

WLUML-IWE: Women Reclaiming and Redefining Cultures (WRRC) Program

End of Project Narrative Report

Date:

Project Reference Number: (As indicated in grant agreement)

Project Name	Support of selected local groups in exploring and developing strategies for asserting women's land rights in diverse contexts
Project Location	Jakarta, West Sumatera, Nusa Tenggara Barat
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1. Deliverables as stated in grant agreement:

Deliverable Description	Date Submitted
1) Midterm progress report	
2) Financial report	
3) Final narrative report	
4) Final financial report	

2. Summary of the project

5 activities have been done during the project are:

- 1) Mapping and identified of women's strategies in Indonesia, particularly women in Padang – West Sumatera, women in Palu – Central Sulawesi, women in Malang – East Java, and women in Cianjur – West Java; fight for their rights to inheritance and ownership of land;¹
- 2) To communicate with the candidates of project partners, to offer working together with SCN CREST in WIPR project. The result is two partners decided to join this project; they are LBH APIK NTB (Legal aids for women in West Nusa Tenggara) and women local group in Pariaman – West Sumatera.
- 3) To conduct several discussion between SCN CREST and partners; the results of discussion are following:
 - (1) The local group in both field sites that will be the project participats is selected:
 - In Pariaman, 1 local group consisting 18 women
 - In Lombok, 17 people consisting 5 women and 12 men; they are religious leader (6 people, all men), traditional leaders (6 people, all men), and 6 paralegal activists (5 women, 1 man).
 - (2) To design strategies for asserting women's rights on inheritance and ownership of land and other property. The strategies which designed by using progressive interpretations in the contexts of Muslim laws, customary laws, and state laws. The results are: strategies are formed in both field sites; there are 9 strategies in West Sumatera, and 8 strategies in Lombok – West Nusa Tenggara.

A. 9 Strategies for asserting women's right on inheritance and ownership of land and other property by 18 women in Pariaman – West Sumatera:

1. Know well about the kinds of ownership of communal land and others property, such us the high inheritance (*pusaka tinggi*) and the low inheritance (*pusaka rendah*). First, the land who owned for generations according to matrilineal lineage; second, the land who owned or bought by their own money. The highest authority of women is in high inheritance;
2. Know well about the history of land;

¹ Draft of paper written by Vivienne and Dini, 1 June 2009.

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3. Writes genealogies or 'Ranji' in Bahasa, as evidence proving their descent and hence claim the rights;
4. Importance of consensus (*musyawarah mufakat*, in bahasa) for all communication between women and men or member of kaum, and always to document the results of consensus;
5. Seeking support from various circles, such as tradition leaders, religious leaders, and others strategic group, among: head of village head and other village officials, mother's brothers (*ninik mamak*), grandmother, sisters and brothers, and NGO;
6. There is effort to increase the capacity of strategic group in community, particularly their knowledge and awareness on women's rights to inheritance and ownership of land and other property in the contexts of progressive interpretation of customary laws, Muslim laws, and state laws;
7. There are effort to handle (or dealing) the WIPR cases through choices of 3 system of laws, such as customary laws system, Muslim laws system, and state laws system. Other, family oriented solution through consensus (*musyawarah*). The choices base on easier of process and the most beneficially for women ;
8. Socialitation for transformation to encourages public caring about the fulfillment of women's rights to inheritance and ownership of land and other property, and to get involved in helping women to get their rights;
9. Related to resolve the disputes of land, propose the land use for public interest, example waqaf land for public interest.²

B. 8 Strategies for asserting women's right on inheritance and ownership of land and other property by 17 people (5 women, 12 men), WIPR participants from Lombok West Nusa Tenggara, the 17 people consisting: paralegal activists (5 women, 1 man), traditional leaders (5 men), and religious leaders (6 men):

1. Progressive interpretations of customary and religious values and state laws on WIPR issues;
2. Socialitation of transformations the values of progressive interpretations of customary laws, religious laws, and state laws;
3. There are effort to handle (or dealing) the WIPR cases through choices of 3 system of laws, such as customary laws system, Muslim laws system, and state laws system. Other, family oriented solution through consensus (*musyawarah*). The choices base on easier of process and the most beneficially for women;
4. To build options how the division of inheritance;
5. Judicial process on WIPR cases, cooperate with the legal service division of LBH APIK NTB;

² The strategy came later after the workshop on October 2010 in Palak Aneh village.

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6. To develop a mechanism of reporting and resolving the WIPR cases, cooperate with the legal service division of LBH APIK NTB;
7. To build a solidarity among leaders and paralegal activists to support of enforcement of women's rights to inheritance and land ownership and other property;
8. To develop a mechanism of coordination among individual and institution that concern on WIPR issues.

(3) Conducting a series of efforts to fight for women's rights to inheritance and land ownership, including helping women in order to resolve their WIPR cases by using the strategies that have been formed in both field sites.

- The strategies began implemented in 3 cases of ancestral land disputes in Pariaman – West Sumatera. The cases still in process;
- In Lombok – West Nusa Tenggara, the strategies began implemented by 5 members of group in order to help women who came to them asking help to resolve their inheritance cases. Of the 5 cases, 3 cases successfully resolved, the daughter get equal rights to inheritance. 2 other cases are pending in the court;
- In Lombok – West Nusa Tenggara, 2 members of group persuading a strategi of dissemination of religious values that have been interpreted by using progressive interpretations;

(4) Reflection and evaluation of implementation of strategies design that have been formed. In December, the reflection and evaluation have been done through WIPR small workshop in both field sites.

- Not all strategies are designed known whether to be effective or not in a short time (one a half months). Even so, at least, right now, they have a reference to fight for women's rights to inheritance and land ownership;
- Resolving WIPR issues not take a while, but years even decades. Nevertheless, the strategies is recognized by both teams can help to show and sort out the stages/sequences that most likely done to get best result for women;
- The strategies not merely to resolve the case by case but also designed to fight for WIPR structurally, through the efforts of progressive interpretations which support women in the contexts of Muslim laws, customary laws, and state laws;

3. Achievement of each objective

The 5 of project objectives are: (1) Identification of local groups in selected contexts who are concerned with women rights to inheritance and land ownership and other property and who may be engaged in struggles over these rights; (2) Join exploration, analysis and evaluation of strategies; (3) Further development of strategies for greater effectiveness, particularly in relation to the development of women's collective interests over land; (4) Mutual learning between different groups from different contexts; and (5) A comparative compendium of strategies.

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- (1) The local groups in specific contexts related to women's rights to inheritance and land ownership and other property, and the involvement of women and local groups in community to fight for these rights was identified.

Has identified 35 people (23 women, 12 men), they are members of local groups who concerned on WIPR issue in both field sites. The 35 people were involved in efforts to fight for women's rights to inheritance and land ownership in difference ways, either as individually or collectively, as well as to help women fight for their rights as did by leaders (religious and customary) and paralegal activists who call themselves members of 'groups of leaders of customary, religious and paralegal activists who concerned the issues of women's rights to inheritance and land ownership and other property' in Lombok West Nusa Tenggara.

In Pariaman – West Sumatera

In Pariaman – West Sumatera, the efforts to fight for women's rights to inheritance and ownership of ancestral land is implemented by resolving 3 cases of disputes of ancestral land. Besides that, we are compare the 9 strategies with the strategies which have been done on 2 cases resolved before:

- 1 case of ancestral land disputes in Teluk village, reported by Erni. Several years ago, Erni's grandmother lends a house including the land to a man on the ancestral land, until he has married and has children. Currently, he claimed the land is belongs to him. Erni's lineage member wants the land taken back to them, but they do not dare, because he protected by his son who is policemen. During 1,5 months, this case tried to be resolved by the following strategies:³
 - Writes the genealogies as evidence proving their descent and hence their rights through consensus that attended by all Erni's lineage members (strategies no. 3,4), until this report was written, writes genealogies still in process;
 - Inviting WIPR teams (friends) met with lineage members (strategy no.5); the result is they were agreed to resolve the case;
 - Finding out the history of land (strategy no.2), history of land is known, largely similar to what was known previously by Erni's grandmother story, and elder people who lived around;
 - After the genealogies is finished, the case will be proceed by customary law system (strategy no.7);

- 1 case of ancestral land dispute in Teluk village, reported by Yendrawati (Yen). Yen's mother and two other mother's sisters are heirs of ancestral land. Currently, the management of land is entrusted to Yen's cousin as a head of inheritace (*mamak kepala waris*), named Suwarman (SW). SW in carrying out the functions as head of inheritance tend to be unfair, he more interested in his siblings than his nephews or

³ See part of '2.3).(2).A' above.

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the other lineage members. All members did not dare rebuke him, because of he has power as a head village. However, Yen's fight for inheritance rights and encourage other members to fight injustice that has been done by SW. Together, assisted by WIPR team Yen and her's member tried to solve the case through several strategies:

- Visiting her aunts and religious leader (*lebay* in bahasa) asking for their support (strategy no.5);
 - To find out the history of land, the history of land was acquired, the results is exactly same as what her's grandmother told her, previously (strategy no.2);
 - Writes their genealogies, the genealogies had been created (strategy no.3);
 - Sharing the results of WIPR discussions related on women's rights according to Minang Adat to her's members in occasion of family gathering (strategy no.8).
- 1 case of ancestral land dispute in Pakasai village, reported by Juskania (JS). Banson (BN) JS's grandmother has 7 children. Muanisah (MN) is JS's mother was one of 3 other sisters as heir of the ancestral land, among them still have 3 brothers, one of Zul Kamal (ZK) who is appointed by members as head of inheritance. BN has 1 sister, named Tarairama (TR). TR has a son named Rusdi (RS). In further, JS felt ZK treated MN unfairly, as evidence, ZK never share the benefit of inheritance to MN. RS is the only one who gave considerable attention to MN and her family. Once, RS intends to give a half of his inheritance land to MN and hers family as a capital to meet day to day life. But other relatives, especially ZK prevent of RS intention. Having checked, some of RS's land taken by ZK's son, ZK feared the land would be given to MN is taken from ZK's son.

Steps to be taken by JS assisted by other member of WIPR team is proposed RS to provide the land through *hibah*, and legalized it; so that, in the future it wont contested by ZK. The strategies persued by JS assisted by other WIPR team are following:⁴

- Seeking support from others, such as friends, elder people who living around, and others lineage member. Support is obtained, although not all member are favors her (strategy no.5);
 - Finding out more detail of history of land. The history obtained, it serve as a support that it is true MN has right to benefit of ancestral land; it also support RS has right to grant his land as *hibah* to MN (strategy no.5);
 - Asking RS to legalize of hibah letter, the process had been tried, but is plagued by difficulty of getting signatures from 3 other MN's sisters who are witnesses of commensurate boundary. Then, JS effort to seek support to who understood the law, named Alwais Ilyas (AI). AI is well known lawyer in Pariaman who often help women whose facing the cases of inheritance land. JS has met AI; AI states that he willing to help JS. Until this report, the process of legalize of hibah letter is still ongoing (strategies no.3,5,7)
- Through this project 2 people reflect on their strategies to fight for inheritance of ancestral land that have been done by comparing with 9 WIPR strategies:

⁴ See part of '2.3).(2).A' above.

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- 1 case of ancestral land dispute in Palak Aneh village, reported by Suwarni (SW). SW is the heir of inheritance of ancestral land of her grandmother, named Tamin (TM). Suddenly, the ancestral land is claimed by Siros (SR) as his's member land (SR is a head of inheritance in his member). SR forces SW to give him the land, but she refused. SW felt there was no family relationship with SR. SR effort to obtain the land not up there; he makes a false land certificate to fool SW's members. SW knowing SR's froud, SW has been tracking the history of land, check the status to all members and elder people in the village. The data was informed that the land was owned by TM not belong to SR's member. This case occurred several years ago; now, the disputes is over. The ancestral land has been returned to SW's member and can be utilized by all members. The strategies that has done following:⁵
 - o Involving core family (son, husband, daugther) to help her dealing with SR, follows every process, such as village meeting and lineage members meeting related to solve the case --- similar to strategies no.4,5;
 - o Refusing to attend of invitation of SR's lawyer and KAN (Adat institution in Sub District level) who's suspected to have received bribes from SR --- similar to strategy no.7;
 - o Check back the history of land, land boundaries; and when have a chance, immediately certify the land on behalf of the members --- similar to strategies no.2,3,7.

- 1 case of ancestral land dispute in Pakasai village, reported by Upik Sumarni (US). US's grandmother decided to lend (for free) a piece of land for a house and plot of rice field to a man '*sikumbang*' (call for a husband from outside village) who married to woman who living in same village but not US's member. In the deal (agreement), house and field will continue to lend if they have a daughter. But, in fact, they haven't; they have 2 sons. Then, they have a granddaughter of one their son. Now, all his family was died except their granddaughter. US's members requested back the land, including the plot of rice field. US provides other consideration, she propeosed that the land currently as a residence wasn't taken, but the benefit of rice field is devided to other US's member. Until now, this consideration hasn't agreed yet. The strategies has been pursued by US are following:⁶
 - o Having consensus (*musyawarah*) and the results of consensus was documented --- similar to strategy no.4;
 - o Finding out the history of land ensure the existence and status of land --- similar to strategy no.2;
 - o Involving village officials and elders people in community attending the family meeting to avoid the occurance of conflicts among US's members --- similar to strategy no.5.

⁵ See part of '2.3).(2).A' above.

⁶ See part of '2.3).(2).A' above.

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Di Lombok Nusa Tenggara Barat

In Lombok – West Nusa Tenggara, 5 members of group attempt to fight for 5 women's right to inheritance and land ownership disputes by using strategies that have been formed in the contexts of progressive interpretations on values of religious, customary, and state laws. Other 2 members, socialization of WIPR issue in the contexts of Muslim laws and customary laws by using progressive interpretations that have been discussed during the process of project.

- 1 case of inheritance disputes, assisted by Nursalim (NS). The case reported by Inaq Saedah (IS), women from Darek village, West Praya Sub District, Central Lombok. On September, 20, 2010, IS and 2 her's sisters (Inaq Nurlela [IN] and Inaq Samudin [ISd]) were coming to NS asking for help to solve inheritance land disputes. IS, IN, and ISd got the inheritance of 116 are land from their parents'; divided by 3 of them, each about 36 acres. In 1956 IN mortgaged the land to Amak Sumar (AS) in exchange to one cow and 20 handful of rice, with the agreement: the land will be returned if IN restore the items. This agreement signed by IS and ISd. At that time, also decided that IS's land and ISd's land managed by AS. Now, IN was dead, she has 5 children as heirs. In August 2010, IS, ISd and 5 IN's children intend to get back their land. They were surprised, AS claimed that all land is entirely his own; he said that 39 years ago (about 1971), IN has sold all the land to him. But, she couldn't prove and showing the letter of purchase. In 2004, IS and ISd brought the case to the court. But, they lost in Praya District Court; the court stated that 'the case is unclear'. Then, some strategies pursued by NS to help IS and her sister are:⁷
 - NS convince IS that based on her story, the land is still belongs them (IS, ISd and 5 IN's children) --- strategy no.1;
 - NS suggested to continue the legal process because this case has been entered into the court ---- strategy no.3;
 - NS accompanied IS and her family to consult to LBH APIK NTB as an institution who have authorized in legal process --- strategy no.5;
 - Chacha, a lawyer in LBH APIK NTB (she also WIPR field coordinator in NTB) suggested to take legal action by reviewing the case, called 'review back of the case' (*Peninjauan Kembali*, in bahasa). This process will be supported by strong evidence that states the land is really belongs to IS, ISd and IN's --- strategy no.8;
 - NS and LBH APIK NTB are currently helping IS looking for the evidences; then, the case will be entered into the court back --- strategy no.7;
- 1 case of marital property of the impact of divorce. Reported by Trati (TR), paralegal activist, one of member group. TR is handling divorce case that the wife demaded of marital property. The husband refuses give a half of marital property to his wife. Some strategies pursued by TR to help the wife is:⁸

⁷ See part of '2.3).(2).B' above.

⁸ See part of '2.3).(2).B' above.

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- She got ideas and courage during involved WIPR project to re-convince the husband and husband's lawyer that the wife has rights to have a half of marital property as stated in the Marriage Act No.1/1974 --- strategy no.1,5:

- 1 case of inheritance land dispute, assisted by Syafruddin (SY), religious leader, one of group member. In September 2010, a woman, named Torah (TR), 60 years old, was coming to SY. She was complained that she has been treated unfair by her 2 brother in terms of division of inheritance. TR said that her father, named H. Abdul Karim (H.AK) who lived in Labu Api village – West Lombok have 4 children; they are 2 daughters, one of is TR, and 2 sons. TR demanding a bigger part of inheritance than her brothers; the reason is, she feels that the parents treated her unfairly, such as she haven't chance to get higher education, she have to do domestic work, including take care their parents and her brothers. Some of strategies undertaken by SY to help TR are:
 - Inviting TR's sister and brother's, sit together to discuss the case. SY giving insight to them that the principle of divion of inheritance is priority to justice for all heirs; not just followed faraid calculation --- strategy no.1;
 - SY facilitated the meeting so that the division of inheritance more equitable distribution; the results of meeting are: (1) TR's brothers were willing to build a house to both their sisters; (2) TR's brothers were willing to help provide money (800,000 IDR) each month to help daily life both their sisters; (3) TR's brothers were willing to divide the land where located alongside a road to both their sisters; and (4) All of them agreed to stop fighting and will respect to each other --- strategies no.1,3,4;

- 1 case of inheritance dispute, assisted by Ust. Agus (AG), a religious leader, one of group member from West Lombok. Marhani (MR) is the only one daughter of 5 Nasruddin's (NS) children who living in Labu Api village was coming to AG in early Ocotober 2010. She reported that she was treated unfairly by her's 4 brothers in dividing of inheritance. Some of strategies undertaken by AG to help MR are:
 - AG invites MR and 4 her's brothers to sit together, discuss about the case. As a facilitator (mediator), AG tries to explain carefully to them. He told that the main principle of division of inheritance is fairness among heirs which is taught by Prophet Muhammad. AG also explained that Prophet Muhammad highly exalt and glorify of women --- strategy 1,2;
 - AG reminding MR's brothers about what MR has been done and sacrificed since they were a child; she has been caring for them, including take care their parents. All MR done just only for the good of whole family. AG stressed that MR's request is not only for calculating what she has been done before; but, the important thing is as human being we should have to fair, tolerant and understanding of our sister's needs --- still on strategies 1,2;
 - The next step, AG asks the option to solve of case, whether it will be resolved by legal process to the court or in familial. Finally, they agreed that the case will be

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- solved by in familial. Then, they recalculate all their inheritance and share equally to each of them --- strategies no.3,4;
- Now, MR has received a fair of inheritance.
 - 1 case of hibah, assisted by Raden Rais (RR), a customary leader, one of group member from West Lombok. An old man, named B, came to RR, he said that he was worried about how to distribute his land to his 5 daughters, now, by the time he was alive. He was afraid that his brother will be took away the land when he died. Some of strategies that carried by RR to resolve this case are:⁹
 - RR explained that in some areas of Lombok – West Nusa Tenggara, the tradition (adat) is still strong existing, indeed; i.e. daughter does not get the inheritance of land, but only household goods. RR suggested B for granting the land, called 'hibah' to his 5 daughters before he died ---- strategie no.1,3,4;
 - B agreed with RR's suggestion, then RR invited B to consult to LBH APIK NTB asking about how to legally of hibah; --- strategies no.6;
 - LBH APIK NTB represented by Chacha explained the procedurs to legalize of 'hibah'. It is very important, so that wasn't disputed by anothers;
 - Now, B has distributed the land to 5 his daughter fairly; but, until now, the process of legalize is still ongoing.

(2) Join exploration, analysis and evaluation of strategies

Analysis and evaluation of strategies have been done in both field sites. Results of analysis and evaluation are following:

1. In Pariaman – West Sumatera¹⁰

In general, need more time to find out whether the 9 strategies is strategic or not; and either can be used effective or not.

Notes of implementation of 9 strategies are:

- Strategy no.1,2 --- quite effective even in short while (1-2 months);
- Strategy no.3 --- can not be done in awhile, there are several process must be taken in writing geneologies, such as identified all lineage members, to conduct member's meeting for requesting consent on writes geneologies, then, if any member wasn't agree, so need more time to give them an explanations;
- Strategy no.4 --- this strategy is inspirit all 9 strategies;
- Strategy no.5 --- based on 1-2 months experiences that have been done, this strategy quite effective while the opponent is difficult to understanding, and use

⁹ See part of '2.3).(2).B' above.

¹⁰ The evaluation of strategies conducted in meeting on "Reflection dan Evaluation of WIPR Programe" that conducted on November, 29 2010.

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violence in imposing their will; but, this strategy not easy to do so. Sometimes, the opponent has controled the strategic peoples first;¹¹

- Strategy no.6 --- this strategy quite effectively done before asking for support from others, first. However, not easy to give insight to others, need persistence and patience;
- Strategy no.7 --- any legal system was selected is contains the same quality of risks and challenges. Based on 1-2 months experiences, the system of Muslim laws for example, the system is fairer than customary laws or state laws by consideration; but, this Muslim law, in this case rules of Faraidh can't be used directly as such, may this law be unfair, actually. Therefore, we must re-defining or in the other words do progressive interpretation on this rules;
- Strategy no.8 --- this strategy quite effectively done by people who well known and respected of people around in community, such as religious and traditional leaders. For the example, Amiruddin, religious leader from Teluk village in Pariaman West Sumatera, he often mediate the cases of inheritance disputes by using progressive interpretations of Muslim laws (i.e. promoting justice, to promote a sense of tolerance and compassion of people weak and needy). He said that this method is quite successful, the cases resolved and no longer quarrel among heirs;
- Strategy no.9 --- based on Yen's experiences (woman in Teluk village), it wasn't easy to give insight to lineage member regarding changes of function of land into a public interest to avoid the conflict; she said, need patience to explain it;

2. In Lombok – West Nusa Tenggara Barat:¹²

Similar to the experiences in Pariaman, in Lombok – West Nusa Tenggara also need time to find out whether the 8 strategies is strategic or not, and either can be used effective or not. Notes of implementations of 8 strategies: ¹³

- Strategy no.1 --- this strategy is done through WIPR capacity building workshop (*other SCN-WIPR Project: Developing a capacity building methodology on women's land ownership rights, in contexts of customary laws, cultures, state laws and religious interpretations*) in Lombok. Practiced by 5 members of group to 5 inheritance cases; 3 of cases resolved, 7 women get the right of inheritance fairly;
- Strategi 2 --- the strategy is done by 2 members of group (Raden Rais and M.Misnul). Now, at least, WIPR issue has become a discourse among people in Mambalan village (Raden Rais 's neighborhood) and Cendrawasih village (M. Misnul 's neighborhood);

¹¹ Strategic people are tradition leaders, religious leaders, and others strategic group, among: head of village head and other village officials, mother's brothers (nirik mamak), grandmother, sisters and brothers, and NGO

¹² Analysis of Reflection and Evaluation meeting of WIPR NTB program conducted on November, 2 2010;

¹³ See part of '2.3).(2).B' above.

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- Strategi 3 --- any legal system was selected is contains the same amount of risks and challenges. Besides, do not easily to convey the values of progressive interpretations in the contexts of state laws, Muslim laws or customary laws;
- Strategy no.4 --- an effective way of division of inheritance is through in consensus agreement. All heirs dan their family takes counsel together to decide the division of inheritance which the most fair to all heirs. This method proved successful, 3 of inheritance disputes resolved by this strategy (see above);
- Strategy no.5 --- advocacy efforts, it means judicial process, it takes many years. Based on NTB WIPR experiences, this strategy recommended choosen as a final option if others strategies failed;
- Strategy no.6 --- mechanism of case complaint by using recording form. Although, this strategy is an administrative nature, all agreed that it is important process. Every detail process which recorded would be easier processed;
- Strategy no.7 --- this strategy is important to do when we faced difficult cases. This strategy implemented in Inaq Saedah's (IS) case. Until now, the case is unfinished, the process of reviewing back the case is still ongoing;
- Strategy no.8 --- this strategy adopted when the consensus was failed and meet a difficult opponent; then need support by any parties, including both NGO and GO. This strategy implemented to IS case.

(3) Further development of strategies for greater effectiveness, particularly in relation to the development of women's collective interests over land

The potential of development strategies of women's collective interest over land for greater effectiveness was identified; particularly in West Sumatera. The effort of 18 of women group according to handling their ancestral land disputes has started to approach on collective interest.

(4) Mutual learning between different groups from different contexts

Mutual learning has been done among members of group in same field site. In Pariaman, mutual learning occurred among 18 women. In Lombok, mutual learning occurred among 3 groups, such as paralegal activists, traditional leaders, and customary leaders.

At least, mutual learning among members of group (in Pariaman) or among of groups (In Lombok West Sumatera) is done through 2 workshop in both field sites. First, elaboration of participants experiences on dealing and handling the cases of inheritance and land ownership and other property. In Pariaman West Sumatera, the experiences which revealed much is women experiences in faced of ancestral land disputes. Wheares in Lombok West Nusa Tenggara, the experiences which revealed much is experiences in faced of inheritance disputes in family. The result of workshop as following: (1) In Pariaman, the experienced of 2 women in solving their ancestral land disputes to inspire others women who have a similar cases, be brave to fight for their right to inheritance of ancestral land; (2) In Lombok – West Nusa Tenggara Barat, the experiences of each

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group helped women is increasing knowledge among of them, for example, Ust. Agus, one of religious leader, gained new knowledge in term of state legal system from Triati, one of paralegal activist; Indira, one of paralegal activist, gained new knowledge in term of customary laws from Raden Rais; they learn from each other; (3) based on this mutual learning, then the strategies for asserting women's land rights in diverst context was developed. Second, elaboration of participants experiences in implementing the strategies. As a result, each participant learns each other about how to confront and address the contrains faced.

(5) A comparative compendium of strategies.

WIPR SCN and partner have developed strategies for asserting women's rights on inheritance and land ownership and other property in diverse contexts in both field sites. There are some similar strategies in between, if combined, there are 14 differences strategies.

The following below is a comparison and analysis of strategies based on experiences (see above):

(note: experiences means, not only during this project, but also, others experiences, for example LBH APIK NTB 's experiences in handling WIPR cases, project participants 's experiences handling the cases before the project existed)

Strategies	Used in NTB	Used in Pariaman West Sumatera	Estimate time		
			Can be effectivelly in short time (less 6 months)	Take time to be effective (6 months – 2 years)	Take long time to be effective (years)
Know well about the kinds of ownership of communal land and others property, such us the high inheritance (<i>pusaka tinggi</i>) and the low inheritance (<i>pusaka rendah</i>). First, the land who owned for generations according to matrilineal lineage; second, the land who owned or bought by their own money. The highest authority of women is in high inheritance;		V		V	
Known well about the history of land		V	V		
Writes genealogies or ' <i>Ranji</i> ' in Minang, as evidence proving their descent and hence claim the rights		V		V	
Importance of consensus (<i>musyawaraf mufakat</i> , in bahasa) for all communication between women and men or member of kaum, and always to document the results of consensus	V	V		V	

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Strategies	Used in NTB	Used in Pariaman West Sumatera	Estimate time		
			Can be effectively in short time (less 6 months)	Take time to be effective (6 months - 2 years)	Take long time to be effective (years)
Seeking support from various parties ¹⁴					
There is effort to increase the capacity of strategic group in community, particularly their knowledge and awareness on women's rights to inheritance and ownership of land and other property in the contexts of progressive interpretation of customary laws, Muslim laws, and state laws	V	V			V
There are effort to handle (or dealing) the WIPR cases through choices of 3 system of laws, such as customary laws system, Muslim laws system, and state laws system. Other, family oriented solution through consensus (<i>musyawarah</i>). The choices base on easier of process and the most beneficially for women	V	V			V
Socialitation for transformation to encourages public caring about the fulfillment of women's rights to inheritance and ownership of land and other property, and to get involved in helping women to get their rights	V	V		V	
Related to resolve the disputes of land, propose the land use for public interest, example waqaf land for public interest		V		V	
To build options how the division of inheritance		V	V		
Judicial process on WIPR cases, cooperate with the legal service division of LBH APIK NTB		V			V
To develop a mechanism of reporting and resolving the WIPR cases, cooperate with the legal service division of LBH APIK NTB		V	V	V	V
To build a solidarity among leaders and paralegal activists to support of enforcement of women's rights to inheritance and land ownership and other property		V		V	V
To develop a mechanism of coordination among individu and institution that concern on WIPR issues	V	V			V

Table of illustration above hasn't disseminated yet to all participants project. If there is enough time and money, SCN will conduct the meeting to discuss more about this matter.

¹⁴ tradition leaders, religious leaders, and others strategic group, among: head of village head and other village officials, mother's brothers (*ninik mamak*), grandmother, sisters and brothers, and NGO

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4. The project participants and the benefits they get from the project

In Pariaman West Sumatera, the beneficiaries of project are 18 women. During the process of project: 3 of them who have ancestral disputes were helped to solve their cases by others as collective strategies; Then, others women have experiences to handle the disputes by helping 3 of case that faced by 3 friend.

In Lombok West Nusa Tenggara, the beneficiaries of project are 29 people (12 men, 17 women). Details are as follows:

- 17 people (religious leaders, traditional leaders and paralegal activists) on women's rights to inheritance and ownership of land and other property; the benefited that they get are knowledge and experiences how to handle or resolve the disputes of inheritance cases by using the strategies;
- 12 women who have WIPR cases; the members of groups helped them to resolve their cases by using strategies that have been made.

5. Change of plans

The activity that can not be done is support local group to conduct policy dialogue. Policy dialogue, initially, will be done on September to response the draft of Regional Regulation on communal land in Pariaman Distric. SCN's work plan drafted by WIPR SCN coordinator and both field sites coordinator in Jakarta, did not into consideration that participants project cannot participate in non-religious activities during Ramadhan (9 August – 9 September) and Lebaran (10-20 September). This caused the preparations of public dialogue can not be done. Further, on October to November activities preoccupied with design of strategies asserting women's rights on inheritance and land ownership and other property, and implemented the strategies in both field sites.

6. The potential long impact

The local groups were established in both project sites. This achieved is SCN's capital in further to continue developing the issue of WIPR.

In Lombok West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), SCN has catalized LBH APIK NTB (Legal aid for women in NTB) to handle the case of women's inheritance and property rights cases not only using by ordinary legal process but also using the progressive interpretation of state laws.

In Pariaman West Sumatera, although SCN does not working with certain institution, but SCN has quite well known there. At least, now, there are 4 new women's local groups except Teluk village that have been formed before, such as women's local groups in Pakasai village, Palak Aneh village, Padusunan village, and Bungin village. They will continue to be concerned on WIPR issue.

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A potential achieved result that may be sustained to some extent is getting support for the project from other local authorities who are not directly involved in the project, such as village head and other village officials, religious leader, customary leaders, policy makers, decision makers. The measure taken to develop sustainability is that local field coordinators are communicating regularly with these to ensure that they are well informed of the issue. Also SCN have to communicate regularly with local field coordinators in both project sites to ensure that they are well informed of the issue.

7. Planning to share a newly gained insights

SCN has a fairly good track record in supporting of selected groups in community exploring to develop strategies, and how to implement step by step those strategies for asserting women's rights to inheritance and ownership of land and other property. To disseminate the results of this project, SCN plans to raise a further funds to provide simple publications, such as leaflets and booklet. If there is enough time and money a workshop would be conducted first. To get input, prior to the production and dissemination of these products, especially, disseminate to all project participants.