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## GENDER PARTICIPATION REVIEW

ORANGUTAN CONSERVATION SERVICES PROGRAM

MAY 2010

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

From December of 2009 until early March of 2010, OCSP conducted a gender participation survey in Kalimantan and Sumatra in order to explore OCSP activities from a gender perspective through enhanced qualitative data, utilizing key informant interviews and focus group discussions (FGDs) as key methodologies. Interviews and FGDs focused on OCSP components which involved participation and activities with the villagers, such as the Model Conservation Village and Farmer Field Schools initiatives, among others.

Although there was no baseline information available on gender contribution, this survey is essential to identify the impacts of the project as a whole, as well as to build up understanding and knowledge of women's participation and the impact on women. And although OCSP's spotlight is on conservation issues – particularly on orangutans and their habitat – throughout the life of this project, special attention has been paid to gender issues. This component is made explicit on USAID's project document: "The program shall ensure that activities are responsive to gender consideration, and seek to ensure in particular that the assistance provided and the results achieved are beneficial to women and girls."

**2,047 women (32%)** participated in OCSP's activities from June 2008 until May 2009, in activities ranging from trainings, workshops, and national and regional forums to local working groups and community organizations. With these numbers, OCSP has met the targets for men and women participating in OCSP-organized trainings and workshops; and for the number of men and women participating in national and regional forums, local working groups and community organizations (see page 6 for details).

Eighty-two percent of women are aware of the main threats to orangutans and their habitat, and that protecting orangutans and their habitat is an urgent matter, and agree that the government should prosecute anyone who illegally converts orangutan habitats. These data indicate that no significant gap exists in men and women's level of awareness on conservation issues (for comparison, 87% of men are aware of the main threats), and that OCSP has improved community awareness of conservation issues.

Over 56% of respondents agree that women were more active during OCSP activities, being more confident in speaking and asking questions in front of other participants at meetings, and being more active in the farmer field school, community meeting groups and socialization. This compares with 31% of respondents who do not believe women are more active. More details can be found on page 6 and in section B: Women's Empowerment.

Over 90% of respondents stated that both OCSP and their partners had taken appropriate measures and efforts to support women's participation and contributions in each activity, by encouraging women to take on larger roles in meetings, trainings and other activities, and to contribute to conservation efforts in their villages.

As outlined above, this survey was completed in order to better understand gender participation under the OCSP project. Based on these survey results, we conclude that the OCSP project has encouraged women to participate in OCSP activities and has had a positive impact on women's role in their communities as well as women's groups in particular.

## GOAL

The survey was done to understand how gender and women's issues have been addressed in the OCSP project, and to identify lessons learned about what did and did not work for women and girls (and why) during OCSP implementation. Specific objectives of the review were:

1. To describe gender participation under the OCSP project.
2. To identify OCSP partner efforts to encourage gender equality during implementation of the OCSP project.
3. To identify responses of the target group on OCSP partner efforts related to gender inequality or discriminatory practices during implementation of OCSP activities.
4. To document current gender issues at OCSP sites.

*"There were positive changes during gathering activities. After a lot of gossip, they now began discussing what was necessary for their village's future, and other practical topics for getting additional family income," says Paijo from ALIVE.*

## METHODOLOGY

A mixed methods approach was used to collect quantitative and qualitative data. Examples included:

1. Participant attendance lists, completed from June 2008 to May 2009 for each program activity – including farmer field schools, stakeholder meetings, and socialization, but not public campaigns – were used to determine the number of men and women in attendance.
2. Interviews with 50 respondents from a variety of activities, using an established questionnaire format. The survey team interviewed 25 women and 25 men who had attended trainings or meetings in the OCSP program.

3. Focus Group Discussions (for details, see TOR on FGD). 110 people participated in these discussions, including 43 men and 67 women.



FGD activity with villagers in Nehas Liah Bing, East Kalimantan in December 2009, facilitated by OCSP

## DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS AND PARTICIPANTS

Eight villages participated in this survey, which was conducted from December 8, 2009 to March 5, 2010. Details follow:

**Table 01: Distribution of Respondents by Village**

No.	Village	Sub-District	District	Province	Time
1.	Nehas Liah Bing	Muara Wahau	Kutai Timur	East Kalimantan	Dec 8 - 10, 2009
2.	Tanjung Harapan	Kumai	Kota Waringin Barat	Central Kalimantan	Jan 26 - 28, 2010
3.	Timbang Lawan	Bahorok	Langkat	North Sumatra	Mar 1 - 2, 2010
4.	Timbang Jaya	Bahorok	Langkat	North Sumatra	Mar 1 - 2, 2010
5.	Malum	Sitelu Taliurang Jehe	Pakpak Bharat	North Sumatra	Mar 3 - 5, 2010
6.	Simbruna	Sitelu Taliurang Jehe	Pakpak Bharat	North Sumatra	Mar 3 - 5, 2010
7.	Prolihen	Sitelu Taliurang Jehe	Pakpak Bharat	North Sumatra	Mar 3 - 5, 2010
8.	Sukarame	Kerajaan	Pakpak Bharat	North Sumatra	Mar 3 - 5, 2010

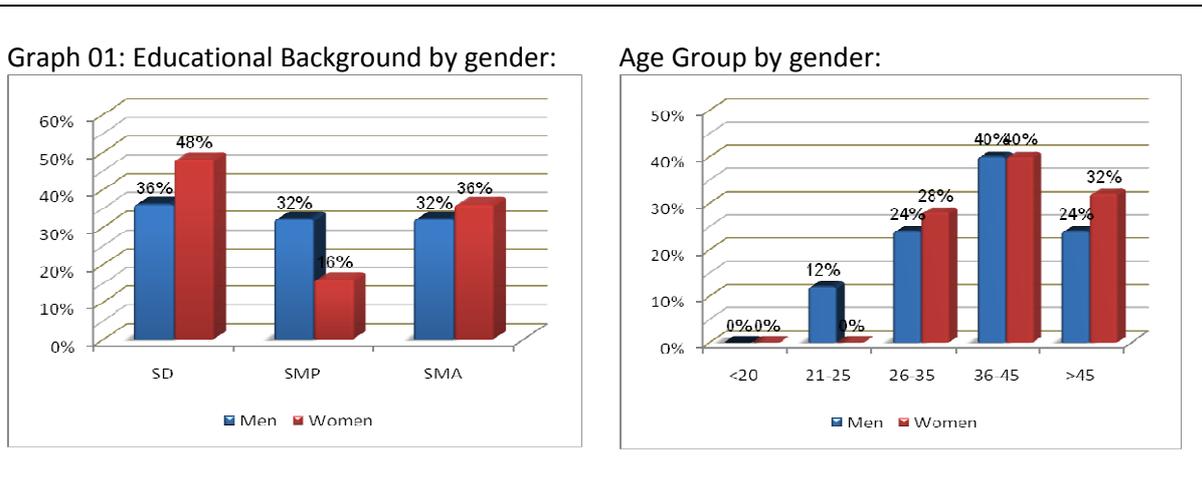
110 people in Sumatra and Kalimantan participated in focus group discussions facilitated by OCSP. A breakdown of participant numbers by region, gender, and survey method can be found in Table 02.

**Table 02: Number of Respondents & Participants:**

Province	Interview using questionnaire		FGD: Community		FGD: OCSP Partner	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
East Kalimantan	6	6	10	6	-	-
Central Kalimantan	6	7	7	25	14	6
North Sumatra	13	12	6	28	6	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8</b>

**Respondent Profile:**

For both men and women, the educational level of respondents was primarily SD (Primary School), and the most common age range was between 36 and 45 years (40%).



**KEY FINDINGS**

1. The capacity building and skills development program for men and especially women facilitated by OCSP partners was well received and appreciated by the communities.
2. The Credit Union (CU), farmer field school and trainings had a positive impact on women. Through their participation in these programs, women felt increasingly confident in speaking and asking questions in front of an audience, among other benefits.
3. Separate meetings for women are a strategic step towards ensuring that women are accommodated; however, there are still challenges, and improvements are needed when final decisions are being made.
4. The level of awareness of women about protecting orangutans and their habitat was lower than that for men; however, women still demonstrated an encouraging level of awareness,

averaging over 4 on the three awareness questions (see the “Level of Awareness” section below).

5. The program implementation period has been relatively short, limiting opportunities for OCSP and its partners to play a greater role in enhancing the role of women in activities, including through community assistance.

## PROJECT IMPACT

### A. Level of Awareness

As Graph 02 indicates, men and women demonstrated no significant difference in their level of awareness of conservation issues, especially about orangutans and their habitats. This data consisted of responses to three questions on the survey questionnaire, i.e. “I am aware of the main threats to orangutans and their habitat”, “Protecting orangutans and their habitat is an urgent matter”, and “The government should prosecute anyone who illegally converts orangutan habitats.” The survey gave respondents five options to choose from, ranging from “Strongly Agree” (=5) to “Strongly Disagree” (=1).

Interestingly, most respondents who “disagreed” were located next to a protected forest area. This suggests that they may not have seen any activity that could be categorized as a potential threat to their forests. Nearly all respondents agreed that the government should prosecute anyone who illegally converts orangutan habitats (Appendix 3, question 3).

82% of women are aware of the main threats to orangutans and their habitat, and that protecting orangutans and their habitat is an urgent matter, and agree that the government should prosecute anyone who illegally converts orangutan habitats.

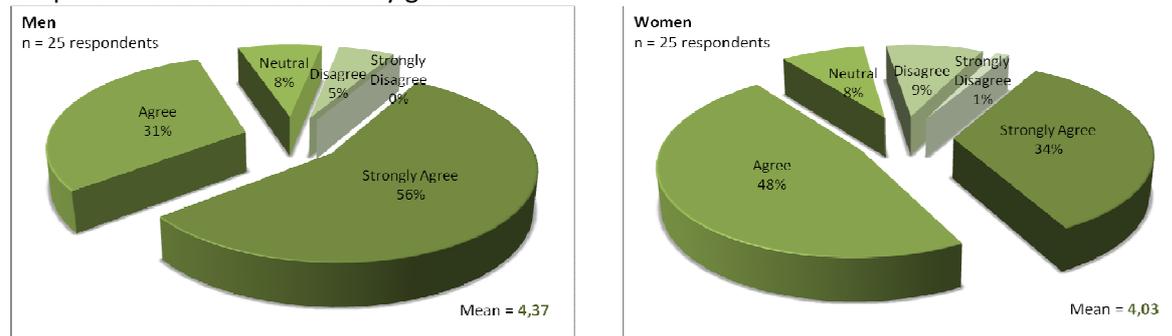
46% of respondents agree that women were more active than men in OCSP-organized activities.

56% of respondents agree that women became more engaged during OCSP activities.

Over 90% of respondents state that both OCSP and its partners took appropriate measures and made sufficient efforts to support women’s participation in and contribution to all activities.

Source: *Compiled from all respondents*

Graph 02: Level of awareness by gender



## B. Women's Empowerment

Low participation by women at key decision-making stages was one area holding back progress towards gender equality in most OCSP activities. Although women participate actively in meetings at an early stage, the men become dominant once a joint meeting of women and men is held to finalize decisions.

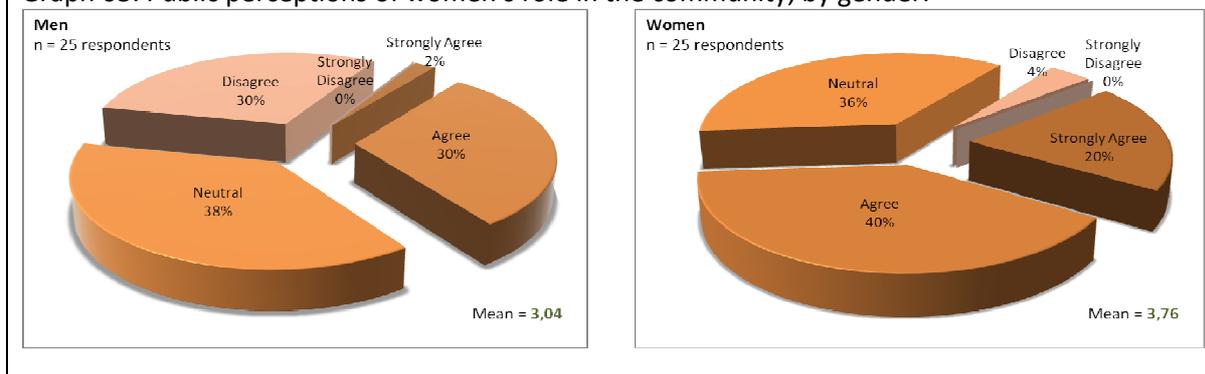
Both the survey and FGDs noted that female participation rates had increased, but more time was needed for a more meaningful impact. Women's influence is still limited to the target groups directly related to the program, and few cases have documented any impact outside the group.

From the survey, 46% of respondents agreed with the statement that women were more active than men, while 37% disagreed. Although women have been very active, they are still limited to certain designated roles. More time is needed for the facilitation required to expand their roles. Graph 3 illustrates the responses on public participation by women in the community (appendix 3, questions 6 and 7).

Compared with earlier activities, women's role at the meetings was generally enhanced (appendix 3, question 10).

"Ibu Norsati was initially hesitant to compete against a male candidate for village head of Sekonyer. But with village support and a campaign founded on OCSP ideas, she was elected in 2008. With her leadership, Sekonyer villagers now actively protect the Tanjung Puting National Park, reducing mining in nearby areas, mobilizing residents to plant seeds, assisting National Park guards, and striving to create eco-friendly income-generating activities."

Graph 03: Public perceptions of women's role in the community, by gender:



## ENGAGING WOMAN IN THE PROJECT

### A. List of attendants

1,020 (38%) women participated in the trainings and workshops organized by OCSP, and 1,027 (28%) women participated in forum development and community organization activities, including FGDs and other discussions, socialization, and other OCSP-facilitated activities. These figures indicate that OCSP has far exceeded the Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) targets for the number of men and women participating in OCSP-organized trainings and workshops; and for the number of men and women participating in national and regional forums, local working groups, and community organizations.

**Table 03: List of Participants by Gender and Activity Type**

Description of Activity	Total		Kalimantan		Sumatra	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Number of men and women participating in OCSP-organized trainings and workshops	1,631	1,020	392	25	1,239	995
Number of men and women participating in forum development and community organization, including FGDs, discussions, socialization, etc.	2,706	1,027	740	189	1,966	838
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,337</b>	<b>2,047</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>3,205</b>	<b>1,833</b>
<b>Percentage [%]</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>36%</b>

Source: OCSP and all grantees report



**Table 04: Gender Participation and PMP Targets**

	Overall impact	Participation by gender in trainings and workshops	Participation by gender in organized groups
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	Number of men and women benefiting from project resources <b>(Cumulative by Year)</b>	Number of men and women participating in OCSP organized trainings and workshops <b>(Cumulative by Year)</b>	Number of men and women participating in national and regional forums, local working groups and community organizations <b>(Cumulative by Year)</b>
<b>Target</b>	Men: 800 Women: 300	Men: 550 Women: 250	Men: 250 Women: 50
<b>Baseline Data</b>	0	0	0
<b>FY2007 Target</b>	Men: 100 Women: 50	Men: 100 Women: 50	N/A
<b>FY2007 Actual</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>FY2008 Target</b>	Men: 550 Women: 225	Men: 300 Women: 150	Men: 150 Women: 25
<b>FY2008 Actual</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>FY2009 Target</b>	Men: 800 Women: 300	Men: 550 Women: 250	Men: 250 Women: 50
<b>FY2009 Actual</b>	Men: 4,337 Women: 2,047	Men: 1,631 Women: 1,020	Men: 2,706 Women: 1,027

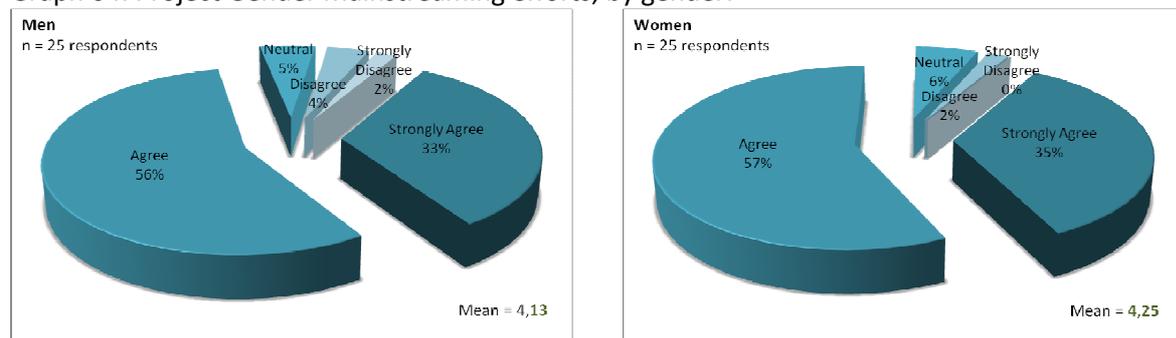
## B. Project Efforts

Most respondents agreed that OCSP had provided plenty of access for women to participate in all activities. Most respondents also recognized that these efforts had benefited women.

Through its partners, OCSP has made valuable contributions to support women in OCSP activities. Based on FGDs and interviews, both men and women believe that OCSP has supported women's participation in and contribution to conservation efforts in their villages. Meetings facilitated by OCSP partners saw women well represented, as they also were in training courses. Men noted this even more than women did.

Women’s ability to organize groups increased significantly, with positive changes evident. Whereas in the past, gatherings included a considerable amount of gossip, women now take advantage of the opportunity to discuss what the village needs in the future, how to obtain additional income by continuing Credit Union (CU) activities<sup>1</sup>. The number of Langkat group members being facilitated by ALIVE has increased, particularly the number of female members. Participation in CUs has impacted on the position of women in the family. CUs have enabled women to contribute to family income and encouraged them to have savings. Simple tasks such as using their yards to grow vegetables and seeds have provided additional income and enhanced women’s contributions to the family, making them more powerful and better appreciated within it.

Graph 04: Project Gender Mainstreaming efforts, by gender:



## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Overall, the OCSP project has encouraged women to participate in OCSP activities and has led to women having a greater impact on their communities, particularly with respect to women’s groups.
2. Women have a vital role to play in the family economy, and by working with its partners, OCSP has demonstrated valuable impacts with respect to strengthening women’s role in the family, although the impact on conservation issues still needs further exploration. The criteria for obtaining credit should also be improved and clarified.
3. There is a need to ensure that women are not being invited to meetings merely to satisfy a certain quota; activities should seek to break down the barriers that women face when attending meetings, and women should be encouraged to become more active in decision-making.

<sup>1</sup> A credit union is a group of people who save together and lend to each other at a fair rate of interest.

## Appendix 1: Sample questionnaire

## OCSP GENDER MONITORING SURVEY

**Respondent profile:**

Age:

Main Job/Activity:

Address:

1. Respondent's Gender:                      2. How many meetings have you attended in the last year? \_\_\_\_\_

Male       Female

**Awareness of Conservation Issues and Satisfaction with OCSP:**

1.	I am aware of the main threats to Orangutans and their habitat.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree
2.	Protecting Orangutans and their habitat is an urgent matter.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree
3.	Those who illegally convert Orangutans habitat should be punished by the government.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree
4.	The public can play role in combating illegal logging and forest conversion that threatens Orangutans and their habitat.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree
5.	The name of partner _____ (or ) Orangutan Conservation Services Program (OCSP) provides important services to protect Orangutans and their habitat.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree

**Participation of women through program activities of OCSP:**

1.	Women in the community are more actively involved in the activities of OCSP's partner, such as farmer field school, community meeting groups and socialization than men.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree
2.	Women in the community better understand the purpose of meetings or training facilitated by OCSP's partners than men.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree
3.	Base on your observation, meetings conducted by OCSP's partner are useful for the women in the community and make a contribution to conservation efforts in their village.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree
4.	Meetings or trainings with the women representatives of the village have been well conducted by _____.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree
5.	After participated in the several meetings, women in the community were more confident to speak / ask a question in the front of other participants at meetings facilitated by OCSP's partners.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree
6.	Women can play role in reporting cases of illegal logging and forest conversion that threaten Orangutans and their habitat.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree
7.	Women are making a meaningful contribution to the conservation efforts in the village.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree
8.	OCSP partners have supported the participation and contribution of women in the conservation efforts of their village.	1. Strongly Agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly Disagree

Appendix 2: Sample completed questionnaire

*Handwritten signature*

**OCSP GENDER MONITORING SURVEY**

**Pengantar:**

Kuesioner memungkinkan Anda untuk menyatakan pendapat dan memberikan informasi tentang pengalaman Anda dengan bantuan petugas OCSP yang mewawancarai Anda.

Tidak ada jawaban benar atau salah atas pertanyaan-pertanyaan ini. Dengan menjawab pertanyaan, Anda akan membantu kami untuk mengevaluasi program ini dan dalam rangka meningkatkan kinerja kami di masa yang akan datang.

**Respondent profile:**

Nama: *Syariful Ridloq PA* Umur: *34 Tahun*  
 Kegiatan utama: *PITANI* Pendidikan: *SITP*  
 Alamat: Kabupaten: *LANGKAT* Kecamatan: *BAHOROK*  
 Desa: *TIMBANG SAYA*

Jenis Kelamin:  Laki-laki  Perempuan

Berapa banyak pertemuan yang pernah Anda ikuti dalam satu tahun terakhir? *04. Satu Bulan Sekali - per pertemuan di desa 1 minggu sekali*

**Kesadaran terhadap isu-isu konservasi dan tingkat kepuasan terhadap OCSP:**

1. Saya menyadari adanya ancaman terhadap orangutan dan habitatnya.
  - 1. Sangat Setuju
  - 2. Setuju
  - 3. Netral
  - 4. Tidak setuju
  - 5. Sangat Tidak setuju
  
2. Perlindungan terhadap orangutan dan habitatnya adalah sesuatu yang mendesak dilakukan. Apakah Anda setuju dengan pernyataan tersebut?
  - 1. Sangat Setuju
  - 2. Setuju
  - 3. Netral
  - 4. Tidak setuju
  - 5. Sangat Tidak setuju
  
3. Siapa saja yang merusak habitat orangutan secara ilegal harus mendapatkan hukuman pemerintah.
  - 1. Sangat Setuju
  - 2. Setuju
  - 3. Netral
  - 4. Tidak setuju
  - 5. Sangat Tidak setuju
  
4. Masyarakat dapat berperan dalam memerangi pembalakan liar dan konversi hutan yang mengancam orangutan dan habitatnya.
  - 1. Sangat Setuju
  - 2. Setuju
  - 3. Netral
  - 4. Tidak setuju
  - 5. Sangat Tidak setuju
  
5. The Orangutan Conservation Services Program (OCSP) telah memberikan layanan penting untuk melindungi orangutan dan habitatnya.
  - 1. Sangat Setuju
  - 2. Setuju
  - 3. Netral
  - 4. Tidak setuju
  - 5. Sangat Tidak setuju

**Partisipasi perempuan melalui dalam kegiatan DCSP:**

- |     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 6.  | Perempuan lebih berperan aktif dan terlibat dalam kegiatan PUSAKA / ALIVE, seperti pelatihan, pertemuan antar kelompok masyarakat dan sosialisasi bila dibandingkan dengan laki-laki. Apakah Anda setuju dengan pernyataan tersebut? | <input type="radio"/> 1. Sangat Setuju<br><input type="radio"/> 2. Setuju<br><input type="radio"/> 3. Netral<br><input checked="" type="radio"/> 4. Tidak setuju<br><input type="radio"/> 5. Sangat Tidak setuju |
| 7.  | Perempuan lebih memahami tujuan pertemuan atau pelatihan yang difasilitasi oleh PUSAKA / ALIVE di dibandingkan dengan laki-laki. Apakah Anda setuju dengan pernyataan tersebut?                                                      | <input type="radio"/> 1. Sangat Setuju<br><input type="radio"/> 2. Setuju<br><input type="radio"/> 3. Netral<br><input checked="" type="radio"/> 4. Tidak setuju<br><input type="radio"/> 5. Sangat Tidak setuju |
| 8.  | Berdasarkan pengamatan Anda, pertemuan yang diprakarsai PUSAKA / ALIVE berguna untuk perempuan dan membuat kontribusi bagi usaha konservasi di desanya. Apakah Anda setuju dengan pernyataan tersebut?                               | <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Sangat Setuju<br><input type="radio"/> 2. Setuju<br><input type="radio"/> 3. Netral<br><input type="radio"/> 4. Tidak setuju<br><input type="radio"/> 5. Sangat Tidak setuju |
| 9.  | Pertemuan dan pelatihan yang dilaksanakan, telah melibatkan keterwakilan perempuan. Apakah Anda setuju dengan pernyataan tersebut?                                                                                                   | <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Sangat Setuju<br><input type="radio"/> 2. Setuju<br><input type="radio"/> 3. Netral<br><input type="radio"/> 4. Tidak setuju<br><input type="radio"/> 5. Sangat Tidak setuju |
| 10. | Setelah berpartisipasi pada beberapa pelatihan, perempuan lebih percaya diri untuk berbicara di depan peserta yang lain termasuk menyampaikan pertanyaan dan pendapat. Apakah Anda setuju dengan pernyataan tersebut?                | <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Sangat Setuju<br><input type="radio"/> 2. Setuju<br><input type="radio"/> 3. Netral<br><input type="radio"/> 4. Tidak setuju<br><input type="radio"/> 5. Sangat Tidak setuju |
| 11. | Perempuan dapat berperan dalam pelaporan kasus pembalakan liar dan konservasi hutan yang mengancam keberadaan orangutan dan habitatnya. Apakah Anda setuju dengan pernyataan tersebut?                                               | <input type="radio"/> 1. Sangat Setuju<br><input checked="" type="radio"/> 2. Setuju<br><input type="radio"/> 3. Netral<br><input type="radio"/> 4. Tidak setuju<br><input type="radio"/> 5. Sangat Tidak setuju |
| 12. | Perempuan dapat memberikan peran yang berarti dalam rangka upaya pelestarian hutan di desanya. Apakah Anda setuju dengan pernyataan tersebut?                                                                                        | <input type="radio"/> 1. Sangat Setuju<br><input checked="" type="radio"/> 2. Setuju<br><input type="radio"/> 3. Netral<br><input type="radio"/> 4. Tidak setuju<br><input type="radio"/> 5. Sangat Tidak setuju |
| 13. | PUSAKA / ALIVE telah memberikan dukungan supaya perempuan dapat lebih berperan dalam upaya pelestarian lingkungan di desanya. Apakah Anda setuju dengan pernyataan tersebut?                                                         | <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Sangat Setuju<br><input type="radio"/> 2. Setuju<br><input type="radio"/> 3. Netral<br><input type="radio"/> 4. Tidak setuju<br><input type="radio"/> 5. Sangat Tidak setuju |

## Appendix 3: Summary of Ratings – Men vs. Women

Questionnaire	Men						Women					
	Mean	1. Strongly Agree	2. Agree	3. Neutral	4. Disagree	5. Strongly Disagree	Mean	1. Strongly Agree	2. Agree	3. Neutral	4. Disagree	5. Strongly Disagree
1 I am aware of the main threats to Orangutans and their habitat.	3.92	44	20	20	16	-	3.44	12	44	20	24	-
2 Protecting Orangutans and their habitat is an urgent matter.	4.52	56	40	4	-	-	4.38	50	46	-	-	4
3 Those who illegally convert Orangutans habitat should be punished by the government.	4.68	68	32	-	-	-	4.28	40	52	4	4	-
4 The public can play role in combating illegal logging and forest conversion that threatens Orangutans and their habitat.	4.40	48	48	-	4	-	4.40	40	60	-	-	-
5 Orangutan Conservation Services Program (OCSP) provides important services to protect Orangutans and their habitat.	4.44	48	48	4	-	-	4.44	48	48	4	-	-
6 Women in the community are more actively involved in the activities of OCSP's partner, such as farmer field school, community meeting groups and socialization than men.	2.96	4	28	28	40	-	3.84	28	36	28	8	-
7 Women in the community better understand the purpose of meetings or training facilitated by OCSP's partners than men.	3.12	-	32	48	20	-	3.68	12	44	44	-	-
8 Base on your observation, meetings conducted by OCSP's partner are useful for the women in the community and make a contribution to conservation efforts in their village.	4.12	24	68	4	4	-	4.36	40	56	4	-	-
9 Meetings or trainings with the women representatives of the village have been well conducted by OCSP's partners.	4.52	56	40	4	-	-	4.36	36	64	-	-	-
10 Women in the community were more confident to speak / ask a question in the front of other participants at meetings facilitated by OCSP's partners.	4.00	24	60	8	8	-	3.84	12	60	28	-	-
11 Women can play role in reporting cases of illegal logging and forest conversion that threaten Orangutans and their habitat.	3.44	16	48	8	20	8	3.76	12	64	12	12	-
12 Women are making a meaningful contribution to the conservation efforts in the village.	3.96	12	80	4	-	4	4.12	24	64	12	-	-
13 OCSP partners have supported the participation and contribution of women in the conservation efforts of their village.	4.32	40	52	8	-	-	4.44	48	48	4	-	-