,7	24	47,1

Buku KK Module PD

Tabel 1.2.7. Pendampingan Kabupaten/Distrik (Lanjutan)

Variabel	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PD04 Topik yang dibicarakan saat bertemu dengan pemerintah kabupaten						
PD04.a. [A] PROGRAM BANTUAN						
Ya (n=31)	12	48,0	19	73,1	31	60,8
Tidak (n=20)	13	52,0	7	26,9	20	39,2
PD04.b. [B] RPJMK						
Ya (n=26)	10	40,0	16	61,5	26	51,0
Tidak (n=25)	15	60,0	10	38,5	25	49,0
PD04.c. [C] APBK						
Ya (n=28)	13	52,0	15	57,7	28	54,9
Tidak (n=23)	12	48,0	11	42,3	23	45,1
PD04.d. [D] DANA KAMPUNG						
Ya (n=43)	19	76,0	24	92,3	43	84,3
Tidak (n=8)	6	24,0	2	7,7	8	15,7
PD04.e. [E] PAJAK DAERAH & RETRIBUSI DAERAH						
Ya (n=11)	4	16,0	7	26,9	11	21,6
Tidak (n=40)	21	84,0	19	73,1	40	78,4
PD04.f. [F] KONDISI TERKINI TERKAIT COVID-19						
Ya (n=28)	10	40,0	18	69,2	28	54,9
Tidak (n=23)	15	60,0	8	30,8	23	45,1
PD04.g. [G] PERMASALAHAN YANG ADA DI KAMPUNG						
Ya (n=40)	17	68,0	23	88,5	40	78,4
Tidak (n=11)	8	32,0	3	11,5	11	21,6
PD04.v. [V] LAINNYA						
Ya (n=11)	8	32,0	3	11,5	11	21,6
Tidak (n=40)	17	68,0	23	88,5	40	78,4

Buku KK Module PD

Tabel 1.2.7. Pendampingan Kabupaten/Distrik (Lanjutan)

Variabel	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PD05, Dalam satu tahun terakhir, pernah bertemu dengan pemerintah distrik?						
Ya (n=52)	25	83,3	27	90,0	52	86,7
Tidak (n=8)	5	16,7	3	10,0	8	13,3
PD06, Bila dibandingkan dengan 2019, bagaimana frekuensi pertemuan dengan DISTRIK						
Lebih jarang (n=23)	13	52,0	10	37,0	23	44,2
SAMA SAJA (n=10)	6	24,0	4	14,8	10	19,2
Lebih sering (n=16)	6	24,0	10	37,0	16	30,8
TIDAK BERLAKU (n=3)	0	0,0	3	11,1	3	5,8
PD07 Topik yang dibicarakan saat bertemu dengan pemerintah distrik						
PD07.a. PROGRAM BANTUAN						
Ya (n=33)	14	56,0	19	70,4	33	63,5
Tidak (n=19)	11	44,0	8	29,6	19	36,5
PD07.b. RPJMK						
Ya (n=31)	12	48,0	19	70,4	31	59,6
Tidak (n=21)	13	52,0	8	29,6	21	40,4
PD07.c. APBK						
Ya (n=34)	13	52,0	21	77,8	34	65,4
Tidak (n=18)	12	48,0	6	22,2	18	34,6
PD07.d. DANA KAMPUNG						
Ya (n=41)	17	68,0	24	88,9	41	78,8
Tidak (n=11)	8	32,0	3	11,1	11	21,2
PD07.e. PAJAK DAERAH & RETRIBUSI DAERAH						
Ya (n=9)	2	8,0	7	25,9	9	17,3
Tidak (n=43)	23	92,0	20	74,1	43	82,7
PD07.f. Apakah membicarakan topik [F] KONDISI TERKINI TERKAIT COVID-19?						
Tidak (n=22)	12	48,0	10	37,0	22	42,3
Ya (n=30)	13	52,0	17	63,0	30	57,7
PD07,g, Apakah membicarakan topik [G] PERMASALAHAN YANG ADA DI KAMPUNG?						
Ya (n=36)	16	64,0	20	74,1	36	69,2
Tidak (n=16)	9	36,0	7	25,9	16	30,8
PD07.v. Apakah membicarakan topik [V] LAINNYA?						
Ya (n=11)	4	16,0	7	25,9	11	21,2
Tidak (n=41)	21	84,0	20	74,1	41	78,8

Tabel 1.2.7. Pendampingan Kabupaten/Distrik (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PD09, Dalam setahun terakhir, apakah pemerintah kampung BINWAS dari DISTRIK?						
Ya (n=21)	7	23,3	14	46,7	21	35,0
Tidak (n=39)	23	76,7	16	53,3	39	65,0
PD10 Jenis Pendampingan Teknis dari Distrik						
PD10.a. [A] PERENCANAAN DAN PENGANGGARAN KAMPUNG						
Ya (n=17)	6	85,7	11	78,6	17	81,0
Tidak (n=4)	1	14,3	3	21,4	4	19,0
PD10.b. [B] PERENCANAAN DAN PENGANGGARAN KAMPUNG YANG INKLUSIF						
Ya (n=12)	4	57,1	8	57,1	12	57,1
Tidak (n=9)	3	42,9	6	42,9	9	42,9
PD10.c. [C] PENGELOLAAN SISTEM INFORMASI KAMPUNG						
Ya (n=17)	4	57,1	13	92,9	17	81,0
Tidak (n=4)	3	42,9	1	7,1	4	19,0
PD10.d. [D] LAYANAN PENJANGKAUAN ADMINDUK						
Ya (n=15)	3	42,9	12	85,7	15	71,4
Tidak (n=6)	4	57,1	2	14,3	6	28,6
PD10.e. [E] SOSIALISASI DAN BIMTEK OTSUS						
Ya (n=15)	5	71,4	10	71,4	15	71,4
Tidak (n=6)	2	28,6	4	28,6	6	28,6
PD10.f. [F] PENANGGULANGAN COVID-19						
Ya (n=19)	7	100,0	12	85,7	19	90,5
Tidak (n=2)	0	0,0	2	14,3	2	9,5
PD10.g. [G] PELAKSANAAN BLT DD						
Ya (n=19)	7	100,0	12	85,7	19	90,5
Tidak (n=2)	0	0,0	2	14,3	2	9,5
PD10.h. [H] MEKANISME AKUNTABILITAS SOSIAL						
Ya (n=12)	3	42,9	9	64,3	12	57,1
Tidak (n=9)	4	57,1	5	35,7	9	42,9
PD10.i. [I] SOSIALISASI KEBIJAKAN SDG KAMPUNG						
Ya (n=16)	6	85,7	10	71,4	16	76,2
Tidak (n=5)	1	14,3	4	28,6	5	23,8
PD10.j. [J] PENINGKATAN KAPASTIAS KAMPUNG DLM PEMBELAJARAN MANDIRI						
Ya (n=13)	4	57,1	9	64,3	13	61,9
Tidak (n=8)	3	42,9	5	35,7	8	38,1

Buku KK Module PD

Tabel 1.2.7 Pendampingan Kabupaten/Distrik (Lanjutan)

Variabel	Lokasi			
	KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PD11,a Dalam satu tahun terakhir, I/B/S pernah bertemu dengan [A] KORKAB LANDASAN?				
Ya (n=22)	22	73,3	22	73,3
(n=8)	8	26,7	8	26,7
PD11a.a Bila dibandingkan dengan 2019. bagaimana frekuensi pertemuan dengan [A] KORKAB LANDASAN?				
Lebih jarang (n=9)	9	40,9	9	40,9
SAMA SAJA (n=4)	4	18,2	4	18,2
Lebih sering (n=4)	4	18,2	4	18,2
TIDAK TAHU (n=5)	5	22,7	5	22,7
PD12 Topik yang dibicarakan dengan Korkab Landasan				
PD12.a. [A] SINERGI PERENCANAAN KAMPUNG DGN UNIT LAYANAN?				
Ya (n=17)	17	77,3	17	77,3
Tidak (n=5)	5	22,7	5	22,7
PD12.a. [B] PENGUMPULAN DATA SAIK/SIO PAPUA?				
Ya (n=22)	22	100,0	22	100,0
Tidak(n=0)	0	0,0	0	0,0
PD12.a. [C] PENGINPUTAN DATA SAIK/SIO PAPUA?				
Ya (n=21)	21	95,5	21	95,5
Tidak (n=1)	1	4,5	1	4,5
PD12.a. [D] PENYUSUNAN DOKUMEN PEMBANGUNAN KAMPUNG?				
Ya (n=14)	14	63,6	14	63,6
Tidak (n=8)	8	36,4	8	36,4
PD12,a, [E] PENINGKATAN PELAYANAN ADMINDUK?				
Ya (n=14)	14	63,6	14	63,6
Tidak (n=8)	8	36,4	8	36,4
PD12,a, [F] PROGRAM PRIORITAS OTSUS?				
Ya (n=7)	7	31,8	7	31,8
Tidak (n=15)	15	68,2	15	68,2
PD12,a, [G] UPAYA PENANGGULANGAN COVID-19?				
Ya (n=10)	10	45,5	10	45,5
Tidak (n=12)	12	54,5	12	54,5
PD12,a, [V] LAINNYA?				
Ya (n=0)	0	0,0	0	0,0
Tidak (n=22)	22	100,0	22	100,0

Buku KK Module PD

Tabel 1.2.7 Pendampingan Kabupaten/Distrik (Lanjutan)

Variabel	Lokasi			
	KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PD11.b. Dalam satu tahun terakhir, I/B/S pernah bertemu dengan [B] FASILITATOR SINERGI PERENCANAAN KABUPATEN?				
Ya (n=6)	6	20,0	6	20,0
Tidak (n=23)	23	76,7	23	76,7
Tidak tahu (n=1)	1	3,3	1	3,3
PD12.b. Topik yang dibicarakan dengan Fasilitator Sinergi Perencanaan Kabupaten				
PD12.b. [A] SINERGI PERENCANAAN KAMPUNG DGN UNIT LAYANAN				
Ya (n=5)	5	71,4	5	71,4
Tidak (n=2)	2	28,6	2	28,6
PD12.b. [B] PENGUMPULAN DATA SAIK/SIO PAPUA				
Ya (n=5)	5	71,4	5	71,4
Tidak (n=2)	2	28,6	2	28,6
PD12.b. [C] PENGINPUTAN DATA SAIK/SIO PAPUA				
Ya (n=4)	4	57,1	4	57,1
Tidak (n=3)	3	42,9	3	42,9
PD12.b. [D] PENYUSUNAN DOKUMEN PEMBANGUNAN KAMPUNG				
Ya (n=6)	6	85,7	6	85,7
Tidak (n=1)	1	14,3	1	14,3
PD12.b. [E] PENINGKATAN PELAYANAN ADMINDUK				
Ya (n=5)	5	71,4	5	71,4
Tidak (n=2)	2	28,6	2	28,6
PD12.b. [F] PROGRAM PRIORITAS OTSUS				
Ya (n=3)	3	42,9	3	42,9
Tidak (n=4)	4	57,1	4	57,1
PD12.b. [G] UPAYA PENANGGULANGAN COVID-19				
Ya (n=4)	4	57,1	4	57,1
Tidak (n=3)	3	42,9	3	42,9
PD12.b. [V] LAINNYA				
Ya (n = 0)	0	0,0	0	0,0
Tidak (n=7)	7	100,0	7	100,0

Buku KK Module PD

Tabel 1.2.7. Pendampingan Kabupaten/Distrik (Lanjutan)

Variabel	Lokasi			
	KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PD11.c. Dalam satu tahun terakhir, I/B/S pernah bertemu dengan [C] KORCAM LANDASAN				
Ya (n=24)	24	80,0	24	80,0
Tidak (n=5)	5	16,7	5	16,7
Tidak tahu (n=1)	1	3,3	1	3,3
PD11a.c. Bila dibandingkan dengan 2019, bagaimana frekuensi pertemuan dengan [C] KORCAM LANDASAN				
Lebih jarang (n=7)	7	28,0	7	28,0
SAMA SAJA (n=6)	6	24,0	6	24,0
Lebih sering (n=7)	7	28,0	7	28,0
TIDAK TAHU (n=5)	5	20,0	5	20,0
PD12.c Topik yang dibicarakan dengan KORCAM Landasan				
PD12.c. [A] SINERGI PERENCANAAN KAMPUNG DGN UNIT LAYANAN				
Ya (n=19)	19	76,0	19	76,0
Tidak (n=6)	6	24,0	6	24,0
PD12.c. [B] PENGUMPULAN DATA SAIK/SIO PAPUA				
Ya (n=23)	23	92,0	23	92,0
Tidak (n=2)	2	8,0	2	8,0
PD12.c. [C] PENGINPUTAN DATA SAIK/SIO PAPUA				
Ya (n=23)	23	92,0	23	92,0
Tidak (n=2)	2	8,0	2	8,0
PD12.c. [D] PENYUSUNAN DOKUMEN PEMBANGUNAN KAMPUNG				
Ya (n=19)	19	76,0	19	76,0
Tidak (n=6)	6	24,0	6	24,0
PD12.c. [E] PENINGKATAN PELAYANAN ADMINDUK				
Ya (n=18)	18	72,0	18	72,0
Tidak (n=7)	7	28,0	7	28,0
PD12.c. [F] PROGRAM PRIORITAS OTSUS				
Ya (n=10)	10	40,0	10	40,0
Tidak (n=15)	15	60,0	15	60,0
PD12.c. [G] UPAYA PENANGGULANGAN COVID-19				
Ya (n=13)	13	52,0	13	52,0
Tidak (n=12)	12	48,0	12	48,0
PD12.c. [V] LAINNYA				
Ya (n=1)	1	4,0	1	4,0
Tidak (n=24)	24	96,0	24	96,0

Buku KK Module PD

Tabel 1.2.7 Pendampingan Kabupaten/Distrik (Lanjutan)

Variabel	Lokasi			
	KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PD11,d, Dalam satu tahun terakhir, I/B/S pernah bertemu dengan [B] FASILITATOR SINERGI PERENCANAAN DISTRIK				
Ya (n=13)	13	43,3	13	43,3
Tidak (n=16)	16	53,3	16	53,3
Tidak tahu (n=1)	1	3,3	1	3,3
PD12.d. Topik yang Dibicarakan dengan Fasilitator Sinergi				
PD12.d. [A] SINERGI PERENCANAAN KAMPUNG DGN UNIT LAYANAN				
Ya (n=11)	11	78,6	11	78,6
Tidak (n=3)	3	21,4	3	21,4
PD12.d. [B] PENGUMPULAN DATA SAIK/SIO PAPUA				
Ya (n=7)	7	50,0	7	50,0
Tidak (n=7)	7	50,0	7	50,0
PD12.d. [C] PENGINPUTAN DATA SAIK/SIO PAPUA				
Ya (n=6)	6	42,9	6	42,9
Tidak (n=8)	8	57,1	8	57,1
PD12.d. [D] PENYUSUNAN DOKUMEN PEMBANGUNAN KAMPUNG				
Ya (n=10)	10	71,4	10	71,4
Tidak (n=4)	4	28,6	4	28,6
PD12.d. [E] PENINGKATAN PELAYANAN ADMINDUK				
Ya (n=9)	9	64,3	9	64,3
Tidak (n=5)	5	35,7	5	35,7
PD12.d. [F] PROGRAM PRIORITAS OTSUS				
Ya (n=5)	5	35,7	5	35,7
Tidak (n=9)	9	64,3	9	64,3
PD12.d. [G] UPAYA PENANGGULANGAN COVID19				
Ya (n=5)	5	35,7	5	35,7
Tidak (n=9)	9	64,3	9	64,3
PD12.d. [V] LAINNYA				
Ya (n=1)	1	7,1	1	7,1
Tidak (n=13)	13	92,9	13	92,9

Buku KK Module PD

Tabel 1.2.7. Pendampingan Kabupaten/Distrik (Lanjutan)

Variabel	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PD12a, Apakah kampung sudah melakukan penyesuaian dokumen sinergi perencanaan dengan unit layanan						
Ya (n=30)	8	26,7	22	75,9	30	50,8
Tidak (n=29)	22	73,3	7	24,1	29	49,2
PD13a Dokumen yang Disinergikan						
PD13.a. [A] RPJMK						
Ya (n=27)	6	75,0	21	91,3	27	87,1
Tidak (n=4)	2	25,0	2	8,7	4	12,9
PD13.b. [B] RKPK						
Ya (n=29)	8	100,0	21	91,3	29	93,5
Tidak (n=2)	0	0,0	2	8,7	2	6,5
PD13.c. [C] RUK PUSKESMAS						
Ya (n=23)	5	62,5	18	78,3	23	74,2
Tidak (n=8)	3	37,5	5	21,7	8	25,8
PD13.d. [D] RENCANA KERJA SEKOLAH						
Ya (n=16)	3	37,5	13	56,5	16	51,6
Tidak (n=15)	5	62,5	10	43,5	15	48,4
PD13.e. [E] RENCANA KEGIATAN DAN ANGGARAN SEKOLAH						
Ya (n=15)	4	50,0	11	47,8	15	48,4
Tidak (n=16)	4	50,0	12	52,2	16	51,6
PD13.f. [F] RENCANA KERJA TAHUNAN (RKT) SD						
Ya (n=10)	2	25,0	8	34,8	10	32,3
Tidak (n=21)	6	75,0	15	65,2	21	67,7
PD13.v. [V] LAINNYA						
Ya (n = 0)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Tidak (n=31)	8	100,0	23	100,0	31	100,0

Buku KK Module PD

Tabel 1.2.7 Pendampingan Kabupaten/Distrik (Lanjutan)

Variabel	Lokasi			
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK	
	Rerata	S.D.	Rerata	S.D.
PD01. Jumlah pertemuan dengan PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN dalam setahun terakhir	7,800	9,341	18,62	46,46
PD05. Jumlah pertemuan dengan PEMERINTAH DISTRIK dalam setahun terakhir	5,840	5,928	22,70	45,49
PD11. Jumlah pertemuan dalam setahun terakhir dengan:				
PD11.a. KORKAB LANDASAN			20,73	75,88
PD11.b. FASILITATOR SINERGI PERENCANAAN KABUPATEN			4	4,290
PD11.c. KORCAM LANDASAN			39,50	99,45
PD11.d. FASILITATOR SINERGI PERENCANAAN DISTRIK			4,462	4,136

1.2.8 Seksi PK (Peningkatan Kapasitas)

Tabel 1.2.8 Peningkatan Kapasitas

Variabel	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PK01, Selama 1 tahun terakhir, I/B/S atau perangkat kampung pernah mengikuti pelatihan						
Ya (n=36)	14	46,7	22	73,3	36	60,0
TIDAK PERNAH (n=23)	16	53,3	7	23,3	23	38,3
Tidak menjawab	0	0,0	1	3,3		3,3
PK02 Jenis pelatihan yang diikuti						
PK02.a. Pelatihan [A] PENGELOLAAN KEUANGAN KAMPUNG						
Ya (n=14)	4	28,6	10	43,5	14	37,8
Tidak (n=23)	10	71,4	13	56,5	23	62,2
PK02.b. Pelatihan [B] PENULISAN LAPORAN KAMPUNG						
Ya (n=14)	4	28,6	10	43,5	14	37,8
Tidak (n=23)	10	71,4	13	56,5	23	62,2
PK02.c. Pelatihan [C] PEMBUATAN PERATURAN KAMPUNG						
Ya (n=12)	4	28,6	8	34,8	12	32,4
Tidak (n=25)	10	71,4	15	65,2	25	67,6
PK02.d. Pelatihan [D] PENGELOLAAN DATA KAMPUNG						
Ya (n=20)	7	50,0	13	56,5	20	54,1
Tidak (n=17)	7	50,0	10	43,5	17	45,9
PK02.e. Pelatihan [E] PENANGANAN KONFLIK						
Ya (n=7)	4	28,6	3	13,0	7	18,9
Tidak (n=30)	10	71,4	20	87,0	30	81,1
PK02.f. Pelatihan [F] TATA KELOLA PEMERINTAHAN						
Ya (n=12)	4	28,6	8	34,8	12	32,4
Tidak (n=25)	10	71,4	15	65,2	25	67,6
PK02.g. Pelatihan [G] KESETARAAN GENDER						
Ya (n=6)	3	21,4	3	13,0	6	16,2
Tidak (n=31)	11	78,6	20	87,0	31	83,8
PK02.h. Pelatihan [H] PENGUMPULAN DATA						
Ya (n=20)	8	57,1	12	52,2	20	54,1
Tidak (n=17)	6	42,9	11	47,8	17	45,9
PK02.i. Pelatihan [V] LAINNYA						
Ya (n=14)	8	57,1	6	26,1	14	37,8
Tidak (n=23)	6	42,9	17	73,9	23	62,2

Buku KK Module PK

Tabel 1.2.8 Peningkatan Kapasitas (Lanjutan)

Variabel	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PK03. Penyelenggara Pelatihan yang Diikuti Responden						
PK03.a PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN						
Ya (n=23)	11	78,6	12	52,2	23	62,2
Tidak (n=14)	3	21,4	11	47,8	14	37,8
PK03.b PEMERINTAH DISTRIK						
Ya (n=8)	3	21,4	5	21,7	8	21,6
Tidak (n=29)	11	78,6	18	78,3	29	78,4
PK03. PELAKU PROGRAM KOMPAK						
Ya (n=16)	1	7,1	15	65,2	16	43,2
Tidak (n=21)	13	92,9	8	34,8	21	56,8
PK03.d. AKADEMISI/UNIVERSITAS						
Ya (n=2)	1	7,1	1	4,3	2	5,4
Tidak (n=35)	13	92,9	22	95,7	35	94,6
PK03.e. ORGANISASI/LEMBAGA (LEVEL KABUPATEN-PUSAT)						
Ya (n=2)	0	0,0	2	8,7	2	5,4
Tidak (n=35)	14	100,0	21	91,3	35	94,6
PK03.v. LAINNYA						
Ya (n=9)	5	35,7	4	17,4	9	24,3
Tidak (n=28)	9	64,3	19	82,6	28	75,7

Buku KK Module PK

Tabel 1.2.8 Peningkatan Kapasitas (Lanjutan)

Variabel	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PK04, Selama 1 tahun terakhir, apakah pernah mendapatkan pelatihan dari program LANDASAN						
Ya (n=19)	2	6,7	17	58,6	19	32,2
Tidak (n=39)	27	90,0	12	41,4	39	66,1
TIDAK TAHU (n=1)	1	3,3	0	0,0	1	1,7
PK06.a. PENDATAAN PENDUDUK KAMPUNG						
Ya (n=17)	1	50,0	16	88,9	17	85,0
Tidak (n=3)	1	50,0	2	11,1	3	15,0
PK06.b. OPERASIONAL SAIK/SAIK+/SIO PAPUA						
Ya (n=17)	2	100,0	15	83,3	17	85,0
Tidak (n=3)	0	0,0	3	16,7	3	15,0
PK06.c. PENINGKATAN PELAYANAN ADMINDUK/PASH						
Ya (n=12)	1	50,0	11	61,1	12	60,0
Tidak (n=8)	1	50,0	7	38,9	8	40,0
PK06.d. SINERGI PERENCANAAN DENGAN UNIT PELAYANAN						
Ya (n=12)	0	0,0	12	66,7	12	60,0
Tidak (n=8)	2	100,0	6	33,3	8	40,0
PK06.e. DMMD						
Ya (n=3)	0	0,0	3	16,7	3	15,0
Tidak (n=17)	2	100,0	15	83,3	17	85,0
PK06.f. PENANGGULANGAN COVID19						
Ya (n=8)	0	0,0	8	44,4	8	40,0
Tidak (n=12)	2	100,0	10	55,6	12	60,0
PK06.g. G] BANGGA PAPUA						
Tidak (n=18)	2	100,0	16	88,9	18	90,0
Ya (n=2)	0	0,0	2	11,1	2	10,0
PK06.h. PENCEGAHAN MALARIA						
Ya (n=8)	0	0,0	8	44,4	8	40,0
Tidak (n=12)	2	100,0	10	55,6	12	60,0
PK06.v. [V] LAINNYA						
Ya	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Tidak (n=20)	2	100,0	18	100,0	20	100,0

Buku KK Module PK

Tabel 1.2.8 Peningkatan Kapasitas (Lanjutan)

Variabel	LK_KOMP Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jml.	Kol %	Jml.	Kol %	Jml.	Kol %
PK07. Selama 1 tahun terakhir, apakah ada MASYARAKAT yang pernah mendapatkan pelatihan dari LANDASAN?						
Ya (n=16)	2	6.7	14	46.7	16	26.7
Tidak (n=40)	26	86.7	14	46.7	40	66.7
TIDAK TAHU (n=4)	2	6.7	2	6.7	4	6.7
PK08 Siapa MASYARAKAT yang mengikuti pelatihan tersebut?						
PK08.a. [A] KPMK/KADER PROGRAM?						
Ya (n=15)	2	100,0	13	92,9	15	93,8
Tidak (n=1)	0	0,0	1	7,1	1	6,3
PK08.b. [B] KEPALA SEKOLAH?						
Ya (n=2)	0	0,0	2	14,3	2	12,5
Tidak (n=14)	2	100,0	12	85,7	14	87,5
PK08.c. [C] GURU?						
Ya (n=2)	0	0,0	2	14,3	2	12,5
Tidak (n=14)	2	100,0	12	85,7	14	87,5
PK08.d. [D] KOMITE SEKOLAH?						
Ya (n=1)	0	0,0	1	7,1	1	6,3
Tidak (n=15)	2	100,0	13	92,9	15	93,8
PK08.e. [E] KADER POSYANDU?						
Ya (n=2)	0	0,0	2	14,3	2	12,5
Tidak (n=14)	2	100,0	12	85,7	14	87,5
PK08.f. [F] BIDAN KAMPUNG?						
Ya (n=2)	0	0,0	2	14,3	2	12,5
Tidak (n=14)	2	100,0	12	85,7	14	87,5
PK08.g. [G] TOKO MASYARAKAT/ADAT/AGAMA?						
Tidak (n=16)	2	100,0	14	100,0	16	100,0

Buku KK Module PK

Tabel 1.2.8 Peningkatan Kapasitas (Lanjutan)

Variabel	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PK08 Siapa MASYARAKAT yang mengikuti pelatihan tersebut? (Lanjutan)						
PK08.h. [H] PKK						
Tidak (n=16)	2	100,0	14	100,0	16	100,0
PK08.i. [I] PERWAKILAN KELOMPOK PEREMPUAN						
Tidak (n=16)	2	100,0	14	100,0	16	100,0
PK08.j. [J] TOKOH PEMUDA/KARANG TARUNA						
Ya (n=1)	0	0,0	1	7,1	1	6,3
Tidak (n=15)	2	100,0	13	92,9	15	93,8
PK08.k. [K] PERWAKILAN KELOMPOK PENYANDANG DISABILITAS						
Tidak (n=16)	2	100,0	14	100,0	16	100,0
PK08.l. [L] PERWAKILAN OAP						
Tidak (n=16)	2	100,0	14	100,0	16	100,0
PK08.v. [V] LAINNYA						
Ya (n=2)	0	0,0	2	14,3	2	12,5
Tidak (n=14)	2	100,0	12	85,7	14	87,5
PK10. Menurut I/B/S. apakah pelatihan dari Program LANDASAN bermanfaat						
Tidak Bermanfaat (n=1)	0	0,0	1	3,4	1	1,7
Bermanfaat (n=9)	3	10,0	6	20,7	9	15,3
Sangat bermanfaat (n=20)	1	3,3	19	65,5	20	33,9
TIDAK BERLAKU (n=29)	26	86,7	3	10,3	29	49,2

Buku KK Module PK

1.2.9 Seksi DG (Demografi Kampung)

Tabel 1.2.9. Demografi Kampung

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
DG15, Apakah kampung memiliki KPMK						
Ya (n=48)	19	63,3	29	96,7	48	80,0
Tidak (n=12)	11	36,7	1	3,3	12	20,0
DG16, Apakah kampung menganggarkan insentif/biaya operasional untuk KPMK						
Ya (n=41)	15	78,9	26	89,7	41	85,4
Tidak (n=7)	4	21,1	3	10,3	7	14,6
DG17. Sumber dana untuk insentif/biaya operasional KPMK						
DG17.a. PROSPEK						
Tidak (n=36)	14	93,3	22	84,6	36	87,8
Ya (n=5)	1	6,7	4	15,4	5	12,2
DG17.b. OTSUS						
Tidak (n=34)	12	80,0	22	84,6	34	82,9
Ya (n=7)	3	20,0	4	15,4	7	17,1
DG17.c. DANA KAMPUNG						
Tidak (n=10)	5	33,3	5	19,2	10	24,4
Ya (n=31)	10	66,7	21	80,8	31	75,6
DG17.d. BANTUAN KEUANGAN DARI KABUPATEN						
Tidak (n=40)	15	100,0	25	96,2	40	97,6
Ya (n=1)	0	0,0	1	3,8	1	2,4
DG17.e. BANTUAN KEUANGAN DARI PROVINSI						
Tidak (n=40)	15	100,0	25	96,2	40	97,6
Ya (n=1)	0	0,0	1	3,8	1	2,4
DG17.v. LAINNYA						
Tidak (n=39)	13	86,7	26	100,0	39	95,1
Ya (n=2)	2	13,3	0	0,0	2	4,9
DG17.y. TIDAK TAHU sumber pembiayaan insentif/operasional KPMK						
Tidak (n=41)	15	100,0	26	100,0	41	100,0

Buku KK Module DG

Table 1.2.9. Demografi Kampung

Variabel	LK_KOMP Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jml.	Kol %	Jml.	Kol %	Jml.	Kol %
DG09. Apakah kampung melakukan update data kependudukan?						
Ya, rutin (n=25)	12	40.0	13	43.3	25	41.7
Ya, tidak rutin (n=29)	12	40.0	17	56.7	29	48.3
Tidak (n=6)	6	20.0	0	0.0	6	10.0
DG11 Pihak yang melakukan update rutin						
DG11.a. [A] KPMK?						
Ya (n=31)	5	20.8	26	86.7	31	57.4
Tidak (n=23)	19	79.2	4	13.3	23	42.6
DG11.b. [B] OPERATOR DATA DI KAMPUNG?						
Ya (n=18)	6	25.0	12	40.0	18	33.3
Tidak (n=36)	18	75.0	18	60.0	36	66.7
DG11.c. [C] SEKRETARIS KAMPUNG?						
Ya (n=30)	15	62.5	15	50.0	30	55.6
Tidak (n=24)	9	37.5	15	50.0	24	44.4
DG11.d. [D] KAUR PERENCANAAN?						
Ya (n=5)	1	4.2	4	13.3	5	9.3
Tidak (n=49)	23	95.8	26	86.7	49	90.7
DG11.e. [E] KAUR TU/UMUM?						
Ya (n=4)	1	4.2	3	10.0	4	7.4
Tidak (n=50)	23	95.8	27	90.0	50	92.6
DG11.f. [F] KASI PEMERINTAHAN?						
Ya (n=9)	1	4.2	8	26.7	9	16.7
Tidak (n=45)	23	95.8	22	73.3	45	83.3
DG11.g. [G] KASI PELAYANAN?						
Ya (n=2)	0	0.0	2	6.7	2	3.7
Tidak (n=52)	24	100.0	28	93.3	52	96.3
DG11.v. ada pihak [V] LAINNYA?						
Ya (n=8)	6	25.0	2	6.7	8	14.8
Tidak (n=46)	18	75.0	28	93.3	46	85.2

Buku KK Module DG

Tabel 1.2.9 Demografi Kampung (Lanjutan)

Variabel	Lokasi			
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK	
	Rerata	S.D.	Rerata	S.D.
DG10. Frekuensi update data kependudukan (kali dalam setahun)	1,5	1,7	2,4	1,2

Tabel 1.2.9 Demografi Kampung (Lanjutan)

Variabel	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
DG12 Data-data yang di-update						
DG12.a. KELAHIRAN						
Ya (n=53)	23	95,8	30	100,0	53	98,1
Tidak (n=1)	1	4,2	0	0,0	1	1,9
DG12.n. KEMATIAN						
Ya (n=50)	22	91,7	28	93,3	50	92,6
Tidak (n=4)	2	8,3	2	6,7	4	7,4
DG12.c. PERPINDAHAN						
Ya (n=46)	20	83,3	26	86,7	46	85,2
Tidak (n=8)	4	16,7	4	13,3	8	14,8
DG12.v. LAINNYA						
Ya (n=5)	4	16,7	1	3,3	5	9,3
Tidak (n=49)	20	83,3	29	96,7	49	90,7

Buku KK Module DG

Tabel 1.2.9 Demografi Kampung (Lanjutan)

Variabel	Lokasi			
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK	
	Rerata	S.D.	Rerata	S.D.
DG01. Jumlah Kepala Keluarga	235,7	326,7	244,1	271,8
DG02. Jumlah keluarga yang mempunyai Kartu Keluarga	222,9	328,2	277,1	307,8
DG03. Jumlah penduduk	913,1	1,329	1,125	1,325
DG04. Jumlah penduduk laki-laki	486,4	796,7	622,0	741,8
DG05. Jumlah penduduk Perempuan	411,7	578,5	555,5	632,5
DG06. Jumlah penduduk dengan disabilitas (laki-laki)	1,8	2,0	2,3	2,0
DG06. Jumlah penduduk dengan disabilitas (perempuan)	1,5	1,5	1,3	1,1
DG07. Jumlah penduduk yang mempunyai KTP	630,9	1,101	763,5	778,3
DG16_RP Insentif kader (rupiah/bulan)	1.365.500	1.190.361	920.192	741.916

1.2.10 Seksi AF (Akses ke Fasilitas)

Tabel 1.2.10. Akses Rumah Tangga ke Fasilitas Publik

Variabel	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
AF02.a. Di mana lokasi RUMAH SAKIT?						
Di distrik yang sama (n=7)	1	3,3	6	20,0	7	11,7
Di kabupaten/kota yang sama (n=43)	24	80,0	19	63,3	43	71,7
Di luar kabupaten/kota ini (n=10)	5	16,7	5	16,7	10	16,7
AF04a Jenis transportasi yang digunakan untuk ke RUMAH SAKIT						
AF04.a.a MOBIL						
Ya (n=36)	16	53,3	20	66,7	36	60,0
Tidak (n=24)	14	46,7	10	33,3	24	40,0
AF04.a.b. MOTOR						
Ya (n=13)	9	30,0	4	13,3	13	21,7
Tidak (n=47)	21	70,0	26	86,7	47	78,3
AF04.a.c. PERAHU BERMOTOR						
Ya (n=16)	5	16,7	11	36,7	16	26,7
Tidak (n=44)	25	83,3	19	63,3	44	73,3
AF04.a.d. PERAHU TANPA MOTOR						
Ya (n=2)	1	3,3	1	3,3	2	3,3
Tidak (n=58)	29	96,7	29	96,7	58	96,7
AF04.a.e. SEPEDA						
Tidak (n=60)	30	100,0	30	100,0	60	100,0
AF04.a.f. JALAN KAKI						
Ya (n=10)	6	20,0	4	13,3	10	16,7
Tidak (n=50)	24	80,0	26	86,7	50	83,3
AF04.a.v. [V] LAINNYA						
Ya (n=1)	1	3,3	0	0,0	1	1,7
Tidak (n=59)	29	96,7	30	100,0	59	98,3

Buku KK Module AF

Tabel xx, Akses Rumah Tangga ke Fasilitas Publik (Lanjutan) – Puskesmas

Variabel	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
AF02.b. Di mana lokasi [B] PUSKESMAS?						
Di kampung yang sama (n=15)	5	16.7	10	33.3	15	25.0
Di distrik yang sama (n=40)	21	70.0	19	63.3	40	66.7
Di kabupaten/kota yang sama (n=5)	4	13.3	1	3.3	5	8.3
AF04b Jenis transportasi yang digunakan untuk ke PUSKESMAS						
AF04.b.a. [A] MOBIL?						
Ya (n=3)	2	6.7	1	3.3	3	5.0
Tidak (n=57)	28	93.3	29	96.7	57	95.0
AF04.b.b. [B] MOTOR?						
Ya (n=28)	13	43.3	15	50.0	28	46.7
Tidak (n=32)	17	56.7	15	50.0	32	53.3
AF04.b.c. [C] PERAHU BERMOTOR?						
Ya (n=11)	4	13.3	7	23.3	11	18.3
Tidak (n=49)	26	86.7	23	76.7	49	81.7
AF04.b.d. [D] PERAHU TANPA MOTOR?						
Ya (n=2)	1	3.3	1	3.3	2	3.3
Tidak (n=58)	29	96.7	29	96.7	58	96.7
AF04.b.e. [E] SEPEDA?						
Tidak (n=60)	30	100.0	30	100.0	60	100.0
AF04.b.f. [F] JALAN KAKI?						
Ya (n=28)	16	53.3	12	40.0	28	46.7
Tidak (n=32)	14	46.7	18	60.0	32	53.3
AF04.b.v. jenis [V] LAINNYA?						
Ya (n=1)	1	3.3	0	0.0	1	1.7
Tidak (n=59)	29	96.7	30	100.0	59	98.3

Buku KK Module AF

Tabel 1.2.10. Akses Rumah Tangga ke Fasilitas Publik (Lanjutan) – Pustu

Variabel	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
AF02,c, Di mana lokasi [C] PUSKESMAS PEMBANTU						
Di kampung yang sama (n=26)	13	43,3	13	43,3	26	43,3
Di distrik yang sama (n=14)	5	16,7	9	30,0	14	23,3
Di kabupaten/kota yang sama (n=1)	0	0,0	1	3,3	1	1,7
TIDAK TAHU (n=19)	12	40,0	7	23,3	19	31,7
AF04.c. Jenis transportasi yang digunakan untuk ke Pustu						
AF04.c.a. MOBIL						
Ya (n=1)	0	0,0	1	4,3	1	2,4
Tidak (n=40)	18	100,0	22	95,7	40	97,6
AF04.c.b. MOTOR						
Ya (n=12)	7	38,9	5	21,7	12	29,3
Tidak (n=29)	11	61,1	18	78,3	29	70,7
AF04.c.c. PERAHU BERMOTOR						
Ya (n=3)	0	0,0	3	13,0	3	7,3
Tidak (n=38)	18	100,0	20	87,0	38	92,7
AF04.c.d. PERAHU TANPA MOTOR						
Ya (n=1)	1	5,6	0	0,0	1	2,4
Tidak (n=40)	17	94,4	23	100,0	40	97,6
AF04.c.e. SEPEDA						
Tidak (n=41)	18	100,0	23	100,0	41	100,0
AF04.c.f. JALAN KAKI						
Ya (n=25)	11	61,1	14	60,9	25	61,0
Tidak (n=16)	7	38,9	9	39,1	16	39,0
AF04.c.v. LAINNYA						
Tidak (n=41)	18	100,0	23	100,0	41	100,0

Buku KK Module AF

Tabel 1.2.10 Akses Rumah Tangga ke Fasilitas Publik (Lanjutan) - Poskesdes

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
AF02.d. Di mana lokasi [D] POSKESDES						
Di kampung yang sama (n=1)	1	3,3	0	0,0	1	1,7
Di distrik yang sama (n=3)	1	3,3	2	6,7	3	5,0
TIDAK TAHU (n=56)	28	93,3	28	93,3	56	93,3
AF04.d Jenis transportasi yang digunakan untuk ke Poskesdes						
AF04.d.a. MOBIL						
Tidak (n=4)	2	100,0	2	100,0	4	100,0
AF04.d.b. MOTOR						
Ya (n=1)	1	50,0	0	0,0	1	25,0
Tidak (n=3)	1	50,0	2	100,0	3	75,0
AF04.d.c. PERAHU BERMOTOR						
Ya (n=1)	0	0,0	1	50,0	1	25,0
Tidak (n=3)	2	100,0	1	50,0	3	75,0
AF04.d.d. PERAHU TANPA MOTOR						
Tidak (n=4)	2	100,0	2	100,0	4	100,0
AF04.d.e. SEPEDA						
Tidak (n=4)	2	100,0	2	100,0	4	100,0
AF04.d.f. JALAN KAKI						
Ya (n=3)	1	50,0	2	100,0	3	75,0
Tidak (n=1)	1	50,0	0	0,0	1	25,0
AF04.d.v. LAINNYA						
Tidak (n=4)	2	100,0	2	100,0	4	100,0

Buku KK Module AF

Tabel 1.2.10 Akses Rumah Tangga ke Fasilitas Publik (Lanjutan) - Polindes

Variabel	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
AF02.e. Di mana lokasi [E] POLINDES						
Di kampung yang sama (n=10)	4	13,3	6	20,0	10	16,7
Di distrik yang sama (n=4)	1	3,3	3	10,0	4	6,7
Di kabupaten/kota yang sama (n=2)	2	6,7	0	0,0	2	3,3
TIDAK TAHU (n=44)	23	76,7	21	70,0	44	73,3
AF004e. Jenis transportasi yang digunakan untuk ke Polindes						
AF04.e.a. [A] MOBIL						
Ya (n=1)	1	14,3	0	0,0	1	6,3
Tidak (n=15)	6	85,7	9	100,0	15	93,8
AF04.e.b. [B] MOTOR						
Ya (n=5)	3	42,9	2	22,2	5	31,3
Tidak (n=11)	4	57,1	7	77,8	11	68,8
AF04.e.c. [C] PERAHU BERMOTOR						
Ya (n=1)	0	0,0	1	11,1	1	6,3
Tidak (n=15)	7	100,0	8	88,9	15	93,8
AF04.e.d. [D] PERAHU TANPA MOTOR						
Ya (n=1)	0	0,0	1	11,1	1	6,3
Tidak (n=15)	7	100,0	8	88,9	15	93,8
AF04.e.e. [E] SEPEDA						
Tidak (n=16)	7	100,0	9	100,0	16	100,0
AF04.e.f. [F] JALAN KAKI						
Ya (n=12)	4	57,1	8	88,9	12	75,0
Tidak (n=4)	3	42,9	1	11,1	4	25,0
AF04.e.v. jenis [V] LAINNYA						
Tidak (n=16)	7	100,0	9	100,0	16	100,0

Buku KK Module AF

Tabel 1.2.10 Akses Rumah Tangga ke Fasilitas Publik (Lanjutan) - Posyandu

Variabel	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
AF02.f. Di mana lokasi [F]						
POSYANDU						
Di kampung yang sama (n=55)	26	86,7	29	96,7	55	91,7
Di distrik yang sama (n=2)	1	3,3	1	3,3	2	3,3
Di kabupaten/kota yang sama (n=1)	1	3,3	0	0,0	1	1,7
TIDAK TAHU (n=2)	2	6,7	0	0,0	2	3,3
AF04f Jenis transportasi yang digunakan untuk ke Posyandu						
AF04.f.a. MOBIL						
Tidak (n=58)	28	100,0	30	100,0	58	100,0
AF04.f.b. MOTOR						
Ya (n=5)	3	10,7	2	6,7	5	8,6
Tidak (n=53)	25	89,3	28	93,3	53	91,4
AF04.f.c. PERAHU BERMOTOR						
Tidak (n=58)	28	100,0	30	100,0	58	100,0
AF04.f.d. PERAHU TANPA MOTOR						
Tidak (n=58)	28	100,0	30	100,0	58	100,0
AF04.f.e. SEPEDA						
Tidak (n=58)	28	100,0	30	100,0	58	100,0
AF04.f.f. JALAN KAKI						
Ya (n=53)	25	89,3	28	93,3	53	91,4
Tidak (n=5)	3	10,7	2	6,7	5	8,6
AF04.f.v. LAINNYA						
Tidak (n=58)	28	100,0	30	100,0	58	100,0

Buku KK Module AF

Tabel 1.2.10 Akses Rumah Tangga ke Fasilitas Publik (Lanjutan) – Pos PAUD

Variabel	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
AF02.g. Di mana lokasi [G] POS PAUD						
Di kampung yang sama (n=42)	22	73,3	20	66,7	42	70,0
Di distrik yang sama (n=9)	3	10,0	6	20,0	9	15,0
Di kabupaten/kota yang sama (n=1)	1	3,3	0	0,0	1	1,7
TIDAK TAHU (n=8)	4	13,3	4	13,3	8	13,3
AF04.g. Jenis transportasi yang digunakan untuk ke POS PAUD						
AF04.g.a. MOBIL						
Ya (n=1)	1	3,8	0	0,0	1	1,9
Tidak (n=51)	25	96,2	26	100,0	51	98,1
AF04.g.b. MOTOR						
Ya (n=13)	6	23,1	7	26,9	13	25,0
Tidak (n=39)	20	76,9	19	73,1	39	75,0
AF04.g.c. PERAHU BERMOTOR						
Ya (n=1)	1	3,8	0	0,0	1	1,9
Tidak (n=51)	25	96,2	26	100,0	51	98,1
AF04.g.d. PERAHU TANPA MOTOR						
Ya (n=1)	1	3,8	0	0,0	1	1,9
Tidak (n=51)	25	96,2	26	100,0	51	98,1
AF04.g.e. SEPEDA						
Tidak (n=52)	26	100,0	26	100,0	52	100,0
AF04.g.f. JALAN KAKI						
Ya (n=39)	20	76,9	19	73,1	39	75,0
Tidak (n=13)	6	23,1	7	26,9	13	25,0
AF04.g.v. LAINNYA						
Tidak (n=52)	26	100,0	26	100,0	52	100,0

Buku KK Module AF

Tabel 1.2.10 Akses Rumah Tangga ke Fasilitas Publik (Lanjutan) – SD/MI

Variabel	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
AF02.h. Di mana lokasi [H] SD/MI						
Di kampung yang sama (n=44)	21	70,0	23	76,7	44	73,3
Di distrik yang sama (n=14)	7	23,3	7	23,3	14	23,3
Di kabupaten/kota yang sama (n=2)	2	6,7	0	0,0	2	3,3
AF04.h Jenis transportasi yang biasanya digunakan untuk mencapai SD/MI						
AF04.h.a. [A] MOBIL						
Ya (n=1)	1	3,3	0	0,0	1	1,7
Tidak (n=59)	29	96,7	30	100,0	59	98,3
AF04.h.b. [B] MOTOR						
Ya (n=9)	4	13,3	5	16,7	9	15,0
Tidak (n=51)	26	86,7	25	83,3	51	85,0
AF04.h.c. [C] PERAHU BERMOTOR						
Tidak (n=60)	30	100,0	30	100,0	60	100,0
AF04.h.d. [D] PERAHU TANPA MOTOR						
Tidak (n=60)	30	100,0	30	100,0	60	100,0
AF04.h.e. [E] SEPEDA						
Ya (n=1)	1	3,3	0	0,0	1	1,7
Tidak (n=59)	29	96,7	30	100,0	59	98,3
AF04.h.f. [F] JALAN KAKI						
Ya (n=50)	25	83,3	25	83,3	50	83,3
Tidak (n=10)	5	16,7	5	16,7	10	16,7
AF04.h.v. jenis [V] LAINNYA						
Tidak (n=60)	30	100,0	30	100,0	60	100,0

Buku KK Module AF

Tabel 1.2.10. Akses Rumah Tangga ke Fasilitas Publik (Lanjutan) – SDLB

Variabel	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
AF02.i. Di mana lokasi [I] SDLB						
Di kabupaten/kota yang sama (n=8)	6	20,0	2	6,7	8	13,3
Di luar kabupaten/kota ini (n=3)	2	6,7	1	3,3	3	5,0
TIDAK TAHU (n=49)	22	73,3	27	90,0	49	81,7
AF04.i. Jenis transportasi yang biasanya digunakan untuk ke SDLB						
AF04.i.a. [A] MOBIL						
Ya (n=7)	5	62,5	2	66,7	7	63,6
Tidak (n=4)	3	37,5	1	33,3	4	36,4
AF04.i.b. [B] MOTOR						
Ya (n=6)	4	50,0	2	66,7	6	54,5
Tidak (n=5)	4	50,0	1	33,3	5	45,5
AF04.i.c. [C] PERAHU BERMOTOR						
Tidak (n=11)	8	100,0	3	100,0	11	100,0
AF04.i.d. [D] PERAHU TANPA MOTOR						
Tidak (n=11)	8	100,0	3	100,0	11	100,0
AF04.i.e. [E] SEPEDA						
Tidak (n=11)	8	100,0	3	100,0	11	100,0
AF04.i.f. [F] JALAN KAKI						
Tidak (n=11)	8	100,0	3	100,0	11	100,0
AF04.i.v. jenis [V] LAINNYA						
Tidak (n=11)	8	100,0	3	100,0	11	100,0

Buku KK Module AF

Tabel 1.2.10 Akses Rumah Tangga ke Fasilitas Publik (Lanjutan) – Kantor Distrik

Variabel	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
AF02.j. Di mana lokasi [J] KANTOR DISTRIK/KECAMATAN						
Di kampung yang sama (n=13)	4	13,3	9	30,0	13	21,7
Di distrik yang sama (n=47)	26	86,7	21	70,0	47	78,3
AF04.j Jenis transportasi yang biasanya digunakan untuk ke KANTOR DISTRIK/KECAMATAN						
AF04.j.a. [A] MOBIL						
Ya (n=5)	3	10,0	2	6,7	5	8,3
Tidak (n=55)	27	90,0	28	93,3	55	91,7
AF04.j.b. [B] MOTOR						
Ya (n=26)	14	46,7	12	40,0	26	43,3
Tidak (n=34)	16	53,3	18	60,0	34	56,7
AF04.j.c. [C] PERAHU BERMOTOR						
Ya (n=10)	3	10,0	7	23,3	10	16,7
Tidak (n=50)	27	90,0	23	76,7	50	83,3
AF04.j.d. [D] PERAHU TANPA MOTOR						
Ya (n=3)	2	6,7	1	3,3	3	5,0
Tidak (n=57)	28	93,3	29	96,7	57	95,0
AF04.j.e. [E] SEPEDA						
Tidak (n=60)	30	100,0	30	100,0	60	100,0
AF04.j.f. [F] JALAN KAKI						
Ya (n=27)	14	46,7	13	43,3	27	45,0
Tidak (n=33)	16	53,3	17	56,7	33	55,0
AF04.j.v. jenis [V] LAINNYA						
Tidak (n=60)	30	100,0	30	100,0	60	100,0

Buku KK Module AF

Tabel xx, Akses Rumah Tangga ke Fasilitas Publik (Lanjutan) – Kantor Kabupaten

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
AF02.k. Di mana lokasi [K] KANTOR KABUPATEN						
Di kampung yang sama (n=2)	0	0,0	2	6,7	2	3,3
Di distrik yang sama (n=5)	1	3,3	4	13,3	5	8,3
Di kabupaten/kota yang sama (n=53)	29	96,7	24	80,0	53	88,3
AF04.k. Jenis transportasi yang biasanya digunakan untuk ke KANTOR KABUPATEN						
AF04.k.a. [A] MOBIL						
Ya (n=27)	13	43,3	14	46,7	27	45,0
Tidak (n=33)	17	56,7	16	53,3	33	55,0
AF04.k.b. [B] MOTOR						
Ya (n=21)	11	36,7	10	33,3	21	35,0
Tidak (n=39)	19	63,3	20	66,7	39	65,0
AF04.k.c. [C] PERAHU BERMOTOR						
Ya (n=16)	6	20,0	10	33,3	16	26,7
Tidak (n=44)	24	80,0	20	66,7	44	73,3
AF04.k.d. [D] PERAHU TANPA MOTOR						
Ya (n=1)	0	0,0	1	3,3	1	1,7
Tidak (n=59)	30	100,0	29	96,7	59	98,3
AF04.k.e. [E] SEPEDA						
Tidak (n=60)	30	100,0	30	100,0	60	100,0
AF04.k.f. [F] JALAN KAKI						
Ya (n=11)	7	23,3	4	13,3	11	18,3
Tidak (n=49)	23	76,7	26	86,7	49	81,7
AF04.k.v. jenis [V] LAINNYA						
Ya (n=2)	1	3,3	1	3,3	2	3,3
Tidak (n=58)	29	96,7	29	96,7	58	96,7

Buku KK Module AF

Tabel 1.2.10 Akses Rumah Tangga ke Fasilitas Publik (Lanjutan) – Jarak (dalam kilometer)

Variabel	Lokasi			
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK	
	Rerata	S.D.	Rerata	S.D.
AF03.a. Berapa jarak ke Rumah Sakit dari kantor Kepala Kampung (km)	71,4	65,2	63,3	48,9
AF03.b. Berapa jarak ke Puskesmas dari kantor Kepala Kampung (km)	27,0	62,9	7,2	11,8
AF03.c. Berapa jarak ke Pustu dari kantor Kepala Kampung (km)	3,1	5,3	16,0	43,4
AF03.d. Berapa jarak ke Poskesdes dari kantor Kepala Kampung (km)	6	7,1	22,5	24,7
AF03.e. Berapa jarak ke Polindes dari kantor Kepala Kampung (km)	4,8	7,1	2,0	2,3
AF03.f. Berapa jarak ke Posyandu dari kantor Kepala Kampung (km)	0,6	1,2	0,5	1,1
AF03.g. Berapa jarak ke PAUD dari kantor Kepala Kampung (km)	5,3	13,1	1,4	2,8
AF03.h. Berapa jarak ke SD/MI dari kantor Kepala Kampung (km)	1,1	1,1	0,8	0,8
AF03.i. Berapa jarak ke SDLB dari kantor Kepala Kampung (km)	38,6	29,6	20,0	5,0
AF03.j. Berapa jarak ke Kantor Distrik dari kantor Kepala Kampung (km)	12,9	21,6	9,1	12,8
AF03.k. Berapa jarak ke Kantor Kabupaten tersebut dari kantor Kepala Kampung (km)	74,6	59,1	51,4	49,2

Tabel 1.2.10 Akses Rumah Tangga ke Fasilitas Publik (Lanjutan) – Waktu Tempuh (dalam jam)

VARIABEL: Waktu total satu kali jalan dari kantor kepala kampung ke [...]	Lokasi			
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK	
	Rerata	S.D.	Rerata	S.D.
AF05.ka. [A] [Rumah Sakit]	2,050	1,510	2,028	1,087
AF05.kb. [B] [Puskesmas]	0,653	0,836	2,373	10,90
AF05.kc. [C] [Pustu]	0,680	2,329	0,393	0,492
AF05.kd. [D] [Poskesdes]	0,208	0,0589	0,333	0
AF05.ke. [E] [Polindes]	0,264	0,336	0,180	0,169
AF05.kf. [F] [Posyandu]	0,0839	0,107	0,0900	0,0899
AF05.kg. [G] [PAUD]	0,162	0,144	0,117	0,117
AF05.kh. [H] [SD/MI]	0,188	0,123	0,173	0,189
AF05.kj. [J] [SDLB]	1,104	0,644	1,500	0,866
AF05.kk. [K] [Kantor Distrik]	0,936	2,222	0,479	0,639
AF05.kl. [L] [Kantor Kabupaten]	1,973	1,299	1,723	1,276

Tabel xx, Akses Rumah Tangga ke Fasilitas Publik (Lanjutan) – Biaya Sekali Jalan (dalam Rupiah)

Variabel: Biaya transport sekali jalan ke [...]	Lokasi			
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK	
	Rerata	S.D.	Rerata	S.D.
AF06.a. [A] Rumah Sakit	203,533	373,940	335,167	616,540
AF06.b. [B] Puskesmas	39,167	72,363	76,900	278,847
AF06.c. [C] Pustu	9,278	23,237	49,130	149,017
AF06.d. [D] Poskesdes	5,000	7,071	50,000	70,711
AF06.e. [E] Polindes	18,571	36,710	1,667	5,000
AF06.f. [F] Posyandu	607,1	2,097	333,3	1,269
AF06.g. [G] PAUD	13,923	58,554	2,462	5,665
AF05.h. [H] SD/MI	1,167	4,086	866,7	2,300
AF06.i. [I] SDLB	127,500	201,153	113,333	161,967
AF06.j. [J] Kantor Distrik	54,200	187,286	93,400	298,456
AF06.k. [K] Kantor Kabupaten	216,500	393,836	251,000	534,234

1.2.11 Seksi TD (Ketersediaan Dokumen)

Tabel 1.2.11 Ketersediaan Dokumen

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
TD01.a. Apakah kampung ini memiliki [A] APBK TAHUN 2020						
Ya (n=55)	28	93,3	27	90,0	55	91,7
Tidak (n=5)	2	6,7	3	10,0	5	8,3
TD02.a. Apakah kami dapat meminjamnya untuk disalin						
Ya, dokumen ada (n=27)	11	39,3	16	59,3	27	49,1
Ya, dokumen tidak ada (n=22)	14	50,0	8	29,6	22	40,0
Tidak (n=6)	3	10,7	3	11,1	6	10,9
TD03a Alasan dokumen APBK 2020 tidak dapat dipinjam						
TD03.a.a. [A] DOKUMEN RAHASIA KAMPUNG						
Ya (n=1)	1	3,6	0	0,0	1	1,8
Tidak (n=54)	27	96,4	27	100,0	54	98,2
TD03.a.b. [B] TAKUT HILANG						
Ya (n=2)	1	3,6	1	3,7	2	3,6
Tidak (n=53)	27	96,4	26	96,3	53	96,4
TD03.a.v. alasan [V] LAINNYA						
Ya (n=4)	2	7,1	2	7,4	4	7,3
Tidak (n=51)	26	92,9	25	92,6	51	92,7
TD01,b, Apakah kampung ini memiliki [B] APBK TAHUN 2021						
Ya (n=57)	29	96,7	28	93,3	57	95,0
Tidak (n=3)	1	3,3	2	6,7	3	5,0
TD02,b, Apakah kami dapat meminjamnya untuk disalin						
Ya, dokumen ada (n=37)	18	62,1	19	67,9	37	64,9
Ya, dokumen tidak ada (n=18)	10	34,5	8	28,6	18	31,6
Tidak (n=2)	1	3,4	1	3,6	2	3,5
TD03b, Alasan dokumen APBK 2021 tidak dapat dipinjam						
TD03.b.a. [A] DOKUMEN RAHASIA KAMPUNG						
Tidak (n=57)	29	100,0	28	100,0	57	100,0
TD03.b.b. [B] TAKUT HILANG						
Ya (n=1)	0	0,0	1	3,6	1	1,8
Tidak (n=56)	29	100,0	27	96,4	56	98,2
TD03.b.v. alasan [V] LAINNYA						
Ya (n=1)	1	3,4	0	0,0	1	1,8
Tidak (n=56)	28	96,6	28	100,0	56	98,2

Buku KK Module TD

Tabel 1.2.11 Ketersediaan Dokumen (Lanjutan)

Variabel	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
TD01.c. Apakah kampung ini memiliki [C] RPJMK TERBARU						
Ya (n=53)	27	90,0	26	86,7	53	88,3
Tidak (n=7)	3	10,0	4	13,3	7	11,7
TD02.c. Apakah kami dapat meminjamnya untuk disalin						
Ya, dokumen ada (n=14)	5	18,5	9	34,6	14	26,4
Ya, dokumen tidak ada (n=35)	20	74,1	15	57,7	35	66,0
Tidak (n=4)	2	7,4	2	7,7	4	7,5
TD03.c. Alasan dokumen RPJMK TERBARU tidak dapat dipinjam						
TD03.c.a. [A] DOKUMEN RAHASIA KAMPUNG						
Tidak (n=53)	27	100,0	26	100,0	53	100,0
TD03.c.b. [B] TAKUT HILANG						
Ya (n=1)	0	0,0	1	3,8	1	1,9
Tidak (n=52)	27	100,0	25	96,2	52	98,1
TD03.c.v. alasan [V] LAINNYA						
Ya (n=3)	2	7,4	1	3,8	3	5,7
Tidak (n=50)	25	92,6	25	96,2	50	94,3
TD01,d, Apakah kampung ini memiliki [D] RPKK TAHUN 2021						
Ya (n=54)	29	96,7	25	83,3	54	90,0
Tidak (n=6)	1	3,3	5	16,7	6	10,0
TD02,d, Apakah kami dapat meminjamnya untuk disalin						
Ya, dokumen ada (n=23)	12	41,4	11	44,0	23	42,6
Ya, dokumen tidak ada (n=29)	17	58,6	12	48,0	29	53,7
Tidak (n=2)	0	0,0	2	8,0	2	3,7
TD03.d. Alasan dokumen RPKK TAHUN 2021 tidak dapat dipinjam						
TD03.d.a. [A] DOKUMEN RAHASIA KAMPUNG						
Tidak (n=54)	29	100,0	25	100,0	54	100,0
TD03.d.a. [B] TAKUT HILANG						
Ya (n=1)	0	0,0	1	4,0	1	1,9
Tidak (n=53)	29	100,0	24	96,0	53	98,1
TD03.d.v. alasan [V] LAINNYA						
Ya (n=1)	0	0,0	1	4,0	1	1,9
Tidak (n=53)	29	100,0	24	96,0	53	98,1

Buku KK Module TD

1.3 Buku Kader Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Kampung (KPMK)

1.3.1 Seksi LR (Latar Belakang Responden)

Tabel 1.3.1 Latar Belakang KPMK

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
LR06. Jenis kelamin KPMK						
Laki-laki (n=74)	34	69,4	40	80,0	74	74,7
Perempuan (n=25)	15	30,6	10	20,0	25	25,3
LR07. Jenjang pendidikan tertinggi yang sedang/pernah diikuti KPMK?						
SD/MI/Sederajat (n=5)	3	6,1	2	4,0	5	5,1
SMP/MTs/Sederajat (n=10)	8	16,3	2	4,0	10	10,1
SMA/MA/Sederajat (n=42)	17	34,7	25	50,0	42	42,4
Paket B (n=1)	0	0,0	1	2,0	1	1,0
Paket C (n=5)	4	8,2	1	2,0	5	5,1
D1/D2/D3 (n=2)	1	2,0	1	2,0	2	2,0
D4/S1 (n=34)	16	32,7	18	36,0	34	34,3
LR10. Apa agama yang dianut KPMK?						
Islam (n=14)	12	24,5	2	4,0	14	14,1
Kristen Protestan (n=73)	31	63,3	42	84,0	73	73,7
Katolik (n=12)	6	12,2	6	12,0	12	12,1
LR11. Apakah KPMK tinggal di kampung ini?						
Ya (n=96)	49	100,0	47	94,0	96	97,0
Tidak (n=3)	0	0,0	3	6,0	3	3,0
LR14. Apakah KPMK punya KTP?						
Ya (n=97)	48	98,0	49	98,0	97	98,0
Tidak (n=2)	1	2,0	1	2,0	2	2,0
LR15. Apakah KPMK punya KK?						
Ya (n=93)	43	87,8	50	100,0	93	93,9
Tidak (n=6)	6	12,2	0	0,0	6	6,1
LR16. Selain sebagai KPMK, apakah bekerja/membantu mencari pendapatan?						
Ya (n=82)	43	87,8	39	78,0	82	82,8
Tidak (n=17)	6	12,2	11	22,0	17	17,2
LR18. Lapangan usaha pekerjaan utama selain sebagai KPMK						
Pertanian, perkebunan, peternakan, perikanan, kehutanan, perburuan (n=39)	21	48,8	18	46,2	39	47,6
Industri pengolahan (n=1)	1	2,3	0	0,0	1	1,2
Konstruksi dan bangunan (n=6)	2	4,7	4	10,3	6	7,3
Perdagangan, akomodasi (n=9)	8	18,6	1	2,6	9	11,0
Transportasi (n=2)	1	2,3	1	2,6	2	2,4
Jasa (n=19)	9	20,9	10	25,6	19	23,2
Lainnya (n=6)	1	2,3	5	12,8	6	7,3
LR20. Apakah memiliki SK pengangkatan?						
Ya (n=53)	24	49,0	29	58,0	53	53,5
Tidak (n=46)	25	51,0	21	42,0	46	46,5

Buku KPMK Module LR

Tabel 1.3.1 Latar Belakang KPMK (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
LR21. Apakah I/B/S mendapat insentif KPMK?						
Ya (n=78)	38	77,6	40	80,0	78	78,8
Tidak (n=21)	11	22,4	10	20,0	21	21,2
LR22. Apakah I/B/S aktif di kegiatan kemasyarakatan?						
Ya (n=94)	47	95,9	47	94,0	94	94,9
Tidak (n=5)	2	4,1	3	6,0	5	5,1
LR23. Apa saja kegiatan kemasyarakatan yang I/B/S ikuti?						
LR23A. PKK						
Ya (n=19)	16	34,0	3	6,4	19	20,2
Tidak (n=75)	31	66,0	44	93,6	75	79,8
LR23B. PosYandu						
Ya (n=18)	12	25,5	6	12,8	18	19,1
Tidak (n=76)	35	74,5	41	87,2	76	80,9
LR23C. Kegiatan keagamaan						
Ya (n=84)	45	95,7	39	83,0	84	89,4
Tidak (n=10)	2	4,3	8	17,0	10	10,6
LR23D. Kegiatan kepemudaan						
Ya (n=57)	24	51,1	33	70,2	57	60,6
Tidak (n=37)	23	48,9	14	29,8	37	39,4
LR23E. Bamuskam						
Ya (n=34)	17	36,2	17	36,2	34	36,2
Tidak (n=60)	30	63,8	30	63,8	60	63,8
LR23F. Kegiatan kesenian & olah raga						
Ya (n=47)	25	53,2	22	46,8	47	50,0
Tidak (n=47)	22	46,8	25	53,2	47	50,0
LR23G. Kelompok tani/nelayan/pengrajin						
Ya (n=44)	24	51,1	20	42,6	44	46,8
Tidak (n=50)	23	48,9	27	57,4	50	53,2
LR23H. Ormas						
Ya (n=24)	9	19,1	15	31,9	24	25,5
Tidak (n=70)	38	80,9	32	68,1	70	74,5
LR23I. Partai						
Ya (n=7)	1	2,1	6	12,8	7	7,4
Tidak (n=87)	46	97,9	41	87,2	87	92,6
LR23V. Lainnya						
Ya (n=5)	4	8,5	1	2,1	5	5,3
Tidak (n=89)	43	91,5	46	97,9	89	94,7

Buku KPMK Module LR

Tabel 1.3.1 Latar Belakang KPMK (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
LR24. Apakah pernah menjadi perangkat kampung/bekerja di pemerintahan kampung?						
Ya (n=33)	23	46,9	10	20,0	33	33,3
Tidak (n=66)	26	53,1	40	80,0	66	66,7
LR25. Posisi terakhir di perangkat kampung						
Sekretaris kampung (n=9)	7	30,4	2	20,0	9	27,3
Kaur Perencanaan (n=2)	2	8,7	0	0,0	2	6,1
Kaur Keuangan (n=4)	3	13,0	1	10,0	4	12,1
Kasi Pemerintahan (n=4)	3	13,0	1	10,0	4	12,1
Kasi Kesejahteraan (n=3)	2	8,7	1	10,0	3	9,1
Kasi Pelayanan (n=1)	0	0,0	1	10,0	1	3,0
Perangkat kampung (n=1)	1	4,3	0	0,0	1	3,0
Kepala dusun (n=1)	1	4,3	0	0,0	1	3,0
Lainnya (n=8)	4	17,4	4	40,0	8	24,2

Buku KPMK Module LR

Tabel 1.3.1 Latar Belakang KPMK (Lanjutan)

Variabel	Lokasi			
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK	
	Rerata	S.D.	Rerata	S.D.
LR05U. Umur KPMK (Tahun)	37,65	9,679	30,68	7,501
LR13N. Berapa orang yang tinggal di rumah KPMK? (Jumlah)	5,306	2,808	6,560	4,799
LR19Y. Lama bertugas sebagai KPMK (Tahun)	3,306	3,726	2,540	2,233
LR12T Jika tinggal di kampung survei, lama responden tinggal di sini (Tahun)	23,43	12,84	17,88	12,50
LR21RP. Insentif KPMK per bulan (Rupiah)	644.277	827.707	617.500	682.985

1.3.2 Seksi KR (Kesejahteraan Responden)

Tabel 1.3.2 Kesejahteraan KPMK

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
KR02. Apa status kepemilikan bangunan tempat tinggal I/B/S?						
Milik sendiri (n=79)	41	83,7	38	76,0	79	79,8
Kontrak/Sewa (n=2)	1	2,0	1	2,0	2	2,0
Bebas sewa (n=17)	7	14,3	10	20,0	17	17,2
Dinas (n=1)	0	0,0	1	2,0	1	1,0
KR03. Jenis material yang paling banyak digunakan untuk atap rumah I/B/S?						
Genteng (n=1)	1	2,0	0	0,0	1	1,0
Seng (n=97)	48	98,0	49	98,0	97	98,0
Ijuk/rumbia/alang-alang/gewang (n=1)	0	0,0	1	2,0	1	1,0
KR04. Jenis material yang paling banyak digunakan untuk dinding rumah I/B/S?						
Tembok (n=43)	20	40,8	23	46,0	43	43,4
Kayu (n=17)	8	16,3	9	18,0	17	17,2
Papan/bambu (n=38)	21	42,9	17	34,0	38	38,4
Lainnya (n=1)	0	0,0	1	2,0	1	1,0
KR05. Jenis material yang paling banyak digunakan untuk lantai rumah I/B/S?						
Marmer/keramik (n=25)	17	34,7	8	16,0	25	25,3
Ubin/tegel/teraso (n=6)	1	2,0	5	10,0	6	6,1
Plester/semen (n=35)	16	32,7	19	38,0	35	35,4
Kayu (n=4)	1	2,0	3	6,0	4	4,0
Papan/bambu/gewang (n=28)	14	28,6	14	28,0	28	28,3
Tanah (n=1)	0	0,0	1	2,0	1	1,0
KR06. Apakah rumah tangga I/B/S memiliki barang atau hewan ternak berikut?						
KR06.a. Mobil/mini bus/truk						
Ya (n=6)	6	12,2	0	0,0	6	6,1
Tidak (n=93)	43	87,8	50	100,0	93	93,9
KR06.b. Sepeda motor/vespa						
Ya (n=66)	35	71,4	31	62,0	66	66,7
Tidak (n=33)	14	28,6	19	38,0	33	33,3
KR06.c. Perahu bermotor						
Ya (n=15)	2	4,1	13	26,0	15	15,2
Tidak (n=84)	47	95,9	37	74,0	84	84,8
KR06.d. Perahu tanpa motor						
Ya (n=23)	6	12,2	17	34,0	23	23,2
Tidak (n=76)	43	87,8	33	66,0	76	76,8
KR06.e. Kerbau						
Ya (n=0)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Tidak (n=99)	49	100,0	50	100,0	99	100,0
KR06.f. Sapi						
Ya (n=18)	16	32,7	2	4,0	18	18,2
Tidak (n=81)	33	67,3	48	96,0	81	81,8
KR06.g. Babi						
Ya (n=9)	4	8,2	5	10,0	9	9,1
Tidak (n=90)	45	91,8	45	90,0	90	90,9

Buku KPMK Module KR

Tabel 1.3.2 Kesejahteraan KPMK (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	%	Jumlah	%	Jumlah	%
	Kolom		Kolom		Kolom	
KR07. Apakah HH ini memiliki lahan pertanian dan/atau lahan non-pertanian?						
Ya (n=85)	42	85,7	43	86,0	85	85,9
Tidak (n=14)	7	14,3	7	14,0	14	14,1
KR09. Apakah ada bangunan di atas lahan tersebut?						
Ya (n=74)	36	85,7	38	88,4	74	87,1
Tidak (n=11)	6	14,3	5	11,6	11	12,9

Buku KPMK Module KR

Tabel 1.3.2 Kesejahteraan KPMK (Lanjutan)

Variabel	Lokasi			
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK	
	Rerata	S.D.	Rerata	S.D.
KR01. Berapa luas lantai dari bangunan tempat tinggal I/B/S?	69,38	36,80	66,28	41,43
KR08. Luas lahan pertanian dan/atau lahan non-pertanian yang dimiliki? (Ha)	1,096	2,347	3,492	15,55

1.3.3 Seksi PM (Partisipasi Masyarakat)

Tabel 1.3.3 Partisipasi Masyarakat

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PM01. Selama setahun terakhir, apakah kampung mengadakan pertemuan tingkat kampung?						
Ya (n=85)	40	81,6	45	90,0	85	85,9
Tidak (n=13)	8	16,3	5	10,0	13	13,1
Tidak tahu (n=1)	1	2,0	0	0,0	1	1,0
PM05. Berapa kali pertemuan tingkat kampung dalam setahun terakhir?						
Ya (n=84)	40	100,0	44	97,8	84	98,8
Tidak tahu/Lupa (n=1)	0	0,0	1	2,2	1	1,2
PM06. Bila dibandingkan dng 2019, bagaimana frekuensi pertemuan tersebut?						
Lebih jarang (n=49)	26	65,0	23	51,1	49	57,6
Sama saja (n=11)	6	15,0	5	11,1	11	12,9
Lebih sering (n=18)	8	20,0	10	22,2	18	21,2
Tidak tahu (n=6)	0	0,0	6	13,3	6	7,1
Tidak berlaku (n=1)	0	0,0	1	2,2	1	1,2
PM06A. Selama setahun terakhir, apakah pernah diundang utk menghadiri pertemuan						
Ya (n=75)	36	90,0	39	86,7	75	88,2
Tidak (n=10)	4	10,0	6	13,3	10	11,8
PM07. Selama setahun terakhir, apakah pernah menghadiri pertemuan [PM06A]?						
Ya (n=72)	35	97,2	37	94,9	72	96,0
Tidak (n=3)	1	2,8	2	5,1	3	4,0
PM08. Dalam pertemuan tingkat kampung tersebut, apakah I/B/S [...]?						
PM08.a. Memberikan usulan kegiatan						
Ya (n=54)	29	82,9	25	67,6	54	75,0
Tidak (n=18)	6	17,1	12	32,4	18	25,0
PM08.b. Memberikan pendapat						
Ya (n=53)	28	80,0	25	67,6	53	73,6
Tidak (n=19)	7	20,0	12	32,4	19	26,4
PM08.c. Bertanya tentang program/kegiatan di kampung						
Ya (n=46)	21	60,0	25	67,6	46	63,9
Tidak (n=26)	14	40,0	12	32,4	26	36,1
PM08.d. Bertanya tentang target program/kegiatan kampung						
Ya (n=39)	18	51,4	21	56,8	39	54,2
Tidak (n=33)	17	48,6	16	43,2	33	45,8
PM08.e. Bertanya tentang dana/anggaran						
Ya (n=34)	22	62,9	12	32,4	34	47,2
Tidak (n=38)	13	37,1	25	67,6	38	52,8
PM08.f. Ikut mengambil suara untuk memutuskan						
Ya (n=50)	26	74,3	24	64,9	50	69,4
Tidak (n=22)	9	25,7	13	35,1	22	30,6
PM08.g. Ikut memfasilitasi pertemuan						
Ya (n=47)	24	68,6	23	62,2	47	65,3
Tidak (n=25)	11	31,4	14	37,8	25	34,7
PM08.h. Memberikan laporan						
Ya (n=49)	25	71,4	24	64,9	49	68,1
Tidak (n=23)	10	28,6	13	35,1	23	31,9

Tabel 1.3.3 Partisipasi Masyarakat (Lanjutan)

Variabel	Lokasi			
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK	
	Rerata	S.D.	Rerata	S.D.
PM05N. Berapa kali pertemuan tingkat kampung dalam setahun terakhir? [JUMLAH]	3,375	3,920	2,205	1,825

1.3.4 Seksi IK (Sistem Informasi Kampung)

Tabel 1.3.4 Sistem Informasi Kampung

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
IK01. Apakah kampung ini sudah memiliki Sistem Informasi Kampung/SIK?						
Ya (n=84)	35	71,4	49	98,0	84	84,8
Tidak (n=15)	14	28,6	1	2,0	15	15,2
IK02. Sistem informasi Kampung/SIK apa yang digunakan oleh kampung ini?						
IK02.a. SAIK MODEL LAMA						
(n=72)	35	100,0	37	75,5	72	85,7
Ya (n=12)	0	0,0	12	24,5	12	14,3
IK02.b. SAIK+						
(n=53)	25	71,4	28	57,1	53	63,1
Ya (n=31)	10	28,6	21	42,9	31	36,9
IK02.c. SIO PAPUA						
(n=55)	35	100,0	20	40,8	55	65,5
Ya (n=29)	0	0,0	29	59,2	29	34,5
IK02.d. PRODESKEL						
(n=79)	31	88,6	48	98,0	79	94,0
Ya (n=5)	4	11,4	1	2,0	5	6,0
IK02.e. SID/SIK KEMENDES?						
(n=70)	33	94,3	37	75,5	70	83,3
Ya (n=14)	2	5,7	12	24,5	14	16,7
IK02.v. Lainnya						
(n=57)	11	31,4	46	93,9	57	67,9
Ya (n=27)	24	68,6	3	6,1	27	32,1
IK03. Apakah SIK mengumpulkan data sebagai berikut?						
IK03.a. Penduduk berdasarkan jenis kelamin						
Ya (n=58)	10	100,0	48	98,0	58	98,3
Tidak (n=1)	0	0,0	1	2,0	1	1,7
IK03.b. Penduduk OAP dan Non-OAP						
Ya (n=54)	9	90,0	45	91,8	54	91,5
Tidak (n=5)	1	10,0	4	8,2	5	8,5
IK03.c. Penduduk dengan disabilitas						
Ya (n=52)	6	60,0	46	93,9	52	88,1
Tidak (n=7)	4	40,0	3	6,1	7	11,9
IK03.d. Data kemiskinan						
Ya (n=48)	7	70,0	41	83,7	48	81,4
Tidak (n=11)	3	30,0	8	16,3	11	18,6
IK03.e. Data kepemilikan adminduk						
Ya (n=56)	9	90,0	47	95,9	56	94,9
Tidak (n=3)	1	10,0	2	4,1	3	5,1

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Tabel 1.3.4 Sistem Informasi Kampung (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
IK03A. Sampai mana tahapan proses pendataan di kampung ini?						
Baru mulai pendataan (n=3)	1	10,0	2	4,1	3	5,1
Sedang dalam proses pendataan (n=6)	3	30,0	3	6,1	6	10,2
Sudah selesai pendataan tapi belum diinput (n=2)	0	0,0	2	4,1	2	3,4
Sudah selesai pendataan dan diinput sebagian (n=26)	5	50,0	21	42,9	26	44,1
Sudah selesai pendataan dan diinput lengkap (n=17)	1	10,0	16	32,7	17	28,8
Lainnya (n=5)	0	0,0	5	10,2	5	8,5
IK04 Apakah kampung menggunakan data yang dikumpulkan?						
Ya (n=37)	6	100,0	31	79,5	37	82,2
Tidak (n=8)	0	0,0	8	20,5	8	17,8
IK05. Data apa saja yang digunakan?						
IK05.a. Data berdasarkan jenis kelamin						
Ya (n=31)	6	100,0	25	80,6	31	83,8
Tidak (n=6)	0	0,0	6	19,4	6	16,2
IK05.b. Data OAP						
Ya (n=32)	5	83,3	27	87,1	32	86,5
Tidak (n=5)	1	16,7	4	12,9	5	13,5
IK05.c. Data disabilitas						
Ya (n=28)	5	83,3	23	74,2	28	75,7
Tidak (n=9)	1	16,7	8	25,8	9	24,3
IK05.d. Data kemiskinan						
Ya (n=29)	5	83,3	24	77,4	29	78,4
Tidak (n=8)	1	16,7	7	22,6	8	21,6
IK05.e. Data adminduk						
Ya (n=33)	6	100,0	27	87,1	33	89,2
Tidak (n=4)	0	0,0	4	12,9	4	10,8
IK05.v. Data lainnya						
Ya (n=7)	0	0,0	7	22,6	7	18,9
Tidak (n=30)	6	100,0	24	77,4	30	81,1

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Tabel 1.3.4 Sistem Informasi Kampung (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
IK06. Untuk hal apa saja penggunaan data kampung tersebut?						
IK06.a. Sebagai dasar penyusunan perencanaan kampung						
(n=9)	2	33,3	7	22,6	9	24,3
Ya (n=28)	4	66,7	24	77,4	28	75,7
IK06.b. Sebagai dasar penyusunan penganggaran apbk						
(n=12)	3	50,0	9	29,0	12	32,4
Ya (n=25)	3	50,0	22	71,0	25	67,6
IK06.c. Untuk keperluan pelaporan						
(n=6)	1	16,7	5	16,1	6	16,2
Ya (n=31)	5	83,3	26	83,9	31	83,8
IK06.d. Untuk mengidentifikasi penerima bantuan						
(n=3)	2	33,3	1	3,2	3	8,1
Ya (n=34)	4	66,7	30	96,8	34	91,9
IK06.e. Untuk menentukan target program						
(n=8)	0	0,0	8	25,8	8	21,6
Ya (n=29)	6	100,0	23	74,2	29	78,4
IK06.f. Untuk mendukung pelayanan dokumen adminduk						
(n=6)	0	0,0	6	19,4	6	16,2
Ya (n=31)	6	100,0	25	80,6	31	83,8
IK06.g. Koordinasi dan perencanaan penanggulangan c19						
(n=13)	5	83,3	8	25,8	13	35,1
Ya (n=24)	1	16,7	23	74,2	24	64,9
IK06.v. Lainnya						
(n=36)	6	100,0	30	96,8	36	97,3
Ya (n=1)	0	0,0	1	3,2	1	2,7
IK07. Apakah data SIK diupdate secara rutin?						
Ya (n=28)	3	50,0	25	64,1	28	62,2
Tidak (n=17)	3	50,0	14	35,9	17	37,8

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Tabel 1.3.4 Sistem Informasi Kampung (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
IK07A.a. Mengapa data SIK tidak di-update secara rutin?						
IK07A.a. Masalah dengan jaringan/sinyal internet						
Ya (n=7)	3	6,1	4	8,0	7	7,1
Tidak (n=92)	46	93,9	46	92,0	92	92,9
IK07A.b. Data belum lengkap diinput						
Ya (n=3)	3	6,1	0	0,0	3	3,0
Tidak (n=96)	46	93,9	50	100,0	96	97,0
IK07A.c. Ada masalah dengan aplikasi						
Ya (n=1)	1	2,0	0	0,0	1	1,0
Tidak (n=98)	48	98,0	50	100,0	98	99,0
IK07A.d. Tidak ada waktu						
Ya (n=2)	1	2,0	1	2,0	2	2,0
Tidak (n=97)	48	98,0	49	98,0	97	98,0
IK07A.v. Alasan lainnya						
Ya (n=13)	0	0,0	13	26,0	13	13,1
Tidak (n=86)	49	100,0	37	74,0	86	86,9
IK09. Siapa yang melakukan pemutakhiran/update data?						
IK09.a. Operator data di kampung						
Ya (n=10)	1	33,3	9	36,0	10	35,7
Tidak (n=18)	2	66,7	16	64,0	18	64,3
IK09.b. Sekretaris kampung						
Ya (n=11)	1	33,3	10	40,0	11	39,3
Tidak (n=17)	2	66,7	15	60,0	17	60,7
IK09.c. Kaur perencanaan						
Ya (n=1)	0	0,0	1	4,0	1	3,6
Tidak (n=27)	3	100,0	24	96,0	27	96,4
IK09.d. Kaur TU/Umum						
Ya (n=1)	0	0,0	1	4,0	1	3,6
Tidak (n=27)	3	100,0	24	96,0	27	96,4
IK09.e. Kasi pemerintahan						
Ya (n=3)	0	0,0	3	12,0	3	10,7
Tidak (n=25)	3	100,0	22	88,0	25	89,3
IK09.f. Kasi pelayanan						
Ya (n=0)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Tidak (n=28)	3	100,0	25	100,0	28	100,0
IK09.g. KPMK						
Ya (n=27)	3	100,0	24	96,0	27	96,4
Tidak (n=1)	0	0,0	1	4,0	1	3,6
IK09.v. Lainnya						
Ya (n=4)	0	0,0	4	16,0	4	14,3
Tidak (n=24)	3	100,0	21	84,0	24	85,7

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Tabel 1.3.4 Sistem Informasi Kampung (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
IK010. Apakah terdapat alokasi anggaran kampung untuk SIK?						
Ya (n=65)	33	94,3	32	65,3	65	77,4
Tidak (n=14)	1	2,9	13	26,5	14	16,7
Tidak tahu (n=5)	1	2,9	4	8,2	5	6,0
IK10A. Dari mana sumber pendanaan untuk alokasi sistem informasi kampung tersebut?						
IK10A.a PROSPPEK						
Ya (n=10)	2	6,1	8	25,0	10	15,4
Tidak (n=55)	31	93,9	24	75,0	55	84,6
IK10A.b. OTSUS						
Ya (n=16)	10	30,3	6	18,8	16	24,6
Tidak (n=49)	23	69,7	26	81,3	49	75,4
IK10A.c. Dana kampung						
Ya (n=46)	18	54,5	28	87,5	46	70,8
Tidak (n=19)	15	45,5	4	12,5	19	29,2
IK10A.d. Bantuan keuangan dari kabupaten						
Ya (n=4)	4	12,1	0	0,0	4	6,2
Tidak (n=61)	29	87,9	32	100,0	61	93,8
IK10A.e. Bantuan keuangan dari provinsi						
Ya (n=3)	2	6,1	1	3,1	3	4,6
Tidak (n=62)	31	93,9	31	96,9	62	95,4
IK10A.f. Lainnya						
Ya (n=5)	3	9,1	2	6,3	5	7,7
Tidak (n=60)	30	90,9	30	93,8	60	92,3
IK10A.g. Tidak tahu						
Ya (n=4)	4	12,1	0	0,0	4	6,2
Tidak (n=61)	29	87,9	32	100,0	61	93,8
IK11. Selama setahun terakhir, apakah ada pendampingan dari pemerintah distrik?						
Ya (n=36)	8	80,0	28	57,1	36	61,0
Tidak (n=23)	2	20,0	21	42,9	23	39,0
IK12. Selama setahun terakhir, apakah ada pendampingan dari kabupaten?						
Ya (n=31)	7	70,0	24	49,0	31	52,5
Tidak (n=28)	3	30,0	25	51,0	28	47,5
IK13. Apakah ada panduan tertulis SIK (SAIK/SAIK+/SIO Papua)?						
Ya (n=41)	8	80,0	33	67,3	41	69,5
Tidak (n=16)	2	20,0	14	28,6	16	27,1
Tidak tahu (n=2)	0	0,0	2	4,1	2	3,4

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1.3.5 Seksi PD (Pendampingan Distrik/Kecamatan dan Kabupaten)

Tabel 1.3.5 Pendampingan Kabupaten/Distrik

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PD01. Dalam satu tahun terakhir, pernah bertemu dengan pemerintah kabupaten?						
Ya (n=66)	34	69,4	32	64,0	66	66,7
Tidak (n=33)	15	30,6	18	36,0	33	33,3
PD02. Bila dibandingkan dengan 2019, bagaimana frekuensi pertemuan dengan PEMKAB?						
Lebih jarang (n=33)	19	55,9	14	43,8	33	50,0
Sama saja (n=6)	3	8,8	3	9,4	6	9,1
Lebih sering (n=13)	7	20,6	6	18,8	13	19,7
Tidak berlaku (n=11)	3	8,8	8	25,0	11	16,7
Tidak tahu (n=3)	2	5,9	1	3,1	3	4,5
PD03. Dengan bidang/dinas/bagian apa saja I/B/S bertemu?						
PD03a. Bupati/wakil bupati						
Ya (n=7)	6	17,6	1	3,1	7	10,6
Tidak (n=59)	28	82,4	31	96,9	59	89,4
PD03b. Unit keuangan daerah						
Ya (n=6)	4	11,8	2	6,3	6	9,1
Tidak (n=60)	30	88,2	30	93,8	60	90,9
PD03c. Unit pendapatan daerah						
Ya (n=4)	2	5,9	2	6,3	4	6,1
Tidak (n=62)	32	94,1	30	93,8	62	93,9
PD03d. Unit pengembangan kampung						
Ya (n=12)	6	17,6	6	18,8	12	18,2
Tidak (n=54)	28	82,4	26	81,3	54	81,8
PD03e. Dinas Pendidikan						
Ya (n=14)	5	14,7	9	28,1	14	21,2
Tidak (n=52)	29	85,3	23	71,9	52	78,8
PD03f. Dinas Kesehatan						
Ya (n=27)	14	41,2	13	40,6	27	40,9
Tidak (n=39)	20	58,8	19	59,4	39	59,1
PD03g. BPMK						
Ya (n=34)	14	41,2	20	62,5	34	51,5
Tidak (n=32)	20	58,8	12	37,5	32	48,5
PD03h. DPRD						
Ya (n=8)	7	20,6	1	3,1	8	12,1
Tidak (n=58)	27	79,4	31	96,9	58	87,9
PD03v. Lainnya						
Ya (n=31)	21	61,8	10	31,3	31	47,0
Tidak (n=35)	13	38,2	22	68,8	35	53,0

Buku KPMK Module PD

Tabel 1.3.5 Pendampingan Kabupaten/Distrik (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PD04. Topik apa saja yang dibicarakan dalam pertemuan tersebut						
PD04a. Program bantuan						
Ya (n=29)	17	50,0	12	37,5	29	43,9
Tidak (n=37)	17	50,0	20	62,5	37	56,1
PD04b. RPJMK						
Ya (n=21)	9	26,5	12	37,5	21	31,8
Tidak (n=45)	25	73,5	20	62,5	45	68,2
PD04c. APBK						
Ya (n=20)	8	23,5	12	37,5	20	30,3
Tidak (n=46)	26	76,5	20	62,5	46	69,7
PD04d. Dana kampung						
Ya (n=28)	13	38,2	15	46,9	28	42,4
Tidak (n=38)	21	61,8	17	53,1	38	57,6
PD04e. Pajak daerah & retribusi daerah						
Ya (n=9)	6	17,6	3	9,4	9	13,6
Tidak (n=57)	28	82,4	29	90,6	57	86,4
PD04f. Kondisi terkini terkait covid19						
Ya (n=34)	18	52,9	16	50,0	34	51,5
Tidak (n=32)	16	47,1	16	50,0	32	48,5
PD04g. Permasalahan yang ada di kampung						
Ya (n=40)	20	58,8	20	62,5	40	60,6
Tidak (n=26)	14	41,2	12	37,5	26	39,4
PD04v. Lainnya						
Ya (n=27)	14	41,2	13	40,6	27	40,9
Tidak (n=39)	20	58,8	19	59,4	39	59,1
PD05. Dalam satu tahun terakhir, pernah bertemu dengan pemerintah distrik?						
Ya (n=64)	31	63,3	33	66,0	64	64,6
Tidak (n=35)	18	36,7	17	34,0	35	35,4
PD06. Bila dibandingkan dengan 2019, bagaimana frekuensi pertemuan dengan distrik?						
Lebih jarang (n=29)	17	56,7	12	37,5	29	46,8
Sama saja (n=12)	7	23,3	5	15,6	12	19,4
Lebih sering (n=13)	6	20,0	7	21,9	13	21,0
Tidak berlaku (n=8)	0	0,0	8	25,0	8	12,9

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Tabel 1.3.5 Pendampingan Kabupaten/Distrik (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PD07. Topik apa saja yang dibicarakan dalam pertemuan tersebut						
PD07a. Program bantuan						
Ya (n=29)	16	53,3	13	40,6	29	46,8
Tidak (n=33)	14	46,7	19	59,4	33	53,2
PD07b. RPJMK						
Ya (n=24)	12	40,0	12	37,5	24	38,7
Tidak (n=38)	18	60,0	20	62,5	38	61,3
PD07c. APBK						
Ya (n=26)	11	36,7	15	46,9	26	41,9
Tidak (n=36)	19	63,3	17	53,1	36	58,1
PD07d. Dana kampung						
Ya (n=35)	18	60,0	17	53,1	35	56,5
Tidak (n=27)	12	40,0	15	46,9	27	43,5
PD07e. Pajak daerah & retribusi daerah						
Ya (n=10)	8	26,7	2	6,3	10	16,1
Tidak (n=52)	22	73,3	30	93,8	52	83,9
PD07f. Kondisi terkini terkait covid19						
Ya (n=33)	16	53,3	17	53,1	33	53,2
Tidak (n=29)	14	46,7	15	46,9	29	46,8
PD07g. Permasalahan yang ada di kampung						
Ya (n=38)	17	56,7	21	65,6	38	61,3
Tidak (n=24)	13	43,3	11	34,4	24	38,7
PD07v. Lainnya						
Ya (n=19)	10	33,3	9	28,1	19	30,6
Tidak (n=43)	20	66,7	23	71,9	43	69,4
PD09. Dalam setahun terakhir, apakah pemerintah kampung menerima BINWAS dari distrik?						
Ya (n=26)	13	26,5	13	26,0	26	26,3
Tidak (n=73)	36	73,5	37	74,0	73	73,7
PD10. Apakah kampung menerima pendampingan teknis dari distrik terkait hal berikut?						
PD10a. Perencanaan & penganggaran kampung (RPJMK, RKPK, APBK, Siskeudes)						
Ya (n=22)	9	69,2	13	92,9	22	81,5
Tidak (n=5)	4	30,8	1	7,1	5	18,5
PD10b. Perencanaan & penganggaran kampung yang inklusif (melibatkan kelompok masyarakat rentan)						
Ya (n=17)	8	61,5	9	64,3	17	63,0
Tidak (n=10)	5	38,5	5	35,7	10	37,0
PD10c. Pengelolaan Sistem Informasi Kampung (SAIK+, SIO Papua)						
Ya (n=19)	6	46,2	13	92,9	19	70,4
Tidak (n=8)	7	53,8	1	7,1	8	29,6
PD10d. Layanan pengajuan adminduk						
Ya (n=19)	7	53,8	12	85,7	19	70,4
Tidak (n=8)	6	46,2	2	14,3	8	29,6
PD10e. Sosialisasi dan bimtek program prioritas Otsus						
Ya (n=19)	8	61,5	11	78,6	19	70,4
Tidak (n=8)	5	38,5	3	21,4	8	29,6

Tabel 1.3.5 Pendampingan Kabupaten/Distrik (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PD10f. Koordinasi dan perencanaan kegiatan penanggulangan covid 19						
Ya (n=25)	11	84.6	14	100.0	25	92.6
Tidak (n=2)	2	15.4	0	0.0	2	7.4
PD10g. Pelaksanaan BLT DD						
Ya (n=26)	12	92.3	14	100.0	26	96.3
Tidak (n=1)	1	7.7	0	0.0	1	3.7
PD10h. Mekanisme akuntabilitas sosial (mekanisme penanganan aduan, klinik kampung, dll)						
Ya (n=15)	6	46.2	9	64.3	15	55.6
Tidak (n=12)	7	53.8	5	35.7	12	44.4
PD10i. Sosialisasi kebijakan SDG's kampung						
Ya (n=21)	11	84.6	10	71.4	21	77.8
Tidak (n=6)	2	15.4	4	28.6	6	22.2
PD10j. Peningkatan kapasitas kampung dalam melakukan pembelajaran mandiri						
Ya (n=16)	8	61.5	8	57.1	16	59.3
Tidak (n=11)	5	38.5	6	42.9	11	40.7
PD11.a. Dalam satu tahun terakhir, apakah I/B/S pernah bertemu dengan Korkab LANDASAN?						
YA (n=44)	0	0,0	44	88,0	44	88,0
Tidak (n=5)	0	0,0	5	10,0	5	10,0
Tidak tahu/lupa (n=1)	0	0,0	1	2,0	1	2,0
PD11A.a. Dibandingkan dengan 2019, bagaimana frekuensi pertemuan dengan Korkab LANDASAN?						
Lebih jarang (n=17)	0	0,0	17	37,8	17	37,8
Sama saja (n=3)	0	0,0	3	6,7	3	6,7
Lebih sering (n=16)	0	0,0	16	35,6	16	35,6
Tidak tahu (n=9)	0	0,0	9	20,0	9	20,0
PD12.a. Dalam pertemuan dengan Korkab LANDASAN, apakah membicarakan topik berikut?						
PD12.a.a. Sinergi perencanaan kampung dengan unit layanan						
Ya (n=22)	0	0,0	22	48,9	22	48,9
Tidak (n=23)	0	0,0	23	51,1	23	51,1
PD12.a.b. Pengumpulan data SAIK/SIO Papua						
Ya (n=39)	0	0,0	39	86,7	39	86,7
Tidak (n=6)	0	0,0	6	13,3	6	13,3
PD12.a.c. Penginputan data SAIK/SIO Papua						
Ya (n=40)	0	0,0	40	88,9	40	88,9
Tidak (n=5)	0	0,0	5	11,1	5	11,1
PD12.a.d. Penyusunan dokumen pembangunan kampung						
Ya (n=22)	0	0,0	22	48,9	22	48,9
Tidak (n=23)	0	0,0	23	51,1	23	51,1
PD12.a.e. Peningkatan pelayanan adminduk						
Ya (n=22)	0	0,0	22	48,9	22	48,9
Tidak (n=23)	0	0,0	23	51,1	23	51,1
PD12.a.f. Program prioritas Otsus						
Tidak (n=27)	0	0,0	27	60,0	27	60,0
Ya (n=18)	0	0,0	18	40,0	18	40,0

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Tabel 1.3.5 Pendampingan Kabupaten/Distrik (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PD12.a.g. Upaya penganggulangan Covid-19						
Ya (n=19)	0	0,0	19	42,2	19	42,2
Tidak (n=26)	0	0,0	26	57,8	26	57,8
PD12.a.v. Topik lainnya						
Ya (n=4)	0	0,0	4	8,9	4	8,9
Tidak (n=41)	0	0,0	41	91,1	41	91,1
PD11.b. Dalam satu tahun terakhir, apakah I/B/S pernah bertemu dengan fasilitator sinergi perencanaan kabupaten?						
Ya (n=14)	0	0,0	14	28,0	14	28,0
Tidak (n=34)	0	0,0	34	68,0	34	68,0
Tidak tahu/lupa (n=2)	0	0,0	2	4,0	2	4,0
PD12.b. Dalam pertemuan dengan fasilitator sinergi perencanaan kabupaten, apakah membicarakan topik berikut?						
PD12.b.a. Sinergi perencanaan kampung dengan unit layanan						
Ya (n=6)	0	0,0	6	37,5	6	37,5
Tidak (n=10)	0	0,0	10	62,5	10	62,5
PD12.b.b Pengumpulan data SAIK/SIOPapua						
Ya (n=15)	0	0,0	15	93,8	15	93,8
Tidak (n=1)	0	0,0	1	6,3	1	6,3
PD12.b.c. Penginputan data SAIK/SIO Papua						
Ya (n=14)	0	0,0	14	87,5	14	87,5
Tidak (n=2)	0	0,0	2	12,5	2	12,5
PD12.b.d. Penyusunan dokumen pembangunan kampung						
Ya (n=8)	0	0,0	8	50,0	8	50,0
Tidak (n=8)	0	0,0	8	50,0	8	50,0
PD12.b.e Peningkatan pelayanan adminduk						
Ya (n=11)	0	0,0	11	68,8	11	68,8
Tidak (n=5)	0	0,0	5	31,3	5	31,3
PD12.b.f. Program prioritas Otsus						
Ya (n=8)	0	0,0	8	50,0	8	50,0
Tidak (n=8)	0	0,0	8	50,0	8	50,0
PD12.b.g. Upaya penanggulangan Covid-19						
Ya (n=10)	0	0,0	10	62,5	10	62,5
Tidak (n=6)	0	0,0	6	37,5	6	37,5
PD12.b.v. Topik lainnya						
Ya (n=0)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Tidak (n=16)	0	0,0	16	100,0	16	100,0

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Tabel 1.3.5 Pendampingan Kabupaten/Distrik (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PD11.c. Dalam satu tahun terakhir, apakah I/B/S pernah bertemu dengan Korcam LANDASAN?						
Ya (n=43)	0	0,0	43	86,0	43	86,0
Tidak (n=5)	0	0,0	5	10,0	5	10,0
Tidak tahu/lupa (n=2)	0	0,0	2	4,0	2	4,0
PD11A.c. Bila dibandingkan dengan 2019, bagaimana frekuensi pertemuan dengan Korcam LANDASAN?						
Lebih jarang (n=15)	0	0,0	15	33,3	15	33,3
Sama saja (n=8)	0	0,0	8	17,8	8	17,8
Lebih sering (n=12)	0	0,0	12	26,7	12	26,7
Tidak tahu (n=10)	0	0,0	10	22,2	10	22,2
PD12.c. Dalam pertemuan dengan Korcam LANDASAN, apakah membicarakan topik berikut?						
PD12.c.a. Sinergi perencanaan kampung dengan unit layanan						
Ya (n=18)	0	0,0	18	40,0	18	40,0
Tidak (n=27)	0	0,0	27	60,0	27	60,0
PD12.c.b. Pengumpulan data SAIK/SIO Papua						
Ya (n=42)	0	0,0	42	93,3	42	93,3
Tidak (n=3)	0	0,0	3	6,7	3	6,7
PD12.c.c. Penginputan data SAIK/SIO Papua						
Ya (n=41)	0	0,0	41	91,1	41	91,1
Tidak (n=4)	0	0,0	4	8,9	4	8,9
PD12.c.d. Penyusunan dokumen pembangunan kampung						
Ya (n=22)	0	0,0	22	48,9	22	48,9
Tidak (n=23)	0	0,0	23	51,1	23	51,1
PD12.c.e. Peningkatan pelayanan adminduk						
Ya (n=23)	0	0,0	23	51,1	23	51,1
Tidak (n=22)	0	0,0	22	48,9	22	48,9
PD12.c.f. Program prioritas Otsus						
Ya (n=15)	0	0,0	15	33,3	15	33,3
Tidak (n=30)	0	0,0	30	66,7	30	66,7
PD12.c.g. Upaya penanggulangan Covid 19						
Ya (n=17)	0	0,0	17	37,8	17	37,8
Tidak (n=28)	0	0,0	28	62,2	28	62,2
PD12.c.v. Topik lainnya						
Ya (n=4)	0	0,0	4	8,9	4	8,9
Tidak (n=41)	0	0,0	41	91,1	41	91,1

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Tabel 1.3.5 Pendampingan Kabupaten/Distrik (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PD11.d. Dalam satu tahun terakhir, apakah I/B/S pernah bertemu dengan fasilitator sinergi perencanaan distrik?						
Ya (n=13)	0	0,0	13	26,0	13	26,0
Tidak (n=35)	0	0,0	35	70,0	35	70,0
Tidak tahu/lupa (n=2)	0	0,0	2	4,0	2	4,0
PD12.d. Dalam pertemuan dengan fasilitator sinergi perencanaan distrik, apakah membicarakan topik berikut?						
PD12.d.a Sinergi perencanaan kampung dengan unit layanan						
Ya (n=5)	0	0,0	5	33,3	5	33,3
Tidak (n=10)	0	0,0	10	66,7	10	66,7
PD12.d.b. Pengumpulan data SAIK/SIO Papua						
Ya (n=13)	0	0,0	13	86,7	13	86,7
Tidak (n=2)	0	0,0	2	13,3	2	13,3
PD12.d.c. Penginputan data SAIK/SIO Papua						
Ya (n=13)	0	0,0	13	86,7	13	86,7
Tidak (n=2)	0	0,0	2	13,3	2	13,3
PD12.d.d. Penyusunan dokumen pembangunan kampung						
Ya (n=5)	0	0,0	5	33,3	5	33,3
Tidak (n=10)	0	0,0	10	66,7	10	66,7
PD12.d.e. Peningkatan pelayanan adminduk						
Ya (n=5)	0	0,0	5	33,3	5	33,3
Tidak (n=10)	0	0,0	10	66,7	10	66,7
PD12.d.f. Program prioritas Otsus						
Ya (n=6)	0	0,0	6	40,0	6	40,0
Tidak (n=9)	0	0,0	9	60,0	9	60,0
PD12.d.g. Upaya penanggulangan Covid 19						
Ya (n=6)	0	0,0	6	40,0	6	40,0
Tidak (n=9)	0	0,0	9	60,0	9	60,0
PD12.d.v. Topik Lainnya						
Ya (n=2)	0	0,0	2	13,3	2	13,3
Tidak (n=13)	0	0,0	13	86,7	13	86,7

Buku KPMK Module PD

Tabel 1.3.5 Pendampingan Kabupaten/Distrik (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PD12A. Apakah kampung sudah melakukan penyesuaian dokumen sinergi perencanaan dengan unit layanan?						
Ya (n=47)	21	42,9	26	52,0	47	47,5
Tidak (n=52)	28	57,1	24	48,0	52	52,5
PD13. Dokumen Sinergi Perencanaan apa saja yang telah disesuaikan?						
PD13.a. Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Kampung (RPJMK)						
Ya (n=40)	18	85,7	22	84,6	40	85,1
Tidak (n=7)	3	14,3	4	15,4	7	14,9
PD13.b. Rencana Kerja Pembangunan Kampung (RKPK)						
Ya (n=35)	15	71,4	20	76,9	35	74,5
Tidak (n=12)	6	28,6	6	23,1	12	25,5
PD13.c. Rencana Usulan Kegiatan (RUK) Puskesmas						
Ya (n=32)	13	61,9	19	73,1	32	68,1
Tidak (n=15)	8	38,1	7	26,9	15	31,9
PD13.d. Rencana Kerja Sekolah (RKS)						
Ya (n=24)	9	42,9	15	57,7	24	51,1
Tidak (n=23)	12	57,1	11	42,3	23	48,9
PD13.e. Rencana Kegiatan dan Anggaran Sekolah (RKAS)						
Ya (n=22)	9	42,9	13	50,0	22	46,8
Tidak (n=25)	12	57,1	13	50,0	25	53,2
PD13.f. Rencana Kerja Tahunan (RKT) Sekolah Dasar						
Ya (n=15)	6	28,6	9	34,6	15	31,9
Tidak (n=32)	15	71,4	17	65,4	32	68,1
PD13.v. Dokumen lainnya						
Ya (n=4)	4	19,0	0	0,0	4	8,5
Tidak (n=43)	17	81,0	26	100,0	43	91,5

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Tabel 1.3.5 Pendampingan Kabupaten/Distrik (Lanjutan)

Variabel	Lokasi			
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK	
	Rerata	S.D.	Rerata	S.D.
PD01N. Dalam satu tahun terakhir, berapa kali pernah bertemu dengan pemerintah kabupaten?	4,059	6,569	2,563	2,139
PD05N. Dalam satu tahun terakhir, berapa kali pernah bertemu dengan pemerintah distrik?	6,097	14,02	3,667	4,505
PD11_AN. Dalam satu tahun terakhir, berapa kali I/B/S pernah bertemu dengan KORKAB LANDASAN?	-	-	7,773	18,06
PD11BN. Dalam satu tahun terakhir, berapa kali I/B/S pernah bertemu dengan FASILITATOR SINERGI PERENCANAAN KABUPATEN?	-	-	1,429	0,756
PD11CN. Dalam satu tahun terakhir, berapa kali I/B/S pernah bertemu dengan KORCAM LANDASAN?	-	-	12	24,03
PD11DN. Dalam satu tahun terakhir, berapa kali I/B/S pernah bertemu dengan FASILITATOR SINERGI PERENCANAAN DISTRIK?	-	-	2,692	3,066

1.3.6 Seksi PK (Peningkatan Kapasitas)

Tabel 1.3.6 Peningkatan Kapasitas

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PK01. Selama 1 tahun terakhir, apakah I/B/S pernah mengikuti pelatihan?						
Ya (n=74)	33	67,3	41	82,0	74	74,7
Tidak (n=24)	16	32,7	8	16,0	24	24,2
Tidak tahu (n=1)	0	0,0	1	2,0	1	1,0
PK02. Pelatihan apa yang I/B/S ikuti dalam setahun terakhir?						
PK02.a. Pengelolaan keuangan kampung						
Ya (n=23)	13	39,4	10	23,8	23	30,7
Tidak (n=52)	20	60,6	32	76,2	52	69,3
PK02.b. Penulisan laporan kampung						
Ya (n=29)	15	45,5	14	33,3	29	38,7
Tidak (n=46)	18	54,5	28	66,7	46	61,3
PK02.c. Pembuatan peraturan kampung						
Ya (n=14)	4	12,1	10	23,8	14	18,7
Tidak (n=61)	29	87,9	32	76,2	61	81,3
PK02.d. Pengelolaan data kampung						
Ya (n=54)	24	72,7	30	71,4	54	72,0
Tidak (n=21)	9	27,3	12	28,6	21	28,0
PK02.e. Penanganan konflik						
Ya (n=9)	4	12,1	5	11,9	9	12,0
Tidak (n=66)	29	87,9	37	88,1	66	88,0
PK02.f. Tata kelola pemerintahan						
Ya (n=18)	10	30,3	8	19,0	18	24,0
Tidak (n=57)	23	69,7	34	81,0	57	76,0
PK02.g. Kesetaraan gender						
Ya (n=12)	4	12,1	8	19,0	12	16,0
Tidak (n=63)	29	87,9	34	81,0	63	84,0
PK02.h. Pengumpulan data						
Ya (n=57)	23	69,7	34	81,0	57	76,0
Tidak (n=18)	10	30,3	8	19,0	18	24,0
PK02.v. Pelatihan lainnya						
Ya (n=20)	13	39,4	7	16,7	20	26,7
Tidak (n=55)	20	60,6	35	83,3	55	73,3
PK03. Siapa pemberi materi dalam pelatihan yang I/B/S ikuti?						
PK03.a Pemerintah kabupaten						
Ya (n=51)	28	84,8	23	54,8	51	68,0
Tidak (n=24)	5	15,2	19	45,2	24	32,0
PK03.b. Pemerintah distrik						
Ya (n=23)	11	33,3	12	28,6	23	30,7
Tidak (n=52)	22	66,7	30	71,4	52	69,3
PK03.c. Pelaku program KOMPAK (LANDASAN, SAIK, SAIK+)						
Ya (n=49)	11	33,3	38	90,5	49	65,3
Tidak (n=26)	22	66,7	4	9,5	26	34,7

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Tabel 1.3.6 Peningkatan Kapasitas (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PK03.d. Akademisi/Universitas						
Ya (n=2)	1	3,0	1	2,4	2	2,7
Tidak (n=73)	32	97,0	41	97,6	73	97,3
PK03.e. Organisasi/Lembaga level kabupaten-pusat						
Ya (n=9)	4	12,1	5	11,9	9	12,0
Tidak (n=66)	29	87,9	37	88,1	66	88,0
PK03.v. Pihak lainnya						
Ya (n=10)	7	21,2	3	7,1	10	13,3
Tidak (n=65)	26	78,8	39	92,9	65	86,7
PK04. Selama setahun terakhir, apakah pernah mendapatkan pelatihan dari program LANDASAN?						
Ya (n=41)	2	4,1	39	78,0	41	41,4
Tidak (n=50)	40	81,6	10	20,0	50	50,5
Tidak tahu/lupa (n=8)	7	14,3	1	2,0	8	8,1
PK06. Pelatihan apa saja yang didapatkan dari LANDASAN?						
PK06.a. Pendataan penduduk kampung						
Ya (n=37)	2	100,0	35	89,7	37	90,2
Tidak (n=4)	0	0,0	4	10,3	4	9,8
PK06.b. Operasional SAIK/SAIK+/SIO Papua						
Ya (n=33)	2	100,0	31	79,5	33	80,5
Tidak (n=8)	0	0,0	8	20,5	8	19,5
PK06.c. Peningkatan pelayanan adminduk/PASH						
Ya (n=20)	2	100,0	18	46,2	20	48,8
Tidak (n=21)	0	0,0	21	53,8	21	51,2
PK06.d. Sinergi perencanaan dengan unit pelayanan						
Ya (n=17)	2	100,0	15	38,5	17	41,5
Tidak (n=24)	0	0,0	24	61,5	24	58,5
PK06.e. DMMD (Program Distrik Membangun, Membangun Distrik)						
Ya (n=5)	0	0,0	5	12,8	5	12,2
Tidak (n=36)	2	100,0	34	87,2	36	87,8
PK06.f. Penanggulangan Covid-19						
Ya (n=11)	0	0,0	11	28,2	11	26,8
Tidak (n=30)	2	100,0	28	71,8	30	73,2
PK06.g. BANGGA Papua						
Ya (n=1)	0	0,0	1	2,6	1	2,4
Tidak (n=40)	2	100,0	38	97,4	40	97,6
PK06.h. Pencegahan malaria						
Ya (n=13)	0	0,0	13	33,3	13	31,7
Tidak (n=28)	2	100,0	26	66,7	28	68,3
PK06.v. Lainnya						
Ya (n=1)	0	0,0	1	2,6	1	2,4
Tidak (n=40)	2	100,0	38	97,4	40	97,6

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Tabel 1.3.6 Peningkatan Kapasitas (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PK08. Siapa saja anggota masyarakat yang mengikuti pelatihan tersebut?						
PK08.a. KPMK/Kader program						
Ya (n=40)	2	100,0	38	97,4	40	97,6
Tidak (n=1)	0	0,0	1	2,6	1	2,4
PK08.b. Kepala sekolah						
Ya (n=10)	0	0,0	10	25,6	10	24,4
Tidak (n=31)	2	100,0	29	74,4	31	75,6
PK08.c. Guru						
Ya (n=14)	0	0,0	14	35,9	14	34,1
Tidak (n=27)	2	100,0	25	64,1	27	65,9
PK08.d. Komite sekolah						
Ya (n=8)	0	0,0	8	20,5	8	19,5
Tidak (n=33)	2	100,0	31	79,5	33	80,5
PK03.e. Kader posyandu						
Ya (n=10)	0	0,0	10	25,6	10	24,4
Tidak (n=31)	2	100,0	29	74,4	31	75,6
PK08.f. Bidan kampung						
Ya (n=11)	0	0,0	11	28,2	11	26,8
Tidak (n=30)	2	100,0	28	71,8	30	73,2
PK08.g. Tokoh masyarakat/adat/agama						
Ya (n=10)	0	0,0	10	25,6	10	24,4
Tidak (n=31)	2	100,0	29	74,4	31	75,6
PK08.h. PKK						
Ya (n=5)	0	0,0	5	12,8	5	12,2
Tidak (n=36)	2	100,0	34	87,2	36	87,8
PK08.i. Perwakilan kelompok perempuan						
Ya (n=8)	0	0,0	8	20,5	8	19,5
Tidak (n=33)	2	100,0	31	79,5	33	80,5
PK08.j. Tokoh pemuda/karang taruna						
Ya (n=9)	0	0,0	9	23,1	9	22,0
Tidak (n=32)	2	100,0	30	76,9	32	78,0
PK08.k. Perwakilan kelompok penyandang disabilitas						
Ya (n=1)	0	0,0	1	2,6	1	2,4
Tidak (n=40)	2	100,0	38	97,4	40	97,6
PK08.l. Perwakilan OAP						
Ya (n=8)	0	0,0	8	20,5	8	19,5
Tidak (n=33)	2	100,0	31	79,5	33	80,5
PK08.v. Lainnya						
Ya (n=6)	0	0,0	6	15,4	6	14,6
Tidak (n=35)	2	100,0	33	84,6	35	85,4

Buku KPMK Module PK

Tabel 1.3.6 Peningkatan Kapasitas (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PK09. Apa saja yang menjadi tugas KPMK di kampung ini?						
PK09.a. Mengumpulkan data penduduk						
Ya (n=93)	43	87,8	50	100,0	93	93,9
Tidak (n=6)	6	12,2	0	0,0	6	6,1
PK09.b. Input data SAIK/SAIK+/SIO PAPUA						
Ya (n=61)	14	28,6	47	94,0	61	61,6
Tidak (n=38)	35	71,4	3	6,0	38	38,4
PK09.c. Membantu memberi layanan adminduk						
Ya (n=70)	28	57,1	42	84,0	70	70,7
Tidak (n=29)	21	42,9	8	16,0	29	29,3
PK09.d. Membantu penyusunan RPJMK						
Ya (n=46)	17	34,7	29	58,0	46	46,5
Tidak (n=53)	32	65,3	21	42,0	53	53,5
PK09.e. Membantu memfasilitasi pertemuan						
Ya (n=63)	30	61,2	33	66,0	63	63,6
Tidak (n=36)	19	38,8	17	34,0	36	36,4
PK09.f. Membantu memfasilitasi pertemuan dengan unit layanan						
Ya (n=56)	25	51,0	31	62,0	56	56,6
Tidak (n=43)	24	49,0	19	38,0	43	43,4
PK09.g. Sosialisasi pandemic Covid-19						
Ya (n=50)	26	53,1	24	48,0	50	50,5
Tidak (n=49)	23	46,9	26	52,0	49	49,5
PK09.h. Membantu menyalurkan bantuan						
Ya (n=51)	25	51,0	26	52,0	51	51,5
Tidak (n=48)	24	49,0	24	48,0	48	48,5
PK09.i. Membantu verifikasi data penerima bantuan						
Ya (n=59)	26	53,1	33	66,0	59	59,6
Tidak (n=40)	23	46,9	17	34,0	40	40,4
PK09.v. Tugas lainnya						
Ya (n=6)	6	12,2	0	0,0	6	6,1
Tidak (n=93)	43	87,8	50	100,0	93	93,9
PK10. Menurut I/B/S, apakah pelatihan dari Program LANDASAN bermanfaat?						
Tidak Bermanfaat (n=1)	1	2,0	0	0,0	1	1,0
Bermanfaat (n=14)	3	6,1	11	22,0	14	14,1
Sangat bermanfaat (n=37)	2	4,1	35	70,0	37	37,4
Tidak berlaku (n=44)	42	85,7	2	4,0	44	44,4
Tidak tahu (n=3)	1	2,0	2	4,0	3	3,0

Buku KPMK Module PK

1.4 Buku Kepala Puskesmas

1.4.1 Seksi LR (Latar Belakang Responden)

Tabel 1.4.1. Latar Belakang Responden Kepala Puskesmas

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
LR02. Apa posisi I/B/S saat ini di Puskesmas?						
Kepala Puskesmas (n=11)	6	66,7	5	50,0	11	57,9
Dokter Puskesmas (n=1)	0	0,0	1	10,0	1	5,3
Koordinator Bidan (n=3)	1	11,1	2	20,0	3	15,8
Lainnya (n=4)	2	22,2	2	20,0	4	21,1
LR06. Jenis kelamin kepala Puskesmas						
Laki-laki (n=10)	5	55,6	5	50,0	10	52,6
Perempuan (n=9)	4	44,4	5	50,0	9	47,4
LR07. Jenjang pendidikan tertinggi yang sedang/pernah diikuti kepala Puskesmas?						
D1/D2/D3 (n=8)	5	55,6	3	30,0	8	42,1
D4/S1 (n=10)	3	33,3	7	70,0	10	52,6
S2/S3 (n=1)	1	11,1	0	0,0	1	5,3
LR08. Kelas tertinggi yang sedang/pernah diduduki kepala Puskesmas						
Kelas/tingkat 2 (n=1)	1	11,1	0	0,0	1	5,3
Tamat (n=18)	8	88,9	10	100,0	18	94,7

Buku KPUS Module LR

Tabel 1.4.1. Latar Belakang Responden Kepala Puskesmas (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
LR09.a. Apakah suku bangsa kepala Puskesmas?						
Moor (n=1)	1	11,1	0	0,0	1	5,3
Toraja (n=1)	1	11,1	0	0,0	1	5,3
Arfak (n=1)	0	0,0	1	10,0	1	5,3
Batak (n=1)	0	0,0	1	10,0	1	5,3
Jawa (n=4)	2	22,2	2	20,0	4	21,1
Maluku (n=1)	1	11,1	0	0,0	1	5,3
Maumere (n=1)	1	11,1	0	0,0	1	5,3
Mee (n=1)	1	11,1	0	0,0	1	5,3
Moi (n=3)	1	11,1	2	20,0	3	15,8
Moor (n=1)	0	0,0	1	10,0	1	5,3
Nabire (n=1)	0	0,0	1	10,0	1	5,3
Namblong (n=1)	1	11,1	0	0,0	1	5,3
Toraja (n=1)	0	0,0	1	10,0	1	5,3
Waropeny (n=1)	0	0,0	1	10,0	1	5,3
LR09.b. Provinsi asal suku bangsa [lr09a]?						
Jawa Tengah (n=2)	0	0,0	2	20,0	2	10,5
Jawa Timur (n=1)	1	11,1	0	0,0	1	5,3
Kepulauan Maluku (n=1)	1	11,1	0	0,0	1	5,3
Nusa Tenggara Timur (n=1)	1	11,1	0	0,0	1	5,3

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
Papua (n=6)	3	33,3	3	30,0	6	31,6
Papua Barat (n=4)	1	11,1	3	30,0	4	21,1
Sulawesi Selatan (n=1)	1	11,1	0	0,0	1	5,3
Sulawesi Tenggara (n=1)	1	11,1	0	0,0	1	5,3
Sulawesi Utara (n=1)	0	0,0	1	10,0	1	5,3
Sumatra Utara (n=1)	0	0,0	1	10,0	1	5,3
LR10. Apakah agama yang dianut kepala Puskesmas?						
Islam (n=5)	2	22,2	3	30,0	5	26,3
Kristen Protestan (n=12)	5	55,6	7	70,0	12	63,2
Katolik (n=2)	2	22,2	0	0,0	2	10,5
LR14. Apakah kepala Puskesmas punya KTP?						
Ya (n=19)	9	100,0	10	100,0	19	100,0
Tidak (0)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
LR15. Apakah kepala Puskesmas punya KK?						
Ya (n=19)	9	100,0	10	100,0	19	100,0
Tidak (0)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0

Buku KPUS Module LR

Tabel 1.4.1. Latar Belakang Responden Kepala Puskesmas (Lanjutan)

VARIABEL	Lokasi			
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK	
	Rerata	S.D.	Rerata	S.D.
LR04. Sejak kapan Kepala Puskesmas menjabat sebagai kepala puskesmas	2,018	2,646	2,017	3,736
LR05.u. Umur	44,44	9,593	44,60	9,288

1.4.2 Seksi DP (Data Pelayanan Puskesmas)

Tabel 1.4.2. Data Pelayanan Puskesmas

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
DP10. Apakah tersedia listrik di puskesmas?						
Ya (n=19)	9	100,0	10	100,0	19	100,0
Tidak (n=0)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
DP11. Apakah listrik tersedia sepanjang waktu (24 jam per hari)?						
Ya (n=14)	7	77,8	7	70,0	14	73,7
Tidak (n=5)	2	22,2	3	30,0	5	26,3
DP12. Apakah gedung/bangunan ini digunakan juga oleh lembaga/institusi lain?						
Ya (n=3)	1	11,1	2	20,0	3	15,8
Tidak (n=16)	8	88,9	8	80,0	16	84,2
DP13. Apakah puskesmas ini adalah pengguna utama gedung ini?						
Ya (n=3)	1	100,0	2	100,0	3	100,0
DP15. Apakah ada pelayanan berikut ini:						
DP15.a. Pemeriksaan ibu hamil oleh bidan						
Ya (n=19)	9	100,0	10	100,0	19	100,0
DP15.b. Pemeriksaan ibu hamil oleh dokter						
Ya (n=12)	5	55,6	7	70,0	12	63,2
Tidak (n=7)	4	44,4	3	30,0	7	36,8
DP15.c. Jasa persalinan oleh bidan						
Ya (n=18)	8	88,9	10	100,0	18	94,7
Tidak (n=1)	1	11,1	0	0,0	1	5,3
DP15.d. Jasa persalinan oleh dokter						
Ya (n=9)	4	44,4	5	50,0	9	47,4
Tidak (n=10)	5	55,6	5	50,0	10	52,6
DP15.e. Ruang bersalin						
Ya (n=15)	7	77,8	8	80,0	15	78,9
Tidak (n=4)	2	22,2	2	20,0	4	21,1
DP15.f. Vacum ekstraksi/forsep						
Ya (n=2)	2	22,2	0	0,0	2	10,5
Tidak (n=17)	7	77,8	10	100,0	17	89,5

Buku KPUS Module DP

Tabel 1.4.2. Data Pelayanan Puskesmas (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
DP15. Apakah ada pelayanan berikut ini:						
DP15.g. Pemberian imunisasi untuk bayi dan balita						
Ya (n=19)	9	100,0	10	100,0	19	100,0
Tidak (n=0)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
DP15.h. Imunisasi Tetanus Toxoid [TT] untuk ibu hamil						
Ya (n=18)	8	88,9	10	100,0	18	94,7
Tidak (n=1)	1	11,1	0	0,0	1	5,3
DP15.i. KB (Pil,IUD, Implant dll)						
Ya (n=19)	9	100,0	10	100,0	19	100,0
Tidak (n=0)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
DP15.j. Pengukuran antropometri pada bayi dan balita						
Ya (n=19)	9	100,0	10	100,0	19	100,0
Tidak (n=0)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
DP15.k. Pengajaran Tubuh Kembang Anak						
Ya (n=14)	6	66,7	8	80,0	14	73,7
Tidak (n=5)	3	33,3	2	20,0	5	26,3
DP15.l. Kelas gizi ibu dan anak						
Ya (n=12)	5	55,6	7	70,0	12	63,2
Tidak (n=7)	4	44,4	3	30,0	7	36,8
Buku KPUS Module DP						
DP15. Apakah ada pelayanan berikut ini:						
DP15.m. Kelas ibu hamil						
Ya (n=13)	5	55,6	8	80,0	13	68,4
Tidak (n=6)	4	44,4	2	20,0	6	31,6
DP15.n. Rawat inap						
Ya (n=11)	5	55,6	6	60,0	11	57,9
Tidak (n=8)	4	44,4	4	40,0	8	42,1
DP15.o. Pembuatan akte kelahiran untuk bayi baru lahir						
Ya (n=5)	2	22,2	3	30,0	5	26,3
Tidak (n=14)	7	77,8	7	70,0	14	73,7
DP15.p. Pelayanan pasien COVID-19						
Ya (n=14)	6	66,7	8	80,0	14	73,7
Tidak (n=5)	3	33,3	2	20,0	5	26,3
DP15.q. Isolasi mandiri bagi OTG						
Ya (n=12)	5	55,6	7	70,0	12	63,2
Tidak (n=7)	4	44,4	3	30,0	7	36,8
DP15.r. Pelayanan vaksin COVID-19						
Ya (n=14)	7	77,8	7	70,0	14	73,7
Tidak (n=5)	2	22,2	3	30,0	5	26,3
DP15.s. Kunjungan rumah untuk pasien dengan disabilitas yang tidak bisa datang ke Puskesmas						
Ya (n=15)	7	77,8	8	80,0	15	78,9
Tidak (n=4)	2	22,2	2	20,0	4	21,1
Buku KPUS Module DP						

Tabel 1.4.2. Data Pelayanan Puskesmas (Lanjutan)

VARIABEL	Lokasi			
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK	
	Rerata	S.D.	Rerata	S.D.
DP01.a. Jumlah kampung	8,500	4,036	9,900	4,977
DP01.b. Jumlah penduduk	4,396	4,412	5,222	3,191
DP01.c. Jumlah KK	1,722	1,366	1,333	910,1
DP02. Jumlah Puskesmas Pembantu (Pustu)	2	0,756	2,500	1,650
DP03. Jumlah Puskesmas Keliling (Pusling) / Puskesmas terapung	1,222	2,224	3,571	5,996
DP04. Jumlah Bidan Desa	4,444	6,386	4,400	3,134
DP05. Jumlah Pos Pelayanan Terpadu (Posyandu)	8,889	5,134	11,90	6,367
DP06. Jumlah Pos Pelayanan Terpadu (Posyandu) yang aktif	8,889	5,134	11,90	6,367
DP07. Jumlah kader Posyandu yang aktif	36,33	26,68	45,11	26,28
DP08. Jumlah Pondok Bersalin Desa (Polindes)	0,375	0,744	1,500	1,049
DP09. Jumlah Pos Kesehatan Desa (Poskesdes)	0,250	0,707	1	1,265
DP14.a. Jumlah tenaga DOKTER UMUM	1	0,707	1,400	0,843
DP14.b. Jumlah tenaga DOKTER GIGI	0,111	0,333	0,400	0,699
DP14.c. Jumlah tenaga PERAWAT/MANTRI	12,89	7,149	17,60	19,09
DP14.d. Jumlah tenaga PERAWAT GIGI	0,111	0,333	0,300	0,483
DP14.e. Jumlah tenaga BIDAN	6,444	5,028	11,20	9,138
DP14.f. Jumlah tenaga BIDAN DESA	2,444	2,603	4,400	3,134
DP14.g. Jumlah tenaga AHLI GIZI/PEMBANTU AHLI GIZI	1,333	1	2,100	1,287
DP14.i. Jumlah tenaga KESEHATAN LAINNYA	2,333	2,398	3,700	3,401

1.4.3 Seksi PM (Partisipasi Masyarakat)

Tabel 1.4.3. Partisipasi Masyarakat

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PM06.a. Selama setahun terakhir, apakah puskesmas diundang menghadiri pertemuan tingkat kampung yang membahas perencanaan kegiatan/program kampung?						
Ya (n=13)	6	66,7	7	70,0	13	68,4
Tidak (n=6)	3	33,3	3	30,0	6	31,6
PM07. Selama setahun terakhir, apakah I/B/S menghadiri pertemuan tingkat kampung tsb						
Ya (n=9)	3	50,0	6	85,7	9	69,2
Tidak (n=4)	3	50,0	1	14,3	4	30,8
PM07. Pihak yang hadir dalam pertemuan tingkat kampung [PM06a]						
PM07.a.a. Kepala Kampung						
Ya (n=1)	0	0,0	1	100,0	1	25,0
Tidak (n=3)	3	100,0	0	0,0	3	75,0
PM07.a.b. Dokter						
Ya (n=0)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Tidak (n=4)	3	100,0	1	100,0	4	100,0
PM07.a.c. Staf Administrasi						
Ya (n=1)	0	0,0	1	100,0	1	25,0
Tidak (n=3)	3	100,0	0	0,0	3	75,0
PM07.a.d. Bidan Puskesmas						
Ya (n=0)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Tidak (n=4)	3	100,0	1	100,0	4	100,0
PM07.a.v Lainnya						
Ya (n=4)	3	100,0	1	100,0	4	100,0
Tidak (n=0)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0

Buku KPUS Module PM

Tabel 1.4.3. Partisipasi Masyarakat (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PM08. Dalam pertemuan tsb, apakah I/B/S						
PM08.a. Memberikan usulan kegiatan						
Ya (n=9)	3	100,0	6	100,0	9	100,0
Tidak (n=0)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
PM08.b. Memberikan pendapat						
Ya (n=9)	3	100,0	6	100,0	9	100,0
Tidak (n=0)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
PM08.c. Bertanya tentang program/kegiatan di kampung						
Ya (n=9)	3	100,0	6	100,0	9	100,0
Tidak (n=0)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
PM08.d. Bertanya tentang target program/ kegiatan di kampung						
Ya (n=6)	3	100,0	3	50,0	6	66,7
Tidak (n=3)	0	0,0	3	50,0	3	33,3
PM08.e. Bertanya tentang dana/anggaran						
Ya (n=5)	2	66,7	3	50,0	5	55,6
Tidak (n=4)	1	33,3	3	50,0	4	44,4
PM08.f. Ikut mengambil suara untuk memutuskan						
Ya (n=2)	0	0,0	2	33,3	2	22,2
Tidak (n=7)	3	100,0	4	66,7	7	77,8

Buku KPUS Module PM

1.4.4 Seksi PD (Pendampingan Distrik/Kecamatan dan Kabupaten)

Tabel 1.4.4. Pendampingan Distrik/Kecamatan dan Kabupaten

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PD01. Selama satu tahun terakhir, berapa kali I/B/S bertemu pemerintah kabupaten baik mengunjungi maupun dikunjungi?						
Ya (n=19)	9	100,0	10	100,0	19	100,0
Tidak (n=0)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
PD02. Bila dibandingkan dengan tahun 2019, bagaimana frekuensi pertemuan tersebut lebih sering atau lebih jarang?						
Lebih jarang (n=13)	6	66,7	7	70,0	13	68,4
SAMA SAJA (n=4)	2	22,2	2	20,0	4	21,1
Lebih sering (n=2)	1	11,1	1	10,0	2	10,5
PD03. Apakah I/B/S bertemu dengan						
PD03.a. DINAS KESEHATAN						
Ya (n=19)	9	100,0	10	100,0	19	100,0
Tidak (n=0)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
PD03.b. BUPATI/WAKIL BUPATI						
Ya (n=7)	3	33,3	4	40,0	7	36,8
Tidak (n=12)	6	66,7	6	60,0	12	63,2
PD03.c. DPRD						
Ya (n=5)	1	11,1	4	40,0	5	26,3
Tidak (n=14)	8	88,9	6	60,0	14	73,7
PD03.d. BPMK						
Ya (n=5)	1	11,1	4	40,0	5	26,3
Tidak (n=14)	8	88,9	6	60,0	14	73,7
PD03.v. LAINNYA						
Ya (n=5)	2	22,2	3	30,0	5	26,3
Tidak (n=14)	7	77,8	7	70,0	14	73,7

Buku KPUS Module PD

Tabel 1.4.4. Pendampingan Distrik/Kecamatan dan Kabupaten (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PD04. Topik apa saja yang dibicarakan dalam pertemuan tersebut						
PD04.a. PELAYANAN PUSKESMAS KE KAMPUNG-KAMPUNG						
Ya (n=15)	8	88,9	7	70,0	15	78,9
Tidak (n=4)	1	11,1	3	30,0	4	21,1
PD04.b. PERENCANAAN YANG MELIBATKAN PUSKESMAS						
Ya (n=12)	5	55,6	7	70,0	12	63,2
Tidak (n=7)	4	44,4	3	30,0	7	36,8
PD04.c. PROGRAM BANTUAN						
Ya (n=14)	5	55,6	9	90,0	14	73,7
Tidak (n=5)	4	44,4	1	10,0	5	26,3
PD04.d. PENANGANAN PANDEMI						
Ya (n=16)	7	77,8	9	90,0	16	84,2
Tidak (n=3)	2	22,2	1	10,0	3	15,8
PD04.e. PERMASALAHAN SARANA PRASARANA PUSKESMAS						
Ya (n=14)	7	77,8	7	70,0	14	73,7
Tidak (n=5)	2	22,2	3	30,0	5	26,3
PD04.f. MONITORING						
Ya (n=14)	7	77,8	7	70,0	14	73,7
Tidak (n=5)	2	22,2	3	30,0	5	26,3
PD04.v. LAINNYA						
Ya (n=5)	3	33,3	2	20,0	5	26,3
Tidak (n=14)	6	66,7	8	80,0	14	73,7

Buku KPUS Module PD

Tabel 1.4.4. Pendampingan Distrik/Kecamatan dan Kabupaten (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PD05. Dalam satu tahun terakhir, berapa kali I/B/S bertemu dengan pemerintah distrik (pemerintah distrik), baik mengunjungi maupun dikunjungi?						
YA (n=13)	8	88,9	5	50,0	13	68,4
BELUM PERNAH BERTEMU (n=4)	1	11,1	3	30,0	4	21,1
TIDAK TAHU/LUPA (n=2)	0	0,0	2	20,0	2	10,5
PD06. Bila dibandingkan dengan tahun 2019, bagaimana frekuensi pertemuan tersebut lebih sering atau lebih jarang?						
Lebih jarang (n=7)	2	25,0	5	71,4	7	46,7
SAMA SAJA (n=3)	2	25,0	1	14,3	3	20,0
Lebih sering (n=5)	4	50,0	1	14,3	5	33,3
PD07. Topik apa saja yang dibicarakan dalam pertemuan tersebut						
PD07.a. PELAYANAN PUSKESMAS KE KAMPUNG-KAMPUNG?						
Ya (n=11)	7	87,5	4	57,1	11	73,3
Tidak (n=4)	1	12,5	3	42,9	4	26,7
PD07.b. PERENCANAAN YANG MELIBATKAN PUSKESMAS?						
Ya (n=8)	4	50,0	4	57,1	8	53,3
Tidak (n=7)	4	50,0	3	42,9	7	46,7
PD07.c. PROGRAM BANTUAN?						
Ya (n=6)	3	37,5	3	42,9	6	40,0
Tidak (n=9)	5	62,5	4	57,1	9	60,0
PD07.d. PENANGANAN PANDEMI?						
Ya (n=9)	5	62,5	4	57,1	9	60,0
Tidak (n=6)	3	37,5	3	42,9	6	40,0
PD07.e. PERMASALAHAN SARANA PRASARANA PUSKESMAS?						
Ya (n=6)	3	37,5	3	42,9	6	40,0
Tidak (n=9)	5	62,5	4	57,1	9	60,0
PD07.f. MONITORING?						
Ya (n=4)	3	37,5	1	14,3	4	26,7
Tidak (n=11)	5	62,5	6	85,7	11	73,3
PD07.v. LAINNYA?						
Ya (n=3)	1	12,5	2	28,6	3	20,0
Tidak (n=12)	7	87,5	5	71,4	12	80,0

Buku KPUS Module PD

Tabel 1.4.4. Pendampingan Distrik/Kecamatan dan Kabupaten (Lanjutan)

VARIABEL	Lokasi			
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK	
	Rerata	S.D.	Rerata	S.D.
PD01.n. Selama satu tahun terakhir, berapa kali I/B/S bertemu pemerintah kabupaten, baik mengunjungi maupun dikunjungi?	9,222	7,225	10,40	10,23
PD05.n. Dalam satu tahun terakhir, pernah bertemu dengan pemerintah distrik (pemerintah distrik), baik mengunjungi maupun dikunjungi?	5	5,732	4,600	4,219

1.4.5 Seksi PK (Peningkatan Kapasitas)

Tabel 1.4.5. Peningkatan Kapasitas

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PK01. Selama satu tahun terakhir, Apakah I/B/S pernah mengikuti pelatihan?						
YA (n=17)	7	77,8	10	100,0	17	89,5
BELUM PERNAH BERTEMU (n=2)	2	22,2	0	0,0	2	10,5
PK02. Pelatihan apa saja yang pernah I/B/S ikuti dalam satu tahun terakhir						
PK02.a. MANAJEMEN PUSKESMAS						
Ya (n=9)	5	71,4	4	40,0	9	52,9
Tidak (n=8)	2	28,6	6	60,0	8	47,1
PK02.b. PENGELOLAAN ANGGARAN PUSKESMAS						
Ya (n=7)	4	57,1	3	30,0	7	41,2
Tidak (n=10)	3	42,9	7	70,0	10	58,8
PK02.c. SINERGI PERENCANAAN PUSKESMAS DENGAN KAMPUNG						
Ya (n=8)	3	42,9	5	50,0	8	47,1
Tidak (n=9)	4	57,1	5	50,0	9	52,9
PK02.d. PENCEGAHAN PENYAKIT						
Ya (n=9)	4	57,1	5	50,0	9	52,9
Tidak (n=8)	3	42,9	5	50,0	8	47,1
PK02.v. LAINNYA						
Ya (n=9)	3	42,9	6	60,0	9	52,9
Tidak (n=8)	4	57,1	4	40,0	8	47,1
Buku KPUS Module PK						
PK03. Pemberi materi pelatihan						
PK03.a. PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN						
Ya (n=11)	5	71,4	6	60,0	11	64,7
Tidak (n=6)	2	28,6	4	40,0	6	35,3
PK03.b. PEMERINTAH DISTRIK						
Ya (n=1)	0	0,0	1	10,0	1	5,9
Tidak (n=16)	7	100,0	9	90,0	16	94,1
PK03.c. PELAKU PROGRAM LANDASAN						
Ya (n=5)	0	0,0	5	50,0	5	29,4
Tidak (n=12)	7	100,0	5	50,0	12	70,6
PK03.d. AKADEMISI/UNIVERSITAS						
Ya (n=1)	0	0,0	1	10,0	1	5,9
Tidak (n=16)	7	100,0	9	90,0	16	94,1
PK03.e. ORGANISASI/LEMBAGA (LEVEL KABUPATEN-PUSAT)						
Ya (n=5)	2	28,6	3	30,0	5	29,4
Tidak (n=12)	5	71,4	7	70,0	12	70,6
PK03.v. LAINNYA						
Ya (n=8)	3	42,9	5	50,0	8	47,1
Tidak (n=9)	4	57,1	5	50,0	9	52,9
Buku KPUS Module PK						

Tabel 1.4.5. Peningkatan Kapasitas (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PK04. Selama setahun terakhir, apakah I/B/S atau staf lain pernah mendapatkan pelatihan dari program LANDASAN?						
Ya (n=7)	0	0,0	7	70,0	7	36,8
Tidak (n=11)	8	88,9	3	30,0	11	57,9
TIDAK TAHU (n=1)	1	11,1	0	0,0	1	5,3
PK05. Siapa saja dari puskesmas ini yang pernah mengikuti pelatihan LANDASAN						
PK05.a. Kepala Puskesmas						
Ya (n=7)	7	100,0	7	100,0		
Tidak (n=0)	0	0,0	0	0,0		
PK05.b. Dokter						
Ya (n=3)	3	42,9	3	42,9		
Tidak (n=4)	4	57,1	4	57,1		
PK05.c. Staf Administrasi						
Ya (n=5)	5	71,4	5	71,4		
Tidak (n=2)	2	28,6	2	28,6		
PK05.d. Bidan Puskesmas						
Ya (n=5)	5	71,4	5	71,4		
Tidak (n=2)	2	28,6	2	28,6		
PK05.v. Lainnya						
Ya (n=1)	1	14,3	1	14,3		
Tidak (n=6)	6	85,7	6	85,7		

Buku KPUS Module PK

Tabel 1.4.5. Peningkatan Kapasitas (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	KOMPAK		Total			
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom		
PK06. Apakah I/B/S atau staf lain di puskesmas ini pernah mendapatkan pelatihan:						
PK06.a. SINERGI PERENCANAAN PUSKESMAS DENGAN KAMPUNG						
Ya (n=7)	7	100,0	7	100,0		
Tidak (n=0)	0	0,0	0	0,0		
PK06.b. AKREDITASI PUSKESMAS						
Ya (n=3)	3	42,9	3	42,9		
Tidak (n=4)	4	57,1	4	57,1		
PK06.c. KESADARAN TENTANG PENYAKIT HIV						
Ya (n=3)	3	42,9	3	42,9		
Tidak (n=4)	4	57,1	4	57,1		
PK06.d. KESADARAN TENTANG PENYAKIT MALARIA						
Ya (n=4)	4	57,1	4	57,1		
Tidak (n=3)	3	42,9	3	42,9		
PK10. Menurut I/B/S, apakah pelatihan dari Program LANDASAN bermanfaat?						
Bermanfaat (n=2)	2	28,6	2	28,6		
Sangat bermanfaat (n=5)	5	71,4	5	71,4		
PK11. Apakah Puskesmas sudah menyelesaikan Rancangan Usulan Kegiatan [RUK] ?						
Ya (n=15)	7	77,8	8	80,0	15	78,9
Tidak (n=4)	2	22,2	2	20,0	4	21,1

Buku KPUS Module PK

Tabel 1.4.5. Peningkatan Kapasitas (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PK12. Apakah dokumen RUK sudah disinergikan dengan perencanaan kampung?						
Ya (n=7)	1	14,3	6	75,0	7	46,7
Tidak (n=8)	6	85,7	2	25,0	8	53,3
PK13. Apakah I/B/S mengetahui SAIK+/SIO Papua?						
Ya (n=4)	0	0,0	4	40,0	4	21,1
Tidak (n=15)	9	100,0	6	60,0	15	78,9
PK14. Apakah Puskesmas memanfaatkan data SAIK+/SIO Papua?						
Ya (n=3)	3	75,0	3	75,0		
Tidak (n=1)	1	25,0	1	25,0		
PK15. Untuk apa saja data SAIK+/SIO Papua digunakan?						
PK15.a. MELIHAT DEMOGRAFI KAMPUNG CAKUPAN						
Ya (n=2)	2	66,7	2	66,7		
Tidak (n=1)	1	33,3	1	33,3		
PK15.b. MELIHAT DAN MENGONFIRMASI SASARAN						
Ya (n=3)	3	100,0	3	100,0		
Tidak (n=0)	0	0,0	0	0,0		
PK15.c. MELIHAT DAN MENGONFIRMASI DATA SASARAN BALITA						
Ya (n=3)	3	100,0	3	100,0		
Tidak (n=0)	0	0,0	0	0,0		
PK15.d. MENENTUKAN DATA SASARAN KELOMPOK PENYANDANG DISABILITAS						
Ya (n=2)	2	66,7	2	66,7		
Tidak (n=1)	1	33,3	1	33,3		
PK15.e. MENYUSUN PERENCANAAN KEGIATAN PUSKESMAS						
Ya (n=2)	2	66,7	2	66,7		
Tidak (n=1)	1	33,3	1	33,3		
PK15.v. LAINNYA						
Ya (n=0)	0	0,0	0	0,0		
Tidak (n=3)	3	100,0	3	100,0		

Buku KPUS Module PK

Tabel 1.4.5 Peningkatan Kapasitas (Lanjutan)

VARIABEL	Lokasi			
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK	
	Rerata	S.D.	Rerata	S.D.
PK01.n. Selama satu tahun terakhir, berapa kali I/B/S mengikuti pelatihan? (jumlah)	3,571	1,618	3,300	2,751

1.4.6 Seksi DK (Dukungan Pemerintah Kampung)

Tabel 1.4.6. Dukungan Pemerintah Kampung

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
DK01. Masalah kesehatan di distrik ini						
DK01.a. CAKUPAN PUSKESMAS TERLALU LUAS						
Ya (n=4)	2	22,2	2	20,0	4	21,1
Tidak (n=15)	7	77,8	8	80,0	15	78,9
DK01.b. SARANA PRASARANA PUSKESMAS KURANG MEMADAI						
Ya (n=15)	7	77,8	8	80,0	15	78,9
Tidak (n=4)	2	22,2	2	20,0	4	21,1
DK01.c. JUMLAH TENAGA KESEHATAN MASIH KURANG						
Ya (n=15)	6	66,7	9	90,0	15	78,9
Tidak (n=4)	3	33,3	1	10,0	4	21,1
DK01.d. JARAK FASILITAS KE KAMPUNG-KAMPUNG TERLALU JAUH						
Ya (n=8)	4	44,4	4	40,0	8	42,1
Tidak (n=11)	5	55,6	6	60,0	11	57,9
DK01.e. MASIH BANYAK ANAK DENGAN GIZI BURUK						
Ya (n=6)	3	33,3	3	30,0	6	31,6
Tidak (n=13)	6	66,7	7	70,0	13	68,4
DK01.f. KESEHATAN IBU DAN ANAK MASIH KURANG BAIK						
Ya (n=9)	5	55,6	4	40,0	9	47,4
Tidak (n=10)	4	44,4	6	60,0	10	52,6
DK01.g. PENYAKIT ENDEMIK MASIH TINGGI (MALARIA, HIV)						
Ya (n=12)	5	55,6	7	70,0	12	63,2
Tidak (n=7)	4	44,4	3	30,0	7	36,8
DK01.h. LAYANAN BELUM DAPAT DIAKSES OLEH PENYANDANG DISABILITAS						
Ya (n=8)	3	33,3	5	50,0	8	42,1
Tidak (n=11)	6	66,7	5	50,0	11	57,9
DK01.y. [Y] TIDAK TAHU						
Ya (n=19)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Tidak (n=19)	9	100,0	10	100,0	19	100,0

Buku KPUS Module DK

Tabel 1.4.6. Dukungan Pemerintah Kampung (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
DK01. Masalah kesehatan di distrik ini						
DK01.v. Apakah masalah [V] LAINNYA?						
Tidak (n=9)	5	55,6	4	40,0	9	47,4
Ya (n=10)	4	44,4	6	60,0	10	52,6
DK01.v.o. Sebutkan [V] LAINNYA						
Adanya beberapa pasien terdiagnosa Penyakit sifilis (n=1)	1	25,0	0	0,0	1	10,0
BPJS belum terorganisir baik (n=1)	1	25,0	0	0,0	1	10,0
Bangunan trancom rubuh karena abrasi dan kekurangan ruangan (n=1)	0	0,0	1	16,7	1	10,0
ISPA,kebersihan (n=1)	0	0,0	1	16,7	1	10,0
Kesadaran kesehatan masyarakat masih kurang (n=1)	0	0,0	1	16,7	1	10,0
Kesadaran masyarakat tentang sanitasi tidak berjamban, bawa anak ke posyandu, pemeriksaan ibu hamil (n=1)	1	25,0	0	0,0	1	10,0
Masyarakat belum terbuka terhadap kesehatan (n=1)	0	0,0	1	16,7	1	10,0
Pemahaman masyarakat terhadap kesehatan masih kurang (n=1)	0	0,0	1	16,7	1	10,0
Sanitasi (n=1)	1	25,0	0	0,0	1	10,0
Sumber Daya Manusia, etos kerja (n=1)	0	0,0	1	16,7	1	10,0
DK02. Masalah yang bisa ditangani bersama dengan pemerintah kampung						
DK02.a. Cakupan puskesmas terlalu luas						
Ya (n=1)	0	0,0	1	10,0	1	5,3
Tidak (n=18)	9	100,0	9	90,0	18	94,7
DK02.b. Sarana prasarana kurang memadai						
Ya (n=7)	3	33,3	4	40,0	7	36,8
Tidak (n=12)	6	66,7	6	60,0	12	63,2
DK02.c. Jumlah tenaga kerja kesehatan						
Ya (n=6)	2	22,2	4	40,0	6	31,6
Tidak (n=13)	7	77,8	6	60,0	13	68,4
DK02.d. Jarak fasilitas ke kampung-kampung terlalu jauh						
Tidak (n=16)	8	88,9	8	80,0	16	84,2
Ya (n=3)	1	11,1	2	20,0	3	15,8

Buku KPUS Module DK

Tabel 1.4.6. Dukungan Pemerintah Kampung (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
DK02. Masalah yang bisa ditangani bersama dengan pemerintah kampung						
DK02.e. Masih banyak anak dengan gizi buruk						
Ya (n=6)	3	33,3	3	30,0	6	31,6
Tidak (n=13)	6	66,7	7	70,0	13	68,4
DK02.f. Kesehatan ibu dan anak masih kurang baik						
Ya (n=8)	4	44,4	4	40,0	8	42,1
Tidak (n=11)	5	55,6	6	60,0	11	57,9
DK02.g. Penyakit endemik masih tinggi (malaria, HIV)						
Ya (n=10)	3	33,3	7	70,0	10	52,6
Tidak (n=9)	6	66,7	3	30,0	9	47,4
DK02.h. Layanan belum dapat diakses oleh penyandang disabilitas						
Ya (n=4)	1	11,1	3	30,0	4	21,1
Tidak (n=15)	8	88,9	7	70,0	15	78,9
DK02.w. Tidak ada						
Ya (n=1)	1	11,1	0	0,0	1	5,3
Tidak (n=18)	8	88,9	10	100,0	18	94,7
DK02.y. Tidak tahu						
Ya (n=0)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Tidak (n=19)	9	100,0	10	100,0	19	100,0

Buku KPUS Module DK

Tabel 1.4.6. Dukungan Pemerintah Kampung (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
DK02. Masalah yang bisa ditangani bersama dengan pemerintah kampung						
DK02.v. Lainnya						
Tidak (n=12)	7	77,8	5	50,0	12	63,2
Ya (n=7)	2	22,2	5	50,0	7	36,8
DK02.v.o. Sebutkan masalah lainnya						
Biaya rujuk dari kampung dan bensin, sanitasi pengadaan jamban (n=1)	1	50,0	0	0,0	1	14,3
ISPA, Kebersihan (n=1)	0	0,0	1	20,0	1	14,3
Kesadaran kesehatan masyarakat (n=1)	0	0,0	1	20,0	1	14,3
Masyarakat belum terbuka terhadap kesehatan (n=1)	0	0,0	1	20,0	1	14,3
Pemahaman masyarakat terhadap kesehatan masih kurang (n=1)	0	0,0	1	20,0	1	14,3
Pembentukan kader kesehatan tiap kampung (n=1)	0	0,0	1	20,0	1	14,3
Sanitasi (n=1)	1	50,0	0	0,0	1	14,3
DK03. Apakah pemecahan masalah tersebut [DK02] pernah diusulkan ke dalam RPJMK?						
Ya (n=16)	6	75,0	10	100,0	16	88,9
Tidak (n=1)	1	12,5	0	0,0	1	5,6
Tidak Tahu (n=1)	1	12,5	0	0,0	1	5,6
DK03.a. Apakah pemecahan masalah tersebut [DK02] pernah diusulkan ke dalam RKPK?						
Ya (n=12)	5	62,5	7	70,0	12	66,7
Tidak (n=4)	2	25,0	2	20,0	4	22,2
Tidak Tahu (n=2)	1	12,5	1	10,0	2	11,1
DK04. Apakah ada kegiatan RPJMK yang memberikan dukungan dana pada kegiatan Puskesmas ini?						
Ya (n=10)	4	44,4	6	60,0	10	52,6
Tidak (n=7)	4	44,4	3	30,0	7	36,8
Tidak Tahu (n=2)	1	11,1	1	10,0	2	10,5
DK04.a. Apakah ada kegiatan terkait kesehatan yang masuk ke dalam RKPK TA 2021?						
Ya (n=10)	3	33,3	7	70,0	10	52,6
Tidak (n=6)	3	33,3	3	30,0	6	31,6
Tidak Tahu (n=3)	3	33,3	0	0,0	3	15,8

Buku KPUS Module DK

Tabel 1.4.6. Dukungan Pemerintah Kampung (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
DK05. Kegiatan yang masuk ke dalam RKPK TA 2021						
DK05.a. Kegiatan perbaikan fasilitas puskesmas						
Ya (n=3)	0	0,0	3	42,9	3	30,0
Tidak (n=7)	3	100,0	4	57,1	7	70,0
DK05.b. Kegiatan pembelian alat medis						
Ya (n=6)	2	66,7	4	57,1	6	60,0
Tidak (n=4)	1	33,3	3	42,9	4	40,0
DK05.c. Kegiatan honor bidan desa						
Ya (n=5)	0	0,0	5	71,4	5	50,0
Tidak (n=5)	3	100,0	2	28,6	5	50,0
DK05.d. Kegiatan dana PMT bagi anak atau ibu hamil						
Ya (n=6)	1	33,3	5	71,4	6	60,0
Tidak (n=4)	2	66,7	2	28,6	4	40,0
DK05.f. Kegiatan uang transportasi						
Ya (n=3)	2	66,7	1	14,3	3	30,0
Tidak (n=7)	1	33,3	6	85,7	7	70,0
DK05.v. Lainnya						
Ya (n=5)	1	33,3	4	57,1	5	50,0
Tidak (n=5)	2	66,7	3	42,9	5	50,0
DK05.y. Tidak tahu						
Ya (n=0)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Tidak (n=10)	3	100,0	7	100,0	10	100,0
DK06. Menurut I/B/S bagaimana kondisi kesehatan distrik ini secara umum?						
Lebih buruk (n=1)	1	11,1	0	0,0	1	5,3
SAMA SAJA (n=6)	3	33,3	3	30,0	6	31,6
Lebih baik (n=12)	5	55,6	7	70,0	12	63,2

Buku KPUS Module DK

1.5 Buku Kader Posyandu

1.5.1 Seksi LR (Latar Belakang Responden)

Tabel 1.5.1. Latar Belakang Responden Kader Posyandu

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
LR02. Apa jabatan I/B/S saat ini di posyandu?						
Ketua Posyandu (n=34)	15	53,6	19	61,3	34	57,6
Kader Posyandu (n=24)	12	42,9	12	38,7	24	40,7
Lainnya (n=1)	1	3,6	0	0,0	1	1,7
LR06, Jenis kelamin responden						
Lak-laki (n=5)	3	10,7	2	6,5	5	8,5
Perempuan (n=54)	25	89,3	29	93,5	54	91,5
LR07, Jenjang pendidikan tertinggi yang sedang/pernah diikuti responden						
Tidak/belum pernah sekolah (n=1)	0	0,0	1	3,2	1	1,7
SD/MI/Sederajat (n=15)	10	35,7	5	16,1	15	25,4
SMP/MTs/Sederajat (n=15)	4	14,3	11	35,5	15	25,4
SMA/MA/Sederajat (n=21)	12	42,9	9	29,0	21	35,6
Paket B (n=1)	0	0,0	1	3,2	1	1,7
Paket C (n=4)	1	3,6	3	9,7	4	6,8
D4/S1 (n=2)	1	3,6	1	3,2	2	3,4
LR08, Kelas tertinggi yang sedang/pernah diduduki responden						
Kelas/tingkat 1 (n=1)	1	3,6	0	0,0	1	1,7
Kelas/tingkat 2 (n=6)	2	7,1	4	12,9	6	10,2
Kelas/tingkat 3 (n=2)	1	3,6	1	3,2	2	3,4
Kelas/tingkat 4 (n=2)	1	3,6	1	3,2	2	3,4
Kelas/tingkat 5 (n=1)	1	3,6	0	0,0	1	1,7
Kelas/tingkat 6 (n=1)	1	3,6	0	0,0	1	1,7
Tamat (n=45)	21	75,0	24	77,4	45	76,3
TIDAK/BELUM SEKOLAH (n=1)	0	0,0	1	3,2	1	1,7
LR09B. Provinsi asal suku bangsa responden						
Jawa Barat (n=1)	1	3,6	0	0,0	1	1,7
Jawa Tengah (n=4)	3	10,7	1	3,2	4	6,8
Jawa Timur (n=3)	2	7,1	1	3,2	3	5,1
Maluku (n=1)	0	0,0	1	3,2	1	1,7
Papua (n=30)	12	42,9	18	58,1	30	50,8
Papua Barat (n=19)	9	32,1	10	32,3	19	32,2
Yogyakarta (n=1)	1	3,6	0	0,0	1	1,7

Buku Kader Posyandu Module LR

Tabel 1.5.1 Latar Belakang Responden Kader Posyandu (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
LR10, Agama responden						
Islam (n=9)	6	21,4	3	9,7	9	15,3
Kristen Protestan (n=41)	16	57,1	25	80,6	41	69,5
Katolik (n=9)	6	21,4	3	9,7	9	15,3
LR11, Apakah I/B/S tinggal di kampung ini?						
Ya (n=58)	27	96,4	31	100,0	58	98,3
Tidak (n=1)	1	3,6	0	0,0	1	1,7
LR14, Apakah I/B/S punya KTP?						
Ya (n=57)	26	92,9	31	100,0	57	96,6
Tidak (n=2)	2	7,1	0	0,0	2	3,4
LR15, Apakah I/B/S punya KK?						
Ya (n=57)	27	96,4	30	96,8	57	96,6
Tidak (n=2)	1	3,6	1	3,2	2	3,4

Buku Kader Posyandu Module LR

Tabel 1.5.1 Latar Belakang Responden Kader Posyandu (Lanjutan)

VARIABEL	Lokasi			
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK	
	Rerata	S.D.	Rerata	S.D.
LR04. Sudah berapa lama I/B/S menjadi kader posyandu? (Tahun)	9,321	8,878	13,77	9,725
LR05. Umur responden (Tahun)	42	8,739	44,48	11,34
LR12. Sudah berapa lama responden telah tinggal di kampung ini? (Tahun)	10,43	12,20	19,35	15,87

1.5.2 Seksi IP (Informasi Posyandu)

Tabel 1.5.2 Informasi Posyandu

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
IP01. Apakah posyandu ini buka setiap bulan?						
Ya (n=55)	26	92,9	29	93,5	55	93,2
Tidak (n=4)	2	7,1	2	6,5	4	6,8
IP03. Apakah posyandu ini memberikan pelayanan berikut:						
IP03.a. Pemeriksaan ibu hamil						
Ya (n=48)	22	78,6	26	83,9	48	81,4
Tidak (n=11)	6	21,4	5	16,1	11	18,6
IP03.b. Imunisasi						
Ya (n=58)	28	100,0	30	96,8	58	98,3
Tidak (n=1)	0	0,0	1	3,2	1	1,7
IP03.c. Penimbangan bayi dan anak						
Ya (n=59)	28	100,0	31	100,0	59	100,0
Tidak (n=1)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
IP03.d. Pemberian vitamin A						
Ya (n=58)	28	100,0	30	96,8	58	98,3
Tidak (n=1)	0	0,0	1	3,2	1	1,7
IP03.e. Pemberian pil zat besi bagi ibu hamil						
Ya (n=47)	22	78,6	25	80,6	47	79,7
Tidak (n=12)	6	21,4	6	19,4	12	20,3
IP03.f. Pemberian makanan tambahan						
Ya (n=58)	28	100,0	30	96,8	58	98,3
Tidak (n=1)	0	0,0	1	3,2	1	1,7
IP03.g. Penyuluhan tumbuh kembang anak						
Ya (n=53)	25	89,3	28	90,3	53	89,8
Tidak (n=6)	3	10,7	3	9,7	6	10,2
IP03.h. Pelayanan kelas ibu hamil						
Ya (n=29)	12	42,9	17	54,8	29	49,2
Tidak (n=30)	16	57,1	14	45,2	30	50,8
IP05. Apakah posyandu ini mendapatkan biaya transport atau honorarium untuk kader posyandu?						
Ya (n=51)	24	85,7	27	87,1	51	86,4
Tidak (n=8)	4	14,3	4	12,9	8	13,6

Buku Kader Posyandu Module IP

Tabel 1.5.2 Informasi Posyandu (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
IP06. Apakah pembiayaan transport atau honor untuk kader posyandu bersumber dari:						
IP06.a. Anggaran Kampung/APBK						
Ya (n=36)	16	66,7	20	74,1	36	70,6
Tidak (n=15)	8	33,3	7	25,9	15	29,4
IP06.b. Kas yang dikumpulkan warga						
Ya (n=1)	0	0,0	1	3,7	1	2,0
Tidak (n=50)	24	100,0	26	96,3	50	98,0
IP06.c. Insentif dari Puskesmas						
Ya (n=16)	11	45,8	5	18,5	16	31,4
Tidak (n=35)	13	54,2	22	81,5	35	68,6
IP06.v. Sumber lainnya						
Ya (n=7)	3	12,5	4	14,8	7	13,7
Tidak (n=44)	21	87,5	23	85,2	44	86,3
IP06.y. Responden TIDAK TAHU						
Ya (n=0)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Tidak (n=51)	24	100,0	27	100,0	51	100,0
IP07. Apa level wilayah kerja posyandu ini?						
Seluruh kampung (n=48)	24	85,7	24	77,4	48	81,4
Dusun (n=6)	4	14,3	2	6,5	6	10,2
RW (n=2)	0	0,0	2	6,5	2	3,4
RT (n=2)	0	0,0	2	6,5	2	3,4
Lainnya (n=1)	0	0,0	1	3,2	1	1,7
IP08. Di mana biasanya (paling sering) tempat kegiatan posyandu ini dilaksanakan?						
Balai kampung (n=18)	7	25,0	11	35,5	18	30,5
Polindes/Poskesdes (n=3)	1	3,6	2	6,5	3	5,1
Rumah perangkat kampung (n=2)	0	0,0	2	6,5	2	3,4
Rumah kader (n=8)	5	17,9	3	9,7	8	13,6
Gedung posyandu (n=23)	13	46,4	10	32,3	23	39,0
IP09. Apakah Kepala Kampung pernah menghadiri kegiatan posyandu dalam 12 bulan terakhir?						
Ya (n=28)	11	39,3	17	54,8	28	47,5
Tidak (n=31)	17	60,7	14	45,2	31	52,5
IP10. Apakah Puskesmas pernah mengunjungi posyandu ini dalam 12 bulan terakhir?						
Ya (n=58)	27	96,4	31	100,0	58	98,3
Tidak (n=1)	1	3,6	0	0,0	1	1,7
IP11. Dalam 12 bulan terakhir, apakah posyandu ini menerima bantuan dari luar kampung?						
Ya (n=24)	11	39,3	13	41,9	24	40,7
Tidak (n=35)	17	60,7	18	58,1	35	59,3

Buku Kader Posyandu Module IP

Tabel 1.5.2 Informasi Posyandu (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
IP12. Bantuan/dukungan apa saja yang pernah posyandu ini terima dalam 12 bulan terakhir?						
IP12.a. Obat-obatan						
Ya (n=10)	4	36,4	6	46,2	10	41,7
Tidak (n=14)	7	63,6	7	53,8	14	58,3
IP12.b. Dana						
Ya (n=6)	2	18,2	4	30,8	6	25,0
Tidak (n=18)	9	81,8	9	69,2	18	75,0
IP12.c. Peralatan kesehatan (alat timbang, alat ukur tinggi)						
Ya (n=10)	3	27,3	7	53,8	10	41,7
Tidak (n=14)	8	72,7	6	46,2	14	58,3
IP12.d. Perlengkapan posyandu (furnitur, atk)						
Ya (n=8)	1	9,1	7	53,8	8	33,3
Tidak (n=16)	10	90,9	6	46,2	16	66,7
IP12.e. Produk makanan tambahan						
Ya (n=20)	10	90,9	10	76,9	20	83,3
Tidak (n=4)	1	9,1	3	23,1	4	16,7
IP12.v. Bantuan/dukungan Lainnya						
Ya (n=2)	1	9,1	1	7,7	2	8,3
Tidak (n=22)	10	90,9	12	92,3	22	91,7
IP13. Apakah bantuan/dukungan tersebut (IP12) berasal dari pihak-pihak berikut?						
IP13.a. Pemerintah kabupaten (Dinas Kesehatan)						
Ya (n=8)	2	18,2	6	46,2	8	33,3
Tidak (n=16)	9	81,8	7	53,8	16	66,7
IP13.b. Pemerintah distrik						
Ya (n=0)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Tidak (n=24)	11	100,0	13	100,0	24	100,0
IP13.c. Puskesmas						
Ya (n=19)	10	90,9	9	69,2	19	79,2
Tidak (n=5)	1	9,1	4	30,8	5	20,8
IP13.d. Organisasi/lembaga						
Ya (n=2)	0	0,0	2	15,4	2	8,3
Tidak (n=22)	11	100,0	11	84,6	22	91,7
IP13.e. Pihak swasta						
Ya (n=3)	0	0,0	3	23,1	3	12,5
Tidak (n=21)	11	100,0	10	76,9	21	87,5
IP13.v. Pihak lainnya						
Ya (n=2)	0	0,0	2	15,4	2	8,3
Tidak (n=22)	11	100,0	11	84,6	22	91,7

Buku Kader Posyandu Module IP

Tabel 1.5.2 Informasi Posyandu (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
IP14. Dalam 12 bulan terakhir, apakah ada layanan khusus masyarakat dengan disabilitas?						
Ya (n=5)	3	10,7	2	6,5	5	8,5
Tidak (n=54)	25	89,3	29	93,5	54	91,5
IP15. Apa bentuk layanan khusus tersebut (IP14)?						
IP15.a. Prioritas mendapatkan layanan						
Ya (n=1)	1	33,3	0	0,0	1	20,0
Tidak (n=4)	2	66,7	2	100,0	4	80,0
IP15.b. Kunjungan ke rumah						
Ya (n=3)	2	66,7	1	50,0	3	60,0
Tidak (n=2)	1	33,3	1	50,0	2	40,0
IP15.c. Adanya sesi khusus difabel						
Ya (n=1)	1	33,3	0	0,0	1	20,0
Tidak (n=4)	2	66,7	2	100,0	4	80,0
IP15.d. Adanya posyandu untuk penyandang disabilitas						
Ya (n=1)	1	33,3	0	0,0	1	20,0
Tidak (n=4)	2	66,7	2	100,0	4	80,0
IP15.v. Bentuk layanan lainnya						
Ya (n=1)	0	0,0	1	50,0	1	20,0
Tidak (n=4)	3	100,0	1	50,0	4	80,0

Buku Kader Posyandu Module IP

Tabel 1.5.2 Informasi Posyandu (Lanjutan)

VARIABEL	Lokasi			
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK	
	Rerata	S.D.	Rerata	S.D.
IP02. Dalam 12 bulan terakhir berapa kali posyandu ini melakukan kegiatan pelayanan?	12,54	5,378	11,87	3,030
IP04. Dalam setiap kegiatan posyandu, rata-rata berapa jumlah tenaga kader yang aktif?	4,964	2,365	4,452	1,524
IP05. Berapa nominal transport atau honorarium untuk kader posyandu?	249.486	320.870	271.539	233.239
IP09. Berapa kali kepala kampung menghadiri kegiatan posyandu dalam 12 bulan terakhir?	1,893	4,605	3,065	4,226
IP10. Berapa kali pihak puskesmas mengunjungi posyandu ini dalam 12 bulan terakhir?	12,21	6,500	12,26	3,732

1.5.3 Seksi PM (Partisipasi Masyarakat)

Tabel 1.5.3 Partisipasi Masyarakat

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PM06a. Selama setahun terakhir, apakah posyandu pernah diundang menghadiri pertemuan tingkat kampung yang membahas perencanaan kegiatan/program kampung?						
Ya (n=34)	16	57,1	18	58,1	34	57,6
Tidak (n=25)	12	42,9	13	41,9	25	42,4
PM07. Selama setahun terakhir, apakah I/B/S pernah menghadiri pertemuan tingkat kampung tersebut?						
Ya (n=32)	15	93,8	17	94,4	32	94,1
Tidak (n=2)	1	6,3	1	5,6	2	5,9
PM08. Dalam pertemuan tersebut apakah I/B/S melakukan hal berikut?						
PM08.a. Memberikan usulan kegiatan						
Ya (n=26)	11	73,3	15	88,2	26	81,3
Tidak (n=6)	4	26,7	2	11,8	6	18,8
PM08.b. Memberikan pendapat						
Ya (n=23)	11	73,3	12	70,6	23	71,9
Tidak (n=9)	4	26,7	5	29,4	9	28,1
PM08.c. Bertanya tentang program/kegiatan						
Ya (n=16)	8	53,3	8	47,1	16	50,0
Tidak (n=16)	7	46,7	9	52,9	16	50,0
PM08.d. Bertanya tentang target program/kegiatan di kampung						
Ya (n=11)	3	20,0	8	47,1	11	34,4
Tidak (n=21)	12	80,0	9	52,9	21	65,6
PM08.e. Bertanya tentang dana/anggaran						
Ya (n=17)	9	60,0	8	47,1	17	53,1
Tidak (n=15)	6	40,0	9	52,9	15	46,9
PM08.f. Ikut mengambil suara untuk memutuskan						
Ya (n=16)	9	60,0	7	41,2	16	50,0
Tidak (n=16)	6	40,0	10	58,8	16	50,0

Buku Kader Posyandu Module PM

1.5.4 Seksi PD (Pendampingan Distrik/Kecamatan dan Kabupaten)

Tabel 1.5.4 Pendampingan Distrik/Kecamatan dan Kabupaten

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PD05. Dalam satu tahun terakhir, apakah I/B/S bertemu dengan puskesmas, baik mengunjungi maupun dikunjungi?						
Ya (n=58)	27	96,4	31	100,0	58	98,3
Tidak (n=1)	1	3,6	0	0,0	1	1,7
PD06. Bila dibandingkan dengan 2 tahun yang lalu (sebelum pandemi COVID-19), bagaimana frekuensi kunjungan petugas puskesmas ke posyandu ini?						
Lebih jarang (n=12)	5	18,5	7	22,6	12	20,7
Sama saja (n=30)	10	37,0	20	64,5	30	51,7
Lebih sering (n=13)	9	33,3	4	12,9	13	22,4
Tidak tahu (n=3)	3	11,1	0	0,0	3	5,2
PD07. Topik apa saja yang dibicarakan dalam pertemuan dengan pihak puskesmas tersebut [PD05]?						
PD07.a. Pencegahan penyakit menular						
Ya (n=38)	15	55,6	23	74,2	38	65,5
Tidak (n=20)	12	44,4	8	25,8	20	34,5
PD07.b. Penyuluhan kesehatan						
Ya (n=47)	20	74,1	27	87,1	47	81,0
Tidak (n=11)	7	25,9	4	12,9	11	19,0
PD07.c. Pengelolaan posyandu						
Ya (n=44)	19	70,4	25	80,6	44	75,9
Tidak (n=14)	8	29,6	6	19,4	14	24,1
PD07.d. Tumbuh kembang balita						
Ya (n=48)	20	74,1	28	90,3	48	82,8
Tidak (n=10)	7	25,9	3	9,7	10	17,2
PD07.e. Gizi						
Ya (n=48)	21	77,8	27	87,1	48	82,8
Tidak (n=10)	6	22,2	4	12,9	10	17,2
PD07.f. Kesehatan ibu dan anak (KIA)						
Ya (n=45)	19	70,4	26	83,9	45	77,6
Tidak (n=13)	8	29,6	5	16,1	13	22,4
PD07.g. Sanitasi						
Ya (n=29)	12	44,4	17	54,8	29	50,0
Tidak (n=29)	15	55,6	14	45,2	29	50,0
PD07.h. Permasalahan yang ada di kampung						
Ya (n=17)	9	33,3	8	25,8	17	29,3
Tidak (n=41)	18	66,7	23	74,2	41	70,7
PD07.v. Topik lainnya						
Ya (n=7)	4	14,8	3	9,7	7	12,1
Tidak (n=51)	23	85,2	28	90,3	51	87,9

Buku Kader Posyandu Module PD

Tabel 1.5.4 Pendampingan Distrik/Kecamatan dan Kabupaten (Lanjutan)

VARIABEL	Lokasi			
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK	
	Rerata	S.D.	Rerata	S.D.
PD05. Dalam satu tahun terakhir, berapa kali I/B/S bertemu dengan puskesmas, baik dikunjungi maupun mengunjungi?	13,04	7,100	11,19	5,095

1.5.5 Seksi PK (Peningkatan Kapasitas)

Tabel 1.5.5 Peningkatan Kapasitas

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PK01. Selama satu tahun terakhir, apakah I/B/S pernah mengikuti pelatihan?						
Ya (n=34)	16	57,1	18	58,1	34	57,6
Tidak (n=25)	12	42,9	13	41,9	25	42,4
PK02. Apakah dalam setahun terakhir pernah mengikuti pelatihan berikut?						
PK02.a. Gizi						
Ya (n=18)	7	43,8	11	61,1	18	52,9
Tidak (n=16)	9	56,3	7	38,9	16	47,1
PK02.b. Perkembangan anak dan balita						
Ya (n=24)	11	68,8	13	72,2	24	70,6
Tidak (n=10)	5	31,3	5	27,8	10	29,4
PK02.c. Kesehatan ibu dan anak						
Ya (n=18)	8	50,0	10	55,6	18	52,9
Tidak (n=16)	8	50,0	8	44,4	16	47,1
PK02.d. Pencegahan penyakit						
Ya (n=16)	6	37,5	10	55,6	16	47,1
Tidak (n=18)	10	62,5	8	44,4	18	52,9
PK02.e. Sanitasi						
Ya (n=7)	4	25,0	3	16,7	7	20,6
Tidak (n=27)	12	75,0	15	83,3	27	79,4
PK02.f. Pengelolaan keuangan						
Ya (n=4)	1	6,3	3	16,7	4	11,8
Tidak (n=30)	15	93,8	15	83,3	30	88,2
PK02.g. Pengelolaan organisasi						
Ya (n=8)	4	25,0	4	22,2	8	23,5
Tidak (n=26)	12	75,0	14	77,8	26	76,5
PK02.v. Topik pelatihan lainnya						
Ya (n=13)	8	50,0	5	27,8	13	38,2
Tidak (n=21)	8	50,0	13	72,2	21	61,8

Buku Kader Posyandu Module PK

Tabel 1.5.5 Peningkatan Kapasitas (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PK03. Siapa pemberi materi dari pelatihan yang I/B/S ikuti?						
PK03.a. Pemerintah kabupaten						
Ya (n=21)	9	56,3	12	66,7	21	61,8
Tidak (n=13)	7	43,8	6	33,3	13	38,2
PK03.b. Pemerintah distrik						
Ya (n=7)	3	18,8	4	22,2	7	20,6
Tidak (n=27)	13	81,3	14	77,8	27	79,4
PK03.c. Pelaku program LANDASAN						
Ya (n=3)	0	0,0	3	16,7	3	8,8
Tidak (n=31)	16	100,0	15	83,3	31	91,2
PK03.d. Akademisi (Universitas)						
Ya (n=3)	1	6,3	2	11,1	3	8,8
Tidak (n=31)	15	93,8	16	88,9	31	91,2
PK03.e. Organisasi/Lembaga						
Ya (n=5)	1	6,3	4	22,2	5	14,7
Tidak (n=29)	15	93,8	14	77,8	29	85,3
PK03.v. Pihak lainnya						
Ya (n=9)	4	25,0	5	27,8	9	26,5
Tidak (n=25)	12	75,0	13	72,2	25	73,5

Buku Kader Posyandu Module PK

Tabel 1.5.5 Peningkatan Kapasitas (Lanjutan)

VARIABEL	Lokasi			
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK	
	Rerata	S.D.	Rerata	S.D.
PK01. Selama satu tahun terakhir, berapa kali I/B/S mengikuti pelatihan?	0,857	1,079	1,032	1,251

1.5.6 Seksi DK (Dukungan Pemerintah Kampung)

Tabel 1.5.6 Dukungan Pemerintah Kampung

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
DK01. Menurut pendapat I/B/S, apakah yang menjadi masalah kesehatan di kampung ini?						
DK01.a. Kurangnya fasilitas Kesehatan						
Ya (n=29)	13	46,4	16	51,6	29	49,2
Tidak (n=30)	15	53,6	15	48,4	30	50,8
DK01.b. Kurangnya alat Kesehatan						
Ya (n=35)	17	60,7	18	58,1	35	59,3
Tidak (n=24)	11	39,3	13	41,9	24	40,7
DK01.c. Kurangnya tenaga kesehatan/kader posyandu aktif						
Ya (n=23)	8	28,6	15	48,4	23	39,0
Tidak (n=36)	20	71,4	16	51,6	36	61,0
DK01.d. Jauhnya jarak ke puskesmas/puskesmas pembantu						
Ya (n=12)	8	28,6	4	12,9	12	20,3
Tidak (n=47)	20	71,4	27	87,1	47	79,7
DK01.e. Gizi Buruk						
Ya (n=27)	14	50,0	13	41,9	27	45,8
Tidak (n=32)	14	50,0	18	58,1	32	54,2
DK01.f. Penyakit seperti: diare, malaria, filariasis masih tinggi						
Ya (n=31)	14	50,0	17	54,8	31	52,5
Tidak (n=28)	14	50,0	14	45,2	28	47,5
DK01.v. Masalah lainnya						
Ya (n=16)	9	32,1	7	22,6	16	27,1
Tidak (n=43)	19	67,9	24	77,4	43	72,9
DK01.y. Tidak tahu						
Ya (n=0)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Tidak (n=59)	28	100,0	31	100,0	59	100,0

Buku Kader Posyandu Module DK

Tabel 1.5.6 Dukungan Pemerintah Kampung (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
DK02. Menurut I/B/S masalah mana yang bisa ditanggulangi bersama dengan pemerintah kampung?						
DK02.a. Kurangnya fasilitas Kesehatan (Gedung Posyandu, Rumah Bidan Desa, Poskesdes)						
Ya (n=23)	10	35,7	13	41,9	23	39,0
Tidak (n=36)	18	64,3	18	58,1	36	61,0
DK02.b. Kurangnya alat Kesehatan (Alat timbangbayi dll)						
Ya (n=24)	13	46,4	11	35,5	24	40,7
Tidak (n=35)	15	53,6	20	64,5	35	59,3
DK02.c. Kurangnya tenaga kesehatan/kader posyandu aktif						
Ya (n=17)	7	25,0	10	32,3	17	28,8
Tidak (n=42)	21	75,0	21	67,7	42	71,2
DK02.d. Jauhnya jarak ke puskesmas/pustu						
Ya (n=3)	3	10,7	0	0,0	3	5,1
Tidak (n=56)	25	89,3	31	100,0	56	94,9
DK02.e. Gizi buruk						
Ya (n=21)	12	42,9	9	29,0	21	35,6
Tidak (n=38)	16	57,1	22	71,0	38	64,4
DK02.f. Penyakit seperti diare, malaria, filariasis, dll masih tinggi						
Ya (n=14)	6	21,4	8	25,8	14	23,7
Tidak (n=45)	22	78,6	23	74,2	45	76,3
DK02.v. Masalah lainnya						
Ya (n=10)	4	14,3	6	19,4	10	16,9
Tidak (n=49)	24	85,7	25	80,6	49	83,1
DK02.w. Tidak ada						
Ya (n=6)	3	10,7	3	9,7	6	10,2
Tidak (n=53)	25	89,3	28	90,3	53	89,8
DK02.y. tidak tahu						
Ya (n=1)	0	0,0	1	3,2	1	1,7
Tidak (n=58)	28	100,0	30	96,8	58	98,3

Buku Kader Posyandu Module DK

Tabel 1.5.6 Dukungan Pemerintah Kampung (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
DK03. Apakah pemecahan masalah tersebut [DK02] pernah diusulkan ke dalam RPJMK?						
Ya (n=30)	12	48,0	18	64,3	30	56,6
Tidak (n=15)	9	36,0	6	21,4	15	28,3
Tidak tahu (n=8)	4	16,0	4	14,3	8	15,1
DK03a. Apakah pemecahan masalah tersebut [DK02] pernah diusulkan ke dalam RKPK?						
Ya (n=25)	9	36,0	16	57,1	25	47,2
Tidak (n=21)	13	52,0	8	28,6	21	39,6
Tidak tahu (n=7)	3	12,0	4	14,3	7	13,2
DK04. Sepengetahuan I/B/S, apakah ada kegiatan RPJMK memberikan dukungan dana untuk kegiatan posyandu ini?						
Ya (n=36)	15	53,6	21	67,7	36	61,0
Tidak (n=14)	9	32,1	5	16,1	14	23,7
Tidak tahu (n=9)	4	14,3	5	16,1	9	15,3
DK04a. Sepengetahuan I/B/S, apakah ada kegiatan kesehatan yang masuk RKPK TA 2021?						
Ya (n=30)	12	42,9	18	58,1	30	50,8
Tidak (n=16)	9	32,1	7	22,6	16	27,1
Tidak tahu (n=13)	7	25,0	6	19,4	13	22,0
DK05. Kegiatan apa yang masuk ke dalam RKPK TA 2021?						
DK05.a. Pembangunan gedung posyandu/poskesdes						
Ya (n=9)	4	33,3	5	27,8	9	30,0
Tidak (n=21)	8	66,7	13	72,2	21	70,0
DK05.b. Kegiatan pembelian alat kesehatan						
Ya (n=13)	4	33,3	9	50,0	13	43,3
Tidak (n=17)	8	66,7	9	50,0	17	56,7
DK05.c. Insentif tenaga kesehatan/kader						
Ya (n=23)	8	66,7	15	83,3	23	76,7
Tidak (n=7)	4	33,3	3	16,7	7	23,3
DK05.d. Pemberian makanan tambahan (PMT)						
Ya (n=19)	8	66,7	11	61,1	19	63,3
Tidak (n=11)	4	33,3	7	38,9	11	36,7
DK05.v. Kegiatan lainnya						
Ya (n=3)	2	16,7	1	5,6	3	10,0
Tidak (n=27)	10	83,3	17	94,4	27	90,0
DK05.y. Tidak tahu						
Ya (n=2)	1	8,3	1	5,6	2	6,7
Tidak (n=28)	11	91,7	17	94,4	28	93,3
Menurut I/B/S bagaimana kondisi kesehatan di kampung ini secara umum?						
Lebih buruk (n=9)	5	17,9	4	12,9	9	15,3
Sama saja (n=12)	6	21,4	6	19,4	12	20,3
Lebih baik (n=37)	16	57,1	21	67,7	37	62,7
Tidak tahu (n=1)	1	3,6	0	0,0	1	1,7

Buku Kader Posyandu DK

1.6 Buku Kepala Sekolah

1.6.1 Seksi LR (Latar Belakang Responden)

Tabel 1.6.1. Latar Belakang Responden Kepala Sekolah

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
LR02. Apa posisi I/B/S saat ini di sekolah?						
Kepala_Sekolah (n=34)	13	52,0	21	72,4	34	63,0
PJS (n=2)	1	4,0	1	3,4	2	3,7
Wakil_Kepala_Sekolah (n=2)	2	8,0	0	0,0	2	3,7
Guru (n=16)	9	36,0	7	24,1	16	29,6
LR06. Jenis kelamin I/B/S						
Laki-laki (n=28)	12	48,0	16	53,3	28	50,9
Perempuan (n=27)	13	52,0	14	46,7	27	49,1
LR07. Jenjang pendidikan tertinggi yang sedang/pernah diikuti I/B/S?						
SMA/MA/Sederajat (n=2)	0	0,0	2	6,7	2	3,6
D4/S1 (n=50)	24	96,0	26	86,7	50	90,9
S2/S3 (n=3)	1	4,0	2	6,7	3	5,5
LR08. Kelas tertinggi yang sedang/pernah diduduki I/B/S						
Tamat (n=55)	25	100,0	30	100,0	55	100,0
LR10. Apakah agama yang dianut I/B/S?						
Islam (n=9)	6	24,0	3	10,0	9	16,4
Kristen Protestan (n=37)	16	64,0	21	70,0	37	67,3
Katolik (n=9)	3	12,0	6	20,0	9	16,4
LR14. Apakah I/B/S punya KTP?						
Ya (n=55)	25	100,0	30	100,0	55	100,0
Tidak (n=0)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
LR15. Apakah I/B/S punya KK?						
Ya (n=55)	25	100,0	30	100,0	55	100,0
Tidak (n=0)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0

Buku Kepala Sekolah Module LR

Tabel 1.6.1. Latar Belakang Responden Kepala Sekolah (Lanjutan)

VARIABEL	Lokasi			
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK	
	Rerata	S.D.	Rerata	S.D.
LR05. Umur Responden	47.20	9.403	49.70	8.730

1.6.2 Seksi DS (Data Sekolah)

Tabel 1.6.2. Data Sekolah

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
DS09. Selama tahun ajaran 2020-2021, bagaimana kegiatan belajar/ mengajar (KBM)?						
Pembelajaran tatap muka (PTM) (n=29)	11	44,0	18	60,0	29	52,7
Pembelajaran jarak jauh (PJJ) (n=6)	4	16,0	2	6,7	6	10,9
Campuran PTM dan PJJ (n=20)	10	40,0	10	33,3	20	36,4
Buku Kepala Puskesmas Module DS						

Tabel 1.6.2. Data Sekolah (Lanjutan)

VARIABEL	Lokasi			
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK	
	Rerata	S.D.	Rerata	S.D.
DS01.a. Berapa jumlah siswa KELAS 1 yang terdaftar? (TA 2021/2022)	29,96	19,95	32,93	28,86
DS02.a. Berapa jumlah rombel untuk (Kelas 1)	1,360	0,700	1,400	0,675
DS01.b. Berapa jumlah siswa KELAS 2 yang terdaftar? (TA 2021/2022)	20,60	14,55	31,80	25,25
DS02.b. Berapa jumlah rombel untuk (Kelas 2)	1,320	0,627	1,433	0,679
DS01.c. Berapa jumlah siswa KELAS 3 yang terdaftar? (TA 2021/2022)	20,48	13,55	38,47	33,52
DS02.c. Berapa jumlah rombel untuk (Kelas 3)	1,280	0,614	1,567	0,728
DS01.d. Berapa jumlah siswa KELAS 4 yang terdaftar? (TA 2021/2022)	22,76	17,15	36,70	32,37
DS02.d. Berapa jumlah rombel untuk (Kelas 4)	1,120	0,332	1,467	0,730
DS01.e. Berapa jumlah siswa KELAS 5 yang terdaftar? (TA 2021/2022)	20,60	14,22	32,37	28,03
DS02.e. Berapa jumlah rombel untuk (Kelas 5)	1,240	0,436	1,433	0,728
DS03.a. Berapa jumlah total siswa? (laki-laki)	75,04	47,99	104,9	84,48
DS03.b. Berapa jumlah total siswa? (perempuan)	62,56	40,35	95,73	79,79
DS04.a. Berapa jumlah siswa drop out pada tahun ajaran 2020/2021? (laki-laki)	1,440	6,035	0,300	0,794
DS04.b. Berapa jumlah siswa drop out pada tahun ajaran 2020/2021? (perempuan)	0,480	1,295	0,200	0,484
DS05.a. Berapa jumlah siswa dengan disabilitas? (laki-laki)	0,440	0,583	0,400	0,563
DS05.b. Berapa jumlah siswa dengan disabilitas? (perempuan)	0,0800	0,277	0,367	0,765
DS06. Menurut pendapat I/B/S, berapa persentase murid yang berasal dari keluarga	72,96	32,04	77,60	26,20
DS07.a.a. Berapa jumlah Guru PNS (laki-laki)	2,320	1,464	1,967	1,273
DS07.a.b. Berapa jumlah Guru PNS (perempuan)	2,720	2,227	3,400	3,212

Tabel 1.6.2. Data Sekolah (Lanjutan)

VARIABEL	Lokasi			
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK	
	Rerata	S.D.	Rerata	S.D.
DS07.b.a. Berapa jumlah Guru Honor Sekolah/Yayasan (laki-laki)	0,640	0,700	1,167	1,577
DS07.b.b. Berapa jumlah Guru Honor Sekolah/Yayasan (perempuan)	2,320	2,036	2,933	3,413
DS07.c.a. Berapa jumlah Guru Honor Daerah (laki-laki)	0,720	1,429	2,033	4,303
DS07.c.b. Berapa jumlah Guru Honor Daerah (perempuan)	0,920	1,288	2,400	3,510
DS07.d.a. Berapa jumlah Guru dengan disabilitas (laki-laki)	0	0	0,0333	0,183
DS07.d.b. Berapa jumlah Guru dengan disabilitas (perempuan)	0	0	0	0
DS08.a. Berapa jml Ruang Kelas yang ada dan berfungsi?	6,200	2,236	7,433	3,181
DS08.b. Berapa jml Ruang Kepala Sekolah yang ada dan berfungsi?	0,800	0,408	0,733	0,450
DS08.c. Berapa jml Ruang Guru yang ada dan berfungsi?	0,840	0,374	0,900	0,305
DS08.d.a. Berapa jml Kamar Mandi/WC guru yang ada dan berfungsi? (Guru perempuan)	0,280	0,458	0,300	0,596
DS08.d.b. Berapa jml Kamar Mandi/WC guru yang ada dan berfungsi? (Guru laki-laki)	0,280	0,458	0,267	0,521
DS08.d.c. Berapa jml Kamar Mandi/WC guru yang ada dan berfungsi? (Campur)	0,600	0,500	0,667	0,606
DS08.e.a. Berapa jml Kamar Mandi/WC murid yang ada dan berfungsi? (Murid perempuan)	0,720	1,242	0,767	0,898
DS08.e.b. Berapa jml Kamar Mandi/WC murid yang ada dan berfungsi? (Murid laki-laki)	0,600	0,866	0,767	0,898
DS08.e.c. Berapa jml Kamar Mandi/WC murid yang ada dan berfungsi? (Campur)	0,560	0,961	0,500	0,900
DS08.f. Berapa jml Komputer/Laptop yang ada dan berfungsi?	5,320	5,779	3,167	4,496
DS08.g. Berapa jml Alat Peraga yang ada dan berfungsi?	6,800	10,62	9,633	11,04

1.6.3 Seksi PM (Partisipasi Masyarakat)

Tabel 1.6.3. Partisipasi Masyarakat

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PM06a. Selama setahun terakhir, apakah sekolah pernah diundang dalam pertemuan tingkat kampung yang membahas perencanaan kegiatan/program kampung?						
Ya (n=20)	11	44,0	9	30,0	20	36,4
Tidak (n=35)	14	56,0	21	70,0	35	63,6
PM07. Selama setahun terakhir, apakah I/B/S pernah menghadiri pertemuan [PM06a] tersebut?						
Ya (n=15)	8	72,7	7	77,8	15	75,0
Tidak (n=5)	3	27,3	2	22,2	5	25,0
PM07a. Siapa dari sekolah ini yang pernah menghadiri pertemuan tingkat kampung yang membahas perencanaan						
PM07a.a. Kepala sekolah						
Ya (n=2)	1	33,3	1	50,0	2	40,0
Tidak (n=3)	2	66,7	1	50,0	3	60,0
PM07a.b. Guru						
Ya (n=3)	1	33,3	2	100,0	3	60,0
Tidak (n=2)	2	66,7	0	0,0	2	40,0
PM07a.c. Staf administrasi						
Ya (n=0)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Tidak (n=5)	3	100,0	2	100,0	5	100,0
PM07a.d. Komite sekolah						
Ya (n=1)	1	33,3	0	0,0	1	20,0
Tidak (n=4)	2	66,7	2	100,0	4	80,0
PM07a.v. Lainnya						
Ya (n=0)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Tidak (n=5)	3	100,0	2	100,0	5	100,0

Buku Kepala Sekolah Module PM

Tabel 1.6.3. Partisipasi Masyarakat (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PM08. Dalam pertemuan tingkat kampung tersebut, apakah I/B/S						
PM08.a. Memberikan usulan kegiatan?						
Ya (n=14)	7	87,5	7	100,0	14	93,3
Tidak (n=1)	1	12,5	0	0,0	1	6,7
PM08.b. Memberikan pendapat?						
Ya (n=13)	6	75,0	7	100,0	13	86,7
Tidak (n=2)	2	25,0	0	0,0	2	13,3
PM08.c. Bertanya tentang program/kegiatan di kampung?						
Ya (n=9)	3	37,5	6	85,7	9	60,0
Tidak (n=6)	5	62,5	1	14,3	6	40,0
PM08.d. Bertanya tentang target program/kegiatan di kampung?						
Ya (n=8)	3	37,5	5	71,4	8	53,3
Tidak (n=7)	5	62,5	2	28,6	7	46,7
PM08.e. Bertanya tentang dana/anggaran?						
Ya (n=8)	3	37,5	5	71,4	8	53,3
Tidak (n=7)	5	62,5	2	28,6	7	46,7
PM08.f. Ikut mengambil suara untuk memutuskan?						
Ya (n=6)	2	25,0	4	57,1	6	40,0
Tidak (n=9)	6	75,0	3	42,9	9	60,0

Buku Kepala Sekolah Module PM

1.6.4 Seksi PD (Pendampingan Distrik/Kecamatan dan Kabupaten)

Tabel 1.6.4. Pendampingan Distrik/Kecamatan dan Kabupaten

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PD01. Dalam satu tahun terakhir, apakah pernah bertemu dengan pemerintah kabupaten?						
YA (n=43)	19	76,0	24	80,0	43	78,2
TIDAK PERNAH BERTEMU (n=12)	6	24,0	6	20,0	12	21,8
PD02. Bila dibandingkan dengan 2019 (sebelum pandemi), bagaimana frekuensi pertemuan dengan Pemkab?						
Lebih jarang (n=22)	11	57,9	11	45,8	22	51,2
SAMA SAJA (n=8)	1	5,3	7	29,2	8	18,6
Lebih sering (n=11)	6	31,6	5	20,8	11	25,6
TIDAK BERLAKU (n=2)	1	5,3	1	4,2	2	4,7
PD03. Dengan bidang/dinas/bagian apa saja I/B/S bertemu?						
PD03.a. Dinas Pendidikan						
Ya (n=41)	18	94,7	23	95,8	41	95,3
Tidak (n=2)	1	5,3	1	4,2	2	4,7
PD03.b. Bupati/ Wakil Bupati						
Ya (n=6)	2	10,5	4	16,7	6	14,0
Tidak (n=37)	17	89,5	20	83,3	37	86,0
PD03.c. DPRD						
Ya (n=6)	2	10,5	4	16,7	6	14,0
Tidak (n=37)	17	89,5	20	83,3	37	86,0
PD03.d. BPKM						
Ya (n=3)	1	5,3	2	8,3	3	7,0
Tidak (n=40)	18	94,7	22	91,7	40	93,0
PD03.v. Lainnya						
Ya (n=10)	5	26,3	5	20,8	10	23,3
Tidak (n=33)	14	73,7	19	79,2	33	76,7

Buku Kepala Sekolah Module PD

Tabel 1.6.4. Pendampingan Distrik/Kecamatan dan Kabupaten (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PD04. Topik apa saja yang dibicarakan dalam pertemuan tersebut (dengan pemerintah kabupaten)						
PD04.a. Kurikulum						
Ya (n=26)	11	57,9	15	62,5	26	60,5
Tidak (n=17)	8	42,1	9	37,5	17	39,5
PD04.b. Perencanaan yang melibatkan sekolah						
Ya (n=16)	5	26,3	11	45,8	16	37,2
Tidak (n=27)	14	73,7	13	54,2	27	62,8
PD04.c. Program bantuan						
Ya (n=27)	15	78,9	12	50,0	27	62,8
Tidak (n=16)	4	21,1	12	50,0	16	37,2
PD04.d. Permasalahan KBM						
Ya (n=29)	12	63,2	17	70,8	29	67,4
Tidak (n=14)	7	36,8	7	29,2	14	32,6
PD04.e. Permasalah infrastruktur sekolah						
Ya (n=23)	11	57,9	12	50,0	23	53,5
Tidak (n=20)	8	42,1	12	50,0	20	46,5
PD04.f. Monitoring						
Ya (n=23)	9	47,4	14	58,3	23	53,5
Tidak (n=20)	10	52,6	10	41,7	20	46,5
PD04.v. Lainnya						
Ya (n=11)	4	21,1	7	29,2	11	25,6
Tidak (n=32)	15	78,9	17	70,8	32	74,4

Buku Kepala Sekolah Module PD

Tabel 1.6.4. Pendampingan Distrik/Kecamatan dan Kabupaten (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PD05. Dalam satu tahun terakhir, apakah pernah bertemu dengan pemerintah distrik?						
YA (n=25)	13	52,0	12	40,0	25	45,5
TIDAK PERNAH BERTEMU (n=30)	12	48,0	18	60,0	30	54,5
PD06. Bila dibandingkan dengan 2019, bagaimana frekuensi pertemuan dengan pemerintah distrik?						
Lebih jarang (n=12)	8	61,5	4	33,3	12	48,0
SAMA SAJA (n=3)	2	15,4	1	8,3	3	12,0
Lebih sering (n=9)	3	23,1	6	50,0	9	36,0
TIDAK BERLAKU (n=1)	0	0,0	1	8,3	1	4,0
PD07. Topik apa saja yang dibicarakan dalam pertemuan tersebut (dengan pemerintah distrik)						
PD07.a. Kurikulum						
Ya (n=4)	3	23,1	1	8,3	4	16,0
Tidak (n=21)	10	76,9	11	91,7	21	84,0
PD07.b. Perencanaan yang melibatkan sekolah						
Ya (n=10)	3	23,1	7	58,3	10	40,0
Tidak (n=15)	10	76,9	5	41,7	15	60,0
PD07.c. Program bantuan						
Ya (n=6)	3	23,1	3	25,0	6	24,0
Tidak (n=19)	10	76,9	9	75,0	19	76,0
PD07.d. Permasalahan KBM						
Ya (n=8)	4	30,8	4	33,3	8	32,0
Tidak (n=17)	9	69,2	8	66,7	17	68,0
PD07.e. Permasalahan infrastruktur sekolah						
Ya (n=9)	5	38,5	4	33,3	9	36,0
Tidak (n=16)	8	61,5	8	66,7	16	64,0
PD07.f. Monitoring						
Ya (n=10)	6	46,2	4	33,3	10	40,0
Tidak (n=15)	7	53,8	8	66,7	15	60,0
PD07.v. Lainnya						
Ya (n=9)	6	46,2	3	25,0	9	36,0
Tidak (n=16)	7	53,8	9	75,0	16	64,0

Buku Kepala Sekolah Module PD

Tabel 1.6.4. Pendampingan Distrik/Kecamatan dan Kabupaten (Lanjutan)

VARIABEL	Lokasi			
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK	
	Rerata	S.D.	Rerata	S.D.
PD01. Dalam satu tahun terakhir, berapa kali bertemu dengan pemerintah kabupaten baik mengunjungi maupun dikunjungi?	4,280	4,496	6,333	15,38
PD05. Dalam satu tahun terakhir, berapa kali bertemu dengan pemerintah distrik baik mengunjungi maupun dikunjungi?	3,800	9,840	2,133	4,783

1.6.5 Seksi PK (Peningkatan Kapasitas)

Tabel 1.6.5. Peningkatan Kapasitas

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PK01. Selama satu tahun terakhir, apakah I/B/S mengikuti pelatihan?						
Ya (n=34)	15	60,0	19	63,3	34	61,8
Tidak Mengikuti (n=21)	10	40,0	11	36,7	21	38,2
PK02. Pelatihan yang diikuti dalam satu tahun terakhir						
PK02.a. Manajemen sekolah (MBS, SPM)						
Ya (n=26)	10	66,7	16	84,2	26	76,5
Tidak (n=8)	5	33,3	3	15,8	8	23,5
PK02.b. Pengelolaan anggaran sekolah						
Ya (n=17)	6	40,0	11	57,9	17	50,0
Tidak (n=17)	9	60,0	8	42,1	17	50,0
PK02.c. Sinergi perencanaan sekolah dengan kampung						
Ya (n=6)	0	0,0	6	31,6	6	17,6
Tidak (n=28)	15	100,0	13	68,4	28	82,4
PK02.v. Lainnya						
Ya (n=16)	8	53,3	8	42,1	16	47,1
Tidak (n=18)	7	46,7	11	57,9	18	52,9

Buku Kepala Sekolah Module PK

Tabel 1.6.5. Peningkatan Kapasitas (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PK03. Pemberi materi pelatihan						
PK03.a. PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN						
Ya (n=28)	12	80,0	16	84,2	28	82,4
Tidak (n=6)	3	20,0	3	15,8	6	17,6
PK03.b. PEMERINTAH DISTRIK						
Ya (n=1)	0	0,0	1	5,3	1	2,9
Tidak (n=33)	15	100,0	18	94,7	33	97,1
PK03.c. PELAKU PROGRAM LANDASAN						
Ya (n=5)	0	0,0	5	26,3	5	14,7
Tidak (n=29)	15	100,0	14	73,7	29	85,3
PK03.d. AKADEMISI/UNIVERSITAS						
Ya (n=4)	3	20,0	1	5,3	4	11,8
Tidak (n=30)	12	80,0	18	94,7	30	88,2
PK03.e. ORGANISASI/LEMBAGA (LEVEL KABUPATEN-PUSAT)						
Ya (n=3)	0	0,0	3	15,8	3	8,8
Tidak (n=31)	15	100,0	16	84,2	31	91,2
PK03.v. LAINNYA						
Ya (n=17)	8	53,3	9	47,4	17	50,0
Tidak (n=17)	7	46,7	10	52,6	17	50,0

Buku Kepala Sekolah Module PK

Tabel 1.6.5. Peningkatan Kapasitas (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PK04. Selama setahun terakhir, apakah I/B/S atau staf/guru lain mendapatkan pelatihan dari program LANDASAN?						
Ya (n=12)	0	0,0	12	40,0	12	21,8
Tidak (n=40)	23	92,0	17	56,7	40	72,7
Tidak tahu/lupa (n=3)	2	8,0	1	3,3	3	5,5
PK05. Siapa saja dari sekolah ini yang pernah mengikuti pelatihan LANDASAN						
PK05.a. Kepala sekolah						
Ya (n=11)	n/a	n/a	11	91,7	11	91,7
Tidak (n=1)	n/a	n/a	1	8,3	1	8,3
PK05.b. Guru						
Ya (n=9)	n/a	n/a	9	75,0	9	75,0
Tidak (n=3)	n/a	n/a	3	25,0	3	25,0
PK05.c. Staf administrasi						
Ya (n=5)	n/a	n/a	5	41,7	5	41,7
Tidak (n=7)	n/a	n/a	7	58,3	7	58,3
PK05.d. Komite sekolah						
Ya (n=5)	n/a	n/a	5	41,7	5	41,7
Tidak (n=7)	n/a	n/a	7	58,3	7	58,3
PK05.v. Lainnya						
Ya (n=2)	n/a	n/a	2	16,7	2	16,7
Tidak (n=10)	n/a	n/a	10	83,3	10	83,3
Buku Kepala Sekolah Module PK						

Tabel 1.6.5. Peningkatan Kapasitas (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	Kol%	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PK06. Apakah I/B/S atau staf/guru lain di sekolah ini pernah mendapatkan pelatihan dari Program LANDASAN seperti berikut:						
PK06.a. SINERGI PERENCANAAN SEKOLAH DENGAN KAMPUNG						
Ya (n=12)	n/a	n/a	12	100,0	12	100,0
PK06.b. SPM (STANDAR PELAYANAN MINIMUM)						
Ya (n=10)	n/a	n/a	10	83,3	10	83,3
Tidak (n=2)	n/a	n/a	2	16,7	2	16,7
PK06.c. KOMITE SEKOLAH						
Ya (n=11)	n/a	n/a	11	91,7	11	91,7
Tidak (n=1)	n/a	n/a	1	8,3	1	8,3
PK06.d. MANAJEMEN BERBASIS SEKOLAH						
Ya (n=11)	n/a	n/a	11	91,7	11	91,7
Tidak (n=1)	n/a	n/a	1	8,3	1	8,3
PK06.e. LAYANAN PENDIDIKAN YANG INKLUSIF						
Ya (n=8)	n/a	n/a	8	66,7	8	66,7
Tidak (n=4)	n/a	n/a	4	33,3	4	33,3
PK10. Menurut I/B/S, apakah pelatihan dari Program LANDASAN bermanfaat?						
Bermanfaat (n=6)	n/a	n/a	6	50,0	6	50,0
Sangat bermanfaat (n=6)	n/a	n/a	6	50,0	6	50,0
PK11. Apakah pihak sekolah sudah menyelesaikan dokumen Rencana Kerja Sekolah (RKS)?						
Ya (n=40)	15	60,0	25	83,3	40	72,7
Tidak (n=15)	10	40,0	5	16,7	15	27,3
PK12. Apakah dokumen RKS dan RKAS sudah disinergikan dengan perencanaan kampung?						
Ya (n=12)	2	13,3	10	40,0	12	30,0
Tidak (n=28)	13	86,7	15	60,0	28	70,0

Buku Kepala Sekolah Module PK

Tabel 1.6.5. Peningkatan Kapasitas (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PK13. Apakah I/B/S mengetahui SAIK+/SIO Papua						
Ya (n=11)	1	4,0	10	33,3	11	20,0
Tidak (n=44)	24	96,0	20	66,7	44	80,0
PK14. Apakah sekolah memanfaatkan data SAIK+/SIO Papua						
Ya (n=2)	0	0,0	2	20,0	2	18,2
Tidak (n=9)	1	100,0	8	80,0	9	81,8
PK15. Untuk apa saja Data SAIK+/SIO Papua digunakan						
PK15.a. MEMBUAT PERENCANAAN SEKOLAH						
Ya (n=2)	n/a	n/a	2	100,0	2	100,0
Tidak (n=0)	n/a	n/a	0	0,0	0	0,0
PK15.b. MENGIDENTIFIKASI ANAK PUTUS SEKOLAH						
Ya (n=2)	n/a	n/a	2	100,0	2	100,0
Tidak (n=0)	n/a	n/a	0	0,0	0	0,0
PK15.c. MENENTUKAN SASARAN KELOMPOK PENYANDANG DISABILITAS						
Ya (n=0)	n/a	n/a	0	0,0	0	0,0
Tidak (n=2)	n/a	n/a	2	100,0	2	100,0
PK15.v. LAINNYA						
Ya (n=0)	n/a	n/a	0	0,0	0	0,0
Tidak (n=2)	n/a	n/a	2	100,0	2	100,0
Buku Kepala Sekolah Module PK						

Tabel 1.6.5. Peningkatan Kapasitas (Lanjutan)

VARIABEL	Lokasi			
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK	
	Rerata	S.D.	Rerata	S.D.
PK01. Selama satu tahun terakhir, berapa kali I/B/S mengikuti pelatihan?	1.640	2.307	1.467	1.655

1.6.6 Seksi DK (Dukungan Pemerintah Kampung)

Tabel 1.6.6. Dukungan Pemerintah Kampung

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
DK01. Masalah Pendidikan di kampung ini						
DK01.a. DAYA TAMPUNG SEKOLAH TIDAK MEMADAI?						
Ya (n=24)	13	52,0	11	36,7	24	43,6
Tidak (n=31)	12	48,0	19	63,3	31	56,4
DK01.b. SARANA PRASARANA SEKOLAH TIDAK MEMADAI?						
Ya (n=43)	20	80,0	23	76,7	43	78,2
Tidak (n=12)	5	20,0	7	23,3	12	21,8
DK01.c. JUMLAH GURU MASIH KURANG?						
Ya (n=22)	11	44,0	11	36,7	22	40,0
Tidak (n=33)	14	56,0	19	63,3	33	60,0
DK01.d. JAUHNYA JARAK SEKOLAH?						
Ya (n=13)	8	32,0	5	16,7	13	23,6
Tidak (n=42)	17	68,0	25	83,3	42	76,4
DK01.e. TINGKAT KEHADIRAN SISWA RENDAH?						
Ya (n=34)	14	56,0	20	66,7	34	61,8
Tidak (n=21)	11	44,0	10	33,3	21	38,2
DK01.f. JUMLAH ANAK PUTUS SEKOLAH TINGGI?						
Ya (n=10)	4	16,0	6	20,0	10	18,2
Tidak (n=45)	21	84,0	24	80,0	45	81,8
DK01.g. TINGGINYA JUMLAH ANAK YANG TIDAK MELANJUTKAN KE JENJANG SELANJUTNYA?						
Ya (n=14)	8	32,0	6	20,0	14	25,5
Tidak (n=41)	17	68,0	24	80,0	41	74,5
DK01.h. TINGKAT KEHADIRAN GURU RENDAH?						
Ya (n=17)	8	32,0	9	30,0	17	30,9
Tidak (n=38)	17	68,0	21	70,0	38	69,1
DK01.i. LAYANAN PENDIDIKAN YANG BELUM DAPAT DIAKSES SISWA						
Tidak (n=42)	19	76,0	23	76,7	42	76,4
Ya (n=13)	6	24,0	7	23,3	13	23,6
DK01.v. LAINNYA						
Tidak (n=27)	17	68,0	10	33,3	27	49,1
Ya (n=28)	8	32,0	20	66,7	28	50,9
DK01.y. TIDAK TAHU						
Ya (n=0)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Tidak (n=55)	25	100,0	30	100,0	55	100,0

Buku Kepala Sekolah Module DK

Tabel 1.6.6 Dukungan Pemerintah Kampung (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	%	Jumlah	%	Jumlah	%
	Kolom		Kolom		Kolom	
DK02. Masalah yang bisa ditanggulangi dengan pemerintah kampung						
DK02.a. DAYA TAMPUNG SEKOLAH TIDAK MEMADAI						
Ya (n=9)	4	16,0	5	16,7	9	16,4
Tidak (n=46)	21	84,0	25	83,3	46	83,6
DK02.b. SARANA PRASARANA SEKOLAH TIDAK MEMADAI						
Ya (n=31)	16	64,0	15	50,0	31	56,4
Tidak (n=24)	9	36,0	15	50,0	24	43,6
DK02.c. JUMLAH GURU MASIH KURANG						
Ya (n=10)	3	12,0	7	23,3	10	18,2
Tidak (n=45)	22	88,0	23	76,7	45	81,8
DK02.d. JAUHNYA JARAK SEKOLAH						
Ya (n=4)	2	8,0	2	6,7	4	7,3
Tidak (n=51)	23	92,0	28	93,3	51	92,7
DK02.e. TINGKAT KEHADIRAN SISWA RENDAH						
Ya (n=21)	10	40,0	11	36,7	21	38,2
Tidak (n=34)	15	60,0	19	63,3	34	61,8
DK02.f. JUMLAH ANAK PUTUS SEKOLAH YANG TINGGI						
Ya (n=6)	3	12,0	3	10,0	6	10,9
Tidak (n=49)	22	88,0	27	90,0	49	89,1
DK02.g. TINGGINYA JUMLAH ANAK YANG TIDAK MELANJUTKAN KE JENJANG SELANJUTNYA						
Ya (n=11)	7	28,0	4	13,3	11	20,0
Tidak (n=44)	18	72,0	26	86,7	44	80,0
DK02.h. RENDAHNYA TINGKAT KEHADIRAN GURU						
Ya (n=7)	2	8,0	5	16,7	7	12,7
Tidak (n=48)	23	92,0	25	83,3	48	87,3

Buku Kepala Sekolah Module DK

Tabel 1.6.6. Dukungan Pemerintah Kampung

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
DK02. Masalah yang bisa ditanggulangi dengan pemerintah kampung						
DK02.i. LAYANAN PENDIDIKAN YANG BELUM DAPAT DIAKSES SISWA						
Ya (n=11)	5	20,0	6	20,0	11	20,0
Tidak (n=44)	20	80,0	24	80,0	44	80,0
DK02.v. LAINNYA						
Ya (n=15)	4	16,0	11	36,7	15	27,3
Tidak (n=40)	21	84,0	19	63,3	40	72,7
DK02.w. TIDAK ADA USULAN						
Ya (n=8)	2	8,0	6	20,0	8	14,5
Tidak (n=47)	23	92,0	24	80,0	47	85,5
DK02.y. TIDAK TAHU						
Ya (n=0)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Tidak (n=55)	25	100,0	30	100,0	55	100,0

Buku Kepala Sekolah Module DK

Tabel 1.6.6. Dukungan Pemerintah Kampung (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
DK03. Apakah pemecahan masalah tersebut [DK02] pernah diusulkan ke dalam RPJMK?						
Ya (n=26)	8	32,0	18	60,0	26	47,3
Tidak (n=27)	15	60,0	12	40,0	27	49,1
Tidak tahu/lupa (n=2)	2	8,0	0	0,0	2	3,6
DK03a. Apakah pemecahan masalah tersebut [DK02] pernah diusulkan ke dalam RKPK?						
Ya (n=22)	8	32,0	14	46,7	22	40,0
Tidak (n=30)	14	56,0	16	53,3	30	54,5
Tidak tahu/lupa (n=3)	3	12,0	0	0,0	3	5,5
DK04. Sepengetahuan I/B/S, apakah ada dukungan RPJMK untuk kegiatan sekolah ini?						
Ya (n=27)	10	40,0	17	56,7	27	49,1
Tidak (n=24)	12	48,0	12	40,0	24	43,6
Tidak tahu/lupa (n=4)	3	12,0	1	3,3	4	7,3
DK04a. Sepengetahuan I/B/S, apakah ada kegiatan pendidikan dalam RKPK TA 2021?						
Ya (n=14)	5	20,0	9	30,0	14	25,5
Tidak (n=25)	11	44,0	14	46,7	25	45,5
Tidak tahu/lupa (n=16)	9	36,0	7	23,3	16	29,1
DK05. Kegiatan yang masuk ke dalam RKPK TA 2021						
DK05.a. RENOVASI GEDUNG SEKOLAH						
Ya (n=4)	1	20,0	3	33,3	4	28,6
Tidak (n=10)	4	80,0	6	66,7	10	71,4
DK05.b. PEMELIHARAAN FASILITAS SEKOLAH						
Ya (n=3)	1	20,0	2	22,2	3	21,4
Tidak (n=11)	4	80,0	7	77,8	11	78,6
DK05.c. HONOR GURU BANTU						
Ya (n=4)	1	20,0	3	33,3	4	28,6
Tidak (n=10)	4	80,0	6	66,7	10	71,4
DK05.d. BEASISWA SISWA KAMPUNG						
Tidak (n=8)	4	80,0	4	44,4	8	57,1
Ya (n=6)	1	20,0	5	55,6	6	42,9
DK05.e. UANG TRANSPORTASI						
Tidak (n=13)	4	80,0	9	100,0	13	92,9
Ya (n=1)	1	20,0	0	0,0	1	7,1
DK05.v. LAINNYA						
Tidak (n=9)	3	60,0	6	66,7	9	64,3
Ya (n=5)	2	40,0	3	33,3	5	35,7
DK05.y. TIDAK TAHU						
Tidak (n=12)	5	100,0	7	77,8	12	85,7
Ya (n=2)	0	0,0	2	22,2	2	14,3
DK06. Kondisi pendidikan kampung ini dibandingkan dengan dua tahun yang lalu?						
Lebih buruk (n=26)	10	40,0	16	53,3	26	47,3
Sama saja (n=5)	3	12,0	2	6,7	5	9,1
Lebih baik (n=22)	11	44,0	11	36,7	22	40,0
Tidak berlaku (n=2)	1	4,0	1	3,3	2	3,6

Buku Kepala Sekolah Module DK

1.7 Buku Rumah Tangga (HH)

1.7.1 Seksi AR (Daftar Anggota Rumah Tangga)

Tabel 1.7.1. Kepemilikan JKN/KIS dan Kartu Papua Sehat

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
AR17. Apakah ada ART yang mempunyai BPJS kesehatan JKN/ KIS?						
Ya (n=470)	211	69,9	259	84,4	470	77,2
Tidak (n=139)	91	30,1	48	15,6	139	22,8
AR18. Apakah ada ART yang mempunyai Kartu Papua Sehat?						
Ya (n=75)	37	12,3	38	12,4	75	12,3
Tidak (n=534)	265	87,7	269	87,6	534	87,7

Buku Rumah Tangga Modul AR. DAFTAR ANGGOTA RUMAH TANGGA

Tabel 1.7.1 Kepemilikan JKN/KIS dan Kartu Papua Sehat (Lanjutan)

VARIABEL	AR17. Berapa jumlah anggota rumah tangga ini yang mempunyai BPJS kesehatan/JKN/KIS? (YA)		AR18. Berapa jumlah anggota rumah tangga ini yang mempunyai Kartu Papua Sehat? (YA)	
KOMPAK	2,327*** (0,468)	2,401*** (0,493)	1,012 (0,250)	0,952 (0,262)
Constant	2,319*** (0,291)	2,887*** (0,713)	0,140*** (0,0245)	0,00861*** (0,00857)
Observations	609	609	609	609
Kabupaten FE	NO	YES	NO	YES
Pseudo R2	0,0281	0,0646	4,94e-06	0,225

Robust seeform in parentheses

*** p<0,01, ** p<0,05, * p<0,1

1.7.2 Seksi KR (Kesejahteraan)

Tabel 1.7.2. Kesejahteraan Rumah Tangga

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
KR00. Apakah rumah tangga ini memiliki Kartu Keluarga (KK)?						
Ya (n=569)	272	90,1	297	96,7	569	93,4
Tidak (n=40)	30	9,9	10	3,3	40	6,6
KR02. Apa status kepemilikan bangunan tempat tinggal I/B/S?						
Milik sendiri (n=501)	227	75,2	274	89,3	501	82,3
Kontrak/Sewa (n=7)	5	1,7	2	0,7	7	1,1
Bebas sewa (n=85)	70	23,2	15	4,9	85	14,0
Dinas (n=16)	0	0,0	16	5,2	16	2,6
KR03. Apa jenis bahan/material yang paling banyak untuk ATAP rumah?						
Seng (n=586)	291	96,4	295	96,1	586	96,2
Asbes (n=1)	0	0,0	1	0,3	1	0,2
Ijuk/rumbia/alang-alang/gewang (n=22)	11	3,6	11	3,6	22	3,6
KR04. Apa jenis bahan/material yang paling banyak untuk DINDING rumah?						
Tembok (n=242)	117	38,7	125	40,7	242	39,7
Kayu (n=104)	40	13,2	64	20,8	104	17,1
Papan/bambu (n=246)	135	44,7	111	36,2	246	40,4
Rumbia/alang-alang/gewang (n=6)	5	1,7	1	0,3	6	1,0
Lainnya (n=11)	5	1,7	6	2,0	11	1,8
KR05. Apa jenis bahan/material yang paling banyak untuk LANTAI rumah?						
Marmer/keramik (n=125)	66	21,9	59	19,2	125	20,5
Ubin/tegel/teraso (n=17)	10	3,3	7	2,3	17	2,8
Plester/semen (n=241)	115	38,1	126	41,0	241	39,6
Kayu (n=29)	14	4,6	15	4,9	29	4,8
Papan/bambu/gewang (n=192)	96	31,8	96	31,3	192	31,5
Tanah (n=5)	1	0,3	4	1,3	5	0,8

Tabel 1.7.2. Kesejahteraan Rumah Tangga (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
KR06. Barang-barang dan/atau hewan ternak yang rumah tangga I/B/S						
KR06.1. MOBIL/MINI BUS/TRUK						
Ya (n=45)	29	9,6	16	5,2	45	7,4
Tidak (n=564)	273	90,4	291	94,8	564	92,6
KR06.2. SEPEDA MOTOR/VESPA						
Ya (n=313)	168	55,6	145	47,2	313	51,4
Tidak (n=296)	134	44,4	162	52,8	296	48,6
KR06.3. PERAHU BERMOTOR						
Ya (n=85)	14	4,6	71	23,1	85	14,0
Tidak (n=524)	288	95,4	236	76,9	524	86,0
KR06.4. PERAHU TANPA MOTOR						
Ya (n=136)	39	12,9	97	31,6	136	22,3
Tidak (n=473)	263	87,1	210	68,4	473	77,7
KR06.5. KERBAU						
Tidak (n=609)	302	100,0	307	100,0	609	100,0
KR06.6. SAPI						
Ya (n=81)	59	19,5	22	7,2	81	13,3
Tidak (n=528)	243	80,5	285	92,8	528	86,7

Buku Rumah Tangga Modul KR. Kesejahteraan Rumah Tangga

Tabel 1.7.2. Kesejahteraan Rumah Tangga (Lanjutan)

VARIABEL	KR01. Berapa luas lantai dari bangunan tempat tinggal I/B/S? (meter ²)	
KOMPAK	3,276*** (1,228)	3,417*** (1,315)
Constant	9,067*** (1,746)	6,224*** (1,893)
Observations	609	488
Kabupaten FE	NO	YES
Pseudo R2	0,0390	0,0891

Robust seeform in parentheses

*** p<0,01, ** p<0,05, * p<0,1

1.7.3 Seksi (PR) Program Bantuan

Tabel 1.7.3. Program Bantuan Pemerintah

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PR01. Selama setahun terakhir, apakah rumah tangga ini mendapatkan program bantuan?						
Ya (n=510)	255	84,4	255	83,1	510	83,7
Tidak (n=99)	47	15,6	52	16,9	99	16,3
PR02. Program bantuan apa saja yang diterima rumah tangga						
PR02.a. PKH						
Ya (n=131)	57	22,4	74	29,0	131	25,7
Tidak (n=379)	198	77,6	181	71,0	379	74,3
PR02.b. KARTU SEMBAKO/BPNT						
Ya (n=148)	60	23,5	88	34,5	148	29,0
Tidak (n=362)	195	76,5	167	65,5	362	71,0
PR02.c. BANTUAN SOSIAL TUNAI						
Ya (n=146)	75	29,4	71	27,8	146	28,6
Tidak (n=364)	180	70,6	184	72,2	364	71,4
PR02.d. BPUM/BLT UMKM						
Ya (n=11)	7	2,7	4	1,6	11	2,2
Tidak (n=364)	180	70,6	184	72,2	364	71,4
PR02.e. BANTUAN BERAS BULOG						
PPKM						
Ya (n=69)	46	18,0	23	9,0	69	13,5
Tidak (n=441)	209	82,0	232	91,0	441	86,5
PR02.f. BLT-DD						
Ya (n=324)	166	65,1	158	62,0	324	63,5
Tidak (n=186)	89	34,9	97	38,0	186	36,5
PR02.g. DISKON TARIF LISTRIK						
Ya (n=40)	19	7,5	21	8,2	40	7,8
Tidak (n=470)	236	92,5	234	91,8	470	92,2
PR02.h. SUBSIDI KUOTA INTERNET						
Ya (n=25)	16	6,3	9	3,5	25	4,9
Tidak (n=485)	239	93,7	246	96,5	485	95,1
PR02. Program bantuan apa saja yang diterima rumah tangga						
PR02.i. JKN?						
Ya (n=145)	89	34,9	56	22,0	145	28,4
Tidak (n=365)	166	65,1	199	78,0	365	71,6
PR02.j. BANTUAN UNTUK IBU HAMIL?						
Ya (n=7)	3	1,2	4	1,6	7	1,4
Tidak (n=503)	252	98,8	251	98,4	503	98,6
PR02.k. KARTU PRAKERJA ?						
Ya (n=2)	1	0,4	1	0,4	2	0,4
Tidak (n=508)	254	99,6	254	99,6	508	99,6
PR02.l. BANTUAN RUMAH BERSUBSIDI ?						
Ya (n=24)	13	5,1	11	4,3	24	4,7
Tidak (n=486)	242	94,9	244	95,7	486	95,3

Buku Rumah Tangga Modul PR. Program Bantuan

Tabel 1.7.3. Persepsi Tentang Program Bantuan Pemerintah (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi				Total	
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK			
	Jumlah	%	Jumlah	%	Jumlah	%
	Kolom		Kolom		Kolom	
PR02. Program bantuan apa saja yang diterima rumah tangga						
PR02.m. TANGAN KASIH?						
Ya (n=15)	6	2,4	9	3,5	15	2,9
Tidak (n=495)	249	97,6	246	96,5	495	97,1
PR02.v. LAINNYA?						
Ya (n=79)	28	11,0	51	20,0	79	15,5
Tidak (n=431)	227	89,0	204	80,0	431	84,5

Buku Rumah Tangga Modul PR. Program Bantuan

Tabel 1.7.3. Perbedaan Penerimaan Program Bantuan Pemerintah antara Lokasi KOMPAK dan Non-KOMPAK

VARIABEL	PR01. Selama setahun terakhir, apakah rumah tangga ini mendapatkan program bantuan? (YA)	
KOMPAK	0,904 (0,199)	0,900 (0,201)
Constant	5,426*** (0,862)	7,990*** (2,337)
Observations	609	609
Kabupaten FE	NO	YES
Pseudo R2	0,000391	0,0316

Robust seeform in parentheses

*** p<0,01, ** p<0,05, * p<0,1

1.7.4 Seksi KD (Pelayanan Kesehatan dan Adminduk)

Tabel 1.7.4. Penggunaan Pelayanan Kesehatan dan Adminduk (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
KD01. Dalam setahun terakhir, apakah rumah tangga ini pernah ke [...] untuk mendapatkan layanan (sakit, cek rutin)?						
KD01.a. PUSKESMAS/PUSTU?						
Ya (n=458)	210	69,5	248	80,8	458	75,2
Tidak (n=151)	92	30,5	59	19,2	151	24,8
KD01.b. POLINDES/POSKESDES?						
Ya (n=42)	16	5,3	26	8,5	42	6,9
Tidak (n=567)	286	94,7	281	91,5	567	93,1
KD01.c. POSYANDU?						
Ya (n=277)	129	42,7	148	48,2	277	45,5
Tidak (n=332)	173	57,3	159	51,8	332	54,5
KD02.a. Dalam setahun terakhir, apakah RT ini pernah mengurus [A] AKTE KELAHIRAN?						
Ya (n=123)	49	16,2	74	24,1	123	20,2
Tidak (n=486)	253	83,8	233	75,9	486	79,8
KD03.a. Apakah RT ini dibantu oleh KPMK/kader saat mengurus [A] AKTE KELAHIRAN?						
Ya (n=23)	5	10,2	18	24,3	23	18,7
Tidak (n=100)	44	89,8	56	75,7	100	81,3
KD04.a. Apakah I/B/S merasa puas dengan pelayanan pengurusan [A] AKTE KELAHIRAN?						
Sangat tidak puas (n=3)	2	4,1	1	1,4	3	2,4
Tidak puas (n=29)	16	32,7	13	17,6	29	23,6
Biasa saja (n=13)	5	10,2	8	10,8	13	10,6
Puas (n=62)	21	42,9	41	55,4	62	50,4
Sangat puas (n=12)	3	6,1	9	12,2	12	9,8
TIDAK TAHU (n=4)	2	4,1	2	2,7	4	3,3
KD02.b. Dalam setahun terakhir, apakah RT ini pernah mengurus [B] KTP?						
Ya (n=134)	57	18,9	77	25,1	134	22,0
Tidak (n=475)	245	81,1	230	74,9	475	78,0
KD03.b. Apakah RT ini dibantu oleh KPMK/kader saat mengurus [B] KTP?						
Ya (n=32)	11	19,3	21	27,3	32	23,9
Tidak (n=102)	46	80,7	56	72,7	102	76,1
KD04.b. Apakah I/B/S merasa puas dengan pelayanan pengurusan [B] KTP?						
Sangat tidak puas (n=5)	1	1,8	4	5,2	5	3,7
Tidak puas (n=25)	10	17,5	15	19,5	25	18,7
Biasa saja (n=16)	6	10,5	10	13,0	16	11,9
Puas (n=76)	36	63,2	40	51,9	76	56,7
Sangat puas (n=10)	3	5,3	7	9,1	10	7,5
TIDAK TAHU (n=2)	1	1,8	1	1,3	2	1,5

Buku Rumah Tangga Modul KD. Pelayanan Kesehatan dan Adminduk

Tabel 1.7.4. Persepsi Tentang Pelayanan Kesehatan dan Adminduk (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
KD02.c. Dalam setahun terakhir, apakah RT ini pernah mengurus [C] KK?						
Ya (n=145)	61	20,2	84	27,4	145	23,8
Tidak (n=464)	241	79,8	223	72,6	464	76,2
KD03.c. Apakah RT ini dibantu oleh KPMK/kader saat mengurus [C] KK?						
Ya (n=38)	11	18,0	27	32,1	38	26,2
Tidak (n=107)	50	82,0	57	67,9	107	73,8
KD04.c. Apakah I/B/S merasa puas dengan pelayanan pengurusan [C] KK?						
Sangat tidak puas (n=3)	2	3,3	1	1,2	3	2,1
Tidak puas (n=26)	15	24,6	11	13,1	26	17,9
Biasa saja (n=18)	7	11,5	11	13,1	18	12,4
Puas (n=85)	31	50,8	54	64,3	85	58,6
Sangat puas (n=11)	4	6,6	7	8,3	11	7,6
TIDAK TAHU (n=2)	2	3,3	0	0,0	2	1,4
KD02.d. Dalam setahun terakhir, apakah rt ini pernah mengurus [D] AKTE KEMATIAN?						
Ya (n=16)	7	2,3	9	2,9	16	2,6
Tidak (n=593)	295	97,7	298	97,1	593	97,4
KD03.d. Apakah RT ini dibantu oleh KPMK/kader saat mengurus [D] AKTE KEMATIAN?						
Ya (n=5)	3	42,9	2	22,2	5	31,3
Tidak (n=11)	4	57,1	7	77,8	11	68,8
KD04.d. Apakah I/B/S merasa puas dengan pelayanan pengurusan [D] AKTE KEMATIAN?						
Tidak puas (n=3)	0	0,0	3	33,3	3	18,8
Biasa saja (n=1)	1	14,3	0	0,0	1	6,3
Puas (n=11)	5	71,4	6	66,7	11	68,8
Sangat puas (n=1)	1	14,3	0	0,0	1	6,3

Buku Rumah Tangga Modul KD. Pelayanan Kesehatan dan Adminduk

Tabel 1.7.4. Persepsi Tentang Pelayanan Kesehatan dan Adminduk (Lanjutan)

VARIABEL	KD01. Dalam setahun terakhir, apakah rumah tangga ini pernah ke [...] untuk mendapatkan layanan (sakit, cek rutin)? (YA)					
	a. Puskesmas/ Pustu		b. Polindes/ Poskesdes		c. Posyandu	
KOMPAK	1,841*** (0,353)	1,875*** (0,370)	1,654 (0,544)	1,650 (0,557)	1,248 (0,204)	1,274 (0,218)
Constant	2,283*** (0,286)	1,969*** (0,438)	0,0559*** (0,0144)	0,0469*** (0,0175)	0,746** (0,0868)	0,916 (0,187)
Observations	609	609	609	489	609	609
Kabupaten FE	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Pseudo R2	0,0152	0,0586	0,00787	0,106	0,00221	0,0702

Robust seeform in parentheses

*** p<0,01, ** p<0,05, * p<0,1

Tabel 1.7.4. Persepsi Tentang Pelayanan Kesehatan dan Adminduk (Lanjutan)

VARIABEL	KD02. Dalam setahun terakhir, apakah rumah tangga ini pernah mengurus [...]							
	a. Akte Kelahiran		b. KTP		c. KK		d. Akte Kematian	
KOMPAK	1,640** (0,337)	1,649** (0,339)	1,439* (0,284)	1,442* (0,286)	1,488** (0,286)	1,496** (0,295)	1,273 (0,650)	1,270 (0,656)
Constant	0,194*** (0,0303)	0,191*** (0,0504)	0,233*** (0,0342)	0,251*** (0,0651)	0,253*** (0,0363)	0,258*** (0,0624)	0,0237*** (0,00908)	0,00740*** (0,00831)
Observations	609	609	609	609	609	609	609	609
Kabupaten FE	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Pseudo R2	0,00963	0,0279	0,00534	0,0190	0,00646	0,0413	0,00152	0,0473

Robust seeform in parentheses

*** p<0,01, ** p<0,05, * p<0,1

Tabel 1.7.4. Persepsi Tentang Pelayanan Kesehatan dan Adminduk (Lanjutan)

VARIABEL	KD03. Apakah rumah tangga ini mendapat bantuan dari KPMK/kader kampung pada saat mengurus [...]?							
	a. Akte Kelahiran		b. KTP		c. KK		d. Akte Kematian	
KOMPAK	2,829*	3,726**	1,568	1,566	2,153*	2,239*	0,381	0,138
	(1,546)	(2,038)	(0,664)	(0,742)	(0,879)	(1,010)	(0,436)	(0,212)
Constant	0,114***	0,227**	0,239***	0,400**	0,220***	0,329**	0,750	3,42e-08***
	(0,0538)	(0,144)	(0,0806)	(0,185)	(0,0735)	(0,150)	(0,592)	(3,39e-08)
Observations	123	123	134	134	145	145	16	12
Kabupaten FE	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Pseudo R2	0,0348	0,0945	0,00790	0,146	0,0225	0,134	0,0392	0,320

Robust seeform in parentheses

*** p<0,01, ** p<0,05, * p<0,1

Tabel 1.7.4. Persepsi Tentang Pelayanan Kesehatan dan Adminduk (Lanjutan)

VARIABEL	KD04. Apakah I/B/S merasa puas dengan pelayanan pengurusan [...]?							
	a. Akte Kelahiran		b. KTP		c. KK		d. Akte Kematian	
KOMPAK	2,178**	1,771	0,706	0,743	1,819*	1,763	0,333	
	(0,849)	(0,723)	(0,266)	(0,297)	(0,658)	(0,664)	(0,444)	
Constant	1,043	1,372	2,294***	2,663**	1,458	1,724	6,000	1,500
	(0,306)	(0,715)	(0,669)	(1,145)	(0,388)	(0,814)	(6,693)	(1,531)
Observations	119	119	132	132	143	143	16	5
Kabupaten FE	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Pseudo R2	0,0257	0,0564	0,00510	0,0107	0,0152	0,0235	0,0442	0

Robust seeform in parentheses

*** p<0,01, ** p<0,05, * p<0,1

1.8 Buku Anggota Rumah Tangga (ART)

1.8.1 Seksi PM (Partisipasi Masyarakat)

Tabel 1.8.1. Persepsi Anggota Rumah Tangga terkait Partisipasi Masyarakat

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
PM09. Selama setahun terakhir, apakah I/B/S berpartisipasi dlm keg kemasyarakatan?						
Ya (n=927)	457	81,5	470	84,1	927	82,8
Tidak (n=193)	104	18,5	89	15,9	193	17,2
PM10. Jenis kegiatan apa saja yang pernah I/B/S ikuti selama setahun terakhir						
PM10.a. KEAGAMAAN						
Ya (n=450)	217	91,2	233	87,9	450	89,5
Tidak (n=53)	21	8,8	32	12,1	53	10,5
PM10.b. PKK/KEL PEREMPUAN						
Ya (n=166)	78	32,8	88	33,2	166	33,0
Tidak (n=337)	160	67,2	177	66,8	337	67,0
PM10.c. KEPEMUDAAN (KARANG TARUNA)						
Ya (n=107)	44	18,5	63	23,8	107	21,3
Tidak (n=396)	194	81,5	202	76,2	396	78,7
PM10.d. KEL KESENIAN & OLAH RAGA						
Ya (n=139)	64	26,9	75	28,3	139	27,6
Tidak (n=364)	174	73,1	190	71,7	364	72,4
PM10.e. KEL USAHA/TANI/ NELAYAN						
Ya (n=181)	92	38,7	89	33,6	181	36,0
Tidak (n=322)	146	61,3	176	66,4	322	64,0
PM10.v. LAINNYA						
Ya (n=75)	35	14,7	40	15,1	75	14,9
Tidak (n=428)	203	85,3	225	84,9	428	85,1
PM11. Apakah I/B/S pernah menghadiri pertemuan tingkat kampung yang diadakan 1 tahun terakhir?						
Ya (n=534)	253	45,1	281	50,3	534	47,7
Tidak (n=586)	308	54,9	278	49,7	586	52,3

Buku Anggota Rumah Tangga Modul PM. Partisipasi Masyarakat

Tabel 1.8.1. Persepsi Anggota Rumah Tangga terkait Partisipasi Masyarakat (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	%	Jumlah	%	Jumlah	%
	Kolom		Kolom		Kolom	
PM12. Topik apa saja yang dibahas dalam pertemuan di tingkat kampung yang I/B/S hadiri						
PM12.a. PERMASALAHAN KAMPUNG						
Ya (n=383)	185	33,0	198	35,4	383	34,2
Tidak (n=737)	376	67,0	361	64,6	737	65,8
PM12.b. PROGRAM DI KAMPUNG						
Ya (n=422)	203	36,2	219	39,2	422	37,7
Tidak (n=698)	358	63,8	340	60,8	698	62,3
PM12.c. PERENCANAAN KAMPUNG						
Ya (n=342)	162	28,9	180	32,2	342	30,5
Tidak (n=778)	399	71,1	379	67,8	778	69,5
PM12.d. PENANGGULANGAN PENYAKIT						
Ya (n=200)	103	18,4	97	17,4	200	17,9
Tidak (n=920)	458	81,6	462	82,6	920	82,1
PM12.e. KEGIATAN KEMASYARAKATAN						
Ya (n=302)	157	28,0	146	26,1	303	27,1
Tidak (n=817)	404	72,0	413	73,9	817	72,9
PM12.v. LAINNYA						
Ya (n=48)	29	5,2	19	3,4	48	4,3
Tidak (n=1.072)	532	94,8	540	96,6	1.072	95,7
PM08. Dalam pertemuan tingkat kampung tersebut, apakah I/B/S [...]?						
PM08.a. MEMBERIKAN USULAN?						
Ya (n=273)	111	43,9	162	57,7	273	51,1
Tidak (n=261)	142	56,1	119	42,3	261	48,9
PM08.b. MEMBERIKAN PENDAPAT?						
Ya (n=281)	113	44,7	168	59,8	281	52,6
Tidak (n=253)	140	55,3	113	40,2	253	47,4
PM08.c. BERTANYA TENTANG PROGRAM/KEGIATAN?						
Ya (n=228)	82	32,4	146	52,0	228	42,7
Tidak (n=306)	171	67,6	135	48,0	306	57,3
PM08.d. BERTANYA TENTANG TARGET/PENERIMA MANFAAT?						
Ya (n=177)	67	26,5	110	39,1	177	33,1
Tidak (n=357)	186	73,5	171	60,9	357	66,9
PM08.e. BERTANYA TENTANG DANA/ANGGARAN KAMPUS?						
Ya (n=168)	64	25,3	104	37,0	168	31,5
Tidak (n=366)	189	74,7	177	63,0	366	68,5
PM08.f. IKUT MENGAMBIL SUARA UNTUK MEMUTUSKAN?						
Ya (n=245)	113	44,7	132	47,0	245	45,9
Tidak (n=289)	140	55,3	149	53,0	289	54,1

Buku Anggota Rumah Tangga Modul PM. Partisipasi Masyarakat

Tabel 1.8.1. Persepsi Anggota Rumah Tangga terkait Partisipasi Masyarakat (Lanjutan)

VARIABEL	PM09. Selama setahun terakhir, apakah I/B/S pernah berpartisipasi dalam kegiatan kemasyarakatan? (YA)			PM10. Jenis kegiatan apa saja yang pernah I/B/S ikuti?					
				a. Keagamaan			b. PKK/ Kelompok Perempuan Lain		
KOMPAK	1,229 (0,199)	1,229 (0,199)	1,036 (0,249)	0,846 (0,261)	0,841 (0,262)	1,523 (0,699)	1,008 (0,197)	1,303 (0,390)	1,222 (0,372)
Perempuan		0,879 (0,144)	0,759 (0,170)		0,715 (0,227)	1,413 (0,696)		433,7*** (351,4)	265,7*** (223,7)
KOMPAK x Perempuan			1,365 (0,442)			0,318* (0,199)			
Constant	12,67*** (3,433)	13,62*** (3,917)	14,83*** (4,555)	18,83*** (8,239)	22,47*** (10,98)	15,96*** (7,835)	0,562*** (0,109)	0,00587*** (0,00520)	0,00987*** (0,00939)
Observations	1,120	1,120	1,120	503	503	503	503	503	381
Kabupaten FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Pseudo R2	0,0323	0,0329	0,0338	0,0976	0,101	0,111	0,0234	0,544	0,446

Robust seeform in parentheses

*** p<0,01, ** p<0,05, * p<0,1

Tabel 1.8.1. Persepsi Anggota Rumah Tangga terkait Partisipasi Masyarakat (Lanjutan)

VARIABEL	PM10. Jenis kegiatan apa saja yang pernah I/B/S ikuti?								
	c. Kepemudaan (Karang Taruna)			d. Kelompok Kesenian/ Olahraga			e. Kelompok tani/ usaha/ nelayan		
KOMPAK	1,323 (0,306)	1,287 (0,304)	1,286 (0,352)	1,007 (0,227)	1,005 (0,226)	0,770 (0,230)	0,766 (0,149)	0,744 (0,146)	0,978 (0,249)
Perempuan		0,242*** (0,0641)	0,242*** (0,0946)		0,944 (0,207)	0,687 (0,225)		0,541*** (0,106)	0,746 (0,206)
KOMPAK x Perempuan			1,000 (0,519)			1,806 (0,793)			0,522* (0,204)
Constant	0,284*** (0,0632)	0,500*** (0,124)	0,500*** (0,129)	0,835 (0,162)	0,859 (0,189)	1,004 (0,250)	0,736 (0,140)	0,993 (0,211)	0,851 (0,199)
Observations	503	503	503	503	503	503	503	503	503
Kabupaten FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Pseudo R2	0,0160	0,0825	0,0825	0,129	0,129	0,132	0,0299	0,0450	0,0492

Robust seeform in parentheses

*** p<0,01, ** p<0,05, * p<0,1

Tabel 1.8.1. Persepsi Anggota Rumah Tangga terkait Partisipasi Masyarakat (Lanjutan)

VARIABEL	PM10. Jenis kegiatan apa saja yang pernah I/B/S ikuti? v. Lainnya			PM11. Apakah I/B/S pernah menghadiri pertemuan di tingkat kampung yang diadakan setahun terakhir? (YA)			PM08. Dalam pertemuan tingkat kampung tersebut, apakah I/B/S [...]? a. Memberikan Usulan		
	KOMPAK	0,975 (0,252)	0,937 (0,248)	0,851 (0,266)	1,254* (0,156)	1,259* (0,158)	1,634*** (0,299)	1,609*** (0,288)	1,583** (0,299)
Perempuan		0,320*** (0,0903)	0,270*** (0,114)		0,519*** (0,0658)	0,664** (0,113)		0,249*** (0,0477)	0,287*** (0,0786)
KOMPAK x Perempuan			1,378 (0,786)			0,611* (0,154)			0,760 (0,285)
Constant	0,217*** (0,0560)	0,346*** (0,0974)	0,366*** (0,107)	1,978*** (0,305)	2,871*** (0,495)	2,523*** (0,458)	0,704* (0,130)	1,358 (0,289)	1,272 (0,290)
Observations	503	503	503	1,120	1,120	1,120	534	534	534
Kabupaten FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Pseudo R2	0,0488	0,0896	0,0903	0,0503	0,0677	0,0702	0,0223	0,0993	0,100

Robust seeform in parentheses

*** p<0,01, ** p<0,05, * p<0,1

Tabel 1.8.1. Persepsi Anggota Rumah Tangga terkait Partisipasi Masyarakat (Lanjutan)

VARIABEL	PM08. Dalam pertemuan tingkat kampung tersebut, apakah I/B/S [...]?								
	b. Memberikan Pendapat			c. Bertanya Program/Kegiatan Kampung			d. Bertanya Target/ Penerima Manfaat		
KOMPAK	1,707*** (0,307)	1,683*** (0,315)	1,588* (0,404)	2,135*** (0,391)	2,146*** (0,412)	2,493*** (0,619)	1,666*** (0,319)	1,636** (0,325)	1,714** (0,419)
Perempuan		0,287*** (0,0542)	0,268*** (0,0725)		0,290*** (0,0564)	0,358*** (0,104)		0,296*** (0,0607)	0,320*** (0,0997)
KOMPAK x Perempuan			1,135 (0,421)			0,688 (0,264)			0,874 (0,359)
Constant	0,803 (0,147)	1,473* (0,309)	1,520* (0,347)	0,496*** (0,0946)	0,864 (0,184)	0,795 (0,184)	0,312*** (0,0641)	0,519*** (0,116)	0,505*** (0,121)
Observations	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534	534
Kabupaten FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Pseudo R2	0,0276	0,0898	0,0900	0,0372	0,0969	0,0982	0,0266	0,0823	0,0825

Robust seeform in parentheses

*** p<0,01, ** p<0,05, * p<0,1

Tabel 1.8.1. Persepsi Anggota Rumah Tangga terkait Partisipasi Masyarakat (Lanjutan)

VARIABEL	PM08. Dalam pertemuan tingkat kampung tersebut, apakah I/B/S [...]?					
	e. Bertanya Tentang Anggaran Kampung			f. Ikut Bersuara untuk Mengambil Keputusan		
KOMPAK	1,663*** (0,321)	1,634** (0,334)	1,903*** (0,467)	1,203 (0,218)	1,170 (0,214)	1,285 (0,320)
Perempuan		0,209*** (0,0465)	0,277*** (0,0904)		0,542*** (0,0984)	0,604* (0,157)
KOMPAK x Perempuan			0,610 (0,266)			0,812 (0,293)
Constant	0,292*** (0,0620)	0,540*** (0,125)	0,494*** (0,123)	1,046 (0,190)	1,426* (0,296)	1,353 (0,306)
Observations	534	534	534	534	534	534
Kabupaten FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Pseudo R2	0,0212	0,108	0,110	0,0302	0,0457	0,0461

Robust seeform in parentheses

*** p<0,01, ** p<0,05, * p<0,1

1.8.2 Seksi KD (Pelayanan Kesehatan, Pendidikan, dan Adminduk)

Tabel 1.8.2. Persepsi Anggota Rumah Tangga terkait Pelayanan Publik

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
KD05.a. Apakah I/B/S merasa puas dgn [A] PELAYANAN KESEHATAN di kampung saat ini?						
Sangat tidak puas (n=18)	12	2,1	6	1,1	18	1,6
Tidak puas (n=284)	138	24,6	146	26,1	284	25,4
Puas (n=749)	382	68,1	367	65,7	749	66,9
Sangat puas (n=52)	15	2,7	37	6,6	52	4,6
TIDAK TAHU (n=17)	14	2,5	3	0,5	17	1,5
KD06.a. Bagaimana pelayanan [A] PELAYANAN KESEHATAN bila dibandingkan dengan 2 tahun yang lalu?						
Lebih buruk (n=187)	84	15,0	103	18,4	187	16,7
SAMA SAJA (n=383)	186	33,2	197	35,2	383	34,2
Lebih baik (n=510)	268	47,8	242	43,3	510	45,5
TIDAK TAHU (n=40)	23	4,1	17	3,0	40	3,6
KD07.a. Pernahkah I/B/S menyampaikan kritik ttg [B] PELAYANAN PENDIDIKAN 1 tahun terakhir?						
Ya (n=166)	54	9,6	112	20,0	166	14,8
Tidak (n=954)	507	90,4	447	80,0	954	85,2
KD08.a. Apakah I/B/S puas dgn tindak lanjut dari penanganan kritik ttg [A] PELAYANAN KESEHATAN?						
Ya (n=60)	20	37,0	40	35,7	60	36,1
Tidak (n=39)	13	24,1	26	23,2	39	23,5
TIDAK ADA TINDAK LANJUT (n=65)	20	37,0	45	40,2	65	39,2
TIDAK TAHU (n=2)	1	1,9	1	0,9	2	1,2
KD05.b. Apakah I/B/S merasa puas dgn [B] PELAYANAN PENDIDIKAN di kampung saat ini?						
Sangat tidak puas (n=22)	13	2,3	9	1,6	22	2,0
Tidak puas (n=342)	173	30,8	169	30,2	342	30,5
Puas (n=660)	323	57,6	337	60,3	660	58,9
Sangat puas (n=31)	14	2,5	17	3,0	31	2,8
TIDAK TAHU (n=65)	38	6,8	27	4,8	65	5,8

Tabel 1.8.2. Persepsi Anggota Rumah Tangga terkait Pelayanan Publik (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
KD06.b. Bagaimana pelayanan [B] PELAYANAN PENDIDIKAN bila dibandingkan dengan 2 tahun yang lalu?						
Lebih buruk (n=291)	133	23,7	158	28,3	291	26,0
SAMA SAJA (n=316)	158	28,2	158	28,3	316	28,2
Lebih baik (n=433)	223	39,8	210	37,6	433	38,7
TIDAK TAHU (n=80)	47	8,4	33	5,9	80	7,1
KD07.b. Pernahkah I/B/S menyampaikan kritik ttg [B] PELAYANAN PENDIDIKAN 1 tahun terakhir?						
Ya (n=168)	71	12,7	97	17,4	168	15,0
Tidak (n=952)	490	87,3	462	82,6	952	85,0
KD08.b. Apakah I/B/S puas dgn tindak lanjut dari penanganan kritik ttg [B] PELAYANAN PENDIDIKAN?						
Ya (n=47)	12	16,9	35	36,1	47	28,0
Tidak (n=38)	22	31,0	16	16,5	38	22,6
TIDAK ADA TINDAK LANJUT (n=79)	35	49,3	44	45,4	79	47,0
TIDAK TAHU (n=4)	2	2,8	2	2,1	4	2,4

Buku Anggota Rumah Tangga Modul KD. Pelayanan Kesehatan, Pendidikan, dan Adminduk

Tabel 1.8.2. Persepsi Anggota Rumah Tangga terkait Pelayanan Publik (Lanjutan)

	Lokasi					
	Non-KOMPAK		KOMPAK		Total	
	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom	Jumlah	% Kolom
KD05.c. Apakah I/B/S merasa puas dgn [C] PELAYANAN ADMINDUK di kampung saat ini?						
Sangat tidak puas (n=13)	6	1,1	7	1,3	13	1,2
Tidak puas (n=278)	127	22,6	151	27,0	278	24,8
Puas (n=727)	377	67,2	350	62,6	727	64,9
Sangat puas (n=47)	16	2,9	31	5,5	47	4,2
TIDAK TAHU (n=55)	35	6,2	20	3,6	55	4,9
KD06.c. Bagaimana pelayanan [C] PELAYANAN ADMINDUK bila dibandingkan dengan 2 tahun yang lalu?						
Lebih buruk (n=163)	65	11,6	98	17,5	163	14,6
SAMA SAJA (n=438)	227	40,5	211	37,7	438	39,1
Lebih baik (n=441)	231	41,2	210	37,6	441	39,4
TIDAK TAHU (n=78)	38	6,8	40	7,2	78	7,0
KD07.c. Pernahkah I/B/S menyampaikan kritik ttg [C] PELAYANAN ADMINDUK 1 tahun terakhir?						
Ya (n=162)	66	11,8	96	17,2	162	14,5
Tidak (n=958)	495	88,2	463	82,8	958	85,5
KD08.c. Apakah I/B/S puas dgn tindak lanjut dari penanganan kritik ttg [C] PELAYANAN ADMINDUK?						
Ya (n=51)	15	22,7	36	37,5	51	31,5
Tidak (n=42)	17	25,8	25	26,0	42	25,9
TIDAK ADA TINDAK LANJUT (n=67)	33	50,0	34	35,4	67	41,4
TIDAK TAHU (n=2)	1	1,5	1	1,0	2	1,2
KD09. Menurut I/B/S, apakah pembangunan kampung sesuai dengan kebutuhan masyarakat?						
Sangat tidak sesuai (n=63)	29	5,2	34	6,1	63	5,6
Tidak sesuai (n=549)	245	43,7	304	54,4	549	49,0
Sesuai (n=472)	269	48,0	203	36,3	472	42,1
Sangat sesuai (n=22)	10	1,8	12	2,1	22	2,0
TIDAK TAHU (n=14)	8	1,4	6	1,1	14	1,3

Buku Anggota Rumah Tangga Modul KD. Pelayanan Kesehatan, Pendidikan, dan Adminduk

Tabel 1.8.2. Persepsi Anggota Rumah Tangga terkait Pelayanan Publik (Lanjutan)

VARIABEL	KD05. Apakah I/B/S merasa sangat puas/puas terhadap pelayanan [...] di kampung saat ini?								
	a. Kesehatan			b. Pendidikan			c. Admindak		
KOMPAK	0,997 (0,136)	0,998 (0,136)	1,030 (0,202)	1,113 (0,145)	1,113 (0,146)	1,311 (0,248)	0,823 (0,115)	0,823 (0,115)	0,920 (0,185)
Perempuan		1,251 (0,171)	1,290 (0,249)		1,275* (0,167)	1,491** (0,272)		1,156 (0,161)	1,294 (0,265)
KOMPAK x Perempuan			0,941 (0,257)			0,730 (0,191)			0,807 (0,225)
Constant	1,775*** (0,276)	1,571*** (0,270)	1,546** (0,287)	1,356* (0,212)	1,191 (0,205)	1,097 (0,200)	3,449*** (0,597)	3,193*** (0,605)	3,009*** (0,614)
Observations	1,103	1,103	1,103	1,055	1,055	1,055	1,065	1,065	1,065
Kabupaten FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Pseudo R2	0,0117	0,0138	0,0138	0,00718	0,00970	0,0108	0,0149	0,0158	0,0163

Robust seeform in parentheses

*** p<0,01, ** p<0,05, * p<0,1

Tabel 1.8.2. Persepsi Anggota Rumah Tangga terkait Pelayanan Publik (Lanjutan)

VARIABEL	KD06. Dibandingkan dengan dua tahun lalu, apakah pelayanan [...] lebih baik atau sama saja?								
	a. Kesehatan			b. Pendidikan			c. Admindak		
KOMPAK	0,817* (0,100)	0,816* (0,100)	0,844 (0,152)	0,883 (0,112)	0,883 (0,112)	0,777 (0,144)	0,870 (0,110)	0,869 (0,110)	0,915 (0,168)
Perempuan		1,201 (0,149)	1,239 (0,216)		0,931 (0,119)	0,824 (0,147)		0,850 (0,109)	0,893 (0,160)
KOMPAK x Perempuan			0,940 (0,231)			1,275 (0,323)			0,905 (0,230)
Constant	0,871 (0,132)	0,789 (0,131)	0,776 (0,139)	0,684** (0,106)	0,711** (0,120)	0,758 (0,138)	1,051 (0,161)	1,146 (0,194)	1,117 (0,203)
Observations	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,040	1,040	1,040	1,042	1,042	1,042
Kabupaten FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Pseudo R2	0,00813	0,00960	0,00964	0,00811	0,00834	0,00899	0,0162	0,0173	0,0174

Robust seeform in parentheses

*** p<0,01, ** p<0,05, * p<0,1

Tabel 1.8.2. Persepsi Anggota Rumah Tangga terkait Pelayanan Publik (Lanjutan)

VARIABEL	KD07. Pernahkah I/B/S menyampaikan kritik, keluhan, atau saran kepada siapa pun di pihak kampung, distrik atau kabupaten berkaitan dengan [...] di Kampung ini selama satu tahun terakhir? (YA)								
	a. Kesehatan			b. Pendidikan			c. Admindak		
KOMPAK	2,403** *	2,416** *	2,159** *	1,472**	1,478**	1,384	1,564** *	1,578** *	1,658**
	(0,431)	(0,434)	(0,516)	(0,249)	(0,253)	(0,307)	(0,271)	(0,277)	(0,366)
Perempuan		0,602** *	0,509**		0,463** *	0,422** *		0,398** *	0,430** *
		(0,104)	(0,150)		(0,0802)	(0,111)		(0,0709)	(0,118)
KOMPAK x Perempuan			1,294			1,179			0,875
			(0,471)			(0,413)			(0,317)
Constant	0,169** *	0,218** *	0,234** *	0,224** *	0,324** *	0,337** *	0,132** *	0,200** *	0,194** *
	(0,0347)	(0,0484)	(0,0562)	(0,0445)	(0,0697)	(0,0752)	(0,0285)	(0,0459)	(0,0483)
Observations	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120
Kabupaten FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Pseudo R2	0,0407	0,0498	0,0504	0,0157	0,0369	0,0372	0,0103	0,0401	0,0403

Robust seeform in parentheses

*** p<0,01, ** p<0,05, * p<0,1

Tabel 1.8.2. Persepsi Anggota Rumah Tangga terkait Pelayanan Publik (Lanjutan)

VARIABEL	KD08. Apakah I/B/S puas dengan tindak lanjut dari penanganan kritik, keluhan, atau saran tersebut? (YA)								
	a. Kesehatan			b. Pendidikan			c. Admindak		
KOMPAK	0,956 (0,336)	0,942 (0,333)	1,161 (0,547)	4,161*** (1,709)	4,185*** (1,715)	3,587*** (1,762)	2,284** (0,881)	2,276** (0,875)	1,610 (0,714)
Perempuan		1,170 (0,390)	1,643 (0,966)		0,823 (0,310)	0,579 (0,426)		0,646 (0,246)	0,240* (0,198)
KOMPAK x Perempuan			0,607 (0,431)			1,641 (1,407)			4,072 (3,905)
Constant	0,530 (0,208)	0,498* (0,206)	0,437* (0,206)	0,208*** (0,0956)	0,222*** (0,108)	0,249*** (0,128)	0,440* (0,195)	0,500 (0,231)	0,605 (0,283)
Observations	164	164	164	164	164	164	160	160	160
Kabupaten FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Pseudo R2	0,0146	0,0156	0,0179	0,0813	0,0826	0,0843	0,0651	0,0712	0,0834

Robust seeform in parentheses

*** p<0,01, ** p<0,05, * p<0,1

Tabel 1.8.2. Persepsi Anggota Rumah Tangga terkait Pelayanan Publik (Lanjutan)

VARIABEL	KD09. Menurut I/B/S, apakah pembangunan kampung sangat sesuai/sesuai dengan kebutuhan kampung?		
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
KOMPAK	0,625*** (0,0766)	0,624*** (0,0766)	0,710* (0,128)
Perempuan		1,259* (0,156)	1,417** (0,246)
KOMPAK x Perempuan			0,785 (0,193)
Constant	1,134 (0,169)	1,002 (0,164)	0,940 (0,165)
Observations	1,106	1,106	1,106
Kabupaten FE	YES	YES	YES
Pseudo R2	0,0186	0,0209	0,0215

Robust seeform in parentheses

*** p<0,01, ** p<0,05, * p<0,1