



Final External Evaluation Report

**FOSTERING THE ROLE OF RELIGIOUS PLACE IN DRR AND
LIVELIHOOD CONVERGENCE (FRORP – DRRLC)**

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Daftar Singkatan

Singkatan	Kepanjangan
ADD	Alokasi Dana Desa
BAPERMASDES	Badan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Desa
BAPPEDA	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah
BNPB	Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana
BPBD	Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah
CBDRM	Community Based <i>Disaster Risk Reduction Management</i>
CHS	Core Humanitarian Standard
COVID 19	Coronavirus Disease of 2019
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DD	Dana Desa
Dinas PMD	Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Desa
DINSOS	Dinas Sosial
DPA	Dokumen Pelaksanaan Anggaran
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EWS	Early Warning System
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FMIPA	Fakultas Matematika dan Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam
FPRB	Forum Pengurangan Resiko Bencana
FRORP-DRRLC	Fostering the Role of Religious Place and DRR Livelihood Convergence
IKD	Indeks Ketahanan Daerah
IRUK	Islamic Relief United Kingdom
Kabid PPKS	Kepala Bidang Pemberdayaan dan Pengembangan Kesejahteraan Sosial
Kadis	Kepala Dinas
Kasie	Kepala Seksi
KII	Key Informant Interview
KK	Kepala Keluarga
KSB	Kelompok Siaga Bencana
LSM	Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat
NGO	Non Government Organization
OECD DAC	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's - Development Assistance Committee
OPD	Organisasi Perangkat Daerah
OVI	Objective Verifiable Indicators
PDM	Post Distribution Monitoring
PRB	Pengurangan Resiko Bencana
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
PUSDALOPS	Pusat Pengendalian Operasi
RKA	Rencana Kerja Anggaran
RPJMD	Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah
UMKM	Usaha Mikro, Kecil dan Menengah
Untad	Universitas Tadulako
PVCA	Participatory Capacity Vulnerability Assessment
	PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisals)

Executive Summary

The FRORP-DRLCC project aims to build disaster resilience and the livelihoods of earthquake and liquefaction-affected communities and its local governments. The initial project target rights holders were 4,250 families with a gender distribution (49% female 51% male) most of whom were communities affected by the earthquake and liquefaction in three villages namely Mpanau, Lolu, and Jono Oge as well as 100 district government staff focused on on the issue of disaster preparedness at the district level.

Final Evaluation was conducted to assess project performance based on OECD-DAC evaluation criteria, namely: Relevance, Coherence, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact, Sustainability, identify lessons learned and formulate FRORP-DRRLC project recommendations.

The methodology used in this end-line evaluation uses a mixed approach, namely quantitative and qualitative, which is adapted to the local context. The number of survey respondents was 203 respondents consisting of 176 respondents for the DRR survey and 27 respondents for the Livelihood survey. While the resource persons/key informants selected by purposive sampling were 51 people who came from elements of beneficiaries, government, stakeholders and the project team.

Data was collected in three ways, namely: (a) household survey using the Kobo application conducted by local enumerators; (b) Focus Group Discussion with selected resource persons conducted by the consultant team; (c) Key Informant Interview; (d) review of documents related to the FRORP-DRRLC project conducted by the consultant team. Data analysis technique with OECD / DAC criteria consisting of aspects of relevance, coherence, impact effectiveness and sustainability.

Finding from this evaluation as follow:

- Aspects of relevance, the FRORP-DRRLC program has high relevance to the conditions and needs of beneficiaries both at the village level and at the district level, namely the community's need to increase disaster resilience and develop new livelihoods after the land is damaged by the disaster. At the district level, FRORP-DRRLC support the pusdalops establishment, support for disaster related document such as Contingency Plan Document.
- Aspect of coherence, the FRORP-DRRLC program has high coherence with the RPJMD of Sigi district for 2021-2026. In addition, the FRORP-DRRLC program is also involved in several collaborative activities with other organizations. The main challenge in this aspect is to build program synergy with other organizations so that there is no overlapping of activities.
- Other aspects of coherence, the FRORP-DRRLC program is also able to support the Regional Resilience Index, especially from the aspect of strengthening organization and coordination, aspects of disaster risk assessment or scenarios, strengthening institutional capacity, strengthening community capacity, and encouraging disaster preparedness. Furthermore, the support of Islamic Relief in the pusdalops is also the main contributor to Kab. Sigi was selected as the best district in the DRR.
- Aspects of women's participation in the FRORP-DRRLC program have also begun to appear from the percentage of involvement in the management and membership of village DRR which is 10%-60%, the percentage of participants in activities related to livelihoods, DRR and capacity building of

the district government is above 20%. The main challenge from this aspect is to encourage the involvement of women in key positions, such as the core management of DRR forums.

- Aspects of waste management from business activities, the FRORP-DRRLC program has begun to encourage environmentally friendly management although it is not yet optimal, which is still around 23% who use it for raw materials for the manufacture of other products. The main challenge from this aspect is to build public awareness (habits) regarding waste management (waste).
- Aspects of policy advocacy and government capacity building, the FRORP-DRRLC program is indicated to be able to encourage policies at the village level to the district level. Likewise, in developing the capacity of the village FPRB team, district FPRB and the capacity of district government administrators. Sigi related to disaster. The challenge from this aspect is the implementation of policies and activities to increase the capacity of government officials related to sustainable DRR.
- Aspects of effectiveness, the level of achievement (effectiveness) of the FRORP-DRRLC program is very good, namely 100% by comparing the target in the outcome and output with the realization.
- The aspect of program effectiveness is also seen in the involvement of religious leaders and also religious places in disaster mitigation. The basic facilities of the house of worship which have communication tools and also adequate land make the house of worship an ideal place for evacuation purposes. Furthermore, the effectiveness is due to the role of religious leaders to also be able to become actors who encourage the dissemination of mechanisms.
- The efficiency aspect of the FRORP-DRRLC program is quite good, this is indicated by the proportion of personal cost expenditures of 21% and direct projects of 67%. In addition, almost all the planned activities can be carried out well even though they need to get an extension of time. The main challenge in the efficiency aspect of the COVID 19 pandemic.
- Aspects of impact, the FRORP-DRRLC program has been able to encourage change, especially for clusters of DRR programs and district government advocacy. Meanwhile, the livelihood aspect is still at the level of utilization of the results. The challenge in this aspect is to ensure that program interventions that have begun to be practiced by beneficiary groups (DRR groups and business groups) bring changes and benefits to the lives of beneficiaries.
- From the sustainability aspect, the FRORP-DRRLC program has indicated that it is activating actors ranging from individuals/cadres, communities in the form of DRR forums and cooperatives to encouraging collaboration with government at the village and district levels and other organizations. The main challenge from this aspect is the integration between actors (across programs/organizations) and overseeing the implementation of government policies and budgets.
- There are challenge in term of the sustainability of CBDRM, encouraging the knowledge and skills already possessed by the community into a habit (consistency) that is practiced daily, ensuring that income increases have an impact on increasing family welfare (one indication is through savings in Kopwansyah), group dynamics businesses that cannot be completed properly so that it has an impact on business sustainability, the commitment of business group members to maintain and develop their businesses, the coordination and communication system built by the Sigi district government to divide roles due to the large number of NGO programs in Sigi district, rotation of district government officials Sigi.

Recommendation from this evaluation as follow:

1. Budget and Policy Advocacy

The policy and budget support from the Sigi district government as stated in the RPJMD is very large. There is still a need to oversee the implementation of policies and budgets so that they are truly realized and support the good results of the FRORP-DRRLC program.

For example, budget support to streamline PUSDALOPS functions that have been built by IRs, including an IT platform for disaster data that needs to be improved to make it easier to access, integrate and update.

2. Village DRR Forum

The Village DRR group is the main spearhead and the main team when a disaster occurs, because they are directly in the midst of the community. Support from the village government needs to be ensured through involvement in relevant village government activities and budget support so that DRR groups have the resources to carry out their work plans.

Village DRR groups also need to be encouraged to have a good education and cadre system, because DRR group members who are dominated by young people have a high chance of turnover.

3. Cooperative Strengthening

Cooperatives have a strategic role as a medium for institutionalizing good practices that have been produced by the FRORP-DRRLC project, particularly in relation to efforts to improve the welfare of members (community) as the main objective of establishing cooperatives. There are five aspects that need to be strengthened so that cooperatives can function effectively, independently and sustainably, namely:

- Organizational aspects, by streamlining assembly meetings as a medium for building cooperation and member education; strengthening an effective management system in carrying out its functions (management & supervision) and involving young cadres; ensure that the cooperative rules (AD, ART) are obeyed by all members.
- Capital aspect, by increasing the proportion of cooperative's own capital through member savings. Saving is part of cooperative education that needs to be continuously campaigned. The amount of member's own capital will not only have an impact on the health level of the cooperative but will also increase the sense of belonging to the cooperative from the members.
- Business/service aspects, by innovating services according to the needs of members, not only providing access to capital but also marketing. In addition, the number of bad loans as one of the main indicators of the health level of cooperatives that provide credit services needs to be reduced below 5%.
- Administrative aspects, by providing regular reports to members to ensure transparency and accountability principles, in addition to increasing the trust of members.

4. Business Development

Business development can be carried out through group and individual schemes according to the type of business and its opportunities. In addition, business assistance from upstream to downstream needs to be carried out so that the basic business principles of supply and demand can occur properly. The IT market place platform that has been developed needs to be managed and utilized properly, as well as taking advantage of other mainstream marketing channels.

Foreword

A. Program Context

The project is a two years Disaster-Livelihood integrated project in Sigi District funded by IRUK and implemented by Islamic Relief Indonesia in Palu City districts of Central Sulawesi Province. The project aims to building the disaster and livelihood resilience of earthquake and liquefaction affected communities and its local government. Initial project target rightsholders are 4,250 HHs with gender distribution (49% female 51% male) most of whom are community affected by earthquake and liquefactions in three villages of Mpanau, Lolu, and Jono Oge and 100 district government staff focused in the issues of disaster preparedness in district levels.

B. Evaluation Objectives

This end-line study and final evaluation has objectives as follow:

- To assess the relevance/appropriateness of the theory of change of the project: Is the project addressing urgent needs and were suited to the priorities of the right-sholders and other project target including local government and faith leaders; will it make a difference to the lives of the most vulnerable communities in terms of livelihood and disaster resiliencies, is it relevant with the national government blue print of rehabilitation and reconstruction plan after the disaster in Central Sulawesi?
- Assess the efficiency: The evaluator will assess whether activities of the project were cost-efficient, were achieved on time and whether they were implemented in the most efficient way compared to alternatives or not
- Assess the effectiveness of activities and achievement of targets/outcomes
- Assess the project's achievements in relation to the project's objectives and intended results stated in the project document, logical framework and project implementation plan.
- Evaluate the impact/change on the intended rightsholders and how the project has contributed to these changes, Assess the extent to which project outcomes will be sustained beyond the life of the project.
- Lesson learnt: Identify the key lesson learned and the promising practice that can be replicated in other projects that have similar interventions.
- To deliberate on opportunities to improve and inform the design of livelihoods intervention as part of Islamic Relief's Integrated livelihoods initiative (provide recommendations on IRI's DRR and livelihood programming)

C. Evaluation Question

Key Question based on OECD DAC Principle as follow:

Relevance-The extent to which the intervention objectives and design respond to rightsholders, national, province, district, and partner/institution needs, policies, and priorities, and continue to do so if circumstances change

- To what extent the appropriateness of project concept to the problems it was supposed to address taking into account the prevailing political and social economic situation in Sigi District?

- To what extent the project relevant with other IRI interventions in Sigi District and particularly how this project has contributed to the disasters and economic resilience of the targeted communities through the provision sustainable livelihood, capacity building activities (communities, governments and faith leaders), formulation of local disaster policies, and mitigation activities?
- To what extent project design including the risks and assumptions and their impact on the project?

Efficiency- The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way

- how well the project activities transferred the available resources into the intended results in terms of quantity, quality and time?
- how the project strategy used induced sustainable change, particularly in regard to working with Local governments and religious leaders as well as community participatory processes?
- How inputs and means have been converted into activities and the quality of the results achieved?
- How is the efficiency of the project implementation and monitoring at result level using the indicators of the log frame and the proposed timetable?
- To which extent the level of collaboration with other agencies and the various project stakeholders.
- Verify the appropriateness of the project implementation approach and the innovativeness and response by project management to bring changes to the social environment in which the project operates?
- Whether the project was carried out in a cost efficient way?

Effectiveness- The extent to which the intervention achieved, or is expected to achieve, its objectives, and its results, including any differential results across groups

- The what extent to which the project achieved its outcomes and purpose using the Objective Verifiable Indicators (OVIs) column of the Logical Framework
- To what extent planned benefits have been delivered and received as perceived by project management and target groups and will continue towards the intended purpose?
- How is the effectiveness of project strategies and capacity building efforts to determine if they are sustainable?
- How is the progress made in achieving results of the project at all levels?
- How is the quality of operational work planning, budgeting and how the project managed the originally identified risks and others that may not have been foreseen?
- How is the quality of reporting?
- What major factors influenced the project's achievement or non-achievement of its outcome?
- Were there any unintended (positive or negative) outcomes for the project participants?
- Were the outcomes different for different social groups? E.g. men, women, boys, girls, PWDs etc.
- Were industry technical standards met for the assistance provided?

Impact- The extent to which the intervention has generated or is expected to generate significant positive or negative, intended or unintended, higher-level effects.

- To what extent the project has made milestones that will contribute to the sustainable development goal of sustainably improving access to basic needs by vulnerable communities and other disadvantaged groups?
- To what extent the impact the project has made on improving the resilience to the direct project rightsholders; more importantly the capability of rightsholders to mitigate hazards, controls the effects of disaster, and carry out recovery activities in ways to minimize social disruption, while also mitigating the effects of future disasters?
- How is the impact of the project on the livelihood recovery of the affected communities?
- How is the impact of the project has made on improving capacities and roles of the local governments and religious leaders in disaster preparedness and resilience particularly in change in policy, program, and budget in district government to promote resilience against earthquake triggering liquefaction?

Sustainability- The extent to which the net benefits of the intervention continue, or are likely to continue

- How is the stakeholder participation in the management/implementation of the project?
- To what extent the level of local ownership and confirm whether key stakeholders are committed to continue and build on the achievements of the project?
- Do the community has the intent and capacity to continue the support activities including financial and technical capacities?
- To what extent regional environment, socio-economic, political and cultural factors are conducive to the continuity of the project support activities?
- To what extent level sustainability has been considered in planning and execution of activities particularly in respect to institutions, formal and non-formal, as well as technical and cross cutting issues?
- Do the exit strategy in place?
- What are the project lesson learned that can be replicate to another related initiative?

Coherence/Cross-cutting Issues- The compatibility of the intervention with other interventions in a country, sector or institution

- How is the project design including the risks and assumptions and their impact on the project?
- How is gender equity, advocacy, environment mainstreaming, advocacy and capacity building in the project addressed.

Gender Equity: The extent to which gender equity issues are integrated throughout the project cycle management in line with the gender policy or strategy of IRI/IRW.

Environment mainstreaming: The extent to which the environment issues have been taken into account throughout the project implementation

Advocacy: The extent to which the good practice of the project is used by IRI to influence change at local/national levels, especially with regards to DRR and the involvement of government counterparts and religious leaders.

Capacity Building: The extent to which capacity building of the IRI and targeted communities is done and their positive and negative effects.

Methodology

A. Type of Evaluation

This evaluation using both Quantitative and Qualitative Approach. The quantitative approach of this evaluation is to measure quantitatively the behavior change within the community or beneficiaries. The consultant's team propose the use of opinion poll to capture changes respondent's perception, knowledge and practice as beneficiaries, made by the program. This quantitative comparison analysis will also be able to predict project impact and its sustainability after the project's end.

The qualitative approach of the evaluation will focus to describe the actual conditions occurring in the field based on spoken and written data also information from people and events. With this qualitative evaluation, the data obtained will be more complete, deeper, credible, and meaningful, so that the evaluation objectives can be achieved. Consultant's will combine both approach in the methods and analysis in order to achieve evaluation objectives.

B. Sample

Sample size calculator to determine the minimum required number of samples. sample size calculation formula:

$$CI' = \hat{p} \pm z \times \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n'} \times \frac{N-n'}{N-1}}$$

Sampling Methods

The sampling method for this research is multi-stage cluster sampling. Multi-stage cluster sampling involves selecting small groups (clusters), from the larger population and then selecting units (eg households) within the cluster to be interviewed.

Determining interviewed household

We recommend that each cluster has the same number of sample elements. One reason is that this ensures an approximately equal workload in each cluster, making operational control over survey field work easier. The second reason relates to avoiding estimation bias by helping to ensure a self-weighted sample. The number of households to be visited during the interview process is based on a simple calculation of the sample size and the number of clusters.

- Population: 1151 consist of 1000 DRR & 151 Livelihood
- Sample size: 203 respondents

Number of households to be interviewed

- PRB : 176 Respondents
- Livelihood: 27 respondents

The method to be applied is the random-walk method, carried out by: (1) randomly selecting the starting point and direction of travel in the sample cluster, (2) conducting interviews with the nearest household, and (3) continuously selecting the next closest household. for interviews until the target number of interviews is obtained.

For the qualitative study, the consultant interviewed 50 respondents based on their involvement in project activities with the following details:

No	Respondent	Address	No of Respondent	Methods
1.	Beneficiaries			
	Community Business Group	Desa Jono Oge Desa Lolu Desa Mpanau	5 5 5	FGD-offline
	Village DRR Forum	Desa Jono Oge Desa Lolu Desa Mpanau	5 5 4	FGD-offline
2.	Government			
	Village Government	Desa Jono Oge Desa Lolu Desa Mpanau	1 1 1	KII-offline
	District Government (OPD)	Kabupaten Sigi	10	FGD-hybrid, KII offline
3.	Stakeholder			
	DRR District Forum	Kabupaten Sigi	1	KII-online
	Religious Leader	Desa Lolu	1	KII-offline
	Academician (UNTAD)	Kota Palu	1	KII-online
	Related NGO (ROA & Imunitas)	Kota Palu	2	KII-online
4	Project Team-FRORP DRRLC	Kabupaten Sigi	4	FGD-hybrid
	TOTAL		51	

C. Data Type

This study uses primary and secondary data where the former relies on data collection from the primary sampling unit (PSU) at the household level while the latter relies on data collection from other available sources, such as FGDs and previous reports.

D. Data Collection Technique

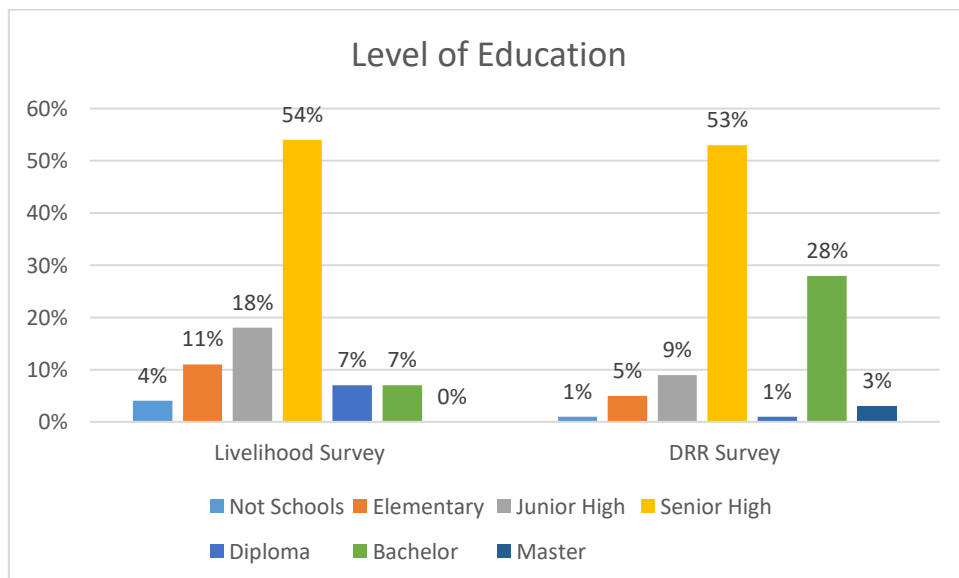
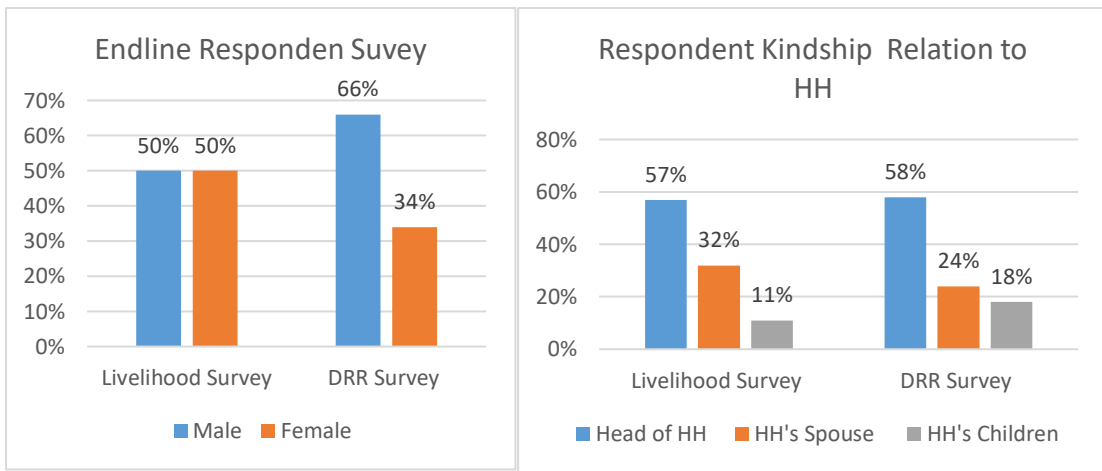
a) Desk Study

- Review of documents related to the project, including the initial project document, progress report, technical assessments and report, project monitoring and evaluation documents.
- Review of technical products (training manuals, tools, technical guidelines, etc) and other publication used or developed by the project. Such as:
 - FRORP DRRLC Interim Report
 - Absen CBDRM, Livelihood and Government, 04 November 2021
 - Field Visit Report trip to Palu
 - FRORP UKMUR Sept 2021
 - Study of the SIGI District Resilience based on the HFA
 - 3 Assted Village Measurement Result
 - IKD Sigi District BNPB
 - IR Presentation Workhop Inception
 - IRUK FRORP Proposal

- Monitoring Field Visit Report_Palu 2020
- Resilience Village Measurement Jono Oge Village
- Resilience Village Measurement _Lolu Village
- Review of other relevant documents, if any.

b) Household Survey

Household surveys (i.e., either on-site enumerator assisted in-depth interviews or on-site local volunteer-assisted in-depth interviews). Household survey will be done by local enumerators and data will be collected through mobile devices using Kobo-Toolbox application. This will enable data to be uploaded on the server on a daily basis and monitoring for data quality assurance to be done on a regular basis.



c) Key Informant Interview

In order to support quantitative data analysis, KII will interview key informant as following:

No	Respondent	Address	No of Respondent	Methods
1.	Government			
	Village Government	Desa Jono Oge Desa Lolu Desa Mpanau	1 1 1	KII-offline
	District Government (OPD)	Kabupaten Sigi	3	KII offline
2.	Stakeholder			
	DRR District Forum	Kabupaten Sigi	1	KII-online
	Religious Leader	Desa Lolu	1	KII-offline
	Academician (UNTAD)	Kota Palu	1	KII-online
	Related NGO (ROA & Imunitas)	Kota Palu	2	KII-online

d) Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

FGD was conducted 8 times involving 40 people from various elements.

No	Respondent	Address	No of Respondent	Methods
1.	Beneficiaries			
	Community Business Group	Desa Jono Oge Desa Lolu Desa Mpanau	5 5 5	FGD-offline
	Village DRR Forum	Desa Jono Oge Desa Lolu Desa Mpanau	5 5 4	FGD-offline
2.	Government			
	District Government (OPD)	Kabupaten Sigi	7	FGD-hybrid
3	Project Team-FRORP DRRLC	Kabupaten Sigi	4	FGD-hybrid

Finding & Analysis

A. Relevance Analysis

The FRORP program implemented by Islamic Relief is a response to the impact of the earthquake and liquefaction that occurred in Palu-Sigi-Donggala. FRORP Program in Kab. Sigi seeks to encourage resilience at the district level, in the three assisted villages, and restore the lives of the communities affected by the earthquake. From a DRR perspective, this program was implemented in 3 villages that felt the greatest impact from the liquefaction disaster. So that efforts to encourage village resilience have the highest relevance.

The Liquefaction disaster resulted in the loss of irrigation systems and damage to farmers' arable land. The FRORP program strategy that encourages the formation of new economic activities but remains in the agricultural sector finds its relevance to answer these problems. New economic activities but still have the same fields that make people able to earn income but do not make them uprooted from their cultural roots.

Meanwhile, in an effort to build resilience at the district level, the relevance of the program is very high because the instruments developed so far have not been owned by the district. Sigi. So that various initiatives carried out through the FRORP program answer the government's needs in disaster management.

More specifically, the relevance of the FRORP program in this evaluation will be seen from several aspects of the program. Related to DRR, Livelihood, and finally related to support in establishing the DRR system at the Sigi Regency level. Each of these programs will map their respective relevance to social conditions in the community.

The Livelihood program was implemented in three villages of Jono Oge, Lolu village and Mpanau village. The presence of Islamic Relief in the memories of the informants began a week after the disaster. His presence is considered to be a quick response to the previous liquefaction disaster. According to almost all of the FGD participants in the three villages, the Livelihood Program was present as an answer to the urgent needs during a disaster.

“The fundamental problem for us is the loss of agricultural land due to damage to the irrigation that irrigates our farms and plantations”, FGD participants of the Jono Oge Village Livelihood program

The disaster caused damage to irrigation canals owned by the community in Jono Oge village. The community in Lolu Village feels the same way. As a result of the earthquake, around 50% of houses were destroyed and livelihoods were also lost due to damage to irrigation canals.

“salah satu mata pencaharian utama masyarakat di desa Lolu ini juga hilang, karena akibat gempa irigasi satu – satunya yang mengairi lahan pertanian di desa ini rusak sampai sekarang,”

FGD Peserta PRB desa Lolu

The Liquefaction disaster resulted in the destruction of irrigation canals which then damaged the rice fields. In addition, several rice fields have also been damaged due to liquefaction so that they can no longer be processed. The loss of livelihoods of residents who are mostly farmers due to the loss of their agricultural land. As a solution, a business that is still based on agriculture is needed but not land-based.

Livelihood programs that introduce hydroponic cultivation are an alternative to encourage farmers to keep running their businesses. However, the hydroponic cultivation model can be done without using previous agricultural land.

“The basic problem for us is the loss of agricultural land due to damage to irrigation that irrigates our agricultural land and plantations. This method of planting using the hydroponic method or system is one solution for us to be able to continue growing vegetables,”

FGD Livelihood Participants in Jono Oge's Village

The approach chosen by Islamic Relief has relevance and is considered by the beneficiaries as a strategy to be able to continue their cultivation capabilities. In addition, livelihood activities are also able to optimize the remnants of natural resources and capital that are still left after the disaster. Apart from hydroponics, other programs in the form of catfish cultivation and making cocopeat are also an alternative to economic activities that are not based on agricultural land as before. Islamic Relief's support for these two programs is considered by the beneficiaries to be relevant to their needs and conditions.

“The assistance we have received from Islamic relief related to our business development is for cocopeat we have been given a machine to grind coconut coir which will be a mixture of making natural fertilizers. Apart from the equipment, we have also been given training on how to make this cocopeat.”

FGD Participants of the Jono Oge Village Livelihood program

The reoperation of a chicken farm in Lolu Village has become one of the aspects of high relevance in measuring the achievements of the Islamic Relief program, especially in the livelihood program. In general, this program is able to respond to the basic needs of people who have lost land and irrigation for agriculture. So that the program offer that is still based on agriculture but does not use agricultural land becomes an alternative solution for

The high relevance of livelihood programs is also mainly due to the ability to design programs to revitalize economic activities that were previously paralyzed. The life of a chicken farming business with the facilitation of sharia cooperatives is one proof. Livelihood programs are implemented based on local potential and also based on community needs.

This relevance is also able to encourage solidarity across religious identity boundaries. Through the formed cooperative, it is also able to facilitate participants from the Christian community to also access these economic services. The assistance provided was also able to help them to develop their business as livestock farmers. Islamic Relief's support for this business is in the form of feeds and vitamins.

“We are here because our land is no longer suitable for farming, we finally turned to livestock farmers. The benefit of this group is that we can access funds from the cooperative formed by Islamic Relief. The funds are not in the form of money but for livestock breeders in the form of feed and vitamins.” FGD Participants of the Lolu Village Livelihood Program.

This support shows the high inclusiveness of the program and the program's ability to adapt its approach strategy without leaving the basic principles and values of the institution. Efforts to carry out interpretations from several religious experts from Islamic Relief to strengthen the program's strategy is one of the key aspects.

The relevance of the DRR program is in line with the needs of community groups in the post-disaster period. The presence of Islamic Relief is seen to be in accordance with the needs of program beneficiaries, especially in encouraging the capacity of program beneficiaries to build disaster preparedness.

“alignment between the program and our basic needs related to resilience in dealing with disasters, it is in harmony because in Jono Oge Village based on disaster qualifications there are earthquakes and liquefaction. When Islamic Relief implemented a program to strengthen the community in DRR, this program has answered our needs.”

FGD Participants of the Jono Oge Village PRD program

This team was formed at the village level by involving all levels of community groups. According to Jono Oge Village FPRB FGD participant, the involvement of groups starting from village midwives and young people studying in the health sector. Likewise, the evacuation team also involved groups of young people involved in youth organizations.

The benefits of this village DRR Forum are an important key to strengthening village preparedness. Islamic Relief through the FRORP program is able to contribute to encouraging this aspect of preparedness. The program strategy of establishing the forum helps villages to carry out mitigation to overcome future disasters.

“This forum must exist in the village, because this forum can be a forum for sharing information in the village about the importance of disaster mitigation. With this forum, we can do simulations about disasters. With this knowledge, when a disaster occurs, we are no longer like the incident on September 28, 2018. We already know the attitudes and steps in dealing with disasters,”

FPRB Jono Oge Village.

Strategi program Islamic Relief juga telah mampu mendorong penguatan peran dan kelembagaan forum PRB Desa dengan mendorong terbentuknya SK Kepala Desa tentang pembentukan Forum PRB. Sehingga berbagai upaya yang dilakukan oleh FPRB dapat didukung oleh desa baik dari sisi legitimasi ataupun dukungan anggaran Desa.

Islamic Relief's support in encouraging disaster mitigation, especially at the district level, also has a slightly different aspect of relevance. Islamic Relief's strategy is to encourage the DRR mechanism through various trainings to various agencies to integrate disaster mitigation strategies into the programs of each agency and to form a District Renkon. Sigi.

Other support that has a fairly high relevance, especially the support for building Pusdalops (Operations Control Center) for disaster preparedness and forming a dashboard to map the potential and impact of disasters. The challenge lies in how support from Islamic Relief is integrated with similar interventions from other institutions.

Summing up the findings above, the approach taken by Islamic relief, especially in the livelihood aspect, strengthening resilience at the village and district levels is appropriate and relevant to the needs of the beneficiaries. The relevance of the livelihood program is seen in the program's strategy, which is based on the condition of loss of irrigation and rice fields and then switches to hydroponics and catfish cultivation by utilizing the remaining water sources.

Implementation of CHS Commitment

CHS Commitment 1: Humanitarian response is appropriate and relevant.

Islamic Relief's commitment to appropriate and relevant disaster response is strong enough. This can be seen in two aspects of the DRR strengthening program in villages and districts that have high disaster risk and previously there was no contingency plan related to disaster. In the livelihood aspect, FRORP is able to design program designs that address community needs for new livelihoods after land and irrigation are damaged due to liquefaction. The support from Islamic Relief was able to create new livelihoods and remain in the agricultural and livestock aspects.

CHS Commitment 4: Humanitarian response based upon communication, participation, and feedback

Islamic Relief's commitment to CHS Commitment 4 is also quite strong. Programs designed and communicated to beneficiaries in accordance with the local language and culture. The inclusiveness of the program by facilitating the involvement of various religious groups is seen in the kopwansyah service which is attended by Christian or Muslim communities. Dialogic interaction patterns are also seen in building program schemes that are able to meet the needs of the beneficiaries and remain in line with the organization's mandate.

B. Coherence Analysis

Coherence analysis will analyze the extent to which the program has coherence with policies at the provincial or district level. Furthermore, coherence will also be measured on the extent of aspects of gender equality, advocacy, environmental mainstreaming, policy advocacy and capacity building in project beneficiaries.

Disaster management is also the vision and mission of the Sigi Regent program. The mission encourages Sustainable Development based on Disaster Mitigation. All disaster management activities are development priorities to be achieved by the elected Sigi Regency Government.

This program is able to encourage at least the Regional Resilience Index, especially from the aspect of strengthening the organization and coordination, aspects of disaster risk assessment or scenarios, strengthening institutional capacity, strengthening community capacity, and encouraging disaster preparedness. Furthermore, the support of Islamic Relief in the pusdalops is also the main contributor to Kab. Sigi was selected as the best district in the DRR.

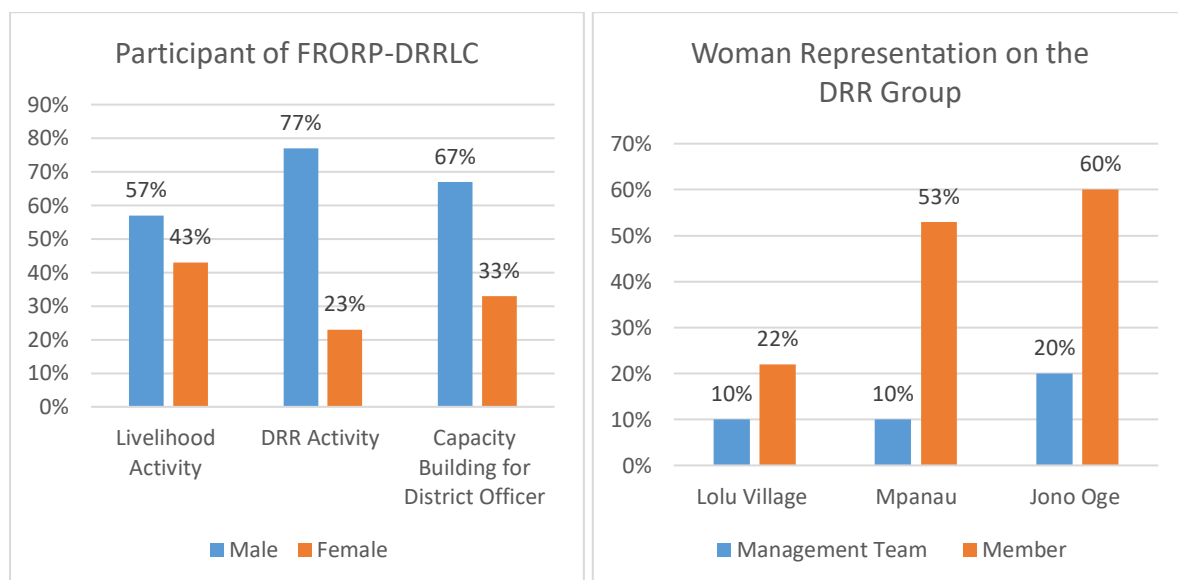
From the aspect of strengthening the organization and coordination, the advocacy carried out by Islamic Relief was recognized by stakeholders, especially from BPBD Kab. Sigi is able to build good coordination between stakeholders. The establishment of a good communication network between BPBD, DRR Forum, and DRR Forum at the village level, especially in the villages assisted by Islamic Relief.

The contingency plan document facilitated by Islamic Relief is a program contribution that is recognized by stakeholders, especially in Bappeda Kab. Sigi. This support is an important factor that helps Sigi Regency to get the best award in disaster preparedness by the National Disaster Management Agency.

Community preparedness is also one of the important contributions of Islamic Relief in building a disaster mitigation system. The establishment of a Village DRR Forum that has the ability to carry out mitigation, disaster emergencies, and emergency response periods is one of the program's contributions. Risk reduction efforts that have been carried out from mapping of disaster risk, forming evacuation routes, and determining evacuation locations and supporting disaster equipment in places of worship are the program's biggest contributions.

Gender Mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming in the FRORP program, especially in activities related to DRR, shows an effort to encourage a balanced proportion of women's involvement. Involvement in activities both for DRR, Livelihood and capacity building for the government pays attention to the proportion of women's involvement.



Efforts to effectively involve women in the structure of the village DRR Forum are also encouraged by Islamic Relief. The establishment of a forum that is still overseen by Islamic relief is able to encourage the involvement of women both in the core management structure and members.

The optimal involvement of women, although it has not yet reached the 50% share in almost all activities, shows the commitment of Islamic Relief to strive to promote gender equality. Involvement that is encouraged is not only involvement in activities but further than that involvement in forums. Involvement is not only limited to the involvement of women as members but also the involvement of women to sit in policy makers at the forum level.

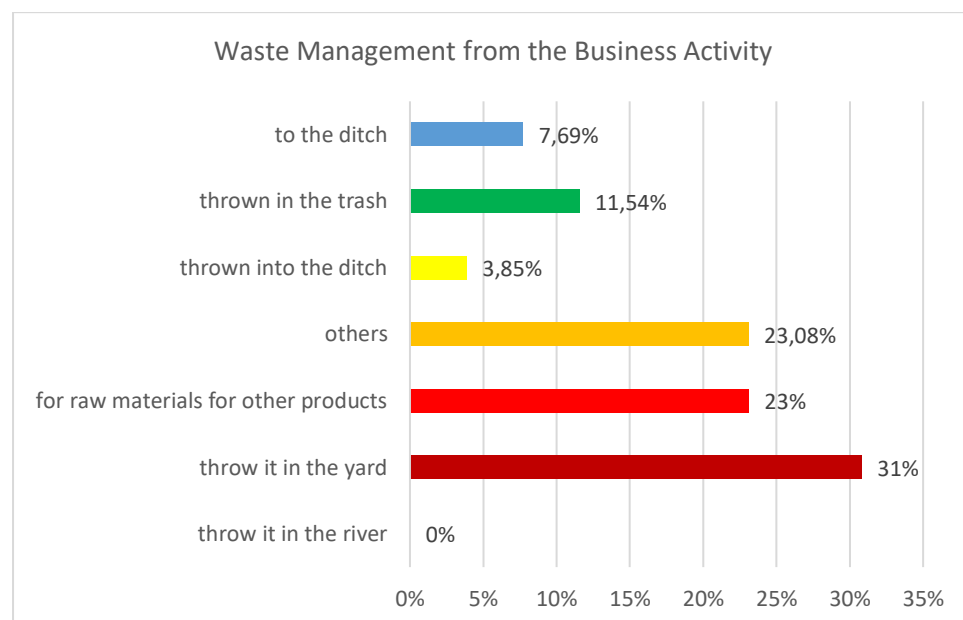
Gender mainstreaming commitment in the FRORP program has been seen at least at the stage of women's participation and role in policy making. However, the challenge is the impact of such involvement to be able to produce policies and regulations that favor women.

Environment Mainstreaming

The aspect of environmental mainstreaming is one of the aspects that is quite considered by the program. Program interventions seek to respond to post-earthquake changes and encourage alternative agricultural-based business activities. The interesting breakthrough chosen by the program is not to uproot the community from its agricultural roots but to make modifications.

The agricultural modification strategy with hydroponics and biofloc is a breakthrough that is able to integrate local wisdom and environmental potential. The loss of irrigation and rice fields leaves only springs such as in Mpanau Village. Hydroponic business activities are able to optimize the remaining natural potential.

In line with hydroponic activities, catfish cultivation through biofloc is also an environmentally friendly strategy. The use of biofloc is one strategy to optimize the use of water for fish farming. Biofloc, especially for catfish, can be done with minimal supporting equipment, such as without the need for an aerator. Furthermore, waste from catfish manure that is at the bottom of the biofloc can also be processed and reused.



The waste generated in cultivation activities is also optimized by the beneficiaries to be converted into other forms. From a number of selected respondents, there are about 37.8% of beneficiaries who utilize waste to be used as other materials.

Policy Advocacy & Capacity Building

The policy advocacy element of the FRORP program looks strong in pushing the system at the village level. The presence of the Disaster Risk Reduction Forum at the village level which has been legalized is one of the evidences of the successful implementation of policy advocacy at the village level. The establishment of a DRR forum at the village level was also established with a strategy to increase the capacity of the FPRB to carry out mitigation, assessment, emergency response management, to resource mobilization.

Changes at the village level can be seen at least by the formation of the FPRB with various supporting legal instruments and a disaster resilience system. There are policies in the form of SK and also SOPs for disaster mitigation. These two aspects show that the policy advocacy carried out by the FRORP project has been able to encourage change and also ensure sustainability after program interventions are completed.

Furthermore, at the district level, advocacy is carried out by encouraging capacity building of state administrators related to disasters. This strategy seems to help the process of formulating the various documents that make up the resilience system in Sigi District. Improvement strategies and encouragement to formulate various DRR systems such as disaster planning plans, the establishment of a DRR Forum are two program outcomes that can be evidence of the success of advocacy carried out by Islamic Relief.

In the implementation of the FRORP program in the assisted villages, it was also identified the involvement of several other NGOs in program implementation. In addition to Islamic Relief, there is the Indonesian Red Cross which forms CBAT at the village level. The role of CBAT is in line with the Village DRR Forum which carries out disaster mitigation. Besides PMI, there is also Wahana Visi Indonesia which works on disaster mitigation at the school level and also targets the issue of stunting in the post-disaster period. In Jono Oge Village, there is also the NGO IDEP BALI in collaboration with YPAL Poso to educate residents to produce VCO. Collaboration with Islamic Relief is also carried out in disaster simulation activities in collaboration with various parties and NGOs. Collaborative activities to improve the community's ability to evacuate in the event of a disaster.

c. Effectiveness Analysis

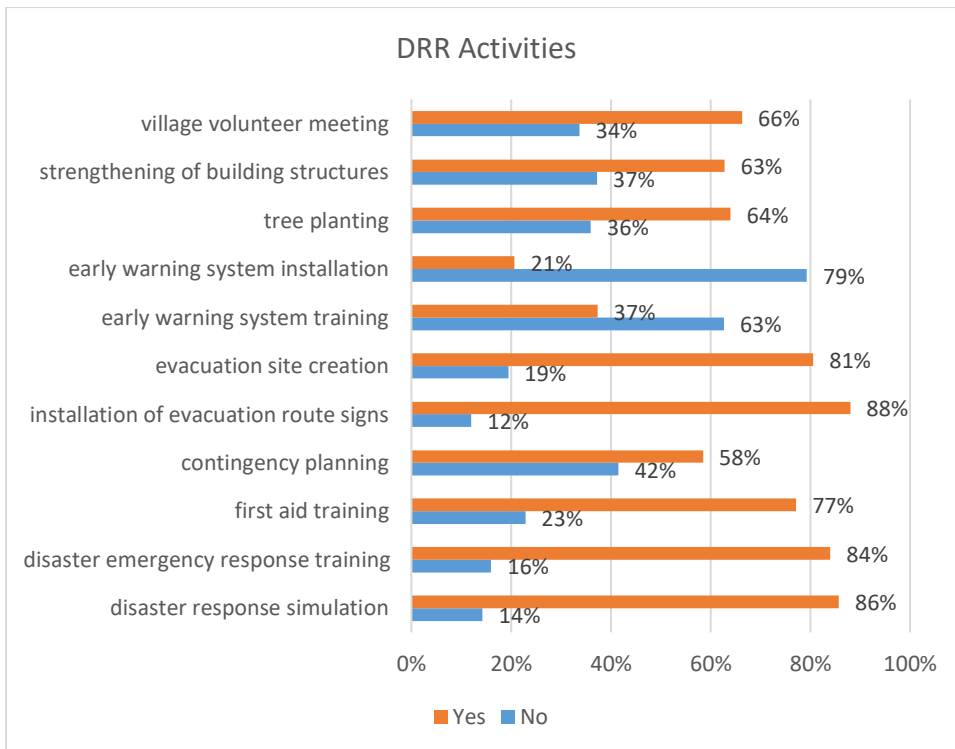
1. Achievement Analysis

In general, the level of achievement of the FRORP program when comparing the targets in outcomes and outputs with realization, the level of achievement is 100%.

Outcome 1: % change in the proportion of target communities reporting having skills to save their lives and their families from earthquake and liquefaction

The main indication of the achievement of this outcome is the formation of KSB (Disaster Preparedness Group) in the 3 program location villages involving young people as administrators and the main movers. In addition to receiving various capacity building activities from IRs, CBDRM also received recognition and endorsement from the village government in the form of a Village Head Decree. Functionally, this CBDRM has also begun to actively respond to disaster events that occur inside and outside the village, such as flash floods in the villages of Bangga and Kulawi, fires at the Kompas shelter, evacuations at the Tora Belo hospital, response to COVID-19, and so forth.

The results of the endline survey show that the average respondent (above 50%) said that there were several activities that had been carried out to reduce disaster risk, namely: disaster response simulation, emergency response training, first aid training, making contingency plans, installing evacuation routes, planting trees, strengthening of building structures and village volunteer meetings. The disaster risk reduction activities mentioned by less than 50% of respondents are the installation of an early warning system and training on an early warning system.



The main challenge associated with this achievement is the sustainability of CBDRM. The CBDRM management, which is dominated by young people, has a very high potential for turnover due to education, work and marriage reasons, so they have to change their place of residence. This could lead to a decline in CBDRM capabilities if there is no good knowledge management system and human resources.

The village government's support for CBDRM has the potential to decrease/decline when there is a change of village head, due to the nature of the decree, which is relatively weak in legal force, and can even be revoked by a new village head.

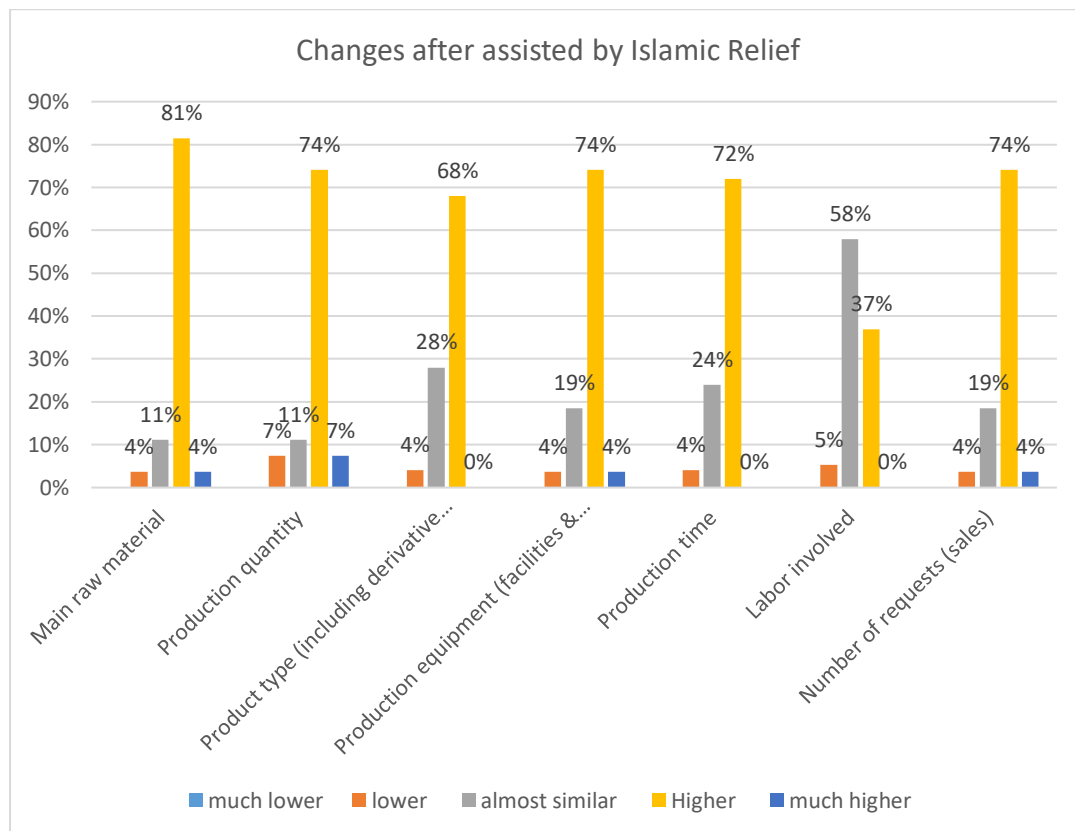
Output 1: 1,000 families (4,000 people) from different religious backgrounds are trained on preparedness and mitigation activities against earthquake-triggering liquefaction

The main indication of achieving this output is the number of people from different religious backgrounds who are involved in IR activities related to preparedness and mitigation of earthquake-trigger liquefaction exceeding the target, namely from 1,000 families to 1,011 families and from 2 villages to 3 villages namely Lolu, Mpnau and John Oge. This has an impact on increasing the score against the Tangguh Village criteria according to the NDMA regulations from Low (score 20-35) to Primary (score 51-60) in the 3 villages where the program is located. This means that the village is included in the tough category and it is hoped that when a disaster occurs the village will be able to minimize casualties and losses, be ready to absorb shocks and adapt to changing situations.

The challenge related to this output is to encourage the knowledge and skills already possessed by the community into a habit (consistency) that is practiced daily. For example, related to disaster preparedness bags in every household, evacuation routes and EWS that are continuously maintained, and so on.

Outcome 2: % change in the proportion of target communities reporting that their livelihoods have returned to almost normal and even better than before the disaster

The main indication of the achievement of this outcome refers to the PDM survey, 77% of HHS' income is back to normal and even better than before the disaster. With details, 61% of households reported having a better income than before the disaster, increasing from IDR 1,333,116.88 to IDR 1,896,400.00 (an increase of IDR 563,283.12) or 45%. This achievement is even more interesting because it was achieved during the COVID-19 pandemic situation which had a negative impact on all sectors of life, including the economy.



The results of the endline survey also showed that there was an assessment of respondents who stated that there was a good change after receiving assistance from the IR related to business management which included: main raw materials, production amount, type of production, production equipment, production time, labor involved, sales. On average, respondents rated above 70% for all aspects of the business, except in the aspect of the number of workers involved, who on average rated the same.

The main challenge of this achievement is to ensure that increasing income has an impact on increasing family welfare. One of the indications is the increase in the number of savings in Kopwansyah or other places.

Output 2: 150 Households are trained on livelihood potential and receive support to start and develop their businesses

The main indication of achieving this output is that 151 households received livelihood support including training on marketing support and microfinance loans to develop or start their businesses, including cocopeat, hydroponic vegetables, catfish farming. This livelihood development activity also involves young people who are members of CBDRM with a business group approach.

The main challenge from this achievement is the dynamics of business groups that cannot be resolved properly so that it has an impact on business sustainability. This condition occurs in all villages where the program is located.

“Untuk dampak negatifnya karena dalam satu kelompok itu terdiri dari banyak orang sehingga perselisihan sering tidak bisa dihindari seperti contohnya kami dikelompok Cocopeat terjadi perselisihan atau konflik sehingga yang tadinya anggota kelompok 15 orang yang aktif tinggal 10 orang, yang masih memproduksi tinggal 1 orang. Kalau untuk hidroponik yang awalnya 21 orang yang aktif sekarang 5 orang”
Anggota kelompok usaha-desa Jono Oge

Another challenge is also related to the commitment of business group members to maintain and develop their businesses. The absence of a promising income from their business makes their motivation decrease and some even discontinue their business activities.

Outcome 3: % changes in policies, programs, and budgets in district governments to promote resilience to earthquake and liquefaction

The main indication of achieving this outcome is an increase in budget allocation by 20% which is allocated to increase resilience to earthquakes compared to the 2015 – 2020 budget period. The significant budget allocation is shown in three government agencies, namely the social service agency, disaster management agency, and public works agency with the total budget allocated for the years 2021-2026 is IDR 174,015,000,000. Overall, there are 35 programs related to disaster management that are included in the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) of Sigi Regency for 2021-2026.

Regarding policies, there are 3 policies developed to encourage resilience to liquefaction that triggers earthquakes, namely (1) the Sigi Regency Disaster Management Plan Document; (2) Sigi Regency earthquake and liquefaction contingency plan document; (3) Disaster Risk Study for the period 2021 – 2026 (update).

The main challenge of this achievement is the coordination and communication system built by the Sigi district government to share roles because of the large number of NGOs that have programs in Sigi district. Overlaps in activities and program locations between NGOs are still common. The next challenge is to ensure that the implementation of the Sigi district government's policies and budget is used to develop initiatives that have been carried out by IRs and other NGOs, such as Pusdalop, CBDRM, DRR Forum, business groups, etc.

Output 3: 100 district government officials receive technical skills in analyzing, documenting, programming, budgeting, and preparing district resilience to earthquake-triggering liquefaction

The main indication of achieving this output is that 103 government units with 386 representatives from Sigi Regency have actively participated in producing analysis, designing district resilience programs against earthquake-triggering liquefaction. This is evidenced by the preparation of the Disaster Management Plan at the district level which is used as a reference in the preparation of the RPJMD for the period 2021 – 2026, especially for the development of programs related to DRR.

The main challenge from this achievement was the rotation of Sigi district government officials which resulted in the breakdown of communication and commitments with several key people in the OPD had to be repeated.

2. CHS Commitment Analysis

CHS is a set of nine commitments to community and crisis-affected people who state what they can expect of organizations and individuals delivering humanitarian assistance. Each commitment is supported by a quality criterion that defines how humanitarian organizations and staff must work to meet them. Analysis of the implementation of the CHS should be based on the extent to which an organization has made efforts to realize the Nine Commitments, and not only on whether the Key Actions or Organizational Responsibilities have been implemented or not.

When viewed from the effectiveness principle in the OECD DAC, there are 4 related CHS commitments to analyze the extent of their implementation in the FRORP program implemented by the IR.

CHS Commitment 2: Humanitarian response is effective and timely.

IR is one of the earliest organizations to enter and provide a humanitarian response in Sigi district after the earthquake and liquefaction disaster. This shows IR's commitment as well as readiness to be able to attend and respond quickly to disasters by providing emergency assistance such as food and medicine.

The responses or actions carried out by IR also did not only stop during the emergency response period but continued during the rehabilitation and reconstruction period, particularly through livelihood development programs in 3 villages in Sigi district.

CHS Commitment 3: Humanitarian response strengthens local capacities and avoids negative effects.

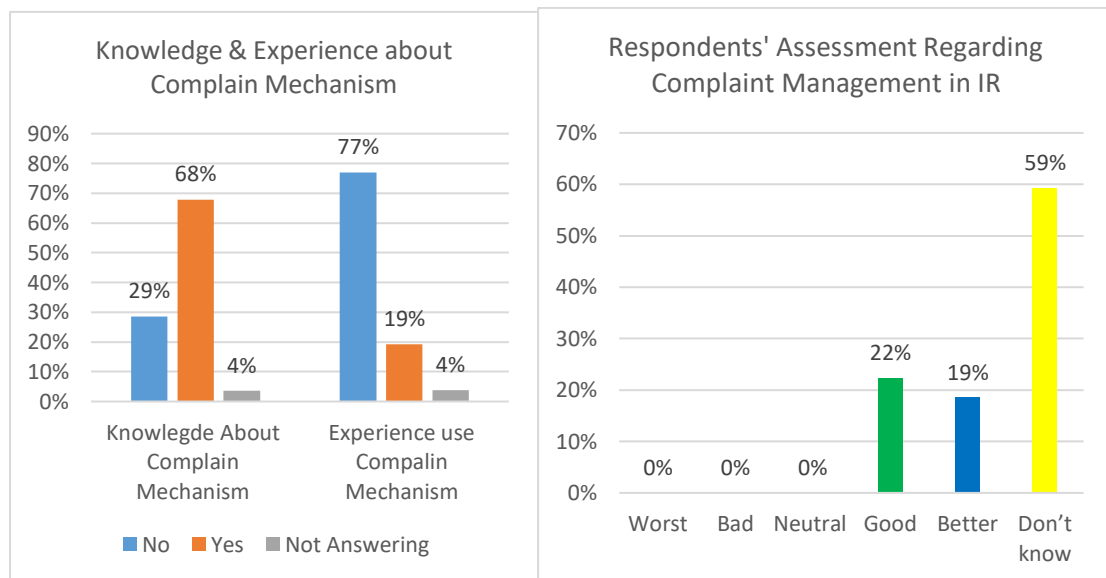
The commitment of the FRORP-IR program to strengthen local capacity seems very strong. This is indicated by the program strategy that relies on local potential, namely by strengthening community resilience through various capacity building activities and livelihood development support, the establishment of youth-based CBDRM, the establishment of a DRR forum consisting of local stakeholders and strengthening district governments through policy and a budget that is responsive to DRR issues.

Strengthening local capacity through CBDRM, DRR forums as well as related OPDs is aimed at preparing them as the first party to respond in the event of a disaster in the future.

In addition, the FRORP-IR program also involves universities (Tadulako University) to conduct studies related to threats and risks as well as community preparedness plans to guide program activities.

“What is interesting about the Islamic Relief program is that IR prioritizes scientific methods. IR conducts research from the ground up which can later be used in the preparation of a Disaster Risk Assessment. The method used by IR is systematically structured by providing opportunities for all teams, both OPD – Government OPD, Universities, other NGOs who participate actively, which is carried out regularly, agreed upon by friends, initiated and facilitated by the IR”
 UNTAD Palu Lecturer

CHS Commitment 5: Complaints are welcomed and addressed.



IR commitments related to complaint management are quite strong. This is indicated by the existence of documents related to the management of complaints and socialization to the community. Based on the results of the endline survey, 68% of respondents stated that they knew the complaint mechanism at the IR, and 19% had submitted a complaint to the IR through various media, namely WA, telephone, suggestion box and directly to volunteers/IR staff. In general (41%) of respondents considered that the management of complaints in IRs was good and very good, while 59% answered that they did not know because they did not have direct or indirect experience related to complaint management in IRs.

CHS Commitment 8: Staff is supported to do their job effectively, and are treated fairly and equitably.

FRORP program staff are supported in carrying out their work effectively, and are treated fairly and equitably. This is indicated by the ability of the program team to carry out activity plans, almost all of which are carried out according to the plan and the achievement of program outcomes/outputs, all of which are in accordance with even exceeding the plan.

The process of monitoring and documenting the program is also well planned and runs quite well, as indicated by the division of roles and the availability of up-to-date information on program developments.

3. EFFECTIVENESS ON INVOLVING RELIGIOUS LEADER AND RELIGIOUS PLACES

This program is unique in terms of involving religious leaders and places of worship in disaster risk mitigation activities. The involvement of religious leaders begins in capacity building activities to implement mitigation. In mitigation activities starting from mapping disaster risk, determining evacuation routes, and also determining evacuation locations, religious leaders are involved, especially those who are still young.

“Religious leaders are involved in activities ranging from disaster mitigation, to various training activities. Places of Worship are also used as places of evacuation. Islamic Relief also provides equipment for evacuation and other equipment that will be needed in the event of a disaster to be placed in places of worship. The selection of places of worship is sought for a place that is wide and known to all villagers,” Safyun, PRB of Mpanau Village.

This involvement is an important factor that encourages the dissemination of the program to the beneficiaries. Besides that, it also helps the community in the evacuation process at a familiar location.

"The chosen place of worship is a location with low disaster risk and is known by all the people because it is usually the Jami Desa Mosque," Nella, Lolu Village PRB Forum.

The selection strategy is a key factor that will help in the evacuation process when a natural disaster occurs. Based on these two findings, the choice of program strategy is quite effective to encourage system strengthening and disaster mitigation that is easily understood and recognized by beneficiaries.

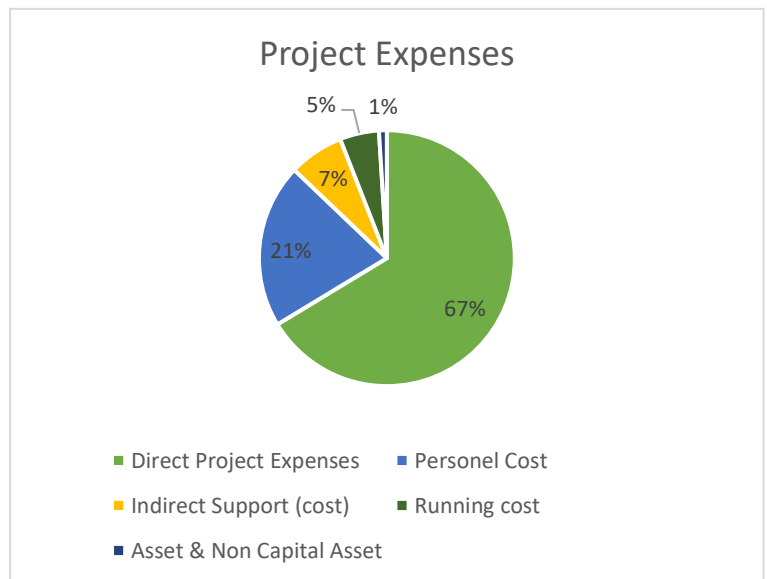
D. Efficiency

In general, the FROROP-DRRLC project expenditure component shows a very good proportion, where the Direct Project Expenses component has the highest proportion of 67%. While the proportion for Personal Cost at 21% indicates the project team's capacity to manage a project worth 338,000 GBP efficiently but effectively.

Almost all of the planned activities were carried out well despite the Covid-19 pandemic, so there was an adjustment to the implementation schedule. One of the steps taken by the project is to apply for an extension of time to the donor even though it is without additional cost (no cost extension).

To optimize local resources, including minimizing costs, the project also involves many local partners to support several activities, such as ARO to support marketing activities for assisted groups' products, Tadulako University Palu for studies related to disasters, and others.

The main challenge is the efficiency aspect of the COVID 19 pandemic. Some activities do not allow the method to be changed from offline to online. Apart from the type of activity that requires face-to-face meetings, some beneficiary groups also find it difficult to engage in online meetings due to limited equipment and internet network.



E. Impact Analysis

Mapping the impact of the program is mapped using the change steps. This method is used to map the extent to which changes have occurred in program beneficiaries. Measurement of impact using levels with indicators according to the graph on the side. Measurements were made for three main project activities, starting from livelihoods, disaster risk reduction at the village level and supporting the establishment of a DRR system at the district level.

The changes that occur in each of these aspects have different achievements. Especially the DRR and Livelihood programs at the village level have different variations in each program location. However, this measurement uses the highest trend that has been achieved.

Impacts in encouraging the formation of FPRB and resilience at the village level, the FRORP project succeeded in establishing and strengthening forums, especially at the village level. The formation of the forum was also strengthened by increasing the capacity of the forum and village support, ranging from SOPs, SK FPRB Desa to encouragement to get support from village funds.

"The result that we have been able to put into practice is that we have been able to participate in the preparation of the village regulation of Jono Oge Village regarding disaster management. We have also carried out DRR socialization activities for young people in Jono Oge Village, which are funded by village funds. When covid 19 started to spread, we were also included in the village covid 19 task force,"

Discussion Participants, KSB, Jono Oge Village

Apart from Jono Oge village, the DRR Forum in Mpanau Village has also been formed and received a decree at the village level. Moreover, it has also been able to implement its roles and duties to carry

out disaster mitigation activities. The DRR Forum has also been actively working to overcome flood disasters in several other villages.

“We already have knowledge about disaster management so that when a disaster occurs in another village, the response to help is very fast. This was indeed proven when there was a flood in the villages of Bangga, Rogo, Beka, Pombewe and Watunonju, we moved quickly to help. We realized that if we had not been given knowledge from Islamic Relief, we would have come just to watch the incident,”

FGD participants, KSB, Mpanau Village

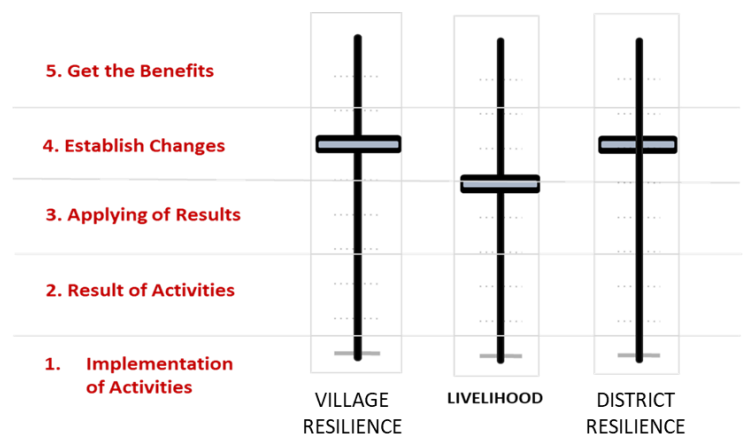
The Forum's capacity to carry out disaster management supported by the Flood contingency plan is one of the keys to which disaster risk mitigation can be carried out. Not only for this village but also for other nearby villages.

“When another village experienced a disaster, we were able to practice how to do an initial assessment and go down to evacuate at the disaster area. We also raise funds and other aids and then distribute them to the villages where the disaster occurred.”

FGD participants, KSB, Lolu Village.

This makes the impact of the FRORP program not only in the program locations in three villages but also in several villages around the program locations. This impact, when measured by the traces of change above, is already at level 4. Program interventions have been able to encourage change and generate program benefits.

The challenge then is to ensure that the impacts carried out can continue after the implementation of the program. The challenge of sustainability is that efforts to increase village resilience can continue after the program and with support from the village government.



The impact of the livelihood program still has many challenges, especially in the aspect of business management. The biggest challenge of livelihood programs lies in the group's less successful efforts. Although later there was a modification of support into an approach to the individual.

“One group consists of many people, so disputes are often unavoidable. For example, when we were in the Cocopeat group, there was a dispute or conflict so that previously there were only 10 active members of the group, only 1 is still producing. This group development is still a bit difficult for the people here.”

The same challenges also arise in the hydroponic group. The number of groups that are too many according to the informant is one of the factors. A large number results in a small amount of harvest when divided. Likewise, the division of labor to take care of the hydroponic garden.

“Hydroponics of the 14 people who are active only 2 people. There are too many members in one group, so that when harvesting, the distribution of the results is small, which makes group members less enthusiastic. Often expect each other to work and garden away from group members' homes,”

FGD participants, Business Group, Jono Oge Village.

Similar to the hydroponic group, the growth of the catfish group also experienced slightly better conditions. Although the number is reduced, cadres who are able to carry out can infect other parties to develop the cultivation.

"So is the catfish group of 9 active people, the remaining 6 people. But the good practice we got from Islamic Relief is that we can share knowledge about catfish farming. I've been practicing the knowledge and skill for catfish cultivation and it's growing quite a bit,"

FGD participants, Business Group, Jono Oge Village.

Apart from groups that have not functioned optimally, group management, especially from the business aspect, is also running well. The scheme built in hydroponic activities, for example, already has a fairly good scheme, especially ensuring weekly income.

"We develop this product by planting in stages on the 5 systems. So system 1 has been harvested, system 2 will follow and so on until the harvest is complete. As long as the group is running, we have harvested more than 10 times," FGD participant, Business Group, Lolu Village.

These challenges put the impact on livelihood programs still at level 3 applying the results. The results of the activities have been carried out by the beneficiaries but have not optimally resulted in changes. Changes occur at the individual level and are highly dependent on the initiative of cadres to drive the impact of the program.

Program support for building resilience at the district level has also driven significant changes to the disaster resilience system. The impact of the program is already at level 4 on driving the changes that occur. The FRORP program in the context of resilience at the district level has driven changes in at least three aspects.

First, on increasing the capacity of the district government apparatus. Signs related to disaster risk reduction. Apart from increasing the support capacity to establish a DRR Forum at the district level, it is also one of the achievements of the program. Second, build a system by preparing regulatory instruments such as Disaster Contingency Planning. And thirdly, support by building pusdalops and their systems and support by preparing a disaster data dashboard.

“The most interesting thing in my opinion is Pusdalops. Where Sigi Regency already has an institution or container that is the center of control and operations, it's just a matter of how the Sigi Regency Government can continue the development of this Pusdalops. Both for the management staff in it and for the construction of the building.”

Assistant II of the Sigi Regency Government.

In line with Assistant II of the Sigi Regency Government, the Head of BPBD also expressed a similar opinion. The presence of the FRORP Program has succeeded in encouraging changes in policy at the local government level with the Contingency Plan and the establishment of the District DRR Forum and its Pudasalops.

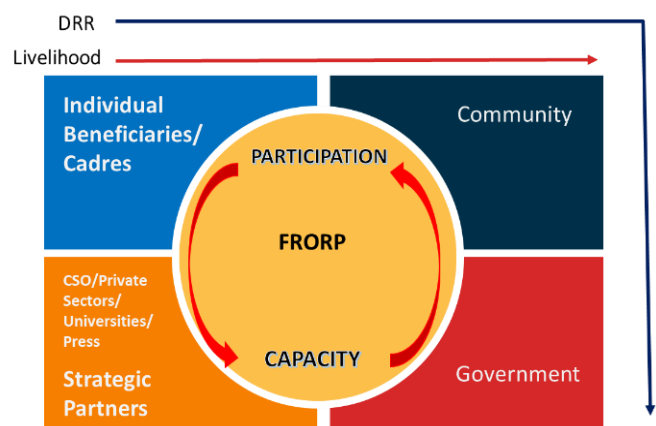
The challenges that still arise are related to the extent to which the roles of these institutions are able to be activated and operate optimally in the event of a disaster. The challenges of managing pusdalops along with the integration of dashboard data with initiatives from several other institutions.

F. Sustainability

The potential for sustainability of project interventions is observed through 4 quadrant areas of strategic actors, namely related to (i) cadre or individual level; (ii) community groups or cooperatives; (iii) network (journalists/media, academics, private sector, etc.) and (iv) government (national to village). Sustainability analysis in the FRORP program will be mapped on the extent of involvement of each actor and the dynamics of their respective relationships in each program intervention.

Program interventions in the DRR aspect are well mapped at the two beneficiary levels at the village level and at the district level. The two interventions encourage the formation of different relationship patterns. Interventions at the Village level, the program has been able to encourage participation from various elements of community groups, especially in forming a Disaster Risk Reduction Forum at the Village Level. The dynamics that occur in each village are quite varied, especially in terms of the actors involved in the village DRR forum.

The success of the forum and followed by the establishment of SOPs from the three villages to mitigate disaster risk from before the disaster to the post-disaster phase shows that there is a strong interaction between actors in the FRORP program. The pattern formed in DRR advocacy at the village level was analyzed with a four-quadrant perspective, showing that the program has been able to activate



actors ranging from individuals/cadres, communities in the form of DRR forums to encouraging collaboration with the government at the village level.

The challenge related to sustainability in this DRR effort is to ensure support from the Village so that the Village DRR Forum can run. The support is mainly to ensure that the FPRB program is accommodated in village programs through the musrenbangdes and ensure that there is Village Fund support for various DRR forum activities.

The intervention of the FRORP program at the government level of Sigi Regency also formed a slightly different pattern of relations. The support with the district government embodied by building Pudasalops is a cornerstone of the program. The development of Pusdalops which Islamic

Relief is oriented towards is continued by the district government. Sigi by adding other building facilities with the support of the APBD.

"Our BPBD has budgeted for the follow-up to the construction of the Pusdalops large building, in the 2022 budget year the planning for the construction of the Pusdalops large building and the construction of the Pusdalops large building in 2023,"
Sigi Regency BPBD staff.

The challenge that then arises regarding this pusdalops is whether the manager of this facility will be under the BPBD or a separate agency formed by the government. Ensuring that there are managers who are able to integrate various sectors and lines is one of the crucial factors to ensure that the Pusdalops can run and operate optimally when a natural disaster occurs.

Integration challenges between actors also arise, especially regarding the Dashboard generated by the FRORP program. Integration of the dashboard with various similar initiatives carried out by other NGOs to become a centralized data portal. So that the various information collected can be comprehensive and can be used simultaneously when a natural disaster occurs.

Ensuring various supports in the form of increasing local government capacity and establishing a DRR system at the district level is a challenge in itself. Ensuring that the various documents that have been produced by the program can become legal documents for disaster management is homework that will have an impact on the sustainability of the program.

"Our homework is also how all the documents produced by Islamic Relief such as the Disaster Risk Analysis, the earthquake planning plan, the banjir bandang (flashfloods) plan to be raised into a Regent's Regulation or Regional Regulation,"
Sigi Regency BPBD staff.

The sustainability of the program has also received an umbrella from the RJPMD Kab. Sigi for 2021-2025. This potential is contained in the Sigi Regency mission at point 2 and point 5.

"The Regency Government's concrete steps are to pour everything that has been programmed by Islamic Relief into the RPJMD, which is the Sigi Regency Government's mission for 2021 - 2026, namely in the 2nd Mission to develop a competitive populist economy based on agribusiness and the 5th Mission. Continuing mitigation-based sustainable development. Then the related OPD has followed up on the OPD Renja document and made it happen in the RKA - DPA Office,"
Assistant II of Sigi Regency Government

The challenge to ensure the sustainability of the program is to ensure that the official RKA-DPA can accommodate and support various program interventions that have been carried out by Islamic Relief in the three assisted villages. Furthermore, the challenge is also advocating the policy implementation and interpretation in the more technical regulations.

The sustainability aspect of the livelihood program also shows the pattern of relations between different actors. Livelihood programs that have been carried out have been able to expand to inclusive beneficiaries. Regardless of the sharia mechanism offered, beneficiaries can come from various religious groups. Not only that, the business activities that can be supported are very varied,

of course with certain limitations. Support with certain limitations to livestock farmers in Lolu Village is a tangible manifestation of the inclusiveness of the FRORP program.

Apart from this aspect of inclusivity, livelihood programs also have some challenges. One of them is the financial performance of cooperatives that need to be managed in order to be healthy from financial performance. From the FGD results, it was found that around 90% of loans were bad loans. The not yet optimal role of cooperatives with the absence of RAT is one of the challenges that affect the sustainability of the program.

The Covid pandemic also presents its own challenges for the performance of sharia cooperatives. The pandemic condition is also one of the aspects that causes the business of cooperative members to slow down. This slowdown in business has an impact on the ability to pay debt installments. These challenges are compounded by the non-optimal assembly of the assembly as a support system for members in running their business.

However, there are still some individuals who are still able to carry out their business activities either individually or in groups. This shows that the program intervention has been good but is constrained by various external factors such as the pandemic and also not optimally carrying out the performance of cooperatives.

Kopwansyah's performance seen from the aspect of financial performance and also the implementation of work mechanisms and support for business activities still requires improvement. The poor financial performance is a challenge that must be addressed immediately in order to ensure the sustainability of the program and increase the number of beneficiaries.

Apart from the performance of sharia cooperatives, collaboration with the village government is also needed to jointly encourage community empowerment programs. It is hoped that this collaboration can increase support for cooperatives so that they can be integrated with village programs and get Village Fund Budget support to ensure their sustainability.

Conclusion & Recommendation

A. Conclusion

Finding from this evaluation as follow:

- Aspects of relevance, the FRORP-DRRLC program has high relevance to the conditions and needs of beneficiaries both at the village level and at the district level, namely the community's need to increase disaster resilience and develop new livelihoods after the land is damaged by the disaster.
- Aspect of coherence, the FRORP-DRRLC program has high coherence with the RPJMD of Sigi district for 2021-2026. In addition, the FRORP-DRRLC program is also involved in several collaborative activities with other organizations. The main challenge in this aspect is to build program synergy with other organizations so that there is no overlapping of activities.
- Other aspects of coherence, the FRORP-DRRLC program is also able to support the Regional Resilience Index, especially from the aspect of strengthening organization and coordination, aspects of disaster risk assessment or scenarios, strengthening institutional capacity, strengthening community capacity, and encouraging disaster preparedness. Furthermore, the support of Islamic Relief in the pusdalops is also the main contributor to Kab. Sigi was selected as the best district in the DRR.
- Aspects of women's participation in the FRORP-DRRLC program have also begun to appear from the percentage of involvement in the management and membership of village DRR which is 10%-60%, the percentage of participants in activities related to livelihoods, DRR and capacity building of the district government is above 20%. The main challenge from this aspect is to encourage the involvement of women in key positions, such as the core management of DRR forums.
- Aspects of waste management from business activities, the FRORP-DRRLC program has begun to encourage environmentally friendly management although it is not yet optimal, which is still around 23% who use it for raw materials for the manufacture of other products. The main challenge from this aspect is to build public awareness (habits) regarding waste management (waste).
- Aspects of policy advocacy and government capacity building, the FRORP-DRRLC program is indicated to be able to encourage policies at the village level to the district level. Likewise, in developing the capacity of the village FPRB team, district FPRB and the capacity of district government administrators. Sigi related to disaster. The challenge from this aspect is the implementation of policies and activities to increase the capacity of government officials related to sustainable DRR.
- Aspects of effectiveness, the level of achievement (effectiveness) of the FRORP-DRRLC program is very good, namely 100% by comparing the target in the outcome and output with the realization. The challenges from this aspect are: the sustainability of CBDRM, encouraging the knowledge and skills already possessed by the community into a habit (consistency) that is practiced daily, ensuring that income increases have an impact on increasing family welfare (one indication is through savings in Kopwansyah), group dynamics businesses that cannot be completed properly so that it has an impact on business sustainability, the commitment of business group members to maintain and develop their businesses, the coordination and communication system built by the Sigi district government to divide roles due to the large number of NGO programs in Sigi district, rotation of district government officials Sigi.
- The aspect of program effectiveness is also seen in the involvement of religious leaders and also religious places in disaster mitigation. The basic facilities of the house of worship which have communication tools and also adequate land make the house of worship an ideal place for

evacuation purposes. Furthermore, the effectiveness is due to the role of religious leaders to also be able to become actors who encourage the dissemination of mechanisms.

- The efficiency aspect of the FRORP-DRRLC program is quite good, this is indicated by the proportion of personal cost expenditures of 21% and direct projects of 67%. In addition, almost all the planned activities can be carried out well even though they need to get an extension of time. The main challenge in the efficiency aspect of the COVID 19 pandemic.
- Aspects of impact, the FRORP-DRRLC program has been able to encourage change, especially for clusters of DRR programs and district government advocacy. Meanwhile, the livelihood aspect is still at the level of utilization of the results. The challenge in this aspect is to ensure that program interventions that have begun to be practiced by beneficiary groups (DRR groups and business groups) bring changes and benefits to the lives of beneficiaries.
- From the sustainability aspect, the FRORP-DRRLC program has indicated that it is activating actors ranging from individuals/cadres, communities in the form of DRR forums and cooperatives to encouraging collaboration with government at the village and district levels and other organizations. The main challenge from this aspect is the integration between actors (across programs/organizations) and overseeing the implementation of government policies and budgets.

B. Recommendation

1. Budget and Policy Advocacy

The policy and budget support from the Sigi district government as stated in the RPJMD is very large. There is still a need to oversee the implementation of policies and budgets so that they are truly realized and support the good results of the FRORP-DRRLC program.

For example, budget support to streamline Pusdalops functions that have been built by IRs, including an IT platform for disaster data that needs to be improved to make it easier to access, integrate and update.

2. Village DRR Forum

The Village DRR group is the main spearhead and the main team when a disaster occurs, because they are directly in the midst of the community. Support from the village government needs to be ensured through involvement in relevant village government activities and budget support so that DRR groups have the resources to carry out their work plans.

Village DRR groups also need to be encouraged to have a good education and cadre system, because DRR group members who are dominated by young people have a high chance of turnover.

3. Cooperative Strengthening

Cooperatives have a strategic role as a medium for institutionalizing good practices that have been produced by the FRORP-DRRLC project, particularly in relation to efforts to improve the welfare of members (community) as the main objective of establishing cooperatives. There are five aspects that need to be strengthened so that cooperatives can function effectively, independently and sustainably, namely:

- Organizational aspects, by streamlining assembly meetings as a medium for building cooperation and member education; strengthening an effective management system in carrying out its functions (management & supervision) and involving young cadres; ensure that the cooperative rules (AD, ART) are obeyed by all members.
 - Capital aspect, by increasing the proportion of cooperative's own capital through member savings. Saving is part of cooperative education that needs to be continuously campaigned. The amount of member's own capital will not only have an impact on the health level of the cooperative but will also increase the sense of belonging to the cooperative from the members.
 - Business/service aspects, by innovating services according to the needs of members, not only providing access to capital but also marketing. In addition, the number of bad loans as one of the main indicators of the health level of cooperatives that provide credit services needs to be reduced below 5%.
 - Administrative aspects, by providing regular reports to members to ensure transparency and accountability principles, in addition to increasing the trust of members.
4. Business Development
- Business development can be carried out through group and individual schemes according to the type of business and its opportunities. In addition, business assistance from upstream to downstream needs to be carried out so that the basic business principles of supply and demand can occur properly. The IT market place platform that has been developed needs to be managed and utilized properly, as well as taking advantage of other mainstream marketing channels.