## **Center for Community-Based Resource Management (CBRM)**

## **Natural Resources Institute, University of Manitoba**

## **CBRM Database**

02/04/2040

| Date: 03/01/2010        | Entry 1079<br>Number:  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Case Study Name:        | Gender, Self-employment and Microcredit Programs, An Indonesian Case Study                                   |
| Authors:                | Rosintan D. M., Panjaitan-Drioadisuryo, and Cloud, K.  |
| Document Type:          | paper in scientific journal  |
| Year:                   | 1999   |
| Language:               | English  |
| Document Location:      | The Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance 39, 1999 769–779   |
| Full Citation:          | Rosintan D. M., Panjaitan-Drioadisuryo, and Cloud, K. 1999. Gender, Self-employment and Microcredit          |
|                         | Programs, An Indonesian Case Study. The Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance 39, 1999 769–779           |
| Region:                 | Southeast Asia   |
| Country:                | Indonesia  |
| Ecosystem Type:         | tropical rain forest   |
| Social Characteristics: | remote community, other (women)  |
| Scale of Study:         | household  |
| Resource Type:          | other (microcredit)  |
| Type of Initiative:     | research-driven project  |
| Community- Based Work:  | development planning   |
| Keywords:               | microcredit programs, women, Indonesia, household resource allocation, gendered division of labor, nutrition |
| Summary:                | Credit is often the missing link for low-income families that  |

try to make a living by operating small microenterprises. At the same time, the presumption that lending to the poor is very risky, the costs of operation are high, and the low repayment rates for such loans limit bankers' willingness to extend credit to the poor. This article, however reports on the results of a microcredit program in Indonesia which suggests that when agencies, government and non-government, in a developing country make credit available to low income women, they can reduce the costs of delivery, greatly increase repayment rates, and substantially improve the well-being of poor families. Other studies also suggest that such credit tends to increase women's participation in decision making, reduces fertility, substantially improves household nutrition and raises aspirations for children's education.