

# Participatory Rural Appraisal for Mapping Marginalized Groups in an Urban Village of Denpasar, Indonesia

Sri Sulandari<sup>1\*</sup>, Putu Surya Wedra Lesmana<sup>2</sup>, I Made Kariyana<sup>3</sup>, Tri Hayatining Pamungkas<sup>4</sup>, Ni Wayan Ayu Sukma Eka Putri<sup>5</sup>

Universitas Ngurah Rai, Denpasar, Indonesia<sup>1,3,4,5</sup>

Institut Bisnis dan Teknologi Indonesia, Denpasar, Indonesia<sup>2</sup>

[srisulandari@unr.ac.id](mailto:srisulandari@unr.ac.id)<sup>1\*</sup>, [suryawedra@gmail.com](mailto:suryawedra@gmail.com)<sup>2</sup>, [made.kariyana@unr.ac.id](mailto:made.kariyana@unr.ac.id)<sup>3</sup>, [tri.hayatining@unr.ac.id](mailto:tri.hayatining@unr.ac.id)<sup>4</sup>,



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## Abstract

**Purpose:** To identify and map marginalized groups and the feminization of poverty in Dauh Puri Kaja Village, Denpasar, using Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) methodology, addressing the relative scarcity of PRA applications in urban Indonesian settings compared to the predominantly rural focus of existing literature.

**Research Methodology:** Qualitative research using PRA, conducted in Dauh Puri Kaja Village (2022–2023). The methods included field observations, key informant interviews, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), social mapping, transect walks, timeline creation, Venn diagrams, and matrix ranking, conducted collaboratively by Universitas Ngurah Rai and the Bali Sruti NGO under the INKLUSI Program.

**Results:** The mapping identified 286 women heads of households, 25 women with disabilities, 779 elderly women, 5,263 women working more than 12 hours per day, 25 domestic violence cases, and 107 women earning less than Rp50,000 per day, revealing overlapping vulnerabilities across gender, disability, and age.

**Conclusions:** The findings suggest the potential effectiveness of PRA in mapping marginalized groups and documenting feminized poverty, providing evidence for inclusive GEDSI-responsive policy planning at the village level.

**Limitations:** This study is limited to a single urban village context, relies primarily on qualitative data within a limited timeframe, and some groups may be underrepresented, given the primary focus on women's experiences.

**Contributions:** This study extends PRA to urban Indonesia, offers a replicable GEDSI data collection model, and supports inclusive, gender-responsive village governance.

**Keywords:** *Community Participation, Feminization of Poverty, Gender Equality, Marginalized Groups, Participatory Rural Appraisal*

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## 1. Introduction

Human rights are fundamental entitlements inherent to every individual from birth and are applicable without discrimination. Indonesia guarantees these rights through the 1945 Constitution and is reinforced through international agreements. However, not all citizens can equitably enjoy these rights. The most affected are marginalized groups, namely those excluded from social life due to poverty, cultural differences, sexual orientation, disability, or non-conformity with prevailing norms. Indigenous communities, migrant workers, persons with disabilities, LGBTQ+ groups, the urban poor, and religious minorities exemplify such groups. They frequently experience discrimination, symbolic violence, and difficulty accessing public services. Since the colonial era, marginalization has been embedded in Indonesia social structure and exacerbated by non-inclusive development policies ([Utami 2024](#)).

According to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, vulnerable groups encompass individuals experiencing difficulties or limitations in accessing a decent livelihood. They have the right to receive special treatment to ensure the fulfillment of their basic daily needs. Marginalized groups often face systemic barriers that prevent them from meaningfully participating in social, economic, and political processes. These barriers are frequently compounded by intersecting forms of discrimination based on gender, disability, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status ([Misiyah et al., 2025](#); [Ro'fah et al., 2022](#)).

The feminization of poverty represents a critical dimension of marginalization, particularly affecting women who bear the disproportionate burden of poverty due to structural inequalities. In Indonesia, female-headed households, women with disabilities, and women in informal employment face multiple vulnerabilities that perpetuate cycles of poverty and exclusion ([Harianto & Listyani, 2025](#); [Fleming et al., 2021](#); [Maulani et al., 2020](#)). These vulnerabilities are often invisible in conventional data collection methods that fail to disaggregate information by gender, disability status, or other social categories.

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) is a methodology that empowers communities to analyze their own conditions, identify problems, and collaboratively plan solutions. Developed by [Chambers \(1994\)](#) in the 1990s, PRA emphasizes bottom-up participation, local knowledge validation, and community empowerment. Unlike conventional top-down approaches, PRA positions community members as active researchers and planners, rather than passive subjects of development interventions. This methodology has been widely applied in rural and urban contexts across Indonesia to facilitate inclusive development planning processes ([Adriany et al., 2024](#); [Puspitorini et al., 2023](#); [Mokoena, 2025](#); [Puspitorini et al., 2023](#)).

The Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) framework provides a comprehensive lens for understanding and addressing multiple forms of marginalization. The GEDSI recognizes that gender inequality, disability discrimination, and social exclusion are interconnected and require integrated interventions. Recent policy developments in Indonesia, including the paradigmatic shift from Gender Mainstreaming (PUG) to Gender and Social Inclusion Mainstreaming (PUGIS) in Law No. 59 of 2024, reflect the growing recognition of the need for more inclusive approaches to development planning ([Misiyah et al., 2025](#)).

Despite these policy advances, local-level implementation challenges persist. Village governments often lack gender-disaggregated data and the capacity to identify and respond to the needs of marginalized groups ([Ro et al., 2022](#)). Women participation in village planning forums (Musrenbangdes) remains limited, and the voices of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups are frequently excluded from decision-making processes ([Rahmi et al., 2025](#); [Ro et al., 2022](#); [Syukri, 2023](#)). This gap between policy aspirations and ground-level realities underscores the need for practical methodologies that can facilitate meaningful participation and generate actionable data.

Dauh Puri Kaja Village in Denpasar represents an important case study for examining urban marginalization in Bali. As an urban village experiencing rapid socioeconomic changes, Dauh Puri Kaja faces challenges related to informal employment, housing insecurity, and limited access to social services. Preliminary observations indicated the presence of significant numbers of women-headed households, persons with disabilities, and cases of domestic violence; however, systematic

data on these populations were lacking. The absence of comprehensive, gender-disaggregated data hinders the village government's ability to design responsive policies and allocate resources effectively.

Academically, this points to a more specific gap: while the feminization of poverty and PRA methodology have each been extensively studied, relatively few studies have applied PRA specifically to jointly map multiple overlapping categories of marginalization (female-headed households, disability, elderly status, and gender-based violence) within a single urban Indonesian locality. Moreover, existing PRA literature remains predominantly oriented toward rural rather than urban contexts. Consequently, it remains unclear whether and how PRA participatory tools can be adapted to capture the layered vulnerabilities characteristic of dense and heterogeneous urban settlements.

Building on this gap, the study is guided by four research questions:

*RQ1:* What are the demographic characteristics of marginalized groups in Dauh Puri Kaja Village?

*RQ2:* How does the feminization of poverty manifest among these groups?

*RQ3:* How effectively does PRA foster inclusive participation, gender-disaggregated data, and community ownership compared with top-down data collection?

*RQ4:* What policy recommendations follow from the mapping results?

This study addresses this gap by applying the PRA methodology to map marginalized groups and document the feminization of poverty in Dauh Puri Kaja Village. The research was conducted collaboratively by the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities at Universitas Ngurah Rai and the NGO Bali Sruti under the INKLUSI Program, which promotes GEDSI principles in community development. The study aims to (1) identify and map the demographic characteristics of marginalized groups, particularly women-headed households and persons with disabilities; (2) document evidence of feminized poverty, including employment patterns, income levels, and workload burdens; (3) assess the effectiveness of PRA in promoting inclusive community participation and generating gender-disaggregated data; and (4) provide evidence-based recommendations for inclusive policy planning at the village level.

The significance of this research lies in its contribution to both the theoretical understanding and practical application of participatory methodologies in urban Indonesian contexts. Theoretically, this study extends the application of PRA beyond rural settings to urban villages, demonstrating its relevance in addressing the complex intersections of gender, disability, and poverty. Practically, this research provides a replicable model for village governments and civil society organizations seeking to implement GEDSI-responsive data collection and planning processes. The findings also contribute to broader discussions on social inclusion and participatory governance in Indonesia's decentralized development framework.

The remainder of this article is structured as follows: Section 2 reviews the relevant literature on PRA, marginalized groups, the feminization of poverty, and GEDSI frameworks, establishing the theoretical foundation for the study. Section 3 describes the research methodology, including the study design, data collection methods, and analytical approaches. Section 4 presents and discusses the findings, comparing the results with other Indonesian studies and analyzing the effectiveness of PRA in promoting inclusive participation. Section 5 concludes with the key findings, research limitations, and recommendations for future research and policy development.

## **2. Research Methodology**

### **2.1 Research Design**

This study employed a qualitative research design, utilizing Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) as the primary methodological approach. PRA was selected for its emphasis on community empowerment, validation of local knowledge, and capacity to generate rich contextualized data on marginalized groups. The research design integrated multiple PRA tools and techniques to triangulate findings and ensure a comprehensive understanding of marginalization and feminized poverty in the study location.

This study adopted an action-research orientation, recognizing that the process of participatory inquiry itself contributes to community awareness and capacity building. Rather than positioning researchers as external experts extracting information, the PRA approach facilitated community members, particularly women and marginalized groups, in analyzing their own conditions, identifying priorities, and developing action plans. This epistemological stance aligns with feminist and participatory research traditions that emphasize knowledge co-production and research as a tool for social change ([Utami, 2024](#); [Hendrastiti et al. 2024](#)).

## **2.2 Study Location and Context**

The research was conducted in the Dauh Puri Kaja Village, located in the Denpasar Utara (North Denpasar) sub-district of Denpasar City, Bali Province, Indonesia. Denpasar, the capital city of Bali, has experienced rapid urbanization and socioeconomic transformation over recent decades. Dauh Puri Kaja represents a typical urban village (*kelurahan*) facing challenges associated with urban poverty, informal employment, and social heterogeneity.

Dauh Puri Kaja Village has a diverse population including long-term residents, recent migrants from rural Bali and other Indonesian islands, and individuals engaged in various informal sector activities. The village includes both relatively affluent areas and pockets of poverty, with significant socio-economic stratification. Preliminary observations and consultations with village officials indicated the presence of substantial numbers of women-headed households, persons with disabilities, and cases of domestic violence; however, systematic data on these populations were lacking.

The study was conducted between 2022 and 2023 as part of the INKLUSI Program, a partnership between the Australian and Indonesian governments promoting Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion. The research was implemented collaboratively by the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities at Universitas Ngurah Rai and Bali Sruti, a local NGO with extensive experience in women's empowerment and community development. This partnership combined academic expertise, community organizing experience, and established relationships with village stakeholders.

## **2.3 Data Collection Methods**

Data collection employed multiple methods consistent with PRA principles, including field observations, key informant interviews, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), and participatory mapping exercises. This multi-method approach enabled triangulation of the findings and ensured that diverse perspectives were captured.

**Field Observations:** Researchers systematically observed community spaces, economic activities, and social interactions in Dauh Puri Kaja Village. Observations focused on identifying visible indicators of marginalization, such as housing conditions, types of economic activities, accessibility of public spaces for persons with disabilities, and patterns of social interaction. The observational data provided contextual understanding and helped identify key informants and focus group participants.

**Key Informant Interviews:** Semi-structured interviews were conducted with village officials, community leaders, health workers, teachers, and community organization representatives. Key informants provided information on village demographics, social issues, existing programs and services, and their perspectives on marginalization and gender inequity. Interview guides were developed to explore specific themes while allowing for flexibility in emergent topics.

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs):** Multiple FGDs were conducted with different community groups, including women-headed households, women with disabilities, women informal workers, and mixed-gender community groups. The FGDs typically included 8-12 participants and lasted 2-3 hours. The discussions explored participants' experiences of poverty, discrimination, and exclusion; their coping strategies and sources of support; their participation in community decision-making; and their priorities for community development. The FGDs were facilitated using participatory techniques to encourage active engagement and ensure that all voices were heard ([Firdaus et al., 2024](#); [Bukhari et al., 2025](#); [Yusup et al., 2016](#)).

## **2.4 PRA Tools and Techniques**

The study employed a range of PRA tools adapted to the urban context and the specific objectives of mapping marginalized groups and documenting feminized poverty in the community. Social Mapping: Community members created maps of Dauh Puri Kaja Village identifying the locations of different household types (women-headed households, households with persons with disabilities, poor households), community facilities, economic activity areas, and spaces perceived as safe or unsafe. Social mapping sessions involved 15-20 participants working collaboratively to draw and annotate large-scale maps. This visual tool facilitates discussions on spatial patterns of marginalization and accessibility issues ([Atila et al., 2024](#); [Atila et al., 2023](#); [Diannita et al., 2021](#)).

Transect Walks: Researchers and community members conducted systematic walks through different areas of the village, observing and discussing housing conditions, infrastructure, economic activities, and environmental conditions. Transect walks provided ground-truthing for social maps and enabled direct observation of the living conditions of marginalized groups. The participants documented their observations through photographs, sketches, and written notes ([Puspitorini et al., 2023](#); [Mustanir et al., 2019](#)).

Timeline Creation: Participants constructed historical timelines documenting significant events affecting the community, including economic crises, natural disasters, policy changes, and social changes. Timeline exercises helped identify how marginalization and poverty evolved over time and how different groups were affected by historical events. This tool provides temporal depth to understand current conditions ([Mokoena, 2025](#)).

Venn Diagrams: Community groups created Venn diagrams mapping relationships between different community institutions (government agencies, NGOs, religious organizations, community groups) and their accessibility and responsiveness to marginalized groups. This tool reveals patterns of institutional inclusion and exclusion and identifies potential partners for future interventions ([Bukhari et al., 2025](#); [Atila et al., 2023](#)).

Matrix Ranking: Participants used matrix ranking to prioritize problems affecting marginalized groups and to assess different livelihood strategies according to various criteria (income level, time requirements, skills needed, risks). Matrix ranking facilitates systematic comparison and consensus-building on priorities ([Atila et al., 2023](#)).

## **2.5 Data Analysis**

Data analysis followed an iterative and participatory process consistent with PRA principles. Analysis began during data collection, with community participants engaging in the collective interpretation of the findings from mapping exercises, FGDs, and other activities. This immediate analysis informed subsequent data collection and enabled the community members to develop action plans based on the emerging insights.

Following fieldwork, the research team conducted a more systematic analysis of qualitative data, including interview transcripts, FGD notes, photographs, and visual outputs from participatory exercises. The analysis involved thematic coding to identify recurring patterns, themes, and relationships in the data. Key analytical themes included the characteristics and experiences of marginalized groups, manifestations of feminized poverty, barriers to participation and inclusion, coping strategies and sources of resilience, and the effectiveness of PRA in promoting inclusive participation.

Quantitative data on the demographics of marginalized groups (number of women-headed households, persons with disabilities, and domestic violence cases) were compiled from village records, health center data, and information gathered through the PRA process. These quantitative indicators provide important baseline data on the scale of marginalization in the Dauh Puri Kaja Village.

The findings were validated through member checking, presenting preliminary results to community participants and village officials for feedback and correction. This validation process ensured the accuracy of the findings and provided opportunities for community input on interpretation and recommendations.

## 2.6 Ethical Considerations

The research adhered to the ethical principles of informed consent, confidentiality, do no harm, and reciprocity. All participants were informed about the research objectives, methods, and intended uses of the findings and provided voluntary consent to participate. Special care was taken to ensure informed consent from vulnerable participants, including women with disabilities and survivors of domestic violence.

Confidentiality was maintained by using pseudonyms in the research outputs and securely storing the data. Sensitive information about domestic violence and other forms of violence was handled with particular care, and referrals were provided to support services when needed. The research team included members trained in trauma-informed approaches and gender-sensitive research methods.

The participatory nature of the research aimed to ensure reciprocity, with community members benefiting from the research process through increased awareness, capacity building and development of action plans. The research team worked with village officials and community organizations to ensure that the findings would inform policy and programming to benefit marginalized groups.

## 3. Results and Discussion

### 3.1 Demographic Profile of Marginalized Groups

The PRA process in Dauh Puri Kaja Village generated comprehensive data on marginalized populations, revealing significant numbers of vulnerable individuals and households that were previously undocumented in official village statistics. Table 1 presents the key findings from the PRA mapping exercise, documenting the scale and characteristics of the marginalized groups in the village.

Table 1. PRA Findings in Dauh Puri Kaja Village

| No | Indicator                             | Number | Brief Analysis                                                              |
|----|---------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | Women Heads of Households             | 286    | Majority are primary breadwinners, working in informal sector               |
| 2  | Women with Disabilities               | 25     | Physical and mental disabilities, limited assistance                        |
| 3  | Elderly Women                         | 779    | Minimal participation in elderly health services ( <i>posyandu lansia</i> ) |
| 4  | Women Working >12 hours/day           | 5,263  | Double burden of domestic and public work                                   |
| 5  | Domestic Violence Cases               | 25     | Physical and economic violence                                              |
| 6  | Women with Low Wages (IDR 50.000/day) | 107    | Small traders, laundry workers, ceremonial item makers ( <i>ceper</i> )     |

The 286 women heads of households, approximately 18% of the total households in Dauh Puri Kaja Village, became primary breadwinners primarily through widowhood (42%), divorce or separation (31%), abandonment (15%), or male out-migration (12%). The 779 elderly women constitute the largest marginalized group with minimal participation in *posyandu lansia* services. The 5,263 women working more than 12 hours daily bear a double burden of productive and reproductive labor, with average monthly incomes of IDR 1.8 million, substantially below male-headed household counterparts (IDR 3.2 million). Educational attainment is low, with 45% completing only primary education, 38% junior secondary, and 17% senior secondary or higher, perpetuating cycles of economic marginalization ([Utami, 2024](#); [Firdaus et al., 2024](#); [Puspitorini et al., 2023](#)).

The age distribution of marginalized women is concentrated in working-age groups (25–54 years), reflecting the economic pressures driving female household headship and informal labor force participation. The intersection of low education, informal employment, and sole household headship creates compounding vulnerabilities that single-sector policy interventions cannot adequately address. Targeted multidimensional programming is required to break the intergenerational cycles of feminized poverty in urban village contexts ([Rohman et al., 2024](#); [Santoso et al., 2024](#); [Rahayu et al., 2025](#)).

### **3.2 Feminization of Poverty: Evidence from Dauh Puri Kaja**

This research documents clear evidence of feminized poverty in Dauh Puri Kaja Village. Some 87% of women heads of households work in the informal sector, primarily as domestic workers (28%), street vendors (22%), and home-based garment producers (18%), earning average monthly incomes of IDR 1.8 million, which is well below their male-headed household counterparts (IDR 3.2 million). Only 23% of female heads of households own productive assets, 31% hold bank accounts, and 12% have accessed formal credit, reflecting structural exclusion from financial and productive asset markets ([Misiyah et al., 2025](#); [Harianto & Listyani, 2025](#); [Sanusi, 2025](#)).

Women in the village also experience severe time poverty, spending an average of 7.3 additional hours daily on domestic duties compared with their male counterparts. This double burden limits income-earning potential, social participation, and access to training opportunities for women. Women with disabilities face the most acute marginalisation: 72% are unemployed or engaged only in unpaid domestic work, facing compounding barriers related to both gender and disability status. These patterns align with the feminization-of-poverty findings across Indonesian cities ([Rahayu et al., 2025](#); [Bukhari et al., 2025](#); [Adriany et al., 2023](#)).

Asset poverty is particularly acute among women-headed households, as limited land ownership, housing insecurity, and the absence of financial capital constrain economic resilience and upward mobility. Patterns of intergenerational poverty transmission were also observed, as daughters in marginalized households are more likely to drop out of school, enter informal employment, and experience early marriage, reproducing the conditions of feminized poverty in the next generation ([Yusup et al., 2016](#); [Suwarni et al., 2022](#); [Maryanah et al., 2022](#)).

### **3.3 Women with Disabilities and Multiple Vulnerabilities**

The 25 women with disabilities in Dauh Puri Kaja Village experienced intersecting discrimination based on both gender and disability. Economic exclusion is severe: 72% are unemployed or engaged only in unpaid domestic work, and those employed earn substantially less than the village averages. Social isolation is widespread, limiting participation in community networks and constraining access to information on services. The physical inaccessibility of health facilities and discriminatory provider attitudes further restrict healthcare access, including reproductive health services ([Selvia et al., 2025](#); [Ro'fah et al., 2022](#); [Miliyanti et al., 2022](#)).

Despite Indonesia Law No. 8 of 2016 on Persons with Disabilities, implementation remains inadequate for women with disabilities at the village level. Disability programs rarely incorporate gender perspectives, while gender programs routinely exclude disability dimensions. The PRA process was instrumental in rendering this group visible: prior to the research, no comprehensive data on women with disabilities existed in the village's administrative records. Heightened exposure to violence and abuse, combined with barriers to legal recourse, makes this group among the most vulnerable within an already marginalized population ([Hendrastiti et al., 2025](#); [Hendrastiti et al., 2024](#)).

### **3.4 Domestic Violence and Gender-Based Violence**

The 25 documented domestic violence cases (2020–2022) represent only the visible fraction of actual prevalence, given the systematic underreporting driven by economic dependence on abusers, fear of social stigma, and lack of accessible support services. The cases involved multiple concurrent forms of violence: psychological (84%), physical (68%), economic (56%), and sexual (24%). Economic stress, alcohol abuse, and patriarchal norms are the dominant risk factors. Violence exacerbates women's economic and social marginalization, as survivors frequently incur healthcare costs, lose workdays, and are unable to maintain employment stability ([Hadi et al., 2025](#); [Trisnowati et al., 2024](#); [Bestari et al., 2024](#)).

Institutional responses are inadequate: survivors face unresponsive police, inaccessible legal processes, and near-absent shelters or legal aid services in the Philippines. The PRA process began shifting community norms by creating safe spaces for open discussion, so that women who had never previously disclosed violence shared their experiences publicly, initiating community-level awareness. However, sustained follow-up programming is required to convert this nascent awareness into institutional action and survivor support capacity ([Meiji et al., 2019](#); [Sukri et al., 2023](#)).

### **3.5 Economic Participation and Informal Sector Employment**

High female labor force participation conceals deep economic insecurity. Street vending (22%), domestic work (28%), and home-based garment production (18%) dominate women's employment in the village. Piece-rate earnings in garment work amount to only IDR 25,000–35,000 per day, while domestic workers earn IDR 30,000–50,000 per day without benefits or social protection. Barriers to formal sector employment include limited education, domestic care responsibilities, and discriminatory hiring practices, compounded by a lack of childcare and transportation for women with young children ([Fleming et al., 2021](#); [Sururi & Mulyasih, 2017](#); [Faustyna, 2023](#)).

Women entrepreneurs face critical access-to-credit constraints: formal financial institutions require collateral that most women lack, while loan application processes assume literacy and formal documentation requirements. The COVID-19 pandemic severely disrupted informal employment, as mobility restrictions eliminated income for vendors and domestic workers during the lockdown periods, while government social assistance coverage was incomplete. Post-pandemic recovery for women in the informal sector has been slower than that of formal employees, deepening pre-existing inequalities. Access to microfinance, skills training, and market linkages represents a critical policy gap ([Maulani et al., 2024](#); [Maulani et al., 2020](#); [Zakaria, 2018](#)).

### **3.6 Effectiveness of PRA in Promoting Inclusive Participation**

The PRA process demonstrated significant effectiveness in promoting the inclusive participation of previously marginalized groups. Village officials reported that the gender-disaggregated data generated through PRA directly influenced the 2023 Village Development Plan (RPJMDes), resulting in provisions for livelihood training, violence response services and disability support. Participants, particularly women who had never spoken at formal public meetings, gained confidence and analytical capacity through the process. Visual methods (social maps, seasonal calendars, and matrix ranking) have successfully enabled participation beyond literacy barriers ([Mustanir et al., 2019](#); [Nasihin & Waniatri, 2023](#)).

However, participation was not uniformly inclusive: women with intellectual disabilities, newly arrived migrant women, and very elderly women remained underrepresented despite targeted outreach efforts. Translating PRA findings into sustained policy change also proved challenging, since village officials incorporated data into planning documents, but resource allocation for identified needs remained limited by fiscal constraints and competing political priorities. These findings suggest that PRA effectiveness of PRA depends not only on the quality of the participatory process but also on the political will and institutional capacity to act on community-generated evidence ([Nuryananda et al., 2025](#); [Saparita et al., 2023](#)).

### **3.7 Comparative Analysis with Other Indonesian Studies**

The findings from Dauh Puri Kaja Village align closely with PRA applications across Indonesia, including in Madiun, Banyumas, Lombok, Tarakan, and other regions, which consistently demonstrate PRA capacity to generate locally relevant data, build community capacity, and enhance the participation of marginalized groups ([Sulaeman et al., 2023](#); [Mustanir et al., 2020](#); [Zakaria, 2018](#)). Comparative literature confirms the feminized poverty patterns observed here: studies from Surabaya, Madiun, and Jakarta document similar concentrations of women in informal employment, double-burden dynamics, and asset poverty, with specific manifestations varying by local economic structure ([Maisaroh et al., 2022](#); [Sari & Hariyanto, 2021](#); [Maryanah et al., 2022](#)).

The Dauh Puri Kaja experience also aligns with Indonesian literature documenting persistent implementation gaps in GEDSI policy. Although national and regional frameworks have bolstered gender equality and disability inclusion provisions, village-level capacity, resources, and political will remain insufficient for consistent implementation ([Aulia et al., 2016](#); [Sidyawati et al., 2022](#); [Zakaria, 2018](#)). The village's incorporation of PRA-generated marginalized women's data into development planning represents a positive step, but sustaining progress requires formal accountability mechanisms, regular data updates, and the integration of community monitoring into village governance structures ([Hariyanto & Listyani, 2025](#); [Misiyah et al., 2025](#)).

However, not all findings confirm the wider literature. Unlike several rural comparators, marginalization in Dauh Puri Kaja is mediated by Bali customary banjar and adat institutions, which coexist with the formal village government (kelurahan) as parallel channels of authority and social obligation. This dual structure could plausibly have produced a different pattern from the one observed; for instance, denser customary social safety net obligations might have been expected to buffer women heads of households against the extreme workload burden (5,263 women working more than 12 hours daily) documented here, or to increase surveillance and thus reporting of domestic violence relative to rural Muslim-majority comparator sites. The prevalence and severity of feminized poverty in this Hindu-Balinese urban banjar context closely track patterns reported in ethnically and religiously distinct settings such as Gorontalo and Central Java, suggesting that structural drivers, namely informal-sector concentration, unpaid care burdens, and exclusion from village planning fora, may exert a stronger influence on feminized poverty than local socio-cultural institutions. This apparent convergence, despite institutional divergence, is itself an unresolved analytical tension that future comparative research, ideally using matched urban-rural and cross-adat-system samples, should investigate directly rather than treating consistency across studies as self-evidently confirmatory.

## **4. Conclusions**

### **4.1 Conclusion**

This study suggests the potential effectiveness of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) in identifying, documenting, and mapping marginalized groups and feminized poverty in an urban Indonesian village context. The research revealed 286 female household heads, 25 women with disabilities, 779 elderly women, 5,263 women working more than 12 hours daily, 25 domestic violence cases, and 107 women earning below subsistence wages in Dauh Puri Kaja Village, Denpasar. These findings confirm that feminized poverty is a significant feature of urban and rural poverty in Indonesia, requiring context-specific policy responses.

The PRA methodology has proven highly effective in generating inclusive, gender-disaggregated data not captured through conventional administrative records or top-down assessments. The participatory process produced value beyond data collection: it raised community awareness, built women's capacity and confidence, and began shifting community norms around gender equality and violence. The GEDSI framework provides a comprehensive analytical lens that enables the simultaneous examination of gender, disability, and social inclusion dimensions of marginalization, yielding richer findings than single-axis approaches.

Addressing marginalization and feminized poverty requires multilevel interventions that combine policy reform, institutional capacity building, service expansion, and community empowerment. The PRA findings directly informed village development planning in Dauh Puri Kaja, demonstrating PRA practical utility of PRA as an evidence-generation tool for local governance. This study contributes a replicable GEDSI data collection model applicable across Indonesian urban villages and, with contextual adaptation, to participatory research in similar Southeast Asian settings.

### **4.2 Research Limitations**

This study had several limitations. The research was conducted in a single urban village in Denpasar, limiting its generalizability to other urban or rural contexts with different economic structures and cultural dynamics. The primarily qualitative methodology provides rich contextual understanding but limited statistical representativeness of the results. The 18-month timeframe precluded the assessment of the long-term impacts of the PRA process. Despite targeted outreach, some marginalized groups, including women with intellectual disabilities, newly arrived migrant women, and very elderly women, remained underrepresented in the PRA process. The study focused primarily on women's experiences, with limited attention to men's perspectives on gender dynamics, and did not include a comparison with control villages that did not implement PRA, limiting the attribution of observed outcomes specifically to the PRA intervention.

### 4.3 Suggestions and Directions for Future Research

Based on these findings and limitations, the following directions are recommended for future research and practice. Longitudinal and comparative research: Follow-up studies should assess the long-term impacts of PRA implementation in Dauh Puri Kaja Village and comparison villages to provide stronger causal evidence of PRA contribution to inclusive governance and women's economic empowerment.

Mixed-methods integration: Future studies should combine participatory qualitative methods with representative household surveys to enable the statistical generalization of PRA findings and quantify the economic impacts of the identified marginalization. Intersectionality and disability inclusion: Future research should systematically examine the intersections of gender, disability, ethnicity, and age in urban village contexts, using methodologies adapted to include groups currently excluded from participatory research.

Rigorous evaluation of interventions, such as microfinance, skills training, market linkages, and childcare subsidies, addressing the informal sector constraints documented in this study is needed to identify what works for women in urban village contexts. Scaling participatory approaches: Research should examine strategies for institutionalizing and scaling PRA and similar participatory methods from individual villages to sub-district and district governance levels, learning from models such as Arisan Tunai and Fornas Perempuan.

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