

EVALUATION BRIEF

STRENGTHENED INDONESIAN RESILIENCE: REDUCING RISKS FROM DISASTERS (StIRRRD) 2014-2018—MID-TERM REVIEW REPORT

KEY FINDINGS FROM THE EVALUATION

- StIRRRD is a valuable and innovative partnership demonstrating strong alignment with New Zealand and Indonesian shared priorities.
- Increased knowledge and capability for DRR planning in 10 disaster prone districts of Indonesia.
- StIRRRD delivered quality and relevant technical support to disaster managers.
- StIRRRD demonstrated the importance of a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder among disaster management agencies, parliaments and local scientist, approach to DRR.
- The extent to which these capacities can be institutionalised into the future are affected by key challenges including Indonesia's complex centralized governance system.



ABOUT THE ACTIVITY AND EVALUATION

"Strengthened Indonesian Resilience: Reducing Risk from Disasters" (StIRRRD) is a \$7.5million, five-year activity funded by the MFAT. It builds off a successful pilot in Padang and Palu cities and is currently at the midterm.

StIRRRD is led by GNS Science Ltd (GNS) who are responsible for overall management in collaboration with the University of Gadjah Mada (UGM) and MFAT. StIRRRD works with a range of Government of Indonesia organisations and local Universities to support implementation and government strengthening for disaster risk reduction (DRR).

The Mid Term Review (MTR) was commissioned to undertake a comprehensive assessment of StIRRRD performance and make recommendations on modifications to the project until completion. It also identifies potential considerations for ongoing MFAT engagement beyond the life of the current phase.

WHAT RECOMMENDATIONS WERE MADE?

The mid-term review made a number of recommendations focused on effectiveness, efficiency, results, monitoring and evaluation, cross-cutting issues and sustainability. Recommendations focused on both the current MFAT investment and the shape of any future investment.

WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

MFAT accepts the findings and recommendations of the report. Based on this review, its current result framework will be modified to capture unexpected results, additional coaching strategies on gender within current budget and better alignment with Government of Indonesia's process.

DETAILS ABOUT THE EVALUATION

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WHAT WORKED WELL AND WHAT IMPROVEMENTS COULD BE MADE?

WHAT WORKED WELL?

The StIRRRD partnership is a valuable and innovative initiative. It fills a current gap in the disaster and risk reduction (DRR) sector in Indonesia. It makes a highly relevant contribution to capacity building and support for DRR planning at a subnational level.

The partnership demonstrates strong alignment with New Zealand and Indonesia shared development priorities as established in their Joint Commitment for Development.

It delivers strong reputational, institutional and technical benefits to MFAT, GNS Science Ltd, the University of Gadjah Mada (UGM) and their downstream Government of Indonesia partners.

StIRRRD is largely on track to delivering its intended outputs. Some components are exceeding their expected frequency, for example the uptake of training and mentoring support has exceeded initial plans and expectations.

In a relatively short time, the partnership has delivered significant outcomes including the establishment of UGM Gama Ina-TEK as a Centre of Excellence for DRR, the development of the first ever ISO Standards for DRR in Indonesia (flood, landslide and tsunami) and the adoption of the Tsunami Blue Line Evacuation Programme in West Sumatra.

Significantly StIRRRD has demonstrated the importance of a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder approach to DRR and created linkages across line Ministries and subnational agencies and has contributed to building capacity of DRR actors at the national and subnational level.

WHAT IMPROVEMENTS COULD BE MADE?

Progress against some outcomes is highly variable across the 10 programme locations. The review notes that this variation is not surprising and likely to be influenced by a number of factors.

A key issue for the community-based aspect of this initiative is the impact of Indonesia's decentralised governance system on demand side development and planning. Indonesia's 70,000 villages are responsible for determining policy and guide-lines to drive the delivery and funding of services for their communities. The current top-down model –supply side driven models of community engagement in StIRRRD is inconsistent with the national process of bottom-up development planning.

Other key challenges for sustainability include the relative newness of the subnational Disaster Management Agencies, and high turnover of personnel in key government roles. Further analysis and strategic thinking and planning will be required to seek to explore strategies to address these to maximise StIRRRD's impact.

EVALUATION INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE FROM THE MFAT WEBSITE: WWW.MFAT.GOV.TZ.NZ

We welcome feedback. You can contact us at evaluation@mfat.govt.nz or via social media on @MFATgovtNZ