

Evaluasi Program "Down to Zero" Perkawinan Anak Pada Yayasan Galang Anak Semesta (Gagas Foundation) Mataram (Studi Kasus: Desa Rembitan, Kecamatan Pujut, Kabupaten Lombok Tengah, = Program Evaluation of the "Down to Zero" Child Marriage at Yayasan Galang Anak Semesta (Gagas Foundation) Mataram (Case Study: Rembitan Village, Pujut District, Central Lombok Regency, West Nusa

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Abstrak

Studi ini merupakan evaluasi sumatif terhadap program “Down to Zero” perkawinan anak oleh Gagas Foundation Mataram. Studi dilakukan di Desa Rembitan, Kabupaten Lombok Tengah, Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat yang merupakan salah satu desa dampingan Gagas. Metode yang digunakan dalam evaluasi ini adalah metode campuran (mixed method). Metode kualitatif digunakan untuk menjawab capaian program melalui aspek means-ends analysis, capacity building dan analisis budaya. Sedangkan metode kuantitatif hanya untuk menjawab aspek capacity building melalui penyebaran kuesioner kepada 20 responden. Dari hasil evaluasi ditemukan bahwa peningkatan kapasitas kelompok anak sebagai penerima program telah berhasil dilihat melalui dimensi pengetahuan dan keterampilan tentang pencegahan perkawinan anak. Kemudian keberhasilan program ditinjau melalui aspek means-ends analysis, program mampu mendorong kelompok anak menjadi agen perubahan dilihat melalui keaktifan anak mengkampanyekan isu-isu ESKA khususnya pada pencegahan perkawinan dan aktif mengorganisir teman sebaya. Selain itu, anak-anak juga telah mampu melaporkan indikasi terjadinya kasus ESKA di desa Rembitan khususnya, sehingga kasus dapat dicegah.

.....This study is a summative evaluation of the "Down to Zero" child marriage program by Gagas Foundation Mataram. The study was conducted in Rembitan Village, Central Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara Province, which is one of Gagas' assisted villages. The method used in this evaluation is mixed method. Qualitative methods were used to answer program achievements through the aspects of means-ends analysis, capacity building and cultural analysis. Meanwhile, the quantitative method was only used to answer the capacity building aspect through distributing questionnaires to 20 respondents. From the evaluation results, it was found that increasing the capacity of the children's group as program recipients has been successful as seen through the dimensions of knowledge and skills on preventing child marriage. Then the success of the program is reviewed through the means-ends analysis aspect, the program is able to encourage groups of children to become agents of change seen through the activeness of children campaigning on ESKA issues, especially on marriage prevention and actively organizing peers. In addition, children have also been able to report indications of ESKA cases in Rembitan village in particular, so cases can be prevented.