



**FINAL EVALUATION**

**YAPPIKA-ACTIONAID  
ANCP PROGRAMME  
IN BANTEN INDONESIA**

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**June 2023**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

YAPPIKA-ActionAid Indonesia (YAA), together with ActionAid Australia with the support of DFAT, developed a post-disaster community resilience strengthening program led by women in Banten. Since 2019, YAA has worked in disaster-affected villages (the Sunda Strait tsunami in Banten) to strengthen community resilience using the framework of The Women-Led Community-Based Protection (WLCBP) & Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) ActionAid.

YAA has worked with this Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP) collaboratively with implementing partners of Pattiro Banten and PPSW Pasoendan Digdaya (for the last ten months). The three-year programme has three main pillars: (i) strengthening disaster preparedness, (ii) community-based protection mechanisms led by women, and (iii) sustainable economic recovery. This program's approach uses ActionAid's humanitarian signature, namely women's leadership, shifting of power, and accountability for affected communities. The project also involved women taking up leadership roles as focal points in their respective communities, to facilitate any efforts to build resiliency to have such capability on disaster risk reduction.

Localization is one of the main principles of YAA's work in humanitarian action programs (since building preparedness) by encouraging women's leadership and strengthening the resilience of local communities. Commitment to localization is realized by working with community women and local women's rights organizations or local women-led organizations to enhance their participation in every stage of humanitarian crisis management in their area fairly and equally.

The evaluation aims to identify the impact, programme achievements against outcomes, lessons learned related to efforts to strengthen community-based protection mechanisms led by women, and community resilience in facing disaster risks. The final evaluation will also check the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of the project as well as the extent and effectiveness of inclusion of people with disabilities.

The concept of Women-Led Community-Based Protection (WLCBP) as one of the Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS) was used as a basic framework for the evaluation. The evaluation used a combination of participatory approaches for data collection and analysis which included, among others, appreciative inquiries, participatory reflection and review processes, Focus Group Discussions (FGD), Key Informant Interviews, and various tools for gender analysis and rural appraisal such as village mapping, Venn diagram etc.

The evaluation found that programme has achieved all the output as designed. However, it faced some challenges in achieving the quality of outcomes level since the changing of implementing partners in the last year of the project. The evaluation noted that the project had implemented almost all of the activities, especially at the community level. However, the evaluation also found the notable challenges faced by PPSW Pasoendan during the transition period due to a lack of a handover process and resistance from some village leaders and women's target beneficiaries.

The evaluation found that Pattiro had coordinated with stakeholders at the district level (Pandeglang and Serang) regarding advocacy to lay the basis for collaborative work in building a comprehensive disaster risk reduction management that involved various government offices and sectors by drafting an action plan. However, with the termination of cooperation with Pattiro, until this evaluation, there was no further follow-up. This activity almost stopped because the implementing partner, PPSW, had to focus on achieving goals at the community level, especially women, who are PPSW's experts. It is relatively challenging for Pattiro's activities in the community to claim that they have achieved program objectives.

The analysis shows that overall, the programme has achieved almost all of its objectives as outlined in the programme design and theory of change. Some key government stakeholders expressed the success of the project to put the first step of knowledge and awareness building on the preparedness of the community for the disaster situation as a trigger for more comprehensive knowledge and capability on building resiliency. The concept of inclusive DRR is an eye-opener to key stakeholders for the need to prioritize the most vulnerable groups first in any actions taken and the potential to put women in key roles at the field level.

The programme also demonstrates compliance with the concept of WLCBP as one of the CHS criteria but needs more work in the areas of coordination and collaboration among key stakeholders, and more engagement with other civil society organisations to strengthen the advocacy works for inclusive issues and achieve a full participation of the community, especially women and youth in decision-making processes.

The programme has put notable knowledge and capacity transformation from YAA to the local implementing partners particularly on the issues of DRR, protection, and sustainable livelihood as the three main pillars. Partners to some extent involved in developing the project log-frame and indicators of success. YAA found it quite challenging to find implementing partners with relatively comprehensive knowledge and capability to transform the concepts of the three pillars into operational actionable plans, in which adherence YAA played critical roles.

One of the most notable achievements is the emergence of adult women and young leaders in the communities. The programme, facilitated by the partner organisations, was able to successfully build the capacity of local women to become more confident and self-reliant, by providing spaces where they can express their concerns and opinions. The ROMPOK AWEWE is a space for women to share experiences, and raise issues on economic activities as well as any protection works, also as the arena for them to examine their aspirations and voices in any public arenas for the decision-making process.

Besides, women leaders have quite a deep understanding of the concept of inclusive and comprehensive disaster management and preparedness. They do involve the most vulnerable group (persons with disabilities, elderly, and children) in their strong consideration of preparation pre, during, and after a disaster occurs. The most appropriate place for them to take the lead during a disaster – the public kitchen- for instance, should consider the availability of foods based on the needs of every affected group; and utilizing local food sources for the initial stage is critical.

Although that was quite challenging for women's participation in public arenas due to traditional gender perspectives from some village-level authorities, the evaluation found that women's economic empowerment through sustainable livelihood is the most notable achievement. Using the existing model of women organizing developed by PPSW (*Kelompok Wanita Pengembang Sumberdaya – KPWPS*), the project benefited from expanding the horizon of discussions on resiliency, protection, and leadership. Through KPWS, women identify common issues and strengthen voices to raise them to village and higher level policy makers including their dialogues to ask for local parliament to renovate the elementary school from the damage due to tsunami in the village of Sumberjaya.

Capacity building and strengthening the local capacity and community resilience are the areas where this programme excels; cost efficiency and capacity to deliver results with the optimal use of resources is also other winning point for the programme. While the financial benefits were comparatively insignificant, for example, the income from livelihood activities, the programme has invested in the future by using the resources to develop local institutions, knowledge transfer, and experiences, and hone the skills of local partners and communities, particularly women, to address humanitarian crises and creating opportunities for women's leadership in this area.

Youth is a promising group for empowerment and capacity building. In terms of sustainability, they will be a destination to focus on utilizing their potential, particularly in leadership and developing economic activities through alternative livelihood as an entry point. Organizing them with systematic work mechanism and actionable plans is key and vital for further actions.

YAA has strengthened the advocacy works at national level by bringing about the experience and lessons learned from field areas of Banten (and Sulawesi). It has opened more concern and attention about the rights, key roles, and core positions of women in the context of disaster management, mitigation, and building sustainable resilience. However, there should be more efforts to return the local partners the skills of advocacy at the local level.

To summary using several aspects, this evaluation found:

#### **Relevance:**

1. The programme is relevant because of its strong contribution to knowledge transformation to local implementing partners, local authorities, and communities on the urgency of having better management on inclusive disaster risk reduction, as the programme works in disaster-prone areas.
2. The programme has put new perspectives on inclusiveness with strong consideration of the most vulnerable groups (women, children, elderly, and persons with disability) within the disaster risk reduction management
3. The inclusive DRR concept has attracted key stakeholders of BPBD and Tagana from the office of social affairs, and would potentially enrich the existing SOP, and existing programmes such as *Kampung Tangguh Bencana* with local wisdom of building local community resiliency

4. The programme is relevant to start involving youth in the context of DRR through strengthening their capabilities in productive activities and leadership building. With appropriate facilitation and capacity building, they will play key roles in resiliency building and agents of change concerning protection efforts and in the long run
5. The programme that concerns the issues is relevant to the existing government strategies of building disaster risk reduction management and mitigation with local wisdom. It means that programme used local resources and implement of more participatory and bottom-up approaches of implementations

#### **Effectiveness:**

1. The programme is considered to be effective in its investments by working with women and youth as key beneficiaries and empowering them as local focal points and future (alternative) leaders
2. The programme has significantly contributed to the operationalization of reporting, handling, and referral mechanism using litigation and non-litigation on GVB and any violence against women and children by building the engagement of relevant key government authority holders
3. The works on public education and campaign on inclusive DRR through several institutions such as schools was an effective strategy to build knowledge and awareness
4. The programme implemented strategy by combining short-term objectives to attract more local communities to engage in income generation activities for sustainable livelihood and the long-terms goal of building local resiliency in the context of DRR
5. The programme has targeted the most vulnerable groups in community (women and disable people), although not all direct target beneficiaries are the most affected of the disaster

#### **Efficiency and Cost Efficiency**

YAA provided a regular basis of financial reporting as the mechanism of monitoring against the programme expected results. However, this evaluation faced challenges in claiming the cost efficiency and value for money of the programme implementation due to the reported issues of partnering with Pattiro. Besides, it was challenging to compare expenditures performance and the programme outcomes since the available data of the budget allocations were not in line with programme pillars as the basis of interventions in which this evaluation will measure the results and level of changes.

#### **Inclusiveness**

The programme was inclusive in terms of gender, disability, and age in targeting the beneficiaries. The programme involved women, youth, and school pupils, and made specific efforts for male engagement at the village level. Besides, it was also inclusive in sectors by the participation (in different degrees) of various government institutions at the village, sub-district, and district levels.

#### **Sustainability and Exit strategy**

1. The programme has prepared the exit strategy by strengthening the engagement with as many possible key stakeholders of government institutions at district levels and NGO coalitions with have the same vision and concern
2. YAA and partners have facilitated the development of DRR action plans of district-level technical offices, which is a strong tool for exit strategy, but it should be more engagement and coordination to make it possible for higher-level policy-making acceptance (for example Development Planning Board/Bappeda or District Authority Secretary/Sekda)
3. Village-level women groups/forums such as KWPS and youth groups already exist at the community level. These fora are the potential for self-development to sustain the programme investment with local authorities' support, especially using sustainable livelihood as the entry point of empowerment and leadership building
4. Women local focal points have sufficient capability on protection and referral mechanism to handle any GVB cases; and will be capable of independently continuing the roles and engaging with relevant parties
5. With more intensive facilitation process and capacity building in organizing groups, developing sustainable economic productivities activities, youths will have strong leadership and ply key roles as agent of change in the long run
6. Village authorities with their bigger power due to the implementation of the Village Law would have the potential for further and meaningful advocacy of WLCBP and an inclusive perspective of DRR.
7. Localization is one of the relevant exit strategies and sustainability. It is in line with local wisdom DRR to identify local resources (foodstuff, traditional medicines, utilized social systems, roles of local leadership and figures, men, women, and youth). More work is needed to contextualize the programme's nature fit to the local situation to avoid the rise of and resistance to 'the new elite and informal structure within the community.

**The programme findings that could be identified as lessons learned are as follows:**

1. The requirement of the assessment process of NGO implementing partners engage to the co-creation process of program design and commit to the implementation. The co-creation is a great mechanism for strengthening each other on the programme's goal between YAA and partners
2. The requirement to follow the humanitarian signature such as WLCBP should be accompanied with proper guidance on how to understand and put them into operation. It was quite challenging for partner to understand about the connection and intersectionality between disaster risk reduction (build resiliency) with issues of protection and sustainable livelihood. To some extend implementing partners do not have such capabilities those three pillars comprehensively.
3. The requirement to build common understanding between YAA and implementing partners (Pattiro and PPSW) on the whole picture of project design, outcome and outputs as well as the expected competencies of staffs at the very first time instead to discuss event by event to avoid that such event is just an additional activity to accomplish
4. It is vital to build good coordination with key relevant government stakeholders from the initial steps, instead of during the event of activities, to build common understanding and potential collaboration, resource sharing and as the strategy for sustainability.

5. The advocacy on disaster risk reduction to district level authorities has produced a compiled action plan of inter-sector technical offices but yet had been conveyed to district planning board.
6. The requirement to intensively analyse and identify the potential collaboration using the momentum of the wider authorities of village level government as defined in the Village Law (UU Desa), including the access for women to participate in any level of formal institutions and decision making process.
7. The three main pillars are relevant to the local context for more comprehensive on building resiliency within disaster or non disaster context. They addressed the factual issues on protection to women and children, and strengthen the sustainable livelihood for income generation. Furthermore, the project has significantly contributed to improve knowledge and skills of women to take lead on inclusive disaster preparedness.
8. The scale of the programme and type of intervention was quite challenging for implementing partner (Pattiro and PPSW) due to relatively lack of capability in such concepts and limited time duration specifically for PPSW
9. Livelihood activities are a good entry point at the community level and have a lot of potential to be scaled up for sustainability;
10. Advocacy work should be inherent to the activities on the ground, as many initiatives could be promoted with sufficient support from relevant government agencies, be it in the form of legalizing the permanent shelter for disaster affected community, the more systematic, accurate and inclusive village data by considering the person with disability, children and elderly, or providing links to external resources for scaling up production and access to markets, or improving product quality and business management capacity;
11. While the programme has encouraged partners to facilitate community-based disaster risk mapping, there is little efforts and knowledge to link it into the existing government DRR model, such as *Kampung/Desa Tangguh Bencana berbasis kearifan lokal* (Local wisdom based Village/sub village Disaster Resilience), *Sistem Lumbung Sosial* (Social Barn/Storage System), etc. and little understanding on how to assess the environmental impact of disasters or whether a mitigation plan is in place.
12. It is unfortunate that the programme, despite YAA's expertise and experience in advocacy work, has not yet addressed the pertinent issues relevant to disaster risk reduction and humanitarian action in the region; partners has little knowledge to only started advocacy work without significant results on DRR. Interestingly women group from Sumberjaya village mentioned about the success dialog with DPRD (district parliament of Pandeglang) asking on the relocation and renovation of the building of one elementary school.

### Recommendations:

#### **Focus on organizational strengths and comparative advantages to increase visibility and significant**

**impact:** The promotion of WLCBP would be more beneficial in the long run, with more applicable plans on the three main pillars

**Invest more in capacity building:** Ensure that sufficient resources are being invested to map the available local institutions and human resources, with a clear mechanism and faculty for capacity

building. This is particularly relevant to area such as WLCBP, various humanitarian standards and frameworks, organizational management.

**Proactively seek engagement with the government early on:** It is important to engage early with the government, not only to increase visibility, but also to pave the way for future work should there be themes that need to be scaled up, promoted or supported by the government, and also to ensure a smooth handover of the programme by the end of the intervention. Such a relationship is also useful in case the programme and/or partners have an advocacy agenda related to build more inclusive disaster management in particularly disaster risk reduction management

**Ensure all internal systems for programme support and management are well understood by all parties involved:** It is important that all staff and partners involved understand what to expect from the project's performance. The MOU should clearly spell out the rights and obligations of the partnership, including accountability measures, M&E system, grievance mechanisms, transparency and all the dos and don'ts to avoid mishaps or misinterpretation along the way.

**Build local CSOs organizational strength for follow up advocacy programmes in inclusive disaster management issues:** YAA in Indonesia is recognized as an advocate to promote inclusive education and often leads in advocating socioeconomic and citizens' rights, both at the sub-national and particularly at the national levels. It would be strategic to use this experience and expertise to support local advocacy groups in their identifying issues that need to be tackled post-disaster. Further discussion with local CSOs as well as coordination with the local government could be the next step that YAA takes in the future.

**More study on the inter-linkages of the programme intervention of inclusive DRR with government existing strategies on DRR.** It would be more beneficial for YAA and partners to study on existing government SOP on disaster management, the defined criteria of "Destana with local wisdom" and "Social Barn (Lumbung Sosial)" and find gaps to bridge the inclusiveness as one alliterative basis for intervention and advocacy.

**To decide the target beneficiaries, it needs more studies on mapping and identifying the most vulnerable groups in the community in the context of disaster issues and their needs using the tools of social, economic, and political situations, gender perspectives, and human rights-based.** Women and disabled groups are the most vulnerable groups in different situations. However, in the context of disaster management and mitigation to build resilience, it would be beneficial to identify the most affected groups/persons due to the local context of social stratification and social privileges that may exist.



## GLOSSARY

AA:	ActionAid
AI:	Appreciative Inquiry
APPKD:	Anggaran Pembangunan dan Pembelanjaan Kelurahan/Desa (Village/Sub-subdistrict Development and Expenditure Budget)
Bappeda:	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah (District Development Planning Board)
BPBD:	Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah (Regional Disaster Management Agency)
BPBP:	Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Nasional (National Disaster Management Agency)
BPD:	Badan Permusyawarahan Desa (Village Deliberative Body)
BUMDES:	Badan Usaha Milik Desa (Village-owned Enterprise)
CHS:	Core Humanitarian Standards
CO:	Community Organizer
DP3A:	Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak (Women Empowerment and Child Protection Office)
Dinsos:	Dinas Sosial (Social Affairs Office)
Dispar:	Dinas Pariwisata (Tourism Office)
Distan:	Dinas Pertanian (Agriculture Office)
DRR:	Disaster Risk Reduction
DPRD:	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah (District Level House of Representatives/Paliement)
FGD:	Focus Group Discussion
GBV:	Gender-based Violence
HWDI:	Himpunan Wanita Disabilitas Indonesia (Indonesian Association of Women with Disability)
KII:	Key Informant Interview
MSME:	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises

OPD:	Organisasi Perangkat Daerah (District Level Technical Office)
Perdes	Peraturan Desa (Village Ordinance)
Perkades:	Peraturan Kepala Desa (Village Head Regulation)
Pertuni:	Persatuan Tuna Netra Indonesia (Indonesian Association of Blind People)
PO:	Programme/Project Officer
PPA:	Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak (Women and Child Protection)
PPDI:	Persatuan Penyandang Disabilitas Indonesia (Indonesian Association of People with Disability)
PPSW:	Pusat Pengembangan Sumberdaya Wanita (Center for Women Resouce Development)
P2TP2A:	Pusat Pelayanan Terpadu Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak (Integrated Services on Women and Child Empowerment)
PRA:	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRB:	Peta Resiko Bencana (Disaster Risk Map)
PRB	Penurunan Resiko Bencana (Disaster Risk Reduction/DRR)
PSS:	Psychosocial support
Sekda:	Sekretaris Daerah (District Authority Secretary)
SOP:	Standard Operational Procedures
Tagana:	Taruna Siaga Bencana (Volunteers for Disaster Alert)
Toga:	Tokoh Agama (Religious Leader)
Tomas:	Tokoh Masyarakat (Community Leader)
UPT:	Unit Pelayanan Terpadu (Integrated Service)
WLCBP:	Women Led Community Based Protection

## Introduction: Background and Context

The tsunami due to the eruption of mountain of Anak Krakatau in December 2018 has hit coastal areas of Banten and South Lampung. Governments' figure on 25 December 2018 showed that at least 429 people have lost their lives, 1,485 people injured, 154 people missing and 16,082 people displaced. At least 882 houses, 73 hotels and 434 ships are damaged. Pandeglang is the worst affected area with 33 deaths, 491 injured, 400 houses and nine hotels damaged. There were reports about population movement after this disaster. The high number of victims was claimed was due to the absence of early warning from the authorities<sup>1</sup>.

The preparedness of the communities towards disasters is still considered in low level. Therefore, the mitigation efforts that are highly recommended are adaptation through increasing public awareness and understanding of disasters. YAA and partners brought the experience from its interventions in Pasigala on one of the humanitarian signature – WLCBP – to Banten areas for recovery and build resiliency after tsunami with intensive education, campaign and capacity building for local communities.

The programme was implemented in four (4) most affected villages, Tamanjaya and Sumberaja in Pandeglang and Umbultanjung and Pasauran in Serang. To strengthen efforts to reduce Disaster Risk, YAPPIKA-ActionAid provides support to groups of women and girls through three pillars, which are as follows:

- **Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR):** Increase community resilience to recover effectively from disaster impacts through disaster prevention and preparedness efforts.
- **Protection:** Placing a Women-led Community-Based Protection program at the community level that is integrated into the community structure.
- **Sustainable Livelihood:** Strengthening community livelihoods through sharing knowledge, building skills and developing sustainable strategies with a community resilience perspective.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is an effort to build resiliency. It includes the capacity to map the area (related to potential disasters), environmental conditions, and natural and human resources comprehensively.

YAA's programmatic experience and research in Sulawesi show that women are vital groups in the community regarding disaster management and preparedness. Women can be the most affected victims during a disaster, for example, because they think more about the safety of their family members (especially children) rather than saving themselves. Moreover, women are worse off after the disaster due to the lack of attention and receive inappropriate assistance. However, on the other hand, women can be more responsive to meet the needs of other victims, especially those left behind. For example, the need to provide milk and food for babies and toddlers during crises; or nutritious food for pregnant and lactating women.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://ejournal-balitbang.kkp.go.id/index.php/segara/article/view/8611/pdf>

Women are actively involved in public kitchens, providing food aid for victims and ensuring quality. Women were involved in collecting local foodstuff and using existing social values to help each other. They are involved in providing assistance for the elderly, children, and people with disabilities. In the aftermath of a disaster, women carry out many activities for recovery, such as psycho-social treatments and economic recovery. Nonetheless, learning from disaster events, women's groups become vital components in building resilience in future disaster reduction and other mitigation efforts.

The provision of protection and the development of livelihood opportunities are considered to be the key entry points to build local resilience and enhance women's confidence to take control over assets and resources essential for their well-being and family welfare.

To achieve these purposes, the evaluation focuses on analysing information and data related to YAA programme implementation to discover whether it has followed the ActionAid's humanitarian signature of WLCBP. The accountability measures and gender issues have been examined and analysed as part of this exercise. Subsequently, the evaluation highlights the lessons learned teased out from the analysis that has resulted in producing a series of recommendations to be considered and adopted accordingly for the improvement of the programme in the future.

Such lessons learned and recommendations will need management response for their possible implementation, which, of course, will require careful consideration and reflection on any implications that might occur, should changes need to be adopted in the broader programming approaches.

## Methodology

The evaluation used the Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS) as the basic framework for articulating the key evaluation questions. The ActionAid Women-Led Community-Based Protection (WLCBP) approach was also referred to as the basis for analysis of the protection component in particular. A set of key questions and indicators for the selected CHS criteria was developed to measure the achievement and level of compliance of the programme.

Literature review was conducted to overview and analyse the secondary data related to project design, theory of changes and programme management overall. A number of documents were included in the review to tease out the level of achievement and understand the general picture of the programme. Furthermore, the desk review gave the team background information for analysis that strengthened findings from the field data collection. The team reviewed all the project documents made available by YAA, which included, among others, the programme plan and budget, the progress and final reports.

The team visited all 4 villages of Pasauran, Umbul Tanjung, Sumber Jaya and Taman Jaya, in two districts of Serang and Pandeglang. Participatory approaches, such as appreciative inquiry, participatory reflection and various tools for assessing changes in power and gender relations (Venn diagram, Gender Division of Roles, Village Mapping) were applied as instruments for collecting data and information.

At the village level, for FGDs, the evaluation team prioritized the attendance of members who were involved in the project. From the four villages visited, the team held FGDs with 4 female groups. The team also set up a mini FGD with male groups, youth groups and one-to-one interviews with various stakeholders in the community, such as village officials. FGDs were also held with other local NGOs, especially those concern on the issues of inclusiveness and equal rights for person with disability, as well as with government officials at the district levels.

The team also interviewed the project implementing partners of Pattiro and PPSW Pasoendan, and YAA staff to ensure there was a clear and balanced picture of the status of the programme in terms of both management support and implementation (see Annex 3 – List of Respondents).

## Findings and Analysis

### Programme Implementation

YAA divides the programme period into 2 main phases. Beginning in 2018, the programme focused on responding to the recovery of victims after the disaster that hit Banten. In 2019, started with the ANCP with a focus on WLCBP until the end of programme period (2023). The programme emphasized 3 pillars: protection, DRR, and green economy for sustainable livelihoods. The YAA program in Banten is an application of the experience of the WLCBP program in Central Sulawesi as one of AA's signatures and one of the Humanitarian Standards (HS) indicators.

Unfortunately for the implementation of the programme in Banten, YAA faced some challenges to find the implementing partners who have relatively comprehensive capacity to carry out various activities to achieve program outcomes. YAA assesses that Pattiro Banten has experience in programming related to disaster issues, such as in Bogor and flood disaster response in Serang. Pattiro also has experience in advocacy work that focuses on policy dialogues and involves in policy drafting with the government. However, the WLCBP concept is relatively new, so YAA needed to carry out a series of capacity-building in the management and implementation of the Pattiro Banten programme. Starting from the concept and implementation of community development-based programs, gender analysis, including interventions on teamwork patterns, such as the role of Project Manager (PM) and Project Officer (PO) as well as mentoring models between Community Organisers (COs) working in villages. YAA's mentoring and capacity building not only builds the technical skills of the community development-based programme but also build a management perspective that advocacy carried out in Banten must be based on field evidence on the results of the three pillars and the WLCBP approach.

Three years of partnership with Pattiro Banten, activities focus on Pattiro's advantages, such as building dialogue and coordination with various key stakeholders in the Serang and Pandeglang districts. This evaluation was only able to find the result of this coordination of the draft of a district action plan on a comprehensive DRR that involved and gained inputs from 14 related agencies. The draft of the action plan for post-disaster management includes programme/activity plans and budgets under the authority of each technical agency. The contents are relatively comprehensive regarding the progress of advice and facilities and physical infrastructure, starting from improving road conditions, and street lighting, relocating schools in the red zone, educating residents in residential areas, and providing psycho-social assistance, social and economic recovery, including population administration issues.

Unfortunately, this evaluation found that the current draft of the action plan has no significant progress. There was no socialization within the relevant internal agencies. The document has yet discussed at a higher level coordination meeting with Bappeda or Sekda for further decisions for district development and budget plans for disaster mitigation management.

At the field level, Pattiro implemented collaboration with other institutions to conduct most of the community development-related works. For example, in technical economic empowerment training, PPSW helped as resource persons. At the village level, Pattiro formed a women's forum identified potential Focal Points (FPs), and built coordination with the village government. In regular meetings, women's forums discuss issues related to women's needs and interests and the importance of protection, such as youth dropping out of school and early marriage, and GBV, including online GBV. Regarding the GBV cases, Pattiro built a link with the Pandeglang district PPA and the Education Office. In Tamanjaya village, the women's forum helped handle three cases of domestic violence and one case of child abuse.

Pattiro facilitated discussions regarding women's rights post-disasters, encouraged their involvement in village activities, and developed productive businesses. In Tamanjaya village, Pattiro facilitated women's forums and focal points to carry out dialogue with the village government to encourage the development of women-friendly village initiatives, by implementing a 30% quota for women involved in Musrenbangdes, and BUMDES involvement in marketing products produced by women's groups.

Forums and focal points are embryos to strengthen women's leadership in implementing GBV prevention and management (protection programs). Pattiro and trained FP socialized GBV to the wider community, especially women, identified cases, and then assisted in addressing such issues. Pattiro also coordinated with various government units.

The advocacy work of Pattiro at the field level was a series of dialogues with the women's forum to raise issues and adherence with the head of the village of Tamanjaya to develop a village head's regulation on protection on violence against women and children, and Pattiro facilitated the drafting process. At the beginning of partnering, PPSW found that the regulation was still a draft.

The shifting of implementing partner from Pattiro to PPSW implied to the delay of the achievement of such outcomes. The map out of PPSW during the initial time of partnering the project found that there was less than 100 active 100 focal points out of 250 as claimed, no women forum established instead of individual focal points, and for the livelihood activities, there were less number women who were still managing the activity as claimed. In the village of Umbul Tanjung only 17 out of 35, in the village of Pasauran there were 10 out of 35, and in the village of Tamanjaya were 20 out of 35, and the village of Sumberjaya was 16 out 35. PPSW claimed to start almost from zero the programme activities in two villages of Serang.

This evaluation found that the shifting partner has various implications at the field level due to the degree of the intensive facilitation process. Some women target beneficiaries in Sumberjaya village mentioned that there were no significant changes in their group's economic activities, as they can manage more independently. The facilitation of PPSW has improved the intensity of groups' regular meetings on saving and loan activities and discussed relevant issues; increased the production of snacks and others since women have more market access; had wider opportunities to voice aspiration

through dialogues with district technical offices such as parliament members, the office of Tourism and Creative Economy and the office of Cooperatives.

In Pasauran village, some women and local authorities confirmed the stopping of the group's activities due to the unavailability of a facilitation process from Pattiro. There was no routine meeting for savings and loans, and the group lost some members. The facilitation of PPSW revitalised the economic income generation activities of production, saving and loan, and its regular meetings. While in the village of Umbul Tanjung, the evaluation found that on September 2022, PPSW facilitated the establishment of a women's group, just finished their technical training on income generation activities such as vegetable plantation, and yet implemented.

PPSW focused on recovering groups with productive economic activities, including building a savings and loan system and cooperatives within the KWPS model. KWPS becomes a forum for women's activities not only in the economy but also dialogues and other leadership capacity development. They received training on gender, women's rights, violence including GBV, and disaster preparedness. Through KWPS, PPSW facilitates women's representation in conducting dialogue with various government institutions in the district such as the cooperative, tourism and DPRD services as was done by KWPS in Sumberjaya village.

The issues of partnering with Pattiro Banten have notable implications on programme performance. YAA shifted the strategy of partnering with PPSW Pasoendan to accelerate the achievement of programme outcomes by intensive facilitation to the team and management as well as focusing the activities based on the best expertise and experience of PPSW. YAA and PPSW focused on sustainable livelihood and other economic empowerment activities for women, while at the same time with lower intention, also conducting some prevention works and inclusive disaster risk reduction.

Overall, the programme performance was on target. The expenditures have reached **xxx** % of total budget up until June 2023, for the following activities and targets:

No	Activity	Number of Target	
		F	M
A	Pillar 1: Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction		
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
B	Pillar 2: Protection		
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
C	Pillar 3: Sustainable Livelihood		
11			
12			

13			
14			
15			
TOTAL			

Women leadership in the DRR issues to be visible and recognized by the community and the village government through Women’s based activities and the early livelihood Income Generating Activities (IGA) group for economic recovery after disaster and building resiliency. Village authorities acknowledged the contribution of women in local economic development and the need for village authority support. For example, in Umbultanjung the village authority recognised that women led economic empowerment is part of the efforts to build *Desa Tangguh Bencana (Destana)* in economic sector. Women play key roles in managing public kitchen during the disaster occurred. In fact, as focal point they play more vital roles on community education and campaign on DRR to wider community, having more knowledge to help the most vulnerable people, and ensure them to the appropriate assistance, and many more. As the economic sector is one of key components on resiliency in which women take place such support needed from village authorities. For example, the village authorities of Pasauran, Serang has issued the ordinance of women and youth economic empowerment.

At the field level, the inclusive DRR was implemented through the massive education and campaign to many community groups in various strategies. The approaches involved the education sector at district level up to schools. Elementary school students were facilitated to build skills on DRR with regular meeting and practising after in-class training and simulation. While the district office builds ‘safe school of education unit’ with the involvement of schools supervisors and schools managers. Similarly, to women and youth groups. The village authority and community have developed such system on inclusive DRR management starting with providing inclusive data (dis-aggregated by gender and disability) and drafted the document of disaster management (Sumberjaya).

Partnership with local organization concerned with women issues of PPSW proven effective in ensuring the knowledge transformation in more systemic ways in which women are enabled to have their own space for discussion any relevant issues using the existing mechanism of KPWS. KWPS is a model developed by PPSW for women capacity building arena using saving and loan system as the connecting point among members. This model then become a tool for alternative women led financial management for domestic and productive used. Besides, the KPWS is well known by relevant government stakeholders as good model women formal cooperative. PPSW uses the KPWS as the forum for empowerment by identifying common issues and raise them up to the policy makers at the village and district levels. Several time PPSW brought women of KWPS to the policy dialogues to district technical offices, such as the office of Cooperative and MSME in Pandeglang and Serang, the office of agriculture and food security in Pandeglang and the office of Tourism in Pandeglang.

However, it is the first experience for PPSW to work in a humanitarian setting of DRR and link livelihood with protection as designed in the Women-Led Community-Based Protection (WLCBP) approach introduced by ActionAid. Therefore, it is understandable that no sufficient reference made to this approach in undertaking their activities as each used their respective strategies and interpretations in dealing with protection issues.



Although YAA had provided series of capacity building on respective issues, in fact there is unavailable sufficient space for internalization process of knowledge transformation brought into the implementation stages. More monitoring and capacity building activities on this approach would certainly be helpful to deepening their knowledge and understanding of how to really put it into practice.

Pattiro Banten had successfully develop a referral mechanism for serious GBV cases by accompanying the victim, collecting evidence, and by involving the role of Puskesmas to process the *visume et repertum* needed and the police for litigation actions. PPSW had successfully developed a mechanism of reporting any GBV cases by putting publicly name, institutions and contact number. Under the list included local focal points, PPSW CO, PPSW director, service unit of women and child protection at district level. The unit head recognised that community may easily contact any staffs of the Unit that will take follow-up actions.

### Notable lesson learns/Concerns

- Partners lacked an understanding and implementation intersectionality between the three pillars and their relevance to the context of DRR. The efforts of YAA in capacity building are likely to be insufficient, instead of limited technical skills of facilitation rather than to facilitate the process of changing perspectives through education and campaigns on DRR. PPSW particularly, faced difficulties in building knowledge and perspective within the short contract time.
- The programme introduced several sophisticated concepts, such as WLCBP, inclusive DRR, Protection, and Green Economy for Sustainable livelihood. However, these concepts lack being interpreted into the operational context that is locally relevant. The series of dialogues and discussions among YAA's team and implementing partners' team were likely to be more operational on targeting the outputs instead of building a common understanding. The concept of green economy for example concerns about environmental impact on business activities was absent in the study on its sustainability, including the absence of deep discussion on its urgency's role in economic recovery after disaster and building resiliency in the long run.

### Protection programme

In many studies, disaster occurs, and the potential for GBV increases. However, in the context of the Pandeglang and Serang evaluation, there was no direct correlation between GBV events or cases and disaster conditions. For example, the found issues of GVB, reported, and handled were not in areas of disaster-affected communities (such as in temporary shelters or permanent shelters where they live) but in residential areas in communities not directly affected by the disaster. However, in disaster preparedness and risk management, the issue of protection for women and children is critical, not only related to GBV but also in handling inclusively.

YAA considers that the concept of protection in disaster management is relatively new for partners. YAA then discusses with partners to define such operational terms as the implementation of protection against GBV to women, a gender perspective in providing services (e.g. pregnant women), women's rights-based service schemes, and other decision-making processes.

YAA and partners provided various training for village women focal points on the concept of protection within the human rights context, GBV, and its types to identify cases in the community. In addition, they were trained to assist victims of GBV against children and women according to their settlement needs (non-litigation), including post-mortem referrals when needed and assistance to relevant law enforcement agencies.

This evaluation found that female focal points could identify problems related to GBV and assist victims. This is indicated by the increasing number of identified cases. Village leaders stated that at present GBV is indeed more widely identified because of the ability of women as focal points and recognizes their ability to assist.

The Sumur sub-district police office, for example, revealed that education and awareness on anti-violence, including GBV, had reduced the number of cases reported. It is believed that this is because the community understands more about forms of violence, especially GBV and its legal consequences, and chooses to avoid it. The police stated that the reported cases were more selective according to the level of severity and it was the victim's freedom to pursue a legal settlement.

However, in a society that is heavily influenced by traditional perspectives and religious interpretations, questioning GBV is not an easy thing. As the community, including victims and their families, consider it taboo, they are reluctant to report it. GVB was also triggered by the view that women (inferior and subordinate) are under the control of superior men (in the name of religion).

The understanding and implementation of the referral system in handling GBV cases is mainly related to the provision of evidence (*visum*) by involving the Puskesmas and the police which has been developed by Pattiro, followed by PPSW by building a more coordinated reporting mechanism. PPSW introduces reporting lines, names of people, and contact numbers that can be contacted, starting from the group, village, to UPT PPA levels in the district, including PPSW and YAA personnel. Information related to this flow was made in the form of a poster attached to *Rompok Awewe* so that it was easy to see and publicly record. The women's community has no difficulty contacting the shared contact numbers. This mechanism was appreciated by UPT PPA (Pandeglang) and P2TP2A Serang which indicated that more and more case reports were being received, which needed to be clarified, identified, and elicited a response as soon as possible. UPT acknowledges that PPSW has developed good coordination, which is one of the bases for preparing UPT annual activity plans and budgets through the applicable government (regency) planning and budgeting mechanisms.

Rompok Awewe (RA, Women's House) is a simple and open housing facility built with the assistance of various social institutions when a disaster strikes. A kind of safe house, RA is used by women to hold discussions related to their interests for empowerment. This includes regular meetings for productive business development (IGA), savings and loans, and related protection. RA is also used for youth group activities.

PPSW is in the process of developing formal collaboration with DP3A Banten (province office of women empowerment and child protection) and will operationally link closely with UPT PPA and P2TP2A at the district level to handle (non-litigation) GBV survivors.

Throughout the programme period, for example, Pattiro had facilitated cases/complaints received. All these cases have been resolved but only a few were processed using legal means provided by the state; most were resolved through mediation by the local village formal and informal leaders. Pattiro also facilitated the process of development the PERKADES (Village Ordinance) on the protection on violence against women in the village of Tamanajaya. Unfortunately, the evaluation found that the Ordinance is still on paper, lack socialisation to wider community and far from implementation stage.

Protection programme - women leadership in Disaster management: YAA and its partners have undoubtedly been successful in identifying and facilitating the promotion of many female leaders had not necessarily come from the formal village structure. Subsequently, women have opportunities to participate in various types of training to enhance their capacity in understanding women's rights, GBV, SHEA, reproductive health and leadership. RA existence and the training the women have attended as well as the close support from local staff of respective implementing partners have been factors in increasing women's confidence to actively express themselves not only within their groups but also in several village community meetings where women have gained more courage to speak up and make their opinions known. Leadership training and other subjects introduced to women have widened their perspectives and knowledge not only about gender equality, leadership and GBV or SHEA, but also on child parenting, psycho-social treatment and citizen rights.

#### *Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction Management Programme*

This program is relevant to the context of Serang and Pandeglang, that experienced the tsunami impact and have several disaster prone areas of flooding, tsunami, earthquake and landslides. In order to strengthen the understanding of and improve skill on implementing WLCBP, YAA, 19 partner program staff, 24 stakeholders partner and stakeholders in Banten got the training of Inclusive Humanitarian during Disasters: as one of the materials in the inclusive WLCBP curriculum.

YAA and partners introduce the inclusive DRR related to the achievement of disaster-resilient villages. Disaster Resilient Village (Destana) is a village that has the independent ability to adapt and deal with disaster threats, as well as recover quickly from the adverse effects of disasters (Perka BNPB No.1 of 2012). This capability is manifested in development planning that includes efforts for prevention, preparedness, disaster risk reduction, and capacity building for post-disaster recovery. In Destana, the community is actively involved in studying, analyzing, managing, monitoring, evaluating, and reducing disaster risks in their area, especially by utilizing local resources to ensure sustainability.

YAA and Pattiro succeeded in facilitating a Disaster Risk Assessment (KRB) for Sumberjaya Village, Pandeglang. This participatory study aims to build a collective strategy for community resilience regarding efforts to reduce disaster risk in villages carried out with the Village Government, focal point, and community. Disaster Risk Assessment (KRB) is an integrated mechanism to provide a comprehensive picture of disaster risk in an area by analyzing the location on the level of hazard, vulnerability, and capacity. The analysis process at this level follows the BPNP-established general guidelines for disaster risk assessment. The results of the risk assessment become the basis for preparing plans related to disaster management.

The draft of KRB Sumberjaya village comprehensively contains a variety of potential natural-based

disasters, health crises, and other economic-based crises, their impacts and losses, and activity plans of the village government, business actors, and community, including the role of the informal leaders. Unfortunately, this evaluation found the absence of follow-up by the village government as a reference for disaster risk reduction activities. Apart from the need for intensive dialogue with the newly elected village head to maximize utilizing the programme investment, the focal points involved in compiling the study can be encouraged to conduct outreach, education, and campaigns to the surrounding communities. For example, the women's community through social and religious activities.

YAA and its partner conducted education and campaigns of DRR to education sectors as part of the efforts to build resilient communities. In collaboration with the education office, YAA, and its partner conducted training and simulation in several selected schools from most affected locations, and the education office built an education team of safe schools. Partner continued the facilitation of routine meetings with school students not only to build their skills in safety but also to build their teamwork and leadership in disaster management at school. Students demonstrated their ability to act at school during disaster, and what to do at safe areas.

Evaluation found that women got better understanding on DRR by developing the village disaster map, the ways to evacuate victims, self and families. They expressed the enthusiastic on the event of simulation on inclusive management during disaster occurred. The FGD found that women demonstrate the ways in which they may involve in DRR, such as ways to help the most vulnerable groups (person with disabilities, elderly, women/pregnant women and children), spots the evacuations routes and evacuation places using public facilities of schools or mosque, resemble points and points to place the early warning and ensure its works.

The inclusive disaster management simulation activity has succeeded in involving many community participants and other relevant related agencies such as PMI, health centers, and security forces by preparing aid equipment according to their roles. The village authorities and communities are very enthusiastically involved in the disaster management simulation.

BPBD Serang was involved in starting the disaster management simulation and stated that the before disaster approach - DRR - was carried out by YAA and partners as part of the manifestation of community empowerment in disaster response. BPBD is often in a difficult position due to the limited budget for empowerment even though this is one of the institutional mandates. In addition, it is also due to limited human resources, which do not have an empowerment perspective. There are many cases where many NGOs came asking for the project, while YAA and partners offer implementable programs.

*“DRR must be understood comprehensively and inclusively, including paying attention to the most vulnerable groups, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, children, and the elderly. We do have our SOP, but it would be good to review its inclusiveness.”*

*Nanda – BPBD Serang*

Tagana Dinsos Pandeglang assessed very positively the disaster management simulation activities carried out by YAA and partners. Tagana plays the function of procuring social assistance including public kitchens. Tagana Dinsos considers that the role of women in public kitchens is very crucial, such as ensuring the availability of logistics and optimal and proportional utilization according to the needs

of the individuals and community groups being handled, including paying attention to the needs of children, women, elderly and people with disabilities. In this context, it means the need for the amount of food intake and nutritional adequacy.

In the sub-district, the social affairs office developed a Social Barn, not just as a food storage but also as a system for food security with local resources and values of social systems. The Tagana manages the Barn and collectively collaborates with the local community, especially women's focal points. Tagana of the social affairs office and local women manage the public kitchen to provide food aid during the disaster. With a series of capacity-building in inclusive DRR, women are able to manage it effectively and inclusively.

According to BPBD Pandeglang and Tagana Dinsos Serang, the disaster training simulation of PPSW with their involvement was lack of coordination and preparation. The simulation was the absence of SOP as the absence of the event. However, the community participants and village authorities were enthusiastic about following all the simulation instructions. FGD with women and KII with village authorities recognised the vital of inclusive DRR management.

This evaluation found that inclusive DRR education and campaigns provided a new perspective for BPBD Serang and Pandeglang. Even though disaster management or preparedness already has a standard SOP, it opens up opportunities for review by incorporating a gender and inclusiveness perspective. For example, SOP No. 360/1620/BPBD/2022 issued by BPBD Banten province concerning 'Rescuing and Evacuating Disaster Victims', articulates ten steps of action. However, the SOP has yet to have a gender perspective and social inclusion. Victims are not mapped based on gender, age, or disability, which has the potential to require priority treatment. There are opportunities to improve existing SOPs as an arena for YAA advocacy and partners in the future.

*"It might be great to compile alternative SOPs for disaster management with a gender perspective, which we need to learn from, then we will simulate collaboratively." Deny – BPBD Pandeglang*

At the village government level, DRR education and campaigns through simulations are awareness and educational strategies that can immediately benefit all elements of society. For example, the community and village government can better identify relevant government institutions with their specific roles to assist, and they may have developed networking and initial contacts for further actions as community and village authorities needed, such organizations that concern with persons with disability that in many cases is less acknowledged.

**Case 1: Women are more knowledgeable on inclusive disaster management**

*Women in Pasauran and Umbultanjung villages of Serang mentioned that the tsunami did not destroy much of their residential areas and livelihood. However, the disaster promulgated them new experiences of the urgency of preparedness. During FGD, women draw village maps and situations during disasters and identify the spots for resembling, evacuation routes, evacuation areas of safe public facilities (schools and mosques), and early warning systems. They play vital roles in the public kitchen to ensure food availability. In the beginning, they may use local food from local sources, but they should also consider the quantity and quality of nutritious food as needed. The elderly and persons with disabilities should have proper attention as needed.*

*Presented their map in front of village authorities, women expressed that they are more aware of the need for preparation in any situation for disaster mitigation, place all vital documents in one handy bag, prepare any local foodstuff, and must help the most needed ones: elderly, children and person with disabilities. Today, women have to socialize their knowledge to communities. Disasters and crises can occur at any time, anywhere, and hit anyone. "This is our disaster map, and we do aware of making sure the early warning system is placed and works" - A woman of Pasauran*

### **Sustainable Livelihoods**

Sustainable livelihood is a post-disaster community economic recovery programme that aims to build long-term resilience. The evaluation found that the tsunami disaster that hit Pandeglang and Serang had damaged the economic mode, especially fishery, and some settlements. Unfortunately, the evaluation did not find data on the economic impact on women's businesses. The Cooperative Offices of Serang and Pandeglang districts do not yet have gender-dis aggregated data on the micro, small, and medium enterprises in which they work. Moreover, the evaluation found the impression of a lack of understanding of the importance of the dis-aggregated data.

YAA and partners developed several main activities of livelihoods for income generation, namely: green economy, financial management (savings and loans and building business/cooperative), and snack food processing business. The income-generating activities (IGA) for green economy utilized the local potential and paid attention to its environmental impact in the long run. Women plant vegetables and herbs in small yards on a group basis of a demonstration pilot model and develop them in their home yards (in Tamanjaya village). Besides, they make compost for micro models of organic farming. This production was used for family consumption and income generation.

The evaluation found that group-based vegetable cultivation activities were discontinued. Some women stated there was a bit of conflict with the landowner because the person asked for a share of the profits when they realized the harvest was abundant. In contrast, the group considered that economically has not provided sufficient income. Others stated to continue individually in their yards. Currently, activities have stopped due to a lack of seeds and waiting for assistance from the agency.

The women in Sumberjaya village did the same, planting vegetables individually in their yards. Meanwhile, in Umbultanjung and Pasauran villages, Serang district, similar activities are still at the preparatory stage because they have just received technical training.

Not many women are interested in continuing the use of their yard with vegetable plants for various reasons. First, the yield/cash profit is not too high because the land is narrow, and they have to wait for the harvest for up to 3 months with relatively intensive work. Otherwise, the result is too small and just enough for family consumption. Second, is the dependency on seed assistance from the agency since they are unable to produce the seed and nursery. Re-planting the seeds from the previous harvest will reduce the yield and quality. Even though this activity has a good impact on the environment, because it is not economically promising, not many are interested in pursuing it. It is necessary to identify alternative IGA alternatives that are environmentally friendly as well as provide promising profit values.

Women are more attracted to IGAs which provide quick and profitable income. Following the skills training obtained and market access, women in all villages processed snacks using local ingredients. For example, in Tamanjaya village, women in groups make instant herbs (various rhizomes) assisted by a young group in purchasing raw materials and marketing. This activity is continuing even though the results are not satisfactory. From their business, the income is still small since they work in groups of women and they get profit equally. Individually, women make various processed snacks on a daily basis for daily alternative income, and they manage to save some of the profit in their coop managed by KWPS. Similarly, to them in Sumberjaya Village, women develop food preparations for IGA. Some members take advantage of the busy main traffic lane (towards the Ujung Kulon and Peucang Beach as tourist destinations. Some women open stalls and sell their products. The discussion with women regarding business analysis shows that IGA activities with processed food provide promising profits.

***Case 2: Story of Ms. Alus - single parent empowered herself with income generating activities***

*Ms. Alus is one of the village focal points. She does not understand clearly the meaning of the focal point but is aware of her role in the representation of women to raise issues to other parties. Lost her husband due to road accident, made her life unstable economically and emotionally since she had to raise their four children herself without any skills to make a business for income. The tsunami made her back home to Sumberjaya after migration to Tangerang. She joined a women's group and got training skills to make snack products and marketing. Pattiro provided her with support for equipment and small financial capital to start the business. She diversifies her food products to get higher profits.*

*With support from her parents, she started opening food stalls to sell other women's products. Currently, she manages her business with two women's assistants. On a monthly basis, she could attain an IDR of more than 3.5 million. The selling opportunities are more open with her involvement in some exhibition events.*

*Ms. Alus is a member of the savings and loan group under the KWPS management that helps to meet financial capital, as well as a place to save some of the profit. She expressed that by participating in the women's group, she became more confident in managing life and finances for her children's studies. For her, spending time on productive activities and having space for sharing experiences in women's groups is part of the healing process. "It is the way to stand up after disaster".*

In Sumberjaya and Pasauran, women's groups produce stitched products such as masks, makes, headscarves, tote bags, and other accessories. In addition to local marketing, they are also exploring the marketplace for selling their products (online shops and utilizing social media).

YAA and PPSW facilitated women in Sumberjaya village to establish a formal Coop with saving and loan activities, and the Coop was able to develop annual financial reporting mechanisms. The coop managers got training in bookkeeping and how to prepare financial reports. The coop holds regular meetings to discuss the development of members' productive activities, and it becomes a forum for sharing life's experiences and needs to build self-confidence and be more independent. Sumberjaya village women revealed that by working in groups, they had impressive experience holding meetings with district government agencies, such as the cooperatives office, the tourism agency, and even the DPRD. Indeed, the dialogues with DPRD resulted the ways to expand the market of their produce, and

renovation of a damaged elementary school as they raised. Dialogues with the BPBD was to propose the construction of Rompok Awewe - the safe building for women activities.

The Office of Cooperatives and SMEs of the Serang district stated that the route to Ujung Kulon tourism had great potential for the development of small businesses, including those carried out by women. The continuation and development of products are in line with the development of tourist areas. This evaluation found the breadth of product development potential that women and youth can make, including other creative economy products, as a complement to tourist visits, such as a variety of processed food and souvenirs that are of good quality and attractively packaged as souvenirs. Tourist service products or other 'hospitality' related.

Learning from the experience of Mrs. Alus (Case 2) IGA has made her confident and independent as a single parent. For others, IGA gave women control over their own assets. Thus proving that the active involvement of women in livelihood activities even to a limited extent also improves gender relations, particularly within households and got positive recognition from village authorities.

Group activities provided for women to access resources collectively and more efficiently as opposed to individual activity; and it may lead to larger scale home industries. The recognition of the economic activities by the village authority by linked it to the Women Family Welfare (PKK) group in the village of Umbultanjung, although has yet accessed to the village business unit (BUMDES). Women group in Pasauran village had have the Village Ordinance on women and youth economic empowerment.

The women groups in Pasauran mentioned that the activities were stopped awhile after the end of Pattiro's facilitation, and some members were left out. PPSW came and reactivated the group focused on saving and loan activities and the other income-generating ones of producing snacks and crafts. The evaluation found that the saving and local has become a formal and legal Coop. Women groups have received support from the village government with the PERDES on strengthening women's economy. Productive businesses with processed food have returned to activity, including yard utilization with vegetable planting. They received an offer of training in making taro chips from the Serang district food security office (Dinas Ketahanan Pangan Kabupaten Serang)

After the facilitation process of saving and loan scheme for productive capital and domestic needs as group based bottom-up micro-finance model, PPSW brought the representation of women for audience the office of coop at Pandeglang, has end up with the recognition. The model as the embryo of formal women led coop is part of the Office's mandates.

In terms of income, economic activities under the green economy concept of utilizing home-yard with planting vegetables are still in the start-up stages and have not contributed significantly to women's household economy. This is due to the relatively small scale of production that is not economically profitable. In seasonal basis with relatively intensive of works, women feel the green economy is not attractive enough at the moment. Besides, they are dependent on the availability of seed form outside support. Nevertheless, as production becomes more regular such as in the production of snacks in several villages and production of various processed foods such as, banana chips and, various crackers and instant herbal there is potential for these economic activities to become more profitable and contribute significantly to household economies. Money wise it is insignificant but such



a small amount of income is considered to be really very helpful in adding to the household economy of each individual member.

The factors that have contributed to keeping these activities continue is the availability of relatively accessible financial loan from their membership of KWPS (women led pre-co-op/coop facilitated by PPSW. However, they need proper training to improve production techniques and quality, to develop business plans, to improve packaging and access to wider markets so that the value-chain analysis has not yet been applied with enough patience to guide activities that will optimize earnings.

The production needs focus on increasing not only the quantity but also quality to make the product more marketable and profitable. The group has only limited to no technical assistance in this regard. However, it is actually possible for partners to link their groups with the relevant government offices from the district level in order to obtain technical training and guidance for quality improvement as well as marketing.

It is good to organize women groups so as to enable small-scale production to grow into a village-wide economic movement led by women, as envisioned in the women economic empowerment concept. For example, the fish based production in the village of Sumberjaya or herbal based product of the village of Tamanjaya could pool their resources at the Rompok to collect the products not just from group members but also from non-members to sell larger quantities to external markets with good quality control mechanism take place.

Should there be a sufficient business plan (cost benefit analysis) in place, the current economic activities have a strong potential to become sustainable and developed into the larger scale livelihood source that would be able to benefit a greater portion of the community, including fro youth.

Having a business plan will certainly help the groups to grow by setting clear goals and targets. More so, if links could be established with relevant institutions (office of trade and industry, office of micro and small-scale enterprises, office of cooperatives, etc.) to access support on capital or training for technical capacity and quality improvement, promotion and access to markets.

Partners should realize the importance of building the capacity of livelihood activities as an entry point to a more holistic and strategic empowerment of each community, particularly for women and other vulnerable and marginalized groups. Advocacy on local economic policy should be considered as an integral part of disaster preparedness and mitigation, which include initiatives on protection, rehabilitation and the building local resilience to reduce vulnerability.

### Youth Empowerment

In general, this evaluation considers that targeting youth groups is an effective strategy. Although not all target villages have as strong a youth forum as Tamanjaya, this evaluation found that the involvement of youth groups in DRR has contributed to mapping potential local human resources in building resilience. The trained groups of young people on various topics related to their interests and issues and facilitated in potential development are vital agents of change. From an early age, through youth groups, YAA and partners built self-confidence to become individuals who are critical and sensitive to the conditions around them. For example, the study conducted by and about youth

in Tamanjaya found a relatively high case of early marriage and dropping out of school, especially during the pandemic. Efforts to strengthen youth groups through forums have made them find strategies to address problems, one of which is by voicing them to government decision-makers.

YAA and Pattiro formed a youth forum (workshop) as a pilot model for empowerment. YAA and Pattiro facilitated a series of dialogues regarding youth issues, potentials, and aspirations. The results mapped out problems such as dropping out of school due to economic conditions, early marriage, and the desire to do productive business.

The Tamanjaya village youth forum received reproductive health training to make them understand puberty, maintain the health of the reproductive organs, prevent early marriage, and identify and avoid online-based harassment. They can identify online fraud and utilize social media for productive things, such as making logos for the business products they initiate, such as edible cosmetics and knitting bags.

The Tamanjaya youth forum formed the "KUMAMPU" community (a group of young reformers), a community of young people, women, and men that aims to increase capacity in 3 pillars of protection, economic sustainability, and DRR. KUMAMPU has routine meeting activities in discussing material on three pillars and more on increasing the efforts of young people in exploring village potential and has also conducted dialogues with village heads so that their activities get support and recognition.

***Case 3: Athiyah, voices female youth's interest***

*Athiyah is a potential youth leader in Tamanjaya village. Together with other 13 youth males and females, she established a youth community – KUMAMPU – got facilitation from programme to implement 3 pillars. She joined as a youth researcher that was conducted by YAA and Pattiro: mapping youth problems and potential. Part of the findings of the research is high cases of child marriage and dropping out from school, especially for female youth. These are due to poverty and poor road infrastructure that cause them to go to school.*

*Her courage and involvement in the programme brought her the opportunity to present her experience at the international event of "The Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GPDRR) in Bali. It contributes to building her commitment and leadership in dealing with female youth issues, which she wanted to keep this way in the future. One of her critical works is when she facilitated the process of a student developing an open letter to the President of Indonesia – Jokowi – asking for road development in her village. She believes that the construction of the road is partly because of her and her group's voice.*

There are no youth forums in the other three villages. However, PPSW has begun to involve individual youth in women's group discussions. This evaluation found that youth wanted a forum that accommodated their aspirations outside Karangtaruna . The forum is expected to focus on productive economic activities, especially to meet educational needs (found during FGDs in Pasauran and Sumberjaya villages) and other creative economies as tourist areas, and building leadership for the youth group (FGD in Tamanjaya). In the DRR context, youth groups can be part of the education and campaign implementation of achieving disaster-resilient villages together with community cadres and other organizations in the village.

Several members of the youth forum were involved in helping productive economic activities carried out by women's groups, especially in the provision of raw materials and marketing. However, this evaluation found that the forum was empty and had no activities. According to the, the forum hasn't had the opportunity to set long-term goals or vision and transform them into activities, structures, and working mechanisms, including efforts to invite more young people. Especially after the Bali meeting, the opportunity for the chief to present the experience at a prominent event, the village head put high expectations on the youth group for their positive contribution to the village's development. The positive criticism of the village was an opportunity for youth to open dialogues further regarding their aspiration. It would need more facilitation and empowerment activities for youth to be courageous in taking opportunities for self-improvement and any room for dialogues with policymakers at the village level.

Teenagers in Sumberjaya village receive training on IT-based technology and social media, such as making product logos with the *Canva* application and creating and filling out links on social media. They are also involved in data collection activities carried out by the village government, are involved in disaster management training, and understand how to perform first aid and take victims to evacuation sites.

Meanwhile, the youth of Pasauran village have a group forum with 20 members and hold regular meetings. They stated that being in groups and getting assistance made them know new things outside of school, such as reproductive health, online-based harassment and violence, and making wise use of social media. They emphasized the importance of building self-confidence and being able to build relationships with various parties including the government to gain access to assistance to become young entrepreneurs.

In general, this evaluation found that youth is an important group in building community resilience, including in DRR. They can become agents of change to break the chain of GBV from an early age and become productive and critical groups in society. Further assistance and strengthening are needed so that they can formulate a long-term vision and realize it in concrete activities by developing a work plan with a system of mutually reinforcing collective activities.

Creative economy programs for groups are an attractive entry point to meet practical needs (school fees), use time positively, and build a process of self-reliance in the long term. Using the Tamanjaya village youth group as a model, YAA has prepared a long-term plan for youth empowerment through alternative economic activities that are also concerned with the issues of the climate crisis and sustainable natural resources. The plan comes from the study that mapped out the potential types of youth-based economic development. The further facilitation of sustainable and social solidarity-based economic empowerment will be the concrete actions for the long-term building of local agents of change and leadership.

Interestingly, females dominate youth groups in all target villages. Through youth groups, the concept and perspective of WLCBP will take place.

Male involvement into WLCBP:

To strengthen understanding and implementation of WLCBP, it is important to build the perspective and get support from men. YAA and partners conducted a series of training and awareness raising related to women's leadership, starting from the basic concept of gender and the various forms of violence and their legal consequences to male local/village leaders. Those involved included village formal figures and youth leaders such as Karang Taruna.

*"I participated in various training held by PPSW to be cool men (cowok keren) who can support women's activities in society." Halili – chief of Karangtaruna Sumberjaya*

This evaluation found that men's views on the operational meaning of WLCBP varied widely. There are those who say that women's leadership must emphasize their main role in the domestic sphere. Meanwhile, many highly appreciate the role and achievements of women in the economic field. In the context of protection related to GBV, some stated that it is not easy to discuss issues that are generally considered negative and disgraceful. According to the village head, the issuance of PERKADES on the protection of violence against women and children in Tamanjaya village was a long and difficult discussion process. Even though it is now definitive, it will not be widely socialized immediately in order to avoid resistance from some parties. In general, village leaders considered the focal point's ability to assist victims of GBV to be very good. Meanwhile, Umbultanjung village officials admitted that their understanding of GBV was getting better. The village secretary stated that polygamy – which incidentally is quite common in the community – is a category of violence, including forced to early marriages.

In the context of DRR and creating a disaster-resilient village, village leaders in the program location consider that the role of women in public kitchens is very capable, needs support, and continues to be developed. Their high level of sensitivity is very useful in identifying the whereabouts and needs of the most vulnerable groups, such as women, the elderly, and children.

This evaluation assesses that efforts to involve men are strategic in the long term, especially in targeting young people. The programme developed activities to enrich the existing youth organizations (Karangtaruna focuses on sports and the arts).

### Advocacy Works

YAA has brought field-level experience and lessons learned to higher-level advocacy and collaboration works, especially on the efforts to take concern on the key roles and core position of women (including youth females) in disaster risk reduction management, mitigation, and building sustainable resilience. The following list is some of the outcomes of the national-level collaboration:

- Member of substantive team National Development Planning Board (Bappenas) in conducting Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction (GPDRR) in Bali. YAA successfully inserted a proposal (position paper) to the Indonesian Government on Women and Youth Leadership in Disaster Management (May 2022),
- Chief of Organising Committee on National Conference on Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction, and together with other civil society organisations successfully encouraged women actors at community level as the core of the conference arena (October 2022).

- Collaborative works with other civil society organisations concerned with Women's Rights Advocacy, developed a report on the Universal Periodic Review of Indonesia, cluster of Women during session 41 from the 4-year cycle of HRC for the issue of Women and Disaster (March 2022)
- Collaborative worked with the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWE), PULIH Foundation, and UNFPA on Gender Rapid Assessment to respond Cianjur earthquake (December 2022),
- Collaborative work with Indonesia CEDAW Working Group) Developing monitoring instrument and report on CEDAW principles implementation in regards to fulfilling women's rights in the event of a disaster (June 2023)
- Development of the concept of Women and Child-Friendly Village in disaster and other human crises, and integration of the WLCBP concept, with the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (June 2023)
- A policy brief and academic narrative development to advocate the draft of Law on Climate Justice (June 2023)
- Round Table Discussion on Localization – together with Penabulu, Lokadaya, SHEEP, SKALA, WALHI, Pujiono Center, Mosintuwu, Caritas Jerman, PKPA (since April 2023).

YAA plays a vital role in national, regional, and international levels of advocacy on disaster management. However, there should be more efforts to return the local partners' skills in advocacy at the local, especially at the village and district levels. Today, the village government has more resources and authority or power due to the issuance and implementation of the Village Law (Undang-Undang Desa). This momentum has vital potential to encourage village authorities to manage, regulate, and allocate resources to build resilience to mitigate disaster risk.

The following is the results using the evaluation criteria:

### **1. The programme is appropriate and relevant**

YAA and partners have been able to provide appropriate interventions relevant to the local situation and targeting the disaster-prone areas. YAA provide high quality capacity building related to DRR as needed as local context to implementing partners in the very initial stage.

Besides, YAA and partners mapped out such potential government partners to aware about and adherence capable to manage the inclusive based perspective of DRR. Putting the most vulnerable first on DRR context would be an improvement of the existing government SOP. The education and campaign on inclusive DRR and building local community resilience is inline with the government program of Desa/kampung Tangguh Bencana based on local wisdom, in where local communities: women, men, youth and all parties will be actively engaged to identify local material resources and social system.

Having the mandate to observe ActionAid's humanitarian signature, YAA encouraged partners to also undertake a protection programme by providing series of capacity building on understanding the violence against women and children including GVB and domestic violence and utilizing the 'Rompok

Awewe' to handle the issues. This facility has proven effective in addressing women's concerns and interests in discussing various women issues including child parenting and reproductive health. Later, those facilities were used as learning centers for women on women's rights, leadership, GBV, and case referrals as well as life skill subjects such as livelihood and income generating activities.

The facilities also provide space for youth to have their own discussion of their needs and aspiration for empowerment and leadership, as well as income generating activities; and engage with women group to learn each other on the issues of GBV on youth and find ways on prevention. The collaboration works of youth and women groups make the possible to identify common interest and raised hem up to the village authorities and other informal leaders for having attentions and support.

BPBD and Tagana Social Affairs Offices have various SOPs and programmes related to handling and mitigating disasters. However, the existing SOPs lack gender perspective and inclusiveness. Inclusive DRR and WLCBP strategies could enrich the existing SOPs. Besides, YAA's programme was in line with the Destana Program and its commitment to using local wisdom. Its three pillar is relevant to contribute the community resilience. Women and youth leadership are part of key agents for disaster mitigation and resilience building

## **2. The programme is effective – targeting the most vulnerable groups**

The programme is highly effective in targeting mainly the most vulnerable groups of society – put women in positions of leadership; such a focused and targeted intervention could be the comparative advantage for YAA emergency response everywhere.

The programme took strong consideration of the rights of persons with disabilities. Indeed, the programme might not targeted the most directly affected group of women and persons with disabilities of the tsunami since not all of them lost their houses or economic means. However, in the context of disaster risks, women and persons with disabilities might suffer most directly and indirectly since, in many cases, they have lower status socially and politically and control over the least economic resources. So, the programme was effective, targeting them by providing recovery means and building their resilience.

The programme to some extent has facilitated the development of the document of considered and identified the damaging impact to environment and livelihood but not yet address the issue properly. Part of the reason is not all partners have sufficient skill, knowledge or experience in assessing the impact or, moreover, coming up with a mitigation plan to tackle or even reduce the risks. For example, the evaluation found in Tamanjaya village the damaged residential areas due to the tsunami must be free from any building. The victims had got assistance of permanent shelter in more safe location. However, in fact some of them rebuilt their houses those in affected areas, without any control from local authorities.

Choices of livelihood activities in relation to income generating activities have been effective in giving women more confidence and gain recognition from their families as well as their local authorities on the importance of women's contribution to their household economy. Moreover, the combination of income generation activities with development of saving and local – micro credit scheme as the embryo of women led coop has got appreciation from the district Coop and SMSE office. PPSW has

successfully developed a formal coop with saving and loan scheme to improve the IGA. In Pasauran village the facilitation has resulted the village ordinance of women and youth economic empowerment.

Overall, it could be said that the YAA programme has reached the affected communities at the right time. Pandeglang and Serang are disaster prone areas in various types. Learning from the tsunami occurred, building community resiliency through DRR is vital as mitigation strategies. There many other humanitarian organisations provided assistance and responded to the affected communities, but YAA and partners play other key roles on education and campaign as the foundation of resiliency for the long run. At the time being there some other programmes are conducted in Banten related to disaster management that may use any legacy from YAA's interventions. For example, the model of partnership with local NGOs that more knowledgeable on inclusive DRR, numbers of women focal points as local base leader and agent of change in inclusive DRR using local wisdom, and more responsive technical offices at district level.

For women, the formation of a productive group to start the economic activities was also a healing mechanism and strategic choice to extend the activities of the protection programme. These income generating activities by women's groups were proven effective in engaging women in more productive activities and inspired women to maintain and scale up the group activities into micro-enterprises and home industries. In Sumberjaya and Tamanjaya, for example, women groups were able to scale up the production of snacks through market place, especially these two villages are potential as tourist destinations. The other two villages of Umbultanjung and Pasauran may have similar interest with more intensive facilitation process.

### **3. The programme is effective - strengthens local capacities and more resilience.**

The programme has brought significant changes in the capacity of local actors, i.e. partner organizations and communities, in building resiliency for humanitarian crises and utilizing local wisdom. In rural areas, traditional social structures still exist and regulate the communities' mores and values. Hence while disaster has disrupted for a while the dynamics of such structures, the existence of the programme seems to revive or even revitalize it to some extent.

PPSW gets significant knowledge on disaster impacts on local communities, especially women, its risk management components, and mitigation strategies. Indeed, PPSW has learned about the issues of women's protection under the WLCBP concept but needs more space to build a strong perspective and integrate it into the implementation activities.

In all target villages, the programme that targeted to women and youth has indirectly revive the roles of PKK for women based interest and empowerment activities, as admitted by the village secretary of Umbultanjung and village head of Sumberjaya. Too, in almost all villages, for example, the local informal leaders (especially faith base leaders) have taken back their role to mediate or address the issues of domestic violence. Hence women focal points could refer the GBV cases to them. The existence of focal points has enabled them recognize women's role in community decision making regarding the issue, which hopefully allow women to also participate in other issues related to community affairs. This is the main difference from the situation before the programme where victims of GBV and domestic violence prefer to keep silent and the case unsolved.

The protection programme that targeting women in particular has enabled women as individuals and group to build their confidence to participate in the public setting. Nur, one of the women group in Tamanjaya, for example, has participated to the process of drafting the village ordinance on women protection from any forms of violence. She expressed that now she is able to identify any violence cases and help women victims to get services as needed. Women forum in Tamanjaya has advocated the issuance of Village Ordinance of women protection that also cover the needs to protect the focal points as facilitator of the victims of violence.

While YAA has made a significant effort to build the capacity of local partners in applying WLCBP and three pillars, is still a wide gap in interpreting such principles within the programme. Either Pattiro and PPSW has limited capability including the competence human resources to conduct all project pillars to achieved expected changes as planned. For example, although PPSW has long experience in women economic empowerment, however admits its lack of experience conducting the protection related programme and its interconnection with inclusive DRR.

#### **4. The programme is effective: Co-creation and participation of partners**

Since the inclusive DRR and humanitarian issues and standard is quite new for partners, the co-creation process of defining such concepts and standards into the operational plans. The programme was designed with strong participation of local partners in the selection of activities. As YAA described about co-creation on the outputs of project to undertake the defined goal and outcomes, as also confirmed by PPWS. The changes and result will be measured based on the co-creation ToT of each activity. The performance and achievement of all activities up until end of programme duration indicated the communication and monitoring mechanism was taken place. Partly also as mentoring process in which YAA ad partner (PPSW) have shared common understanding and developed any adjustment as needed. For example, although it was quite tough, YAA has successfully encouraged PPSW in utilizing the momentum of 16-days campaign against any violence against women (International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women) to promote protection programme at local level. There is room for YAA and partners to improve communication mechanisms with partners and the communities they are involved with.

WLCBP, while not yet fully understood and adopted by all partners, has guided the protection programme effectively. For example, Pattiro has limited experience in community development concept and implementation, and was relatively low familiarity with the protection term, was able to facilitate women and village authorities of Tamanjaya to draft and issued the village ordinance on women protection, and build the capacity on referral system of handing such GBV cases. Similarly, to PPSW that have almost no experience in GBV related litigation protection has taken action to develop reporting mechanism from focal point up to relevant authorities at district level.

The concepts of CHS or AA Accountability framework were not fully understood and applied by partners at first hence the programme design, planning and implementation followed only the common framework usually applied for development work. This was challenging for the partners that already had other development programme on the ground. This evaluation found the minimum level of incorporating the context of DRR and resilience building from three pillars of interventions. It requires deeper discourse and perceptive building about these two things for partner, especially PPSW and target communities.



## **5. Efficiency and cost efficiency**

There was no budget mismanagement of the programme except in the case of Pattiro. YAA provided a regular basis of financial reporting as the mechanism of monitoring against the programme expected results.

Budget transparency in partners is not fully in place – e.g. Pattiro case. PPSW implemented more open and transparent regarding budget as per contract and its allocation to programme and operational to all staffs. The only concern of PPSW was the small allocation for community allowance (transport fee when they attending event especially for Tamanjaya village that quite isolated, far and bad road) compare to the allocation fee for field staffs. It is important for YAA to ensure that such accountability measures could be adhered to and respected by partners as a way to ensure transparency in programme implementation.

However, this evaluation faced challenges in claiming the cost efficiency and value for money of the programme implementation due to the reported issues of partnering with Pattiro. Besides, it was challenging to compare expenditures performance and the programme outcomes since the available data of the budget allocations were not in line with programme pillars as the basis of interventions in which this evaluation will measure the results and level of changes.

## **6. The programme is inclusive:**

The programme was inclusive concerning gender, social groups, age, and disability. It was not only putting its perspective into the concept of DRR, but also the involvement of organisations that are concern about disabilities issues and people with disabilities (such as HWDI and Pertuni). Besides, the comprehensive and massive education and campaign of DRR management has involved various groups of communities such as elementary school children, school management, education sector managers, local authorities of formal and informal leaders, and male and female youth groups.

The involvement of disabilities has built awareness of local authorities to open access for meaningful participation in the development process, especially in DRR management. The chief of HWDI, for example, mentioned that the involvement of disabled people in the programme opened the awareness and knowledge of local authorities, not only on the ways to assist persons with disabilities during the disaster occurred, but moreover on the process of developing the comprehensive management of DRR by listening to their aspiration and specific needs.

*'So far, almost nonunderstanding of village authorities on managing their people with disabilities. Limited space for participation in any development. HWDI considers that the inclusive DRR of YAA and partners is an eye-opener for policymakers about the capability of persons like us to participate meaningfully in local resiliency building'. Chief of HWDI Serang*

Besides, from a gender perspective, this programme placed women at the core position and also opened positive support from male groups, especially those with higher social status. The programme was also inclusive, in terms of age with the empowerment youth as part agents of change, and

elementary education school students to have sufficient knowledge and skills relevant to DRR and build safe schools.

The programme is inclusive of the engagement of various government institutions, from different sectors at the district level and down to those authorities at the village level.

## **7. The programme has potential for sustainability**

### Local NGO capability

PPSW has long and significant experience in women's economic empowerment using based group strategy of saving and loan scheme and cooperative, namely KWPS. The KWPS model of a women's organization based on a cooperative can serve as a forum for leadership building and resilience. PPSW is also well known by several government technical agencies, such as the cooperative and MSME offices in Serang and Pandeglang, and is currently building formal collaboration work with DP3A, especially the PPA unit in Pandeglang to address issues of GBV against women and any violence against children.

Apart from that, YAA has provided opportunities for PPSW to get to know and build initial communication with other institutions at national and regional levels concerning humanitarian issues. This capacity is capital for the sustainability of program interventions, including exploring the areas of WLCBP in the context of DRR.

PPSW is also involved in various activities with civil society coalitions in Banten, including organizations concerned with the rights of groups with disabilities to strengthen advocacy for the rights of vulnerable groups (disabilities) and no exception in the context of management inclusive DRR.

### Coordination between partners and government

Coordination with government has also been quite limited for both partners and YAA. For example, the limited knowledge of district key stakeholders (such BPBD, Dinsos) on the comprehensive design of the programme. Their understanding about the programme only when they were invited to some events (disaster handling simulation). In fact, the simulation event was not just intended to build the knowledge and skills on disaster management, but also to introduce and implement inclusive DRR with strong consideration of those most vulnerable people (such person with disability). The result of this lack coordination was many of humanitarian organization (included YAA) worked at the location – Sumur sub district, although there are any other affected areas also needed assistance.

Related government offices such as BPBD, Dinas Sosial (Office of Social Affairs), and DP3A (Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection) attempted to coordinate humanitarian assistance based on their respective sectors at the district level. DP3A has a limited capacity to address the issues due to lack of funds and human resources, hence the presence of institutions such as PPSW and Pattiro are essential in ensuring the community outreach programme on GBV can be expanded. The situation is similar to BPBD Serang mentioned that the programme clearly contributes to implement one of its mandates on community empowerment with its massive training and building awareness on DRR management.

### Local resources as agent of changes

YAA and its partners have successfully built numbers of women and young women as local leaders with various types of capability on matters related to social and economic resiliency as strategies of disaster risk reduction efforts. Besides, they have higher confidence and are able to build engagement with local authorities to raise their interests. providing them with more capability to utilize their local wisdom on DRR and build resiliency in group group-based model would be a pool of agents of change at the local level.

### Conclusion

1. Overall, the programme has achieved all of the outputs and outcomes outlined in the programme design. With the exception of the delay of implementation due to the changing process of partnership from Pattiro to PPSW, all activities were carried out on target.
2. The core programme that used WLCBP as one of the key approaches is unique to YAA and it is effective in, not just mainstreaming protection, but also building perspectives that put the most vulnerable groups (especially women) at the centre of intervention;
3. At the community level, the programme has had the positive outcome of building the potential of local women and youth leaders and challenging the local cultural norms. Women and youth that engaged in the programme can consolidate their needs and aspirations and be publicly recognized;
4. Livelihood activities, albeit small in scale and limited to only the production of a certain commodity, are a good entry point for more comprehensive activities for women's economic empowerment at the community level and have great potential to be scaled up for sustainability;
5. The programme was also implemented using the right base approach that put people first and ensured participation, open communication, and recognition of local actors, especially women as the most important aspects to support.
6. The programme has built new perspectives for the relevant government authorities on inclusiveness that should have strong consideration of the most vulnerable group within the community and put them into the SOP disaster management and resiliency building.

### Lessons Learned

1. The requirement to follow the CHS and AA humanitarian standards such as the Accountability Framework, the AA Humanitarian Signature and WLCBP should be accompanied with proper guidance on how to understand and put them into operation; partners did follow YAA guidance but as yet they do not fully understand how it is interpreted in its design and implementation;
2. Working with women focus organizations is the strategic choice of partnership. It is important to provide clear guidance and regular mentoring on how to ensure and measure their performance in line with the YAA agenda on women led protection programme in the humanitarian context;
3. The type of intervention was quite challenging for implementing partners. Proper support to improve their management capacity in both programming and support should be an integral part of the capacity building intervention from within YAA together with IHART and AA as required.
4. Advocacy work should be closely related to the activities on the ground as many initiatives could have been promoted with sufficient support from the relevant government agencies, be it in the form of linking economic initiatives to external resources for scaling up, providing access to more

- markets or improving in product quality and business management capacity; and forum for open dialogues with relevant government institutions on inclusive DRR, place the most vulnerable first.
5. While the programme has encouraged partners to facilitate community based disaster risk mapping and study, there is still little action to take of higher level authorities to utilise such map and result of the study
  6. It is unfortunate that the programme, despite YAA's expertise and experience in advocacy work, has not yet addressed the pertinent issues relevant to the disaster and humanitarian action in the region.

## Recommendations

For the improvement of future humanitarian actions

**Focus on organizational strengths and comparative advantages to increase visibility and significant impact:** The promotion of WLCBP would be more beneficial in the long run, with more applicable plans on the three main pillars

**Invest more in capacity building:** Ensure that sufficient resources are being invested to map the available local institutions and human resources, with a clear mechanism and faculty for capacity building. This is particularly relevant to area such as WLCBP, various humanitarian standards and frameworks, organizational management.

**Proactively seek engagement with the government early on:** It is important to engage early with the government, not only to increase visibility, but also to pave the way for future work should there be themes that need to be scaled up, promoted or supported by the government, and also to ensure a smooth handover of the programme by the end of the intervention. Such a relationship is also useful in case the programme and/or partners have an advocacy agenda related to build more inclusive disaster management in particularly disaster risk reduction management

**Ensure all internal systems for programme support and management are well understood by all parties involved:** It is important that all staff and partners involved understand what to expect from the project's performance. The MOU should clearly spell out the rights and obligations of the partnership, including accountability measures, M&E system, grievance mechanisms, transparency and all the dos and don'ts to avoid mishaps or misinterpretation along the way.

**Build local CSOs organizational strength for follow up advocacy programmes in inclusive disaster management issues:** YAA in Indonesia is recognized as an advocate to promote inclusive education and often leads in advocating socioeconomic and citizens' rights, both at the sub-national and particularly at the national levels. It would be strategic to use this experience and expertise to support local advocacy groups in their identifying issues that need to be tackled post-disaster. Further discussion with local CSOs as well as coordination with the local government could be the next step that YAA takes in the future.

**More study on the inter-linkages of the programme intervention of inclusive DRR with government existing strategies on DRR.** It would be more beneficial for YAA and partners to study on existing government SOP on disaster management, the defined criteria of "Destana with local wisdom"

and “Social Barn (Lumbung Sosial)” and find gaps to bridge the inclusiveness as one alliterative basis for intervention and advocacy.

**To decide the target beneficiaries, it needs more studies on mapping and identifying the most vulnerable groups in the community in the context of disaster issues and their needs using the tools of social, economic, and political situations, gender perspectives, and human rights-based.** Women and disabled groups are the most vulnerable groups in different situations. However, in the context of disaster management and mitigation to build resilience, it would be beneficial to identify the most affected groups/persons due to the local context of social stratification and social privileges that may exist.

**Set up a proper management structure for the team:** A defined management structure through partnerships would increase its effectiveness in managing humanitarian actions; better communication flow and achieve the planned outcomes timely. Its including the needs of monitoring personnel and function to track progress quantitative and qualitatively

**Use screening tools to select partners:** No matter how small the window of opportunity is to conduct a stakeholder analysis, it is imperative to choose partners that are strategic to implementation based on a proper assessment. The use of YAA tools such as OCPAT would be useful to assess the capacity of local civil society organizations to engage in humanitarian action;

**Set exit and sustainability strategies:** Despite the short period of engagement, it is necessary to integrate an exit strategy into each programme’s design so as to ensure that there is a proper handover in place, and to sustainability map out interventions that have potential to develop inclusive DRR;

**Ensure all internal systems for programme support and management are well understood by all parties involved:** It is important that all staff and partners involved understand what to expect from the project’s performance. The MOU should clearly spell out the rights and obligations of the partnership, including accountability measures, M&E system, grievance mechanisms, transparency and all the dos and don’ts to avoid mishaps or misinterpretation along the way.

## Annex

### Annex 1: Evaluation ToR

#### Reference framework

##### Final Evaluation of the Banten ANCP (Australian NGO Cooperation Program)

### **Background**

Disasters or humanitarian crises have different impacts on women, men, and girls and boys. The effect of an emergency depends on the vulnerability of those who may be affected. Social, economic, and political background and environmental conditions before and after a disaster or humanitarian crisis affect the exposure of groups in society. Inherited factors such as gender, race, poverty, minority group status, and age greatly determine fulfilling rights and access to resources, information, services, opinions, and participation in strategic decision-making. The interdependence of these factors will determine how disasters affect women, men and girls and boys and how they anticipate and deal with them.

The results of YAPPIKA ActionAid's (YAA) research with ActionAid UK on Women-Led Localization in Central Sulawesi reinforce the description of the situation above. So based on the lessons learned from the emergency response program in Central Sulawesi and the research results above, YAA, together with ActionAid Australia with the support of DFAT, developed a post-disaster community resilience strengthening program led by women. The three main pillars of this program are strengthening disaster preparedness, community-based protection mechanisms led by women, and sustainable economic recovery. This program's approach uses ActionAid's humanitarian signature, namely women's leadership, shifting of power, and accountability for affected communities. Working with women and young women in villages affected by disasters since 2019 has strengthened critical awareness and the birth of agency among community women. The involvement of community women and girls in every program activity can improve their capacity to become social activists in their environment, who can identify the roots of vulnerability to mobilize collective community action to claim rights. They assist victims of gender-based violence in accessing their rights to justice and

remedy, leading economic groups that utilize local natural resources, initiating actions to build community preparedness and representing the community's voice to participate in public policy-making forums in their area. For three years, we have been working with women in disaster-affected villages (the Sunda Strait tsunami in Banten and the multi-disaster in Central Sulawesi) to strengthen community resilience using the framework of The Women-Led Community-Based Protection (WLCBP) & Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) ActionAid. In Indonesia, YAA partnered with Pattiro Banten and Fatayat Nahdatul Ulama Central Sulawesi to carry out the ANCP program for two years and partnered with PPSW Pasoendan Digdaya Banten YLBHI APIK Central Sulawesi for the last year.

Localization is one of the main principles of YAA's work in humanitarian action programs (since building preparedness) by encouraging women's leadership and strengthening the resilience of local communities. Commitment to localization is realized by working with community women and local women's rights organizations or local women-led organizations to enhance their participation in every stage of humanitarian crisis management in their area fairly and equally. The Banten and Central Sulawesi ANCP (Australian NGO Cooperation Program) project is coming to an end in its current phase. For this reason, we need to identify impact, program achievements against outcomes, lessons learned related to efforts to strengthen community-based protection mechanisms led by women and community resilience in facing disaster risks. The final evaluation will also check the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the project as well as the extent and effectiveness of inclusion of people with disabilities.

The final evaluation process for the ANCP program will involve the following steps:

- Review of project documents
- evaluating outcomes and goals according to the theory of program change
- developing program evaluation tools
- verifying program achievements against outcomes and impact in the field through a series of FGDs and interviews with target communities, community actors, partners, people with disabilities, village-district-national government, service delivery agencies, and district-level CSOs

The YAA longer-term objective is to transform disaster-affected communities that are capable of integrating disaster management strategies, local wisdom, ecology and recognising and valuing the role of women. The project goal will be to ensure that women and their collectives use strengthened referral mechanisms, engage in policy and decision-making and sustain and grow their livelihoods. The outcomes are

Outcome 1: Women protection mechanisms and sustainable livelihoods strengthened at village and district Level

Outcome 2: The capacity of partners and community organizations developed and strengthened to implement inclusive community-based protection mechanisms.

Through the final evaluation process of this program, it is hoped that lessons learned from the experiences of the people of Banten and Central Sulawesi can become a model for up-scaling and developing further innovations to build community resilience.

## Objective

The purpose of the final evaluation of this program is:

- Determine progress against program outcomes and impacts
- Determine the relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of the project
- Determine the factors that enabled the achievements for up-scaling the impact
- Identify the lessons learn
- Identify the strengths or potential of local women's groups to continue to carry out their functions in community-based protection mechanisms led by women
- Determine if the outcomes and processes are sustainable
- Determine the extent to which the project has been inclusive of people with disabilities

## Key questions to be explored

- What role the WFS have contributed to outcomes and impact?
- How has an enabling environment been created for the protection of women at the village level?
- What role have the Network of community-based service providers played in the project and will that role be sustained?
- What role women, partners and other stakeholders were engaged in the project?
- What changes have occurred to the target group as a result of involvement with the ANCP program, how those changes occurred, and which were the most significant?
- Changes you observe/know about climate change in the environment, its impact on the community, and how the community is adapting
- Which joint actions or actions have been significant in impact and outcomes?
- Disaster events that have occurred in the last 3-4 years, the impact on lives of the women, and the degree to which they have recovered?
- Access, resources, and infrastructure facilities that have been used in recovery
- The impact of the ANCP program on post-disaster community recovery and resilience
- How have women and men with disabilities been included in the project?

## Final Evaluation Method

1	FGD with the partner program team in Banten	This FGD is to determine partner program teams' understanding of program concepts and approaches, such as the human rights-based approach, ActionAid humanitarian signature, WLCBP, DRR, and community resilience, as well as knowing how the program team's strategy is to integrate concepts or use AA's distinctive approach during program implementation. Includes identifying challenges (internal and external) as well as lessons learned during program implementation.
2	FGD women's group in Banten	This FGD aims to find out the changes that have occurred at the individual and group levels while involved in the ANCP program, identify factors (internal and external) that influence it (support or hinder), and actions, both individual and collective, that have been carried out to strengthen



		protection mechanisms in the community and building post-disaster resilience, as well as the potential for the continuation of these actions at the village level.
3	FGD group of men in Banten	In its third year, the program added a new approach to strengthen community protection mechanisms, namely men's involvement. Identifying lessons learned and the potential for developing this new approach in future programs is the main objective of this FGD.
4	FGD strategic stakeholders in Banten	The focus of the FGD participants was strategic stakeholders to identify gaps and needs to strengthen the enabling environment for women's protection mechanism at the village level, women and youth led small enterprise , and community DRR.
5	FGD with women with disabilities	Determine the extent of inclusion and what more could be done?
5	In-depth interviews with local sources	In-depth interviews were conducted to gather information from several sources, if needed, and to make case studies.
6	In-depth interviews with sources at the national level	In-depth interviews were conducted to gather information from several sources, if needed, and to make case studies.

#### Timeline (Mei – Juli 2023)

No	Activities	Mei	Juni	Juli
1	Recruitment of external evaluators	M2		
2	Finalization of employment contracts with external evaluators	M3		
3	Preparation of final program evaluation instruments by external evaluators, review by YAA and AAA	M4 -25 Mei		
4	Final discussion of the final evaluation instrument with YAA	M4 – 28 Mei		
5	Preparation of final evaluation TOR for partners	M4		
6	Communication with partners – including women's groups, men's groups, youth groups, and strategic stakeholders	M4		
7	Preparation for field trip in Banten		5 June	
8	Implementation of data collection in the field SSI/KII with stakeholder – YAA FGD, SSI/KII with communities - Nila		M1-2	
9	Data collection at the national level		M3	
10	Preparation of a draft report, including a review by an expert on inclusive issues, YAA, and AAA		M4	
11	Submission of reports to YAA			M3

12	Finalization of reports and delivery of evaluation results to AA Australia			M4
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### Location of Activities

Locations are the ANCP program areas in Central Sulawesi, namely Sigi and Donggala Regencies, which are managed by YLBH APIK Central Sulawesi, as well as in Banten, namely Serang and Pandeglang Regencies, which are managed by PPSW Pasoendan Digdaya.

**Consultant:** TBC

Note: to put an ethics strategy that involves consent and complaint.

Annex 2: Evaluation Instrument

## Methodology and field Evaluation Protocol - Final Evaluation

### Background

YAA, together with ActionAid Australia with the support of DFAT, developed a post-disaster community resilience strengthening program led by women. The three main pillars of this program are strengthening disaster preparedness, community-based protection mechanisms led by women, and sustainable economic recovery. This program's approach uses ActionAid's humanitarian signature, namely women's leadership, shifting of power, and accountability for affected communities.

For three years, YAA has been working with women in disaster-affected villages (the Sunda Strait tsunami in Banten and the multi-disaster in Central Sulawesi) to strengthen community resilience using the framework of The Women-Led Community-Based Protection (WLCBP) & Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) ActionAid. In Indonesia, YAA partnered with Pattiro Banten and Fatayat Nahdatul Ulama Central Sulawesi to carry out the ANCP program for two years and partnered with PPSW Pasoendan Digdaya Banten YLBHI APIK Central Sulawesi for the last year.

### Purposes and Objectives

This final evaluation aims at providing rigorous data, analysis and learning related to the design, implementation and results of the intervention. The result of the evaluation is expected to:

- Determine progress against program outcomes and impacts
- Determine the relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of the project
- Determine the factors that enabled the achievements for up-scaling the impact
- Identify the lessons learn
- Identify the strengths or potential of local women's groups to continue to carry out their functions in community-based protection mechanisms led by women
- Determine if the outcomes and processes are sustainable
- Determine the extent to which the project has been inclusive of people with disabilities

In order to achieve these purposes the evaluation will focus on presenting information and data related to YAA program implementation to be analysed whether it is in compliance with ActionAid humanitarian signature. Hence accountability measures and gender issues would be examined and analysed as part of this exercise. It is expected therefore for this evaluation to also highlight the lessons learned teased out from the analysis, which would lead to series of recommendations to be considered and adopted accordingly for the improvement of the program in the future.

Such lesson learned and recommendations will need management response for the possible implementation, which of course would need careful consideration and reflection on any implication that might occur should changes need to be adopted in the broader programming approaches.

It is also understood that as the AA accountability measures the result of this evaluation will be shared, discussed and validated with beneficiaries and other relevant stakeholders. Hence the affected communities would have opportunity to provide critical feedback to the responses.

### Methodology

The evaluation will collect primarily qualitative data, analyze and generate findings and summarize the result to come up with learning and recommendation, which would be also presented in the case studies and stories captured from target beneficiaries. It will also examine the quantitative data produced prior to the implementation and those resulted in the monitoring/evaluation, and also will check the findings from field visit carried out by YAA staff and/or partner organizations. The results of the evaluation are expected to be able to identify indicators of success or challenges.

This evaluation will analysis the data and findings based on the selected criteria and all key questions will be formulated to guide the assessment.

#### 3.1. Guiding Evaluation Questions

The evaluation will use several guiding questions to explore findings to to fulfill the objectives. These questions are formulated with reference to the related CHS commitment and presented as ways to measure those criteria.

While it is clear that women, children, youth and person with disabilities are at the core of humanitarian assistance and the project itself target these vulnerable groups as primary beneficiaries' evaluation considered as necessary to deepen the understanding on how the programmes address their particular needs and strategic interests.

#### Proposed Guiding Questions for Evaluation

No	Evaluation Criteria	Key Question	Sub-questions
1	Responsiveness/ Relevance	To what extent did the project interventions correspond to the assessed risks, vulnerabilities and	Did the programme respond to community needs? How different needs of men and women addressed? What criteria was used for selection of

		needs, as expressed by affected and at-risk communities?	beneficiaries? How was intersectionality taken into consideration?
2	Effectiveness/ Appropriateness/ Efficacy	<p>To what extent did the interventions achieve its objectives?</p> <p>What were the internal and external factors underpinning or undermining the effectiveness of the project?</p> <p>What have been done to ensure that the negative effects to the environment, systematically anticipated, identified, and mitigated?</p>	<p>To what extent were there observable changes in the project outcomes among the beneficiary populations?</p> <p>What (if any) were the positive and/or negative consequences of the response? (what could be improved or replicated?)</p> <p>Was the AA response timely? If not, what caused delays?</p> <p>Were constraints, risks and barriers to access for all diverse group to livelihood and environment identified, analysed and mitigation plan in place?</p> <p>How comprehensive was the response plan to ensure environment and livelihood sustainability?</p> <p>Did planning consider optimal times and locations for activities?</p>
3	Sustainability – local capacity strengthened	To what extent the programme build on local capacities and strength, and whether it works toward improving the resilience of communities and people affected by crisis?	<p>How the programme identifies risks and strength and introduce the do-no harm policy among the affected community?</p> <p>What mechanism does the program used to build and strengthen the local capacity?</p> <p>Is there any example of positive changes such as in local woman leadership? What enabled or constrained capacity development?</p> <p>Did staff and partners understand what Humanitarian standard, AA Humanitarian Signature, protection risks are and did they know who to report to safely?</p>
4	Effectiveness – cost and resources management	To what extent was the response cost-effective and to what extent did it make effective use of other available resources?	<p>To what extent were decisions guided by Value for Money considerations and/or plan?</p> <p>What were the primary cost drivers? To what extent were these drivers foreseeable and/or anticipated?</p> <p>To what extent could other strategies have achieved better results for the same costs? (Is there other alternative with better</p>

			result and more cost-efficient?)
	Financial Efficiency:	How does the budget itemed compare to the result of the project in regards to the outcomes, impact and potential sustainability?	Please describe the budgeting mechanism (plan, expenditure and reporting). Any flexibility of expenditure? To what extend, what criteria used? Provide any examples Any facilitation process to local partners on budgeting? Please describe Please provide the data of budget allocation (itemized: program, operational and other categories) and the percentage Beside the level of expenditures, do you have any other criteria for good practices in budgeting related matters?

### 3.2 Approaches and Phases of the study

As guided by YAA, the evaluation will adhere to ActionAid evaluation standard that ensure all process and results of the evaluation would be transparent and engage the stakeholders particularly women, for inputs, feedback and information gathering.

In term of data collection and gathering information for basis for analysis the evaluation will mainly employ qualitative approach (Focus Group Discussion and selected in-depth interview) and desk-review. It will document best practices and lessons learned, identify and analyze obstacles and opportunities for the adoption and integration of humanitarian standards as well as AA humanitarian signature and accountability framework in the program.

Approaches and activities carried out in the evaluation will observe the principles set out in AA Evaluation Standards, ensuring that community voice heard and taken into consideration, transparent,

Referring to the term of reference, there are four main activities to be undertaken within this evaluation as follows:

- Literature review and desk research
- Field Research and Data Collection
- Data analysis and validation
- Reporting and Dissemination

Each phase will employ different methods and approaches based on the scope of the activities and deliverables.

Literature review will examine all related project documents from the design to implementation and monitoring evaluation stages. It will analysis whether the humanitarian responses designed with CHS standards in mind and refer to AA humanitarian action guidelines. The evaluation will also review

how the design and planning taking into consideration lessons learned and recommendations from the monitoring and other evaluation results during the earlier phase of the implementation. Theory of changes and outcomes will be examined and analysed on its complicity with the humanitarian standards and also their achievements and whether changes happened in the target community.

Appreciative Inquiry (AI) will be used as one of the methods in generating data and information regarding the success stories of the project outcomes achievement, particularly in the sector activities. The success story will be examined for its characteristics and factors that contributes to such achievement (life generating forces); also identify elements that could be improved (lesson learned) as well as future condition to be expected (visioning). It is expected that set of recommendations could be proposed based on the learnings teased out in the success story and it will inform the direction that YAA could take for better programming in humanitarian responses in the future. Other participatory approaches for data collection and information gathering may well be used as appropriate, which would be decided based on the local situation and background of the target communities.

Since women has been identified as the primary beneficiary of YAA humanitarian program the evaluator deem it necessary to explore the issue of gender integration and specifically women's involvement throughout the program phases. To deepen the understanding of women's role/leadership in the target community various participatory rapid appraisals would be used, such as: Daily Activity Clock, Gender Division of role matrix (access and control over various resources of domestic and social domain), Diagram Venn (distribution of power and decision making capacity), etc. This would be used as a background to analyze whether the outcomes expected on women's participation and leadership within YAA humanitarian responses could be achieved.

### **3.3 Scope of evaluation – sampling**

The evaluation will examine the achievement of the program periode of 2019 – 2022 and 2022- 2023 in Banten. Purposive data sampling will be used to determine which communities to be included in the data collection and information gathering process.

In Bantern, YAA worked in collaboration with Pattiro at the first periode, but then continued by PPSW Pasoendan Digdaya spread out in 2 districts and 4 villages. The evaluation would consider the following criteria as basis for sampling:

- Distance of the location – accessibility: time required to reach the area: nearby or remote from the capital
- Number of population/number of target beneficiaries
- Diversity of interventions

### **3.4 Stakeholder Mapping**

Stakeholder mapping will identify main actors involved in the humanitarian action in the policy making level and the project implementation level. This mapping would include policy makers/government officials in the province (if applicable), relevant district and sub-district officials, and local champions/local NGOs/grantees/implementers and international NGOs/development partners (as key informants). This will provide information about main actors involved in emergency relief and

recovery initiatives in the Central Sulawesi province. Whenever necessary and possible, involvement of the YAA Board members in the exercise would be important as well.

The engagement of diverse groups of stakeholders in the consultation process will provide a more well-rounded and deeper understanding of the local, provincial, and national context. It will be important to seek out women's experiences, in particular, including female entrepreneurs, and local leaders, as well as women involved with or knowledgeable of different training centers, government programs, and other institutions relevant to women involvement in the recovery process. In addition, the mapping will also involve government offices with core responsibilities to women's empowerment and gender equality (e.g., District Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection) as well as those working in areas related to key YAA sectors (i.e., sustainable agriculture, environment and natural resource management, health office, Bappeda/Economic Division, Housing and Public Work office, BPBD/Local Agency of Disaster Management).

#### IV. Field Research and Data Collection

##### 4.1 Consultations with key stakeholders in Jakarta and ERR Project areas

**Semi structured Interview** - Inclusive consultations with beneficiaries and other key stakeholders (including government institutions and non-government organizations) are essential. This starts with and draws on the stakeholder mapping done in Phase 1, but should be expanded to identify local stakeholders and beneficiaries – including those who might be more reticent or vulnerable. In addition, these consultations should include women's business associations and/or cooperatives, female entrepreneurs, local opinion leaders, training centers, and NGOs.

Key-informant interviews (KII) will be divided among the following stakeholders:

- Relevant policy makers/government officials: especially to understand local policies dynamic related to DRR/humanitarian action, capacity of local authorities in addressing humanitarian issues, support to local communities post-emergency, coordination and cooperation mechanism and existing/future plan for disaster management;
- YAA-ERR local partners and beneficiaries: field staff and local people involved in the projects.
- YAA staff and management as relevance
- Other humanitarian organizations presence in the same geographical area

Information from these interviews combined with the gender analysis and the initial desk based research as well as the result of FGDs in the field will help to triangulate and validate the data collected.

**Focus Group Discussions (FGD)** - In addition, focus-group discussions (FGDs) will be organized on a case-specific basis in formal and informal settings, depending on the situation and the attendees. Equity considerations may necessitate approaches that are different (but equivalent) in order to enable meaningful participation in the consultative process, such as holding smaller and targeted FGDs to compensate for gender constraints and legacies of discrimination. This frequently involves special measures for the inclusion of women, girls and person with disabilities.

Should there is FGD to be hold with project beneficiaries in order to triangulate whether the program interventions have contributed positively to their lives as well as to better understand implementation gaps or areas for improvement, a rapid rural appraisal (RRA) will be conducted together with communities. For example the rapid appraisal methods would be used to discuss the changes in gender roles, workload, and decision making/power relations in light of increased incomes and higher participation of women in the agency/power institutions or change in access and control over resources. *More detail description of the RA tools to be used will be discussed in the following section on field work.*

#### **4.2 Fieldwork to assess the projects results**

**Field interview and FGD** - Upon agreement with YAA the team will conduct the field work in the location where the YAA-ERR projects implemented (the Team will conduct field interview to three target districts in the province). Due to the unavailability of the comprehensive baseline data and refer only to the project reports including among others the report of Real Time Evaluation (RTE), the qualitative methods will be used to gather information in the field. The team perceived that the qualitative analysis will give a deeper and better insight on the how and why of the changes that have occurred in relations to the project interventions. Qualitative and participatory methods tend to provide more grounded and in-depth analysis of changes that happened (or not) as well as unintended consequences.

Preliminary review of the project documents shows that not all required information available for analysis hence the team will conduct several focus group discussions, rapid rural appraisal and key informant interview in reviewing GP projects in the field. As mentioned earlier the key informant interview (KII) will involve stakeholders identified in the section 2.1. above with focus on stakeholders (men and women) in the local level as relevant, which includes among others: project staff in the province/district, relevant government offices in province/district/villages, community/group leaders, project participants/direct beneficiaries, etc. Both men and primarily women will be invited to participate in the interview and FGDs. For fairness and objectivity in the village level separate interview may well be organized with village leaders or influential local figures; hence community in general will be at ease to speak up and share their views on the issues being discussed.

The selection of communities to be involved in the FGD will be determined upon the consultation with YAA. One of the criteria would be the site that has shown a positive indication to change as the impact of the intervention; other option would be those sites that have just started the activities. Another criteria as mentioned in section 3.4. above will also be discussed and taken into consideration.

Appreciative Inquiry (AI) as mentioned in section 3.1 would be used as primary approach in exploring sector outcomes achievement using the CHS guiding questions. However, the selection of tools and approaches will be decided together with field research assistants for their applicability and depends very much on the local background and the dynamic of local circumstances. Specific questions in line with the proposed guiding questions may also be used to explore further positive changes that happened due to the intervention in the sector area of livelihood, shelter and women protection.



Case study – taking example from the result of appreciative inquiry evaluation will highlight the situation in any sector where the intervention produced the most positive changes. It will examine the elements and characteristics that support such success in term of resources investment, actors involved and enabling environment that conducive to the achievements. It will also identify what areas to be improved that will contribute to the advancement or betterment of the humanitarian program or ideas for future intervention in the community development sector.

### Key Questions of Field Study – institutional level

Method	Key questions
SSI with government institutions – district level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What the available policies or programmes you have to ensure the affected groups get services as needed ? (in short, medium and long term perspectives)</li> <li>• What areas should be prioritized to assit the most affected groups of the disaster?</li> <li>• Are there any sufficient avalibale budget?</li> <li>• Are there any suffucient and competence human resource to handle?</li> <li>• What Any capacity building program/plan to improve the capacity of your team?</li> <li>• How do you measure the achievement of the YAA project? What went great and what need to be improved regarding your collaboration works with YAA and its implementing partners?</li> <li>• What’s your recommendation to make them event better in the future?</li> </ul> <p>Please provide with any relevant documents (e.g. most up dated annual program plan, reports, etc.)</p>
SII/KII with other relevant organisations (e.g. local NGO coalition) – included those at national level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How do you measure the achievement of the YAA project? What went great and what need to be improved in regards to respond to the affected disaster?</li> <li>• Could you identify any spaces or opportunities for coalition to strengthen the voice for advocacy to policy makers in disaster management?</li> <li>• What priorities should be address and raised up ? What do you want to change most and why?</li> <li>• What consideration should be taken to strengthen the capacity of coalition for advocacy works? Could you identify any potential resources (human resources, financial resources and structural resources/the participation of private sector)?</li> <li>• How do we make the coalition stronger and operationalized for significant agent of change in policy making process of better disaster management?</li> </ul>
Implementing partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Please describe any interventions you done, achievements (according the planned indicators). What went well and what did not. Please identify supporting factors, obstacles, ets.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Please describe any capacity building you got from YAA. Please identify the relevance and its applicability at the field level</li> <li>• Please identify the most significant change at <b>your organisational level</b> in managing programmes for most impacted groups of disaster. Identify the supporting factor and obstacles.</li> <li>• Please identify the most significant change at <b>your target beneficiaries</b> of them most impacted groups of disaster. Identify the supporting factor and obstacles.</li> <li>• How do you measure the available fund and the quality of change as planned ?</li> </ul> <p>Please provide with any relevant documents (reports, notes, etc.)</p>
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**Key Questions of Field Study – target beneficiaries (against the planned indicators)**

<p>Indicator:</p> <p>The existence of a disaster management strategy and disaster risk reduction with a sustainable ecological perspective</p> <p>The existence of local women and youth leaders who actively influence policy making at various levels</p>	
<p><b>Outcome 1</b></p> <p>The main elements of WLCBP ActionAid are integrated in inclusive protection mechanisms and practices, and sustainable livelihoods at village level</p>	
<p>Indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing the business scale of women's economic groups in terms of number of members, production activities, marketing, access to resources, organizational governance, and initiation of community cooperatives</li> <li>• Number and variety of business groups/sustainable livelihood development (green economy) initiated by young people based on local resources</li> <li>• Number of women/youth focal points who can carry out women's protection practices inclusively</li> <li>• Number of focal points from vulnerable groups: women, youth, disabilities, children, minority groups</li> </ul>	<p>Data collection :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Desk review: All the quantitative data as needed</li> <li>• FGD women: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe the economic activities situations before and after intervention</li> <li>• Using seasonal calendar to value the improvement in benefit perspectives</li> <li>• Usage of the economic benefit for practical and strategic gender needs (included the inclusive protection activities)</li> <li>• Describe any capability improvement in managing livelihood</li> <li>• How the groups consider the availability and sustainability base livelihood?</li> <li>• Describe any experience of groups to involve in public development forum or dialogues. What are the best experience, what are not? why</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☒ Number of residents who have knowledge about women's protection practices, sustainable livelihoods</li> <li>☒ Number of focal points capable of advocating at the village, sub-district, and district levels</li> <li>☒ Number of women's and youth forum meetings at the village/ward level on inclusive community-based protection mechanism</li> <li>☒ Number and variety of community action plans in community-based protection mechanism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What priorities you have raised/proposed during the public discussion? How was the result?</li> <li>• What supporting and hindering factors of your involvement in public discussions? (social norms, cultures and perspectives)</li> <li>• Disabled/marginalize/youth groups:</li> <li>• how do you get involve into the project activities ?</li> <li>• describe any benefit in economic and non economic aspects?</li> <li>• what the most changes you feel? what best experience?</li> <li>• what sor of public dialogues did you involve? How was the result? How to make it even better for you and your group? What do you want to raise up more ? why ?</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 1.1</b> Women and youth focal points strengthen their capacity to practice inclusive protection mechanisms, to conduct policy advocacy, and implementation related to inclusive community-based protection mechanisms</p>	
<p>Indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of women and young people who are able to practice inclusive protection mechanisms in their daily lives</li> <li>• Number of focal points capable of integrating the protection and security system referral system at the village level</li> <li>• Number of focal points capable of implementing a referral system mechanism in the protection of women/children</li> <li>• Number of focal points with capacity to lead disaster simulation community action</li> </ul>	<p>FGD with women groups and young people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building/training gained on protection mechanism</li> <li>• Describe experience to handle the inclusive protection mechanism, and level of understanding and skills in referral system</li> <li>• Describe type of cases managed</li> <li>• Level of understanding and skills on disaster simulation,</li> <li>• Identify any best practices/experience – what well well</li> <li>• Identify things to improve – how to make it even better</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 1.2</b> The expansion and strengthening of the sustainability of economic groups led by women, and the emergence of innovations with the potential for an environmentally friendly economy initiated by young people</p>	
<p>Indicator:</p>	<p>FGD with women groups</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing the business scale of women's economic groups in terms of number of members, area, production activities, marketing, access to resources, organizational governance, and initiation of community cooperatives</li> <li>• Number and variety of business groups/sustainable livelihood development (green economy) initiated by young people based on local resources</li> <li>• There is a study on the development of village economic resilience</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify any economic productive activities and their value chains (access to market, sustainability, management capabilities, availability of natural raw material, etc.)</li> <li>• Using seasonal calendar – map out level of economic progress (profit), their non economic benefits</li> <li>• Using Venn diagram – map out the economic activities with the resilience (mitigate and adapt to any changes)</li> <li>• Group based economic management to map out long term perspective</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 1.3</b> The village government adopts policy proposals from women’s group regarding inclusive community-based protection mechanisms</p>	
<p>Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of multi-stakeholder forum meetings to discuss inclusive community-based protection issues</li> <li>• Number of proposals for community action plans on inclusive community-based protection</li> <li>• Number of community actions carried out on inclusive community-based protection</li> <li>• Number of communities involved on inclusive community-based protection</li> <li>• There is a commitment from the village government to adopt the draft and implementation of the community's proposed policies on inclusive community-based protection</li> </ul>	<p>Village authorities SSI/KII</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The availability and operationalized of Multi-stakeholder forum (who they are – penta-helix concept). Who lead, who are members</li> <li>• The agendas to address within multi-stakeholder forum. Map the current status of the respective agendas</li> <li>• The level of community (especially women, youth, people with disabilities) involvement to the protection activities</li> <li>• Village authorities plan/program/activities for inclusive community protection (included budget plan allocation): short, medium and long term perspective.</li> </ul>

### 4.3 Gender Power Dynamic Analysis

To help facilitating the involvement of community in the FGD in the village level a set simple tool of Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) would be used in reference to gender analysis, and for the achievement of the overall outcomes set guiding questions related to CHS as well as sector indicators outlined in the logical framework will be used accordingly. The tools such as those developed by FAO in the Socio-

Economic and Gender Analysis (SEAGA) program will be useful in exploring the aspect of gender role division, access and control over resources and income generation as attributed to men or women. Using the key questions developed in the indicator matrix for this research, the rapid appraisal will use the following tools among others:

- Daily Activity Clock: to learn gender division of labor in the daily life (domestic, productive, and biological sphere)
- Seasonal Calendars: to learn the work load by gender over the change of seasons throughout the year
- Resources Picture Card: to understand who has access and control over resources
- Income and Expenditures Matrices: to learn the source of incomes and pattern of expenditures as well as decision making process within the households
- Diagram Venn: to better understand the agency and power that influences community development process and lead to the discussion how the project intervention could influence the level of participation and raise women voices in the decision making process (particularly in the public domain).

#### 4.4. Tentative Time Schedule field data gathering

Day	Activity
D1 Selasa (20/6/23)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Travel from Malang – Serang</li> <li>• Travel to Pandeglang (Hotel Horison)</li> <li>• FGD with YAA team (evaluation briefing) (2 haours)</li> </ul>
D2 Wednesday (21/6)	Pandeglang district level : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• C/O from Horison</li> <li>• The office of women empowerment and child protection/UPTD PPA</li> <li>• Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah</li> <li>• Dinas Koperasi UMKM</li> <li>• Dinas Pariwisata dan ekonomi kreatif</li> <li>• BPTP</li> <li>• Travel to the village (stay in Ibu Cicih’s house)</li> </ul>
D3 Thursday (22/6)	Padeglang: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Puskesmas, Polsek</li> <li>• Travel to FGD VILLAGE 1 (women group, adolescent group and men’s group)</li> <li>• SSI/KII: informal/formal leaders</li> <li>• SSI Pattiro</li> </ul>
D4 Friday (23/6)	Pandeglang: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FGD village 2 (women group, adolescent group and men’s group)</li> <li>• SSI/KII: informal/formal leaders</li> <li>• CSO coalition</li> <li>• Travel to Serang (hotel Bali De Anyer)</li> </ul>
D5 Saturday	Serang:

(24/6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FGD Village 1: (women group, adolescent group and men's group)</li> <li>• SSI/KII : informal and formal leaders</li> </ul>
D6 Sunday (25/6)	<p>Serang:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FGD with PPSW Pasoendan</li> <li>• Field observation if necessary</li> <li>• Optional : FGD CSO coalition</li> </ul>
D7 Monday (26/6)	<p>Serang district level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The office of women empowerment and child protection/UPTD PPA</li> <li>• Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah</li> <li>• Dinas Koperasi UMKM</li> <li>• Dinas Pariwisata dan ekonomi kreatif</li> <li>• FGD : CSO (if yet done on the day before)</li> </ul>
D8 Tuesday (27/6)	<p>Serang</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FGD Village 2: women, men an adolescent groups (separately)</li> <li>• SSI/KII: informal and formal leaders</li> <li>• Debrief YAA</li> </ul>
D8 Wednesday (28/6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• C/O from Bali De Anyer</li> <li>• Travel to Jakarta airport</li> <li>• Fly to Malang (Citilink CGK – MLG : 09.15 – 10.50 or GA 08.15 – 9.55)</li> </ul>

### Annex 3: List of People Met

No	Name	Organisation	F	M
1	Maman Qomaruzaman	Pattiro Banten		1
2	Titin Mulyani	Pattiro Banten	1	

3	Rika Rahmayati	PPSW Pasoendan Digdaya	1
4	Hana Mumtazah	PPSW Pasoendan Digdaya	1
5	Nuraeni	PPSW Pasoendan Digdaya	1
6	Tati Acsipah	PPSW Pasoendan Digdaya	1
7	Ade Herlina	PPSW Pasoendan Digdaya	1
8	Farah Fahrunnisa	PPSW Pasoendan Digdaya	1
9	Viva Alfiasus S	PPSW Pasoendan Digdaya	1
10	Mukti	PPSW Pasoendan Digdaya	1
11	Yulisa Prima Putri	PPSW Pasoendan Digdaya	1
12	Viva Saptarina Ratu	PPSW Pasoendan Digdaya	1
13	Indira Hapsari	YAA	1
14	Soka	YAA	1
15	Richa	YAA	1
16	David	YAA	1
17	Jumeri Kuswati	HWDI Kabupaten Serang	1
18	Jumri	Pertuni Kabupaten Serang	1
19	Teguh Sulistyohadi	PPDI Kabupaten Serang	1
20	Jakiyah Sholihah	Muslimat Mathlaul Anwar Pandeglang	1
21	Neng Iis	Yayasan Perempuan Basis Banten	1
22	Ahmad Sahroni	Sekjen PPDI Provinsi Banten	1
23	Mila Oktaviani	UPTD PPA Pandeglang	1
24	Ade Mulyana	Tagana/Sosial Dinas Sosial Pandeglang	1
25	Yani Nining S	Dinkop, UMKM, Perindag, Pandeglang	1
26	Nunung	Dinkop & UMKM Kabupaten Pandeglang	1
27	Neneng Ratna S	Dinas Koperasi Pandeglang	1
28	Maman Rukmana	Disparbud Pandeglang	1
29	Deni Musadad	BPBD Pandeglang	1
30	Rahmat Z	BPBD Pandeglang	1
31	Lilis Sulistiati	BPBD Pandeglang	1
32	Eddy	BPBD Pandeglang	1
33	Acep F	BPBD Pandeglang	1
34	Endan	BPBD Pandeglang	1
35	Ach. Yani	BPBD Pandeglang	1
36	Moh. Ali	BPBD Pandeglang	1
37	Nanda Bachtiar	BPBD Kabupaten Serang	1
38	Aini Syamsiah	BPBD Kabupaten Serang	1
39	Agus Muizudin	BPBD Kabupaten Serang	1
40	dr. Ahmad Junaedi	Puskesmas Sumur, Pandeglang	1
41	Yungyun Yundarsah	Puskesmas Sumur, Pandeglang	1
42	Ampi Jumhana	Polsek Sumur Kabupaten Pandeglang	1
43	Dadan Sumantri	Polsek Sumur Kabupaten Pandeglang	1
44	Ismail	Konselor/Anggota P2TP2A Serang	1

45	Zulfikriyati	Analisis Kebijakan DKBP3A Kabupaten Serang	1
46	Ratih Anggraeni	DKBP3A Serang	1
47	M Yagi Susilo	Kabid Koperasi Diskoumprindag Serang	1
48	Yosi Ekamarsa	Kabid UKM Diskoumprindag Kabupaten Serang	1
49	Edi Supriadi	Dinas Sosial Kabupaten Serang	1
50	Herawati	Dinas Sosial Kabupaten Serang	1
51	Amsar	Dinas Sosial Kabupaten Serang	1
52	Muhit Kurniawan	Ketua FK Tagana Kabupaten Serang	1
53	H. Yusan Wahyusana	Dinas Sosial Kabupaten Serang	1
54	Cecep Mulyadi	Kades Sumberjaya Kecamatan Sumur, Pandeglang	1
55	Halili	Karang Taruna Desa Sumberjaya	1
56	Ade Sutonil	Kades Tamanjaya	1
57	Oman H Marjuk	Sekdes Umbultanjung	1
58	Mulyadi	Kades Pasauran	1
59	Rohani	RW - desa Pasauran	1
60	Jumaedi Akhyar	Kaur Keuangan Desa Pasauran	
61	Sakra Wijaya	Komunitas Laki-Laki Desa Taman Jaya, Pandeglang	1
62	Sakiwan	Tomas Desa Taman Jaya Kec. Sumur, Pandeglang	1
63	TB Budimansyah	Remaja Desa Taman Jaya Kec. Sumur, Pandeglang	1
64	Jeni Aminarti	Remaja Desa Taman Jaya Kec. Sumur, Pandeglang	1
65	Siti Atiah	Remaja Desa Taman Jaya Kec. Sumur, Pandeglang	1
66	Nur	Forum Perempuan Desa Taman Jaya Pandeglang	1
67	Mimin Ranisah	Forum Perempuan Desa Taman Jaya, Pandeglang	1
68	Siti Syamsida	Forum Perempuan Desa Taman Jaya, Pandeglang	1
69	Amanah	Forum Perempuan Desa Taman Jaya, Pandeglang	1
70	Wandri	Remaja Desa Taman Jaya Kec. Sumur, Pandeglang	1
71	Ade Sutonil	Kades Tamanjaya Kecamatan Sumur, Pandeglang	1
72	Afifah	Paguyuban Perempuan, Sumber Jaya, Pandeglang	1
73	Agis	Forum Remaja Desa Sumber Jaya, Pandeglang	1
74	Septi Mulkiyah	Forum Perempuan Desa Sumber Jaya, Pandeglang	1
75	Alus/Lilis	Focal Poin Desa Sumber Jaya, Pandeglang	1
76	Tini	Forum Remaja Desa Sumber Jaya, Pandeglang	1
77	Neneng Sunaiyah	Paguyuban Perempuan Sumber Jaya, Pandeglang	1
78	Darisah	Paguyuban Perempuan Sumber Jaya, Pandeglang	1
79	Eroh	Paguyuban Perempuan Sumber Jaya, Pandeglang	1
80	Salkah	Paguyuban Perempuan Sumber Jaya, Pandeglang	1
81	Nani K	Paguyuban Perempuan Sumber Jaya, Pandeglang	1
82	Jumanah	Paguyuban Perempuan Sumber Jaya, Pandeglang	1
83	Maspupah	Paguyuban Perempuan Sumber Jaya, Pandeglang	1
84	Dian Febrianti	KWPS Desa Umbul Tanjung, Serang	1
85	Masturoh	KWPS Desa Umbul Tanjung, Serang	1
86	Lia Nurlianah	KWPS Desa Umbul Tanjung, Serang	1



87	Sunaenah	KWPS Desa Umbul Tanjung, Serang	1	
88	Sulsiah	KWPS Desa Umbul Tanjung, Serang	1	
89	Nopi	KWPS Desa Umbul Tanjung, Serang	1	
90	Imas	KWPS Desa Umbul Tanjung, Serang	1	
91	Maskah	KWPS Desa Umbul Tanjung, Serang	1	
92	Emuz	Remaja Umbul Tanjung		1
93	Rusli	Remaja Umbul Tanjung		1
94	Ega	Remaja Umbul Tanjung	1	
95	Dini	Remaja Umbul Tanjung	1	
96	Supriati	KWPS Desa Pasauran, Serang	1	
97	Ene Hasanah	KWPS Desa Pasauran, Serang	1	
98	Sumyati	KWPS Desa Pasauran, Serang	1	
99	Siti Nurhikmah	KWPS Desa Pasauran, Serang	1	
100	Udiah	KWPS Desa Pasauran, Serang	1	
101	Rockhayati	KWPS Desa Pasauran, Serang	1	
102	Masti	KWPS Desa Pasauran, Serang	1	
103	Napi'ah	KWPS Desa Pasauran, Serang	1	
104	Sukmaah	KWPS Desa Pasauran, Serang	1	
105	Erlin Marsela	Remaja Pasauran	1	
106	Siti Adawiyah	Remaja Pasauran	1	
107	Julianti Sari	Remaja Pasauran	1	
TOTAL			66	41

