

Project Evaluation Report

**Farmers livelihood Recovery and Capacity Building in
Community Disaster Risk Management for Sigi
Regency, Central Sulawesi**

**Submitted by: Japan Platform M&E Division
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A special gratitude we give to a member NGO, PWJ, whose contribution in coordinating with partner organization and beneficiaries helped JPF a lot especially in conducting field research.

We hope that this report will be useful to better appreciate the previous work done by PWJ and that the recommendations will inform future programming in humanitarian settings in Indonesia and in other countries.

The views expressed in this report are those of the evaluators only. They do not represent those of PWJ or any other organizations mentioned in this report.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACT	Aski Cepat Tanggap
BNPB	the National Disaster Management Authority
BPBD	Local Disaster Management Agency
BPP	Agricultural Extension Center
CHS	Core Humanitarian Standard
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
JPF	Japan Platform
KII	Key Informant Interviews
INANTA	Inovasi Ketahanan Komunitas
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
OECD-DAC	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development - Development Assistance Committee
PSEAH	Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment
PWJ	Peace Winds Japan

1 Executive Summary

JPF has provided funding for the humanitarian projects which have been implemented in Sulawesi since mid-2018, and in accordance with JPF's operational strategy, PWJ and ACT/INANTA have conducted livelihood recovery for local farmers and capacity building in community disaster risk management in Sigi, central Sulawesi.

JPF conducted third party evaluation of the project in June 2021, in order to verify the project was implemented in accordance with the project proposal, verify and measure actual outputs of the project based on CHS/OECD-DAC criteria, ensure accountability, assess to what extent the programme objectives were achieved, and to provide actionable recommendations for the future interventions, employing both quantitative and qualitative approaches to evaluate the project.

With regard to main findings of Component 1, the evaluation found that; all of the activities were largely appropriate and relevant to the needs of the beneficiaries and local governments, based on thorough needs assessments, and also PWJ and ACT managed the project very flexibly to deal with the negative effects caused by COVID-19 pandemic in several aspects (CHS1), assistances were effective and timely, but while some of the beneficiaries still cannot improve their access to water (CHS2), PWJ/ACT successfully strengthened local capacities, avoided negative effects and expanded the longer-term impact of the project, while currently farmers have to spend big capital to cultivate agricultural land (CHS3), interventions were based on close communication, strong beneficiaries' participation and feedback at every stage in project implementation (CHS4), PWJ/ACT welcomed and addressed complaints from the beneficiaries and the feedback mechanism was available to voice complaints about the project (CHS5), and PWJ/ACT had good coordinations with beneficiaries and BPP, and the project complemented the governmental assistances, while coordinations with village governments, specifically heads of village, were not enough in some target villages (CHS6).

With regard to Component 2, the evaluation found that; the project was appropriately designed and matched with the demands of the community, selecting target villages through needs assessment and addressing the needs of marginalized groups of the community (CHS1), the project accomplished its objectives through formulating the resident-led disaster mitigation action plans and promoting to raise awareness of communities on disaster preparedness, however, time allocated for the simulation exercise and drills may be inadequate for the majority of the beneficiaries to familiarize the process and plan (CHS2), the project laid a groundwork for sustainability by formulating the disaster management plan and being approved as official document by the local authority and making efforts to train local resources as a focal points of disaster management (CHS3), PWJ/INANTA put effort into ensuring community participation across the project cycle and feedback mechanism including hotline and WhatsApp groups were also available to voice complaints about the

project (CHS4/CHS5), and PWJ/INANTA had been actively coordinating with the local governmental agencies and other relevant stakeholders throughout the project period to achieve project outcome and to maximize the value of the project (CHS6).

From the findings of this evaluation and in order to address the challenges of the project, the following recommendations for the future intervention are derived from this study; 1) Market assessment needs to be conducted periodically to determine what kind of seeds need to be distributed for farmers to maximize the impact if time and resources allow. 2) It is valuable to discuss the possibilities to adopt online training and workshop as one of the solutions to the challenges in such COVID-19 situation, limitations of direct communication, so as to ensure the smooth information and knowledge sharing and close communication. 3) It is essential to establish and involve village government, Head of the village, or other structural officer from village office to minimize the potential conflicts related to water distribution issue such as unequitable distribution of water among members of the farmer groups. 4) Despite of the limited project period, it is desirable to conduct simulation exercises at least twice so that the communities are able to reflect the lessons learned gained from the first exercise and have an opportunity to improve the plan and evacuation procedures. 5) DRR trainings or workshops targeting the local government may be a valuable component to solidify knowledge and capacity within the government institutions to ensure sustainability of the project. 6) Future response may consider to facilitate integration and mainstreaming DRR into sectoral plans at all levels because integrated approaches between disaster management response and other sectors can contribute more effective and efficient response. Cross-departmental coordination is also essential in order to raise awareness and to have shared responsibility as well as avoid duplication of efforts.

2 Project Overview

2.1 Background & Context

On 28 September 2018, a tsunami triggered by a 7.5 magnitude earthquake struck Indonesia's Central Sulawesi Province. As of January 2019, the BNPB of Indonesia reported that the death toll caused by both the earthquake and tsunami reached 4,340, with 667 missing, 10,679 injured and around 200,000 people still being displaced. Localized areas were decimated as the tsunami wiped away coastal zones, and soil liquefaction caused three villages to sink into the earth and the ground to shift with mudslides. In addition, the earthquake caused widespread structural damage, displacing families temporarily from damaged and unsafe shelters.



According to BNPB, approximately 68,000 houses were damaged as a result of the quake and subsequent tsunami. Flash floods during the last rainy season (October-December 2018) washed away dozens of houses in Sigi District, while many camps in Donggala District were inundated, affecting thousands of people and generating secondary displacements.

JPF has launched the response programme immediately after the quake struck the island and so far the fund has spent via seven member NGOs working on WASH, Shelter, NFI, Livelihood, Agriculture etc. Although it's been almost two years and a half has been passed, unsolved issues regarding livelihood activities for community, education and infrastructures are still having a negative impact on the most severely affected.

2.2 Project Overview

JPF has provided funding for the humanitarian projects which have been implemented in Sulawesi since October 2018. In accordance with JPF's operational strategy, JPF has acted as an intermediary support organisation for a Japanese Member NGO, which have implemented the following project. The Member NGO have implemented the project in collaboration with Local Partners, which are Indonesian NGOs with knowledge and experience in working with the target communities.

JPF engaged local consultants to conduct a final evaluation targeting this project, which is:

- ◆ **The PWJ Project:** The project, implemented by Peace Winds Japan (**PWJ**, as Member NGO) and Aksi Cepat Tanggap (ACT) / Yayasan Inovasi Ketahanan Komunitas (INANTA), as Local Partners, which has conducted livelihood recovery for local farmers and capacity building in community disaster risk management in Sigi,

central Sulawesi.

2.3 Main objectives

- ◆ To verify the project was implemented in accordance with the project proposal
- ◆ To verify and measure actual outputs and if possible outcomes of the project based on CHS / OECD-DAC criteria
- ◆ To document above achievements and challenges and reports to donors to ensure accountability
- ◆ To assess to what extent the programme objectives were achieved
- ◆ To collect information about Local Actors
- ◆ To explore and identify emergency-recovery nexus in the project design and activities

3 Methodology

3.1 Framework

In order to provide an evidence-based assessment as well as actionable recommendations, JPF proposed to employ both quantitative and qualitative approaches to evaluate the project. Quantitative survey data was collected from individuals through structured questionnaire while qualitative data was collected through KII.

In order to mitigate risks of COVID-19 transmission, JPF M&E team took necessary safeguarding protocols to ensure the safety of researchers, enumerators and respondents. During the field work, JPF equipped field M&E team with the necessary means to protect themselves. Although JPF prioritized in-person data collection method, remote research activities was also employed where possible in accordance with the safety precautions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. JPF remained abreast of any developments concerning COVID-19 restrictions, which may necessitate the re-design of research activities.

To evaluate the project, JPF has developed an evaluation matrix to guide the design of research tools used during field activities (See Table 1). The research tools contain questions with a view to identifying lessons learned, examples of good practice, and actionable recommendations. The evaluation matrix is aligned with JPF's evaluation criteria and Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS).

Table 1: Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Sample Questions¹
<p>CHS1 <i>Humanitarian response is appropriate and relevant (Relevance)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ To what extent are communities and people affected by crisis consider that the response takes account of their specific needs and culture. ◆ Did the assistance and protection provided correspond with assessed risks, vulnerabilities and needs? ◆ Did the response take account of the capacities (e.g. the skills and knowledge) of people requiring assistance and/or protection?
<p>CHS 2 <i>Humanitarian response is effective and timely (Effectiveness)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ To what extent the communities and people affected by crises consider that their needs are met by the response. ◆ To what extent has the communities and people affected by crises including the most vulnerable groups consider that the timing of the assistance and protection they receive is adequate. ◆ Was the humanitarian response meeting its objectives in terms of timing, quality and quantity?
<p>CHS3 <i>Humanitarian Response strengthens local capacities and avoids negative effects (Impact& Sustainability)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ To what extent has the communities and people affected by crises consider themselves better able to withstand future shocks and stresses as a result of humanitarian action. ◆ To what extent have local authorities, leaders and organisations with responsibilities for responding to crises consider that their capacities have been increased. ◆ Did communities and people affected by crisis (including the most vulnerable) identify any negative effects resulting from humanitarian action?
<p>CHS 4 <i>Humanitarian response is based on communication, participation and feedback (Relevance and Coherence)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ To what extent were the communities and people affected by crisis (including the most vulnerable) aware of their rights and entitlements. ◆ To what extent do the communities and people affected by crisis consider that they have timely access to relevant and clear information ◆ To what extent were the communities and people affected by crisis satisfied with the opportunities they have to influence the response

¹ Sample questions were developed based on CHS Guidance Notes and Indicators (2015, CHS alliance).

<p>CHS 5 Complaints are welcomed and addressed (Coherence)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ To what extent were the communities and people affected by crisis, including vulnerable and marginalized groups aware of complaints mechanisms established for their use. ◆ To what extent did the communities and people affected by crisis consider the complaints mechanisms accessible, effective, confidential and safe. ◆ Were the complaints investigated, resolved and results fed back to the complaint within the stated timeframe.
<p>CHS 6 Humanitarian response is coordinated and complementary (Cover, Coherence)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Did the communities and people affected by crisis identify any gaps and overlaps in the response? ◆ Did the responding organisations share relevant information through formal and informal coordination mechanism? ◆ Did the organizations coordinate needs assessments, delivery of humanitarian aid and monitoring of its implementation?

3.2 Ethical Considerations & Risks Management

JPF M&E team members fulfilled their ethical obligations of independence, impartiality, credibility, and honesty and integrity while carrying out the evaluation. The evaluation also respected and upheld the participants' rights, including confidentiality and do no harm guarantees.

3.3 Limitation of the evaluation

Reliability of data:

Given the short-term field visit, only limited number of stakeholders were targeted in this study. The non-probability sampling which was employed in the research is faster and more cost-effective method compared to probability sampling, however; it increased the margin of error and reduced the confidence interval of the results, reducing the ability to draw definitive conclusions. JPF M&E team is well-aware that the results and findings of the study will not be generalized to the entire population.

Coronavirus (COVID-19):

COVID-19 put several strains on movement as well as logistics for certain evaluation activities. Preventative measures were taken to guarantee the safety of staff and beneficiaries throughout the evaluation exercise.

3.4 Evaluation Activities

The evaluation activities were planned in three iterative phases which are **Inception, Implementation and Reporting.**

Phase 1: Inception

Phase 1 (Inception) has taken approximately four weeks, covering the following activities:

Inception Meetings

During the Inception phase, JPF coordinated an inception meeting with the Member NGO. This project-specific inception meeting allowed JPF to explain the evaluation mission to Member NGO. JPF explained its proposed evaluation approaches to data collection, on which the Member NGO and Local Partners provide valuable feedback. The outcomes of these meetings were pivotal in helping JPF to finalise this Inception Report and tools.

Desk Research

During the Inception phase, JPF M&E team conducted an adaptive desk research of relevant documents to re-construct and analyse the intervention logic and theory of change for the project. The desk review also allowed JPF to under the project's assumptions and identify critical information gaps, which guided the development of the research tools. Documents reviewed include the project proposal for each project, monthly reports, amendments. Desk research also incorporated reports from development agencies and academic sources, as well as other relevant secondary documentation.

Phase 2: Implementation

JPF intended to carry out the Implementation phase for the project over one week. This timeframe allowed enough time to collect data, ensured the consistent quality of fieldwork, and provided for overlap between data collection and data analysis. At the start of the Implementation phase, JPF briefed field M&E team on the specifics of the project, as outlined in the Inception Report. JPF ensured that all research outputs remain anonymous, such that the identity of individual participants were not revealed. This guarantee of confidentiality elicited greater candour from the participants and therefore improved the quality of the final evaluation report.

JPF conducted a range of research activities including Key Informant Interviews (**KIIs**) and Household Surveys and project-specific information on the proposed research activities is shown below. (See Table 2 & 3)

Key Informant Interviews and In-Depth Interviews

Key informant interviews (KIIs) were conducted using semi-structured questionnaires tailored to the person(s) being interviewed. As such, interviewees were selected using a convenience/relevance sampling method based on a series of conversations between PWJ

and JPF. Naturally, these programme staff and experts were uniquely placed to provide valuable insight into the project's achievements and lessons learned.

Thirteen KIIs were conducted with the following stakeholders:

1. Two staff members of PWJ's in charge of the Sulawesi Project
2. Two staff members of local partner organization project coordinator (ACT)
3. A staff member of local partner organization project coordinator (INANTA)
4. An officer from the Department of Agriculture
5. An officer from the Department of Disaster Management
6. A leader of farmer's group (Direct beneficiary under component 1)
7. RTRW of the project area (One from each component)
8. One facilitators of disaster risk analysis training (Direct beneficiary under component 2)
9. Villagers who participated in DRR activities (2 person)

PWJ and JPF collaborated in selecting the final KII participants during the Inception phase. Where possible, KIIs were held remotely via online platform which was feasible and easily accessible for identified key informants.

Household Surveys

JPF proposed a total of 25 household surveys with direct beneficiaries who participated in Agriculture component. The survey participants were selected by non-probability sampling technique in which JPF and PWJ selected individuals based on their judgement and conducted face-to-face.

Table 3: Breakdown of Research Activities (PWJ)

Research Activity	Number
KIIs	13
Surveys	25

Phase 3: Analysis & Reporting

Analysis & Reporting phase was scheduled to take place over 10 weeks, beginning in the final week of the Implementation phase.

Data Cleaning and Analysis

JPF M&E team started cleaning and analysing all qualitative and quantitative data as the Implementation phase draws to a close. The qualitative research activities were mutually reinforcing – the desk research helped shape the content of KIIs; in turn, KII findings directed further desk research and final recommendations. These emerging findings ultimately informed the draft and final evaluation reports.

Draft Evaluation Report

JPF M&E team developed a combined draft evaluation reports, which summarise and present synthesised findings according to the agreed evaluation matrices. The document was augmented by comments and insights emerging from the debriefing workshop.

Debriefing Workshop

JPF conducts a debriefing workshop for relevant Member NGO representatives at the end of the evaluation process. The workshop further explains findings and make recommendations for future disaster response.

Final Evaluation Report

Having received feedback on the draft evaluation report, JPF M&E team drafts and submits the final evaluation report at the end of the Analysis & Reporting phase.

4 Findings

4.1 Component 1

Achievement of project outputs and outcomes against indicators

The project set out one indicator under component one which is shown below. At the time of field survey, the achievement level of indicator was not able to be measured although the outcome of this component “Agricultural activities resume in Sigi Regency.” was confirmed to be attained.

Component 1: Agricultural assistance for farmers		
Expected Outcome	Indicators	Achievement level of indicators
1. Agricultural activities resume in Sigi Regency.	1. 80% of the targeted Agricultural Group responded that they were able to reopen their farmland and crops can be cultivated compared to the situation before project.	N/A

Demographic characteristics of household survey respondents

As illustrated in the above section, 25 beneficiaries were selected as the survey respondents. Almost half (56%) of the survey participants were from Potoya village, while 24% were from Karawana and 20% were from Kotapulu. Most (88%) of the respondents were male, and more than half (64%) were in age group of 36- 50 years, followed by 50< years (32%). Most (88%) of the respondents indicated to have been married, while 8% were single, also most (88%) of the respondents were heading their household while 12% were not.

Figure 1: Home village of the respondents

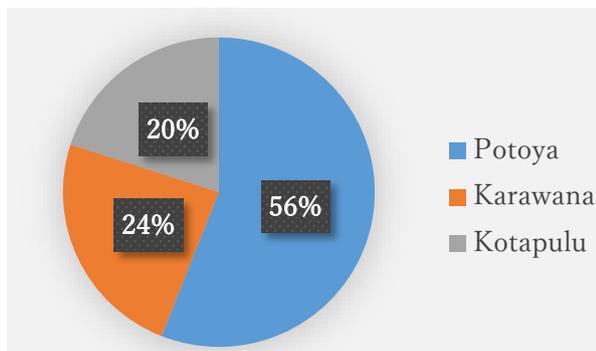


Figure 2: Gender of the respondents

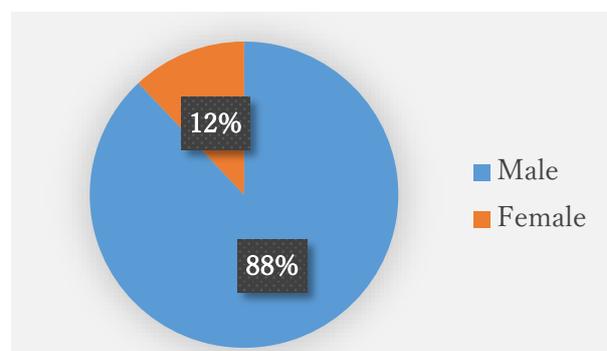


Figure 3: Age group of the respondents

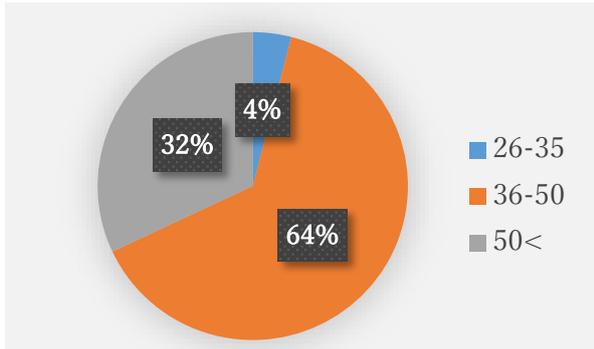
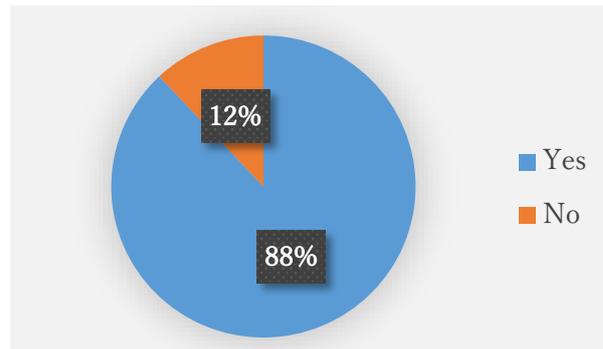


Figure 4: Respondents who is head of household



CHS1: Communities and people affected by crises receive assistance appropriate and relevant to their needs. (Relevance)

WASH component supporting farmers by making deep water wells for agricultural irrigation was largely appropriate and relevant to the need of the beneficiaries and local governments, based on thorough needs assessments. The component's needs assessment identified providing a better environment for farmers to resume agriculture as a high-priority challenge for the target communities. Before the project started, PWJ/ACT had coordination and consultation meetings with Agricultural Extension Center (BPP) of Sigi Regency, which is an agency under the coordination of the Department of Agriculture in charge of assisting farmers in agricultural business, to discuss high-priority challenges of the target communities and to have the recommendation about 5 locations which could have the big impact and where the most of the farmers had difficulties to resume their farming again, according to an ACT supervisor. In fact, a key informant of Sigi Regency noted that PWJ/ACT built good coordination with the local authorities and the project has helped the government's program, since almost all the farmers in Sigi still have difficulties about irrigation for farming as the construction of the pipeline to connect the reconstructed Gumbasa irrigation system has not been completed so far.

"With the support of this deep well and household well project, our burden has been reduced. Although there are still more wells needed. The number of uncultivated farmland due to the water irrigation issue is still very high".

(Head of BPP Sigi Regency)

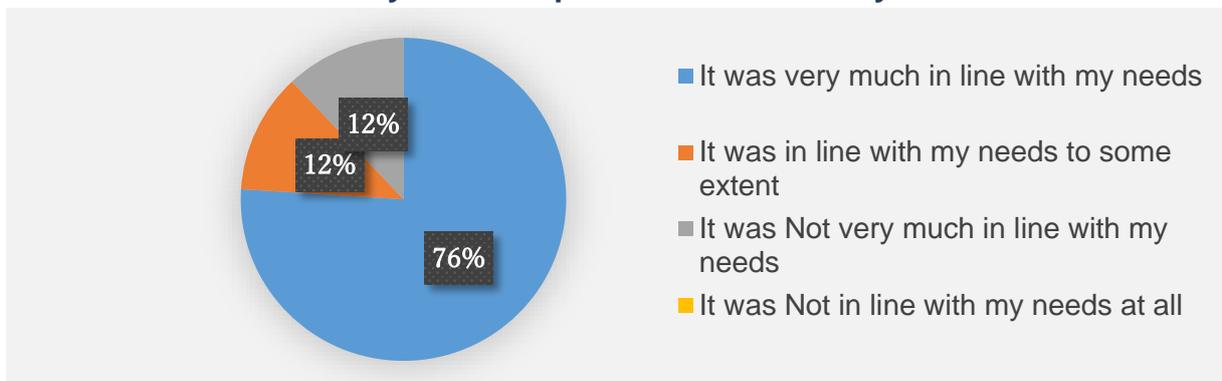
After receiving the recommendation, PWJ/ACT conducted field surveys to see whether the fields really as they were informed and to collect the data and information related to their circumstances by having conversations with the farmers and the leaders of local farmer's groups. Not only overseeing the data, PWJ/ACT also had discussions at the locations if they fit with the criteria that had been drafted and designed in this project. After confirming that

they follow the criteria, PWJ/ACT decided to have intervention in these areas. In addition, PWJ/ACT promoted the target farmers' groups to have meetings in which they discussed what were their high-priority needs by themselves. After reaching conclusions, farmers' groups informed them to the supervisors of ACT, and then to verify the information, PWJ/ACT conducted interviews with the farmers to re-check whether these needs really fit with beneficiaries.

The project was designed to be able to access everyone. As a good practice, the project ensured appropriateness and relevance of the project by addressing different needs of women and people with specific needs. For example, regarding machine necessary for irrigation and deep well that really needs man power, which is challenging for female and elderly to start engine, PWJ/ACT discussed and finally decided to choose the one who became operator of this machine, according to staffs of PWJ/ACT. If there are female or elderly who want to get water for farmland, they can contact the person and this person operate the machine so that they do not have a trouble with it.

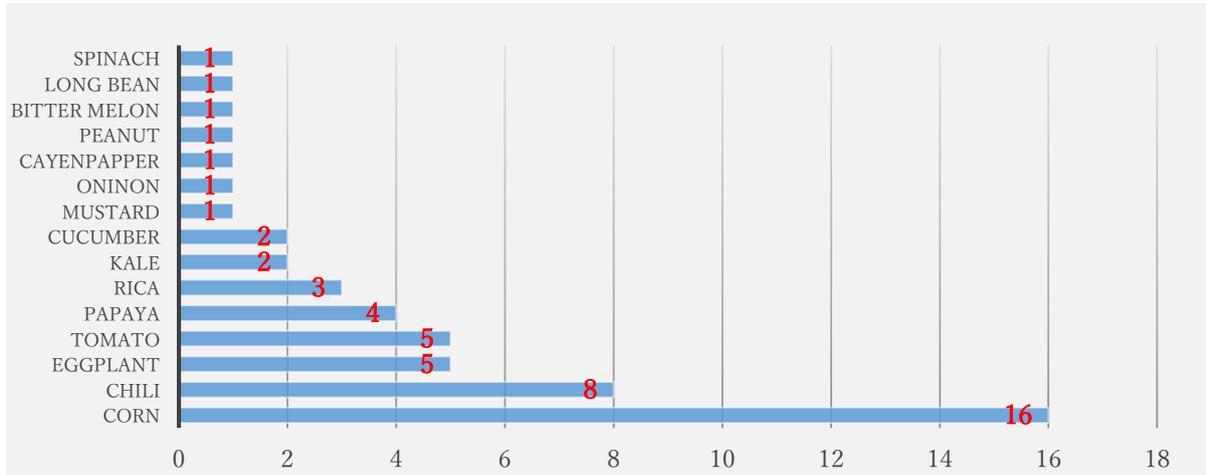
Seeds distribution was highly relevant to the needs of beneficiaries and has extended the benefits of the targeted farmers but lack of market assesment. In addition to the construction of deep tube wells and shallow wells, PWJ/ACT also distributed various vegetable seeds for all beneficiaries, based on the close needs asseement and frequent consultation with farmers' groups. This seed assistance has successfully extended the benefits of the targeted farmers evidenced by the fact that most (76%) of survey respondents reported that distributed seeds were very much in line with their needs and 12% reported to some extent, although 12% reported not very much in line with their needs (See Figure 5). PWJ/ ACT's response was highly appropriate to ensure that farmers can immediately restart their farming to gain income right after having water sources for agricultural irrigation and farmland leveling.

**Figure 5: Answers to the question
“Was the variety of seeds provided in line with your needs?”**



Although the quantitative survey respondents who are working as farmers have very diverse main agricultural products, most (64%) of them selected corn as one of main products (See Figure 6).

Figure 6: The number of beneficiaries who chose each vegetable seeds



During household survey, some beneficiaries pointed out that a number of farmers who grow corn as their main agricultural crops can make it difficult to profit because corn harvested simultaneously can cause a full stock of corn in the market and this decreases the price of corn. Here, it is important to note that while PWJ/ACT ensured relevance and satisfaction of distributed items by close needs assessment and consultation with beneficiaries, it is recommended to conduct market assessment at the same time to maximize the impact if time and resources allow.

“We did appreciate the seeds distribution assistance, but it is not good to give all farmers the same seeds at the same time, because this can lower market prices when farmers harvest’ (A farmers’ group member)

CASE STORY of the beneficiaries

From the respondents of five project areas, Maranata, Karawana, Sidera, Potoya, Kota Pulu, for the most part, farmers have gained crops more than once. In general, the result of crops was good, except for variant sweet corn, which only as Rp 35,000 per sack, (approximately 30kg).

We interviewed one of the beneficiaries from Kota Pulu Village on, July 4, 2021. According to him, the income from harvesting 18 sacks of corn was only Rp. 600,000. Recently, the middleman bought it only for Rp 100,000 for three sacks.

The shift of market price is not in the farmer's hands. When the price is fair, one sack of sweet corn can be Rp 150,000 - Rp 200,000. However, if the price down, it will be around Rp 50,000- Rp 70,000, but when it is dive dropped, the price will be under Rp 35,000.

In contrast to sweet corn, vegetables and fruits such as tomatoes can get a better price in the market. In Sidera Village, farmers are satisfied with their crops results. Due to fair prices in the market, another beneficiary whom we met on his farm on July 4, 2021, "*The first harvest, I got up to 15 million from these tomatoes, so now I can buy water pumping machines to irrigate my farm and reopen my farm*".

From his story, one of the keys successes of the farmers' income is the selection of commodities. He can get a higher income because he can add his capital to buy mulch and fertilizer. Unfortunately, not all farmers have advantages likehim. In Kota Pulu Village, one beneficiary and several members of his group also grow tomatoes. But their yields are not good. Their tomatoes are encounter by pests. Unfortunately, they don't have enough capital to buy pesticides and fertilizers.

PWJ and ACT managed the project very flexibly to deal with the negative effects caused by COVID-19 pandemic in several aspects. COVID-19 outbreak in Indonesia was affecting the project implementation very negatively in several aspects such as the restrictions and regulations issued by the government about the limitation on gathering. Because of it, the progress of some activities were delayed, PWJ/ACT, however, took flexible approaches as much as possible based on the discussions and coordination with beneficiaries. PWJ/ACT, for example, faced the fact that, due to the limitations of direct

communication and the lack of communication devices, some of the important information which should have been shared with members of farmer's groups by representatives who could attend meetings and work-shops conducted by ACT had not been shared smoothly, correctly nor properly, and then harvesting and cropping started in a different pace. To cope with this challenge, PWJ and ACT discussed with farmers and decided to add liaison staffs to strengthen the communication, and also to distribute booklets with all of the information about trainings by agricultural department and farmers' consultants conducted throughout the project, and usage and maintenance of diesel machine to ensure beneficiaries understand the information correctly.

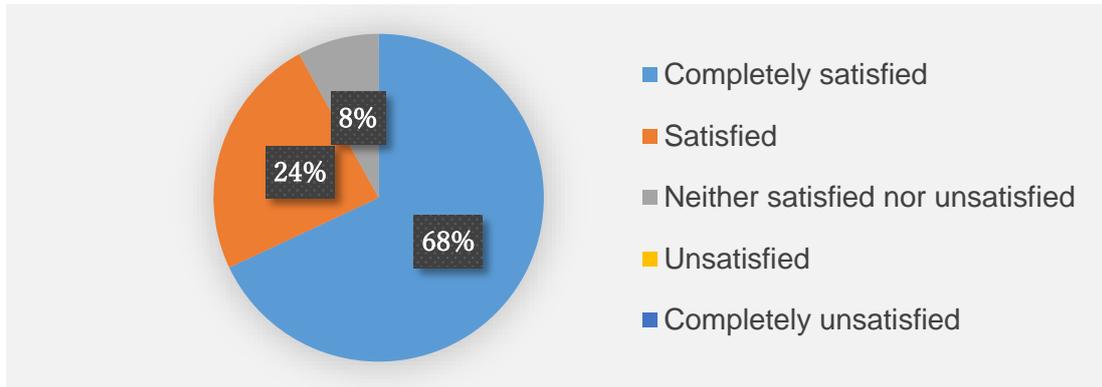
"We strengthen the information sharing by adding one more staff, who is trusted and reliable person and can have a mobility to go and deliver messages to each of the member of farmer's groups, to make sure the information could be delivered properly after meeting and workshops. To see whether the messages are delivered properly and if there is any change, we re-checked one of the focal persons, who are selected randomly at times."
"Also, due to COVID-19, workshops and trainings were not extended, so we decided to distribute booklets to ensure they can understand the their contents properly." (A supervisor of ACT)

ACT staffs also suggested that online training and workshop can be one of the solutions to the challenges in such COVID-19 situation so as to ensure the smooth information and knowledge sharing and close communication. Although this idea seems to have some difficulties for implementation, given that poor internet connectivity and lack of access to proper devices in the field, it is recommended to discuss its possibility to maximize the impact of the project.

CHS2: Communities and people affected by crises have access to the humanitarian assistance they need at the right time. (Effectiveness)

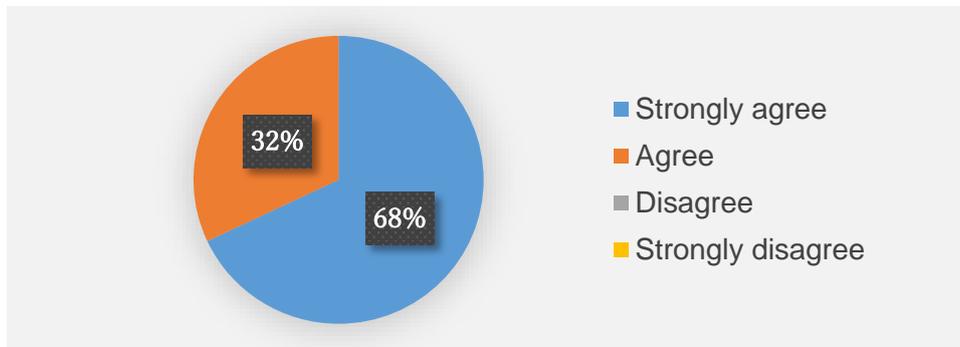
All the activities of component 1 is highly satisfactory for the beneficiaries while some of the beneficiaries still cannot improve their access to water. According to the both of quantitative and qualitative survey, beneficiaries' satisfactions of all the activities under component one, well construction, tillage, seed distribution, workshops and trainings related to vegetable farming are very high level evidenced by the fact that all the survey respondents reported that they are using the water from the well provided by the project as a main water source for farming now, almost all (92%) reported that they were completely satisfied or satisfied with the services they received, although only 8% reported neither satisfied nor unsatisfied. (See Figure 7)

Figure 7: Reported satisfaction of beneficiaries in regards to the services provided.



Further, most (69.2%) of the survey respondents reported that they strongly agree that this project has contributed to providing clean water, whether for irrigation purposes and daily households activities., although there are still beneficiaries who do not have access to water for their farmland due to several reasons such that farmland located far from the main water access, existing removable pipelines are limited or existing pipelines were unable to reach the farmland. (See Figure 8)

Figure 8: Percentage of the beneficiaries who agree that the access to clean water/ irrigation water improved by the project.



A water pump powered by diesel
(in the middle)

Main pipe from a well
(in the lower left)

All of the survey respondents felt grateful for the project as it has been supporting the farmers to rebuild their agricultural activities on their farmlands. While there are still dissatisfactions from some of the farmer's group because not all members of the group can receive water supplies due to distance from the deepwater wells and the numbers of the pipeline. The survey data shows that almost all (96.2%, 24 out of 25 respondents) of the respondents stated that they successfully increased their income after receiving the project's supports².

While irrigation wells and consumption wells have successfully helped the water shortage to receive benefits, unfortunately not all beneficiaries who are members of the target farmers' groups can enjoy the water, especially for irrigation water. Respondents pointed out that some members of farmers' groups have not received water supply due to several reasons such that farmlands are located far from the main water access, existing removable pipelines are limited or unable to reach the farmlands. One of leaders of farmers' group informed that from 30 of farmers groups, only 10 can have access to water through pipelines, and another leader also reported that from 40 members of his group, only 13 people can have the access to water.

"Honestly speaking, more members have not received water for their farm than those who already received water, because their land is far from the well. We are a group of 13 people, 8 people who don't get water. So sometimes, they talk too; we can still be helped with pipes, so that all members can get water for farm" **(A farmers' group leader of Potoya Village)**

PWJ/ACT tried to deal with this challenge in accessibility by distributing additional pipelines based on the consultation and agreement with farmers, which are not permanently installed in the farmland considering the safety issues of the pipes from thieves. The pipeline will only be installed, for those who will use the water, and after completing, must return it to the storage. Additional pipeline distributed improved the accessibilities of some farmers, yet it is obvious that there are still more needs for wells and pipelines.

We got 60 pipes for each irrigation well. The pipes are not permanently installed, if it's installed permanently, they would be prone to thieves. Any members who need to irrigating their farm, installed it by themselves, **(A farmers' group member of Potoya Village)**

² This increase is not compared to their income before the disaster. The increase of income is calculated as post-intervention income and cannot exclude the external impacts.



A farmer carrying the pipeline in his farm

He carries it so that he can connect to other pipes and receive the water. The number of pipes depends on the distance from the irrigation well location; it can be up to 10 bars or more

Temporarily installed pipelines

After the removal pipelines were connected and temporary installed. By removal pipelines, farmers can share the limited number of pipelines and also can keep them safely.



The project has contributed to the resilience of the beneficiaries to some extent.

Farmers in Sidera and Karawana villages were starting to become empowered and independent on their own capitals gained through the project. For example, some of the beneficiaries built shallow water wells using an Alkon machine to irrigate their agricultural land that is not covered by deep water wells built by PWJ/ACT. With this self-help action, farmers are not only able to be more independently irrigate their farmland, but also can build fish ponds. In addition, the contribution of PWJ/ACT which facilitates and organized training in making the organic fertilizer from chicken manure had a good impact on farmers in Karawana village. From the results of the training, farmers now have the knowledge on how to make organic fertilizers and are starting to be empowered with them.

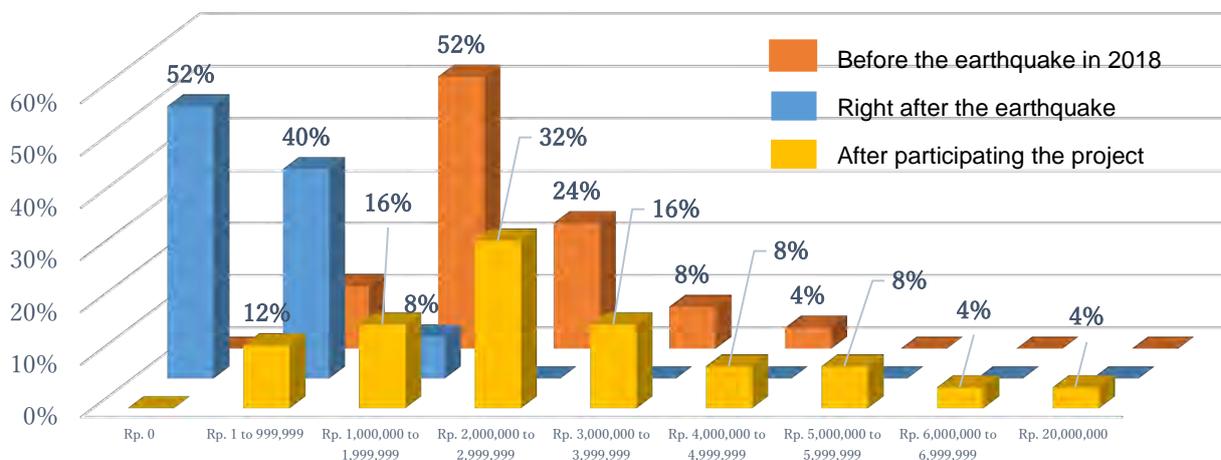
COLUM

~Change of income before and after project~

Although it is not appropriate to understand the following change of income is merely the result of the project since the data from this survey cannot exclude the external impact and some degree of recall bias is inevitable, it can be said that the PWJ/ACT's project had contributed to the economic recovery of farmers even not to the same level as before the earthquake happened but significantly in the comparison of the average income right after the earthquake.

Out of 25 survey respondents, before the earthquake in 2018, average income of the majority (32%) was within the range of Rp. 2,000,000 to 2,999,999, 16% was within the income group of Rp. 1,000,000 to 1,999,999, and Rp. 3,000,000 to 3,999,999, and 12% was in the group of Rp. 2,000,000 to 2,999,999. Right after the disaster, however, average of most (52%) of them had no income while 40% became within the range of Rp. 100,000 to 700,000. By contrast, after participating the project, average of most (52%) of them shifted to the range of Rp. 1,000,000 to 1,999,999, second most (24%) shifted to the group of Rp. 2,000,000 to 2,999,999 and none of them still have no income.

Figure 9: Average monthly income of beneficiaries

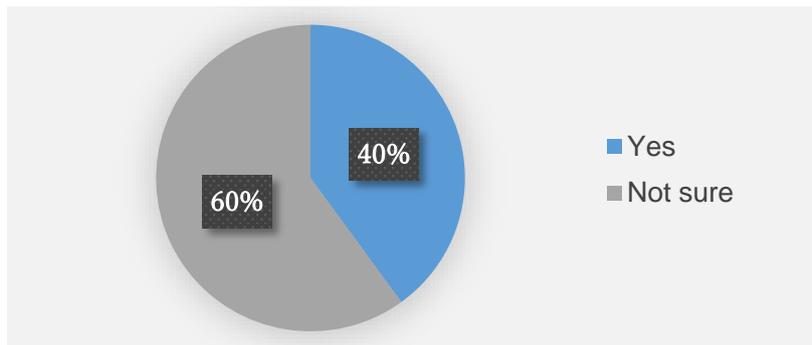


CHS3: Communities and people affected by crises are not negatively affected and are more prepared, resilient and less at-risk as a result of humanitarian action. (Impact & Sustainability)

The project aimed to expand the longer-term impact of the project by promoting the target farmers to resume and continue agricultural activities, and achieved its objectives to some extent. During the field survey at the last month of the project

implementation, some of the beneficiaries who have already harvested are able to buy their own seeds to continue farming by themselves. Also, workshops and trainings organized by PWJ/ACT improved and developed their knowledge in terms of the new type of plantation that they did not used to but now are conducting in this project. According to an ACT staff, in the near future, ACT is planning to distribute booklets about plantation, how to deal with pest and insect attacking the crops, which is also expected to strengthen independency of the farmers by providing them proper knowledge and information after this project ends.

Figure 10: Percentage of the beneficiaries who answered they are able to purchase seeds by themselves after project ends.



On the other hand, some survey respondents confirmed that currently farmers have to spend big capital to cultivate agricultural land. The assistance of irrigation wells that use diesel-fueled machines is felt by many farmers being very burdensome. Every time they water their plants, each farmer has to spend a minimum of Rp. 15,000 to buy diesel. If there is no rain, farmers need to water the plants as much as 2 to 3 times more in a week. Thus, each farmer must prepare a capital of Rp. 200,000- Rp. 450,000/month just for the purchase of diesel. The cost can actually be overcome if the purchase price of agricultural products is good. However, if the price drops, the farmers will not benefit.

Two years after the earthquake, at the beginning of this project, Sulawesi had gradually shifted from an emergency phase to an early development phase as international assistances declined. However, there had been still the needs for emergency assistance in downstream areas where reconstruction assistance was delayed as agriculture had not yet resumed. Therefore, there were many people who had not been able to meet their basic needs and achieve self-reliance for early development phase. The aim of this project is to support farmers to resume agriculture by distributing seeds as well as by constructing deep wells and land leveling in areas of high urgency that could not be covered by the preceding project. Also, the target villages of this project were separated from the areas where irrigation facilities were to be delivered through the secondary and tertiary irrigation channels when the irrigation facilities are completed by 2024, and it took time to obtain agricultural water, and were still in need of emergency response. The project has successfully enabled people to resume agriculture so that they can earn income to meet their basic needs, thus achieving

the initial objective of emergency assistance. Moreover, supporting farmers to enable them to continue their agricultural activities after the completion of this project ensured their independence necessary for further reconstruction and early development, and thus it can be regarded as a project that contributed to the nexus from the emergency period to the reconstruction period.

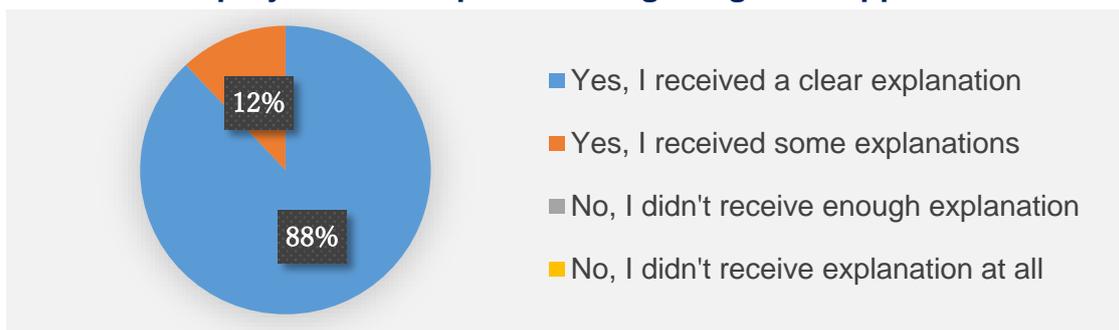
CHS4: Communities and people affected by crisis know their rights and entitlements, have access to information and participate in decisions that affect them. (Relevance and Coherence)

PWJ/ACT put in place thorough measures to ensure community participation across the project cycle. PWJ/ACT had applied the participatory principle at every stage in project implementation. These can be recognized from several activities during project design and implementation, such as;

1. In the selection of targeted villages, PWJ/ACT built intensive coordination with BPP to find recommendations for the suitable villages as the project target areas.
2. In the selection of the location of the water wells construction sites, PWJ/ACT provides the broadest opportunity for beneficiary farmer groups to learn and agree on the right well location.
3. In the selection of seeds distributed, PWJ/ACT distributes to the beneficiaries the flexibility to determine the type of seed they want.
4. Regarding to maintenance, PWJ/ACT also gives the farmer groups the flexibility to agree on the appropriate method to carry out maintenance.
5. Regarding to installation of water pipes, PWJ/ACT had an agreement between farmer groups that the pipe will only be installed when a farmer group member needed it.

In fact, all of the quantitative survey respondents reported they were well informed about each process of the project by PWJ/ACT. Also almost all (96%) of the respondents reported that they have participated in a farmers' group meetings or decision making process related to the project outcome with the group leader or project staff.

Figure 11: Answers to the question “Did you receive clear explanations about the project and the process for getting this support?”

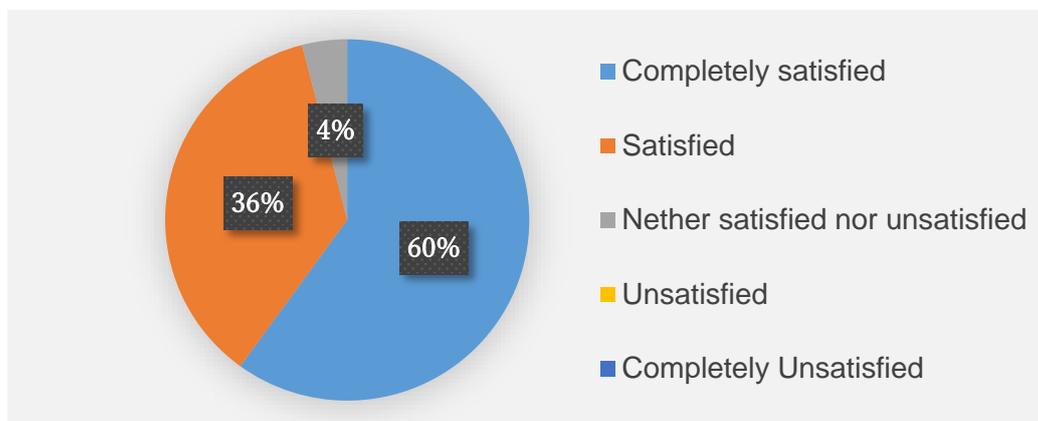


Further, an ACT staff explained that PWJ/ACT had close communications with farmers to improve motivation of them to farm. Motivation of farmers was one of the major challenges because most of beneficiaries had not conducted any farming for a long period due to the earthquake, limitation of water, which made their motivation very low. Also it effected their motivation negatively that not all the farm area get water and then can be planted, so in somehow some of the pest came and attacked the targeted farm plantation, which is centralized only in that area. Witnessing the low motivation of farmers, PWJ/ACT decided to have closer and more frequent communications with the farmers' groups and successfully improved.

“We can motivate them not 100% but mostly. It motivated them that they have already and actually benefitted through the project itself. Also we had more frequent meeting with farmers to listen to their problems, difficulties and challenges, to share any kind of information, to have open discussions session with farmers.” (A supervisor of ACT)

In terms of beneficiaries' satisfaction of the behavior of PWJ and ACT, most (60%) of the respondents answered that they are completely satisfied, some (36%) are satisfied while only one (4%) respondent is nether satisfied nor unsatisfied. (See Figure 8)

Figure 12: Reported satisfaction of beneficiaries in regards to the behavior of PWJ and ACT.



CHS5: Communities and people affected by crises have access to safe and responsive mechanism to handle complaints. (Coherence)

The feedback mechanism is available to voice complaints about the project. With regard to complaint mechanism, some key informants explained that the feedback mechanism is available to voice complaints about the project, evidenced by the fact that almost all (94%) of the quantitative survey respondents reported that they knew who to

contact if they have a complaint or comment about the staff or activities of PWJ/ACT, although none of the interviewees testified the complaints raised by the beneficiaries during project implementation period. According to staffs of PWJ/ACT, to make the process easier, faster and smother, information of any kind of feedback were delivered to the farmers' groups, and then the groups discussed with the support from village farm consultants. PWJ/ACT hired 6 farm consultants for each area to help the groups if they have issues inside related to farming. After they have situations, they discussed with the consultants, and them these are reported to a supervisor of ACT so that they can have better coordination and sharing information. Expectation is that function or structure of groups can solve issues and feedback within the members first. The consultants can visit the areas frequently since the design is that the consultants should come from the same village, making it easier, faster and can contact anytime if they need something. For example, in Potoya village, the consultant has to be from that area, one of the citizen of the village, so farmer group contact him anytime and easy to be found.

CHS6: Communities and people affected by crises receive coordinated, complementary assistance. (Cover and Coherence)

The close and good coordination that has been carried out by PWJ/ACT with the beneficiaries and BPP is one of good practices, while PWJ/ACT also needs to build close coordination with the Village Heads in the project area. Throughout the project, PWJ/ACT had good coordination with beneficiaries and local government and the project complemented the governmental assistances as mentioned above, the shortage of coordination with the village government, however, was expressed by some of the beneficiaries from project areas. As an example, a key informant of Kota Pulu Village claimed that head of the village were not informed that PWJ/ACT assistance at the beginning of the project.

“At the beginning of the project, the head of the village did not know about ACT's assistance and he would like to find support/assistance to INGOs/NGOs that worked around here even after the project started. When the assistance arrived and I reported to the head of the village that there is now supporting in this village for irrigation, he said from where this help is coming from? I said there was from ACT”. (A farmers' group member of Kota Pulu Village)

While the Head of a target village expressed gratitude for the support that has been given to the villagers, he also suggested the lack of communication with PWJ/ACT.

“They (ACT) have no coordination with us, so we don't know exactly what their program is, we only hear about it. just heard.” (A head of village of the target area)

According to a staff of PWJ, ACT explained the project to all the village governments before starting the project, and tried to adjust the schedule for the Kota Pulu village government as well. The Village Head, however, never responded nor attended farmers' group meetings even though ACT invited him at every occasion. Although it is not certain if the Head was informed the request from ACT nor introduced the project information at the initial phase, it is highly recommended to establish and involve village government, Head of the village, or other structural officer from village office. The importance role of village government related to the issue of the sustainability after the project ends. Also, to minimize the potential conflicts related to water distribution issue such as unequitable distribution of water among members of the farmer groups. The Village Head is the first party who will be responsible if any conflict occurs at the village level. By coordinating with the village government, PWJ/ACT has the opportunity to encourage the village government to allocate village funds to help provide pipes for members of farmer groups who have not been reached by water.

4.2 Component 2

Achievement of project outputs and outcomes against indicators

The project set out four indicators under component two which are shown below. By the end of the project period, all the indicators were successfully achieved and the outcome of this component “Disaster mitigation action plan and DMP (Disaster Management Plan) are formulated in Sigi regency” was attained.

Component 2: Capacity Building in Community Disaster Risk Management		
Expected Outcome	Indicators	Achievement level of indicators
2-1. Disaster mitigation action plan and DMP (Disaster Management Plan) are formulated at Sigi.	2-1-2. Resident-led disaster mitigation action plan is formulated in 2 villages.	100%
	2-1-2. DMP approved by the BPBD is formulated in 2 villages.	100%
2-2. In Sigi Regency, the ability to respond to disasters is strengthened.	2-2-2. Disaster management team is formed in 2 villages, and half of the teams give a 70% correct answer rate in the post-training test.	100%
	2-2. 70% of the team understands evacuation routes in the village.	100%

CHS1: Communities and people affected by crises receive assistance appropriate and relevant to their needs. (Relevance)

The project aiming at strengthening of community’s ability to respond to disasters and the community-led approach which emphasizes involvement of local government in each activity was highly relevant. In Indonesia, all the levels of the government have their own disaster management organizations, policies and budgets, and in the event of a disaster, municipalities are the first responders to work on mitigation of hazards created by a disaster (BNPB, 2016). However, in practice, even when the BNPB places local government in the forefront of developing national resilience, lack of budget, human resources and capacity hamper effective disaster response (Srikandini, et al., 2018). Additional efforts are essential to leverage and support collaborative actions and partnership amongst a range of DRR stakeholders in the county (UNDRR, 2020). Given above, the project focused on community’s capacity building on disaster management and support local

government to develop some core documents on DRR, which can be considered to be a relevant approach.

When it comes to needs assessment, all key informants interviewed agreed that the geographical targeting was found to be relevant and appropriate. PWJ/INANTA conducted an assessment to evaluate the needs, context and targeting of local communities prior to designing and developing the proposal. Based on the assessment result, PWJ/INANTA selected two villages that were the severely affected by the tsunami and liquefaction in 2018 and also where any DRR programme hasn't been conducted before . The selection process reportedly includes discussions with village head and representatives, demographic data collection of the candidate villages and screening by the local government. One of the key informant revealed that;

"It is very useful program for Pakuli village, because Pakuli lies in Palu-Koro vault which triggering tsunami, and liquefaction in 2018." (A facilitator of disaster risk analysis training)

It is evident that the selected villages are prone to multiple types of emergencies and less prepared to manage them.

The evaluation found that the project has taken account of the vulnerable and marginalized groups of the community. For example, PWJ/INANTA have conducted focus group discussions with those vulnerable groups to understand their needs when designing the project. Besides, a risk map developed during the risk analysis activities has an index showing the number and locations of vulnerable people in the communities. The community action plan developed by the project also includes specific activities targeting those groups with special needs and prioritizes evacuation and rescuing those people in the first place in a time of emergencies.

As a good practice, PWJ/INANTA collected disaggregated demographic data of the target villages and compiled a database which allows communities to have accurate and updated figures of population including vulnerable groups. The data was collected from related stakeholders such as Integrated Service Post and Public Health Center. It covers demographic data of elderly, children, people with disabilities and maternity women. The communities and local government were able to refer this data when creating hazard maps as well as a contingency plan to identify which groups would require additional assistance. It is evident that the database can be a useful tool to rescue vulnerable populations and provide necessary support for them in a time of disasters. Evidently, a regular update of the data by the community members is essential even after the project termination.

CHS2: Communities and people affected by crises have access to the humanitarian assistance they need at the right time. (Effectiveness)

Overall, all key informants agreed that the response achieved its intended objective which was to “strengthen disaster response capacities and to contribute to the formation of disaster-resistant communities.” PWJ/INANTA successfully completed all planned trainings and workshops and established disaster management teams which consists of community members. One challenge experienced by PWJ/INANTA in undertaking trainings and other project activities was the regulations imposed by the government which prohibit gathering of people due to COVID-19 pandemic. However, despite this challenge, the project achieved its activity targets.

The key informant interviews of relevant stakeholders revealed that the project contributed to raise awareness of communities on disaster preparedness to certain extent. As stated in the methodology and limitation sections, this research could not triangulate much of data as both quantitative and qualitative data from beneficiaries are limited especially for component two. Therefore, it might be difficult to corroborate the behavioral changes of beneficiaries on disaster preparedness without obtaining enough data from beneficiaries. Despite this limitation, the following testimonies prove that the trainings and workshops provided by the project were effective in terms of promoting and raising awareness on disaster preparedness.

The head of hamlet in the target village revealed that;

“After participating the workshop and training given by PWJ/INANTA, beneficiaries’ knowledge on disasters has totally changed. Before they thought that when disaster happened, it is happened as destiny, but now we know that if we have enough capacity and knowledge, impact of disaster can be reduced.”

The officer from BPBD also confessed that;

“The change can be seen during simulation exercise that just conducted several months ago. The villagers know what to do, where to go and followed the sign and instructions that already given during the training.”

The staff from INANTA explained;

“The beneficiaries were not really aware what is the hazard, what is the risks although they are experiencing natural disasters such as earthquake or floods for years. They think it’s a God’s will. We trained them to let them understand the risks. We started with the risk analysis then developed their own risk maps so that they can understand what are the hazards and they can make a priority which one is the most dangerous hazard. By the end of the day, they understand hazards, risks, vulnerabilities and capacities. They became very motivated to develop their action plan to mitigate the potential risks.”

Meanwhile, due to the time constraint of the project, the simulation activities was carried out one time only. During the research, all the respondents pointed out the importance of conducting evacuation drills repeatedly. A facilitator of disaster risk reduction training expressed that;

“During this project we had around 85-90% of theoretical knowledge, only around 15 % of field exercise including the simulation. I expected to have more exercise, perhaps around 30 % of the whole activities. I know theory is important, but the most important thing is how to put the theory into practice, therefore, both indoor and outdoor simulations and other activities related to response during disaster would be better to increase, although I felt satisfied with this program.”

INANTA staff also fully aware the necessity of having simulations repeatedly. He revealed;

“We only had one-time simulation but one-time simulation cannot be very perfect and we are aware that we’d better to conduct it again. During the after action review, the beneficiaries understand that we need to do it again. This is also the significant change that they have learned that evacuation, disaster simulations should not one-off. It has to be tried again and again to familiarize the system.”

Although the project failed to provide ample opportunity to have simulation exercises during the implementation period, it is worth noting that PWJ/INANTA at least let the beneficiaries recognize the importance of iterative practices.

CHS3: Communities and people affected by crises are not negatively affected and are more prepared, resilient and less at-risk as a result of humanitarian action. (Impact & Sustainability)

The research result shows that the project has had a positive impact on the knowledge and practices of the target communities. Based on the key informant interviews, the evidence suggests that the project led to an increase in knowledge and awareness about the hazards faced by the communities and how to reduce or mitigate the associated risks.

In terms of sustainability, the project emphasized on capacity building of community personnel through various activities. The activities include a training to facilitators, forming a disaster preparedness team and establishing a disaster management forum which consists of community people and local government stakeholders. The facilitators were appointed from each village and are expected to work as volunteers even after the project withdrawal. PWJ/INANTA generally selected people who know how to speak comfortably in front of others as facilitators, such as teachers or church officials, so that the information and knowledge would be disseminated to wider communities. It is expected that the efforts on DRR will continue to be made by those trained local personnel according to the mitigation measures stipulated in the disaster management plan developed during the project.

The project also made a considerable effort to draw up some policy documents together with target communities. During the project period, PWJ/INANTA together with target communities developed a community action plan, a disaster management plan and a contingency plan. These documents cover preparedness, response and recovery phase of the disaster management. The community members and teams who mentioned above are expected to execute and implement these policies in future. During the project, PWJ/INANTA organized a workshop and successfully conducted official handover to the local government.

Although these encouraging results provide some hope that these practices can be sustained, given the limited duration of the project, there may remain implications for the sustainability. Seven months is not a sufficient amount of time to raise knowledge and awareness, and to institutionalize changes in attitudes and practices of target communities. A key informant revealed that the limited resources inside the local government to continue the activities.

“Actually, we also would like to have training and workshop about DRR, as many of our members are new or already close to retire. We are always glad and happy for our community to increase their knowledge, but if the disaster happens, the community know what to do, meanwhile we have not enough resources and knowledge on how to support and help the communities.”

(A BPBD official)

He also confessed the expectation on cooperation and collaboration with other stakeholders to execute disaster risk management.

“This is our homework, how to support communities and make sure that the knowledge they gained will not be abandoned. It is necessary to have hand-in-hand cooperation and collaboration with many stakeholders to find the solution.”

Given testimonies above, the local government is likely to require ongoing assistance, support and training to ensure that they can continue to carry out their roles and responsibilities effectively.

CHS4: Communities and people affected by crisis know their rights and entitlements, have access to information and participate in decisions that affect them. (Relevance and Coherence)

CHS5: Communities and people affected by crises have access to safe and responsive mechanism to handle complaints. (Coherence)

In line with its CHS commitment, the evaluation found that PWJ/INANTA put in place thorough measures to ensure community participation across the project cycle. According to INANTA, they organized focus group discussions with some of the beneficiaries to provide information on project activities.

With regard to complaint mechanism, some key informant explained that the feedback mechanism is available to voice complaints about the project, although none of the interviewees testified the complaints raised by the beneficiaries during project implementation period. According to INANTA staff, a hotline number was provided to beneficiaries and announced them whom and how to contact if they have any feedback. INANTA also created WhatsApp groups with facilitators and some of the community representatives as a handy communication tool. The evaluation revealed that PWJ/INANTA established certain mechanism to have complaints or feedback from beneficiaries, however, to what extent beneficiaries were aware of those channels was out of this evaluation scope.

CHS6: Communities and people affected by crises receive coordinated, complementary assistance. (Cover and Coherence)

The evaluation found that there have been some reported positive examples on how PWJ/INANTA coordinated well with communities and local government institutions. During program implementation, PWJ and INANTA had been actively coordinating with the local governmental agencies, Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), Search and Rescue (SAR), Red Cross Indonesia (PMI) and other related stakeholder agencies to

conduct exercise and simulation of contingency plan which was created together with the targeted communities. BPBD officials revealed that;

“PWJ and INANTA have a good coordination with us, making the contingency plan and submitted to BPBD, that we really appreciate. Some of NGOs are often just coordinating once and then no more coordination or communication with us. When we visit them, the project has been completed and they are already gone.”

In the meantime, it is arguable that cross components and cross sectoral collaboration could be improved within and outside the organization. INANTA staff recommended;

“The only challenge we face in DRR project is that whether the beneficiaries give priority to the disaster management response. Because other sectors also have priorities and DRR has got only 100,000 USD of budget per year. I hope they can be flexible and the disaster risk management are integrated into other sector, such as health sector or infrastructure.”

Obviously, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 calls for strengthening the integration between disaster and health management sectors. It is arguable that the integration between disaster management response activities and other sectors may increase the impact of programme.

Other Findings

Apart from the findings related to the project activities mentioned above, the evaluation also found that PWJ has a solid policy on PSEAH and applies it to each project implemented in the field. According to PWJ headquarter, partner organizations and each staff working for PWJ's project are generally required to comply PWJ's PSEAH principles and reporting requirements, and expected to act in accordance with the principles and other requirements outlined in the policy. When selecting partner organizations, PWJ gives priority whether the candidate organizations work with recognizing the significance of SEA issues and do not tolerate sexual exploitation, abuse or harassment. The partner organizations must also abide by their own relevant policies, international declarations and domestic legal frameworks that relate to PSEAH.

5 Conclusion

5.1 Component 1

CHS1: It is obvious that all of the activities under component one was largely appropriate and relevant to the need of the beneficiaries and local governments, based on thorough needs assessments, and also PWJ and ACT managed the project very flexibly to deal with the negative effects caused by COVID-19 pandemic in several aspects. As a good practice, the project ensured appropriateness and relevance of the project by addressing different needs of women and people with specific needs. Seeds distribution was highly relevant to the needs of beneficiaries and has extended the benefits of the targeted farmers, although it is recommended to conduct market assessment at the same time to maximize the impact if time and resources allow.

CHS2: High satisfactions of the beneficiaries confirmed that all of the activities under component 1 were effective and timely, but while some of the beneficiaries still cannot improve their access to water. While irrigation wells and consumption wells have successfully helped the water shortage to receive benefits, unfortunately not all beneficiaries who are members of the target farmers' groups can enjoy the water, especially for irrigation water. Respondents pointed out that some members of farmer's groups have not received water supply due to several reasons. Additional pipeline distributed improved the accessibilities of some farmers, yet it is obvious that there are still more needs for wells and pipelines.

CHS3: The quantitative and qualitative survey indicated that the WASH component successfully strengthened local capacities, avoided negative effects and expanded the longer-term impact of the project. On the other hand, some of the survey respondents confirmed that currently farmers have to spend big capital to cultivate agricultural land. The assistance of irrigation wells that use diesel-fueled machines is felt by many farmers being very burdensome. The project has successfully enabled people to resume agriculture so that they can earn income to meet their basic needs, thus achieving the initial objective of emergency assistance. Moreover, supporting farmers to enable them to continue their agricultural activities after the completion of this project ensured their independence necessary for further reconstruction and early development, and thus it can be regarded as a project that contributed to the nexus from the emergency period to the reconstruction period.

CHS4: According to survey respondents, it is confirmed that component one was based on close communication, strong beneficiaries' participation and feedback at every stage in project implementation evidenced by the fact the all respondents reported they were well informed with the project by PWJ/ACT, and almost all respondents reported that they have

participated in a farmers' group meetings or decision making process related to the project outcome.

CHS5: The quantitative and qualitative survey indicated that PWJ/ACT welcomed and addressed complaints from the beneficiaries. The feedback mechanism was available to voice complaints about the project, evidenced by the fact that almost all of the respondents reported that they knew who to contact if they have a complaint, although none of the interviewees testified the complaints raised by the beneficiaries during project implementation period.

CHS6: It is notable that PWJ/ACT had good coordinations with beneficiaries and BPP, and the project complemented the governmental assistances. When it comes to the the village government, however, coordinations were not enough in some target villages. It is highly recommended to establish and involve village government so as to ensure sustainability of the project impact and minimize the potential conflict.

5.2 Component 2

CHS1: The project was appropriately designed and matched with the demands of the community. The target villages were selected through needs assessment and the key informants consider that the geographical targeting was appropriate. Moreover, the project took account of the vulnerable and marginalized groups of the community by incorporating their needs and perspectives in each activity.

CHS2: Overall, the project accomplished its objectives. The project aimed at formation of disaster-resistant communities in Sigi Regency in Sulawesi through drawing up action plans on DRR. The resident-led disaster mitigation action plans were formulated in two villages while the disaster management plan developed by the project was officially approved by the local authority. The study found that the project promoted to raise awareness of communities on disaster preparedness, however, time allocated for the simulation exercise and drills may be inadequate for the majority of the beneficiaries to familiarize the process and plan.

CHS3: One possible factor behind the success of the project was that it laid a groundwork for sustainability. The project formulated the disaster management plan and it was approved as official document by the local authority and BPBD is expected to work continuously based on this plan. Although this was a short term project with seven months of implementation period, the project also made efforts to train local resources as a focal points of disaster management. Despite these encouraging results, the capacity and resources of the local authorities are likely to be limited and ongoing assistance, support and trainings can be considered in future interventions.

CHS4 and CHS5: The amount of data obtained for these two commitments were relatively scarce for this component, however, the available data reveals that PWJ/INANTA put effort into ensuring community participation across the project cycle. The feedback mechanism including hotline and WhatsApp groups were also available to voice complaints about the project.

CHS6: A close partnership with the local government was crucial factor especially for this component to achieve project outcome and to maximize the value of the project. It was evident from the interviews that PWJ/INANTA had been actively coordinating with the local governmental agencies and other relevant stakeholders throughout the project period.

From the findings of this evaluation and in order to address the challenges of the project, the following recommendations are derived from this study.

6 Recommendations

Market assessment needs to be conducted periodically to determine what kind of seeds need to be distributed for farmers. While it is evident that farmers and related stakeholder is needed as one of important resources to ensure the commodity that is being produced fits to market conditions/market price for the profits of beneficiaries, as some beneficiaries pointed out that the number of farmers who grow corn as their main agricultural crops can cause a decrease in farmers' income because corn harvested simultaneously can cause a full stock of corn in the market and this decreases the price of corn. It is recommended to conduct market assessment at the same time to maximize the impact if time and resources allow.

Online training and workshop can be one of the solutions to the challenges in such COVID-19 situation, limitations of direct communication. As ACT staffs suggested that online training and workshop can be one of the solutions to ensure the smooth information and knowledge sharing and close communication. Although this idea seems to have some difficulties for implementation, given that poor internet connectivity and lack of access to proper devices in the field, it is recommended to discuss its possibility to maximize the impact of the project.

It is highly recommended to establish and involve village government, Head of the village, or other structural officer from village office. The importance role of village government related to the issue of the sustainability after the project ends. Also, to minimize the potential conflicts related to water distribution issue such as unequitable distribution of

water among members of the farmer groups. The Village Head is the first party who will be responsible if any conflict occurs at the village level. By coordinating with the village government, PWJ/ACT has the opportunity to encourage the village government to allocate village funds to help provide pipes for members of farmer groups who have not been reached by water.

The simulation exercises play an important role in strengthening capacity of communities to response to events and promoting enhanced preparedness, therefore, it is recommended to conduct simulation exercise multiple times during the project period. The simulation exercise can also be a useful way to build relationships and networks with other agencies and institutions, as well as to encourage familiarization with the process and plans. Certainly, a number of respondents of KIIs pointed out that the importance of repeated exercises for more effective response. Despite of the limited project period, the project should have conducted simulation exercises at least twice so that the communities are able to reflect the lessons learned from the first exercise and have an opportunity to improve the plan and evacuation procedures. Future intervention may consider to have an increased time allocated for the simulation exercises.

It is arguable that the municipalities may have limited capacity to promote effective disaster management. As mentioned earlier, the key informant from BPBD revealed that the high turnover of local government staff as well as lack of institutional, technical and financial capacities to play a leading role in the event of disasters. It can be said that the local government is likely to require ongoing assistance, support and trainings to ensure they continue to carry out their roles and responsibilities effectively. In this regard, the trainings or workshops targeting the local government may be a valuable component to solidify knowledge and capacity within the government institutions to ensure sustainability of the project. Continued support and enhancing capacity of local authorities are vital as municipalities are mostly the first responders in the event of disasters.

Future response may consider to facilitate integration and mainstreaming DRR into sectoral plans at all levels. As the key informant from INANTA suggested, integrated approaches between disaster management response and other sectors can contribute more effective and efficient response. Among its thirteen guiding principles, Sendai Framework also outlined the engagement of all of society, including shared responsibility across sectors and stakeholders as appropriate to national circumstances. It is important to recognize that DRR is not owned solely by BPBD or BNPB. Each line ministry and local municipality have a responsibility to mainstream DRR into policy, planning and implementation. For example, all agencies including health and education offices should develop and implement disaster preparedness plan and response plans and therefore reserve a budget for risk reduction and a contingency fund. In future intervention, PWJ/INANTA could play a more coordinating

role in this regard, supporting the development and integration of relevant planning. Cross-departmental coordination is also essential in order to raise awareness and to have shared responsibility as well as avoid duplication of efforts.

7 References

- BNPB, 2016. Indonesia Country Profile, Jakarta : BNPB
- Srikandini, A., Van Voorst, R. & Hilhorst, D., 2018. Disaster Risk Governance in Indonesia and Myanmar: The Practice of Co-Governance. *Politics and Governance*, 6(3), pp. 180-18
- UNDRR, 2020, Disaster Risk Reduction in Indonesia Status Report 2020

ANNEX 1. Field Survey Team and Report Writing Team

Field Survey Team

Title	Male/Female
Brief Information (Background and Experience)	
M&E Coordinator / Team Leader	Male
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field coordinator for development and humanitarian assistance projects organized by Local/International NGOs • Field researcher for JPF Emergency Response to Indonesia Lombok Island Earthquake Program in 2018 • Field monitoring consultant for Emergency Response to Earthquake and Tsunami in Indonesia, Sulawesi Program in 2019 and 2020 • Based in Jogjakarta 	
WASH Sector Expert	Female
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program Evaluator for several post-disaster intervention programs in Central Sulawesi organized by various NGOs, such as UNICEF, CARE, and Save the Children for the WASH Program • Based in Palu, Sulawesi 	
Logistics Assistant / Enumerator 1	Female
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and Education Coordinator for development and humanitarian assistance projects organized by Local/International NGOs • Field monitoring assistant for Emergency Response to Earthquake and Tsunami in Indonesia, Sulawesi Program in March of 2020 • Base in Makassar 	
Enumerator 2	Male
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveyor for several development assistance projects • Project Supervisor for the Youth in Politics & Participations • Based in Palu, Sulawesi 	
Enumerator 3	Female
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enumerator for survey of Gender, SDG's, and several development assistance projects • Based in Palu, Sulawesi 	

Report Writing Team

Title	Roles and Responsibilities
M&E Coordinator, JPF M&E Div. (Ikuma Masuda)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data analyst, Coauthor and Co-editor of Evaluation Report
M&E Coordinator, JPF M&E Div. (Shoko Shionome)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data analyst, Coauthor and Co-editor of Evaluation Report
M&E Coordinator / Team Leader	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data analyst• Reporting collected raw data and brief summaries to JPF M&E coordinators
WASH Sector Expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data analyst• Reporting brief summaries in Livelihood & Agriculture sector to M&E Coordinator / Team Leader

ANNEX 2. Field Survey Itinerary

Time	Activity	Issue to cover	Responsibilities/ Person to meet	Location
Day 01: Sat, 29/05/2021 : RT-PCR Antigen for Travel (Transportation)				
Day 02 : Sun, 30/05/2021: Arrival (Quarantine/ Desk Work)				
Dept: 12.20 Lion Air Arr : 17.55 Lion Air	Arrival Hotel Check in	RT-Antigen; Transportation; Accommodation	PD&YP	Palu
Day 03 : Mon 31/05/2021 : Quarantine/ Desk Work				
Day 04: Tue, 01/06/2021 (Field Survey)				
08.30-09.00	Travel Time	<i>Safety; Time</i>		
09.00-10.30	Project Briefing (WASH/PWJ-ACT)	Introduction	M&E Team + ACT	Palu
		Project Debriefing Component#2*		Sigi
10.30 - 12.30	Travel Time	<i>Safety;Time</i>		
12.30 -17.00	Field Monitoring PWJ Completed Component (WASH-PWJ/ACT), DATA Collection	M&E Objectives, Klls, Observation	PD &WASH Expert, YP & Enumerators	Sigi
17.00 -18.30	Return To Palu	<i>Safety</i>		
Day 05: Wed,02/06/2021 (Field Survey)				
08.30 - 09.30	Travel Time	<i>Safety; Time</i>		
09.30 - 17.00	Field Monitoring PWJ Completed Component (WASH-PWJ/ACT), Data Collection	Project Site Visit, Project Documentation, Kll's, HHs, DBs, Observation	PD + &WASH Expert, YP & Enumerators	Sigi
17.00 - 18.00	Return To Palu	<i>Safety</i>		
Day 06 : Thu, 03/06/2021 (Field Survey)				
08.30 - 09.30	Travel Time	<i>Safety;Time</i>		
09.30 - 17.00	Field Monitoring Evaluation PWJ On Going Project (DRR-INANTA), Data Collection	M&E Objectives, Kll's for DRR Component, HH Survey for WASH Component	PD&WASH Expert, YP & Enumerators	Sigi

17.00 - 18.00	Return to Palu	Safety		
Day 07 : Fri,04/06/2021 (Field Survey)				
08.00 - 09.30	Travel Time	<i>Safety;Time</i>		
09.30 - 11.30	Field Monitoring and Evaluation PWJ On Going Project (WASH-ACT), Data Collection	M&E Objectives, KII's for WASH Component, HH Survey for WASH Component	PD&WASH Expert, YP & Enumerators	Sigi
11.30 -13.30	Break Friday Pray			
13.30 - 16.30	Field Monitoring and Evaluation PWJ On Going Project (WASH-ACT), Data Collection	M&E Objectives, KII's for WASH Component, HH Survey for WASH Component	PD&WASH Expert, YP & Enumerators	Sigi
16.30 - 18.00	Return To Palu	<i>Safety</i>		
Day 08: Sat,05/06/2021 (Reporting)			PD	
Day 09 : Sun,06/06/2021 (Reporting/ Weekend)			PD	
			<i>Livelihood Expert Arrival</i>	
Day 10: Mon,07/06/2021 (Field Survey)				
08.30 - 09.30	Travel Time	<i>Safety;Time</i>		
09.30 - 17.00	Field Monitoring and Evaluation PARCIC Completed Project (Shelter, WASH), Data Collection	M&E Objectives, KII's for Completed Project, HH Survey	PD +WE YP & Enumerators	Sigi
17.00 - 18.00	Return To Palu	<i>Safety</i>		
Day 11: Tue, 08/06/2021 (Field Survey)				
07.00 - 10.30	Travel Time	<i>Safety;Time</i>		
10.30 - 17.00	Field Monitoring and Evaluation PARCIC Completed Project & Ongoing Project (Livelihood), Data Collection	Project Evaluation, KII's for Completed Project, HH Survey for Ongoing Project	PD+YP&WASH Expert, YP & Enumerators	Sigi
17.00 - 20.30	Return To Palu	<i>Safety</i>		
Day 12: Wed, 09/06/2021 (Field Survey)				
08.00 - 09.30	Travel Time	<i>Safety;Time</i>		

09.30 - 17.00	Field Monitoring and Evaluation PARCIC On Going Project (Livelihood), Data Collection	M&E Objectives, KII's for Ongoing Project, HH Survey for Ongoing Project	PD+YP+Livelihood Expert, YP & Enumerators	Sigi
17.00 - 18.30	Return To Palu	<i>Safety</i>		
Day 13: Thu, 10/06/2021 (Field Survey)				
08.00 - 09.30	Travel Time	<i>Safety;Time</i>		
09.30 - 17.00	Field Monitoring and Evaluation PARCIC On Going Project (Livelihood), Data Collection	M&E Objectives, KII's for Ongoing Project, HH Survey for Ongoing Project	PD+YP+Livelihood Expert, YP & Enumerators	Sigi
17.00 - 18.30	Return To Palu	<i>Safety</i>		
Day 14: Fri, 11/06/2021 (Reporting)			PD	
09.00 – 17.00	Internal Meeting and Coordination, Team Feedback (360's Models)			
Day 15: Sat, 12/06/2021 (Reporting)			PD	
09.00 – 17.00	Internal Meeting and Coordination, Team Feedback (360's Models)			

1. PD: M&E Coordinator / Team Leader
2. YP: Logistics Assistant / Enumerator 1
3. On Saturdays, M&E team took the days to follow up Data Responce, Coordination, etc.

Survey Questionnaire for Direct Beneficiaries (Farmers) of PWJ project

Project	Faremrs Livelihood Recovery in Sigi, Central Sulawesi			
Component	Component 1			
Name of Interviewer		Date of Interview		Sign.
Village name				
Name of Respondent				

A. GENERAL INFORMATION			
Place of Residence:		Age:	1. >18 2. 18-25 3. 26-35 4. 36-50 5. 51<
Religion:	1. Muslim 2. Christian 3. Buddhist 4. Hindu 5. Other: _____	Marital Status:	1. Single 2. Married 3. Separated/Divorced 4. Widowed
Are you the head of household	1. Yes 2. No	Employment Status:	1. Unemployed 2. Work as a farmer 3. Student 4. Employed on a daily wage 5. Business owner 6. Other: _____
How many people are there in your household (including yourself)	1. Male : 2. Female : TOTAL:		
How many children (people under 18) are there in your household	1. Male : 2. Female : TOTAL:		
How many persons work in your household (including yourself)	1. Male : 2. Female :		

	TOTAL:
What is your average monthly income before the earthquake in 2018?	
What is your average monthly income right after the earthquake in 2018?	
What is your current average monthly Income? (After participating the project)	
What are your major monthly expenses?	

B. Questions regarding project implementation	
1- Do you use the water from the well provided by the project as a main water source for farming?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure
2- Do you use the water from the well provided by the project as a main water source for your daily life?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure
3- What is the main product of your farm?	
4- The access to clean water/ irrigation water improved by the project	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Agree 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly disagree
5- Plan to continue agricultural activities even after the project termination	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Agree 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly disagree
6- Income has increased compared to before project launch	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Agree 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly disagree
7- The variety of seeds provided were in line with my needs	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Agree 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree

	4. <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly disagree
8- Are you able to purchase seeds by your own after project termination?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure
9- Have you ever participated in a farmers group meeting or decision making process related to the project outcome with the group leader or project staff?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure
10- To what extent you were satisfied with the service you have received.	1. Completely satisfied 2. satisfied 3. Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 4. Unsatisfied 5. Completely unsatisfied
11- Did anyone explain the project to you? Did you receive clear explanations about the support <i>PWJ</i> provides and the process for getting this support?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Not sure
12- Are you satisfied with the behaviour of <i>PWJ</i> staff to the people they work with	1. Yes 2. No 3. Not sure
13- Are you satisfied with the behaviour of <i>ACT</i> staff to the people they work with	1. Yes 2. No 3. Not sure
14- Do you know who to contact if you have a complaint or comment about the staff or activities of <i>PWJ/ACT</i>	1. Yes 2. No 3. Not sure
15- Did you ever complain to <i>PWJ</i> about a service or staff	1. Yes 2. No
16- Was this complaint resolved	1. Yes 2. No
17- Time in which it was resolved	1. Couple of days 2. Couple of weeks 3. Couple of months

18- How do you rate the overall quality of the service provided?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Very good2. Good3. Average4. Needs Improvement
19- If it needs improvement, please describe how?	

End the survey by thanking respondent for his/her valuable time and responses.

Key Informant Interview (KII) Guide for beneficiaries

Introduction

An introduction and objectives of the evaluation will be provided.

First of all, I would like to thank you for agreeing to be interviewed. We would like to ask you a few questions regarding the project.

Your comments and opinions will remain confidential and will only be used for this research, not for any other purpose. Our conversation should take about 60 minutes to complete. With your permission I want to record our conversation on tape. Do you have any questions before we begin?

Question for the leader of farmer's group

(CHS1)

- before you were selected for the project, did the project team talk to you to understand your needs? Do you think the project can address the needs of people in your community? If no, what should have been done instead?

(CHS 2)

- To what extent were you satisfied with the water yield and water quality of the well constructed by the project?
- Were farmers in your community now able to resume agriculture activities after leveling of the ground and distribution of seeds?
- To what extent have you satisfied with the timing of seed distribution and the quality of seeds?
- What are the differences the project has made to individuals targeted and the wider community?

(CHS 3)

- Did you see any visible changes through the project, especially in terms of livelihood of farmers?

- Do you think the beneficiaries have gained sufficient resources to resume farming? Do you think the beneficiaries will be able to continue agricultural work in the future with the resources they have?
- Do you know who will be the focal point to maintain the tubewell and do you think they are capable to maintain it? Do you see any difficulties?

(CHS 4)

- Do you know why you were selected to receive agricultural assistance?
- Did the project staff ever ask you what your needs were before or during the project? If so, what kinds of questions did they ask you?
- Do you believe that the project had a fair process for selecting beneficiaries, based on people's needs in your community? Was enough information communicated to you prior and during the project?

(CHS 5)

- Were your opinion, concerns and thoughts taken into consideration? Please provide examples.
- Were you instructed on how to give feedback / make complaints on the project to project staff or anyone else? If so, did any of you provide feedback or log complaints? And if so, please describe your experience of this process (not the complaint)
- Do you think that the Project should include any other members of your community? If so, who and why?

Question for the facilitators of disaster risk analysis training

(CHS1)

- before you were selected for the project, did the project team talked to you to understand your needs? Do you think the project can address the needs of people in your community? If no, what should have been done instead?
- To what extent DRR plan developed by the project consider the different needs of vulnerable group of the people such as pregnant women / elderly, people with disabilities?

(CHS 2)

- To what extent were you satisfied with the disaster vulnerability risk analysis training provided by the project? Which topic was the most valuable?
- What are the differences the project has made to individuals targeted and the wider community?

(CHS 3)

- Did you see any visible changes through the project, especially in terms of disaster preparedness? Please give example.
- How the project has contributed to raise awareness of the community regarding DRR?
- Are you going to continue DRR activities in the community after the project termination? If yes, what would be your role and are there any factors of hindering continuation of the activities?

(CHS 4)

- Do you know why you were selected to as a facilitator of the DRR training? What is your main role as a facilitator?
- Did the project staff ever ask you what your needs were before or during the project? If so, what kinds of questions did they ask you?
- Do you believe that the project had a fair process for selecting beneficiaries, based on people's needs in your community? Was enough information communicated to you prior and during the project?

(CHS 5)

- Were your opinion, concerns and thoughts taken into consideration? Please provide examples.
- Were you instructed on how to give feedback / make complaints on the project to project staff or anyone else? If so, did any of you provide feedback or log complaints? And if so, please describe your experience of this process (not the complaint)
- Do you think that the Project should include any other members of your community? If so, who and why?

Question for the Villagers who participated in DRR activities

(CHS1)

- before you were selected for the project, did the project team talk to you to understand your needs? Do you think the project can address the needs of people in your community? If no, what should have been done instead?

(CHS 2)

- To what extent were you satisfied with the DRR activities provided by the project?
- Do you recognize the evacuation point when disasters happen? Where is that and how did you get that information? Do you think there're any difficulties when you evacuate there? In your community, are there any individuals who have difficulties to evacuate?
- Have you seen the community hazard map? Do you recognize the hazardous areas in your community?
- What are the differences the project has made to individuals targeted and the wider community?

(CHS 3)

- Did you see any visible changes through the project, especially in terms of disaster preparedness? In the event of future disaster, are you going to take any different actions from the previous earthquake? If yes, what would it be?
- Do you think the preparedness of the local government against natural disasters improved through the project activities? If yes, in what ways?
- How the project has contributed to raise awareness of the community regarding DRR?
- Do you know who will be the focal point when natural disaster happens in your community? Do you think they are well prepared for the future disasters?

(CHS 4)

- Do you know why you were selected to participate in DRR activities?
- Did the project staff ever ask you what your needs were before or during the project? If so, what kinds of questions did they ask you?
- Do you believe that the project had a fair process for selecting beneficiaries, based on people's needs in your community? Was enough information communicated to you prior and during the project?

(CHS 5)

- Were your opinion, concerns and thoughts taken into consideration? Please provide examples.
- Were you instructed on how to give feedback / make complaints on the project to project staff or anyone else? If so, did any of you provide feedback or log complaints? And if so, please describe your experience of this process (not the complaint)
- Do you think that the Project should include any other members of your community? If so, who and why?

End the interview by thanking respondent for his/her valuable time and responses.

Key Informant Interview (KII) Guide for PWJ/ ACT/ INANTA staff

Introduction

An introduction and objectives of the evaluation will be provided.

First of all, I would like to thank you for agreeing to be interviewed. We would like to ask you a few questions regarding the project.

Your comments and opinions will remain confidential and will only be used for this research, not for any other purpose. Our conversation should take about 60 minutes to complete. With your permission I want to record our conversation on tape. Do you have any questions before we begin?

Question on implementation status

- How many beneficiaries have you reached by the project so far? By district, by component?
- Overall, what are the challenges have you noticed for the agriculture & DRR activities in the target communities?
- Did you see any visible changes throughout the project?
- Can you let us know if the project has been affected by Covid-19? If so, in what ways and how did the project deal with it?
- What % of the project has been completed so far? How the project can carry it forward in the future?
- Can you tell us if there is anything which are not going well?

(CHS1)

- How the target was set for the project? Did you conduct any need assessment to understand the needs of the target communities? How was the need assessment conducted? Do you think the project addressed the needs of the project beneficiaries in a consistent manner as per project design? If not, what should have been done instead?
- Till now do you think the project was relevant to needs of the project beneficiaries? Why do you think so? What could have been done to design the project more relevant to the needs of the project beneficiaries?

- Was there any change made in the project plan during the implementation of the project? Why the changes were necessary? Was there any change made due to the COVID-19 outbreak? What were the changes? How did it impact on the overall project?
- Did you consider the vulnerability of specific group of people such as pregnant women, elderly and people with disabilities when implementing the project? If yes, could you let me know the example?
- How did the project select beneficiaries? What were the selection criteria?

(CHS 2)

- Do you think that the project was completed as per expected time?
- What were the major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the objectives?
- How do you ensure timely planting of vegetables as well as evacuation drill activities? Do you think you need more resource to complete the task on a timely manner?
- What are the differences the project has made to individuals targeted and the wider community? How the project has addressed different needs of women and people with disability?

(CHS 3)

- Have local capacities for resilience (i.e. structures, organisations, leadership figures and support networks) been identified and do plans exist to strengthen these capacities?
- Do you think the beneficiaries have gained sufficient resources to resume farming? Do you think the beneficiaries will be able to continue to work as a farmer in the future with the resources they have?
- What measures have you taken to make the project sustainable in the long run? Can you please share some example?
- Were there any social, political, environmental, and economic factors that have an impact on the project? What are those?

(CHS 4)

- Do you think beneficiaries have access to information about the project and the organization? If so, what kind of information do you think they have?

- Do you think beneficiaries' views are sought and used to guide project design and implementation? If so, please share some examples?
- Was the community involved in determining the selection criteria of the direct beneficiaries? Were they well informed about the decisions?

(CHS 5)

- Has a complaint mechanism established by the project for communities and beneficiaries? If so, please explain how it was set up.
- Have you ever received any complaints to this day? If there was any, could you share examples of complaints dealt so far?
- Do you think the complaint mechanism has been working well? If so, in what ways?

(CHS 6)

- Is there any other NGOs implementing similar project in your project area? If yes, how did you coordinate and complement its interventions with others?
- To what extent the role and responsibilities and segregation of duties between PWJ and ACT/INANTA are clear to you? Do you have any recommendation to strengthen the coordination?
- Has the project complemented and been compatible with government approach?

End the interview by thanking respondent for his/her valuable time and responses.

KII guide for RTRW of the project area, officers from the local government

Introduction

An introduction and objectives of the evaluation will be provided.

First of all, I would like to thank you for agreeing to be interviewed. We would like to ask you a few questions regarding the project.

Your comments and opinions will remain confidential and will only be used for this research, not for any other purpose. Our conversation should take about 60 minutes to complete. With your permission I want to record our conversation on tape. Do you have any questions before we begin?

Questions regarding project implementation

- First of all could you please define your role at the Department of Agriculture / Disaster Management / in your community?
- How has the earthquake in 2018 affected to the agriculture and people's livelihood in the target area?
- Could you please define your role in this project implemented by PWJ/ACT/INANTA? Please tell the details.
- What were the common problems for the residents in the target area regarding agriculture and disaster preparedness? Please tell the details.
- Have you noticed any changes in the problems related to agriculture and disaster preparedness for the residents in the target area since the project launch in October 2020? What changes have you noticed? Please tell the details.
- Have you noticed any changes in the behavior of the community people in the target area in relation to disaster preparedness after the project launch? What changes have you noticed? Please tell the details.
- How do you collaborate and coordinate with PWJ/ACT/INANTA to achieve their project goal? How can you contribute to achieve the project objective?
- Do you have any recommendation to PWJ/ACT/INANTA regarding the project implementation?

(CHS 1)

- Do you think the project is consistently able to meet the needs of the target community? If not, what could have been done to design the project more relevant to the needs of the community?

(CHS 2)

- What are the differences the project has made to individuals targeted and the wider community? How the project has addressed different needs of women and people with disability?
- Do you think were there any positive / negative factors influencing the project implementation?

(CHS 3)

- Do you think, the project has been able to strengthen communities' and local capacities and ownership? Do you think the participants will be able to sustain the project activities even if the project is closed? Why do you think so?
- Were there any social, political, environmental, and economic factors that have an impact on the project? What are those?
- Compared to three years ago, has your community awareness and preparedness on disaster improve? If yes, in what ways? How about the capacity of the local government on disaster preparedness? Did it improve through the project participation?

(CHS 4)

- Did the project staff ever consult you on the needs of beneficiaries or project design before or during the project? If so, what kinds of questions did they ask you?
- Do you believe that the project had a fair process for selecting beneficiaries, based on people's needs in your community?

(CHS 5)

- Have you ever heard any complaints from the community during the project implementation period (since October 2020)? What are the general complaints they have? Do you know how are the complaints addressed?

(CHS 6)

- Is there any other NGOs implementing similar project in these camps? How did the project coordinate and complement its interventions with others?
- Do you have any feedback and recommendations to the future projects and programme improvement?

End the interview by thanking respondent for his/her valuable time and responses.