

## **Effect of Social Inclusion & Reintegration Activity on Access to justice, rights & public services**

The BRA-KDP program had a small effect on public goods accessibility, with minimal changes in critical areas.

**Geographical region:** East Asia & Pacific

**Effect:** Small effect ( $g = 0.007$ )

**Confidence in study findings:** low (1 study with 8 effect size)

### **Short Summary**

The BRA-KDP program aimed to support conflict-affected communities in Aceh by providing block grants to 1,724 villages. The programs had a small effect on public goods provision. Treatment villages showed slight increases in the number of Al Quran schools and mosques, but these changes were not statistically significant. Most funds were allocated to private economic activities rather than public goods, resulting in only **small improvements** in service access.

### **Long summary**

#### *The Intervention*

The Community-Based Assistance for the Reintegration of Conflict Victims (BRA-KDP) in Aceh focused on community-driven development (CDD), providing block grants to conflict-affected villages. Activities included infrastructure development, livelihood support, and participatory decision-making.

#### *How the intervention is expected to work*

BRA-KDP enhances access to services by empowering communities to select and implement projects. These projects may include rebuilding schools, clinics, or other essential public goods, fostering community participation and local governance.

#### *The Evidence base*

The cell contains two studies: one high-medium confidence systematic review & one low-confidence primary study, which was conducted in Indonesia & used a quasi-experimental design to assess the impact of the intervention on outcomes of interest.

#### *Evidence Findings*

The BRA-KDP program in Aceh, Indonesia showed a small effect on access to public goods, with villages experiencing only limited improvements in key areas.

#### *The review findings*

The review examines interventions improving women's access to justice, rights, and public services in fragile settings. While legal rights education and gender-sensitive policing increased awareness, long-term impact was limited. Access to healthcare, education, and social services improved but faced gender norms and bureaucratic barriers. Community engagement and institutional collaboration enhanced uptake, yet evidence gaps persist in MENA and Latin America.

*Included studies:* The cell contains one low, consistent primary study. The detailed cell summary thus provided here,

**Barron (2009):** The study evaluated the Community-Based Reintegration Assistance for Conflict Victims Program (BRA-KDP) in Aceh, Indonesia. This intervention aimed to support conflict-affected communities by providing block grants directly to villages. The evaluation used a quasi-experimental design to compare treatment villages that received the program with control villages that did not. Initially planned for two phases across Aceh, only the first phase was completed. Conducted from August to the following year, the program targeted 1,724 villages—about one-third of Aceh's total—across 67 rural sub districts chosen for their conflict impact and success in fund disbursement, ensuring all villages in these sub districts received block grants. To address selection bias, the researchers utilized matching techniques, where treatment villages were matched with control villages based on factors like conflict exposure and village characteristics to ensure comparability. An instrumental variables approach addressed non-compliance and confounding factors, isolating the program's effects. Alternative specifications were used to test the robustness of findings, particularly regarding social divisions and conflict escalation.

The analysis explored the impact of the BDP program on public goods provision in villages. Data from the 2008 village head survey suggest weak evidence linking the program to higher levels of public goods. Treatment communities appeared to have more TPA (Al Quran education) Schools and mosques, but these results lacked strong statistical significance. For other public goods, there was no clear positive or negative impact. This aligns with the finding that only a small portion of program funds were allocated to public goods, as most were used for private economic activities. Overall, the program had minimal influence on public goods provision. The study is rated as a low confidence study.

#### *Confidence assessment*

Overall, the cell is rated as low due to the small (n) in the cell and the presence of low confidence in the findings.

#### *Link to review summaries:*

Lwamba Etienne (2022).

The study may be accessed via EGM.

#### **The other outcomes were assessed.**

**Social cohesion/**Feeling of trust & acceptance of diversity. Sense of belonging

**Human security/**Economic security, Education security, Health security,

**Community & state governance/**Civic participation, Government performance,

**Violence or atrocity prevention/**Nature and scale of violence or atrocities