MID-TERM EVALUATION REPORT

SUPPORTING THE SUSTAINABILITY OF COMMUNITY POLICING IN PAPUA, PAPUA BARAT, AND MALUKU

SUBMITTED TO

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

BY CIRCLE INDONESIA TEAM

Koperasi Pengembangan Sumber Daya Masyarakat Sipil
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PREFACE

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The evaluation team would like to express its gratitude to many people and stakeholder agencies. We are very thankful to all professional staff of the IOM Project in the field for their support and facilitation of the field data collection in November to December 2018. Similarly, the consultant would like to thank police officials in the three provinces (Maluku, Papua and Papua Barat) for their support in providing rich information about the project and recent police changes.

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Evaluation Team

ABBREVIATIONS

Bhabinkamtibmas	:	Bhayangkara Pembina Keamanan dan Ketertiban Masyarakat (Community Police Officers)
CPF	:	Community Policing Forum (*Forum Kemitraan Polisi Masyarakat*)
CSOs	:	Civil Society Organizations
FGD	:	Focus Group Discussion
FKPM	:	Forum Kemitraan Polisi Masyarakat (Community Police Forum - CPF)
HAM	:	Hak Asasi Manusia (Human Rights)
INP	:	Indonesian National Police
IOM	:	The International Organization for Migration
KOBAN	:	Japanese-Model of Neighbourhood Police Station
KOMPOLNAS	:	Komisi Kepolisian Nasional (National Police Commission, a body that reports to the president, tasked to receive complaints on police but without powers to demand accountability from the police)
MSC	:	Most Significant Changes
NGO	:	Non Government Organization
PERKAP	:	Peraturan Kapolri (Chief Policy Regulation)
POLDA	:	Kepolisisan Daerah (the provincial command that reports to headquarters in Jakarta, Its chief is known as KAPOLDA)
POLMAS	:	Pemolisian Masyarakat (Community Policing)
POLRES	:	Kepolisian Resor (Police Unit at the district level that reports to POLDA and covers one district (kabupaten. Its chief is known as KAPOLRES).
POLRI	:	Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia (Indonesia National Police. Its chief is known as KAPOLRI).
POLSEK	:	Kepolisian Sektor (Sector Police. Covering one or more sub-districts (kecamatan) and reporting to the Polres. Its Chief is known as KAPOLSEK)
Protap	:	Prosedur Tetap (kind of Standard Operational Procedures)
SKEP	:	Surat Keputusan (a decree)
SPN	:	Sekolah Polisi Negara (State Police School) the school that produces non-commissioned officers after eleven months of training, the last six of which are on the job
TOT	:	Training of Trainers

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the Mid-Term Evaluation ("The Evaluation") of the project Supporting the Sustainability of Community Policing in Papua, Papua Barat, and Maluku," implemented by IOM with the support from the Government of the Netherlands.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) started the project with the support of the Government of the Netherlands titled "Supporting Community Policing Efforts in Tanah Papua and Maluku" in the period 2013-2017. This project aimed at contributing to the efforts of the Indonesian National Police to develop into a professional, accountable and effective law enforcement organization and improve police-community relations. Specific objectives were to (i) Strengthen the capacity of INP education and training institutions, and (ii) Support human rights-based community policing implementation in selected target areas (Tanah Papua and Maluku). The overall objective of the project was to contribute towards the effective implementation and long-term sustainability of the Indonesian National Police Strategy on Community Policing in Tanah Papua and Maluku.

The evaluation aims to assess the impact of the project "Supporting Community Policing Efforts in Tanah Papua and Maluku" as well as assess the effectiveness of the follow-up project "Supporting the Sustainability of Community Policing in Papua, Papua Barat, and Maluku," implemented by IOM between 2017-2019.

Therefore, specific objectives of the evaluation are as follows:

- Assess whether the institutional capacity of INP education and training institutions has been strengthened to support implementation of human rights-based community policing through specialized training for community policing officers;
- Assess whether the provincial police in Papua and Maluku are capable of maintaining and rolling out human rights-based community policing across the provinces, based on the INP national strategy;
- Assess whether provincial INP personnel in Tanah Papua and Maluku have become more knowledgeable and skilled in human rights-based community policing policies, procedures and implementation;
- Assess whether police-community relations have improved and community policing forums are self-sustaining;
- Assess whether the police have better sustainable communication channels and participatory engagement with the community in line with the community policing approach to identify emerging safety and other community concerns;
- Assess whether CPF members have improved ability to develop proactive measures to address community concerns and promote positive relationships within the community.

Methodology

This study used key informant interviews, FGD, questionnaires, observation, desk review and secondary data analysis.

The survey sample totals are:

Community Sample	1,000
Police Sample	146
Total Sample	1,146

Out of 1000 community respondents, 61% were male and 39% female. The majority of police respondents were male as only 6% (9 out of 146 respondents) were female. Indeed, the number of female police officers in Indonesia is far less than male officers. At the national level the percentage of female police officers is only 8.3%.

Evaluation Findings

Relevance

The project is relevant to meet the need for improved security and social order. Conflict, including horizontal conflict, is not uncommon in Papua and Papua Barat. Security and social order disturbances in Papua Barat include theft and burglary, horizontal fights and conflicts, alcohol related crimes, narcotics abuse, gambling, domestic violence, land-related conflicts and child abuse. A recent trend among the younger generation is glue inhalation, which is similar to narcotics abuse, often involving young children. In addition, there is latent conflict related to inter-faith relations.

The field survey conducted in the three provinces, assessed the security situation by asking respondents for their perceptions of security in the target locations. 83.3% of respondents in target locations stated they felt "very secure" (23.3%) or "secure" (61.0%) during the daytime. This was higher than in the control areas where 81.9% indicated they felt "very secure" (15.0%) or "secure" (66.9%).

Meanwhile, regarding night time security, respondent indicated higher perception of security in target areas than in control areas. 73.3% of respondents stated that they felt "secure" (55.2%) or "very secure" at night (18.1%) in the target areas, compared to a combined total of 69.9% of respondents in the control locations, or 59.2% indicating "secure" and 10.7% stating "very secure.

It can be concluded that the perception of the security situation has remained the same in the controlled areas, but has improved in the target areas. The differences are not very large, but statistically significant (the chance that the difference is as the result of the coincidental composition of the sample is <1%). Therefore, the project has significantly improved the perception of security in the target areas.

The regression analysis showed that the (perception of the) security situation was better in Maluku and worse in Papua. There was no difference between men and women. In addition, members of the Police and Community Policing Forum from the community felt more secure than the other respondents.

The survey found that behaviour related to alcohol consumption was the main cause of security issues. Such behaviour was perceived to be prevalent in all three provinces. Qualitative data through interviews and FGDs in Papua revealed that alcohol consumption often led to fights, discord, domestic violence and juvenile violence. Other prevalent behaviours were associated with drug abuse, theft, extortion and domestic violence.

The statistical analysis of the prevalence of crimes and offenses in the research sites showed that there was hardly a difference between the control groups and the target groups. The only exception seemed to be the prevalence change of alcohol abuse in the target groups in comparison to the control groups. The difference was small, however, and may be a statistical artefact.

Institutional capacity of education and training institutions to support human rights-based community policing

The Indonesian National Police (INP) was established in the context of Indonesia's independence struggle. The INP was initially a separate and autonomous agency. In 1968, it was integrated into the military structure (ABRI, *Angkatan Bersejata Republik Indonesia* – Indonesian Armed Forces*)*. Following the 1997 Asian economic crisis and the fall of Suharto (1998), there were widespread calls, including within the police institution, for an autonomous institution that respected human rights. In 2000, the People's Consultative Assembly (*Majelis Permusyaratan Rakyat*, MPR) passed decision No. VI/MPPR-RI/2000 establishing an autonomous National Police Force (POLRI), separate from the Army.[1] This was consolidated with the adoption of Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia. With these reforms came the expectation of increased police professionalism, and independence of the police from political intervention. The separation of the police from the army also meant reform towards becoming a civilian police force, which included a shift towards community-oriented policing. In particular, this entailed building the capacity of the INP in the pre-emptive and preventive policing. Pre-emptive policing includes engaging in community development activities to promote community participation, building legal awareness, and using counselling and persuasion as methods of early detection to raise community awareness. Preventative policing includes all preventative policing efforts and activities to maintain security and public order, and keep people and property safe, including providing protection and assistance, especially to prevent offences from occurring. Preventative policing generally involves police patrol and guard units offering people guidance and advice.

Community policing is part of the pre-emptive role of the INP which brings the police and communities closer. Community policing is characterized by close collaboration and partnership between the police and the community, where police officers are expected focus on problem solving, empowering communities to solve problems themselves, and contributing to a better quality of life of the community members.

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[1] Amnesty International (2009). Unfinished Business: Police Accountability in Indonesia. London: Amnesty International.

The current project has supported the integration of human rights and community policing begun by the previous project (2013-2017). The project beneficiaries are the Indonesian National Police (INP) education and training institutions (*Lemdikpol*); the INP Body for Security Maintenance (*Baharkam*); the INP Body for Security Maintenance, Community Guidance Division (*Binmas*); provincial police schools (SPNs) in Jayapura (covering Papua and West Papua provinces) and Passo (covering Maluku); community policing officers (*Bhabinkamtibmas*) deployed at village/sub-district level, provincial police (Polda) (Polda Papua, covering Papua and West Papua provinces, and Polda Maluku); district police (Polres) and sub-district police (Polsek); members of community policing forums (CPF) / *Forum Kemitraan Polisi dan Masyarakat* (FKPM); and communities in the target areas. The evaluation notes that the implementation of the project, which involves multi-stakeholder collaboration at the province level, is effective.

As of September 2018, 269 new CPF had been established in the areas outside IOM project area, of which 83 were operational. The program has been able to develop a human rights-based community policing education curriculum with support from and in collaboration with National Police Center for Education and Training. A training module to guide police trainers has also been developed and has become the main guide used at the National Police School. As mentioned earlier, use of these training materials and modules is now compulsory at each SPN, guaranteeing the continuity of implementation. The National Police Center for Education and Training, and the centre for the specialized education for police in Serpong, have also adopted human rights-based community policing education materials in their education processes.

However, the survey revealed the percentage of the police officers who participated in the trainings on community policing and natural resources was slightly lower in the target locations than in the control locations. Out of 96 police officers in the target locations, 12.2% had attended the community policing training, whereas 16.1% of police in the control (non-project) locations had attended. Similarly, 6.7% of the police officers in the target locations participated in the training on the relationship between natural resources and security issues, meanwhile, 8.9% participated in the control locations. Likewise, participation in the training of community visitation strategies, introductory to customary norms, priority action at crime scenes, preparation for community policing offices, and negotiation and problem-solving was lower in the target locations than in the control locations. Frequent transfer or rotation among police officers may have caused this to happen.

A total of 5,454 police officers from the three Polda have been trained in human rights-based community policing, including 1,767 from the Maluku provincial police (Polda), 2,087 from Papua provincial police and 1,600 from Papua Barat provincial police. However, this is only a small proportion of the total number of police officers in the areas. In Maluku Province, for example, only 2,087 or 22.7% of the provincial police force, have been trained.

Among the participants, the level of acceptance of the human rights training was good, although adopting a human rights-based approach was perceived to limit firm action by the police against people involved in or creating public disorder. This was not considered a suitable to response to dealing with aggressive behaviour by "angry" people, which is common in the three Polda.

One of the capacity building activities was the training of trainers (ToT) on human rights-based community policing. The training intended to develop the community policing capacity of trainers from Polda, Polres, and the SPN (*Sekolah Polisi Negara*/State Police Training Centre). They were selected by the committee/facilitator team with support from IOM. In Maluku, training sessions were held for police officers from Polres (district) and Polsek (sub-district), and from the Paso SPN.

The project has supported training for police officers, particularly community police officers, commonly known in Indonesian by the acronym as *Bhabinkamtibmas* (literally: enhancement of community security and social order police officers). These are Indonesian police officers responsible for fostering security and public order (*Kamtibmas*) and are also the contact persons for police matters at the village level. The functions of these community police officers include providing guidance and counselling in the areas of law and social security at the village level, serving the community on security and social order related issues, and mediating and facilitating resolutions to issues arising within the community.

In terms of community policing, these police officers are mandated to promote community policing forums (CPF) and provide technical assistance to support the CPF. This means they are required to communicate and facilitate discussion on social and security issues in the village and facilitate resolutions to issues arising in the community. They are also expected to resolve conflicts in the community through alternative dispute resolution (ADR). Their regular tasks include receiving information and complaints from community members as well as attending or facilitating forums for discussions / meetings organized by community groups and use them to build partnerships between the Indonesian National Police and the community to prevent and deal with social order and security disturbances.

Initiatives to promote community policing have been expanded to the university level. One development by the Sorong City Police Unit Community Policing program, supported by the IOM, is an effort to integrate community policing into first and second semester courses at six universities in Sorong City. This was marked by the signing of the MoU on 27 September 2018. The six universities are Universitas Muhammadiyah Sorong (UMS), Universitas Pendidikan Muhammadiyah Sorong (UNIMU), Universitas Victory, Universitas Kristen Papua (Papua Christian University-UKIP), Sekolah Tinggi Bukit Zaitun and Saint Paul's Polytechnic of Sorong. The teaching team comprises three police officers from Sorong Police Unit, one of whom is the Head of the Community Guidance Directorate (Binmas).

Role of the Police in Facilitating the CPF

Police officers have engaged in activating community policing forums. The survey found that in the target villages/police units, 16 of 90 police officers (17.8%) have been active members of CPF administration boards, compared to 10 of 56 police officers (17.9%) in the control locations. Hence, there is no significant difference between the control and target in terms of the community policing facilitation role.

Professionalism of Police Officers

The survey asked about the respondents' perceptions of police professionalism. This included equal treatment of people from different ethnic backgrounds, equal treatment of villages, response to community reports, use of non-physical approach, and professional competency. Public confidence in the police force and the police has improved. A new image of the police as public servants at the community level has been established. This is in tune with the various interactive activities between police and citizens. This is facilitated by several factors. Community trust of the police has increased. Fear and antipathy towards the police has gradually decreased. This can be seen from the changes in the community's acceptance of community police officers. While there may be an initial reluctance to interact with these officers, as their performance improves, this has begun to change.

The survey found that, in general, perceptions of police professionalism were better in the target villages than in the control villages (non-project locations). In terms of equal treatment of people of different ethnic backgrounds, the majority of the respondents said the police treated people equally regardless of ethnicity. On the average, 44% of respondents said there had been improvement in terms of equal treatment of local indigenous people and "migrants" (residents who moved from other areas of Indonesia). However, this rate was higher in the target villages (47.2%) where IOM provides support for CPFs compared to non-project locations (36.8%) which may be the result of the community in the target areas having seen improvement in the application of non-discrimination practices towards locals and "migrants."

The remoteness of the villages in the three provinces varies. Some villages are close to the Polsek station, while others are in more remote areas. However, the respondents perceived that equal treatment of the different villages had improved over the four-year period. The majority respondents said services in remote areas had improved. This was the belief of a higher percentage (44%) of the respondents in the target areas (project location) than in control areas (37%). The survey also asked about the professional competency of the police officers in terms of treating community members with dignity and showing concern for the community. An average of 41% of the respondents said that police officers showed more concern for community. The percentage was higher in the target location (43%) than in control locations (35%).

Practices surrounding human dignity have also improved. On average, 44% of respondents said that police treated community members with greater respect than they did four years ago. The percentage was higher (46%) in the project locations than in the control locations (44%).

According to respondents, response times to crimes have also improved. An average of 39% of respondents said that the police practiced good methods in solving the crimes, including arresting suspects. Again, the figure was higher in the project target locations (41%) than in the control villages (39%). Similarly, the use of verbally abusive language has also decreased, with 33% of respondents perceiving improved practice in this regard. However, there was no significance difference between the target and control villages.

The accountability of the police administration is also a very important aspect of community policing practice. Corrupt practices hinder the reforms rolled out by the National Police, including community policing. A study by International Crisis Group (2012) indicated that rent-seeking practices within the police was not uncommon. Income from illegal levies were allegedly not just used for personal gain but also for underfunded local stations. The survey inquired about this practice, with 34% of respondents perceiving a decrease in corrupt practices in the handling of crimes. In the project locations, 35% perceived improvements in terms of accountability, slightly higher than in the control locations (32%).

Statistical analysis was performed to compare the means of the respondents' perceptions of police professionalism in the target and control villages. The analysis found that police professionalism is higher in the target areas for: (i) equal treatment of people with different ethnic backgrounds; (ii) Outreach of the services in all locations; (iii) Showing concern for community members; and (iv) Treating people with respect. After performing the statistical tests of the six indicators of professionalism above, the difference between the target and control is *not* statistically significant for *only* two indicators: provision of appropriate response and provision of fast response to crimes. In regard to trust, the survey found that in general, reports are made to the police (first preference), village government (second preference) and the CPF (third preference).

Further analysis showed that the assessment of the police has improved for the target groups and the control groups (the average score was slightly higher than 1, which was quite high).

Sustainability of Community Policing Forums

The survey inquired whether the respondents were aware of community policing forums (CPF). 58% of the respondents said that they were not aware of CPF. Cross tabulation between target and control villages showed that a higher percentage of respondents in the target locations (53%) have heard the community policing compared with just 18% of the respondents in the control villages.

Based on the result of statistical test (chi-square tests), it can be concluded that the IOM program has resulted in CPF becoming better known in the target villages. The hypothesis test shows that there is a significant difference between target and control villages in terms of awareness of the CPF. The Pearson chi-Square significance value is 0.00, which is less than 0.05 (significance level).

However, not all respondents have participated directly in community policing activities. The survey found that only 36% of respondents in the target villages have participated directly in the community policing related activities, compared to 25% in control areas.

The statistical test shows that there is no significance difference between participation in community policing activities in the target and control villages. The Chi-square test result was 0.107, which is higher than 0.05 (significance level).

The survey also asked about the engagement of community members in community policing, based on the PERKAP No. 3 of 2015, through their engagement in the various forms. The survey

found that there had been an increase in the participation of community members in community patrols.

Community Members Engagement through CPF

The survey inquired about the contribution of the respondents to security and social order, including observing potential security disturbances in the control villages. The number of respondents performing observations of the neighbourhood was slightly higher (24.2%) than in the target locations (23.4%). However, more respondents chose to make records of their observations in the target locations than in the control locations. Following up of the observations, such as reporting the potential security disturbances to the police is higher in the target villages. The study found that 9.6% of respondents in the target villages said that they often made reports to the police, compared with 4.3% in the control locations.

The evaluation asked respondents in both the target and control locations about crime reports made to the police. These criminal offences included theft, drug abuse, sexual harassment and others. The survey found that crime reporting was higher in the control villages than in the target villages. Reporting of theft was 92.3% in the control villages and just 85.0% in the target villages. Reporting was higher in the control villages in than target villages for all types of crime except premarital violence, which had a 65.9% report rate in the target villages compared with 64.7% in the control villages. In target areas, where respondents had CPFs to also report crimes and disturbances to, in addition to reporting to the police, they did so for issues such as juvenile delinquency (11.5%), drunkenness (11.4%), physical violence (10.6%), theft (10.5%), among others (see Table 15). This points towards the acceptance of CPFs as alternative means to resolve certain community issues rather than reporting directly to the police.

Participation in the Community Policing Forums

CPFs have been facilitated to carry out the community policing function in the three provinces. The notion of community participation in security measures is embedded in traditional society in Indonesia, including village justices of the peace and other forms of community settlement for social and security issues. The essence of community policing is that the local community engages in finding solutions to address social issues, prevent potential crimes and thereby contribute to social order and better quality of life.

The regulations also stipulate that the activities of the CPF may include community patrols, residential security patrols, security watch, traffic volunteers, school security activities, scouts and others.

With regard to the frequency of community members attending CPF activities, very few respondents joined in the activities. In total, only 19% of the respondents had attended CPF activities in the target villages and 4.6% in the control villages. The frequency is higher in the target villages, with an average of 3.2 times per respondent, compared with an average of 1.53 times in the control villages.

However, out of 128 community respondents who participated regularly in the activities, only 80% of them reported having a good understanding of the function of the CPF. The survey found that 20% of the respondents who regularly participated in the CPF activities acknowledged that they did not have a proper understanding of the function of the CPF.

Adequate Institutional Capacity of the CPF

The flow of activities within the CPF are to have regular meetings to identify potential security and social order disturbances, after which discussions are held to discuss emerging social issues within the communities to seek solutions/way to resolve the issues. Aside from its members' observations, CPF also receive complaints or reports from community members, which are then discussed within the forum involving police officers for coordination purposes.

To be able to function properly, CPF need to have adequate capacity including a) organizational capacity, b) human resources and technical capacity in analysis of crimes and social order disturbances, c) financial resources and d) physical resources such as office facilities. With regard to human resources, the willingness and participation in meetings among the members are high among the CPF. However, some organizational capacities need to be strengthened, as identified below.

Legal Capacity of the CPF

The CPFs are managed like other social organizations/institutions at the community or village level. The nature of the relationship is based on trust; hence less attention is given to formal by-laws and other SOPs (standard operating procedures). In many cases, the CPF have not been set up as legal entities nor are they formally recognised by a local ordinance.

However, many CPFs have adequate informal organizational legitimacy and recognition because it is supported by a joint agreement between the government institutions and the police at various levels (village, district, county, province). The process of socialization by police officers and local government officials, especially in the village, also strengthen their legitimacy. Communities also need fast and affordable measures to deal with internal security issues, which opens the door for more active CPF functioning. Not all CPF members have ID, but many wear T-shirt uniforms. There were no reports of objections to the CPF role from the public, indicating that the CPF activities are relevant and accepted, even though not all of them have a legal basis.

CPF functions, such as early detection, prevention and management of community security problems, can be challenging, especially when dealing with juvenile delinquency, fights between villages, and other security disturbances associated with gambling, drunkenness or illegal motor-racing.

Capacity to Proactively Address Community Problems

The project has supported improving the interactive capacity of the CPF in managing community problems. As an institution, the CPF are fairly new and recently formed, but their function is strategic in the detection, prevention and management of social order and security disturbances. CPF leaders who are coordinated by community police officers are able to execute proactive measures in the event of social disorder or security disturbances.

In addition, the CPF also strengthen local methods of handling issues, which prioritise deliberation, mediation and discussion to solve problems. These methods are considered fair, transparent and judicious, because they follow procedures while creating a sense of justice among the community in general. Moreover, CPF members are local residents who have a better understanding of local conditions and the local community.

Engagement of Vulnerable Groups

The evaluation noted that the engagement of vulnerable groups in the CPF is still limited. Social inclusion has yet to be formally adopted in the election of their officials or in their activities. Some vulnerable groups such as women or youth are represented through the appointment of leaders in the management of women or youth. Traditional leaders (indigenous elders) are well represented, but this is a reflection of the dominant cultural role of such leaders in the structure of local indigenous communities or the traditional role of those who are seen to have concern for indigenous and land issues. The elderly are also already represented, but largely because of their function as elders, and hence, their perceived public role in the village. Differently-abled persons, on the other hand, are not widely represented at all.

Financial Resources

Sustainability of financial resources is one of the main challenges in the three provinces. Many CPFs do not have secure funding sources to support regular activities and meetings, other than from IOM (project funds), police and village government.

Of the 674 respondents, 74 were CPF members. 74% of these respondents said that funding for CPF activities came from the IOM project, while 59% said the CPF received funding from the Village Development Fund (known as *Anggaran Dana Desa* – ADD). They also said that funding came from the police (24.3%), CPF members (25.7%), the community (10.8%), local NGOs (5.4%), district government (4.1%) and provincial government (2.7%).

CPF Initiatives

Various initiatives have been implemented by the CPFs following their establishment and activation. Some examples to illustrate the various initiatives implemented by the CPFs include the following:

- Firefighting training in Waena
  Waena is a residential area in Jayapura, Papua. It is a densely populated urban area characterised by congested housing and a diverse population. In 2017, multiple fires in the area resulted in the loss of several houses. With the potential for disastrous consequences

of fires in the area, in 2018, the CPF in Waena organised firefighting training for its members.

- Narcotics surveillance and monitoring in Nafri village
  In response to a growing problem of narcotics abuse in Nafari village in Papua, the CPF monitors drug use among community members.

- Emergency vehicle in Inteimilyan, Keroom
  The village of Inteimilyan is located in a remote area of Papua province, far from the nearest hospitals in the district and provincial capitals. Aware of the need for a support system in the event of medical emergencies, in March 2018, the CPF decided to purchase an emergency vehicle to transport villagers in need of hospital and medical services.

Observed Impact

- Integration of the CPF and social institutions
  Program effectiveness is supported with the involvement of community leaders through the inclusion of customary leaders in the structure of the CPF. This is effective because community leaders are usually respected and thus have influence on the villagers. Therefore, their engagement as leaders in the CPF helps to address emerging social and security issues.

- Decrease in crime
  The interviews and FGD with community members identified a positive change in social order and security in the villages where there are CPFs. These include a decrease in alcohol consumption by young people and active community patrols, which reduced community fears of burglaries particularly at night.

- The CPF serves as forum for information sharing and discussion
  The CPF also functions as a forum for discussion of issues in the village or community, thereby facilitating joint efforts to seek solutions. This extends to issues such as waste management, the livelihoods of community members and emerging health issues.

Lessons Learned

1. Not all police units have budgets for the capacity building of police officers on community policing. While some had budget resources, the amount is still insufficient. Therefore, the project's support in providing training for community policing is found to be highly useful and strategic.

2. The number of community police officers is less than the number of villages, therefore not all villages are covered by fully dedicated community police officers. For instance, in Papua Barat, there are just 900 community police officers for 1,837 villages (53%).

3. The legal framework for CPF is a regulation of the chief of police. Within the legislative framework in Indonesia, such regulations have limited impact on the broader community. According to Law No. 12 of 2011 on the Indonesian regulatory framework, the hierarchy of legislation is as follows:
   a. 1945 Constitution
   b. Decision of the People's Legislative Assembly
   c. Law or Government Regulation in Lieu of a Law
   d. Government Regulation
   e. Presidential Regulation
   f. Provincial Regulation
   g. District/Regency/City Regulation

   Therefore, issuing a government regulation would strengthen the legal basis of community policing.

Recommendations

Strengthen the regulation and legal basis of the CPF

There is a need to ensure that the legal basis of the CPF is clearly articulated at the different levels of government, especially at the Ministry of Home Affairs. This could be done through:
- High-level lobbying of the Ministry of Home Affairs to inform of the urgency of this issue;
- Conducting the necessary study and preparing briefing papers to inform both the Indonesia National Police (INP) and the Ministry of Home Affairs on the progress of the CPF and importance of endorsing a legal basis for their existence and operation at the various levels;
- Supporting CPF initiatives to lobby provincial and district government to discuss and advocate the issue of legal status of the CPF.

Increase the effectiveness of the CPF

We recommend that IOM facilitate and support the capacity building of selected CPFs in the following areas:
- Program development and organizational management;
- Early warning and detection of security and public order disturbances;
- Mediation, negotiation and communication skills;
- Gender-based approach to dealing with violence against women.

Address the financial sustainability of the CPF

The evaluation recommends that the financial sustainability of the CPF be strategically addressed, including budget allocation from the district or provincial government levels to support the operations of the CPF.

1. BACKGROUND

Community policing represents a dramatic change in the philosophy that determines the way police agencies engage the public. It shifts away from conventional policing by empowering the community rather than dictating to the community. Community policing lies in the principles of working together with the community to improve quality of life and cooperating in finding new ways to identify and solve problems in the communities. Community policing builds trust between community members and the police apparatus and institution.[2]

In 2013, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) began a project with the support of the Government of the Netherlands titled "Supporting Community Policing Efforts in Tanah Papua and Maluku," which completed in 2017. This project aimed at contributing to the efforts of the Indonesian National Police to develop into a professional, accountable and effective law enforcement organization and improve police-community relations. Specific objectives were to (i) Strengthen the capacity of INP education and training institutions, and (ii) Support human rights-based community policing implementation in selected target areas (Tanah Papua and Maluku).

Initially, the project activities covered only the province of Papua; however, when the police in Papua separated in two regional police forces, the project extended to include the province of Papua Barat as well as the province of Maluku. The project, which was implemented from 2013 to 2017, had main outcomes as follows:

- Strengthened institutional capacity of INP education and training institutions both at national and provincial level (Polda Papua and Maluku) to support human rights-based community policing implementation through specialized training for community policing officers;
- Provincial INP personnel in Tanah Papua and Maluku are more knowledgeable and skilled in human rights-based community policing policies, procedures and implementation;
- Improved police-community relations through greater involvement and participation of leadership structures, civil society and local government in community policing implementation;
- Greater accountability through assessment of changes in police attitude and behaviour and improvement of police-community relations.

Upon its completion in 2017, IOM continued its support through a new project called "Supporting the Sustainability of Community Policing in Papua, Papua Barat, and Maluku," also funded by the Government of the Netherlands. This current project, which this Mid-Term Evaluation Report examines, continues to invest in community engagement as a primary tool to ensure the sustainability of the community policing strategy. Despite notable achievements, significant challenges remain ahead for the INP in order to fully achieve its reform efforts and become a force that effectively serves and protects the people. It is important to sustain the momentum so as to further realise and operationalize the reform objectives at the local level.

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[2] Kappeler, V. E., & Gaines, L. K. (2012). *Community policing: A contemporary perspective.* Routledge.

2. PROJECT SUMMARY

The overall objective of the current project is to contribute towards the effective implementation and long-term sustainability of the Indonesian National Police Strategy on Community Policing in Tanah Papua and Maluku.

Through a project intervention period of 24 months (2017-2019), it is expected that IOM will assist the INP to ensure that the following outcomes are achieved:

- **Component 1: Commitment and Ownership of Community Policing Approach**
  Outcome 1 - Community Policing Forums are increasingly self-sustaining in target areas with police and community leaders demonstrating greater commitment and ownership over community policing initiatives
- **Component 2: Sustaining Engagement and Communication with Community**
  Outcome 2 - Police better sustain communication channels and participatory engagement with community in line with the community policing approach to identify emerging safety and other community concerns
- **Component 3: Delivering on Community Concerns**
  Outcome 3 - CPF members have improved ability to develop proactive measures to address community concerns and promote positive relationships within the community

2.1. Project Theory of Change

The project aims to assist the Indonesian National Police (INP) implement its Community Policing Regulation PERKAP 3/2015. This regulation, which was developed with the assistance of IOM in the previous community policing project, stipulates that INP personnel must apply the community policing strategy in developing partnerships and cooperation by involving the community in maintaining security and order in its environment. This regulation, combined with external assistance with implementation of the community policing strategy, further progresses the INP's efforts to shift their functionality from a historically military organized force, to a civil police force.

In order to do this, the project has partnered with the Community Guidance Directorate (Binmas) division of the INP. The mandate of the Binmas division is to perform preventative and pre-emptive policing duties. It includes frontline police officers known as *Bhabinkamtibmas* officers (or community policing officers), a major project partner and beneficiary of IOM's previous and present project. In addition to the *Bhabinkamtibmas* frontline officers, IOM works with the leadership of the Binmas divisions at provincial, district and sub-district levels. Focusing on the Binmas division provides the community with an initial focal point within the police to begin building relationships outside of ongoing law enforcement actions. This project aims to change the behaviour and patterns of community engagement within the Binmas. Particularly in target areas, IOM assists efforts to prevent crime through increasing community communication and assists in conflict resolution through similar mechanisms. Through this project, targeted *Bhabinkamtibmas* officers and community members are provided with the tools to build bridges of communication between each other and other relevant stakeholders in the community. The activities of the projects are elaborated in the following section.

2013-2017 Project Activities

The project employed a two-pronged approach by (i) Strengthening the capacity of INP education and training institutions at both national and provincial level, and (ii) Supporting human rights-based community policing implementation directly at the decentralized level in three provinces. The outcomes of the project and relevant activities were as follows:

Table 1: Outputs and Activities of the 2013-2017 Project

OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES
Output 1. Strengthening the capacity of INP education and training institutions	1. Support INP education and training institutions at national level to develop a special education program for community policing officers (*Bhabinkamtibmas*) 2. Provide technical assistance and support to SPN Jayapura (covering Papua and West Papua) and SPN Paso (covering Maluku) for the development of tailored and human rights-based community policing curricula, training materials and teaching methods, sensitive to local needs and realities
Output 2 Supporting human rights-based community policing implementation	1. Provide technical assistance and support to Polda Papua and Polda Maluku to implement human rights-based community policing 2. Empower communities to become active players able to influence policing practices

The current project *"Supporting the Sustainability of Community Policing in Papua, Papua Barat, and Maluku"* has the following three outcomes and relevant activities:

Table 2: Outcomes and Activities of the Present Project (2017-2019)

OUTCOME	ACTIVITIES
Outcome 1. Community policing forums (CPFs) are increasingly self-sustaining in target areas, with police and community leaders demonstrating greater commitment to and ownership of CP initiatives	1. Develop a roadmap for establishing and maintaining CPFs as part of a wider community policing approach. 2. Organize three draft roadmap validation workshops with key local stakeholders prior stakeholder approval and distribution 3. Conduct 11 workshops to disseminate information about the new roadmap to community leaders and police in order to promote understanding of community policing in new and existing target areas 4. Hold a national workshop with high-level officials from key stakeholders from Indonesian government (and international partners) to the demonstrate community policing approach and results in the target areas, and continue advocacy with stakeholders if necessary to retain political will
Outcome 2: Police better sustain communication channels and participatory engagement with the community in line with community policing approach to identify emerging safety and other community concerns	1. Support the organization of CPFs at village, sub-district, district and provincial levels in target areas, particularly in new areas where CPFs have yet to be introduced. Support will continue to be provided to CPFs already active until sustainability criteria have been met for their self-operation, after which point, IOM will gradually withdrawal external financial and technical support for CPFs. Expansion into new sub-districts and villages, with IOM facilitation, will be supported in areas where police and community members have indicated willingness and preparedness to start regular CPFs 2. Assist the police in the organization of interactive social activities in each target district to allow for positive engagement with wide segments of the community population and vulnerable populations, including activities such as cultural days, movie evenings, youth engagement activities, sport events, school visits and performances 3. Assist police and the community to engage with communication technologies such as radio, television and social media (where practical) to allow interaction between the police and the community, promote community policing strategies and increase feedback channels 4. Conduct six refresher training courses at provincial level for community police officers, with an estimated 25 participants per training, to disseminate and share best practices and lessons learned from deploying community policing approaches in target areas

Outcome 3:	Activities under Outcome 3:
CPF members develop proactive measures to address community concerns and promote positive relationships within the community	1. Conduct a targeted needs analysis of CPF members' capacity in resource mobilization. This activity will be done by the IOM project implementation team. 2. Organize a series of workshops on proposal development (writing, budgeting, activity planning, networking skills) to increase the capacity of local CPFs in identifying and mobilizing alternative sources of funding to support community policing initiatives, in particular to respond to identified community concerns. Eleven workshops (one per target district) with an estimated 20 participants each, will be conducted. 3. Facilitate support for CPF members in building networks to broaden the involvement of stakeholders, particularly the private sector, business and CSO leaders, in addressing community concerns

It is expected that implementation of the activities will result in achievement of outcomes, as indicated in the project theory of change (Figure 1).

Figure 1: ToC for Supporting the Sustainability of Community Policing in Papua, Papua Barat, and Maluku

Final outcome (Impact)

Better Interaction Between Police And Community Leads To Increased Trust Of The Community Toward Police

Assumptions: Key stakeholders remain committed to the CPF approach; no major outbreaks of violence; CPF members remain committed and involved in community issues - this will result in increased level of of trust between the community and the police
Risks: Key stakeholders are not committed to the CP initiatives; low communication and engagement between community and police; and low level of capacity to solve community problems

Outcomes

CPFs are increasingly self-sustaining by demonstrating greater commitment to and ownership of CP initiatives

Police better sustain communication channels and participatory engagement with the community

CPFs develop proactive measures to address community concerns and promote positive relationships within the community

Assumptions: concerned stakeholders maintain commitment and expand their skills & knowledge, leading to better self-sustaining of CP initiatives
Risks: Insufficient skills and knowledge to independently operate and replicate CP approach; highly depend on the external support; staff job rotation; key stakeholders' commitment is doubtful and cautious

Assumptions: Increased community engagement or participation in open events and interaction with police will result in better sustained communication between the community and police
Risks: the community refuses to socially engage with police; joint activities do not succeed in bringing the community and police closer

Assumptions: key stakeholders remain committed and involved in community issues to address identified community concerns and participate in forums
Risks: insufficient skills and knowledge to address identified community concerns; staff job rotation; key stakeholder commitment is doubtful and cautious

Outputs

Enhanced skills and knowledge to apply the CP approach in a sustainable manner

Increased positive engagement between the community and police in target areas

CPF has skills and knowledge to mobilize partnerships to implement corrective measures to address identified community concerns

Assumptions: the activities will enhance skills and knowledge to apply CP approach in a sustainable manner
Risks: the roadmap does not achieve the intended goal; the workshops and trainings are not successful in disseminating the information; lack of alternative for financial support

Assumptions: the activities will contribute to positive engagement between community and police in target areas
Risks: community members do not participate actively in joint social activities; the communication technologies do not reach the intended target audience; frequent rotation of refresher training participants

Assumptions: the activities will contribute to increasing the skills and knowledge to implement corrective measures to address identified community concerns
Risks: needs analysis does not identify existing problems, workshops do not produce proposals that identify community concerns; lack of involvement and participation by the private sector, CSOs and government entities

o Develop roadmap on how to establish and maintain CPFs
o Conduct workshops and trainings in disseminating information
o Provide (financial) support for CPFs in target areas

o Interactive social activities
o Communication technologies
o Refresher trainings

o Conduct target needs analysis
o Conduct workshops on proposal development to respond to identified community concerns
o Facilitate CPF members to build networks

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE EVALUATION

The evaluation aims to assess the impact of the project "Supporting Community Policing Efforts in Tanah Papua and Maluku" and assess the effectiveness of the project "Supporting the Sustainability of Community Policing in Papua, Papua Barat, And Maluku."

Based on DAC criteria[3], effectiveness evaluation aims to assess the extent to which the development intervention's objectives were achieved, or are expected to be achieved, considering their relative importance. Effectiveness evaluation also assesses the extent to which an intervention has attained, or is expected to attain, its major relevant objectives efficiently in a sustainable fashion and with a positive institutional developmental impact. Impact evaluation, meanwhile, aims to assess the positive and negative, primary and secondary long-term effects produced by a development intervention, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended.

Therefore, the specific objectives of this evaluation are as follows:

1. Assess whether the institutional capacity of INP education and training institutions has been strengthened to support human rights-based community policing implementation through specialized training for community policing officers;
2. Assess whether the provincial police in Papua and Maluku are capable of maintaining and rolling out human rights-based community policing across the provinces, based on the INP national strategy;
3. Assess whether provincial INP personnel in Tanah Papua and Maluku are more knowledgeable and skilled in human rights-based community policing policies, procedures and implementation;
4. Assess whether police-community relations have improved and whether the community policing forums are self-sustaining;
5. Assess whether police have better sustainable communication channels and participatory engagement with the community in line with the community policing approach in order to identify emerging safety and other community concerns;
6. Assess whether CPF members have improved ability to develop proactive measures to address community concerns and promote positive relationships within the community.

Research Questions

The research questions are as follows:

1. Has the institutional capacity of INP education and training institutions been strengthened to support human rights-based community policing implementation through specialized training for community policing officers?

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[3] https://www.oecd.org/development/evaluation/dcdndep/47069197.pdf

Sub-research questions include the following:

a. How were human rights and community policing principles integrated into INP training modules?
b. Has the special education programme for community policing officers improved the relationship between the police and the communities?
c. To what extent has the special education program for community policing officers, which was tailored to the local context, resulted in improved capacity of the police to implement community policing?

2. Are the provincial police in Papua and Maluku capable of maintaining and rolling out human rights-based community policing across the provinces, based on the INP national strategy?

Sub-research questions include the following:

a. What are the challenges for the training in human rights, TOT and curriculum development?
b. To what extent has the training impacted the capacity to maintain and roll-out human rights-based community policing?

3. Are provincial INP personnel in Tanah Papua and Maluku more knowledgeable and skilled in human rights-based community policing policies, procedures and implementation?

Sub-research questions include the following:

a. What are the impacts of human rights-based community policing?
b. To what extent has the special education program for community policing officers increased their knowledge in human rights-based community policing?

4. Have police-community relations improved and are the community policing forums self-sustaining?

Sub-research questions include the following:

a. To what extent do community leaders and community policing forum members trust police institutions?
b. To what extent do community leaders support community policing institutions?
c. What contribution have community policing forums made towards enabling the community to solve problems?

5. To what extent does the police have better sustained communication channels and participatory engagement with community in line with community policing approach to identify emerging safety and other community concerns?

Sub-research questions include the following:

a. To what extent are communities aware of the existence of CPFs? What is their perception of the role and function of CPFs?
b. Do people use CPFs to address their problems?
c. What have been the constraints so far related to the implementation of CPFs?
d. To what extent are the CPFs sustainable in terms of funding resources and having regular activities?
e. Do local leaders have a function in CPFs?
f. Do community leaders have the skills and knowledge to apply the community policing approach in a sustainable manner in target areas?

6. To what extent have CPF members developed proactive measures to address community concerns and promote positive relationships within the community?

Sub-research questions include the following:

a. Has there been an increase of social interactive activities in target areas organized with contributions (in-kind or financial) from government or public-private partnerships?
b. Do the CPFs at the villages/districts/regional levels operate as tools for proactive identification of community concerns?
c. Have regular opportunities for the police and community, especially women and youth, to engage in a positive environment been created?
d. To what extent have police actively engaged communities via media in order to engage interactively with the community?
e. Have the community police officers in target areas engaged with local population in a way that reflects community policing best practices?

This report is therefore organized to program relevance, effectiveness, impact and sustainability.

4. METHODOLOGY AND RESPONDENT PROFILES

This section describes the methodology used in the mid-term evaluation of the project.

4.1. Study Area

The study was implemented in the three provinces designated as project locations. In each province, participating districts were selected as target locations or treatment locations (target/beneficiaries' villages) and districts which are not project sites were identified as control groups.

The locations are shown by the table below.

Table 3: Study Location

Provinces	Polres and Polseks
Maluku	- Polres Ambon and Pulau-pulau Lease - Polres Seram Bagian Barat - Polres Maluku Tengah
	Total number of Polsek for Maluku Province: 6
Papua	- Polres Jayapura Kota, comprising Polsek Abepura and Polsek Jayapura Utara (control area) - Polres Jayapura Kabupaten, comprising Polsek Sentani Timur and Polsek Sentani Barat (control area) - Polres Keerom, comprising Polsek Skamto and Polsek Arso Kota (control area) - Polres Jayawijaya, comprising Polsek Wamena Kota and Polsek Kurulu (control area) - Polres Merauke, comprising Polsek Sota and Polsek Merauke Kota (control area)
	Total number of Polsek for Papua Province: 17
Papua Barat	- Polres, Manokwari, comprising Polsek Sanggeng-Manokwari and Polsek Prafi (control area) - Polres Sorong Kabupaten, comprising Polsek Aimas - Polres Sorong, comprising Polsek Sorong Timur and Polsek Sorong Kota
	Total number of Polsek for Papua Barat Province: 17

4.2. Data Gathering & Sampling Method

This study used key informant interviews, focus group discussions (FGD), questionnaires, observation, desk review and secondary data analysis, as elaborated below.

a. Key Informant Interviews

Key informant interview is a qualitative research method in which a researcher/interviewer gathers data about an individual's perspectives on a specific topic(s) through a semi-structured exchange with the individual. The researcher/interviewer engages with the individual by posing questions in a neutral manner, listening attentively to responses, and asking follow-up questions and probes based on those responses (Mack et al., 2005)[4]. The interview is a qualitative research strategy to obtain data or information from informants in which the interviewer asks several questions in particular order to guide the interview process (Babbie, 2012)[5]. The in-depth interview is one of the most common qualitative methods (Mack et al, 2005)[6]. In depth interviews of key informants are essential for gaining better understanding of the dynamic of social capital, community empowerment and the role of rural civil society in environmental governance in the research site(s). As Newman (2007) argues, with the interview, the researcher can observe the local situation while conducting the interview and nonverbal communication can be used.

The consultant used semi-structured interviews. A semi-structured interview is one in which the interviewer knows exactly what information they want but where the questions are not put in a specific order, or even directly address the point of interest. The questions do not follow the inflexible format of a questionnaire.

Interviews were conducted to obtain information about public perceptions of the police and police perceptions of community policing. Researchers asked open questions to the key resource persons and probed for further information from their responses. Researchers interviewed representatives from the community (as well as the representatives from NGOs/CSOs), police officers and officials representing local government in each district.

The key informants were selected using the criteria below:
- Have sound understanding of community policing
- Have sound understanding of security issues
- Have good knowledge of police institutional capacity

b. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

In addition to interviews, discussions were conducted with groups of persons to gather information on community perceptions and expectations as well as police understanding of community policing in selected areas in Maluku, Papua and Papua Barat. Focus group discussion (FGD) is a research technique which collects data through interaction of certain groups on a guided topic by the researcher (Morgan, 1996)[7]. With FGD, a structured group process is employed to obtain detailed data about certain circumstances. Focus group discussion is effective because it

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[4] Mack, N., Woodsong, C., MacQueen, K.M., Guest, G., and Namey, E. (2005). *Qualitative research methods: A data collector's field guide.* North Carolina: USAID - Family Health International.

[5] Babbie, E. (2002). *The practice of social research.* Belmont, CA: Cengage Learning.

[6] Mack, N., Woodsong, C., MacQueen, K.M., Guest, G., and Namey, E. (2005). *Qualitative research methods: A data collector's field guide.* North Carolina: USAID - Family Health International.

[7] Morgan, D. L. (1988). *Focus groups as qualitative research.* London: Sage Publication.

can get consensus of groups over the discussed topics during the process (Kitzinger, 1994)[8]. In the FGD, the researcher acts in the context freely and on the basis of a research theme and can formulate a research question or checklist and employ neutral probing (Sarantakos, 1996)[9].

In the study, 16 FGDs were organized (4 FGDs per province per police and community), attended separately by police officers and community leaders. The number of FGD participants ranged from six to ten.

- **Questionnaire**

A questionnaire was developed to gather both police and community perceptions regarding community policing and the project's effectiveness. The questionnaire was distributed to district (Polres) and subdistrict (Polsek) police offices as well as community members in the survey areas. The questionnaire was uploaded to the ODK, and the data collection was assisted by Android tablet.

- **Population**

For the questionnaire, respondents were participants of the training in the three provinces (Maluku, Papua and Papua Barat), as shown in the table below.

Table 4: Population of the Study

Area	Current Participants: Police Officers	Current Participants: Community	Previous Participants: Police Officers	Previous Participants: Community
Maluku	**299**	**1089**	**713**	**5775**
Ambon	140	522	221	2183
Maluku Tengah	96	67	193	1399
Seram Bag. Barat	63	500	222	1602
Pulau Buru			77	591
Papua	**622**	**2648**	**1161**	**7582**
Kab. Jayapura	159	449	206	1543
Kab. Jayawijaya	55	365	290	1807
Keerom	119	636	132	1267
Kota Jayapura	103	566	170	1275
Merauke	186	632	316	1592
Sentani			47	98
Papua Barat	**231**	**1083**	**354**	**3520**

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[8] Kitzinger, J. (1994). 'The methodology of focus groups: the importance of interaction between research participants'. *Sociology of health and illness,* 16(1), 103-121.

[9] Sarantakos, S. (2003). *Social Research*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.

Area	Current Participants: Police Officers	Current Participants: Community	Previous Participants: Police Officers	Previous Participants: Community
Kab. Sorong	28	88	92	990
Kota Sorong	44	509	152	1424
Manokwari	159	486	110	1106
Grand Total	**1152**	**4820**	2228	16877

The selection of sample was based on Slovin sampling techniques, as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N\alpha^2}$$

n is the sample size
N is the population size
a is the error tolerance.

In addition, a control group was drawn from non-participating districts in the three provinces. As suggested by Lavrakas (2008:146)[10], a control group is the "untreated group with which an experimental group (or treatment group) is contrasted. It consists of units of study that did not receive the treatment whose effect is under investigation". In this study, the control group is taken from the first district listed in each of the three provinces, equal to the sample size in the district. The control groups were non-participating villages in the three provinces. The total sample was as follows:

Table 5: Survey Sample

Category	Target Villages/Police Units	Control Villages/Police Units	Total
Community Members	674	326	1,000
Police	90	56	146
Total Sample	764	382	1,146

The total sample of the survey was 1,146, of which 1,000 were community members and 146 were police respondents. These respondents were categorized as target or beneficiaries and control (non-beneficiaries).

- **Community respondents by gender**

Of the 1,000 community respondents, 61% were male and 39% were female, shown in the graph below.

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[10] Lavrakas, P. J. (2008). *Encyclopedia of survey research methods*. Sage Publications.

Graph 1: Community Respondents by Gender
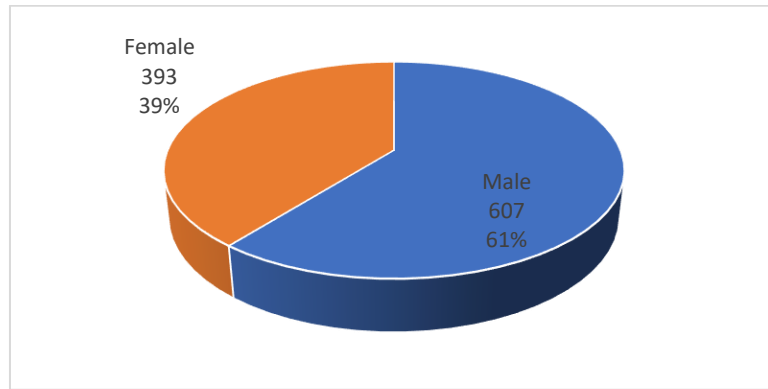
N = 1,000 (Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

The majority of the police respondents were male, as indicated by the following graph.

Graph 2: Police Respondents by Gender
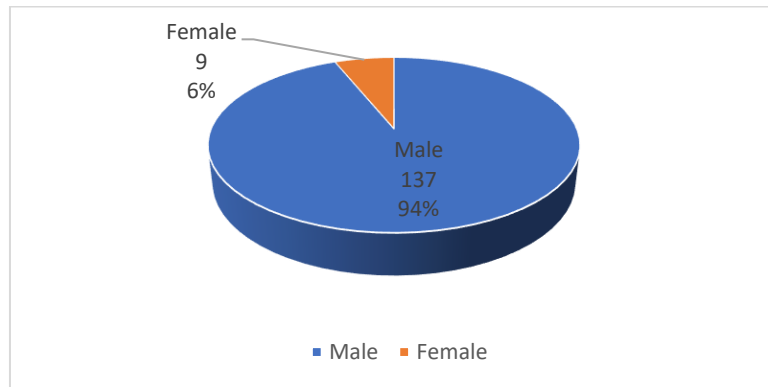
N = 146 (Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

As can be seen from the above graph, females accounted for only 6% (9 out of 146) of the police respondents. Indeed, the number of female police officers in Indonesia is far less than male officers. At the national level the percentage of female police officers is only 8.3%[11].

In terms of ethnic background of the community respondents, 53% of respondents in the three provinces were indigenous people, and the rest were "migrants" (first to third generation residents who moved into the provinces from other areas of Indonesia).

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[11] https://nasional.tempo.co/read/1159227/kapolri-keluhkan-jumlah-polwan-di-indonesia-masih-sedikit/full&view=ok

Graph 3: Ethnic Background of the Community Respondents
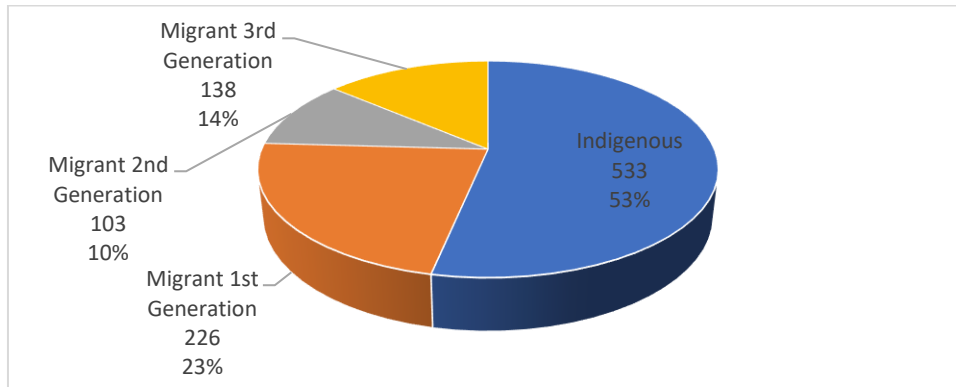
N = 1,000 (Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

There was no significant difference between the target and control community groups in terms of their status as indigenous or migrant, as indicated by the graph below.

Graph 4: Comparison of Ethnic Background of the Community respondents
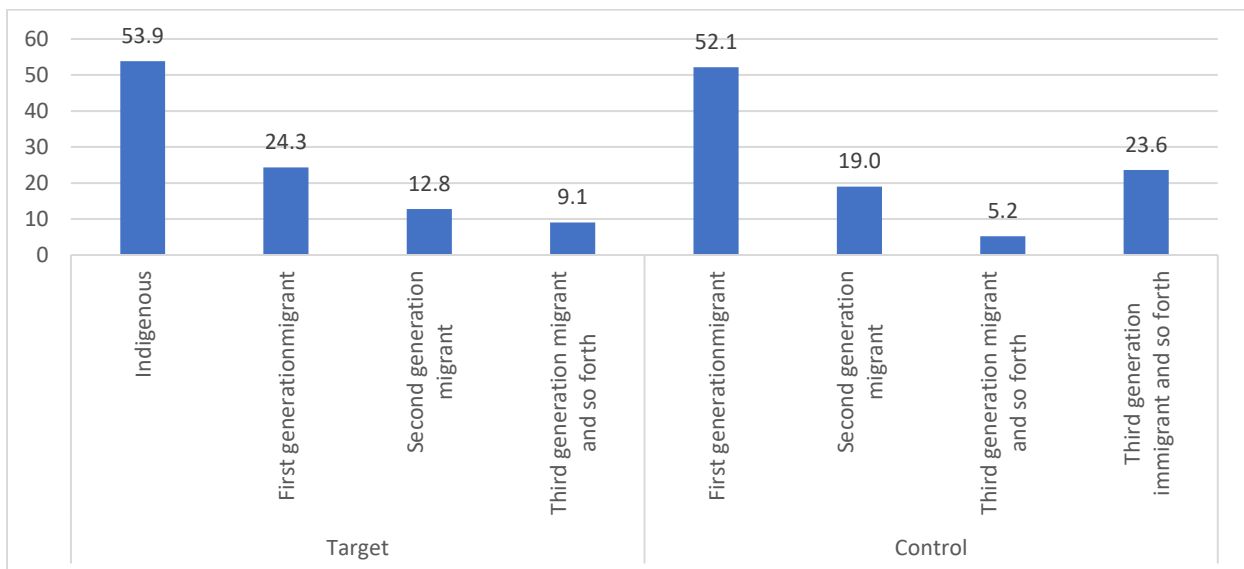
N = 1,000 (Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

The majority (53.9%) of the community members in the target areas are native to the three provinces (Maluku, Papua, Papua Barat), while 24.3% are first generation migrants, followed by second (12.8%) and third generation migrants (9.1%).

The background of the police respondents is shown in the graph below.

Graph 5: Comparison of Ethnic Background of the Police respondents
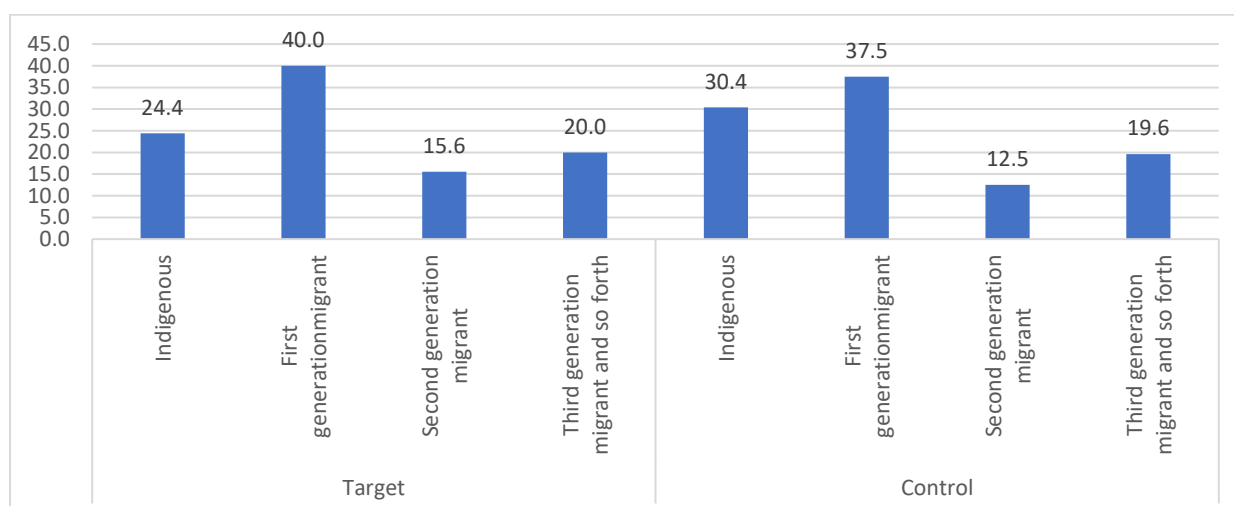
N = 146 (Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

Only 24.4% of the police officer respondents in the target areas are native to the three provinces, with the plurality of police officer respondents being first generation migrants (40.0%). Although the representation of police respondents of indigenous background is slightly higher in the control areas (30.4%), the plurality of respondents in control areas were also first generation migrants (37.5%).

In terms of livelihood, the majority (37%) of the community respondents worked in the agricultural sector, followed by small business (16.7%), public service (10%) and other sectors, as indicated in the table below.

Table 6: Livelihoods of the Community Respondents

No.	Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
1	Farmer	369	36.9
2	Fisherfolk	13	1.3
3	Animal Husbandry	4	0.4
4	Trading/Small Business	167	16.7
5	Driver	34	3.4
6	Private Sector Employee	111	11.1
7	Workers/Labourer	31	3.1
8	Public Service	100	10.0
9	Other Govt. Services	10	1.0
10	Medical Services	1	0.1
11	Teaching	48	4.8
12	Other	112	11.2
	Total	1,000	100

(Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

Overall, the comparison between the target and the control groups are shown by the table below.

Table 7: Differences between control groups and treatment groups

	Target	Control	Significant difference
Respondents	674	326	
Female	40%	38%	
Average age	44	40	***
Cellular signal area	94%	100%	***
Region:			
Maluku	30%	29%	
Papua	49%	51%	
West-Papua	21%	20%	
Education:			
None/elementary	26%	22%	
Junior	14%	14%	
Senior high school	43%	49%	
Higher	17%	15%	
Job:			***
Farmer/fisherman	41%	35%	
Private worker/ entrepreneur	41%	54%	
Public function	18%	11%	
Members of the Police and Community Partnership Forum from the community	11%	0%	***
Migrant status (background)	46%	48%	

*= significant at 10% level; ** = significant at 5% level; ***= significant at 1% level.

Overall, it appeared that the target group' respondents were slightly older, living in a more rural areas (fewer people had access to cellular signal, more farmers). It was notable that the background characteristics of this group were not different from other community members and their answers on specific questions (related to perceptions) were not different either.

c.   Observations

In the surveyed locations, researchers observed forums, facilities, equipment and infrastructure made available by INP at the provincial or Polres, Polsek and village level. Observation data was noted and used as a source of information for the research report.

d.   Desk Review

Upon gathering field data, researchers collected information relevant to community policing, security issues and police institutional capacity from various source documents, including statistics bureaus, survey results, articles, police reports and local government reports.

e.   Case Stories

Case stories were collected using a modified MSC (Most Significant Changes) approach. The modified MSC approach obtained information on the most significant changes experienced by participants in the form of stories. These stories were documented as stories of change.

5. PROJECT RELEVANCE TO SECURITY AND SOCIAL ORDER

The project is relevant to meet the need for improved security and social order. Conflict, including horizontal conflict,[12] is not uncommon in Papua and Papua Barat. According to an Amnesty International report, in Papua there were 95 civilian deaths between January 2010 and February 2018, 56 of which were not related to political activity.

In Papua Barat, the crime rate grew between 2012 and 2017, as indicated by the graph below.

Graph 6: Crime Rate in Papua Barat
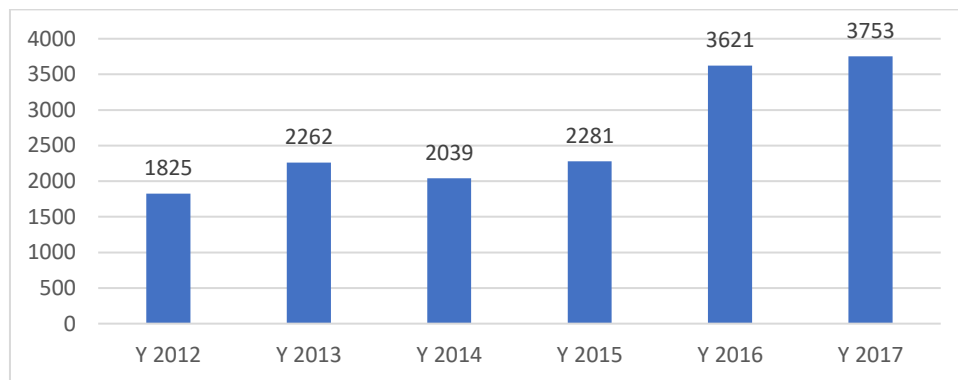
The willingness to report of crimes and social order disturbance has increased in Papua as the number of crimes reported to the police in Papua increased from 6,755 in 2014 to 8,651 in 2016, as indicated below.

Graph 7: Reported Crimes in Papua

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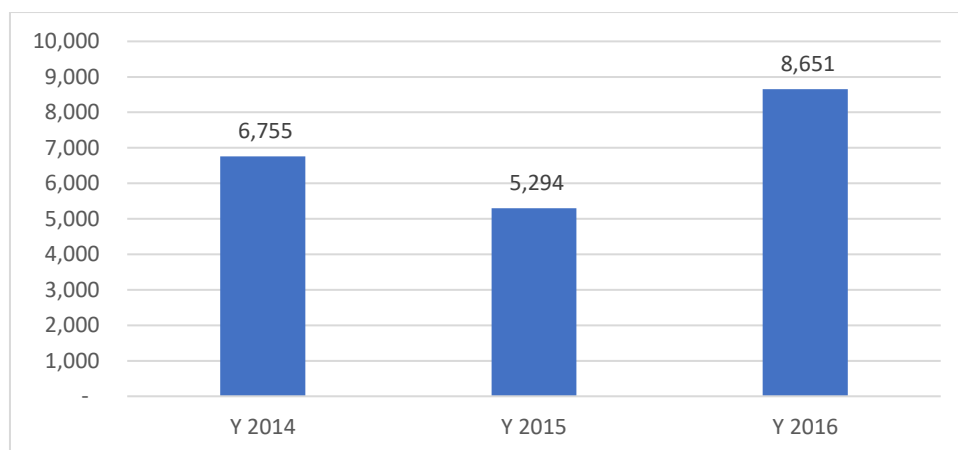
[12] In her book West Papua Conflict in Indonesia: Actos [i.e. actors], Issues and Approaches, "horizontal conflict," a commonly used term in Indonesia, "refers to conflicts between parties on the same level of power in legal terms."

Security and social order disturbances in Papua and Papua Barat include theft and burglary, interpersonal fights and conflicts, alcohol-related crimes, narcotics abuse, gambling, domestic violence, land-related conflict and child abuse. A recent trend among the younger generation is glue inhalation, which is similar to narcotics abuse, often involving young children. In addition, there is latent conflict related to inter-faith relations. The National Statistics Agency figures show that in Maluku Province, 1,667 crimes, including 95 incidents of rioting, were recorded in 2017. Based on CBS (2018) the total number of crimes reported to the police (crime total) in Maluku in 2017 reached 2,598 cases, of which only 1,133 cases were settled (43.61%). The majority of cases were minor assault (486 cases), theft (332 cases), fraud (168 cases), motor vehicle theft (152 cases), domestic violence (124 cases), and other cases (388).

In Maluku Province, rioting related to horizontal conflicts are associated with youth, illegal racing, and alcoholic driven behaviour. Based on the interviews conducted with stakeholders in Maluku revealed that in urban areas like in Amahuzu and Nusaniwe, gambling and alcohol are major issues, as is conflict related to pregnancy outside marriage. Drugs are also a problem, but to a lesser extent. Violence against women is also common, although there are no official figures. This is triggered by alcohol consumption and outbursts of anger by male partners, frequently attributable to the local patriarchal culture.

In-fighting between communities of neighbouring villages triggered by land conflict is common in Central Maluku, SBB and Buru. In addition, past religious conflict has left its mark on the local communities. Young people who witnessed such violence in the past are prone to engage in similar conflicts. In the province of Maluku, separation of residential areas along religious lines is still common.

The field survey assessed the security situation by asking respondents for their perceptions of security in the community.

Graph 8: Perceptions of Security in the Community during the Day
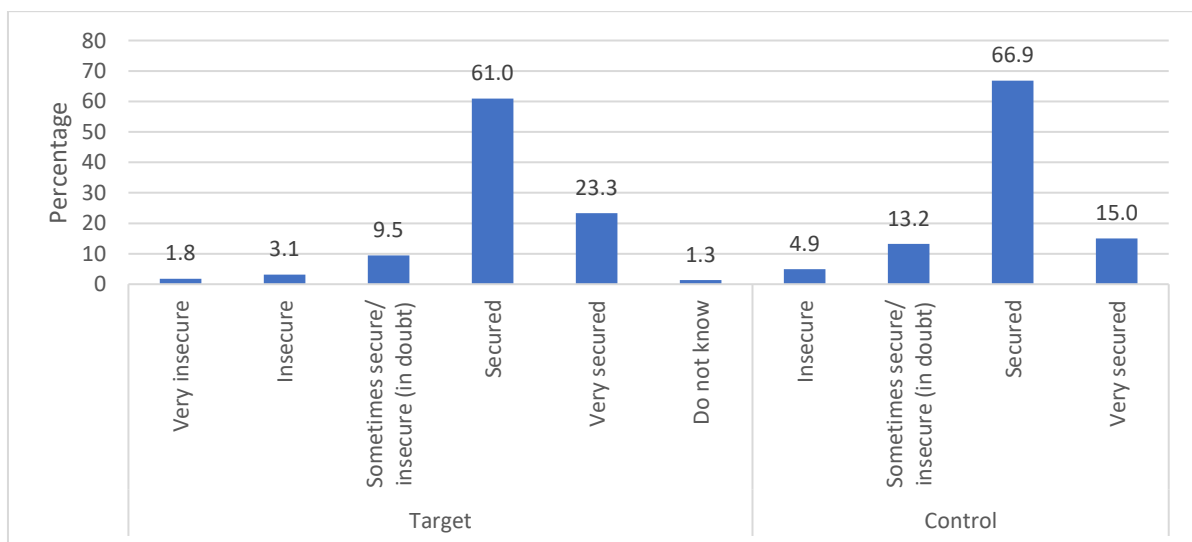
As can be seen, 61% of the respondents in the target location stated that felt "secure" in the daytime, and 23.3% said they felt very secure. Those who felt "very secure" in the was higher in the target areas than in the control location, where only 15% of respondents said that they felt "very secure" during the day.

The graph below shows respondents' perception of security at night. In the target areas, a total of 73.3% of respondents stated that they felt secure or very secure at night, with 55.2% of the respondents reporting that they felt "secure" and 18.1% stating that they felt "very secure." Perceptions of night-time security was higher in the target areas than in the control areas, where a combined total of 69.9% of respondents in the control location said that night-time security was "secure" or "very secure", 59.2% and 10.7% respectively.

Graph 9: Perceptions of Security in the Community at Night
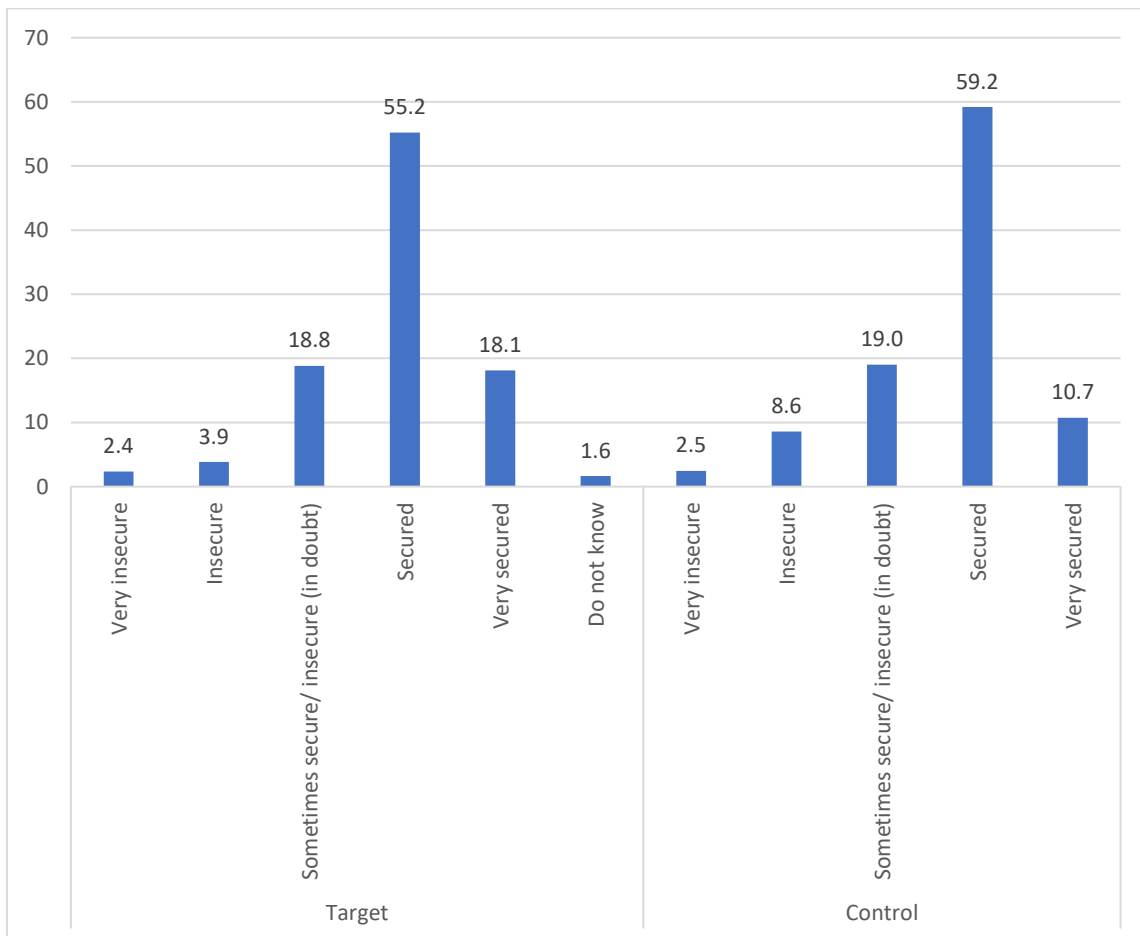
N = 1,000 (Target = 674; Control = 326 - Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

The comparison on assessment of security situation is shown by the table below.

Table 8: Assessment of security situation[13]

	Target	Control	Significant difference
For the first rows average scores for day and night with very unsecure=-2, unsecure=-1, secure nor unsecure=0, secure=1 and very secure=2.			
Respondents	657	324	
Security situation 4 years ago	0.78	0.80	
Security situation now	0.93	0.80	***
Change	0.15	0.00	***
Security situation now			
Day:			***
Very unsecure	1.8%	0.0%	
Unsecure	3.1%	4.9%	
Secure nor unsecure	9.5%	13.2%	
Secure	61.0%	66.9%	
Very secure	23.3%	15.0%	
Night:			***
Very unsecure	2.4%	2.5%	
Unsecure	3.9%	8.6%	
Secure nor unsecure	18.8%	19.0%	
Secure	55.2%	59.2%	
Very secure	18.1%	10.7%	

It can be concluded that the perception of the security situation has remained the same in the controlled areas, but has improved in the target areas. The differences are not very large, but statistically significant (the chance that the difference is as the result of the coincidental composition of the sample is <1%). Therefore, the project has significantly improved the perception of security in the target areas.

The regression analysis showed that the (perception of the) security situation was better in Maluku and worse in Papua. There was no difference between men and women. In addition, members of the Police and Community Partnership Forum from the community felt more secure than the other respondents.

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[13] This analysis is contributed by Mr. Antonie de Kemp, Senior Evaluator of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands.

Table 9: Regression Analysis on security situation in the village day and night

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	,983	,140		7,014	,000
	(P.4) Respondent's gender	-,056	,047	-,035	-1,207	,228
	Status Village	,126	,049	,076	2,597	,010
	(P.11) Is there any cellular signal in this area?	-,070	,122	-,018	-,576	,565
	Makulu	,326	,067	,192	4,848	,000
	Papua	-,376	,060	-,242	-6,253	,000

a. Dependent Variable: security situation village/kampong day and night now

The survey found that behaviour related to alcohol consumption was the main cause of security issues.

Table 10: Respondents' Perceptions of the Prevalence of Crime and Security Disturbances

Type of Crimes	Villages Status	
	Target	Control
Theft	54.3	55.8
Alcohol	81.6	77.6
Drug Abuse	15.3	12.0
Sexual Harassment against children	4.2	3.7
Violence against children	11.1	2.1
Sexual violence against women	4.7	1.2
Violence against women	12.3	17.2
Domestic violence	31.3	24.2
Premarital violence	3.9	3.4
Prostitution	3.1	0.3
Physical violence	30.9	42.3
Juvenile delinquency	42.6	38.0
Inter-ethnic conflict	8.9	10.7
Inter-faith conflict	1.8	1.8
Land dispute conflict	21.5	16.6
Glue inhalation	11.9	4.9
Spread of hoax	1.5	1.5

N = 1,000 (Target = 674; Control = 326 - Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

Based on the table above, alcohol associated behaviour is considered the most prevalent in the three provinces. According to Local Government Regulation No. 13 of 2013, the distribution, sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages in Papua exceeds reasonable limits and has a negative

impact on lives and social harmony. Alcohol consumption often triggers other behaviour which may lead to crimes. Key informant interviews in Papua revealed that alcohol consumption in Papua often leads to fights, disharmony, domestic violence and juvenile violence. Other prevalent behaviour is related to drug abuse, theft, extortion and domestic violence.

Statistical analysis on the prevalence of crimes in the research sites shown that there is hardly a difference between control group and intervention group in the prevalence of crimes and offenses. The only exception seems to be the change in the prevalence of the abuse of alcohol in the target group in comparison with the control group. The difference is small, however, and may be a statistical artefact. This is shown by the table below.

Table 11: Statistical Test on Comparison between Prevalence of Crimes between Target and Control Areas[14]

	Target	Control	Significant difference
Respondents	463	255	
Prevalence 4 years ago	0.58	0.60	
Prevalence now	0.55	0.56	
Change	-0.02	-0.05	
Prevalence now			
Theft	0.56	0.57	
Alcohol	0.85	0.82	
Drugs	0.29	0.19	**
Violence	1.01	0.82	*
Conflict	0.35	0.32	
Other	0.17	0.21	
Change prevalence			
Theft	-0.02	-0.05	
Alcohol	-0.03	0.01	**
Drugs	0.01	-0.03	
Violence	-0.05	-0.10	
Conflict	-0.02	-0.07	
Other	-0.00	0.00	

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[14] This analysis is contributed by Mr. Antonie de Kemp, Senior Evaluator of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands.

6. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY TO SUPPORT HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED COMMUNITY POLICING

This section discusses the findings on research questions 1 to 3 regarding the institutional and personnel capacities of the INP to support human rights-based community policing.

6.1. Institutional capacity of education and training institutions to support human rights-based community policing

This section answers research question 1, regarding whether the institutional capacity of the INP education and training institutions has been sufficiently strengthened to support human rights-based community policing implementation through specialized training for community policing officers.

The Indonesian National Police (INP) was established in the context of Indonesia's independence struggle. The INP was initially a separate, autonomous agency. In 1968, it was integrated into the military structure (ABRI, *Angkatan Bersejata Republik Indonesia* – Indonesian Armed Forces*)*. Following the 1997 Asian economic crisis and the fall of Suharto (1998), there were widespread calls including within the police institution for an autonomous institution which respected human rights. In 2000, the People's Consultative Assembly (*Majelis Permusyaratan Rakyat*, MPR) passed decision No. VI/MPPR-RI/2000 establishing a National Police Force (POLRI), an autonomous institution separate from the Army.[15] This move was consolidated with the adoption of Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia. With these reforms came the expectation of increased police professionalism, and independence of the police from political intervention. The separation of the Police from the Army also meant reform towards becoming a civilian police force that is responsible for establishing national security, including the defence of public order and safety, order and law enforcement, protection, safeguarding and public services, and for keeping the public peace, with due respect for human rights (Article 4 of Law No. 2 of 2002).

The main function of the Police consists of pre-emptive, preventive and law enforcement, as indicated by the box below.

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[15] Amnesty International (2009) Unfinished Business: Police Accountability in Indonesia. London: Amnesty International.

Box 1: The Three Roles of the Police

Pre-emptive Role
This includes developing community activities to increase community participation and community awareness of the law, as well as the use of counselling and persuasion to raise community awareness.

Preventive Role
All preventative policing efforts and activities aim to maintain security and public order and to keep people and property safe, and include providing protection and assistance, especially to prevent offences from occurring. Prevention generally involves police patrols and officers providing guidance and direction through their respective units.

Repressive Action or Law Enforcement Role
Crime control to maintain security includes taking repressive action and conducting investigations in accordance with criminal procedural law and other statutory regulations. If a crime occurs, the investigator:
1. Identifies a crime;
2. Determines whether or not an investigation needs to be carried out;
3. Searches for and collects evidence;
4. Clarifies how the crime occurred;
5. Searches for suspects of criminal offenses.

Repressive measures involve action on the part of the authorities to put an immediate stop to offences that have occurred. Repressive measures usually take the form of punishment in accordance with an applicable law, the aim being to prevent a reoccurrence of the crime committed[16].

Community policing is part of the pre-emptive role of the INP, which aims to bring the police and communities closer. Community policing is characterized by close collaboration and partnership between the police and community, where police officers are expected focus on problem solving, empowering the community to solve problems themselves, and contributing to a better quality of life for community members.

The current project and previous project (2013-2017) supported the integration of human rights and community policing. With funding from the Government of the Netherlands, IOM developed a specialized educational program in collaboration with the INP, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and with input from New Zealand (NZ). This included a program specifically tailored to the contexts of Papua and Maluku that was incorporated into provincial trainings.[17]

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[16] Sources: Indonesian Chief Police Regulation No. 737/X/2005 on Policing and Strategies of Modern Community Policing in the Indonesian National Police; Meutia, I.F. (2015). Implementation of Community Policing in Indonesia. PhD Thesis. Kanazawa University Graduate School of Human and Socio-Environmental Studies.
[17] IOM (2016) Mid Term Report. 'Supporting Community Policing Efforts In Tanah Papua And Maluku'

The project beneficiaries are the Indonesian National Police (INP) education and training institutions (*Lemdikpol*); the INP Body for Security Maintenance (*Baharkam*); the INP Body for Security Maintenance, Community Guidance Division (*Binmas*); provincial police schools (SPNs) in Jayapura (covering Papua and West Papua provinces) and Passo (covering Maluku); community policing officers (*Bhabinkamtibmas*) deployed at village/sub-district level, provincial police (Polda) (Polda Papua, covering Papua and Papua Barat provinces, and Polda Maluku); district police (Polres) and sub-district police (Polsek); members of community policing forums (CPF) / *Forum Kemitraan Polisi dan Masyarakat* (FKPM); and communities in the target areas.

The evaluation notes that the implementation of the project, which involves multi-stakeholder collaboration at province level, is effective. For instance, in Papua Barat, in October 2015, with the support of IOM, the adoption of community policing (by police, government and the public) was declared. This Joint Decree of Papua Barat province adopted 'Model A' of community policing. This model integrates social institutions and customary leadership. A Community Policing Forum (CPF) at the provincial level in Papua Barat was also formed on 6 November 2018 with support from IOM. This was involved the signing of MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) between the head of Polda Papua, the leader of local parliament, the chair of the MRP (customary leaders), universities and law schools, the chairs of inter-faith and inter-church forums (*Forum Kerukunan Umat Beragama*) and journalists. MoUs were signed in Papua and Maluku provinces to establish similar collaborations.

However, the survey reveals that the participation of police officers in the target location was lower than in the control location. Of 96 police officers in the target locations, only 12.2% had attended community policing training, compared with 16.1% of police in the control (non-project) locations. Similarly, only 6.7% of the police officers participated in trainings on the relationship between natural resources and security issues, compared with 8.9% in the control location. Likewise, participation in training in community visitation strategies, introductory to customary norms, priority action at crime scenes, preparation for community policing offices, and in training in negotiation and problem solving was lower in the target locations than in the control locations. This is partly because of the common practice of rotation of police officers.

Human rights-based community policing training, directly or indirectly, has encouraged many participants to improve the way they carry out their duties. The training is widely considered to be closely related to the task of improving the image of the police in the community and making the police institution better prepared to face the challenges of this era of democracy. Therefore, some participants argued that, individually, the training helped them to strengthen the image of a more positive police force. Community policing is a new way for the police to carry out their duties as a protector and guardian of the community. This has increased police awareness of treating communities fairly and avoiding violent responses.

6.2. Capability to maintain and roll out human rights-based community policing

This section discusses the research question 2: Are the provincial police in Papua and Maluku capable of maintaining and rolling out human rights-based community policing across the provinces, based on the INP national strategy?

Police are aware that to win that respect and carry out new responsibilities they need to shed the culture acquired from three decades of being part of the military. The idea of community policing (*pemolisian masyarakat*, *polmas*) became a key element of the transformation and the flagship approach to reform. According to the International Crisis Group (2012), putting the concept of community policing into reality, has been a challenge.

Box 2: Community Policing Model

Chief of Police Regulation No. 3 of 2015 concerning Community Policing sets forth three models of community policing implementation in Indonesia:

Model A
Makes use of social institutions (traditional and contemporary);

Model B
Takes the form of intensification of the functions of the National Police in terms of proving technical guidance to the community; and

Model C
Builds on the concept of community policing practiced in Japan (Koban and Chuzaiso), Australia, New Zealand, and England (Neighbourhood Watch).

The project has been able to develop a human rights-based community policing education curriculum with support from, and in collaboration with, the National Police Center for Education and Training. A training module to guide the police trainers has also been successfully developed and has become the main guide at the National Police School. As mentioned in the previous pages, use of the training materials and modules is now compulsory in each SPN, thereby guaranteeing the continuity of implementation. The National Police Center for Education and Training, and the centre for the specialized education for police in Serpong, have also adopted human rights-based community policing education materials in their education processes.

The project has supported facilitating the implementation of community policing in the three provinces (Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku). As of September 2018, 269 new CPFs had been established in areas outside the IOM project area, where there are already 83 active CPFs.

Table 12: Number of CPFs Replicated at Village Level Outside the IOM Project Area

Province	District	IOM Funded	Replication Areas	Total	Active CPFs	% of Total Active CPFs
Papua	Jayapura Kota	2	16	18	9	**50%**
	Jayapura District	2	49	51	16	**31%**
	Merauke	2	15	17	4	**24%**
	Jayawijaya	2	15	17	2	**12%**
	Keerom	2	18	20	2	**10%**
Papua Barat	Manokwari	2	12	14	3	**21%**
	Sorong Kota	2	39	41	18	**44%**
	Sorong Kabupaten	2	60	62	15	**24%**
Maluku	Ambon City	2	8	10	10	**100%**
	Maluku Tengah	2	3	5	2	**40%**
	Seram Bagian Barat	2	12	14	2	**14%**
TOTAL		**22**	**247**	**269**	**83**	**31%**

Source: Interim Report, IOM (2018)

A total of 5,454 police officers from the three Polda have been trained in human rights-based community policing, including 1,767 from the Maluku provincial police (Polda), 2,087 from Papua provincial police and 1,600 from Papua Barat provincial police. However, this is only a small proportion of the total number of police officers in the areas. In Maluku Province, for example, only 2,087 or 22.7% of the provincial police force, have been trained.

Among the participants, the level of acceptance of the human rights training was good, although adopting a human rights-based approach was perceived to limit firm action by the police against people involved in or creating public disorder. This was not considered a suitable to response to dealing with aggressive behaviour by 'angry' people, which is considered to be common in the three Polda. However, the participants realized that the use of excessive force in such situations was not effective because harsh action by the police would lead to public dissatisfaction and mistrust. That said, the police thought they needed to be exposed to a human rights-based perspective because respect for human rights is a recently adopted value and principle that is relevant to the attitudes and actions of police officers. They also considered human rights to be a part of the internal modernization of the INP, and its capacity to adopt new roles in the contemporary democratic setting. In addition, on a certain level, human rights reflect religious and cultural values and provide a positive guide for life in society. However, when applied to their work, police officers tend to find human rights a challenge because they are often blamed for exercising force, and hence abusing people's human rights.

A total of 95 police officers, either special functions or otherwise, from Jayapura Papua National Police School and Passo National Police School in Maluku were also trained. Two batches of

trainings were conducted; one in in Ambon with 40 police officers and another in Papua with 55 police officers. Training of trainers (ToT) was also provided, albeit to a limited numbers of officers – just 16 in Maluku, and 17 from Papua Regional Police and 16 from Papua Police. These trainers were self-selected, so relevance of the training to their duties was not always clear, such as training for trainers for the National Police School. In addition, all police officers, including trainers, are frequently transferred to different posts, divisions or units that are in no way related to police education or to community policing such as Bimas units at Polres. Conversely, several heads of provincial (Polda) or district (Polres) Bimas units or divisions are people who previously served in unrelated divisions or units and have never received human rights-based community policing education. This implies that education and training background is not taken into consideration when they are stationed/ transferred to a new post in the police section or division.

The human rights-based community policing education program hinges on the national strategy of the INP. But intensive application of the program currently seems to be limited to the three Polda targeted by the IOM projects.

Initiatives to promote community policing have been expanded to the university level. One development by the Sorong City Police Unit Community Policing program, supported by the IOM, is an effort to integrate community policing into first and second semester courses at six universities in Sorong City. This was marked by the signing of the MoU on 27 September 2018. The six universities are Universitas Muhammadiyah Sorong (UMS), Universitas Pendidikan Muhammadiyah Sorong (UNIMU), Universitas Victory, Universitas Kristen Papua (Papua Christian University-UKIP), Sekolah Tinggi Bukit Zaitun and Saint Paul's Polytechnic of Sorong. The teaching team comprises of three police officers from Sorong Police Unit, one of whom is the Head of the Community Guidance Directorate (Binmas).

6.3. Knowledge and skills in human rights-based community policing policies, procedures and implementation

This section discusses research question 3: Are provincial INP personnel in Tanah Papua and Maluku more knowledgeable and skilled in human rights-based community policing policies, procedures and implementation?

Police reform involves the transformation of police towards more community oriented policing. Community policing entails (i) empowering communities; (ii) belief in a broad police function; (iii) reliance of police on citizens for authority, information, and collaboration; (iv) application of general knowledge and skills; and (v) decentralized authority to better respond to neighbourhood needs. Therefore, the past image of the police, particularly in Papua, of intimidation, rent-seeking attitudes, complicated procedures, injustice, torture and other negative associations are to be challenged. These practices prevent the good collaboration and partnership with the community, including causing people to be reluctant to make reports to police institutions.

INP Regulation No. 8 of 2009 mandates that at all levels of the National Police, human rights must be respected and mainstreamed in the performance of their duties and functions. The

regulation stipulates that in carrying out their duties, police officers must respect human rights through the following code of conduct:

- Carry out duties as mandated by the relevant regulations
- Respect and protect human dignity in performance of day to day tasks
- No use of force, except when making arrests
- Protect the human rights of stakeholders
- No corruption and abuse of power
- Respect gender equality and the rights of indigenous people

To support the provincial INP personnel in Papua and Maluku to be more knowledgeable and skilled in human rights-based community policing policies, procedures and implementation, the project has facilitated various training or capacity building activities. The project supports the strengthening of human rights-based policing through police education. Human rights and gender are now compulsory subjects at state police education institutions, accounting for a total of 30 lessons. Human rights education introduces the basic principle that in handling cases related to security and social order (*Kambtibmas)*, police officers uphold the rights of citizens as well as their basic freedoms.

One of the capacity building activities was the training of trainers (ToT) on human rights-based community policing. The training was intended to develop the community policing capacity of trainers from Polda, Polres, and the SPN (*Sekolah Polisi Negara*/State Police Training Centre). They were selected by the committee/facilitator team with support from IOM. In Maluku, training sessions were held for police officers from Polres (district) and Polsek (sub-district), and from the Paso SPN. The participants came from various units and included security and social order police, detectives, traffic police and Polsek officers. In addition, 20 trainers from Paso SPN, participated in the training. This training took place over two months, involving 50 people in each Polres/Polsek. The participants also included all Polsek and the Polres section heads from the four supported Polres. The training discussed the material given to staff, community policing officers, and police officers at their respective police stations and how to monitor or supervise people. The total number of participants exceeded 1,000 over a three-month period at the four Polres.

The training also included discussions and outreach activities on community policing involving community police officers and police officers working in community policing at Polres or Polsek level. Community policing has been integrated into the official programs of the chiefs of community policing at the Polres and the security and social order units at the Polsek. Capacity building in community policing has become a regular activity for community policing officers.

Another step taken has been the adoption of the principles of human rights and community policing at police education institutions such as the SPN and the Center for Education and Training (Pusdit) as well as the specialized education institutes in Serpong such as Pusdit Intel (Central Unit of Intelligence), Pusdik Brimob (Education Centre of Mobile Brigade Corps) , Pusdik Gasum (Education Centre for General Task, *Pusat Pendidikan Tugas Umum*), Traffic Police

Education Centre. This aims at transforming the police institute to be more oriented towards community policing.

Community policing training in Papua Barat over the past four years has succeeded in increasing the capacity of 600 police officers, including Brimob in the Sorong Kota Police Resort area. The material provided by the facilitator is appropriate to needs and prepares community police officers to promote community policing. The training curricula includes understanding community policing, the role of the community police officers, and mediation and cooperation with customary leaders and religious leaders, many of whom are CPF members.

The project has supported training for police officers, particularly community police officers, commonly known in Indonesian by the acronym as *Bhabinkamtibmas* (literally: enhancement of community security and social order police officers). These are Indonesian police officers responsible for fostering security and public order (*Kamtibmas)* and are also the contact persons for police matters at the village level.

The functions of these community police officers include providing guidance and counselling in the areas of law and social security at the village level, serving the community on security and social order related issues, and mediating and facilitating resolutions to issues arising within the community. They are also expected to resolve conflicts happened in the community through an alternative dispute resolution (ADR). Their regular tasks include receiving information and complaints from community members as well as attending or facilitating forums for discussions/meetings organized by community groups and use them to build partnerships between the Indonesian National Police and the community to prevent and to deal with social order and security disturbances.

In some cases, their role is expanded to include facilitating economic development including in the agricultural sector. One example are the community police officers in the Keroom District, who are required to engage in agriculture, as a model for agriculture innovation.

Therefore, to be able to deliver on their mandate, these community police officers need to have a range of competencies as set forth in Decision of the Chief of Police No. KEP/773Nll/2016 dated 29 July 2016 on community police officers.

Competencies of these police officers need to be strengthened in the areas of: knowledge of the local community; local culture; policies and regulations; sociological aspects of village communities; community policing, social communication, community guidance and counselling skills; leadership skills; and human rights. Through various training programs, the project has contributed to meeting these capacity building needs.

In the province of Papua for instance, in the initial stage, training or capacity building was provided for police officers, particularly community police officers. Around 452 City of Jayapura Polres police officers, including community police officers and other officers received training, which was delivered in 15 batches, using the adult education methods. Using adult education methods ensured equality among the participants, regardless of official rank. The curriculum covered topics such as human rights, gender equality, local community situational analysis, public speaking skills and report preparation.

- **Adaptation of community policing education to the local context**

Adaptation of community policing education to the local context is carried out in several ways. Firstly, by including local customs, anthropology and customary processes in conflict resolution in the curriculum. This strengthens the ability of the police to adapt to local situations and familiarize themselves with the local culture and local values. Secondly, through integration of special problem solving skills, in accordance with the principles of the community policing. Community policing principles reflect the customary practice of adopting alternative dispute resolution to solve problems. However, not all customary conflict resolutions are practical and legal. Community policing principles are believed to have many similarities with customary procedures and local values in solving problems, although there are some customary procedures that need to be harmonized with or reinterpreted to reflect principles of community policing and human rights in general. For example, in customary practice, murder cases are settled by the families involved under customary law. In terms of human rights, murder is a violation of person's right to life so it requires legal settlement.

While the above strategies are certainly appropriate, they are still general in nature, and further efforts by police officers are needed to seriously explore the unique position of local customs and values in their duties. The contextualization of human rights-based community policing is certainly not just about learning local customs in the classroom, but also requires a proactive attitude and being involved and engaging in the socio-cultural life of the community where they are working. Practical skills in areas such as leading meetings, making home visits, mediation and negotiation, can be very virtual, general and generic in nature, unless police officers are able to apply them flexibly with due regard for local traditions and customs in such matters.

- **Role of Police Officers in Facilitating CPF**

Police officers have engaged in activating community policing forums. The survey found that in the target villages/police units, 16 of 90 police officers (17.8%) have been active members of CPF administration boards, which is similar with the police in the control location (10 out of 56 or17%). Hence, there is no significant difference between the control and target locations in terms of the community policing facilitation role.

6.4. Professionalism of the Police

The survey asked about the respondents' perceptions of police professionalism. This included equal treatment of people from different ethnic backgrounds, equal treatment of the villages, response to community reports, use of non-physical approach, and professional competency. Public confidence in the police force and the police has improved. A new image of the police as public servants at the community level has been established. This is in tune with the various interactive activities between police and citizens. This is facilitated by several factors.

Community trust of the police has increased. Fear and antipathy towards the police has gradually decreased. This can be seen from the changes in the community's acceptance of community police officers. While there may be an initial reluctance to interact with these officers, as their performance improves, this has begun to change.

The survey found that, in general, perceptions of police professionalism were better in the target villages than in the control villages (non-project location). In terms of equal treatment of people

of different ethnic backgrounds, the majority of the respondents said the police treated people equally regardless of ethnicity. On average, 44% of the respondents said there had been improvement in terms of equal treatment of indigenous people and migrants. However, this rate was higher in the target villages (47%) where the IOM provides support for CPFs compared with non-project locations which is only at 36.8%.

Graph 10: Equal Treatment of People Regardless of Ethnic Background
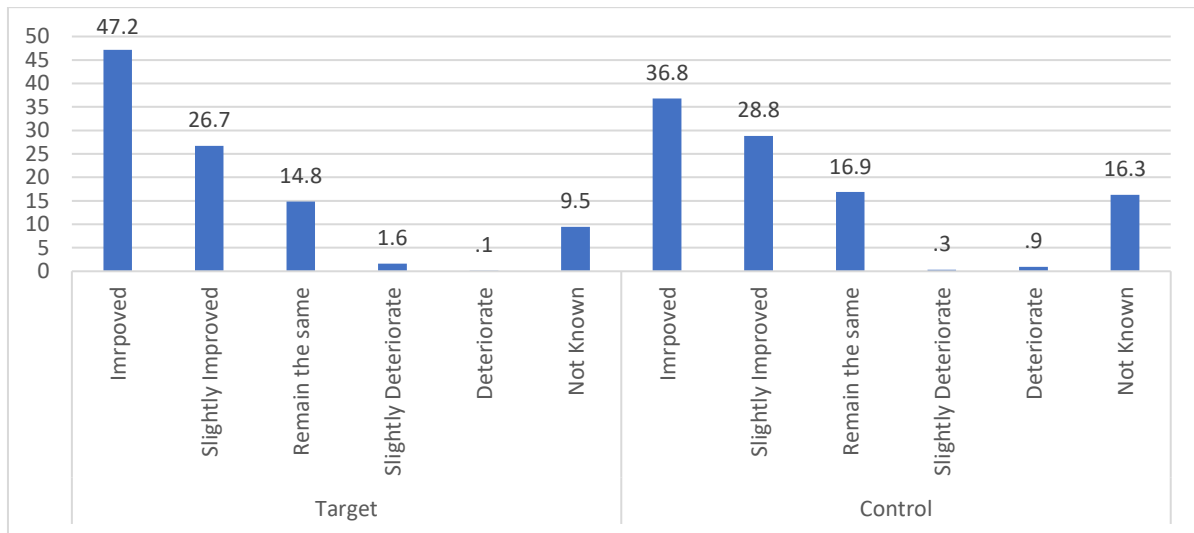
N = 1,000 (Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

The majority of the respondents above revealed there are improved practices of equal treatment conducted by the police. Thus, a conclusion can be pulled out that the police have shown increasingly good practices of equal treatment towards indigenous people and migrants.

- **Equal Outreach of Services**

The remoteness of the villages in the three provinces varies. Some villages are close to the Polsek station, while others are in more remote areas. However, the respondents perceived that equal treatment of the different villages had improved over the four-year period. The majority respondents said services in remote areas had improved. This was the belief of a higher percentage (44.4%) of the respondents in the target areas (project location) than in control areas (36.8%), as indicated by the graph 11.

Graph 11: Equal Outreach of Services for All Locations
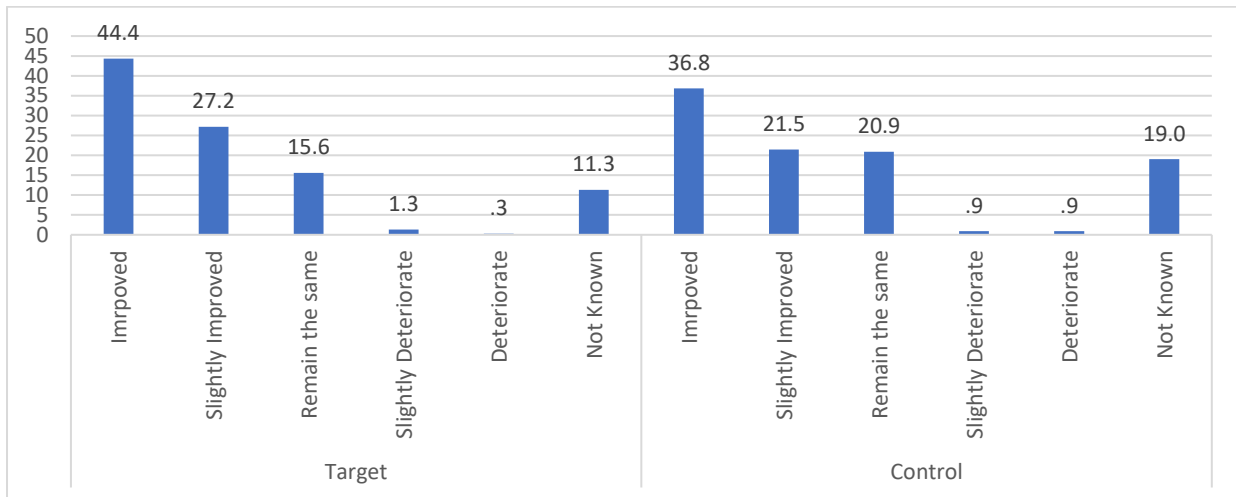
N = 1,000 (Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

As shown in Graph 12, the survey also asked about the professional competency of the police officers in terms of treating community members with dignity and showing concern for the community. An average of 41% of the respondents said that police officers showed more concern for community. The percentage was higher in the target locations (43.2%) than in control locations (35.0%).

Graph 12: Police Officers Have Shown More Concern or Treat People Better
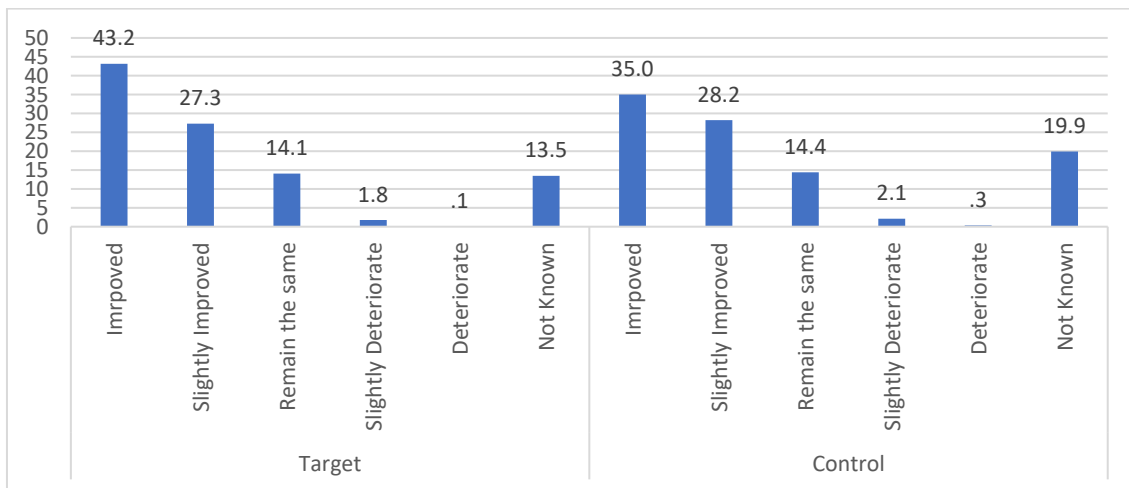
N = 1,000 (Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

As shown by the Graph 13 below, practices surrounding human dignity have also improved. 46,4% of the respondents said that police treated community members with greater respect than they did four years ago. The percentage of those saying the situation "improved" in this regard was higher in the project locations (46.4%) than in the control locations (39.0%).
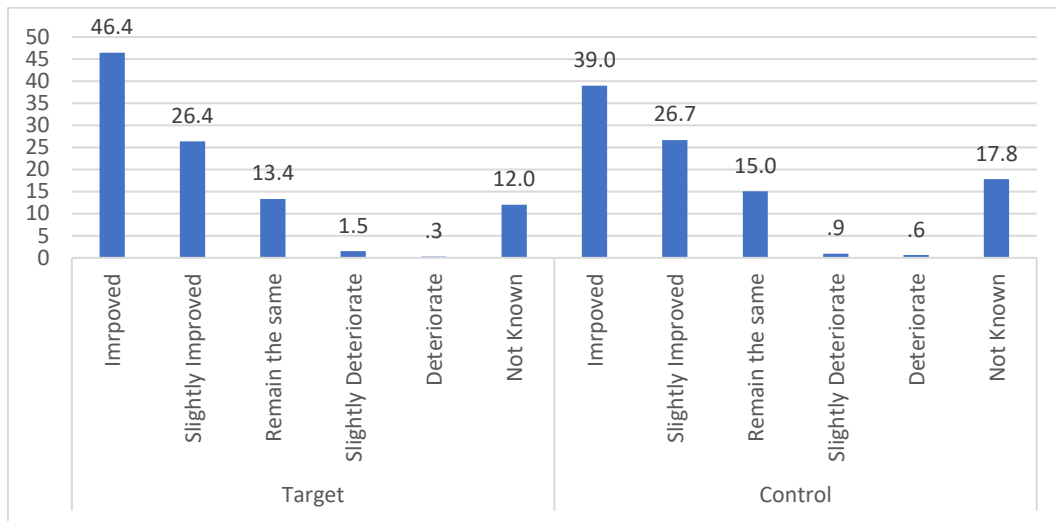
N = 1,000 (Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

From Graph 14, an average of 39% of respondents said that the police practiced good methods in solving crimes, including arresting suspects. Again, the figure was higher in the project target locations (41.2%) than in the control villages (35.3%).

Graph 14: Response Times to Crimes
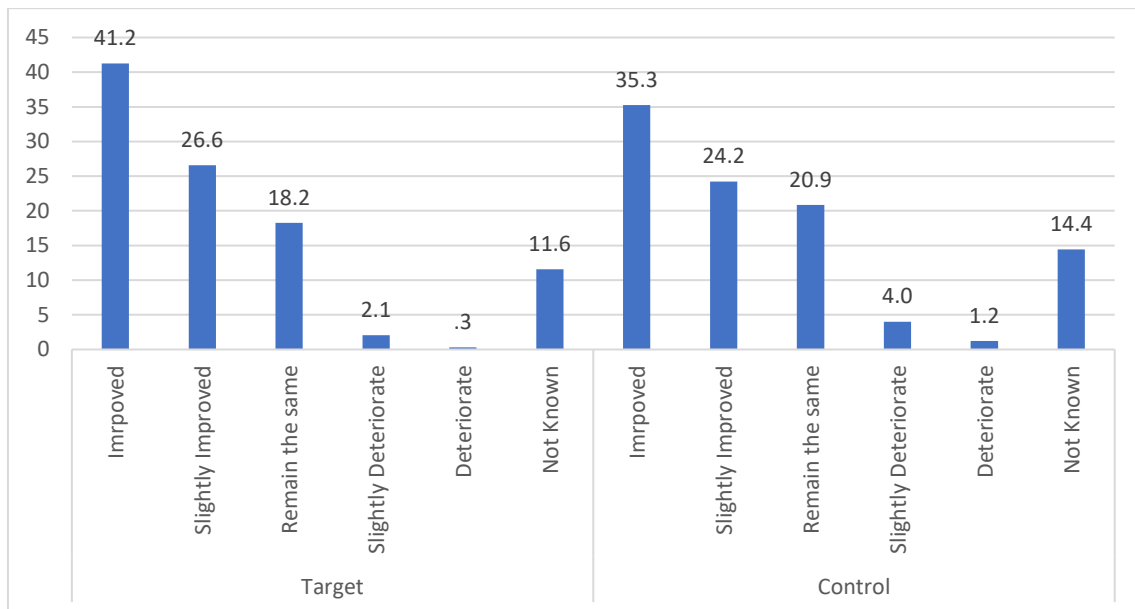
N = 1,000 (Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

The respondents said that use of verbal and physical abuse by police officers had decreased, hence use of verbal and physical abuse had improved in the eyes of the respondents. Graph 15 shows that 34.3% of the respondents in the target location reported that that these practices have improved, higher than in the control locations (31.0%), as indicated below.

Graph 15: Use of Verbal and Physical Abuse
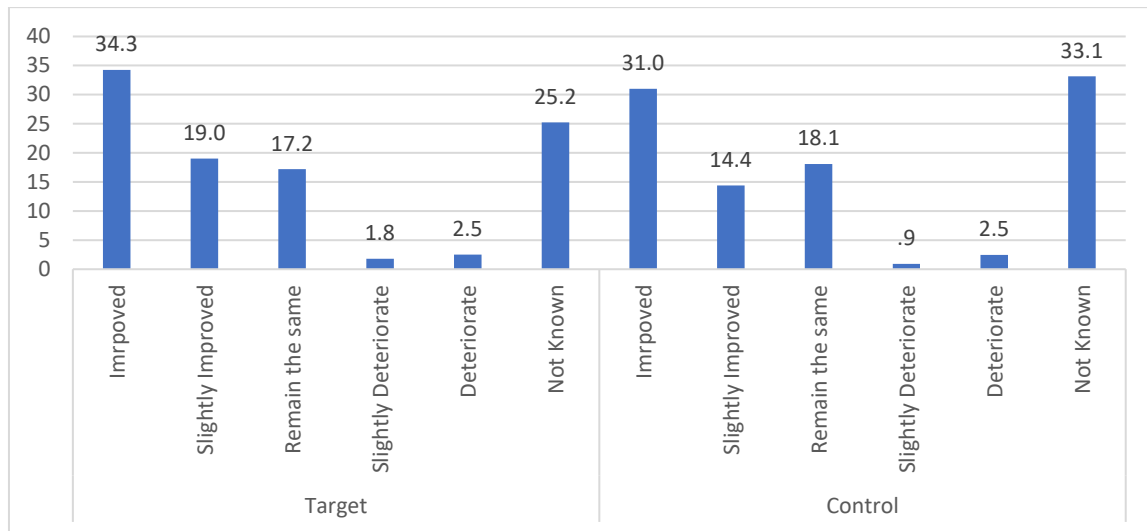
N = 1,000 (Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

Similarly, the use of verbally abusive language has also decreased, with 34.4% of respondents perceiving improved practice in this regard. However, there was no significance different between the target and control villages.

Graph 16: Perception on Police "Not Using Verbally Abusive Language"
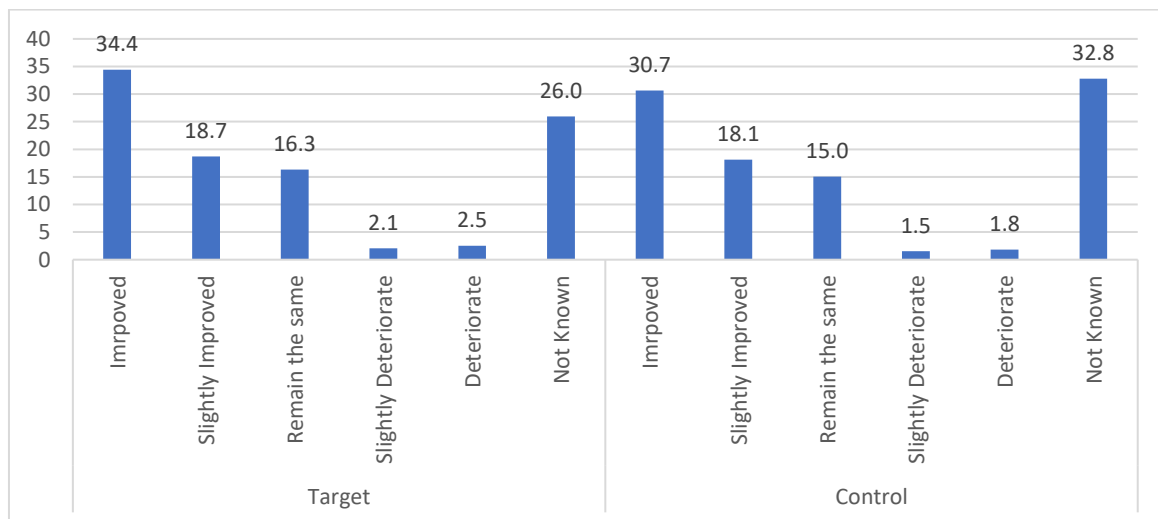
N = 1,000 (Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

The accountability of the police administration is also a very important aspect of community policing practice. Corrupt practices stand to hinder the reforms rolled out by the National Police, including community policing. A study by the International Crisis Group (2012) indicates that rent-seeking practices within the police are not uncommon. Income from illegal levies is allegedly not just used for personal gain but also for underfunded local stations. The survey inquired about this practice, and 34% of respondents perceived a decrease in corrupt practices in the handling

crimes. In the project locations, 34.7% perceived improvement in terms of accountability, slightly higher than in the control locations (31.6%).

Graph 17: Rent-seeking by the Police
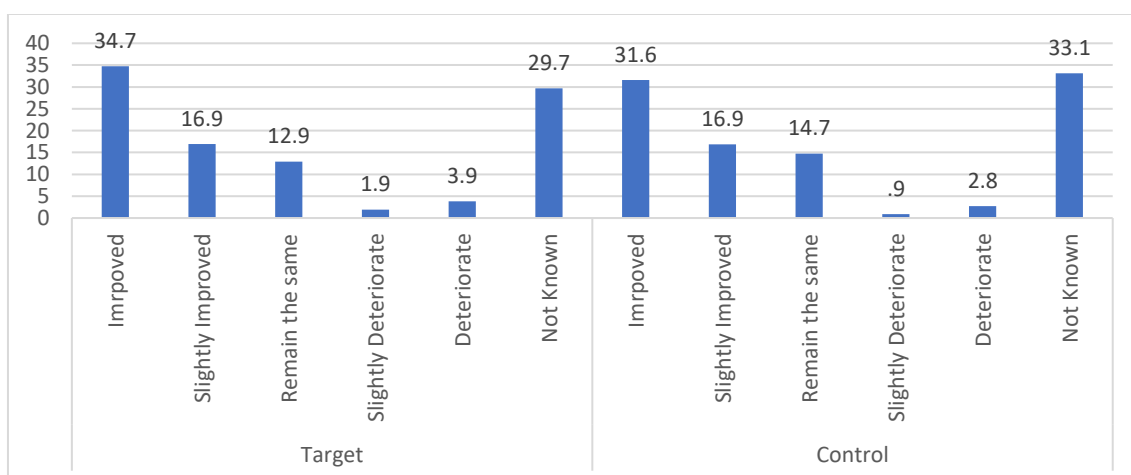
N = 1,000 (Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

Statistical analysis was performed to compare the means of the respondents' perceptions of police professionalism in the target and control villages, the results of which are shown in the table below.

Table 13: Means Comparison of Police Professionalism between Target and Control Villages

No.	**Police Professionalism**	Means		T Test Sig.	Statistical Result
		Target	Control		
1	Equal treatment for people with different ethnic backgrounds	4.72	4.44	0.000	Significant
2	Outreach of the services in all locations	4.66	4.40	0.001	Significant
3	Showing concern for community members	4.60	4.40	0.007	Significant
4	Treating people with respect	4.74	4.55	0.033	Significant
5	Providing appropriate response following community report	4.63	4.52	0.384	Not significant
6	Response times to crimes, including arresting suspects	4.51	4.41	0.370	Not Significant

As can be seen from the above table, police professionalism is higher in the target areas for: (1) equal treatment of people with different ethnic backgrounds; (2) Outreach of services in all locations; (3) Showing concern for community members; and (4) Treating people with respect. After performing the statistical test, of the six indicators of professionalism above, the difference

between the target and control is not significant for only two indicators: (5) provision of appropriate response following community reports, and (6) response times to crimes.

Further analysis[18] showed that the assessment towards the police indicated improvement in both the target and control groups (the average score was slightly higher than 1, which was quite high). However, there was no significant difference between the target and control groups, with the exception of "Treat people from different ethnic groups properly" (B8a), "The local police officers provide their service in all locations/areas/villages in a fair manner" (B8b), "Overcoming crime and arresting criminals promptly" (B8f). These variables had significantly better scores in the target groups.

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[18] This analysis is contributed by Mr. Antonie de Kemp, Senior Evaluator of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands.

7. POLICE AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND COMMUNITY POLICING

This section presents the evaluation findings related to research questions 4, 5 and 6 on improved police-community relations and the sustainability of community policing.

7.1. Communication Strategies and Participatory Engagement for Community Policing

This section discusses whether the police have better sustainable communication channels and participatory engagement with the community in line with the community policing approach to identify emerging safety and other community concerns. As argued by Przeszlowski and Crichlow (2017), community policing involves community participation in crime control alongside law enforcement. As part of community-oriented policing, community policing aims to empower communities rather than control them. Community policing encourages police to find solutions for different forms of community problems and concerns such as crime, fear of crime, quality of life and neighbourhood conditions.

Improved Communication Strategies

As community policing focuses on problem solving and accountability, it also enhances communication with the community. Enhanced communication and partnerships involve two-way dialogue and good quality information and feedback. Effective communication is central to community policing programmes, since it builds trust between the community and the police. Therefore, open communication will strengthen the community policing. The community policing practices in the three provinces have used media to communicate with the community.

Based on the IOM Interim Report (2018) on output 2.3, which is "Police are actively engaging communities via media to engage interactively with community," the police have engaged with communities via media, such as radio talk shows supported by IOM. Weekly radio talk show programs took place in Ambon (Maluku), Sorong Kota (Papua Barat), and Jayapura Kota (Papua). At the grassroots level in the villages, WhatsApp groups have become a popular platform used by community police officers to further improve communication with the CPF and the wider community.

The survey found that only 106 of the 674 (16%) respondents (in the target villages) recognised that police use media to interact with community.

Graph 18: Use of Media for Communication
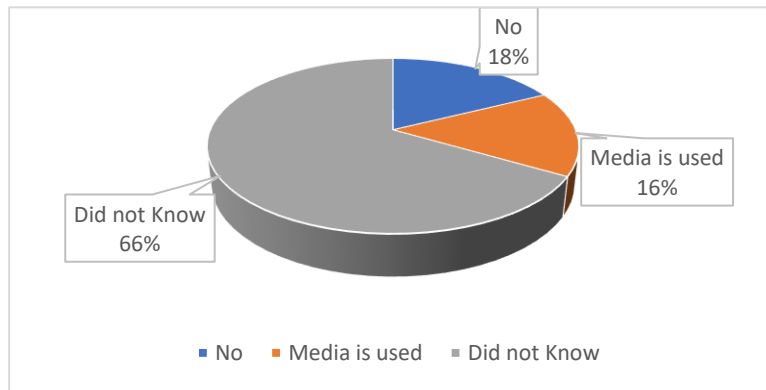
N = 1,000 (Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

Upon further investigation, those respondents who perceived that media was being used, said that the most effective media for campaigning are newspapers, radio broadcasts, TV and social media.

Graph 19: Effective Media
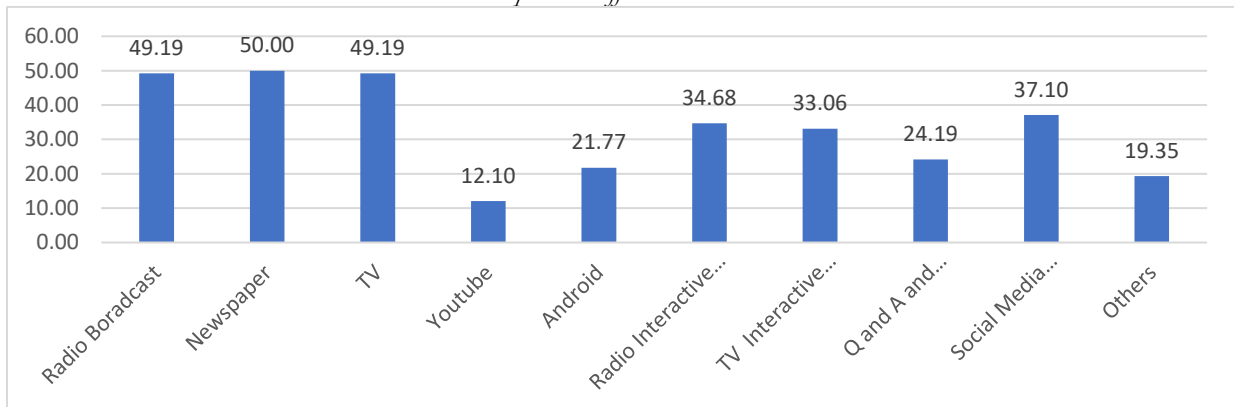
N = 124 (Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

One of innovative means of communication, which has been recognized by the national government, is RM PAPEDA or Community House for Peaceful Papua, a simple radio communication tool that connects member of the CPF in the District of Jayapura in Papua Province. A case study of this tool is shown by Box 1 below.

RM PAPEDA (Community House for Peaceful Papua): Innovative Communication Media for Handling Security and Social Order Disturbances

On 23 July 2018, the Head of Polda Papua, Head of Polres Jayapura and IOM representatives participated in a presentation to the Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment to present RM PAPEDA (Community House for Peaceful Papua), which was selected as one of the top 99 Public Service Innovations of 2018 by the Ministry.

RM PAPEDA is an innovative appropriate technology designed to bridge the gap in communication between police and the community.

The tool involves the use of walkie-talkies through the RM PAPEDA channel to improve the speed of the delivery of police services to the community. The radio communication is supported by ORARI and local government. Through the channel, all stakeholders can communicate easily to share news and information, and it can be used by community members to request rapid response when needed. This has become a strategic communication tool, particularly given the poor cellular network coverage in many locations in Papua.

The innovation involved the development of a single radio frequency, which is connected to relevant government institutions including search and rescue, the police, the disaster response team, army, and fire brigade, which is useful when a fast response is needed to complaints or reports. Members of the CPF also have access to the system and were actively involved in its development. This means of communication has significantly enhanced communication between community members and government institutions in the area.

The use of YouTube is another strategic mode of communication with the public. For instance, Polsek Sentani Barat in Jayapura District makes regular use of YouTube to communicate with a broader audience. Events such as "morning coffees," which are organized regularly, are recorded and uploaded to YouTube.

Figure 2: YouTube Videos of Community Policing Activities in Papua

In Papua Barat, police cooperation with indigenous leaders, religious leaders, women leaders, NGO leaders and the mass media has been improving as well. However, its cooperation with the mass media is still limited to coverage of large-scale activities of large scale such as competitions and training.

Regarding trust, the survey found that, in general, reports are made to the police, village government and CPF, as shown in the table below.

Table 14: Institutions to Which Crimes are Reported

	Cases	Institution/Party Trusted/Report Submitted			
		Police (Polsek, Polres including Bhabinkamtibmas)	Village Government	Sub-Village Government	CPF
	Theft	34.21	17.80	19.02	10.47
	Drunkenness	30.92	18.88	16.67	11.45
	Drug use	46.09	17.97	11.13	9.38
	Child Sexual Abuse	42.11	22.42	11.11	9.75
	Violence against Children	36.71	24.54	13.39	11.16
	Sexual violence against women	39.88	20.83	11.51	9.72
	Violence against women	36.29	22.38	12.10	10.48
	Domestic violence	29.87	26.11	14.82	11.06
	Pre-marriage violence	27.93	26.80	15.54	9.68
	Prostitution	40.58	24.39	9.31	9.09
	Physical violence	41.54	19.88	11.61	10.63
	Juvenile delinquency	31.73	24.22	13.57	11.48
	Ethnic conflict	46.54	14.23	9.35	8.74
	Religious conflict	47.75	16.19	12.30	8.81
	Land conflict	29.44	28.81	14.41	9.19
	Glue inhale	39.19	22.91	12.21	9.42
	Hoax dissemination	44.27	22.71	8.94	7.80

N = 1,000 (Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

It can be seen clearly from the above graph that police is perceived as the most important institution to report crimes to. The information above is in line with the interview results.

The comparison between target and control groups is shown in the table below. As can be seen in the table below, in the control groups reporting to CPFs is not indicated by respondents. In the target areas, reporting to CPFs is a common thread for various crimes and disturbances.

Table 15: Comparison on Institution to Report

Type of Crimes/Disturbance	Target Villages					Control Villages				
	Institutions to report					Institutions to report				
	Police	Village Govt	Sub-Village Govt	CPF	Others	Police	Village Govt	Sub-Village Govt	CPF	Others
Theft	34.2	17.8	19	10.5	18.5	47.2	11.6	36.9	0	4.3
Drunkenness	30.9	18.9	16.7	11.4	22.1	44.3	16.7	30.7	0	8.3
Drug use	46.1	18	9.4	11.1	15.4	62.1	10.4	20.8	0	6.7
Child Sexual Abuse	42.1	22.4	11.1	9.7	14.7	61.7	12.1	21.5	0	4.7
Violence against Children	36.7	24.5	13.4	11.2	14.2	53.6	15.1	24.2	0	7.1
Sexual violence against women	39.9	20.8	11.5	9.7	18.1	57.7	13.1	21.9	0	7.3
Violence against women	36.3	22.4	12.1	10.5	18.7	51.6	13.7	24.6	0	10.1
Domestic violence	29.9	26.1	14.8	11.1	18.1	43.4	19.2	29.2	0	8.2
Pre-marriage violence	26.8	27.9	15.5	9.7	20.1	41.2	19.4	29.9	0	9.5
Prostitution	40.6	24.4	9.3	9.1	16.6	52.7	19.5	17.8	0	10
Physical violence	41.5	19.9	11.6	10.6	16.4	51.8	10.4	30.6	0	7.2
Juvenile delinquency	31.7	24.2	13.6	11.5	19	42.9	19	26.4	0	11.7
Ethnic conflict	46.5	14.2	5.3	8.7	25.3	50	18.1	15.4	0	16.5
Religious conflict	47.7	12.3	4.3	8.8	26.9	53.4	10.7	15.8	0	20.1
Land conflict	28.8	29.4	5.6	9.2	27	42.6	25	16.4	0	16
Glue inhale	39.2	22.9	12.2	9.4	16.3	51.6	16.9	22.1	0	9.4
Hoax dissemination	44.3	22.7	7.3	8.9	16.8	56.7	19	16.7	0	7.6

The table shows that there is higher tendency to report directly to the police if a crime or social disturbance event take place in the control villages rather than to other institutions such as CPFs.

7.2. Sustainability of Community Policing Forums

This section presents the evaluation findings on sustainability of community policing forums, corresponding to research question 4 and 6.

The survey inquired whether the respondents were aware of community policing forums (CPF). In total, 58.1% of the respondents said that they were not aware of CPF. Cross tabulation between target and control villages showed that more respondents have heard the community policing in the target locations where 53.3% of respondents reported that they have heard about community policing, compared with just 18.4% of the respondents in the control villages. The table below indicates this comparison.

Table 16: Awareness of Community Policing

Have heard about Community Policing	Respondents				All Respondents	
	Target		Control			
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
No	315	46.7	266	81.6	581	58.1
Yes	359	53.3	60	18.4	419	41.9
Total	674	100.0	326	100.0	1000	100

N = 1,000 (Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

Based on the result of statistical test (chi-square tests), it can be concluded that the IOM project has resulted in CPF becoming better known in the target villages. The hypothesis test shows that there is significance difference between target and control villages in terms of awareness of the CPF. The Pearson chi-Square significance value is 0.00, which is less than 0.05 (significance level), as indicated by the table below.

Table 17: Chi-Square Tests of Respondent Awareness of CPF

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	109.679[a]	1	.000		
Continuity Correction	108.251	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	117.131	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	109.569	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	1000				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 136.59.
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

However, not all the respondents who were aware of the CPF had participated directly in community policing activities, and *vice versa*, some respondents have participated in community policing activities without knowing about CPFs. Community policing activities in this sense therefore are understood as distinct from CPFs that occur nationwide in Indonesia, and include

activities such as collective activities with the police and community members, door-to-door visits or patrols, introductions to community policing carried out by police, religious leaders, community leaders, indigenous leaders, as well as CPFs where they exist (question C5 of annex). The survey found that only 36% of respondents in the target villages have participated directly in the CPF related activities, as indicated by the graph below:

Graph 20: Participation in the Community Policing Activities
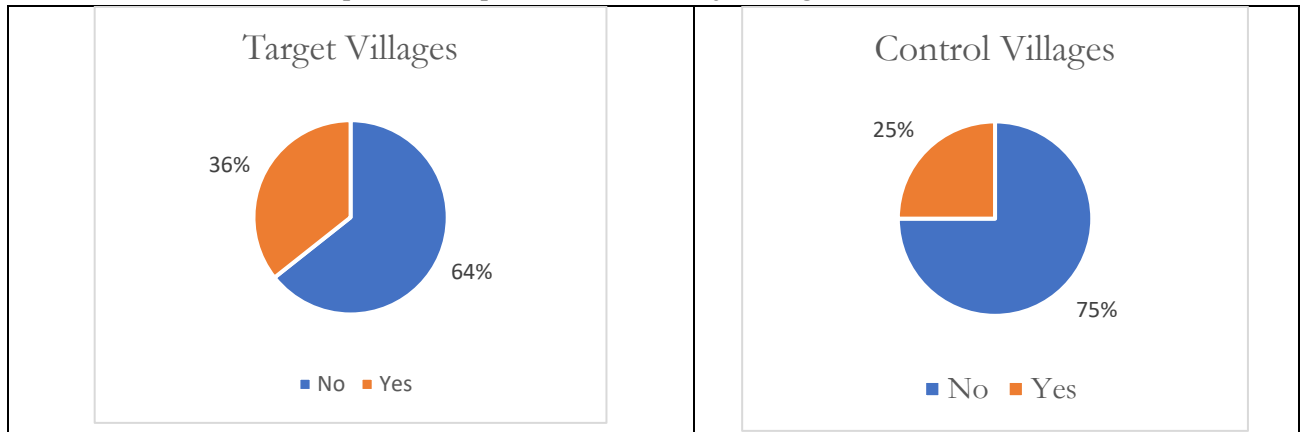
N = 1,000 (Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

The statistical test shows that there is no significance difference between participation in community policing activities in the target and control villages. The Chi-square test result was 0.107, which is higher than 0.05 (significance level), as indicated by the table below.

Table 18: Chi-Square Tests for Participation in Community Policing

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.596ᵃ	1	.107		
Continuity Correction	2.144	1	.143		
Likelihood Ratio	2.712	1	.100		
Fisher's Exact Test				.141	.069
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.590	1	.108		
N of Valid Cases	419				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 20.48.
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

The survey asked about the engagement of community members in community policing, based on the PERKAP No. 3 of 2015, through their engagement in various forms. The survey found an increase of the participation of community members in community patrols up until November 2018 (when the survey was conducted).

Participation in Security Improvement Efforts

Brown (1989) mentions that community policing involves active participation, which is essential because citizens possess a vast amount of information that the police can use to solve and prevent neighbourhood crime. The survey inquired about the contribution of the respondents to security and social order, including observing potential security disturbances.

Graph 21: Comparison between Target and Control Areas on Observing the Neighbourhood
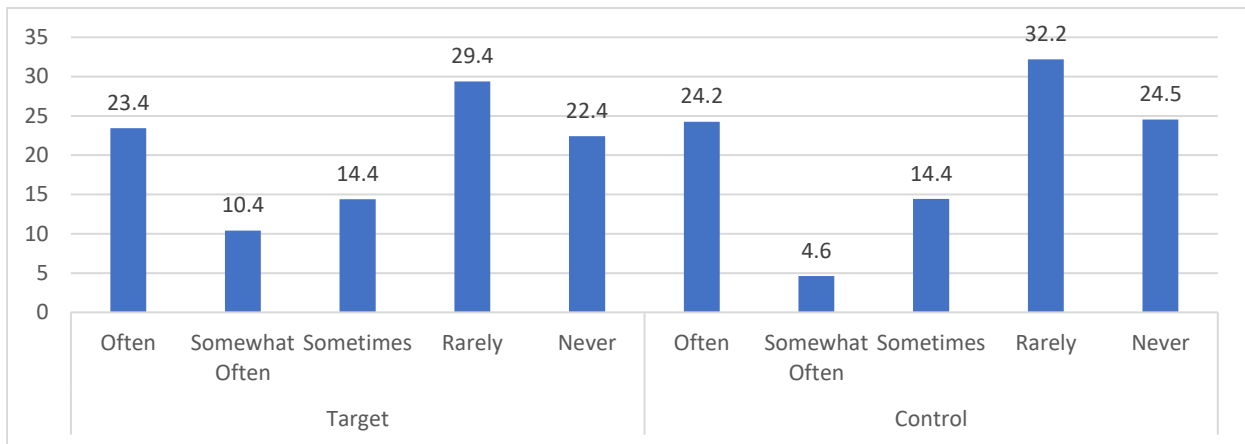
N = 1,000 (Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

In the control villages, the number of respondents often performing observations of the neighbourhood was slightly higher (24.2%) than in the target locations (23.4%). However, more respondents chose to make records of their observations in the target locations than in the control locations, as indicated in the following graph.

Graph 22: Recording of potential disturbances
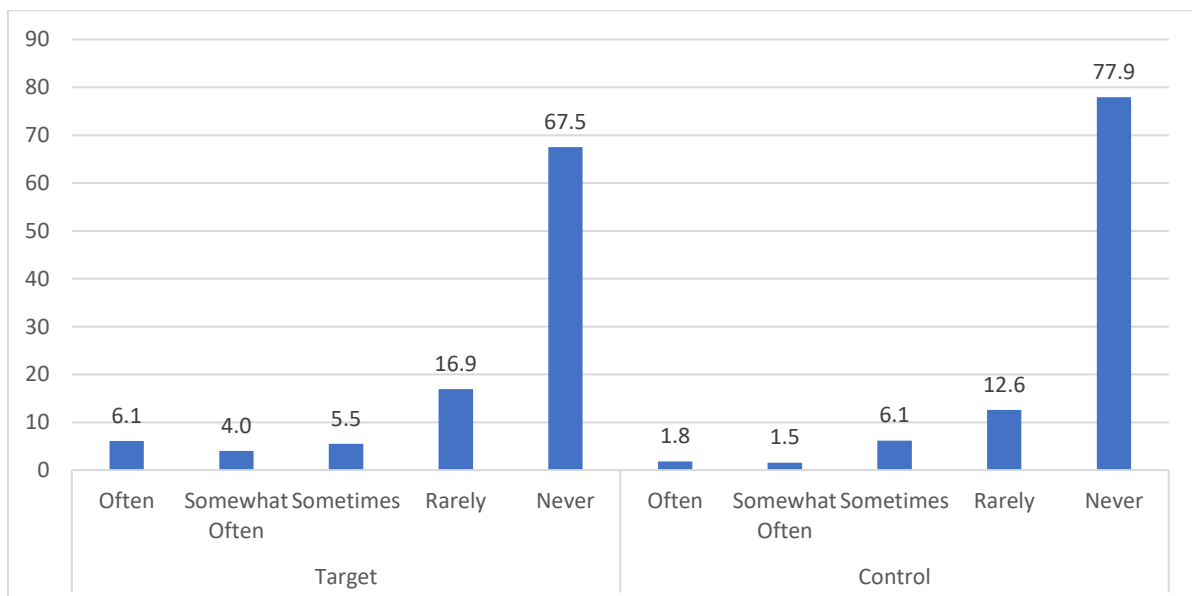
N = 1,000 (Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

With regard to reporting potential security disturbances, 9.6% of respondents in the target villages said that they often made reports to the police, compared with 4.3% in the control locations, as indicated in the following graph.

Graph 23: Frequency of Reporting to Police
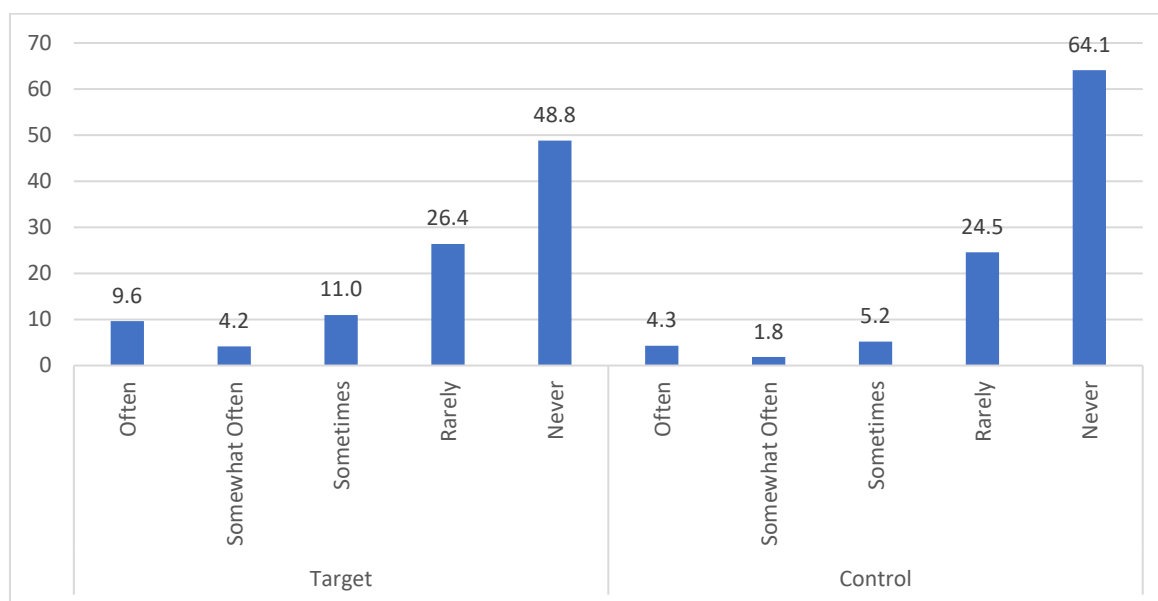
N = 1,000 (Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

The evaluation asked respondents in both the target and control locations about crime reports made to the police. These criminal offences included theft, drug abuse, sexual harassment and others as indicated in the table below.

Table 19: Crime Reporting in 2018

No	Crime	Target		Control	
		Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
1	Theft	573	85.0	301	92.3
2	Drug abuse	512	76.0	269	82.5
3	Sexual abuse of children	513	76.1	256	78.5
4	Violence against children	493	73.1	252	77.3
5	Sexual assault of women	504	74.8	260	79.8
6	Domestic violence	452	67.1	219	67.2
7	Pre-marital violence	444	65.9	211	64.7
8	Prostitution	451	66.9	241	73.9
9	Physical violence	508	75.4	278	85.3
	Total N = 1,000		674		326

N = 1,000 (Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

The survey found that crime reporting to the police was higher in the control villages than in the target villages. Crime reporting is different than social order disturbance cases. The study discovers that the tendency to report crimes is higher than the tendency to report social order disturbances. Reporting of theft, i.e. petty theft, was 92% in the control villages and just 85% in the target villages. Correspondingly for issues such as theft and other disturbances, respondents in target villages reported to alternative institutions, in particular the CPF as observed in Table 15, which may be explained due to their ability to resolve the issues in a more effective, efficient manner. Reporting to police was higher in the control villages in than target villages for all types of crime except premarital violence, which had a 65.9% report rate in the target villages compared with 64.7% in the control villages.

Further comparison between the target and control samples, was tested by using Principal Components Analysis (PCA), as shown in the table below.

Table 20: Principal Component Analysis on observing the local situation[19]

	Target	Control	Significant difference
Respondents	609	304	
2018:			
Observing the local situation	1.83	1.72	***
Recording potential disturbances on regular basis	0.64	0.37	***
Reporting potential security disturbance to the Police Office	0.99	0.58	***
Reporting potential security disturbance to the potential to the Police and Community Partnership Forum	0.84	0.21	***
Publishing potential security disturbance through social media	0.37	0.16	***
Monitoring the result of the report on potential security disturbance	0.70	0.24	***
Overall score (PCA)	0.15	-0.31	***
Change (2018-2014):			
Observing the local situation	0.37	0.38	
Recording potential disturbances on regular basis	0.23	0.18	***
Reporting potential security disturbance to the Police Office	0.28	0.18	***
Reporting potential security disturbance to the potential to the Police and Community Partnership Forum	0.46	0.04	***
Publishing potential security disturbance through social media	0.16	0.07	***
Monitoring the result of the report on potential security disturbance	0.29	0.06	***
Overall score (PCA)	0.09	-0.16	***

Note: 0= never (no observance); 1= rarely 2=sometimes, 3= somehow often , 4= often.
This allowed the computation of average scores.

The results showed that, with the exception of "Observing the local situation" the scores for the target groups were significantly better than for the control groups and that the situation has improved significantly for the target groups in comparison to the control groups.

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[19] This analysis is contributed by Mr. Antonie de Kemp, Senior Evaluator of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands.

Participation in Community Policing Forums

The CPF have been facilitated to carry out the community policing function in the three provinces. The notion of community participation in security measures is embedded in traditional society in Indonesia, including village justices of the peace and other forms of community settlement for social and security issues. The essence of community policing is that the local community engages in finding solutions to address social issues, prevent potential crimes and thereby contribute to social order and better quality of life (Dermawan, 2011)[20]. In enhancing the roles, understanding (knowledge) and skills of CPF members, they have been trained in community policing strategies.

The survey compared community participation in maintaining neighbourhood security in the target and control locations. Regulation of the Chief of Police No. 3 of 2015 states that the roles of CPF are to:

a. Collect data, identify problems, and analyse the characteristics of potential community security problems;
b. Participate in performing proportional policing including extension and counselling;
c. Discuss the issues on social order and security deriving from the communities and involve in empowering community to determine the path for solution;
d. Discuss and prepare programs taking into account the scale of priorities;
e. Prepare program proposals to the local government for support;
f. Implement the programs with the support from available budget (which may come from the local government, community, CPF members and private entities);
g. Continuously monitor community members' activities related to security and social order;
h. Receive public complaints about community security and social order and discuss these with the community policing officer in charge.

The regulation also stipulates that the activities of the CPF may include community patrols, residential security patrols, security watch, traffic volunteers, school security activities, scouts and others. When asked what sort of security and social order activities they participated in, the respondents in the target and control villages answered as follows:

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[20] Dermawan, M. K. (2011). *Pemolisian komunitas*. Fakultas Ilmu Sosial Ilmu Politik, Universitas Indonesia.

Table 21: Respondents' participation in security and social order activities

No.	Item	%		T Test Sig.
		Target	Control	
1	Neighbourhood security patrols (community initiated night patrols)	29.2	17.2	0.000
2	Community patrols to maintain the security of residential areas	22.6	8.6	0.000
3	Traffic management volunteers	1.0	0.3	0.224
4	School security patrols	1.6	0.3	0.071
5	Community leaders, religious leaders, indigenous leaders	22.8	14.1	0.001
6	Community groups having awareness of security and order of the community	15.1	8	0.001

N = 1,000 (Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

The above table shows that respondents' participation in security and social order activities were higher in the target villages than in control villages. The highest percentage take part in neighbourhood security patrols, with 29.2% of the respondents in the target villages participating, compared with just 17.2% in the control villages. This indicates that the project has contributed to increased participation in social order and security maintenance efforts. The T-test results show quite clearly that for most of the activities in the table, the difference between the target and control is significant (less than 0.05). The only exception is traffic management volunteers. In fact, in both the target and control villages, the percentage of participation in this activity is very low.

With regard to frequency of community members attending CPF activities, very few of the respondents joined in the activities. In total, only 19.0% of the respondents had attended CPF activities in the target villages and 4.6% in the control villages. The frequency is higher in the target villages, with an average of 3.2 times, compared with an average of 1.53 times in the control villages.

Table 22: Frequency of Respondent Participation in CPF Activities

No	Frequency of Joining CPF Activities	Target	Control
1	1 x	2.5	2.1
2	2-3 x	6.2	2.5
3	4-5 x	3.9	0
4	6-7 x	1.9	0
5	8-9 x	.9	0
6	≥ 10 x	3.6	0
	Total	19.0	4.6
	Not applicable	81.0	95.4
	Mean	3.2	1.53

Table 23: Frequency of Respondent Attendance at Community Policing Briefings

| Have you attended a community policing briefing? | Respondents | | | | Total | |
| | Beneficiaries | | Control | | | |
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
No	550	81.60	309	94.79	859	85.90
Yes	124	18.40	17	5.21	141	14.10
Total	674	100.00	326	100.00	1000	100

N = 1,000 (Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

The survey found that in the target villages, only 18.4% of the respondents had attended briefing on community policing. However, in the control villages, 14.1% of respondents said that they had attended a community policing briefing. However, attending the community policing in the control villages is less meaningful since they did not have opportunity to learn or to better understand the community policing roles.

With regard to the institutions providing community policing briefings, the survey found that 77% out of 124 respondents who had attended community policing briefings said they had been facilitated by IOM. Others were facilitated by the police (85%), community leaders and CPF (64%), as indicated below.

Graph 24: Institutions facilitating Community Policing Briefings
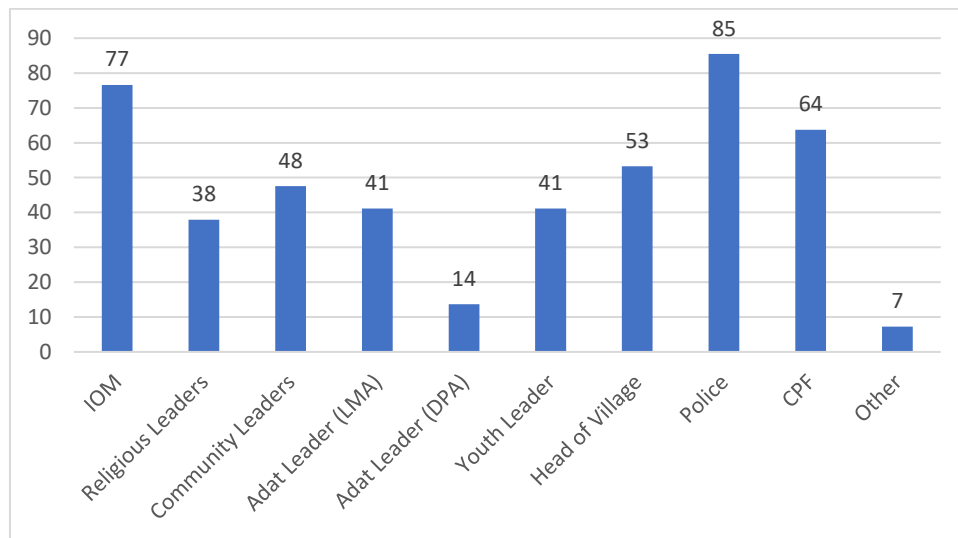
N = 124 (Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

The 128 respondents who attended the regular activities of the CPF, said these activities included trainings, regular meetings, community patrols and other activities.

Graph 25: Types of CPF Activities Attended
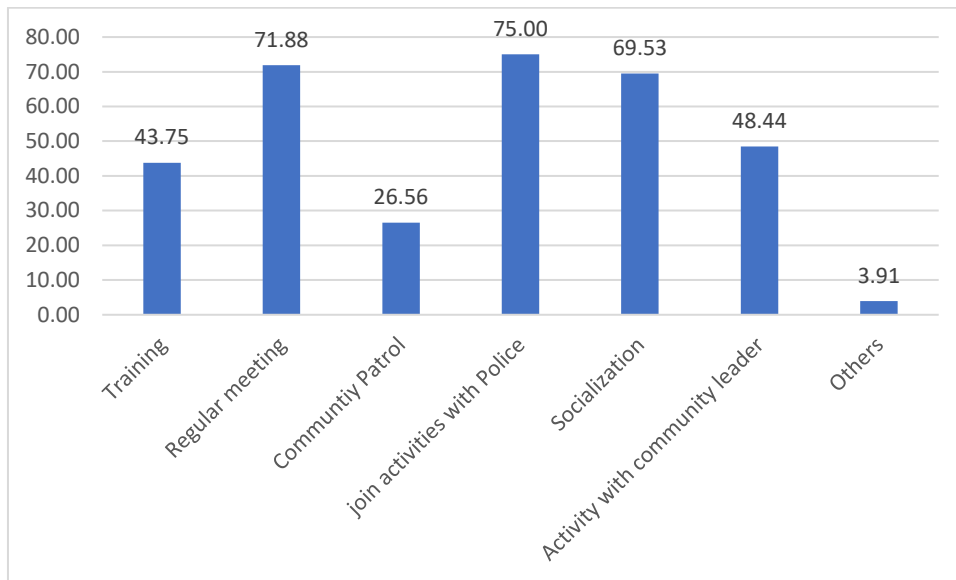
N = 128 (Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

Community Policing Training

The survey found that not all CPF members had received training in community policing.

Graph 26: Participation in community policing training
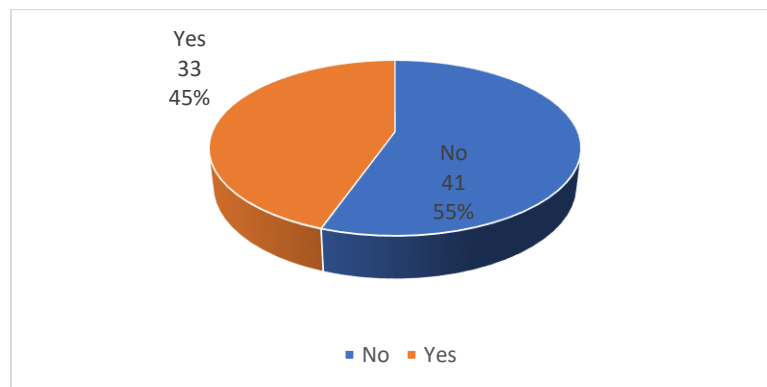
N = 74 (Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

The police respondents revealed that the majority of community police officers have attended training on community policing, as indicated by the following table.

Table 24: Participation of Police in the Training on Community Policing

Participation in the Training on Community Policing	Police respondents					
	Target		Control		All	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
No	4	26.67	1	9.09	5	19.23
Yes	11	73.33	10	90.91	21	80.77
Total	15	100.00	11	100.00	26	100.00

However, out of 128 community respondents who participated regularly in the activities, only 80% of them reported having a good understanding of the function of the CPF.

Graph 27: Community Understanding of the CPF Function
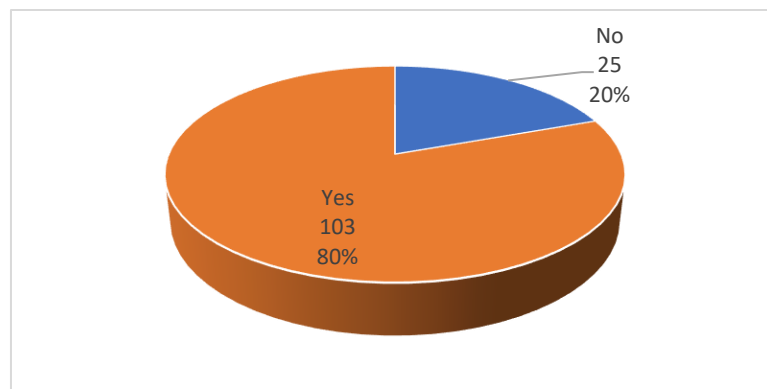
N = 128 (Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

The survey found that 20% of the respondents who regularly participated in the CPF activities acknowledged that they did not have a proper understanding of the function of the CPF.

Table 25: Respondents' understanding of CPF function

CPF Function	Percentage
Educate community members on security issues e.g. through dialogues and trainings	94.17
Assist in addressing social problems and prevent security problems e.g. through the mediation of security and social interferences cases	91.26
Detect, identify, analyse and prioritise problems to be addressed e.g. done through meetings	72.82
Together with the community, practice security measures e.g. through community patrol	78.64
Gather security information and follow up with CPF e.g. through meetings with community	68.93
Prevent and address social problems e.g. done through mediation and personal approach	74.76
Assist in addressing social conflict	86.41

N = 128 (Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

Institutional Capacity of the CPF

CPFs are formed on the basis of PERKAP No. 3 of 2015, which sets forth the three pillars of community policing: the community, police and government. Within the community pillar is representation from women's groups, customary leaders and religious leaders as well as functional representation from other institutions such as NGOs and the media. The government pillar is usually represented by village government, such as village secretaries and village heads. At the district and provincial levels, the representative of government is usually Kesbangpol (Office of Nation Unity and Politics/Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik), which has a direct relationship to the Ministry of Home Affairs. Meanwhile, the police pillar is represented by Bhabimkabtimas (community police) and Babinsa (armed forces). The CPF chairperson is democratically elected by its members, but the terms of the management in many cases have not been arranged.

The main function of the CPF is to have regular meetings to identify potential security and social order disturbances. The CPF then discusses emerging social issues emerge within the communities. The CPF can receive any complaints or reports from community members, which are then discussed with police officers for coordination.

To support this function, the CPF need to have adequate capacity, including human resources, financial resources and physical resources (office facilities). With regard to human resources, the CPF have strong support from community leaders. This is evident from their participation in the structure and management of the CPF through traditional leaders, religious leaders or village/local indigenous elders. The CPF have brought together and facilitated the traditional functions of

public figures above, but with greater legitimacy, because the forums also engage village officials and the police. The participation of community leaders through the CPF has shown traditional role to be semi-formal, as they are accommodated and supported by the collective agreement with local government and the police.

The CPF were formed with the support and representation of 3 pillars. Therefore, at the grassroots level, CPFs have support from community leaders, religious leaders, youth leaders and women leaders as well as the police and village government. The existence of CPF has brought the collaboration between leaders closer, enhancing the impact on the handling of social disorder, security issues and other social problems.

Key components of community policing are the capacity and willingness to participate. This includes the organizational capacity of the CPFs. Of the 674 community respondents in the target villages, only 10% are members of CPFs, as indicated in the following graph.

Graph 28: CPF Membership of Respondents
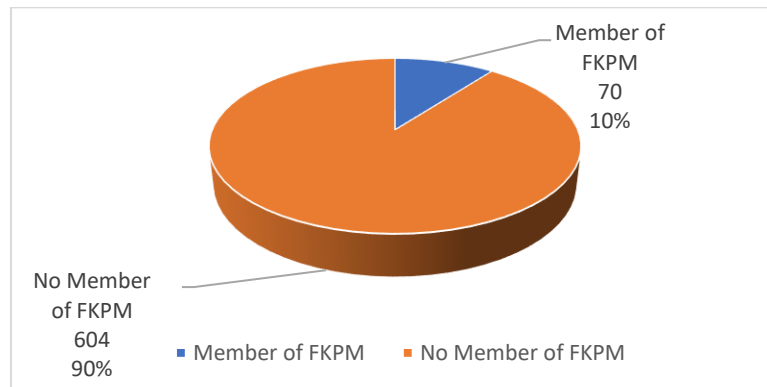
N = 674 (Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

CPF Meetings

Although CPF meetings are open to non-members, only 66% of 70 members recognised this. Among the police respondents, 58% believed that CPF meetings were open to members only.

Graph 29: CPF Meetings Open to Non Members
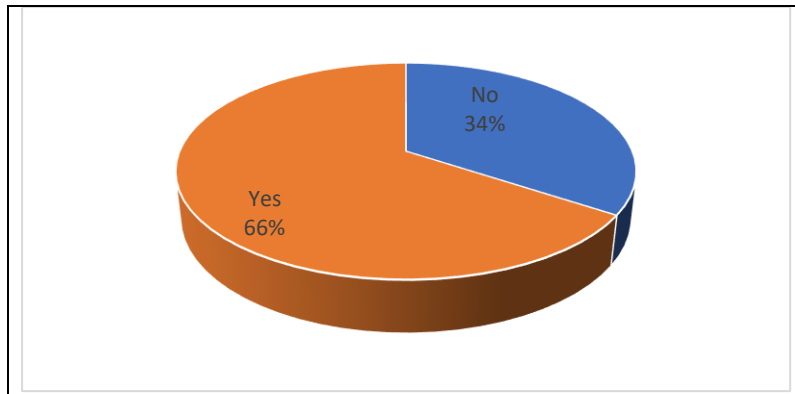
N = 70 (Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

With regard to the frequency of the meetings, most of the members reported that meetings of the CPF were held monthly.

Graph 30: Frequency of CPF Meetings (Community Respondents)
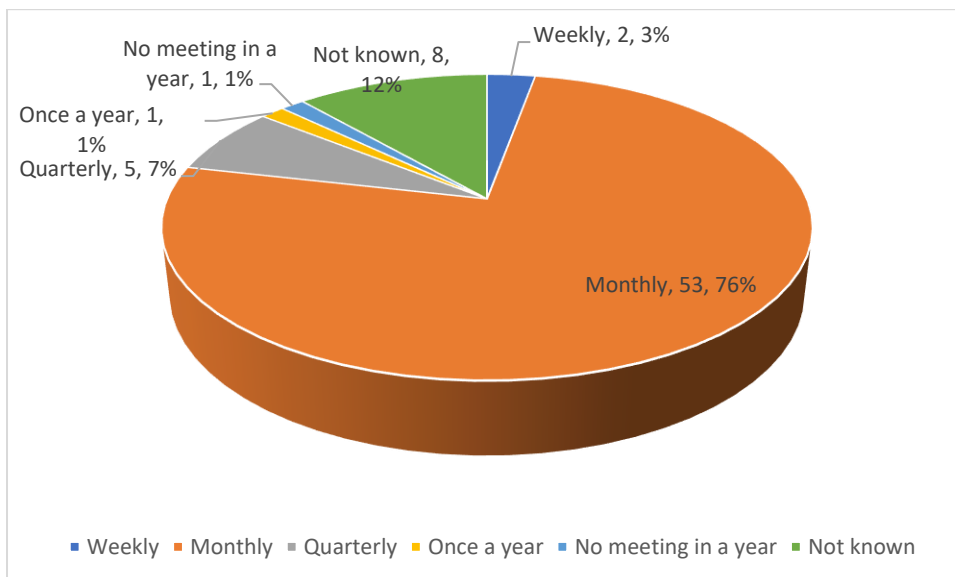
N = 70 (Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

Similarly, 67% of the police respondents who were community police officers involved in CPF said that meetings were generally held monthly, as indicated by the graph below.

Graph 31: Frequency of the CPF Meetings
(Community Police Officer Respondents)
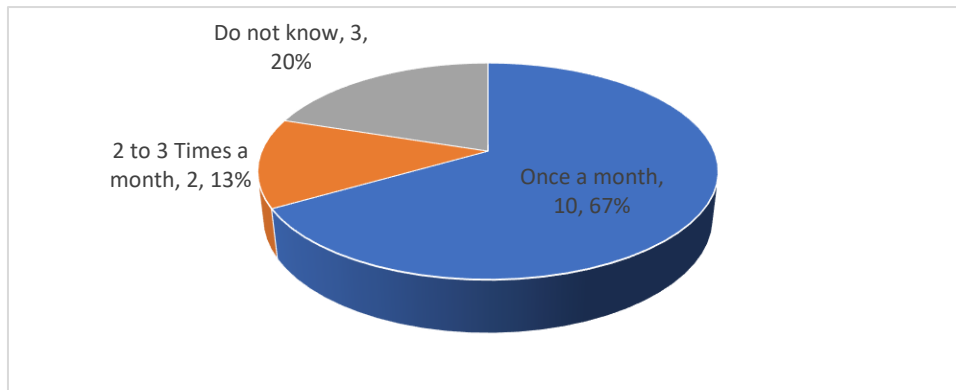
N = 15 (Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

However, 13% of the police respondents reported that CPF meetings were held two or three times per month.

Graph 32: Training in Community Policing
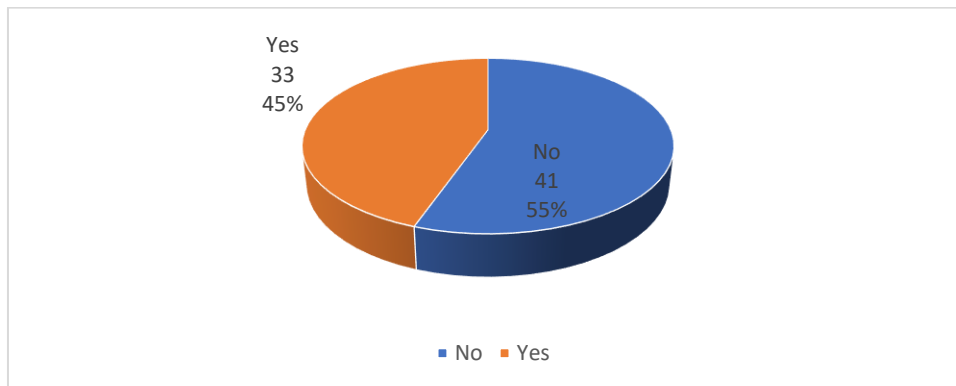
N = 74 (Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

Out of 33 respondents who had attended training in community policing, 49% reported that they attended the training on community policing within the previous six months (June to November 2018), while 6% of respondents said that they had last attended training more than two years previously.

Graph 33: Implementation of training on community policing

Between 1 to 2 year ago
5
15%

More than 2 year ago
2
6%

Within 6 month
16
49%

Between 6 month to 1 year ago
10
30%

- Within 6 month
- Between 6 month to 1 year ago
- Between 1 to 2 year ago
- More than 2 year ago
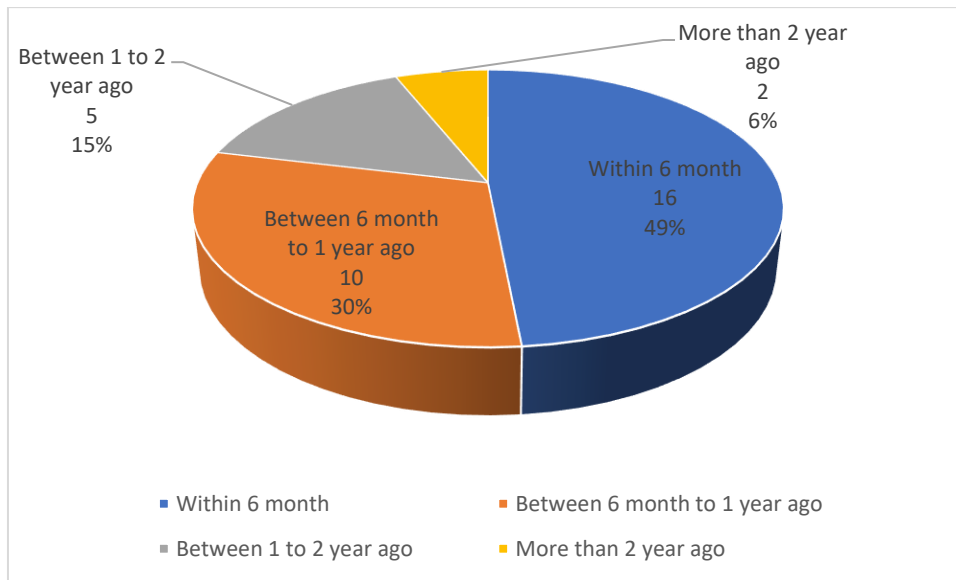
N = 33 (Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

With regard to the frequency of the training on community policing, of the 33 respondents, the majority had attended training 1-2 times in four years, but 12% reported attending 7-8 times in four years.

Graph 34: Frequency of training

7 to 8 times
3%

More than 9 times
6%

5 to 6 times
12%

1 to 2 times
49%

3 to 4 times
30%

- 1 to 2 times
- 3 to 4 times
- 5 to 6 times
- 7 to 8 times
- More than 9 times
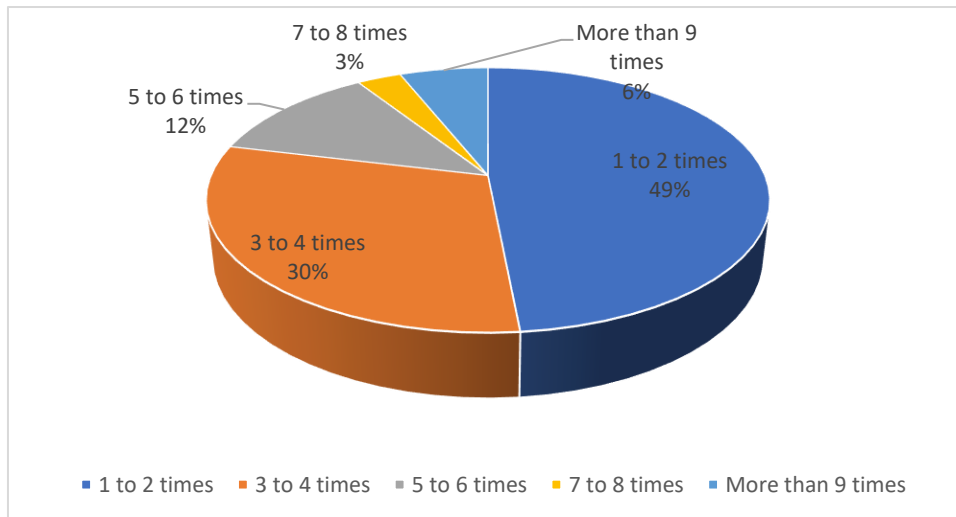
N = 33 (Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

Respondents were also asked what were the topics and agenda discussed during the meetings, which are highlighted in the graph below.

Graph 35: Meeting topics
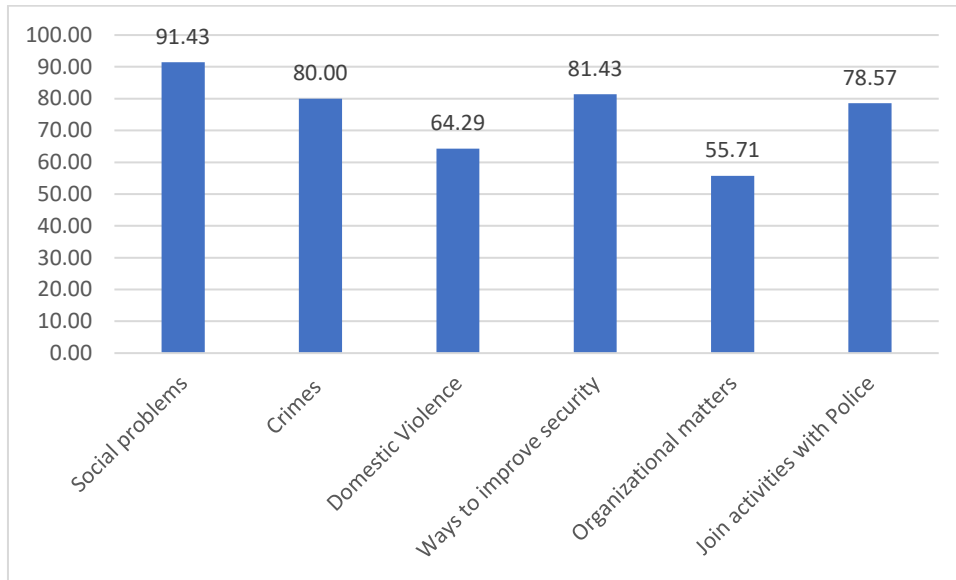
N = 33 (Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

According to the police respondents, since the CPF were established, there have been frequent meetings between the police and the community, as indicated by the table below.

Table 26: Joint Activities Between Police and Community

Joint Activities between Police and Community	Police Respondents					
	Target		Control		All	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
No	2	13.33	2	20.00	4	16.00
Yes	11	73.33	8	80.00	19	76.00

N = 38

Legal Capacity

The CPFs are managed like other social organizations/institutions at community or village level. The nature of the relationship is one based on trust; hence less attention is given to formal by-laws and other SOPs (standard operating procedures). In many cases, the CPF have not been set up as legal entities nor are they formally recognised by a local ordinance.

However, many CPFs have adequate informal organizational legitimacy and recognition because they are supported by a joint agreement between the government institutions and the police at various levels (village, district, county, province). The socialization process by police officers and local government, especially in the village also strengthens their existence. Communities need fast and affordable measures to deal with internal security issues, which opened the door for more active CPF functioning. The evaluation found no reports of objections to the CPF role from the

public, because the CPF activities are relevant and the forums include village officials and the police, especially community police officers in the village. Nevertheless, not all of them around ground on a legal basis.

For example, in Maluku, only two CPFs (in Amahusu and Nusaniwe) have deeds of establishment/articles of association that guide the management and members. But this does not automatically mean that these forums have the administrative know-how to perform their functions more effectively than others.

CPF functions, such as early detection, prevention and management of community security problems, can be challenging, especially when dealing with juvenile delinquency, fights between villages, and other security disturbances associated with gambling, drunkenness or illegal motor-racing. Not all CPF members carry IDs, but many wear T-shirt uniforms.

The legal basis of the CPF today is a police regulation, which has a greater binding force on activities carried out within the police institution than the broader community. The CPF is a social institution, and therefore requires a legal umbrella from the legislature or the executive (government).

With regard to financial resources, most CPF do not have sustainable financial resources. In some cases, the forums have received financial support from respective village governments via the Village Fund Allocation, but many do not have regular budgets allocated to them.

Capacity to Proactively Address Community Problems

The project has improved the interactive capacity of the CPF in managing community problems. As an institution, the CPF are fairly recently formed, but their function is strategic in the detection, prevention and management of social order and security disturbances. CPF leaders who are coordinated by community police officers are able to execute proactive measures in the event of social disorder or security disturbances. Improvements in capacity resulted from various trainings organized by IOM to empower both individual members of the CPF and the support for leadership capacity development.

In addition, the CPF also strengthen local methods of handling issues, which prioritise deliberation, mediation and discussion to solve problems. These methods are considered fair, transparent and judicious, because they follow procedure while creating a sense of justice of in the community in general. Moreover, CPF members are local residents who have a better understanding of local conditions and the local community.

Engagement of Vulnerable Groups

The evaluation noted that the engagement of vulnerable groups in the CPF is still limited. Social inclusion has yet to be formally adopted in the election of their officials, as well as their activities. Some vulnerable groups, such as women or youth, are represented through the appointment of leaders in the management of women or youth. Traditional leaders (indigenous elders) are well represented, but this is a reflection of the dominant cultural role of such leaders in the structure of local indigenous communities or the traditional role of those who are seen to have concern for

indigenous and land issues. The elderly are also frequently represented, largely because of their function as elders, and hence their perceived public role in the village. Differently-abled persons, on the other hand, have not been represented. However, women members have been increasingly accommodated in the leadership role of the CPF.

Financial Resources

Sustainability of financial resources is one of the main challenges in the three provinces. Many CPFs do not have secure funding sources to support regular activities and meetings, other than from IOM, police and the village government.

Of the 674 respondents, 74 were CPF members. 74% of these respondents said that funding for CPF activities came from IOM, while 59% said the CPF received funding from the Village Development Fund (known as *Anggaran Dana Desa* – ADD). They also said that funding came from the police (24.3%), CPF members (25.7%), the community (10.8%), local NGOs (5.4%), district government (4.1%) and provincial government (2.7%), as shown in Graph 36.

Graph 36: Financial Support for CPF
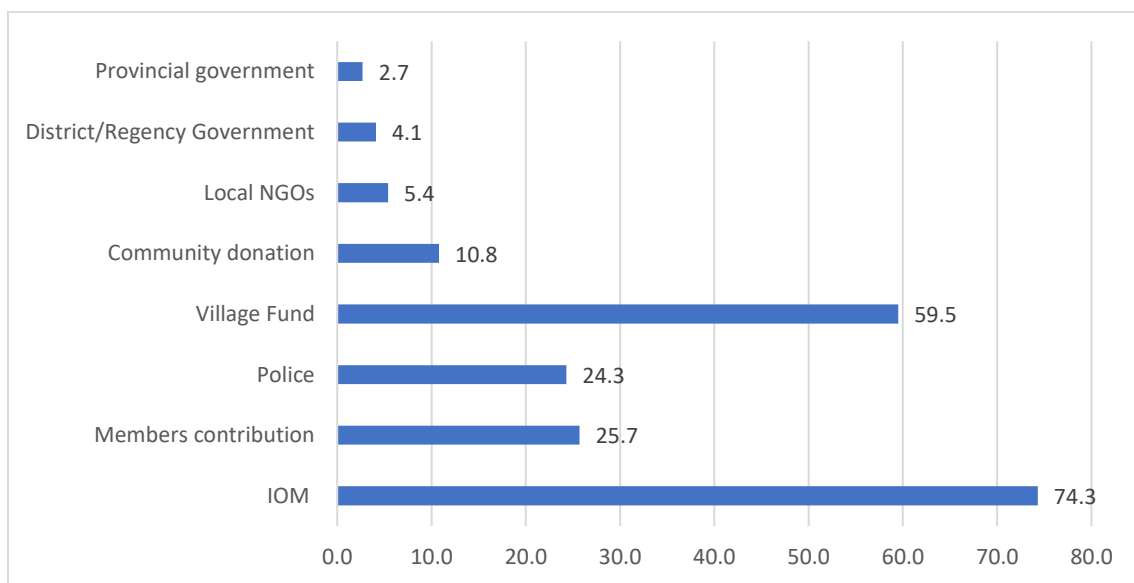
N = 74 (Covered 3 Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku)

8. PROJECT IMPACT

This section presents the impact of community policing in the target locations in the three provinces. The first section discusses some of the many initiatives of the CPF following their activation.

8.1. Social Services Initiatives

Various initiatives have been implemented by the CPF following their establishment and activation.

- **Firefighting training in Waena**
  Waena is a residential area in Jayapura, Papua. It is a densely populated urban area characterised by congested housing and a diverse population. In 2017, multiple fires in the area resulted in the loss of several houses. With the potential for disastrous consequences of fires in the area, in 2018, the CPF in Waena organised firefighting training for its members.

- **Narcotics surveillance and monitoring in Nafri village**
  In response to a growing problem of narcotics abuse in Nafari village in Papua, the CPF monitors drug use among the community members.

- **Emergency vehicle in Inteimilyan, Keroom**
  The village of Inteimilyan is located in a remote area of Papua province, far from the nearest hospitals in the district and provincial capitals. Aware of the need for a support system in the event of medical emergencies, in March 2018, the CPF decided to purchase an emergency vehicles to transport villagers in need of hospital and medical services.

8.2 Observed Impact

- **Decrease in crime**
  The interviews and FGD with community members identified a positive change in social order and security in the villages where there are CPFs. These include a decrease in alcohol consumption by young people and active community patrols, which reduced community fears of burglaries particularly at night.

- **The CPF serves as forum for information sharing and discussion**
  The CPF also functions as a forum for discussion of issues in the village or community, thereby facilitating joint efforts to seek solutions. This extends to issues such as waste management, the livelihoods of community members and emerging health issues.

- **Better relations between the police and community**
  Improvement of community and police have improved. In all three provinces (Maluku, Papua and Papua Barat), community policing has implicitly become the standard operating

procedure (SOP) in all police programs and activities. If there are security and social orders disturbances, the police will involve the community and indigenous leaders in the resolution of these issues. Mediation has been used to solve issues, engaging various parties and prioritising resolution within the village/community or community level. The approach of the police officers has also been more humane, open and tolerant. With the presence of CPF, the police have become part of a community forum that functions to detect, prevent and deal with potential security issues. The activation of community police officers, whose function is more that of facilitator and community coach, has been strategic to resolving potential security problems.

This is not only the impact of human rights-based community policing training, because the police institute as a whole has also established human rights-based community policing as the main principle and approach in carrying out their duties, especially in solving community problems. The presence of community police offices at the village level has built community trust of police officers and the police institution as well. This was consolidated with the establishment of the CPF at village level, enabling police and community leaders to discuss and collectively address the community's problems. Human rights-based community policing training has helped the police officers who were participated in the training to perform better.

As a result, the image of the police is far better, as can be seen from improved role and professionalism of the police officers than it was four years ago. The police are considered to be quite proactive and responsive in responding to reports of social order and security disturbances.

Overall, the level of public trust in the police has increased. Police interaction with communities has improved in recent years, thanks to regular activities such as focus group discussions, social activities, public gatherings and other public education event organized by the Polres or Polda community policing units. These have helped to enhance image of the police in the eyes of the community.

8.2. Case Studies of the Impacts

The following section provides case studies of the impacts of community policing or project activities. The case studies were obtained using a **modified Most Significant Changes (MSC) approach** in the target villages of the project. The stories were collected during the field interviews that aimed to identify cases where changes had been visible or notable.

Empowerment of a Community Leader: [name redacted] in Waena (Papua)

[name redacted] is a vice chair of the CPF in Waena, Jayapura. He has been empowered through his active participation as a CPF leader. He has benefited from the many activities he has been involved in since the training conducted by IOM. He has been empowered to enhance cooperation with government agencies and NGOs in Jayapura.

"I am grateful to be vice chairman of the CPF in Waena and I have participated in various activities conducted in Waena. One of the benefits is that I have been able to facilitate the resolution of various problems encountered by many residents in our neighbourhood", he said during an interview with the evaluation team.

The CPF in Waena has facilitated the resolution of several issues arising in the neighbourhood through mediation between community members. CPF members were trained in communication

skills and mediation skills, which have been useful in carrying out their functions. Another impact is that the community patrols have been able to reduce crime by putting a stop to motorcycle theft, which had been common previously.

Transformation of Sub-Urban Area: [name redacted], member of CPF Wouma - Jayawijaya

Wouma is known as an area where theft, quarrels and burglary are commonplace. Wouma is located close to the market and has a diverse community. According to Police Chief of Jayawijaya, Wouma is categorized as a 'red' area.

[name redacted] (member of CPF Wouma) explained that common problems are alcohol consumption, motor vehicle theft and violence. Before the CPF was set up, conflict between residents and different ethnic groups in the markets and the villages was commonplace. High sales of liquor were associated with this conflict. Disputes with the police were also common, and in early 2018, there were even cases of police officers being attacked by arrows.

Since the CPF was introduced, discussions have been organized among the residents and market visitors. One of the discussions was about creating a positive image for Wouma. A fundamental change was an awareness that the name Wouma was synonymous with chaos and hence a commitment to change for the better emerged. The CPF also facilitated discussions to improve security for the community members, out of which came an awareness of the need to decrease liquor consumption and sales.

Another change came about from CPF efforts to create a positive activity for the community by building a volleyball court. Support for transportation was also provided by the CPF members, facilitating a positive activity for young people.

Village Level Commitment to Social Order: [name redacted], Kampung Yanggandur, CPF Member

Since 2016, IOM has engaged with police officers to establish the CPF in Yanggandur village. According to [name redacted], the presence of the CPF has brought about many changes, including improved security the village. Before the CPF was set up, fighting among residents triggered by alcohol consumption was common.

With the CPF, many community leaders have become involved in providing extension and education to the villagers on the need to improve security and social cohesion in the community. Community members have gradually transformed and more committed to prevent crimes, conflict and domestic violence. In addition, [name redacted] felt that with the support of IOM, community leaders are now equipped with the necessary skills in mediation and social communication. Similarly, the knowledge of crime detection and conflict resolution was also transferred during the IOM training.

A joint agreement between stakeholders in Yanggandur village was signed, forming the foundation and reference for resolution of conflict and crimes.

Decrease in Road Blocking in Sanggeng Village in Mankwari: [name redacted]

[name redacted] has been an active member of the CPF in Sanggeng since March 2017. She actively participates in regular monthly meetings and special meetings of the CPF and the police. In addition to regular meetings, she also actively participates in social interaction activities such as collective action for sanitation cleaning in her village.

Having lost a son to horizontal conflict several years ago, [name redacted] is committed to playing an active role in maintaining the security of Sanggeng village. She joined the CPF to help make the village a better and safer place for its residents. She believes that various changes have come about since the CPF was set up.

Road blocking used to be a common problem in the village. Self-styled gangsters would block the road, preventing people from passing. This had negative social and economic consequences. Farmers were unable to get to market to sell their products and road users were unable to pass. Discussions between the community members in the CPF transformed this attitude.

The role of the CPF includes raising the awareness of young people and adults in the community about the need to make the village a better and safer place. Community members were invited to the discussions about security, gradually raising awareness of security and social order issues and putting a stop to road blocking.

Increased Trust in the Police: [name redacted], CPF Member in Aimas, Sorong

[name redacted], CPF member since 2015, said that security and safety were problems in her village before the CPF was established. There was also no trust for the police from the community members. There was a belief that the police were not professional and therefore not worth collaborating with.

Community member were reluctant to make contact with and follow guidance from the police. Alcohol consumption was common and frequently ended in fights. This was exacerbated by the production and sale of traditional alcohol, which was widely available. Anyone could buy and consume alcohol, including teenagers. After joining the meeting and discussion, [name redacted] actively influenced young people against consuming alcohol. As a leader within the church, she also promoted the need for change through activities. The community police officers were invited to these activities, giving them the opportunity to interact more intensively with the young people and also helping [name redacted] to convince them to stop drinking alcohol.

Decrease in Domestic Violence: [name redacted], Kamarian, Maluku
Kamarian village in West Seram District has a population of almost 7,000. Historically, the crime rate in this large coastal village has been high, according to police records. This can be traced back to the character of the local people, who are known to be quick tempered (based on FGD). Fights and horizontal conflict are frequent occurrences, and in some cases result in the loss of life.

[name redacted] (68), otherwise known as called [redacted], is a resident of the hamlet of Marpoeng in Kamarian village. She explained that social problems in the community were a daily occurrence

day and night, predominantly caused by drunk people. Often the victims are wives and children; wives and children are battered by their husbands and thrown out of their homes. Before the CPF was established, neighbours felt that they could not intervene.

Since [name redacted] joined the CPF, she has been involved in various meetings with other leaders. She is the only women leader in the CPF. Meetings were organized including to discuss the domestic violence in the village. She suggested making domestic violence a priority point of action. On many occasions, the CPF has also been involved in mediation, education and removal of children where there is a threat of domestic violence.

With the active participation of the CPF, security in Kamarian village has improved, and many problems can be settled at the village level.

Hunitetu Villagers, A Story of Peacemaking: [name redacted], Hunitetu, Maluku

Hunitetu village is located in a hilly area of Inamosol district, about 24 kilometres from Kairatu subdistrict. Administratively, the village is divided into four hamlets or sub-villages. The security situation in the village was quite alarming because of frequent social problems including drunkenness and land boundary dispute between the sub-villages/hamlets, which often led to physical violence. This was exacerbated by the fact that the police station was quite far away.

Police intervention in the past came too late. The CPF was first discussed in 2017 but it was not established until 2018. According to [name redacted] who is a CPF member, the CPF helps to address the problems arising at the village level.

The CPF and the community have held discussions about potential evictions to make way for the construction of a road from Hukuanakotta to the neighbouring village. The community asked [name redacted] himself and the CPF to help the community advocate the right of the residents not to be evicted by the road developer, [company name redacted].

The CPF and the community have had discussions about the potential eviction of residents to make way for construction of a road to the neighbouring village of Hukuanakotta. The residents asked [name redacted] and the CPF to help the community advocate for the right of the residents not to be evicted by the road developer, [company name redacted]. Using available capacity, [name redacted] consulted with several members of the Hunitetu CPF then conveyed the aspirations of the community to the village head (who lives far from the village), to facilitate advocacy by the CPF and the community with the company. On their own initiative, the CPF members collected data on the potential effects of the evictions and requested compensation. This secured a positive response from the company, which agreed to visit the village where the evictions were to take place and calculate compensation due to the community. [name redacted] sincerely hopes that [company name redacted] will quickly replace the crops that are the livelihood source of the local people in Hunitetu village.

Decrease in Horizontal Conflict on Buru Island

[Name redacted] is a 46-year-old housewife who has seen the impact of the CPF and community police officers in Karang Jaya village. She lives on the border between Karang Jaya and the village of Ubung. In the past, her family has been caught up in the frequent conflict between the two villages.

The CPF has worked to mitigate the quarrelling between the two villages. She was very grateful to the CPF and community police officers, who have worked together to deal with this in-fighting between the two villages. She calls the leader of the CPF and the community police officer when disputes between the villagers occurs and also reports to the village head, which has prevented an escalation of the conflict. Mediation facilitated by the CPF has also contributed to the decrease in the conflict.

9. LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This section presents the lessons learned during the implementation of the project, and recommendations from the evaluation team for IOM, police, Indonesian government and donors.

Lessons Learned

1. There is a need for designated budget within the Police annual planning. The study notes that not all police units have budgets for capacity building for police officers in community policing. Even with those who have budgets allocated for this purpose, it is insufficient. Therefore, IOM support in providing training for community policing is very useful and strategic, but external support cannot remain a substitute for this important function.

2. The number of community police officers is insufficient to cover all villages. For instance, in Papua Barat, there are just 900 community police officers for 1,837 villages (53%). In total, the number of police officers in Papua is 11,377 persons in 2017 (ideally should be 23,169).

3. The legal backstop of the CPF is a regulation of the chief of police. Within the legislative framework in Indonesia, such regulations have little impact on the broader community. According to Law No. 12 of 2011 on the Indonesian regulatory framework, the hierarchy of legislation is as follows:
    a. 1945 Constitution
    b. Decision of the People's Legislative Assembly
    c. Law or Government Regulation in Lieu of a Law
    d. Government Regulation
    e. Presidential Regulation
    f. Provincial Regulation
    g. District/Regency/City Regulation

    Therefore, issuing a Government Regulation on CPF would strengthen the legal basis of community policing.

4. Financial resources and sustainability are the main sustainability challenges in the three provinces. Many CPFs do not have secure funding sources, especially to support regular activities and meetings, other than from the IOM, police and village Government.

Recommendations

The evaluation team recommends the following:

Strengthen the regulation and legal basis of the CPF

There is a need to ensure that the legal basis of the CPF is clearly articulated at the different levels of government, especially at the Ministry of Home Affairs. This could be done through:

- High-level lobbying of the Ministry of Home Affairs to stress the urgency and importance of this CPF;
- Conducting the necessary study and preparing briefing papers to inform both the National Police and the Ministry of Home Affairs on the progress of the CPF and urgency of endorsing a legal basis for their existence and operation at the different levels;
- Supporting CPF initiatives to lobby provincial and district government to discuss and advocate the issue of legal status of the CPF.

Increase the effectiveness of the CPF

We recommend that IOM facilitate and support the capacity building of selected CPFs in the following areas:

- Program development and organizational management;
- Early warning and detection of security and public order disturbances;
- Mediation, negotiation and communication skills;
- Gender-based approach to dealing with violence against women.

Address the financial sustainability of the CPF

The evaluation recommends that the financial sustainability of the CPF be strategically addressed, including budget allocation from district or provincial government to support the operations of the CPF.

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ANNEXES

1. List of Key Informants Interviewed
2. Questionnaire

Annex 1: List of Key Informants Interviewed

PAPUA

No.	District/City	Name	Institution	Gender
1	Kabupaten Jayapura		Kapolsek Sentani Barat	Male
2		[name redacted]	Tomas Desa Maribu	Male
3			Bhabinkamtibmas Maribu	Male
4		[name redacted]	Togam Maribu	Female
5		[name redacted]	Kelompok Rentan Maribu	Male
6			Bhabinkamtibmas Sabron Sari	Male
7		[name redacted]	Kades Sabron Sari	Male
8		[name redacted]	Ketua FKPM Sabron Sari	Male
9			Wadir Binmas Polda Papua	Male
10		[name redacted]	Kapolres Jayapura	Male
11		[name redacted]	Media Massa	Male
12	Keerom	[name redacted]	Anggota FKPM Arso	Male
13		[name redacted]	Toko Adat Inteimelyan	Male
14		[name redacted]	Ketua FKPM Kampung Skamto	Male
15		[name redacted]	Bhabinkamtibmas Inteimelyan	Male
16		[name redacted]	Kanit Binmas Polsek Skamto	Male
17		[name redacted]	Kelompok Rentan Female Skamto	Female
18		[name redacted]	Ketua RT (Anggota FKPM) Kampung Skamto	Male
19		[name redacted]	Tokoh Adat Kampung Skamto	Male
20		[name redacted]	Anggota FKPM Female	Female
21	Merauke	[name redacted]	Anggota FKPM Yanggandur	Male
22		[name redacted]	Kepala Badan Kesbangpol Merauke	Male
23	Jayapura Kota	[name redacted]	Bhanbinkamtibmas kampung Nafri	Male
24		[name redacted]	Bhanbinkamtibmas Kelurahan Waena	Male
25		[name redacted]	Anggota FKPM Kampung Nafri	Male
26		[name redacted]	Wakil Ketua FKPM Kelurahan Waena	Male
27		[name redacted]	Kepala Distrik Abepura	Male
28		[name redacted]	Pimpinan LBH	Male

29		[name redacted]	Lurah Kelurahan Waena	Male
30		[name redacted]	Wartawan Tabloid Jujur Bicara	Male
31		[name redacted]	Pelaksana Program IOM	Male
32		[name redacted]	Kasat Binmas Polres Jayapura	Male
33		[name redacted]	Kasubag Instruktur dan Pamin Instruktur	Female
34		[name redacted]	Tomas Kampung Nafri	Female
35		[name redacted]	Tokoh Female Kampung Nafri	Female

PAPUA BARAT

No.	District/City	Name	Institution	Gender
1		[name redacted]	Perwakilan Kelompok Rentan Desa Amban	Female
2		[name redacted]	Tokoh Agama Desa Ayambori	Male
3		[name redacted]	Kepala Desa Ayambori	Male
4		[name redacted]	Tokoh Agama Desa Ayambori	Female
5		[name redacted]	Tokoh Adat/Ketua RW 4 Sanggeng	Male
6		[name redacted]	Tokoh Agama Sanggeng	Male
7		[name redacted]	Ketua FKPM Sanggeng	Male
8	Manokwari	[name redacted]	Direktur LP3BH	Male
9		[name redacted]	Anggota PKK Sanggeng	Female
10		[name redacted]	Lurah Sanggeng	Male
11		[name redacted]	Direktur Binmas Polda Papua Barat	Male
12		[name redacted]	Kepala Biro Polmas Polda Papua Barat	Male
13		[name redacted]	Kanit Binmas Polsek Prafi	Male
14		[name redacted]	Kepala Dinas Sosial Provinsi	Male
15		[name redacted]	Ketua Persatuan Wartawan Papua Barat PWI	Male

			Project Assistant II (Community Engagement Province Level) IOM	Male
16		[name redacted]		
17		[name redacted]	Ketua RT/Tokoh Female Klabulu	Female
18		[name redacted]	Tokoh Adat Klabulu	Male
19		[name redacted]	Tokoh Agama Klabulu	Male
20		[name redacted]	Tokoh Female Klabulu	Female
21		[name redacted]	Bhabinkamtibmas Klabulu	Male
22		[name redacted]	Sekretaris Kelurahan Klabulu	Male
23		[name redacted]	Tokoh Adat/Dewan Adat Klasaman	Male
24	Kota Sorong	[name redacted]	Ketua Pemuda Gereja Klasaman	Male
25		[name redacted]	Tokoh Female Klasaman	Female
26		[name redacted]	Bhabinkamtibmas Klasaman	Male
27		[name redacted]	Ketua FKPM Klasaman	Male
28		[name redacted]	Lurah Klasaman	Female
29		[name redacted]	Pengurus LSM Forum Maladum	Male
30		[name redacted]	Kasat Binmas Polres Kota Sorong	Male
31		[name redacted]	Staf RRI Pro 1Kota Sorong	Female
32		[name redacted]	Project Assistant II (Community Engagement) IOM Kota Sorong	Male
33	Kabupaten Sorong	[name redacted]	Perwakilan kelompok rentan Aimas	Female

34		[name redacted]	Tokoh Adat Aimas	Male
35		[name redacted]	Tokoh Agama Aimas	Male
36		[name redacted]	Tokoh Female Ayamaru Desa Aimas	Female
37		[name redacted]	Lurah Aimas	Male
38		[name redacted]	Tokoh Masyarakat Makbalim	Male
39		[name redacted]	Tokoh Agama Maknalim	Male
40		[name redacted]	Tokoh Female Makbalim	Female
41		[name redacted]	Sekretaris Kelurahan Makbalim	Male
42		[name redacted]	Bhabinkamtibmas Maklalut	Male
43		[name redacted]	Bhabinkamtibmas Maladuk	Male
44		[name redacted]	Ketua LSM Lintas Agama	Male
45		[name redacted]	Pengurus FKPM Malasom	Male
46		[name redacted]	Kanit Binmas Polres Kab. Sorong	Male
47		[name redacted]	Kontributor Metro TV	Male
48		[name redacted]	Project Assistant II (Community Engagement) IOM Kota Sorong	Male

MALUKU

	District/City	Name	Institution	Gender
	Kota Ambon		Kasubdit Polmas	
1	Seram Bagian Barat	[name redacted]	Kapolsek Kamrian	Male
2			Bhabinkamtibmas SBB	
3		[name redacted]	Kesbangpol SBB	Male
4		[name redacted]	Babhinkamtibmas Hunitetu SBB	Female
5			Ketua FKPM Kamrian	
6	Pulau Buru	[name redacted]	Kanit Bin Polmas Namlead	Male
7		[name redacted]	Bhabinkamtibmas Desa Jamilu	Male
8		[name redacted]	Tokoh Female Desa Karangjaya	Female

QUESTIONNAIRE
International Organization for Migration (IOM)
MID-TERM SURVEY IN PAPUA, WEST PAPUA AND MALUKU
"Supporting the Sustainability of Police and Community Partnerships in Papua, West Papua and Maluku"

Good morning/ afternoon/ evening,

My name is .... I am from CIRCLE Indonesia, Yogyakarta. I am currently conducting a survey on the Community Policing program and the Police and Community Partnership Forum. The survey aims to gather information from the public, community leaders and the police about the implementation of a programme implemented by the IOM on "Supporting the Sustainability of Police and Community Partnership in Papua, West Papua and Maluku".

You were chosen randomly as a respondent for this survey. We really appreciate your willingness to answer these survey questions, which will take about 45 minutes. Your openness in answering questions is highly expected and appreciated. Your participation in this survey is voluntary.

We will maintain the confidentiality of your identity in our report. Data that has been collected will only be used for survey purposes only.

(MAKE SURE RESPONDENTS OF THE COMMUNITY ELEMENTS HAVE RESIDED IN THE AREA FOR MORE THAN 4 YEARS. RESPONDENTS WITH RESIDENCE DURATION LESS THAN 4 YEARS MUST NOT BE CHOSEN AND REPLACED BY ANOTHER RESPONDENT).

(IC) Do you agree to continue?
a. Yes   (1), go to the questionnaire
b. No   (0), finished. Say goodbye. Find another respondent.

QUESTIONNAIRE No: _____

No	Questions	Choices of answer		Code of answer
		Introduction to Interview		
A	Date of interview	_____		
B	Time of starting interview	_____		
C	Name of enumerator	[names redacted]	E01 E02 E03 E04 E05 E06 E07 E08 E09 E10 E11 E12 E13 E14 E15 E16 E17 E18 E19 E20 E21 E22	☐☐☐
		Demographic Data		
x.02	What is your name?	_____		
x.14	Respondent category	Community Police Members of the Police and Community Partnership Forum from the community Police officers who are members of the Police and Community Partnership Forum /Bhabinkamtibmas	1 2 3 4	☐
X01a	Code of Regency/ City	Ambon and PP Lease West Seram Central Maluku Buru Island Jayapura City Jayawijaya Keerom	101 102 103 104 201 202 203	☐☐☐

			Jayapura Regency	204	
			Merauke	205	
			Manokwari	301	
			Sorong City	302	
			Sorong Regency	303	
X polsek	Name of police (if the respondent is a police officer)				
Jab	Occupation/ position				
X01c	Code of Village		Nusaniwe	10101	⬚⬚ ⬚⬚
			Amahasu	10102	
			Control VIllage 1 di Ambon	10103	
			Kamarian	10201	
			Hunitetu	10202	
			Control VIllage 2 in Seram BB	10203	
			Amahai	10301	
			Nua Nea	10302	
			Control VIllage 3 in Central Maluku	10303	
			Jamilu	10401	
			Karang Jaya Buru	10402	
			Control VIllage 4 in Pulau Buru	10403	
			Karang Jaya	20101	
			Nafri	20102	
			Control VIllage 5 in Jayapura City	20103	
			Honelama II	20201	
			Wouma	20202	
			Control VIllage 6 in Jayawijaya	20203	
			Skanto	20301	
			Intaimelyan	20302	
			Control VIllage 7 in Keerom	20303	
			Sabron Sari	20401	
			Maribu	20402	
			Control VIllage 8 in Jayapura	20403	
			Kabupaten	20501	
			Sota	20502	
			Yanggandur	20503	
			Control VIllage 9 in Merauke	30101	
			Amban	30102	
			Sanggeng	30103	
			Control VIllage 10 in Manokwari	30201	
			Klablim	30202	
			Klasaman	30203	
			Control VIllage 11 in Sorong City	30301	
			Maryai	30302	
			Aimas	30303	
			Control VIllage 12 in Sorong Regency		
Status			Target Village/Police Sector	1	
			Control Village/Police Sector	2	

X01d	RW	_____		☐☐☐
X01e	RT	_____		☐☐☐
X02a	Write the address as detailed as possible (if possible; such as name of street, number of the house, RW, RT, *Dusun*/Kampong, Village)	_____		
X02b	Write the details of location (such as: 100 meters to the west from Church AA)	_____		
PX03	Respondent's code *(Ordinal number in the Family Register from the village/ dusun)*	_____		☐☐☐
X04	Respondent's gender	Man Woman Transgender	1 2 3	☐
X05	Number of family members in the house (including you)	_____ people		☐☐
X06	Respondent's education	None Elementary School/Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Junior High/Madrasah Tsanawiyah Senior High/ Vocational School/ Madrasah Aliyah Diploma Bachelor degree or higher	1 2 3 4 5 6	☐
X07	The highest education level in the family	None SD/Madrasah Ibtidaiyah SMP/Madrasah Tsanawiyah SMA/SMK/Madrasah Aliyah Diploma Bachelor degree or higher	1 2 3 4 5 6	
X08	Since when have you resided in this area?	Year _____		☐☐☐ ☐
X09	Are you from an indigenous ethnic group of this community?	Indigenous First generation immigrant Second generation immigrant Third generation immigrant and so forth	1 2 3 4	
X010	How old are you now?	_____ year		☐☐

X011	Is there any moblie signal in this area?		Yes	1	☐
			No	0	
X012	Respondent's mobile number	_____			
X013	What is your main livelihood source? *(If there are more than one livelihood sources, ask about the **main** one)*	Farmer		1	☐☐
		Fisher		2	
		Animal farmer		3	
		Trader/ entrepreneur		4	
		Driver (of public transport, pedicab,		5	
		motor cycle taxi)		6	
		Private company employee		7	
		Labour/ hired worker		8	
		Civil worker		9	
		Army/Police officer		10	
		Doctor/ Midwife/ Nurse/ Senior		11	
		nurse		12	
		Lawyer/ Notary/ Land Deed Official		13	
		Teacher/ Casual Lecturer/private			
		employee			
		Others _____			

A. Perception of local order and security conditions (all categories)

No	Questions	Choices of Answer	Code of Answer
A1	How secure is your neighbourhood (kampong/ village) currently? *Please rate according to your perception*	(see sub-table below)	(see sub-table below)

		Very secure	Secure	Sometimes secure/ insecure (in doubt)	Insecure	Very insecure	Do not know
		(5)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)	(99)
A.1a	Neighbourhood security (village/ kampong) in the day						
A.1b	Neighbourhood security (village/ kampong) at night						
A.1c	Security in the regency capital in the day						
A.1d	Security in the regency capital at night						

No	Code
A.1a	☐
A.1b	☐
A.1c	☐
A.1d	☐

A2	How secure was your neighbourhood (village/ kampong) 4 years ago? (2014)

No	Code
A.1a	☐

		Very secure	Secure	Sometimes secure/	insecure	Very insecure	Do not know

			(5)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)	(99)		A.1b ☐
					insecure (in doubt)					A.1c ☐
	A.2a	Neighbourhood security (village/ kampong) in the day								A.1d ☐
	A.2b	Neighbourhood security (village/ kampong) at night								
	A.2c	Security in the regency capital in the day								
	A.2d	Security in the regency capital at night								

A3	What are the 5 biggest security problems in your village/ kampong currently?

*(**DO NOT** read the answers provided. Let the respondent answer the question).*
Fill in YES for problems mentioned by the respondent, and NO for problems that are not mentioned by the respondent.

No	Item	Yes (1)	No (0)
A.3a	Theft	Yes	No
A.3b	Alcoholic drinks	Yes	No
A.3c	Drug abuse	Yes	No
A.3d	Sexual abuse of children	Yes	No
A.3e	Violence against children	Yes	No
A.3f	Sexual violence against women	Yes	No
A.3g	Violence against women	Yes	No
A.3h	Domestic violence	Yes	No
A.3i	Pre-marital violence	Yes	No
A.3j	Prostitution	Yes	No
A.3k	Physical violence	Yes	No
A.3l	Juvenile delinquency	Yes	No
A.3m	Ethnic conflict or interethnic conflict	Yes	No
A.3n	Interfaith conflict	Yes	No
A.3o	Land dispute	Yes	No
A.3p	Glue inhalation	Yes	No
A.3q	Spread of hoaxes	Yes	No
A.3r	Other ……………	Yes	No

No	Code
A.3a	☐
A.3b	☐
A.3c	☐
A.3d	☐
A.3e	☐
A.3f	☐
A.3g	☐
A.3h	☐
A.3i	☐
A.3j	☐
A.3k	☐
A.3l	☐
A.3m	☐
A.3n	☐
A.3o	☐
A.3p	☐
A.3q	☐
A.3r	☐

A4	What were the 5 biggest security problems in your village/ kampong 2014?

*(**DO NOT** read the answers provided. Let the respondent answer the question).*

Fill in YES for problems mentioned by the respondent, and NO for problems that are not mentioned by the respondent.

No	Item	YES (1)	NO (0)
A.4a	Theft	Yes	No
A.4b	Alcoholic drinks	Yes	No
A.4c	Drug abuse	Yes	No
A.4d	Sexual abuse of children	Yes	No
A.4e	Violence against children	Yes	No
A.4f	Sexual violence against women	Yes	No
A.4g	Violence against women	Yes	No
A.4h	Domestic violence	Yes	No
A.4i	Pre-marital violence	Yes	No
A.4j	Prostitution	Yes	No
A.4k	Physical violence	Yes	No
A.4l	Juvenile delinquency	Yes	No
A.4m	Ethnic conflict or interethnic conflict	Yes	No
A.4n	Interfaith conflict	Yes	No
A.4o	Land dispute	Yes	No
A.4p	Glue inhalation	Yes	No
A.4q	Spread of hoaxes	Yes	No
A.4r	Others ……………	Yes	No

No	Code
A.3a	☐
A.4a	☐
A.4b	☐
A.4c	☐
A.4d	☐
A.4e	☐
A.4f	☐
A.4g	☐
A.4h	☐
A.4i	☐
A.4j	☐
A.4k	☐
A.4l	☐
A.4m	☐
A.4n	☐
A.4o	☐
A.4p	☐
A.4q	☐
A.4r	

B. Public Perception of the Police (Particularly for the Society) ➔ If P.14 answers 1 or 3 Recode jika jawaban tidak benar (Polisi dan FKPM)

B.1	If you became aware of a case of violence/ security disturbances mentioned below, would you be willing (ready) to report the case to the authority?						

No	Item	YES (1)	NO (0)	If Yes, To whom do you report?	Reasons not to report
B.1a	Theft	Yes	No		
B.1b	Alcoholic drinks	Yes	No		
B.1c	Drug abuse	Yes	No		
B.1d	Sexual abuse of children	Yes	No		
B.1e	Violence against children	Yes	No		
B.1f	Sexual violence against women	Yes	No		
B.1g	Violence against women	Yes	No		
B.1h	Domestic violence	Yes	No		
B.1i	Pre-marital violence	Yes	No		
B.1j	Prostitution	Yes	No		
B.1k	Physical violence	Yes	No		
B.1l	Juvenile delinquency	Yes	No		
B.1m	Ethnic conflict or interethnic conflict	Yes	No		
B.1n	Interfaith conflict	Yes	No		
B.10	Land dispute	Yes	No		
B.1p	Inhaling glue	Yes	No		
B.1q	Spread of hoaxes	Yes	No		

No	Code
B.1a	☐
B.1b	☐
B.1c	☐
B.1d	☐
B.1e	☐
B.1f	☐
B.1g	☐
B.1h	☐
B.1i	☐
B.1j	☐
B.1k	☐
B.1l	☐
B.1m	☐
B.1n	☐
B.10	☐
B.1p	☐
B.1q	☐
B.1r	☐

Choices of agents to report to	Choices of reason not to report
a. Local indigenous leaders of the Indigenous Community Institution b. Local indigenous leaders of the Indigenous Board of Papua c. Local indigenous leaders (outside Papua) d. Religious leaders e. Community leaders f. Head of RT/ *dusun* g. Village administration office h. Babinkamtibmas (Bhayangkara for security and order of the community)	a. Only small disadvantage, no need to report b. No idea where to report c. No idea of reporting procedure d. Afraid of reporting e. Pessimistic feeling (no use to report) f. Worried of spending a lot of cost if they report g. Distant place to report h. Feeling of embarrassed as the case is considered disgrace i. They can solve the problems by themselves.

i. Community Police/ Police and Community Partnership Forum j. Police (District Police/ Regency Police). k. Non-commissioned officers for rural areas l. District Army Commander/ Regency Army Commander m. Teachers/ Principal n. Parents of the respondent o. Other prominent figures	j. The case can be solved in peaceful consensus k. Other reasons

B.2 If 4 years ago you found a case of violence/ security disturbance as I mention below, are you willing (ready) to report the case to the authority?

No	Item	YES (1)	NO (0)	If Yes, To whom do you report?	Reasons not to report
B.2a	Theft	Yes	No		
B.2b	Alcoholic drinks	Yes	No		
B.2c	Drug abuse	Yes	No		
B.2d	Sexual abuse of children	Yes	No		
B.2e	Violence against children	Yes	No		
B.2f	Sexual violence against women	Yes	No		
B.2g	Violence against women	Yes	No		
B.2h	Domestic violence	Yes	No		
B.2i	Pre-marital violence	Yes	No		
B.2j	Prostitution	Yes	No		
B.2k	Physical violence	Yes	No		
B.2l	Juvenile delinquency	Yes	No		
B.2m	Ethnic conflict or interethnic conflict	Yes	No		
B.2n	Interfaith conflict	Yes	No		
B.2o	Land dispute	Yes	No		
B.2p	Inhaling glue	Yes	No		
B.2q	Spread of hoaxes	Yes	No		

No	Code
B.2a	☐
B.2b	☐
B.2c	☐
B.2d	☐
B.2e	☐
B.2f	☐
B.2g	☐
B.2h	☐
B.2i	☐
B.2j	☐
B.2k	☐
B.2l	☐
B.2m	☐
B.2n	☐
B.2o	☐
B.2p	☐
B.2q	☐
B.2r	☐

Choices of agent to report to	Choices of reason not to report

	a. Local indigenous leaders of the Indigenous Community Institution b. Local indigenous leaders of the Indigenous Board of Papua c. Local indigenous leaders (outside Papua) d. Religious leaders e. Community leaders f. Head of RT/ *dusun* (administration unit under a village) g. Village administration office h. Babinkamtibmas (Bhayangkara for security and order of the society) i. Community Police/ Police and Community Partnership Forum j. Police (District Police/ Regency Police). k. Non-commissioned officers for rural areas l. District Army Commander/ Regency Army Commander m. Teachers/ Principal n. Parents of the respondent o. Other prominent figures	a. Only small disadvantage, no need to report b. No idea where to report c. No idea of reporting procedure d. Afraid of reporting e. Pessimistic feeling (no use to report) f. Worried of spending a lot of cost if they report g. Distant place to report h. Feeling of embarrassed as the case is considered disgrace i. They can solve the problems by themselves j. The case can be solved in peaceful consensus k. Other reasons

B.3	In general, if there are cases of crime/ violence/ security/ order/ peace in your neighbourhood, or legal violations in your area, to whom do you usually report in the first instance?	
B.4	To whom would you report in the second instance if you could not find the person you wanted to report to in the first instance?	

B.5	To whom would you report in the third instance if you could not find the person you wanted to report to in the first and second instances?
	
	    a. Local indigenous leaders of the Indigenous Community Institution
	    b. Local indigenous leaders of the Indigenous Board of Papua
	    c. Local indigenous leaders (outside Papua)
	    d. Religious leaders
	    e. Community leaders
	    f. Head of RT/ *dusun*
	    g. Village administration office
	    h. Babinkamtibmas (Bhayangkara for security and order of the community)
	    i. Community Police/ Police and Community Partnerships	

For B.3, B.4, B.5:

No	Code
b.3	☐
b.4	☐
b.5	☐

		j. Police (District Police/ Regency Police).
		k. Others.....(please specify)
		l. None
		m. Not reporting

B.6	Are you at present actively involved in the early detection of crimes/ violence/ disturbances to security/ order/ peace in your neighbourhood or legal violations in your area?

No	Item	Very Frequent	Frequent	Occasionally	Rarely	Never
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
B6a	Observing the neighbourhood					
B6b	Recording potential disturbances on regular basis					
B6c	Reporting potential security disturbance to the Police Office					
B6d	Reporting potential security disturbance to the potential to the Police and Community Partnership Forum					
B6e	Publishing potential security disturbance through social media					
B6f	Monitoring the result of the report on potential security disturbance					

No	Code
B6a	☐
B6b	☐
B6c	☐
B6d	☐
B6e	☐
B6f	☐

B.7	Four years ago, how frequenty were you involved in detecting early in the early detection of crimes/ violence/ disturbances to security/ order/ peace in your neighbourhood or legal violations in your area?

No	Item	Very Frequent	Frequent	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	Irrelevant (residing here for less than 4 years)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
B7a	Observing the neighbourhood						
B7b	Recording potential disturbances on regular basis						

No	Code
B7a	☐
B7b	☐
B7c	☐
B7d	☐
B7e	☐
B7f	☐

	No	Item								
	B7c	Reporting potential security disturbance to the Police Office								
	B7d	Reporting potential security disturbance to the potential to the Police and Community Partnership Forum								
	B7e	Publishing potential security disturbance through social media								
	B7f	Monitoring the result of the report on potential security disturbance								

B.8	Compared to 4 years ago, what do you think of the performance of the police officers nowadays in regard to:									

No	Item	Improved Greatly	Slightly Improved	Same	Slightly Deteriorate	Greatly Deteriorate	No idea		No	Kode
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)			B8a	☐
B8a	Treat people from different ethnic groups properly								B8b	☐
B8b	The local police officers give their service in all locations/ areas/ villages in a fair manner								B8c	☐
B8c	Showing their care to the community members								B8d	☐
B8d	Responsively following up reports delivered by the community								B8e	☐
B8e	Treat people with respect								B8f	☐
B8f	Overcoming crime and arresting criminals promptly								B8g	☐
B8g	Using excessive physical power								B8h	☐

Additional codes listed: B8i ☐, B8j ☐, B8k ☐

	B8h	Using rude verbal expression							
	B8i	Doing racial humiliation against the minority/ particular ethnic groups							
	B8j	Disturbing people without any reasons							
	B8k	Asking for extra expense beyond what has been stipulated in handling a case							

B.9 Are you currently involved in the following activities?
(read the choices of answer one by one) – according to Regulation No.3 / 2015 Article 9-11.

			Yes (1)	No (0)
	B9a	Neighbourhood security patrol (community's initiative to conduct night patrol)		
	B9b	Community patrol to maintain the security of their housing complex		
	B9c	Volunteers for helping to manage the traffic		
	B9d	School security patrol		
	B9e	Boy/Girl Scout Unit of Bhayangkara		
	B9f	Intellectual/ Professional Communities		
	B9g	Hobbyist communities		
	B9h	Sports communities		
	B9i	Arts and Culture Communities		
	B9j	Community leaders, religious leaders, indigenous leaders		
	B9k	Community groups having awareness of security and order of the community		

No	Code
B9a	☐
B9b	☐
B9c	☐
B9d	☐
B9e	☐
B9f	☐
B9g	☐
B9h	☐
B9i	☐
B9j	☐
B9k	☐

B.10	Four years ago, were you involved in the following activities? (read the choices of answer one by one) – According to Regulation No.3 / 2015 Article 9-11.				No	Code
			Yes (1)	No (0)	B10a	☐
	B10a	Neighbourhood security patrol (community's initiative to conduct night patrol)			B10b	☐
					B10c	☐
	B10b	Community patrol to maintain the security of their housing complex			B10d	☐
					B10e	☐
	B10c	Volunteers for helping to manage the traffic			B10f	☐
	B10d	School security patrol			B10g	☐
	B10e	Boy/Girl Scout Unit of Bhayangkara			B10h	☐
	B10f	Intellectual/ Professional Communities			B10i	☐
	B10g	Hobbyist communities			B10j	☐
	B10h	Sports communities			B10k	☐
	B10i	Arts and Culture Communities				
	B10j	Community leaders, religious leaders, indigenous leaders				
	B10k	Community groups having awareness of security and order of the community				

B.11	Have you ever attended any activities that briefed people about Community Policing? ☐ Yes (1) ☐ No (0) (GO to Question B14)	

B.12	If yes, who gave the briefing about Community Policing? (do not read the choices of answer)				No	Code
			Yes (1)	No (0)	B12a	☐
	B12a	IOM			B12b	☐
	B12b	Religious leaders			B12c	☐
	B12c	Community leaders			B12d	☐
	B12d	Indigenous leaders of the Indigenous Community Institution			B12e	☐
	B12e	Indigenous leaders of the Indigenous Board of Papua			B12f	☐
					B12g	☐
	B12f	Youth figures			B12h	☐
	B12g	Village Head			B12i	☐

	B12h	Police			B12j	☐
	B12i	Members of Police and Community Partnership Forum				
	B12j	Others, (please specify)				

B.13a	If yes, approximately what was the percentage of women attending the briefing session about Community Police?
	     a. ☐ <10%
	     b. ☐ 10-20%
	     c. ☐ 21-30%
	     d. ☐ 31-40%
	     e. ☐ 41-50%
	     f. ☐ >50%	

B.13b	If yes, were there any elderly people (65 years old and above) attending the briefing session about the Community Policing?
	     ☐ Yes (1)
	     ☐ None (0)
	     ☐ No idea (99)	

B.13c	If yes, were there any people with disability attending the briefing session of Community Policing?
	     ☐ Yes (1)
	     ☐ None (0)
	     ☐ No idea (99)	

B.14	In your opinion, did the police use mass media or social media to interact with the community members?
	     ☐ Yes (1)
	     ☐ No (0) (Go to Question B-16)
	     ☐ No idea (99) (Go to Question B-16)	

B.15	If yes, according to your observation, what kind of mass media do the police use to reach the community?						

		Yes (1)	No (0)	No idea (99)
B.15a	Through radio broadcast			
B.15b	Publication on the printed newspaper			
B.15c	Through television broadcast			
B.15d	Through videos in YouTube			
B.15e	Through Android application			
B.15f	Through Interactive dialogue on the radio			
B.15g	Through interactive dialogue on television			
B.15h	Through Questions and Answers rubric in printed newspaper, such in letters from the readers			
B.15i	Through Social media (Facebook, twitter, Instagram)			
B.15j	Others, (please specify).....................			

No	Code
B.15a	☐
B.15b	☐
B.15c	☐
B.15d	☐
B.15e	☐
B.15f	☐
B.15g	☐
B.15h	☐
B.15i	☐
B.15j	☐

B.16	In your opinion, what kind of media is effective/ suitable for the police to reach/ build communication with you? (as a community member)

		Yes (1)	No (0)	No idea (99)
B.16a	Through radio broadcast			
B.16b	Publication on the printed newspaper			
B.16c	Through television broadcast			
B.16d	Through videos in YouTube			
B.16e	Through Android application			
B.16f	Through Interactive dialogue on the radio			
B.16g	Through interactive dialogue on television			
B.16h	Through Questions and Answers rubric in printed newspaper, such in letters from the readers			
B.16i	Through Social media (Facebook, twitter, Instagram)			
B.16j	Others, (please specify).....................			

No	Code
B.16a	☐
B.16b	☐
B.16c	☐
B.16d	☐
B.16e	☐
B.16f	☐
B.16g	☐
B.16h	☐
B.16i	☐
B.16j	☐

C. Perception and Involvement of the Community in the Community Policing and Police and Community Partnership Forum ➔ If P.14 answers 1 or 3

C.1	Have you ever heard about Community Policing and or Police and Community Partnership Forum? □ Yes (1) □ No (0) (for community members and police officers, GO to Question F) (for Police and Community Partnership Forum and Bhabinkamtibmas, GO to Question E)	

C.2	If yes, when did you first heard about Community Policing/ Police and the Community Partnership Forum?
	  a. ≤ 1 year ago
	  b. 2 years ago
	  c. 3 years ago
	  d. 4 years ago
	  e. 5 years ago
	  f. ≥ 5 years ago	

C.3	Have ever participated in the activities of Community Policing/ Police and the Community Partnership Forum?
	  □ Yes (1)
	  □ No (0) (for community members and police officers, GO to Question F)
	   (for Police and Community Partnership Forum and Bhabinkamtibmas, GO to Question E)	

C.4	How many times have you participated in Community Policing/ Police activities and the Community Partnership Forum?
	  a. 1 time
	  b. 2-3 times
	  c. 4-5 times
	  d. 6-7 times
	  e. 8-9 times
	  f. 10 times or more	

	C.5	What types of activities related to Community Policing/ Police and the Community Partnership Forum did you participate in? (please select one or more of these options)				No	Code
						C.5a	☐
						C.5b	☐
						C.5c	☐
						C.5d	☐
						C.5e	☐
						C.5f	☐
						C.5g	☐

No	Item	Yes (1)	No (0)
C.5a	Training		
C.5b	Regular meeting of Police and the Community Partnership Forum?		
C.5c	Dialogic Patrol		
C.5d	Collective activities of the police and community		
C.5e	Introduction and counselling held by Community Policing/ Police and the Community Partnership Forum?		
C.5f	Introduction to Community Policing carried out by religious leaders, community leaders, and indigenous leaders		
C.5g	Others; mention		

	C.6	After participatin in the activities related to Community Policing, are you familiar with the functions/ roles and authorities of Community Policing/ Police and the Community Partnership Forum? ☐ Yes (1) ☐ No (0) (for community members and police officers, GO to Question F) (for Police and Community Partnership Forum and Bhabinkamtibmas, GO to Question D)	

	C.7	Please mention the functions / roles and authorities of the POLMAS / FKPM (DO NOT READ THE ANSWER. Ask the respondent to tell or describe, then click Yes to the answer matching the respondent's answer and click No for the answers the respondent did not tell)				No	Code
						C.7a	☐
						C.7b	☐
						C.7c	☐
						C.7d	☐
						C.7e	☐
						C.7f	☐
						C.7g	☐

No	Item	Yes (1)	No (0)
C.7a	Inviting the community through partnerships to maintain security and order of the community		
C.7b	Helping the community to overcome social problems in their neighbourhood to prevent security and order disturbance of the community		
C.7c	Detecting, identifying, analysing, setting priority in case of problems and formulating solutions for problems		

			related to security and order of the community				
		C.7d	Together with the community implementing the results of problem solving of disturbance of security and order of the community				
		C.7e	Receiving information about security and order of the community to be conveyed to the leaders.				
		C.7f	Prevent and cope with the growth of social pathology				
		C.7g	Helping resolve dispute among community members				
		C.7h	Perform police actions in the form of maintaining order, security and law enforcement against people who oppose officers in the field proportionally and it is the last choice				
C.8	Four years ago, were you familiar with the roles/ functions of Community Policing/ Police and Community Partnership Forum? ☐ Yes (1) ☐ No (0) (for community members and police officers, GO to Question F) (for Police and Community Partnership Forum and Bhabinkamtibmas, GO to Question D)						

C.9	Have you ever reported cases of violence/ crime/ legal violation to the Police and Community Partnership Forum? ☐ Yes (1) ☐ No (0) (GO to Question C-17)	

C.10	If yes, how many times have you reported cases to the Police and Community Partnership Forum in the last four years?
	    a. 1 time
	    b. 2 – 3 times
	    c. 4 – 5 times
	    d. 6 – 7 times
	    e. 8 – 9 times
	    f. 10 times or more	

C.11	How did you report the case to the Police and Community Partnership Forum?			
			Yes (1)	**No (0)**
	C.11a	Reporting to the leaders/ members of the Police and Community Partnership Forum		

No	Code
C.11a	☐

	C.11b	Reporting to the village administration office			C.11 b	☐
	C.11c	Reporting to regency/ city administration office			C.11c	☐
	C.11d	Reporting directly to the police station			C.11 d	☐
	C.11e	Using electronic media (emails, texts, the internet, What'sApp)			C.11e	☐
	C.11f	Through a hotline service			C.11f	☐
	C.11g	Media/ other agencies; please specify..............			C.11 g	☐

C.12	Do you think that the cases you reported was recorded properly by the Police and Community Partnership Forum? ☐ Yes (1) ☐ No (0) ☐ No idea (99)	

C.13	Do you think the cases you reported was followed up properly by the Police and Community Partnership Forum? ☐ Yes (1) ☐ No (0) ☐ No idea (99)	

C.14	Were you satisfied with the solution facilitated by the members of the Police and Community Partnership Forum?	

Satisfied	Rather satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Not really satisfied	Dissatisfied
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

C.15	Do you know the number of cases that the Police and Community Partnership Forum has successfully solved? ☐ Yes (1) ☐ No (0) (Go to C.16)	

C.15a	If yes, how many cases?	

C.16	Please give rate to the following aspects of Community Policing	

		Rate		No	Code
C.16a	Community Policing has a clear complaint desk/ secretariat so that it is easy to find or come there	Very appropriate (4) Appropriate (3) Inappropriate (2) Very inappropriate (1) No idea (99)		C.15a	☐
C.16 b	Babinkamtibmas is easy to contact			C.15 b	☐
C.16c	Complaint mechanism is easy, fast, and uncomplicated			C.15c	☐
				C.15 d	☐

	C.16 d	Fast/ immediate response to complaints			

| C.17 | Are there any activities that are carried out jointly by the police and community members in your village?
☐ Yes   (1)
☐ No (0)   (Go to Question C.21)
☐ No idea (99) (Go to Question C.21) | |

C.18 — If yes, how frequently?

More than once a month	Once a month	Once in 2 – 3 months	Once in 6 months	Once in 12 months	Once in a period of more than 12 months
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

C.19 — What activities have you all done?

			Yes (1)	No (0)	No	Code
	C.19a	Collective work of the police and community				☐
	C.19b	Mass circumcision				☐
	C.19c	Entertainment show from the police to the public				☐
	C.19d	Social service from the police for the community				☐
	C.19e	Counselling on security from the police for the community				☐
	C.19f	Sports match between the police and community members				☐
	C.19g	Religious activities (sermons)				☐
	C.19h	Collective patrol				☐
	C.19i	Reconciliation of cases				
	C.19j	Indigenous ceremony involving the police and community members				
	C.19k	Cultural or arts events that involve the police and community				
	C.19l	Others; please specify...........				

| C.20 | Were involved in any of the activities above?
☐ Yes   (1)
☐ No (0) | |

C.21	As a community member, what kind of resource support can you contribute to the sustainability of the Police and Community Partnership Forum?					

		Yes (1)	No (0)
C.21a	Goods and facility from the community members		
C.21b	Snacks for meetings		
C.21c	Meeting room		
C.21d	Members' fee		
C.21e	Involvement in activities		
C.21f	Voluntary assistance in the activities held by the Police and Community Partnership Forum		
C.21g	Becoming a member of the Police and Community Partnership Forum		
C.21h	Others; please specify………		

No	Code
C.21a	☐
C.21b	☐
C.21c	☐
C.21d	☐
C.21e	☐
C.21f	☐
C.21g	☐
C.21h	☐

B. About the Police and Community Partnership Forum
For Community Members Who Are Members of The Police and Community Partnership Forum (And Police Who Are Members Of The Police And Community Partnership Forum / Bhabinkamtibmas) ➔ For P.14 Who Answer 3 And 4

D.1	Are you a member/ administration board member of the Police and Community Partnership Forum/ Community Policing or Bhabinkamtibmas/ counsellor of the Police and Community Partnership Forum/ Community Policing ☐ Yes (1) ☐ No (0) (GO to Question D.5)	
D.2	How Very Frequent did the Police and Community Partnership Forum held a regular meeting (Forum meeting)?	

Once a week	Once a month	Once in 2-3 months	Once in 6 months	Once a year	> once a year	No idea
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(99)

D.3	Topics/ agenda discussed at the meetings			

		Yes (1)	No (0)	No idea (99)
D.3a	Social problems in the community			
D.3b	Crimes that have occurred			
D.3c	Domestic violence and violence against children			

No	Code
D.3a	☐
D.3b	☐
D.3c	☐
D.3d	☐

	D.3d	Ways to improve neighbourhood security					D.3e	☐
	D.3e	Maximising functions or management of the Police and Community Partnership Forum / organisation					D.3f	☐
							D.3g	☐
	D.3f	Joint activities of the police and community						
	D.3g	Others; please specify………….						

D.4	Did the meetings allow community members who were not members of the Police and Community Partnership Forum to join? ☐ Yes (1) ☐ No (0) ☐ No idea (99)	
D.5	Have you attended training on Community Policing? ☐ Yes (1) ☐ No (0) (Go to Question D.10)	
D.6	If yes, when was it? a. < 6 months ago b. 6 months - 1 year ago c. more than 1 – 2 years ago d. >2 years ago	
D.7	How many training sessions of Community Policing did you attend in the last 4 years? a. 1 – 2 times b. 3 – 4 times c. 5 - 6 times d. 7 – 8 times e. 9 – 10 times f. >10 times	

D.8	What were the topics did you attend in regard to Community Policing?				

			Yes (1)	No (0)
	D.8a	Introduction to Community Policing, like regency regulations/ other regulations in regard to Community Policing?		
	D.8b	Natural resources, strategic values and issues related to the national security		
	D.8c	Communication about security and order in the community/ security issues		
	D.8d	Introduction to indigenous norms		

No	Code
D.8a	☐
D.8b	☐
D.8c	☐
D.8d	☐
D.8e	☐
D.8f	☐
D.8g	☐
D.8h	☐
D.8i	☐

				Yes (1)	No (0)		No	Code
	D.8e	Preparation of Planning Bhabinkamtibmas[21] security					D.8j	☐
							D.8k	☐
	D.8f	Negotiation in problem solving					D.8l	☐
	D.8g	Techniques of community visit					D.8m	☐
	D.8h	Basic IPS (basic interpersonal skills)						
	D.8i	First action in the crime scene						
	D.8j	Techniques in meeting facilitation						
	D.8k	Collective reflection						
	D.8l	Report writing						
	D.8m	Others; please specify…………						

				Yes (1)	No (0)		No	Code
D.9	Of the topics stated above, which one is the most useful for you?						D.9a	☐
	D.9a	Introduction to Community Policing, like regency regulations/ other regulations in regard to Community Policing?					D.9b	☐
							D.9c	☐
	D.9b	Natural resources, strategic values and issues related to the national security					D.9d	☐
							D.9e	☐
	D.9c	Communication about security and order in the community/ security issues					D.9f	☐
							D.9g	☐
	D.9d	Introduction to indigenous norms					D.9h	☐
	D.9e	Preparation of Planning Bhabinkamtibmas[22] security					D.9i	☐
							D.9j	☐
	D.9f	Negotiation in problem solving					D.9k	☐
	D.9g	Techniques of community visit					D.9l	☐
	D.9h	Basic IPS (basic interpersonal skills)					D.8m	☐
	D.9i	First action in the crime scene						
	D.9j	Techniques in meeting facilitation						
	D.9k	Collective reflection						
	D.9l	Report writing						
	D.8m	Others; please specify…………						
D.10	In your opinion, how many vulnerable groups (the poor, elderly, disabled, children) were represented in the activities of Community Policing and the Police and Community Partnership Forum a. 0 – 5% b. 6-10% c. 11-15% d. 16-20%							

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[21] Bhayangkara for security and order of the community
[22] Bhayangkara for security and order of the community.

	e. >20%	

E. Sustainability of The Police And Community Partnership Forum (= Members Of The Police And Community Partnership Forum And The Police Of Bhabinkamtibmas). For Respondents Under Category 3 And 4 In P.14

E.1	So far, what were the form of resource support from the community members given to the Police and Community Partnership Forum?					No	Code
			Yes (1)	No (0)	No idea (99)	E.1a	☐
	E.1a	Goods and facility from the community members				E.1b	☐
	E.1b	Snacks for meetings				E.1c	☐
	E.1c	Meeting room				E.1d	☐
	E.1d	Members' fee				E.1e	☐
	E.1e	Involvement in activities				E.1f	☐
	E.1f	Voluntary assistance in the activities held by the Police and Community Partnership Forum				E.1g	☐
	E.1g	Becoming a member of the Police and Community Partnership Forum				E.1h	☐
	E.1h	Others; please specify………					
E.2	What about the composition of internal and external funding sources of the Police and Community Partnership Forum? a. Fully from internal funding b. Partially from internal funding c. Very little from internal funding, mostly from external funding d. No internal funding available, (still) depending on external funding e. I do not know which one is higher in the funding composition of the Police and Community Partnership Forum.						

E.3	From where have the Police and Community Partnership Forum obtain its funding sources? Giving more than one answers is allowed				

		Yes (1)	No (0)	No idea (99)
E.3a	From the Central Government			
E.3b	From the Provincial Government			
E.3c	From the Regency Government			
E.3d	From the local and national NGOs			
E.3e	From donors/ UN agencies like IOM			
E.3f	Donation from the community			
E.3g	Contribution from its members			
E.3h	From companies			
E.3i	From the police			
E.3j	From the Village Fund Allocation			
E.3k	Other sources			

No	Code
E.3a	☐
E.3b	☐
E.3c	☐
E.3d	☐
E.3e	☐
E.3f	☐
E.3g	☐
E.3h	☐
E.3i	☐
E.3j	☐
E.3k	☐

E.4a1 Which funding source gave the highest contribution?

a. The Central Government

b. The Provincial Government

c. The Regency Government

d. Local and national NGOs

e. Donors/ UN agencies like IOM

f. Donation from the community

g. Contribution from its members

h. Companies

i. The police

j. The Village Fund Allocation

k. Other sources

No	Code
E.4a	☐
E.4b	☐
E.4c	☐

E.4a2 What is the percentage of the answer in E4a1? ....%

If you don't know, fill in 99

E.4b1 Which funding source gave the second highest contribution?

a. The Central Government

b. The Provincial Government

c. The Regency Government

d. Local and national NGOs

e. Donors/ UN agencies like IOM

		f. Donation from the community									
		g. Contribution from its members									
		h. Companies									
		i. The police									
		j. The Village Fund Allocation									
		k. Others; please specify......									
		l. None									

E.4b2 What is the percentage of the answer in E4b1? ....%

If you don't know, fill in 99

E.5 Was there any increasing fund support in the last 1 year to support the Police and Community Partnership Forum compared to that in previous years?

□ Yes   (1)

□ No (0)   **(Go to E 6)**

□ No idea (99)   **(Go to E 6)**

E.5 If yes, how much is the percentage of the increase? .... %

If you don't know, fill in 99

E.6 In your opinion, how easy or difficult is it to obtain funding from the following sources to support the Police and Community Partnership Forum

		Very easy	Easy	Moderate	Difficult	Very difficult	No idea
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
E.6a	From the Central Government						
E.6b	From the Provincial Government						
E.6c	From the Regency Government						
E.6d	From the local and national NGOs						
E.6e	From donors/ UN agency like IOM						
E.6f	Donation from the community						
E.6g	Contribution from its members						
E.6h	From companies						
E.6i	From the police						

No	Code
E.6a	□
E.6b	□
E.6c	□
E.6d	□
E.6e	□
E.6f	□
E.6g	□
E.6h	□
E.6i	□
E.6j	□
E.6k	□

			Capable	Fairly capable	Doubtful	Not fairly capable	Incapable	No idea			
	E.6j	From the Village Fund Allocation									

										No	Code
E.7	In your opinion, does the Police and Community Partnership Forum have the capacity/ capability to access/ obtain funding sources mentioned above?										
			Capable	**Fairly capable**	**Doubtful**	**Not fairly capable**	**Incapable**	**No idea**		**No**	**Code**
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)			E.7a	☐
	E.7a	Capability to access fund								E.7b	☐
	E.7b	Capability to manage fund									

E.8	In your opinion, which one of the following is the most appropriate funding composition? (choose one of the answers) 　　a. Internal 100%　(7) 　　b. Internal 80% - external 20%　(6) 　　c. Internal 70% - external 30%　(5) 　　d. Internal 50% - external 50%　(4) 　　e. Internal 30% - external 70%　(3) 　　f. Internal 20% - external 80%　(2) 　　g. External 100%　(1)
E.9	Is there any organisation structure of the Police and Community Partnership Forum? 　　☐ Yes　　(1) 　　☐ No　(0)　　　　　(Go to question E.11) 　　☐ No idea(99)　　(Go to question E.11)
E.10	Is the structure appropriately complete? 　　☐ Yes　　(1) 　　☐ No　(0) 　　☐ No idea (99)
E.11	Was the leader of the Police and Community Partnership Forum appointed by and from its members? 　　☐ Yes　　(1) 　　☐ No　(0) 　　☐ No idea (99)

		Code
E.12	What is the period of leadership of the Police and Community Partnership Forum? 　　a. 1 year 　　b. 2 years 　　c. 3 years 　　d. 4 years 　　e. 5 years 　　f. >5 years 　　g. No idea	1 2 3 4 5 6 7

E.13	Has the Police and Community Partnership Forum had organisational rules?						
		Item	Yes (1)	No (0)	No idea (99)	**No**	**Code**
	E.13a	Statute				E.13a	☐
	E.13b	Bylaw				E.13b	☐
	E.13c	Activity report mechanism				E.13c	☐
	E.13d	Financial report mechanism				E.13d	☐
	E.13e	Mechanism of report management from the submission until the follow up				E.13e	☐

E.14	In which level were you involved in the Police and Community Partnership Forum?
	    a. Village
	    b. District
	    c. Regency
	    d. Province
		Code
		
		1
		2
		3
		4	

F. Capacity Building for the Police in regard to Community Policing Programme (IF P.14 was answered 2 or 4)

F.1	Is the respondent a police officer?
	    ☐ Yes (1)
	    ☐ No (0) If no, GO to F – 10	

F.2	Have you ever attended training on Community Policing?
	    ☐ Yes (1)
	    ☐ No (0) (GO to F-10)	

F.3	If yes, when did you last attend it?
	    a. More than 2 years ago
	    b. 2 years ago
	    c. 1 year ago
	    d. 6 months ago
	    e. < 6 months ago
		Code
		1
		2
		3
		4
		5	

F.4	What were the topics of the training that you have attended?			

No	Item	Yes (1)	No (0)
F.4a	Human Rights		
F.4b	Communication skills		
F.4c	Facilitation skills		
F.4d	Introduction to local indigenous culture		
F.4e	Organisation		
F.4f	Programme management		
F.4g	Financial management skill (budget)		
F.4h	Community protection		
F.4i	Gender		
F.4.j	Others; please specify...........		

No	Code
F.4a	☐
F.4 b	☐
F.4 c	☐
F.4 d	☐
F.4 e	☐
F.4f	☐
F.4 g	☐
F.4 h	☐
F.4i	☐

F.5a Of all the topics of the training you have attended, which one do you think is the most important?

Training topics	Code
a. Human Rights	1
b. Communication skills	2
c. Facilitation skills	3
d. Introduction to local indigenous culture	4
e. Organisation	5
f. Programme management	6
g. Financial management skill (budget)	7
h. Community protection	8
i. Gender	9
j. Others	10

No	Code
F.5a	☐
F.5 b	☐
F.5 c	☐

F.5b What is the second most important topic that is useful for you?

F.5c What is the third most important topic that is useful for you?

Choices for F.5b and F.5c

Training Topics	Code

	a. Human Rights	1	
	b. Communication skills	2	
	c. Facilitation skills	3	
	d. Introduction to local indigenous culture	4	
	e. Organisation	5	
	f. Programme management	6	
	g. Financial management skill (budget)	7	
	h. Community protection	8	
	i. Gender	9	
	j. Others	10	
	k. None		

F.6 — How is your level of understanding of the topics after you have attended the training?

		Under stand	Fairly underst and	Not really underst and	Not under stand	Inapplica ble
		(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)	(777)
F.6a	Human Rights					
F.6b	Communication skills					
F.6c	Facilitation skills					
F.6d	Introduction to local indigenous culture					
F.6e	Organisation					
F.6f	Programme management					
F.6g	Financial management skill (budget)					
F.6h	Community protection					
F.6i	Gender					

No	Code
F.6a	☐
F.6 b	☐
F.6 c	☐
F.6 d	☐
F.6 e	☐
F.6f	☐
F.6 g	☐
F.6 h	☐
F.6i	☐

F.7 — After you have been trained, did you introduce/ deliver your knowledge/ skills you obtained from the training to the community where you were assigned?

    ☐ Yes (1)
    ☐ No (0) **(Go to F 10)**

No	Code
	☐

F.8 — If yes, how did you introduce/ deliver you knowledge/ skills?

		Yes (1)	No (0)
F.8a	Through radio broadcasts		

	F.8b	Publication on the printed newspaper				
	F.8c	Through television broadcast				
	F.8d	Through videos in YouTube				
	F.8e	Through Android application				
	F.8f	Through Interactive dialogue on the radio				
	F.8g	Through interactive dialogue on television				
	F.8h	Through Questions and Answers rubric in printed newspaper, such in letters from the readers				
	F.8i	Through Social media (Facebook, twitter, Instagram)				
	F.8j	Direct introduction (individually)				
	F.8k	Direct introduction through meetings				
	F.8l	Others; please specify............				

				Yes (1)	No (0)	
F.8.1	If no, what were your reasons?					
	F.8.1a	I did not really agree with the subjects of training				
	F.8.1b	I did not know to whom I had to introduce the subjects				
	F.8.1c	I did not know through which media I had to introduce the subjects				
	F.8.1d	There was no budget to introduce the subjects				
	F.8.1e	I was busy and had no time to introduce the subjects				
	F.8.1f	I did not think the subjects were useful enough to introduce to people				
	F.8.1g	Others; please specify…………				
F.9	Approximately how many people have you reached in introducing/ delivering your knowledge/ skill you obtained from the training?.......... people					

For Everybody

F.10	**Please tell me your stance on the following statements in regard to attitude and practice that possible have been done by the police nowadays?**		
		No	**Code**

		Factual	Fairly factual	Doubtful	Not fairly factual	Not factual			
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	F.10a	☐	
F.10a	Treat people from different ethnic groups properly						F.10b	☐	
F.10b	The local police officers give their service in all locations/ areas/ villages in a fair manner						F.10c	☐	
F.10c	Showing their care to the community members						F.10d	☐	
F.10d	Responsively following up reports delivered by the community						F.10e	☐	
F.10e	Treat people with respect						F.10f	☐	
F.10f	Overcoming crime and arresting criminals promptly						F.10g	☐	
F.10g	Using excessive physical power						F.10h	☐	
F.10h	Using rude verbal expression						F.10i	☐	
F.10i	Doing racial humiliation against the minority/ particular ethnic groups						F.10j	☐	
F.10j	Disturbing people without any reasons						F.10k	☐	
F.10k	Asking for extra expense beyond what has been stipulated in handling a case							☐	

Time of interview completed: ....
GPS Coordinate.....................................

Closing

That was our last question. Thank you very much for your time and participation in this survey. I hope security and order in your neighbourhood can be improved in the future.

Thank you.

Good morning/ afternoon/ evening.