

Program Evaluation Report

**Emergency Response to Earthquake and Tsunami in
Indonesia, Sulawesi (2018-2021)**

**Submitted by: Japan Platform M&E Division
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We hope that this report will be useful to better appreciate the previous work done by member NGOs 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 BHN, CWS Japan, FMYY, GNJP, SVA, PARCIC and PWJ or any other organizations mentioned in this report.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACT	Aski Cepat Tanggap
BHN	Telecom For Basic Human Needs
BNF	Beneficiary
BNPB	the National Disaster Management Authority
BPBD	Local Disaster Management Agency
BPP	Agricultural Extension Center
CBI	Cash Based Intervention
CHS	Core Humanitarian Standard
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease 2019
CWS	Church World Service
DANGAU	Yayasan DANGAU Indonesia
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECRB	Emergency Response Capacity Building
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FMYT	Radio FMYT
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GN	Good Neighbors
GNJP	Good Neighbors Japan
HHs	Households
HQ	Headquarter
IDR	Indonesian Rupiah
INANTA	Inovasi Ketahanan Komunitas
JH	Japan Heart
JPF	Japan Platform
JRKI	Jaringan Radio Komunitas Indonesia
KII	Key Informant Interview
KKM	Kader Kesehatan Masyarakat
KPKP-ST	Kelompok Perjuangan Kesetaraan Perempuan Sulawesi Tengah
INANTA	Inovasi Ketahanan Komunitas
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-governmental organization
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OECD-DAC	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development - Development Assistance Committee
PARCIC	the Pacific Asia Resource Centre for Interpeoples' Cooperation
PKPU HI	PKPU Human Initiative

PSEAH	Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment
PWJ	Peace Winds Japan
Rp.	Indonesian rupiah
SKP-HAM	Solidaritas Korban Pelanggaran Hak Asasi Manusia
STBM	Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat
SVA	Shanti Volunteer Association
WG	Working Group

1 Executive Summary

JPF has launched the response programme immediately after the quake struck the Sulawesi island in mid-2018, and in accordance with JPF's operational strategy, eight member NGOs had conducted emergency humanitarian interventions in several sectors Sigi and Donggala District, central Sulawesi.

JPF conducted third party rapid evaluation of the program in June 2021, in order to analyze the sustainability of the projects' outcome, effect and impact, to identify the current status of utilization of the construction products, to verify whether the beneficiaries have any difficulties or challenges in operation and maintenance of the construction products, and to identify the possible solutions, employing both quantitative and qualitative approaches to evaluate the project.

With regard to main findings of shelter construction component, the evaluation found that it is revalidated that traditional housing design and natural materials complied with the needs of beneficiaries and were highly relevant in the context of project sites. Besides, shelter assistance based on Self-supporting approach is highly relevant from the perspective of beneficiary ownership and satisfaction with the products, promoting mutual assistance within communities, and means of income generation. All of the construction products of GNJP project observed during the field survey were still used by the beneficiaries and in good condition. The selected materials have good endurance/ durability to last at least more than 3-4 years. It is obvious that shelter assistance interventions under this program have medium-term effect and sustainability, since it was observed that temporary shelters constructed by this program are still utilized and in good condition even more than two years have passed after projects completion.

With regard to main findings of water supply component, the evaluation found that, regarding PWJ project, although irrigation wells and consumption wells have improved the water shortage, unfortunately not all the beneficiaries can have access to watering their farm. During the field survey, it was observed that out of four deep tube wells constructed by GNJP were running in full capacities and well organized by the Water Committee. Meanwhile one deep tube well is able to operate for only 10 minutes to pump the water up due to Solar Panel capacitor and battery condition which have already been in critical conditions. The major challenging is that the facility is still operated by Solar Panel due to financial issues, not replaced yet from Solar Panel into powered by electricity. Besides, it was also found that most of the beneficiaries were concerned about the durability of solar panel equipment because of their poor knowledge of maintenance.

With regard to main findings of sanitation component, the evaluation found that, regarding CWS project, not only were the products satisfactory but process of the construction was highly relevant with the needs and preferences of beneficiaries. It is highlighted as a good practice that CWS apply a participatory approach with conditional

cash transfer into its latrine assistance intervention. Besides, it was found that interaction between toilets construction component with hygiene promotion component is essential to successfully contribute to promote better hygiene practice and to the ODF. Household toilet repairing component of PARCIC has delivered the expected impact which is to change the behavior of beneficiaries and advocating sanitation and hygiene awareness, although the behavioral change has not been 100 percent achieved yet. From the survey, it was found that, apart from habitual factors and lack of latrine, the availability of water to their latrine was one of the reasons why some of the residents still defecate in the river. All of the toilets observed are still functioning and beneficiaries are still using them without any problems nor difficulties a few years after the construction. Regarding hygiene promotion, it is highlighted, as a good practice in terms of medium/long-term effect of the intervention, that CWS' selection of KKM as a promoter is highly relevant as they still are promoting what they learned in the project.

With regard to main findings of livelihood assistance component, the evaluation found that, although livelihood assistance component of SVA had very limited effect in income-generating, it contributed to build the basis for the livelihood reconstruction of beneficiaries and provide females with the relieving place and to rise community's awareness of protection of children's and women's rights. Regarding income generating activities, some beneficiaries were dissatisfied because the introduced products did not comply with the needs and context in the village. Also it was surveyed that most of respondents do not know KPKP-ST staffs because they have never met staffs of KPKP-ST. It is noteworthy, however, that there still are some groups that are active and continuing their production activities even though 2 years have passed since the project completed and the duration of intervention was only 4 months. On the other hand, PARCIC project achieved its project goal "to contribute for improvement and reconstruction of disaster victim's livelihood in Sigi" to some extent. The household survey found that the project contributed to the income increase of the beneficiaries. Furthermore, this study revealed high degree of satisfaction amongst beneficiaries on food processing training by PARCIC/SKP-HAM. Meanwhile, it was also found that the selection of beneficiaries presented a sensitive issue, and direct involvement as well as approval from communities were essential to avoid community conflicts. Regarding agriculture assistance of PWJ project, supporting farmers by making deep water wells for agricultural irrigation was largely appropriate and relevant to the need of the beneficiaries and local governments. All the activities were highly satisfactory for the beneficiaries, while some of the beneficiaries still cannot improve their access to water.

With regard to main findings of Tele-communications component, it was found that the contents of the radio program and information broadcasted by TUTURA FM (Community radio established by the project) were highly relevant with needs of beneficiaries and satisfactory. Also It is highlighted as a good practice that the community radio contributed to

promote community activities through encouraging the residents, and that the project successfully empowered youth volunteer staffs by building their capacities. Furthermore, it is noteworthy that TUTURA FM has contributed to mitigate conflict among villages by strengthening the relationship between the residents of these villages. Unfortunately, however, TUTURA FM's current status has been blocked because it has been in the process of obtaining registration and permission to use the frequency as Community Radio.

With regard to main findings of Disaster Risk Reduction component, the evaluation found that it was found by field survey that the trainings and workshops provided by the project were effective in terms of promoting and raising awareness on disaster preparedness. The research result shows that the project has had a positive impact on the knowledge and practices of the target communities. Meanwhile, though 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. In terms of sustainability, the project emphasized on capacity building of community personnel through various activities. 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.

There were some cross-cutting findings which have horizontal implications for many member NGOs derived from the study. Firstly, the evaluation found that the almost all member NGOs have actively coordinated with the local governmental actors and complements roles and responsibilities of national and local authorities. Despite some individual minor issues, the coordination with local partners was also found to be smooth and close. In addition, the evaluation identified that some projects were indirectly contributed to the mental health care of beneficiaries who were traumatized by the earthquake. The study also explored the subject of PSEAH, given that this issue is becoming increasingly critical in humanitarian responses. Lastly, the research revealed a number of positive examples of approach which contributes to localization agenda of humanitarian response.

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) Selection of appropriate and reliable leaders of groups and group management trainings are of significant importance for the outcome and sustainability of interventions. 2) Incorporating software components into hardware components ensure complementarity of whole the impact of interventions. 3) On-site consultations and needs assessment as well as constant communications with variety of beneficiaries are vital for the validity of intervention and its approach. 4) The selection of beneficiaries presented a sensitive issue, thus providing clear explanation on beneficiary selection process and criteria to the relevant stakeholders is essential. 5) 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. 6) Taking a partnership in rapid-onset emergencies is often challenging due to chaotic coordination and limited resources, therefore, establishing partnership with local actors for emergency response has to start prior to an emergency. 7) In terms of localization of the humanitarian action, international humanitarian agencies should call for equitable and complementary partnerships between local and national actors on the basis of shared vision/goal/knowledge and upholding principles of partnership.

2 Program 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 Program Overview

Sulawesi Program in October 2018, JPF has provided prompt humanitarian supports at the time of emergency in association with its Member NGOs, local government and supported organizations. Throughout this Program period, 7 Member NGOs have implemented a total of 16 projects in collaboration with Local Partners, which are Indonesian NGOs with knowledge and experience in working with the target communities.

Table 1: Program Overview

Term	October 2018 to July 2021
Budget	545 million yen (493 million yen from government, 52 million from private sectors)

Location	The affected areas of Central Sulawesi (Palu City, Sigi District, Donggala District)
Support	Total 16 projects were implemented; (Initial Assessment, Non Food Items Distribution, Food Delivery, Water Supply, Sanitation Support, Shelter Construction, Medical Support, Protection, Livelihood Assistance, Tele communication, Disaster Risk Reduction: DRR) etc.
Member NGOs in action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Church World Service (CWS) Japan ◆ Good Neighbors Japan (GNJP) ◆ Japan Heart (JH) ◆ Pacific Asia Resource Centre for Interpeoples' Cooperation (PARCIC) ◆ Peace Winds Japan (PWJ) ◆ Shanti Volunteer Association (SVA) ◆ Telecom For Basic Human Needs (BHN)

JPF engaged local consultants to conduct a program evaluation covering these 8 projects out of 16 projects implemented by Member NGOs under this program, considering the variety of sectors, feasibility of field survey and the capacity of evaluators (See Table 2):

Table 2: Target projects of this evaluation

NGO / Local Partner	Project Title	Time Period	Sector¹
CWS Japan/ CWS Indonesia, DANGAU	Construction of Family Toilets & Promotion of Hygiene for the Affected Families of Central Sulawesi (Earthquake)	2019/11/27- 2020/08/31	<u>Sanitation</u>
GNJP / GN Indonesia	The project for construction of the Temporary Shelters and installation of water supply facilities in Donggala District, Central Sulawesi Province	2019/07/08- 2020/01/31	<u>Shelter</u> <u>Water Supply</u>
PARCIC / TRAMP, PKPU HI	Distribution of Materials for Constructing Temporary Shelters and Child Protection for Tsunami and Earthquake Victims (Phase 3)	2019/03/01- 2019/06/30	<u>Shelter</u> <u>Sanitation</u> Child Protection

¹ Underlined sectors are target of field survey and this evaluation.

PWJ / ACT	Water points construction to improve hygiene condition and restore farmland in the Earthquake, Tsunami and liquefaction Affected Population in Sulawesi Island (Phase3)	2019/07/01- 2020/08/31	<u>Water Supply</u> Sanitation Agriculture
SVA / KPKP-ST	Assisting Women's Economic Empowerment for Earthquake and Tsunami Recovery in Central Sulawesi	2019/02/05- 2019/06/04	<u>Livelihood</u>
BHN / FMYY, JRKI	Support Project for opening and operation of Community Radio Station in Sulawesi damaged by earthquake and tsunami	2019/02/18- 2019/05/21	<u>Tele- Communication</u>
PARCIC / SKP-HAM, Bina Swadaya	Livelihood Assistance for the Victims in Central Sulawesi (Phase 4)	2020/09/25- 2021/07/09	<u>Livelihood</u>
PWJ / ACT, INANTA	Farmers livelihood Recovery and Capacity Building in Community Disaster Risk Management for Sigi Regency, Central Sulawesi (Phase 4)	2020/10/19- 2021/06/18	<u>Water Supply</u> <u>Agriculture</u> <u>DRR</u>

2.3 Main objectives

- ◆ To analyze the sustainability of the projects' outcome, effect and impact
- ◆ To identify the current status of utilization of the construction products such as shelters, latrines, water facilities etc.
- ◆ To verify whether the beneficiaries have any difficulties or challenges in operation and maintenance of the construction products, and to identify the possible solutions
- ◆ To gather and identify good practices and lessons learnt capable of improving project design and implementation for the future intervention as an institutional knowledge of JPF.

As additional scopes:

- ◆ To understand the beneficiary satisfaction several months/years after the project period
- ◆ To collect the information about Local Actors
- ◆ To verify the feasibility of "Localization", if possible

3 Methodology

3.1 Framework

In order to provide an evidence-based assessment as well as actionable recommendations, JPF propose to employ both quantitative and qualitative approaches to evaluate the projects. Quantitative survey data will be collected from individuals through structured questionnaire while qualitative data will be collected through Key Informant Interview.

In order to mitigate risks of COVID-19 transmission, JPF M&E team take necessary safeguarding protocols to ensure the safety of researchers, enumerators and respondents. During the field work, JPF will equip field M&E team with the necessary means to protect themselves—and will refrain from conducting FGDs in the field to avoid gathering. Although JPF prioritize in-person data collection method, remote research activities will also be employed where possible in accordance with the safety precautions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. JPF will remain abreast of any developments concerning COVID-19 restrictions, which may necessitate the re-design of research activities.

To evaluate the projects mentioned above, JPF has developed an evaluation matrix to guide the design of research tools used during field activities. The research tools will contain questions with a view of identifying current status of the projects' output / outcomes, lessons learned, examples of good practice or challenge, and actionable recommendations for the future programming (See Table 3). The evaluation matrix is aligned with JPF's evaluation criteria, OECD-DAC and Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS).

Table 3: Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Sample Questions
Relevance (CHS1 Humanitarian response is appropriate and relevant)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ To what extent are communities and people affected by crises 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?
Effectiveness (CHS 2 Humanitarian response is effective and timely)	<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

	<p>timing of the assistance and protection they receive is adequate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Was the humanitarian response meeting its objectives in terms of timing, quality and quantity?
<p>Impact & Sustainability (CHS3 Humanitarian response strengthens local capacities and avoids negative effects)</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 organizations 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? ◆ Were the communities and people affected by crisis empowered or their capacities developed through the humanitarian response? ◆ Are people still using construction product provided by the project? ◆ Has the construction product provided by the project been socially acceptable to the people? ◆ Have the communities and people been able to operate the construction product provided by the project? ◆ Does the construction product provided by the project not provide negative environmental impact for water source? ◆ Are the users of the construction product provided by the projects willing to pay sufficient tariff required to operate and maintain the system? ◆ Are there Users-Committee and operators for the operation of system and which is in line with local system? ◆ Does the beneficiaries who participated in the livelihood project continue IGAs after the project ended.
<p>Relevance & Coherence (CHS 4 Humanitarian response is based on communication, participation and feedback)</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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ To what extent were the communities and people affected by crisis satisfied with the opportunities they have to influence the response
<p>Cover & Coordination (CHS 6 Humanitarian response is coordinated and complementary)</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 organizations share relevant information through formal and informal coordination mechanism with the communities and people affected by crisis? ◆ Did the organizations coordinate needs assessments, delivery of humanitarian aid and monitoring of its implementation?

3.2 Ethical Considerations & Risk Management

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

Regarding COVID-19, the generic preventive measures include simple public health measures that are to be followed to reduce the risk of infection with COVID-19. These measures need to be observed by all actors at all times. These include:

- Use of masks to be mandatory.
- Practice frequent hand washing with soap or alcohol-based hand sanitizer even when hands are not visibly dirty.
- Respiratory etiquette to be strictly followed. This involves strict practice of covering one's mouth and nose while coughing/sneezing with a tissue/handkerchief/flexed elbow and disposing off used tissues properly.
- Undergo body temperature measurement before visiting offices and projects sites.

Utilize online tools such as telephone, Skype, Zoom and WhatsApp when a direct contact is not allowed.

3.3 Limitation of the evaluation

Reliability of data:

As stated above, one to two years have been passed since the project completion, therefore, some degree of recall bias is inevitable. The longer the interval, the higher the probability of incorrect recalls.

Moreover, given the short-term field visit, only limited number of stakeholders are targeted

in this study. The non-probability sampling which is employed in the research is faster and more cost-effective method compared to probability sampling, however; it increases the margin of error and reduce 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 are 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 coordinates an inception meeting with Member NGOs. These project-specific inception meetings allowed JPF to explain the evaluation mission to Member NGOs. JPF explains its proposed evaluation approaches to data collection, on which the Member NGOs 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 conduct an adaptive desk research of relevant documents to re-construct and analyse the intervention logic and theory of change for each project. The desk review also allowed JPF to under each project's assumptions and identify critical information gaps, which will guide the development of the research tools. Documents reviewed include the project proposal, monthly report, amendments made after the signed agreement and project completions report for each project and where possible, beneficiary selection criteria and baseline-end line reports. Desk research also incorporate reports from other humanitarian aid agencies and academic sources, as well as other relevant secondary documentation.

Phase 2: Implementation

JPF intends to carry out the Implementation phase for six projects over four weeks. This timeframe would allow enough time to collect data, ensure the consistent quality of fieldwork, and provide for overlap between data collection and data analysis. At the start of the Implementation phase, JPF will brief field M&E team on the specifics of the project, as outlined in the Inception Report. JPF will ensure that all research outputs remain anonymous, such that the identity of individual participants will not be revealed. This guarantee of confidentiality will elicit greater candour from the participants and therefore improve the quality of the final evaluation report.

JPF will conduct a range of research activities: Key Informant Interviews (*KIIs*), Household Surveys and Site Observation. (See Table 4)

Key Informant Interviews

KIIs will be conducted using semi-structured questionnaires tailored to the person(s) being interviewed. As such, interviewees will be selected using a convenience/relevance sampling method based on a series of conversations between Member NGOs and JPF. Naturally, these programme staff and experts are uniquely placed to provide valuable insight into the project's achievements and lessons learned.

KIIs are envisioned to be conducted with the following stakeholders (for details on KII respondents of each project, see Tables 7 on the last page) :

1. Staff members of Member NGOs' in charge of the Sulawesi Project
2. Staff members of Local Partner Organizations' in charge of the Sulawesi Project
3. RTRW or Community Leader of the projects' areas
4. Officers of local government/authority in the project area
5. Direct Beneficiaries
6. Health promoters

Member NGOs and JPF will collaborate in selecting the final KII participants during the Inception phase. KIIs will be conducted face-to-face with stakeholders when condition permits, or remotely via Zoom, Skype, on the phone or any other online platform deemed feasible and easily accessible for identified key informants.

Household Surveys

JPF will conduct a total of 25 household surveys for CWS and SVA projects with beneficiaries who participated in the projects. The survey participants will be selected by non-probability sampling technique in which JPF and Member NGOs select individuals to be sampled based on their judgement.

Household surveys will be conducted face-to-face with beneficiaries when condition permits, or remotely via Zoom, Skype, on the phone or any other online platform deemed feasible and easily accessible for identified beneficiaries. If JPF M&E team cannot meet the required sample size with beneficiaries who can participate in the household survey, Member NGOs will arrange for the remaining number of beneficiaries to participate in the survey.

Focus Group Discussion

JPF M&E team will conduct focus group discussion with staff members of Local Partner Organizations who have been closely involved in the project. Considering the current COVID-19 pandemic, only one FGD for one project is proposed in this study and JPF M&E team will replace the FGDs with individual KIIs for other five projects.

Site Observation

JPF will visit project sites to observe the current status of the construction products provided by the projects, such as shelters, latrines, water supply and irrigation facilities, to verify sustainability of impact and whether the beneficiaries have any difficulties or challenges in operation and maintenance of the construction products, and to identify the possible solutions. The sites to be visited and observed will be selected by coordinations between JPF, Member NGOs and thier Local Partners with considering the conditions of access and transportation.

Table 4: Breakdown of the number of Participants of Research Activities

Research Activity	Targeted Projects							
	CWS	GNJP	PARCIC (Phase 3)	PWJ (Phase 3)	SVA	BHN	PARCIC (Phase 4)	PWJ (Phase 4)
KIIs	8 persons	8 persons	8 persons	7 persons	6 persons	9 persons	9 persons	10 persons
HH Surveys	25 HHs	0	0	0	23 HHs	0	25 HHs	25 HHs
FGD	0	0	0	0	0	4 persons	0	0
Observation	3 villages	1 village	1 village	1 village	0	1 village	3 villages	4 villages

Phase 3: Analysis & Reporting

Analysis & Reporting phase is scheduled to take place over 7 weeks, beginning in the final week of the Implementation phase.

Data Cleaning and Analysis

JPF M&E team will start cleaning and analysing all qualitative and quantitative data as the Implementation phase draws to a close. The qualitative research activities are mutually reinforcing – the desk research helps shape the content of KIIs and IDIs; in turn, IDI and KII findings will direct further desk research (if necessary) and final recommendations. These emerging findings will ultimately inform the draft and final evaluation reports.

Draft Evaluation Report

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

Debriefing Workshop

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

Final Evaluation Report

Having received feedback on the draft evaluation report, JPF M&E team will draft and submit the final evaluation report at the end of the Analysis & Reporting phase. The final evaluation report will include key findings and recommendations to the different stakeholders and a report audit trail, documenting the various amendments made between the draft and final report versions.

4 Sectoral Findings

4.1 Shelter Construction Component: PARCIC and GNJP

4.1.1 Relevance and Effectiveness

Under this program, five member NGOs implemented six components to provide the affected people with temporary shelters to improve their living environment in Sigi and Donggala District. Most (80%) of the components achieved outputs and outcome as planned or above plan, constructing total 919 shelters and benefiting more than 4,000 people whose houses were destroyed or heavily damaged by the earthquake. (See Table 5) The NGOs contributed to enable beneficiaries to live under a lot better conditions by providing a variety type and design of shelters, wooden temporary housing, concrete housing and integrated community shelter, in accordance with the needs of the affected people as well as the standards of the Indonesian government.

Table 5: Achievement of shelter component outputs and outcome against indicators

NGO	Outputs		Outcome	
	Expected	Achieved	Expected	Achieved
CWS	Formulation of Working Group consist of BNFs to construct shelters: 18 WGs	Formulation of Working Group consist of BNFs to construct shelters: 18 WGs	200 affected HHs can construct temporary shelters	200 HHs
	Training of WGs on shelter construction: 18 WGs	Training of WGs on shelter construction: 18 WGs	80% of BNFs are satisfies with	90.3% of BNFs
	Distribution of materials: 18WGs	Distribution of materials: 18WGs		
JH	Provision of materials of shelter: 18 HHs	Provision of materials of shelter: 18 HHs	18 affected HHs can receive traditional temporary shelter	18 HHs
PWJ	Construction of Integrated Community Shelter: 256	Construction of Integrated Community Shelter: 256	90% of BNFs respond access to electricity and water was improved	97% of BNFs
			90% of BNFs respond environment of toilets and water place was improved	90% of BNFs
			70% of BNF has utilized administrative office or assembly house	86% of BNFs

PARCIC*	Construction of shelter: 100 Repair of toilet: 109 Provision of water tank: 121	Constructed shelter: 100 Repaired toilet: 100 Provided water tank: 70	100 affected HHs can receive traditional temporary shelter (Huntara houses) with toilet.	100 HHs
PARCIC	Construction of shelter: 250 Construction/repair of toilet: 250 Provision of water tank: 175	Construction of shelter: 205 Construction/repair of toilet: 167 Provision of water tank: 123	250 affected HHs can receive traditional temporary shelter (Huntara houses) with toilet.	205 HHs
GNJP*	Construction of shelter: 140	Constructed shelter: 140	140 HHs are able to live in temporary shelters with adequate living space and safety.	140 HHs
			A minimum usable surface area per person in the Shelter is 3.5 m ² or more.	4.5 m ²

* Target components of field survey

Traditional housing design and natural materials of temporary shelter complied with the needs of beneficiaries and were highly relevant in the context of project sites. The field survey revalidated that it is highly relevant to provide traditional housing for each household using natural materials such as roofing materials using wood and sago palm leaves, since this has advantage of relieving from the indoor heat during the daytime and securing privacy, also as some of the victims were afraid of concrete buildings after the earthquake. Most of the respondents answered they are able to live with peace of mind in this type of shelter without fear of collapsing the buildings.

We prefer wood rather than a brick house because brick houses have traumatized us. Many houses were destroyed during earthquakes, that's why we build houses now which are half-timber and we use all the wood from the shelters given by PARCIC/TRAMP to make kitchens and ceilings for new houses.

(A beneficiary in Namo village)

It is not limited to the reason of trauma that make beneficiaries prefer wood and thatched roofs in shelters. Wood materials also make it easier for beneficiaries to build, maintain and disassemble. Respondents testified that they could build their own houses within two days, and the wood from the shelter can still be utilized to build permanent housing.

I built this house for one and a half days with the help of my family.

This shelter house is made of wood and the roof is Sago leaves (rumbia), so we can replace it ourselves when it is damaged.

(A beneficiary in Namo village)

Shelter assistance based on self-supporting approach is highly relevant from the perspective of beneficiary ownership and satisfaction with the products, promoting mutual assistance within communities, and means of income generating. Some NGOs applied participatory principle well into the project implementation. In the process of shelter construction, beneficiaries were allowed to choose the materials according to their preferences to be used in shelter building, and after receiving materials and technical trainings they built their shelters by themselves with some technical supports. Also some beneficiaries were ordered to craft roofs with sago palm leaves and paid for the products. It was found by the respondent's story during interviews that this self-help methodology has some advantages. One of the advantages is that this participatory principal and free choice methodology heightened the beneficiary satisfaction and ownership with the products since they can build shelters according to their needs and preferences. All of the respondents interviewed expressed their satisfaction with the benefits of the project.

We came to choose our wood, boards, nails when we wanted to build this shelter, so we chose really good wood, as well as when we made the toilet, we asked for a squat toilet because we are used to squatting when we pee. Even though the size is the same, the brand is also the same, but we feel there is satisfaction if we choose.

(A beneficiary in Namo village)

Not only do I like it because the shelter was built, but I also like it because we were allowed to choose the color and paint the shelter by ourselves. My husband chose this green color because he likes green.

(A beneficiary in Namo village)

Another one is that this process of building shelter also contributed to strengthening the spirit of mutual cooperation which is the cultural root of the most communities, as mentioned in the project completion reports. Some respondents interviewed testified story of building their shelters with helping each other.

I got help to build my shelter, but I also helped with my neighbors' shelters. We help each other when we build temporary shelters, so we can finish it quickly, one shelter took like one and a half or two days.

(A beneficiary in Namo village)

The other one is that this participatory approach contributed to provide opportunity to gain an income by selling roofs with sago palm leaves according to the order by NGO. Given that most of residents had lost their economic opportunities due to a liquefaction and lack of irrigation for farming, this approach is relevant in the context, if only temporary.

I am happy because I can build my shelters but also get paid when it's done. I also sew the roof myself, get paid for the roof that I sew too, so we are happy because we can have double benefits from this project, to get shelter and also we get the wages.

(A beneficiary in Namo village)

4.1.2 Current status of utilization, operation and maintenance of the construction products

All of the construction products observed during the field survey were still used by the beneficiaries and in good condition. It was observed that shelters constructed by GNJP project in the second half of 2019 are still utilized by the beneficiaries and in good condition. The selected materials have good endurance/ durability to last at least more than 3-4 years, according to the respondents. Most of the beneficiaries are already adding additional rooms or modify the shelter into more look like a permanent house. All of the respondents interviewed expressed their satisfaction with the benefits of the project even one and half years after the project ended.

Very satisfied, even though the house that was built is simple but I am very grateful for getting this help and no longer living in a tent. Living in a tent was hot and uncomfortable.
(A beneficiary of GNJP project)

It was also observed that shelters constructed by PARCIC project in first half of 2019 are still utilized by the beneficiaries and in good condition. Some of them have received housing repair assistance from the government through a stimulant fund scheme. Some beneficiaries utilized the wood plank and logs from the shelter given by shelter assistance interventions in their new houses, and some shelters have become additional kitchen.



Temporary shelter constructed by people using coconut tree and sago leaves in PARCIC Project



Concrete shelter constructed by GNJP Project

4.1.3 Contribution to medium/long-term effect and sustainability

It is obvious that shelter assistance interventions under this program have medium-term effect and sustainability, since it was observed that temporary shelters constructed by this program are still utilized and in good condition even more than two years have passed after projects completion as mentioned above.

Although it has a limitation in this sector to extract good practices other than the durability of products, it can be said that some projects have supported the growth of resilience in beneficiaries and communities through their capacity development. It was found by this study that all the beneficiaries who had received stimulant funds from the government already modified their shelters into more permanent houses by themselves with the skills learned or improved in the projects. The materials of temporary shelters were from wood, and most of the villagers utilized the woods, plank, and log to build their current houses. For the sustainability and possibility of self-development of the interventions' outcome, it is valuable to strengthen the capacities and resilience of community.

4.2 Water Supply Component: GNJP and PWJ

4.2.1 Relevance and Effectiveness

Under this program, two member NGOs implemented three components to construct water supply facilities and deep/shallow wells for agricultural activities and daily consumptions in Sigi and Donggala District. All of the components achieved outputs and outcome as planned or above plan, constructing total 4 water supply facilities, 21 deep wells, 10 shallow wells and 9 residential wells, and benefiting 3,032 households (more than 12,000 people) who had no or significantly limited access to sufficient and safe water due to the earthquake and liquefaction which caused destruction of waterways and water gate. (See Table 6) The NGOs contributed to enable beneficiaries to resume agricultural activities as well as to improve their access to safe and clean for daily consumptions.

Table 6: Achievement of Water Supply component outputs and outcome against indicators

NGO	Outputs		Outcome	
	Expected	Achieved	Expected	Achieved
GNJP*	Construction of Water supply facilities: 4 facilities covering 4 areas	1. Constructed Water supply facilities: 4 facilities covering 4 areas	50 liters or more of water can be used for 1 day per person.	50 liters
			The location of the water supply facility is within 200 meters of the beneficiary's homes.	Within 200 meters
PWJ*	Construction of deep well: 7 Construction of shallow well: 18 Construction of residential well: 9	Constructed deep well: 16 Constructed shallow well: 10 Constructed residential well: 9	80% of BNF HHs recognize the improvement of water access and hygiene condition.	100% of BNF HHs
			70% of villagers can explain knowledge of good hygiene practice related to water and toilet use.	100% of villagers
PWJ*	Construction of deep well: 5	Constructed deep well: 5	80% of the targeted Agricultural Group respond that they were able to reopen their farmland and crops can be cultivated compared to the situation before project.	80% of targeted Group

* Target components of field survey

The project to build deep water wells for agricultural irrigation and shallow water wells for consumption carried out by PWJ/ACT was felt to be very beneficial for the beneficiaries from the 3 monitoring villages, Maranata, Sidera and Karawana. All of the

respondents interviewed knew with certainty the project carried out by PWJ/ACT. Deep water wells have helped farmers in the 3 villages so that they can resume their activities in cultivating agricultural land. Prior to the construction of the well, the farmers could not work on the rice fields because the water flow from the Gumbasa irrigation was cut off after the disaster.

After the earthquake, all the land here is dry, there is no water. Let alone for the garden, it's hard to drink. Fortunately, there is assistance with irrigation wells from PWJ/ACT, now we can plant corn, plant vegetable.

(A beneficiary in Maranata village)

To complement the usefulness of irrigation wells, PWJ/ACT also distributed pipes to each farmer group. Each farmer group received 60 pipes measuring 2 inches. This pipe assistance only reached the distribution stage, PWJ/ACT did not build pipelines to agricultural land since there was an agreement among the farmers who considered safety issues. They decided to collect the pipes in one place and the pipe are installed only when there are members of the farmer group want to use the water.

Members who need water installs it by himself into his farmland when necessary, because if it is installed, it is prone to be thieved. (A beneficiary in Kota Pulu village)

In addition to constructing deep tube wells for agricultural purpose, PWJ/ACT also built wells for household consumption in 4 villages. The benefits of this well were felt by the beneficiaries. One of the consumption wells in Maranata village observed are used by dozens of households. The respondents interview expressed their high satisfaction with the profit of the projects.

The water of this well is clear, and even during summer (dry season) water still comes out, there are dozens of houses around here that take water from this well, the neighbors pull the water by using a hose, but some of them connecting it by pipes.

(A beneficiary in Kota Pulu village)

Although irrigation wells and consumption wells have improved the water shortage, unfortunately not all the beneficiaries who are members of farmer groups can have access to watering their farm. 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. Respondents in Maranata Village, Karawana Village, Potoya Village, Kota Pulu Village and Sidera Village informed that there still are some members of farmer groups have not received water supply because their agricultural land is

far from wells and pipe supports is not sufficient. The problem of not getting water supply is not only due to the lack of pipe assistance, but also because the control of water distribution has not been managed properly. When the field survey team visited Maranata village, one of the beneficiaries claimed that he and his family rarely get water by the constructed wells. His uncle had to pawn his garden land because his crops had failed due to lack of water supply. In the field monitoring, unequitable water distribution began to occur as the project period ended. After field staffs had begun to reduce the intensity of monitoring in the field, water management had not been maximized. The root of conflict began to emerge when the head of the farmers' group began to dominate the use of water. He can have more benefits because the point of the well being built is on his land. The difference of the corn plants on the farm owned by the farmer group leader was observed. The plants of the leader looked more green and fertile than the corns on the group members' land. However, this case was only found in Maranata Village. In other villages, although not all members of the farmer group received water supply, respondents did not complain of any conflicts during monitoring. Although there are still beneficiaries who do not have access to water, most of respondents stated that they strongly agree that this project has contributed to increasing access to clean water for agricultural land as well as for survivors' houses.

If we don't have this relief well, we can't work, that's why we are very grateful with the water assistance from PWJ/ACT, now we can cultivate the garden again, although not all members' land has water. (A beneficiary in Maranata village)



Water Supply facilities installed by PWJ project in Maranata village

4.2.2 Current status of utilization, operation and maintenance of the construction products

During the field survey, it was observed that out of four deep tube wells constructed by GNJP in the second half of 2019 three were running in full capacities and well organized by the Water Committee. Four water supply facilities were constructed by GNJP project at strategic places which are school, mosque, public health center and pre-post natal health care center. Three out of four tube wells are already powered by electricity, and able to provide water every day (divided into morning and afternoon shifts) to more than 175 households after one and half years passed since the project completion. Respondents informed that the community is able to sustain water supply system since a rotating system or schedule is applied to get water flow so that everyone can enjoy the water, and every time the residents faced obstacles and problems after the assistance was completed and the products were handed over they worked together to find a solution. Water Committee is functioning well to control the water supply that will be distributed to each house and collect fees for purchasing water machine electricity pulses and maintenance costs if there are problems with the water machine, according to the respondents.

So far, if there is a water problem, it is the village officials and the community who work together to solve this problem. For example: some time ago when there was heavy rain and a pipe was broken, we worked hard to repair the pipe.

(A beneficiary of GNJP project)

Meanwhile one deep tube well located in natal health care center is able to operate for only 10 minutes to pump the water up due to solar panel capacitor and battery condition which have already been in critical conditions. The major challenging is that the facility is still operated by solar panel due to financial issues, not replaced yet from solar panel into powered by electricity.

Besides the financial challenge for malfunction of the facility in pre and post natal health care, it was found that most of the beneficiaries were concerned about the durability of solar panel equipment their poor knowledge of maintenance. According to respondents interviewed, the beneficiaries and persons in charge of maintenance were given instructions/training only on how to turn on and off, not having enough knowledge to conduct maintenance of solar panel equipment or any minor technical issue such as replacing capacitor, fuse, battery, etc. In fact, solar panel in one community lasted only for around two months after complete installation. This is not a common case in other communities, but capacity building including training and workshops regarding equipment of solar panels that are being distributed to support water wells need to be improved by also letting the villagers understand some basic or medium knowledge to deal with potential technical and critical issues in the future.

4.2.3 Contribution to medium/long-term effect and sustainability

PWJ 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.

4.3 Sanitation Component: PARCIC, PWJ and CWS

4.3.1 Relevance and Effectiveness

Under this program, three member NGOs implemented four components to construct and repair toilets, two of which contain hygiene promotion activities, in Sigi and Donggala District. Almost all of the components achieved outputs and outcome as planned or above plan, constructing total 466 toilets, repairing total 122 toilets and benefiting 875 households (more than 2,600 people) who had no or significantly limited access to safe, adequate and acceptable toilet due to the earthquake. (See Table 7) The NGOs contributed to enable beneficiaries to have secure access to toilets and to improve their sanitation environment by stopping open defecation.

Table 7: Achievement of Sanitation (Toilet construction and Hygiene promotion) component outputs and outcome against indicators

NGO	Outputs		Outcome	
	Expected	Achieved	Expected	Achieved
PARCIC*	Construction of shelter: 100 Repair of toilet: 109 Provision of water tank: 121	Constructed shelter: 100 Repaired toilet: 100 Provided water tank: 70	100 affected HHs can receive temporary shelter with toilets (Huntara houses).	100 HHs
PARCIC	Construction of shelter: 250 Construction/repair of toilet: 250 Provision of water tank: 175	Constructed shelter: 205 Constructed/repared toilet: 167 Provided water tank: 123	250 affected HHs can receive traditional temporary shelter (Huntara houses) with toilet.	205 HHs
PWJ	Construction of community toilet with water taps: 48 toilets (12 buildings) WASH workshops: 4	Constructed toilet with water taps: 48 toilets (14 buildings) and one additional water tap	48 toilets (12 buildings) are constructed, which meet to safety standards.	48 toilets (14 buildings) with solar panel
		WASH workshops: 10 Installed solar panel: 14	70% of villagers can explain knowledge of good hygiene practice related to water and toilet use.	90% of Villagers
CWS*	Construction of household toilets: 272	Constructed household toilets: 273	80% of BNFs are satisfies with the toilets.	97% of BNFs
			80% of BNFs stop open defecation and use HH toilets.	100% of BNFs

Training of Hygiene promoters: 21 promoters Info-sessions conducted by Hygiene promoters: to 100% of BNF HHs	Trained Hygiene promoters: 32 promoters Info-sessions conducted by Hygiene promoters: to 100% of BNF HHs	80% of BNFs has increased knowledge on better hygiene practices.	66% of BNFs
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* Target components of field survey

As a result of household survey, all of 25 respondents answered that the types of family toilets constructed in CWS Japan project are acceptable to their family and community, most (80%) of them are completely satisfied with toilets provided, and almost all (88%) of them strongly agreed that the project contributed to Open Defecation Free in their community. Quantitative household survey with 25 sample respondents was conducted in the three villages, Jono, Maranata and Sidera, out of fourteen villages where CWS constructed household toilets during March to April of 2020. Most of respondents felt safer as well as healthier with high level of satisfaction as they no longer worry about defecating openly and can use the latrine at any time.

Figure 1: Answers to “Do you agree the project contributed to ODF in your community?”

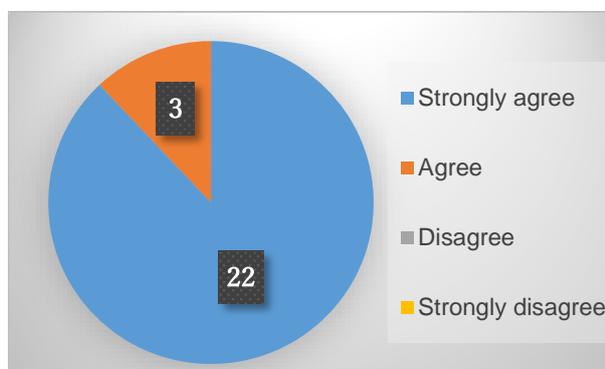
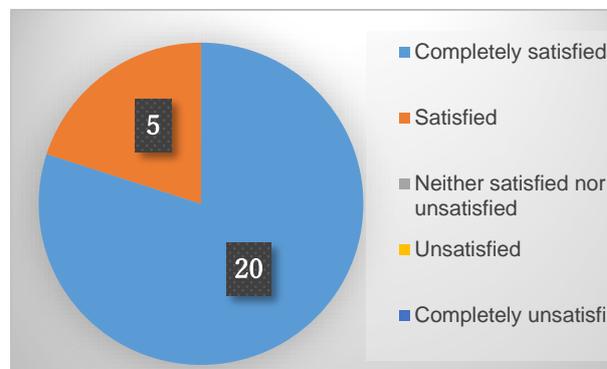


Figure 2: Answers to “To what extent are you satisfied now with the toilets constructed?”



Before we were provided the assistance, we defecated in the bushes. Every time we wanted to defecate, we had to prepare a hoe, water and a bucket. Very uncomfortable for us woman.
 (A beneficiary in Sidera village)

Not only were the products satisfactory but process of the construction was highly relevant with the needs and preferences of beneficiaries. It is highlighted as a good practice that CWS apply a participatory approach with conditional cash transfer into its latrine assistance intervention. In the project, cash was transferred to each beneficiary in two installments. The second installment will only be transferred once the skilled labor and CWS staffs inspect and confirm that the beneficiaries meet the required quality and process

of the construction. The household latrines are constructed by Working Groups (WG), which consists of the beneficiaries and skilled labor who are selected by the community members. CWS approach applying the combination of participatory principle and conditional cash transfer have some advantages, such as cost efficiency, to let beneficiaries have more dignity by giving them freedom to decide what they need and want, to empower them with capacity building and to strengthen their ownership. As a result of survey, 14 out of 25 respondents explained that they realized the cost effectiveness of this approach, 12 respondents answered free choice of materials according to their preference as an advantage, 6 respondents pointed out their ownership to the products was strengthened, and 5 respondents replied this cash based approach built their responsibility of cash management (multiple answers were allowed).

Figure 3: Answers to “What do you think were the benefit and side benefit for latrine construction with conditional cash transfer?”



Other than above, the respondents pointed out that this method was highly relevant and beneficial from the perspective of flexibility, swiftness, sense of involvement and promotion of mutual assistance within communities.

We like the way CWS treated us because we were asked to choose the materials that we like. For example, what kind of color of the faucet that we want. Of course we are very satisfied without the choice of color since being helped by providing latrines itself is a blessing. We are the ones who received the money, we are also the ones who paid for the wages of the workers and buying necessary things. In addition, my husband gained an income for participating in the work of making the latrine for neighbors. (A beneficiary in Maranata village)

The assistance we received from housing and latrines was carried out properly by CWS. We are well facilitated. From the process of taking money at the post office, materials, craftsmen to the construction process. We are given the opportunity to take part in the whole of construction process. (A beneficiary in Jono village)

The construction of latrines is very fast. The results are good. Especially for me with a disability, I was given additional facilities. A handrail was made for the latrine and I was given a handrail inside the latrine. I am so grateful for being treated so special. This help really helped me. (A beneficiary in Maranata village)

We were assisted from the beginning of the latrine construction to completion. We didn't have to wait long to enjoy this latrine help. We are also very happy as there is good cooperation between the beneficiary and the beneficiary. (A beneficiary in Maranata village)

We were given the convenience of disbursing money, purchasing materials, constructing latrines, and paying for handyman services by CWS. We were given the opportunity to participate in building this latrine. Follow the process from start to finish. (A beneficiary in Sidera village)

Interaction between toilets construction component with hygiene promotion component is essential to successfully contribute to promote better hygiene practice and to the ODF. CWS promoted better hygiene practices to affected households through hygiene promoters (Kader Kesehatan Masyarakat: KKM²) in order to complement beneficiaries' access to household toilets. The KKM conducted home visit to give info-session on better hygiene practice, personal info-session, a joint learning session with WG members. According to a program manager of CWS Indonesia, the component successfully contributed to disseminate information and knowledge on better hygiene practice in the communities because during the final evaluation, he witnessed beneficiaries also helping to promote in the village. They learned new information and new strategy how to conduct health promotion in the field and also they gained new information how to increase their habit in health. CWS provided trainings of KKM on 5 pillar of Community Based Total Sanitation (Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat; STBM), which are (1) stop the open defecation practice; (2) Wash hands by using soap; (3) Clean Water and Hygiene for the food; (4) Household waste management; and (5) Water waste management. CWS also provided KKM with picture books that are easy to understand, which is used to explain "5 pillar of healthy life in a temporary shelter and or refugee camp" so that they can do campaign. CWS also provided the flyer not only to the community but schools and health center.

Knowing STBM was a driving factor for the base of resilience in KKM volunteers. The learning by doing application turned out to ignite the spirit of volunteerism which grew and

² The KKM is Government of Indonesia's program of pool of trained and qualified volunteer ready to be deployed for various health promotion including hygiene.

start to become a habit. According to KII with KKM volunteers, it was quite difficult and for them and communities to change unacceptable practice, since before the earthquake, KKM volunteers had insufficient knowledge on hygiene and sanitation as they had had few changes to learn them, and community were seriously lack of latrines. It is obvious that CWS project contributed to improve the environment of the communities significantly.

Before the training from CWS, I didn't know what is STBM. I knew about it after participating in the CWS workshop. in the past, our activities were only documenting babies' weight at the Health care post. Now, we were also conducting home visits and educating villagers about hygiene and sanitation. It has become easier because CWS provides us with picture books that are easy to understand.

(A KKM volunteer in Jono village)

In the past, we only received a short training from the Ministry of Health Office and Puskesmas (Community Health Center). Now with the knowledge I have learned from CWS is even more complete, I can get tools (picture books) that I can use when I do a home visit. Thank God there is a change in people's behavior too. Now the garbage is not too scattered here, their water waste has flowed itself.

(A KKM volunteer in Sidera village)

We are greatly supported by the latrines projects from CWS. In the past, no matter how we said about preventing the community not to do open defecation if there was no latrine, what is the purpose? even if we shouted, they will not listen, because there was no latrine at their house. Now it's easier to carry out the program of hygiene and sanitation because the community already has latrines, so immediate action can be applied.

(A KKM volunteer in Sidera village)

In general, it is always challenging to contribute to change behaviors and practices of people and communities in short-term interventions as emergency assistance. This study, however, surveyed high level of achievement in terms of behavioral change among residents in the target communities. It was found that, as an outcome of KKM activities, beneficiaries learned a lot about hygiene practice that they had not known before the intervention, and still have kept exercising better hygiene practice more than one year after the project completion, evidenced by the fact that 22 out of 25 respondents strongly agreed that the hygiene awareness promotion contributed to promote better hygiene practices of them and community, all the respondents answered that they still have kept exercising better hygiene practice, 14 respondents strongly agreed that the hygiene awareness promotion contributed to mitigating infection risk in the community.

Figure 4: Answers to “Do you agree the hygiene awareness contributed to promote better practices of you and community?”

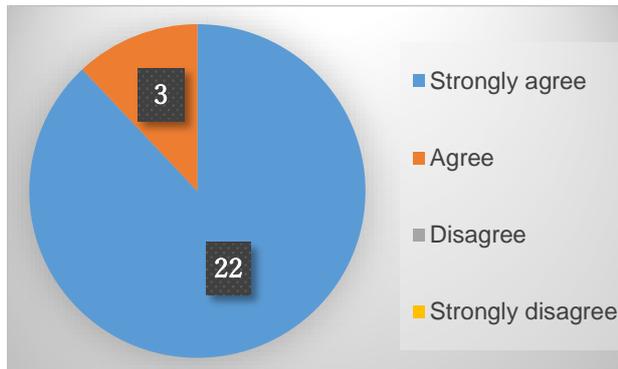
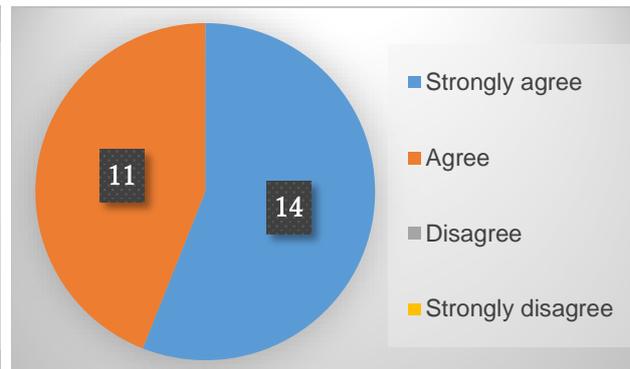


Figure 5: Answers to “Do you agree the hygiene awareness contributed to mitigating infection risk in the community?”



We learned to practice this in our family so that it becomes a good habit for our family, so that we can be an example for others. A simple example is diligently washing hands and throwing garbage in its place. We learn from simple things to do.

(A beneficiary in Sidera village)

Before this promotion, we didn't care too much about our health. We didn't know how bad open defecation is. If the human waste is into the flies and flies free, then get in the food and we eat it, it will cause stomach pain. Not just human but animal waste too. After this promotion we are more aware to reduce these risks.

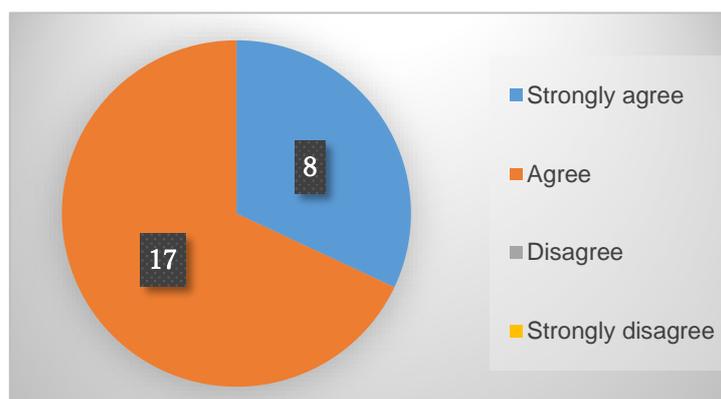
(A beneficiary in Sidera village)

We have kept maintaining cleanliness and also using the latrine. The children have never had diarrhea. Previously, my son was treated with intravenous drip for diarrhea and was dehydrated (when we were still in the Huntara tent).

(A beneficiary in Sidera village)

Besides, 8 respondents agreed that the project contributed to introducing a practice to disseminate information and knowledge on hygiene practice in the community.

Figure 6: Answers to “Do you agree that the project contributed to introducing a practice to disseminate information and knowledge on hygiene practice in the community?”



COLUM

~Case story of Cash Based Intervention in this program~

Cash based intervention (CBI) has been one of the major approaches of humanitarian assistances, and also in this program some of the member NGOs designed their projects based on this approach. Considering the number of CBI project is increasing more and more in the future, it is worthwhile to share the case story of one project as an institutional memory and contribution to our future intervention.

Q: Why and how did CWS decide to apply cash based approach for toilet construction component? What did you discuss during the planning phase?

A: This is based on awareness related to how organization see the target beneficiaries because there are hopeless not having any knowledge and capacities to develop themselves. Also it was based on learning process and shared experience from the international community and other organization that already conducted some of the program related to cash based assistance. Learning from their finding, especially regarding to conditional cash transfer for specific purpose such as building shelter or for supporting their livelihood. We tried to apply this.

After the previous conversation, cash based assistance is trying to see and also helping community to have their own dignity in terms of rebuilding their shelter. Of course in the early process of this project, we were not able to conduct cash based assistance because CWS has very tight timeline that has already been existing, meanwhile this strategy is also considered valuable internal CWS, so we kept learning. But then we received another funding that was conducting project in Dongala, and then we found it is very remarkable and fantastic results especially in terms of contributing from the beneficiary itself and material that conducting, they are able to contribute and to buy materials that they want by themselves. Second one is that they still feel like having authority to build what they want, but of course this is really well supervised by CWS regarding to the safety and quality of the building and product. From those experience with another donor that agreed to have cash based assistance, we tried to apply it with latrine project with a simple logic, if we can do it for shelter why we cannot do it for latrine process. So from this success we tried. After having long-long conversation.

Of course this always has to make sure and supervise at the end of cash transfer that latrine must be built as a guarantee to make sure that the project is accountable and also reliable. To make sure cash that has been transferred, money provided to community not be misused, we are conducting several case of assessments. First we made technical specification drawing about design of latrine. We made budget plan in the technical space, and also how much money will be used, mechanism that cash will be transferred through post office, which bender that beneficiaries can buy materials from to build latrine. To make sure that bender do not change the price, CWS asked to guarantee that bender will not change the price.

After bender guarantee the items and price, then it can be socialized to the beneficiaries that they can get. And then transportation fee is considered, bender should not charge the beneficiaries by transporting items that they bought from the shop, it's a big bonus in the return. By doing this also even though we already done several rapid assessments. It always has to be under the strong supervision from CWS internal like a technical supervision regarding to materials that they want to buy before it was sent, some of the technical officer supervised if the items they bought are really based on the design and budget plan. We also asked about this process after the project finished, CWS has its own internal monitoring and evaluation. We asked the beneficiaries which one do you prefer, receiving latrine that has already been built or receiving materials and you build by yourself, or receiving money and you buy materials by yourself, choose the items that you like and then build by yourself with the cash? According to our survey and assessment, most of beneficiaries answered they prefer to receive cash based assistance because it gives us more flexibility, and ability to adjust whether the size is big or small enough, colors that they like or not. They can also consider whether they will get stimulant budget from government they can see whether which one, which area that they will use. So it's a mix one.

This is very nice and interesting strategy how JPF latrine project implemented through case based assistance. But there are somethings that need to be made sure when you want to do cash based assistance which is that you have to make sure that market is having availability and supporting enough to do this project.

(A project manager of CWS Indonesia)

Despite of the success of CWS in this unique and well-conceived project design evidenced by high level of relevance and satisfaction of beneficiaries mentioned above, it was observed that there are still significant gaps between needs and assistances in some project sites and is concerning of continued open defecation practice even after toilets constructed. In the village of Maranata, for example, the field survey confirmed that the number of toilets is still not sufficient to the population. Before there was a latrine construction project from CWS, more than 75% of the residents did not have a latrine at home. Public latrines were also not always available. The latrine assistance intervention by CWS and also other NGOs has only contributed to increasing the community's latrine ownership by 20 to 30 points, remaining about 50% of residents without private toilets. For these residents, KKM volunteers have already given explanation and understanding to latrine beneficiaries about sharing latrine for nearest neighbors. Although this is not ideal way, but this approach has significantly decreased the case of diarrhea in Maranata Village. According to a key informant, a Public Health Centre nurse, the diarrhea case, stomach ache, has been significantly dropped after latrine project. She informed previously there used to be from 3 to 4 cases every two month, but now is zero cases for almost 9 months.

Indeed, there are very few latrines in our village. Before the earthquake, only one community had a latrine. Estimated that maybe more than 75% of the villagers here, in Maranata do not have their latrines. After the earthquake, fortunately, there was CWS and also MERCY. But even then, there are still more than 50% people who do not have latrines.

(Head of Social Affairs in Maranata Village)

Given the current significant insufficiency, however, it is anticipated that the remaining about 50 percent will return to defecate in the trench in front of their house or the ditch in the rice fields when the Gumbasa irrigation has flowed again, according to the villagers.

If the Gumbasa irrigation water flows again, the people here will defecate again into the ditches, because there are still many residents who don't have their latrines. Now you go to the toilet because there is no water in their ditch. Even then, there are still many who defecate in dried rice fields.

(A STBM facilitator in Maranata Village)

Me too, if I have to, I will go back to defecate in running water, because only one person uses the toilet. But only if I have to, and for urgent case, when I can't hold it anymore.

(A villager in Maranata Village)

It is always challenging to cover all of the needs of a significantly large number of affected people within the limited budget, capacity and project/program period. Thus, continual supports of existing and installed resources, namely KMM volunteers, are highly expected so that they can prevent reversions through continuing hygiene promotion activities.

Household toilet repairing component of PARCIC has delivered the expected impact which is to change the behavior of beneficiaries and advocating sanitation and hygiene awareness, although the behavioral change has not been 100 percent achieved yet, because around 20 percent of the villagers still do not have their private latrines, and some elderly are still not comfortable in using toilets but still prefer the river as a place to defecate.

My mother until now doesn't want to pee in the toilet, she said she can't do it inside the latrine. So she still goes to the river, even though it's night.

(A beneficiary in Namu Village)

PARCIC project ensured that every shelter beneficiary has access to the latrines and required that the latrine repair/construction must be on private property. Meanwhile, for beneficiaries who are still renting their land, the latrines were not combined but built near to the shelter, they still having difficulties to access. According to the story of two beneficiaries in Namu village, PARCIC project successfully contributed to improve hygiene practice of them. A beneficiary family told us their story; "We received a communal latrine by other

INGO/NGO and water reservoirs tank and they used to share one latrine with 4 temporary shelters that were built close to each other together. Latrine construction is carried out under cooperation with other INGOs/NGOs. For years, we residents used to defecate into the river that flows in the middle of residential areas, and even after we received communal toilets we continued open defecation. However, PARCIC provided private toilets with advocating the benefits of using the latrine, as well as the dangers of defecating in the river to us. Since then, we slowly began to get used to defecation to the latrine. Now people here defecate in the toilet, previously everyone defecated in the river though.” They explained that fellow residents remind each other and share the task of cleaning and maintenance of the latrine and reservoirs. Indeed, when the field survey team visited the private latrine, the property of them was clean and filled with clean water.

In the past, when there was no toilet, I couldn't urinate at night because I was afraid to go to the river, it was dark. I am happy now, no matter what time you have the urge to urinate, you can go straight to the toilet. Children are also used to the toilet.

(A beneficiary in Namo Village)

Apart from habitual factors and lack of latrine, the availability of water to their latrine was one of the reasons why some of the residents still defecate in the river. In particular, only in Laone Village sufficient water sources are available. For other villages, the pipelines that distribute the water are often washed away by the flood that often happened. This condition causes residents not to have enough water in their latrines, forcing them to always return to the river to defecate. Without the availability of water, it is very difficult to ensure that the practice of defecation in the river will change. Thus, it is highly recommended that to ensure the availability of water in the latrine when implement latrine assistance by combining with WASH component or establishing better coordination with other NGOs that also implementing WASH projects in the same village to share roles in water supply and training.

If the water stops, there will be a lot of people urinating in the river, because usually there is no running water for up to a week.

(A beneficiary in Namo Village)

4.3.2 Current status of utilization, operation and maintenance of the construction products

As a result of household survey, all of 25 respondents answered the family toilets constructed in CWS Japan project are still functioning and they are still using them without any problems nor difficulties one year after the construction. Besides, during site visit, it was observed that all latrine was in good and clean condition and beneficiaries

were provided training and workshop by KKM volunteers about maintenance and how to clean. Septic tank construction was also well made and following national standard quality. It is also having enough capacity to be use by 5-7 people for more than 7 years.

4.3.3 Contribution to medium/long-term effect and sustainability

KKM volunteers trained by this project are still conducting voluntary hygiene awareness promotion in the community one year after the project termination. KKM volunteers in Jono village, for example, are often called upon to promote STBM even though the CWS project ended. KKM volunteer respondent interviewed explained they have advocated 5 pillars of STBM that were taught in the project to the community. Indeed, 5 out of 25 respondents informed that they have taken refresher session on hygiene, sanitation and public health including COVID-19 prevention from KKM volunteers at an integrated healthcare center once a month even after the project ended.

Until now, I still always advocate STBM. I took advantage of PKW (Tenaga Kerja Wanita: Female Worker) worship because many women gather there. If, by chance, we go to my friend's house, we usually pretend to borrow the bathroom, if it's dirty, we remind him to clean it.

(A beneficiary in Namo Village)

Although it is not difficult to expect KKM to continue their activities after CWS project ended, as KKM itself is based on Government of Indonesia's program, what should be highlighted as a good practice in terms of medium/long-term effect of the intervention is that validity of CWS' selection of KKM as a promoter and the fact that they still are promoting what they learned in the project. According to a project manager of CWS Indonesia, CWS was elaborating the existing system or mechanism in village regarding to health promoters. CWS provided training and workshop for those health promoters, and they went to the field in the beginning of the project, and after project ended some of them still conducting but based on the system form village health center. This kind of promotion is still sometimes conducting, though due to COVID-19 and other regulation, it is postponed and home visit are limited recently.

The participatory approach with conditional cash transfer was designed and contributed to empower beneficiaries especially female. A project manager of CWS Indonesia explained that beneficiaries' empowerment, especially women beneficiaries, were also a part of strategies in this toilets construction process and conditional cash assistance. In the earlier stage of the developing the plan and design of this project, CWS considered how to empower the female or wife during this activity, because as a local culture and as some parts of Indonesian culture, hygiene activities or finding clean water are considered as domestic area and it will be imposed on female side, in this case wife or daughter, which

is also difficult for them. Another thing is that, regarding to this project, when having ODF activity, the target who is most sensitive and with high risk is female since if they have go outside in night time, this can cause some kind of sensitive issue happening to them. So that is why the main target for this project is for female. Also for receiving cash, most of the persons who came to the post office to get their cash and went to the shop to buy their items are female. In somehow they are more diligent and detailed in case of collecting and putting receipt, which is quite helpful, and that was something what CWS Japan requested for this situation. In the process of building also, women were actively supervising labor about design, because they have more authority and capacity to give instruction, supervise activity including their husband how they build latrine itself. As a result of this, most of the latrine are built connected with their houses, only few of them are outside but it was because they do not have enough space to build, maximum distance is only 3 to 5 meter from the main houses, which is quite safe. CWS designed the project with hoping that the activity could contribute to empower female to be a part of making decision in family and project.



Private toilets constructed by CWS project

4.4 Livelihood Component: SVA, PARCIC and PWJ

4.4.1 Relevance and Effectiveness

Under this program, three member NGOs implemented three components to increase beneficiaries' income through providing opportunities to start manufacturing products, to produce processed food, to farm vegetable and chicken and to resume agriculture in Sigi and Donggala District. Two out of three components achieved outputs and outcome as planned or above plan, while one component could not achieve expected outcome due to the significant negative impact of COVID-19 outbreak in Indonesia, benefiting 2,171 people who lost their means of economic activities due to the earthquake and liquefaction. (See Table 8) The NGOs contributed to enable beneficiaries to resume their economic activities and to gain an income.

Table 8: Achievement of Livelihood (incl. Agriculture and Protection) component outputs and outcome against indicators

NGO	Outputs		Outcome	
	Expected	Achieved	Expected	Achieved
SVA*	Formulation of women group: 19 groups	Formulated women group: 19 groups	Women groups are able to manufacture 6 items.	6 items
	Provision of the equipment: 19 groups	Provided of the equipment: 19 groups	80% of participants understand the risk of gender based violence: 80%	More than 90%
	Training of capacity building: 19 groups	Trained women groups: 19 groups		
PARCIC*	Trainings on food processing sales and chicken /vegetable farming: 150 BNFs	Trainings on food processing sales and chicken /vegetable farming: 157 BNFs	90% of BNF HHs has increased their income by 20% when comparing before and after the project.	43.9% of BNFs HHs
	Distribution of materials and equipment for food processing and chicken /vegetable farming: 150 BNFs	Distribution of materials and equipment for food processing and chicken /vegetable farming: 157 BNFs	60% of BNF HHs has saved 20% of food expense through chicken/vegetable farming.	7.6% of BNFs HHs
PWJ*	Construction of deep well: 5 Tillage: 216 ha for 6 villages Distribution of seed: 400 HHs	Construction of deep well: 5 Tillage: 216 ha for 6 villages Distribution of seed: 432 HHs (1,728 BNFs)	80% of the targeted Agricultural Group respond that they were able to reopen their farmland and crops can be cultivated compared to the situation before project.	80% of targeted Group

* Target components of field survey

SVA project successfully contributed to build the basis for the livelihood reconstruction of beneficiaries and provide females with the relieving place and to rise community's awareness of protection of children's and women's rights. SVA focused on community empowerment, with collaborating with KPKP-ST, by formulating women's groups, training them, providing equipment of manufacture, and opening production houses in Sigi and Donggala District. In the production houses, beneficiaries produced various kinds of processed foods and crafts to be sold. The component was designed based on the context a few months after the earthquake, in which women's vulnerability had increased significantly and cases of sexual harassment and domestic violence had also been increasing in camp sites, and also a large number of the affected people lost their means of economic activities because of earthquake and liquefaction, namely agriculture (for men) and making/selling confectionery (for women) that they used to work on. It was also based on the premise that humanitarian interventions were required to be incorporated into the reconstruction plan of Indonesian government, and the fact that it had been reported the reconstruction plan includes livelihood recovery. In fact, local government in Sigi and Donggala agreed with and welcomed interventions in GBV and livelihood sectors, since few NGOs were operating in these sectors, as of five months after the disaster, according to a staff of SVA. On the grounds of the context and considering that most women have difficulties in participating in social activities on account of religious background, SVA planned the component aiming at demonstrating the model case or the activities that could be carried out from a long-term perspective at the early stage of reconstruction. It is obvious that the component had high relevance from the perspectives of the problem analysis, and had effectiveness to a certain extent in terms of beneficiary empowerment. Beneficiaries felt a positive change by SVA intervention since the activities in this project were able to increase the knowledge and skills of the women who are members of the group. Besides that, the group was also a place for women to share stories

The form of our collaboration with SVA/KPKP-ST here is to provide assistance to the community, especially for women and children who experienced violence or abuse, and so far it's been going well. When a case is found, they swiftly handle it to the end. Starting from witnessing protection to the completion of the court process.

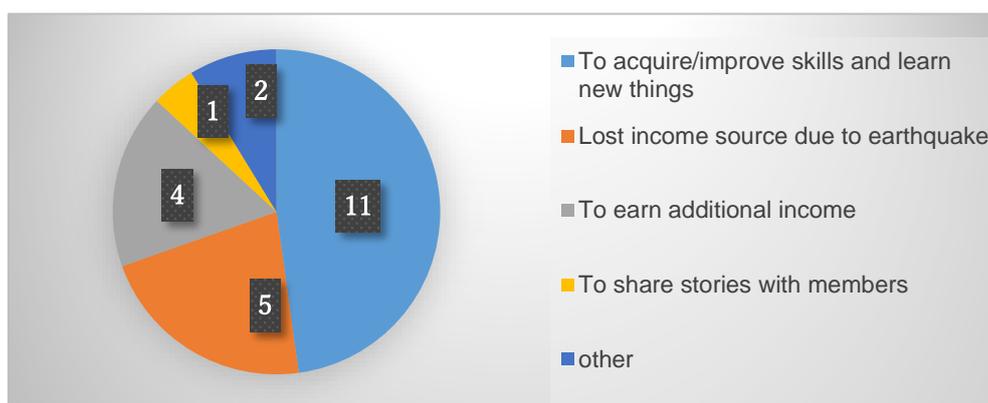
The project was helpful in strengthening the community, especially in the issue of protecting women and children. The training and workshops conducted by SVA/KPKPST in the early days have greatly helped strengthen local capacity in the issue of protecting women and children.

(Head of Commission on Women and Children in Sigi District)

I don't mind the amount of income I receive from this Production House Group because we have worked together to make coconut oil. I am happy that we can work together to make this coconut oil.
 (A beneficiary in Walanata village)

The results of quantitative beneficiary survey with 23 respondents, who are members of women group in Walatana village and Rogo village, have varied answers, some are satisfied with this assistance and some are dissatisfied. Beneficiaries of SVA project are satisfied with the assistance through this production house, because they were provided with trainings on manufacture of products such as coconut oil as well as gender issues such as women's right and GBV, and because they can work together toward one goal or breathe out their stresses in the lives of disaster victims, all of which are in line with the expected outcome of this project. On the other hand, some beneficiaries are dissatisfied with the assistance through this production house because the income they could earned was quite small, they felt that the assistance from KPKP-ST was very limited and targeted only a few people, they had difficulties to operate the machine provided, not all beneficiaries had raw materials to be processed at the production house, there is an internal conflict with the group leader, and the assistance provided did not complied with the needs of beneficiaries. Although many of the respondents pointed out the scarce of the income they earned from the production houses as a major factor of their dissatisfaction or a negative effect on the sustainability of their group activities, the relevance and effectiveness of this project is not be evaluated based on the amount of the income, since the expected outcome of this project did not include income generating. (The detailed result of the survey is described in the context of the sustainability of the project. See section 4.4.3)

Figure 7: Main reason/motivation to participate in manufacture activities of this project



It was surveyed that most of respondents do not know KPKP-ST staffs because they have never met staffs of KPKP-ST. Although some degree of recall bias is inevitable in this study as more than two years have been passed since the project completion, the longer the interval, the higher the probability of incorrect recalls (as stated in section 3.3), according to the beneficiaries' statements, KPKP-ST rarely visited the villages, and only communicated

with the group leaders even though they visited. It can be said that there were few communications between KPKP-ST and many of the beneficiaries. The group leaders were assigned as focal persons for communication with KPKP-ST in order to ensure smooth referral of GBV cases, according to a staff of SVA. In this project, however, it seems that the approach resulted in miscommunications among group members as well as with KPKP-ST, which is illustrated by the respondent's story during field survey. In this community empowerment project through the production houses, the beneficiaries were not informed well of the activities in the production house. In some groups, the selection of what products to be processed at the production house was arranged only by the group leaders without asking for approval or agreement between group members. So far, the beneficiaries have only followed what was ordered by the leaders. Besides, there has rarely been communications between KPKP-ST and the beneficiaries. Communication is only one-sided with the group leaders.

Figure 8: Answers to “Were you satisfied with the behavior of KPKP-ST staff?”

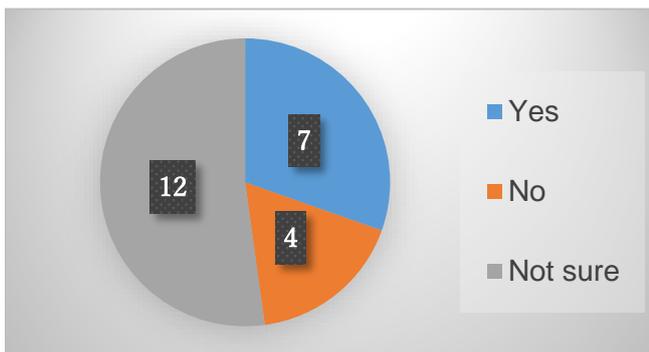
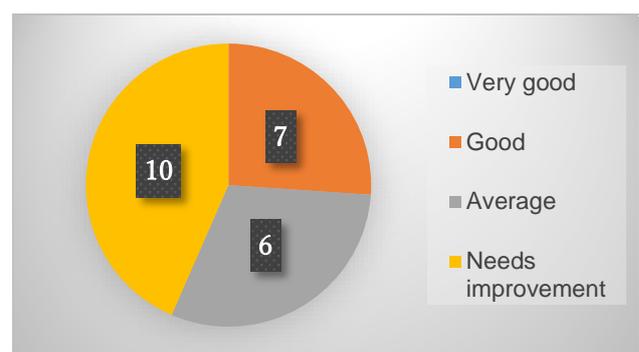


Figure 9: Answers to “How do you rate the overall quality of the service provided?”



I have never met them, maybe they only meet the group chairman. We are not accompanied during this. This help is also not clear to us.

(A beneficiary in Rogo village)

The support provided is good enough but not enough to meet our daily needs.

(A beneficiary in Walatana village)

Must be more sensitive to the needs of the community. Directly communicate with beneficiaries. Do not communicate with certain parties.

(A beneficiary in Rogo village)

Directly visit, view the needs of the community. See what we have in the garden to build our business. Don't select products that we don't have raw materials of which. What we get is not compatible with the energy and time we expend.

(A beneficiary in Rogo village)

Other than above suggestions, the respondents stated that it might have been more beneficial if the project provided them with more training on several products, calculation of profit, income and expense, marketing, and group management. In this regards, the training on marketing was provided as one of the activities during project period. The training, however, was conducted once for the representatives of each group, the project having limitations on addressing the specific needs of each group and also on following up the beneficiaries who could not receive the training.

The indicators set out for PARCIC project were not attained largely because of COVID-19 outbreaks. Unfortunately, the project was negatively affected by the spread of COVID-19 throughout the project period; people were mostly stayed at home and it led to the reductions in demand of buying processed food at the shops, the worsened economic situation and recession also severely affected the drop of sales. The small business run by beneficiaries were relatively new or recently started, and thus seriously hit by the pandemic. Compared to the achievement level of the previous phase, the income increase of the beneficiaries was considerably low and it was substantially considered due to the impact of COVID-19.

Meanwhile, the project goal “to contribute for improvement and reconstruction of disaster victim’s livelihood in Sigi” was achieved to some extent. Although both of two indicators were not achieved during the project period, this evaluation found some positive impact and testimonies from key informants. One of the most notable achievements of the project is the strengthened capacity of women in the communities. The programme, facilitated by the partner organizations, was able to successfully build the capacity of local women to become more confident and self-reliant, by providing skills and knowledge on small business. While the financial benefits were comparatively insignificant, for example, the income from livelihood activities, the programme has clearly invested in the future by knowledge transfer and experiences and hone the skills on food processing, to address humanitarian crises and creating opportunities for maintaining livelihood. As some beneficiaries can benefit from improved livelihood opportunities, the project has also helped to reduce their poverty situation.

Previously, I did not have any jobs before the earthquake, but after meeting SKP-HAM, I was invited to study and was also given capital to sell, so I wanted to try to make cakes and sell them, now my income is Rp. 600,000 per 5 days from selling cakes.
(A beneficiary)

I did not work before, who worked was my husband. After joining the learning class of SKP-HAM I start to sell ice cream for Rp. 2,000 per cup, and can generate Rp. 200,000 per day by selling 100 cups, but I stopped it because the children are no longer in school because of the corona and there is no more capital.
(A beneficiary)

We really hope that this project will continue. We are greatly helped by this program. At first, after the earthquake, we lost our income, but since this assistance was provided, we have become enthusiastic again. We have been given a lot of knowledge to run our business and also take care of our farms. If this assistance continues, I would like to give more chickens and also meet with the facilitators. Thank you for not getting tired of guiding us.

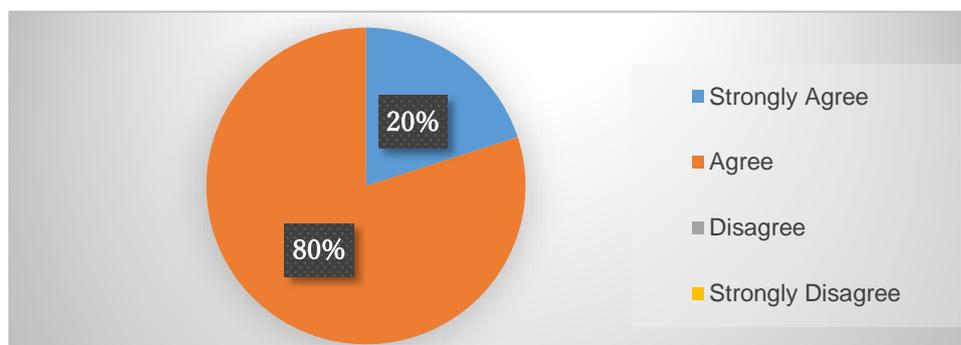
(A beneficiary)

The household survey found that the project contributed to the income increase of the beneficiaries. Beneficiaries were asked the average monthly income of three different point of time; before the earthquake in 2018, right after the earthquake and after participating in the project. The average monthly income before the disaster for 40% of the respondents were below 1,000,000 Rp. (equivalent to 69 USD), followed by 28% (7 persons) between 1,000,000- 1,999,999Rp. When it comes to right after the disaster, the number of respondents living below 1,000,000 Rp. per month was increased to 72% (Figure 6). This implies the earthquake led to the reduction in income for some beneficiaries. On the other hand, the number of respondents living below 1,000,000 Rp. per month was decreased dramatically to 24% after joining the project activities (Figure 7). Although the external factors cannot be excluded, these figures illustrate how the disaster affected to their income level as well as how effective the project was in terms of income generation. As illustrated in Figure 8, the average income of beneficiaries has more than doubled and it can be said that this growth is partially attributed to the project achievement. Figure 9 shows proportion of income from food processing to total income for 25 survey respondents. As shown, income from food processing make up a significant proportion of total income for most (68%) of the respondents.

The livelihood commodities provided by the project was in line with beneficiary's needs. When the survey respondents were asked if the variety of plants and seeds distributed were consistent with their needs, 80% of women indicated "Strongly agree" while 20% expressed "Agree" as shown in Figure 10. According to the key informant from Bina Swadaya, the project conducted a needs assessment in the participatory way to identify needs of beneficiaries. Basically, the variety of vegetable seeds distributed were decided

based on the requests from the beneficiaries. These data confirmed that the project well understood the needs of beneficiaries.

Figure 10: Answers to “Were the variety of nursery plant / seeds provided in line with your needs?”



Also, during the designing process of the project, staffs in the field were deciding what kind of tools and items were necessary and suitable for beneficiaries to make a profit, since beneficiary involvement and participation is one of core principles of PARCIC, SKP-HAM and Bina Swadaya, according to a key informant. The evaluation found out that staffs in the fields were facilitating the beneficiaries to understand what they actually need instead of what they want through the conversation with them, in order to make sure that the items and equipment to be distributed are most suitable and familiar with the beneficiaries.

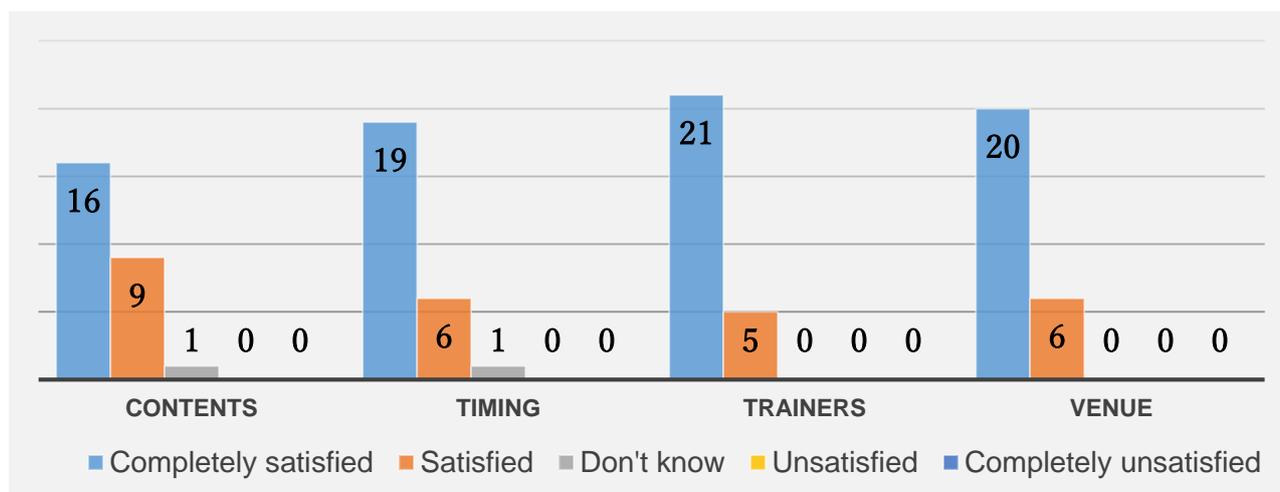
“For some beneficiaries who wanted to open business of ‘yellow rice’, we asked what did they actually need for this product. They answered ‘We need a fried pan with 10-liter size’. We asked further ‘Is your production require more than 10 liters? How many targets you plan to sell?’ Thy answered ‘We do not really need the pan with 10 liters’ size. Maybe 3-5 is enough considering the number of our targets’. We just give them what they need, but also we want to listen what they want”.
(Secretary General of SKP-HAM)

Some of the beneficiaries saw advertisement of blender and mixer on TV and they said they wanted to have that one, but we asked if the electricity at their home is enough to activate that tools, and they said “No”. Regarding all the equipment which requires electricity, we asked them how many voltages that you have at their home and if the tools they want fit with the capacity of electricity at their home. This kind of conversation and involvement of beneficiaries starting from the beginning is one of the core activities.

(Secretary General of SKP-HAM)

The study revealed high degree of satisfaction amongst beneficiaries on food processing training. The beneficiaries were asked about the level of satisfaction with each of the following key topic in terms of training; Contents, Timing, Trainers and Venue

Figure 11: How satisfied were you on food processing training?



The key informant interviews conducted with a number of beneficiaries supported these statistics above. Interviewees described their satisfaction with the results and how much the training was helpful. Particularly, a number of the beneficiaries testified the effectiveness of cash book training.

The training we received was very useful for us. There are trainings on cash book, good farming methods and raising livestock. I feel very helped by the cash book training and farming. Submission of material by the facilitator is also good. The place where we study is also comfortable. Classroom information will also be delivered 2-3 days before class starts. We were also given assignments that we had to complete at the end of the class. (A beneficiary)

Cash Book Training is very helpful for us . We were taught to separate income and expenses from there we could know whether our business was making a profit or loss. (A beneficiary)

The flexible approach in providing trainings might contribute to create an environment of mutual trust and appreciation. The training program offered by PARCIC with the partnership with SKP-HAM allowed participants to attend to the most preferable time slot. Moreover, the beneficiaries also have freedom to decide when they have regular meeting with members. When people are given opportunities to be involved in decision making, this enhances their sense of ownership of the project and better enables them to take an active role in the project implementation. In this regard, this could be a good practice of the project.

The participants of learning classes have freedom to decide which schedule that they want to attend. For example, during the month of February, if the beneficiary cannot attend the class in her village, she can feel free to attend the class conducted in another village. Also, regarding the structure and organization of kitchen production activities, the beneficiaries have a freedom to decide when they have regular meeting among members. (A beneficiary)

The selection of beneficiaries presented a sensitive issue, and direct involvement as well as approval from communities were essential to avoid community conflicts. In terms of beneficiary selection, the project prioritizes to select the beneficiaries from the previous phase as PARCIC put emphasis on continuity in order to ensure the solid path of recovery, meanwhile, there may be others who potentially qualified for assistance. According to the key informants, the majority of the beneficiaries were those who participated in the previous phase. Additionally, the project allowed other community members to join the activities, by selecting them based on the criteria. The selection criteria include households headed by women, female suffering from a lack of employment or very low income, and the household with disabilities. The PARCIC/SKP-HAM staff then followed up on the selection process to ensure its fairness. PARCIC/SKP-HAM also respected the level of interest and enthusiasm of beneficiaries towards activities.

The beneficiaries of phase 4 are actually were the beneficiaries from phase 3, but we added some criteria, those who want to join or have interest for female farming activities. By giving them the freedom of choice and to see their level of interest on the project, they can register by themselves as by their own will. (Secretary General of SKP-HAM)

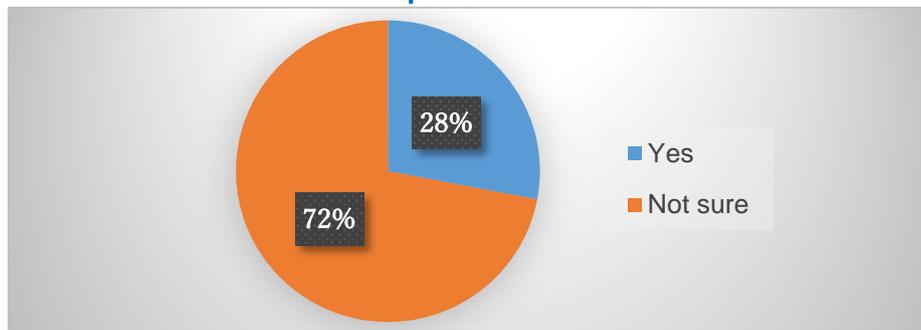
Meanwhile, some respondents pointed out that there are others who potentially qualified for assistance. For example, out of those who have been participating in the project since the last phase, some of them already successfully increased income level thanks to this intervention. On the other hand, there may be more vulnerable and marginalized female in the community. Recognizing that the most vulnerable females are not always best qualified to participate in the food processing work, however, PARCIC/SKP-HAM/Bina Swadaya are recommended to conduct a careful verification of beneficiaries including those who from the previous phase and provide clear explanation on beneficiary selection process and criteria to the relevant stakeholders.

Choose the right person to help because many people meet criteria but don't get help. (Respondents of household survey)

Maybe better to add other members too, because there are still others who want to receive chicken or vegetables seeds. (Respondents of household survey)

Whereas, most of the respondents revealed that they were not informed the beneficiary selection criteria and why they were selected. According to key informants of PARCIC and Bina Swadaya, project staffs believe that the beneficiaries were informed of the criteria in the process of project briefing session in the field, at the beginning of the implementation. They claimed that they have the data to confirm if the candidates are fit with the criteria and also held an explanation session related to the beneficiaries for village government since not all the beneficiaries from phase 3 could not become those in phase 4 if they were not suitable with the criteria, so having project briefing session with the communities and also explanation to the village government had the community understand the project design and the selection criteria so as to avoid any conflicts or complaints within the community. Most (72%) of the survey respondents answered “Not sure” to the questions “Do you know why you were selected to receive food production assistance?”.

Figure 12: Answers to the question “Do you know why you were selected to receive food production assistance?”



No complaints nor conflicts regarding to the beneficiary selection were reported throughout the project implementation and during this survey from the beneficiaries and communities, although, as mentioned above, some of survey respondents feel uncertainty of beneficiary selection and suggested that there are others who potentially qualified for assistance. It is highly recommended to inform the criteria to the target community, including non-beneficiaries, and confirm if they understand well in order to avoid any kind of potential complaints or conflicts.

Agriculture assistance of PWJ 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

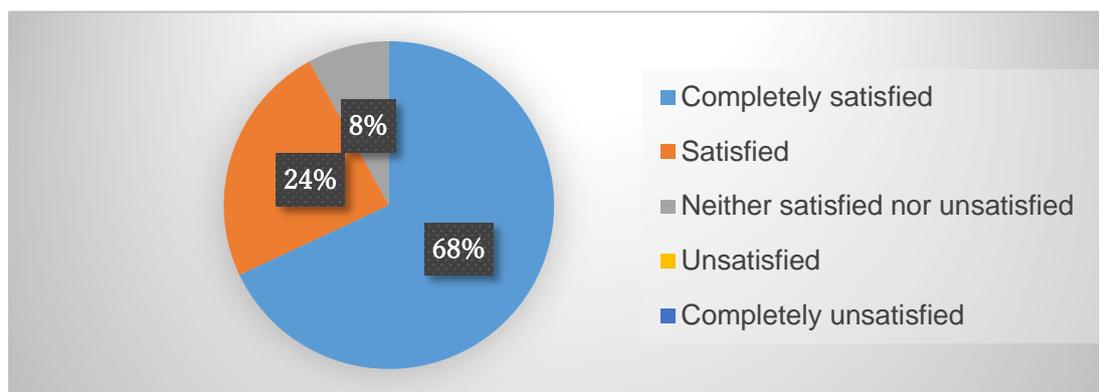
challenges of the target communities and to have the recommendation about 5 locations which could have the big impact and where the most of the farmers had difficulties to resume their farming again, according to an ACT supervisor. In fact, a key informant of Sigi Regency noted that PWJ/ACT built good 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.

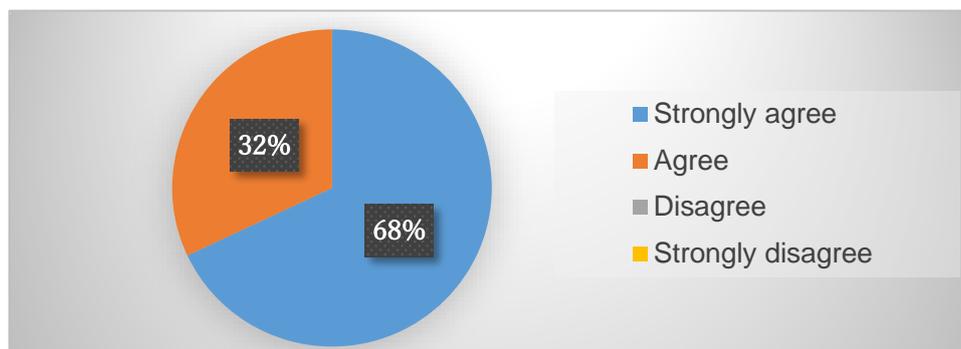
All the activities is highly satisfactory for the beneficiaries while some of the beneficiaries still cannot improve their access to water. According to the both of quantitative and qualitative survey, beneficiaries' satisfactions of all the activities under component one, well construction, tillage, 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 13)

Figure 13: 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 14)

Figure 14: Percentage of the beneficiaries who agree that the access to clean water/ irrigation water improved by the project.



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 supports³.

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

³ 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.

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.

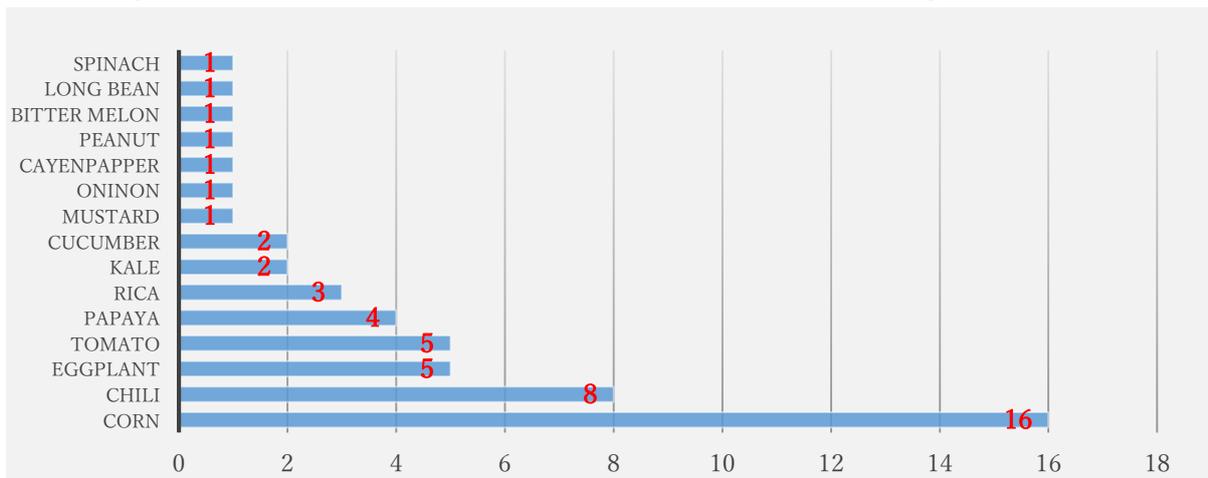
We got 60 pipes for each irrigation well. The pipes are not permanently installed, if it's installed permanently, they would be prone to thieves. Any members who need to irrigating their farm, installed it by themselves,

(A farmers' group member of Potoya Village)

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 extend, although 12% reported not very much in line with thier 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.

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 15).

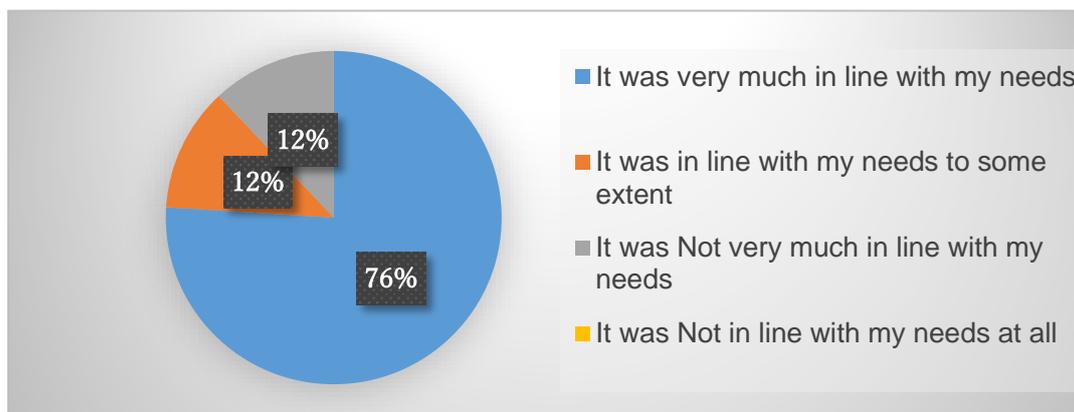
Figure 15: The number of beneficiaries who chose each vegetable seeds



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 memeber)

Figure 16: Answers to the question “Was the variety of seeds provided in line with your needs?”



4.4.2 Current status of activities introduced by interventions

Out of 23 respondents who are/were members of women groups to manufacture of products formulated by SVA projects in February of 2019, 8 respondents answered that their groups

are still active and continuing manufacture activities, 4 respondents answered that their groups are still active but manufacture activities are not continuing, and 11 respondents answered that their groups are not active nor have already dissolved. As a main motivation for those who are continuing manufacturing in the groups, “Friendship among group members” is the most (7 out of 8), followed by “Acquisition/improvement of members’ skills” (6), “Success in income generation” (4) and “Information sharing and transmitting regarding gender issues” (3). Regarding the number of members still actively participate in the group, 5 respondents answered 11 to 15 members, 2 respondents answered 5 to 10 members, and 1 respondents answered 1 to 5 members.

Figure 17: the group still active and manufacture activity continuing after the project

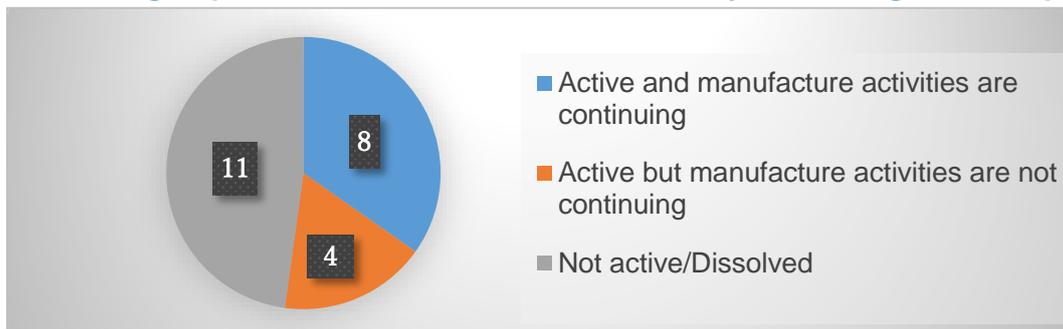
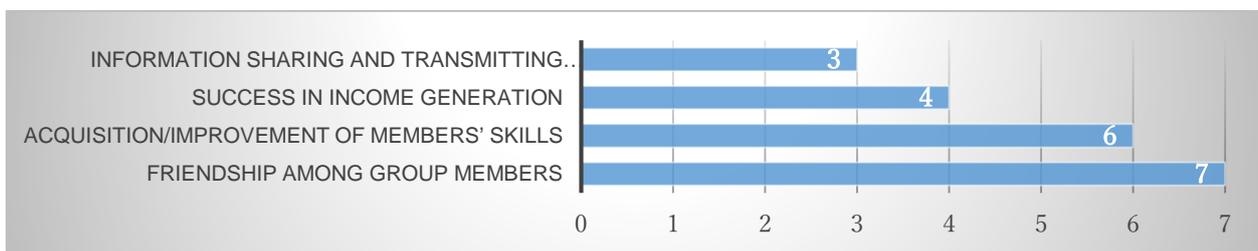


Figure 18: Main motivation to continue the activities [8 respondents, Multiple answers]



Meanwhile, as a main reason for those who are not continuing the activities although the groups are active, “No or little income from activities” is the most (4 out of 4), followed by “No or little supports from KPKP-ST” (3), “Changed main activity” (2), “Discord among members” (2), “No or little resources to continue the activities” (1) and “No or little supports from local government” (1).

The group is still active but not manufacturing because there is no increase in income from the assistance provided through the women group. The number of members is large, the number of equipment provided to the business group is not effective. There is no assistance from the KPKPST or the local government.

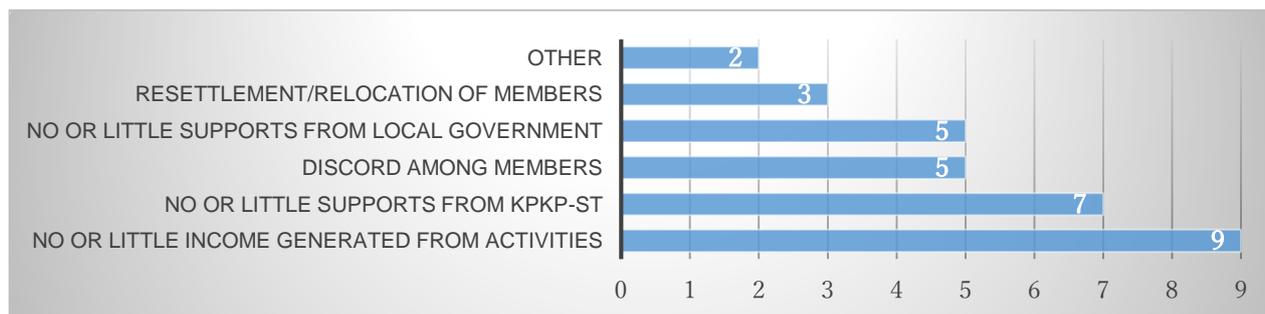
(A beneficiary in Walatana village)

We changed activity and are now looking for coconuts to make copra (Dried Seed of Coconut), looking for banana leaves to sell, and helping husbands in cocoa farming because we can gain more income than previous. (A beneficiary in Walatana village)

*Members still gather not for carrying our production activities but for sharing stories.
(A beneficiary in Walatana village)*

As a main reason for not active or dissolving, “No or little income generated from activities” (9 out of 11), followed by “No or little supports from KPKP-ST” (7), “No or little supports from local government” (5), “Discord among members” (5), “Resettlement/relocation of members” (3).

Figure 19: Main reason for not active / dissolving [11 respondents, Multiple answers]



*We have never been called to the production house again. Our communication with the group leader is very rare because she is always busy in the village office. I participated the production activity only once in the beginning of this intervention. We don't know where we do.
(A beneficiary in Rogo village)*

*We received nothing from them. We only know the equipment provided by the assistance is now in the group leader's house.
(A beneficiary in Rogo village)*

*Maybe we will continue our activities if there is capital and products that are made according to our abilities.
(A beneficiary in Walatana village)*

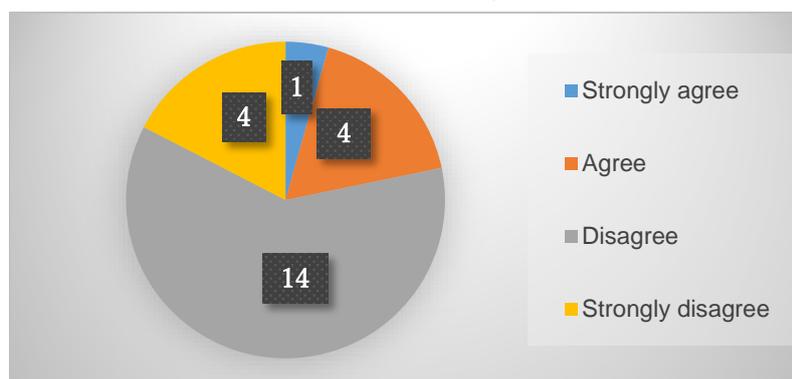
4.4.3 Contribution to medium/long-term effect and sustainability

Regarding SVA project, it is noteworthy that there still are some groups that are active and continuing their production activities even though 2 years have passed since the project completed and the duration of intervention was only 4 months. Although there are some lessons learnt to be improved and some obstacles, it was observed by the field survey that this short-term intervention successfully contributed to generate medium/longer term effect for the beneficiaries evidenced by the fact mentioned above. Although this study could not achieve to reveal the specific contributing factors of this success, it was reassured that, from the result of the survey, fair group formulation and management, selection of appropriate and responsible leader, matching of the introduced products and the context of beneficiaries, and recognizable outcome, which is compatible with efforts, are fundamental

factors that impact on the outcome.

Meanwhile, it was observed that many of the respondents pointed out the scarce of the income they earned from the production houses as a major factor of their dissatisfaction or a negative effect on the sustainability of their group activities, as mentioned above.

Figure 20: Answers to “Do you agree income has increased compared to before project launch?”



Furthermore, some beneficiaries were dissatisfied because the introduced products did not comply with the needs and context in the village. Most of the people in the village have abundant plantation products, namely bananas, but these results are not processed in production houses. Raw material that processed at the production house are materials that most of the group members do not have, so they have to spend more money to buy these materials. In addition, working in the production house depends on the direction of a group leader, there is no agreement on a clear time and schedule to carry out activities in the production house.

The income from manufacture of products, such as processing coconut oil and making Dodol, is supposed to be divided equally among each group member. From the survey, the income some members gain at each time they process coconut oil is about IDR 10,000 to 20,000 per week or month. According to them, the income they can earn is very limited and does not really help their needs. Besides that, they also have to spend money to buy fuel for the coconut grinding machine. Not only fuel but also raw materials to make coconut oil do they have to buy. Since not all beneficiaries have coconut trees, those who do not have coconut trees have to spend more money. The price of coconut also varies from IDR 1,000 to 3,000. So their income will decrease if they purchase coconuts and pay for fuel. The women in Walatana and Rogo hoped that this production house could be a source of additional income for their families, but it turned out to be not very helpful until now.

Figure 21: Answers to “Was the activities introduced in the project in line with your needs?”

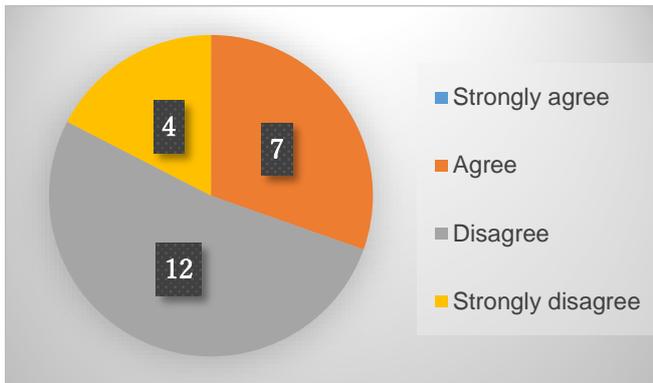
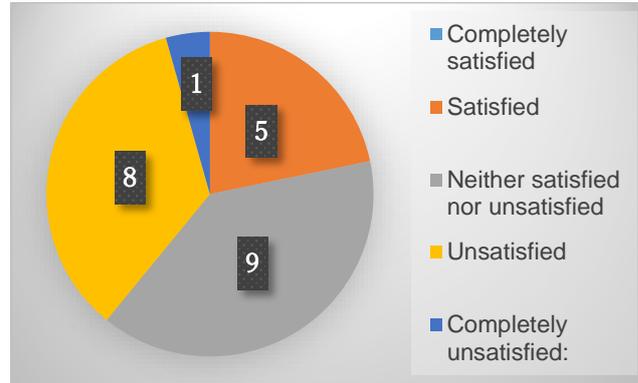


Figure 22: Answers to “To what extent were you satisfied with the service you have received through the project?”



Because there was no information at the beginning about this assistance and not all people in this place have coconut plantations. It's a bit difficult for those who don't have it. Meanwhile, the in this village, almost every house grows bananas. That should be the raw material for business groups. (A beneficiary in Walanata village)

The production activities introduced did not suit my needs, but I am grateful that I can have even a little income and can also share stories with members. (A beneficiary in Walatana village)

The selected production activities were not in accordance with the respondent's needs and the respondent had never been involved in the selection of production. (A beneficiary in Rogo village)

I am satisfied but there is also a little dissatisfaction due to the small profit sharing, but because there are other incomes, I don't mind it. (A beneficiary in Walanata village)

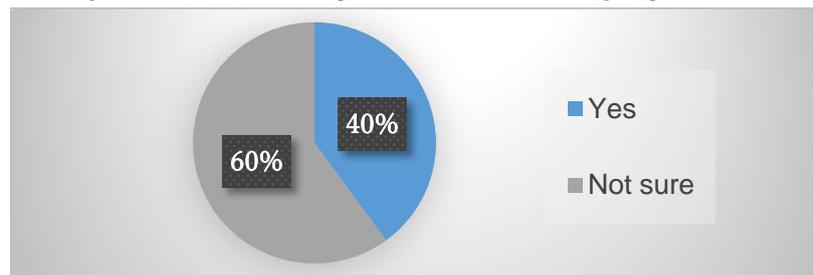
I am disappointed because the expected results are not appropriate. The distribution of the benefits of the stick plate are also not transparent. (A beneficiary in Rogo village)

Because we never get benefits from the services we provide. We get only minimum information. All is arranged by the group chairperson. (A beneficiary in Rogo village)

The project of PWJ 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 23: 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.

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, which contributed in decreasing their cost for fertilizers, and are starting to be empowered with them.

4.5 Tele-Communications Component: BHN

4.5.1 Relevance and Effectiveness

Under this program, two member NGOs implemented one project to contribute to the reconstruction of the community, by promoting the sharing of information among the residents, through the establishment of community radio stations and distribution of 1,000 radio receivers in the areas affected by the earthquake and tsunami in Sigi District. The project achieved outputs and outcome as planned or above plan, benefiting 4 communities and about 7,000 affected people. (See Table 9)

Table 9: Achievement of Tele-Communications component outputs and outcome against indicators

NGO	Outputs		Outcome	
	Expected	Achieved	Expected	Achieved
BHN* (FMYY)	Opening of broadcasting station: 1 station Comprehensive test: Once Training on operation and program production: 20 villagers, 3 times Technical training on maintenance, management, and operation of facilities: 3 villagers, 2 days Wi-Fi environment maintenance: once Distribution of radio receiver: 1,000	Opening of broadcasting station: 1 station Comprehensive test: Once Training on operation and program production: 7-26 villagers, 3 times Technical training on maintenance, management, and operation of facilities: 7 villagers, 3 days Wi-Fi environment maintenance: Replaced with tethering Distribution of radio receiver: 1,000	80% of villagers are satisfies with the broadcasting station.	91.9% of villagers

* Target component of field survey

BHN project, which was technically supported by FMYY and in partnership with JRKI, successfully established a community based radio station in Karawana with coverage for 4 villages (Karawana, Potoya, Soulowe and Langgaleso). The objectives of the community based radio station were 1) to disseminate emergency information (disaster warnings, evacuation advisories) in order to secure safety of disaster victims, 2) to provide relief and support-related information of local authorities and NGOs, 3) to provide information related to recovery plans in the disaster-hit area and facilitating exchange of residents' opinions, 4) to contribute to maintaining the mental and physical health of disaster victims, 5) to provide entertainment programs, and 6) to be a mediator promoting and motivating communications between local authorities and disaster victims, local authorities

and NGOs. As a result of the intervention, community radio has already been on air and has a name as “TUTURA FM” working on 107.7MHz managed by youth villagers representing 4 coverage villages, with 4 village heads as Broadcast Board with one of them becoming Chairman of Broadcast. TUTURA FM has been broadcasting and playing a significant role among villagers as community radio also provided a safe place for youth to have positive activities. Through TUTURA FM, some youth can improve their communication skills and become freelance Master of Ceremony (MC), announcer, freelancer journalist. Also marketing tools for some livelihood projects around the area. Through these activities, TUTURA FM already provided a community support system through information sharing, and news around the area. Currently TUTURA FM is off air temporarily due to registration issue and permission issue, and the frequency is being locked until legality of the radio station is clear.

It was found that the contents of the radio program and information broadcasted by TUTURA FM were highly relevant with needs of beneficiaries and satisfactory. During field, beneficiaries and staffs of local government expressed their satisfaction with the community radio and agree that its contents and information disseminated were appropriate and relevant with the needs of the affected people and community, because the contents were designed by villager themselves. Among villagers, the popular contents of TUTURA FM were related to available aid projects around the communities, mental health, hygiene and entertainment.

It was in accordance with the needs of the community, because the broadcast was appropriate and I like listening to it too. There were folk songs, news from neighboring villages, from Sigi. Because if you hear news from TV, you're bored, there's a lot of political news, and it's far away, it makes me dizzy, that's why I'm lazy to watch TV when it's a news program.
(A listener of TUTURA FM)

The program that I think was suitable was about mental health and hygiene, or information on assistance programs. Because we still needed help too, especially in the early days of this radio broadcast.
(A listener of TUTURA FM)

I think it's useful to broadcast information about existing aid programs that will enter villages, where they can be accessed, tips on how to build earthquake-safe buildings and how to minimize the risk of disasters, such as songs about how to save yourself from an earthquake, psychosocial activities, and environmental hygiene.

(A listener of TUTURA FM)

I do agree that the contents of the program and information were appropriate and relevant to the needs of our community, because all staffs and board advisors of TUTURA FM were coming from each village and had responsibilities to create their programs and contents. (Head of Karawana village)

Besides that, TUTURA FM expanded its contents by collaborating with several aid providers, such as Save the Children, Plan International, PARCIC as well as UNICEF and UNHCR. The representatives from several NGOs used TUTURA FM to convey their information and their assistances. Collaboration program of Local government with NGOs such as public discussions between government officials and NGOs were also broadcasted.

It is highlighted as a good practice that the community radio contributed to promote community activities through encouraging the residents. In addition to the dissemination of recovery and relief related program or entertainment, TUTURA FM played a valuable role to promote community activities through creating connections between villagers. For example, the mothers who are engaged in production kitchens supported by PARCIC/SKP-HAM have promoted their products on the radio, and after the broadcasting the program, it turns out that they increased turnover by taking orders from the listeners. After that, they continued to utilize TUTURA FM and sometimes shared recipes on how to make traditional cakes, as a program. TUTURA FM is trying to strengthen the connection and relationships within communities and open for the residents who wants to sell goods, cows or crops so that they can promote and advertise their activities more widely and faster.

I use the radio to try to promote the items that our group makes. It turned out that the results were pretty good, initially only 1 or 2 buyers, but after I broadcasted 3 to 4 times listeners began to order, and the number of orders became a lot. If there is a wedding ceremony, or just before Eid, we are busy making cakes. At first I was very shy, nervous, and confused, what to say, but after several times broadcasting, I just got used to it, like talking on the phone. I also talk about recipes, and sometimes only stories from mothers. (A member of women group formulated by PARCIC project)

It is noteworthy that TUTURA FM has contributed to mitigate conflict among villages by strengthening the relationship between the residents of these villages. According to head of TUTURA FM, it provided broadcasts and talk shows that encourage the community to help each other, and it also provided entertaining broadcasts through songs that are liked by residents, and talk shows between residents that build warmth between residents in 4 villages. In the past, there used to be conflicts between villages, fighting between residents that involved many people. The history of these 4 villages is quite long

with the history of conflicts between residents, there are often fights between residents which often caused casualties, both injured and dead. Indeed, TUTURA FM, whose board members are representatives from 4 villages that used to have frequent conflicts, was facing challenging about management and human resources that were willing to operate. During September to December 2019, due to internal conflicts, TUTURA FM became “off air”. To deal with this problem, Secretary of the Karawana village took initiative to solve the conflicts and invited village government representative from another area (Potoya, Sidera, and Solowe) to create conflicts resolution and TUTURA FM finally became on air again in January 2020. In order to contribute to mitigate the conflicts among the 4 villages, TUTURA FM tried to build and strengthen the positive relationship between residents of the villages through its broadcasting program. “Greetings” program, for example, contributed to mitigate such negative relationships. In this program, residents from the villages of Karawana, Solowe, Potoya and Langgalessa sent messages and songs to each other via WhatsApp which is continued via on air, aiming at creating a friendly atmosphere. Besides that, TUTURA FM program often covered news or information from their own areas, so that residents can know and are more familiar with their areas each other. The existence of TUTURA FM itself was important for mitigation because its administrators consists of youth in 4 villages, creating a friendly atmosphere and also being part of conflict resolution efforts between residents. The youth got to know each other and could learn how to resolve conflicts without violence. The villagers also communicated and exchanged songs and greetings via the community radio, and then more intimacy emerged. Although the conflicts with long history cannot be solved completely in a short term, it is assured that TUTURA FM has positive impact on the process of resolution by its broadcasting activities.

4.5.2 Current status of activities introduced by interventions

Currently TUTURA FM status has been blocked by Frequency Monitoring Station, under Ministry of Communication and Information because it is still in the process of obtaining registration and permission to use the frequency as Community Radio. TUTURA FM obtained a license for a temporary disaster broadcaster, based on the discussion between the Indonesian Community Radio Association and Information and Communication Authority, because it takes time to obtain a Community Radio license. The authority approved its use of the frequency on the negotiation basis, since disaster radio station had not institutionalized at the time of this project. The licensing period, the extent to which and how long the continuity is permitted cannot be measured, of the emergency broadcasting station has expired earlier than expectations and experience of BHN/FMYJ/JRKI, furthermore JRKI was unable to respond quickly due to COVID-19 outbreak. So now, they are facing the problem in obtaining the Community Radio license to

resume their broadcasting.

For now, what is urgent is how TUTURA FM can broadcast again, because the permit has not been taken care of, so hopefully all matters related to licensing can be resolved.
(Chairman of TUTURA FM)

TUTURA FM started to strengthen its financial foundation by itself to deal with financial problems they are facing after the project ended. During Key Informant Interview and Focus Group Discussion, staffs of TUTURA FM and local government explained how they are making efforts to continue its operation longer term by strengthening financial foundation. At the beginning of our broadcast activities, they did not charge anyone who wanted to fill in, because it was still a promotion and also for program socialization. After a while, they started having several offers of cooperation and also looking for programs that could generate income. One of them is the creation of a public service advertisement (PSA) from an NGO, the value is around IDR 6,000,000, for 4 types of public service advertisements. The village heads from 4 villages also have agreed to help with operational costs by allocating them from village funds. They have planned to budget for radio operations, and this has been agreed upon by 3 other village heads, from each village initially planned to budget IDR 5,000,000, by which IDR. 20,000,000 can be allocated for 1 year of operation. The problem is, however, that TUTURA FM does not have an operational permission, as mentioned above. The village government canceled the planned budget support due to the absence of a permission as the village government could not report the use of the budget to the government.

Financial support in particular we need in taking care of licensing and operational production activities, for transportation to and from in search of news, additional equipment, purchasing internet data packages and electricity for our radio stations.
(A staff of TUTURA FM)

We have also prepared funds from the village government, because 4 villages will allocate total IDR 20,000,000/year. This will certainly help us in making a program of events and activities. Unfortunately, because the TUTURA FM permission has not been completed and we have been banned, the funds from the village were canceled.
(A staff of TUTURA FM)

The village heads from 4 villages have agreed to help with operational costs by allocating them from village funds. However, TUTURA FM does not have an operational permission, so we cannot provide operational funds. Hopefully with the arrival of the JRKI team and the JPF team this can help speed up the process of obtaining permits.
(Chairman of TUTURA FM)

4.5.3 Contribution to medium/long-term effect and sustainability

Staffs of TUTURA FM felt that they need more technical training for sustainability and making better program. During Key Informant Interview and Focus Group Discursion, staffs expressed that they are lacking of technical expertise, knowledge on operating and maintaining instruments, how to make programs, how to cover news, and others. Given that the project period of this intervention was only three months, it was very limited to train staffs and develop sufficient capacity who were college students or farmers without any experiences nor knowledge of broadcasting. Although BHN/FMYJ/JRKI continued to follow up and kept encouraging them even after the project completed, it is highly recommended that additional trainings and supports should be provided for sustainability of TUTURA FM after obtaining a license and permission to resume their activity.

We have provided sufficient supports, but we think that training on broadcasting is still lacking, because we are still very new in the broadcasting world, so we still need a lot of trainings to make programs. We hope that while waiting for TUTURA FM's broadcasting permission to be issued, if it is taken care of, this is a good time to conduct trainings and increase knowledge about broadcasting, how to make programs, how to cover news, and others.

(A staff of TUTURA FM)

We still really need supports, both in technical matters, such as trainings on broadcasting, programming, and also if there is financial assistance for operational needs and staff incentives, so hopefully it can motivate us to be more active in participating and contributing to TUTURA FM.

We also need technical guidance and support as well as trainings because there are some tools that we don't know how to function, and how to fix them if something goes wrong.

(A staff of TUTURA FM)

It is highlighted as a good practice that the project successfully empowered youth volunteer staffs by building capacity. Through TUTURA FM activities, some youth improved their communication skills and public speaking. One of volunteer broadcasters, for example, who used to be a college student are being offered to become a freelance Master of Ceremony (MC) for wedding events and village events, by learning public speaking, improving communication skills, and becoming more popular among the villages. Other volunteers also became an announcer or freelancer journalist with the skills earned TUTURA FM broadcasting activities. It is noteworthy that only three-month project has the impact of generating the foundation for people's empowerment in medium/longer term. According to a staff of FMYJ, this expectation was initially incorporated into the project design and policy by JRKI, based on the concept that youths should be core of this project and they should be

empowered to be responsible for the social activities in the future.

TUTURA FM not just as community radio but also became positive activities for youth to learn about confidence, communications, public speaking, in a responsible way. At least 2 of TUTURA FM staffs are currently working also as Master of Ceremony, Freelance journalist, announcers, Voice Over, and start to have their own income.

(A staff of TUTURA FM)

The positive thing about TUTURA FM is that the people of 4 villages can get information about many things, especially in the post-disaster recovery stage, mothers can promote their products, youth can also have positive and beneficial activities for them. For example, some of these TUTURA FM broadcasters can now become freelance MCs for wedding events, village events, even if it's a little but at least they can get pocket money.

(Chairman of TUTURA FM)



Radio station equipment installed by BHN/FMY project



Radio receiver distributed by BHN/FMY project

4.6 Disaster Risk Reduction Component: PWJ

4.6.1 Relevance and Effectiveness

Under this program, one member NGO implemented one component to contribute to the formation of disaster-resistant communities, by formulating village disaster prevention and mitigation plans at two villages in Sigi District. The project achieved outputs and outcome as planned or above plan, benefiting 1,145 households (4,385 people). (See Table 10)

Table 10: Achievement of DRR component outputs and outcome against indicators

NGO	Outputs		Outcome	
	Expected	Achieved	Expected	Achieved
PWJ*	Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment training: 2 villages, 5 days	Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment training: 2 villages, 5 days	Resident-led disaster mitigation action plan is formulated in 2 villages.	2 villages
	Making mitigation action plan in FGD: 2 villages, 3days	Making mitigation action plan in FGD: 2 villages, 3days	Disaster Management Plan approved by the BPBD in formulated in 2 villages.	2 villages
	Disaster Management Plan Workshop: 2 villages, 5 days	Disaster Management Plan Workshop: 2 villages, 5 days	Disaster management team is formed in 2 villages, and half of the teams give a 70% correct answer rate in the post-training test.	2 villages 81% correct answer rate
	Establishment of Disaster management team in Forum: 2 villages, 1 day	Establishment of Disaster management team in Forum: 2 villages, 1 day	70% of the team understands evacuation routes in the village.	100% of the team
	Training on Sphere and Emergency Response: 2villages, 5 days	Training on Sphere and Emergency Response: 2villages, 5 days		
	Preparation and implementation of simulation (Evacuation drill): 2 villages, 1 day	Preparation and implementation of simulation (Evacuation drill): 2 villages, 1 day		

* Target component of field survey

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.

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.

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.

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.

4.6.2 Current status of activities introduced by interventions

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.

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.

5 Cross Cutting Findings

5.1 Coordination and Complementarity

5.1.1 Coordination with Local Governments and complementarity

The programme as a whole was actively coordinated with the local governmental actors and complemented roles and responsibilities of national and local authorities.

A number of key informants testified that each project made commendable efforts to involve diverse stakeholders from the local authorities and collaborated on the activities. According to CWS Indonesia Program Manager of Central Sulawesi, collaboration and coordination with local government including village level is one of the important keys for the success of the project and to ensure sustainability after project withdrawal. The following testimonies prove that the close communication with the local agencies throughout the project period fostered trust towards organizations and projects.

Many NGOs also comes and implementing programs in our village, but I think, the way of CWS doing is different from others in a positive way. They came first but left last. The coordination is excellent because it is two-way communication, they are with the community as well as with the village government, so the information always fits together.

(The secretary of the Village from Sidera, CWS project)

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.

(BPBD official, PWJ project)

Since the beginning of the process, JRKI has always coordinated with the village government, especially with the village of Karawana. I find this program good because it is unique. Where the other NGOs usually provide assistance in the form of food, water, shelter, but JRKI and BHN provided assistance in the form of radio for the community. (The head of Karawana village, BHN project)

As a good practice, BHN project successfully collaborated with local government authorities through broadcasting radio programs and it contributed to deliver vital information on emergency assistance to be provided as well as promote communication with the affected communities.

TUTURA FM in its program has invited several district officials, such as the regent of Sigi, or the Head of the Service, even those who are now governors in Central Sulawesi have broadcast live from TUTURA FM. From the program there were also discussions and questions and answers from residents with the government, and because this was broadcast by TUTURA FM, so many listeners got information from officials.

(The head of community radio station, BHN project)

The government officials such as the Governor of Central Sulawesi, the Regent of Sigi had visited and broadcast live on TUTURA FM to convey some information related to the government assistance program, the requirements needed to access the aid program, and others. From this, it can be seen that TUTURA FM has carried out its function.

(The head of Karawana village, BHN project)

In the meanwhile, one of the key informant of SVA project appreciated the project as it contributed to complement and support the effort of local authorities affected by the disaster, on the economic empowerment and raising awareness on domestic violence of communities.

Issues of protection for women and children is not an easy thing, but we are greatly helped by the work of NGOs that support government policies in an effort to restore the condition of the city of Palu and Sigi Regency, especially those affected by the 2018 natural disaster, and especially in helping the community affected by the disaster, the role of the NGO was very helpful. There will be an impact from this program even though it is very short, only a few months. The impact that is most felt, of course, is economically, as well as an increase in awareness of the rights of women and children to reduce the number of domestic violence. This is important and quite helpful for us from the district government in carrying out our functions and duties.

(Head of Women Empowerment and Child Protection Sigi Regency)

On the other hand, some member NGOs faced difficulties in building relationship with the local government. One example of this, which was described by PWJ/ACT, referred to the difficulty in building coordination with the village government when launching the project. Although coordination with the government of Sigi Regency is well established, it did not go smooth with the local village head. 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 desirable for the project to provide more opportunities for the variety of groups including local government to become more involved in decision-making process. This would contribute to more effective project and improves the quality of services delivered.

Although the study did not explore details on the coordination within respective clusters, it is obvious that every member NGOs had been members of clusters and had a certain level of involvement to ensure service delivery is driven by the agreed strategic priorities and to eliminate duplication of the assistance. The evaluation found that the cluster served as a platform for organizations to design joint activities. BHN, for example, called for the collaboration on community radio activities within the cluster and it led to the collaborative radio program.

5.1.2 Coordination with Local Partners

The evaluation found that most of the member NGOs have closely coordinated and communicated with the partner organization. Following the earthquake and tsunami in 2018, the Indonesian government declared that all humanitarian assistance for the Sulawesi response must be delivered through local or national partner organizations and in coordination with the relevant Indonesian authorities. In this regard, all the member NGOs working in Indonesia work with partner organizations for the project implementation and a number of interviews revealed that the intense cooperation through frequent communication with partner organizations contributed quality project activities on the ground.

Meanwhile, the study also unveiled some challenges in working with partners. A key informant from PARCIC testified that there were difficulties in terms of internal coordination with partner organizations especially in a field level. The partner organizations of PARCIC, SKP-HAM and Bina Swadaya pointed out in KII that the segregation of role and responsibilities among three actors were quite clear and well-coordinated so that they could leverage each of strength with avoiding confusion, saying that SKP-HAM was providing support for the small business industry, house of learning and kitchen production activities, while Bina Swadaya taking the responsibilities on chicken poultry and vegetable farming, they did not see it as separate projects in a field. In contrast, a staff of PARCIC felt difficulties to manage remotely the complicated project with two different kinds of activities for the same beneficiaries as well as with two different local partners, and countered that the project was regarded as separate projects in a field to some extent. Sometimes, for example, one

organization felt more burdens than the other and inequality when the local staffs of PARCIC were supporting the other side, and duties and responsibilities were not well understood by both of them, not shared, coordinated nor collaborated with each other. It is obvious that not only the complexity of the project's structure but no presence of PARCIC representative in project sites due to the movement restriction caused by COVID-19 made it a lot difficult for PARCIC to deal with this challenge. Although all the respondents answered that they are satisfied with the behavior of PARCIC /SKP-HAM/ Bina Swadaya staffs and have no complaints, it is required to ensure more consolidated internal coordination to prevent any potential complaints or conflicts in a field.

GNJP, unlike other member NGOs, takes unique forms of partnership with GN Indonesia, that GNI supported only project accounting and the field activities were directly handled by GNJP without major involvement of GNI staff. GNJP took this form of partnership because GNI does not own field offices in Palu nor Dongala, which made it difficult to involve GNI staff in the field activities. The project itself has successfully achieved its targets with high level of satisfaction of beneficiaries on the water access and quality of shelter, however, it would have been an advantage for both parties if there was strengthened partnership and collaboration to exchange skills and knowledge between two organizations during the project period.

Some member NGOs acknowledged during the interview that the language expertise definitely promoted communication with partner agencies, on the other hand, KPKPST, a local partner of SVA addressed language barrier to communication as there was no staff who has English ability in KPKPST while no SVA staff were fluent in Indonesian. Future project may consider to allocate a translator or hire someone who can communicate with local language to avoid any misunderstanding.

Establishing partnership with local actors for emergency response has to start prior to an emergency. The initial stages of the response must be challenging for international humanitarian agencies due to a highly government-controlled operating environment and hectic coordination on the ground. Establishing partnership with national and local organizations in an emergency was particularly difficult for those who did not have pre-established partnerships or networks to draw on. Some key informants from member NGOs also supported this point of view during the interviews.

During the initial stage, I have provided consultations for other member NGOs on developing the projects in Indonesia. There were some organizations which were facing difficulties to establish a partnership with the counterpart. FMYY has been working in Indonesia since before and we already have a partnership with JRKI. I don't think that the things go well if this was another country where we have not worked before. It must be challenging to find partner organizations without network or pre-established partnership within tight time constraint under emergency circumstances. (FMYY HQ staff)

It must be difficult to find a partner in an emergency within a tight time constraint, therefore, we should strive to create a common vision and share each other's capacity and strength prior to emergency. CWS have co-created a theory of change through intensive discussion within the consortium. These relationship and partnership prior to the emergency can be a strength when we launch new project in rapid-onset emergency. (Secretary General of CWS HQ)

5.2 Trauma Care

Although there was no project focusing on mental health or trauma care of the victims, the study identified positive impacts of the projects on beneficiary's mental aspect. PARCIC project, for example, with SKP-HAM as a local partner, provided livelihood assistance through food production, poultry and farming for female beneficiaries. According to key informant from SKP-HAM, the majority of the women participated in the project had more or less traumatized by the earthquake. For example, when women heard big noise, or when small earthquake happened, they often became nervous and sometimes even ran away or screamed. This was one of the obstacles faced in the field how to let the beneficiaries release the trauma after the earthquake. SKP-HAM took steps in order to reduce and deal with trauma of beneficiaries. Firstly, SKP-HAM asked women to share the story and also what they want to tell about the previous experience. Then SKP-HAM start to inform beneficiaries about knowledge related to DRR, for example, what kind of specific phenomena happens before the earthquake. Moreover, women are also taught how to control their mind to avoid becoming panic. Along with the livelihood activities, this mental health support played a critical role in facilitating effective rebuilding and recovery efforts.

With the help of seeds for farming activities, there is no direct activity or activity carried out by my wife. At first we didn't really care about farming, now we care and we start to forget the trauma of the earthquake that we have experienced. Our family's food needs were met and we also learned to use the yard as a family food source. In addition, we can also share with our relatives regarding the knowledge we have received so that they can also benefit from the knowledge we share.
(The head of hamlet, PARCIC project)

The project implemented by BHN also indirectly contributed to the mental care of the victims in the affected communities through community radio program. BHN has collaborated with other NGOs which work on mental care by broadcasting trauma care program through TUTURA FM, such as how to control emotions while recovering and the research revealed that the beneficiary found it useful.

5.3 PSEAH (Protection from sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment)

The study revealed that all member NGOs recognize the importance of tackling SEA issues and the majority of organizations have internal policies and procedures. The international fight against SEA has been ongoing since the offense was first recognized in 2002, after scandals emerged in West Africa. Since then the international community has produced several commitments to eradicate these injustices. It is the responsibility of all humanitarian actors to minimize risks and actively protect members of the affected populations from being subjected to abuse by those who are charged to assist and protect them.

While acknowledging the importance of SEA issue, few organizations have a stand-alone PSEA policy with a clear articulation of prohibited conduct, reporting procedures and disciplinary actions. Meanwhile, the majority of organizations have an internal complaint mechanism in place, and there is a focal point and formalized procedure when it receives an allegation from the community, however, the detail investigation procedures was outside the scope of this study.

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.

5.4 Localization

A number of positive examples of project approach contributing to localization agenda were identified through the interviews. In recent years, there has been significant discussion about the localization of humanitarian assistance, yet there are still significant gaps in the conclusive evidence. While there is no internationally agreed upon definition of “localization”, several dimensions are widely recognized for promoting localization. Our experience in Sulawesi disaster response programme identified some good practices worth highlighting in this section.

The strategic utilization of local resources can be considered as one of the dimensions towards localization. The project implemented by CWS was designed to utilize local resources as much as possible, which can contribute to economic recovery of the affected communities. For example, the majority of beneficiaries procured materials for latrine construction from the local vendors as most of the required materials are available in the area. It can be said that this approach supported local economic recovery as well as fostered a sense of ownership.

Capacity building of beneficiaries is also often recognized as a critical factor of localization. Under this programme, PARCIC carried out cash book training for female beneficiaries and the research found that the beneficiaries were successfully equipped with ability to track income and expenses. The beneficiaries of CWS project were provided an opportunity to learn basic construction skills through conditional cash transfer approach. According to the post survey conducted by CWS, some beneficiaries recognized that their capacity was strengthened by participating in the project.

Meanwhile, some local organizations are likely to require ongoing assistance to enhance the capacity for future disaster response. In this study, there were some voices from local partner organizations that Sulawesi response as a whole has considerably contributed to the capacity building of local and national NGOs and there is an expectation for future collaboration. However, key informant from CWS argues that “capacity building” should not be top down approach. CWS pointed out that building the relationship which enables both organizations mutually enhance and complement one another is the key to achieve localization.

I agree to strengthen capacity of local NGOs through collaboration. International NGOs can strengthen local capacity and local resilience in terms of disaster management, because during the conversation and discussions that we had, most of local friends here before the disaster, they said that we don't know how to act and respond during the disaster until many NGOs entered to Palu.

Now we can have knowledge, skills and capacity and know what kind of response we have to do. Hopefully, this kind of capacity building and localization activities, local NGOs can have capacity and resilience to reach out and can respond when the disaster happened, because Pusaka Indonesia is in Medan which is far from Palu. If something happened in Sulawesi, local people are the first one who will respond and access the support.

It is really necessary to proceed with the capacity building for the local NGOs especially in the area with high hazards. International NGOs also can collaborate not only local but also national. I totally agree that local NGOs is supposed to be the implementer of the project.

(A project coordinator of Pusaka Indonesia, Key informant of PARCIC project)

In my opinion, empowerment of local organization as an implementing partner needs to be supported because when there is another disaster, they will be the front line to handle the situation or to give a response. So yes, they need to be involved in an important decision making in the future.

(Program Manager of CWS Indonesia)

Another dimension of localization agenda raised by CWS is risk governance of local communities, which calls for international agencies to facilitate local communities to acknowledge and manage potential risks. In this programme, for example, health promoters trained by CWS project are expected to mitigate risks of communities from getting disease by awareness raising activities. The beneficiaries of PWJ/DRR component became aware of potential hazards and risks of the community through the activities of risk analysis and developing community risk maps. When it comes to BHN project, the communities were accessible to disaster related information through community radio program broadcasted by community members. Overall, it can be claimed that JPF Sulawesi response have contributed to move forward the localization of humanitarian action in Sulawesi.

6 Conclusion

6.1 Shelter Construction Component

Five member NGOs implemented six components to provide the affected people with temporary shelters in Sigi and Donggala District, and most of the components achieved outputs and outcome as planned or above plan. From this study, it is revalidated that traditional housing design and natural materials complied with the needs of beneficiaries and were highly relevant in the context of project sites. Besides, Shelter assistance based on Self-supporting approach is highly relevant from the perspective of beneficiary ownership and satisfaction with the products, promoting mutual assistance within communities, and means of income generation. All of the construction products of GNJP project observed during the field survey were still used by the beneficiaries and in good condition. The selected materials have good endurance/ durability to last at least more than 3-4 years. It is obvious that shelter assistance interventions under this program have medium-term effect and sustainability, since it was observed that temporary shelters constructed by this program are still utilized and in good condition even more than two years have passed after projects completion.

6.2 Water Supply Component

Two member NGOs implemented three projects to construct water supply facilities and deep/shallow wells for agricultural activities and daily consumptions in Sigi and Donggala District, and all of the components achieved outputs and outcome as planned or above plan. Regarding PWJ project, although irrigation wells and consumption wells have improved the water shortage, unfortunately not all the beneficiaries can have access to watering their farm. During the field survey, it was observed that three out of four deep tube wells constructed by GNJP were running in full capacities and well organized by the Water Committee. Meanwhile one deep tube well is able to operate for only 10 minutes to pump the water up due to Solar Panel capacitor and battery condition which have already been in critical conditions. The major challenging is that the facility is still operated by Solar Panel due to financial issues, not replaced yet from Solar Panel into powered by electricity. Besides, it was also found that most of the beneficiaries were concerned about the durability of solar panel equipment because of their poor knowledge of maintenance.

6.3 Sanitation Component

Three member NGOs implemented three projects to construct and repair toilets, two of which contain hygiene promotion activities, in Sigi and Donggala District, and almost all of the components achieved outputs and outcome as planned or above plan. Regarding CWS project, not only were the products satisfactory but process of the construction was highly relevant with the needs and preferences of beneficiaries. It is highlighted as a good practice

that CWS apply a participatory approach with conditional cash transfer into its latrine assistance intervention. Besides, it was found that interaction between toilets construction component with hygiene promotion component is essential to successfully contribute to promote better hygiene practice and to the ODF. Household toilet repairing component of PARCIC has delivered the expected impact which is to change the behavior of beneficiaries and advocating sanitation and hygiene awareness, although the behavioral change has not been 100 percent achieved yet. From the survey, it was found that, apart from habitual factors and lack of latrine, the availability of water to their latrine was one of the reasons why some of the residents still defecate in the river. All of the toilets observed are still functioning and beneficiaries are still using them without any problems nor difficulties a few years after the construction. Regarding hygiene promotion, it is highlighted, as a good practice in terms of medium/long-term effect of the intervention, that CWS' selection of KKM as a promoter is highly relevant as they still are promoting what they learned in the project.

6.4 Livelihood Component

Three member NGOs implemented three projects to increase beneficiaries' income in Sigi and Donggala District. Two out of three components achieved outputs and outcome as planned or above plan, while one component could not achieve expected outcome due to the significantly negative impact of COVID-19.

Although livelihood assistance component of SVA had very limited effect in income-generating, it contributed to build the basis for the livelihood reconstruction of beneficiaries and provide females with the relieving place and to rise community's awareness of protection of children's and women's rights. Regarding income generating activities, some beneficiaries were dissatisfied because the introduced products did not comply with the needs and context in the village. Also it was surveyed that most of respondents do not know KPKP-ST staffs because they have never met staffs of KPKP-ST. It is noteworthy, however, that there still are some groups that are active and continuing their production activities even though 2 years have passed since the project completed and the duration of intervention was only 4 months. On the other hand, PARCIC project achieved its project goal "to contribute for improvement and reconstruction of disaster victim's livelihood in Sigi" to some extent. The household survey found that the project contributed to the income increase of the beneficiaries. Furthermore, this study revealed high degree of satisfaction amongst beneficiaries on food processing training by PARCIC/SKP-HAN. Meanwhile, it was also found that the selection of beneficiaries presented a sensitive issue, and direct involvement as well as approval from communities were essential to avoid community conflicts. Regarding agriculture assistance of PWJ project, supporting farmers by making deep water wells for agricultural irrigation was largely appropriate and relevant to the need of the beneficiaries and local governments. All the activities were highly satisfactory for the beneficiaries, while some of the beneficiaries still cannot improve their access to water.

6.5 Tele-Communications Component

Two member NGOs implemented one projects to contribute to establish community radio stations and distribution of 1,000 radio receivers in the areas affected by the earthquake and tsunami in Sigi District, and the project achieved outputs and outcome as planned or above plan. It was found that the contents of the radio program and information broadcasted by TUTURA FM were highly relevant with needs of beneficiaries and satisfactory. Also It is highlighted as a good practice that the community radio contributed to promote community activities through encouraging the residents, and that the project successfully empowered youth volunteer staffs by building their capacities. Furthermore, it is noteworthy that TUTURA FM has contributed to mitigate conflict among villages by strengthening the relationship between the residents of these villages. Unfortunately, however, TUTURA FM's current status has been blocked because it has been in the process of obtaining registration and permission to use the frequency as Community Radio.

6.6 Disaster Risk Reduction Component

One member NGO implemented one component to contribute to the formation of disaster-resistant communities, by formulating village disaster prevention and mitigation plans at two villages in Sigi District. The project achieved outputs and outcome as planned or above plan. It was found by field survey that the trainings and workshops provided by the project were effective in terms of promoting and raising awareness on disaster preparedness. The research result shows that the project has had a positive impact on the knowledge and practices of the target communities. Meanwhile, though 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. In terms of sustainability, the project emphasized on capacity building of community personnel through various activities. 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.

6.7 Coordination and Complementarity

It was evident from the interviews that the majority of member NGOs had been actively coordinating with the local governmental agencies and other relevant stakeholders throughout the project period. The evaluation also found that each member NGO was involved in the respective clusters and in some cases, the cluster served as a platform to design joint activities. When it comes to the coordination with the local partners, some key informants pointed out that establishing new partnership with local actors in rapid-onset emergencies is quite challenging, therefore, continuous effort of building partnership prior to an emergency is vital and it would lead to the smooth collaboration.

6.8 Trauma Care

The research revealed that some project indirectly contributed to the mental health treatment of victims. PARCIC project spared considerable time for listening story of beneficiaries at the time of disaster in 2018 and carefully taught how to control their mind. Meanwhile, the radio program broadcasted by BHN project collaborated with other NGOs and have a program on trauma care.

6.9 PSEAH

While all member NGOs targeted acknowledged the importance of SEA issue, few organizations have a stand-alone PSEA policy with a clear articulation of prohibited conduct, reporting procedures and disciplinary actions. In the meantime, the majority of organizations have an internal complaint mechanism in place, and there is a focal point and formalized procedure when it receives an allegation from the community.

6.10 Localization

The evaluation found that a number of positive examples of project approach contributing to localization agenda, including strategic utilization of local resources, capacity building of beneficiaries as well as that of local partners and promoting risk governance of local communities. It can be claimed that JPF Sulawesi response have contributed to move forward the localization agenda of humanitarian action in Sulawesi.

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

7 Recommendations

Selection of appropriate and reliable leaders of groups and group management trainings are of significant importance for the outcome and sustainability of interventions. It is reassured that the qualification of leaders is one of the vital factors for the success or failure of group activities. In some cases, it was observed that formulated groups have become dysfunctional or internal conflicts occurred between members and leaders, due to the dominant behavior of group leaders. Especially in the situation where aid providers cannot visit and monitor the activities constantly, due to movement restrictions caused by security issues, heavy rainfalls or COVID-19 outbreak, leaders take more important role to manage the group activities. Thus, in order to avoid potential of conflict and to achieve the expected output and outcome, it is highly recommended to select qualified leaders and to provide beneficiaries with trainings on leadership and group management.

Incorporating software components into hardware components ensure complementarity of whole the impact of interventions. It was found that some of the beneficiaries are facing difficulties in maintaining facilities and instruments installed by the interventions a few years after the projects completed, and they expressed they are lacking of technical knowledge and sufficient understandings. It was also surveyed that beneficiaries' traditional behavior and practice, such as open defecation, have not changed even after they are provided private toilets in some cases. While it is challenging to provide sufficient training, to develop their capacities to the high level and to promote awareness within a limited project period, specifically in an initial response phase, it is recommended to incorporate software activities as much as possible for the sustainability of the projects' outcome and impact.

On-site consultations and needs assessment as well as constant communications with variety of beneficiaries are vital for the validity of intervention and its approach. Although almost all the interventions under this program conducted thorough needs assessment and consultations not only with beneficiaries but local government or other aid providers, in some cases the level of beneficiary satisfaction was lower due to mismatch between services they received (items, products and skills) and needs of them, which was caused by insufficient or improper needs assessment. Thus it is revalidated that on-site consultations and needs assessment as well as constant communications, monitoring and complaint handling mechanism are of critical importance.

The selection of beneficiaries presented a sensitive issue, thus providing clear explanation on beneficiary selection process and criteria to the relevant

stakeholders is essential. As discussed above (Chapter 4.4.1), the majority of the survey respondents answered that they were not informed on the beneficiary selection criteria nor why they were selected. Given that some of the beneficiaries who have been continuously participating in the project since last phase successfully increased income to certain level, there may be others who potentially qualified for assistance. The evaluation found that PARCIC/Bina Swadaya/SKP-HAM have set a clear selection criteria of beneficiaries, however, having careful verification of beneficiaries including those who from the previous phase and providing clear explanation on beneficiary selection process and criteria to the relevant stakeholders is vital to avoid any misunderstanding and conflicts.

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.

Seeking a partnership with local organizations for emergency response prior to an emergency would help to launch initial phase smoothly. Take a partnership in rapid-onset emergencies is often challenging due to chaotic coordination and limited resources while partnership approach creates the opportunity to combine resources and skills to deliver better emergency aid. Some key informants highlighted the importance of having pre-established partnership on the basis of a common goal and genuine commitment to cooperation and it would facilitate the smooth project commencement.

International humanitarian agencies should call for equitable and complementary partnerships between local and national actors. Some key informants of this study recognized that building the relationship which enables both organizations mutually enhance and complement one another is key to achieve localization. Meanwhile, there was an expectation from the local partner organization to conduct joint decision making and create an opportunity for capacity sharing and complementation in future response. It can be said that improving relationship and partnership would enable effective services to affected communities of crisis.

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 	
Livelihood & Agriculture Sector Expert	Male
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban gardening Consultant, facilitator and mentor for alternative space • A researcher, Instructor, Seed Collector and Facilitator in Permaculture Institute • Based in Jogjakarta 	
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
Livelihood & Agriculture 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, KIIs, 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, KII'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			PD&WASH Expert,	Sigi

	Field Monitoring Evaluation PWJ On Going Project (DRR-INANTA), Data Collection	M&E Objectives, KII's for DRR Component, HH Survey for WASH Component	YP & Enumerators	
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)			
Day 16: Sun, 13/06/2021 (Weekend)				
Day 17: Mon, 14/06/2021 (Field Survey)				
08.00 - 09.30	Travel Time	<i>Safety;Time</i>		
09.30-10.30	Project Briefing (SVA)	Introduction	M&E Team + SVA	Palu
		Project Debriefing Component#2		Sigi
10.30 - 17.00	Field Monitoring and Evaluation SVA Completed (Livelihood)	M&E Objectives	PD+YP+Livelihood Expert	
	Data Collection	KII's, HH Survey	YP & Enumerators	
17.00 - 18.30	Return To Palu	<i>Safety</i>		
Day 18: Tue, 15/06/2021 (Field Survey)				
08.00 - 09.30	Travel Time	<i>Safety;Time</i>		

09.30 - 17.00	Field Monitoring and Evaluation SVA Completed (Livelihood)	M&E Objectives	PD+YP+Livelihood Expert	
	Data Collection	KII's, HH Survey	YP & Enumerators	
17.00 - 18.30	Return To Palu	<i>Safety</i>		
Day 19: Wed, 16/06/2021 (Field Survey)				
08.00 - 09.30	Travel Time	<i>Safety;Time</i>		
09.30-10.30	Project Briefing (BHN)	Introduction	M&E Team + BHN	Palu
		Project Debriefing Component#2		Sigi
10.30 - 17.00	Field Monitoring and Evaluation BHN Completed Project	M&E Objectives	PD+YP	
	Data Collection	KII's, FGD	YP	
17.00 - 18.30	Return To Palu	<i>Safety</i>		
Day 20: Thu, 17/06/2021 (Field Survey)				
08.00 - 09.30	Travel Time	<i>Safety;Time</i>		
09.30 - 17.00	Field Monitoring and Evaluation BHN	M&E Objectives	PD+YP	
	Data Collection	KII's,FGD	YP	
17.00 - 18.30	Return To Palu	<i>Safety</i>		
Day 21: Fri, 18/06/2021 (Reporting)			PD	
09.00 – 17.00	Internal Meeting and Coordination, Team Feedback (360's Models)	<i>Safety;Time</i>		
		<i>Safety</i>		
Day 22: Sat, 19/06/2021 (Reporting)			PD	
09.00 – 17.00	Internal Meeting and Coordination, Team Feedback (360's Models)	<i>Safety;Time</i>		
Day 23: Sun, 20/06/2021 (Weekend)				
Day 24: Mon, 21/06/2021 (Field Survey)				

08.00 - 09.30	Travel Time	<i>Safety;Time</i>		
09.30-10.30	Project Briefing (CWS)	Introduction	M&E Team + CWS	Palu (CWS Office)
		Project Debriefing Component#2		Sigi
10.30 - 17.00	Field Monitoring and Evaluation CWS Completed Project WASH (CASH Base)	M&E Objectives	PD+YP+WASH Expert	
	Data Collection	KII's, HH Survey	YP & Enumerators	
17.00 - 18.30	Return To Palu	<i>Safety</i>		
Day 25: Tue, 22/06/2021 (Field Survey)				
08.00 - 09.30	Travel Time	<i>Safety;Time</i>		
09.30 - 17.00	Field Monitoring and Evaluation CWS Completed Project WASH (CASH Base)	M&E Objectives	PD+YP+WASH Expert	
	Data Collection	KII's, HH Survey	YP & Enumerators	
17.00 - 18.30	Return To Palu	<i>Safety</i>		
Day 26: Wed, 23/06/2021 (Field Survey)				
08.00 - 09.30	Travel Time	<i>Safety;Time</i>		
09.30-10.30	Project Briefing (GNJP)	Introduction	M&E Team + GNJP	Palu
		Project Debriefing Component#2		Donggala
10.30 - 17.00	Field Monitoring and Evaluation GNJP Completed Project	M&E Objectives	PD+YP+WASH Expert	
	Data Collection	KII's,-Observation	YP	
17.00 - 18.30	Return To Palu	<i>Safety</i>		
Day 27: Thu, 24/06/2021 (Field Survey)				
08.00 - 09.30	Travel Time	<i>Safety;Time</i>		
09.30 - 17.00	Field Monitoring and Evaluation GNJP Completed Project	M&E Objectives	PD+YP+WASH Expert	
	Data Collection	KII's, Observation	YP	

17.00 - 18.30	Return To Palu	Safety		
Day 28: Fri, 25/06/2021	(Reporting)			
09.00 – 17.00	Internal Meeting and Coordination, Team Feedback (360's Models)	Safety;Time		
Day 29: Sat, 26/06/2021	(Reporting)			
09.00 – 17.00	Internal Meeting and Coordination, Team Feedback (360's Models)	Safety;Time		
Day 29: Sun, 27/06/2021 (Weekend)				
08.00 - 09.30	Travel Time - Return to Makassar	Safety;Time		

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

① PWJ completed project

PWJ Project Key Informant Interview (KII) Guide for RTRW and beneficiaries (Past Project)

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 for Beneficiaries

(CHS1)

- Do you think the project has addressed the needs of people in your community? If no, what should have been done instead?

(CHS 2)

- Are you and the people in your community using the water supply system provided by the project? To what extent are you satisfied with the water yield and water quality of it?
- To what extent the water access has improved by the project?
- How beneficial were the water supply system provided by the project in terms of recovery of farmer's livelihood in your community? What were the differences the project has made to individuals targeted and the wider community?
- Has the income from agricultural work increased after receiving service from the project?
- To what extent you were satisfied with the service you have received.

(CHS 3)

-
- Did you see any visible changes through the project, especially in terms of livelihood of farmers?
 - Does water supply system provide any negative environmental impact for water source?
 - To what extent your livelihood has recovered compared to before the earthquake in 2018 and to what extent the project contributed for that?
 - Do you know who will be the focal point to maintain the water supply system and how often the periodic maintenance check is given? Do you think that the water supply system is maintained in a good condition? How it can be improved to maintain in a better condition?
 - Did you cultivate and harvest with the resources (Water supply system, Seeds) provided by the project? Do you make a living by agricultural work without any support?
 - Apart from the agricultural activities, do you identify any benefits of being the member of farmers group?

Questions for RTRW

- First of all could you please define your role in your community?
- How has the earthquake in 2018 affected to the agriculture and people's livelihood in the target area?
- 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 water access for the residents in the target area since the project launch in July 2019? What changes have you noticed? Please tell the details.
- To what extent do you think your community has recovered from the aftermath of the 2018 earthquake and to what extent the project contributed for that?
- Are you familiar with the project of PWJ/ACT implemented in 2019? (Provide brief information on the main components of the project, target community and locations)

-
- Can you please describe the nature and level of collaboration you have with PWJ/ACT prior to and during the project? Did PWJ/ACT liaise with you to determine community needs and identify potential beneficiaries?

- Any identified areas for improvement in the established collaboration mechanism?

(CHS 1)

- Do you think the project was 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 community is able to sustain water supply system on their own? Why do you think so?

- Were there any social, political, environmental, and economic factors that have an impact on the project? What are those?

Observation Check

- Condition of water supply system
 - Water yield (GPH)
 - Water quality
 - Condition (Engine, pump, water storage tank)
 - Spare parts available

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 ACT 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.

PARCIC Project Key Informant Interview (KII) Guide for Beneficiaries

Introduction

An introduction and objectives of the Review 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 on the condition of shelter constructed

Q1. Please describe the current living condition of the shelter constructed? Does it have any flaws to be repaired?

Q2. To what extent are you satisfied with the shelter constructed, and why?

Q3. Which do you prefer, concrete or wooden shelter, and why? Do you think specifications of shelter is appropriate for the needs of beneficiaries?

Q4. How many people are living in the shelter? Does it have enough room for them?

Q5. Has the shelter been safe enough to respect privacies of you and your family?

Questions on maintenance of shelter constructed

Q6. How did/will you deal with when you need repairments of shelter? Did/Do you have any concerns on maintenance of shelter now or in the future?

Questions on process of the project

Q7. Do you know why you were selected to receive shelter assistance?

Q8. Do you believe that the project had a fair process for selecting beneficiaries, based on people's needs in your community?

Q9. Did you find any difficulties when constructing the shelter?

Q10. Did you receive any technical supports or advices from TRAMP when constructing? If yes, how were they useful for you?

Q11. To what extent did you feel TRAMP/PARCIC gave special considerations to female-headed households from the perspective of Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (PSEAH)?

Q12. Were you able to earn an income by roofing?

Q13. Did you have a chance to develop any of your skills through this project?

Q14. What do you think is the benefit or impact of constructing shelter by yourself with only receiving necessary materials?

Q15. Were you satisfied with the materials distribution and construction process and did you approve the level of respect shown by staffs from TRAMP and PARCIC in connection with this activity?

Q16. Has the relationship between you and other community members changed through participating project activities? If yes, how did it change?

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

PARCIC Project KII guide for RTRW of the project area

Introduction

An introduction and objectives of the Review 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 on the condition of shelter constructed

Q1. Are you familiar with the project of TRAMP/PARCIC implemented in 2019? (Provide brief information on the main components of the project, target community and locations)

Q2. Do you find this project relevant to the main/most pressing needs of the communities affected by earthquake and tsunami in 2018?

Q3. To what extent do you feel TRAMP/PARCIC through its project and services provided was responding to the needs of the population it aimed to serve? Why is that? Did it ensure the most urgent needs were met? How?

Q4. Can you please describe the nature and level of collaboration you have with TRAMP/PARCIC prior to and during the project? Did TRAMP/PARCIC liaise with you to determine community needs and identify potential beneficiaries?

Q5. Do you believe that the project had a fair process for selecting beneficiaries, based on people's needs in your community?

Q6. To what extent are you satisfied with the shelter constructed in this area, and why?

Q7. Do you think specifications of the shelter is appropriate for the needs of beneficiaries?

Q8. Have you heard of any concerns on maintenance of shelter by beneficiaries after the project ended and TRAMP/PARCIC left?

Q9. Were you satisfied with the materials distribution and construction process and did you approve the level of respect shown by staffs from TRAMP and PARCIC in connection with this activity?

Q10. What do you think is the benefit or impact of constructing shelter by beneficiaries with only receiving necessary materials?

Q11. Any identified areas for improvement in the established collaboration mechanism?

Q12. Did the project strengthen a relationship between community people and the local government? If yes, in what ways? How can communities collaborate and cooperate with the local government?

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

Key Informant Interview (KII) Guide for Officer of Local Government

Introduction

An introduction and objectives of the Review 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?

Q.1. Please describe your position and role in this region.

Questions on the condition of shelter constructed

Q2. Are you familiar with the project of TRAMP/PARCIC implemented in 2019? (Provide brief information on the main components of the project, target community and locations)

Q3. Do you find this project relevant to the strategy of the local government and main/most pressing needs of the communities affected by earthquake and tsunami in 2018?

Q4. To what extent do you feel TRAMP/PARCIC through its project and services provided was responding to the needs of the population it aimed to serve? Why is that? Did it ensure the most urgent needs were met? How?

Q5. Can you please describe the nature and level of collaboration you have with TRAMP/PARCIC prior to and during the project?

Q6. Do you believe that the project had a fair process for selecting beneficiaries, based on people's needs in your community?

Q7. To what extent are you satisfied with the shelter constructed in this area, and why?

Q8. Do you think specifications of the shelter is appropriate for the needs of beneficiaries?

Q9. Have you heard of any concerns on maintenance of shelter by beneficiaries after the project ended and TRAMP/PARCIC left?

Q10. What do you think is the benefit or impact of constructing shelter by beneficiaries with only receiving necessary materials?

Q11. Any identified areas for improvement in the established collaboration mechanism?

Q12. What are the plans from Government about families who live at huntara (temporary shelter)? Will they remove to Permanent Settlement as planned by GoI? When it will be and what is the challenges?

Q13. Did the project strengthen a relationship between community people and the local government? If yes, in what ways? How can communities collaborate and cooperate with the local government?

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

Shelter Observation Checklist for PARCIC project

Project	Distribution of Materials for Constructing Temporary Shelters and Child Protection for Tsunami and Earthquake Victims
Component	1. Assistance of constructing Huntara
Village name	
Costructed Date	
Inspection Date	

Status of the Shelter

With mainor damage (easy to be repaired)	Yes	No
With major damage (not easy to be repaired)	Yes	No
Repaired	Yes	No
Need Re-construction	Yes	No

Feature of the Shelter

Shelter appears in good structure (e.g. no cracked or leaking)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shelter is not very well maintained (e.g. cracked wall, floor or pillar, leaking roof)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shelter is in poor condition (e.g. broken wall, pillar, roof or door, not usable)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shelter has an adequate space for residents	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shelter ensured the privacy of the residents	<input type="checkbox"/>
Located not close to the hazardous point (e.g. alogside of rivers or cliff)	<input type="checkbox"/>

Others

JPF's logo is visible	Yes	No
Support Organizations' logo is visible	Yes	No
Construction/repaire date is visible	Yes	No

Survey Questionnaire for Direct Beneficiaries (Female Farmers) of PARCIC project

Project	Livelihood Assistance for the victims in 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 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:	

How much was your average monthly income before the earthquake in 2018?	
How much was your average monthly income right after the earthquake in 2018?	
How much is your current average monthly income? (After participating in the project)	
How much is your average monthly income from food processing?	
(For those who have increased monthly income) What was the main reason that you can increase your income? (multiple choice)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase the sales of crops 2. Reduced food expenses 3. Additional income from food processing
What are your major monthly expenses?	

B. Questions regarding project implementation

How satisfied were you on the training on food processing?

	Contents	timing	trainers	venue
Completely satisfied				
Satisfied				
Don't know				
Unsatisfied				
Completely unsatisfied				

How useful was the training contents for you?

	Food processing method	Pricing	Book keeping
Very effective			
Effective			
Don't know			
Not effective			
Not effective at all			

1- What is the main product of your farm?	
2- Has your income increased after participating in the project activities?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure
3- Do you plan to continue agricultural activities and food processing even after the project termination?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure
4- Did you receive a follow-up visits of the project staff?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure
5- The variety of nursery plant / 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
6- Do you know why you were selected to receive food production assistance?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure
7- Would it be possible for you to farm/harvest selling products without support from the project?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure
8- Did anyone explain the project to you? Did you receive clear explanations about the support <i>PARCIC</i> provides and the process for getting this support?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Not sure
9- Are you satisfied with the behaviour of <i>PARCIC</i> staff to the people they work with	1. Yes 2. No 3. Not sure
10- Are you satisfied with the behaviour of SKP-HAM/ Bina Swadaya staff to the people they work with	1. Yes 2. No 3. Not sure

11- Do you know who to contact if you have a complaint or comment about the staff or activities of <i>PARCIC/ SKP-HAM/ Bina Swadaya</i> ?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Not sure
12- Did you ever complain to <i>PARCIC</i> about a service or staff?	1. Yes 2. No
13- Was this complaint resolved?	1. Yes 2. No
14- Time in which it was resolved?	1. Couple of days 2. Couple of weeks 3. Couple of months
15- How do you rate the overall quality of the service provided?	1. Very good 2. Good 3. Average 4. Needs Improvement
16- If it needs improvement, please describe how?	

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

PARCIC Project Key Informant Interview (KII) Guide for Beneficiaries

Introduction

An introduction and objectives of the Review 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 on project implementation

(CHS 1)

- Do you think the nursery plant or chicks provided by the project in line with your needs? How satisfied are you with the material and support you have received? Would you have selected different crops and, if so, why?

(CHS 2)

- To what extent were you satisfied with the training provided by PARCIC project? What was the most valuable topic? If you can add any other topics, what would you recommend?
- To what extent has your income improved after participating the project activities?
- Which items provided by PARCIC have been the most useful? Which items provided by PARCIC have been the least useful? Please explain your answer.
- For the produce you are growing in your farm, which crops have made the most helpful contribution to your household? Why?

- To what extent have the advice from project staff in terms of food processing, planting or breeding useful to you? How do you consume crops / chicken ? (Selling to others/ self-consumption) Have you faced any difficulties when breeding/ cultivating? If yes, how did you deal with it?

(CHS 3)

- Apart from improving access to food, is this assistance facilitating other changes in your life? If yes, please explain.
- Do you continue the activities you have engaged in the project even after project termination? Please explain the reason.
- What kind of skills or knowledge have you gained from the project activities? How can you make use of it after project completion?
- Apart from the income generating activities, do you identify any benefits of being the member of female farmers group?

(CHS4)

- Do you know why you were selected to receive food production 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?

(CHS5)

- Was enough information communicated to you prior and during the project? 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 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 PARCIC/SKP-HAM/ Bina Swadaya 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 female farmers have you reached by the project so far? By district?
- Overall, what are the challenges have you noticed for the livelihood 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?
- 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?
- 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)

- Do you think the beneficiaries have gained sufficient resources and skills to resume farming? What factor would contribute to enhance the sustainability of the project?
- 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?
- Policies, strategies and guidance are designed to prevent programmes having any negative effects such as, for example, exploitation, abuse or discrimination by staff against communities and people affected by crisis, and to strengthen local capacities?

(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 PARCIC and SKP-HAM/ Bina Swadaya are clear to you? Do you have any recommendation to strengthen the coordination amongst them?
- Has the project complemented and been compatible with government approach?

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

PARCIC Project KII guide for RTRW of the project area, L/INGO 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?

Questions regarding project implementation

- First of all could you please define your role at your organization / in your community?
- How has the earthquake in 2018 affected to the agriculture and people's livelihood in the target area?
- (Not Ask I/LNGO staff) Could you please define your role in this project implemented by PARCIC and SKP-HAM/ Bina Swadaya? Please tell the details.
- What were the common challenges for the farmers in the target area regarding agricultural activities, especially for female farmer? Please tell the details.
- Have you noticed any changes in the problems related to agriculture in the target area since the project launch in September 2020? What changes have you noticed? Please tell the details.
- Have you noticed any improvement of livelihood of farmers in the target area after the project launch? What changes have you noticed? Please tell the details.
- How do you collaborate and coordinate with PARCIC and SKP-HAM/ Bina Swadaya to achieve their project goal? How can you contribute to achieve the project objective?
- Do you have any recommendation to PARCIC and SKP-HAM/ Bina Swadaya 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 vulnerable groups such as 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?

(CHS4)

- 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 the community?

(CHS_5)

- Have you ever heard any complaints from the community during the project implementation period (since September 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 the target area? 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.

Survey Questionnaire for Direct Beneficiaries of SVA project

Project	Assisting Women's Economic Empowerment for Earthquake and Tsunami Recovery in Central Sulawesi				
Component	Equipment of manufacture and sale for agricultural products to the women who affected by the disasters				
Name of Interviewer		Date of Interview		Sign.	
Village name					
Name of Respondent					
		Interview Time			
		Start		End	

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:	
How much was your average monthly income before the earthquake in 2018?			

How much was your average monthly income right after the earthquake in 2018?	
How much is your current average monthly income? (After participating the project?)	
How much is your major monthly expenses?	

B. Recalling Questions (not the core of this interview): Please answer within your remembrance	
1- What was the main reason/motivation to participate in manufacture activities of this project?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Lost income source due to earthquake 2. <input type="checkbox"/> To earn additional income 3. <input type="checkbox"/> To acquire / improve skills 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Other than above
2- To what extent were you satisfied with the service you have received through the project.	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Completely satisfied 2. <input type="checkbox"/> satisfied 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Unsatisfied 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Completely unsatisfied
3- Were you satisfied with the behavior of SVA staffs to the people they work with	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure
4- Were you satisfied with the behavior of KPKP-ST staff to the people they work with	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure
5- How do you rate the overall quality of the service provided?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Very good 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Good 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Average 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Needs Improvement
6- If it needs improvement, please describe how?	

C. Questions on current status of Women Group and its activities	
7- Is the group still active and manufacture activity continuing after the project ended?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Active and manufacture activities are continuing 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Active but manufacture activities are not continuing 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Not active/Dissolved
7-1. (For the answers 1.)	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Success in income generation 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Aquisition/improvement of members' skills 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Friendship among group members 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Information sharing and transmitting regarding gender

<p>What is the motivation for you and the group to continue the activities?</p> <p>[Multiple answers allowed]</p>	<p>issues</p> <p>5. <input type="checkbox"/> Entry point to services provided by government or NGOs</p> <p>6. <input type="checkbox"/> Other than above</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>7-2. (For the answers 1.)</p> <p>How many members does actively participate in the group?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> >15</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> 11-15</p> <p>3. <input type="checkbox"/> 5-10</p> <p>4. <input type="checkbox"/> 1-5</p>
<p>7-3. (For the answers 2.)</p> <p>What was the main reason for not continuing the activities?</p> <p>[Multiple answers allowed]</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> No or little income from activities</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> No or little resources to continue the activities</p> <p>3. <input type="checkbox"/> Discord among members</p> <p>4. <input type="checkbox"/> No or little supports from KPKP-ST</p> <p>5. <input type="checkbox"/> No or little supports from local government</p> <p>6. <input type="checkbox"/> Changed main activity into _____</p> <p>7. <input type="checkbox"/> Other than above</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>7-4. (For the answers 2.)</p> <p>Do the members desire to resume manufacture activities if possible?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>→ What is necessary for the group to resume the activities?</p> <p>[Multiple answers allowed]</p> <p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Financial Support</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> Technical Support</p> <p>3. <input type="checkbox"/> Trainings</p> <p>4. <input type="checkbox"/> Marketing</p> <p>5. <input type="checkbox"/> Others than above</p> <p>_____</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>→ Why?</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>7-5. (For the answers 3.)</p> <p>What was the main reason for not active / dissolving?</p> <p>[Multiple answers allowed]</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> No or little income generated from activities</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> Resettlement/relocation of members</p> <p>3. <input type="checkbox"/> Discord among members</p> <p>4. <input type="checkbox"/> No or little supports from KPKP-ST</p> <p>4. <input type="checkbox"/> No or little supports from local government</p> <p>5. <input type="checkbox"/> Other than above</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>7-6. (For the answers 3.)</p> <p>Do you desire to resume manufacture activities?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>→ What is necessary for you and the members to resume the activities?</p> <p>[Multiple answers allowed]</p> <p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Financial Support</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> Technical Support</p> <p>3. <input type="checkbox"/> Trainings</p> <p>4. <input type="checkbox"/> Marketing</p> <p>5. <input type="checkbox"/> Others than above</p>

	2. <input type="checkbox"/> No → Why?
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D. Questions for respondents continuing manufacture activities	
8- What kind of support have you received from KPKP-ST after the project ended? [Multiple answers allowed]	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Financial 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Technical 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Trainings 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Marketing 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Others than above _____
9- What kind of support have you received from local government after the project ended? [Multiple answers allowed]	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Financial 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Technical 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Trainings 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Marketing 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Others than above _____
10- 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
11- The manufacture activities (1 product for each group) introduced in the project 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
12- Are you able to purchase ingredients of the products by your own after project termination?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, with lower price than marketing price 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, with standard price 3. <input type="checkbox"/> No
13- Have you ever participated in a group meeting for the activities other than income generation? [Multiple answers allowed]	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes → What kind of activities? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Gender Issues 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Coordination with Local Governance 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Skill Trainings / Workshops 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Others than above _____ 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No
14- If you have any concerns relating to continuity of the activities, please describe?	

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

**SVA Project Key Informant Interview (KII) Guide
for Beneficiaries, RTRW or Community Leader, staff of KPKP-ST and 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 for direct beneficiaries

- Do you think the project has addressed the needs of people in your community? The manufacture activities (1 product for each group) introduced in the project were in line with your needs? If no, what should have been done instead? Please answer within your remembrance.
- What was the main reason/motivation to participate in manufacture activities of this project?
- Were you satisfied with the behavior of SVA / KPKP-ST staff to the people they work with? Please answer within your remembrance.
- How many members does actively participate in the group?
- What is the motivation for you and the group to continue the activities?
- What do you think are the push and pull factors for the group to continue and cease the activities? What do you think was the positive aspect of the project for continuing women group activities even after the project ended?

-
- What kind of support have you received from KPKP-ST or local government after the project ended?
 - What kind of support do you need more from KPKP-ST or local government currently?
 - Have you ever participated in a group meeting for the activities other than income generation?
 - Has the relationship between you and other community members changed through participating project activities? If yes, how it changed?
 - Did you find the impact of the project has contributed to develop your knowledge, skills or capacities? If yes, please describe reasons and examples.
 - To what extent your livelihood has recovered compared to before the earthquake in 2018 and to what extent the project contributed for that?
 - Apart from income generation, is this assistance facilitating other changes in your life?
 - What do you think is the potential activities for the group to improve or enrich your life or community?

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

Questions for RTRW or Community Leader

- First of all, could you please define your role in your community?
- How has the earthquake in 2018 affected to the people's livelihood in the target area?
- What were the common problems for the residents in the target area regarding livelihood/economic activities? Please tell the details.
- Have you noticed any changes in the problems related to livelihood of the residents in the target area since the project launched in February 2019? What changes have you noticed? Please tell the details within your remembrance.
- To what extent do you think your community has recovered from the aftermath of the 2018 earthquake?
- Are you familiar with the project SVA / KPKP-ST implemented in 2019? (Provide brief information on the main components of the project, target community and locations)

-
- Can you please describe the nature and level of collaboration you have with SVA / KPKP-ST prior to and during the project? Did SVA / KPKP-ST liaise with you to determine community needs and identify potential beneficiaries?
 - How were you involved in this project? What was your role? What kind of support did you provide to the women groups and members? Please answer within your remembrance.
 - How are you involved in the activities of the women groups after the project ended? What is your role? What kind of support have you provided to the group and members recently?
 - Any identified areas for improvement in the established collaboration mechanism?
 - Do you think, the project has been able to strengthen communities' and local capacities?
 - Do you think the project has contributed to deepen relationship amongst community members? If yes, in what ways?

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

Questions for staff of KPKP-ST

- First of all, could you please define your role in this project?
- Could you please explain how the project was designed?
- What were the common problems for the residents in the target area regarding livelihood/economic activities? Please tell the details.
- Have you noticed any changes in the problems related to livelihood of the residents in the target area since the project launched in February 2019? What changes have you noticed? Please tell the details.
- To what extent do you think the community has recovered from the aftermath of the 2018 earthquake?
- With whom did you consult and liaise most when you were planning and implementing the project, and why?

-
- How are you involved in the activities of the women groups after the project ended? What is your role? What kind of support have you provided to the group and members recently?
 - Do you think were there any positive / negative factors influencing the project implementation?
 - Do you have any concerns or difficulties in supporting the women groups now? If yes, please describe.
 - Did the project intend to develop knowledge, skills or capacities of beneficiaries and communities? If yes, has the intention brought any positive affect?
 - Do you think the project has contributed to deepen relationship amongst community members? If yes, in what ways?
 - Were there any social, political, environmental, and economic factors that have an impact on the project? What are those?

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

Questions for staff of local government / authority

- First of all, could you please define your role?
- How has the earthquake in 2018 affected to the people's livelihood in the target area?
- What were the common problems for the residents in the target area regarding livelihood/economic activities? Please tell the details.
- Have you noticed any changes in the problems related to livelihood of the residents in the target area since the project launched in February 2019? What changes have you noticed? Please tell the details.
- To what extent do you think the community has recovered from the aftermath of the 2018 earthquake?
- Are you familiar with the project SVA / KPKP-ST implemented in 2019? (Provide brief information on the main components of the project, target community and locations)

-
- Can you please describe the nature and level of collaboration you have with SVA / KPKP-ST prior to and during the project? Did SVA / KPKP-ST liaise with you to determine community needs and identify potential beneficiaries?
 - How were you involved in this project? What was your role? What kind of support did you provide to the women groups and members? Please answer within your remembrance.
 - How are you involved in the activities of the women groups after the project ended? What is your role? What kind of support have you provided to the group and members recently?
 - Any identified areas for improvement in the established collaboration mechanism?
 - Do you have any concerns or difficulties in supporting the women groups? If yes, please describe.
 - Do you think, the project has been able to strengthen communities' and local capacities?
 - Did the project strengthen a relationship between community people and the local government? If yes, in what ways? How can the local government collaborate and cooperate with the community people?

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

BHN Project Key Informant Interview (KII) Guide for Beneficiaries, RTRW or Community Leader, staff of TUTURA FM, JRKI and 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 30 to 60 minutes to complete. With your permission I want to record our conversation on tape. Do you have any questions before we begin?

Questions for direct beneficiaries

(The ones who have participated in broadcasting activities are desirable)

- Do you think the project has addressed the needs of people in your community? If no, what should have been done instead?
- Do you agree that the contents of information for broadcast by TUTURA FM were / are appropriate and relevant to the needs of community affected?
 - What kind of information did you receive from TUTURA FM broadcasting during relief phase?
(e.g. information on available aid, people's safety, infrastructure directly related to people's everyday lives and entertainment)
 - What kind of information did you receive from TUTURA FM broadcasting during rehabilitation / recovery phase?
(e.g. information for recovering normal life, recovery plans of the region, event for recovery)
- To what extent do you think TUTURA FM is achieving its objectives?
 - 1) Dissemination of emergency information (disaster warnings, evacuation advisories) to secure safety of disaster victims

-
- 2) Providing relief and support-related information of local authorities and NGOs
 - 3) Providing information related to recovery plans in the disaster-hit area and facilitating exchange of residents' opinions
 - 4) Providing information related to recovery of livelihood
 - 5) Contribute to maintaining the mental and physical health of disaster victims
 - 6) Providing Entertainment programs to heal disaster victims' trauma

- Do you agree that TUTURA FM promoted and motivated communications between local authorities and disaster victims, local authorities and NGOs?
- Do you agree that TUTURA FM is promoting community centered recovery through informing the people about recovery plans of the region and ensuring that each individual's voice be reflected in the plan and supplying information?
- Did you find the impact of the project has contributed to develop your knowledge, skills or capacities? If yes, please describe reasons and examples.
- Do you think TUTURA FM has created a system whereby different people of a community can participate in broadcasting activities?
- Do you agree that TUTURA FM responded to the needs of minorities who have special difficulties in overcoming disasters?
- Did TUTURA FM promote you to make connections with people in similar circumstances or encourage you to participate in community activities such as consultations for community recovery and recovery events?
- Did TUTURA FM improve the quality and disseminate the activities of people who are working to solve social problems in your community?
- Do you feel a sense of ownership of TUTURA FM as a radio station of your community?

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

Questions for RTRW or Community Leader

- First of all, could you please define your role in your community?

-
- Are you familiar with the project BHN / FMYY / JRKI implemented in 2019? (Provide brief information on the main components of the project, target community and locations)
 - Can you please describe the nature and level of collaboration you have with BHN / FMYY / JRKI prior to and during the project? Did BHN / FMYY / JRKI liaise with you to determine community needs and identify potential beneficiaries?
 - Any identified areas for improvement in the established collaboration mechanism?
 - Do you agree that the contents of information for broadcast by TUTURA FM were / are appropriate and relevant to the needs of community affected?
 - To what extent do you think TUTURA FM is achieving its objectives,
 - 1) Dissemination of emergency information (disaster warnings, evacuation advisories) to secure safety of disaster victims
 - 2) Providing relief and support-related information of local authorities and NGOs
 - 3) Providing information related to recovery plans in the disaster-hit area and facilitating exchange of residents' opinions
 - 4) Providing information related to recovery of livelihood
 - 5) Contribute to maintaining the mental and physical health of disaster victims
 - 6) Providing Entertainment programs to heal disaster victims' trauma
 - Do you agree that TUTURA FM has acted as a mediator for the people affected and humanitarian aid providers in order their aid activities to match the needs of the beneficiaries by picking up the voices of people affected and passing them on over the air?
 - Has the project contributed to deepen relationship amongst community members? If yes, in what ways?
 - Do you agree that TUTURA FM promoted and motivated communications between local authorities and disaster victims, local authorities and NGOs?
 - Do you agree that TUTURA FM is promoting community centered recovery through informing the people about recovery plans of the region and ensuring that each individual's voice be reflected in the plan and supplying information?
 - Do you think TUTURA FM has created a system whereby different people of a community can participate in broadcasting activities?

-
- Do you agree that TUTURA FM responded to the needs of minorities who have special difficulties in overcoming disasters?
 - Did TUTURA FM improve the quality and disseminate the activities of people who are working to solve social problems in your community?
 - Do you feel a sense of ownership of TUTURA FM as a radio station of your community?
 - Do you think were there any positive / negative factors influencing the project implementation?
 - Do you think, the project has been able to strengthen communities' and local capacities?
 - Were there any social, political, environmental, and economic factors that have an impact on the project? What are those?

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

Questions for staff of staff of TUTURA FM . SKP-HAM, and JRKI

- First of all, could you please define your role in this project?
- Could you please explain how the project was designed?
- With whom did you consult and liaise most when you were planning and implementing the project, and why?
- Do you think were there any positive / negative factors influencing the project implementation?
- Do you think BHN / FMYY provided useful and enough assistances / supports during the project period?
- Do you need any further assistances / supports including financial, technical and material, for the management and continuity of broadcasting?

-
- Do you think that the contents of information for broadcast by TUTURA FM were / are appropriate and relevant to the needs of community affected?
 - What kind of information did you broadcast during relief phase?
(e.g. information on available aid, people's safety, infrastructure directly related to people's everyday lives and entertainment)
 - What kind of information did you broadcast during rehabilitation / recovery phase?
(e.g. information for recovering normal life, recovery plans of the region, event for recovery)
 - To what extent do you think is TUTURA FM achieving its objectives,
 - 1) Dissemination of emergency information (disaster warnings, evacuation advisories) to secure safety of disaster victims
 - 2) Providing relief and support-related information of local authorities and NGOs
 - 3) Providing information related to recovery plans in the disaster-hit area and facilitating exchange of residents' opinions
 - 4) Contribute to maintaining the mental and physical health of disaster victims
 - Do you think that TUTURA FM has acted as a mediator for the people affected and humanitarian aid providers in order their aid activities to match the needs of the beneficiaries by picking up the voices of people affected and passing them on over the air?
 - Has TUTURA FM promoted and motivated communications between local authorities and disaster victims, local authorities and NGOs? If yes, how?
 - Has TUTURA FM promoted community centered recovery through informing? If yes, how?
 - Has TUTURA FM created a system whereby different people of a community can participate in broadcasting activities? If yes, what kind of system?
 - Did the project intend to develop knowledge, skills or capacities of beneficiaries or communities? If yes, has the intention brought any positive effect?
 - Did TUTURA FM respond to the needs of minorities who have special difficulties in overcoming disasters? If yes, please describe examples?
 - Did TUTURA FM promote people to make connections with those in similar circumstances or encourage them to participate in community activities? If yes, please describe examples?

-
- Did TUTURA FM improve the quality and disseminate the activities of people who are working to solve social problems in your community? If yes, please describe examples?
 - Is TUTURA FM under the supervision or control of local authorities?
 - Who are the owners of and who are managing TUTURA FM now?
 - Do you think people in the area feel a sense of ownership of TUTURA FM as a radio station of their community? If yes, why do you think so?
 - Have TUTURA FM gained income through membership subscriptions, donations from sponsors in the community, such as community organizations, business and shops? If yes, how much and what do you think are the motivations of them?
 - Do you think, the project has been able to strengthen communities' and local capacities? If yes, why do you think so?
 - Were there any social, political, environmental, and economic factors that have an impact on the project? If yes, what are those?

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

Questions for staff of local government / authority

- First of all, could you please define your role?
- Are you familiar with the project BHN / FMYT / JRKI implemented in 2019? (Provide brief information on the main components of the project, target community and locations)
- Can you please describe the nature and level of collaboration you have with BHN / FMYT / JRKI prior to and during the project? Did BHN / FMYT / JRKI liaise with you to determine community needs and identify potential beneficiaries?
- Any identified areas for improvement in the established collaboration mechanism?
- Do you agree that the contents of information for broadcast by TUTURA FM were / are appropriate and relevant to the needs of community affected?

-
- To what extent do you think TUTURA FM is achieving its objectives,
 - 1) Dissemination of emergency information (disaster warnings, evacuation advisories) to secure safety of disaster victims
 - 2) Providing relief and support-related information of local authorities and NGOs
 - 3) Providing information related to recovery plans in the disaster-hit area and facilitating exchange of residents' opinions
 - 4) Contribute to maintaining the mental and physical health of disaster victims

 - Do you agree that TUTURA FM has acted as a mediator for the people affected and humanitarian aid providers in order their aid activities to match the needs of the beneficiaries by picking up the voices of people affected and passing them on over the air?

 - Do you agree that TUTURA FM promoted and motivated communications between local authorities and disaster victims, local authorities and NGOs?

 - Do you agree that TUTURA FM is promoting community centered recovery through informing the people about recovery plans of the region and ensuring that each individual's voice be reflected in the plan and supplying information?

 - Do you think TUTURA FM has created a system whereby different people of a community can participate in broadcasting activities?

 - Do you agree that TUTURA FM responded to the needs of minorities who have special difficulties in overcoming disasters?

 - Did TUTURA FM improve the quality and disseminate the activities of people who are working to solve social problems in the community?

 - Do you think were there any positive / negative factors influencing the project implementation?

 - Did you find the impact of the project has contributed to develop knowledge, skills or capacities of people in the community? If yes, please describe reasons and examples.

 - Were there any social, political, environmental, and economic factors that have an impact on the project? What are those?

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



Survey Questionnaire for Direct Beneficiaries (Farmers) of CWS project

Project	Construction of Family Toilets & Promotion of Hygiene for the Affected Families of Central Sulawesi (Earthquake)			
Component	Component 1 & 2			
Name of Interviewer		Date of Interview		Sign.
Village name				
Name of Respondent				
		Interview Time		
		Start	End	

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:		

B. Questions regarding Latrine Component	
1- Is the latrine constructed in the project still functioning, and are you still using without any problems or difficulties?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No → Why? _____ 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure
2- Is the type of the latrine constructed acceptable to your family and community?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No → Why? _____ 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure
3- Do you agree that latrine constructed by the project contributed to Open Defecation Free in your community?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Agree 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly disagree
4- To what extent are you satisfied with the latrine constructed now?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Completely satisfied 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfied 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Unsatisfied 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Completely unsatisfied →If chose 3-5, why? _____
5- Is the latrine constructed maintainable and maintained by yourself safely?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No
6- Did you learn how to clean excrement and treat wastewater in the project, and have you kept practicing regularly?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No →Why? _____
7- Can you afford for regular maintenance and cleaning of pit?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No
8- Have you renovated the latrine at your own expense?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Not yet, but willing to 3. <input type="checkbox"/> No
9- Do you have any concerns regarding the durability of the latrine?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes →Please describe your concerns. _____ 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No
10- What do you think were the benefit and side benefit for latrine construction with conditional cash transfer, enabling you (beneficiaries) to procure the required materials for building latrine? [Multiple answers allowed]	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Cost effectiveness 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Free choice of materials according to your preference 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Responsibility of cash management 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Strengthening ownership to the product 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Other than above _____

<p>11-Did you receive adequate technical supports to meet the required quality and process of the construction from skilled labour or CWS Indonesia when necessary?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>12-Has the latrine sludge impacted local water source with fecal contamination?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure</p>
<p>13-Did you recognize any conflicts between villagers in your community because some of them were not selected as project participants?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure</p>

C. Questions regarding hygiene promotion component	
<p>14-Do you agree that the hygiene awareness promotion contributed to promote better hygiene practices of you and community?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Agree 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly disagree</p>
<p>15-Have you kept exercising better hygiene practice you learned in the project?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>16-Have you taken refresher session after the project termination?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes → How many times? How often? _____</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>17-Do you agree that the hygiene awareness promotion contributed to mitigating infection risk in the community?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Agree 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly disagree</p>
<p>18-Have health promotors conducted voluntary and continuous hygiene awareness promotion in the community even after the project closed?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure</p>
<p>19-Do you agree that the project contributed to introducing a practice to disseminate information and knowledge on hygiene practice in the community?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Agree 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly disagree 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure</p>

D. Questions regarding project implementation

<p>20-Did anyone explain the project to you? Did you receive clear explanations about the support <i>CWS Japan / CWS Indonesia</i> provides and the process for getting this support?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure</p>
<p>21-Were you satisfied with the behavior of <i>CWS Japan / CWS Indonesia</i> staffs to the people they work with?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Completely satisfied 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfied 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Unsatisfied 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Completely unsatisfied →If chose 3-5, why? _____</p>
<p>22-Were you satisfied with the behavior of <i>DANGAU</i> staffs to the people they work with?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Completely satisfied 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfied 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Unsatisfied 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Completely unsatisfied →If chose 3-5, why? _____</p>

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

**CWS Project Key Informant Interview (KII) Guide
for Beneficiaries, RTRW or Community Leader, staff of CWS Indonesia, DANGAU
and Local Government, Health Promotor**

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 30 to 60 minutes to complete. With your permission I want to record our conversation on tape. Do you have any questions before we begin?

Questions for direct beneficiaries

- Do you think the project has addressed the needs of people in your community? If no, what should have been done instead?

- How were you satisfied with the latrine constructed?
 - Is the latrine constructed in the project still functioning, and are you still using without any problems or difficulties?
 - Is the type of the latrine constructed acceptable to your family and community?

- Is the latrine constructed maintainable and maintained by yourself safely?
 - Did you learn how to clean excrement and treat wastewater in the project, and have you kept practicing regularly?
 - Can you afford for regular maintenance and cleaning of pit?
 - Do you have any concerns regarding the durability of the latrine?

- Have you renovated the latrine at your own expense?

-
- What do you think were the benefit and side benefit for latrine construction with conditional cash transfer, enabling you (beneficiaries) to procure the required materials for building latrine?
 - Do you agree that latrine constructed by the project contributed to Open Defecation Free in your community?
 - Did the project strengthen a relationship between community people and the local government? If yes, in what ways? How can you collaborate and cooperate with the local government?
 - Has the relationship between you and other community members changed through participating project activities? If yes, how it changed?
 - Did you find the impact of the project has contributed to develop your knowledge, skills or capacities? If yes, please describe reasons and examples.
 - Did you recognize the resources in your community that you had not been aware of its benefits before the disaster and you found through the project? If yes, what is it?
 - Apart from improving latrine conditions, is this assistance facilitating other changes in your life?
 - To what extent has your livelihood recovered compared to before the earthquake in 2018 and to what extent has the project contributed for that?
 - Do you agree that the hygiene awareness promotion contributed to promote better hygiene practices of you and community?
 - Have you kept exercising better hygiene practice you learned in the project?
 - Have you taken refresher session after the project termination?
 - Do you agree that the hygiene awareness promotion contributed to mitigating infection risk in the community?
 - Have health promoters conducted voluntary and continuous hygiene awareness promotion in the community even after the project closed?
 - Do you agree that the project contributed to introducing a practice to disseminate information and knowledge on hygiene practice in the community?
 - Were you satisfied with the behavior of *CWS Japan / CWS Indonesia* staffs to the people they work with?

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- Were you satisfied with the behavior of *DANGAU* staffs to the people they work with?

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

Questions for RTRW or Community Leader

- First of all, could you please define your role in your community?
- How has the earthquake in 2018 affected to the people's living conditions in the target area?
- What were the common problems for the residents in the target area regarding living conditions? Please tell the details.
- Are you familiar with the project CWS / DANGAU implemented in 2019? (Provide brief information on the main components of the project, target community and locations)
- Can you please describe the nature and level of collaboration you have with CWS / DANGAU prior to and during the project? Did CWS / DANGAU liaise with you to determine community needs and identify potential beneficiaries?
- Any identified areas for improvement in the established collaboration mechanism?
- Do you think the project was 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?
- Have you noticed any changes in the problems related to living conditions of the residents in the target area since the project launched in November 2019? What changes have you noticed? Please tell the details.
- Did you recognize any conflicts between villagers in your community because some of them were not selected as project participants?
- Do you agree that the hygiene awareness promotion contributed to promote better hygiene practices of the community?
- Do you agree that the hygiene awareness promotion contributed to mitigating infection risk in the community?

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- Do you agree that the project contributed to introducing a practice to disseminate information and knowledge on hygiene practice in the community?
 - To what extent do you think your community has recovered from the aftermath of the 2018 earthquake?
 - Do you agree that latrine constructed by the project contributed to Open Defecation Free in your community?
 - Has the latrine sludge impacted local water source with fecal contamination?
 - Do you think were there any positive / negative factors influencing the project implementation?
 - Do you think, the project has been able to strengthen communities' and local capacities?
 - Were there any social, political, environmental, and economic factors that have an impact on the project? What are those?
 - Did the project strengthen a relationship between community people and the local government? If yes, in what ways? How can the local government collaborate and cooperate with the community people?
 - Has the project contributed to deepen relationship amongst community members? If yes, in what ways?
 - Did you find the impact of the project has contributed to develop knowledge, skills or capacities of people in the community? If yes, please describe reasons and examples.
 - Did you recognize the resources in the community that you had not been aware of its benefits before the disaster and you found through the project? If yes, what is it?

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

Questions for staff of CWS Indonesia and DANGAU

- First of all, could you please define your role in this project?
- Could you please explain how the project was designed?

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- What were the common problems for the residents in the target area regarding living conditions? Please tell the details.
 - Have you noticed any changes in the problems related to livelihood of the residents in the target area since the project launched in November 2019? What changes have you noticed? Please tell the details.
 - To what extent do you think the community has recovered from the aftermath of the 2018 earthquake?
 - With whom did you consult and liaise most when you were planning and implementing the project, and why?
 - Do you think were there any positive / negative factors influencing the project implementation?
 - Do you think, the project has been able to strengthen communities' and local capacities?
 - Were there any social, political, environmental, and economic factors that have an impact on the project? What are those?
 - Did the project strengthen a relationship between community people and the local government? If yes, in what ways? How can communities collaborate and cooperate with the local government?
 - Has the project contributed to deepen relationship amongst community members? If yes, in what ways?
 - Did the project intend to develop knowledge, skills or capacities of beneficiaries or communities? If yes, has the intention brought any positive effect?
 - Did the project intend to deploy resources that exist in the community but had not been recognized and utilized efficiently before the disaster? If yes, what was it?

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

Questions for staff of local government / authority

- First of all, could you please define your role?

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- How has the earthquake in 2018 affected to the people's living conditions in the target area?
 - What were the common problems for the residents in the target area regarding living conditions? Please tell the details.
 - Are you familiar with the project CWS / DANGAU implemented in 2019? (Provide brief information on the main components of the project, target community and locations)
 - Can you please describe the nature and level of collaboration you have with CWS / DANGAU prior to and during the project? Did CWS / DANGAU liaise with you to determine community needs and identify potential beneficiaries?
 - Any identified areas for improvement in the established collaboration mechanism?
 - Do you think the project was 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?
 - Have you noticed any changes in the problems related to living conditions of the residents in the target area since the project launched in November 2019? What changes have you noticed? Please tell the details.
 - Do you agree that the hygiene awareness promotion contributed to mitigating infection risk in the community?
 - Do you agree that the project contributed to introducing a practice to disseminate information and knowledge on hygiene practice in the community?
 - To what extent do you think the community has recovered from the aftermath of the 2018 earthquake?
 - Do you agree that latrine constructed by the project contributed to Open Defecation Free in your community?
 - Has the latrine sludge impacted local water source with fecal contamination?
 - Do you think were there any positive / negative factors influencing the project implementation?
 - Do you think, the project has been able to strengthen communities' and local capacities?

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- Were there any social, political, environmental, and economic factors that have an impact on the project? What are those?
 - Did the project strengthen a relationship between community people and the local government? If yes, in what ways? How can the local government collaborate and cooperate with the community people?
 - Did you find the impact of the project has contributed to develop knowledge, skills or capacities of people in the community? If yes, please describe reasons and examples.

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

Questions for Health Promotor

- What were the common problems for the residents in the target area regarding hygiene conditions? Please tell the details.
- Do you think the project was 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?
- Have you noticed any changes in the problems related to living conditions of the residents in the target area since the project launched in November 2019? What changes have you noticed? Please tell the details.
- Do you agree that the hygiene awareness promotion contributed to promote better hygiene practices of the community?
- Do you agree that the hygiene awareness promotion contributed to mitigating infection risk in the community?
- Do you agree that the project contributed to introducing a practice to disseminate information and knowledge on hygiene practice in the community?
- Have you conducted voluntary and continuous hygiene awareness promotion in the community even after the project closed? If no, why?
- What kind of hygiene promotion have you conducted after the outbreak of COVID-19?

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

PWJ Project Key Informant Interview (KII) Guide for RTRW, Leader of Sub-village and beneficiaries (Past Project)

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 for direct beneficiaries

(CHS1)

- Do you think the project has addressed the needs of people in your community? If no, what should have been done instead?

(CHS 2)

【Component1】

- How satisfied were you with the temporary shelter provided? How has the service contributed to your household in terms of recovery from the disaster?
- How many family members do you live with in a shelter provided? Does the temporary shelter provided have enough space for your family size?
- Do you feel safe and secured at the temporary shelter provided?
- How do you deal with technically and financially if the shelter damaged and require maintenance?

【Component2】

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- Are you and the people in your community using the water supply system provided by the project? To what extent are you satisfied with the water yield and water quality of it?
 - To what extent the water access has improved by the project?
 - How beneficial were the water supply system provided by the project in terms of recovery of people's livelihood in your community? What were the differences the project has made to individuals targeted and the wider community?
 - To what extent you were satisfied with the service you have received.

(CHS 3)

【Component1】

- Apart from improving housing conditions, is this assistance facilitating other changes in your life?
- Do you have a plan to construct a permanent housing in the near future?
- To what extent your livelihood has recovered compared to before the earthquake in 2018 and to what extent the project contributed for that?

【Component2】

- Does water supply system provide any negative environmental impact for water source?
- Do you know who will be the focal point to maintain the water supply system and how often the periodic maintenance check is given? Do you think that the water supply system is maintained in a good condition? How it can be improved to maintain in a better condition?
- How the community people cope with the operating cost of the water supply system?
- Did the project strengthen a relationship between community people and the local government? If yes, in what ways? How can you collaborate and cooperate with the local government?

Questions for RTRW

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- First of all could you please define your role in your community?
 - How has the earthquake in 2018 affected to the agriculture and people's livelihood in the target area?
 - What were the common problems for the residents in the target area regarding water access and disaster preparedness? Please tell the details.
 - Have you noticed any changes in the problems related to water access for the residents in the target area since the project launch in July 2019? What changes have you noticed? Please tell the details.
 - To what extent do you think your community has recovered from the aftermath of the 2018 earthquake?
 - Are you familiar with the project of GNJP/GNI implemented in 2019? (Provide brief information on the main components of the project, target community and locations)
 - Can you please describe the nature and level of collaboration you have with GNJP/GNI prior to and during the project? Did GNJP/GNI liaise with you to determine community needs and identify potential beneficiaries?
 - Any identified areas for improvement in the established collaboration mechanism?

(CHS 1)

- Do you think the project was 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)

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- Do you think, the project has been able to strengthen communities' and local capacities and ownership? Do you think the community is able to sustain water supply system on their own? Why do you think so?
 - Were there any social, political, environmental, and economic factors that have an impact on the project? What are those?
 - Did the project strengthen a relationship between community people and the local government? If yes, in what ways? How can the community people collaborate and cooperate with the local government?

Questions for a leader of sub-village district

- First of all could you please define your role in your community?
- How has the earthquake in 2018 affected to the access to water in the target area?
- Are you familiar with the project of GNJP/GNI implemented in 2019? (Provide brief information on the main components of the project, target community and locations)
- Can you please describe the nature and level of collaboration you have with GNJP/GNI prior to and during the project? Did GNJP/GNI liaise with you to determine community needs and identify potential beneficiaries?
- Any identified areas for improvement in the established collaboration mechanism?
- Currently, how many households are using the water supply system provided by the project? Do you have any concerns on water quality and water yield? What is your role as a focal point of operation and maintenance of the facility? Have you faced any technical or financial issues in terms of the maintenance? If yes, please explain.
- To what extent do you think your community has recovered from the aftermath of the 2018 earthquake?

(CHS 1)

- Do you think the project was 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?

-
- 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? Why do you think so?
- Were there any social, political, environmental, and economic factors that have an impact on the project? What are those?

Observation Check

- Condition of the temporary shelter
Condition (Door, window, wall)
- Condition of water supply system
 - Water yield (GPH)
 - Water quality
 - Condition (Engine, pump, water storage tank)
 - Spare parts available