

**DEVELOPMENT DYNAMICS OF UNIVERSITY COOPERATION
AND CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATION IN PARTNERSHIP
PROGRAM OF UNIVERSITY-SOCIETY
(Gender Equality Initiation in Cambaya's Community Activity)**

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Abstract: This paper aims to describe the program implementation model conducted by Working Group IV, one of the Working Groups formed in SILE project of Makassar by considering the gender equality initiation of Cambaya's community activities. One of the important results in ABCD approach is the establishment of Core Group derived from Cambaya own society. The group then organizes the society in advocating policies of institutions related to the public participation in public service. The entire processes of the activity stages are still controlled together by considering the aspect of gender equality. Generally, the practice of gender equality in the society has developed the awareness of respect and equality patterns in the societies' daily activities and public services in the environment of Cambaya sub-district. The group was very actively in conducting the society mediation and mentoring related to the woman empowerment, the issues of domestic violence, the issues of child protection, and very actively help to mediate with the law enforcement officials when there were community members who had problems with the law.

Keywords: Development, Cooperation and Civil Society.

Introduction

The change of status from State Islamic Institute (IAIN) of Alauddin to State Islamic University (UIN) of Alauddin of Makassar is a great momentum in

the reform of organization. In addition to the new structures and units, it also has new vision to make a synergy between the science based Islam and the modern science. Similarly, many efforts have been made to integrate the functions of *Tri Dharma of College* (education, research and community service). The integration efforts and the quality improvement of the community service are further supported by SILE project (Supporting Islamic Leadership in Indonesia) / LLD (Local Leadership for Development).

The project that has been begun since 2011, aims to develop the capacity of UIN Alauddin of Makassar in carrying out the functions of local community service. One of its main activities is to increase the capacity of UIN Alauddin of Makassar in collaboration with civil society organization as a local partner in (a) supporting the increase of the awareness about the democratic management practice (democratic governance), (b) self-involving and facilitating inclusively and participatory in the public forums, (c) carrying out public education on democratic governance, and (d) managing the results of information and knowledge on the issues of democratic governance.

The results of the initial review of SILE project showed that the model of community service performed by UIN Alauddin of Makassar had made public dependence on the university by regularly asking for physical and material help. The activity was not oriented towards the community empowerment and self-reliance, while the university potential had not been managed well due to the less-integration between teaching, research and community service. In addition, the university had not cooperated with the civil society organization (CSO) yet.

Based on the initial reflection of the project, UIN Alauddin then takes a new approach in the community service program by involving several CSOs in South Sulawesi. The cooperation model is made formally in the form of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) agreed by UIN Alauddin and each CSO in the form of Working Group abbreviated by WG. It consists of two or three

lecturers of UIN Alauddin and two representatives of CSOs. Each Working Group (WG) has one or two assisted communities determined by the representation consideration of the community group diversity such as rural, urban, ethnicity community, and other factors.

After establishing the Working Group, a new approach to be applied in the community development and empowerment is the approach of Asset Based Community Development (ABCD). In general, this approach is used for the economic empowerment of the society, but this project is aligned to promote the democratic governance issues in which closely related to the environmental issues, good governance, and gender.

This paper aims to describe the program implementation model conducted by Working Group IV, one of the Working Groups formed in SILE project of Makassar by considering the gender equality initiation of Cambaya's community activities. The discussion begins with looking at the conditions of Cambaya's community from its social, economic, and cultural aspects. Then comes into the discussion about how the Working Group IV along with Cambaya's community conducts the joint assessment followed by the application of ABCD approach. One of the important results in ABCD approach is the establishment of Core Group derived from Cambaya own society. The group then organizes the society in advocating policies of institutions related to the public participation in public service. The entire processes of the activity stages are still controlled together by considering the aspect of gender equality.

Profile of the Community and the Sub-District

Cambaya Sub-district is administratively included in the area of Ujung Tanah District of Makassar City in South Sulawesi Province. The distance from the Sub-district capital to the District capital is about 1 km and can be reached by using two or four wheel-vehicles about 15-30 minutes and to the capital city of Makassar and to the Province is about 60 minutes. Geographically, it lies

alongside the Makassar Strait in the north, Pannampu Sub-district (Tallo District) in the south, Buloa Sub-district (Tallo District) in the east, and Gusung Sub-district (Ujung Tanah District) in the west.

The total area of Cambaya Sub-district is 5.30 hectares and about 3 hectares are the waterfront area / coastal area. 90% of Cambaya Sub-district is used as society's housing (residential). The total number of the inhabitants is 6.097 people consisting of 3.075 men and 3.022 women, with the number of 1.450 households, 5 CH (Citizen Harmony) and 21 NH (Neighborhood Harmony). Based on the number of population and area owned, then this sub-district is included as highly populated area, rather shabby, poor sanitation (the use of WC) and it is still difficult to get clean water to drink (water from Municipal Waterwork) there.

The society conflict level and intensity can be categorized as high based on the data obtained that it was within the last 5 months in 2012 there were murder cases 2 (two) times, many fights and quarrels cases, rape and other conflicts, so that Cambaya Sub-district is categorized as the red area (troubled area) on the police map. Including the domestic violence cases are also quite high. These cases are closely related to the lack of the society educational level for the upper secondary school.

The society of Cambaya Sub-district is majority Muslims and from different ethnics / tribals namely Buginese (4.974 people), Makassarese (1.090 people), Mandarian (4 people), Java (4 people) and Ambonese (4 people), (the Profile of Cambaya Sub-district, 2011). The main livelihood of the society is 70% Fishermen, seafood processing and trading, and other professions are haberdasher, midwives, village indigeneous medical practitioners, private employees, retired civil servant / military / police, artists, and so forth.

The Issue of Democratic Governance and Gender Equality

Generally, 90% of the land status occupied by the society are owned by the state, so its status just as the use right; it is not the own right. The other condition is that the marine resources in the coastal area become less and less because because they were taken inappropriately, such as the use of bombs and fish poison as well as the pollution along the coast. Those cases can cause damage to fish habitat and other marine lives, destruction of coral reefs, and polluted sea, so that it can not be used to maintain seaweed and the fishermen have to fish far away from the coast, so it takes more time and costs. The society density is high enough that causes most of the society is still difficult to get healthy and adequate public toilet facilities.

The infrastructure and clean water network are available, but at certain times, people experience the shortage of water supply from Municipal Waterworks. In addition, there are inadequate education facilities and low level education of the society that only can gain till middle school (lower participation rate). The four-wheeled public transportations are not available whereas the communication tool (public telephone) and the street lights are the result from the proposal of the society's discussion, so that they are still functioning well. The sanitation (garbage container) is not available so far, it is often complained by the society.

The utilization of the public facilities such as mosques for other social activities like holy Koran Education Garden (KEG) has not implemented yet. The mosques are only used to perform prayer five times in a day and to celebrate Islamic special days.

In the previous assessment activities, the writer had conducted the inventory issues related to the Democratic Governance, Gender and Environment. The issues of democratic governance were drawn from the difficulty of the society to get a business license. There was no budget transparency of the government programs; the government programs were

inappropriate with the range fact; the proposed programs from the society were often not accommodated; the opportunity of land ownership conflicts was high enough; the quantity and quality of educational facilities for children were not maximal; as well as the other public facilities such as health facilities were not as expected.

The related gender issues were that the women participation level in the public spaces was still low. In education, the participation level of women's education on the basic education level was higher than men, but at the secondary and higher education levels, the society's participation was still low. Associated with domestic violence cases that were still high, it was related to the understanding that the cases were considered as domestic issues, including the lack of understanding between the rights of women and men. The cases of early marriage and trafficking were also stricken many girls.

Based on the gender issues occurring in Cambaya society, the Working Group IV more focuses on investigating the gender equality initiation implemented in every process and stage of Cambaya community's daily program activity. The main observation is made on all activities conducted on the core group to interact with Cambaya's community.

The main focus of gender equality initiation is to improve the level of women participation in the public space and enhance the understanding of the men and women rights and responsibilities to participate in the process and the formation of public policy, including the core and society's activities in following every society's forum activities.

The Scope of Study

The scope of the study discussed in this paper is how to build a new model of community engagement with universities by involving civil society organizations who are the members of the Working Group (WG). The other lesson is how the working group does society mentoring by performing various

series of activities to implement the agenda of activities that have been formulated by the society. The activity is kept controlling to ensure the integration process continuity of gender equality.

The implementation model, the society activities, and Cambaya's core group are very important to become the university study subject in designing models and systems of community service related to *Tri Dharma* (education, research, and community service) of college. Therefore, this model can then be carried out further research as well as served as teaching materials in student learning curriculum.

In addition, it is very important to observe the interaction patterns of Cambaya's community in responding to the issues of democratic governance, especially, in the study of gender equality in all stages of SILE project activity.

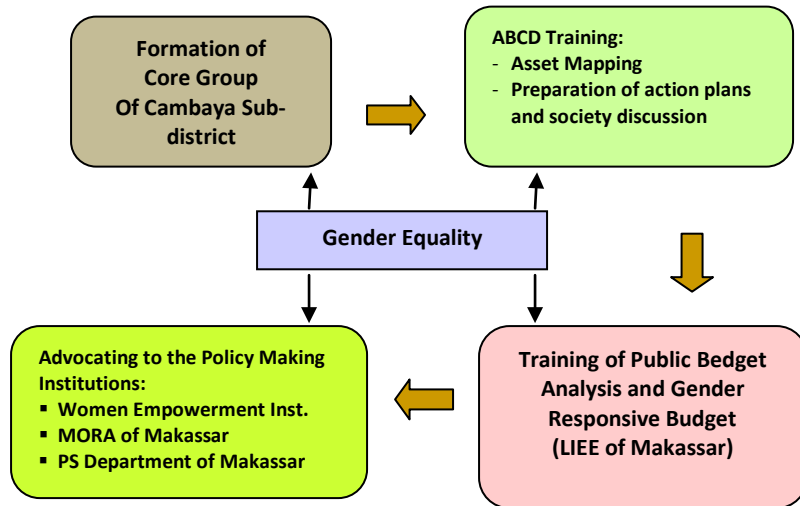
Overall, it is very important to know the entire processes and stages of the activities because it will become one of the necessary study materials and documentation to develop the community empowerment model based on the society potential and power.

The Integration of Gender Equality in the Activity Programs

The integration model of gender equality is formally conducted based on the processes and stages of the activity program that are implemented by Cambaya society. At the initial assessment, the initiation activity program of gender equality had been carried out considering the representation of all society social levels, the representation of society roles and responsibilities, and the representation of the participants from each household including the balance of participants' total number both men and women.

The equality model is then followed up and implemented in the later stages, ranging from the formation of the core group, ABCD training, preparation of action plans, training of budget analysis and gender issue advocacy, and advocacy to the policy making institutions and public services.

The stages of implementation and integration methods of gender equality in every activity are described as follows:



The Formation of Core Groups

The formation of the Core Groups is based on the perspective of asset-based community development, where the society identifies and mobilizes their own assets (Cunningham, et.al, 2012). To identify and mobilize the assests, it is necessary to have a figure who won the trust of the local community.

Ideally, a good figure is who is able to motivate and inspire people and arises naturally from the society itself, but the appearance of this inspiration figure does not automatically appear in every moment in every community, and sometimes, we need to wait this expected figure. Therefore, to implement the ABCD approach faster in Cambaya community, we need a group of people who can be a motivator for the local communities. Based on these considerations, the core group was formed in Cambaya Sub-district.

The figures of selected core group were based on the observations of Working Group IV on the initial assessment (phase I) and based on the previous in-depth interviews, in order to obtain a number of names to be

nominated as the members of the core group. After identifying a number of names, then WG IV consulted with government officials and local community leaders. In the selection of the core members, there were some considered factors namely: the gender equality, the element representation in the community, the individual ability, once participating and engaging in the activities of working group in phase I, having the integrity to conduct the democratic governance by bringing the gender issues and other related issues such as public service.

After determining the names of core group as many as 10 people, the further communication and making agreement with the selected community members were then conducted through these processes: requesting the approval of the elected community members to make the letter statement of their willingness to become the members of the core group and make the cooperation with WG IV of UIN Alauddin of Makassar in the implementation of community assistance activities for the achievement of democratic governance in Cambaya Sub-district and Ujung Tanah District of Makassar. The formation of the core group was also conducted by considering the gender equality. Therefore, the group consisted of 5 women and 5 men.

With the formation of Cambaya core group, it was expected that they could be the motivators and encouraged the democratic governance. It was also expected that they can respect and tolerant each other among the members of Cambaya core group, regardless of gender differences. Thus, there will be the establishment of harmonious communication and networking among the communities, UIN Alauddin of Makassar, and the Women Empowerment Forum of South Sulawesi.

The Training of Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) on the Core Group

Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) is a model of the community development approach that focuses on the community strengths and assets. Asset-based approach is an attempt to recognize and develop the potential assets in the individual and society. This approach term is pioneered by John McKnight and Jody Kretzman from the Institute for Policy Research in Northwestern University of Illinois, USA.

According to Green et al (2006, p.15-17), the effective community development has three qualities; it is based on the set, it internally focuses on building the strong relationship, and it is 'asset-based'. It means that the community development starts from asset both visible (tangible) and invisible (intangible) in the community. Then, it has to focus on the community strength. "Focusing internally" means that the development movement should be started and conducted in the community itself. "Building a strong relationship" means that the society always make productive relationships between the community fellows of five main things that have been owned by the community, namely, the provision of individual, skills and talents; self-supporting institutions, religious organizations, business and government institution, financial capital, goods and services at the level of the local economy, natural resources and other physical resources.




The participants who followed the ABCD training for this early stage were prioritized to the core group members consisting of 10 people (5 men and 5 women). As previously noted, that those ten members of the core group were expected to be the motivators for Cambaya's community.







Asset Mapping


The main principle of ABCD is to focus on each other relationship in the community. By asset connecting of each other, the community will be strong,

and its strength is in its relation or asset connection. Asset mapping can be started individually toward the skills and capacities of each person. Then it is proceed with the institutional or local organization mapping of local communities, whether they are self-reliance, profession, religion, hobbies, or formal organizations such as businesses, corporations, and the local government institutions. The mapping is also conducted on the physical and natural resources assets that are found in the local community.

For example, from the results of individual mapping of Cambaya core group, it is generally obtained the information about the skill and ability assets owned by every member in the core gorup:

Name	Information of Skills, Abilities and Experiences
 <p>Rahmawati Eka</p>	<p>Alternative treatment, treating and caring for the sick, cadre of service clinic and family planning, writing letters, fixing kitchen, sewing, cleaning the house, cooking, making and packing cake, babysitting and protecting children, driving a motorcycle, making program planning, budget planning, organizing and interviewing people, teaching handicrafts, and so forth.</p>
 <p>Nurmin</p>	<p>Maternity medical practitioner, bookkeeping, cleaning house equipment, preparing and serving food, making cakes, babysitting and protecting children, selling food and drink, singing, sewing, embroidering, home paperworking, teaching the holy Koran recitation, caring for plants and gardens, organizing and interviewing people.</p>
 <p>Rahmatia</p>	<p>Cadre of service clinic and family planning, bookkeeping, cleaning the house, cleaning the kitchen equipment, preparing and serving food, making and packing the cookies, babysitting and caring for infants and children, writing a report, making a program and budget planning, documenting activities, organizing and interviewing</p>

	people, selling goods installment, singing, and teaching handicrafts.
 Rosmini	Caring for the sick, cadre of service clinic and family planning, writing reports, caring and fixing the kitchen, cleaning the house and its furniture, caring for plants and gardens, serving food, making and packing the cookies, babysitting and protecting children, documenting activities, organizing events and activities, doing interviews, making and selling recycled bags, and singing.
 Hj. Maryama	Cleaning the house and its furniture, cleaning the kitchen, cleaning and taking care for the pool, taking care and protecting children, sewing, teaching holy Koran recitation, teaching handicrafts, home paperworking, and vehicle paperworking.
 H. Abdul rahman	Typing, bookkeeping, operating a computer, utilizing communication tools, caring for and cleaning the house, taking care and cleaning the pool, cooking certain types of food, caring for and protecting children, driving a car, riding a motorcycle, making budget planning, documenting activities, selling fish, selling mixed-goods, and keeping house security.
 Ambo Tuwo	Writing letters, utilizing communication tools, repairing and painting the house, cleaning the house, riding a motorcycle, and interviewing people.
 Nasrum Empo	Dg Alternative treatment, bookkeeping, writing letters, repairing and painting the house, riding a motorcycle, driving a boat, documenting activities, organizing activities, selling fish, teaching holy Koran recitation, and singing.
 Tuju Ardi	Typing, writing letters, writing fast, painting and repairing water pipes, cleaning the house, riding a motorcycle and driving a car, organizing activities, keeping house security, cutting hair, taking care for Land and Building Taxes, and making Birth Certificate.

	<p>Operating a computer, making communication contact, painting, repairing locks, repairing gas stove, caring and protecting children, driving a boat, writing a report, creating program and budget planning, organizing and documenting the activities, conducting interviews, taking care for house and office, and teaching the holy Koran recitation.</p>
Kamaruddin	

Besides the individual assets exemplified by the members of Cambaya core group, the writer has mapped some examples of organization assets both association and intitution of the government and private institutions, as shown in the following table:

Asset mapping organizations: some associations and institutions of Cambaya community

Society Self-supporting Institution	Business and Economic Institution	Government / Private Institution
 <p>Paralegal Group</p>	 <p>Fishery Cooperation</p>	 <p>The Office of Cambaya's Chief Sub-district</p>
 <p>Society Nutrient Group</p>	 <p>Fishermen Group</p>	 <p>The Office of Religious Affairs of Ujung Tanah District</p>
 <p>Ecology Observer</p>	 <p>Shariah Cooperation</p>	 <p>The Islamic Leader of Cambaya Sub-district</p>

 <p>Society Self-supporting Department (SSD)</p>	 <p>Practice Midwife</p>	 <p>The Society Health Center of Cambaya Sub-district</p>
 <p>The Society Study Center</p>	 <p>Traditional Treatment Practice</p>	 <p>The State Elementary School of Cambaya</p>
 <p>SSD of Truth Protector Department</p>	 <p>Travel Bureau</p>	 <p>Elementary School of Muhammadiyah</p>
 <p>Al-Bina Kindergarten of Cambaya</p>	 <p>Repair Shop</p>	
 <p>Mosque of Nurul Iman</p>	 <p>SSD of Shredded Meat Fish Making</p>	

Mapping of some Physical Assets and Natural Resources of Cambaya Sub-district

Physical Assets



Natural Resources



From the asset mapping, it is expected to increase the knowledge of Cambaya's core group in conducting asset mapping. Besides, it will have an impact on Cambaya's core group that they assets that can be utilized and developed

Arranging the Action Plan and the Residents' Discussion

Based on the results of the asset mapping that has been done by the core group, then the writer conducts the FGD (focus group discussion) to examine more deeply the findings and issues occurring in the society related to the democratic governance. The finding issues are then discussed to find the solution in the form of arranging the action plan. In this activity, the level of the core group member participation is very high. This is reflected in the amount of information obtained, and they are brave to express what they see, feel, and think. At last, the result of the core group FGD is discussed with the residents.

The second phase of FGD (focus group discussions) involves the residents' participation of Cambaya Sub-district (non-core group) by inviting the representations of 2-4 people from every Neighborhood Households (NH). The

representatives of each NH give attention to the gender equality and equity factors, and the elements of society (figures). The number of participants who participated in this activity is 28 people consisting of 10 core group members, and 18 non-core group members. By sex, they can be distinguished on 16 women and 12 men. The results of the residents' discussion are then broken down in the form of action plan recommendation of working group 4 in the next stage.

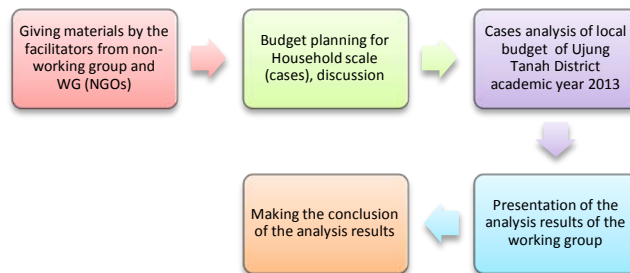
The results of the residents' recommendations and discussions produce some followed up handling priority. Some of the priorities that need to be followed up as soon as possible are: improving the quality of health services in Cambaya's clinic, giving business licensing services of the Society Activity Unit (SAU), improving the understanding and gender analysis in various sectors, improving the infrastructure of sanitation, hygiene, and environmental sanitation, increasing access to information services of Health Service Cost Assistance (HSCA), increasing the community participation in the management of early childhood education, giving teachers and educational facilities for holy Koran literacy.

From the results of the consultation and residents' discussion, it is expected to get the society's awareness of good public services, and increasing the ability to express their aspirations in a public forum, as well as having the action plan agreed upon such as: assisting residents to get good service and budget transparency (health, trashing, licensing, drinking water facilities, road repairing, and drainage / canal dredging.) in addition, it is expected to have the assistance of domestic violence victims, the provision of location and early childhood playing garden, increasing the women capacity and skills, conducting the analytical planning and budgeting, socialization of Health Insurance / Health Assistance Cost for the society, and counseling of the importance of children education to the parents as well as eradication of holy Koran illiteration.

The Training of the Gender Responsive Budgeting Analysis

The training of gender responsive budgeting analysis is an integral part of the gender equality initiation. It is not only visible in the balance and equality of participants, but also having the understanding and analysing of the gender issues in the various sectors and fields, including how to recognize and understand the public budgets and gender responsive budgets.

Similarly, in the participatory implementation, it means that the participants are given the opportunity to discuss / ask and give question to the facilitator after giving the material, to make budget planning in the scale of Household, to analyze the budget of Ujung Tanah District in 2013, as well as to analyze and conclude whether the budget of Makassar city in 2013 is responsive gender or not. Those are conducted in the form of group discussions.



The implementation scheme of the action plan and the resident' discussion in Cambaya Sub-district

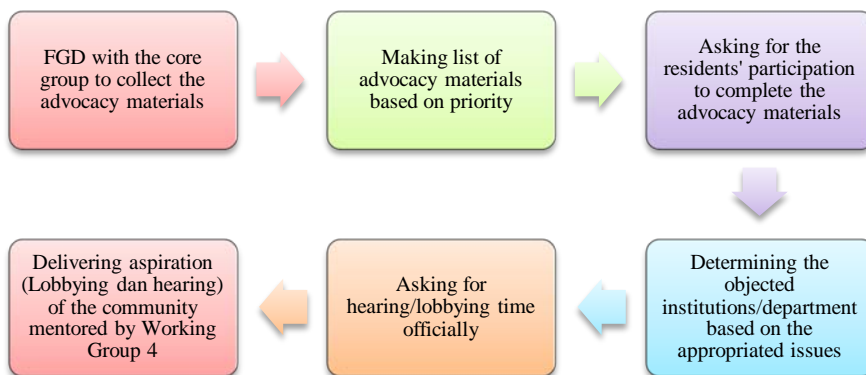
Through the training of the responsive gender budget analysis, it is expected that the participants can improve the knowledge on gender and responsive gender budgets, including the increasing of knowledge and ability to analyze the local budget that is responsive gender. So, they can further realize the importance of the responsive gender budgeting.

Advocating to the Policy Making Institution

Prior to advocating to the policy making institution of public service, the writer conducted focus group discussion with the members of the core group to

obtain advocacy materials and plan strategies of the implementation of advocacy to the policy makers. Furthermore, the members of the core group and the working group 4 make a priority list of advocacy materials. In the next phase, the members of the core group are asked to actively participate in collecting data in order to support the advocacy material completeness on the relevant institutions in Ujung Tanah District, like the data of the Dropped out Children rate and the number of poor families in Cambaya Sub-district.

Determining the selected institutions / departments must be adjusted with the advocacy materials that have been agreed with the core group and the community. The initial step before going to the related institutions is sending official letter to the respective institutions / departments to adjust the schedules and agreements and the respective institutions. Hearing and lobbying activities to the respective institutions / departments is conducted after getting the response and schedule from respective institutions.



The scheme of advocacy activities of the democratic governance issues

The meeting results with several policy making institutions in Makassar city are illustrated as follows:

a) Woman Empowerment Institution of Makassar City

- Following up the proposal of the existing programs, as long as the community can propose to the member discussion level of Makassar city
- Enrolling Cambaya community in the activities of Women Empowerment Institution of Makassar city
- Involving the community and the Center of Gender and Children Study (CGCS) of UIN Alauddin of Makassar in the member discussion level to be held by Woman Empowerment Institution

b) The Ministry of Religious Affair Institution of Makassar City

- Activating the district Internship officers in supporting the eradication of holy Koran illiteracy
- Providing the teachers of holy Koran recitation in Koran Education Garden
- Evaluating the officer performances of Religious Affair Office (RAO) in giving the public service especially the transparency of Marriage Licence cost budget in RAO

c) Public Service Department of Makassar City

- Evaluating and coordinating with the relevant institutions / departments related to the availability of drainage, sanitation, and clean drinking water facilities and infrastructures
- Increasing the community ability and courage to deliver their inspiration to the government

Studying of Democratic Governance and Gender Equality Implementation

a) Studying in the implementation of democratic governance

Associated with the implementation of democratic governance, it does not only increase the knowledge and capacity about the democratic governance issues, but the communities also get used to appreciating the differences existing in the society. The appreciation of the diversity can be seen in their daily activities in the public spaces; there is no any objection of the gender, race, social and economic class, and community economic diversity.

Similar appreciation also appears in the activities of public forums where everyone highly appreciates every suggestion and opinion of others. In addition, the level of participation in proposing and critiquing the public policy and budgets is increasing. The societies start to realize that the increasing of their roles and participation really determine the quality of the available public services.

Furthermore, the societies start to feel the equality in participation and dialogue with the government officials and policy makers either in the village, sub-district, district, or the municipal leaders of Makassar city. In addition, the societies begin to build a new relationship patterns both institutional and individual in building cooperation and partnerships to do the advocacy.

b) Studying of Gender Equality

Generally, the practice of gender equality in the society has developed the awareness of respect and equality patterns in the societies' daily activities and public services in the environment of Cambaya sub-district.

Through SILE project activity mediated by the Working Group IV, the practice of gender equality is slowly becoming the studying pattern by continually balancing the number of participants between men and women. Besides balancing the participants' number, providing the opportunity to perform and follow the activities that represent the Cambaya community is also carried out at every opportunity.

Furthermore, the knowledge and skills of gender analysis, gender responsive and budgets, peace building, and so forth are carried out simultaneously both men and women of all Cambaya core groups in various stages and the opportunities of SILE project activity.

Particularly in Cambaya sub-district, there was previously a paralegal group whose members were all women. The group was very actively in conducting the society mediation and mentoring related to the woman empowerment, the issues of domestic violence, the issues of child protection, and very actively help to mediate with the law enforcement officials when there were community members who had problems with the law.

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