Final Evaluation of The Indonesia Climate & Disaster Resilient Community (ICDRC) Project

FINAL REPORT - 2023

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Indonesia Climate and Disaster Resilient Communities (ICDRC) project is one of the projects carried out by Oxfam in Indonesia and contributes to the scope of "Disaster Preparedness and Fulfillment of the Basic Rights of Disaster Victims," which is the scope of Oxfam's work in Indonesia in the Memorandum of Understanding. Ministry of Social Affairs. This project has been implemented in two provinces, East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) and West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), with support from DFAT (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade)

The ICDRC project has three expected outcomes; (1) using comprehensive community-based climate-smart disaster risk management to build climate and disaster resilience (2) support of Oxfam partners to assist local government in policy formulation and strengthen decision-making processes to be more inclusive, and responsive to the needs and priorities of vulnerable communities, especially women and persons with disabilities, and (3) increasing the absorption and effectiveness of climate-resilient and sustainable livelihoods.

Since the beginning of the project implementation, several partners have been involved, including PKPA, SAPDA, Jemari Sakato, PIKUL, YPPS, LP2DER, and KONSEPSI. There were changes in partner levels due to Oxfam's adjustment in the ADPlan. Therefore, only some of these partners were involved at the end of the project. Since this year is the project implementation year, the evaluation process only involves four active partners: PIKUL, YPPS, LP2DER, and KONSEPSI. ICDRC also supported Dompet Dhuafa in strengthening the humanitarian network at the national and regional level. However, due to different characteristics & scope of work, this evaluation focused on the four active partners.

This report contains a final project evaluation focusing on impact, coherence, and sustainability. Additionally, it also comprises (1) a review of the evaluation tools used during the baseline and mid-line study, (2) overall changes that the project contributed to the Oxfam's *People We Work With Directly* (PWWWD), and (3) the project's added values. This report includes four chapters of the findings that elaborate on the project achievements by PIKUL (in Kupang District and Timor Tengah Selatan District), YPPS (in East Flores District and Lembata District), LP2DER (in Bima District and Bima City) and KONSEPSI in (in East Lombok District).

This study applied a mixed-method approach. The quantitative analysis was based on a questionnaire survey of 420 samples distributed to PWWWD in 16 villages. The results were depicted through Resilience Radar, which can show changes in their resilience level (five levels from very low to very high) over the last four years of the ICDRC project implementation. Meanwhile, the qualitative analysis was based on interviews with 45 key informants, mainly from the representatives of the local governments and other organisations such as financial institutions, local SMEs, other non-government organisations, and people with disability groups. The qualitative analysis was also based on nine focus group discussions (FGDs) from the seven districts. The analysis for measuring institutional resilience involved converting qualitative data to numerical scores.

Overall, the PWWWD community resilience increased slightly in the project locations compared to the baseline. Three measured ten resilience indicators significantly increased: 1) Social Capital, 2) Food and nutrition security; and 3) Gender justice and inclusiveness. While the former was not addressed fully under the project objectives, the latter was one of the priorities that the project intervened in. Other indicators related to the project objectives increased slightly from the baseline condition, including governance (outcome), disaster preparedness, and natural resource management.

In the PIKUL working areas (Kupang District and Timor Tengah Selatan District), the PWWWD community resilience has increased in a healthy environment, natural resource management, and

governance (process), although those were not the ones with the highest score. There were slight decreases in some aspect including food and nutrition security, disaster preparedness, and governance (outcome). In terms of institutional resilience, local governments in Kupang District and TTS District have increased disaster management agencies' capacity and raised community awareness. The project fulfilled the local governments' routine programmes for disaster management and climate change adaptation that they could not do due to budget limitations. Two key achievements were promoting disaster management policies at the district level & CRSAL practices by female farmers.

In the YPPS working areas (East Flores District dan Lembata District)**,** the PWWWD community has increased resilience capacity related to food and nutrition security. The project has provided knowledge, skills, and natural capital to the community to have alternative food sources, specifically sorghum, a healthy and easy agricultural crop and a source of proper nutrition. One of the examples is the YPPS study group, led by a women's group, which has been successful in promoting the use of sustainable, climate-resistant agriculture practices, and as a result, some of the farmers were appointed by the local government as champions to pilot a new sorghum variety nursery. The community could utilize new varieties of sorghum that can grow well in the area, bring profits to the farmers, and contribute to food security. The institutional resilience towards shocks and stresses in both districts remains at the medium level, although YPPS has already provided immediate technical assistance to the local governments.

In the KONSEPSI working areas (East Lombok District), this study identified that KONSEPSI's work in the community had improved resilience in a healthy environment. Additionally, several indicators such as food and nutrition conditions, gender equity and empowerment, and improved livelihoods showed some improvement. In terms of institutional resilience, KONSEPSI supported the Regional Action Plan of Climate Change Adaptation). This plan aims to prioritize activities and projects related to climate change within each local government agency's program, to effectively address the impacts of climate change in the district. The project has also improved institutional capacity for climate change adaptation and disaster management.

In the LP2DER working areas (Bima District and Bima City), the PWWWD had significant increases in food and nutrition and a slight increase in disaster preparedness and governance (process) during the project implementation period. At the same time, the institutional capacity of local governments in climate change adaptation increased significantly due to extensive discussion and the initiation of local climate action plans. Although the project helped the local governments to strengthen climate change actions, it cannot fully optimize the potential for a cross-administrative border flood policy.

The project has resulted in some added value. First, the project initiated a space to provide opportunities for vulnerable communities, such as persons with disabilities and women's groups, so that they become agents of change in decision-making and policy and not just become objects of technical assistance. Second, the project also introduced new agricultural techniques and plant varieties for farmer groups in the project areas, such as mulch, planting sorghum, and applying three-strata techniques, to address the threat of climate change. Third, this project could open a space for intellectual dialogue for community groups, governments, environmental activists, and business actors. However, in general, what ICDRC has produced was not much different from what other agencies do for similar issues at the project site.

Regarding project sustainability, the sustainable agriculture practices mastered by the PWWWD are likely to be sustained as they have already received direct economic benefits from the practices. Meanwhile, some outputs might not be continued at the institutional level because the team still

requires external support amidst the financial constraints. These include TSBD-related activities and climate change and disaster management policymaking.

This study suggests that (i) Oxfam must tailor programmes to meet group needs and partner resources. The PWWWD group needs to optimize program delivery and resource use. (ii) Consistent communication with key stakeholders, including the government, is essential. Communication requires mapping government stakeholders. After the program, communication should continue. (iii) Having preparations and scenarios after the project completion should be done with the project exit plan in the first year. (iv) Taking opportunities to introduce novel approaches that have never been present for resilience intervention in the project locations, such as the technical feasibility of adaptive social protection to confront unavoidable loss and damage due to climate-related events. (v) The future project should focus on more specific resilience issues that will be intervened. It should be followed by setting and designing primary outcomes and activities to become the locomotive of the project that will drag the overall project achievement. It would help the project achieve its signature outputs and deliver more impactful results.

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ABBREVIATION

APBD	*Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah* (Local Budget)
BPBD	*Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah* (Regional Disaster Management Agency)
BAPPEDA	*Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah* (Regional Development Planning Agency)
BAPPELITBANGDA	*Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Daerah* (Regional Research and Development Planning Agency)
BPD	*Badan Permusyawaratan Desa* (Village Consultative Body)
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CRSA/L	Climate Resilient Sustainable Agriculture and Livelihoods
CRSL	Climate Resilient Sustainable Livelihoods
CSDRM	Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management
DAMKAR	*Pemadam Kebakaran* (Firefighters)
DAS	*Daerah Aliran Sungai* (River Watershed)
DESTANA	*Desa Tangguh Bencana* (Disaster Resilient Village)
DLH	*Dinas Lingkungan Hidup* (Environmental Affairs Agency)
DPMD	*Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Desa* (Community and Village Empowerment Agency)
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FPRB	*Forum Pengurangan Risiko Bencana* (Disaster Risk Reduction Forum)
FTSB	*Federasi Tim Siaga Bencana* (the Federation of Disaster Preparedness Team)
GARAMIN	*Gerakan Advokasi Transformasi Disabilitas untuk Inkusi* (Disability Transformation Advocacy Movement for Inclusion)
ICDRC	Indonesia Climate & Disaster Resilient Communities
KONSEPSI	*Konsorsium Studi dan Pengembangan Partisipasi* (the Consortiums for Study and Development of Participation)
KIPDA	Komite Penyandang Disabilitas (The Committee of People with Disability)
LP2DER	*Lembaga Pengembangan Partisipasi Demokrasi dan Ekonomi Rakyat* (the Development of Democratic Participation and the People's Economy)
MEAL	*Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning*
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
MSC	Most Significant Changes
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NTB	Nusa Tenggara *Barat* (West Nusa Tenggara)
NTT	Nusa Tenggara *Timur* (East Nusa Tenggara)
P3A	*Perkumpulan Petani Pemakai Air* (Association of Farmers Using Water)
PERSANI	*Persatuan Tuna Daksa Kristiani* (Christian People with Physical Disability Union)
PIKUL	*Yayasan Penguatan Lingkar Belajar Komunitas Lokal*
PWD	People with Disabilities
PWWWD	People We Work With Directly
RAD-API	*Rencana Aksi Daerah Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim* (Regional Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation)
RAD-PUG	*Rencana Aksi Daerah Pengarusutamaan Gender* (Regional Action Plan for Gender Mainstreaming)
TSBD	*Tim Siaga Bencana Desa*
TLM	*Tanaoba Lais Manekat*
TTS	Timor Tengah Selatan
WVI	Wahana Visi Indonesia
YFF	Young Female Farmers
YPPS	Yayasan Pengkajian dan Pengembangan Sosial

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Indonesia Climate and Disaster *Resilient Communities* (ICDRC) project was one of the projects carried out by Oxfam in Indonesia and contributed to the scope of "Disaster Preparedness and the Fulfillment of the Basic Rights of Disaster Victims" which is the working scope of Oxfam in Indonesia in the Memorandum of Mutual Understanding with the Ministry of Social Affairs. This project was implemented in two provinces, namely East Nusa Tenggara Province (Nusa Tenggara *Timur* (NTT)) and West Nusa Tenggara (Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB)). The Indonesia Climate and Disaster Resilient Communities (ICDRC) project supported vulnerable rural and urban communities, especially women, in Indonesia by increasing *Climate Resilient Sustainable Livelihoods* (CRSL), disaster preparedness and adaptive capacity actions, and this project enabled the implementation of an inclusive disaster risk management system. The aim of the project was that by 2023, vulnerable rural and urban communities in Indonesia could fulfil their rights and improve their well-being despite shocks, pressures, and uncertainties that they face.

The ICDRC Project has three outcomes focus on (1) increasing the uptake and effectiveness of climate resilient, sustainable livelihoods, (2) using comprehensive community-based climate-smart disaster risk management to build climate and disaster resilience, and (3) supporting Oxfam partners to influence national government and decision-makers systems and practices to be resilient, inclusive, and respond to the needs and priorities of vulnerable communities, especially women. In detail, ICDRC outcomes as stated below.

1. **Outcome 1**: Vulnerable rural and urban households in targeted locations are able to prepare for, respond and adapt to a range of hazards and shocks (CSDRM).
2. **Outcome 2:** DRM systems and practices are resilient and inclusive of and respond to the needs and priorities of vulnerable rural and urban communities, particularly women and disabled people.
3. **Outcome 3:** Vulnerable rural and urban households in targeted locations have Climate-Resilient Sustainable Agriculture and Livelihoods (CRSA/L).

1.2 RATIONALE AND PURPOSE OF THIS EVALUATION

The project is now in its final year of implementation. Therefore, a final evaluation is needed to assess this project's achievement, impact and sustainability. The final evaluation is expected to provide insight into how changes have occurred so far and identify what is working well and not within this project. The findings and analysis of this final evaluation could offer project implementers recommendations on strategic areas or approaches that could be intervened in the future. The results of this evaluation will be used as a reference to design new future projects on climate justice in the context of the climate crisis in Indonesia.

In general, this final evaluation has five objectives (Figure 1).

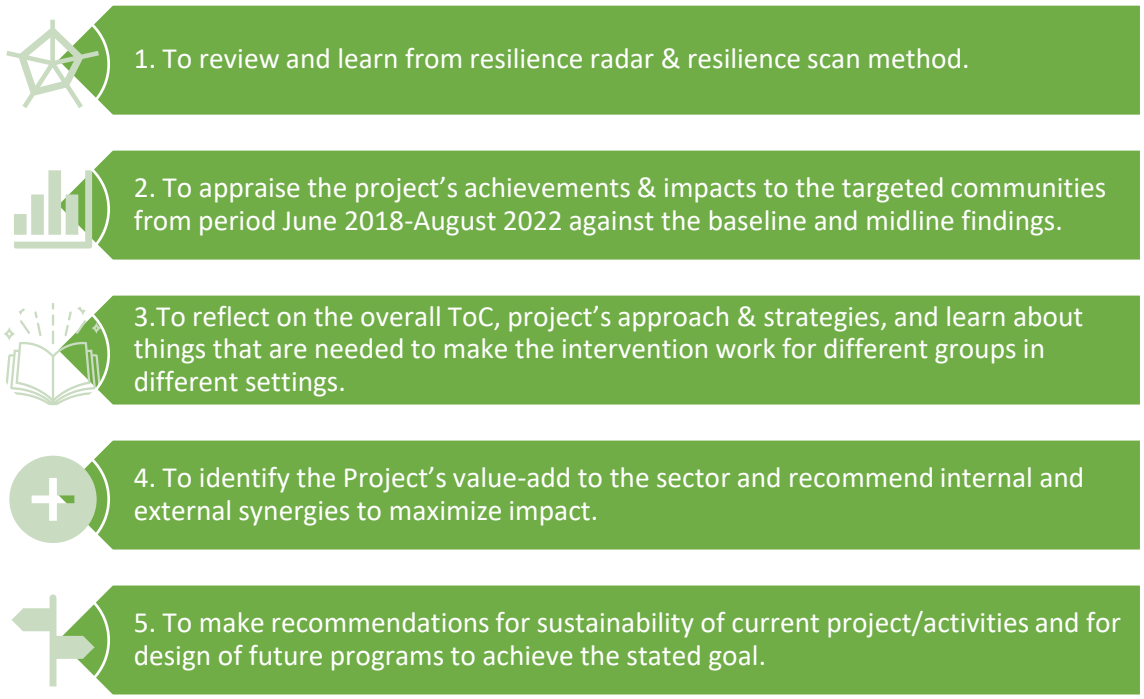

Figure 1 Objectives of the End-line Study

1.3 SCOPE

The final evaluation explores three main evaluation scopes described below (Table 1).

Table 1 Evaluation Criteria and Questionnaires

Evaluation Criteria	Question
Impact	To understand the positive and negative primary and secondary long-term effects the project produced directly or indirectly, intentionally or unintentionally.
Coherence	To understand: (i) The extent to which other interventions (internal/external, i.e., similar projects and policies) supported or disrupted interventions, and vice versa. (ii) The extent to which the interventions added value while avoiding duplication of effort.
Sustainability	To understand: 1. Possible sustainable long-term benefits. 2. Modalities of partners & related stakeholders to get involved.

This evaluation reviews project achievements at the following locations:

1. Bima City (NTB)
2. Bima District (NTB)
3. East Lombok District (NTB)
4. Lembata District (NTT)
5. East Flores District (NTT)
6. Kupang District (NTT)
7. South Central Timor District (*Timor Tengah Selatan* (TTS)) (NTT)

This final evaluation review covers the measurement period from June 2018 - August 2022. The consultant team carried out this study with the support of four implementing local partners: PIKUL, KONSEPSI, YPPS, and LP2DER. The areas of intervention were 16 villages in total.

1.4 LOGICAL EVALUATION STEPS

The consultant team created a framework for the final evaluation of the ICDRC project on achieving each given goal (Figure 2). In the inception report of this evaluation (which is separate from this report), the team reviews the survey instruments used in baseline and midline studies, including Resilience Radar and Resilience Scan. In addition, the team reviewed the resilience conceptual framework and the theory of change used in this project. These processes became the basis for modifying the most suitable methodologies, survey instruments, and work plans to obtain optimal results from data collection in the field.

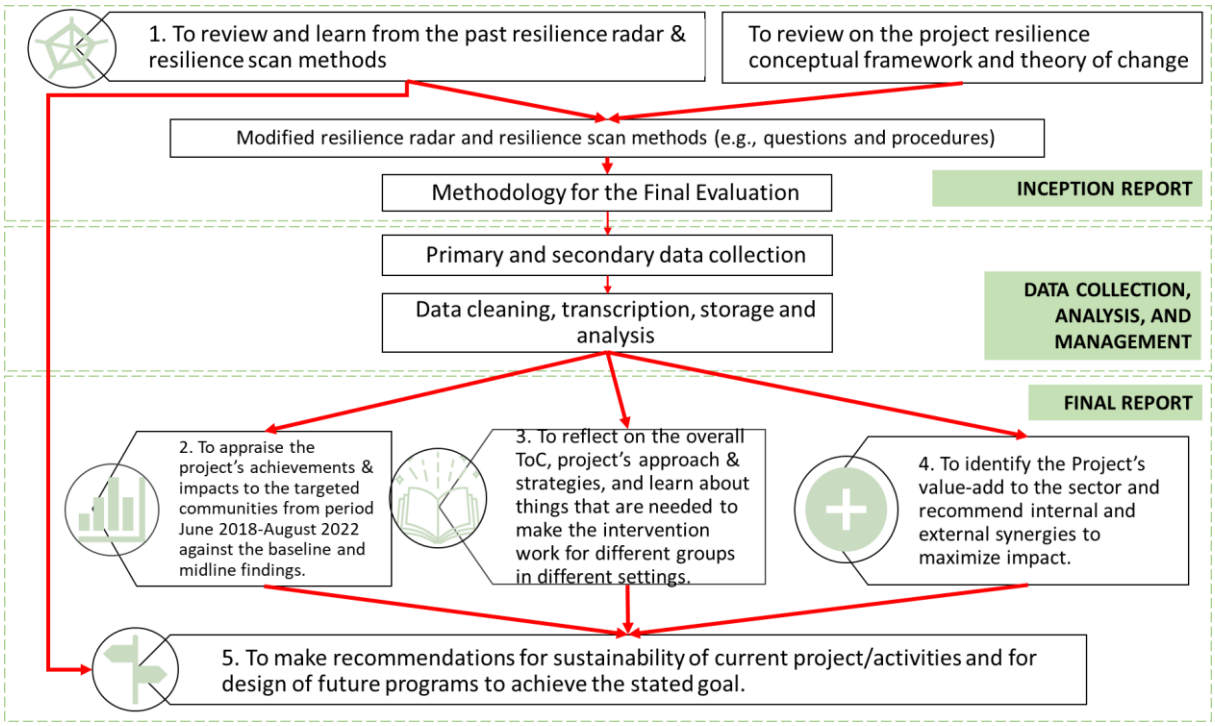

Figure 2 Logical Evaluation Steps

The following part discusses the review framework and previous tools. Chapter 3 explains the methodology. It is important to note that the findings of this project's overall resilience level of the PWWWD community are discussed in chapter 4. Meanwhile, community resilience and other findings in each region are explained in more detailed in chapters 5, 6, 7, and 8.

2 THE REVIEW OF THE RESILIENCE FRAMEWORK AND THE PREVIOUS SURVEY TOOLS

2.1 THE PROJECT'S RESILIENCE FRAMEWORK

The consultant team acknowledged that this project adapted the resilience framework developed by Banyaneer at the start of this project (Figure 3) (Bolte, et al. 2017). The consulting team learned that these frameworks are influenced by various resilience frameworks, such as Twigg's (2007) and the 2018 Oxfam's Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning for Resilience Guide (Carmona 2018). Therefore, the team decided to maintain this framework and used the same indicators to measure community resilience to obtain the same scope to ensure that the results can be compared correspondingly to the baseline and midline study results.

Figure 3 ICDRC Project Resilience Framework

1. ***Social Capital.*** The cognitive aspect of social capital is essential for overall resilience and helps to shape collective efforts for the improvement of the capacity or recovery of society after an adverse event or in response to anticipated stressors (Bolte, et al. 2017). Communities characterized by trust and mutual support are more likely to rebound from adverse events.

2. ***Absorptive, adaptive and transformative capacity.*** The project views resilience as three main capacities (Carmona 2018).
    - *Absorptive capacity* includes consciously taking protective measures to address potential shocks and pre-identified threats to ensure stability during and after the shocks and stresses.
    - *Adaptive capacity* includes gradual adjustments to anticipate or respond to changes in a way that creates more flexibility in the future.
    - *Transformative capacity* is the ability to reduce root causes of risks (such as poverty and injustice) and ensure a fairer distribution of risks.
3. ***Governance (Processes).*** Community members work closely with relevant organisations and external agencies to solve problems in their common problems. These include seeking political and policy support for their vision for disaster risk reduction (DRR) and gaining access to voice their rights (Twigg 2007).
4. ***Governance (results).*** Community members fulfil their right to access and enjoy basic needs and services. These include basic infrastructure, such as roads, and utilities, such as electricity, telephone networks, and clean water. The outcome would also be realized by how those needs and services remain met during a disaster.
5. ***Secured and improved livelihoods.*** People's livelihoods are vulnerable to the consequences of sudden shocks and stresses, especially those that rely on natural resources and physical capital (Bolte, et al. 2017). Debt and financial credit can weigh on disaster victims and put them into a poverty trap. In such circumstances, some financial strategies, such as savings, liquid asset ownership, disaster insurance schemes, and access to social protection, can help reduce the impact of a disaster so that losses and damages can be recovered more quickly.
6. ***Natural resource management.*** The continuous use of natural resources is crucial for people's livelihoods, especially in rural areas. On the other hand, the depletion of natural resources, especially in urban areas, can threaten people's livelihoods and increase the risk of disasters due to the decreased capacity of ecosystems to provide a healthy environment and human protection (Bolte, et al. 2017).
7. ***Healthy environment.*** Improving environmental conditions can be done by improving air, water and sanitation quality, waste management, and biodiversity protection to reduce people's vulnerability and improve public health. Access to clean water and sanitation facilities are essential to reduce people's exposure to harmful physical, chemical, and biological agents through the air, water, soil, food, and other environmental agents. Meanwhile, effective waste management can minimise the spread of vector diseases and flood risk.
8. **Food and nutrition security**. Food insecurity inhibits the biological development of individuals and affects their ability to grow and develop. Malnutrition can affect physical and mental development.
9. ***Disaster Preparedness.*** Preparation before a disaster can help the community from the possibility of heavy losses and damage. It can be done through anticipatory measures, such as identifying threats and obtaining information directly from reliable sources regarding hazardous events.
10. ***Gender justice and empowerment.*** Due to the prevailing discriminatory social norms, women and men have different levels of risk of natural hazards and gender-based violence. Men, women, girls, and boys have different vulnerabilities and capacities to address these risks because of limited access to voice their concerns and unequal power relations between them.

2.2 REVIEW OF SURVEY TOOLS AND ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES USED DURING BASELINE AND MIDLINE STUDIES

One of the objectives of this evaluation is to review the use of the survey tools and analytical techniques for the baseline and midline study. The team reviewed these two based on the review questions from the Oxfam team in Indonesia (**Error! Reference source not found.**). The team provided s everal responses to these questions.

Table 2 The Review of Survey Tools and Analysis Techniques Used During Baseline and Midline Studies*

Survey Tools and Analysis Techniques	Questions	Remarks and follow-ups
Tool A. Resilience Radar **Survey instruments:** Questionnaire **Analysis techniques:** Descriptive statistics	1. Is each of the ten dimensions relevant? Why/why not? Should any dimensions be added/deleted? 2. What changes should be made to the questions under each dimension? 3. Do you think that the methodology for the radar will work? Any recommended changes?	1. The ten dimensions are already relevant because these are building blocks of community resilience, while the first two dimensions are to identify their risk perception and experience in facing disaster. 2. No need to change the original question because they appropriately reflect each resilience indicator. If we add new questions or change the previous questions completely, it will significantly distort the analysis result when comparing it with the baseline and midline study analysis results. However, the diction chosen for the questions can be changed to help the respondents read and understand them easily. 3. Yes, the team thought the Resilience Radar would be useful for analysis, but the consultant team could include some questions from the Resilience Scan (C1) here, although the analysis would be done separately later.
Tool B. Target group **Survey Instruments:** Key Informant Interviews **Analysis techniques:** Content analysis	1. Are any changes that need to be made to the existing questions? If so, what needs to be changed? 2. Is the specified target group appropriate? Are there any groups that have not been included? (e.g., women and people with disabilities) 3. Do you think that the methodology used for the target group will work? Any suggested changes?	1. The consultant team can add questions regarding the impact, relevance, and sustainability of the ICDRC project. Those questions should explore changes after the project. 2. Yes, the predetermined groups are already appropriate to represent this project's targeted groups. Thus, the interviewees must be the ones who worked directly with this project team. 3. Yes, the consultant team thinks this approach can work. The consultant team suggests interviewing these relevant source people so the consultant team can explore their views and experiences in project activities.
Tool C1. Resilience Scan (community/ PWWWD) **Survey instruments:** Focus Group Discussion **Analysis technique:** Content analysis	1. Are the indicators the right ones? What changes should be made? Are there any other indicators that have not been included? 2. Do you think a methodology for the scan will work? Are there any recommended changes?	1. Yes, the team argues that the team should retain the indicators used in *the* baseline and midline studies to avoid significant distortions in the analysis results. 2. The team of consultants believes that, for the data collection, the consulting team needs to incorporate questions about Resilience Scan for communities (C1) into the Resilience Radar because, with proper probability sampling, the results can represent answers from a wider population rather than getting answers from selected representatives only.
Tool C2. Resilience Scan (institutions)	1. Are the indicators the right ones? What changes should	1. Yes, the consulting team argues that the consulting team should maintain the indicators

Survey Tools and Analysis Techniques	Questions	Remarks and follow-ups
Survey instruments: Focus Group Discussion **Analysis techniques:** Content analysis	be made? Are there any other indicators that have not been included? 2. Do you think a methodology for the scan will work? Are there any recommended changes?	used in the baseline and midline studies to avoid significant distortions in the analysis results. 2. For this institutional resilience scan (C2), the consultant team strongly recommends interviewing key sources rather than organizing FGDs because previous FGD participants in baseline and midline studies only targeted one or two agencies. If we only do an FGD session with one agency, it will only lead to a biased answer when the setting is an open discussion, as in the manual.
Tool D. FGD with people with disabilities **Survey instruments:** Focus Group Discussion **Analysis techniques:** Content analysis	1. Are the indicators the right ones? What changes should be made? Are there any other indicators that have not been included? 2. Do you think the methodology would be useful for analysis? Are there any recommended changes?	1. The consultant team can add questions regarding the impact, relevance, and sustainability of the ICDRC project. The questions explored changes after the project. 2. The consultant team suggested changing the data collection format from FGDs to KII so that people with disabilities have more space to speak and their caregivers can oversee the interview process.
Tool E. The most significant changes **Survey Instruments:** Key Informant Interviews **Analysis techniques:** Content analysis	1. Are the indicators the right ones? What changes should be made? Are there any other indicators that have not been included? 2. Do you think a methodology for Resilience Scan would be useful for analysis? Are there any recommended changes?	1.2 The consultant team thinks that Tool E should be incorporated into other tools for the effectiveness and efficiency of data collection.

*) Details of the survey instruments are located in the Annex in this report document.

The consultant team asked Oxfam's in Indonesia project partners to receive their feedback on the experience of using these tools before. The team reflected that the survey tools should be reformatted for the effectiveness and efficiency of this evaluation data collection and analysis.

Table 3 Input from Oxfam partners for the ICDRC Project to Improve the Use of Survey Instruments and Survey Implementation

Features of the instrument or its use in surveys	Feedback from the partners
Language	The diction of the questions did not correspond to the language or local context, so respondents had difficulty filling out the questionnaire.
Connection to Mobile Network	Cellular networks in some regions are weak and cause real-time data collection difficulties.
Survey Implementation	**Feedback from the partners**
Partner engagement	The ICDRC implementing partners' involvement was limited during the midline study. It created other technical problems, such as enumerators independently collecting data without the knowledge and confirmation of the Oxfam partners, lack of understanding of the condition of the community and the surrounding context, less wisely approaching government agencies involved in the projects, and so on.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 OVERALL EVALUATION APPROACHES

This evaluation used quantitative and qualitative data for the analysis. The consultant team carried out online questionnaire surveys in the seven project locations to obtain the quantitative data. For the qualitative approach, the consultant team organised focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs). This final evaluation adopted the instruments used during the project baseline and midline study. However, the consultant team made some adjustments to these instruments after the consultant team reviewed the use of the instruments during the baseline and midline study.

- **Tool A:** The consulting team changed the diction or word selection in the survey questions.
- **Tool B:** The consulting team changed the data collection techniques from the FGD to KII to get the qualitative data from the representatives of YFFs (*Young Female Farmers*) and MSMEs (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises) groups.
- **Tool C:** Firstly, the consultant team changed the data collection techniques from the FGD to KII to get the qualitative data from different types of institutions working closely with Oxfam partners at the project site, including government (C2) and other partners (including individuals and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) (C3). Meanwhile FGDs with PWWWD are still carried out (C1). Secondly, the consultant team retained the questions from the previous version, but the input data was based on the observation and direct interpretation of the interviewees' statements.
- **Tool D:** The consultant team retained the previous questions.
- **Tool E:** The consultant team incorporated the previous questions of Tool E into other instruments.

The study used those tools to answer questions related to three final evaluation criteria: impact, coherence (cohesiveness), and sustainability (Table 4).

Table 4 Final Evaluation Framework

Criteria	Key Questions	Data Collection Methods	Data sources
Impact	1. How has community resilience progressed throughout the project implementation? (Resilience Scan and Resilience Radar scores compared with baseline and midline study results). 2. To what extent did the project produce the intended impacts in the short, medium, and long term? 3. How did the project contribute to the intended impacts? What were the	Desk research	Project performance reports, *MEAL (Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning*) Framework and indicator documents.
		Questionnaire survey for Resilience Radar (Tool A)	PWWWD Household[1]
		Interview with the target group (Tool B - KII)	• Village Disaster Preparedness Team (*Tim Siaga Bencana Desa* (TSBD)) • YFF (Young Female Farmers) & farmer groups • SMEs entrepreneurs

[1] *people we work with directly (PWWWD)* = people who work with Oxfam directly

Criteria	Key Questions	Data Collection Methods	Data sources
	particular features of the intervention that made a difference? 4. What unintended impacts (positive and negative) did the project produce?	Resilience Scan (C1 - FGD)	PWWWD Households (a mix of men, women, elders, and youth)
		Resilience Scan (C2 – KII)	• Village Governments, • Relevant local government agencies
		Resilience Scan (Tool C3 – KII) Interview with the target group (Tool D - KII)	• Non-government organisastions • Disaster Risk Reduction Forum (*Forum Pengurangan Risiko Bencana* (FPRB)) • Disaster Risk Reduction Universities' Forum (*Forum Perguruan Tinggi Pengurangan Risiko Bencana* (FPTRB) • Organisations of People with Disabilities.
Coherence	1. To what extent do similar interventions (policies/projects) support or hinder ICDRC project interventions? 2. To what extent do ICDRC projects add value to disaster resilience and climate justice?	Desk research Resilience Scan (C1 - FGD and C2 - KII)	• Community groups • Village governments • Relevant local government agencies • Oxfam project partners at project sites
Sustainability	1. What impacts are likely to be sustainable? 2. What are the implementing partners' key modalities to ensure the project's sustainability? 3. What other factors should be engaged to ensure the continuity of the impacts?	Desk research Resilience Scan (C1 - FGD and C2 - KII)	• Community groups • Village governments • Relevant local government agencies • Oxfam project partners at project sites

3.2 DATA COLLECTION

3.2.1 Review of Documents

The consultant team worked closely with Oxfam in Indonesia and its partners' on-site projects to identify relevant and important reports from internal and external sources that could become the data sources for the analysis. The team collected information and documents available from Oxfam in Indonesia related to i) ethics considerations, ii) logical framework, ITT (*Indicator Tracking Table*) project, iii) proposal review, iv) annual reports and v) project publications, and vi) Monitoring and Evaluation documents, including baseline study documents and midline.

The information from the above sources helped the team to gain a deep understanding of the context of the project and its achievements, and it also helped the team design and gather primary data. In addition, the team collected relevant local regulations, policy documents, and technical guidance that

influenced the project implementation or the ones that the project partners were engaged in the policy-making process. It helped the team recognise the relevance and impact of this project.

3.2.2 Questionnaire Survey

This survey produced quantitative data to determine the appropriateness of the project's activities and achievements compared to its initial plans, expected results, and the needs of the PWWWD. In addition, the questionnaire survey was intended to determine the issues and challenges the project faced during its implementation. The total sample was 420 people (Table 5). The questionnaires were distributed to 16 villages that became the targets of this project. The consultant team targeted the community members in the villages involved in the project, if possible, those who participated in all or at least three activities during the project implementation to become the samples.

The total number of households in the project was 7,435 (16 villages). Half of the samples selected in this evaluation study were women. The enumerator team could also interview any household member aged 18 or older and try to get as many mixed male and female respondents as possible.

The team evaluated the baseline and midline survey questions and adjusted them for the needs of this final evaluation study. The survey questionnaires were provided in a mobile/web-based data collection platform, the Kobo Toolbox Survey. The team in each village visited the participants and guided them to answer the questions available on the platform. The questionnaires were made in Indonesian. This digital platform allowed the data entry to be quick and directly uploaded to the database, even if the communication device used could not connect to the internet network. It also eliminated the manual data entry process and improved the overall quality of the data. It made the tracking of real survey time possible.

Table 5 Number and Distribution of Resilience Radar Survey Samples

Partners and Villages	Total Number of Households	Number of Sample Households	Total Sample Households By City/District	City/District	Total Sample Households By Partner	Provinces
PIKUL						
1.1 Ohaem I	437	36	54	Kupang	115	NTT
1.2 Ohaem II	221	18				
1.3 Taiftob	305	26	61	TTS		
1.4 Bosen	419	35				
YPPS						
2.1 Kimakamak	70	6	55	East Flores	89	NTT
2.2 Bedalewun	116	9				
2.3 Nele Lamawangi	80	7				
2.4 Helan Langowuyo	390	24				
2.5 Gekeng Deran*	103	9				
2.6 Waienga	185	16	34	Lembata		
2.7 Lerahinga	105	9				
2.8 Posiwatu	109	9				
KONSEPSI						
3.1 Sembalun Bumbung	2,416	77	132	East Lombok	132	NTB
3.2 Sembalun Lawang	1,490	55				
LP2DER						
4.1 Lelamase	377	32	84	Bima City	84	NTB
4.2 Maria Utara	612	52		Bima		
TOTAL	**7. 435**	**420**	**420**		**420**	

*Note: Gekeng Deran village is YPPS's new assisted village and is not on the baseline or midline report

3.2.3 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

The KIIs were conducted to obtain in-depth information from government representatives, key project partners, and individuals participating in the project. The interviewers asked evaluation questions related to the project's implementation, achievements, and approach from the source persons' point of view. The interviewers also asked for their recommendations to improve the performance of similar projects in the future. The KIIs ensured the quality and richness of information directly from the point of view, experience, and observance of the source persons involved in the project.

In each project site, the consultant team interviewed source persons from different types of organisations (Table 6). For this reason, the consultant team used *purposive sampling* because the team was informed of who needed to be interviewed through partner recommendations or document reviews. Tool B was used to evaluate the implementation of *Climate Smart and Resilience Livelihood* (CRSL). The tool was designed to gather data from YFFs and MSMEs. Considering the distance factor to reach the village, the team used *convenience sampling* to select two villages, at least in each project area, to interview the targeted group in the villages. The consultant team conducted interviews and FGDs in seven villages out of 16 villages that were the project sites.

Table 6 Qualitative Data Collection - Interviews

No	Organisations/Agencies	Working Area
Main Partner: PIKUL		
1	Bank Tanaoba Lais Manekat (TLM)	NTT
2	Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency (*Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika* (BMKG)), Kupang Climatology Station	NTT
3	Swasti Sari Cooperative (*Koperasi* Swasti Sari)	NTT
4	NTT FPRB	NTT
5	Local Disaster Management Agency (*Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah* (BPBD))	Kupang
6	Kupang FPRB	Greater Kupang Area
7	Aston Hotel, Kupang	Greater Kupang Area
8	GARAMIN (Disability Transformation Advocacy Movement for Inclusion)	Greater Kupang Area
10	PERSANI (Christian Daksa Tuna Union)	Greater Kupang Area
11	OCD café	Greater Kupang Area
12	BPBD	TTS District
13	Bosen Village Disaster Preparedness Team	TTS District
14	KIPDA (The Committee of People with Disabilities)	TTS District
15	Kupang State Agricultural Polytechnic	TTS District
16	MSME & YFF Trainer, TTS District	TTS District
17	PIKUL	Kupang Raya, TTS
Main Partner: YPPS		
19	BPBD	East Flores
20	Local Development Planning Agency (*Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah* (BAPPEDA))	East Flores
21	FPRB	East Flores
22	Environmental Affairs Agency (*Dinas Lingkungan Hidup* (DLH))	East Flores
23	BPBD and FPRB	Lembata
24	Agriculture Agency	Lembata

No	Organisations/Agencies	Working Area
Main Partner: LP2DER		
25	BPBD	Bima City
26	DLH	Bima City
27	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Agency (*Dinas Pertanian dan Peternakan*)	Bima City
28	Federation of Disaster Preparedness Teams (*Federasi Tim Siaga Bencana* (FTSB))	Bima City
29	Lelamase Village	Bima City
30	MSME Lelamase	Bima City
31	DLH	Bima District
32	Agriculture and Plantation Agency	Bima District
33	Jelamba Coffee (Café)	Bima District
34	Head of North Maria Village	Bima District
35	YFF Representative North Maria Village	Bima District
36	LP2DER	Bima City, Bima District
Key Partners: KONSEPSI		
37	Community and Village Empowerment Agency (*Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Desa (*DPMD))	East Lombok District
38	Trade Agency	East Lombok District
39	Industry Agency	East Lombok District
40	Health Agency	East Lombok District
41	Environment Agency	East Lombok District
42	BPBD	East Lombok District
43	Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning Agency	East Lombok District
44	Legal Section, the Local Secretariat	East Lombok District
45	MSME Representative	East Lombok District

The consultant team held seven FGD sessions to collect data from PWWWD representatives who participated directly in the project (Table 7). FGDs were conducted at the village level, and the team gathered respondents from each selected village. The villages were chosen after the team discussed Oxfam in Indonesia and its partners. The team ensured that the proportion of men and women participating in the FGDs was balanced.

Table 7 Qualitative Data Collection - FGD

No	Village	Participants	Region	Partner
1	Taiftob	Male: 6 Female: 5	TTS District, NTT	PIKUL
2	Ohaem 1	Male: 4 Female: 4	Kupang District, NTT	PIKUL
3	Nele Lamawangi	Male: 2 Female: 3	East Flores District, NTT	YPPS
4,5	Lerahinga, Waienga	Male: 5 Female: 3	Lembata District, NTT	YPPS
6	Lelamase	Male: 3 Female: 6	Bima City, West Nusa Tenggara	LP2DER
7	Maria Utara	Male: 7 Female: 2	Bima District, West Nusa Tenggara	LP2DER
8,9	Sembalun Bumbung and Sembalun Lawang	Male: 6 Female: 2	East Lombok District	KONSEPSI

3.3 DATA ANALYSIS

The quantitative data was then processed and analyzed using Microsoft Excel software. The data was mainly processed to create Resilience Radar. The making of Resilience Radar included creating composite indices defined in baseline studies that the weighting was already predetermined. The index consists of 10 indicators in which the maximum score in each indicator has a range of 0.0 - 1.0. Interpretation of such results can be seen in Table Table

Meanwhile, the analysis for institutional resilience was done with Resilience Scan, which involved converting qualitative data to numerical scores. As for Resilience Scan, the composite indices were also adopted from the scale and weighing established in the baseline study. It did not involve weighing the response values. The Resilience Scan index has a score range of 1 - 10 (Table). The results of institutional resilience analysis were explained separately in each region due to differences in institutional structures, tasks, principals, and functions in each region (Chapter 5-8).

Table 8 Resilience Radar Results Interpretation Scale

Index	Score band
0.00 – 0.20	Very Low
0.21 – 0.40	Low
0.41 – 0.60	Medium
0.61 – 0.80	High
0.81 – 1.00	Very High

Table 9 The Scales of Interpretation of Resilience Scan Results

Index	Score band
1 - 2	Very Low
3 - 4	Low
5 - 6	Medium
7 - 8	High
9 -10	Very High

The content analysis process included breaking down data into smaller units (*coding*), determining its importance, and bringing together related units in a more general form. Then, the coding process involved analyzing and giving the written text meaning and putting it into smaller groups. The codes that had the same meaning were then grouped. This categorization helped to see similar source persons' ideas or notions regarding an issue within the project and the causal relationship between the statements put forward by the source.

To support data analysis for C1 (Institutional Resilience Scan) instruments, we used the following criteria:

- **Very Low** (Score 1-2) - The source persons disagreed or never experienced at all that their institution implemented actions to anticipate, overcome, and adapt to shocks and pressures and transform themselves to deal with adverse situations.

- **Low** (Score 3-4) - The interviewees tended to disagree or felt that their institutions rarely implemented actions to anticipate, overcome, and adapt to shocks and pressures and transform themselves to deal with adverse situations.
- **Medium** (Score 4-6) - The interviewees were not convinced or doubtful that their institutions need actions to anticipate, overcome, and adapt to shocks and pressures and transform themselves to deal with adverse situations. At this stage, they might have begun to think about the necessary actions, but they had not taken concrete steps to carry them out due to limited funds or political support.
- **High** (Score 7-8) - The interviewees agreed that some actions were needed to anticipate, overcome, and adapt to shocks and pressures and transform themselves to deal with adverse situations. At this stage, they have already begun doing the necessary actions, such as initiating local regulations or establishing a communication forum. However, they had not made the activities a daily habit yet.
- **Very High** - The interviewee strongly agrees that his institution needs action to anticipate, overcome, and adapt to shocks and pressures and transform itself to deal with adverse situations. At this stage, they make the action a routine activity, a daily habit, and/or supported by local policies or regulations.

3.4 STUDY LIMITATIONS

After the survey and analysis were carried out, the consultant team found some study limitations, including:

- **Not all indicators measured for resilience radar reflected project achievements or activities**. The ICDRC project focused on three aspects: (1) the ability to prepare for, react, and adapt to hazards and shocks, (2) inclusive disaster risk management systems and practices, and (3) sustainable and resilient livelihoods against climate change. However, some indicators were irrelevant and did not fully explain the achievement of the project, such as a healthy environment and social capital, since the project did not target these aspects directly.
- **The selection of survey respondents did not entirely target PWWWD who participated in activities regularly**. The number of PWWWDs participating in all (or almost) ICDRC activities was far smaller than the sample number. The consultant team got the names of PWWWD, but most of them only participated in 1-2 activities. In addition, the names of PWWWDs listed in the sample were mostly those who participated in more than three activities, but not all could be met or were willing to join the survey.
- **The Resilience Scan assessment tended to be subjective, so the risk of bias was inevitable.** In principle, the consultant team understood that the qualitative data obtained for Resilience Scan was converted into quantitative data through the interpretation of the analyst. Therefore, the analysis results with the Resilience Scan tool were subjective based on the person who analyzed the data. To prevent bias, the consultant team established several criteria for providing an assessment.
- **This study did not explore the effectiveness of the project.** The existing instruments could not be fully used to evaluate matters related to factors affecting the project impact as a whole.

4 EVALUATION RESULTS - GENERAL OVERVIEW

4.1 SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS OF END-LINE STUDIES

Table shows the characteristics of the combined samples from all project sites to analyse community resilience. This sample is primarily dominated by female correspondents (56.4%). The households participating in ICDRC activities generally had children aged 6 to 17 years, and almost half of these households had elderly adults (over 60 years of age). At least nine of ten families had adult female members living in their homes.

Table 10 The Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Resilience Radar Samples

No.	Characteristic	Sum (n= 420)	Percentage
1.	**Gender**		
	a. Man	183	43.6%
	b. Woman	237	56.4%
2.	**Types of disabilities that respondents have**		
	a. Listening (even if you wear a hearing aid)	3	0.7%
	b. Seeing (even if you wear glasses)	10	2,4%
	c. Remembering or concentrating	6	1,4%
	d. Taking care of yourself (bathing or dressing)	2	0.5%
	e. Walking or climbing stairs	8	1,9%
	f. Communicating (understanding others or being understood by others)	5	1,2%
	g. No difficulty	396	94,3%
3.	**The number of family members:**		
	a. There are children between 0 and 5 years old	161	38,3%
	b. There are children between the ages of 6 and 17	275	65,5%
	c. There are one or more adults who are old (age 60 or older)	189	45%
	d. There are family members with physical or mental limitations	26	6,2%
4.	**The composition of the family members**		
	a. There are adult males and females	389	92,6%
	b. There are only adult females	22	5,2%
	c. There are only adult males	9	2,1%
5.	**The highest level of education of family members at home**		
	a. Not going to school	6	1,4%
	b. Elementary School	24	5,7%
	c. Junior High School	37	8,8%
	d. High School	201	47,9%
	e. Undergraduate Study (S1) or higher	152	36,2%

Table shows to what extent the survey sample followed the ICDRC activities. Most participated in the ICDRC activities related to disaster preparedness or emergency response, agricultural practices and sustainable livelihood management, and climate change impacts and adaptation. Most of the sample are those who often participated in the ICDRC activities in the past. The majority of the samples agreed that ICDRC activities were beneficial and claimed that they often shared their experiences and knowledge gained from the project with others.

Table 11 The Participation of the PWWWD in ICDRC Activities

No.	Characteristics	Sum (n= 420)	Percentage
1.	**The themes of the activity that respondents have participated in with KONSEPSI/ LP2DER/PIKUL/YPPS between 2019 – 2022**		
	a. Disaster response efforts or disaster emergency response	311	18%
	b. Climate change impacts and adaptation	296	17%
	c. Establishment and strengthening of village children's forums	127	7%
	d. The prevention of COVID-19 transmission	251	14%
	e. Agricultural practices and sustainable livelihood management	306	17%
	f. Protection of children and women, and gender equality	225	13%
	g. Strengthening the capacity of Micro and Small and Medium Enterprises	251	14%
2.	**How often did respondents participate in ICDRC activities (mentioned earlier) with KONSEPSI/LP2DER/PIKUL/YPPS between 2019 – 2022**		
	a. Always (almost every activity)	78	18,6%
	b. Frequent/fairly frequent (some activities)	173	41,2%
	c. Sometimes (only occasionally)	112	26,7%
	d. Rarely (almost never)	33	7,9%
	e. Never at all	24	5,7%
3.	**Agreed that the ICDRC activities delivered by Oxfam in collaboration with its partners (PIKUL/YPPS/KONSEPSI/LP2DER) were beneficial for them**		
	a. Strongly agree	219	52,1%
	b. Agree	191	45,5%
	c. Neutral/confused/can't decide yet	8	1,9%
	d. Disagree	2	0.5%
4.	**Frequency of telling others/sharing knowledge and experiences gained from ICDRC activities**		
	a. Always (every activity is always sharing experiences)	78	18,6%
	b. Frequent/fairly frequent (some activities)	173	41,2%
	c. Sometimes (only occasionally)	112	26,7%
	d. Rarely (almost never)	33	7,9%
	e. Never at all	24	5,7%

Table shows that more than 60% of the households involved in ICDRC have experienced emergencies triggered by natural phenomena or shocks. Most have experienced earthquakes, droughts, and floods. It is worth noting that Tropical Cyclone Seroja in 2021 hit some regions in NTT, including Kupang Greater Area and TTS District. The majority of them experienced the impact of damage to their properties, such as farmland/gardens and houses. They also bore the most significant losses in garden products and livestock owned.

Table 12 The Experiences of households involved in ICDRC in dealing with disasters

No.	Characteristic	Sum (n= 420)	Percentage
1.	**I have faced emergency situations or been affected by a disaster triggered by natural phenomena**		
	a. Yes	265	63,1%
	b. No	155	36,9%
2.	**Types of natural hazards that affect households**		
	a. Flood	105	39,6%
	b. Storm/Cyclone	121	45,7%
	c. Landslide	48	18.1%

No.	Characteristic	Sum (n= 420)	Percentage
	d. Earthquake	172	64,9%
	e. Drought	133	50.2%
	f. Tsunami	0	0%
	g. Fire	20	7,5%
	h. Other	14	5,3%
	i. None	155	
3.	**Types of disaster damages that the PWWWD experienced**		
	a. Casualties or injuries	17	3%
	b. House completely destroyed	59	10%
	c. Partially damaged houses	48	8%
	d. Damaged home furnishing and electronics	84	14%
	e. Damaged vehicles (Cars, motorcycles)	19	3%
	f. Farmland/gardens	125	21%
	g. Injured/Dead Livestock (cattle, sheep, goats, chickens, ducks)	71	12%
	h. Other damage	24	4%
	i. Unaffected	155	26%
4.	**Losses suffered by households from these disasters**		
	a. Medical expenses, loss of income due to illness	17	3%
	b. Home repair/manufacturing costs	40	7%
	c. Property losses (furniture, electronics, other valuables)	84	16%
	d. Loss of property (vehicles, etc.)	19	4%
	e. Loss of agricultural/plantation products	125	23%
	f. Loss of loss/replacement of farm animals	71	13%
	g. Other disadvantages	24	4%
	h. No loss	155	29%

4.2 IMPACT: THE PROJECT PWWWD COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

Figure 4 illustrates the increased resilience of the PWWWD community at the end-line of the project (November 2022). Table shows that their resilience score changed over the project period. The final score of the overall level of community resilience in the seven regions was high. However, the score of increase was minimal (0.097).

At least three scores of community resilience indicators were at the highest level: (1) social capital, (2) food and nutrition security; and (3) gender justice and inclusiveness. Meanwhile, there were three values of resilience indicators at the lowest level: (1) secure and enhanced livelihoods, (2) natural resource management, and (3) healthy environments.

In general, the results of this end-line study show an increase in the resilience of the PWWWD communities compared to their resilience level in the baseline study. Table Table presents the most significant increase in the indicators of healthy environments and gender justice & empowerment (0.154 and 0.139, respectively). It is important to note that the ICDRC does not fully implement activities related to improving a healthy environment in the design of a project. However, the improvement related to gender justice and empowerment is in line with one of the priority areas of the ICDRC.

Accountable governance indicators (outcomes) and disaster preparedness are two areas of the direct intervention of the ICDRC. However, these two things are included in three indicators (coupled with natural resource management indicators with a slight increase (<0.100). There was no change in the level of Resilience for the three.

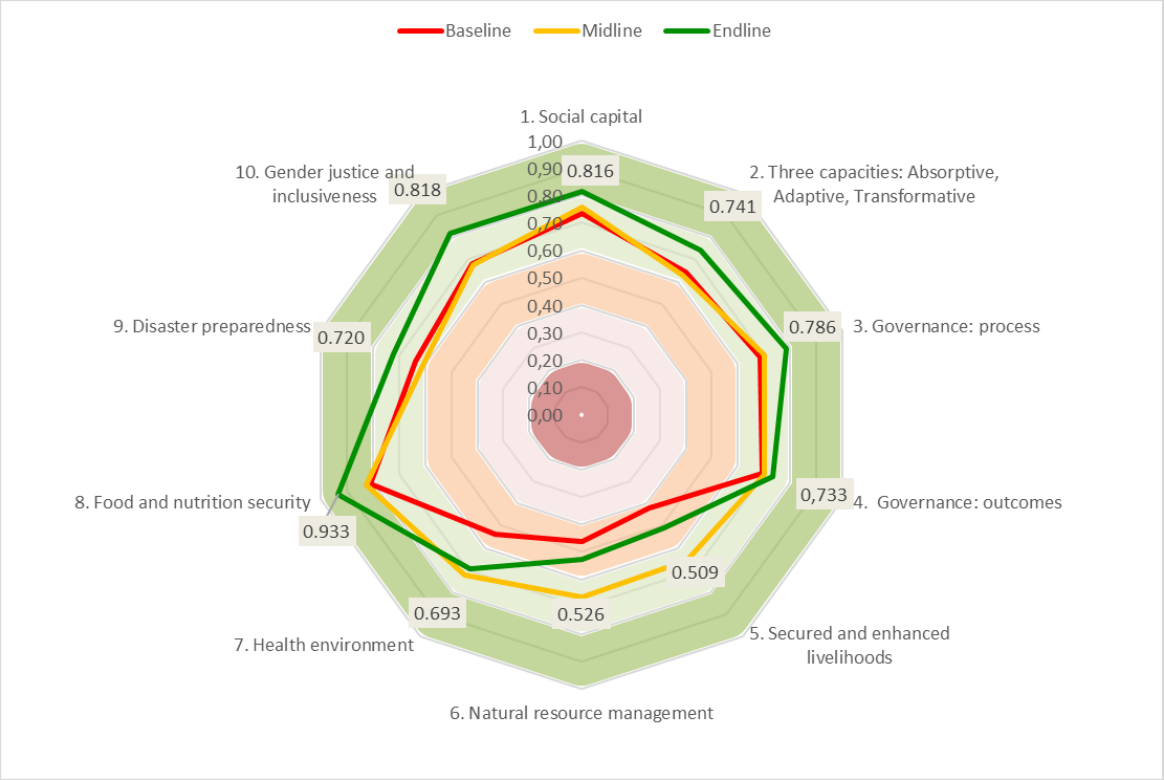

Figure 4 The Comparison of ICDRC PWWWD Community Resilience between Baseline, Midline, and End-line Conditions (Radar)

Table 13 The Comparison of ICDRC PWWWD Community Resilience between Baseline, Midline, and End-line Conditions (Table)

Seven Project Areas PWWWD ICDRC Community	Jan-19 Baseline	May-21 Midline	Nov-22 End-line	Resilience Level at the End-line Condition	End-line-baseline improvement
1. Social capital	0.734	0.759	**0.816**	Very High	0.081
2. Absorptive, adaptive, and transformative capacity	0.644	0.630	**0.741**	High	0.097
3. Accountable governance: processes	0.683	0.702	**0.786**	High	0.103
4. Accountable governance: outcomes	0.694	0.700	**0.733**	High	0.039
5. Secured and enhanced livelihoods	0.420	0.654	**0.509**	Medium	0.089
6. Natural resource management	0.461	**0.665**	**0.526**	Medium	0.064
7. Healthy environments	0.539	**0.723**	**0.693**	High	0.154
8. Food and nutrition security	0.809	0.825	**0.933**	Very High	0.124
9. Disaster preparedness	0.636	0.605	**0.720**	High	0.084
10. Gender justice and inclusiveness	0.679	0.675	**0.818**	Very High	0.139
Overall community resilience in dealing with disasters and climate threats	*0.629*	*0.694*	*0.727*	*High*	0.097

It is worth noting the scores of secured and enhanced livelihoods and natural resource management that also became the focus of ICDRC. The result shows that the two indicators were still classified as moderate (0.410-0.600) and became the lowest among the other ten resilience radar indicators. It suggests that the two still need further attention and intervention so that livelihoods can be improved and secured and natural resource management can be sustainable.

4.3 REFLECTIONS ON THE END-LINE RESULTS COMPARED TO THE THEORY OF CHANGE

In general, the ICDRC project only **slightly strengthened the level of ICDRC PWWWD resilience** up to the end of the project implementation. Although the resilience level was already high from the initial condition when the baseline study was conducted, the improvement results did not reach the target set at 25% as targeted in the achievement indicator of **Outcome 1** in the MEALF document. During the baseline study, the overall level of resilience to deal with disasters and climate threats (Table 13) was 0.629 and at the end of the ICDRC project, the overall resilience level reached 0.727. Although there was an increase of 0.097, it still **did not reach the final target** of 0.84 in the endline as referred to MEALF document.

For the achievement of the **Outcome 2** indicator, the gender justice and empowerment indicator reached the second top (0.139) and experienced an improvement at the end of the project (Table 13). The final resilience level has also changed from “high” to “very high”. It shows that, in general, the **ICDRC project was successful** in reducing the exposure and to vulnerable of women and girls so they could channel their voices and participated in collective actions.

The target for the **Outcome 3** was to ensure that vulnerable rural and urban households in targeted locations have sustainable agricultural and livelihood activities that are resistant to climate change. The indicators were set to meet 25% increase in institutional resilience and 25% increase in the absorptive, adaptive, and transformative capacities of the communities when compared to the baseline scores. The final results from institutional Resilience Scan listed in subsections 5.2.2, 6.2.2, 7.2.2, and 8.2.2 **showed increasing trends in resilience over the project period. However, it has not yet reached the targeted level**. It is the same to the community resilience (Table 13), with an increase in score of 0.097 that has not yet reached the target of an increase of 25%.

5 EVALUATION RESULTS - PIKUL WORKING AREA

5.1 SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS IN THE PIKUL WORKING AREA

Table 14 provides information regarding the characteristics of the samples in the PIKUL working area. In the PIKUL intervention area, the sample respondents were dominated by women, with a percentage reaching 67%. At the household level, most had children aged 6 to 17 years (69.6%) and the elderly (57.4%). Most households also consisted of adult men and women (90.4%). As for the level of education, more than half of the respondents (54.8%) did not go beyond High School education.

Table 14 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of PWWWD Community Collaborated with PIKUL

No.	Characteristics	Sum (n= 115)	Percentage
1.	**Gender**		
	a. Man	38	33.0%
	b. Woman	77	67.0%
2.	**Types of disabilities that respondents have**		
	a. Listening (even if you wear a hearing aid)	2	1.7%
	b. Seeing (even if you wear glasses)	6	5.2%
	c. Remembering or concentrating	4	3.5%
	d. Taking care of yourself (bathing or dressing)	2	1.7%
	e. Walking or climbing stairs	7	6.1%
	f. Communicating (understanding others or being understood by others)	4	5.2%
	g. No difficulty	98	85.2%
3.	**The number of family members:**		
	a. There are children between 0 and 5 years old	48	41.7%
	b. There are children between the ages of 6 and 17	80	69.6%
	c. There are one or more adults who are old (age 60 or older)	66	57.4%
	d. There are family members with physical or mental limitations	19	16.5%
4.	**The composition of the family members**		
	a. There are adult males and females	104	90.4%
	b. There are only adult females	7	6.1%
	c. There are only adult males	4	3.5%
5.	**The highest level of education of family members at home**		
	a. Not going to school	2	1.7%
	b. Elementary School	8	7.0%
	c. Junior High School	17	14.8%
	d. High School	63	54.8%
	e. Undergraduate Study (S1) or higher	25	21.7%

Table describes the involvement of the survey samples in the PIKUL working area in the ICDRC activities. Most of these samples participated in activities with the theme "Agricultural practices and sustainable livelihood management," considering that most respondents also worked in the agricultural sector. The majority of the sample also strongly agreed (45.2%) and agreed (48.7%) that these ICDRC activities were beneficial to them. The next positive thing is that most respondents always and often shared their experiences after participating in ICDRC activities.

Table 15 The Participation of the PWWWD in ICDRC activities in the PIKUL Working Area

No.	Characteristics	Sum (n= 420)	Percentage
1.	**The themes of the activity that respondents have participated in with PIKUL between 2019 – 2022**		
	a. Disaster response efforts or disaster emergency response	55	47.8%
	b. Climate change impacts and adaptation	57	49.6%
	c. Establishment and strengthening of village children's forums	13	11.3%
	d. The prevention of COVID-19 transmission	45	39.1%
	e. Agricultural practices and sustainable livelihood management	73	63.5%
	f. The protection of children and women and gender equality	48	41.7%
	g. Strengthening the capacity of Micro and Small and Medium Enterprises	43	37.4%
2.	**How often did respondents participate in ICDRC activities (mentioned earlier) with PIKUL between 2019 – 2022**		
	a. Always (almost every activity)	3	2.6%
	b. Frequent/fairly frequent (some activities)	26	22.6%
	c. Sometimes (only occasionally)	34	29.6%
	d. Rarely (almost never)	23	20.0%
	e. Never at all	29	25.2%
3.	**Agreed that the ICDRC activities delivered by Oxfam in collaboration with its partners PIKUL were beneficial for them**		
	a. Strongly agree	52	45.2%
	b. Agree	56	48.7%
	c. Neutral/confused/can't decide yet	6	5.2%
	d. Disagree	1	0.9%
4.	**Frequency of telling others/sharing knowledge and experiences gained from ICDRC activities**		
	a. Always (every activity is always sharing experiences)	78	18.6%
	b. Frequent/fairly frequent (some activities)	173	41.2%
	c. Sometimes (only occasionally)	112	26.7%
	d. Rarely (almost never)	33	7.9%
	e. Never at all	24	5.7%

5.2 IMPACT OF THE ICDRC PROJECT IN THE PIKUL WORKING AREAS

5.2.1 Community Resilience in the PIKUL Working Area

Figure 5 illustrates that the highest scores of community resilience in the PIKUL working area at the end of this project were (1) food and nutrition security, (2) gender justice and inclusiveness, and (3) social capital. However, all three did not experience a significant increase. Table 16 shows changes in community resilience that have not changed much, even though they were still in the high category. The most considerable improvement was found in several aspects of community resilience, including healthy environments, natural resource management, and accountable governance (processes). The indicator of healthy environments increased from moderate to high. Most of PIKUL's activities focus on those indicators with increasing value, such as compost processing, tree planting, and raising public awareness for environmental conservation issues.

The increase in the resilience score also happened in the indicator of gender justice and empowerment. Although the increase was minimal compared to other indicators, its resilience level went from high to very high. PIKUL, through ICDRC activities, actively promoted inclusive planning and the empowerment of people with disabilities in Kupang District and TTS District.

Meanwhile, there was a decrease in governance (results), especially compared to the baseline study results. The decline was not very significant and remained in the same category (medium category). Such a declining trend was also identified in the aspects of food and nutrition security and disaster preparedness. However, the declines were insignificant because all three remained at the same resilience level. These indicate that the interventions carried out by PIKUL require a period of dissemination and continuous supervision to be carried out by the community.

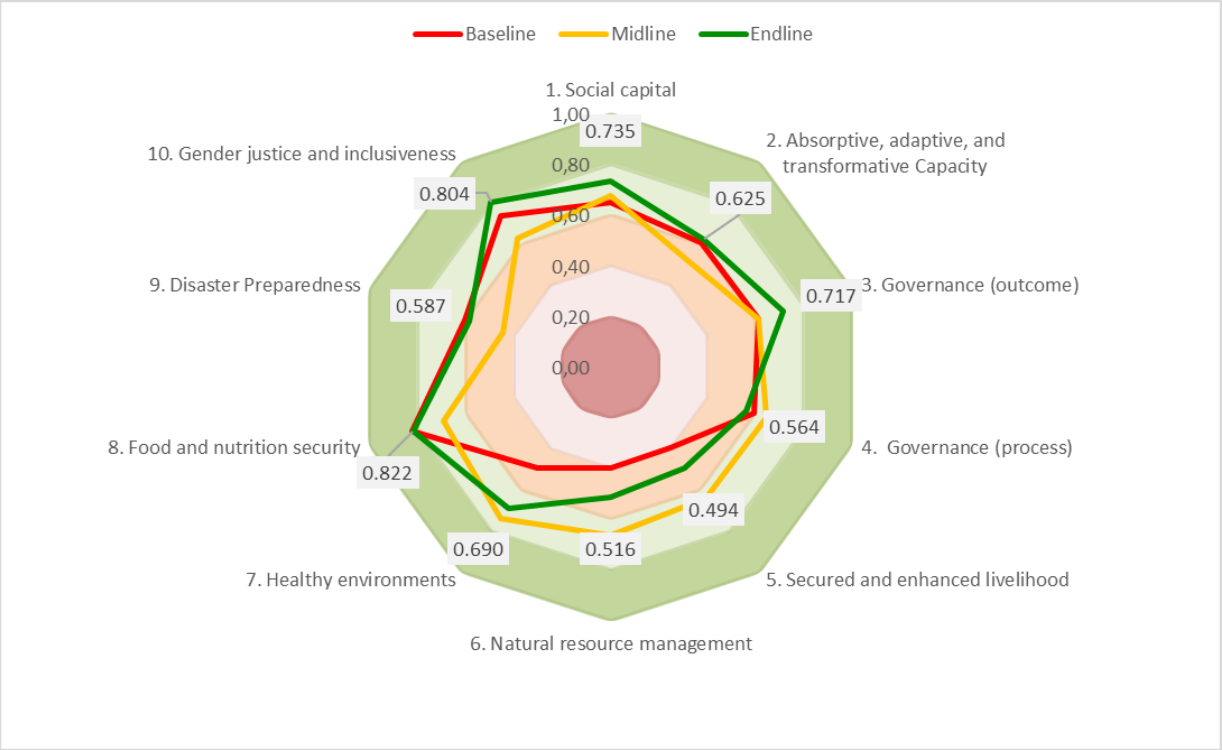

Figure 5 The Comparison of ICDRC PWWWD Community Resilience between Baseline, Midline, and End-line Conditions in the PIKUL Working Areas (Radar)

Table 16 The Comparison of ICDRC PWWWD Community Resilience between Baseline, Midline, and End-line Conditions in the PIKUL Working Areas (Table)

Partner	Jan-19	May-21	Nov-22	Resilience Level at the End-line Condition	End-line-baseline improvement
PIKUL (Kupang District and TTS District)	Baseline	Midline	End-line		
1. Social capital	0.649	0.677	0.735	High	0.085
2. Absorptive, adaptive, and transformative capacity	0.607	0.517	0.625	High	0.018
3. Governance (outcome)	0.612	0.616	0.717	High	0.105
4. Governance (process)	0.597	0.649	0.564	Medium	-0.032
5. Secured and enhanced livelihood	0.396	0.640	0.494	Medium	0.098
6. Natural resource management	0.401	0.664	0.516	Medium	0.115
7. Healthy environments	0.491	0.742	0.690	High	0.198
8. Food and nutrition security	0.823	0.694	0.822	Very High	-0.001
9. Disaster Preparedness	0.603	0.446	0.587	Medium	-0.016
10. Gender justice and inclusiveness	0.739	0.628	0.804	Very High	0.065
Overall resilience in dealing with disasters and climate threats	***0.592***	***0.627***	***0.655***	***High***	***0.063***

5.2.2 Institutional Resilience in the PIKUL Working Areas

The Resilience Scan was analyzed based on in-depth interview data with PIKUL's government partners in TTS District, namely BPBD TTS District (Figure 6). There have been several increases, such as increased capacity from the TTS District BPBD, where the score at the end-line was 6. It grew from the baseline (5) (Table 17). The program carried out by PIKUL with the ICDRC Project contributed to this improvement. However, it was insignificant because its activities were limited to facilitating disaster risk reduction forums and raising community awareness and preparedness for climate change effects. Although the exercises did not entirely increase the capacity of disaster management institutions at the district level, there were several crucial activities at the village level, such as establishing village disaster preparedness teams and facilitating the allocation of village disaster emergency funds through village funds.

> *"PIKUL focuses on encouraging (us) to make regulations and making efforts to fill in the indicators of (Disaster) Resilience Village (program). PIKUL makes efforts to strengthen understanding of the new paradigm of disaster management that disasters are not only a matter for the government but a shared responsibility"* – Zenon Dao, Head of Prevention and Preparedness, BPBD TTS District

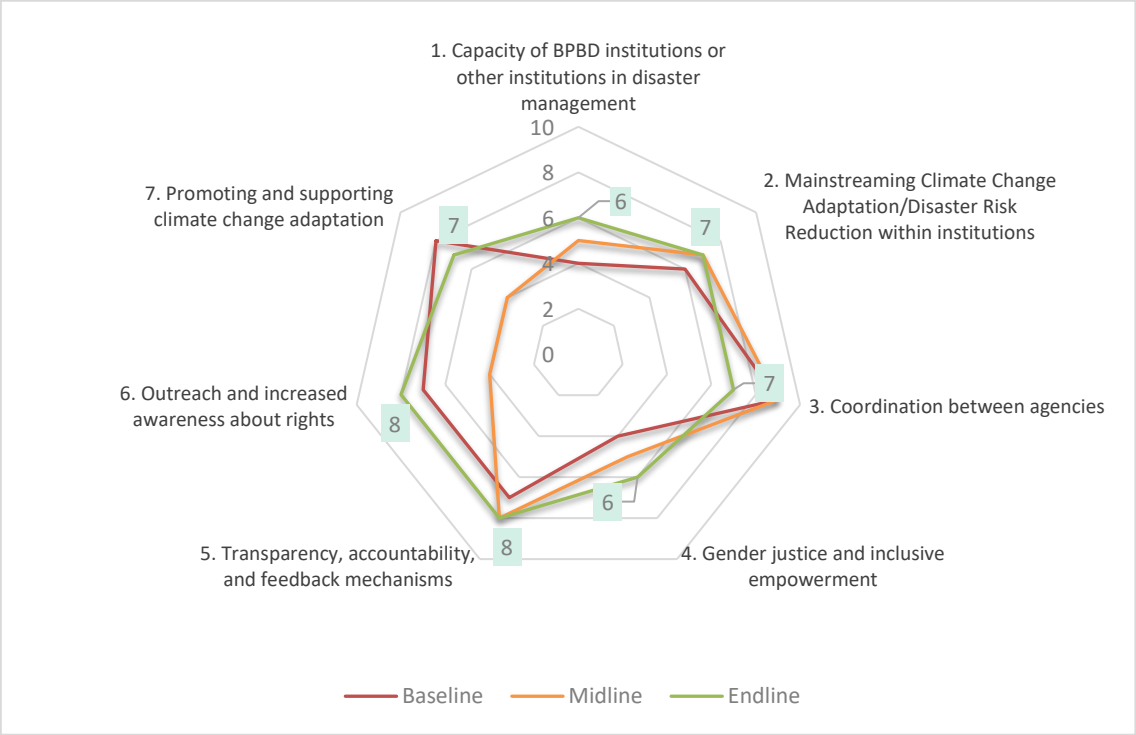

Figure 6 The Comparison of Institutional Resilience between Baseline, Midline, and End-line Conditions in TTS District (Radar)

However, at the same time, several indicators showed a decline, such as coordination between government agencies (7). This aspect decreased compared to the baseline (9) and midline (9). Staff turnover in a very dynamic government environment caused communication between institutions to be not optimal. It also impacted how PIKUL communicated its programmes with the government agencies (mutations often occurred). In addition, it is also important to note that PIKUL did not facilitate disaster management or regional action planning for climate change adaptation (CCA) in TTS. The involvement of agencies other than BPBD in such activities is a missed opportunity to open up intensive coordination.

".... when new people come in to take over the position of those who previously understood the importance of disaster risk activities, it can slow down the progress of these efforts. (The reason is that) the new people may not have the same level of understanding as their predecessors and may have an outdated perspective on the issue. This (factor) can make it difficult to maintain the momentum and progress that had previously been made" – Zenon Dao, Head of Prevention and Preparedness, BPBD TTS District

Table 17 The Comparison of Institutional Resilience between Baseline, Midline, and End-line Condition in TTS District (Table)

The resilience of TTS District Institutions	Baseline	Midline	End-line	Final Resilience Level
1. Capacity of BPBD institutions or other institutions in disaster management	4	5	6	Medium
2. Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation/Disaster Risk Reduction within institutions	6	7	7	High
3. Coordination between agencies	9	9	7	High
4. Gender justice and inclusive empowerment	4	5	4	Low
5. Transparency, accountability, and feedback mechanisms	7	8	8	High
6. Outreach and increased awareness about rights	7	4	8	High
7. Promoting and supporting climate change adaptation	8	4	7	High
Overall resilience in dealing with disasters and climate threats	***6.4***	***6***	***6.7***	***Medium***

The institutional resilience in Kupang District shows slightly different results (Figure 7 and Table 18). Based on the Resilience Scan, the conditions during the baseline and end-line studies remained the same. The institutional resilience at the end of the project is moderate. The increase was due to the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation and/or disaster risk reduction that the Kupang District BPBD institution did with PIKUL to issue a local regulation (*Peraturan Daerah* - PERDA) on disaster management for the first time in this district.

"We are working to ensure the alignment of local disaster management regulations (PERDA). Previously, we didn't have a legal foundation for disaster management. The draft for this regulation has been in development for the past two years. We are reestablishing communication with PIKUL regarding preparedness, climate change, and other related matters. In September, the draft for the implementation of disaster management in Kupang District was discussed in a plenary session and was subsequently approved." - Titus Samuel Tinenti, Head of BPBD Kupang District

In addition, the ICDRC project applied the concept of the *Penta helix* to create communication and coordination between agencies. PIKUL collaborated with the Disaster Risk Reduction Forum (*Forum Pengurangan Risiko Bencana* - FPRB) in Kupang District and TTS District to create communication and coordination between different sectors to strengthen the capacity of institutions. FPRB also helped establish village disaster preparedness teams in the PIKUL's working areas and was involved in drafting the PERDA on Kupang District disaster management.

"The role of the FPRB in these activities is as a resource person and facilitator, especially in strengthening institutions and capacities at the village level. They have also worked with the ICDRC in one of the areas to create concepts like the FPRB or village disaster preparedness

teams, which include representatives from vulnerable groups that have received training." - Elfrid Saneh, Chairman of FPRB Kupang District

Several indicators, such as transparency, accountability, and feedback mechanisms, had been declining. This very significant decrease is entirely based on the results of interviews and information triangulation, where in the Kupang District, there was no clear feedback mechanism and no information channel for disseminating information. When this end-line study was conducted, BPBD Kupang District was coordinating to compile a disaster information system.

" BPBD does not have a website for information on activities" - Titus Samuel Tinenti, Head of BPBD Kupang District.

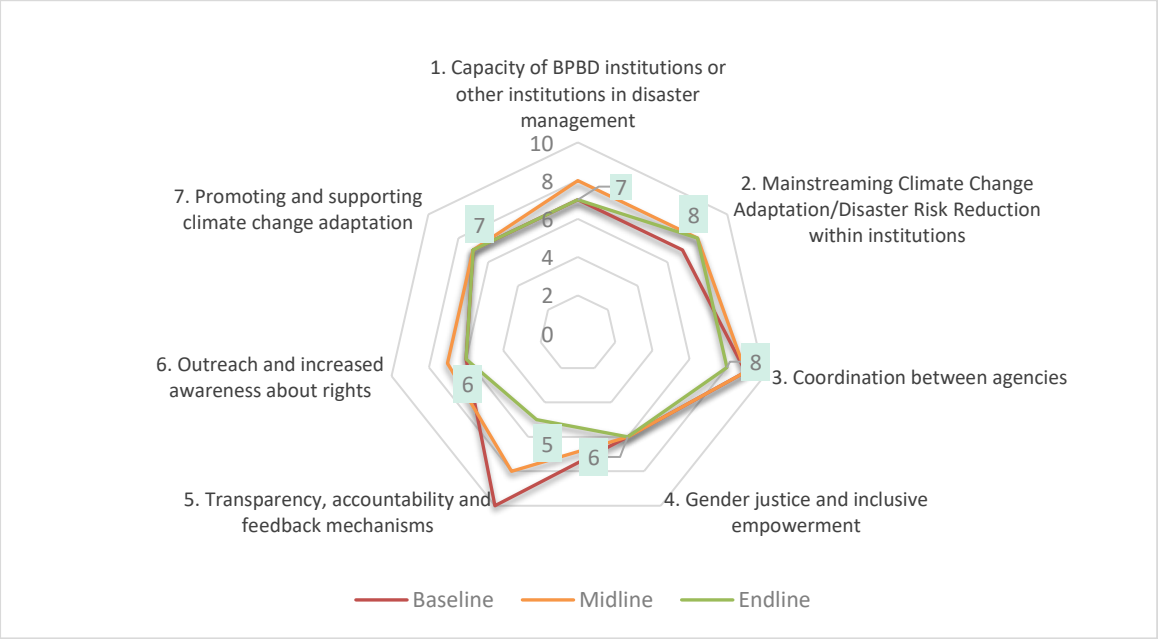

Figure 7 The Comparison of Institutional Resilience between Baseline, Midline, and End-line Conditions in Kupang District (Radar)

Table 18 The Comparison of Institutional Resilience between Baseline, Midline, and End-line Conditions in Kupang District (Table)

The resilience of Kupang District Institutions	Baseline	Midline	End-line	Final Resilience Level
1. Capacity of BPBD institutions or other institutions in disaster management	7	8	7	High
2. Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation/Disaster Risk Reduction within institutions	7	8	8	High
3. Coordination between agencies	9	9	9	Very High
4. Gender justice and inclusive empowerment	6	6	6	Medium
5. Transparency, accountability, and feedback mechanisms	10	8	5	Medium
6. Outreach and increased awareness about rights	6	7	6	Medium
7. Promoting and supporting climate change adaptation	7	7	7	High
Overall resilience in dealing with disasters and climate threats	***7.42***	***7.5***	***6.8***	***Medium***

5.2.3 The Adoption of Climate-Resilient Agriculture and Alternative Livelihoods in the PIKUL Working Areas

This section explains the extent to which PIKUL's activities could encourage the adoption of climate-resilient agriculture and alternative livelihoods for communities in Kupang District and TTS District. When this evaluation was carried out, the reviewers found that the PWWWD community group, especially the YFF and MSME groups, still used CRSAL techniques and other livelihood alternatives until the project was closed, at least in the last six months (July – November 2022).

BOX 1. ICDRC helps families' economies through sustainable farming activities in Taiftob, Timor Tengah Selatan District

Photo credits: Asti, 2022.

Mama Petronella Natti, who comes from Taiftob Village, first participated in ICDRC activities in 2021. The training sessions, such as making fertiliser, planting media, and using liquid to kill pests, attended by Mrs. Petronella have been very useful for everyday life. Before participating in the ICDRC, she used manure, but some vegetables grew uncultivated. After participating in ICDRC activities, she understands the use of liquid organic fertiliser and the benefits of using this fertiliser which makes vegetables sweeter, more watery, and fresher.

Through ICDRC activities, Mrs. Petronella could increase household consumption and income. Vegetables, such as chickpeas grown in her yard, can be sold for IDR 35,000. She can earn up to IDR 700,000 from the sales of chickpeas in her yard with an area of 50 m^2. In addition to chickpeas, she also grows eggplants introduced through ICDRC activities. The cultivated eggplants are sold for IDR 5,000 per piece; she can earn as much as IDR 125,000 in one sale. She sold the crops to neighbours and also to the city of Soe.

Utilisation of vacant land space for agriculture with climatic pressure-resistant plant varieties. YFF members in Ohaem I Village, Kupang District, felt the direct impact of using empty land space in their yards for productive agriculture. PIKUL formed this group to overcome the economic problems of the community. One of its activities was to help them plant seeds in the house yards. This practice directly gave PWWWD an economic impact, where they could meet the consumption needs of families and earn money from the sales of the agricultural products from this farming in the market

" By growing crops in my backyard, I can alleviate the shortage of vegetables in my household and earn a little extra income" – ***Mama*** Damaris, FGD Participant, Kupang District

The production of liquid organic fertiliser and wastewater filtration. PIKUL introduced the techniques for making liquid organic fertiliser and *filtering* wastewater in Ohaem I Village, Kupang District and Taiftob Village, TTS District. PWWWDs were still making liquid organic fertiliser until this report was drafted. It helped them confront pests and increase crop yields.

Making local specialities (ole – ole). PIKUL empowered women to become MSME actors, especially in local food. The products included crackers, cakes, bread, and corn-based products. PWWWD received training from senior MSME actors who had previously received activities with OXFAM projects and became examples in this business. This training included procedures for processing raw materials to product marketing.

> *"A two-day training was conducted. On the first day, participants were introduced to the learning materials, while on the second day, they put their newfound knowledge into practice. All of the trainees were women, and the training focused on making cakes, taro chips, and cornbread. The emphasis was on processing, but the participants were encouraged to market their products locally rather than sell them online. Occasionally, (some of the products) were sent to Soe."* - Meriana Kase Pinat, YFF Coach in TTS District

> *"The training was very beneficial as it allowed the participants to start working individually, and their income has improved due to their newfound food processing skills. The most memorable aspect of the training was the focus on processing and the opportunity to expand their networks through PIKUL."* - Mama Fun, FGD participant in Taiftob Village

5.2.4 ICDRC-driven changes in the PIKUL Working Areas

This end-line study found that there were at least some changes that PIKUL resulted from the PWWWD mentoring process Table). These changes were possible because PIKUL had the experience, network, and ability of human resources in agriculture. So, these were their main modalities to implement programmes in the Kupang District and TTS District. In general, PIKUL provided knowledge related to agricultural practices and the equipment needed by the community, especially YFF groups and MSME actors, and ensured the PWWWD received technical assistance in its implementation.

Table 19 Changes experienced by the PWWWD community, YFF members, and MSME actors after the ICDRC with PIKUL ended in Kupang District and TTS District

Changes experienced by the community, YFF members, and MSME actors	Statement Citations
The adoption of sustainable agricultural practices that withstand climate threats	*"There is a noticeable change. Before, I was unaware of sustainable agriculture practices and did not know how to use proper fertiliser to maintain soil fertility. But through involvement with YFF, I learned about fertiliser that can be used for plants and how to create organic fertiliser"* – Yosia Tanesib, PWWWD TTS District *"In the latest meeting (during the third year of project implementation), we only discussed using POC, fertiliser, and filtered wastewater. Currently, we have moved on to the actual farming stage. We focus on determining what types of crops are suitable for planting during the rainy season and which ones are resistant to the rainy season."* - Lenny Mooy, YFF Facilitator in Kupang District and TTS District

Changes experienced by the community, YFF members, and MSME actors	Statement Citations
Creation of additional sources of household income through available resources	*"By growing the new types of crops, I can overcome the shortage of vegetables in my household and earn some extra income"* – *Mama* Damaris, FGD Participant, Kupang District.
Boosting self-confidence	*"By taking part in the activities organised by YFF, I believe that it is beneficial that we were previously unaware of these things, but now we have gained knowledge and understanding, allowing us to create (products)"* – Yosia Tanesib, PWWWD TTS District.

This evaluation also found changes on the institutional side (Table). First, the project activities opened a space for dialogue between government agencies, disaster management activists, universities, vulnerable community groups, and business actors. Second, the project involved disability groups and treated them as active drivers in various planning and policymaking activities.

Table 20 Changes experienced by the institutions after the ICDRC project with PIKUL ended in Kupang District and TTS District

Changes to strengthening institutional resilience	Statement Citations
The creation of new perspectives on disaster risk reduction initiatives	*"PIKUL primarily focuses on promoting, establishing rules, and making strides to meet the criteria of the Disaster Resilience Village program. PIKUL strives to enhance awareness of the new approach to disaster management, recognizing that disaster response is not just the responsibility of the government, but a shared responsibility"* – Zenon Dao, Head of Prevention and Preparedness, BPBD TTS District
The use and dissemination of disaster information	*"One activity related to disaster information that PIKUL carried out was the implementation of an early warning system at the NEO Hotel, where we created guidelines "* - Titus Samuel Tinenti, Head of BPBD Kupang District.
Strengthening disaster management institutions at the district and village levels	*"The village disaster preparedness document is the memorable one with PIKUL. This document, adopted by the BPBD, was written as a regulation to guide all villages. The document will be composed in regulatory language so that everyone can understand the potential danger of disasters."* – Zenon Dao, Head of Prevention and Preparedness, BPBD TTS District

In the ICDRC project baseline study report, four main issues need to be considered during the project implementation: (1) natural resource management, (2) clean water, (3) governance for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, and (4) safe livelihoods. Table below describes significant changes in the PIKUL work area based on the key issues the baseline study recommendation to be addressed by the project.

Table 21 Significant Changes in PIKUL Working Areas

Recommended key issues in baseline studies for the project intervention	Explanation of baseline conditions	Achievements at *the time of the* end-line	ICDRC interventions or activities that contributed to the achievement
Governance of Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction	• The low capacity of institutions in terms of process governance and outcomes.	○ This policy discourse related to this issue was started among the village, district and municipal governments. ○ The government started mainstreaming climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction into policy. ○ The Kupang District Government has the legal basis for implementing disaster management.	➢ CSDRM Training for Local Government and Communities. ➢ Disaster Emergency Fund allocation through Village Fund. ➢ Initiating the Village Disaster Preparedness Team. ➢ Overseeing the draft local regulation in Kupang District related to disaster risk reduction with other institutions, such as CIS Timor and FPRB Kupang District. During the survey, it was still in the process of ratification.
Safe livelihoods	• Low diversity of alternative livelihoods outside of agriculture. • Low access to credit or low loans.	○ YFF and MSMEs had income options other than farming, especially during the dry season. ○ YFF had some choice of plant varieties that are not seasonal and has a productive home yard. ○ The villages had access to water resources through irrigation canals to cope with drought in partner villages. ○ YFF and people with disabilities receive assistance in the form of pig livestock from the ICDRC project, which they had already utilised (sold or bred). However, not all still have it because they sold it later to buy seedlings. ○ Some YFF members became members of the Swasti Sari cooperative after participating in an introduction event for financial products.	➢ The use of vacant house yards for farming and the introduction of climatic stress-resistant plant varieties. ➢ The construction of water pipelines for agricultural land. ➢ Training on food processing for MSMEs. ➢ The introduction of financial products from formal financial institutions.

5.3 THE COHERENCE OF THE ICDRC PROJECT IN THE PIKUL WORKING AREAS

5.3.1 The Connection of the ICDRC Projects with Other Interventions and Projects in the PIKUL Working Areas

The ICDRC program implemented by the PIKUL directly helped the tasks of the BPBD of Kupang District and TTS District in raising awareness related to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction activities. PIKUL established maximum communication between key stakeholders in Kupang District and TTS District. The ICRDC activities aided the main programmes of BPBD in the two districts, such as disaster preparedness forums, socialization of climate change adaptation, and the establishment of village preparedness. Government speakers stated that the ICDRC activities

implemented by PIKUL helped them in CCA and DRR efforts, but the number of PWWWDs needed to be added (not only in two villages).

> *" Yes, we are highly dependent on the BPMPD, so we would be grateful if our partners from NGOs could help us with tasks that we cannot perform due to limited funds. We usually evaluate the level of support that our NGO partners can provide (in terms of the role of PIKUL)."* – Zenon Dao, Head of Prevention and Preparedness, BPBD TTS District

> *"The presence of PIKUL has been beneficial because PIKUL takes tangible actions. However, it would be even better if they could focus on more than just two villages and make these two villages a model for others. The most important activity was direct engagement with the villages and disaster preparedness planning. These will ensure that in case of a disaster, such as the Seroja cyclone, they can quickly reach out to the BPBD and FPRB for support and to collaborate with partner villages."* - Titus Samuel Tinenti, Head of BPBD Kupang District

The ICDRC project strengthens the resilience of communities and institutions in harmony with other projects in the same location. As explained in section5.2.4, other institutions had similar interventions that PIKUL did, echoing or corroborating what other agencies did at the ICDRC project sites in Timor Island. Therefore, activities related to resilience to shocks and pressures, particularly climate change, are indirectly extended at the project site through different channels.

BPBD in Kupang District and TTS District had routine programmes in line with the ICDRC program, such as raising awareness for disaster risk reduction, FPRB activities, and disseminating disaster information. The source persons from the government agencies in both locations stated that campaign-related activities and the establishment of village disaster preparedness teams were the most significant in the aftermath of the Seroja Storm disaster (2021). In addition, BPBD of Timor Tengah Selatan District worked with not only ICDRC (Oxfam), but also other institutions for similar issues, such as Plan Indonesia, Wahana Visi Indonesia and SiapSiaga from Palladium.

ICDRC project activities are in line with several guidelines made by the central and local governments, such as the establishment of Tangguh villages. Disaster Resilient Villages have certain ability criteria set by the government to adapt, face disaster threats, and recover immediately from the adverse impacts of disasters (BNPB Head Regulation Number 1 of 2012). The source persons from the government agencies stated that PIKUL activities help in improving indicators and filling the gaps for improving the score indicators of the Disaster Resilient Villages program (*Desa Tangguh Bencana* - DESTANA. DESTANA is a reference for the success of disaster risk reduction in an area.

> *"PIKUL is focused on facilitating the creation of regulations and meeting the criteria for disaster resilience villages. The organisation is working to improve awareness of the new approach to disaster management, which recognizes that disasters are not solely the responsibility of the government but a shared concern."* – Zenon Dao, Head of Prevention and Preparedness, BPBD TTS District

5.3.2 The Added Values of the ICDRC Project in the PIKUL Working Areas

This study found that PIKUL created added value through this project by promoting the active and passive roles of groups of people with disabilities in the project activities. They were not only the objects receiving aid but also encouraged to channel their voices in disaster forums and strategic decision-making at the district level. In addition, they also played a role as enumerators in surveying the situation of people with disabilities and preparing early warning information guidelines for extreme weather and disasters for vulnerable groups.

"The most memorable aspect of PIKUL's work is the compilation of a guide for people with disabilities, which covers information on how to deal with extreme weather and understand early warning systems. It was accomplished in a relatively short period of only two months, which is noteworthy as not all institutions can produce such guidelines in such a short time." - Desi, Chairman of PERSANI (Union of Christian Tuna Daksa)

"The ICDRC works by directly engaging with people with disabilities, recording their needs, providing support, and encouraging their participation in disaster planning and preparedness. They also work to ensure that people with disabilities have access to clean water facilities." - Imanuel Nuban, Chairman of KIPDA (Commission on People with Disabilities)

However, the study found that, in general, what PIKUL produces is not much different from what other agencies at the project site do for similar issues. Previously, CARE, through the *Partnership for Resilience* program, also did the same in TTS District even though they targeted other villages, such as the use of sustainable agricultural practices where farmer groups benefit from the use of domestic wastewater, the manufacture of compost and the use of drought-resistant plant varieties). Another similar aspect was the increased literacy of farmer groups to recognize information on climate-related risks and hazards in which BMKG is involved in the project. In addition, in the institutional realm at the district level, the project also supports the formulation of disaster risk reduction policies at the village level, stakeholder communication related to disaster management through FPRB, and mainstreaming gender equality in climate and disaster risk management. Plan International Indonesia is also doing the same in TTS District for these activities, but they are focusing on the role of young people. (Partners for Resilience in Indonesia 2021) (Pah 2021)

5.4 THE SUSTAINABILITY OF THE ICDRC PROJECT IMPACTS IN THE PIKUL WORKING AREAS

Overall, the ICDRC program implemented by PIKUL has had a positive impact. Activities that could potentially continue in the absence of the ICDRC project are sustainable agricultural practices and regular discussions at the FPRB level in the District. *First*, YFF has generally practised CRSAL techniques directly, which is supported by the opening of access to clean water for agriculture and the provision of drought-resistant plants through the ICDRC project. Plus, they already benefited economically from these CRSAL practices, such as using wastewater filters and creating compost for agriculture.

Second, regular public dissemination and discussion regarding the impacts of climate change and DRR are likely to continue. The existence of FPRB at long-established project sites and the issuance of local regulations related to disaster management can encourage policy discursions to support DRR action and climate change adaptation (CCA) at the regional level. In addition, FPRB can be the main motor to drive the broader impact of the ICDRC because the existing FPRB, especially in Kupang District, already has a solid activity structure, and its members consist of stakeholders who come from a variety of different backgrounds.

"By working together with PIKUL, we can cooperate on joint activities. We are responsible for ensuring that local disaster relief regulations are consistent across the region. Currently, we don't have a legal bylaw to support us. In September, the draft of a regulation for disaster management in Kupang District was discussed and decided upon in a plenary session. The next step is to align it with the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. Additionally, the concept of Pentahelix also involves us in Kembangan." - Titus Samuel Tinenti, Head of BPBD Kupang District

PIKUL had sufficient modalities to ensure the economic impact (livelihood) continued. The first is that PIKUL had several other activities related to the economy, such as natural resource management (with

Ford Foundations donors). The second is that PIKUL had young staff who were creative enough to collaborate and design how the positive impact of this activity can continue. The third is the strong bonding between PIKUL and PWWWD in Kupang District and TTS District to be the capital for the program's sustainability.

> *"In addition to training and improving the standard of living of families, the project also increases knowledge"* – Mama Linda, FGD Participant in Timor Tengah Selatan District

However, some activities have the potential to be a solution to encourage resilience at the village level, but the community or village government would not necessarily be able to continue it independently. *First* is the newly formed TSBD initiative, but the implementation of their role still required close monitoring and technical guidance. The ICDRC has been immensely helpful in its formation, but the capacity of TSBD personnel and village governments to maximize the role of TSBD was still premature to manage activities and plan DRR at the village level independently. The key to TSBD's sustainability is the active role of external agencies for long-term personnel capacity building so that TSBD can independently perform its tasks. *Second,* providing weather and climate risk information requires the role of technocrats and technocratic approaches even though people also have local knowledge about them. For example, short message services via mobile phone related to weather information were very useful for farmers, but these activities required financial and technical support.

Amid BPBD's budget constraints, the above activities have great potential to continue. Village or district governments can collaborate with the presence of NGOs and other donors who share the same vision (aligned activities) because ICDRC project sites in these regions are often the target of resilience interventions. The village government has allocated emergency funds for disaster management from the Village Fund. PIKUL also had key resources such as solid partnerships with the local governments, particularly BPBD, and other potential funding source options to continue the above activities.

Joint activities with vulnerable groups (people with disabilities) have the potential to continue. Based on in-depth interviews with KIPDA NTT, Persani, and Garamin, the ICDRC activities carried out by PIKUL point to positive indications. Some positive indications of the activities initiated by PIKUL related to disability groups include the involvement of people with disabilities in activities such as research, discussions, interacting with vulnerable groups, and collaborating with them to change the societal stigma.

> *"The most memorable experience was the visioning training (on environmental conservation and climate change), where people with disabilities, their parents, and community leaders participated. They were all involved in the data collection designed by PIKUL, gaining a new understanding of how to treat people with disabilities. This increased awareness from the public about treating people with disabilities well is particularly noteworthy."* - Imanuel Nuban, Founder of KIPDA

> *"People with disabilities are not just passive participants, but they actively participate and play a role in activities related to their issues"* - Yafas, Member of Garamin

PIKUL had several modalities to continue activities related to these vulnerable groups, including a complete database (based on name and address) which is the basis for designing the continuation of the ICDRC program (especially those related to vulnerable groups). The second modality was a strong partnership between PIKUL and those organisations with disabilities that have experience in carrying out joint activities with vulnerable groups. Third was the opportunity to increase the mainstreaming of vulnerable groups in the aspect of development planning because of the active role of organisations with disabilities in voicing their interests.

6 EVALUATION RESULTS - YPPS WORKING AREA

6.1 THE SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS IN THE YPPS WORKING AREA

Table 22 shows the characteristics of the Resilience radar samples in the YPPS working area. The samples in this survey had a balanced composition between women (50.6%) and men (49.4%). The majority of samples had no barriers (98.7%). In the sample household setting, the majority were children aged 6-17 years (75.3%), while every one in two respondents had elderly aged 60 (47.2%) living in their house. The majority of the highest education level among the respondents was high school (51.7%), followed by undergraduate study (28.1%)

Table 22 The Socio-Demographic Characteristics of PWWWD Community Collaborated with YPPS

No.	Characteristics	Count (n= 89)	Percentage
1.	**Gender**		
	a. Man	44	49.4%
	b. Woman	45	50.6%
2.	**Types of disabilities that respondents have**		
	a. Listening (even if you wear a hearing aid)	0	0%
	b. Seeing (even if you wear glasses)	0	0%
	c. Remembering or concentrating	0	0%
	d. Taking care of yourself (bathing or dressing)	0	0%
	e. Walking or climbing stairs	1	1.3%
	f. Communicating (understanding others or being understood by others)	0	0%
	g. No difficulty	88	98.7%
3.	**The number of family members:**		
	a. There are children between 0 and 5 years old	33	37.1%
	b. There are children between the ages of 6 and 17	67	75.3%
	c. There are one or more adults who are old (age 60 or older)	42	47.2%
	d. There are family members with physical or mental limitations	2	2.2%
4.	**The composition of the family members**		
	a. There are adult males and females	82	92.1%
	b. There are only adult females	7	7.9%
	c. There are only adult males	0	0.0%
5.	**The highest level of education of family members at home**		
	a. Not going to school	3	3.4%
	b. Elementary School	8	9.0%
	c. Junior High School	7	7.9%
	d. High School	46	51.7%
	e. Undergraduate Study (S1) or higher	25	28.1%

Table provides an overview of sample involvement in all ICDRC activities. Most samples followed all the themes of ICDRC activities ranging from facing disasters to increasing the capacity of MSMEs. 98.9% of them strongly agreed that ICDRC activities were beneficial to life. PWWWD was generally enthusiastic about participating in ICDRC activities, where the majority of respondents “always” (53.9%) and “often” (41.6%) participated in ICDRC activities.

Table 23 The Participation of the PWWWD in ICDRC activities in the YPPS Working Area

No.	Characteristics	Sum (n= 89)	Percentage
1.	**The themes of the activity that respondents have participated in with YPPS between 2019 – 2022**		
	a. Disaster response efforts or disaster emergency response	88	98.9%
	b. Climate change impacts and adaptation	89	100.0%
	c. Establishment and strengthening of village children's forums	25	28.1%
	d. The prevention of COVID-19 transmission	80	89.9%
	e. Agricultural practices and sustainable livelihood management	86	96.6%
	f. The protection of children and women and gender equality	80	89.9%
	g. Strengthening the capacity of Micro and Small and Medium Enterprises	81	91.0%
2.	**How often did respondents participate in ICDRC activities (mentioned earlier) with YPPS between 2019 – 2022**		
	a. Always (almost every activity)	10	11.2%
	b. Frequent/fairly frequent (some activities)	76	85.4%
	c. Sometimes (only occasionally)	3	3.4%
	d. Rarely (almost never)	0	0.0%
	e. Never at all	0	0.0%
3.	**Agreed that the ICDRC activities delivered by Oxfam in collaboration with its partners YPPS were beneficial for them**		
	a. Strongly agree	88	98.9%
	b. Agree	1	1.1%
	c. Neutral/confused/can't decide yet	0	0%
	d. Disagree	0	0%
4.	**Frequency of telling others/sharing knowledge and experiences gained from YPPS activities**		
	a. Always (every activity is always sharing experiences)	48	53.9%
	b. Frequent/fairly frequent (some activities)	37	41.6%
	c. Sometimes (only occasionally)	3	3.4%
	d. Rarely (almost never)	1	1.1%
	a. Never at all	0	0.0%

6.2 THE IMPACTS OF THE ICDRC PROJECT IN THE YPPS WORKING AREA

6.2.1 Community Resilience in the YPPS Working Areas

In general, the evaluation results showed an increase in the resilience of PWWWD in the YPPS working area compared to the baseline time (Figure 8Figure 8). Table 24 shows scores of changes in their community's level of resilience. The final score showed that the overall level of community resilience in this work area was in a very high category with an increase (0.179).

The highest and most significant increase in resilience occurred in the absorptive, adaptive, and transformative capacity categories (0.897). In addition, other high levels of resilience (0.610 – 0.800) and high range increases (>0.200) were found in social capital, disaster preparedness, and gender justice and empowerment (Table 24). It is also in line with the programmes by YPPS in East Flores District and Lembata District, which targeted groups of women. Food security and community nutrition scored very high (1.000). It was inseparable from the ICDRC activities, which introduced alternative food sources like healthy and easily planted sorghum.

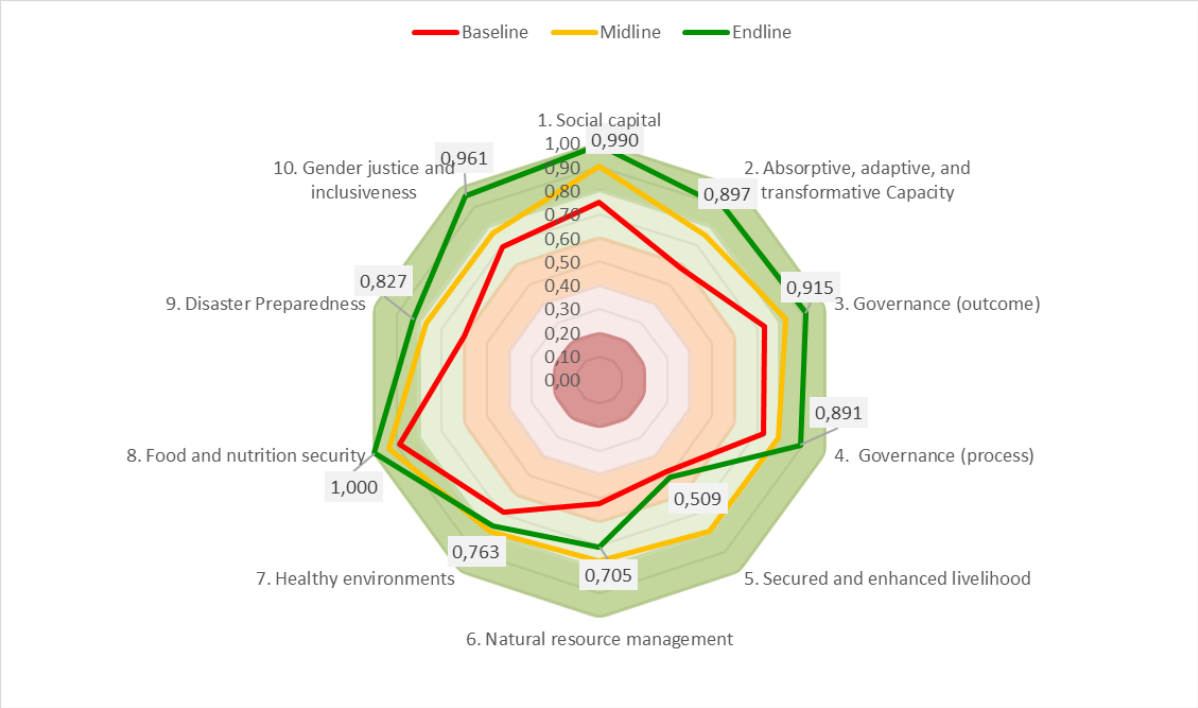

Figure 8 The Comparison of ICDRC PWWWD Community Resilience between Baseline, Midline, and End-line Condition in the YPPS Working Area (Radar)

Table 24 The Comparison of ICDRC PWWWD Community Resilience between Baseline, Midline, and End-line Condition in the YPPS Working Area (Table)

Partner (Region)	Jan-19	May-21	Nov-22	Resilience Level at the End-line Condition	End-line-baseline improvement
YPPS (Lembata District and East Flores District)	Baseline	Midline	End-line		
1. Social capital	0.751	0.903	**0.990**	Very High	0.239
2. Absorptive, adaptive, and transformative capacity	0.582	0.756	**0.897**	Very High	0.315
3. Governance (outcome)	0.733	0.827	**0.915**	Very High	0.181
4. Governance (process)	0.728	0.792	**0.891**	Very High	0.162
5. Secured and enhanced livelihood	0.479	**0.792**	0.509	Medium	0.030
6. Natural resource management	0.523	**0.767**	0.705	High	0.183
7. Healthy environments	0.688	**0.791**	0.763	High	0.074
8. Food and nutrition security	0.887	0.936	**1.000**	Very High	0.113
9. Disaster Preparedness	0.599	0.769	**0.827**	High	0.228
10. Gender justice and inclusiveness	0.694	0.768	**0.961**	Very High	0.267
Overall resilience in dealing with disasters and climate threats	***0.666***	***0.810***	***0.846***	**Very High**	**0.179**

6.2.2 Institutional Resilience in the YPPS Working Areas

Based on the Resilience Scan in East Flores District, there were increases in institutional resilience on indicators of transparency, accountability, feedback mechanisms, and voicing basic rights (Figure 9 and Table 25). The above indicators indicate a significant increase from 3 to 7 and 3 to 6, respectively. YPPS encouraged the issue of climate change and the resilience of communities and local governments through ICDRC activities related to raising awareness of these issues, such as CCA budgeting training

to village development planning and village fund allocation and training on the integration of child protection and gender equality in the context of drought disaster management. These activities were carried out together with communities and local governments so that they could consciously encourage their resilience to be an important agenda in the regional development plan. Meanwhile, other indicators tend to remain. The COVID-19 pandemic caused other indicators to remain the same, where activities in every local government agency in East Flores District inclined to focus on anticipating the handling of COVID-19. The level of institutional resilience in East Flores District remains at a moderate level (Table 25).

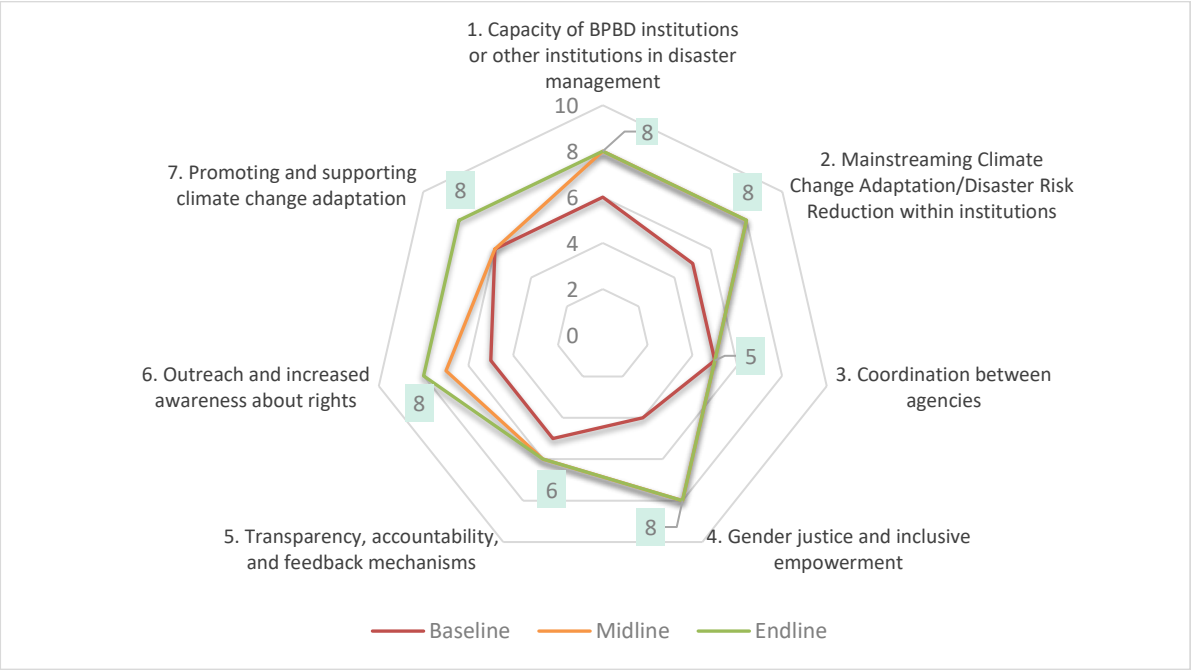

Figure 9 The Comparison of Institutional Resilience between Baseline, Midline, and End-line Conditions in East Flores District (Radar)

Table 25 The Comparison of Institutional Resilience between Baseline, Midline, and End-line Condition in East Flores District (Table)

The resilience of East Flores Institutions	Baseline	Midline	End-line	Final Resilience Level
1. Capacity of BPBD institutions or other institutions in disaster management	7	7	7	High
2. Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation/Disaster Risk Reduction within institutions	8	7	7	High
3. Coordination between agencies	5	5	5	Medium
4. Gender justice and inclusive empowerment	7	7	6	Medium
5. Transparency, accountability, and feedback mechanisms	3	7	7	High
6. Outreach and increased awareness about rights	3	6	6	Medium
7. Promoting and supporting climate change adaptation	6	6	6	Medium
Overall resilience in dealing with disasters and climate threats	***5.57***	***6.42***	***6.28***	***Medium***

Different trends happened in Lembata District (Figure 10 and Table 26). Most indicators showed improvements, such as mainstreaming of CCA and DRR in relevant agencies (increasing from 4 to 6),

coordination between relevant Agencies (rising from 2 to 6), gender justice and inclusive empowerment (rising from 5 to 6), transparency, accountability, and feedback (rising from 2 to 5), outreach and increasing awareness of rights (increasing from 3 to 5) and promoting and supporting adaptation (rising from 3 to 4). YPPS also conducted activities that support this increase, such as documenting local culture-based climate records with young people, thematic discussions on CCA with vulnerable groups in villages, and village action planning for disaster management. The level of resilience of institutions in Lembata District has risen from low to moderate (Table 26)

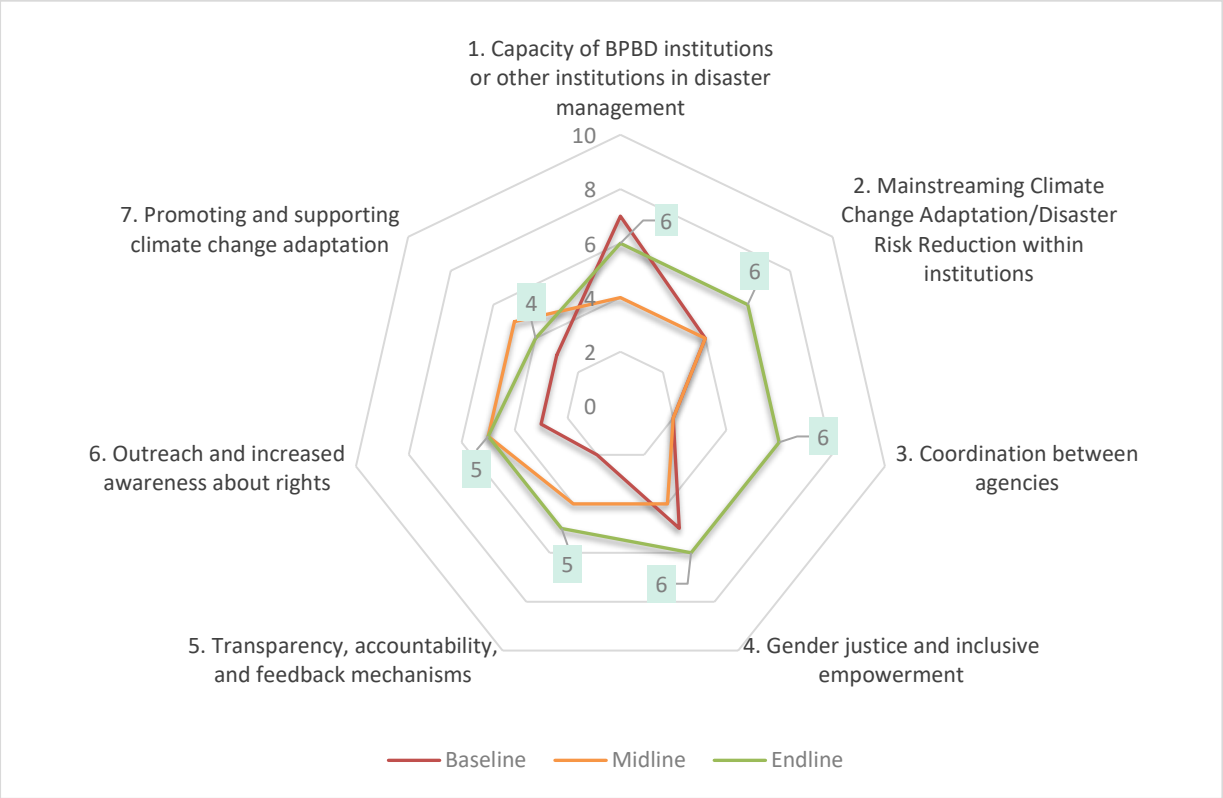

Figure 10 The Comparison of Institutional Resilience between Baseline, Midline, and End-line Conditions in Lembata District (Radar)

Table 26 The Comparison of Institutional Resilience between Baseline, Midline, and End-line Conditions in Lembata District (Table)

The Resilience of Lembata District Institutions	Baseline	Midline	End-line	Final Resilience Level
1. Capacity of BPBD institutions or other institutions in disaster management	7	4	6	High
2. Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation/Disaster Risk Reduction within institutions	4	4	6	High
3. Coordination between agencies	2	2	6	Very High
4. Gender justice and inclusive empowerment	5	4	6	Medium
5. Transparency, accountability, and feedback mechanisms	2	4	5	Medium
6. Outreach and increased awareness about rights	3	5	5	Medium
7. Promoting and supporting climate change adaptation	3	5	4	High
Overall resilience in dealing with disasters and climate threats	***3.71***	***4***	***5.4***	***Medium***

6.2.3 Adoption of Climate-Resilient Agriculture and Alternative Livelihoods in the YPPS Working Areas

This section explains the extent to which YPPS activities could encourage the adoption of climate-resilient agriculture and alternative livelihoods in the YPPS-supported villages in East Flores District and Lembata District.

The use of mulches, also known as ***"mulsa[2]" has been recommended as an alternative to chemical fertiliser to maintain soil moisture and improve soil structure***. YPPS encouraged farmers to use mulches to reduce soil erosion, retain water in the soil, and enhance soil structure. Mulsa is made from readily available materials such as banana stems and nuts, and it can help farmers increase their crop productivity without the need for chemical fertiliser. The utilisation of mulches has proven to have numerous benefits, including reducing the need for pesticides.

> *"Before YPPS came in, we only planted during the rainy season, after the harvesting was completed. After YPPS came in, there have been changes as we adopted the use of mulches and liquid organic fertiliser, so that in the dry season (we) can still grow vegetables in the yard" -* Teus, Farmer of Waienga Village, District Lembata.

> *"There are so many bananas stems here after they are harvested and still not be used, so they are used in the garden to maintain soil moisture and become fertiliser. For (the use of) rice water it cannot meet for large farmland, then it is used only for the house yard."* - Mama Martha, Farmer of Nele Lamawangi Village.

Utilisation of vacant land space for agriculture. PWWWD in the YPPS-assisted villages in East Flores and Lembata districts have adopted an alternative farming method. This approach allowed PWWWD to utilise additional space for growing crops that could increase their income by producing vegetables, and it helped the community's nutritional needs. This technique is an effective way to use underutilised resources, generate income from selling planted vegetables, and fulfil the dietary needs of the communities.

> *"I was thinking, why did I always buy vegetables? So I decided to use my yard's unused land to grow vegetables like kale and tomatoes. At some points, some people came to me and purchased the vegetables. I also feel no longer need to buy vegetables. Until now, I continue to grow vegetables in my yard."* - Beni*, Farmer of Lerahinga Village, Lembata District*

Increased financial management literacy for agriculture. Initially, YPPS held a cash book exercise for recording agricultural products to determine the harvest's expenditure and income. Bookkeeping training is essential for farmer groups. Knowing how to do bookkeeping will allow them to manage their finances more effectively and transparently, and they could determine their profits and estimate their required capital. Through the bookkeeping training provided by YPPS as part of its mentorship program, farmers in Waienga Village in Lembata District could sustain businesses, such as savings and loan programmes for their groups.

> *"Continuing the bookkeeping training, our group created a savings and loans business. Now our (group) capital has reached more than 20 million. We use these (benefits) to pay (the education fee) of school children."* Teus, Farmer of Waienga Village, Lembata District.

[2] Mulsa is a thin layer of organic material placed above the soil surface around plants to protect the soil from erosion, reduce water loss, and improve soil structure. Mulsa can also improve soil fertility by containing nutrients needed by plants, such as carbon, nitrogen, and other nutrients. In addition, mulsa can be an effective protective layer to maintain soil moisture, so it can reduce water loss through evaporation and help plants grow healthier

BOX 2. Role of women as a driver of **sustainable and climate-resistant agriculture in Lerahinga Village, Lembata District**

Photo credits: Pratama, 2022.

Mama Magdalena, commonly called *Mama* Lena (*second from left*) by residents in Lerahinga Village, Lembata District, is a 50-year-old woman who still actively participates in any activities with her group of woman farmers. Since ICDRC worked in the village, *Mama* Lena and the group of women farmers have had the opportunity to manage the agricultural group. Mama Lena is also often invited to motivate other groups of women farmers up to the district and provincial levels of NTT. Because of her active participation, the women's farmer group, where *Mama* Lena became a member, received assistance in the form of sorghum seeds from the Local Agriculture Agency.

According to *Mama* Lena, she can differentiate the agricultural products before the activity and after the activity with YPPS. Before being given training by YPPS, farmers used chemical fertiliser. After the farmer group cooperated with YPPS, they could adjust their farming calendar to be more ready for the rainy season and water discharge for farming in the dry season. She hopes that good things should be continued, such as the use of mulches, and she could have the opportunity to share experiences with neighbouring villages about her experience during the project.

6.2.4 ICDRC-driven changes in the YPPS Working Area

This evaluation noted some changes that YPPS has resulted in after strengthening the resilience of PWWWD. Compared to other projects with similar activities at the study site, YPPS had the advantage of linking community and institutional capacity-building activities in East Flores and Lembata districts to obtain various benefits, such as resilience food and nutrition for *stunting* alleviation, ecosystem management, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation.

Second, the ICDRC project at this location also created an additional source of income for the community and also succeeded in linking sorghum crops with community nutrition improvement programmes in the form of supplementary feeding for toddlers while at Posyandu (*Pos Pelayanan Terpadu* - Local Integrated Healthcare Center).

Third, an indirect change from the ICDRC in both locations was the improvement of social capital. Using "living fences" with yard plants in PWWWD houses can help feed livestock and prevent them from entering other people's yards to get food. There was a village regulation that the livestock owners

were subject to a fine when their livestock breached other people's properties. Therefore, the creation of this "living fence" maintains the community's harmony and the local environment.

Some changes experienced by the PWWWD community in the YPPS working area related to the matters mentioned earlier are summarized in Table below:

Table 27 Changes experienced by the PWWWD community, YFF members, and MSME actors after the ICDRC with YPPS ended in East Flores District and Lembata District

Changes felt by the community, YFF members, and MSME actors	Statement Citations
The adoption of sustainable agricultural practices that withstand climate threats	*"We have committed fellow group members not to burn the leftover crops from the previous year's harvest. (Instead), we spread the crops on top of the soil in the garden as a cover. If the sun is scorching, (it will help to reduce) evaporation, and trap dew in the morning, and keep the soil moist (how to make mulches)."* - Mama Martha, Farmer of Nele Lamawangi Village, East Flores District.
The cultivation of a wide variety of crops for food sources, such as sorghum and vegetable crops	*"I no longer have to purchase vegetables from the market. I can simply harvest them from my garden beds, where I grow kale and mustard greens. I even sell them to others in the village because they are interested in purchasing produce that has not been grown with chemical fertiliser".* - Mama Maria Gorothi, Farmer of Nele Lamawangi Village, East Flores District. *"In the first year when the harvest (of sorghum) was abundant, some neighbouring villages bought in this village for (helping) the PMT Program (Supplementary Feeding for Infants under five years old) program and we sold it."* - Mama Maria Gorothi, Farmer of Nele Lamawangi Village, East Flores District.
Strengthening social capital among communities	*"In Lerahinga, the community has utilised their yard space for climate-smart agricultural techniques taught by YPPS. The people of Lerahinga have farm plots, and one challenge they faced was providing food for their livestock. However, with the knowledge provided by YPPS, they learned how to grow crops and maintain living fences so that livestock could search for food only within their yards and gardens. It solves the issue of feeding the livestock and prevents the community from getting sanctions and fines from the village government (for animals straying outside of the yard fence). YPPS is (not only) working on the issue of climate change but also by providing other practices".* - Achan, FPRB Lembata District

This evaluation also found the added value of the ICDRC project managed by YPPS. Most of its advocacy focused on the community, and the remaining focused on the government. Still, the ICDRC project has added value to institutions in East Flores and Lembata districts. With the ICDRC project, YPPS and several key agencies related to climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and strengthening people's livelihoods kept maintaining their good relationship by inviting key figures as the *focal points* from agencies, such as BPBD and Agriculture Agency to be resource people in community empowerment activities at ICDRC.

The relationship between YPPS and government agencies in East Flores and Lembata districts had already been strong before the ICDRC project. Maintaining positive relationships between them was critical to fostering collaboration during the project, facilitating information sharing, and supporting each other in addressing the challenges faced by the community, particularly those related to

sustainable livelihoods and adapting to climate change. Even if the point of contact in a particular agency changed, the strong relationship between YPPS and the government agencies remained intact, allowing for seamless coordination between YPPS despite the inter-agency mutation.

The relationship between YPPS and the governments of the partner villages was solid and positive, essential for the development of the villages. Many village officials joined farmer groups as the project activities related to CRSAL showed some benefits that attracted them to become a member of farmer groups. Their presence made it easier for CRSAL activities as they could use village facilities (e.g., as a meeting place). After stepping down from the position, several former head villages also became members of farmer groups.

Some changes for institutions in the YPPS working area are summarized in Table below:

Table 28 Changes experienced by the institutions after the ICDRC project with YPPS ended in East Flores District and Lembata District

Changes to institutional resilience	Statement Citations
Creating a new perspective on disaster risk reduction initiatives	*"In 2008, YPPS, in collaboration with Oxfam, started working with BPBD and FPRB. Oxfam facilitated the DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) working group, which later gave birth to BPBD in 2009. At that time, YPPS played a caretaker role, imparting knowledge about DRR, climate change adaptation, risk assessment, and contingency planning"* - Andris, Head of Prevention, BPBD Lembata District
Creating new perspectives on sustainable livelihood initiatives	*"We are trying to incorporate the inspiration from (the) YPPS (activities) into our programmes at the FPRB forum. We hope that our current management team will continue this effort. The first program is TAMPAN, which stands for* Tanam Panen Simpan Air *(Water-Saving Harvest Planting). The second is PSBK, which stands for* Pengelolaan Berbasis Keluarga *(Family-Based Waste Management). The third is TOSGA, which stands for* Tanamana Obat Sayur Keluarga *(Family Vegetable Medicinal Plants). Then there is Biruta, which is Household Biogas. Lastly, there is Katana* or Keluarga Tahan Bencana *(Disaster-Resilience Families). One of the references (to make these programmes) is the YPPS works."* - Andris, Head of Prevention, BPBD Lembata District
FPRB Management Restructuring	*"In essence,* the comeback of *FPRB (in East Flores District) is because of the YPPS initiatives (to revive the organisation). The activities (strongly supported by YPPS) with BPBD so far included public campaigns during the commemoration of National Preparedness Day."* - Charles, Deputy Chairman of FPRB, East Flores District
The partner villages to become pilot villages	*"Three villages (outside the Lembata District area) came to learn about how to plant in the yard. We feel proud of being an example for other farmers, (especially) by looking at the results of the management that we have done, (although) the results are still small."* Paulus – former Head of Lerahinga Village who is now a member of the Farmer Group, Lembata District

The table below describes significant changes in the YPPS working area. The ICDRC project baseline study report recommends four main issues to be intervened by the project: natural resource management, safe clean water, governance for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, and safe livelihoods.

Table 29 Significant Changes in YPPS Working Areas

Recommended key issues in baseline studies for the project intervention	Explanation of baseline conditions	Achievements at *the time of the* end-line	ICDRC interventions or activities that contributed to the achievement
Availability of water resources	• Water scarcity for drinking water and irrigation through advocacy (irrigation, wells) and other support (e.g., rainwater harvesting).	○ Overcoming water scarcity with a farming calendar to prepare themselves for the rainy season and adjusting water discharge during the dry season.	➢ The use of mulches for maintaining soil moisture. ➢ Planting mulches from banana stems in the garden and utilising the rice water for watering vegetable crops in the yard. ➢ Training for using garden plots as the media to address water shortages. ➢ Overcoming water scarcity by adjusting the farming calendar to prepare for the rainy season and adjusting water discharge for the dry season.
Safe livelihoods	• Lacking support for the adoption of climate-smart agriculture (focus on postharvest losses and support the efforts of the Department of Agriculture) • Highly dependent on the results of nature.	○ The creation of additional alternative sources of household income through existing resources	➢ Utilisation of yard land for planting vegetable crops ➢ Some of the crops have been sold, and Posyandu became frequent buyers as part of its PMT (*Pemberian Makanan Tambahan* (Supplementary Feeding)) program for children under the age of 5 years. ➢ Establishing a savings and loans business unit from the given transportation incentive during ICDRC activities was intended to fulfil children's future educational purposes. ➢ Sorghum breeding assistance + solar dryer from the local Agriculture Department for active farmer groups
Governance of Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction	• Limited transparent and accountable governance • Lacking advocacy and support to institutions with increasing public knowledge of rights • Lacking processes to strengthen coordination between agencies and mainstreaming DRR.	○ Initiation for mainstreaming climate change adaptation has begun through policies and risk assessments involving various stakeholders	➢ Support for accommodating disaster management needs in local budgeting (*pembuatan Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah*) dan development planning based on the YPPS experience in conducting the ICDRC project.

6.3 THE COHERENCE OF THE ICDRC PROJECT IN THE YPPS WORKING AREAS

6.3.1 Connection of the ICDRC Project with Interventions and other Projects in YPPS Working Areas

YPPS connected sorghum farmer groups to the government's PMT program for reducing stunting and helping farmers supply their crops. The dry season often experienced by people in East Flores

and Lembata Regencies causes the communities to have limited fresh water. It affects their livelihoods since they depend on agriculture. Responding to these conditions, YPPS sought to develop an adaptive agricultural model of dry-resistant food crops, namely sorghum. It can be processed into various food products, such as cakes, flour, and sorghum cereals. In addition, the Integrated Health Facilities (*Pos Pelayanan Terpadu* - Posyandu) at the village level also regularly purchased sorghum harvests for their activities as part of the district government's PMT program.

> *"So far, (some of) groups that joined YPPS have also been assisted by me (from the Agriculture Agency). YPPS did agricultural training, like making flowerbeds. I (joined) the training with them. I participated (in various activities), such as preparing materials and containers and planting (techniques). So, those (plots) belonging to (some farmer groups trained by) YPPS and the agricultural agency were planted closely. I participated in YPPS activities in Lerahinga. In Waienga, they planted sorghum, so together with Mr. Karel (YPPS), we met in the garden to clean it, and we both conducted supervision. I have noticed positive impacts (of the supervision) in Magdalena's group (Mama Lena), e.g., once she has completed her training. She will always be eager to return to the village to put her knowledge into practice. She is charged from harvesting to selling, from flour to cakes and snacks. From the sorghum harvesting, they always sell for Posyandu every month and Titihena (Village) that makes sorghum as additional foods for preventing stunting in children."* – Mrs. Edel, Agricultural Assistant of the Lembata District Agricultural Service.

***Champion* farmers were involved in the program to become role models for breeding new sorghum varieties.** The YFF groups under the project got the opportunity to breed new types of sorghum varieties. The piloting aimed to develop new varieties that could grow well in the area and bring profit to the farmers who grow them. It was also expected to increase the productivity of sorghum crops in the area. As the Local Agriculture Agency stated, the groups showed their high interest in this initiative and even became an example to inspire other groups.

> *"..... but I explained that we (the Agricultural Agency) are going to support the more active group, not the less active ones. If we give them seedlings, they (less active groups) may not plant them, unlike* Ibu *Magdalena, who is diligent and committed. Her leadership factor and enthusiasm are an advantage. During that time, I gave them help with the vegetables they grew. The agricultural service gives seedlings of vegetables, corn, and sorghum. Ibu Magdalena is often invited to motivate other groups."* – Mrs. Edel, Agricultural Assistant of the Lembata District Agricultural Service.

The activities carried out by YPPS through the ICDRC project support efforts to strengthen the capacity of institutions and communities for APIs and DRR in line with the mission of local governments, both at the provincial and district levels. YPPS had a good track record of introducing DRR, CCA, Risk Assessment, and Contingency Planning issues. According to the source persons from the government, YPPS is a *pioneer* in increasing the capacity of institutions related to disaster knowledge. Meanwhile, the presence of Oxfam behind the YPPS had been vital for providing long-standing support for DRR activities at the local level, even being one of the initiators (catalysts) for the formation of BPBD.

> *"With advocacy by YPPS and support by Oxfam, BPBD with FPRB started in 2008. YPPS and Oxfam facilitated the DRR forum, which was still called the POKJA for disaster management and initiated the birth of BPBD in 2009. At that early time, it was YPPS who was the caregiver. We know about DRR, climate change adaptation, studies*, and *contingency planning from training by YPPS."* – Adris, Prevention and Preparedness, BPBD Lembata District.

In addition, YPPS was actively involved in various advocacy activities to mainstream disaster risk reduction in development planning, primarily through the RPJMD (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka

Menengah Daerah (Regional Mid-Term Development Plan). The positive side felt by partners from the government is the increasing awareness of decision-makers regarding the mainstreaming of DRR. In addition, the support from YPPS increases the awareness of BPBD in compiling Renstra following Permendagri (Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri - *Home Affair Minister's Regulation)* Number 101 of 2018 on Minimum Public Service Standards.

> "*In terms of budgeting policy, there has been a significant increase due to the supportive efforts from the forum (FPRB) to the RPJMD. The issue of disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation has been incorporated into the plan. The BPBD Strategic Plan has referred to the minimum standard of disaster services of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation number 101 of 2008, focusing on prevention, early warning, mitigation, and preparedness. The budget for one (disaster preparedness-related) activity is around 19-20 million rupiah. Sometimes four preparedness activities were 18 -19 million combined into one. The budget also included funding for forums such as (community) empowerment*" – Adris, Head of Prevention and Preparedness, BPBD Lembata District

YPPS activities aligned with local governments' needs, for example, in preparing contingency plans for flash floods in 2014. In addition, according to sources from the government, YPPS consistently supports climate change adaptation activities and regional disaster risk reduction.

> *"With YPPS, we are always involved with the planning process where these activities help improve government policies for 2017-2022. We see that YPPS' role is huge in helping local governments in climate change and disaster mitigation through mentoring and strengthening communities in various aspects such as awareness or education, improving economic resilience and increasing community capacity."* – Syarif Wuran and Lorenz, Kepala for Planning, Control, and Evaluation of Regional Development and Sub-District in Bappeda of East Flores District

6.3.2 The Added Values of the ICDRC Project in YPPS Working Areas

One example of the changes contributed by YPPS at the project site was the introduction of innovative climate-resistant sustainable agriculture techniques: mulches and sorghum. Adopting this practice kept water moisture in the farm fields and was beneficial as a substitute for chemical fertiliser. The PWWWD in the project site had not done it before.

> *"Before YPPS, we underwent many training activities from the government, which taught us a lot about how to grow crops using chemical fertiliser. However, after YPPS introduced climate change adaptation (to us), we could change our farming practices by adjusting our (farming) calendar for the rainy season and managing water discharge during the dry season. Additionally, we were trained to make liquid fertiliser to maintain soil health."* - Mama Lena, Farmer of Lerahinga Village, Lembata District

In addition, YPPS, through this project, was able to mobilise local actors for the initiation and information exchange stage to increase their awareness of climate change impacts and adaptation. YPPS facilitated discussions with several local government agencies, village governments, and farmer groups to strengthen synergies, exchange information, and provide input to each other in solving problems faced by communities, especially related to sustainable livelihoods and climate change adaptation.

6.4 THE SUSTAINABILITY OF THE ICDRC PROJECT IMPACTS IN THE YPPS WORKING AREAS

Overall, the ICDRC program implemented by YPPS has had a positive impact. Of the several activities carried out in the program, some had the potential to continue without the presence of the ICDRC, including those related to sustainable agricultural practices. First, PWWWD in the YPPS work area has

generally practised what has been shared related to CRSAL techniques. People have benefited from mulches to increase plant productivity (as organic fertiliser) and protect plants from drying out.

Second, the district government already connected the production of sorghum by the farmer groups to the PMT program during the Posyandu program. Thus, the farmers would distribute the crop as long as the PMT program exists.

YPPS has a modality that has the potential to have a positive impact that will continue in the future. Activities carried out by YPPS in the future must begin to maximize collaboration. For instance, working with NGOs or donors with similar interests is crucial. YPPS has started a similar project in partnership with Catholic Relief Service (2022). By the time this evaluation report was written, the project also aimed to strengthen community resilience to climate change. The project had three main activity sectors in Lembata District (Wawo 2022). First, vulnerable communities in target districts could effectively prepare and adapt to the impacts of climate change and disasters through better agricultural practices. Second, local communities, government authorities, NGOs/Community organisations, and other key stakeholders in the target districts would be able to effectively prepare, mitigate and adapt to disaster and climate risks. Third, vulnerable households in the target districts were expected to be more financially resilient.

The programmes related to smart agriculture, especially the use of mulches, also had the potential to be continued and replicated elsewhere by other stakeholders/actors who had worked with YPPS. The training provided by YPPS through the ICDRC project to the community indirectly pitched ideas and inspired YPPS' local partners to carry out smart agricultural practices elsewhere. The use of mulches, for instance, was appropriate and suitable in the East Flores and Lembata areas because they were also affordable, and the materials were readily available in their surroundings.

> "*Even though many people use it, the composition (of the project) that they (YPPS) have is unique. As if making cakes, they have complete condiments. I have studied directly to Sumba related to land intervention but only at most up to the processing of compost and* bokashi *(cow dung fertiliser). But this (the YPPS project) is without processing compost and bokashi; the fermentation process with mulches (leaves or grass) is amazing. This good practice is very good for the people because they do not need to spend much. The materials (to use mulches) are already available in their surroundings, but we know they already found the composition ." –* Achan*,* FPRB, Lembata District.

However, increasing the capacity of local governments through activities related to raising awareness and mainstreaming the issue of CCA and DRR needs to be continued and communicated consistently. The activities initiated by YPPS through the ICDRC project indicated a significant impact by increasing the budget allocated by local governments.

> *"In terms of budgeting policy, it has experienced a tremendous surge because the forum advocated for policies to the RPJMD. "* – Adris*,* Head of Prevention and Preparedness, BPBD Lembata District.

7 EVALUATION RESULTS - KONSEPSI WORKING AREA

7.1 SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS IN THE KONSEPSI WORKING AREA

Table shows the socio-demographic characteristics of the PWWWD community in the KONSEPSI working area. The number of respondents in the sample showed that the male group was more (53%) than the female group (47.6%). Almost all respondents did not have any disabilities (99.2%). The majority of respondents in their households had children aged 6 to 17 years of age (61.4%), and the elderly aged 60 years reached 42.4%. Meanwhile, more than half of the respondents had a bachelor's degree from a university (53.8%). This figure is higher than in the other ICDRC local partners' intervention areas, where the respondents mostly attained high school education.

Table 30 The Socio-Demographic Characteristics of PWWWD Community Collaborated with KONSEPSI

No.	Characteristics	Sum (n= 132)	Percentage
1.	**Gender**		
	a. Man	70	53%
	b. Woman	62	47.6%
2.	**Types of disabilities that respondents have**		
	a. Listening (even if you have worn a hearing aid)	0	0%
	b. Viewing (even if you have worn glasses)	0	0%
	c. Remembering or concentrating	1	0.8%
	d. Taking care of yourself (bathing or dressing)	0	0%
	e. Walk or climb stairs	0	0%
	f. Communicate (understand others)	0	0%
	g. No difficulty	131	99.2%
3.	**The number of family members:**		
	a. There are children between 0 and 5 years old	51	38.6%
	b. There are children between the ages of 6 and 17	81	61.4%
	c. There are one or more adults who are old (age 60 or older)	56	42.4%
	d. There are family members with physical or mental disabilities (people with disabilities)	1	0.8%
4.	**The composition of family members**		
	a. There are adult males and females	129	98.5%
	b. There are only adult females	0	0.0%
	c. There are only adult males	2	1.5%
5.	**The highest level of education of family members at home**		
	a. Not going to school	1	0.8%
	b. Elementary School (SD)	5	3.8%
	c. Junior High School (SMP)	10	7.6%
	d. High School	45	34.1%
	e. University (bachelor) or higher	71	53.8%

Table 31 describes the involvement of survey samples in ICDRC activities. The majority of the sample participated in activities with the theme "*Efforts to deal with disasters or disaster emergency response*" (86.4%), followed by the theme "*Impacts and adaptation of climate change*" (78.0%). Respondents were enthusiastic about participating in all activities, and most thought all ICDRC activities were valuable.

Table 31 The Participation of the PWWWD in ICDRC activities in the KONSEPSI Working Area

No.	Characteristics	Sum (n= 132)	Percentage
1.	**The themes of the activity that respondents have participated in with KONSEPSI between 2019 – 2022**		
	a. Disaster response efforts or disaster emergency response	114	86.4%
	b. Climate change impacts and adaptation	103	78.0%
	c. Establishment and strengthening of village children's forums	79	59.8%
	d. The prevention of COVID-19 transmission	100	75.8%
	e. Agricultural practices and sustainable livelihood management	80	60.6%
	f. The protection of children and women and gender equality	85	64.4%
	g. Strengthening the capacity of Micro and Small and Medium Enterprises	79	59.8%
2.	**How often did respondents participate in ICDRC activities (mentioned earlier) with KONSEPSI between 2019 – 2022**		
	a. Always (almost every activity)	26	19.7%
	b. Frequent/fairly frequent (some activities)	72	54.5%
	c. Sometimes (only occasionally)	21	15.9%
	d. Rarely (almost never)	9	6.8%
	e. Never at all	4	3.0%
3.	**Agreed that the ICDRC activities delivered by Oxfam in collaboration with its partners KONSEPSI were beneficial for them**		
	a. Strongly agree	36	27.3%
	b. Agree	95	72.0%
	c. Neutral/confused/can't decide yet	1	0.8%
	d. Disagree	0	0.0%
4.	**Frequency of telling others/sharing knowledge and experiences gained from KONSEPSI activities**		
	a. Always (every activity is always sharing experiences)	7	5.3%
	b. Frequent/fairly frequent (some activities)	74	56.1%
	c. Sometimes (only occasionally)	44	33.3%
	d. Rarely (almost never)	5	3.8%
	e. Never at all	2	1.5%

7.2 THE IMPACT OF ICDRC PROJECTS IN THE KONSEPSI WORKING AREAS

7.2.1 Community Resilience in KONSEPSI Work Areas

In general, the evaluation results showed a slight increase in the resilience of PWWWD in the KONSEPSI's working area compared to the baseline (Figure 11 and Table 32). However, the final score shows that the overall level of community resilience in this working area was still in the very high category, or the resilience level did not change.

Error! Reference source not found. shows that the highest score of PWWWD community resilience at t he end of this project is food security and nutrition (1.000). The highest increase occurred in the indicators of a healthy environment, justice and empowerment, and food security and nutrition (Table 32). Some of the KONSEPSI activities for ICDRC in the KONSEPSI working area focus on all three, such as gender equality training in business, training and preparation of community action plans for disaster management, permaculture practice training for farmer groups, and raising public awareness for environmental conservation issues. In addition to the above indicators, the baseline and end-line study results showed that the variation was pretty close despite the slight decrease. The drop was insignificant because the end-line score was still in the same category.

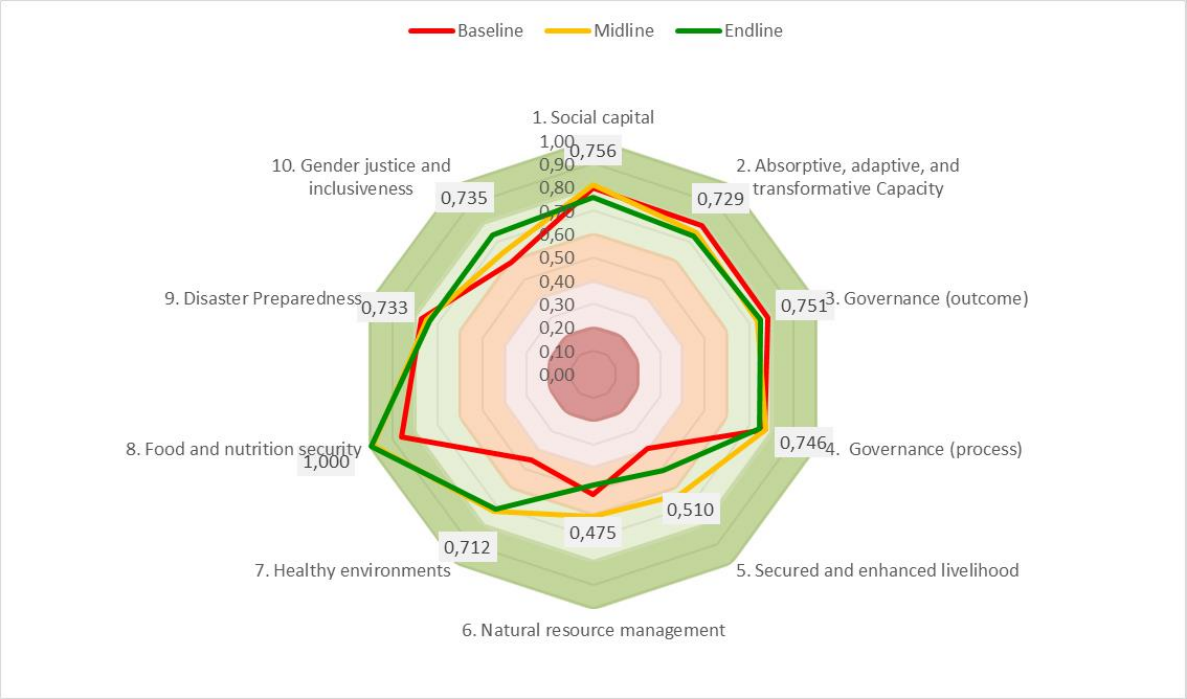

Figure 11 The Comparison of ICDRC PWWWD Community Resilience between Baseline, Midline, and End-line Condition in the KONSEPSI Working Areas (Radar)

Table 32 The Comparison of ICDRC PWWWD Community Resilience between Baseline, Midline, and End-line Condition in KONSEPSI Working Areas (Table)

Partner (Region)	Jan-19	May-21	Nov-22	Resilience Level End	End-line-Baseline score difference
KONSEPSI (East Lombok District)	Baseline	Midline	End-line		
1. Social capital	0.797	0.811	0.756	High	-0.041
2. Absorptive, adaptive, and transformative capacity	0.787	0.748	0.729	High	-0.058
3. Governance (outcome)	0.784	0.738	0.751	High	-0.033
4. Governance (process)	0.770	0.773	0.746	High	-0.024
5. Secured and enhanced livelihood	0.392	0.633	0.510	Medium	0.118
6. Natural resource management	0.515	0.608	0.475	Medium	-0.040
7. Healthy environments	0.453	0.722	0.712	High	0.259
8. Food and nutrition security	0.864	0.988	1.000	Very High	0.136
9. Disaster Preparedness	0.771	0.748	0.733	High	-0.038
10. Gender justice and inclusiveness	0.593	0.650	0.735	High	0.141
Overall resilience in dealing with disasters and climate threats	***0.672***	***0.742***	***0.715***	***High***	***0.042***

7.2.2 Institutional Resilience in the KONSEPSI Working Area

The increase in institutional resilience was identified in seven aspects (Figure 12 and Table 33). First, the highest growth is related to promoting gender inclusion and gender justice in the institutional process in East Lombok. One of the innovations of the East Lombok District Government is the issuance of The Head of District Regulation (Pergub) number 55 of 2021 concerning the Regional Action Plan for Gender Mainstrewasaming (*Rencana Aksi Daerah Pengarusutamaan Gender* (RAD-PUG)). KONSEPSI, together with the Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Family Planning Agency (*Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan Perlindungan Anak dan Keluarga Berencana* (DP3AKB)) of East

Lombok District, worked together to support efforts to increase community understanding and participation through the sub-district government related to the existence of gender mainstreaming policies through the RAD-PUG formulation.

Another driving factor was promoting and supporting activities related to climate change adaptation. KONSEPSI encouraged various activities associated with CCA actions with DPMD, DLH, and BPBD. Preparing the Climate Change Adaptation Regional Action Plan (*Rencana Aksi Daerah Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim* (RAD-API)) was one of the significant contributions of ICDRC activities from KONSEPSI.

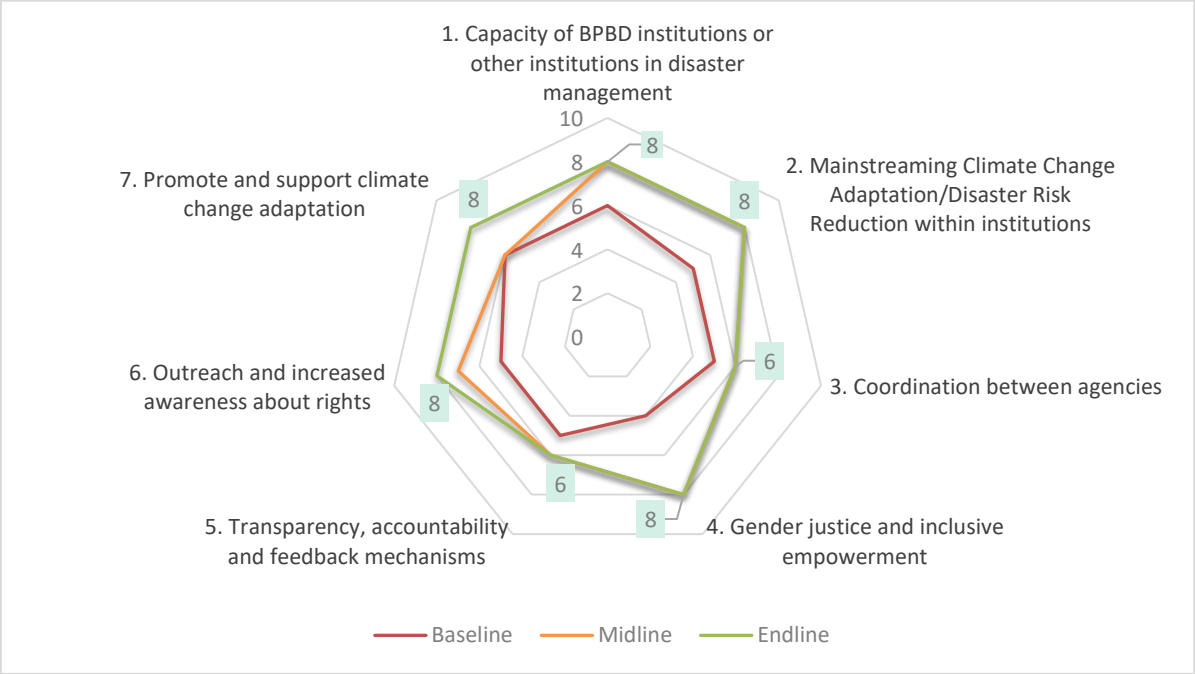

Figure 12 The Comparison of Institutional Resilience between Baseline, Midline, and End-line Condition in East Lombok District (Radar)

Table 33 The Comparison of Institutional Resilience between Baseline, Midline, and End-line Condition in East Lombok District (Table)

The Resilience of East Lombok District Institutions	Baseline	Midline	End-line	Final Resilience Level
1. Capacity of BPBD institutions or other institutions in disaster management	6	8	8	High
2. Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation/Disaster Risk Reduction within institutions	5	8	8	High
3. Coordination between agencies	5	6	6	Medium
4. Gender justice and inclusive empowerment	4	8	8	Medium
5. Transparency, accountability, and feedback mechanisms	5	6	6	High
6. Outreach and increased awareness about rights	5	7	8	High
7. Promoting and supporting climate change adaptation	6	6	8	High
Overall resilience in dealing with disasters and climate threats	***5.14***	***7***	***7.4***	***High***

7.2.3 Adoption of Climate-Resilient Agriculture and Alternative Livelihoods in KONSEPSI Working Areas

This section explains the extent to which KONSEPSI activities can encourage the adoption of climate-resilient agriculture and alternative livelihoods for communities in Sembalun Lawang Village and Sembalun Bumbung Village.

KONSEPSI helped the communities develop alternative livelihoods to address the impacts of climate change on agriculture. This alternative livelihood included a business processing agricultural products into processed products. Thus, the livelihood of the communities would be more secure even if their farming is affected by climate change. The business of processing agricultural products into processed products can increase the added value of these agricultural products so that people can get a higher income than just selling raw agricultural products. Garlic, coffee, and strawberries are this area's most processed agricultural products. The business of turning farm products into processed goods can also provide a stable source of income for the community because it is not reliant on weather or other climatic factors,

> *"KONSEPSI, from the beginning, gave the knowledge and legality of our products, and (these processes) cost a lot, and these processes were taken care of quickly. Many of (other) important things (that) we need are given by KONSEPSI. "* – Wida, MSME of Sembalun Bumbung Village

> *"(there are lots of) useful activities since (some) MSMEs were formed in 2012. (Around that time) I saw raw materials such as carrots, tomatoes, and chilies thrown away if they were so cheap (those agricultural products will be). So, to increase the selling point, KONSEPSI came to teach us to process agricultural products into foodstuffs such as carrots into carrot soup etc. In 2012 (long before the ICDRC project started), MSMEs in Sembalun were only four groups. Now (there are) 24 groups. That is what we feel in terms of MSMEs."* – Mrs. Connyta, MSME of Sembalun Bumbung Village

BOX 3. Utilisation of social media for the promotion of processed agricultural products, Lombok Timur

Photo credits: Pratama, 2022.

Wida (26 years old, second front from left) is active in village disaster management activities by becoming the secretary of TSBD Sembalun Bumbung. As a business actor, Wida mostly participated in MSME activities and is trusted to be the treasurer of his group. If TSBD activities usually end when she teaches, she finishes her work first until 9 am and afterwards catches up to be present at the TSBD meeting. In addition to being active in village activities, during the COVID-19 pandemic, many of its activities were carried out online. Wida attended online training that supported her coffee business. She promotes her efforts through contemporary social media such as YouTube and TikTok. The content created by Wida, in addition to business promotion, also contains educational content such as education in early childhood, food processing skills, and making soap.

Wida has tried different ways to sell coffee, including selling the beans, making it into drinks, and mixing it with milk to better adapt to market demands. However, in running a business, there are still several obstacles. Her products are often not included in the district government's official events, and the limited capability to transport her product hampers her participation in some exhibitions. She faces difficulties preparing herself to participate in such an event if she is only informed one day before. There are also more popular similar products from Sembalun owned by Mrs. Syaeun and Mrs. Sulniati. Wida and other MSMEs members hope more people will know about their products.

7.2.4 ICDRC-driven changes in the KONSEPSI Working Area

This evaluation noted at least some changes that KONSEPSI results from the PWWWD empowering process. KONSEPSI had the advantage of experience, networking, and human resource capabilities in the advocacy field that helped realize programmes designed for ICDRC. KONSEPSI provided them with knowledge of agricultural practices and technical assistance to pilot the interventions.

The farmers in Sembalun Bumbung and Sembalun Lawang villages primarily work in the agricultural sector as their main livelihood and have learned to anticipate the possible impacts of climate change. After the interventions, they could prepare themselves by learning to process products from their agricultural products. It would provide added value for farmers and communities in the face of the threat of climate change to maintain economic stability and welfare.

Sembalun Bumbung and Sembalun Lawang people also processed food from their agricultural products to develop the agricultural sector. It has given rise to various types of MSME actors to increase the resilience of people's livelihoods. MSMEs are one of the sectors with great potential to provide benefits to improve economic added value, especially with the status of Sembalun as a priority area for tourism development in West Nusa Tenggara.

Table 34 Changes experienced by the PWWWD community, members of the Women Farmers Group and MSME actors after the ICDRC project with KONSEPSI ended in East Lombok District

Changes felt by the community, Women Farmers Group members, and MSME actors	Statement Citations
Adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices as well as secure and sustainable livelihoods	*"(KONSEPSI) provides training (on everything) from (how) setting up production, how to market, how to retain buyers, to business permits." - Mbak Wida,* MSME of Sembalun Bumbung Village. *"Sembalun offers distinct product options from other areas. One of them is the black onion. There are variants (of black onions) named Nunggal and Endah. There is also Lana (one-seeded black garlic). After receiving training from the Industry Agency, 4-5 groups are improving black onion's packaging. Because it was previously only packaged using regular plastic, it was less appealing."* – Mr. Zaedar Rohman, Head of the East Lombok Industry Agency.
The creation of unique products by every MSME entrepreneur involved in the ICDRC project	*"24 MSMEs now have their unique products. For instance, the learning workshop initially only covered how to make carrot sticks, but later (participants) added (some ideas on) how to make strawberry sticks. So, they get creative (from that process)—usually, the training (taught) some common things so (they could learn) together. In the past, KONSEPSI once brought in a source person (to teach for a single lesson) on how to process agricultural products, but after that, some group of MSMEs (get creative and) came up with their own creations."* – Mrs. Connyta, MSME of Sembalun Bumbung Village.

The evaluation also found changes in ICDRC projects managed by KONSEPSI, particularly strengthening dialogue spaces for governments, working groups, and communication between other stakeholders (Table). KONSEPSI helped facilitate some processes until some policies were passed at the district level. The most recent was technical assistance for the Gender Mainstreaming Working Group in East Lombok District. The members (later become focal points) are drawn from various agencies. The facilitation carried out by KONSEPSI is until the issuance of the East Lombok District Regulation Number 55 of 2021 on the RAD-PUG. In addition, it also facilitated the RAD – API (*Rencana Aksi Daerah Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim* (Regional Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation)) Working Group, which was expected to be a regulation passed by the district head in 2023. The RAD-API dissemination process was planned to be held in the same year.

The ICDRC project facilitated communication and coordination between several key agencies related to climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and strengthening people's livelihoods at the Lombok Timur district level. It involved those who served as focal points from organizations like BPBD, DLH, DPMD, the Industry Agency, and the Health Agency to become resource persons in community empowerment activities.

Table 35 Changes experienced by the institutions after the ICDRC project with KONSEPSI ended in East Lombok District

Changes to institutional resilience	Statement Citations
Facilitating communication space between stakeholders	*"..... There are steps to take, including budgeting. The government budget has not been enough (to cover the process), so it still needs the involvement of NGOs, including KONSEPSI, in terms of sharing budgets related to policy-making. We in the legal department were greatly helped by the participation of partners in KONSEPSI, especially during the planning and preparation phases before establishing a regulation.* " – Herman, Legal Section of Regional Secretariat of East Lombok District.
Support from related government agencies because they also were involved as resource people in various ICDRC activities	..... *"Sometimes (the resource persons come from) Industry Agency, Health Agency or sometimes those who have the knowledge that we need such as online marketing experts."* - Mbak Wida, MSME of Sembalun Bumbung Village. *"Although we discussed regulation, there are other activities beyond that we are asking for input also from KONSEPSI. For example, it was not only about discussing local regulations, but also we asked (to maintain our relations) their WhatsApp number of KONSEPSI. So it is not only in one activity and then done. We can share, and communication does not stop after one activity ends. If there are other activities, we can involve KONSEPSI. We can ask Pak Nasri (KONSEPSI) to become an expert or source person."* - Herman, East Lombok Regional Legal Section.

Table below describes significant changes in the working area of the KONSEPSI. In the ICDRC project baseline study report, four main issues need to be considered during project implementation: natural resource management, safe clean water, governance for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, and safe livelihoods.

Table 36 Significant Changes in KONSEPSI Working Areas

Recommended key issues in baseline studies for the project intervention	Explanation of baseline conditions	Achievements at *the time of the* end-line	ICDRC interventions or activities that contributed to the achievement
Safe livelihoods	• Limited use of agricultural techniques that were resistant to climate threats • Lacking access to financial resources (social gatherings/savings, access to credit, agricultural insurance) • Low livelihood diversification	○ Initiation of SLI (Sekolah Lapangan Iklim (Climate Field School)) to help avoid the impacts of climate change. It bridged the interpretation of BMKG's technology related to weather information and predictions and local knowledge owned by the farmers to overcome the impact. ○ 24 MSMEs had their own primary products.	➢ SLI in Sembalun, East Lombok. ➢ Marketing training on agricultural processed food products for farmer women's groups & MSME actors ➢ Training on packaging processed food products for agricultural products for farmer women & MSME actors ➢ Gaining distribution permits from the Indonesian Food and Drug Authority for *Black Garlic Products.*
Governance of Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction	• No assistance to government agencies to support science and access to funding sources to implement CCA and DRR	○ The Head of District Regulation (Perbup) on the Regional Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (RAD – API) is one step away from being passed.	➢ Assistance to the POKJA RAD – API team. ➢ Integration of CSDRM/CRSAL into Higher Education Community Service Programmes

Recommended key issues in baseline studies for the project intervention	Explanation of baseline conditions	Achievements at *the time of the* end-line	ICDRC interventions or activities that contributed to the achievement
		○ Rejuvenation of the village disaster preparedness team to include younger generations	➢ KONSEPSI trained Disaster Resilient Village facilitators
Gender justice and empowerment	• Lacking awareness of the importance of decision-making and inclusion of vulnerable groups	○ Assistance to the Gender Mainstreaming Working Group of East Lombok District until the issuance of The Head of District Regulation of East Lombok Number 55 of 2021 concerning the Regional Action Plan for Gender Awareness (RAD-PUG).	➢ Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting (PPRG) Training for Focal Point / Pokja PUG East Lombok District. ➢ PUG & PPRG training for pug working group in East Lombok district
Disaster Risk Reduction – Safe living	• Raising awareness of safe housing and campaigning for home strengthening • Promoting home insurance	○ Media installation to communicate information on meteorology, climatology and geophysics issues	➢ Raising awareness of Community Action Plans related to CSDRM at the Village Level
Healthy Environment	• Addressing the scarcity of healthy water sources and promoting regular handwashing	○ KONSEPSI conducted monitoring and evaluation activities to develop the Covid-19 Response by TSBD located in 2 villages, namely Sembalun Bumbung Village and Sembalun Lawang Village, East Lombok. The NTB KONSEPSI ICDRC Program Team carried out this monitoring activity to see the extent of the development of TSBD in carrying out a response activity process to prevent the COVID-19 pandemic at the village level	➢ Training on strengthening the management and utilisation of water resources in the face of climate change for communities and village governments

7.3 THE COHERENCE OF THE ICDRC PROJECT IN THE KONSEPSI WORKING AREAS

7.3.1 Connection of the ICDRC Project with Interventions and other Projects in KONSEPSI Working Areas

The activities carried out by KONSEPSI through the ICDRC project support efforts to strengthen the capacity of institutions and communities for DRR established by local government policies, both at the provincial and district levels. There are several points of disaster management policy regulated in the PERDA of West Nusa Tenggara Province Number 9 of 2014 on Disaster Management in which KONSEPSI facilitated activities related to disaster policies, namely (1) disaster education and training for government officials and (2) guidance in development planning. Meanwhile, KONSEPSI also targeted activities that support emergency response actions through TSBD (Table).

The activities and outputs of the ICDRC project led by KONSEPSI also supported the strategic plan for 2018 - 2023 of BPBD East Lombok District, which focused on improving community preparedness at the village level. The KONSEPSI's working concentration on the village level was appropriate because of the needs of the BPBD of East Lombok District in the strategic plan that targeted the capacity building of rural communities through preparedness training and institutional strengthening. A source

from the East Lombok District regional government argued the importance of KONSEPSI's assistance in achieving this target amid a lack of funding sourced from the local government budget.

> *"From the local government side, we are greatly helped, especially with BPBD as a focal point and stakeholder to increase the community's capacity. Regarding the budget, the formation of disaster-resilient villages is only allocated to 1 village per year. We have (in East Lombok District a total of) 254 villages from 21 sub-districts, and we feel the project's contribution. Our hope we may be helped by being given a refresher (assistance) at least once within six months or once a year. "* - H. Mahyudin, Head of Prevention and Preparedness *of* BPBD East Lombok District.

Table 37 The Coherence of KONSEPSI Activities and Outputs with Regional Disaster Management Policies

Local regulation Policy (Perda) of West Nusa Tenggara Province Number 9 of 2014 concerning Disaster Management		**Examples of Activities and outputs of KONSEPSI through the relevant ICDRC**
Pre-Disaster in a non-catastrophic situation	Disaster education and training for government officials and community	CSDRM Training for Local Governments, Village Governments, Business Actors, and TSBD (*Year 3*) CSDRM Training for Tourism Actors in Disaster-Prone Tourism Areas (*Year 4*)
	Integration into village development planning	CSDRM/CRSAL Integration Training in Planning & Development at the village level (*Year 4*) The creation of the Village Disaster Management Policmaking Handbook with a CSDRM perspective, child protection, gender equality, and disability inclusion (*Year 4*) The integration of the CSDRM/CRSAL action plan through the work plan of the Sembalun Bumbung and Lawang village governments (*Year 4*) The Head of District Regulation on RAD – API, which was one step away from being enacted
Pre-disaster in a situation of potential disaster	Organizing, counselling, training, and rehearsals on emergency response mechanisms	Disaster response training for CSDRM-Based Village Disaster Preparedness Teams

In addition, **KONSEPSI interventions help to initiate the strengthening of policies that are relevant to the needs or issues of development in East Lombok, especially related to climate change adaptation, gender mainstreaming, and child protection, which were already of concern at the provincial** and district levels**.** The making of the RAD-API for East Lombok District is also in line with the policy discourse at the provincial level related to climate change adaptation which has been approved by NTB Governor Regulation Number 54 of 2019. Before the ICDRC project was implemented, the issue of climate change adaptation had not yet entered the scope of policies in the East Lombok District Government, such as local government programmes that had not yet translated this issue into the program in the 2018-2023 RPJMD of East Lombok District.

It also included gender mainstreaming and child protection in disaster management that previously did not yet exist within the scope of the district-level policy. This perspective became a new niche and sharpened policies related to the issue of gender-based violence and child protection that had already existed at the district and provincial levels, such as NTB Local regulation Number 5 of 2021 concerning

child marriage and the Child-Friendly District policy. Establishing a children's forum was one of the supports for achieving the Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Family Planning Agency (DP3AKB) targets in strengthening the policy of child-friendly districts. However, there was no well-established linkage between the children's forum and ICDRC activities for disaster management in the two villages.

> *"We have the program (to have a child-friendly district), and we even target ten villages per sub-district to become child-friendly villages to prepare a child-friendly district. We have 21 sub-districts and 254 villages. However, the number of children's forums is still small. We encourage NGOs engaged in Child Protection to form village-level children's forums. The quality of Children's Forums in villages where there are NGOs, especially KONSEPSI, is indeed different from those that do not have NGOs"* - Fatiah, DP3AKB East Lombok District

However, similar initiations or projects were carried out by other NGOs in the same locations in the same time frame. The East Lombok District Government admitted that they had cooperation with various parties. Wahana Visi Indonesia (WVI), which collaborated with the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) in 2020, not only held training and disaster risk reduction simulations but also invited the community and TSBD members in Sembalun District to determine various evacuation signs in disaster-prone places. Another similar project conducted by Islamic Relief also encouraged agricultural-related programmes for Climate Change Adaptation Action (KONSEPSI 2022) and strengthening WASH access (BAPPEDA NTB 2014).

Although there were efforts to initiate climate change adaptation policies, there were no interventions facilitated by the project to integrate disaster risk reduction through development planning at the district level, especially related to the Disaster Management Plan (*Rencana Penanggulangan Bencana* (RPB)). One of the local government officials argued that KONSEPSI, through the ICDRC project, could facilitate local governments to draft the RPB. It is one of the policy documents mandated by Law 24 of 2007 on Disaster Management, where this will be an input on development planning. RPB is very strategic for BPBD because local governments still tend to work sectoral, and BPBD becomes the agency to lead the disaster management sector.

> *"We have an (outdated) RPB because we have insisted on the importance of having a disaster plan guidance document, but we are still pushing at the executive level to discuss the (new) RPB. The RPB document should be integrated into the District RPJMD."* **-** H. Mahyudin, BPBD East Lombok District

7.3.2 The Added Values of the ICDRC Project in KONSEPSI Working Areas

This study found that KONSEPSI provides added value by **involving the role of women's groups in the sustainability of project activities**. Women's leadership means physical representation, ideas, and interests. Women's representation and leadership are a way to uplift and prioritise women's needs and ideas in decision-making. Previously, there were female leader figures in the MSME group in Sembalun Bumbung and Sembalun Lawang, such as Mrs. Syaeun. Meanwhile, Mrs. Sulniati served as the head of TSBD for up to two administrative periods. ICDRC's activities in the KONSEPSI work area encouraged other women leaders to face climate risks and strengthen sustainable livelihoods.

> "Incomes are obviously increasing, besides women are not just sitting and waiting for their husbands' income but (seek activities) to help the economy (of the family)." - Connyta, MSME of Sembalun Bumbung Village

> *"Hopefully, in the future, more and more (figures who are successful in the MSME) like Mrs. Syaeun and Mrs. Sulniati will also be known to many people. "* - Wida - MSME Desa Sembalun Bumbung

"I hope in the future (that there are ways) to produce another generation of Mrs. Syaeun in East Lombok. There is also another (leader) called Mrs. Sulniati (who was) the coordinator of the Disaster Preparedness Team. We also hoped that 21 other sub-districts (in East Lombok) would also be included in the KONSEPSI program and its assistance will be carried out not only in Sembalun." – Zaidar, Head of the East Lombok Industry Agency

The study also found that KONSEPSI takes a participatory/bottom-up approach before deploying the intervention. According to the PWWWDs, this approach distinguished the KONSEPSI approach from other institutions/NGOs. By taking this approach, KONSEPSI could identify the community perspectives and develop the activities in the ICDRC project following the community's needs. Meanwhile, other institutions working in the two villages usually do not do this (accommodating the community's needs). This approach also increased public trust and participation in the project activities.

"KONSEPSI provides training ranging from setting up production, how to do product marketing, retaining buyers, and getting business permits. At the time of training, KONSEPSI usually asks us what training we need, so we will tell what (kind of) training we need. The KONSEPSI will then conduct the training." - Wida, Coffee MSME in Sembalun Bumbung Village, East Lombok District

"Each institution has its advantages and disadvantages, but what we felt previously from (other institutions) was that the vision of including the community was lacking. We expected it from the beginning because several NGOs sell "local values" in the community. Initially, other institutions never talked about finances, only theory (but) in the end (they suddenly) issued a budget, but it was not well socialized to the public. (As opposed to) KONSEPSI builds the (community) capacity first (discussing intervention) and then later physical (construction of evacuation route signs, etc.), whereas other (NGOs) are (discussing) physical intervention first and then capacity. That is the difference (between KONSEPSI and other NGOs." - Abdul Quddus Ali, Secretary of Sembalun Lawang Village.

In addition, **KONSEPSI also built cooperation and involved relevant parties, especially with government agencies in East Lombok District**. Some examples were during the food safety counselling, the food safety survey, and the PIRT (*Produk Industri Rumah Tangga* (Household Industrial Products)) certification process with the District Health Agency. This effort supported the sustainability of MSME actors and farmers to increase their resilience in facing disasters due to climate change. Agricultural products in Sembalun were processed to become more durable and not affected by weather and climate anomalies. Different relevant agencies provided inputs for the community during the activities held in Sembalun Lawang and Sembalun Bumbung Villages.

"So, I gave an explanation related to PIRT in Sembalun. At that time, they (already) had some household productions, but there was no PIRT certificate. There was no legality from the government. I explained how the one-stop licensing was. Then the file was (sent) to the health department so we could issue a certificate. The condition is that this domestic industry must have participated in the Food Safety Training." - Fathurrahman, Head of East Lombok District Health Agency

7.4 THE SUSTAINABILITY OF THE ICDRC PROJECT IMPACTS IN THE KONSEPSI WORKING AREA

Overall, the ICDRC program implemented by KONSEPSI has resulted in positive impacts. Of the several activities in the program, some could be continued without the ICDRC presence, including increasing TSBD capacity in both villages. TSBD capacity building in both KONSEPSI partner villages

has the potential to be continued by internal initiatives conducted driven by the village communities and other non-governmental institutions initiatives. Several factors supported quite strong existing modalities. *First,* there was the role of local leaders who had initiatives to mobilize community members. Since its establishment in 2010 – 2021, the TSBDs in Sembalun Bumbung and Sembalun Lawang have grown and developed. In terms of organizational sustainability, the TSBDs in both villages were very likely to continue without the presence of ICDRC. There have been initiatives since 2021 to rejuvenate TSBD's management and include more young people. Even the current management consisted of the descendants of the previous TSBD members. Given that TSBD has been established for a long time, factors such as having a TSBD secretariat (office) need to be ensured soon to secure the sustainability of TSBD because, so far, it has worked in someone else office while their operational goods have been growing.

> *"Now, what we want is sustainability. The hope is that TSBD will continue to exist even though the KONSEPSI program (possibly) no longer exists."* - Abdul Robi, Chairman of TSBD Sembalun Bumbung.

> *"In terms of facilitating and capacity (we as TSBD) is enough, (the problem now is) just the application (of the knowledge). TSBD, praise to God, has visited schools to extend (continue the usefulness) of KONSEPSI activities. Hopefully, in the future, small institutions such as TSBD can be facilitated by the construction of a secretariat building because so far, we do not have any."* - Paeto, Chairman of TSBD Sembalun Lawang.

Second, the joint TSBD activities will be used as existing assets in two villages that can be improved, as these two villages are frequently the target beneficiaries of a resilience project. WVI and PMI worked together in 2020 to organise some training and disaster risk reduction simulations, and they invited the locals and TSBD members in the Sembalun to identify evacuation signs in disaster-prone areas. Islamic Relief also undertook a similar project which encouraged the agricultural program Climate Change Adaptation Action (KONSEPSI 2022) and strengthened WASH access (BAPPEDA NTB 2014). In addition, KONSEPSI has also collaborated with Caritas Germany in training as many as 48 TSBD volunteers in six villages from Pemenang Barat Village and Sambik Elen Village from North Lombok District; Mertak Village and Sengkol Village from Central Lombok District; Pesanggrahan Village and Kembang Kerang Daya Village from East Lombok District.

The *third* modality, related to TSBD in Sembalun as part of a community-based disaster risk reduction organization, has demonstrated the strength of concern and spirit of cooperation in building resilience collectively. It showed a good practice for developing disaster-resilient villages through community-based disaster risk reduction.

> *"The village disaster preparedness sent aid to North Lombok District following the 2018 earthquake, and we (also helped) during flash floods in BIMA (in 2021). It demonstrated that the knowledge that KONSEPSI provided at certain moments could be applied directly. In the concept of community, the activities carried out by KONSEPSI bring a sense of unity to the community; for example, if there is a disaster, the community directly helps."* - Abdul Robi, Chairman of TSBD Sembalun Bumbung.

The fourth modality is the support from the local village government in the form of making village regulations. The Village Regulation on Implementing Community-Based Disaster Management in Sembalun Lawang Village was established in March 2023. This regulation gives legal weight to what has been done by the Village Disaster Preparedness Team, especially in Sembalun Lawang Village. Moreover, the Village Disaster Preparedness Team has also been recognised as an official village institution, which outlines its functions, responsibilities, and procedures for coordination with other

institutions related to disaster risk reduction activities at the village level. With the village regulation in place, it is also possible to receive financial support from the village government for TSBD activities.

Lastly, KONSEPSI has a solid modality for ensuring the sustainability of project outcomes and impact. First, during ICDRC implementation, KONSEPSI supported the formation of the NTB Inter-University Disaster Risk Reduction Forum (FPTPRB) involving 13 university-level institutions and established close relationships with the NTB Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Forum (Provincial FPRB). These forums serve as effective tools and modalities for coordination between stakeholders and facilitate the exchange of knowledge. Furthermore, through FPTPRB, it is possible to integrate CSDRM/CRSAL into the Higher Education Community Service Program in NTB.

The ICDRC program run by KONSEPSI has had a positive impact related to CRSAL. Out of the multiple activities in the program, several had the potential to continue even without ICDRC's involvement, including support for Farmer Women's Groups & MSME/ CRSAL Actors. MSMEs play a crucial role in enhancing the economic value of the community in Sembalun Bumbung and Sembalun Lawang, particularly as priority areas for tourism development in East Lombok District. Several things support this already potent modality of the implementing partner. First, the assistance carried out by KONSEPSI was comprehensive, covering both theory and practical aspects, including business licensing, and was efficiently handled.

> *"(The assistance for) MSMEs were (from) several NGOs, but I have been (involved) with KONSEPSI since the beginning, including knowledge on licensing, entrepreneurial materials, and their debriefing. KONSEPSI gave the knowledge and legality of our products and its cost a lot and yesterday (not so long ago) were taken care of quickly. Many of the important things we need are given by KONSEPSI.* – Wida, MSME Sembalun Bumbung.

> "..... *(learning) materials about MSMEs are promptly fulfilled, from technical aspects to legality. That is how we feel from KONSEPSI's assistance*." - Mrs. Connyta, MSME Sembalun Bumbung.

The second modality is the availability of abundant agricultural raw materials, not subject to seasonal fluctuations. In addition to the main agricultural commodities of black garlic, strawberries, and coffee in Sembalun, there is potential for other agricultural products to boost the local economy.

> *"(In the past), I frequently observed that farmers would discard raw produce like carrots, tomatoes, and chillies due to their low market value. So, to increase the selling point, KONSEPSI came to teach us to process agricultural products into food items such as carrots into carrot soup, etc. "* - Mrs. Connyta, MSME Sembalun Bumbung.

In 2012 there were only four MSME groups, but ten years later, the number grew to 24 MSME groups. It shows the MSME industry's potential to grow in terms of numbers even without the presence of the ICDRC.

> *" The 24 MSMEs now have their own unique and high-quality products. As an illustration, during the training, they were taught only to make carrot sticks; however, they innovated with strawberry sticks later. So they get more creative"* - Mrs. Connyta, MSME Sembalun Bumbung.

However, it is worth noting the need to pay attention to factors to support new MSME groups, not only those already well-established and regularly participate in MSME exhibitions at various levels, including district, provincial, and national. It is crucial to involve relevant agencies, such as the Industry and Trade Agencies, to help promote the growth of other MSME groups.

> *"It may be beneficial for members of newly established MSME groups (outside Sembalun) to be invited to events hosted by organisations such as KONSEPSI so they can learn from outside*

of their community. Marketing can be a challenge, so the Department of Industry needs to create another generation of successful business owners like Ibu Syaeun in East Lombok." - Mr. Zaidar, Head of the East Lombok Industry Agency.

"The MSME group in Sembalun, received too many programmes. However, the unique MSME products only receive attention through exhibitions and visits. Despite the products being sold daily, they are not being purchased because the prices are too high. For example, coffee is sold for about 15,000, but people are not willing to buy it at that price. " Assairul Kabir, Head of PSDA TTG DPMD, East Lombok District.

The final modality is that members of the women's farmer group and MSMEs are also members of the TSBD, allowing for learning and integration between CRSAL and CSDRM. However, several factors must be considered to ensure the sustainability of the mentorship's impact on these women farmers groups, such as maximizing the supportive environment between civil society organizations, government agencies, universities, and the private sector. Existing networks should be maintained and encouraged to exchange learnings. The forums that were formed (FPTPRB & FPRB) during the project had key stakeholders who could ensure the sustainability of project outcomes.

On the other hand, regarding this sustainability, some officials at the district level hope to direct similar activities to no longer be carried out in the two villages. According to several devices from agencies involved in the ICDRC project, there is a need to upscale and replicate similar approaches to other villages in East Lombok District.

Various parties often conducted similar interventions in Sembalun Bumbung and Sembalun Lawang Villages. Local governments have expressed a desire to replicate the successful interventions in Sembalun Bumbung and Sembalun Lawang villages in other villages that have not yet received similar initiatives. Officials from BPBD and DPMD have noted that they were not involved in determining where the interventions should be carried out, and therefore their needs in addressing local government requirements were not fully met.

"Many activities are taking place in East Lombok, particularly in the village of Sembalun. However, other villages have not seen any improvement or action and still have poor conditions compared to Sembalun. The local government has the right to determine where activities should take place" — Assairul Kabir Head of PSDA TTG DPMD, East Lombok District.

"For 22 years of KONSEPSI (establishment), we are grateful that their programmes continue in East Lombok district. The hope is that it is not only in Sembalun (Bumbung and Lawang), and we have 254 villages, so it is not only those villages." - H. Mahyudin, Head of Prevention and Preparedness of BPBD East Lombok District.

“..... (there is a recommendation for a proposed place), for instance, in Sajang. The problem of technology still needs to be developed there. For example, in Biluk Petung, there are cashews and coconuts. In Sajang, coffee and vanilla can be developed. Processed bananas can also be developed there. The difficulty we face is bringing in people who can process cashews, even from NTB itself. The cashews can be processed into various preparations, such as shredded and a substitute for cooking acid." - Mr. Zaidar, Head of the East Lombok Industry Agency.

8 EVALUATION RESULTS - LP2DER WORKING AREA

8.1 SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS IN THE LP2DER WORKING AREAS

The socio-demographic characteristics of the samples in Lelamase and Northern Maria, where the LP2DER intervention occurred, can be seen in Table . The female group was the most respondents (63.1%) compared to the male group. Only 8.4% of respondents had barriers to seeing, hearing, and communicating. Most surveyed households had children aged 6-17 years (56%), followed by toddlers (34.5%). These results showed a high socio-demographic vulnerability in the project locations.

Table 38 The Socio-Demographic Characteristics of PWWWD Community Collaborated with LP2DER

No.	Characteristics	Sum (n= 84)	Percentage
1.	**Gender**		
	a. Man	31	36.9%
	b. Woman	53	63.1%
2.	**Types of disabilities that respondents have**		
	a. Listening (even if you have worn a hearing aid)	1	1.2%
	b. Viewing (even if you have worn glasses)	4	4.8%
	c. Remembering or concentrating	1	1.2%
	d. Taking care of yourself (bathing or dressing)	0	0.0%
	e. Walk or climb stairs	0	0.0%
	f. Communicate (understand or understand others)	1	1.2%
	g. No difficulty	77	91.7%
3.	**The number of family members:**		
	a. There are children between 0 and 5 years old	29	34.5%
	b. There are children between the ages of 6 and 17	47	56%
	c. There are one or more adults who are old (age 60 or older)	25	29.8%
	d. There are family members with physical or mental disabilities (people with disabilities)	4	4.8%
4.	**The composition of family members**		
	a. Adult male and female	74	88.1%
	b. Only adult female	7	8.3%
	c. Only adult male	3	3.6%
5.	**The highest level of education of family members at home**		
	a. Not going to school	1	0.8%
	b. Elementary School (SD)	5	3.8%
	c. Junior High School (SMP)	10	7.6%
	d. High School	45	34.1%
	e. University (S1) or higher	71	53.8%

Table illustrates the extent to which the respondents were involved in the ICDRC's activities. The activity related to "Agricultural practices and sustainable livelihood management" theme was the most followed activity by respondents (63.5%). Respondents showed enthusiasm to participate in the ICDRC activities, where the number of respondents who always and often participated in events reached 7.1% and 42.9%. The high enthusiasm of the respondents was also followed by respondents who strongly agreed (51.2%) and agreed (46.4%) that the activities with LP2DER were useful.

Table 39 The Participation of the PWWWD in ICDRC activities in the LP2DER Working Area

No.	Characteristics	Sum (n= 84)	Percentage
1.	**The themes of the activity that respondents have participated in with LP2DER between 2019 – 2022**		
	a. Disaster response efforts or disaster emergency response	55	47.8%
	b. Climate change impacts and adaptation	57	49.6%
	c. Establishment and strengthening of village children's forums	13	11.3%
	d. The prevention of COVID-19 transmission	45	39.1%
	e. Agricultural practices and sustainable livelihood management	73	63.5%
	f. The protection of children and women and gender equality	48	41.7%
	g. Strengthening the capacity of Micro and Small and Medium Enterprises	43	37.4%
2.	**How often did respondents participate in ICDRC activities (mentioned earlier) with LP2DER between 2019 – 2022**		
	a. Always (almost every activity)	6	7.1%
	b. Frequent/fairly frequent (some activities)	36	42.9%
	c. Sometimes (only occasionally)	20	23.8%
	d. Rarely (almost never)	13	15.5%
	e. Never at all	9	10.7%
3.	**Agreed that the ICDRC activities delivered by Oxfam in collaboration with its partners LP2DER were beneficial for them**		
	a. Strongly agree	43	51.2%
	b. Agree	39	46.4%
	c. Neutral/confused/can't decide yet	1	1.2%
	d. Disagree	1	1.2%
4.	**Frequency of telling others/sharing knowledge and experiences gained from LP2DER activities**		
	a. Always (every activity is always sharing experiences)	19	22.6%
	b. Frequent/fairly frequent (some activities)	30	35.7%
	c. Sometimes (only occasionally)	22	26.2%
	d. Rarely (almost never)	4	4.8%
	e. Never at all	9	10.7%

8.2 THE IMPACTS OF THE ICDRC PROJECT IN THE LP2DER WORKING AREA

8.2.1 Community Resilience in LP2DER Working Area

The results of the Resilience Radar in the LP2DER working area for the ICDRC project showed improvements in all aspects of the dimension compared to the baseline values (Figure 13 and Table). The most significant value in this end-line study was the dimension of food security and nutrition (0.909 - *very high*), and this dimension also experienced the highest increase between the initial and late conditions (0.254). LP2DER conducted many programmes to improve the quality of household food, including the practice of food security (development of jali-jali and the model of three strata) and the campaign of utilising yard food crops.

The other two dimensions with the highest score increase were disaster preparedness and governance (process). The level of disaster preparedness falls into the "high" category (0.739), increasing about 0.182 from the baseline. The latter rose quite sharply, with a value of 0.768. This value is categorized as 'high" and increased by 0.174 compared to the baseline value (0.594). This improvement was inseparable from LP2DER initiatives collaborating with local governments in forming regulatory frameworks, such as the Drafting of Rules Village Disaster Risk Reduction program at the Maria Utara Village Level and Disaster Risk Analysis of Climate Change Adaptation at the Village level.

However, some indicators were directly related to the activities. Yet, they did not experience significant increases or were at the same level of resilience as in the beginning. LP2DER intervened in natural resource management in both locations, including using vacant yards for house farming and agricultural waste treatment. Natural resource management was among the lowest indicators in the working area of LP2DER (0.413), with the lowest increase (0.009). The indicator of gender justice and inclusive empowerment also experienced the same.

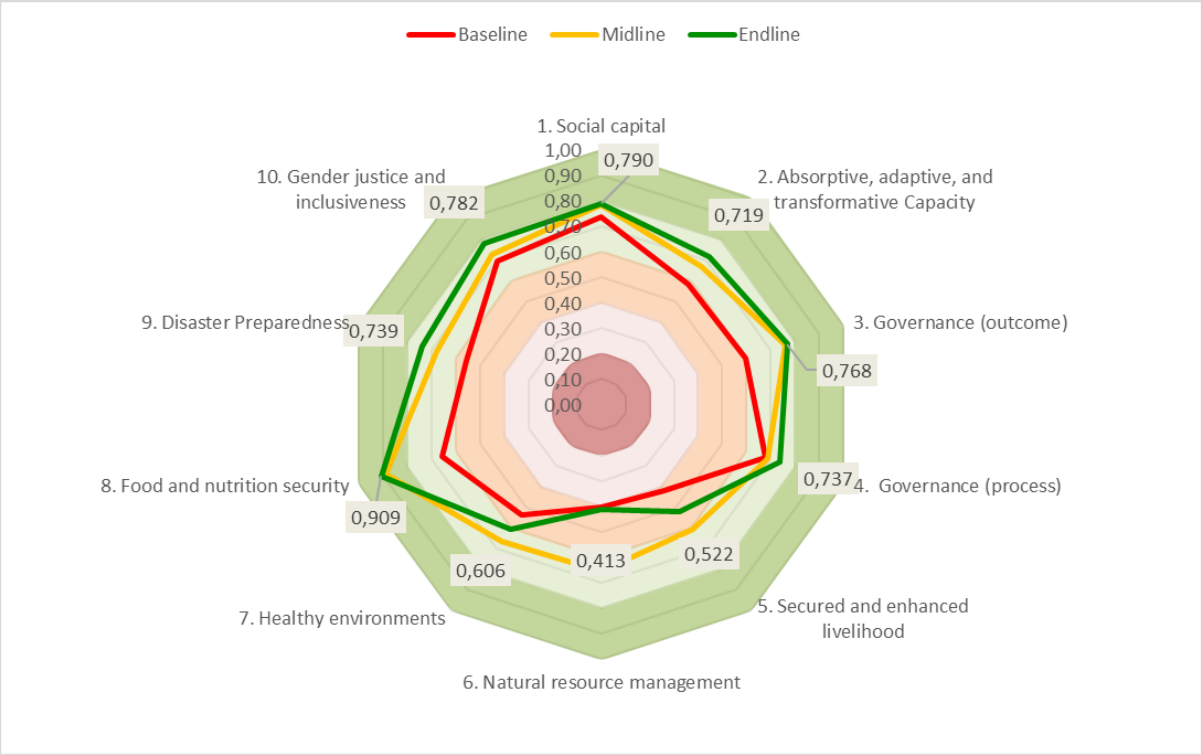

Figure 13 The Comparison of ICDRC PWWWD Community Resilience between Baseline, Midline, and End-line Condition in the LP2DER Working Areas (Radar)

Table 40 The Comparison of ICDRC PWWWD Community Resilience between Baseline, Midline, and End-line Condition in the LP2DER Working Areas (Table)

Partner (Region)	Jan-19	May-21	Nov-22	Resilience Level End	End-line-Baseline score difference
LP2DER (Bima District and Bima City)	Baseline	Midline	End-line		
1. Social capital	0.738	0.784	0.79	High	0.052
2. Absorptive, adaptive, and transformative capacity	0.583	0.67	0.719	High	0.136
3. Governance (outcome)	0.594	0.759	0.768	High	0.174
4. Governance (process)	0.678	0.689	0.737	High	0.059
5. Secured and enhanced livelihood	0.418	0.607	0.522	Medium	0.104
6. Natural resource management	0.404	0.653	0.413	Medium	0.009
7. Healthy environments	0.535	0.665	0.606	High	0.071
8. Food and nutrition security	0.655	0.888	0.909	Very High	0.254
9. Disaster Preparedness	0.557	0.678	0.739	High	0.182
10. Gender justice and inclusiveness	0.696	0.73	0.782	High	0.086
Overall resilience in dealing with disasters and climate threats	***0.585***	***0.712***	***0.698***	***High***	***0.113***

8.2.2 Institutional Resilience in LP2DER Working Areas

The results of this final evaluation show that most indicators of institutional resilience in Bima City significantly improved (Figure 14 and Table 41). First, institutional capacity (increased from 4 to 9). LP2DER, through the ICDRC project, also initiated the preparation of the city RPB for 2020 - 2025, the creation of the Village Regulation of Disaster Risk Reduction in Maria Utara Village, and the formation of a village disaster preparedness team in Lelamase. However, besides ICDRC activities, BPBD also carried out disaster management activities, especially related to regional disaster risk forums and annual disaster preparedness simulations.

> *"Annually, we participate in activities with volunteers, including disaster preparedness simulations, and work closely with the Indonesian Geological Association. Our partnership with LP2DER is strong, as demonstrated by our involvement in the Disaster Risk Reduction Forum, where I also serve as the secretary"* - Taufikkurahman, BPBD Bima City

In addition, LP2DER, through the ICDRC project, also encouraged and improved the resilience indicators of other institutions in Bima City (Table 41). LP2DER drove the priority of climate change and disaster risk reduction issues in policy and supported implementing climate change adaptation actions. At the beginning of the ICDRC project, LP2DER oversaw the integration of disaster risk reduction into the work plan of the West Nusa Tenggara Provincial government 20 19 - 2023, prepared a disaster risk assessment at the village level, and made an Action Plan for the Climate Change Adaptation of Sari River Basin Area. LP2DER has also carried out activities that initiated dialogue related to issues of gender justice and empowerment in the policy realm. However, these issues have not been fully adopted by the regular activities of government institutions in Bima City.

> *"We prioritize vulnerable groups, including those related to gender, in our disaster management efforts. However, BPBD has limited resources, so we have received help from LP2DER and volunteers. Thanks to their support, we have been able to facilitate access to the activities that we can help with."* - Taufikkurahman, BPBD Bima City

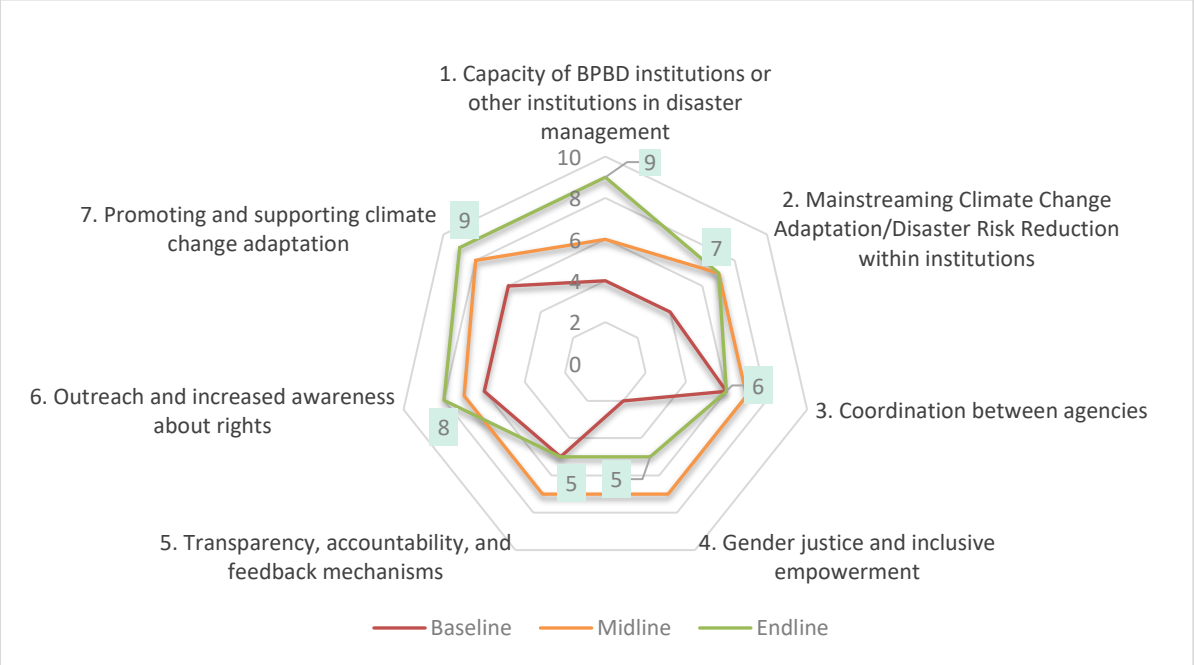

Figure 14 The Comparison of Institutional Resilience between Baseline, Midline, and End-line Condition in Bima City (Radar)

Table 41 The Comparison of Institutional Resilience between Baseline, Midline, and End-line Condition in Kota Bima (Table)

The Resilience of Bima City District Institutions	Baseline	Midline	End-line	Final Resilience Level
1. Capacity of BPBD institutions or other institutions in disaster management	4	6	9	Very High
2. Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation/Disaster Risk Reduction within institutions	4	7	7	High
3. Coordination between agencies	6	7	6	Medium
4. Gender justice and inclusive empowerment	2	7	8	High
5. Transparency, accountability, and feedback mechanisms	5	7	5	Medium
6. Outreach and increased awareness about rights	6	7	8	High
7. Promoting and supporting climate change adaptation	6	8	9	Very High
Overall resilience in dealing with disasters and climate threats	***4.71***	***7***	***7.42***	***High***

Meanwhile, all indicators of institutional resilience showed an increase in Bima District from low to moderate (Figure 15 and Table 42). The institutional resilience assessment for Bima District refers to the results of interviews with the Agriculture Agency and the Environmental Affairs Agency. However, it should be noted that the BPBD of Bima District as the main stakeholder in disaster management in Bima District, was not involved in the LP2DER ICDRC activities.

In general, the capacity building of institutions in disaster management has increased. BPBD Bima District already had routine activities to strengthen the capacity of institutions for disaster management, such as prevention training and disaster mitigation for firefighters (Nurdin 2019), disaster preparedness teams (BPBD Kota Bima 2022), and a rapid reaction team for disaster emergency (BPBD Kabupaten Bima 2022). However, activities related to disaster management were not carried out by other government agencies, such as the Agriculture Agency and the Bima District Environment and Forestry Service. However, both have begun to pay special attention to encouraging the mainstreaming of climate change adaptations even though there were no real efforts to realize them into a policy and plan.

> *"The prioritization of afforestation or planting areas is carefully considered. It involves the distribution of donations or seedlings as part of LP2DER's activities. The determination of which areas to target is based on areas that have been identified as the biggest contributors to flooding in Bima, such as the Wawo and Liambitu areas, as they are upstream areas."* - M. Furkan Laksamana

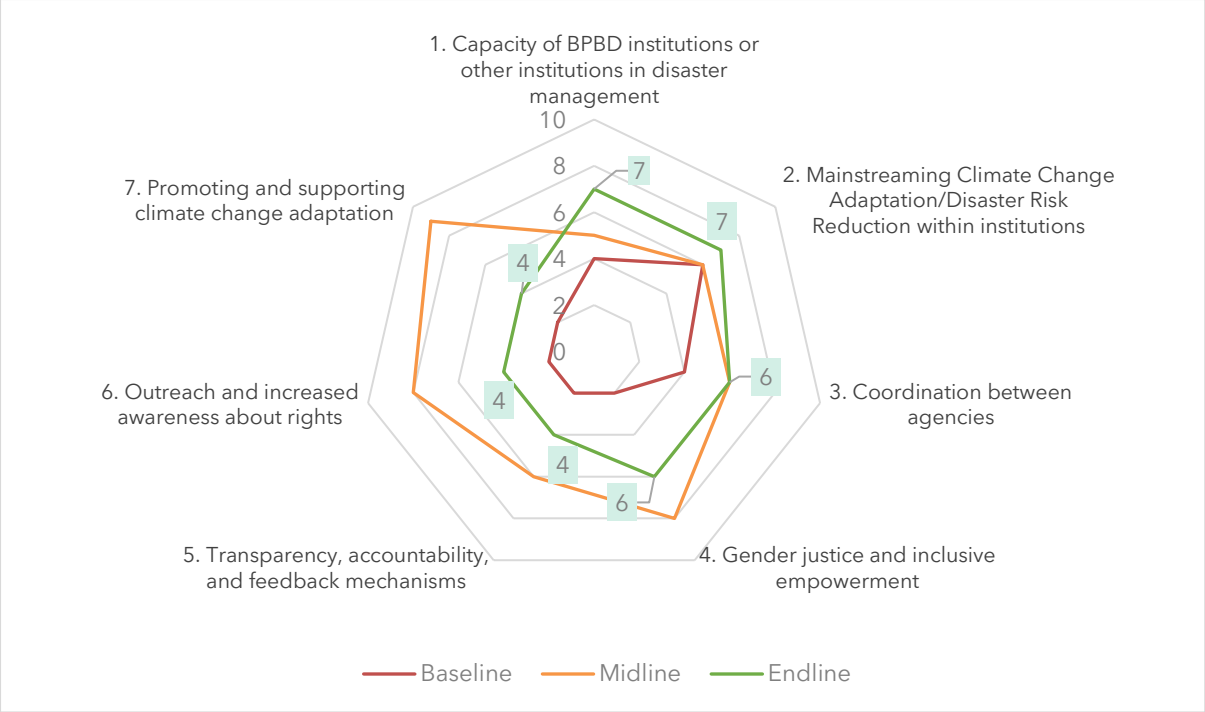

Figure 15 The Comparison of Institutional Resilience between Baseline, Midline, and End-line Conditions in Bima District (Radar)

Table 42 The Comparison of Institutional Resilience between Baseline, Midline, and End-line Condition in Bima District (Table)

The Resilience of Bima District Institutions	Baseline	Midline	End-line	Final Resilience Level
1. Capacity of BPBD institutions or other institutions in disaster management	4	5	7	High
2. Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation/Disaster Risk Reduction within institutions	6	6	7	High
3. Coordination between agencies	4	6	6	Medium
4. Gender justice and inclusive empowerment	2	8	6	Medium
5. Transparency, accountability, and feedback mechanisms	2	6	4	Low
6. Outreach and increased awareness about rights	2	8	4	Low
7. Promote and support climate change adaptation	2	9	4	Low
Overall resilience in dealing with disasters and climate threats	***3.14***	***6.8***	***5.42***	***Medium***

8.2.3 Adoption of Climate-Resilient Agriculture and Alternative Livelihoods in LPDER Working Areas

This section describes the extent to which LP2DER activities can encourage the adoption of climate-resilient agriculture and alternative livelihoods for communities in Lelamase and Maria Utara. When this evaluation was carried out, the reviewer found that the PWWWD community groups, especially the YFF and MSME groups, were still using CRSAL techniques and other livelihood alternatives until the project was closed.

The utilisation of vacant land space for agriculture. YFF members felt the direct impact of the introduction of the use of home yards for productive farming. Indirectly, this method could be a model of agricultural practices to prevent land encroachment in water catchment areas which was an issue

in both LP2DER working areas. They could benefit economically from cultivating vegetables (e.g., chilli) and elephant grass on their vacant house lots.

Application of the Practice of the Three-Level System (STS). This practice ensures sufficient animal feed by using elephant grass and river tamarind in their house's yard. LP2DER supplied the seeds for feeding their livestock so that the grass could be harvested, and there was no need for farmers to take their cows to other areas or take grass from other places.

Rainwater harvesting model for farming. LP2DER introduced this technique to help farmers who were PWWWD in the project to deal with water difficulties, especially during the dry season. Things still being used by the community in Lelamase after the intervention: rainwater storage containers or rain harvesters from LP2DER. This rainwater harvesting method was expected to replace the fulfilment of clean water and bring clean water sources closer to household and agricultural consumption because they were used to buying drinking water from truck tanks during the dry season.

The creation of creative seam products from the residual materials of weaving production. LP2DER organised and motivated women weavers in Lelamase to use the rest of the results from manufacturing woven fabrics and make them into other creative seam products, such as Bima traditional hats and wallets. In that way, MSME actors involved in these activities could get additional income and minimise the volume of waste generated from the production of woven fabrics.

> *"The most noteworthy and helpful aspect so far is the creation of secondary products from weaving and the utilisation of the weaving yard. The production of sambolo, a traditional hat from Bima, is also noteworthy because it is still practised today. Lelamase is primarily a weaver community, so any leftover yarn can be used for weaving to increase their income."* - Yeni Hariani, MSME in Lelamase Village, Bima District

BOX 4. Sustainable agriculture by utilising home yard land in Maria Utara Village, Bima District

At first, Mrs. Nurmala Supriadin participated in the activity when she received an invitation from LP2DER to join in the activity to use the yard. Before participating in ICDRC activities, Mrs. Nurmala only relies on conventional agriculture by planting corn. After participating in ICDRC activities, she was introduced to sustainable agriculture using yards that can help livelihoods, such as growing vegetables and flowers. Everything she grows in the yard can be sold daily compared to corn cultivation, which can only be sold in a particular season. Mrs. Nurmala gets a source of income entirely from agriculture, of which 50% is from sustainable agriculture results.

ICDRC activities were very memorable for Mrs. Nurmala to provide enthusiasm and motivation to plant and sell crops in the yard. Previously she had never sold crops, thanks to the information obtained from ICDRC training. She was moved to sell (the crops from her house yard) because the training provided was holistic; not only how to plant but also processing, marketing, to financial management were given in ICDRC training.

In addition to training on yard utilisation, Mrs. Nurmala also participated in other ICDRC activities, such as training on using natural medicines and jali-jali. She then understands that jali-jali has economic value if appropriately processed, such as made into coffee or cake. Mrs. Nurmala began to sell them to family and neighbours.

8.2.4 ICDRC-driven changes in the LP2DER Working Area

This evaluation noted at least some changes that LP2DER resulted from the PWWWD mentoring process. LP2DER had the advantage of experience, networking, and human resource capabilities in

agriculture that helped realize ICDRC programmes. LP2DER provided public knowledge of agricultural practices, equipment/tools/capital needed by the community, and technical assistance to carry out the CRSAL practices (Table).

Table 43 Changes experienced by the PWWWD community, YFF members, and MSME actors after the ICDRC with LP2DER ended in Bima District and Bima City

Changes felt by the community, YFF members, and MSME actors	Statement Citations
Adoption of sustainable agricultural practices that withstand climate threats	*"The key difference in sustainable agriculture is the longer growing season. With house yard farming, one can grow vegetables even during the dry season, whereas corn is seasonal."* – Nurmala Supriadin, Chairperson of YFF Maria Utara Village
Use of weather information for agriculture through gadgets	*"Before partnering with LP2DER, we were unaware of information from other organizations such as BMKG. However, since joining LP2DER, we have been included in a WhatsApp group where we receive updates and notifications about disasters and weather conditions."* – Dahlan, FGD Participant in Maria Utara Village
Creation of additional sources of household income through the empowerment of women	*"I participated in a sewing training program which allowed me to improve my financial situation by taking on sewing jobs and earning additional income."* - Mirna, Participant of FGD Maria Utara *"The most memorable aspect of the LP2DER activity was participating in training for weaving, making cakes, and making* sambiloto *because the training offered the opportunity to increase my income"* – Indah, FGD Participant in Lelamase
Application of financial planning principles	*"I took a financial management course to help me better manage my finances. It has been beneficial, especially for me as an MSME player, as it was difficult (to manage finances) during the rainy season when I spent much time working in the fields."* – Bunaya, FGD Participant in Lelamase

The evaluation also found changes to the ICDRC project for institutions in the LP2DER working area (Table). The ICDRC facilitated communication and coordination between agencies related to disaster management and climate change action.

Table 44 Changes experienced by the institutions after the ICDRC project with LP2DER ended in Bima District and City

Changes felt by institutions	Statement Citations
Establishment of bridges for communication and coordination between agencies	*"The preparation of documents with LP2DER has been beneficial in making current policies more focused. It is because the document (the Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation to the Sari Watershed) is very comprehensive and involves several different organizations and agencies."* - Nur Afni, Agriculture Agency of Bima District

Table below describes significant changes in the working area of LP2DER. In the ICDRC project baseline study report, four main issues need to be considered during project implementation: natural resource management, safe clean water, governance for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, and safe livelihoods.

Table 45 Significant Changes in LP2DER Working Areas

Recommended key issues in baseline studies for the project intervention	Explanation of baseline conditions	Achievements at *the time of the* end-line	ICDRC interventions or activities that contributed to the achievement
Natural resource management	• Farmers using pesticides and chemical fertiliser • Key challenges to the problem of waste management, flooding, and environmental protection	○ The people involved in ICDRC feel economically helped by the creation of straw and compost fertiliser. ○ Flooding and environmental damage in the upstream area of the Sari River still exist due to massive and rapid ecological changes, although ICDRC has initiated and promoted activities related to flood prevention and environmental protection.	➢ The cultivation of straw and compost by the community in both villages ➢ Socialization of the impact of disasters hydrometeorology on people's livelihoods ➢ CRSAL Training for Local Governments and Communities ➢ Food Security Practices (development of jali-jali and three-strata models)
Safe clean water	• Approximately 75% of residents in both villages of LP2DER working area for ICDRC using open wells • 200 out of 700 wells in Bima City in drought-prone conditions	○ The water crisis was still lingering in Bima City and Bima District, but the rainwater storage model introduced by the ICDRC project can benefit communities in both villages.	➢ Development of water harvesting technology
Governance of Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction	• Having limited institutional capacity in terms of process governance and outcomes	○ This related policy discourse has been started among the government at the village, district, and city levels. ○ Climate change adaptation has been mainstreamed through policies and risk assessments involving various stakeholders.	➢ Preparation of an Action Plan Document for Climate Change Adaptation in the Sari Watershed Area ➢ CSDRM Training for Local Government and Communities ➢ Joint review of Disaster Risk Analysis of Climate Change Adaptation at the Village / Village level ➢ Preparation of Village-level Disaster Risk Reduction Rural Villages
Safe livelihoods	• *Detailed information on this issue is not available in baseline studies*	○ YFF and MSMEs in Lelamase and Maria Utara now have income options in addition to cultivating gardens and land, especially during the dry season. ○ YFF had a choice of non-seasonal plant varieties and has a productive home yard	➢ The utilisation of vacant house yard for farming ➢ MSME creative stitching from woven fabrics ➢ Training on local food making for MSMEs

8.3 THE COHERENCE OF THE ICDRC PROJECT IN THE LP2DER WORKING AREAS

8.3.1 The Connection of the ICDRC Project with Interventions and Other Projects in LP2DER Working Areas

LP2DER used ICDRC to conduct pre-disaster activities that were also prioritised by district and city governments, but they could not do so due to funding problems. LP2DER's ICDRC activities focused

on hydrometeorological disaster risk reduction activities, especially floods, which were the last disasters to result in considerable losses (2016) and often occurred in both regions in each rainy season in recent years. However, the Bima City and Bima District Governments appreciate that the presence of LP2DER was very handful in realizing mitigation activities, but they could not do it.

> *"We prioritize this (inclusive planning) with vulnerable groups to encourage disaster management. We also have limited resources at BPBD, so a full backup of its activities is carried out by LP2DER and also fellow volunteers. In that sense, we will help and facilitate access that we can do to help with these activities"* - Taufikkurahman, BPBD Bima City

> *"(Mainstreaming climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction) has been done, and we have frequent discussions with LP2DER, BPBD, and other institutions. And we agree that we are currently dealing with climate change. With other government agencies, we provide each other with information. The constraints are on the budget, and we hope that the assistance from LP2DER will be sustainable"* - M. Furkan Laksamana, Environment and Forestry Service

LP2DER activities supported several points of disaster management policy regulated in the local regulation (PERDA) of West Nusa Tenggara Province Number 9 of 2014 concerning Disaster Management. LP2DER facilitated activities related to policies related to (1) disaster education and apparatus training, (2) the integration of disaster management into development planning, and (3) disaster risk analysis requirements. The activities, which include disasters *in situations of potential* disasters, focus on strengthening adaptation actions to the threat of hydrometeorological *disasters*.

Table 46 The Coherence of LP2DER Activities and Outputs with Regional Disaster Management Policies

Local regulation Policy (Perda) of West Nusa Tenggara Province Number 9 of 2014 concerning Disaster Management		**Examples of Activities and outputs of KONSEPSI through the relevant ICDRC**
Pre-Disaster in a non-catastrophic situation	Disaster education and training for the apparatus and community	Technical Guidance on the Preparation of Disaster Risk Reduction Rural Villages at the Maria Utara Village Level (Year 4) Training for planning and budgeting of CRSAL approaches to village governments, district/city governments, and community representatives (Year 3)
	The integration of disaster management into development planning	Preparation of Climate Change Adaptation Regional Action Plan (RAD-API) of Bima City and Bima District (Year 3 and Year 4) CRSAL Responsive Planning and Budgeting Training for stakeholders at the village level (Year 3)
	Disaster risk analysis requirements	Joint Review of Disaster Risk Analysis of Climate Change Adaptation at the Village level (Year 4)

LP2DER facilitated district/city governments, village governments, and communities to encourage climate change adaptation actions. The making of the RAD-API for Bima District and Bima City was also in line with the policy discourse at the provincial level related to climate change adaptation, ratified by NTB Governor Regulation Number 54 of 2019. The interventions occurred at the watershed level, following the regional-scale climate change adaptation needs to deal with floods. This action was reflected in efforts to strengthen socio-ecological resilience through reforestation measures in watersheds and CSRAL approaches for LP2DER partner farmer groups so that flood disasters like those in 2016 would not happen again.

"We (Bima City Agriculture Agency and LP2DER) have a similar spirit due to the widespread impact of floods in 2016 and 2021 (so that it will not happen again). Bima City is 70% mountainous, and the rest is lowland. Since the forest fire in 2006, the function of the forest has begun to decline, and forest vegetation has decreased. However, we acknowledge that it is not our domain." - M. Adzan Shabil, Bima City Agricultural Service

"We are invited to think openly, like the previous flood (2016). Inevitably, we must admit that it is the result of the massive planting of corn, and the government did not recognize this initially. Even we who consider that corn is the cause of the flood are the enemy of both the community and the government." - Furkan Laksamana, Bima District Environment, and Forestry Service

Interventions to promote gender justice or gender inclusion are more relevant to stakeholders at the village level than at the district/city level. This evaluation found that not all Bima district government agencies or Bima City that partnered with LP2DER institutionalized gender inclusion in their activities. However, the village governments have considered this. The participation of women's groups in activities was more active in the activities held by the village than in men's groups. Institutions at the village level have facilitated the mechanism for fulfilling the needs of vulnerable groups

"Yes, the involvement of women is 10%, but the fact is that it is predominantly women who are present in our activities. Our community empowerment institution has a particular unit that will voice the children's needs, including how early childhood education should be delivered and how toilets for people with disabilities should be constructed because, so far, the toilet is a squat toilet. However, even the recommendation from LP2DER, if you want clean and healthy lifestyle, it must be a sitting toilet for people with disabilities. - Jainul Arifin, Lelamase Village

"Often, we invite them to every meeting, such as teenagers, women, the elderly, and people with disabilities. Then in the planning, what is needed by the elderly is heard. In every meeting, all people can express their opinions, both women, the elderly, and the disabled" - Arafi, Head of Maria Utara Village

However, ICDRC activities in Bima District and Bima City have not been integrated, so this project could produce a model of integrating efforts related to DRR and CCA from the upstream to downstream of a watershed. LP2DER facilitates cross-sectoral coordination related to DRR and CCA in both regions. However, most activities were carried out within the scope of raising awareness and initiating action in every Bima District and Bima City sector.

8.3.2 The Added Values of the ICDRC Project in LP2DER Working Areas

This study found that LP2DER, through ICDRC, could open a space for intellectual dialogue for community groups, governments, environmental activists, and business actors. Amid limited local government budgeting, ICDRC offered an opportunity for stakeholders to exchange ideas to find solutions so that disaster management and climate change adaptation could run in Bima District and Bima City. For example, LP2DER provided scientific evidence about the causes of floods, especially massive corn planting in the upstream region, and invited stakeholders to discuss through formal and informal meetings. The local governments recognized that this approach influences their attitude towards decision-making.

"LP2DER and the Agriculture Agency are always involved during discussions with farmer groups, and activities always begin with socialization so that farmers can get input. Informal discussions are sometimes conducted because farmers, if invited to formal events, sometimes become shy to speak up" – M. Adzan Shabil, Bima City Agriculture Agency

" I felt that during my interactions with them (LP2DER), there was an increase in knowledge and intellectuals, so we are encouraged to be open-minded, which is different from the way of thinking with the government. Some of the decisions we have taken (after interacting with LP2DER) included that we have to dare to come up with conclusions. For example, like the previous flood, inevitably, we have to admit that it was the result of massive corn planting and the government did not acknowledge this at first" – M. Furkan Laksamana, Bima District Environment and Forestry Service

8.4 THE SUSTAINABILITY OF THE ICDRC PROJECT IMPACTS IN THE LP2DER WORKING AREAS

Strengthening livelihoods and disaster-resilient agricultural practices could continue at the PWWWD community level because they already practiced the knowledge gained directly after the interventions were carried out. The interventions involved using vacant house yards for productive agriculture and developing potential local food sources. In addition, this raw material product is easier to sell for YFF and MSMEs that receive benefits.

"Even if this LP2DER is closed, I will continue (the practices) because, firstly, I have been taught ways of farming and, secondly, the practices are also handy for me in difficult circumstances. Although not much, this is quite helpful for me, especially in daily life. I do not need to buy vegetables, only fish, and I have started farming fish. Hopefully, in the future, it will adopt a new way of utilising this yard land." - Nurmala Supriadin, chairman of YFF in Maria Utara Village, Bima District

"Because, usually in Lelamase, there is a car that comes to sell vegetables, and instead of buying from it, it is better to plant it yourself by utilising the yard of the house, and then it will be harvested every day, and the results can also be sold." - Yeni Hariani, MSME actor in Lelamase Village, Bima City

Based on the FGD results, the PWWWD community of this project realised that three factors determine the sustainability of what they got from the project. The first one was the independence of PWWWD in circulating economic income as capital for agricultural production activities. Second, strengthening the capacity of MSMEs did not stop at processing raw materials and marketing techniques because the PWWWDs were still in the early stage of carrying out practices that had already begun and needed a lot of guidance and incentives to push it further. Third, treatment and expansion would be critical to continuing the existing rainwater harvesting model. It requires costs and technical assistance for other members of the public who want to adopt this method.

Activities that support policy formulation would continue, but the issuance of its regulatory framework and its implementation relied on the capabilities of local governments and the support of external institutions in financing and technical performance. LP2DER continued to build commitments with local governments to support the issuance of plans or regulations related to climate change adaptation in Bima District and Bima City. At the time of the evaluation, the mayor's regulation was still being drafted, so this process would continue slightly after the project was completed. This *buy-in* process would take time, and this political process would roll out policy discourse on climate change adaptation. Therefore, such processes will continue if there is technical and financial assistance from external agencies to support the CCA action plan.

9 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 LEARNING

This study has evaluated five aspects of the final achievement of the ICDRC project and in the working area of Oxfam's local partners in Indonesia. The five aspects are:

- Review and study the use of Resilience radar methods and Resilience Scan.
- Assess the achievements and impacts caused by the ICDRC project and compare them with the results of baseline and midline studies.
- Reflect on project achievement using project theory of change, approaches, and strategies and learn what can be improved.
- Identify the added value projects provided to related sectors and recommend internal and external synergies to maximize impact.
- Make recommendations for the sustainability of projects with similar goals.

This study used similar approaches that the baseline and midline studies applied but changed the data collection techniques slightly. Resilience Scan and Resilience Radar can help this evaluation to analyze the project impacts and achievements. Although both are very handy at the level of analysis, their use is not practical and effective during the data collection. The survey instruments used in the midline and end-line study did not pay attention to the dictions within the questions that should have been tailored to the local context. Also, there were too many technical terms that experts or partners only understood. In addition, the selection of indicators in the Resilience Radar did not fully represent the indicators targeted by the ICDRC, so the analysis results did not describe what this project has caused.

Overall, the ICDRC project slightly increases the resilience of the PWWWD community at the end of this project window, which has been high since the beginning. However, when analysed based on the regions where the partners worked, a significant increase in the resilience of the PWWWD community occurred in the YPPS working areas. At least some resilience indicators increase during the project period, namely:

1) Social capital,
2) Food and nutrition security; and
3) Gender justice and inclusiveness.

Meanwhile, this project also increases institutional resilience at the regional level in almost all project locations, including Lembata District, East Lombok District, Bima District, and Bima City. The project facilitates capacity building, awareness-raising, and policymaking but also creates spaces for communication and coordination across sectors and between agencies, including governments, businesses, universities, disaster risk reduction forums, disability groups, and other NGOs. Based on the Resilience Scan, there are at least some of the same institutional resilience indicators that increased during the project period, namely:

1. The capacity of BPBD institutions or other institutions in disaster management;
2. Outreach and awareness raising about rights; and
3. Promoting and supporting climate change adaptation.

Overall, the project helps communities, particularly farmer groups, to adopt CRSAL practices transferred from partners and experts involved in the project. The use of drought-resistant plant varieties, the use of mulches, the use of land for agriculture, and the technique of three strata are some practices that directly benefit the economy of the communities. The provision of access to clean

water and weather information also supports this. This project provided significant changes in the partner's work area, including changes to:

- Changes in the PIKUL Region.
  Some of the positive changes from the activities carried out by PIKUL include:
  1. Adoption of sustainable agricultural practices that withstand climate threats (*communities*);
  2. The creation of additional sources of household income through available resources (*communities);*
  3. Increasing self-confidence (*community*);
  4. The creation of new perspectives in disaster risk reduction initiatives (*institutional)*;
  5. The use and dissemination of disaster information (*institutional)*; and
  6. Strengthening disaster management institutions at the district and village levels (*institutional).*
- Changes in the KONSEPSI Region.
  Some of the positive changes from the activities carried out by KONSEPSI include:
  1. Adoption of sustainable agricultural practices that withstand climate threats and safe and sustainable livelihoods (*communities*);
  2. The creation of unique superior products from every MSME entrepreneur involved (*community*);
  3. The facilitation of communication spaces between stakeholders (*institutional*); and
  4. Support from related OPDs, because related OPDs are also engaged as resource people in various ICDRC (*institutional)* activities.
- Changes in the YPPS Region.
  Some of the positive changes from the activities carried out by YPPS included:
  1. The adoption of sustainable agricultural practices that withstand climate threats (*communities*);
  2. The cultivation of a wide variety of crops for food sources, such as sorghum and vegetable crops (*community*);
  3. Sorghum-producing farmers can be connected to the PMT program by the district government when the Posyandu program exists to (indirectly contribute to) reducing *stunting* rates while at the same time helping farmers distribute their crops (*community*);
  4. Strengthening social capital among communities to support sustainable agriculture (*community*);
  5. Creating new perspectives on disaster risk reduction and sustainable (*institutional) livelihood initiatives*;
  6. Restructuring of FPRB management (*institutional*); and
  7. The project site village became a pilot village and a comparative study site for resilience (*institutional*).
- Changes in the LP2DER Region.
  Some of the positive changes from the activities carried out by LP2DER included:
  1. Adoption of sustainable agricultural practices that withstand climate threats (*communities*);
  2. The use of weather information for agriculture through gadgets (*community*);
  3. The creation of additional sources of household income through the empowerment of women (*communities*);
  4. Application of the principles of financial (*community)* planning; and

5. The construction of bridges for communication and coordination between agencies.

The ICDRC project provided added value to the communities and governments that routinely benefit from this project, although, in general, the results of this study show that the added values generated are still limited. First, the project initiated a space to provide opportunities for vulnerable communities, such as people with disabilities and women's groups, so that they become agents of change in decision-making and policy and not just become objects of technical assistance. Second, the project also introduces agricultural techniques and plant varieties not previously used by farmer groups in the study area to address the threat of climate change, such as mulches, sorghum, and the application of three-strata techniques. Third, this project opened a space for intellectual dialogue for community groups, governments, environmental activists, and business actors. Amid the limitations of local government budgeting, the ICDRC allowed stakeholders to brainstorm and stimulate their actions to find solutions to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

9.2 GAPS AND CHALLENGES

In addition, several gaps/challenges were identified that could be input for future programmes. This study can summarise some gaps and challenges that can be learned at the project management level.

First, Oxfam partners in the ICDRC project could carry out almost all planned activities and embrace various vulnerable community members and stakeholders. It is an important achievement where the COVID-19 pandemic constrained the operation of this project. However, it is not followed by necessary actions to ensure the output quality and impacts of the project in all four locations, particularly in terms of the policy. Almost all project sites have declared policy products that the project produced, but many supporting activities to implement the policies were carried out during the middle up to the end of this project period. Therefore, most of the expected outcomes were not effectively achieved. Such activities took much time because there was a political process that Oxfam partners carry out to build trust, coordinate, and establish intensive communication with their partners in the field.

Second, project activities have embedded fundamental aspects to create change at the local level, such as initiation of DRR and CCA policymaking and institutions, increased stakeholder awareness, facilitation of coordination between stakeholders, and adoption of innovative and beneficial CRSAL for the community. However, the ambitious design of project activities was not accompanied by establishing a priority scale of activities. ICDRC activities were designed to achieve three distinct outcomes: community resilience, institutional resilience, and livelihood strengthening, so its activities were diverse and less likely to focus. As a result, output tends to be less optimal, few significant distinguished project outputs exist, and the project outputs are left hanging. The end results seem like forced, lack of oversight, and the continuation was still a question mark at the end of the project. At the same time, not all local government agencies can be financially and technically independent to continue the activities and impacts produced by the project.

Third, this project involved the role of local champions, role models, and PWWWD active in project activities to oversee the achievement of the project, but their role has not been encouraged to facilitate peer learning among other community members. The project found challenges in PWWWD's level of engagement, although the study found that project outcomes could be felt directly by those involved. In terms of quantity, this project could involve many PWWWDs in certain activities, but only a small percentage of them consistently followed a series of other project activities. Based on field observations, some people who always participated were those close to local figures or leaders involved in this project. Therefore, this enhanced peer-learning capability should have been a significant part of the project's activities so that the impacts of this project could continue and be disseminated.

Fourth, exit strategies were not designed at the beginning of the project. While the study observed that some partners had already secured the continuation of similar projects at the study site, the absence of exit strategies caused the partners to have no action plans or alternative ways that Oxfam also agreed on to continue the legacy of the project achieved. The Oxfam partners focused too much on accomplishing ICDRC project activities and have not maximized their modalities and networks to maximize output strategies. In addition, even though the Oxfam partners' ability to run ICDRC projects is decent, the reliance on certain figures within the body of the partners and local governments makes the project's impact sustainability uncertain (whether ICDRC or not).

9.3 RECOMMENDATIONS (FOR FUTURE SIMILAR PROJECT INTERVENTIONS)

In addition, several recommendations were identified that could be input for future programmes, including:

- Oxfam should design the program based on the level of needs of the PWWWD group and the capabilities of the partner resources. The former could optimize the designed program delivery while using resources more efficiently. Meanwhile, the latter is the key to the success of how the program makes an impact.
- Consistent communication with key stakeholders is the key to the project's success, especially governance-related indicators. The partners must map stakeholders in the government sector to build communication. In addition, communication should still be carried out after the program is completed.
- The project exit strategy should be designed from scratch (from the first year) so that the Oxfam and the partners can prepare necessary actions and scenarios to sustain the project impacts. The project exit strategy designed early will give partners and Oxfam time to make revisions and adjustments (post-project *visibility* testing).
- Community and institutional resilience projects often target these ICDRC project sites for disaster management and climate change actions. Thus, future community resilience intervention practices need to target other aspects that have not been fully targeted by the ICDRC but are fundamental for communities to protect themselves from the risks of climate change. For example, implementing adaptive social protection techniques could allow vulnerable groups to obtain a social safety net to deal with the impacts of climate change. It is crucial because there is potential harm and loss due to unavoidable climate hazards, even though community resilience has been strengthened intensively.
- Oxfam in Indonesia needs to focus on specific issues only (e.g., CSDRM or CRSAL) to implement similar projects. The CSDRM and CRSAL issues require intensive technical assistance and financial support, so the modalities of Oxfam's partners in Indonesia can be maximized. In its implementation, Oxfam in Indonesia and its partners need to determine the "locomotive" that can be the project's main output so that it can leave significant results (legacy) and encourage change in specific issues only. Other outputs or activities can be designated as "carriages" to complete the "locomotive" outputs.

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Annexes

Tool A: RESILENCE RADAR

Tool B: YFF AND SMES

Tool C: RESILIENCE SCAN C1, C2, AND C3

Tool D: INTERVIEWS TARGETING PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Tool E: MOST SIGNIFICANT CHANGES