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## **FINAL REPORT**

# **EVALUATION OF GENDER MAINSTREAMING ACTIVITIES UNDER GOLD ISMIA PROJECT**

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**Figure 7.1**

Logic Model Input Process Output Outcome Impact On Pug Integration  
In The Gold Ismia Project

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### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| <b>ASGM</b>  | <i>Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining</i>   |
| <b>BRIN</b>  | <i>Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional</i> (National Research and Innovation Agency)                                      |
| <b>FGD</b>   | Focus Group Discussion   |
| <b>GAM</b>   | Gender Analysis Matrix   |
| <b>ISMIA</b> | Integrated Sound Management of Mercury in Indonesia's ASGM   |
| <b>KESDM</b> | <i>Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral</i> (Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources)                           |
| <b>KLHK</b>  | <i>Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan</i> (Ministry of Environment and Forestry)                               |
| <b>KPPPA</b> | <i>Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak</i> (Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection) |
| <b>OPD</b>   | <i>Organisasi Perangkat Daerah</i> (Regional Apparatus Organization)   |
| <b>UNDP</b>  | United Nation Development Program  |
| <b>PUG</b>   | <i>Pengarusutamaan Gender</i> (Gender Mainstreaming)   |
| <b>PPRG</b>  | <i>Perencanaan dan Penganggaran Responsif Gender</i> (Gender-responsive Planning and Budgeting)                        |
| <b>TOGA</b>  | <i>Tokoh Agama</i> (Religious Leaders)   |
| <b>TOMA</b>  | <i>Tokoh Masyarakat</i> (Community Leaders)  |



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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. EVALUATION BACKGROUND

GOLD ISMIA has developed and implemented the Integrated Sound Management of Mercury in Indonesia (ASGM) ISMIA (Integrated Sound Management of Mercury in Indonesia's ASGM) Project in partnership with UNDP and the Government of Indonesia to address the Mercury problem in the Artisanal Small Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) in Indonesia. The objective of this project is to reduce/eliminate mercury release from Indonesia's Artisanal Small Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) sector. UNDP places gender mainstreaming as one of the important elements of GOLD ISMIA to ensure that project interventions will provide equal benefits for all people, men and women. Gender analysis and mapping studies on the capacities and vulnerabilities of the roles of men and women in ASGM in the six target locations of the GOLD-ISMIA Project found that there are gender problems in ASGM, and GOLD-ISMIA has tried to help overcome them. By design, the GOLD-ISMIA project places gender mainstreaming as an important element with the aim of integrating the concept of gender equality into ASGM policies and promoting equal and inclusive access to financial services and capacity building.

This research design is designed for a part-time evaluation of the implementation of gender mainstreaming to achieve gender equality and sustainability in four project components, namely:

- 1) Component 1. Institutional strengthening and policy/regulatory framework for mercury-free ASGM.
- 2) Component 2. Establish financing loan arrangements/revolving funds to provide loans to legalized ASGM mining/cooperatives, to allow mining to purchase mercury-free technology.
- 3) Component 3. Capacity building for mercury-free ASGM through the provision of technical assistance and technology transfer, by supporting the mining community in introducing BEP, BAT, and ASGM practices that are socially and environmentally sound; support miners in their formalization process leading to more sustainable income opportunities and safer working



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conditions; and, establishing/improving routes to market for mercury-free gold. This intervention will reduce the amount of mercury released into the environment, and lead to a sustainable reduction in mercury over the duration of the project and beyond.

- 4) Component 4. Monitoring and evaluation, awareness raising, capturing and disseminating experiences, lessons learned and best practices.

## **B. PURPOSES**

The main objective of this evaluation is to assess whether the four project components contribute to achieving gender equality in ASGM communities to support the long-term sustainability of project outcomes and the environment. Specifically, the objectives of this evaluation are:

- 1) strengthening institutional capacity and policy/regulatory framework for mercury-free ASGM contribute to achieving gender equality in ASGM communities and will support the long-term sustainability of project outcomes and the environment.
- 2) Finding out whether the arrangement of financing loans/revolving funds to ASGM miners/cooperatives to purchase mercury-free technology contributes to achieving gender equality in ASGM communities and will support the long-term sustainability of project outcomes and the environment.
- 3) finding out if there is an increase in the capacity of ASGM free of mercury through:
  - Providing technical assistance and technology transfer, by supporting the mining community in introducing BEP, BAT, and ASGM practices that are socially and environmentally sound
  - Their formalization processes lead to more sustainable income opportunities and safer working conditions, and
  - Establishing/improving routes to market for mercury-free gold contributes to achieving gender equality in ASGM communities and will support the long-term sustainability of project outcomes and the environment.
- 4) investigating whether monitoring and evaluation, awareness raising, capturing and disseminating experiences, lessons learned and best practices contribute to achieving gender equality in ASGM communities and will



support the long-term sustainability of project outcomes and the environment.

## C. METHODOLOGY

### 1. Evaluation Type

There are four types of evaluation research in which their use depends on the availability of the required data and the availability of a control group with the same characteristics as the target group. The four types of evaluation research can be seen in Table 1, below:

**Table 1.1 Evaluation Type**

| Evaluation Type                    | Measurement of the condition of the target group |       | Control group | Information obtained                    |
|------------------------------------|--|-------|---------------|---|
|                                    | Before   | After |               |   |
| <i>Single program after-only</i>   | No   | Yes   | Not available | target group state                      |
| <i>Single program before-after</i> | Yes  | Yes   | Not available | change in the state of the target group |
| <i>Comparative after-only</i>      | No   | Yes   | Available     | Target and non-target state             |
| <i>Comparative before-after</i>    | Yes  | Yes   | Available     | Program effect on the target group      |

Finsterbusch dan Montz (1980: 140-141)

Based on the existing evaluation types, this evaluation uses a single program before and after evaluation type. With this design, the target group data is used before and after the program is implemented without requiring the presence of a control group. In this way, changes in the condition of the target group will be known before and after program activities are implemented.

As seen from the stages, there are four types of evaluation (See Table 2)



**Table 1.2. Types of Evaluation Based on Stages**

| Category            | TYPES OF EVALUATION   |  |   |   |
|---------------------|---|--|---|---|
|                     | Program Planning and Development  | Evaluation with Monitoring   | Evaluation by Assessing Impact  | Calculating Cost-Profit   |
| (1)                 | (2)   | (3)  | (4)   | (5)   |
| Purpose             | Designing programs that are following the desired goals   | Testing the implementation of the program according to its design  | Testing the effectiveness of the program with the achievement of goals      | Calculating the level of economic efficiency of the program                                     |
| Evaluation question | 1. To what extent have the problem and distribution of the program touched the target groups?                                   | 1. Has the program implementation led to the desired target group?   | 1. Has the program been achieved effectively/are there any desired changes? | 1. How much has been spent to provide resources, services and benefits to the target group?     |
|                     | 2. Is the program designed following the objectives to be achieved and what are the opportunities for effective implementation? | 2. Has the implementation of the program provided a source of services and benefits to the target group as expected? | 2. Have these changes substantially had a significant enough meaning?       | 2. How big is the ratio between the total costs that have been incurred and the profits earned? |

By referring to the four types of evaluation, this research will evaluate the stages: (1) planning and program development; (2) evaluation with monitoring; (3) evaluation by assessing the impact.

## 2. Research Location

The research locations were conducted in 6 (six) GOLD ISMIA project locations, namely Kulonprogo (D.I. Yogyakarta Province), Kuantan Sangingi (Riau Province), West Lombok (West Nusa Tenggara Province), North Gorontalo



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(Gorontalo Province),

North Minahasa (Manado), and South Halmahera (North Maluku Province). The villages that will be researched are the locations of the GOLD ISMIA Project for ASGM, including:

- Kalirejo & Hargo Rejo villages, Kokap Subdistrict, Kulonprogo Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta.
- Logas dan Logas village, Singingi Subdistrict, Kuantan Singingi Regency, Riau Province.
- Buwun Mas village, Sekotong Subdistrict, West Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara.
- Hulawa village, Sumalata Subdistrict, North Gorontalo Regency, Gorontalo Province.
- Tatelu village, Dimembe Subdistrict, North Minahasa Regency, North Sulawesi Province.
- Anggai village, Obi Subdistrict, South Halmahera Regency, North Maluku Province.

### 3. Key Informants

#### a) At the Community Level:

Women and men members of the ASGM community at each research location were selected purposively based on the consideration that they were involved in ASGM activities and became members of a mining cooperative and actively participated in activities facilitated by GOLD ISMIA. The proportion ratio of women and men as key informants is expected to be proportional to the ratio of the number of ASGM community members by sex. The number of informants was set at 6 people in each project location with a ratio of 3 (three) male informants and 3 (three) female informants. However, specifically for the Kulonprogo Yogyakarta location, the number of female members of the cooperative as informants is only 1 (one) person, the rest are male informants.

**Table 1.3. Key Information Based on Each Project Site**

| Location              | Number of Cooperatives | GOLD ISMIA Aid | Number of Cooperatives by Cooperative Membership Category |                 |               |                  | Population (Cooperative Members) |   | Sample (Cooperative Member) |   |
|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------|---|-----------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|
|                       |                        |                | Women's Cooperative                                       | Female Dominant | Male Dominant | All male members | M                                | F | M                           | F |
| Kulonprogo Yogyakarta | 5 (100%)               | 5 (100%)       | 0 (0%)  | 0 (0%)          | 1 (20%)       | 4 (80%)          | 89                               | 1 | 5                           | 1 |



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|                                 |              |              |              |              |              |               |     |     |    |    |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-----|-----|----|----|
| Kuantan Singingi                | 3<br>(100%)  | 3<br>(100%)  | 1<br>(33,3%) | 0<br>(0%)    | 2<br>(66%)   | 0<br>(0%)     | 55  | 27  | 3  | 3  |
| North Gorontalo, Gorontalo      | 3<br>(100%)  | 3<br>(100%)  | 1<br>(33,3%) | 0<br>(0%)    | 0<br>(0%)    | 2<br>(66,66%) | 40  | 20  | 3  | 3  |
| West Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara | 15<br>(100%) | 7<br>(46,7%) | 1<br>(6,7%)  | 0<br>(0%)    | 9<br>(60%)   | 5<br>(33,3%)  | 341 | 86  | 3  | 3  |
| South Halmahera, South Maluku   | 9<br>(100%)  | 3<br>(33%)   | 1<br>(11,1%) | 1<br>(11,1%) | 2<br>(22,2%) | 5<br>(55,6%)  | 59  | 41  | 3  | 3  |
| North Minahasa, North Sulawesi  | 5<br>(100%)  | 1<br>(20%)   | 2<br>(40%)   | 1<br>(20%)   | 2<br>(40%)   | 0<br>(0%)     | 225 | 129 | 3  | 3  |
| Total                           |              |              |              |              |              |               | 670 | 310 | 18 | 18 |

Source: Processed from secondary data of ASGM cooperatives

## b) At the Regional Level

At the Micro (Village) Level, research informants are village officials involved in the GOLD ISMIA project, starting from the project identification stage, project design, project planning, project implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation. If in the field no informants are found as required, then enumerators can select informants who meet one of the inclusion criteria as mentioned and seek to obtain complete informants to obtain comprehensive information about the application of the gender perspective in the GOLD ISMIA Project.

In addition to village officials, research informants also came from GOLD ISMIA field facilitators who accompanied activities in the ASGM sector on a grass root basis, as well as Religious Leaders, Community Leaders, and Traditional Leaders.

**Table 1.4. Key Informants Based on Character Role Classification**

| Location              | Village Name                               | Village Officials | Religious Figures | Public Figures | Traditional Figures | Facilitators |
|-----------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Kulonprogo Yogyakarta | 1. Hargorejo<br>2. Kalirejo                | 1                 | 1                 | 1              | 1                   | 1            |
| Kuantan Singingi      | 3. Logas village<br>4. Logas Hilir village | 1                 | 1                 | 1              | 1                   | 1            |





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|                                    |   |          |          |          |          |          |
|------------------------------------|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| North Gorontalo,<br>Gorontalo      | 5. Hulawa village                           | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        |
| West Lombok, West<br>Nusa Tenggara | 6. Buwun Mas<br>village                     | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        |
| South Halmahera,<br>South Maluku   | 7. Anggai village                           | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        |
| North Minahasa,<br>North Sulawesi  | 8. Tatelu village<br>9. Talawaan<br>village | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        |
| <b>Total</b>                       | <b>9 villages</b>                           | <b>6</b> | <b>6</b> | <b>6</b> | <b>6</b> | <b>6</b> |

### c) At Mezzo Level (Regency/ City)

At the Mezzo level, research informants are Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) who partner with the GOLD ISMIA Project, especially the Gender Mainstreaming Driver Institution, namely Regional Development Planning Agency, the Agency/Department of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, as well as institutions that oversee environmental and forestry activities in Indonesia, namely the Department of the Environment.

In addition to coming from Regional Apparatus Organizations, research informants also come from financial institutions as beneficiaries of the GOLD ISMIA Project, particularly in strengthening ASGM capacity in obtaining financial assistance for the purchase of mercury-free gold processing equipment.

**Table 1.5.**

### **Key Informants at the Mezzo Level Based on Regional Apparatus Organizations**

| Location                        | DLH      | <i>Bappeda</i> | PPPA<br>Service | Banking Institutions<br>(Beneficiaries) |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------------|-----------------|---|
| Kulonprogo Yogyakarta           | 1        | 1              | 1               | 1                                       |
| Kuantan Singingi                | 1        | 1              | 1               | 1                                       |
| North Gorontalo, Gorontalo      | 1        | 1              | 1               | 1                                       |
| West Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara | 1        | 1              | 1               | 1                                       |
| South Halmahera, South Maluku   | 1        | 1              | 1               | 1                                       |
| North Minahasa, North Sulawesi  | 1        | 1              | 1               | 1                                       |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>6</b> | <b>6</b>       | <b>6</b>        | <b>6</b>                                |

### d) At Makro Level (National)





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At the national level, research informants come from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPPA), BRIN, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (Energy, Resources and Minerals) who are involved in GOLD ISMIA activities in their respective ASGM sector 1 (one) person.

#### **4. Source of Data**

##### **a) Primary Source of Data**

Primary data sources are obtained in 2 (two) ways, namely:

- ☐ In-depth interviews with key informants, especially key informants on a local basis (community and village).
- ☐ *Focus Group Discussion* (FGD) with key informants at the Mezo & Macro level.

##### **b) Secondary Source of Data**

The secondary source of data was obtained through documentation studies, including:

- ☐ Legal products or regulations related to gender integration in the GOLD ISMIA project.
- ☐ GOLD ISMIA project preparation assessment documents, Project Design Documents, Planning Documents, Implementation Documents and Monitoring and Evaluation Documents.

#### **5. Data Analysis**

The data collected were analyzed descriptively qualitatively using the Miles Huberman model, including data collection, data presentation, data reduction, and conclusion. In addition, at the impact level, gender analysis techniques using the Gender Analysis Matrix (GAM) model will be used. There are two main components of the gender analysis of the GAM model, namely analysis at four community levels and analysis at four types of impacts.

##### **GAM Tool 1: Analysis at the Four Levels of Society**

The first component of GAM's gender analysis is gender analysis at four levels of society, women, men, households, and communities. The four main categories



that appear vertically in the GAM matrix are: Perempuan, yaitu perempuan penambang emas dari segala usia yang berada dalam kelompok sasaran ASGM.

- Men, namely male gold miners of all ages are in the ASGM target group.
- Households, namely all women, men, and children live with the families of gold miners who are in the ASGM target group.
- Community, namely all people in ASGM programs or activities.

### GAM Tool 2: Analysis of Four Types of Impact

GAM sees the impact in four areas, namely manpower, time, resources and socio-cultural factors:

- Labor – is there any impact of the GOLD ISMIA project in terms of manpower?
- Time – is there a time impact for carrying out tasks related to projects or activities?
- Resources – did the GOLD ISMIA project have an impact on changing women's access to resources and women's level of control over these resource changes?
- Socio-Cultural Factors – whether the GOLD ISMIA project has had a changing impact on the social aspects of the life of the participants (in the miners) (including changes in gender roles or status) as a result of the project.

The results of the analysis are stated in the GAM matrix as shown in Table 6.

**Table 1.6. GAM Matrix**

| Category         | Labour | Time | Resources | Culture |
|------------------|--------|------|-----------|---------|
| <i>Women</i>     |        |      |           |         |
| <i>Men</i>       |        |      |           |         |
| <i>Household</i> |        |      |           |         |
| <i>Community</i> |        |      |           |         |

Source: March & Mukhopadhyay, 2010.

The results of the analysis as outlined in the GAM matrix are used to show any changes that occurred after the integration of gender mainstreaming in the GOLD ISMI project sector was implemented, by marking as follows:

- Use the plus sign (+) if the results are consistent with the project objectives.
- Use the minus sign (-) if the result is against the project's objectives



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c. Use a question mark (?)

if the community is unsure whether the process is consistent or against the project's objectives.

d. The markings are intended to provide an overview of the different effects of the project interventions that have been carried out.

## 6. Data Presentation

Data presentation will be classified into each component of the Gender Mainstreaming intervention project, starting from component 1 (strengthening institutional capacity and policy/regulatory framework for Mercury-free ASGM), component 2 (arranging financing loans/revolving funds to approved ASGM miners/cooperatives), component 3 (Improvement of mercury-free ASGM capacity through technical assistance, technology transfer, and support for formalities), and component 4 (Monitoring and evaluation, raising awareness, capturing and disseminating experiences, lessons learned and best practices). Furthermore, each project component will be presented according to the research evaluation stage, namely evaluation at the planning and program development stage, evaluation at the monitoring stage, and impact evaluation.

### a) Evaluation at the Planning and Program Development Stage

At this stage, there are 4 (four) dimensions of women in the project, namely:

- ☐ Women's Dimension in Project Identification
- ☐ Women's Dimension in Project Design
- ☐ Women's Dimension in Project Implementation
- ☐ Women's Dimension in Project Evaluation

A full description of each dimension of women in the project at the Planning and Program Development stage can be seen in Table 7.

**Table 1.7. The Dimensions of Women in the GOLD ISMIA Project in the Planning and Program Development Stage**

| Dimensions of Women in ASGM Projects | Gender Mainstreaming Project Components                                   |   |  |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|---|
|                                      | Component 1:<br>Strengthening institutional capacity and policy/regulator | Component 2:<br>Arrangements for financing loans/revolving funds to | Component 3:<br>Increased mercury-free ASGM capacity | Component 4:<br>Monitoring and evaluation, awareness raising, capturing and |



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|  | y framework<br>for Mercury-<br>free ASGM | approved<br>ASGM<br>miners/cooper<br>atives |  | disseminating<br>experiences, lessons<br>learned and best<br>practices |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| a. Dimensions of<br>Women in Project<br>Identification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assessing<br/>women's needs</li> <li>▪ Defining general<br/>project objectives</li> <li>▪ Identify possible<br/>negative effects</li> </ul>        |  |   |  |  |
| b. Dimensions of<br>Women in project<br>design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project impact on<br/>women's activities</li> <li>▪ Project impact on<br/>women's access<br/>and control</li> </ul>  |  |   |  |  |
| c. Dimensions of<br>Women in Project<br>Implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Personell</li> <li>▪ Strucure</li> <li>▪ Organisation</li> <li>▪ Operation dan<br/>logistics</li> <li>▪ Finance</li> <li>▪ Fleksibility</li> </ul> |  |   |  |  |
| d. Dimensions of<br>Women in project<br>evaluation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Data Requirement</li> <li>▪ Data Collecting<br/>and Analyzing<br/>Technique</li> </ul>   |  |   |  |  |

## b) Evaluation at Monitoring Stage

At this stage, the implementation of 7 (seven) key prerequisites of Gender Mainstreaming implementation will be identified plus 1 (one) innovation, so that there are 8 (eight) prerequisite, including commitments, policies, institutions, resources, disaggregated data, community participation tools. , and innovation.



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**Table 1.8.**

**Implementation of the Key prerequisite of  
Gender Mainstreaming**

| <b>Key Prerequisite of Gender Mainstreaming GOLD ISMIA Implementation</b> | <b>Gender Mainstreaming Project Components</b>  |  |   |  |
|---|---|--|---|--|
|   | <b>Component 1:</b><br>Strengthening institutional capacity and policy/regulatory framework for Mercury-free ASGM | <b>Component 2:</b><br>Arrangements for financing loans/revolving funds to approved ASGM miners/cooperatives | <b>Component 3:</b><br>Increased mercury-free ASGM capacity | <b>Component 4:</b><br>Monitoring and evaluation, awareness raising, capturing and disseminating experiences, lessons learned and best practices |
| a. Commitment   |   |  |   |  |
| b. Policy   |   |  |   |  |
| c. Institution  |   |  |   |  |
| d. Resources  |   |  |   |  |
| e. Aggregated Data  |   |  |   |  |
| f. Tools  |   |  |   |  |
| g. Society Participation  |   |  |   |  |
| h. Innovation   |   |  |   |  |

**c) Evaluation with Assessing Impacts**

In this evaluation, the researchers used a gender analysis research instrument Model Gender Analysis Matrix (GAM), covering 4 (four) community components, namely women, men, households and communities, as well as 4 (four) impact components, namely Labor, Time, Resources, and Culture.

**Table 1.9. Impact Evaluation by Community Level, Impact Level,  
and Project Component**

| <b>Research Instruments</b> | <b>Gender Mainstreaming Project Components</b>  |  |   |   |
|-----------------------------|---|--|---|---|
|                             | <b>Component 1:</b><br>Strengthening institutional capacity and policy/regulatory framework for Mercury-free ASGM | <b>Component 2:</b><br>Arrangements for financing loans/revolving funds to approved ASGM miners/cooperatives | <b>Component 3:</b><br>Increased mercury-free ASGM capacity | <b>Component 4:</b><br>Monitoring and evaluation, awareness raising, capturing and disseminating experiences, lessons learned and best practices. |



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|   |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Women<br>▪ Labour<br>▪ Time<br>▪ Resources<br>▪ Culture     |  |  |  |  |
| Men<br>▪ Labour<br>▪ Time<br>▪ Resources<br>▪ Culture       |  |  |  |  |
| Household<br>▪ Labour<br>▪ Time<br>▪ Resources<br>▪ Culture |  |  |  |  |
| Society<br>▪ Labour<br>▪ Time<br>▪ Resources<br>▪ Culture   |  |  |  |  |

## 7. Enumerator

There are 6 (six) field officers with the following criteria:

- ☐ Employees of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) who work in the area around the research site have the flexibility to obtain as complete data as possible and at the same time understand the socio-cultural context in which project activities take place.
- ☐ Willing to be an enumerator.

**Table 1.10. List of Enumerator**

| No | Location Research               | Enumerator Name         |
|----|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | Kulonprogo Yogyakarta           | Nugroho Hartanto        |
| 2. | Kuantan Singingi                | Hikmatul Hasanah        |
| 3. | North Gorontalo, Gorontalo      | FGD with Evaluator      |
| 4. | West Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara | Dyah Ayu Suryani        |
| 5. | South Halmahera, South Maluku   | FDG with Evaluator      |
| 6. | North Minahasa, North Sulawesi  | Debora Novrita Roosmary |



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## **CHAPTER II**

### **EVALUATION RESULTS OF PROJECT COMPONENT 1: STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY AND POLICY/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MERCURY-FREE ASGM**

The Integration of Gender Mainstreaming Strategy in ASGM Sector on strengthening institutional capacity and policy/regulatory framework for mercury-free ASGM has been carried out through several activities, including:

1. Developing a Pilot Village: Gender-responsive Village in the ASGM Sector, Kuansing Regency (Issuance of Regent's Decree & Village Regulation-Gender-responsive Village Head Regulation).
2. Prepare Guidelines for Gender Mainstreaming in the ASGM Sector.
3. Conducting Gender Mainstreaming training and gender-responsive planning and budgeting (PPRG) for apparatus involved in ASGM governance.
4. Encouraging Gender Mainstreaming and the Concept of Inclusion in the Preparation of Regional Action Plans for Mercury Reduction and Elimination (RAD-PPM) as the Implementation of Presidential Regulation Number 21 of 2019 in 6 Provinces and 6 Regencies of GOLD ISMIA Locations.
5. Prepare and disseminate a Policy Brief related to Gender Awareness in Mercury Reduction in the ASGM Sector.



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## A. EVALUATION AT THE PLANNING AND PROGRAM

### DEVELOPMENT STAGE

At the Planning and Program Development stage, the dimensions of women are described in Table 2.1.

**Table 2.1. Dimensions of Women in GOLD ISMIA Activities Component 1**

| Activity                                    | Women's Dimensions in Identification of the GOLD ISMIA Project in the ASGM sector   | The Dimensions of Women in the Design of the GOLD ISMIA Project for the ASGM sector  | Women's Dimensions in the Implementation of the GOLD ISMIA Project in the ASGM sector   | Women's Dimensions in the Evaluation of the GOLD ISMIA Project for the ASGM sector   |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| Developing gender-responsive pilot villages | <p>(+) The female dimension was taken into account in project identification, as evidenced by a gender analysis before the GOLD ISMIA project started.</p> <p>(+) Gender analysis is carried out on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of Policies/Regulations Related to ASGM</li> <li>Gender Mapping and Gender Analysis at 6 project sites. <i>(Source: secondary data-GOLD ISMIA Summary, Nov 21)</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Interview Results:</b></p> | <p>(+) The women's dimension is taken into account in the project design, as evidenced by the proposal to mainstream gender into the current policy and regulatory framework on ASGM, as well as developing a policy summary on gender and ASGM to convince national policy makers and/or local government authorities of the importance of this issue and the need to take recommended actions.</p> <p>(+) The female dimension is taken into account in the project design, as evidenced by the recommendations from the</p> | <p>(+) There is a gender-responsive village evaluation grid at 2 (two) project piloting locations in the form of indicators of the extent to which the governance pillars, the village development implementation pillars, and the Village regulation pillars have considered gender perspectives</p> <p><i>(Source: secondary data-GOLD ISMIA Summary, Nov 21)</i></p> <p><b>Interview result:</b></p> <p>(+) In the past, women were involved in pounding and sliding stones, so there were</p> | <p>(+) By using the Gender-responsive Village evaluation grid, some Gender-responsive Village indicator pillars have been accommodated, and some have not. In the 3 Gender-responsive Village pillars, 100% of the Village development implementation pillars and the Village regulation pillars have accommodated the integration of gender perspectives according to existing regulations. Meanwhile, in the</p> |





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|  | <p>(+) Have you heard about the gender-responsive village from GOLD ISMIA? Based on the information obtained, women have a role in the ASGM sector, and opportunities have been opened for them to form mining cooperatives. The regulation will run if the legality of the cooperative already exists.<br/>(Source: KPNH3; WLDA3)</p> <p>(+) Information is obtained from the group, so even though they often hear it, they don't understand it. What is understood is that the regulation contains the participation of women in the ASGM sector.<br/>Source: WLDA3</p> | <p>results of gender mapping regarding the need for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Clarify the equal roles of women and men in the mining cycle.</li> <li>▪ The commitment of relevant agencies to implement the Gender Mainstreaming strategy</li> <li>▪ Strengthening the capacity of human resources with a gender perspective.</li> <li>▪ Instructions for Gender Mainstreaming strategy in each ASGM.</li> <li>▪ Access and control of female miners to land ownership, equipment, machinery, training, and access to each ASGM value chain which is carried out in stages.</li> <li>▪ Promotion of microcredit and other programs that provide financing and capital support to women miners.</li> <li>▪ Implementation of programs to train women on new mercury-free technologies, marketing, and management/financial literacy.</li> </ul> | <p>no obstacles to implementing regulations because they went by themselves. With advances in technology related to mashing machines, women's involvement is slightly reduced, only involved in parts such as cooking.<br/>(Source: WLDA4)</p> | <p>governance pillar, only 50% is accommodated.<br/>(+) There is feedback to ensure that gender is integrated into governance, namely advocacy to the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration (Kemendesa PDTT) regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 50% women as village officials</li> <li>▪ 50% of women as members of the BPD (Village Consultative Body)</li> <li>▪ 50% of women in the drafting team of the Village RPJM (Medium Term Development Plan) and Village Government Work Plan (RKPDes)</li> </ul> <p>(Source: secondary data-GOLD ISMIA Summary, Nov 21)</p> |
|--|--|--|--|--|



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|  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Implementation of women's education campaigns to reduce the risk of mercury exposure to health/reproductive health, and obtain adequate health services</li><li>▪ Conduct network strengthening by adopting inclusive strategies, as well as opening up possibilities/alternatives for sustainable livelihoods for women miners.</li><li>▪ Socialization is not only about the dangers of mercury and environmental conservation but also training to fight gender-based violence in ASGM and regulation of reporting mechanisms and sanctions by mining organizations.</li><li>▪ Mining Cooperatives need to include the Gender Mainstreaming strategy in the AD/ART.</li><li>▪ In-depth research on the involvement of women miners in ASGM communities and the different impacts of current practice, as well as technical changes on life.</li></ul> |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|



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|  |   | <p>(+) A Decree on Gender-responsive Villages has been drawn up based on the decision of the Village Head.</p> <p>(+) The Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines for the ASGM sector have been prepared.<br/>(Source: secondary data-GOLD ISMIA Summary, Nov 21)</p> <p><b>Interview result:</b></p> <p>(+) Frequent coaching is carried out both in the village and directly to the community so that they understand gender in pilot villages.<br/>Source: WLDA4</p> |  |  |
| <b>Compiling Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines for the ASGM Sector</b> | <p>(+) The female dimension is taken into account in project identification, as evidenced by the existence of gender analysis in the value chain of mining activities including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Search and exploration</li> <li>▪ Mining</li> </ul> | <p>(+) The female dimension is taken into account in the project design, as evidenced by the formulation of the ASGM Sector Gender Mainstreaming framework with the following framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Gender Issues in the ASGM Sector</li> </ul>   | <p>(+) Forming a gender integration implementation team</p> <p>(+) Identify a series of activities based on the scope of gender integration</p> <p>(+) Set priorities in each activity</p> <p>(+) Develop Implementation Cost Requirements</p> | <p>(+) Develop a monitoring and evaluation plan</p> <p>(+) Compile the integration implementation calendar<br/>(Source: secondary data-GOLD ISMIA Summary, Nov 21)</p> |



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|---|--|---|---|--|
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Processing</li> <li>▪ Provision of goods and services</li> <li>▪ Mineral marketing</li> </ul> <p>(Source: secondary data-GOLD ISMIA Summary, Nov 21)</p> <p><b>Interview result:</b></p> <p>(+) The involvement of women in economic improvement training for women has opened up job opportunities for women's groups and improved their economy<br/>(Source: KSHH4)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Integration of ASGM Sector gender issues in policies, RAD PPM and Projects</li> <li>▪ Target integration of gender issues at the macro level (Central Government), Mezzo level (Local Government), and micro level (Village Government)</li> <li>▪ Impact of increased welfare and reduced use of mercury</li> <li>▪ The need for gender integration in monitoring and evaluation<br/>(Source: secondary data-GOLD ISMIA Summary, Nov 21)</li> </ul> | (Source: secondary data-GOLD ISMIA Summary, Nov 21)   |  |
| Conducting Gender Mainstreaming and Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting Training | <p>(+) The female dimension is taken into account in project identification, as evidenced by the existence of a gender analysis related to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Gender sensitivity</li> <li>▪ Obligations of female miners related to work in the ASGM sector</li> <li>▪ Rights of women miners in ASGM sector</li> <li>▪ Role of female miners in ASGM sector</li> </ul>                  | <p>(+) Capacity-building training for women mining communities to raise awareness of the importance of reducing gender disparities</p> <p>(+) Training on strengthening gender awareness for GOLD ISMIA program facilitators</p> <p>(+) Family finance management for female miners and gold miners' wives in ASGM activities<br/>(Source: secondary data-Report on the initial meeting of the GOLD</p>   | <p>(+) Mercury-free gold processing and refining training for female miners</p> <p>(+) Gender awareness training for female miners in the ASGM sector</p> <p>(+) Introduced mercury-free gold processing and refining method using direct smelting method for female miners</p> <p>(+) Training related to financing the ASGM sector for financial service institutions</p> |  |



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|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community-based advocacy (Source: secondary data- Report of the initial meeting of the GOLD ISMIA project for empowering women miners)</li> </ul> <p><b>Interview result:</b><br/>(+) There has been training for apparatus involved in the management of ASGM, but not all of them understand the meaning of Gender Mainstreaming and PPRG. Because this is a new science that needs to be studied further.<br/>(Source: KSHH3; WLDA3)</p> | ISMIA project to empower women miners)  | <p>(Source: secondary data-Report on the establishment of women's cooperatives in the ASGM sector)</p> <p><b>Interview result:</b><br/>(+) Lack of detailed understanding of mercury reduction and women's involvement in ASGM. In its application, there are obstacles to inviting the involvement of women, but in practice, most of them switch from using Mercury to cyanide.<br/>(source: WLDDA3)</p> |  |
| Encouraging Gender Mainstreaming and the Concept of Inclusion in RAD PPM (Regional Action Plan for Mercury Reduction and Elimination) | (+) the female dimension is taken into account in project identification, as evidenced by the existence of a gender analysis related to the principle of gender-responsive and friendly public facilities and work facilities in the ASGM sector   | <p>(+) Gender-responsive village development in the ASGM sector<br/>(+) Has a gender-disaggregated data system and format as well as resources involving groups of women, children, the elderly, and groups with disabilities in village policies<br/>(Source: secondary data-Logas and Logas Downstream village policies related to DRG)</p> | Only detailed explanations were found in Gorontalo and Yogyakarta (Table 2.1.a is attached in full), while in Riau and Sulawesi it was stated that there were regulations governing RAD PPM, but a complete list of activities was not attached.<br>(Source: RAD-PPM Document 1. Gorontalo)  |  |



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|--|---|---|---|---|
|  | (Source: secondary data-Logas and Logas Downstream village policies related to DRG)   |   | 2. Yogyakarta<br>3. Riau<br>4. North Sulawesi)<br><br><a href="https://goldismia.org/publication/legal-documents">https://goldismia.org/publication/legal-documents</a>   |   |
| Developing and disseminating Policy Briefs related to Gender Awareness | (+) The female dimension is taken into account in project identification, as evidenced by an analysis of gender issues by describing the situation of vulnerable groups, especially women and children in ASGM<br>(Source: secondary data-GOLD ISMIA Summary, Nov 21) | (+) The female dimension is taken into account in the project design, as evidenced by the existence of alternative policy formulations, a.l:<br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Recognition and strengthening of women as decision-makers</li> <li>▪ Gender-sensitive ASGM governance arrangements</li> <li>▪ Capacity building on gender awareness among women and key figures</li> <li>▪ Development of mercury-free and women-friendly small-scale mining technology</li> <li>▪ Facilitate the establishment of women's affinity economic institutions at the community level</li> <li>▪ Facilitating economic empowerment</li> </ul> (Source: secondary data-GOLD ISMIA Summary, Nov 21) | Policy Brief will be disseminated online on 21 August 2020<br><br>(Source: Secondary data, Means of Verification:<br><b>Interview result:</b><br>(+) There are no obstacles in the implementation because the work becomes more efficient when using cyanide and the results are more.<br>(+) The implementation will flow gradually, if there is an opportunity, GOLD ISMIA might be able to help with the needs of pounders and barrels.<br>(Source: WLDA4) | <b>Interview result:</b><br>(+)A policy brief has been given, but its contents are difficult for beneficiaries to understand, due to age and language factors that are difficult to understand.<br>(source: KSHH3; WLDA3) |



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|  |  | <p><b>Interview result:</b></p> <p>(+) it is understood that the policy brief contains the transfer of functions or processing of gold from mercury to cyanide.</p> <p>(Source: WLDA4)</p> |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|



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The following is an explanation of the activities to promote GM and the concept of inclusion in the RAD PPM (Regional Action Plan for Mercury Reduction and Elimination), which was found in the women's dimension in the implementation of the GOLD ISMIA project (see Table 2.2.)

**Table 2.2. Activities to Promote Gender Mainstreaming and the Concept of Inclusion in RAD PPPM**  
**(Regional Action Plan for Mercury Reduction and Elimination)**

| Kota       | Gender Mainstreaming and Inclusion Concept in RAD PPM   |
|------------|---|
| Gorontalo  | <p>This is indicated by Gorontalo Governor Regulation Number 71 of 2020 concerning Regional Action Plans for Mercury Reduction and Elimination and North Gorontalo Regent Regulation Number 35 of 2020 concerning Regional Action Plans for Mercury Reduction and Elimination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(+) Conducting campaigns on the impact of mercury use on vulnerable communities and gender mainstreaming campaigns.</li> <li>(+) Develop an approach to the community, especially the role of women in risk control and increase knowledge and awareness about the dangers of mercury to health.</li> <li>(+) Develop a participatory &amp; gender-sensitive approach to ASGM local communities.</li> <li>(+) Improving understanding of good mining practices for smallholder mining permit (IPR) business actors.</li> <li>(+) The creation of 1 (one) productive economic business model which also facilitates women's economic affinity institutions at the ASGM community level.</li> </ul> |
| Yogyakarta | <p>This is indicated by Gorontalo Governor Regulation Number 71 of 2020 concerning Regional Action Plans for Mercury Reduction and Elimination and North Gorontalo Regent Regulation Number 35 of 2020 concerning Regional Action Plans for Mercury Reduction and Elimination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(+) Conducting campaigns on the impact of mercury use on vulnerable communities and gender mainstreaming campaigns.</li> <li>(+) Develop an approach to the community, especially the role of women in risk control and increase knowledge and awareness about the dangers of mercury to health.</li> <li>(+) Develop a participatory &amp; gender-sensitive approach to ASGM local communities.</li> <li>(+) Improving understanding of good mining practices for smallholder mining permit (IPR) business actors.</li> <li>(+) The creation of 1 (one) productive economic business model which also facilitates women's economic affinity institutions at the ASGM community level.</li> </ul> |
| Riau       | <p>It is shown by the Governor of Riau Regulation Number 15 of 2021 concerning the Regional Action Plan for Mercury Reduction and Elimination and the</p>   |





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|          | Regulation of the Regent of Kuantan Singingi Number 74 of 2021 concerning the Regional Action Plan for the Reduction and Elimination of Mercury   |
| Sulawesi | It is shown by the Governor of North Sulawesi Regulation Number 9 of 2021 concerning Regional Action Plans for Mercury Reduction and Elimination, and North Minahasa Regent Regulation Number 32 of 2021 concerning Regional Action Plans for Mercury Reduction and Elimination |

**Source:** Document RAD PPM, <https://goldismia.org/publication/legal-documents>

In addition, the extent to which women's dimensions are taken into account in the GOLD ISMIA Project according to informants at the Micro level (facilitators, village officials, religious leaders, community leaders and traditional leaders) can be seen in table 2.3.



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**Table 2.3. Perceptions of Micro Level Informants about the inclusion of women in the ISMIA Sector GOLD Project cycle**

| Informant          | Women's Dimensions in Identification of the GOLD ISMIA Project in the ASGM sector  | The Dimensions of Women in the Design of the GOLD ISMIA Project for the ASGM sector   | Women's Dimensions in the Implementation of the GOLD ISMIA Project in the ASGM sector  | The Dimension of Women in the Evaluation of the GOLD ISMIA Project for the ASGM sector   |
|--------------------|--|---|--|--|
| <b>Facilitator</b> | <p>(+) GOLD ISMIA has considered the needs and involvement of women in every activity, both in capacity building and cooperative activities. (Source: KPNH3; KSHH3; WLDA3; NMDN3)</p> <p>(+) The way GOLD ISMIA identifies the needs of women in ASGM include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>consider the needs of women to increase productivity in ASGM through gender mapping. (source: KSHH3)</li> <li>Making regulations regarding the mandatory involvement of women in the ASGM sector (Source: KPNH3)</li> <li>Conduct a gender analysis to identify the needs of women and miners (Source: WLDA3)</li> </ul> | <p>(+) GOLD ISMIA encourages women to get status recognition by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creating institutions through ADT cooperatives</li> <li>Involving women in training and the formation and management of cooperatives (Source: KSHH3; WLDA3; NMDN3)</li> </ul> <p>(+) Opportunities for women to participate include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>given equal opportunities if they have the ability and resources.</li> <li>Given a position in the cooperative for example as chairman, treasurer, and administrative section (Source: KPNH3; KSHH3, WLDA3)</li> </ul> <p>(+) The representation of women in cooperatives includes:</p> | <p>(+) concrete evidence of gender sensitivity in the GOLD ISMIA project, namely</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>involve men, women, elderly, disabled, or children if possible in various activities</li> <li>women want to gather in activities organized by GOLD ISMIA</li> <li>the activities carried out consider women's time and opportunities</li> </ul> <p>(+) The criteria set are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>mutual respect and respect for each other, not arrogant, respecting others, especially parents and/or traditional leaders</li> <li>understand gender issues, especially gender roles themselves</li> <li>experienced</li> </ul> | <p>(+) the GOLD ISMIA project evaluation instrument has integrated gender by measuring 14 GM indicators in the ASGM sector.</p> <p>(+) Evaluation related to Gender Mainstreaming is also used as feedback. One of the monitoring carried out is to ensure that there are female participants in every training held by the GOLD ISMIA project</p> <p>(-) Obstacles encountered in the field include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal obstacles that come from internal institutions such as insufficient human resources, budget regulations, and limited time</li> </ul> |



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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The facilitator works with the cooperative management to map and analyze the involvement of women in ASGM (Source: NMDN3)</li> <li>▪ GOLD ISMIA provides space for women to be able to speak up by Presenting women in ASGM meetings and giving women the opportunity to speak.</li> <li>▪ Involve women in zoom and training (Source: KSHH3; WLDA3; NMDN3)</li> </ul> <p>(+) How GOLD ISMIA identifies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There is a gender facilitator who helps provide an overview of the needs related to legal products to support gender-responsive villages in the ASGM sector.</li> <li>▪ There is coordination with village officials in every study carried out (Source: KSHH4; NMDN4)</li> </ul> <p>(+) how to identify with village meetings that invite various parties and provide opportunities for female miners to participate in training (Source: KSHH5)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ encourage members and management of cooperatives to invite and introduce cooperatives and other mining activities to increase women's representation.</li> <li>▪ Establish women-only cooperatives and invite existing cooperatives to recruit women members</li> <li>▪ Involving women in training (source: KPNH3; KSHH3; WLDA3)</li> </ul> <p>Impact:<br/>Labour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The cyanidation system gold processing process will be more successful if it involves women because women are considered to be more careful in measuring the required chemicals</li> <li>▪ More acknowledgement of women's roles. (Source: KPNH3; KSHH3; WLDA3; NMDN3)</li> </ul> <p>Impact:<br/>(+) the positive impact of production activities: increase family income.</p> | <p>(+) Efforts made by GOLD ISMIA include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Train cooperative managers through various activities and training to increase their capacity</li> <li>▪ Provide capacity building</li> <li>▪ Cooperatives are encouraged to formulate internal regulations regarding health funds and funeral funds</li> </ul> <p>(+) access to resources, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The GOLD ISMIA project has never restricted access to resources for certain groups so that all have the same opportunity to access these resources.</li> </ul> <p>(-) No specific procedure for affirmative action has been found yet, but one of the villages, namely Logas and Logas Hilir, has issued affirmative action Parkades. Just waiting for realization.</p> <p>(+) there is a funding mechanism for the GOLD ISMIA project in</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cooperatives do not yet have an IPR so that the institution is running and the human resources must be improved again and the budget is not qualified</li> <li>▪ Regulations from the government are less aggressive in voicing the implementation of Gender Mainstreaming</li> <li>▪ The community does not fully know and understand gender issues</li> </ul> <p>(+) Strength in local base:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The matrilineal customs here show that there is not and should not occur discrimination against women</li> <li>▪ One of the regions does not have local content because the government itself does not move (Source: KPNH3; KSHH3; WLDA3; NMDN3)</li> </ul> |
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|  | <p>(+) Opportunities given by GOLD ISMIA to increase the productivity of female miners in ASGM include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Encouraging women's involvement in training held by GOLD ISMIA, one of which is gold refining training without mercury</li> <li>▪ Women are allowed to take part in training organized by the local government and GOLD ISMIA (Source: WLDA3)</li> <li>▪ Arrangements so that women have control in the ASGM sector, for example, It is stated in the regulation on the management of women's mining cooperatives, that at least 3 (three) people become administrators (Source: KSHH3)</li> <li>▪ Regulations related to women who receive and manage aid funds received (Source: NMDN3)</li> </ul> <p>(+) The benefits experienced by female miners in ASGM include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Capacity building of women in mining activities</li> </ul> | <p>(+) the positive impact of reproductive activities: increasing knowledge and skills in taking care of the household</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ divided household roles</li> </ul> <p>(+) the positive impact of community activities: more active in various activities, more exist and have voting rights</p> <p>(-) the negative impact of production activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ wife becomes more dominant in the family</li> <li>▪ the role of women in the family is reduced because they are involved in the production sector</li> </ul> <p>(-) negative effects of reproductive activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ children, husband and house will be a little neglected or left unattended.</li> </ul> <p>(+) the negative impact of community activities: arrogant because they feel they have a position (Source: KPNH3; KSHH3; WLDA3; NMDN3)</p> | <p>ASGM to ensure that women receive funds, namely by designing tools, for example,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ purchased with funds must also be used by women. Savings and loans cooperatives are allowed women to borrow capital</li> <li>▪ by integrating gender in various activities in the GOLD ISMIA project</li> <li>▪ to evaluate the extent of women's understanding of resources</li> </ul> <p>(+) Flexibility has been presented in the GOLD ISMIA project on ASGM by way of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ female-friendly device design, provision of different bathrooms in the mobile plan, and easy-to-use gold refining tool for women.</li> <li>▪ All activities are carried out by adjusting the conditions of the female members with the existing targets</li> </ul> <p>(Source: KPNH3; KSHH3; WLDA3; NMDN3)</p> |  |
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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ In the field of work (Labour), for example, gold refining, in the past only men could burn gold, now women can do it because they receive training and knowledge from GOLD ISMIA</li><li>▪ Before the intervention, women's work as miners and gold miners was considered dangerous and did not follow their physical condition, but after the intervention women were involved in lighter jobs.</li><li>▪ Before the intervention, women had difficulty dividing their time, but after the GOLD ISMIA intervention, the division of tasks between men and women was divided</li><li>▪ In terms of social values, no changes have occurred, because the culture in the village has placed women and men as equals<br/>(Source: KPNH3; KSHH3; WLDA3; NMDN3; KSHH3)</li></ul> <p>(-) the negative effects that arise in the GOLD ISMIA project include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Short-term impact: mutual envy of job opportunities</li></ul> |  |  |  |
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|                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Long-term impact: women become dominant in the family because they can become breadwinners in family. While for men, land conflicts usually occur because the man who takes care of the land for the supporter is the man</li> </ul> <p>(Source: KSHH3)</p> <p>(-) The objective of the GOLD ISMIA project does not take into account the alleged discriminatory practices against women</p> <p>(Source: KPNH3)</p>   |   |  |   |
| Village officials | <p>(+) Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Before the GOLD ISMIA project for ASGM, women were not involved in mining sector-based training activities, mostly posyandu and PKK cadres</li> <li>After the GOLD ISMIA project, there is an opportunity in the form of increasing the capacity of female miners (especially miners and <i>pendompeng</i> wives) to join cooperatives, be active in various activities to increase knowledge about environmentally friendly gold processing and dare to speak in public.</li> </ul> | <p>(+) the positive impact of production activities: increasing family income</p> <p>(+) the positive impact of reproductive activities: women gain more knowledge and skills in taking care of the household</p> <p>(+) the positive impact of community activities: the more active you are in various activities, the more you exist</p> <p>(-) the negative impact of production activities: wife becomes more dominant in the family</p> | <p>(+) there are no discriminatory activities so that field officers have gender-sensitive skills.</p> <p>(+) given training training</p> <p>(+) in finance women, miners can borrow capital so that family income increases</p> <p>(Source: KSHH4; NMDN4)</p> | <p>(+) the evaluation system in mind is to involve women in various activities</p> <p>(Source: KSHH4)</p> |



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|  | <p>(Source: KSHH4; WLDA4; NMDN4)</p> <p>(+) There are no control arrangements that are outlined in the form of SOPs and women are involved in cooperatives that control every activity<br/>(Source: WLDA4; NMDN4)</p> <p>(+) Perceived benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Labour sector: there is no significant change. However, women's activities that were previously only involved in light work can now be involved in various pieces of training</li> <li>▪ time allocation: women can allocate time well because there is a clear division of labour</li> </ul> <p>(Source: KSHH4; WLDA4; NMDN4)</p> <p>(+) Since the first women have played a role as gold miners or gold miners. Thus, the existence of the GOLD ISMIA project makes women more recognized<br/>(Source: KSHH4; WLDA4; NMDN4)</p> | <p>(-) the negative impact of reproductive activities: busy wife, jealous husband</p> <p>(+) the negative impact of community activities: friends become jealous or maybe lazy.<br/>(Source: KSHH4; NMDN4)</p> |  |  |
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|                     | <p>(+) discriminatory practices that have been resolved include: women can convey information related to the dangers and impacts of mercury so that they can become agents of change both to their husbands and the environment where they live.<br/>(Source: WLDA4)</p>   |  |   |   |
| Traditional figures | <p>(+) benefits of employment: be more careful when panning especially wearing boots when working. Immediately clean yourself, and get clothes when you get home<br/>(Source: KSHH5)</p> <p>(+) negative effects that arise For example, maybe there will be a day later if women join mendompeng then men will feel prestige. Or women are more skilled in managing time both at home and work, so men will feel that women are more arrogant because women can do everything. So afraid of forgetting his nature. Or because the dominant woman in the household fights with her husband<br/>(Source: KSHH5)</p> | <p>(+) the positive impact of reproductive activities: women will gain more knowledge and expertise in taking care of the household</p> <p>(+) the positive impact of community activities: the more active you are in various activities, the more you exist</p> <p>(-) the negative impact of production activities: wife becomes more dominant in the family</p> <p>(-) the negative impact of reproductive activities: dominantly regulates husband</p> <p>(+) the negative impact of community activities: become gossip material<br/>(Source: KSHH5; WLDA5; NMDN5)</p> | <p>(-) does not understand the gender sensitivity criteria</p> <p>(+) opportunities are opened for women to become leaders, for example in cooperatives</p> <p>(+) the flexibility of the GOLD ISMIA project is indicated by, for example, it was discussed that the village office ladder can be used by men, women, people with disabilities, pregnant women, children, and the elderly. No smoking is allowed, and the village road to the mine site can be passed by everyone.<br/>(Source: KSHH5; WLDA5)</p> | <p>(+) the strength of the local base is related to the support and cooperation between the village government to continue carrying out GOLD ISMIA activities<br/>(Source: KSHH5)</p> |





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| Religious leaders | <p>(+) has been stated in the training about the shortcomings, needs and how to earn, the impact when using mercury<br/>(source: WLDA6)</p> <p>(+) With the formation of cooperatives, it is hoped that women will become more productive, not only doing housework</p> <p>(+) there is no regulation on regulating the representation of women in ASGM but the form is to involve women as part of the cooperative management and women can participate in training</p> <p>(+) the benefits of ASGM activities for women are limited to getting information, there are no other benefits because this is still not working.<br/>(Source: WLDA6; NMDN6)</p> | <p>(-) the impact of the project has not yet been seen because it is still limited to socialization<br/>(source: WLDA6; NMDN6)</p>   | <p>(+) the GOLD ISMIA project on ASGM has been gender sensitive, as evidenced by involving women in training and cooperative management, even though there is nothing that can facilitate women's work in hitting stones<br/>(Source: WLDA6; NMDN6)</p> | <p>(-) The obstacle that occurs in the field is implementation, because Gold ISMIA so far only provides theory, not practice in the field.<br/>(Source: WLDA6; NMDN6)</p>                       |
| Public figure     | <p>(+) many workers who previously only stayed at home are now slowly learning to organize and be active.</p> <p>(+) time allocation is the same as before, mothers are used to managing time both taking care of the household and working outside the home.</p>   | <p>(+) the positive impact of reproductive activities: women will gain more knowledge and expertise in taking care of the household</p> <p>(+) the positive impact of community activities: the more active they are</p> | <p>(+) has sensitivity, as evidenced by the fact that many women have opened businesses other than being miners</p> <p>(+) women being chairmen of cooperatives are evidence of opportunities for women to participate in positions</p>                 | <p>(+) The obstacles are that the cooperative does not yet have an IPR permit so the institution has not run and the human resources must be improved again and the budget is not qualified</p> |



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|  | <p>(+) Socio-cultural values may seem the same, especially here, the panning fish came from the time of the ancestors, even when the dredger arrived at Logas in the colonial era, it was the man who worked. But women also continue to gain. It's just carrying it around that eventually becomes a man's job. And women can't do it yet<br/>(Source: KSHH7; WLDA7; NMDN7)</p> | <p>in various activities, the more they exist<br/>(-) the negative impact of production activities: wife becomes more dominant in the family<br/>(-) the negative impact of reproductive activities: dominantly regulates husband<br/>(+) the negative impact of community activities: many enemies<br/>(Source: KSHH7; WLDA7; NMDN7)</p> | <p>(+) flexibility is defined as the involvement of women in training, adjusting the situation to conditions if they cannot attend, then they are represented<br/>(Source: KSHH7; WLDA7; NMDN7)</p> | <p>(-) there is no local content that is used as reinforcement in realizing gender in the GOLD ISMIA project because the government itself is not moving.<br/>(Source: KSHH7; WLDA7)</p> |
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## **B. EVALUATION IN THE MONITORING STAGE (7 KEY PREREQUISITES AND 1 INNOVATION)**

There are 7 (seven) key prerequisites of Gender Mainstreaming implementation plus 1 (one) aspect so there are 8 (eight) evaluation prerequisites at the monitoring stage. Each of the key prerequisites will be described individually in this discussion.

### **(1) Commitment**

Commitments in terms of strengthening institutional capacity and policy or regulatory frameworks for GOLD ISMIA already exist, starting at the macro level, mezzo level, and micro level. The macro level starts from the national commitments made by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia, and other institutions/agencies that are part of the GOLD ISMIA project. At the Mezzo Level, the commitment is given by the local government by issuing policies as an implementation of the policies issued by the central government related to the implementation of the GOLD ISMIA project.

The results of interviews in the field found the following:

#### **Kuantan Singingi**

- ☐ GOLD ISMIA in supporting Gender Mainstreaming can be sustainable. Maybe the village or village government can continue, as long as there is budget support
- ☐ Constraints that arise are always related to the budget
- ☐ A clear follow-up plan for gender mainstreaming in the ASGM sector will continue to be slowly included in the proposed village activities if the budget also helps. But of course, it also cannot be forced because the APBDes has also been systemized.

(Source: KSHH3 & KSHH4)

#### **Lombok**

- ☐ It is hoped that this project will continue because it is not enough just to provide training.
- ☐ Constraints on commitment, namely there is no intense follow-up like what GOLD ISMIA did but the village government will always try. Because most of the people in the village earn their living in mining areas.
- ☐ Supporting potential can come from cooperatives, but there are still many who have not obtained WPR and IPR.



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## (2) Policy

Policies that support the implementation of the GOLD ISMIA project activities have been identified according to the micro level, mezzo level, and macro level. What is meant by Micro Level is village and sub-district officials who are involved in the GOLD ISMIA project, starting from the project identification stage, project design, project planning, project implementation, as well as monitoring and evaluation. Apart from village officials, the micro level also comes from NGOs or facilitators who assist ASGM on a grass root basis. Meanwhile at the Mezzo Level are Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) that partner with the GOLD ISMIA project, especially the gender mainstreaming driver institutions, namely Bappeda and the Agency/Department of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, as well as institutions that oversee environmental and forestry activities in the regions, namely Environmental services. At the macro level, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPPA), and the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) are involved in the GOLD ISMIA project. At the Mezzo level, the commitment has been stated in the policies issued by the local government, in this case, the district government. The policy has included arrangements related to the establishment of a gender-responsive village program implementation team and of course regulations submitted to village and sub-district areas that are used as gender-responsive pilot villages, to increase community welfare and awareness about the health hazards of using mercury in gold mining.

Based on the results of the content analysis of the policy document, the following were found:

### MACRO LEVEL

| Identities  | Contents   |
|---|--|
| KPPPA Letter Number B-538/ D.I.4/ KG.04.06/11/2020 November 24, 2020 (letter of a proposal) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>Application to the Director General of Village Community Development and Empowerment, Ministry of Villages, PDT and Transmigration.</li><li>Regarding submission of model village proposals for women and child-friendly village programs.</li><li>Proposes downstream Logas and Logas village in Kuantan Singingi Regency, Riau Province to become Model Villages in the Women-Friendly Village and Child-Friendly Village Program.</li><li>The two villages are the locus of the gender-responsive village program in the field of small-scale gold mining (ASGM) which is</li></ol> |



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|  | <p>currently being built by KPPPA, KLHK, BPPT, Riau Provincial Government, Kuantan Singingi Regency Government and UNDP.</p> <p>e. Has taken progressive steps related to gender-responsive village programs including gender advocacy, Gender Mainstreaming, and PPRG to village heads in Kuantan Singingi Regency, as well as stakeholders.</p>   |
| <p>KPPPA Letter Number B-584/ D.I.4/ KG.04.06/11/2020<br/>November 24, 2020<br/>(letter of a proposal)</p>   | <p>a. Applications to Ministries and Institutions appointed by Regional Governments appointed by Donor Agencies.</p> <p>b. Application for proposals from high-echelon III work units to become members of the implementing team for the gender-responsive village program in the field of small-scale gold mining (ASGM).</p> <p>c. Referring to the implementation plan for the gender-responsive village program in the ASGM sector in Logas Village and Logas Hilir Village, Kuantan Singingi Regency, Riau Province, it is necessary to issue a Decree on the members of the program implementing team to ensure the sustainability of program implementation.</p> <p>d. The need for the issuance of the said SK departs from the need for certainty of units that handle the programs of each K/L and local government.</p> <p>e. SK is also needed to anticipate the change of personnel responsible for the program.</p> |
| <p>BPPT Letter Number B-113/ BPPT/ TPSA/ PTPSM/11/2020<br/>November 26, 2020<br/>(reply letter from Director of Center for Mineral Resources Technology)</p>                           | <p>a. Submission to the Deputy for Gender Equality of KPPPA.</p> <p>b. Regarding the proposal of members of the implementing team for the gender-responsive village program in the ASGM sector.</p> <p>c. Appointment of the name of the official from the Directorate of Technology Center for Mineral Resources Development, the Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT) as a member of the Implementation Team for the Gender-responsive Village Program in the field of small-scale gold mining (ASGM).</p>  |
| <p>Ministry of Home Affairs Letter Number 960/ 4259/ Bangda<br/>December 3, 2020<br/>(reply letter from the Directorate General of Regional Development, Ministry of Home Affairs)</p> | <p>a. Application to the Secretary of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection.</p> <p>b. Regarding the submission of names of members of the implementing team for the gender-responsive village program in the field of small-scale gold mining (ASGM).</p> <p>c. Appointment of the name of the official from the Directorate General of Regional Development, Ministry of Home Affairs as one of the members of the implementing team for the gender-responsive village program in the field of small-scale gold mining (ASGM).</p>   |



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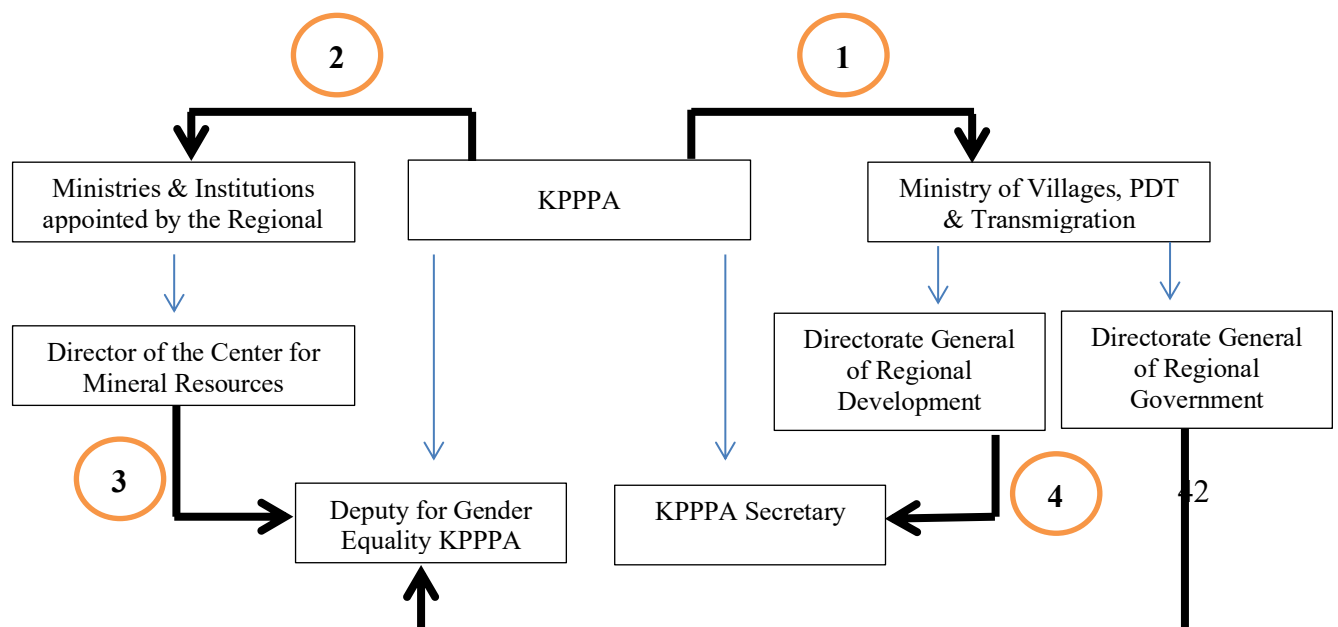
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| Ministry of Home Affairs Letter Number 800/ 5407/ BPD<br>December 3, 2020<br>(Reply letter from the Directorate General of Regional Government Development, Ministry of Home Affairs) | a. Submission to the Deputy for Gender Equality of KPPPA.<br>b. Regarding the proposed name for the Echelon III unit to become a member of the implementing team for the gender-responsive village program in the field of small-scale gold mining (ASGM).<br>c. The appointment of the name of an official from the Directorate General of Village Government Development, Ministry of Home Affairs as one of the two members of the implementing team for the gender-responsive village program in the field of small-scale gold mining (ASGM). |
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Source: Policy Document Content Analysis, 2022

Based on the content analysis of several existing regulations, it can be seen that:

- The GOLD ISMIA project has initiated collaboration with several relevant ministries (including the Ministry of Villages, PDT and Transmigration, Ministry of Home Affairs, and KPPPA) to:
  - a) Propose women-friendly and child-friendly villages. (Logas and Logas Downstream Villages in Kuantan Singingi Regency, Riau Province).
  - b) Propose members of the POKJA Gender Mainstreaming institutional team by appointing Echelon III officials as members of the implementing team for the gender-responsive village program in the field of small-scale gold mining (ASGM) in each ministry so that there is a certainty of the unit that handles the program.
  - c) Strengthening the human resources capacity of village heads and stakeholders related to gender, Gender Mainstreaming and PPRG at village heads throughout Kuantan Singingi district.

**Figure 2.1. Macro Level Institutional Network Analysis**





### Notes on Figure 2.1. Macro Level Institutional Network Analysis:

|                 |   |
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| <b>Number 1</b> | Application letter for village proposals for women and child-friendly village program models from KPPPA to the Director General of Village Community Development and Empowerment (Ministry of Villages, PDT, & Transmigration) – 24 November 2020       |
| <b>Number 2</b> | Application letter for proposals from high echelon III work units to become members of the gender-responsive village program implementation team from KPPPA to Ministries and Institutions appointed by the regional government – 24 November 2020      |
| <b>Number 3</b> | Reply letter regarding the proposal of members of the implementing team for the gender-responsive village program from the Director of the Center for Mineral Resources Technology (BPPT) to the Deputy for Gender Equality of KPPPA – 26 November 2020 |
| <b>Number 4</b> | Reply letter regarding the proposal of members of the gender-responsive village program implementation team from the Directorate General of Regional Development (Kemendagri) to the Secretary of KPPPA – 3 December 2020                               |
| <b>Number 5</b> | Reply letter regarding the proposal of members of the gender-responsive village program implementation team from the Directorate General of Regional Government Development (Kemendagri) to the Deputy for Gender Equality of KPPPA – 3 December 2020   |

### MEZZO LEVEL

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| <p>Singingi Regency DHL<br/>Letter Number 660/<br/>DLH/ 2020/338<br/>27 November 2020<br/>(Submission letter from<br/>the Singingi Regency<br/>Environmental Service)</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Submission to the Deputy for Gender Equality of KPPPA from the Environmental Service of the Singingi Regency Government</li> <li>Regarding the implementing team for the gender-responsive village program in Kuantan Singingi district</li> <li>Appointment of the name of the proposal to be the implementing team of the gender-responsive village program</li> </ol>  |
| <p>Decree of the Regent of<br/>Kuantan Singingi<br/>Number<br/>Kpts.48/11/2021<br/>15 February 2021<br/>(Regent of Kuantan<br/>Singingi)</p>                              | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delivered to the Head of Logas Village, Singingi District, Head of Logas Hilir Village, Singingi District given from the Regent of Kuantan Singingi</li> <li>Regarding Gender-responsive Villages in the Small-Scale Gold Mining Sector Mercury Reduction and Elimination Program in Kuantan Singingi</li> <li>Logas and Logas Hilir Villages, Singingi District as a model village for gender-responsive villages in the small-scale gold mining (ASGM) sector in Kuantan Singingi Regency</li> <li>Logas and Logas Hilir villages can fulfil 7 (seven) prerequisites for gender mainstreaming, including commitments, policies, institutions, resources, selected data, analysis tools, and community participation and can facilitate 14 (fourteen) gender-responsive village indicators in the ASGM sector</li> <li>The purpose of establishing Logas and Logas Hilir villages as gender-responsive villages are to increase community welfare and awareness about the health hazards of mercury use through gender-responsive villages in the ASGM sector mercury reduction and elimination program which in the long term can be replicated in other villages.</li> </ol> |

Source: Policy Document Content Analysis, 2022

#### Collaboration Flow:

- ☐ Ministry (PD TT, Ministry of Domestic Affairs, KPPA) → Regent → Environmental Services → Village Head → Village Regulations and Village Head Regulations.
- ☐ Establishing a Gender-responsive Village model
- ☐ Encouraging the establishment of Gender Mainstreaming institutions in each relevant ministry/directorate.
- ☐ Strengthening the human resource capacity of the Village Head and Stakeholders.
- ☐ There is the involvement of district government officials, sub-district government, village officials, religious and traditional leaders, women's groups, children and vulnerable groups.





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## MACRO LEVEL

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| The decision of the Head of Logas Village Number: Kpts.10/ LGS/2021<br>March 15, 2021        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. From the Head of Logas Village regarding the formation of a team for drafting village regulations and village head regulations related to village gender-responsive villages in 2021</li> <li>b. The team for drafting village regulations and village head regulations in carrying out their duties is guided, assisted, and involves district government officials, sub-district governments, village officials, religious leaders and traditional leaders, women's groups, children and vulnerable groups.</li> </ul>   |
| The decision of the Head of Logas Hilir Village Number Kpts: 07/III/2021<br>March 17, 2021   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. From the Village Head of Logas Hilir regarding the formation of a team for drafting village regulations and village head regulations related to gender-responsive villages in downstream Logas villages</li> <li>b. Establish a team for drafting village regulations and village head regulations regarding gender-responsive villages in downstream Logas villages in 2021</li> </ul>  |
| The decision of the Village Head of Logas Hilir Number Kpts. 08/ III/ 2021<br>March 30, 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. From the Head of Logas Hilir Village regarding the implementation team of the child-friendly village development task force in the small-scale gold mining sector, downstream Logas village, Singingi district, Kuantan Singingi district</li> <li>b. The main tasks and functions of the implementing team of the child-friendly village development task force</li> <li>c. Work procedures for the implementation team of the child-friendly village development task force</li> <li>d. The implementation team of the child-friendly village development task force is responsible for the Head of Logas Hilir Village</li> </ul> |
| Logas Downstream Village Decree Number Kpts 09/III/2021<br>March 30, 2021                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. From the Head of Logas Hilir Village regarding the determination of integrated child protection activists/volunteers based on the downstream Logas village community</li> <li>b. Duties and functions of integrated child protection activists/volunteers based on downstream Logas village communities</li> <li>c. Fees are charged to APBDes</li> <li>d. Responsible to the Village Head</li> </ul>  |
| The decision of the Head of Logas Hilir Village Number Kpts 10/III/2021<br>March 30, 2021    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. From the Head of Logas Hilir Village regarding the formation of a gender-responsive village children forum in the small-scale gold mining sector, Logas Village downstream, Singingi District, Kuantan Singingi Regency.</li> <li>b. Duties and functions of the gender-responsive village children forum in the small-scale gold mining sector in downstream Logas villages</li> </ul>  |



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|  | c. Gender-responsive village children's forum is responsible to the Village Head of Logas Hilir  |
| The decision of the Head of Logas Village Number: Kpts. 12/ III/ LGS/ 2021<br>March 31, 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. From the Head of Logas Village regarding the establishment of community-based integrated child protection activities/volunteers in the small-scale gold mining sector, Logas Village, Singing District, Kuantan Singing District.</li> <li>b. Organize the tasks and functions of community-based integrated child protection activities or volunteers in the small-scale gold mining sector, Logas Village, Singing District, Kuantan Singing Regency.</li> <li>c. Nine people are designated as community-based integrated child protection activities or volunteers in the small-scale gold mining sector, Logas Village, Singing District, Kuantan Singing Regency.</li> </ul>   |
| The decision of the Head of Logas Village Number: Kpts.13/ III/ LGS/2021<br>March 31, 2021   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. From the Head of Logas Village regarding the implementation team of the child-friendly village development task force in the small-scale gold mining sector, Logas Village, Singing District, Kuantan Singing District.</li> <li>b. Organize the duties and functions of the implementing team of the child-friendly village development task force in the small-scale gold mining sector, Logas Village, Singing District, Kuantan Singing Regency.</li> <li>c. The Secretariat of the implementing team is at the Logas Village Office</li> <li>d. The implementing team adheres to the principles of equality, togetherness, and democracy and can establish cooperative relationships with other parties deemed necessary.</li> <li>e. Costs that arise are taken from APBDes and other legal and non-binding sources of funds</li> <li>f. The implementation team is responsible for the Head of Logas Village</li> </ul> |
| The decision of the Head of Logas Village Number: Kpts. 14/ III/ LGS/ 2021<br>April 5, 2021  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. From the Head of Logas Village regarding the formation of a gender-responsive village children forum in the small-scale gold mining sector, Logas Village, Singing District, Kuantan Singing District.</li> <li>b. Duties and functions of the gender-responsive village children's forum in the small-scale gold mining sector, Logas Village, Singing District, Kuantan Singing Regency</li> <li>c. The costs that arise are taken from the APBDes and other legal and non-binding sources of funds</li> <li>d. The implementation team is responsible for the Head of Logas Village</li> </ul>  |
| Logas Downstream Village Regulation Number 4 of 2021<br>15 April 2021                        | a. Head of Logas Hilir Village on Gender-responsive Village Development in the small-scale gold mining sector in the downstream Logas Village, Singing District, Kuantan Singing District  |



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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. Logas Hilir Village can make village regulations and village budget planning gender-responsive</li> <li>c. Logas Hilir Village has a gender disaggregated resource data system and format that is supported by the village and involves community participation including groups of women, children, the elderly, and groups with disabilities in various village activities and policies.</li> </ul>  |
| Logas Hilir Village Head Regulation Number 4 of 2021<br>April 16, 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Head of Logas Hilir Village on Principles of gender-responsive and friendly public facilities and work facilities in the small-scale gold mining sector</li> <li>b. Aims as a reference for government and private agencies in the context of providing public facilities and work facilities that are gender-responsive and friendly to vulnerable groups</li> <li>c. The criteria for public facilities and work facilities that are gender-responsive and friendly to vulnerable groups include 1) universal utilization; 2) safety, security, and convenience; 3) gender equity for basic needs; 4) environment friendly</li> <li>d. Improving the quality of public facilities and work facilities that are gender-responsive and friendly to vulnerable groups does not limit community work productivity to carry out community social and economic activities, especially in the small-scale gold mining sector</li> </ul> |
| Logas Hilir Village Head Regulation Number 5 of 2021<br>June 3, 2021   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Head of Logas Hilir Village on General guidelines for the communication, information, and education (KIE) program for reducing and eliminating mercury in the small-scale gold mining sector to the community</li> <li>b. The objective is to provide guidelines and establish procedures for implementing IEC for mercury reduction and elimination in the ASGM sector</li> <li>c. The targets for IEC participants include 1) based on stakeholder groups; 2) by age group</li> </ul>  |

Source: Policy Document Content Analysis, 2022

The results of interviews in the field found the following information:

#### **Kuantan Singingi:**

- ☐ Community leaders do not fully understand the reasons why regulations related to gender-responsive villages, and the integration of Gender Mainstreaming in RAD PPM have not been evenly distributed. It should be done or implemented, especially if it has good effects and many benefits. The obstacles faced are related to many who do not know or the limited village budget.
- ☐ Village officials explained the reasons for the uneven distribution of policies because it had only been piloted in Kuansing, while in Kuantan there had been



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no trials. The current effort is to create several legal umbrellas at the village level so that they can later become the basis for regulating various activities in the village. Another obstacle is related to the allocation of funds. Clear potential to support a gender-responsive village.

(Source: KSHH7 & KSHH4)

### **Lombok**

- ❑ Currently, there are no regulations related to women-friendly villages but in the future, they will be drafted related to these regulations. Regarding its implementation, several cooperative groups were sent to conduct comparative studies, including women-friendly villages.
- ❑ Obstacles encountered are because the implementation has not been maximized, and there are no regulations. The problem is that there is no support from the government. Maybe we can adapt other regions to adapt existing regulations in other regions by paying attention to the situation in the community.

(Source: WLDA3; WLDA4; & WLDA7)

### **(3) Institutional Elements**

From the identification results of document analysis and brief interviews, it is stated that GOLD ISMIA does not yet have a gender POKJA/Sub POKJA institution, but there is already a gender associate who acts as a gender focal point. In addition, capacity building has been carried out by GOLD ISMIA as one of the requirements for gender facilitators as training companions, although it has not been officially institutionalized. The monitoring and evaluation carried out by GOLD ISMIA are still within the scope of the coordinator related to monitoring and evaluation, but not in the context of gender institutions such as POKJA Gender Mainstreaming, or gender focal points.

### **(4) Resources**



- a) GOLD ISMIA has human resources who already understand gender and Gender Mainstreaming. However, there is still no real provision of personal protective equipment for female gold miners and male gold miners, even though regulations already exist.
- b) Arrangements for GOLD ISMIA revolving financing loans to miners or cooperatives have implemented financial loan terms that do not require ownership of goods that have been identified as belonging to the head of the family (male). In this program, the requirement to apply for a loan is to join a cooperative supported by an MoU between GOLD ISMIA and a bank.
- c) Capacity building for GOLD ISMIA is indicated by the availability of simple mercury-free gold processing equipment specifically for women's cooperatives.
- d) There is already an instrument that integrates questions that include a gender dimension in the monitoring and evaluation of the GOLD ISMIA project, namely PIR (Project Information Report) and PAR (Project Assurance Report).

The results of field interviews found the following:

**Kuantan Singingi:**

- ❑ Community Leaders: GOLD ISMIA facilitators have an understanding and always involve all parties so that the activities can run to completion. For example, holding women's activities is not only a matter of administration or consumption. It could be the one who practices the tool or the one who speaks in front. GOLD ISMIA prepares human resources for gender understanding in the ASGM community by training and giving women the opportunity to be braver and smarter. The provision of budget for GM institutions in ASGM is usually through cooperatives, approximately 1 billion.



#### □ Village

Apparatus: GOLD ISMIA facilitators involve all parties in activities. At least usually men, women and the elderly. Previously, there were even people with disabilities who attended meetings and school children were introduced to the dangers of mercury in ASGM. Even village officials have even participated in gender training through games or games, role-playing, and exchanging opinions or videos. Gender training has been carried out, for example, for 6 days. Infrastructure and facilities, it is gender-responsive, for example in a mobile plan or a gold shaking table, there are 2 bathrooms, make information about seating, and do not smoke in a non-smoking area. (Source: KSHH7 & KSHH4)

#### **Lombok:**

- Regarding the facilitator, GOLD ISMIA already has an understanding of the project, for more details who know for sure the cooperative members involved but from several socializations that have been held at the village office, the facilitator in this project is very competent in disseminating understanding to the community through awareness activities to men and women. So far, how to explain young village facilitators is understood, increasing knowledge related to gender to the community and disseminating understanding to the cooperative community. So far, regarding the provision of the budget, no one is still using membership dues. (Source: WLDA4; WLDA7)

#### **(5) Disaggregated Data**

GOLD ISMIA already has data based on sex-disaggregated in 6 (six) locations, including:

- a) *Sosek* data (Team LAPI from Bandung Institute of Technology) took a sampling of respondents based on gender, age, income, and education. With the representation of male and female gold miners, although formally their existence has not been taken into account.
- b) Mining cooperative member data. However, there is still a need for a disaggregated data instrument for the sub-components and there is no official one from the government yet





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The results of interviews

in the field found the following:

**Lombok:**

- ❑ At the beginning of the GOLD ISMIA project entering the Buwunmas area, data collection related to gender analysis was carried out so that the results of the analysis data were used as the basis for implementing activities in rural communities such as what miners needed so that there was an increase in capacity for miners and explained tools that could facilitate the work of miners and miner safety.

Source: WLDA4 & WLDA7)

**(6) Components**

The data or information that GOLD ISMIA has to promote gender mainstreaming in ASGM activities include:

- a) Gender Mainstreaming guidebook for ASGM sector
- b) Gender Policy Brief Vol 01: Building gender awareness in restrictions and reductions in small-scale gold mining (ASGM) in Indonesia.
- c) Output 1 Existing Regulation – Deliverable 1: UNDP – GOLD ISMI Project on Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining: Review of Existing Regulation
- d) Output 2 GAP Analysis – Deliverable 2: UNDP - GOLD ISMIA Project on Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining: Recommendation to Address Regulatory Needs and Gaps, Overlaps, Lack of Clarity and Gender Mainstreaming.
- e) Reports on the establishment of women's mining cooperatives and capacity building on the concept of gender equality in the ASGM sector. Project for Empowering Women Miners in Logas and Logas Hilir Villages, Riau Province GOLD-ISMIA.
- f) Report on the initial meeting of the mining women empowerment project in Logos Village and Logas Hilir Village, Riau Province GOLD ISMIA.
- g) Report Output 1: Developing Guidelines of Indonesia Mercury Handbook.
- h) Mercury Free Gold Processing and Refining Training Module.
- i) Gender Awareness Training for Women Miners in GOLD ISMIA ASGM Sector.
- j) Gender Awareness Strengthening Training Module.



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k) Module 1 –

Gender concept: training on strengthening gender awareness of the GOLD ISMIA program.

- l) Modul 2 – Isu gender: pelatihan penguatan kesadaran gender program GOLD ISMIA.
- m) GOLD ISMIA Gender Awareness Strengthening Training Module Framework.
- n) Training Module for Small-Scale Gold Mining Sector Financing (ASGM) for Financial Services Institutions (Considering Gender Mainstreaming Factors).
- o) Family Financial Management Extension Book for Miners and Wives of Small-Scale Gold Miners.

The results of interviews in the field found the following:

**Kuantan Singingi:**

- ☐ The IEC media used include leaflets, training, and videos on YouTube, Instagram, and Facebook. (Source: KSHH3; KSHH7)

**Lombok:**

- ☐ Regarding the information from Gold ISMIA, it is disseminated to the village authorities, the community, and especially the people who work in the ASGM sector. From this information, it began to be applied in mining areas such as no longer using mercury, the media in conveying information was through videos and articles, but the limitations of these publications were that most members of the cooperative and the community could not access it because the village did not support internet signals (Source: (Sumber: WLDA3; WLDA4; & WLDA7)

**(7) Community Participation**

Community participation is an integral part of the GOLD ISMIA project. Because community participation and support are the keys to the implementation of mercury-free gold mining carried out by GOLD ISMIA.





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Strengthening the institutional capacity and policy framework for the GOLD ISMIA project has involved stakeholders in the village including Village Community Institutions, religious leaders, traditional leaders, mining communities, and community leaders. The goal is for stakeholders in the village to participate in supporting mercury-free gold mining according to their institutions. Trick campaign approach with recitation, door to door, and the dangers of using mercury. In addition, community participation is also seen in the establishment of cooperatives and loan arrangements made to ASGM. GOLD ISMIA capacity building also involves universities (PT) in tool development, AMDAL determination, training, facilitators and presenters for the mining community.

The results of field interviews found the following:

**Kuantan Singingi:**

- ❑ External parties involved are district governments. So far, the district government has been very supportive, hopefully, if the project doesn't just finish.

(source: KSHH7)

**Lombok:**

- ❑ The implementation has involved external parties, one of which is the appointment of village facilitators to disseminate information to the community and village parties. The role of external parties at the beginning went quite smoothly in conducting outreach to the community, but because of the pandemic, communication had to be done online, while in Buwunmas village there was no signal for the internet, so to follow the zoom, you had to go to the Sekotong area.
- ❑ There is no conflict of interest in Buwunmas village because there are no other elements that enter the village, all village products are managed by the community. Forums or forums for discussion between community leaders are my duty as the Village Head, according to the initial goal this is the first 5 years for the GOLD ISMIA Project and in the village of Buwunmas itself it was promised for the next 5 years but I emphasize what if the focus in the first 5 years proposes WPR was issued immediately then IPR was issued. The community is still involved, such as socializing the dangers of mercury, including in educational institutions.



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☐ Masyarakat

tetap di libatkan seperti sosialisasi bahaya merkuri termasuk ke lembaga pendidikan.

(Source: WLDA3; WLDA4; WLDA7)

#### **(8) Innovation**

This last component is an additional component, namely innovation. The Gender-responsive Village in the ASGM sector is an innovation from GOLD ISMIA which was formed based on adopting the criteria from the KPPPA child-friendly village and ratified by the Regent of Kuantan Singingi, as an area that became the Pilot Project, where 2 (two) villages in Kuantan Singingi are Logas Village. and Logas Hilir Village became a pilot village of a Gender-responsive Village.

The results of interviews in the field found the following:

##### **Kuantan Singingi:**

- ☐ Activities to introduce mercury-free gold refining technology, and gold capture equipment with a gravity system. At first, you might not know, but now you know, before you couldn't, now you can do better.
- ☐ The impact of innovation is that previously only men were refining gold, now women have participated and can be trained in refining gold
- ☐ For 2022, the idea that emerges is to introduce a source of capital for miners so that miners, both male and female, can access banking or other financial institutions.

(Source: KSHH3; KSHH4; KSHH7)

##### **Lombok:**

- ☐ Regarding innovation, it can't be said that there is because for a new institution being formed, I emphasize strengthening membership capacity by strengthening human resources by conducting training. (Source: KSHH3; KSHH4; KSHH7)



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### CHAPTER III

## EVALUATION RESULTS OF PROJECT COMPONENT 2: ARRANGEMENTS OF GOLD ISMIA FINANCING LOANS/REVOLVING FUNDS TO APPROVED MINERS/ ASGM COOPERATIVES

The integration of gender mainstreaming strategies in the ASGM sector in the arrangement of financing loans/GOLD ISMIA revolving funds to approved ASGM miners or cooperatives has been carried out through several activities, including:

1. Has trained in financial planning for families, and cooperative groups in the ASGM sector
2. Has formed a women's mining cooperative and assisted in obtaining a cooperative deed in Kuansing (1 women's cooperative); Tatelu, North Sulawesi (2 women's cooperatives in Obi and NTB). This includes training management and cooperative members on leadership, simple processing of mercury-free gold, and exploring the sale of mercury-free gold with potential buyers.
3. Assist in the preparation of business development proposals in processing gold without mercury for the Matuari women's cooperative, in Tatelu.



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## A. EVALUATION AT THE PLANNING AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT STAGE

At the planning and program development stage, the dimensions of women can be described in Table 3.1.

**Table 3.1. Dimensions of Women in GOLD ISMIA Activities Component 2**

| Activity                       | Women's Dimensions in Identification of GOLD ISMIA activities  | The Dimension of Women in the Design of GOLD ISMIA activities   | Women's Dimensions in the Implementation of GOLD ISMIA activities  | The Dimension of Women in the Evaluation of GOLD ISMIA activities  |
|--------------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| 1. Training financial planning | <p>(+) Gender analysis has been carried out where ASGM is a source of income for 300,000 to 500,000 Indonesians, 30% of whom are women as important actors in the family and community economy</p> <p>(-) Gender analysis found that Women receive lower wages than men for the same services</p> <p>(-) most of the women in the ASGM sector are in a weak position as daily workers and are not owners of businesses or capital</p> <p>Source: secondary data analysis from GOLD ISMIA summary, 21 November 2021</p> | <p>(+) A guidebook for financial management counselling has been prepared for miners and miners' wives in ASGM</p> <p>Source: secondary analysis of the GOLD ISMIA summary, 21 November 2021.</p> <p><b>Interview result:</b></p> <p>(+) it is hoped that GOLD ISMIA can continue to follow up on assistance and the village government who continues to support it</p> <p>(+) the commitment of village officials will always be there in supporting the sustainability of</p> | <p>(+) providing knowledge about managing family finances and how to borrow and save effectively</p> <p>(+) conducting gender awareness training for women miners in the ASGM sector</p> <p>(+) providing training to financial service institutions related to the ASGM business chain; gold processing practices in ASGM etc.</p> <p>(+) Provide training to banking staff on financial inclusion (from KPPA to ASGM miners)</p> | <p>(+) an evaluation has been carried out regarding the absence of collateral for women. And the results of the evaluation are used as the basis for forming a cooperative as collateral</p> <p>Source: secondary data analysis from GOLD ISMIA summary, 21 November 2021.</p> <p><b>Interview result:</b></p> <p>(-) the obstacles faced are the ability of each person is different, the awareness of each family and household in using their money</p> |



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|   | <p><b>Interview result:</b></p> <p>(+) wiser in managing family finances</p> <p>(+) On average, most of the villages have a habit of earning money a week after week, so there needs to be financial management that can save money</p> <p>(+) the benefits obtained in terms of public information become aware of the visible dangers of mercury</p> <p>Source: KSHH4; KPNH3; dan WLDA4</p> | <p>Gender Mainstreaming GOLD ISMIA in the ASGM sector.</p> <p>(+) Gold ISMIA has carried out financial planning activities but the suggestion for the management is that there is an incubation program that leads to administrative problems regarding cooperatives and financial records were proposed yesterday by PPDB who helped it, it was also in collaboration with Gols ISMIA, in the training all members of the cooperative were required to participate in the program so that when the cooperative is formed, the management already can</p> <p>Source: KSHH3; KSHH4; WLDA4; WLDA7</p> | <p>Source: secondary data analysis from GOLD ISMIA summary, 21 November 2021.</p> <p><b>Interview result:</b></p> <p>(+) the government at the village and district levels fully supports family financial management activities</p> <p>(+) the material provided during the training was not well captured.</p> <p>(+) assisted in reporting the use of grant funds</p> <p>(+) there needs to be a follow-up because it is not enough just to provide socialization that must be accompanied by field practice.</p> <p>Source: KSHH3; KSHH4; WLDA4; WLDA7</p> | <p>resources is also not the same</p> <p>(+) there needs to be a follow-up on financial planning training</p> <p>(+) there needs to be assistance from the P2KBP3A Office, the Cooperative Service, and the Village Government</p> <p>(+) training is considered less effective because some cooperatives have no activities so financial planning training cannot be carried out</p> <p>(-) The obstacle faced is that there are still people who do not want to listen, but through regular socialization, people gradually begin to listen and implement</p> <p>Source: KSHH3; KSHH4; KSHH7; WLDA4; WLDA7; NMDN4; NMDN7)</p> |
| 2. Forming a women's mining cooperative | <p>(-) Gender analysis has been carried out where women's groups do not yet have access to borrow funds</p>   | <p>(+) has designed facilitation of assistance in obtaining a cooperative permit</p>  | <p>(+) there are 6 (six) women's cooperatives spread over 6 (six) ASGM project locations</p>   | <p>(-) an evaluation has been carried out where there are still cooperatives that do not have a deed of establishment</p>   |



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|  | <p>(-) microfinance services are out of reach<br/>Source: secondary data analysis from GOLD ISMIA summary, 21 November 2021.</p> | <p>(+) has been designed to provide financial support to cooperatives engaged in gold mining<br/>Source: Analysis of secondary data on the GOLD ISMIA cooperative in ASGM</p> | <p>(+) there are 15 (fifteen) cooperatives that already have a cooperative establishment deed<br/>(+) there are 22 (twenty-two) cooperatives that receive financial support from GOLD ISMIA<br/>Source: Analysis of secondary data on the GOLD ISMIA cooperative in ASGM</p> <p><b>Interview result:</b><br/>(+) the benefits that women get include learning about women-friendly and mercury-free technology, and even sharing information where sometimes female miners also have experience in the ASGM sector<br/>(+) Benefits of women being involved in many activities, aware of information, time becomes more productive, women's human resources bind<br/>Source: KSHH4; WLDA3</p> | <p>so they have not received funding assistance from GOLD ISMIA on the ASGM project<br/>(-) there are still cooperatives that do not have female members<br/>Source: Analysis of secondary data on the GOLD ISMIA cooperative in ASGM</p> <p><b>Interview result:</b><br/>(- ) obstacles to developing women's cooperatives related to places or offices as well as capital assistance for cooperatives. Because the commitment of cooperative members is still difficult to measure, they must show their seriousness first before they can get cooperative funding.<br/>(+) the impact on women being able to learn to organize, dare to speak in public, and gain a lot of experience.</p> |
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|   |   |   |  | (+) there is no IPR permit, so it slows down carrying out cooperatives.<br>Source: KSHH3; KSHH4; WLDA4; WLDA7   |
| 3. Assisting in the preparation of business development proposals in ASGM | (+) 50% of program budget beneficiaries in the village are women, representing different groups<br>Source: Secondary data analysis from the summary of GOLD ISMIA November 21 | (+) Has been designed to facilitate economic empowerment with other livelihoods<br>(+) Has been designed Facilitation of assistance in obtaining SME licensing<br>Source: Analysis of secondary data from the ASGM sector Gender Mainstreaming guidebook and summary of GOLD ISMIA 21 November 2021 | (+) There has been the facilitation of financing services in the ASGM sector | (+) An evaluation has been carried out where it is necessary to promote microcredit and other programs that provide financing and capital support for women miners<br>(-) there is no formal permanent gold buyer<br>(-) have not been able to make a loan application to a bank/financial institution<br>Source: Secondary data analysis from the summary of GOLD ISMIA 21 November 2021 |



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## **B. EVALUATION AT THE MONITORING STAGE**

Evaluation at the Monitoring stage is carried out on the implementation of 7 (seven) key prerequisites of gender mainstreaming implementation plus 1 (one) aspect, namely innovation so that there are 8 (eight) evaluation prerequisites. Each key prerequisites will be described one by one in the discussion related to project component II, namely the arrangement of financing loans/revolving funds of GOLD ISMIA to ratified ASGM miners or cooperatives.

### **(1) Commitment**

One form of GOLD ISMIA's commitment related to the component of financing loans/revolving funds to miners or ASGM cooperatives is the preparation of the Regional Action Plan for Mercury Reduction and Elimination (RAD-PPM), which is prepared by the provincial and district/city governments. RAD-PPM is a mandate from the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number 81 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Presidential Regulation Number 21 of 2019 concerning the State Action Plan for Mercury Reduction and Elimination (RAN-PPM). Matters related to the funding component are contained in Appendix III of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number 81 of 2019 concerning the Preparation of Regional Action Plans for Mercury Reduction and Elimination which are carried out taking into account the results of gender analysis, among others, for activities to increase understanding of good mining practice for IPR business actors, encourage social and economic transformation efforts for illegal mercury-using miners, and facilitate the issuance of permits for cooperatives and SMEs (source: Gender Mainstreaming Manual for ASGM Sector, 2020, p. 32).

### **(2) Policy**

One of the policies related to the component of the GOLD ISMIA revolving loan/funding arrangement for miners or ASGM cooperatives comes from a gender-responsive village development letter from the Kuantan Singingi Regency government to the Deputy for Gender Equality of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPPA) relating to activities related to Activities that have been carried out in Logas Village and Logas Hilir Village, Singingi District, Singingi Regency, including the establishment of the Women





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Miners      Cooperative

initiated by the Tambuhak Sinta Foundation (YTS). (Source: secondary data analysis from gender-responsive village activity development letter, 2021).

### **(3) Institutional Components**

There are no key institutional prerequisites for the GOLD ISMIA project in the form of a Gender Working Group (POKJA) or Gender Focal Point. This is because the nature of ISMIA's GOLD activities is in the form of projects.

### **(4) Resource**

Resources that can be analyzed in the component of GOLD ISMIA's financing loan/revolving fund arrangement to ASGM miners or cooperatives that have been ratified according to the results of interviews include, among other things, that GOLD ISMIA already has resources that understand gender and gender mainstreaming. This understanding of gender and gender mainstreaming is one of the requirements for field facilitators. Likewise, the mining community in Gender-responsive Villages, they have been facilitated and participated in training related to gender responsiveness. However, more in-depth evaluation and analysis are needed through interviews with training participants, do they understand gender, do they understand gender issues, do they plan to make changes related to the existing gender inequality, and how do they try to change the existence of gender inequality? Both at the village policy level, and the ASGM mining community and its cooperatives. To overcome gender problems where women do not have authority in the ownership of goods as collateral for money loans, GOLD ISMIA imposes financial loan conditions that do not require ownership of goods that have been identified as belonging to the head of the family (male). In the GOLD ISMIA funding program, the requirement to apply for a loan is to join a cooperative supported by an MoU between ASGM and the relevant bank. Thus, the problems faced by women can be overcome through policy interventions, especially in accessing money loans. However, the results of gender analysis found that there are still at least women who are members of gold mining cooperatives in ASGM. However, there has been a special women's cooperative forum. A brief description of the gender profile analysis on cooperative institutions can be seen in table 3.2.



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**Table 3.2. Gender Profile of Cooperative Institutions in GOLD ISMIA  
Project Sites**

| Location                                 | Number of Cooperatives | Women's Representation |                 |               |                  |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
|  |                        | Women's Cooperatives   | Female Dominant | Male Dominant | All male members |
| Kulonprogo<br>Yogyakarta                 | 5<br>(100%)            | 0<br>(0%)              | 0<br>(0%)       | 1<br>(20%)    | 4<br>(80%)       |
| Kuantan<br>Singingi                      | 3<br>(100%)            | 1<br>(33,3%)           | 0<br>(0%)       | 2<br>(66%)    | 0<br>(0%)        |
| North<br>Gorontalo,<br>Gorontalo         | 3<br>(100%)            | 1<br>(33,3%)           | 0<br>(0%)       | 0<br>(0%)     | 2<br>(66,66%)    |
| West<br>Lombok,<br>West Nusa<br>Tenggara | 15<br>(100%)           | 1<br>(6,7%)            | 0<br>(0%)       | 9<br>(60%)    | 5<br>(33,3%)     |
| South<br>Halmahera,<br>South Maluku      | 9<br>(100%)            | 1<br>(11,1%)           | 1<br>(11,1%)    | 2<br>(22,2%)  | 5<br>(55,6%)     |
| North<br>Minahasa,<br>North<br>Sulawesi  | 5<br>(100%)            | 2<br>(40%)             | 1<br>(20%)      | 2<br>(40%)    | 0<br>(0%)        |

Source: Analysis of ASGM Cooperative secondary data

There are 40 cooperatives in the ISMIA GOLD Project Site, 37.5% of them have a deed of establishment and 55% have received financial assistance from the ISMIA GOLD Project. There are only 15% women's cooperatives. In fact, 40% of cooperatives that have all members are men. There are only 5% of cooperatives whose members are predominantly female and 40% of the members are predominantly male. Overall, a minimum of 20% of women who are members of each mining cooperative that was set as a target at the beginning of the project has been achieved. A full description of cooperative institutions is described as follows:



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#### **a) Cooperative Institutions in Kulonprogo Yogyakarta**

There are 5 (five) cooperatives in Kulonprogo Yogyakarta in the year of establishment 2020, three of the five cooperatives (60%) already have a deed of establishment. The three cooperatives are the Ngudi Makmur Sangon Cooperative, the Ngudi Mugi Mulia Producer Cooperative, and the Ngudi Rejeki Sangon Producer Cooperative. Meanwhile, 2 (two) cooperatives (40%) do not yet have a deed of establishment, namely the Precious Metal Mineral Producers Cooperative (IPR Holder), and the Ngudi Makmur Sangon Cooperative. The five cooperatives are supported by the GOLD ISMIA project. The total number of cooperative members in 4 (four) cooperatives is male. While 1 cooperative (namely Ngudi Mugi Mulia Producer Cooperative) has female members, there is only 1 person out of 17 cooperative members (5.88%).

#### **Conclusion:**

The GOLD ISMIA project has facilitated all ASGM cooperatives in Kulonprogo Yogyakarta, 60% of cooperatives (3 cooperatives) have a certificate of establishment and there is only 1 cooperative (20%) which has female members (5.88%).

**Based on the results of interviews in the field found the following:**

#### **For Cooperatives that do not have female members:**

- ☐ When it was formed, we didn't know if it would become a member of the cooperative. This is because the initial formation of the cooperative was carried out at the village hall. The management of the cooperative was appointed at that time so there were still management positions that were not appropriate. In addition, the people here are strict and members of the cooperative who used to be miners only not more than 50%. Respondents only learned that there must be a female member recently, so finally, our cooperative added a female member.
- ☐ This is because from the beginning there was no knowledge related to gender. However, once there is knowledge related to gender, the plan will be to add more female members.



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☐ There are no additional female members because the cooperative is not yet fully operational.

**In cooperatives with little representation of women:**

- ☐ Cooperative membership applies the voluntary principle so that there is no compulsion to join as a member of the cooperative. There are no special requirements to become a member of the cooperative. Regarding efforts to increase female members, there may be socialization through Ms Yuni. But for now, there are no additional female members.

**b) Cooperative Institutions in Kuantan Singingi**

There are 3 (three) cooperatives in Kuantan Singingi where 2 (two) cooperatives were established in 2020 (namely the Tombang Tujuh Loge Producer Cooperative and the Lohil Sejahtera Mine Producer Cooperative) and 1 (one) cooperative was established in 2021, namely the Amanah Duo Tompat Women's Cooperative. The three cooperatives already have a deed of establishment and are supported by the GOLD ISMIA project. One of the 3 (three) cooperatives is a women's cooperative, named the Amanah Duo Tompat Women's Cooperative with all members of the cooperative being women. Meanwhile, the other 2 (two) cooperatives, namely the Tombang Tujuh Loge Producer Cooperative and the Lohil Sejahtera Mine Producer Cooperative, have very few female members, namely 5 (five) out of 37 members (13.51%) in the Tombang Tujuh Loge Producer Cooperative, and 2 (two) of the 25 cooperative members (15.22%) in the Lohil Prosperous Mine Producer Cooperative.

**Conclusion:**

The GOLD ISMIA project has facilitated all ASGM cooperatives in Kuantan Singingi, 100% of cooperatives (3 cooperatives) have a certificate of establishment and 1 (one) cooperative (33.33%) is a women's cooperative. Meanwhile, 2 (two) cooperatives) have little representation of women, which is around 13% to 15%.

**The results of field interviews found the following:**



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#### ☐ Cooperatives

that only have a few female members occur because, at the time of the establishment of the cooperative, the recruitment of female members was limited to meeting standards.

- ☐ The requirement to become a member of the cooperative is that the downstream Logas village miner pays a basic fee of Rp. 100,000 (one hundred thousand rupiah) and a monthly mandatory deposit of Rp. 20,000.00 (twenty thousand rupiah).
- ☐ The registration mechanism uses a photocopy of an ID card that shows he is a resident of Logas Hilir.
- ☐ Efforts were made to increase the number of female members because women are now advised to join ADT cooperatives.
- ☐ The benefits of being a member of a cooperative include being able to get savings and loans for business capital related to mining, besides being able to participate in training from the cooperative or GOLD ISMIA.
- ☐ Ease of becoming a member is being able to access various information related to ASGM activities either facilitated by GOLD-ISMIA or other parties later, but the benefits that members get when joining the ADT cooperative are not yet clear because the ADT cooperative does not yet have activities or jobs separately. In contrast to the other 2 cooperatives, which already have capital and are running, such as a savings and loan business, for example.
- ☐ Constraints because the cooperative does not yet have an office and capital to run a business or activity so this becomes an obstacle for people to be interested in joining the cooperative.

#### c) **Cooperative Institution in North Gorontalo, Gorontalo**

There are 3 (three) cooperatives that were established in 2021, and all three of them already have a cooperative deed and received assistance from GOLD ISMIA. 1 (one) of the 3 (three) cooperatives is a women's cooperative called the Pasolo Indah Jaya Consumer Cooperative where all members of the cooperative are women. Meanwhile, the other 2 (two) cooperatives, namely the Hulawa Bina Mandiri Producer Cooperative and the Hulawa Tinelo Lipu Producer Cooperative, all have male members.

#### **Conclusion:**



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Project GOLD ISMIA has facilitated all ASGM cooperatives in North Gorontalo, Gorontalo. 100% of cooperatives (3 cooperatives) have a deed of establishment. Of the 3 (three) cooperatives, there is 1 (one) women's cooperative. While the other 2 (two) cooperatives do not have at all (0%) female members.

#### **d) Cooperative Institution in West Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara**

There are 15 (fifteen) cooperatives in West Lombok, and West Nusa Tenggara. There are 2 (two) cooperatives that have been established since 2021, namely the Barokah Cair Sejahtera Producer Cooperative and the Cahaya Emas Women's Cooperative. Meanwhile, 7 (seven) cooperatives have been established for a long time, including (a) Gema Sarlina Buana Sharia Cooperative in Buwun Mas Village; (b) Prosperous Peaceful Forward Producer Cooperative in Buwun Mas Village; (c) Eternal Prosperous Advanced Producer Cooperative in Buwun Mas Village; (d) Cakrawala Mining Multipurpose Cooperative in Pelangan Village; (e) Taro Karya Sejahtera Producer Cooperative in Pelangan Village; (f) Tibu Batu Multipurpose Cooperative in West Pelangan Village 2; and (g) Kokar Suasana Cooperative in West Pelangan Village 2. In addition, there are 5 (five) cooperatives that were established in 2022, namely: (a) The Sacred Prosperous Tong Producer Cooperative; (b) Jaya Pelangan Metal Producers Cooperative; (c) Bangkit Eucalyptus Producers Cooperative; (d) Mega Surya Kesuma Producer Cooperative; and (e) Batu Tembok Mountain Producers Cooperative. For the following Cooperative Maju Bersama Sekotong, the year of establishment is unknown. Of the 15 existing cooperatives, there are only 2 (two) cooperatives that have a deed of establishment, namely the Barokah Cair Sejahtera Producer Cooperative and the Cahaya Emas Women's Cooperative.

Of the 15 existing cooperatives, there are 7 (seven) cooperatives that received funding from GOLD ISMIA, including (a) Prosperous Barokah Cair Producers Cooperative; (b) Cahaya Emas Women's Cooperative; (c) Sacred Prosperous Tong Producers Cooperative; (4) Jaya Pelangan Metal Producers Cooperative; (5) Bangkit Eucalyptus Producers Cooperative; (6) Mega Surya Kesuma Producer Cooperative; and (7) Batu Tembok Mountain Producers Cooperative. Meanwhile, the other 8 (eight) cooperatives did not receive funds from GOLD ISMIA.





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Of the 15 existing cooperatives, 10 cooperatives have female members. Even one cooperative, namely the Cahaya Emas Women's Cooperative, has become a cooperative with 100% of its members being women. Meanwhile, the other 9 (nine) cooperatives have fewer female members than male members, including:

- a. The Barokah Cair Sejahtera Producer Cooperative has 10 female members (40%)
- b. The Following Cooperative Maju Bersama Sekotong has 4 female members (15%)
- c. Gema Sarlina Buana Sharia Cooperative has 5 female members (12.20%)
- d. Maju Damai Sejahtera Producer Cooperative has 6 female members (20.69%)
- e. The Maju Sejahtera Abadi Producer Cooperative has 4 female members (11.43%)
- f. Cakrawala Tambang Multipurpose Cooperative has 5 female members (17.86%)
- g. The Taro Karya Sejahtera Producer Cooperative has 6 female members (19.35%)
- h. Multipurpose Cooperative has 12 female members (48%)
- i. Kokar Suasa Cooperative has 4 female members (13.33%)

Meanwhile, there are 5 (five) other cooperatives, namely (a) the Sacred Prosperous Tong Producer Cooperative; (b) Jaya Pelangan Metal Producers Cooperative; (c) Bangkit Eucalyptus Producers Cooperative; (d) Mega Surya Kesuma Producer Cooperative; and (e) Gunung Batu Tembok Producer Cooperative, does not have female members.

#### **Interview result:**

- ☐ Women's involvement in KSU Tibu Batu is still low because women's capacity has not been able to support it in terms of human resources and in terms of commitment to building women's cooperatives themselves there are no women when they get married, most of them will stop being cooperative administrators because their husbands are not allowed to do so.
- ☐ The conditions for joining the cooperative are to bring an ID card and pay a basic fee of Rp. 1.000.000,- at the beginning of joining and the mandatory fee is Rp. 50.000,- /month
- ☐ The plan is that if the cooperative already has an IPR and is running, there will be a business unit specifically run by women, such as a basic food business unit,



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savings and loans for those who have a business and the person is included as a member of the cooperative.

- ❑ In addition to savings and loans, the convenience of being a member of a cooperative is that it is easier to obtain information, and there may be training

#### e) **Cooperative Institution in South Halmahera, South Maluku**

There are 9 (nine) cooperatives in South Halmahera, South Maluku, 3 (three) cooperatives established since 2021, including (a) Anggai Tambang Raya Cooperative; (b) Maju Jaya Business Development Cooperative; and (3) the Gugun Pratama Akerica Cooperative, while 6 (six) other cooperatives have been around for a long time, including: (a) Obi Raya First Producer Cooperative; (b) Permata Obi Raya Consumer Cooperative; (c) Anggai Bersatu Pokmas I (IPR Holder); (d) Anggai Bersatu II Pokmas (IPR Holder); (e) Anggai Bersatu Pokmas III (IPR Holder); (f) Anggai Bersatu Pokmas IV (IPR Holder).

Of the 9 (nine) existing cooperatives, there are 3 (three) cooperatives that have a deed of establishment and are simultaneously funded by GOLD ISMIA, namely the Anggai Tambang Raya Cooperative; Maju Jaya Business Development Cooperative; Akerica Gugun Pratama Cooperative. Meanwhile, 6 (six) other cooperatives did not receive funds from GOLD ISMIA.

The Bina Usaha Maju Cooperative has become 1 (one) cooperative with 100% female members (a total of 20 people). Meanwhile, 5 (five) cooperatives that do not have any female members include: (a) Anggai Tambang Raya Cooperative; (b) Permata Obi Raya Consumer Cooperative; (c) Anggai Bersatu Pokmas I (IPR Holder); (d) Anggai Bersatu Pokmas III (IPR Holder); and (e) Anggai Bersatu Pokmas IV (IPR Holder).

The Gugun Pratama Akerica Cooperative is a cooperative that has more members filled with women, namely 11 people (55%). While the First Producer Cooperative Obi Raya and Pokmas Anggai Bersatu II (IPR Holder) had fewer female members, namely 9 people (37.5%) and 1 person (25%).

#### **Conclusion:**

The GOLD ISMIA project has facilitated 3 (three) ASGM cooperatives in South Halmahera, South Maluku. The 3 (three) cooperatives that have a deed of





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establishment and are simultaneously funded by GOLD ISMIA, namely (a) the Anggai Tambang Raya Cooperative; (b) Maju Jaya Business Development Cooperative; (c) Akerica Gugun Pratama Cooperative. The Bina Usaha Maju Cooperative has become 1 (one) cooperative with 100% female members (a total of 20 people). Meanwhile, 5 (five) cooperatives that do not have any female members include: (a) Anggai Tambang Raya Cooperative; (b) Permata Obi Raya Consumer Cooperative; (c) Anggai Bersatu Pokmas I (IPR Holder); (d) Anggai Bersatu Pokmas III (IPR Holder); and (e) Anggai Bersatu Pokmas IV (IPR Holder). The Gugun Pratama Akerica Cooperative is a cooperative that has more members filled with women, namely 11 people (55%). While the First Producer Cooperative Obi Raya and Pokmas Anggai Bersatu II (IPR Holder) had fewer female members, namely 9 people (37.5%) and 1 person (25%).

#### f) Cooperative Institutions in North Minahasa, South Sulawesi

There are 5 (five) cooperatives in North Minahasa, North Sulawesi, 3 (three) cooperatives that have long been established, namely (a) Batu Emas Cooperative in Tatelu Village; (b) Talawaan Village Fire Stone Cooperative; and (c) Matuari Cooperative in Tatelu village. Meanwhile, 2 (two) cooperatives, namely the Bulawan Sejahtera Mandiri Cooperative and the Glossy Gold Cooperative, were only established in 2021. Of the 5 (five) cooperatives, there is only 1 (one) cooperative that has a cooperative establishment deed and at the same time receives funds from GOLD ISMIA, namely Bulawan Sejahtera Mandiri Cooperative. The other 4 (four) cooperatives did not receive funding from GOLD ISMIA.

Of the 5 (five) cooperatives in North Minahasa, North Sulawesi, there are 2 (two) women's cooperatives, namely (a) the Matuari Cooperative in Tatelu Village (having 49 female members) and the Gold Berkilau Cooperative (having 22 female members). Meanwhile, 2 (two) cooperatives have far fewer female members than men, namely (a) Batu Emas Cooperative in Tatelu Village (26 female members – 12.87%) and (b) Batu Api Cooperative in Talawan village (9 people). female members - 30.3%). Meanwhile, the Bulawan Sejahtera Mandiri Cooperative has more female members than male members, namely 23 female members (53%).

#### Conclusion:



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The GOLD ISMIA project only facilitates 1 (one) cooperative, namely the Mandiri Bulawan Sejahtera Cooperative. Of the 5 existing cooperatives, only 1 (one) cooperative has a cooperative establishment deed, namely the Mandiri Sejahtera Bulawan Cooperative. There are 2 (two) cooperatives with 100% female members, namely the Tatelu Village Matuari Cooperative and the Gold Berkilau Cooperative. Meanwhile, 2 (two) cooperatives, namely Batu Emas Cooperative in Tatelu Village and Batu Api Cooperative in Talawan Village, have a few female cooperative members, namely 12, 87% and 30.3%. 1 (one) cooperative, namely the Cooperative Bulawan Sejahtera Mandiri, has more female members than male members, namely 53%.

#### **(5) Disaggregated Data**

The GOLD ISMIA project has conducted a situation analysis based on sex-disaggregated data. The disaggregated data in the component of ISMIA's GOLD financing loan/revolving fund arrangement to ratified ASGM miners or cooperatives include:

- a) Sex-disaggregated data related to ASGM cooperative membership
- b) Data disaggregated by sex related to roles in ASGM both in sales and as food and beverage sellers, which are mostly dominated by women (See Baiq Dewi Krisnayanti Report on Overview of GOLD ISMIA on Gender and Comdev.Brief.ppt)

By analyzing this disaggregated data, it is possible to identify the profile of ASGM cooperatives according to gender as well as a complete picture of the roles played by women and men in the gold mining community in ASGM. In the analysis of disaggregated data, gender issues faced by women gold miners at the project site were also identified so that they could be used as a basis for policy intervention strategies, programs or activities that were carried out to be more gender-responsive.

#### **(6) Tools**

The GOLD ISMIA project already has several gender tools that are used to facilitate activities to be more gender-responsive. Some of the gender tools that GOLD ISMIA has in the regulatory component of GOLD ISMIA financing



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loans/revolving funds to

miners or ASGM cooperatives that have been ratified include:

- a) Training materials for financing the Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) sector for Financial Services Institutions (considering gender mainstreaming factors).

The materials presented in the financing training include:

- ☐ ASGM business chain
- ☐ Gold processing practice in ASGM
- ☐ Gender mainstreaming in ASGM
- ☐ Positive impact and potential of ASGM
- ☐ Financing system in ASGM
- ☐ Financing challenges in ASGM
- ☐ The legality of ASGM business
- ☐ Key considerations in ASGM credit/financing analysis
- ☐ Risk management of Financial Services Institutions
- ☐ Overview of financing calculations for ASGM operations

- b) Family financial management counselling book for miners and wives of small-scale gold miners. In summary, the extension book contains how to manage family finances, and how to borrow and save effectively. This book is specifically intended for gold miners who are members of the Multipurpose Cooperative (KSU) Savings and Loan Unit (USP) or Village Owned Enterprises (BumDes) or individual gold miners, including the wives of gold miners.

## **(7) Community Participation**

Community participation is one of the keys to the implementation of ASGM, especially in the financing component/GOLD ISMIA revolving fund for ASGM miners or cooperatives. Community participation includes, among others, Village Community Institutions (LMD), religious leaders, traditional leaders, mining communities, and community leaders. For example, the mining community is given access to financing training so that they can develop businesses related to ASGM, including assistance in establishing ASGM cooperatives to obtaining a cooperative establishment certificate. In addition, there is also training in managing finances for the wives of gold miners.



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(8) **Innovation**

There are no records related to innovation.



## **CHAPTER IV**

### **EVALUATION RESULTS OF PROJECT COMPONENT 3: INCREASING TECHNICAL CAPACITY OF ASSESSMENT THROUGH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER, AND SUPPORT FOR FORMALIZATION**

The integration of gender mainstreaming strategies in the ASGM sector in increasing the technical capacity of ASGM through technical assistance, technology transfer and support for formalization, has been carried out through several activities, including:

1. Providing technical assistance and technology transfer by supporting mining communities in introducing BEP, BAT, and ASGM practices that are socially and environmentally sound
2. Support miners in their formalization process leading to more sustainable income opportunities and safer working conditions
3. Establish or improve routes to market for mercury-free gold. This intervention will reduce the amount of mercury released into the environment, and lead to a sustainable reduction in mercury over the duration of the project and beyond.



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## A. EVALUATION AT THE PLANNING AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT STAGE

At the planning and program development stage, the dimensions of women can be described in Table 4.1 as follows:

**Table 4.1. Dimensions of Planning in GOLD ISMIA Activities Component 3**

| Activity  | Women's Dimensions in Identification of the GOLD ISMIA Project  | The Dimensions of Women in the Design of the GOLD ISMIA Project   | Women's Dimensions in the Implementation of the GOLD ISMIA Project  | Women's Dimensions in the Evaluation of the GOLD ISMIA Project   |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| Providing technical assistance and technology transfer by supporting mining communities in introducing BEP, BAT, and ASGM practices that are socially and environmentally sound | <p>(-) Before project intervention, the participation of female miners was still rare, because they were considered as miners but as supporting staff (eg as stone crushers, stone transporters, selling food, cooking)</p> <p>(-) If there is training then only men will come, with a ratio of 70% male and 30% female</p> <p>Source: Analysis of data from interviews with GOLD ISMIA</p> <p><b>Interview result:</b></p> <p>(-) did not understand how to use the tools provided during the training.</p> | <p>(+) Chapter I in the module is made of easy material to recognize gender and gender differences with games so that it is easy to understand the role as a basis for the next topic</p> <p>Source: Analysis of data from interviews with GOLD ISMIA</p> | <p>(+) There is already a training module that has been tested to find out whether the module meets the needs or not</p> <p>(+) The training was conducted in 6 (six) GOLD ISMIA areas by taking into account male and female users to target that the understanding is accepted by both women and men</p> <p>Source: Analysis of data from interviews with GOLD ISMIA</p> <p><b>Interview result:</b></p> <p>(+) the prohibition of mercury requires alternative processing equipment and has received</p> | <p>(+) with the published module, it can raise awareness about aspects of gender sensitivity and provide an understanding of the role of female miners and their acceptable rights</p> <p>Source: Analysis of data from interviews with GOLD ISMIA</p> <p>Interview result:</p> <p>(+) obstacles that occur, for example, a rocking table tool requires large capital</p> <p>(+) fast-paced habits make it difficult for miners to leave mercury</p> |



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|  |   |   |   |  |
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|  | <p>(-) there is no technical assistance yet. Most cooperatives wait for the promised tools while the system is still manual and leased. However, in the use of mercury, most have switched to using cyanide.</p> <p>(+) The benefits are so that you know how the gold binding process uses cyanide and all processes are taught from gold ore, burning, processing, to gold refining.<br/>Source: KSHH3; KSHH4; WLDA4; WLDA7</p> |   | <p>equipment assistance from the BRIN program which was donated to the village government.</p> <p>(+) to learn to use the shaking table which previously did not know and could not use.</p> <p>(+) related to technical assistance, several cooperative members have been sent to conduct comparative studies in other regions, but in the implementation in their regions, there are still no promises of equipment assistance.<br/>Source: KPNH3; KSHH3; KSHH4; WLDA4; WLDA7</p> | <p>(+) commitment from the village will continue to carry out the ASGM project even though it is no longer with GOLD ISMIA.</p> <p>(+) the capacity of the tool is too large that miners do not dare to use the tool.</p> <p>(+) the complexity of the chemicals used, so it is necessary to make a detailed manual so that miners do not have to guess for themselves.<br/>Source: KPNH3; KSHH3; KSHH4; WLDA7; NMDN4; NMDN7</p> |
| Supporting miners in their formalization process leads to sustainable income opportunities | <p>(+) The training was conducted in 6 (six) GOLD ISMIA areas by taking into account male and female users to target that the understanding is accepted by both women and men</p>   | <p>(+) Miners are more organized and improve the family economy</p> <p><b>Interview result:</b></p> <p>(+) can contribute to the village's original income, so that profits are not only enjoyed by miners.</p> | <p>(+) implementation of education campaigns targeting women to reduce mercury exposure to reproductive health/health and to obtain adequate health services</p>  | <p>(+) socialization is not only about the dangers of mercury and environmental conservation, there is also a need for training related to gender-based violence in ASGM and setting up</p>  |





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|  |   |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|---|--|
|  | <p>Source: Analysis of data from interviews with GOLD ISMIA</p> | <p>(+) the existence of cooperatives makes it easier for miners to be more organized, meaning that they dare to admit working as miners because currently, the status of illegal work is so it is difficult to know the exact number of miners.</p> <p>(+) In terms of income, opportunities have been explained but can not be implemented. Safer working conditions have started to exist because miners have learned how to do the mining in the correct order</p> <p>Source: KPNH3; KSHH4; WLDA7; NMDN4; NMDN7</p> | <p>(+) organize webinars related to the role and participation of women in ASGM</p> <p>(+) implement awareness raising program as one of the components of GOLD ISMIA to build acceptance to consider the use of non-mercury alternative methods for 15% of the target audience when the campaign ends</p> <p>Source: GOLD ISMIA Summary, November 21</p> <p><b>Interview result:</b></p> <p>(+) related to safer working conditions because they have been taught how to do safe mining, but there are no more sustainable income opportunities so far, gold is still marketed locally.</p> <p>(+) from a business perspective, I have been taught in training how to see gold content and I</p> | <p>reporting mechanisms, sanctions by mining organizations</p> <p>(+) In-depth research is needed on the involvement of women miners in ASGM communities and the different impacts of current practice, as well as technical changes in the lives of women and men</p> <p>Source: GOLD ISMIA Summary, November 21</p> <p><b>Interview result:</b></p> <p>(+) ADT has not been able to get capital like other cooperatives, because GOLD ISMIA wants to see first the commitment of cooperative members.</p> <p>Source: KSHH7</p> |
|--|---|--|---|--|



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|  |  |  | <p>have a shop that was founded with friends selling gold and silver shops which are still in the form of door billions (metal chips) and for purification using HCl there will be obtained gold and silver.<br/>Source: KPNH3; KSHH4; WLDA7; NMDN7</p>   |  |
| <p>Establishing/improving routes to market for mercury-free gold</p> | <p>(-) Relevant agencies have not been exposed to gender issues in ASGM, in particular, the Health Service and PP and PA offices do not yet have data on male and female disaggregated<br/>Source: GOLD ISMIA Summary, November 21</p> | <p>(+) 50% of residents who get access to information from the village government are women who represent different groups<br/>Source: GOLD ISMIA Summary, November 21</p> | <p>(+) makes it easier for miners who don't all get gold and miners become more protected<br/>Source: GOLD ISMIA Summary, 21 November</p> <p><b>Interview result:</b><br/>(+) the GOLD ISMIA project has developed various routes to the market so far, it has switched to mercury-free gold so that the mining community becomes safer and the environment becomes safer. Most of the cooperatives still use the rental system<br/>Source: KSHH7 &amp; NMND7</p> | <p>(+) the obstacles faced start from advocacy, multi-stakeholder involvement and capital</p> <p><b>Interview result:</b><br/>(+) The obstacle that occurs is that the existing gold still uses mercury. Those that do not use mercury need special buyers and special market networks. It might be difficult to follow up<br/>(+) the follow-up can be from GOLD ISMIA first who helps, then you can work</p> |



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|  |  |  |  | <p>together with mining cooperatives</p> <p>(+) The problem is that there are still people who don't want to listen so we also collaborate with the village government in this case the element of the regional head (village head). Another obstacle is that people know the dangers of mercury but have no other choice because when using mercury the process is faster and gold is quickly sold, but only a small percentage of people still use mercury because currently, mercury is difficult to obtain.</p> <p>(Source: KSHH7; NMND7; WLDA7</p> |
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## **B. EVALUATION AT THE MONITORING STAGE**

There are 7 (seven) key prerequisites of gender mainstreaming implementation plus 1 (one) aspect so there are 8 (eight) evaluation prerequisites at the monitoring stage. Each of the key prerequisites will be described one by one in the discussion related to the technical capacity-building component of ASGM through technical assistance, technology transfer and support for formalization.

### **(1) Commitment**

GOLD ISMIA's commitment to ASGM related to components of technical capacity building for ASGM through technical assistance, technology transfer and support for formalization, is reflected in the preparation of the Gender Mainstreaming Strategic Framework for the ASGM Sector, where one of the agendas is equal access between women and men miners related to technology. and capacity-building activities. This agenda is important in the form of developing gender-responsive non-mercury gold processing technology so that it can be used by both men and women. In addition, it is necessary to ensure that capacity-building activities provide equal opportunities to men and women. (source: Gender Mainstreaming Manual on ASGM Sector, 2020, pp. 30-31).

### **(2) Policy**

Policies related to the technical capacity-building component of ASGM through technical assistance, technology transfer and support for formalization, originate from

- a) The Environment Agency of the Singingi Regency Government to the Deputy for Gender Equality of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPPA) Number 660/DLH/2020/338 related to the implementation team of the gender-responsive village program in Kuantan Singingi Regency.
- b) The decision of the Head of Logas Hilir Village Number Kpts: 08/III/2021 concerning the implementing team for the task force for child-friendly village development in the ASGM sector, Logas Hilir Village, Singingi District, Kuantan Singingi Regency.



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- c) The decision of Logas Hilir Village Number Kpts 09/III/2021 concerning the determination of community-based integrated child protection activists/volunteers in Logas Hilir Village.
- d) The decision of the Head of Logas Hilir Village Number Kpts 10/III/2021 regarding the formation of a gender-responsive village children forum in the small-scale gold mining sector, Logas Hilir Village, Singingi District, Kuantan Singingi Regency.
- e) The decision of the Head of Logas Village Number: Kpts. 12/ III/ LGS/2021 concerning the establishment of community-based integrated child protection activities/volunteers in the small-scale gold mining sector, Logas Village, Singing District, Kuantan Singing Regency.
- f) Decree of the Head of Logas Village Number: Kpts.13/III/LGS/2021 concerning the implementing team for the task force for developing child-friendly villages in the small-scale gold mining sector in Logas Village, Singing District, Kuantan Singing District.
- g) The decision of the Head of Logas Village Number: Kpts. 14/ III/ LGS/2021 concerning the formation of a gender-responsive village children's forum in the small-scale gold mining sector in Logas Village, Singing District, Kuantan Singing District.
- h) Regulation of the Head of Logas Hilir Village Number 5 of 2021 concerning General guidelines for communication, information and education (KIE) programs for reducing and eliminating mercury in the small-scale gold mining sector to the community (Source: analysis of the results of policy documents related to ASGM).

### **(3) Institutional**

There are no key institutional prerequisites for the GOLD ISMIA project in the form of a Gender Working Group (POKJA) or Gender Focal Point. This is because the nature of ISMIA's GOLD activities is in the form of projects.

### **(4) Resource**

- 1. Consultant Report – Conducting Analysis on (a) ASGM Gold Market and (b) Certification of Gold Mined from the ASGM Sector**



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- a. Looking at the current situation and condition of ASGM in terms of the price and gold trading chain, existing institutions, regulations, and the views of stakeholders who are directly involved with ASGM related to the terms and conditions that ASGM must meet to obtain gold certification.
- b. 3 (three) main components to realize a responsible ASGM: (1) the government – as a regulator that supports ASGM concerning regulations, policies, and legality through the MEMR, KLHK, the Ministry of Cooperatives and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, and the Ministry of Trade; (2) ASGM – as the main actors in the gold trading chain, in this case, are miners, cooperatives, local collectors, gold shops, wholesalers, and exporters; (3) Supporting Institutions – such as banks, insurance, certificate institutions, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
- c. Financial support from banks is expected for ASGM like other businesses. Some miners can cleverly access banking through other businesses such as shops, equipment trading businesses, and agriculture which are then diverted for working capital in mining. However, most miners get working capital from the boss/bookie which is then paid for with gold which is sold at a low price. The bondage system and loan sharks trap many miners who need money not only for business capital but also for daily needs.

## **2. Consultant Report – Trial Activity of Gold Processing Without Mercury in Talawaan Village, North Minahasa District by KSU Batu Api Talawaan**

- a. Formalization support related to activities has been provided by the Environment Service of North Sulawesi Province under the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2012 concerning Guidelines for the Preparation of Environmental Documents. In addition, support has also been provided through the Decree of the Head of the Regional Investment and One Stop Service Office of North Sulawesi Province Number 503 / DPMPTSPD / Rekom 54 / III / 2020 concerning Recommendations for UKL environmental management efforts and environmental monitoring efforts (UPL) processing trial activities. gold without mercury in Talawaan village, Kelawaan district by KSU Batu Api Talawaan.



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- b. Page 11, Chapter II in the report section it is explained that the Pre-Construction Phase has had a positive impact on the Increase of Regional Original Income (PAD). In addition, an FGD has also been carried out by the initiator who is committed to a safe and healthy environment related to gold processing activities that will be carried out in Talawaan Village, Talawaan District, North Minahasa Regency.
- c. Page 16, Chapter II on the Mobilization of Manpower, explained that the workforce used does not require special skills, which are generally construction workers, preferably from residents around the activity location. The positive impact of the recruitment of local workers during the construction phase is the opening of job opportunities and the opportunity to increase the income of local workers during the activity. The recruitment of workers during the construction phase, apart from having an impact on the absorption of local workers, is also predicted to have a derivative impact on the incomes of local communities, especially the workers involved. Earnings as construction workers and manual labour are usually uncertain and highly dependent on the presence or absence of job offers.
- d. Page 22, Chapter II of the report describes the construction of the main and supporting facilities, it is planned to build mercury-free gold processing equipment such as Scrubber, Jaw Crusher, Floatation, Wet Pan Mill, Table, and supporting facilities such as toilets, meeting rooms, post office guard and generator.
- e. Page 29, Chapter II of the report describes the mobilization of workers, visitors, raw materials, and auxiliary materials related to the mobilization activities of gold processing facilities without mercury which have been provided including routine transportation, mobilization of workers and visitors during operating hours, training participants and periodic consultations, mobilization of raw materials gold ore, garbage and waste. Non-routine transportation activities include the mobilization of supporting raw materials which are estimated to be relatively small in number.

## **(5) Disaggregated Data**





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Key components related to disaggregated data in technical capacity building through technical assistance, technology transfer, and support for formalization are:

**1. Consultant Report – ASGM Socio-Economic Baseline Survey Report North Gorontalo Site**

- a. On page 35, explained by gender, the number of male respondents is more than the number of female respondents. This is because jobs related to mining are still dominated by men, although in some places some types of work in gold mining are also carried out by women. A total of 25 respondents in Buladu Village (73.5%) were male and 9 people (26.5%) were female. Meanwhile, from 92 respondents in Hulawa Village, there were 57 people (62.0%) male and 35 people (38.0%) female.
- b. In addition, data related to the profile of women's involvement in making a living in Bulada and Hulawa villages (page 45) were also found. Based on the results of research in Buladu Village, 24 respondents (70.6%) stated that women there were involved in earning a living and 10 people (29.4%) whose women in their families are not involved in work. . On the other hand, according to the majority of respondents in Hulawa Village, 57 people (62.0%) stated that women in the family did not participate in making a living, only 7 people (7.6%) answered otherwise, and the remaining 28 people (30.4%) did not answer this question.

**2. Consultant Report – ASGM Socio-Economic Baseline Survey Report North Minahasa District North Sulawesi Province Site**

- a. On page 28, it is explained that the representation of the respondents in this report comes from 2 (villages) namely Tatelu Village with 62 respondents (50 males and 12 females) and Talawaan Village with 33 respondents (28 males and 5 females).
- b. In addition, disaggregated data are also found on pages 36 – 37, related to the roles in society performed by women and men, which are not only determined by culture, but also by the dominant ideology at a time and by social, political, and social factors. economy. Based on the results of research in Tatelu village, as many as 30 respondents (48%) stated that women there were not involved in earning a living, 23 people (37%) said



that women in their families also worked, and 9 people (15%) did not answer questions. As for Talawaan Village, 15 people (46%) stated that women in their families worked, 13 people (39%) said women were not involved, and 5 people (15%) did not answer.

- c. Data regarding the roles played by husbands, wives, and children in gold mining activities in Tatelu Village are also explained on page 39, and the roles played by husbands, wives, and children in gold mining activities in Talawaan Village are explained on page 40.
- d. While on page 41, it is also explained related to the special role of women in mining activities in the villages of Tatelu and Talawaan.

### **3. Consultant Report – ASGM Socio-Economic Baseline Survey Report Kulonprogo site,**

- a. On page 46, there is disaggregated data related to the male/female ratio in Kokap sub-district is 98, meaning that for every 100 women there are 98 men. The highest male/female ratio in Kokap District is found in Kalirejo Village, which is 102 males per 100 females. Hargorejo Village corresponds to a male/female ratio of 98/100 in 2019, the same as the average score in Kokap District.
- b. On page 58, it is explained the composition of men and women in Kalirejo Village and Hargorejo Village. Based on field observations, interviews and surveys conducted with local miners, gold mining activities in Hargorejo Village and Kalirejo Village, Kokap District, Kulon Progo Regency, DIY are only carried out by men. The role of women is limited to providing food and taking care of other household activities. Not infrequently the son in a family also plays a role in helping the gold processing process with his father.
- c. On page 59, data on the impact of gold mining on women and children is described.

### **4. Consultant Report – ASGM Socio-Economic Baseline Survey Report – Sekotong, West Lombok District, West Nusa Tenggara Province Site**

- a. Page 62, explained in the ASGM activities in Pelangan Village and Buwun Mas Village, the role of men is felt to be more dominant than women's. This is because mining activities require physical strength and



have a high risk.

However, women also have their role in mining activities, namely helping to provide food and drinks for husbands who carry out mining activities.

- b. Pages 90 – 91, it is explained the data on the formalization of ASGM related to women and men who join as members of cooperatives.

#### **5. Consultant Report – ASGM Socio-Economic Baseline Survey Report Obil Island, South Halmahera, North Maluku**

- a. Page 18, it is explained that women mostly do the process of breaking rocks containing gold ore before processing it for amalgamation, with a fee of IDR 5,000, 00 (five thousand rupiah) for each sack of crushed ore.
- b. Page 34, related to the gender of the respondents, where the number of male respondents is more than female respondents. This is possible because it is related to the mining sector which is still dominated by men. Based on the results of the survey that has been conducted, for respondents in Anggai Village, 30 respondents were 25 male (83.33%) and 5 female respondents (16.67%). Meanwhile, for respondents in Air Mangga Village, out of 17 respondents, 16 people (94.12%) were male and 1 person (5.88%) was female.
- c. Page 44, related to the involvement of women in earning income. This is indicated by the results of a survey related to the involvement of women in earning a living in the research location. For Anggai Village, of the 30 respondents, 12 people (40%) stated that women were involved in earning a living, and 10 people (33.33%) stated that women were not involved in earning a living. earn a living, and there are as many as 8 people (26.67%) who did not answer. As for Air Mangga Village, out of 17 respondents, 8 people (47.06%) stated that women were involved in earning a living, there were 2 people (11.76%) who stated that women were not involved in earning a living, and there were 7 people (41, 18%) who did not provide an answer.
- d. Pages 47 – 49, Data related to the roles played by husband, wife, and children in gold mining activities in Anggai Village and Air Mangga Village.



e. Pages 49 – 50, with a special role for women in mining activities in Anggai Village and Air Mangga Village.

#### **6. Consultant Report – ASGM Socio-Economic Baseline Survey Report Kuantan Singingi, Riau Site**

- a. a. Page 35, explained the data. The number of male respondents is much higher than the number of female respondents in the two villages. This is possible because mining is generally more related to men, although some types of work in community gold mining are also carried out by women. Of the 39 respondents in Logas Village, there were 35 men (89.74%) and 4 women (10.26%). In Logas Hilir Village, out of 48 respondents, there were 41 males (85.42%) and 7 females (14.58%).
- b. Halaman 45, Keterlibatan perempuan dalam mencari nafkah di Desa Logas dan Logas Hilir umumnya di bawah 50% dari jumlah penduduk. Hal ini ditunjukkan dengan hasil survei terkait keterlibatan perempuan dalam mencari nafkah di desa-desa yang diteliti. Untuk Desa Logas, dari 39 responden terlihat ada 12 orang (30,77%) yang menyatakan perempuan terlibat dalam mencari nafkah, 22 orang (56,41%) menyatakan perempuan tidak terlibat dalam mencari nafkah, dan 5 orang (12,82%) yang tidak memberikan jawaban. Sedangkan untuk Desa Logas Hilir, dari 48 responden, 19 orang (39,58%) menyatakan perempuan terlibat dalam mencari nafkah, ada 21 orang (43,75%) yang menyatakan perempuan tidak terlibat dalam mencari nafkah, dan ada 8 orang (16,67%) yang tidak memberikan jawaban.
- f. Pages 48 - 50, Data related to the roles played by husband, wife, and children in gold mining activities in Logas Village and Logas Hilir Village.
- g. Page 51, the special role of women in mining activities in Logas Village and Logas Hilir Village.

#### **(6) Tool**

Data or information that has been owned by GOLD ISMIA for components of technical capacity building for ASGM through technical assistance, technology transfer and support for formalization, among others:



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- a) Mercury-free gold processing and refining training module, which provides information about the mercury-free gold processing process which consists of the process of applying technology. Apart from this, this module is aimed at empowering women miners for mercury elimination and the establishment of women miners' cooperatives.
- b) Training module for strengthening gender awareness for facilitators, containing gender concepts, gender issues, and gender mainstreaming in village development, building gender equality in ASGM, participating in mercury impact reduction campaigns, and managing household finances.
- c) The gender awareness training module for female miners in the ASGM sector contains issues related to raising awareness about aspects of gender sensitivity; providing an understanding of the rights of women miners in the ASGM sector; developing an understanding of the role of women miners in the ASGM sector; provide provision of knowledge about communication skills for women miners in the ASGM sector; gender sensitivity; the rights of women miners in the ASGM sector; the role of women miners in the ASGM sector; and communication skills.
- d) The gender awareness strengthening training module contains guidelines for GOLD ISMIA program facilitators in facilitating gender awareness strengthening training for the mining community.
- e) The gender concept module for gender awareness strengthening training for the GOLD ISMIA program contains about what gender is, gender and gender differences, group discussions on gender construction, and forms of gender inequality.
- f) The gender issues module in the GOLD ISMIA program gender awareness strengthening training contains gender gaps, gender issues, and gender analysis.
- g) Training module for strengthening gender awareness, related to gender concepts, gender issues, gender mainstreaming in village development, building gender equality in ASGM, participating in mercury impact reduction campaigns, and managing household finances.

## **(7) Community Participation**



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Community participation is one of the keys to the implementation of ASGM, especially in the component of increasing the technical capacity of ASGM through technical assistance, technology transfer and support for formalization. Community participation comes from the Village Community Institution (LMD), religious leaders, community leaders, and traditional leaders in every activity carried out. For example in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), religious leaders in this case the pastor, in a sermon delivered by the pastor also conveyed ASGM that is free of mercury and matters related to the implementation of ASGM. This component also involves a lot of participation from universities, for example in developing tools, checking AMDAL, helping to provide training, and of course as a speaker for the mining community. In addition, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) also play an active role in helping capacity building for the mining community (Source: analysis of GOLD ISMIA interviews) Community participation is one of the keys to the implementation of ASGM, especially in the component of increasing the technical capacity of ASGM through technical assistance, technology transfer and support for formalization. Community participation comes from the Village Community Institution (LMD), religious leaders, community leaders, and traditional leaders in every activity carried out. For example in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), religious leaders in this case the pastor, in a sermon delivered by the pastor also conveyed ASGM that is free of mercury and matters related to the implementation of ASGM. This component also involves a lot of participation from universities, for example in developing tools, checking AMDAL, helping to provide training, and of course as a speaker for the mining community. In addition, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) also play an active role in helping capacity building for the mining community (Source: analysis of GOLD ISMIA interviews).

## **(8) Innovation**

The innovation component in the technical capacity-building component of ASGM through technical assistance, technology transfer and support for formalization, includes:

- 1. Consultant Report – Conducting Analysis on a) ASGM Gold Market; and b) Certification on Gold Mined from the ASGM Sector (page 19)**





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- a. Starting to provide certification standards, you can refer to the CRAFT Code as a reference.
- b. Perception of the WPR determination process and assistance for IPR submissions.
- c. Assistance and assistance in completing the cooperative legality documents.
- d. Assistance in strengthening the cooperative capacity.
- e. Support from the government provides economic incentives for non-mercury sex workers.
- f. Assistance and support for ASGM to meet gold certification standards.

**2. Consultant Report – Writing a Training Module on ASGM Format**, produced 6 (six) modules related to the formalization of PSK for the components of increasing the technical capacity of ASGM through technical assistance, technology transfer, and support for formalization, including:

- a. Module 1 – Procedures for establishing cooperatives and village-owned enterprises in the small-scale gold mining sector. Presenting related: procedures and the role of cooperatives in the ASGM sector; procedures for establishing cooperatives and BUMDes in the ASGM sector; and the role of the government in the management of cooperatives and BUMDes in the ASGM Sector.
- b. Module 2 – Leadership in the PEKS sector. Presenting related to the leadership of cooperatives and BUMDes in the ASGM Sector; Gender in Leadership in the ASGM Sector; Leadership in business management.
- c. Module 3 – How to fight for the rights of small-scale gold mining communities. Presents related to community mining areas for ASGM communities; ASGM community-based rights and obligations; GOLD ISMIA project support for advocacy for ASGM communities.
- d. Module 4 – Procedures for applying for permits and operating processing facilities in the mining sector. Concerning: community mining permits; mining business licenses and industrial business permits.
- e. Module 5 – Mineral processing and waste management in the ASGM sector, concerning an overview of ASGM in Indonesia; alluvial gold mines; and hard rock gold mines.





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f. Module 6 – Technical

rules on community mining permits, dealing with Occupational Safety and Health in Mining and Processing and/or Refining; (2) Safety of Mining and Processing and/or Purification Operations; and (3) Mining Environmental Management.

**3. Report on Commissioning Installation and Pilot Training for Alluvial Gold Processing Project in Logas Village, Kuantan Singingi Regency, Riau Province.**

Construction of alluvial gold processing pilot project equipment which is generally divided into 3 groups, namely the first equipment to be operated in mining areas such as; Sluice Box, Grizzly and Revolving Screen, Spray Booster Pump, Slurry Pump and Generator generator, both of which are equipment that will be operated in the concentrate processing area, namely in Mobile Containers such as; Blue Bowl concentrator, Pan Gold Classifier, Gold cube and combustion equipment and the third is the mobile container house itself which functions as a work area for concentrate processing and storage of all equipment.

**4. Consultant Report – Detailed Engineering Design of Small-mobile Mercury Free Processing Plant.**

Relates to technological solutions that play an important role in reducing or eliminating mercury in the ASGM sector. The Indonesian government has appointed the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT) to develop gold processing technology as an alternative to amalgamation. KLHK and BPPT have built several pilot projects with a capacity of more than 1 tonne of ore to introduce mercury-free gold processing plants to small-scale gold miners.

**5. Consultant Report – Final report of best available technology (BAT) Best Environmental Practice (BEP) and Socially and Environmentally Sound ASGM Practices.**

In connection with presenting the Introduction to Best Available Technology (BAT) and Best Environmental Practice (BEP) Small and Small-Scale Gold



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#### Mining Practices (ASGM)

compiled by PT. The LAPI-ITB project for ISMIA EMAS is coordinated by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in collaboration with the Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT) and the Directorate of Hazardous and Toxic Materials Management, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK). The ultimate goal of this project is to gradually reduce the use of mercury in ASGM locations in the allotted time and eliminate mercury use from Indonesian ASGM locations soon.



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## **CHAPTER V**

### **RESULTS OF EVALUATION OF PROJECT COMPONENT 4: MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF AWARENESS RAISING, CAPTURE AND DISSEMINATION OF GOLD ISMIA'S EXPERIENCES, LEARNINGS AND BEST PRACTICES IN ASGM**

The integration of gender mainstreaming strategies in the ASGM sector in monitoring and evaluating awareness raising, capturing, and disseminating experiences, lessons learned and best practices of GOLD ISMIA has been carried out through several activities, including:

1. Conduct mapping and gender analysis in 6 (six) project locations
2. Organizing webinars related to the role and participation of women in ASGM
3. Prepare and disseminate publications through fact sheets, articles, and animated videos related to gender issues in the ASGM sector.



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## A. EVALUATION AT THE PLANNING AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT STAGE

At the planning and program development stage, the dimensions of women can be described in Table 5.1

**Table 5.1. Dimensions of Women in GOLD ISMIA Activities Component 4**

| Activity  | Women's Dimensions in Identification of the GOLD ISMIA Project  | The Dimensions of Women in the Design of the GOLD ISMIA Project   | Women's Dimensions in the Implementation of the GOLD ISMIA Project   | Women's Dimensions in the Evaluation of the GOLD ISMIA Project  |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| Conducting a mapping and gender analysis in 6 (six) project locations | <p>(+) The role of women in the ASGM value chain has been identified, which so far seems invisible and is often not recognized</p> <p>(+) Design of gender mapping has been prepared at 6 (six) GOLD ISMIA project locations</p> <p>(+) It has been identified that women who work in mining have performed significant roles including work that is in direct contact with mercury</p> | <p>(+) Different access and control over productive resources that contribute to gender inequality are used as the basis for designing the GOLD ISMIA program in the gender-responsive ASGM sector.</p> <p>(+) The availability of disaggregated data for mining business actors is the basis for looking at the proportion and relationship between women and men in accessing resources</p> | <p>(+) Discussing gender issues that are developing and impacting women in 6 (six) GOLD ISMIA project locations</p> <p>(+) Building gender awareness through activity groups because it starts from the same problem and context</p> <p>(+) Facilitating the establishment of women's economic institutions at the community level</p> <p>(Source: Fact sheet document analysis and GOLD ISMIA Report)</p> | <p>(+) There is a monitoring and evaluation instrument which includes the dimensions of women's participation level, acceptance of material qualitatively, pre-test - post-test differentiated by gender</p> <p>(+) It was found that the efforts that had been made in the previous activities aimed at gender mainstreaming were eroded by the lack</p> |



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|  | <p>during the gold extraction process</p> <p>(+) It has been identified that women are neglected in the development program plans aimed at catalyzing the transformation of smallholder mining</p> <p>(+) It has been identified that the direct participation of women in smallholder mining varies across the world.</p> <p>(Source: Fact sheet document analysis and GOLD ISMIA Report)</p> | <p>(+) The GOLD ISMIA project on ASGM provides opportunities for female miners to contribute to the family economy and ASGM community development.</p> <p>(Source: Fact sheet document analysis and GOLD ISMIA Report)</p> | <p><b>Interview result:</b></p> <p>(+) Yes, related to mapping, I know that the results of the mapping are used as a basis for designing intervention activities, so far these results are useful in recognizing the role of women in the ASGM sector</p> <p>(+) Mapping and gender analysis have been carried out but the results of the analysis carried out have not been applied due to the pandemic, so it is more about empowering cooperatives</p> <p>(source: WLDA7 &amp; NMDN7)</p> | <p>of adequate capacity in gender mainstreaming</p> <p>(+) The six locations of the GOLD ISMIA project show that women who work directly in ASGM are very heterogeneous, unique, and have various roles, namely, as panners, stone crushers, amalgamating (burning), washing waste sacks, cooks, as well as food sellers in nearby stalls. mine site. The length or hours of work are generally part-time with very poor workplace conditions or far from eligibility requirements that include safety and health</p> |
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|  |  |   |  | (Source: results of analysis of Fact sheet documents and GOLD ISMIA Report and results of interviews with GOLD ISMIA facilitators)  |
| Organizing webinars related to the role and participation of women in ASGM | <p>(+) It has been identified that female miners have not been able to speak up about things that happen at work in a forum</p> <p>(+) It has been identified that there are gender-based differences in the types of work of women and men who are involved in ASGM activities that cause gaps in income, access, knowledge, technology, to differences in health risks due to exposure during ASGM</p> | <p>(+) synchronizing and incorporating the gender dimension in the implementation of laws by developing recommendations and actions for gender mainstreaming in the development of policies and regulations</p> <p>(+) Recognition and strengthening of women as decision-makers. Recognition is expected to have a positive effect on reducing other inequalities.</p> | <p>(+) The GOLD-ISMIA project believes that by strategically partnering with government authorities and promoting gender-sensitive frameworks, and gender transformative outcomes, ASGM activities will have the potential to promote equitable economic empowerment, for both women and men, and support improving livelihoods in rural communities</p> <p>(+) activities in ASGM have the potential to promote equitable economic empowerment, by reducing health and safety risks</p> | <p>(+) women experience systematic discrimination in access to resources needed for socio-economic, seeds, credit, counselling and fertilizer supply services are only met for men's needs. Meanwhile, rural women rarely get the supplies needed to increase production and yet the workload increases, while income is given to men who are considered the head of the household.</p> |



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|  | Source: Fact sheet document analysis and GOLD ISMIA Report)   | Source: Fact sheet document analysis and GOLD ISMIA Report)         | for women and men and supporting women's groups to increase democratic/political participation.<br>(Source: Fact sheet document analysis and GOLD ISMIA Report)<br><br><b>Interview result:</b><br>(+) useful webinars are held but related to the role and participation of women for those who participate, while for those who do not participate, it cannot be benefited because in the village itself there is no internet available.<br>(source: WLDA7 & NMDN7) | (Source: Fact sheet document analysis and GOLD ISMIA Report)                |
| Developing and disseminating publications through fact sheets, articles, and | (+) gender equality is defined as one of the important elements of the GOLD ISMIA project to ensure | (+) Identification of the occurrence of gender problems in ASGM and | (+) the first agenda in the training carried out by the GOLD ISMIA project on ASGM is about gender and gender-related roles   | (+) has not published the best practice for women, what has been done is to |





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| <p>animated videos related to gender issues in the ASGM sector</p> | <p>project interventions will provide equal benefits for everyone including women and men</p> <p>(+) has conducted an assessment (including gender aspect) of the capacity of government entities and other stakeholders involved in ASGM management who are responsible for providing ASGM extension services to priority locations</p> <p>(Source: Fact sheet document analysis and GOLD ISMIA Report)</p> | <p>through GOLD ISMIA to overcome them.</p> <p>(+) GOLD ISMIA uses gender analysis to address different access and control over resources and decision-making in 6 (six) ASGM locations</p> <p>(+) strengthen the sustainability of the GOLD ISMIA project on ASGM and a better life, especially for ASGM miners</p> <p>(Source: Fact sheet document analysis and GOLD ISMIA Report)</p> | <p>(+) women and men who are in the GOLD ISMIA project on ASGM are encouraged to share their thoughts on gender roles, norms, culture, and traditional practices as well as share the differences between gender and gender and how gender norms affect men and women.</p> <p>(+) Gender-responsive planning and budgeting strategy (PPRG) introduced and discussed</p> <p>(+) Provided information and brief experience on how to implement gender</p> <p>(Source: Fact sheet document analysis and GOLD ISMIA Report)</p> <p><b>Interview result:</b></p> <p>(+) is useful for those involved, but for other members who do not participate, of course, they do</p> | <p>describe gender roles in ASGM</p> <p>(Source: an interview with GOLD ISMIA facilitator)</p> <p><b>Interview result:</b></p> <p>(-) The problem faced is that in terms of the language used, it is still rather difficult to understand, if there are videos or articles or fact sheets in local languages it might be better.</p> <p>Source: KSHH7</p> |
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|  |  |  | <p>not get benefits because there is no internet access in the village. Publication materials may use posters because not all people can have access.</p> <p>(+) Thanks to the publication, facilitators already know that women's involvement and the impact of mercury and the dangers of mercury are very useful and can be used to be socialized in the community. However, it is necessary to prepare publication materials, for example, the existence of guidelines for ASGM and the existence of billboards or posters that can be accessed by the local community, because not all village communities actively use the internet.</p> <p>Source: KSHH7; WLDA7; &amp; NMDN7</p> |  |
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## **B. EVALUATION AT THE MONITORING STAGE**

There are 7 (seven) key prerequisites of gender mainstreaming implementation plus 1 (one) aspect so there are 8 (eight) evaluation prerequisites at the monitoring stage. Each key prerequisites will be described one by one in the discussion related to component 4 gender mainstreaming in GOLD ISMIA program, namely monitoring and evaluating awareness raising, capturing, and disseminating experiences, lessons learned and best practices of GOLD ISMIA.

### **(1) Commitment**

- a. Indonesia's commitment to the Minamata Convention, the GOLD ISMIA project facilitated the development of guidelines for the preparation of sub-national action plans on mercury reduction and elimination and further assisted the preparation of Regional Action Plans in 6 provinces and 8 districts in Indonesia. A training program was prepared and delivered to nearly 300 officials from the provincial, district, sub-district, and village governments responsible for the ASGM sector in 6 (six) pilot project sites. The training was supported by a business and financial management manual which was delivered to participants of ASGM miners and mining cooperatives. Under the project sub-component of formalizing ASGM mining groups, the project supports the development of training modules covering procedures for establishing cooperatives and BUMDes in the ASGM sector, principles and procedures for applying for community mining permits and operating processing facilities, as well as procedures for mineral processing and waste management.
- b. Gender mainstreaming has become an important element of the GOLD-ISMIA project as it aims to integrate the concept of gender equality into ASGM policies and promote equal and inclusive access to financial services and capacity building. For this purpose, the project carried out gender mapping in ASGM in 6 (six) project areas and developed a gender sensitivity module in ASGM. This module is used in all capacity-building activities to increase the capacity of government entities in understanding the principles of justice and gender equality and the concept of community development based on inclusive participation. Furthermore, the project supports the elaboration of the concept of a gender-responsive village, based on the idea of encouraging



village authorities to promote gender balance in their institutions and at the community level. Based on this concept, a gender-responsive village was formed in Kuantan Singingi Regency in collaboration with the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection.

(Source: Mid-term review report GOLD ISMIA, 8 May 2021, pp. 9-10)

## (2) Policy

### 1. *Gender Action Plan* pages 156 – 157

Monitoring and evaluation of ASGM have been carried out

- a. Develop an Awareness Raising Plan (including a gender dimension), linked to a developed awareness raising plan that includes a gender dimension. This activity was carried out for 3 years. The targets of evaluation and monitoring in this activity are 1) an awareness-raising plan that includes important elements related to gender; 2) the awareness-raising plan and its activities meet the needs of both male and female miners.
- b. Implementation of the awareness-raising plan (including the gender dimension), concerning the planned awareness-raising activities, carried out. Activities have been carried out for 3 to 4 years. The basis of this activity is that women are often not aware of the dangers of mercury to their health and that of their families, even though they sometimes use mercury at home. The target of this activity is that the awareness of 20,000 people (of which 20% are women) will increase.
- c. Complete a gender assessment of project impacts (as part of the MTE). The indicator of this activity is the gender assessment of the impacts of the completed projects. The target of this activity is a gender assessment of the impact of the completed project. This activity has been carried out for 3 years.
- d. Submit information on project progress, containing gender-specific outcomes (using agreed metrics and templates provided by the GEF GOLD global component where appropriate) to the GEF GOLD global component quarterly. The indicator of this activity is the amount of information on project progress, containing gender-specific outcomes (using agreed metrics and templates provided by the GEF GOLD global



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appropriate) which are submitted to the GEF GOLD global component quarterly. The targets of this activity are 1 ) Reports and publications (including gender-specific outcomes) are prepared and disseminated at national, regional and global levels using templates provided by the GEF GOLD global component that summarize project results, lessons learned best practices and experiences; 2) Reports and publications (including gender-specific results) are adapted and translated into local languages to facilitate dissemination to the local, district, provincial and national needs.

**2. The project performance monitoring and evaluation have been conducted at several levels in line with the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP) and the UNDP and GEF Evaluation Policies.**

- a. Project Implementation Review (PIR): GEF's M&E policy requires that the PIR be prepared annually for each GEF fiscal year and therefore cover the reporting period from July (previous year) to June (current year) for each project implementation year. Up to the MTR, only one PIR was prepared to cover the period from initial implementation to June 2020. Contributions to the PIR were made by NPM, UNDP CO Program Officer, National Implementing Partner and UNDP RTA. There is no contribution to PIR from GEF OFP. The MTR team found that the PIR aligns with the standard GEF PIR format with a sufficient level of detail in the narrative description of achievements over the reporting period, as well as a justifiable rating of progress in project implementation and overall progress toward project development goals. The reviewer also notes the systematic compilation of progress data on the Output and Outcome Indicators as agreed in the project results framework. In addition to reporting purposes, PIR also functions as an operational monitoring tool.
- b. The GEF Focus Area Tracking (TT) Tool was prepared by the project team at the start of the project and the MTR stage. The TTs at the MTR stage is structured according to a new format that contains information on two core indicators, namely the amount of mercury reduced and the number of direct beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender) as a result of the project.



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c. The Medium Term

Review is planned to start after the 2nd PIR has been submitted to the GEF with the plan to submit the MTR report to the GEF in the same year as the 3rd PIR. In fact, the MTR started in 4Q 2020, i.e. after the submission of the first PIR. The delay was caused by the slow progress of the project. The ToR, MTR process and outline of the required MTR report follow the standard templates and guidelines for GEF-financed projects. The MTR team appointed by the commissioning unit consists of one International Consultant and one National Consultant. Both consultants are independent of the organization that has been involved in the design, implementation or counselling of the project. The MTR report will be submitted in April 2021, which is before the deadline for submitting the 2nd PIR. MTR findings and recommendations will be included for implementation in the remaining project duration period.

- d. The Terminal Evaluation (TE) is planned to commence three months before the operational closure of the project following the completion of all major project activities. This arrangement will allow for data collection while the project team is still in place but ensure the project is close enough to completion and will allow the TE team to gather information about the level of achievement of planned outcomes and reach conclusions about project sustainability. Regarding budgeting for M&E, there are inconsistencies in the Project Documents. While Table 3 in ProDoc shows a total indicative M&E cost of US\$141,000 (with a planned US\$89,500 from the GEF grant), Appendix X only shows the same figure of US\$40,000. The MTR team argues that the final figure in Appendix X is underestimated as it does not cover MTR and TE costs. As a result, the project had to propose an additional budget for TE.

**3. Consultant Report – Awareness Raising Campaign on the Hazards of Mercury and Ways to Reduce Its Use in the ASGM Sector (pages 154 – 159)**

Evaluation needs to be done to measure the success of the campaign systematically, with 3 (three) basic elements, namely: (1) Input: communication activities carried out to achieve goals; (2) Output: the results of communication activities that have been determined in the communication strategy; (3)



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Outcome: goals that are expected to be achieved through a communication strategy. These elements are then measured using measuring tools such as surveys, interviews, etc. The results of monitoring and evaluation show that:

- a. The presence of GOLD ISMIA has been well known and accepted by stakeholders
- b. The public knows the dangers and losses caused by mercury users
- c. The topic of mercury causing economic loss received a positive response
- d. Socialization format that facilitates the delivery of messages and in accordance with existing conditions
- e. Some people are still reluctant to leave mercury

In addition, the evaluation results also show that there are inhibiting factors for changing people's behaviour, including:

- a. Sustainability of social campaigns for awareness raising accompanied by a demonstration of tools/methods
  - b. Continuing cooperation with local universities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and/or other civil society organizations (CSOs), as well as the continued use of informality as a method of delivering messages
  - c. Adding empowering messages and activities for women and youth groups
  - d. Printed and audiovisual campaign materials with local content and more reflective evaluation instruments.
  - e. Further involvement of health workers, education personnel, and related agencies.
  - f. Better schedule coordination and message harmonization between working groups.
- 4. Consultant Report - Communication and social media Consultant for Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ASGM) and Mercury Reduction (National Consultant).**

The output of the monitoring and evaluation carried out is related to Communication materials, including websites and social media content.

### **(3) Institutional**





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There are no key institutional prerequisites for the GOLD ISMIA project in the form of a Gender Working Group (POKJA) or Gender Focal Point. This is because the nature of ISMIA's GOLD activities is in the form of projects

#### **(4) Resource**

In terms of resources, GOLD ISMIA on ASGM already has an instrument that integrates questions that include gender dimensions (attach the instrument).

(Source: interview result with GOLD ISMIA)

#### **(5) Disaggregated Data**

The disaggregated data is found in the Factsheet “Gender Mapping in Six Targeted Locations of GOLD ISMIA” issued in March 2021, which provides data related to gender roles in ASGM both in primary roles, secondary roles, and the support provided. It also explained the location of women's workspaces related to the mining process based on gender roles.

(Source: Factsheet Gender Mapping in Six Targeted Locations of GOLD ISMIA)

#### **(6) Tool**

Data or information that GOLD ISMIA already for monitoring and evaluation components of raising awareness, capturing, and disseminating experiences, lessons learned, and best practices, including:

- a) **Factsheet “Enhancing awareness and capacity on gender mainstreaming and gender mainstreaming and gender-responsive planning and budgeting for relevant government staff in the management of ASGM”** contains the followings:

- ☐ UNDP places gender equality as one of the important elements of the GOLD ISMIA project to ensure project interventions will provide equal benefits for all people, both women and men
- ☐ The GOLD ISMIA project has conducted an assessment (including the gender aspect) of the capacity of government entities and other



stakeholders involved in ASGM management who are responsible for providing ASGM extension services to ASGM priority locations.

- ☐ Training on gender and roles. In this training, participants are encouraged to share their thoughts on gender roles, norms, culture and traditional practices and presentations are made on the differences between sex and gender, and how gender norms affect men and women.

**b) Factsheet “Gender Mapping in Six Targeted Locations of GOLD ISMIA” is comprised of:**

- ☐ Gender roles in ASGM business
- ☐ Different access and control over productive resources contribute to gender inequality
- ☐ Female miners in mining policy implementation
- ☐ Alternative policies and program interventions are offered to respond to gender inequality issues that occur in the ASGM sector. The gender gap is not a single package found in all ASGM locations, but some problems may occur and some problems do not occur in one location

**c) The related report “Gender Mapping in six (6) locations of GOLD ISMIA project sites” contains about:**

- ☐ Women are in ASGM and perform significant roles, including work that is in direct contact with mercury during the gold extraction process. . This situation deserves to be questioned and questioned. In addition, the role of women in the mining community is very different from that of men, and their sizable number brings different contributions, as well as a truly unique collection of data.
- ☐ The six GOLD ISMIA project locations show that women who work directly in ASGM are very heterogeneous, unique, and have varied roles, namely as panners, stone crushers, amalgamating (burning), washing waste sacks, cooks, as well as food sellers in stalls around the mine site. . The length or hours of work are generally part-time with



very poor workplace

conditions or far from eligibility requirements that include safety and health

- ❑ This report discusses gender issues that are developing and impacting women in 6 l(six) locations of the GOLD ISMIA project and provides reasons or arguments for developing strategies to maximize the potential and benefits of women's participation in this sector.

d) **Factsheet “Gender-responsive Village Initiative” contains about ASGM activities providing a significant boost in economic activity for rural communities.**

The GOLD ISMIA project understands that there are gender-based differences in the types of work for women and men involved in ASGM activities, which lead to gaps in income, access, knowledge, and technology, to differences in health risks due to exposure to ASGM. Also contains about the gender-responsive village. Gender-responsive Village is the implementation of a gender mainstreaming approach through village government by addressing the different needs, perspectives and representations of all genders. To be responsive, activities and actions need to go beyond raising awareness and taking action to reduce inequality and promote gender equality.

(Source: GOLD ISMIA document analysis result)

## **(7) Community Participation**

Community participation is one of the keys to the success of the GOLD ISMIA project, especially in the monitoring and evaluation component of raising awareness, capturing, and disseminating experiences, lessons learned and best practices. Community participation comes from the Village Community Institution (LMD), religious leaders, community leaders, and traditional leaders in every activity carried out. (Note: explain the involvement of each of these figures)

(Source: interview result with GOLD ISMIA)

## **(8) Innovation**



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In the data analysis carried out, the innovation of GOLD ISMIA is the establishment of a Gender-responsive Village or the realization of a gender-responsive village initiative, there have even been reports related to gender-responsive village innovations. The GOLD ISMIA project understands that there are gender-based differences in the types of work women and men engage in ASGM activities, which lead to gaps in income, access, knowledge, and technology, to differences in health risks due to exposure to ASGM. Gender-responsive Village is the implementation of a gender mainstreaming approach through the village government by addressing the different needs, perspectives and representations of all genders. To be responsive, activities and actions need to go beyond raising awareness and taking action to reduce inequality and promote gender equality. The indicator model for gender-responsive village modelling is the division of village governance, the pillars of village development, and the pillars of village regulations. The GOLD ISMIA project believes that by strategically partnering with government authorities and promoting gender-sensitive frameworks, and gender transformative outcomes, ASGM activities will have the potential to promote equitable economic empowerment of both women and men and support improving livelihoods in rural communities. (Source: Gender-responsive Village Initiative Factsheet, pp. 1-4)



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## CHAPTER VI

### EVALUATION RESULTS BY ASSESSING THE IMPACT

In this evaluation, the researchers used the GAM Model gender analysis research instrument, covering 4 (four) community components, namely women, men, households and communities, as well as 4 (four) impact components, namely Labor, Time, Resources, and Culture.

These results were obtained by conducting interviews with pre-determined respondents, namely village officials, religious leaders, traditional leaders, community leaders, facilitators and also members of cooperatives. The results of the evaluation analysis using GAM can be seen in Table 6.1.



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**Table 6.1. Code Informant By Location**

| No | Location Research              | Enumerator Name            | Micro  |       |             |                  |                     |                   |                |
|----|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|-------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|
|    |                                |                            | Female | Male  | Facilitator | Regional Officer | Traditional Figures | Religious Figures | Public Figures |
| 1. | Kulonprogo Yogyakarta          | Nugroho Hartanto           | KPNH1  | KPNH2 | KPNH3       | KPNH4            | KPNH5               | KPNH6             | KPNH7          |
| 2. | Kuantan Singingi               | Hikmatul Hasanah           | KSHH1  | KSHH2 | KSHH3       | KSHH4            | KSHH5               | KSHH6             | KSHH7          |
| 3. | North Gorontalo, Gorontalo     | FDG with Evaluator         | NG1    | NG2   | NG3         | NG4              | NG5                 | NG6               | NG7            |
| 4. | West Lombok, NTB               | Dyah Ayu Suryani           | WLDA1  | WLDA2 | WLDA3       | WLDA4            | WLDA5               | WLDA6             | WLDA7          |
| 5. | South Halmahera, South Maluku  | FDG with Evaluator         | SH1    | SH2   | SH3         | SH4              | SH5                 | SH6               | SH7            |
| 6. | North Minahasa, North Sulawesi | Debora Novrita<br>Roosmary | NMDN1  | NMDN2 | NMDN3       | NMDN4            | NMDN5               | NMDN6             | NMDN7          |



**Table 6.2. Evaluation Results by Assessing Impact**

| Category | Labour  | Time   | Resources  | Culture   |
|----------|---|--|--|---|
| Women    | <p>(+) feels more heard by others when informing that continuously using mercury to get gold is dangerous</p> <p>(+) women will continue to be supported by the village government, for example, if there are training or village activities, women will be involved. In Logas, for example, when there is a village meeting to discuss what village funds will be used for. We women and <i>ninik-mamak</i> will continue to be asked for opinions, suggestions or criticism</p> | <p>(+)there is a change in the time of doing homework. However, housework is still the wife's responsibility. My husband only makes a living. So usually homework is done first before other activities.</p> <p>(+) Currently, apart from housewives, women have other businesses to do. So usually ask for help from the free child or daughter-in-law to help maintain the shop if there are activities related to GOLD-ISMIA. Moreover, the activities of</p> | <p>(+) has access to the introduction of technology, but does not yet have control over the use of technology, because members of the women's cooperative only attend and see and observe technology related.</p> <p>(+) obstacles from introducing technology, it is still difficult for female miners to use a gold purification tool without mercury as introduced by GOLD ISMIA. The process takes a long time and requires a lot of own tools and</p> | <p>(+) There is no change in the cultural dimension because in Logas it is related to work, only men and women can do it, except for mendompeng. However, because the husband's income is quite good, the wife will take care of the household.</p> <p>(+) the change in the cultural dimension is not only due to the GOLD-ISMIA project but is also supported by the education factor. Sometimes the wife has to work or leave for work</p> |





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|  | <p>(+) more knowledgeable about gender insight, the dangers of mercury, and mining work.</p> <p>(+) In the village of Logas, it seems that women are not marginalized concerning activities in the ASGM sector. However, in expressing opinions or making decisions, women still do not dare to speak up. Meanwhile, regarding the estimation that the village of Logas will implement gold processing without mercury, it has the potential and possibility to be carried out, because there has been a lot of training and there is even a technology that will be introduced in the village related to gold processing without mercury. So the government may support and implement this method</p> | <p>GOLD-ISMIA are not every day, so for us, it is not too burdensome.</p> <p>(+) After education through training and the creation of cooperatives, there was the knowledge that initially many women did heavy work in the mining sector after receiving education women could position themselves according to their portions and speaking of cooperatives, many women were placed in financial management</p> <p>(+) The Gender Mainstreaming GOLD ISMIA program makes it easier and the directions from this program are not harmful to miners such as stopping the use of</p> | <p>abilities. Although there is a story that the price of gold will be more expensive to buy, here sometimes the important thing is to quickly melt or get money quickly. Previously it was still used mercury (and now it still is) but it was a fast process to unite gold.</p> <p>(+) the information provided is too much so it is difficult for older female miners to follow and remember too much.</p> <p>(+) more selective in capturing information, only trusting information provided by GOLD ISMIA, cooperative management, village government or</p> | <p>early. So like it or not, the husband will help take care of the house or children. In the past, some parents thought it was taboo and unnatural thing. So with the existence of a gender-responsive village in the ASGM sector, women who have to leave at dawn to the pan will carry out household activities such as preparing food or other domestic work. It is hoped that husbands or men will understand more about the division of household work, even though the husband works as a supporter.</p> <p>(+) Before the intervention, many women were</p> |
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|  | <p>(+) now the role of women is needed, especially after the existence of mining cooperatives. Women are more detailed in terms of administration, so it is very much needed in the management of cooperatives in the future. In addition, the transfer of gold processing methods using the cyanidation system is quite complicated, in the tool training carried out some time yesterday showed that women are more processing processes, especially in mixing chemicals used in processing, so that in the future the role of women in cyanidation processing is quite important. Meanwhile, mining raw material is still not involved.</p> <p>(+) left behind because the village used to be a blank spot area so</p> | <p>mercury, and the state of the mine pit. It is also more efficient because, for pounding stones, there is no longer a manual method, there is a pounding machine. The results that are felt when using gold cyanide are more and are safe to use</p> | <p>women's cooperative heads</p> <p>(+) for individual ASGM training, women still ask their husbands for permission first if they want to participate</p> <p>(+) Regarding access to technology, I think both women and men are all exposed to technology because most people are aware of and have switched to using mercury into cyanide, people are already aware of the effects of mercury and are starting to understand that cyanide is more beneficial to both environment and society itself, the results when using cyanide are also higher</p> | <p>involved in heavy work in the ASGM sector, now women are more involved in jobs that match their abilities, for example in the finance and administration department.</p> |
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|  | <p>getting information was late compared to other villages but over time there started to be signalling in some hamlets so that people began to have access to information and with activities facilitated by Gold ISMIA</p> <p>(+) hopes that there will be sustainability of the ASGM project because this project is still in the early stages such as the formation of cooperatives, and obtaining WPR and IPR permits, while in the future it still requires sustainability for implementation in the field.</p> <p>(+) The GOLD ISMIA program for ASGM affects the recognition of women's status, which has been discussed in the TOT regarding the involvement of women in supporting men's work. For</p> |  | <p>(+) The introduction of information resources both women and men are always involved in training, from the training they are conveyed to other members so that no member lacks information, especially in the ASGM sector</p> <p>(+) Regarding budget resources because there is no IPR for cooperatives, there are no budget resources for the cooperative itself, it still uses member fees, Gold ISMIA in the training has explained related to budget resources such as bank loans but it can't because there is no IPR</p> |  |
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|  | <p>example, in cooperatives, women are placed in the administration and savings and loan divisions. Far is very influential when conducting TOT and Gold ISMIA is very helpful in recognizing the role of women in the ASGM sector.</p> <p>(+) there is a special guarantee in the cooperative that women are involved in bookkeeping, administration and finance, meaning that women are placed according to their physical condition, it is impossible to involve women in heavy work. There is no commitment from village officials, even for the mining cooperative itself, the village government does not know because we are still waiting for an IPR, if there is an IPR it will be easy to align it with</p> |  | <p>(+) So far there is no budget for the development of cooperatives, cooperative development is still carried out internally by cooperatives through membership fees.</p> <p>(+) individual capacity training both women and men are involved and all have equal access</p> |  |
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|     | existing programs in the village as well as from the involvement of women such as from the PKK.  |   |   |   |
| Men | <p>(+) women can become men's partners and have quite an important role. In the past the women in the <i>dompeng</i> activity were there as cooks, now they are no longer because most of the men bring their lunches from home. In the past, women only panned, now many are using robin and jet machines.</p> <p>(+) the GOLD ISMIA program affects the recognition of women's status. The proof is that many women who are also miners and the wives of <i>pendompeng</i> join mining cooperative organizations</p> | <p>(+) there is no change in the time felt by men in carrying out household work activities</p> <p>(+) there is no effect of time felt by men in doing productive activities</p> <p>(+) Changes that occur in men are starting to understand what the role of women in ASGM is, the role of women has also so far been able to help men in many ways. Many men can understand when women are involved in training so that there is a division of roles that are carried out</p> | <p>(+) men have access, participation, and control over the introduction of technology. Benefit from the introduction of technology, so know more about the dangers of mercury and gender roles</p> <p>(+) there is no difference related to information resources, which was clear before that they did not know the dangers of mercury, but now they know. It is even explained that by 2025 there will no longer be mercury.</p> <p>(+) Men have access, participation, and control over the budget, but the</p> | <p>(+) In Logas and Logas Downstream, women have always worked in mining or panning, this may have been because the husband, who used to be the majority as a rubber farmer, did not fulfil his daily life. In the past, many men only panned, carried, jetted or used a robin machine. Now, if you already have capital, many are farming palm oil or have other businesses. Because knowing work by relying on natural products can not be forever.</p> |



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|  |  |  | <p>control over the budget is left to women</p> <p>(+) the benefit of learning budget management is that it becomes more efficient because there is a tendency for men to be wasteful in handling finances. And of course more open about the use of money</p> <p>(+) the benefits of introducing information resources must first be, especially before there is information on the dangers of mercury, what are the effects on the health of many people who do not believe. After receiving new information, it is known that the effect is long term</p> | <p>(+) Whereas in the past men did not know that it was better for women to be involved in the ASGM sector, now men have begun to understand the role of women, not only in marginal households but also allow women to take part in the training carried out by the Gold Ismia project.</p> |
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|           |   |  | (+) Because it is in a remote area, it means that information is very rarely obtained, only members who are active on social media (WhatsApp group) can access information, both information from Gold ISMIA and other cooperatives. Having Gold ISMIA is very helpful, very grateful that the UNDP Program through Gold Ismia is very helpful in raising public awareness about the dangers of mercury |   |
| Household | (+) there is no significant change and there tends to be no significant change related to the work done in the household between husband and wife |  |   | (+) women began to be involved in decision-making at the family and RT levels. The opinions of children or other family members have also begun |





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|  | <p>(-) Before intervention: related to decisions for children's education, savings for children's education or future investments (eg oil palm plantations). This is more thought of by the husband because he feels like the main breadwinner.</p> <p>(+) After the intervention: the wife began to be involved in decision-making by discussing together to find alternative additional income or being wiser in financial management so that the savings target for children's education and old age could be achieved.</p> <p>(+) My husband is much more understanding and willing to do housework, when my wife is attending training at Gold ISMIA then there is a division of roles for the husband who takes</p> |  |  | <p>to be heard and discussed, for example now when building a house, children are asked about decorating options.</p> <p>(+) Yes, there has been a change, especially in financial arrangements. In the past, mining results were only given to women nay, the rest were managed by the men themselves. Now, men's finances it is entirely up to women to manage.</p> |
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|           | care of the children and looks after the house. The results of managing finances in the household have always been the wife who managed  |  |  |   |
| Community | <p>(+) there is no change in socio-cultural values related to gender roles. In the downstream Logas and Logas, men and women alike can pan, and jet (find gold with a robin machine) but women don't want to do it for mendumpong. Because this job does have a high and difficult risk and is considered dangerous.</p> <p>(+) Back again to the level of village progress, especially in the periphery of the division of roles dominated by men in all matters, both in the household, community, and government. This is due to the lack of female</p> | <p>(+) getting busier again because of the increased trustworthiness to become the chairman of the cooperative</p> <p>(+) There is no significant change in time for both women and men to be able to engage in community activities, mining, and participation in gold ismia training</p> | <p>(+) Changes in participation in community organizing activities in the ASGM sector, of course, will be more active than other roles and will even be "demanded" to be actively involved in participating in the GOLD-ISMIA project.</p> <p>(+) Changes in control in the activities of community organizations in the ASGM sector are shown by becoming the chairman of a cooperative who can work with other administrators,</p> | <p>(+) women exist more and there is a cooperative that accommodates mining women</p> <p>(+) So far the changes that have occurred lie in changing the way people think about women's opportunities to be more involved in the mining sector. Initially, it was only limited to providing consumption activities, and some light activities in mining. Now women have the opportunity to learn more about the mining process and also get</p> |



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|  | <p>human resources so women are not involved in many roles. To make women empowered, there must be an attachment to female human resources so that training must be carried out</p> |  | <p>supervisors of other cooperatives, members and even work with multiple parties.</p> <p>(+) Changes in benefits are not yet visible because the chairman of the cooperative is currently only in charge of distributing information, regulating cooperative activities if there is an invitation and being actively involved in various activities related to ASGM.</p> <p>(+) The roles of men and women in nothing have changed, continue to carry out community activities, and be active as stewards properly</p> | <p>involved in gold processing.</p> <p>(+) In the past, only women were involved in supporting roles in men's work, but after intervention through training, many women are empowered and many women are informed and more productive</p> <p>(+) What has changed is the mindset, meaning that the material that has been obtained in the GOLD ISMIA training must be implemented, for example by raising public awareness about the dangers of mercury, how to form cooperatives and switch from mercury to</p> |
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|  |  |  | <p>(+) women as cooperative heads always attend training facilitated by Gold ISMIA. What underlies me to create a Women's cooperative is because I see that there are many women involved in the mining sector which, if viewed as inappropriate, because their work is heavy, such as pounding stones and bobbins. and owners of mining pits so that with the form of this cooperative, it is easier for women to not have to do mining work. My role in community organizations is as a teacher as well as an early childhood manager and also a cadre at the posyandu so to remain</p> | <p>cyanidation which is safer for the community</p> |
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|  |  |  | involved in many activities, I must be smart in dividing time and working well with cooperative members, early childhood teacher colleagues and posyandu cadres. |  |
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## CHAPTER VII

### ASSESSMENT OF EVALUATION RESULTS, OPPORTUNITIES, AND FOLLOW-UP PLAN

In Chapter VII, an assessment of the implementation of the GOLD ISMIA project is carried out as well as opportunities and follow-up plans that need to be carried out so that gender mainstreaming in the ASGM sector can be sustainable even after the GOLD ISMIA project has ended. The matters described in Chapter VII include indicators used as a basis for assessment, as well as evaluation results by project component and activities in each project component. The presentation begins with an overall assessment of all project components based on the evaluation stage, namely evaluation at the planning and program development stages, evaluation at the monitoring and impact evaluation stages, followed by the results of a more detailed assessment of each project component.

#### A. Rating Indicator

The results of this evaluation will be classified into 5 (five) categories, namely very good category, good category, good enough category, poor category, and bad category. Indicators in each category can be seen in Table 7.1.

**Table 7.1. Categories and Indicators of Evaluation Results Based on  
the Evaluation Stage**

| Evaluation Phase  | Category  | Indicator   |
|---|-----------|---|
| Evaluation at the Stage of Program Planning and Development | Very Good | At least meeting 4 (four) criteria:<br><input type="checkbox"/> The Women Dimension is taken into account in Project Identification<br><input type="checkbox"/> The Women Dimension is taken into account in Project Design<br><input type="checkbox"/> The Women Dimension is taken into account in Project Implementation<br><input type="checkbox"/> The Women Dimension is taken into account in Project Evaluation |
|   | Good      | At least meeting 3 (three) of the 4 (four) criteria:<br><input type="checkbox"/> The Women Dimension is taken into account in Project Identification  |



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|                                   |             | <input type="checkbox"/> The Women Dimension is taken into account in Project Design<br><input type="checkbox"/> The Women Dimension is taken into account in Project Implementation<br><input type="checkbox"/> The Women Dimension is taken into account in Project Evaluation   |
|                                   | Quite Good  | At least meeting 2 (two) of the 4 (four) criteria:<br><input type="checkbox"/> The Women Dimension is taken into account in Project Identification<br><input type="checkbox"/> The Women Dimension is taken into account in Project Design<br><input type="checkbox"/> The Women Dimension is taken into account in Project Implementation<br><input type="checkbox"/> The Women Dimension is taken into account in Project Evaluation           |
|                                   | Fairly Good | At least meeting 1 (one) of the following 4 (four) criteria:<br><input type="checkbox"/> The Women Dimension is taken into account in Project Identification<br><input type="checkbox"/> The Women Dimension is taken into account in Project Design<br><input type="checkbox"/> The Women Dimension is taken into account in Project Implementation<br><input type="checkbox"/> The Women Dimension is taken into account in Project Evaluation |
|                                   | Not Good    | None of the 4 (four) criteria is met:<br><input type="checkbox"/> The Women Dimension is taken into account in Project Identification<br><input type="checkbox"/> The Women Dimension is taken into account in Project Design<br><input type="checkbox"/> The Women Dimension is taken into account in Project Implementation<br><input type="checkbox"/> The Women Dimension is taken into account in Project Evaluation                        |
| Evaluation at Monitoring Phase (7 | Very Good   | Meeting at least 5 (five) key prerequisites of Gender Mainstreaming implementation and having Innovation   |





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| Key prerequisites + 1 Innovation) | Good        | Meeting at least 5 (five) key prerequisites of Gender Mainstreaming implementation, but does not have Innovation   |
|                                   | Quite Good  | Fulfilling at least 3-4 key prerequisites of Gender Mainstreaming implementation, whether with innovation or not   |
|                                   | Fairly Good | Fulfilling at least 1-2 key prerequisites of Gender Mainstreaming implementation, whether with innovation or not   |
|                                   | Not Good    | Does not meet any of the key prerequisites of Gender Mainstreaming Innovation  |
| Impact Evaluation Results         | Very Good   | Program interventions have a positive impact on all levels of analysis, including impacts on women, men, household and community levels from one component, namely employment, time, resources, or culture.              |
|                                   | Good        | Program interventions have a positive impact on at least 3 levels of analysis, including women, men, household levels and in the community from one component, namely employment, time, resources, or culture            |
|                                   | Quite Good  | Program interventions have a positive impact on at least 2 levels of analysis on women, men, household levels and in the community from one of the components, namely employment, time, resources, or culture.           |
|                                   | Fairly Good | Program interventions have a positive impact on at least 1 level of analysis of women, men, household levels and in the community from one of the components, namely employment, time, resources, or culture.            |
|                                   | Not Good    | The program intervention does not have a positive impact on at least 1 level of analysis of women, men, household levels or in the community from one of the components, namely employment, time, resources, or culture. |

## B. Rating Result

### 1. Research Results at the Program Planning and Budgeting Phase based on the Four Project Components



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The results of the evaluation at the planning and program development stages based on 4 (four) project components and activities in each project component are presented in Table 7.2.



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**Table 7.2. Gender Mainstreaming Evaluation Results of GOLD**

**ISMIA based on the Four Project Components and Activities in Each Project Component**

| Component | Activity   | Women's Dimension      |                |                        |                    | Score | Category  |
|-----------|--|------------------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------|-----------|
|           |  | Project Identification | Project Design | Project Implementation | Project Evaluation |       |           |
| 1         | 1.1. developing gender-responsive pilot villages   | 1                      | 1              | 1                      | 1                  | 4     | Very Good |
|           | 1.2. developing guidelines for Gender Mainstreaming in the ASGM sector   | 1                      | 1              | 1                      | 1                  | 4     | Very Good |
|           | 1.3. endorsing training of Gender Mainstreaming and Gender Responsive Budgeting Training   | 1                      | 1              | 1                      | 0                  | 3     | Good      |
|           | 1.4. endorsing Gender Mainstreaming and inclusion concept in RAD PPM   | 1                      | 1              | 1                      | 0                  | 3     | Good      |
|           | 1.5. compiling and disseminating a Policy Brief related to gender awareness  | 1                      | 1              | 1                      | 1                  | 4     | Very Good |
| 2         | 2.1. training financial planning   | 1                      | 1              | 1                      | 1                  | 4     | Very Good |
|           | 2.2. forming a women's mining cooperative  | 1                      | 1              | 1                      | 1                  | 4     | Very Good |
|           | 2.3. assisting the preparation of business development proposals in ASGM   | 1                      | 1              | 1                      | 1                  | 4     | Very Good |
| 3         | 3.1. providing technical assistance and technology transfer by supporting mining communities in introducing BEP, BAT, and ASGM practices that are socially and environmentally sound | 1                      | 1              | 1                      | 1                  | 4     | Very Good |
|           | 3.2. support miners in their formalization process leading to sustainable income opportunities   | 1                      | 1              | 1                      | 1                  | 4     | Very Good |
|           | 3.3. establish or improve routes to market for mercury-free gold   | 1                      | 1              | 1                      | 1                  | 4     | Very Good |
| 4         | 4.1. mapping and gender analysis in 6 (six) project locations  | 1                      | 1              | 1                      | 1                  | 4     | Very Good |
|           | 4.2. organize webinars related to the role and participation of women in ASGM  | 1                      | 1              | 1                      | 1                  | 4     | Very Good |
|           | 4.3. compiling and disseminating publications through fact sheets, articles, and animated videos related to gender issues in the ASGM sector   | 1                      | 1              | 1                      | 1                  | 4     | Very Good |



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Based on the results of the assessment, it can be concluded that of the 14 (fourteen) activities in components 1, 2, 3, and 4 as many as 12 (twelve) activities (86%) are categorized as very good in the dimensions of planning and program development that have taken into account the women's dimension, starting from identifying women's needs, designing, implementing, and evaluating.

An overview of the assessment results for each project component by activity can be seen in the following description:

### 1.1 Assessment Results on Component 1: Institutional Strengthening and Policy/Regulatory Framework for Mercury-Free ASGM

Based on the indicators that have been set, the results of the assessment of component 1, at the Planning and Program Development stage, can be seen in table 7.3.

**Table 7.3. Assessment Results at the Planning and Program Development  
Phase according to Component 1 Activity**

| Activity   | Dimensions of Women in Project Identification | Female Dimension in Project Design | Dimensions of Women in Project Implementation | Dimensions of Women in Project Evaluation | Evaluation result (Meeting the criteria) | Category  |
|--|---|------------------------------------|---|---|--|-----------|
| Developing gender-responsive pilot villages                            | 1   | 1                                  | 1   | 1   | 4  | Very Good |
| Compiling PUG Guidelines for the ASGM Sector                           | 1   | 1                                  | 1   | 1   | 4  | Very Good |
| Encouraging PUG and PPPG Training                                      | 1   | 1                                  | 1   | 0   | 3  | Good      |
| Encouraging PUG and the Concept of Inclusion in RAD PPM                | 1   | 1                                  | 1   | 0   | 3  | Good      |
| Developing and disseminating Policy Briefs related to gender awareness | 1   | 1                                  | 1   | 1   | 4  | Very Good |

**Note:** Give a score of 1 if the answer is yes, and a score of 0 if the answer is no.



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Based on the assessment at the planning and program development stages according to activities in component 1, it was found that the ISMIA GOLD Project had carried out a gender mainstreaming strategy in the project cycle, namely considering the women's dimension in project identification, project design, project implementation, and project evaluation in the very good category. (covering 3 categories, namely developing gender-responsive pilot villages; developing gender mainstreaming guidelines for the ASGM sector; and compiling and disseminating policy briefs related to gender awareness). Meanwhile, 2 (two) activities namely Conducting PUG and PPRG training and Encouraging PUG and the Concept of Inclusion in RAD PPM are in a good category.

The recommendation that is proposed so that all activities run very well is to include the women's dimension in project evaluation, especially in PUG and PPRG training activities, and to encourage PUG and the concept of inclusion in RAD PPM. It is necessary to develop measurable gender-responsive indicators to be used as a basis for evaluating activities before activities are carried out. With the indicators that have been prepared, it can be seen whether there are differences in the impact of the intervention activities on women and men before and after the activities are completed.

## 1.2. Evaluation Results on Component 1: Institutional Strengthening and Policy/Regulatory Framework for Mercury-Free ASGM

**Table 7.4. Assessment Results at the Program Planning and Development**

**Phase according to Component 2 Activities**

| Activity  | Dimensions of Women in Project Identification | Female Dimension in Project Design | Dimensions of Women in Project Implementation | Dimensions of Women in Project Evaluation | Evaluation result (Meeting the criteria) | Category  |
|---|---|------------------------------------|---|---|--|-----------|
| Training financial planning                       | 1   | 1                                  | 1   | 1   | 4  | Very Good |
| Forming a women's mining cooperative              | 1   | 1                                  | 1   | 1   | 4  | Very Good |
| Assist in the preparation of business development | 1   | 1                                  | 1   | 1   | 4  | Very Good |



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| proposals in ASGM |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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Based on the evaluation results, it was found that at the planning and development stage of the GOLD ISMIA Project has carried out a gender mainstreaming strategy in the project cycle, namely taking into account the female dimension in project identification, project design, project implementation, and project evaluation in the very good category (covering 3 activities, namely Training in financial planning; Establishing a cooperative of women miners; and Assisting in the preparation of business development proposals in ASGM).

### 1.3. Assessment Results on Component 3: Technical Capacity Building for ASGM through Technical Assistance, Technology Transfer, and Support for Formalization

**Table 7.5. Assessment Results at the Planning and Program Development Phase according to Component 3 Activities**

| Activity  | Dimensions of Women in Project Identification | Female Dimension in Project Design | Dimensions of Women in Project Implementation | Dimensions of Women in Project Evaluation | Evaluation result (Meeting the criteria) | Category  |
|---|---|------------------------------------|---|---|--|-----------|
| Providing technical assistance and technology transfer by supporting mining communities in introducing BEP, BAT, and ASGM practices that are socially and environmentally sound | 1   | 1                                  | 1   | 1   | 4  | Very Good |
| Support miners in the formalization process leading to sustainable income opportunities   | 1   | 1                                  | 1   | 1   | 4  | Very Good |
| Establish/acquire routes to market  | 1   | 1                                  | 1   | 1   | 4  | Very Good |



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| for mercury-free gold |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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Based on the results of the evaluation, it was found that at the planning and development stage of the GOLD ISMIA Project had carried out a gender mainstreaming strategy in the project cycle, namely taking into account the female dimension in project identification, project design, project implementation, and project evaluation in the very good category (covering 3 activities, namely Providing technical assistance and technology transfer by supporting mining communities in introducing socially and environmentally sound BEP, BAT and ASGM Practices; Supporting miners in the formalization process that leads to sustainable income opportunities; and Establishing/improving routes to market for mercury-free gold).

#### 1.4. Assessment Results in Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation of Awareness Raising, Capturing, and Disseminating Experiences, Lessons Learned, and Best Practices of GOLD ISMIA in ASGM

**Table 7.6. Assessment Results at the Planning and Program Development Phase according to Component 4 Activities**

| Activity  | Dimensions of Women in Project Identification | Female Dimension in Project Design | Dimensions of Women in Project Implementation | Dimensions of Women in Project Evaluation | Evaluation result (Meeting the criteria) | Category  |
|---|---|------------------------------------|---|---|--|-----------|
| Conduct mapping and gender analysis in 6 (six) project locations  | 1   | 1                                  | 1   | 1   | 4  | Very Good |
| Organizing webinars related to the role and participation of women in ASGM  | 1   | 1                                  | 1   | 1   | 4  | Very Good |
| Develop and disseminate publications through fact sheets, articles, and animated videos related to gender issues in the ASGM sector | 1   | 1                                  | 1   | 1   | 4  | Very Good |





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Based on the results of the assessment in Component 4, information was obtained that at the planning and program development stages, the ISMIA GOLD Project had carried out a gender mainstreaming strategy in the project cycle, namely taking into account the women's dimension in the project identification, project design, project implementation, and project evaluation in the very good category (including 3 activities, namely: Conducting mapping and gender analysis in six project locations; Organizing webinars related to the role and participation of women in ASGM; and Compiling and disseminating publications through fact sheets, articles, animated videos related to gender issues in the ASGM sector). However, so that the dissemination reach can reach a wider scale, especially at the site level, it is recommended to write fact sheets, articles or animated videos related to gender issues in the ASGM sector using the local language.



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## 2.Results of the Assessment at the Monitoring Phase on the Key

### Prerequisites of gender mainstreaming and PUG Innovation by Project Component

The results of the assessment at the Monitoring stage of the key prerequisites for PUG and PUG innovation by project components are presented in table 7.7

**Table 7.7. ISMIA GOLD Project Assessment Results at the Monitoring Phase (Fulfillment of 7 PUG Key Prerequisites + 1 Innovation) according to Project Components**

| PUG Key Prerequisites and Innovation | Component 1  | Component 2  | Component 3  | Component 4  |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Commitment                           | Committing by issuing policies at the macro, mezzo, and micro levels               | Preparation of the Regional Action Plan for Mercury Reduction and Elimination (RAD PPM) prepared by the provincial and local governments | This is reflected in the formulation of the Strategic Framework for Gender Mainstreaming in the ASGM Sector, where one of the agendas is equal access between women and men miners related to technology and capacity-building activities. | Indonesia's commitment to the Minamata Convention, the ISMIA GOLD project facilitated the development of guidelines for the preparation of sub-national action plans on mercury reduction and elimination and further assisted the preparation of Regional Action Plans in 6 provinces and 8 districts in Indonesia. |
| Policy                               | Having policies at the macro, mezzo, and micro levels that are already sustainable | The existence of a gender-responsive village development letter submitted by Kuantan Singingi Regency regarding                          | Having policies that are at the mezzo level, and micro   | <input type="checkbox"/> Gender action plan<br><input type="checkbox"/> Project performance monitoring and evaluation have been conducted at several levels in line with   |



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|               |   | activities for the formation of women's cooperatives  |  | the UNDP Program and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP) and the UNDP and GEF Evaluation Policies |
| Institutional | Do not yet have a gender POKJA/Sub POKJA institution  | Not having a gender POKJA/Sub POKJA institution yet   | Not having a gender POKJA/Sub POKJA institution yet  | Not having a gender POKJA/Sub POKJA institution yet   |
| Resources     | Having a facilitator who understands gender involving male and female miners to participate in GOLD ISMIA training in the ASGM sector | <input type="checkbox"/> Having facilitators who understand gender involving male and female miners to participate in GOLD ISMIA training in ASGM sector<br><input type="checkbox"/> Have 40 cooperatives spread over 6 GOLD ISMIA project locations, of which 15% are women-only cooperatives (6 cooperatives) | Support for technical capacity building of ASGM through technical assistance, technology transfer, and support for formalization has been described in the ISMIA GOLD Evaluation and Monitoring Report | Having an instrument that integrates the gender dimension   |



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| Aggregated Data | Data collection has been carried out related to the gender of miners, age, income, and education related to ASGM sector miners  | <input type="checkbox"/> Having data disaggregated by sex with ASGM cooperative membership<br><input type="checkbox"/> Having sex-disaggregated data related to roles in ASGM (food and beverage seller) | The disaggregated data described in the GOLD ISMIA monitoring evaluation report relates, for example, to the profile of women's involvement in earning a living, the number of male and female miners in ASGM per project location, and the roles played by husband, wife, and children in the GOLD ISMIA project. | The disaggregated data is found in the Factsheet "Gender Mapping in Six Targeted Locations of GOLD ISMIA"  |
| Tools           | Having a special PUG manual for the ASGM sector; training module; Evaluation and monitoring reports distributed through educational information media such as video factsheets, policy briefs, leaflets | Possess training material for ASGM sector financing for Financial Services Institutions and has a family financial management counselling book for miners and the wives of ASS sector miners             | Having training modules related to technical capacity building of ASGM through technical assistance, technology transfer, and support for formalization  | Having Factsheets, and evaluation and monitoring reports relating to the monitoring and evaluation components of awareness raising, capturing, and disseminating experiences, lessons learned and best practices |
| Participation   | Involving facilitators, village officials, traditional leaders, religious leaders, and community leaders  | Involving facilitators, village officials, traditional leaders, religious leaders, and community leaders   | Involving facilitators, village officials, traditional leaders, religious leaders, and community leaders   | Involving facilitators, village officials, traditional leaders, religious leaders, and community leaders   |
| Innovation      | Generating Policy Innovations, including:   | Does not yet have innovations related to the financing   | Producing policy innovations and tools, including:   | Generating innovation tools:   |



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|                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The establishment of a Regional Action Plan for the Reduction and Elimination of Mercury which integrates Gender Mainstreaming</li> <li>▪ Establishment of a Gender Responsive Village as a pilot village</li> <li>▪ Issuance of Village Regulations and Village Head Decrees on Gender Responsive Villages</li> </ul> | <p>component/GOLD ISMIA revolving fund for ASGM sector miners. Even though a women's cooperative has been formed, there is no affirmative policy that allows female miners in the ASGM sector to borrow money from banks without collateral.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Accelerating WPR determination and IPR assistance</li> <li>▪ Producing 6 (six) modules on the formalization of ASGM</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Gender Responsive Village indicators have been developed which refer to the Village SDGs</li> <li>▪ Gender mapping has been carried out so that a gender-responsive GOLD ISMIA policy/program can be drafted</li> </ul> |
| <b>SCORE</b>    | <b>7</b>  | <b>6</b>   | <b>7</b>  | <b>7</b>   |
| <b>CATEGORY</b> | <b>Very Good</b>  | <b>Good</b>  | <b>Very Good</b>  | <b>Very Good</b>   |



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An overview of the assessment results for each project component by activity can be seen in the following description:

## 2.1. Assessment at Monitoring Phase in Component 1

Based on the results of the assessment on the fulfilment of 7 (seven) key prerequisites for PUG and PUG innovation in Component 1, namely Institutional Strengthening and Policy/Regulatory Frameworks for Mercury-Free ASGM, the results show that Component 1 has met 6 (six) key prerequisites for Gender Mainstreaming implementation and developing innovation. The six key prerequisites for PUG are policies, resources, availability of sex-disaggregated data, availability of analytical tools, and community participation in the implementation of activities. While the innovation developed in component 1 is the development of a Gender Responsive Village which has been supported by a Village Head Decree. Thus, the implementation of PUG in Component 1 is categorized as very good. The recommendation proposed that the implementation of PUG in component 1 fulfil the seven key prerequisites for PUG is the need to establish an institution in the form of a PUG working group or a gender focal point on the ISMIA GOLD team. This gender working group can be positioned in the gender sub-working group in the Directorate General of PSLB3 in the capacity of GOLD ISMIA as PSLB3 work partners. In addition, with the issuance of Gender Responsive Villages, it is necessary to encourage the implementation of Gender Responsive Village indicators in the field. The results of the assessment by activity and category of assessment can be seen in Table 7.8.

**Table 7.8. Results of Monitoring Phase Assessment on Component 1**

| PUG Key Prerequisites | Yes (1)/ None (0) | Category  |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Commitment            | 1                 | Very Good |
| Policy                | 1                 |           |
| Institution           | 0                 |           |
| Resource              | 1                 |           |
| Aggregated Data       | 1                 |           |
| Tool                  | 1                 |           |
| Society Participation | 1                 |           |
| Innovation            | 1                 |           |
| <b>Total</b>          | <b>7</b>          |           |



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## 2.2. Assessment at Monitoring Phase in Component 2

Based on the results of the assessment on the fulfilment of 7 (seven) key prerequisites for PUG and PUG innovation in Component 2 of the ISMIA GOLD Project, it was found that Component 2 has met 6 (six) key prerequisites for PUG implementation, namely on the dimensions of commitment, policy, resources, availability of disaggregated data. according to gender, availability of analytical tools, as well as community participation in the implementation of activities. Thus, the implementation of PUG in component 2 is in a good category. The recommendation that is proposed so that the implementation of PUG in component 2 goes very well is the need to form an institution in the form of a PUG working group or a gender focal point on the ISMIA GOLD team. This gender working group can be positioned in the gender sub-working group in the PSLB3 directorate general in the capacity of GOLD ISMIA as PSLB3 work partners. In addition, it is necessary to encourage innovations in affirmation policies for women to get money loans even though they do not have collateral. The results of the assessment by activity and category of assessment can be seen in Table 7.9

**Table 7.9. Results of Monitoring Phase Assessment on Component 2**

| PUG Key Prerequisites | Yes (1)/ None (0) | Category    |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Commitment            | 1                 | <b>Good</b> |
| Policy                | 1                 |             |
| Institution           | 0                 |             |
| Resource              | 1                 |             |
| Aggregated Data       | 1                 |             |
| Tool                  | 1                 |             |
| Society Participation | 1                 |             |
| Innovation            | 0                 |             |
| <b>Total</b>          | <b>6</b>          |             |

## 2.3. Assessment at the Monitoring Phase in Component 3

Based on the results of the assessment on the fulfilment of 7 (seven) key prerequisites for PUG and PUG innovation in Component 3 of the ISMIA GOLD Project, it was found that Component 2 of the ISMIA GOLD Project has met 6 (six) key prerequisites for implementing PUG and developing innovation. The six key



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prerequisites for PUG that have been fulfilled are the dimensions of commitment, policy, resources, availability of sex-disaggregated data, availability of analytical tools, and community participation in the implementation of activities. While the innovations that have been developed are policy innovations and tools in the form of accelerating the determination of WPR and IPR assistance and producing 6 (six) modules on the formalization of ASGM. Thus, the implementation of PUG on the ISMIA GOLD Project is categorized as very good.

The proposed recommendation so that the implementation of PUG meets 7 key prerequisites is the need to form an institution in the form of a PUG POKJA team or a Gender Focal Point on the ISMIA GOLD team. This gender working group can be positioned in the gender sub-working group in the PSLB3 directorate general in the capacity of GOLD ISMIA as PSLB3 work partners. The results of the assessment by activity and category of assessment can be seen in Table 7.10

**Table 7.10. Results of Monitoring Phase Assessment on Component 3**

| PUG Key Prerequisites | Yes (1)/ None (0) | Category         |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Commitment            | 1                 | <b>Very Good</b> |
| Policy                | 1                 |                  |
| Institution           | 0                 |                  |
| Resource              | 1                 |                  |
| Aggregated Data       | 1                 |                  |
| Tool                  | 1                 |                  |
| Society Participation | 1                 |                  |
| Innovation            | 1                 |                  |
| <b>Total</b>          | <b>7</b>          |                  |

The interesting thing about the implementation of PUG in component 3 is that it has developed innovations in the form of compiling modules on leadership for women and men as well as gold processing tools that can be learned and used by women. This module is useful in increasing access to information and honing skills for ASGM women and men to be able to lead and process mercury-free gold. However, based on the results of interviews with several informants, it was stated that the modules prepared in the language were considered difficult to understand, especially by the local community so the proposed recommendation was to develop





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complementary modules

by including local languages to make it easier for the target group to understand the contents of the module.

## 2.4. Assessment at the Monitoring Phase in Component 4

Based on the results of the assessment on the fulfilment of 7 (seven) key prerequisites for PUG and PUG innovation in Component 4 of the ISMIA GOLD Project, the results obtained that Component 4 of the GOLD ISMIA Project has met 6 (six) key prerequisites for PUG implementation, namely in the dimensions of commitment, policy, resources, availability of data disaggregated by sex, availability of analytical tools, community participation in the implementation of activities. While the innovations that have been developed in component 4 are innovation tools in the form of Gender Responsive Village indicators that refer to the Village SDGs and gender mapping has been carried out so that gender-responsive ISMIA GOLD policy/program designs can be prepared. Thus, the implementation of PUG Component 4 is categorized as very good.

The proposed recommendation for the implementation of PUG Component 4 to fulfil seven key prerequisites is the establishment of an institution in the form of a PUG working group or gender focal point in the GOLD ISMIA project. This gender working group can be positioned in the gender sub-working group at the PSLB3 directorate general in the capacity of GOLD ISMIA as PSLB3 work partners. The results of the assessment by activity and category of assessment can be seen in Table 7.11

**Table 7.11. Results of Monitoring Phase Assessment on Component 4**

| PUG Key Prerequisites | Yes (1)/ None (0) | Category  |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Commitment            | 1                 | Very Good |
| Policy                | 1                 |           |
| Institution           | 0                 |           |
| Resource              | 1                 |           |
| Aggregated Data       | 1                 |           |
| Tool                  | 1                 |           |
| Society Participation | 1                 |           |
| Innovation            | 1                 |           |



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|              |          |  |
|--------------|----------|--|
| <b>Total</b> | <b>7</b> |  |
|--------------|----------|--|

In component 4, the GOLD ISMIA project has developed an innovation in the form of making a fact sheet that explains the Gender Responsive Village Initiative development report (Gender Responsive Village Initiative).

### 3. Assessment Results on Impact Evaluation

#### 3.1. Results of the ISMIA GOLD Project Impact Assessment at the Micro Level (Individual, Household and Community)

The results of the Micro Level impact assessment concerning 4 (four) categories of society (i.e. women, men, households, and communities) and 4 (four) types of impacts (i.e. labour/labour; time/time; resources/resources). ; and culture) can be seen in Table 7.12.

**Table 7.12. Micro Level Impact Assessment Results by  
Community Category and Impact Type**

| <b>Category of Society</b> | <i>Labour</i> | <i>Time</i> | <i>Resources</i> | <i>Culture</i> | <b>Evaluation result<br/>(Meeting the criteria)</b> | <b>Category</b> |
|----------------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|----------------|---|-----------------|
| Female                     | 1             | 1           | 1                | 1              | 4   | Very Good       |
| Male                       | 1             | 1           | 1                | 1              | 4   | Very Good       |
| Household                  | 1             | 0           | 0                | 1              | 2   | Fairly Good     |
| Community                  | 1             | 1           | 1                | 1              | 4   | Very Good       |

Based on the results of the assessment by type of impact and category of society, it was found that the GOLD ISMIA Project has carried out a gender mainstreaming strategy that has a very good impact on 3 (three) categories of society, namely women, men, and the community in the impact component in the form of labour. , time (time), resources (resources), and culture (culture). Meanwhile, for the household category, the results of the assessment are quite good on the components of labour (labour) and culture (culture). The components of the impact of time (time) and resources (resources), especially in terms of access, participation, control and obtaining benefits



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from existing resources at the household level cannot be fully identified in this assessment because it takes a long time to obtain data. at the site level. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct more in-depth research to assess the impact of the GOLD ISMIA project intervention at the site level. The limited time available and the inability to have direct dialogue with the community due to internet access constraints make it necessary to design further research related to the impact of the GOLD ISMIA project on the community, especially on a household basis.

### **3.2. Results of the ISMIA GOLD Project Impact Assessment at the Mezzo. Level**

The results of the impact assessment at the Mezzo level through Focus Group Discussions can be seen in table 7.13. The table describes the activities, obstacles, opportunities and further plans when the GOLD ISMIA project has been completed, which has been carried out in 5 (five) Project Locations.



**Table 7.13. Mezzo Level Activities, Barriers, Opportunities and Advanced Plans**

| Project Location | Activity  | Obstacle  | Opportunity  | Next Plan  |
|------------------|---|---|--|--|
| North Minahasa   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PUG is not solely equal to men (technical and administrative), after the project is entered there is training, and there is an active role of women and men in cooperatives. (Source: Yulia, Department of Energy and Mineral Resources, Minahasa, 2022).</li> <li>Provided financing to cooperatives in which there are already female members (Source: David, Financial Services Institute, 2022)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government-related regulations take time.</li> <li>This project is very well received locally and is the envy of other artisanal miners who want to accept programs like this. When it comes to implementing strategic things, go directly to areas where there are women, especially if it will take a while from upstream, now we are halfway through, maybe we can cross studies from other districts from other areas to be implemented in the district. North Minahasa. Constrained by</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It has been seen that the tasks and roles are divided, trained, how to work together according to their potential and then maximized. (Source: Yulia, Department of Energy and Mineral Resources, Minahasa, 2022).</li> <li>The role of women in GM is becoming more active not only in administrative matters but perhaps awareness of decision-making is increased (Source: Nancie, Focal Point DLH, 2022)</li> <li>Female miners in ASGM are more confident and do not look down on themselves and can even do jobs that men in cooperatives might be able to</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The guidance carried out must be maintained and strengthened after the GOLD ISMIA is completed (Source: Yulia, Department of Energy and Mineral Resources, Minahasa, 2022).</li> <li>The Environment Agency prepares a Regional Action Plan for mercury reduction and elimination which includes PUG in its preparation (Source: Nancie, Focal Point DLH, 2022)</li> <li>Need to create a financing scheme for women (Source: David, Financial Services Institute, 2022)</li> </ul> |



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|             |  | <p>regulations, the local government is hampering it, we are looking for a quick formula.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(Source: Yulia, Department of Energy and Mineral Resources, Minahasa, 2022).</li> </ul> | <p>do (Source: Nancie, Focal Point DLH, 2022)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Having a KUR with a women's credit SKIM is great for women who have businesses in the home industry. (Source: David, Financial Services Institute, 2022)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no need for a legal umbrella, it is enough to just follow which training can be done by men and which can be done by women (Source: Yulia, Department of Energy and Mineral Resources, Minahasa, 2022).</li> <li>It is necessary to have a change agent to continue the ASGM project even if it changes leadership (Source: Yulia, Department of Energy and Mineral Resources, Minahasa, 2022).</li> </ul> |
| West Lombok | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More or less she will be friendly to women and children, the Regent's instructions, 121 villages will be directed towards women-</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project does not reach the hamlet or village</li> <li>Women and children still do not understand gender-responsive ASGM</li> </ul>  | -  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The GOLD ISMIA ASGM project is expected to reach villages or hamlets</li> <li>Participating in TOT training from the material</li> </ul>  |



|                 |  |  |  |  |
|-----------------|--|--|--|--|
|                 | <p>friendly and child-friendly villages DRPPA, children and women regulations, and child and women protection institutions. For 2022 10 DRPPA villages, and 2 model villages. There are 8 villages that the district has worked on. Sekotong District is visible, but only 1 village has been proposed as a DRPPA village. There are child and women protection institutions and village regulations concerning women and children. West Lombok indicators, regarding PUG and child-worthiness (Source: Mustilkar, BP3AKB West Lombok, 2022)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Policies related to gender-responsive villages are not well understood by stakeholders</li> <li>▪ The regent's instructions are still in the awareness stage (Source: Mustilkar, West Lombok BP3AKB, 2022)</li> </ul> |  | <p>provided is simple and effective.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Commitment from the district</li> <li>▪ Policies or regulations are used as legal umbrellas (Source: Mustilkar, BP3AKB West Lombok, 2022)</li> </ul> |
| South Halmahera | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Influential project with a positive response especially</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There has been no socialization related to</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Can improve the economy because you have a job you can</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There has been a commitment between</li> </ul>  |



|  |   |  |  |   |
|--|---|--|--|---|
|  | <p>from women (Source: Munira, South Halmahera DLH, 2022)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women in the ASGM sector are still given the role of shelling stones, providing food, taking care of the household, and selling mining products (Source: Rahman, South Halmahera DLH, 2022)</li> </ul> | <p>RAD PPM (Source: Munira, DLH South Halmahera, 2022)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Educational background of miners</li> <li>Assistance to the community has not been maximized (Source: Munira, South Halmahera DLH, 2022)</li> <li>Although the RADPPM has been signed by the regent, there has been no socialization related to the RAD PPM (Source: Munira, South Halmahera DLH, 2022)</li> <li>There is no connectivity related to institutions at the district level (Source: Munira, South Halmahera DLH, 2022)</li> </ul> | <p>do while taking care of the household (Munira, South Halmahera DLH, 2022)</p> | <p>institutions related to ASGM, for example, the DLH and the women's service at the health office (Source: Munira, South Halmahera DLH, 2022)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DLH already has tools to assist ASGM socialization (Source: Munira, South Halmahera DLH, 2022)</li> <li>What will be done is socialization, reporting to the relevant leadership, and then starting to go down to the mining community (Source: Munira, South Halmahera DLH, 2022)</li> </ul> |
|--|---|--|--|---|



|                  |  |  |  |   |
|------------------|--|--|--|---|
| Kuantan Singingi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It had a positive impact on two villages, namely Logas and Logas Hilir. (Source: Neni, PPA Service, 2022)</li> <li>▪ Women join in mining not only husbands or men who work as miners (Source: Marlinda, DLH Kuantan Singingi, 2022)</li> <li>▪ Mercury-free training was carried out which was replaced with equipment provided by GOLD ISMIA (Source: Marlinda, DLH Kuantan Singingi, 2022)</li> <li>▪ The motivation for realizing the DRG (Gender Responsive Village) is to provide the understanding and direct action to the community regarding what UNDP expects of the gold</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Human resources both from the service and then the community itself. (Source: Neni, PPA Service, 2022)</li> <li>▪ It is difficult to adjust the schedule of meetings between the service and the community (Source: Neni, Dinas PPA, 2022)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Small-scale gold mining mainly by minimizing the use of mercury. With this activity, the community knows the negative impact of mercury, slowly reduces the use of mercury and replaces it with a rocking table (Neni, PPA Office, 2022)</li> <li>▪ Regarding PUG which has helped us from the BP3AKB service, we can feel that PESK villages are slowly starting to understand the role of PUG. meaning that you already know, gender is not gender, the role of men and women in various things, and motivates the community in PUG (Source: Neni, PPA Office, 2022)</li> <li>▪ Seeing and feeling the presence of GOLD ISMIA certainly brought a change in the value system, from the initial</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Issuing DRPPM Number 7 of 2020 concerning Mercury Reduction and Elimination, now no one uses mercury anymore (Marlinda, DLH Kuantan Singingi, 2022)</li> <li>▪ The DRG has been appointed through a Decree of 2021. (Source: Neni, PPA Service, 2022)</li> <li>▪ Gender-responsive ASGM sector activities are included in activities in the RPJMDes (Source: Neni, Dinas PPA, 2022)</li> <li>▪ Collaborating with cooperatives (Source: Neni, Dinas PPA, 2022)</li> <li>▪ Provide gender awareness training to male and female ASGM</li> </ul> |
|------------------|--|--|--|---|





|                 |  |  |  |  |
|-----------------|--|--|--|--|
|                 | mining area. (Source: Neni, PPA Service, 2022)   |  | <p>economy there were no cooperatives so there were cooperatives, in 3 cooperatives there were women's cooperatives. Bringing the people of Logas and Logas Hilir, to know the procedures for managing cooperatives, so that cooperatives can become and encourage the economy in the community, especially in the villages of Logas and Logas Hilir. (Source: Neni, PPA Service, 2022)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Become a pilot village (Source: Neni, Dinas PPA, 2022)</li> </ul> | <p>groups (Source: Neni, PPA Office, 2022)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide understanding to village officials so that they can realize activities based on the 7 PUG prerequisites. (Source: Neni, PPA Service, 2022)</li> <li>▪ Building cooperation with universities (Source: Marlinda, DLH Kuantan Singingi, 2022)</li> </ul> |
| North Gorontalo | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ GOLD ISMIA activities in ASGM are used for environmental restoration due to mercury pollution</li> <li>▪ Revise RT RW for gold mineral mining allocation in the village.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Overseeing the implementation of PEK</li> <li>▪ Local government commitment (Source: Thamrin, Community leaders, 2022)</li> </ul> | -  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ RAD PPM evaluation was carried out in coordination with the Regent regarding the extent of the implementation of ASGM</li> </ul>  |



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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Encouraging the issuance of Regent's regulation on RAD PPM.</li><li>▪ The activity of women in ASGM is very high, that is, mentoring and coaching have been carried out for women and school-age children to carry out roles according to their circumstances in ASGM.<br/>(Source: Tamrin, Community Leader, 2022)</li></ul> |  |  | (Source: Tamrin, community leaders, 2022) |
|--|---|--|--|---|



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Based on the results of the GOLD ISMIA Project Impact assessment at the Mezzo Level, it is known that the presence of the GOLD ISMIA project has initiated institutions at the regional level such as the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office (DPPA), and the Environment Agency (DLH), the Health Office, and Financial Institutions to realize the importance of involving active women in mercury-free small-scale gold mining. Some of these initiatives are integrating PUG in the preparation of the Regional Action Plan for Mercury Reduction and Elimination, the need to create a financing scheme for women, the need to have change agents to continue the ASGM project, the need to adopt and adapt the ISMIA GOLD Project so that it can reach villages or hamlets outside the location The project, following up on the TOT (Training of Trainers) with simple and effective materials so that women can become agents of change in small-scale mercury-free gold mining, incorporates gender-responsive ASGM sector activities in activities in the RPJMDes. However, intensive collaboration with related institutions (such as collaboration between DPPA, DLH, Health Office, Financial Institutions, and PT) to adopt and adapt GOLD ISMIA activities in reducing and eliminating mercury use that integrates a gender perspective has not been developed in a planned and sustainable manner. and only happened incidentally.

### **3.3 ISMIA GOLD Project Impact Assessment Results at the Macro Level**

The results of the impact assessment at the macro level through Focus Group Discussions can be seen in table 7.14. The table describes the obstacles, opportunities and further plans when the GOLD ISMIA project is completed.



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**Table 7.14. Opportunities, Obstacles, Suggestions and Next Plans from the Macro Level**

| K/L                                    | Obstacle   | Opportunity  | Suggestion   | Next Plan  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| ESDM<br>( <i>Andri, ERSDM, 2022</i> )  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Related to the difficulty of applying for mining permits in the region</li> <li>Regarding delegation in the region, there is still confusion because human resources in regional offices have been disbanded and withdrawn at the centre (institutional vacancies)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Making a Presidential Decree on the Task Force for the Acceleration of Combating Unlicensed Companies and Mineral and Coal Commodity Smuggling</li> <li>Already involved in mining formalization in Kuansing and Kulon Progo</li> <li>Can adopt the activities carried out by GOLD ISMIA in the ASGM sector where gender mainstreaming has been implemented.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are guidelines (NSPK) related to mining from upstream to downstream</li> <li>GOLD ISMIA can be used as a reference standard in providing IPR</li> </ul> | There has been no consideration regarding the implementation of gender responsiveness in the next mineral and coal plant. There is hope, but in reality, it is not there yet. Still focusing on formalization. |
| KPPPA<br>( <i>Maftuh, KPPA, 2022</i> ) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The implementation of PUG PPRG is still</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a possibility for the Kunsing area, in particular, to continue</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The development of similar activities such as</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Modelling PUG and PPRG in major K/L . programs</li> </ul>   |



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|  | <p>upstream, not downstream.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The interests and priorities of regional development are not yet fully a gender issue. Change leader, change the priority</li> <li>▪ The development of PUG in the Ministries/Agencies that we ride in a large program at K/L</li> <li>▪ Advocacy that is included in KPPPA because of the many issues covered, who is aggressively advocating for issues to KPPPA that is done optimally</li> </ul> | <p>the GOLD ISMIA project because the local government is enthusiastic because Kuansing was able to get APE for the first time with the existence of GOLD ISMIA in the ASGM sector related to gender-responsive villages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Kuansing provides PUG training to village heads and village secretaries throughout the Kuansing area</li> <li>▪ GM indicators are being reviewed and redeveloped to have a real impact on GM on the community (downstream)</li> </ul> | <p>ASGM that can be carried out by K/L</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Gender mainstreaming in Minerba can be improved by KPPPA</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Collaboration between ministries/agencies is needed to be able to integrate PUG and PPRG downstream</li> </ul> |
|--|--|---|---|---|



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|----------------------------------|--|--|---|--|
|                                  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Allocating village funds to implement women's empowerment</li> <li>▪ ASGM project will continue implementation at the existing locus</li> </ul> |   |  |
| KLHK<br>(Erna, Rocan KLHK, 2022) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There needs to be a coordination formula with the PSLB3 sub-working group</li> <li>▪ Other projects in KLHK related to PUG are still limited to activities that have not yet reached the development of guidelines or GM modules in the ASGM sector</li> <li>▪ Other directorates besides the PUG working group at SETJEN have not been informed regarding the</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Convinced that the ASGM project can run</li> <li>▪ The ISMIA GOLD project becomes a role model at the site level</li> </ul>                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Several activities in KLHK project projects have specific guidelines such as PUG guidelines for waste bank management.</li> <li>▪ Collaboration is important, especially with sub-working groups</li> <li>▪ There is a PSLB3 sub-working group decree, GOLD ISMIA can enter the PSLB3 sub-working group</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Create a generic/general guide on how a project in KLHK has a gender perspective, and what are the steps. Intended for foreign grant projects</li> <li>▪ Increased resource capacity</li> </ul> |



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|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|--|
|                                   | <p>implementation of GOLD ISMIA in the ASGM sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordination and communication with related directorates in charge of GOLD ISMIA ASGM sector</li> </ul>  |  |   |  |
| PSLB3 KLHK (Yuli, Direktur PSLB3) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not understand the issue of gender responsiveness, sometimes in Jakarta, they are misunderstood, and gender-responsive. Or feminism, emancipation, there is a need to continue to improve understanding so that it is gender-responsive, something that is true and not a missing leap (wrong).</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opportunities for implementing regulations on Gender Responsive Villages are carried out through socialization and training in the ASGM sector</li> <li>Increasing the capacity and knowledge of the local community, even having experienced firsthand the benefits of implementing this regulation</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaboration strengthening. The role of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry is to maintain environmental quality under the umbrella of PPPA, and one more thing may be, we through the Ministry of Home Affairs are sure that each department is responsible for PUG issues, and we can collaborate with KPPA</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It can be sustainable because we can enter from the side of the community to get benefits. For example, there is a cooperative that manages the mother. Entry point, if the community directly feels the benefits of being responsive to gender. The results of the Gold Ismia gender-responsive village are that there has been a</li> </ul> |



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|  |  |  |   |   |
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|  | <p>Boro-boro in urban areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The low capacity of organizations and communities regarding gender sensitivity and what benefits can be provided by gender mainstreaming.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ as an opportunity to maintain sustainability, we already have agents in the area who have received ASGM training on PUG. It has become capital, we have agents of change. It will slowly include it so that they understand more about gender-responsive issues. To ensure its sustainability, we can propose that under PUG, which is coordinated by the Rocan Bureau (propose). PUG is more stable if the ASGM location in GOLD ISMIA is very small, so it is not yet represented throughout Indonesia. If this project can be</li> </ul> | <p>and the local government. We have ASGM community groups who understand the dangers of mercury and take advantage of and what is more chatty is that mothers, teachers, and funnels of influence can be encouraged. If the local government is not informed, it doesn't know (missing here), empowering women, looking more carefully at the point, we can take advantage of a stable location that can be used as an example. Can also talk about various experiences, Sometimes experiencing solutions.</p> | <p>regulatory decision formed, the community is aware, gets direct benefits, and can be sustainable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ KLHK will support the dissemination of published guidelines and lessons learned that have been and carry out development activities for the implementation of PUG guidelines in ASGM which is expected to be implemented in every area where ASGM activities still exist, including encouraging women's independence to know the impact of mercury ASGM on health.</li> </ul> |
|--|--|--|---|---|





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|  |  | <p>advanced as part of PUG ro can. Could it be an example of best practices? In replication in other areas, different specific elements of PUG activities (priority of ASGM)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Availability of village head/regent SK regulations regarding gender-responsive villages</li><li>▪ There are alternative employment opportunities other than ASGM, for example, batik in Kuansing</li><li>▪ dissemination of information in the implementation of environmentally friendly ASGM and/or building</li></ul> |  |  |
|--|--|---|--|--|



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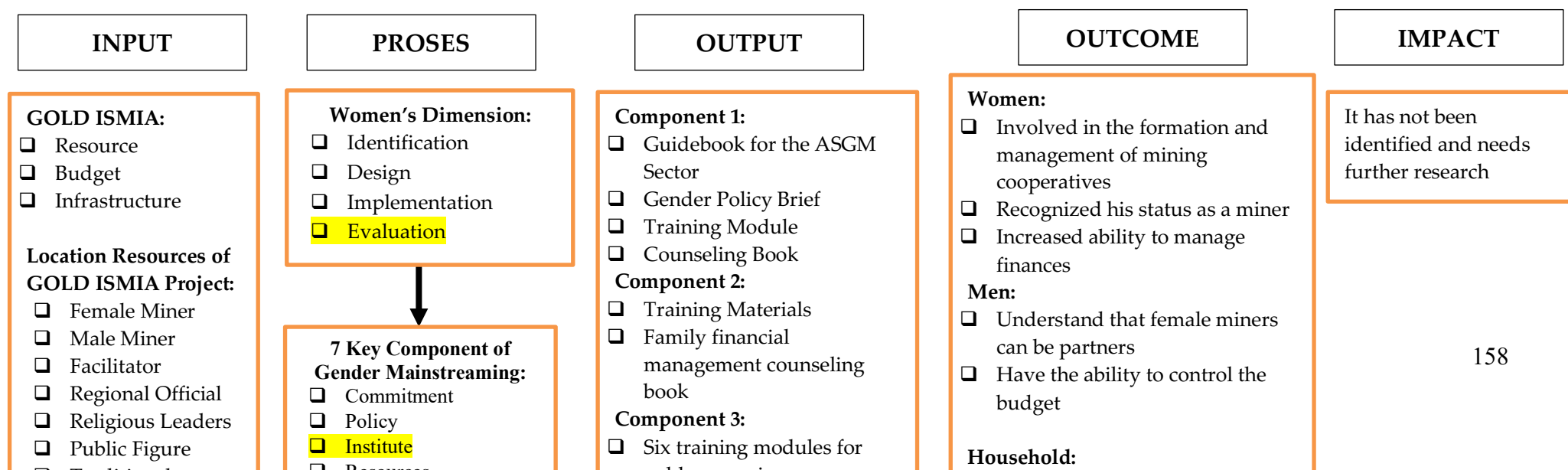


|                               |   |   |   |  |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|--|
|                               |   | women's groups who play a role in managing finances in the formal development of non-mercury ASGM facilities in the form of cooperatives or informally, for example in the provision of food/drink and occupational health and safety (K3) equipment. |   |  |
| BRIN<br>(Angella, BRIN, 2022) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BRIN is still focused on research and service</li> <li>PUG and PPRG activities still have to collaborate with other activities and cannot stand alone</li> <li>Since BPPT LIPI and LAPAN got together under BRIN, nothing</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First collaboration with GOLD ISMIA</li> <li>Opportunities related to activity innovation in BRIN</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaboration is the first choice to able to integrate gender into activities</li> </ul> |  |



|  |                                       |  |  |  |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|
|  | has to do with gender implementation. |  |  |  |
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Figure 7.1. Logic Model Input Process Output Outcome Impact On Pug Integration In The Gold Ismia Project








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### Figure's Note:

-  The female dimension has not been taken into account in the evaluation of activities
  - ☐ Encouraging PUG and PPG training
  - ☐ Encouraging PUG and the Concept of Inclusion in RAD PPM
-  Institutionally there is no POKJA and Gender Focal Point on implementation GOLD ISMIA project
-  Not all activities include the dimension of innovation in project implementation

Based on the Logic Model of Input, Process, Output, Outcome and Impact, gender integration in the ISMIA GOLD Project has been carried out at the Input, Process, Output, and Outcome stages. Meanwhile, at the Impact stage, it has not been identified and further research is needed.

At the input stage, the ISMIA GOLD Project has integrated a gender perspective in the provision of women-friendly resources, budgets and infrastructure, as well as involving female and male miners, village officials, religious leaders, and community leaders in all GM activities in the ASGM sector. This is supported by the availability of ISMIA GOLD project facilitators who are very aware of gender.

In the process stage, the ISMIA GOLD Project has considered the women's dimension at the planning and program development stages as well as implemented the key prerequisites for GM and developing GM innovations. Things that have not taken into account the women's dimension at the planning and development stages of the program, especially in the evaluation dimension, occur in PUG and PPRG training as well as Encouraging PUG and the Concept of Inclusion in RAD PPM. Meanwhile, the thing that has not been fulfilled in the implementation of the 7 key prerequisites for PUG occurs in the institutional aspect, namely that there is no PUG Working Group and Gender Focal Point in the implementation of the GOLD ISMIA project. Meanwhile, in the innovation aspect, there is still 1 (one) project component, namely component 2 which has not included gender-responsive innovation in project implementation.



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At the output stage, the ISMIA GOLD Project has produced a variety of module book products and reports that are very helpful in the implementation of PUG on the ISMIA GOLD Project. These products are produced in all components 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Meanwhile, at the outcome stage, the ISMIA GOLD Project has shown signs of a positive impact on women, men, households and communities, although the impacts presented here are only impacts at the process level and cannot be generalized to all GOLD ISMIA Project targets. To be able to generalize the impact of the project at the outcome and impact levels, a further in-depth research is necessary, with measurable indicators disaggregated by gender.



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## CHAPTER VIII

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### A. Conclusion

1. The GOLD ISMIA project in the ASGM sector has been very successful in implementing Gender Mainstreaming, especially in the dimensions of program planning and development as well as fulfilling the seven key prerequisites for gender mainstreaming implementation.
  - a. In the dimensions of program planning and development, there are 12 out of 14 activities in the four components of GOLD ISMIA project (86%) which are in the very good category. While the other 2 activities (16%) were in a good category. The very good category is based on the indicator that the activities carried out have taken into account the dimensions of women throughout the project cycle, starting from the identification of needs, formulation of activity designs, implementation and evaluation. Two activities are categorized as good because they only fulfil 3 of the 4 dimensions of women in the project cycle. One dimension that has not been fulfilled in the two activities is that the dimensions of women's needs have not been included in project evaluations, especially in the PUG and PPRG training projects and PUG and the concept of inclusion in RAD PPM.
  - b. In the dimension of fulfilling the seven key prerequisites for the implementation of PUG, there are 3 out of 4 activity components that fall into the very good category (75%). While one component of the activity is in a good category. The activity component is considered very good if it meets at least 5 key prerequisites of PUG and PUG innovation, while it is considered good if it meets at least 5 key prerequisites of PUG but has no innovation. Based on the evaluation carried out, all project components, both project component 1, project component 2, project component 3, and project component 4 are not supported by the key institutional prerequisites of PUG in GOLD ISMIA project. Meanwhile, PUG innovation is found in components 1, component 3, and component 4. While the



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second project

component does not yet have PUG innovation. In component 1 of the ISMIA GOLD project, the PUG innovations developed include: generating policy innovations in the form of the establishment of a Regional Action Plan for Mercury Reduction and Elimination which integrates Gender Mainstreaming, the establishment of a Gender Responsive Village as a pilot village, and the issuance of Village Regulations and Village Head Decrees on Villages. Gender Responsive. The PUG innovations developed in component 3 include policy innovations and tools, namely accelerating the determination of WPR and IPR assistance, as well as producing 6 modules on the Formalization of ASGM. PUG innovations in component 4, among others, produce Innovation Tools such as the development of the Gender Responsive Village indicator which refers to the Village SDGs, and gender mapping so that a gender-responsive GOLD ISMIA policy/program can be drafted. In component 2, there is no innovation related to the financing component/GOLD ISMIA revolving fund for ASGM miners. Although a women's cooperative has been formed, there is no affirmative policy that allows female ASGM miners to borrow money from banks without collateral.

2. The GOLD ISMIA project has been very successful in producing activity outputs that are very supportive of the implementation of gender mainstreaming in ASGM. Outputs from the implementation of PUG in the GOLD ISMIA project can be identified, among others, project component 1 produces outputs in the form of 5 training modules, including the Mercury Free Gold Processing and Refining Training Module; Gender Awareness Strengthening Training Module, Gender Concept Module, Gender Issues Module, Mining Sector Financing Training Module, PUG Guidebook for ASGM Sector and Gender Policy brief. Project component 2 produces training materials and extension books on family financial management. Project component 3 produces outputs in the form of 6 training modules for gold processing, strengthening gender awareness in village development for facilitators, as well as modules related to gender issues and concepts in ASGM. Project component 4 produces outputs in the form of fact sheets and monitoring and evaluation reports.



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### 3. The GOLD ISMIA

project has implemented a gender mainstreaming strategy that has had a very good impact on 3 (three) categories of society, namely women, men, and communities in the impact components of labour, time, resources, and culture. Meanwhile, for the household category, the assessment results were quite good on the labour and culture components. The impact on the change in the allocation of time for productive, reproductive and community activities, as well as the impact on aspects of access, participation, control and benefit from existing resources at the household level cannot be fully identified because it takes a long time. For this reason, a more in-depth research is needed to assess the impact of the GOLD ISMIA program intervention in the ASGM sector at the site level. The limited time available and the inability to have direct dialogue with the community due to internet access constraints make it necessary to design further research related to the impact of Project GOLD ISMIA on the community, especially on a household basis.

4. The long-term sustainability of GOLD ISMIA project in realizing gender equality in the ASGM community still cannot be measured considering that the GOLD ISMIA project is about to end. However, to ensure the long-term sustainability of GOLD ISMIA project, multi-stakeholder support is needed, both at the micro level, the meso level and the macro level.
  - a. At the micro level, gender issues need to be a priority issue at village level development and be included in the RPJMDes.
  - b. At the meso level, related agencies, namely the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection service and the Regional Development Planning Agency as the PUG driver institutions in the regions play a very crucial role in ensuring that PUG can be integrated into small-scale gold mining. Meanwhile, at the implementation level, the Department of the Environment plays an important role in ensuring that small-scale gold mining does not use materials that harm the environment, namely mercury.
  - c. At the macro level, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources and BRIN need to collaborate to ensure that





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the management of small-scale gold mining must consider a gender perspective and be managed without causing environmental damage.

5. Lessons learned from the evaluation of the ISMIA GOLD project are those female miners in ASGM play a very significant and reliable role in reducing mercury use, including their roles as public awareness campaigners at the family and community levels. Women who are members of cooperatives and receive intensive financial management assistance are proven to be able to capture economic opportunities. Meanwhile, gender analysis, gender action plan and gender mapping that have been exemplified in the GOLD ISMIA project are very useful as a tool to ensure that the interventions carried out are in accordance with the needs of the target group. Therefore, the integration of the gender perspective that the ISMIA GOLD Project has carried out in each project component can be used as a reference to ensure that the project impacts provide fair and equal benefits for women and men.

## **B. RECOMMENDATION**

### **1. General Recommendation**

- a. At the planning and program development stage, women's dimensions need to be considered, starting from identifying needs, formulating designs, evaluating implementation to evaluating impacts, especially in PUG and PPRG training activities, as well as encouraging PUG and the concept of inclusion in RAD PPM. Recommendation: it is necessary to develop measurable indicators to be used as a basis for evaluating program implementation from a gender perspective. With these indicators, it can be seen the changes in the impact of activity interventions on women and men before and after the activities are completed.
- b. At the stage of monitoring and evaluating the implementation of PUG, the institutional component in the form of the PUG working group or gender focal point on the GOLD ISMIA team does not yet exist. The proposed recommendation is that KLHK, especially PSLB3 can designate GOLD ISMIA as a member of the gender sub-working group in the PSLB3 Gender Sub-Pokja SK. This is relevant because GOLD ISMIA's field of work in the ASGM sector



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is closely related to the

release of Mercury as toxic and hazardous material in small-scale gold mining.

- c. In the Monitoring and Evaluation Phase of PUG Implementation, several innovations have been found that have been developed to support the implementation of PUG in the GOLD ISMIA Project, but in component 2 of the GOLD ISMIA project there has been no innovation. The proposed recommendation is to develop affirmative policy innovations that make it easier for women gold miners in ASGM to borrow money from financial institutions without collateral. In addition, innovations in accordance with the local characteristics of the ASGM community need to be developed to support the successful implementation of GM. SWOT analysis by including a gender perspective before the activity is carried out can help identify the strengths possessed by the community and the opportunities that exist so that GM innovations can be developed to realize gender justice and equality sustainably. Module products that have been prepared, writing fact sheets, articles or animated videos related to gender issues in the ASGM sector can be developed more operationally using local languages to reach the local community more broadly.
- d. The Impact Evaluation Phase of the ISMIA GOLD Project has carried out a gender mainstreaming strategy that has had a very good impact on 3 (three) categories of society, namely women, men, and communities in the impact components in the form of labour, time, resources (resources), and culture (culture). Meanwhile, for the household category, the assessment results were quite good on the components of labour, and culture (culture). The recommendations proposed further research needs to be carried out in more depth to assess the impact of the GOLD ISMIA program intervention at the site level. The limited time available and the inability to have direct dialogue with the community due to internet access constraints are obstacles to not being able to obtain in-depth data at the site level.

## **2. Recommendation at the Mezzo/ District/ City Level**

For the GOLD ISMIA project to run sustainably, there needs to be a follow-up project under the coordination of the local government at the Regency/City level and the Village Government. Best practices of GOLD ISMIA that have taken into



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account the dimensions of women's needs throughout the project cycle (starting from recognizing women's needs, designing gender-responsive project designs, implementing projects by implementing the 7 key prerequisites of Gender mainstreaming, and evaluating projects by including gender indicators) can be adopted, adapted and modified according to field conditions, and then developed innovations according to the situation and conditions in the field).

The urgent things to do are:

- a. Strengthening the institutional capacity of PUG (Gender Working Groups and Gender Focal Points) in the regions, in particular the PUG driver institutions, namely the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection and the Regional Development Planning Agency, as well as the PUG implementing agency in the field of Environment and Forestry, namely the Environmental Service. able to plan, implement and evaluate PUG ASGM sector.
- b. Strengthening coordination and collaboration between the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency and the Regional Development Planning Agency as the PUG driver agency with the Environment Agency in the district/city as the PUG implementing agency that oversees ASGM activities so that a PUG ROADMAP can be prepared for ASGM.
- c. Conduct policy advocacy to the Regional Head to include the PUG ASGM sector as a regional development priority by utilizing the results of the PUG GOLD ISMIA intervention in the ASGM sector as the initial condition of the project. Thus, the implementation of PUG ASGM no longer starts from scratch but uses the results of the PUG GOLD ISMIA intervention in the ASGM sector as baseline data to carry out further interventions in a sustainable manner. Thus, what has been done by GOLD ISMIA in the ASGM sector can be carried out sustainably, not only on the input, process and output dimensions but can also reach the level of impact at the site level.
- d. The three main institutions in the implementation of PUG ASGM, namely the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency, the Regional Development Planning Agency and the Environment Agency in the district/city need to jointly coordinate, collaborate and provide assistance to village officials at the GOLD ISMIA project location in the ASGM sector so that The PESK sector PUG is followed up and included in priority village activities.



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e. Stakeholders at the regional level (community leaders, religious leaders, traditional leaders) need to increase their gender sensitivity so that they can become agents of change in realizing gender equality and justice in the ASGM sector.

### 3. Recommendation at Macro Level

- a. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia, especially the Planning Bureau, needs to continuously advocate and seek support from foreign funding parties to follow up on the PUG GOLD ISMIA project. A few things to recommend:
  - 1) The PUG GOLD ISMIA project was determined by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry as a role model for the implementation of PUG at the site level to be adopted, adapted, and modified as needed.
  - 2) There needs to be coordination with the PSLB3 KLHK sub-working group as the person in charge of hazardous waste management to include the GOLD ISMIA as a member of the KLHK PSLB3 PUG sub-working group.
  - 3) It is necessary to develop generic/general guidelines for the implementation of foreign grant projects with a gender perspective within the scope of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Empirical experience in the implementation of the GOLD ISMIA project in the ASGM sector can be used as a model with some adjustments according to the context.
  - 4) Capacity building for resources within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, especially in PSLB3 related to gender responsiveness, still has to be carried out considering that human resources who have attended gender training are transferred to other work units so that the handling of gender-responsive activities in the field of PSLB3 tasks is not optimal.
  - 5) Strengthening collaboration with Ministries/Institutions that have main tasks and functions related to gender issues in ASGM that are free from the use of mercury, including KPPPA, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (Energy and Mineral Resources) and BRIN (National Research and Innovation Agency).
  - 6) Encouraging research to evaluate the impact of the GOLD ISMIA Project starting from the impact at the individual level, the impact at the household



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level and the impact at the community level at each project location so that the ideal dimensions of the implementation of PUG in the ASGM sector are seen from the logic model of input, process, output, outcome and impact can be clearly described

- b. The National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) needs to develop research and community service that is oriented towards developing technology that can eliminate environmental pollution in gold mining and processing. Internal gender awareness socialization at BRIN and the establishment of gender POKJA and Gender Focal Points at BRIN need to be carried out so that the innovations produced to eliminate environmental pollution in the management and processing of gold in ASGM are friendly to women. BRIN needs to make gender, women and technology issues a strategic issue, especially in processing women-friendly mining products.
- c. The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) as the owner of the authority in granting the legality of People's Mining Areas (WPR) and People's Mining Permits (IPR) needs to consider gender-friendly policies. This is because the process to obtain formalization is considered very complex, and the accessibility of men to obtain IPR and WPR information is easier than for women. Therefore, internal gender awareness socialization at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources is very important so that gender sensitivity in all mineral and coal management policies/programs can be integrated sustainably. In addition, it is necessary to develop guidelines in the form of Norms, Standards, Procedures, and Criteria (NSPK) related to mining from upstream to downstream which integrates a gender perspective so that it can be used as a basis for evaluating access, participation, control, and program benefits for women and men. men and other marginalized groups.
- d. The ISMIA GOLD project has encouraged and initiated the development of Gender Friendly Villages until the Village Head made a Village Head Decree on Gender Friendly Villages. However, implementation in the field has encountered obstacles and is only limited to the formulation of SK and



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indicators for Gender

Friendly Villages. For this reason, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPPA) needs to follow up on the Movement for Women and Children Care through Women Friendly Villages and Child Care Villages to be implemented at the ISMIA GOLD Project site as a pilot for Women Friendly Villages and Child Care at the site level. Thus, there will be concrete examples of implementing Gender Responsive Villages as a manifestation of Women Friendly and Child Care Villages in the ASGM sector. Regulations at the village level in the form of a Village Head Decree on Gender Responsive Villages can be a major force in the implementation of Women Friendly and Child Care Villages. Recommendations that are proposed to be carried out by KPPPA include:

- 1) Encouraging and facilitate the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Together with BAPPEDA at the district level of the ISMIA GOLD Project location to increase village capacity in implementing Women and Child-Friendly Villages.
- 2) Incorporating gender issues in the ASGM sector as a priority for the KPPPA program and compiling a ROADMAP for the development of Women Friendly Villages and Care for Children in the ASGM sector with measurable gender-responsive performance targets.
- 3) Urge the Regent at the GOLD ISMIA project site to make a commitment and produce local policies that support the development of gender-responsive pilot villages in the ASGM sector, then reward regional heads in ASGM locations who have succeeded in developing examples of Women Friendly and Child Care Villages in the ASGM sector.
- 4) Encouraging all ministries/agencies that have relevance in small-scale gold mining governance to integrate a gender perspective in their policies/programs.