

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

## **Inception Report**

**Submitted to:** BHN, CWS, GNJP, PARCIC, PWJ, SVA

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Japan Platform M&E Division

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## A. Introduction

### Background & Context

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



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

### Program Overview

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

Table 1: Program Overview

<b>Term</b>	October 2018 to July 2021
<b>Budget</b>	545 million yen (493 million yen from government, 52 million from private sectors)
<b>Location</b>	The affected areas of Central Sulawesi (Palu City, Sigi District, Donggala District)

<b>Support</b>	Initial assessment, Non Food Items (NFI), Food Deliver, Water & Sanction aid, Shelter, Medical support, Livelihood Assistance etc.
<b>Member NGOs in action</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Church World Service Japan (CWS)</li> <li>◆ Good Neighbors Japan (GNJP)</li> <li>◆ Japan Heart (JH)</li> <li>◆ Pacific Asia Resource Centre for Interpeoples' Cooperation (PARCIC)</li> <li>◆ Peace Winds Japan (PWJ)</li> <li>◆ Shanti Volunteer Association (SVA)</li> <li>◆ Telecom For Basic Human Needs (BHN)</li> </ul>

JPF plans to engage local consultants to conduct a program evaluation covering these six projects (See Table 2):

**Table 2: Projects to be evaluated**

<b>NGO / Local Partner</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Time Period</b>
CWS / CWS Indonesia, DANGAU	Construction of Family Toilets & Promotion of Hygiene for the Affected Families of Central Sulawesi (Earthquake)	2019/11/27-2020/08/31
GNJP / GN Indonesia	The project for construction of the Temporary Shelters and installation of water supply facilities in Donggala District, Central Sulawesi Province	2019/07/08-2020/01/31
PARCIC / TRAMP, PKPU HI	Distribution of Materials for Constructing Temporary Shelters and Child Protection for Tsunami and Earthquake Victims	2019/03/01-2019/06/30
PWJ / ACT	Water points construction to improve hygiene condition and restore farmland in the Earthquake, Tsunami and liquefaction Affected Population in Sulawesi Island	2019/07/01-2020/08/31
SVA / KPKP-ST	Assisting Women's Economic Empowerment for Earthquake and Tsunami Recovery in Central Sulawesi	2019/02/05-2019/06/04
BHN / FMY, JRKI	Support Project for opening and operation of Community Radio Station in Sulawesi damaged by earthquake and tsunami	2019/02/18-2019/05/21

The main objectives of this evaluation exercise are:

- ◆ To identify the current status of utilization of the construction products such as shelters, latrines, water facilities etc.

- ◆ To verify whether the beneficiaries have any difficulties or challenges in operation and maintenance of the construction products, and to identify the possible solutions
- ◆ To understand the beneficiary satisfaction several months/years after the project period
- ◆ To analyze the sustainability of the projects' outcome, effect and impact
- ◆ To collect the information about Local Actors
- ◆ To gather and provide feedback capable of improving project design and implementation for the future
- ◆ To verify the feasibility of "Localization", if possible

## **B. Methodology, Approach and Implementation Plan**

### **1. Evaluation Framework**

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

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

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

Table 3: Evaluation Matrix

<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>	<b>Sample Questions</b>
<p><b>Relevance</b></p> <p><i>(CHS1 Humanitarian response is appropriate and relevant)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ To what extent are communities and people affected by crises consider that the response takes account of their specific needs and culture?</li> <li>◆ Did the assistance and protection provided correspond with assessed risks, vulnerabilities and needs?</li> <li>◆ Did the response take account of the capacities (e.g. the skills and knowledge) of people requiring assistance and/or protection?</li> </ul>
<p><b>Impact &amp; Sustainability</b></p> <p><i>(CHS3 Humanitarian response strengthens local capacities and avoids negative effects)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ To what extent has the communities and people affected by crises consider themselves better able to withstand future shocks and stresses as a result of humanitarian action.</li> <li>◆ To what extent have local authorities, leaders and organisations with responsibilities for responding to crises consider that their capacities have been increased.</li> <li>◆ Did communities and people affected by crisis (including the most vulnerable) identify any negative effects resulting from humanitarian action?</li> <li>◆ Were the communities and people affected by crisis empowered or their capacities developed through the humanitarian response?</li> <li>◆ Are people still using construction product provided by the project?</li> <li>◆ Has the construction product provided by the project been socially acceptable to the people?</li> <li>◆ Have the communities and people been able to operate the construction product provided by the project?</li> <li>◆ Does the construction product provided by the project not provide negative environmental impact for water source?</li> <li>◆ Are the users of the construction product provided by the projects willing to pay sufficient tariff required to operate and maintain the system?</li> <li>◆ Are there Users-Committee and operators for the operation of system and which is in line with local system?</li> <li>◆ Does the beneficiaries who participated in the livelihood project continue IGAs after the project ended.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Relevance &amp; Coherence</b></p> <p><i>(CHS 4 Humanitarian response is based on communication, participation and feedback)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ To what extent were the communities and people affected by crisis (including the most vulnerable) aware of their rights and entitlements.</li> <li>◆ To what extent do the communities and people affected by crisis consider that they have timely access to relevant and clear information</li> <li>◆ To what extent were the communities and people affected by crisis satisfied with the opportunities they have to influence the response</li> </ul>

<p><b>Cover &amp; Coordination</b></p> <p><b>(CHS 6 Humanitarian response is coordinated and complementary)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Did the communities and people affected by crisis identify any gaps and overlaps in the response?</li> <li>◆ Did the responding organisations share relevant information through formal and informal coordination mechanism with the communities and people affected by crisis?</li> <li>◆ Did the organizations coordinate needs assessments, delivery of humanitarian aid and monitoring of its implementation?</li> </ul>
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## 2. Ethical Considerations & Risks Management

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

## 3. Evaluation Activities

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

### Phase 1: Inception

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

#### Inception Meetings

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

#### Desk Research

During the Inception phase, JPF M&E team conduct an adaptive desk research of relevant documents to re-construct and analyse the intervention logic and theory of change for each project. The desk review also allowed JPF to under each project’s assumptions and identify critical information gaps, which will guide the development of the research tools. Documents reviewed include the project proposal, monthly report, amendments made after the signed agreement and project completions report for each project and where possible, beneficiary

selection criteria and baseline-end line reports. Desk research also incorporate reports from other humanitarian aid agencies and academic sources, as well as other relevant secondary documentation.

## Phase 2: Implementation

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

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

### Key Informant Interviews

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

KIIs are envisioned to be conducted with the following stakeholders:

1. Staff members of Member NGOs' in charge of the Sulawesi Project
2. Staff members of Local Partner Organizations' in charge of the Sulawesi Project
3. RTRW of the projects' areas
4. Officers of local government/authority in the project area

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

### Household Surveys

JPF will conduct a total of 10 to 25 household surveys per each project with beneficiaries who participated in the projects. The survey participants will be selected by non-probability sampling technique in which JPF and Member NGOs select individuals to be sampled based on their judgement.



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

### Site Observation

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

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

Research Activity	Targeted Projects					
	CWS	GNJP	PARCIC	PWJ	SVA	BHN
<b>KIIs</b>	4-8 persons	4-8 persons	4-8 persons	4-8 persons	4-8 persons	4-8 Persons
<b>Surveys</b>	25 HHs	10 HHs	10 HHs	10 HHs	25 HHs	10 HHs
<b>Observation</b>	2-3 villages	1 village (4 districts)	2-3 villages	1 district	0	1 village

### Phase 3: Analysis & Reporting

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

### Data Cleaning and Analysis

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

### Draft Evaluation Report

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

## **Debriefing Workshop**

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

## **Final Evaluation Report**

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



