EVALUATION OF

URBAN NEXUS PROJECT

Final report
June 2022

Executive Summary

This evaluation review assesses Plan Indonesia's Urban Nexus Project outputs and outcomes for targeted participants. The objective of this evaluation is to measure the status of project indicators at the activities result throughout the project. This evaluation compared before and after the interventions to measure changes over time for the interventions and a control group of non-participants, thereby allowing assessment of which differences can be attributed to the intervention as opposed to environmental or other factors. The main outcome of the Urban Nexus project itself is the integration of resilience and humanitarian response, especially with youth and community capacity to strengthen preparedness and protection toward climate change and GBV and to be prepared for humanitarian response.

The main activities of this evaluation rely on analysis from progress reports from Plan Indonesia and direct data collection (interviews, focus group discussions, questionnaires, and observations). The study field visit was carried out in two villages, Klender village in East Jakarta and Krendang village in West Jakarta. The evaluation focuses on the three-year activities of the Urban Nexus project in contributing to the achievement of this project's final outcome. There are four evaluation criteria that will be used in this evaluation review: effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, and sustainability/ scalability.

In terms of effectiveness, overall, the project has contributed to the youth's increased foundational capabilities of the youth to be ready for facing shocks and stresses, particularly in disasters, climate threats, WASH issues and GBV. The participants generally believe that they have higher capacity to identify risks concerning climate-related events and other natural hazards, hygiene problems, and GBV. These are followed by encouraging results in the perceptions of how they prepare for disasters, apply hygiene behaviors in their daily lives, and report GBV. The project also helped Karang Taruna from both locations collectively promote children and youth's rights to feel protected from these by channeling their concern externally beyond their villages. While they have increased their capacities, they still need to maintain their capacity to create space for channeling their voice and seek support from other stakeholders. The youth participants have increased their self-confidence and critical thinking, especially by participating in planning for community resilience (e.g., through the development of the waste bank and the flood early warning tools).

In terms of access to basic service and sanitation facilities, the project has contributed to ensuring these for the youth, especially girls and households. The handwashing facilities have been established during the emergency phases of COVID-19 and provided important infrastructures in the locations for ensuring hygiene practices. Nevertheless, more efforts from the youth and other stakeholders need to be done to ensure the sustainability of such facilities after the project was closed. Considering the facts that the COVID-19 cases have declined overtimes, the youth and other stakeholders in the location faced challenges in keeping their commitments to maintain the infrastructures. The distribution of CVA helped the beneficiaries fulfill their basic needs in the short term, but the project should have focused more on building linkages between this benefit and improving access to basic service and sanitation facilities.

The project has facilitated the youth, especially girls, to get involved in the village planning process through peer support from Karang Taruna for coaching and mentoring, including developing participation mechanisms. The youth participants have higher participation rates in village development planning processes, but these study findings indicate that the project could not make most participants aware that the activities offered such opportunities. However, government agencies

from the local to the provincial level have not yet institutionalised young people's participation in consultations, planning, budgeting, and/or decision-making processes. Several governor's instructions were enacted to support these, but no governor regulation has stronger power and direction to institutionalize such processes in the development planning processes.

For this evaluation, efficiency was assessed based on how the time, human resources, and outputs were transformed into the expected outcomes. Firstly, the project team made tremendous efforts to ensure abundant activities were delivered on schedule, but it resulted in packed schedules that cost significant the participants' time and energy to follow the project. Secondly, the project team fully utilised the advantages of ICT to ensure youth participation in both locations and expand the project exposure to different audiences beyond Krendang and Klender amidst the pandemic situation. Thirdly, the implementation was also timely efficient in the beginning because it was built on top of the previous engagement, outputs, and partnerships in the same locations.

We found some issues regarding the relevance of this project for its beneficiaries. Firstly, implementing the Urban Nexus concept required the involvement of different stakeholders beyond the youth as the centre focus. Secondly, there have been some project activities in the Urban Nexus project linked up and integrated with some provincial regulations. Thirdly, the project generally contributed to the increased capability of the project's participants with relevant knowledge and appropriate capacity building to deal with threats in their environment. Fourthly, most project activities were designed to be compatible with the Plan and project partners' capabilities.

This study found different issues related to sustainability and scalability. First, the project has left substantial tangible outputs (e.g., flood early warning tools) and intangible ones (e.g., the youth participation mechanism), some advocacy works need to be continued to ensure that there are incentives created by relevant stakeholders themselves to maintain the items and improve them for the benefits of the community. Secondly, the project gave the youth an appropriate number of benefits to stimulate their confidence and foundational capability to be resilient. However, the beneficiaries should have received more close supervision to continue the benefits of the project's the activities/benefits in the following years. Thirdly, the Urban Nexus project increased its exposure to a wide audience, although its impact on increasing youth understanding of the issues raised by this project was not necessarily the case.

Despite the achievement made, there are several areas for improvement:

1. **Empowering youth means empowering their supporting systems too**. The project should also consider the engagement with their parents and other community members that might be affected or benefit from the project outputs as part of the project activities.
2. **Advocating the institutionalization of youth roles in development planning for promoting community resilience should be done at the strategic level, especially at the provincial level or national level.**

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Acronyms

ANCP	Australian NGO Cooperation Program
AoGD	Areas of Global Distinctiveness
BMKG	*Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika* (Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency
BPBD	*Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah* (Regional Disaster Management Agency)
BRIN	*Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional* (National Research and Innovation Agency)
CCURF	Child-centered urban resilience framework
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
CVA	Cash Transfer Assistance
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DHF	Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever
DKI Jakarta	*Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta (*Special Capital Region of Jakarta)
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GBV	Gender-based Violence
KII	Key Informant Interview
IEC	Information and Educative Communication
MERL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Research and Learning (MERL)
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
Musrenbang	*Musyarawah Perencanaaa Pembangunan* (Community Meeting for Development)
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
SiBAJA	*Siaga Bencana Jakarta*
SOP	Standard Operational Procedure
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
YKRI	Yayasan Kausa Resiliensi Indonesia
YPII	Yayasan Plan International Indonesia

1   Project Background

Plan International Indonesia Foundation (*Yayasan Plan International Indonesia* (YPII)), with the support of ANCP-DFAT and Plan Australia, has conducted the Urban Nexus Project since 2019 to continue the previous Urban Resilience Project. The Urban Nexus Project's goal is to create a safe and resilient city through youth empowerment and leadership for young women and men. In the project's third year, Plan Indonesia integrated humanitarian actions and development, especially to build youth and community capacities to strengthen resilience in preparedness, protection, climate change adaptation, and GBV (Gender-based Violence) and be ready to respond in a humanitarian context. The project was implemented in *Kelurahan* Krendang, West Jakarta, and *Kelurahan* Klender, East Jakarta, which have different types of shock and stress threats. Young people aged 15-24 y/o were the primary target group in the project implementation as active drivers in all project activities.

In the first year, the urban nexus project conducted a literature review on the development of the city safer for girls and women from violence and the impact of disasters/climate crises. The project has facilitated workshops with government officials, youth, and communities to design safer urban frameworks for girls and women from violence and the impacts of disasters/climate crises. The project has mapped stakeholders, programs, governance, and policies on safety protection and resilience. In the first year, the project involved young people in Participatory Action Research on safety and resilience, held preparedness campaigns through murals, and conducted an online campaign on girls' protection and resilience.

In the second year, the project aimed to increase youth's agency through capacity building on leadership, communication skills, computer literacy, small economic entrepreneurship, financial literacy, and digital platforms and technology. The youth were also engaged in community actions on waste bank establishment and flood early warning tools, including developing the SiBAJA app. Entering the second year, Plan Indonesia invited young people, especially young women, to actively participate in sharing sessions to be more confident in expressing their opinions and experiences. In addition, campaigns related to the issue of the climate crisis were also carried out with young people in Indonesia through various virtual means.

The project also provided 20 handwashing facilities accessible to the community, especially children and disabilities, in densely populated environments. As part of the Covid-19 response, the project delivered Cash Voucher Assistance (CVA) to affected families. In collaboration with young people organisations in the villages, Karang Taruna, Plan Indonesia provided mentoring and coaching to younger peers to be involved in the village development process through the *Musrenbang* (*musyarawah perencanaan pembangunan* - community meeting for development). Young people were also involved in creating a child- and youth-friendly feedback mechanism and in the process of information and educative communication media (IEC) development related to gender-based violence.

In the third year, the project continued to support strengthening waste bank management in Krendang, production, and instalment of flood early warning tools in East/West Jakarta, facilitating a series of advocacy meetings with local government/policymakers at the village and provincial level on strengthening the commitment to young people's participation in development and decision making, and promoting SiBAJA and integrating to disaster existing platforms. The project has conducted peer educator training on WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene), MHM (Menstrual Hygiene Management), and healthy lifestyle, including its IEC material development in Krendang and Klender. The project was expected to trigger healthy behaviour (stop open defecation, handwashing with soap, drinking water

& food management, water & solid waste management) and life skills sessions for young people on ready to respond to an emergency (fire/flood) such as evacuation skills, relief distribution, psychosocial support.

The project has conducted the national young people festival to promote youth-led actions in resilience (disaster preparedness, climate change, protection, Gender-based Violence (GBV), MHM and humanitarian operation practices. This year, the project, in collaboration with UNICEF and BMKG, has developed a series of comic/teen stories on young people in urban who experience shock and stress. The project was done to establish and strengthen children and young people-friendly feedback and complaints mechanisms (CFM) in both villages, gender, and youth-sensitive child protection structures to prevent and mitigate GBV issues and the village' emergency SOP/contingency planning of flood and fire, including advocacy to link up to district/provincial contingency planning.

2 Purpose and Questions of the Evaluation

2.1 Purpose

This evaluation aims to measure the status of project indicators at the activities results throughout the project. The information on the indicators was used to understand the project's learning and accountability towards the project. In addition, it seeks the change before and after implementing the project for its participants and areas.

This evaluation was used to compare changes before and after the interventions over time between the intervention and the control group, thereby allowing assessment of which differences can be attributed to the intervention as opposed to environmental or other factors.

2.2 Evaluation Criteria and Questions

Table 2-1 below contains the evaluation questions based on the following evaluation criteria: effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and relevance. We also acknowledged that the evaluation included gender and inclusion dimensions. Thus, we asked some questions related to gender and inclusion in the pre-determined questions.

Table 2-1 Evaluation Criteria and Questions

Evaluation criteria	Questions
Effectiveness	**General questions** ● To what extent have the project activities achieved the set indicators (outputs) over the project's duration? ● Has the project progressed on time against the original work plan (time management)? ● How appropriate has each activity been conducted following the logical framework? ● What are the issues and challenges encountered at the activity level during the implementation timeframe? **Gender and inclusion questions** ● In what ways did the project involve young men, young women, and other vulnerable groups? ● How did the project address the needs of young men, young women, and other vulnerable groups equally? ● How did the project solve any unexpected effects (positive or negative) with the involvement of these groups in the project?
Efficiency	**General questions** ● Has the project spending on track against the original allocation? ● How appropriate has the implementing partner been functioning throughout the implementation? What needs to be done in the future? **Gender and inclusion questions** ● To what extent is the project resource being used to ensure the participation of young men, young women, and other vulnerable groups?
Sustainability and scalability	**General questions** ● To what extent are the project outputs and outcomes likely to continue beyond the project timeframe and the current project locations? **Gender and inclusion questions** ● To what extent does the project ensure gender and social inclusion are mainstreamed or institutionalised in the project achievements?

Evaluation criteria	Questions
	● How did the project anticipate potential risks and costs associated with the interventions? ● In what ways does the project create opportunities to replicate the approaches to promote gender and social inclusion in other places?
Relevance	*General questions* ● To what extent has the project reached the intended participants? How was the project achieving its targeted volume/scale at the end of the project? ● How do local key stakeholders in the project areas review the implementation and methods adopted, and what are their recommendations for improvements? ● To what extent and in what way were project activities linked/integrated/coordinated with local government's policies/strategies? ● To what extent has the project contributed to the increased capacity of the project's participants? *Gender and inclusion questions* ● To what extent has the project aligned its intervention to achieving government-wide priorities on promoting gender equality? ● How did the project adapt to the changing situation or challenges in the field when promoting gender equality and social inclusion?

2.3 Users of the Evaluation

The evaluation is intended for the project team, Plan Indonesia country management/leadership teams, MERL Teams, Grant Teams, AoGD technical networks, Wider Plan International Networks, Donor (DFAT-ANO), and Plan's partners. In particular, we hope this report is also available for the Government of Indonesia at the national and local Levels, the communities and participants, and the public interested in integrating urban resilience, gender equality, and humanitarian response into development.

3 Analytical Framework: Getting to Answer Key Research Question

The study draws on five key urban resilience pathways to guide us in answering evaluation questions.. To evaluate this project, we developed an analytical framework from the existing Plan's CCURF (Child-centered urban resilience framework) (Plan International, Australian Aid, Swedish Government, & ARUP, 2016), the pre-determined resilience pathways (RPs), and the project expected outcomes. The resilience pathways consist of five:

- **Resilience Pathway 1:** Risk knowledge
- **Resilience Pathway 2:** Equitable planning and continuous access to service
- **Resilience Pathway 3:** Healthy natural environment
- **Resilience Pathway 4:** Equitable social and economic safety nets and resources
- **Resilience Pathway 5:** Policy and legal framework

The primary project outcome is the integration of resilience and humanitarian response, especially with youth and community capacity to strengthen preparedness and protection toward climate change and GBV and to be prepared for humanitarian response. The project has six sub-outcomes, as outlined in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Analytical Framework: Getting to Answer Matrix for Key Evaluation Questions

Resilience pathways	Data source	Data Collection Method	Data Analysis Method
Outcome 1: Young people increase their foundational capabilities needed to act as effective drivers of change in line with resilience and humanitarian, climate change, protection, gender equality, and inclusion (Year 1 and Year 3 Outcome)			
● RP 1	❖ Participants ❖ Karang Taruna/youth organization ❖ Partner organisations and institutions	● The questions related to Outcome 1 were accommodated in: o Desk Review: pre-and post-test documents from previous training, quarterly reports and annual reports, etc. o FGD guideline part B o Key Informant Interview Part B o Questionnaires for the targeted and controlled group parts C	o Statistical descriptive analysis o Content analysis
Outcome 2: Young people's organisations collectively promote children and youth's rights to feel protected from shocks and stresses, including resilience, climate change, protection and GBV issues, as well as humanitarian responses. (Year 1 and Year 3 Outcome)			
● RP 1	❖ Participants ❖ Karang taruna/youth organization ❖ Partner organisations and institutions	● The questions related to Outcome 3 were accommodated in: o Desk Review: quarterly reports and annual reports, etc. o FGD guideline part B o Key Informant Interview part B o Questionnaires for the targeted and controlled group parts C	o Statistical descriptive analysis o Content analysis
Outcome 3: Young people increase their self-confidence and critical thinking, especially by participating in planning for community resilience in development and crisis. (Year 2 Outcome)			

Resilience pathways	Data source	Data Collection Method	Data Analysis Method
● RP 2	❖ Participants ❖ Karang taruna/youth organization ❖ Partner organisations and institutions	● The questions related to Outcome 3 were accommodated in: ○ Desk Review: quarterly reports and annual reports, etc. ○ FGD guideline part C ○ Key Informant Interview part C ○ Questionnaires for the targeted and controlled group parts D ○ Observations	○ Statistical descriptive analysis ○ Content analysis
Outcome 4: Young people, especially girls, households and communities have better access to basic service and sanitation facilities. *(Year 2 Outcome)*			
● RP 2 and 4	❖ Participants ❖ Karang taruna/youth organization ❖ Partner organisations and institutions	● The questions related to Outcome 4 were accommodated in: ○ Desk Review: quarterly reports and annual reports, etc. ○ FGD guideline part D and E ○ Key Informant Interview part D and E ○ Questionnaires for the targeted and controlled group part E and F ○ Observations	○ Statistical descriptive analysis ○ Content analysis
Outcome 5: Young people, especially girls, are actively involved in the village planning process through peer support from *Karang Taruna* for coaching and mentoring, including developing participation mechanisms. *(Year 2 Outcome)*			
● RP 1,2, and 5	❖ Participants ❖ Karang taruna/youth organization ❖ Partner organisations and institutions	● The questions related to Outcome 1 were accommodated in: ○ Desk Review: quarterly reports and annual reports, etc. ○ FGD guideline part F ○ Key Informant Interview part F ○ Questionnaires for the targeted and controlled group part G	○ Statistical descriptive analysis ○ Content analysis
Outcome 6: Government policymakers from the local to the provincial level institutionalise young people's participation in processes of consultations, planning, budgeting, and/or decision-making processes			
● RP 5	❖ Participants ❖ Karang taruna/youth organization ❖ Partner organisations and institutions	● The questions related to Outcome 1 were accommodated in: ○ Desk Review: quarterly reports and annual reports, etc. ○ FGD guideline part F ○ Key Informant Interview part F	○ Statistical descriptive analysis ○ Content analysis

4 Methodology

The evaluation used quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques to obtain appropriate sources of information. In the questionnaire survey, we targeted the project participants and those who were not to evaluate the outcomes of this project. We used online questionnaire surveys to gain data for the quantitative analysis, and we held focus group discussions (FGDs), key informant in-depth interviews (KIIs), and observations to acquire data for the qualitative analysis. The information gathered from each collection method will be verified and triangulated.

This study recognises that ethical clearance is essential when gathering data from the participants. The consultant team that conducts the assessment upholds the principles of autonomy, beneficence, non-maleficence, privacy, and integrity based on the ethics policy. The consultant ensured equal rights, opportunity, and proportional duty of the teams. We provided that all members of the team and the volunteer understand the ethical standards through the training on the legal research ethics issued by Plan International. Also, any respondents were asked for approval of data consent before providing data.

4.1 Data Collection

4.1.1 Desk Review

The consultant team received the most relevant and important reports/documents related to the project from the Plan Indonesia project team. We gathered information and documents available from Plan Indonesia including i) Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Log frame; ii) Quarterly and Annual Narrative Report; iii) Logical framework and strategic documents; iv) Relevant articles that capture the processes and outputs within the project.

4.1.2 Online Questionnaires

The questionnaire survey captured quantitative data to determine the appropriateness of the project activities and achievements towards its plans, expected results, and participants' needs. The survey analysed the young women and men's knowledge, attitudes, and practices toward the five resilience pathways to reflect the project outcomes. The selection of the respondents was determined based on the youth population aged 15-24 y/o living in Krendang (3737 people) and Klender (12,801 people)[1]. Thus, for the youth survey, we determined that the sample size was calculated based on estimating the maximum proportion of the population in the selected schools with e (error tolerance) = 0.1, confidence level (z) = 90%. The sampling framework was developed based on the target population. We apply the Slovin formula to calculate the sample as the following:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

Where: N Krendang= 3737 (populations); e = 0.1 (10%), thus:

$$n = \frac{3737}{1 + (3737 \times 0.1^2)} = 96.5$$

Where: N Klender = 12,801 (populations); e = 0.1 (10%), thus

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[1] To estimate the population, we refer to the 2018 Statistics Jakarta as the latest data available online that contain population data according to age group per ward or *kelurahan*, see: https://data.jakarta.go.id/dataset/jumlah-penduduk-berdasarkan-tenaga-kerja-jenis-kelamin-dan-umur/resource/ac53a073-cece-45cb-841a-90f1a8a5001a

$$n = \frac{12{,}801}{1+(12{,}801 x 0.1^2)} = 99.5$$

Thus, we estimated a sample of 120 respondents for the youth survey in each location to anticipate non-response answers. Based on the calculation, the initial total samples were 240 respondents. Since the project and its intervention are somewhat experimental in nature, we will divide the sample proportionally in each location into a control group and a treatment group. The treatment group (also called the experimental group) receives the treatment whose effect the researcher is interested in. On the other hand, the control group receives no treatment. The sampling technique was done through simple random sampling, especially targeting people who have been involved in the project, if possible, those who participated in all the activities. The list of the survey participants was generated from the project participant data owned by the project team. Meanwhile, we assigned convenience sampling to reach out to the potential survey participants recommended by the youth groups in both locations for the control group. In the end, the survey obtained **286 respondents,** more than the initial target (Table 4-1)**.**

Table 4-1 Number of sampling sizes

Villages	Control group/non-participants		Treatment group/participants	
	Young men	Young women	Young men	Young women
Krendang	44	25	30	50
Klender	36	35	40	26
Sub TOTAL	**80**	**60**	**70**	**76**
TOTAL	**286 respondents**			

The questionnaires were presented in Bahasa. Most participant response options used multiple-choice answers that the respondents could fill out by themselves or assisted by enumerators. The purpose is to have the survey participants (respondents) answer the questionnaire directly. At the end of the survey, the enumerators checked the responses in the questionnaires. Each respondent required ±15 minutes to be interviewed.

The survey questionnaires were provided in the mobile/web-based data collection platform, namely Kobo Toolbox Survey. The enumerators visited the participants to guide them on how to fill out the questionnaire. The enumerators lent a cell phone when the respondents did not have any device that could be used to fill out the questionnaires. The digital platform allowed data entered in the questionnaire to be directly saved in the database, eliminating data entry and improving the overall data quality. It also allowed real-time tracking of the collected data.

4.1.3   Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

We conducted one FGD session in each location designed to gather data from the representatives of participants who directly participated in the project programs. The questions were different from the ones in the questionnaire survey. While the latter was provided mainly in the form of close-ended questions, the former was to explore more deeply factors that influence the project's performance from the participants' perspective. We held the FGDs in an open space in the two locations to ensure physical distancing among the participants. Facilitators led the sessions by asking questions and observing the interaction among the participants. At the same time, one field team took notes and recorded the process to ensure the data documentation. The FGDs were facilitated with problem tree mapping to explore factors influencing the output and performance during the project's implementation. The two FGDs were held with eight participants in each location with male and

female participants by considering equal participation. The selected participants for the FGDs are involved in more than three activities of this project.

4.1.4   Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

KII was done to gain in-depth information from community leaders, the project partners, and other relevant key stakeholders in this project. We asked how the project was administered, including the challenges and opportunities. This onsite activity ensured the quality and richness of how the informants perceived, experienced, and felt about the project's delivery and the extent to which its outcomes were achieved. All KII sessions were done online with 21 persons from 14 organisations.:

1. Jakarta Regional Disaster Management Agency (*Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah* - After this, referred to as **BPBD DKI Jakarta**)
2. Jakarta Development Planning Agency (*Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah* – After this, referred to as **Bappeda DKI Jakarta**)
3. Jakarta Child Protection, Empowerment and Population Control Agency (*Dinas Pemberdayaan, Perlindungan Nasional, dan Pengendalian Penduduk* – After this, referred to as **PPAPP DKI Jakarta**)
4. Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysical Agency (*Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika* – After this, referred to as **BMKG**)
5. National Research and Innovation Agency (*Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional* – After this, referred to as **BRIN**)[2]
6. **UNOCHA** (United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs)
7. **UNICEF** (United Nations Children's Fund)
8. Village Governments (*Pemerintah kelurahan* – After this, referred to as **Village government**)
9. Village Consultative Council (*Lembaga Musyarawah Kelurahan* – After this, referred to as **LMK)**
10. *Karang Taruna* (Youth Organizations) in Krendang and Klender
11. *Yayasan Kausa Resiliensi Indonesia* – After this, referred to as **YKRI**
12. Family Welfare Movement (*Pemberdayaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga* –After this, referred to as **PKK**)
13. **Teen Go Green**
14. Urban Nexus Project Manager and Officers

4.1.5   Observation

The observation was performed to capture the project outputs in the two locations. The consultant team prepared observation checklists. It was done by walking around those two villages, capturing pictures, and taking notes on a village map to assess the physical condition of the built environment that has been intervened. The observation sheet allowed enumerators to observe and examine the built infrastructures (e.g., waste bank location and early warning tools) that have been built. We watched and noted the project's physical facility condition and usage.

4.2   Data Analysis

The questionnaire data was processed and computed for analysis with Microsoft Excel. The data was rearranged to generate descriptive information. The quantitative data was analysed using descriptive statistical analysis, through which the collected data was displayed using bar charts and tables. The quantitative data was analysed descriptively, and the qualitative research supported its findings.

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[2] The project initially collaborated with the Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology (Badan Pengkajian dan Penerapan Teknologi – After this, referred to as BPPT). However, BPPT is now merged with other research-based institutions in Indonesia to become BRIN.

This study employed content analysis to analyse the qualitative data (from the KIIs and the FGDs). Content analysis is described as the scientific study of communication content. The analysis procedure includes generalising statements from text sources, generating codes and categories (by creating a codebook or using the existing one if available) based on their meaning, and creating patterns among this identified information to address the research question. We noted, combined, and classified similarities and differences of opinions revealed through the participants' narratives.

4.3 Project Locations

The project locations are high-density settlement areas in Jakarta's western (Krendang) and eastern (Klender) parts. They are characterised by narrow roads and walkways, poor sanitation, and lacking solid waste facilities. In addition, each site is situated near a major flood canal in Jakarta: West Flood Canal in Krendang and East Flood Canal. Both frequently experience inundation due to overflowing smaller rivers and canals, especially during heavy rainfall. The sites also have recurrent fire incidents, especially in Krendang, due to electrical short circuits and open waste burning. The risk of fire accidents is high because it is common to find buildings constructed with burnable materials, and there is little distance between buildings. Also, Jakarta has been struck by earthquakes lately that the sources came from southern West Java Province and western Banten Province.

Table 4-2 Location Characteristics

Characteristics	Krendang[3]	Klender[4]
Area size	0.33 km^2	3 km^2
Total households	7,947	26,342
Population	23,403 (11,174 female)	85,375 (42,230 female)
Density (people/km2)	70,918	28,458

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[3] https://jakbarkota.bps.go.id/ in 2019

[4] https://jaktimkota.bps.go.id/ in 2019

5 Findings

5.1 Characteristics of the Online Survey Respondents

Table 5-1 depicts the characteristics of the online survey respondents (n = 286). The survey gained data from 150 young men and 136 young women from both urban villages. Most respondents are 18 – 24 years old (66%), while few are more than 24 (6%). The latter participated in the project activities at the beginning of the project. Most have lived in the project locations since childhood, and most come from families who earn below the regional minimum wage[5].

Table 5-1 Respondent Characteristics

No.	Characteristics	Number (n= 286)	Percentage

1.	**Participation in Urban Nexus Project**
	   a. Yes/Treatment group/Participants
	   b. No/Control group/non-Participants
		
		146
		140
			
			51%
			49%

2.	**Village**
	   a. Klender, East Jakarta
	   b. Krendang, West Jakarta
		
		137
		149
			
			48%
			52%

3.	**Gender** Young men Young women	 150 136	 52% 48%
4.	**Age** 15 – 17 18 – 24 >24	 80 188 18	 28% 66% 6%
5.	**Length of residence in the village** ≤5 years 6 – 10 years 11 – 20 years >20 years	 19 10 177 80	 7% 3% 62% 28%
6.	**Source of income/breadwinner** Private sectors Housewives Students Public sectors Retired Others	 220 16 15 10 8 17	 77% 6% 5% 3% 3% 6%
7.	**Amount of income (IDR)** ≤1,000,000 1,000,000 – 4,500,000 >4,500,000	 55 153 77	 19% 54% 27%

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[5] The 2022 Jakarta Province Minimum Regional Wage is Rp 4,453,935/month or about USD 300/month

5.2 Effectiveness

5.2.1 *Outcome 1: Young people increase their foundational capabilities needed to act as effective drivers of change in line with resilience and humanitarian, climate change, protection, gender equality, and inclusion (Year 1 and Year 3 Outcome).*

We evaluated three aspects of their capabilities to act as effective drivers of changes in line with the project activities to support the youth in dealing with (1) natural and climate-related hazards; (2) WASH issues; and (3) GBV. These are primarily represented in the RP 1 on risk knowledge. Based on the project's annual reports, we identified that the project activities to target the first one included risk identification (e.g., conducting participatory action research on safety and resilience and climate change education), risk communication (e.g., promoting SiBAJA[6] Apps), and disaster preparedness (e.g., the instalment of flood early warning alarm). The second one included an activity involving sanitation and hygiene behaviour change among the youth in both locations. These include training them on community-based total sanitation and MHM, which are gender-sensitive and inclusive, including healthy life skills to prevent COVID-19 from spreading. The third is related to GBV that the project held training series: public speaking skills, living free from GBV, and being non-violent in a personal relationship.

5.2.1.1 *Foundational capabilities to act against natural and climate-related threats*

First, we assessed how they perceive the risks of different hazardous threats that could occur in their areas, including floods, heat waves, typhoons, earthquakes, and fire. Most youths in both locations see those hazards as dangerous and harmful, except for earthquakes (Figure 5-1). The participants perceive slightly higher risk perceptions towards floods, heatwaves, and fire than non-participants. Nevertheless, youth living in Klender and Krendang have different degrees of risk perception toward floods. Those residing in Klender have a higher risk perception of flooding than those living in Krendang (Figure 5-2).
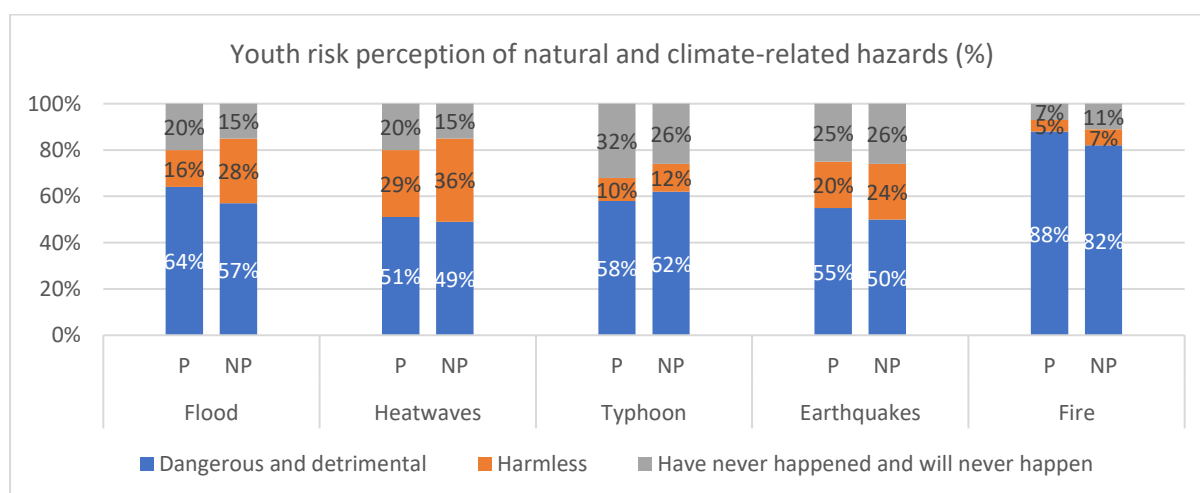
Figure 5-1 Youth risk perception of natural hazards and climate-related hazards

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[6] SiBAJA stands for *Siaga Bencana Jakarta* (Jakarta Disaster Preparedness). It is an educational platform for people to be disaster smart (especially the younger generation), with the features encyclopaedia, alert map (to know public facilities and safe evacuation routes), hero academia (a game to socialize disaster information/knowledge). It is a map-based application that can be downloaded in the cellphone devices to find out potential disasters in Jakarta complete with suggestions for evacuation routes
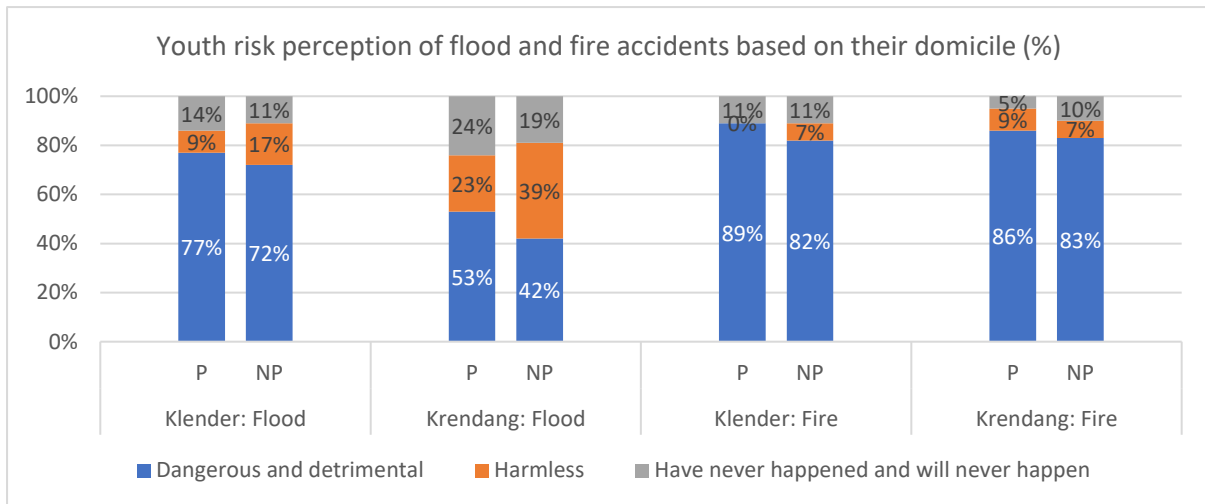
Figure 5-2 Youth risk perception of flood and fire accidents based on their domicile

Second, we also identified the sources of information they usually learn about disasters and climate change issues, including their causes and potential impacts (Figure 5-3). Social media platforms are the primary source for the participants (35%) and the non-participants (33%) to understand the risks, followed by TV broadcasts. We found that the Urban Nexus project activities become the fourth top source for the participants to learn about disasters and climate change issues. Meanwhile, SiBAJA receives few recognitions from the respondents for that purpose.
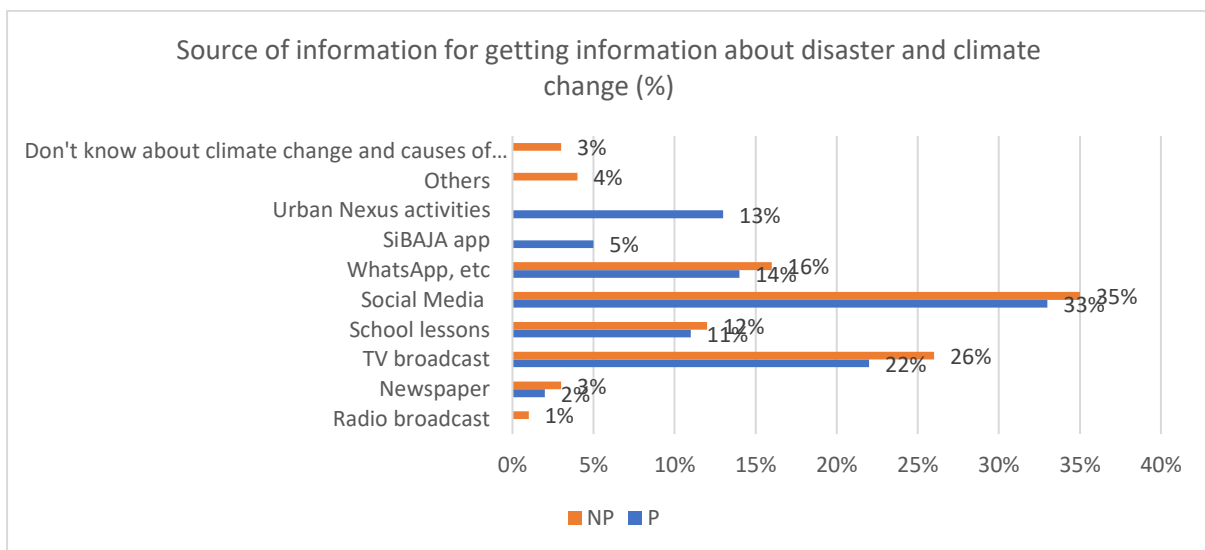
Figure 5-3 Youth preference for getting information about disaster and climate change[7]

Thirdly, the participants have a higher degree level of preparedness for facing fire and flood hazards (**Error! Reference source not found.** and **Error! Reference source not found.**). Most participants claim they have identified potential sources to ignite fire incidents inside their house and sought news sources to update the possibility. The preparedness action that the majority have not considered is improving their housing construction to reduce the chances of spreading fire and flooding inside their houses.

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[7] The "Urban Nexus Activities" option is only applicable for the participants.
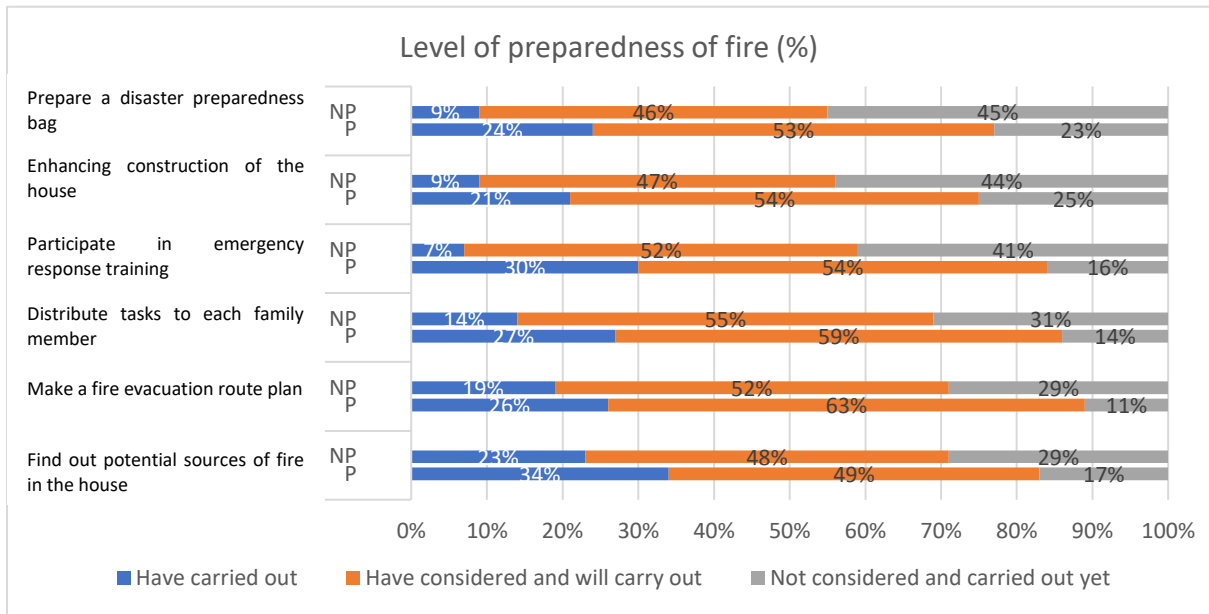
Figure 5-4 Youth preparedness level toward fire accidents
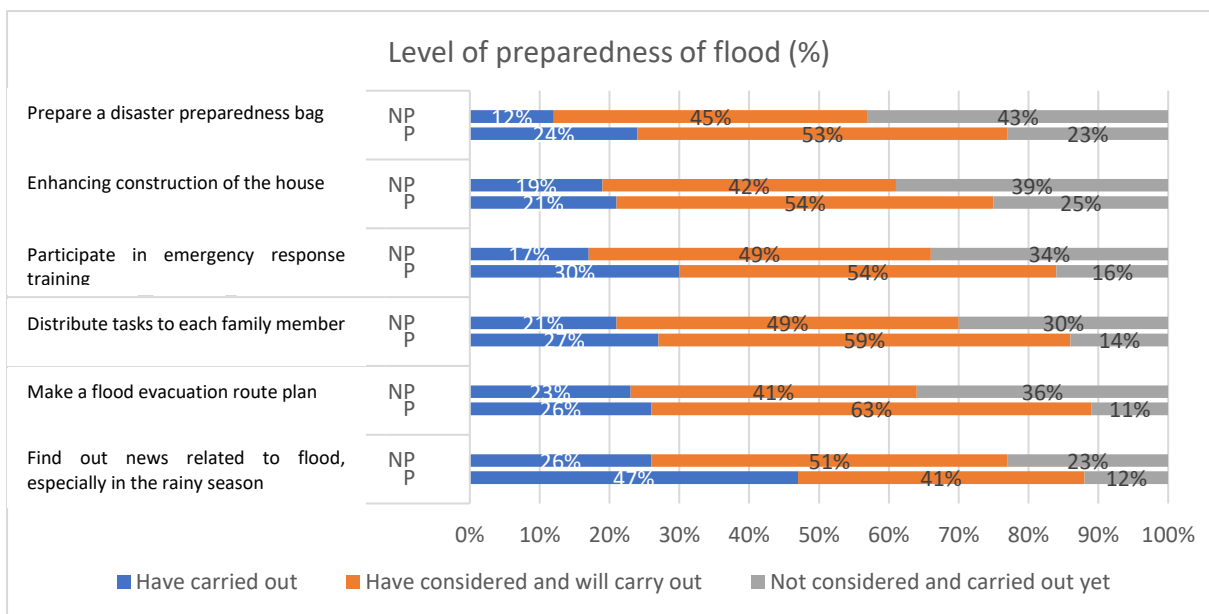
Figure 5-5 Youth preparedness level toward flood hazards

5.2.1.2   Foundational capabilities to strengthen WASH systems while ensuring gender inclusivity

We assessed the extent to which the youth in both locations perceive hygiene-related diseases risk, including vector-borne diseases (e.g., dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) and malaria), diseases caused by poor sanitation (e.g., diarrhea and cholera), and disease caused by lack of personal hygiene during menstruation (e.g., bacterial vaginosis (BV) and urinary tract infection (UTI)). We found that the participants perceive a slightly higher risk of vector-borne diseases than the non-participants. Meanwhile, the participants view much higher risks for the diseases caused by poor sanitation and the diseases caused by lack of personal hygiene during menstruation (Figure 5-6). Figure 5-7 informs those similar patterns were found when examining these risk perceptions based on gender.
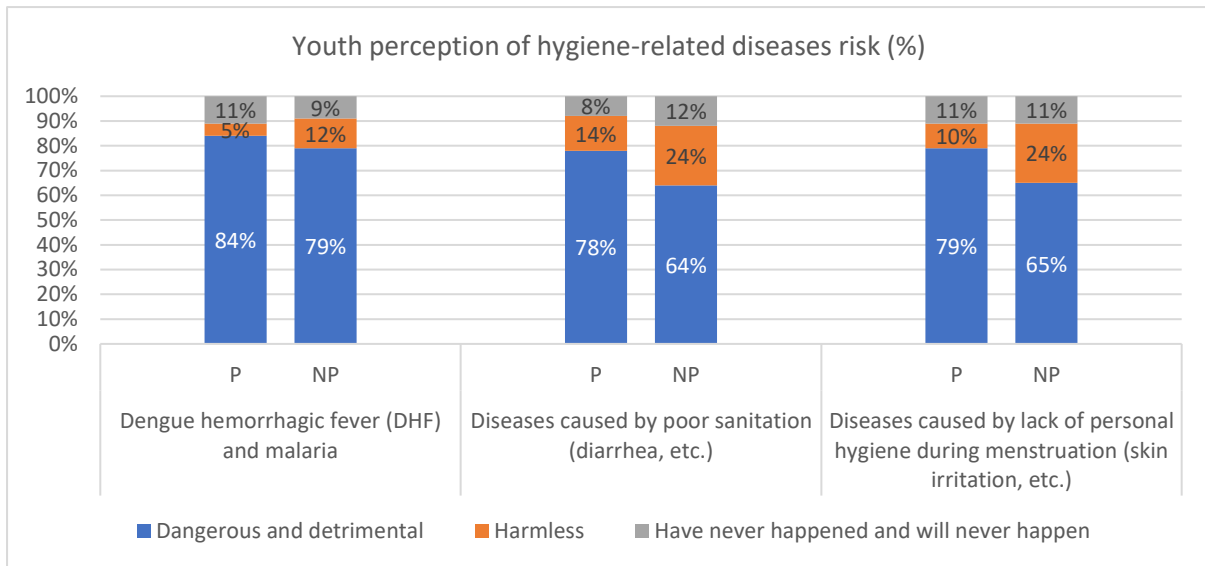
Figure 5-6 Youth perception of hygiene-related disease risks
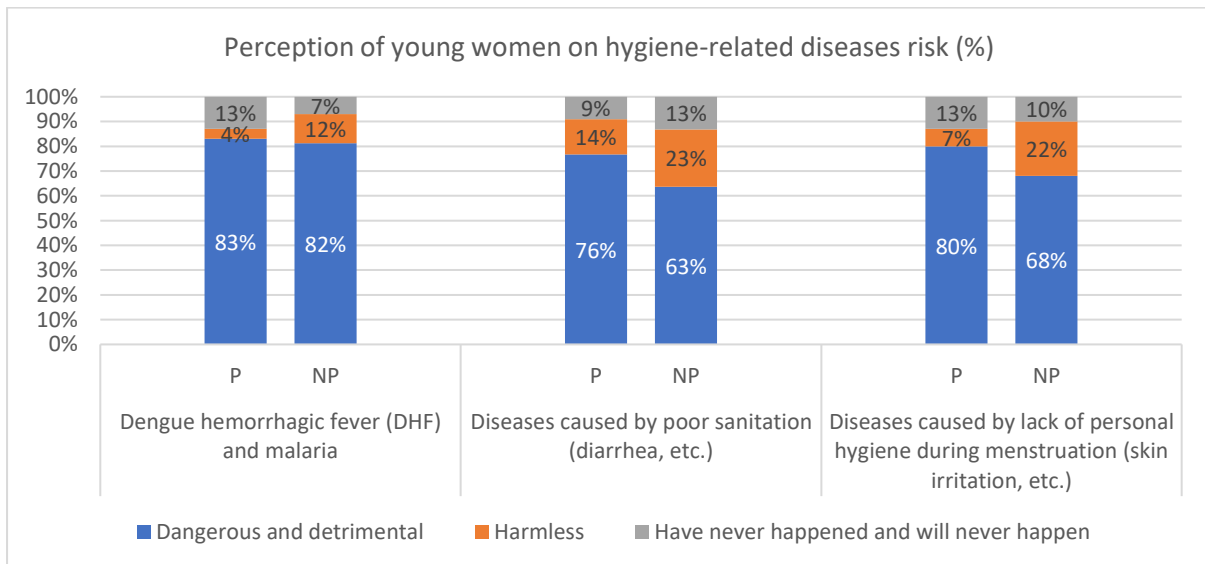
Figure 5-7 Young women's perception of hygiene-related disease risks

We also found how the youth in both locations can improve cleanliness and good health (Figure 5-8). The youth in both project locations answered that they do hygiene practices, including toilet use for defecation, handwashing with soaps, using boiled water for drinking and cooking, getting water from a clean place, disposing of waste properly, and not allowing water to stagnate. Across the six questions, the percentages of the two groups answering "always" are quite close, except for the latter question on "not allowing water to stagnate". In contrast, different results were found when we analysed the data based on gender. Figure 5-9 shows that the non-participants are slightly higher frequencies in doing the behaviours, except for the answer "not allowing water to stagnate".
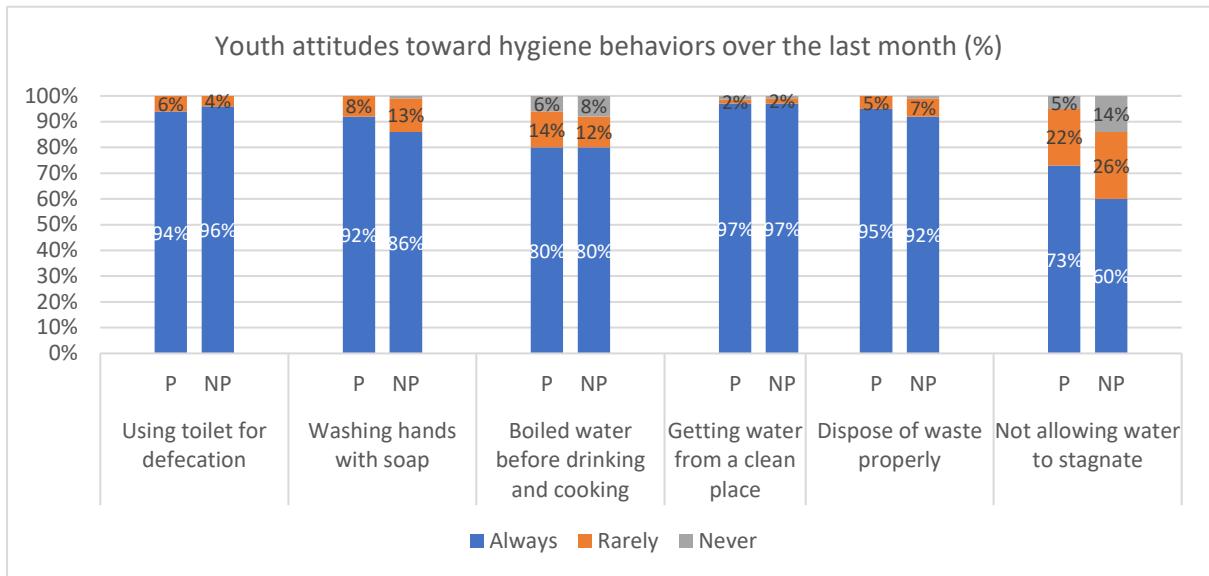
Figure 5-8 Youth attitudes toward hygiene behaviors over the last month
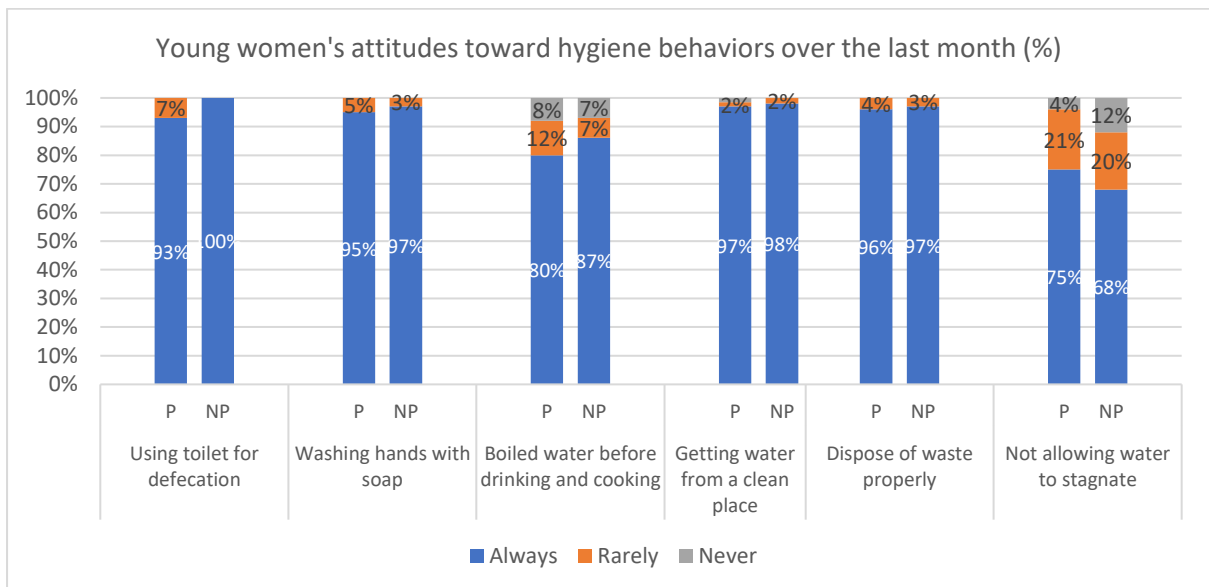
Figure 5-9 Young women's attitudes toward hygiene behaviors over the last month

5.2.1.3 *Foundational capabilities to face against GBV*

We identified the foundational capabilities of youth in identifying risks and taking actions toward GBV. The participants feel a higher risk of violence against children and women in their villages than the non-participants. Only 33% of the participant respondents view that GBV cases have never happened and will never happen in their villages.

We asked the respondents the extent to which they know GBV and how to cope with it. Most participants feel confident that they know enough about GBV (Figure 5-10). The young women who did not participate in the project have a higher share of the answer "GBV cases never happened and will never happen". The participants are also more knowledgeable about GBV, including the young women (Figure 5-12 and Figure 5-13Figure 5-12). These are also applied to the question of whether they know how to report a GBV when witnessing it (Figure 5-14Figure 5-14 Youth).

Risk Perception toward violence against children and women (%)
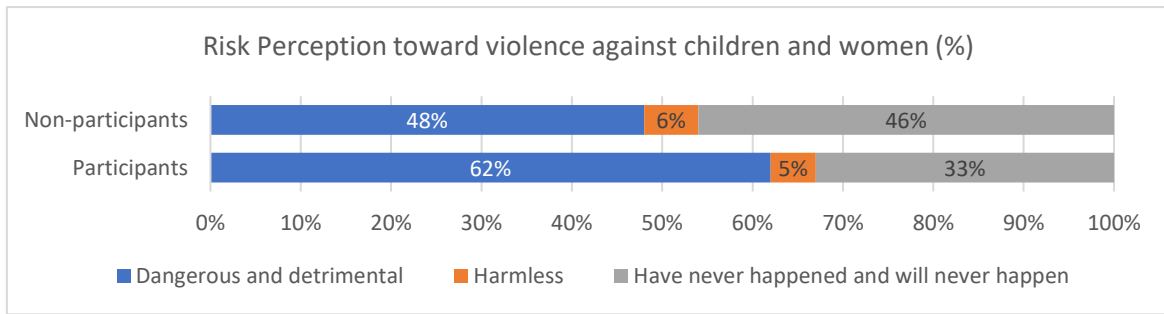
Figure 5-10 Youth risk perception toward violence against children and women

Risk Perception of young women toward violence against children and women (%)
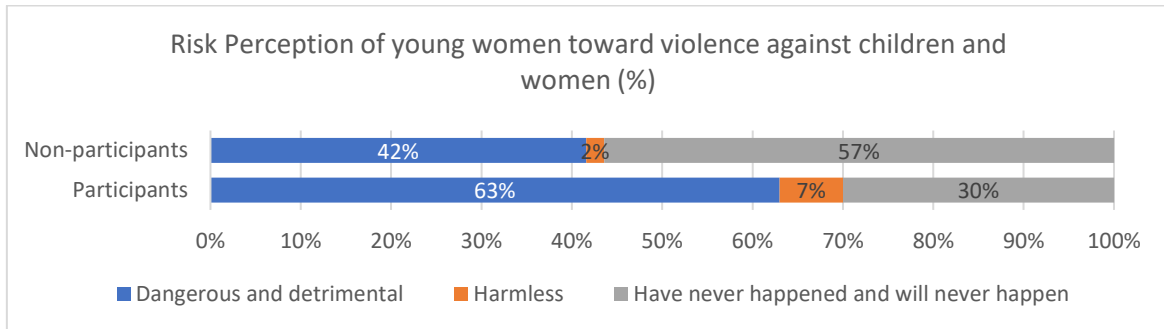
Figure 5-11 Risk Perception of young women toward violence against children and women

Knowledge about gender-based violence (%)
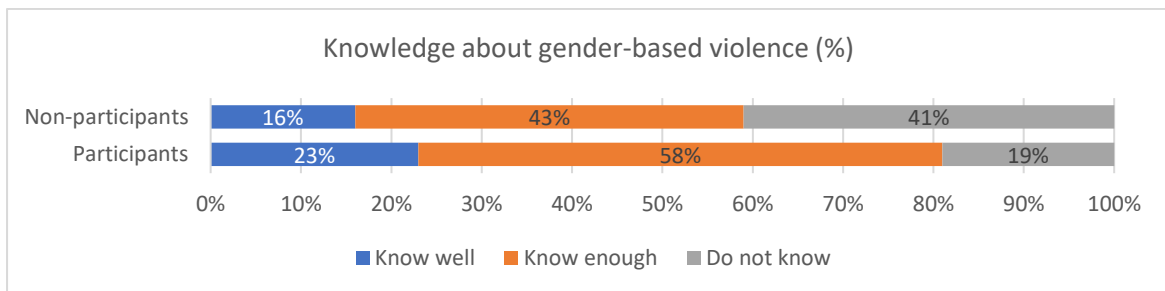
Figure 5-12 Youth knowledge about gender-based violence

Knowledge of young women about gender-based violence (%)
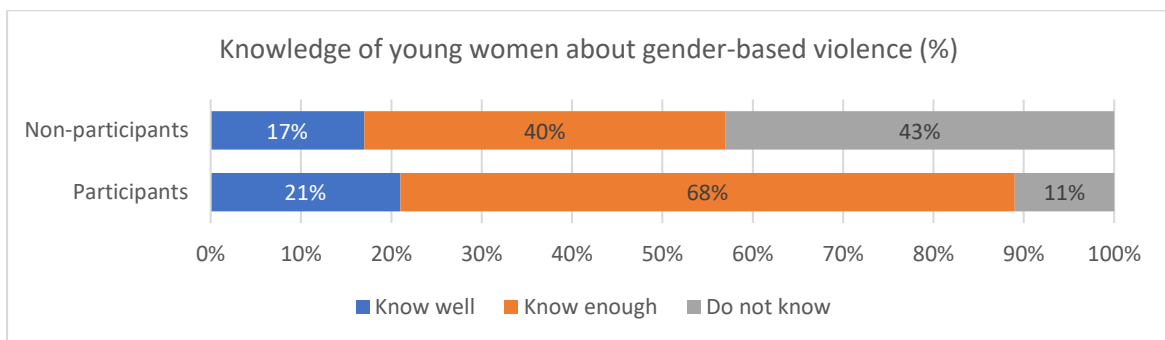
Figure 5-13 Young women's knowledge about gender-based violence
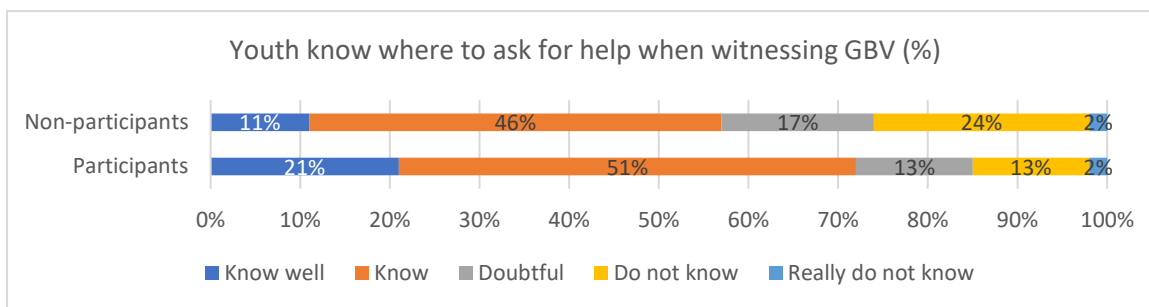
Figure 5-14 Youth knowledge about where to ask for help when witnessing GBV
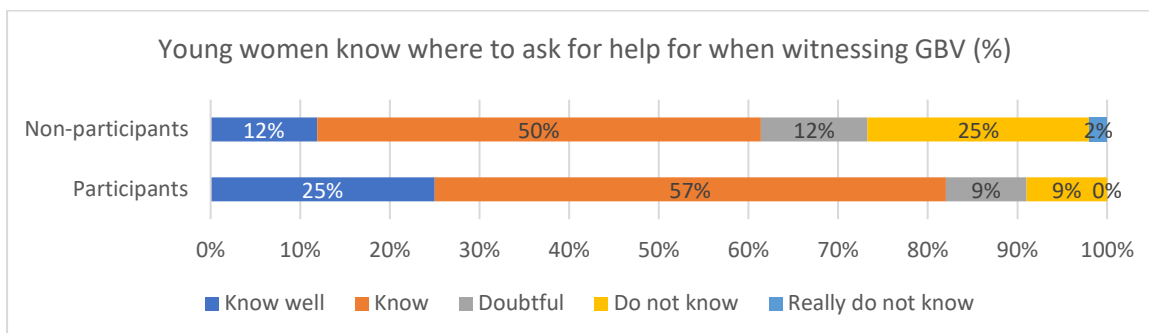
Figure 5-15 Young women's knowledge about where to ask for help when witnessing GBV

5.2.1.4   *Factors influencing the effectiveness of achieving outcome 1*

We found crucial factors that facilitate the effectiveness of achieving the first outcome. **Firstly, the youth involved in the project activities view the shared topics and learning material as valuable and appropriate**. More than 90% of them agree with this in both locations for the three aspects (see Figure A-1 - Figure A-3 in Annex). For instance, the participants in Klender are even more confident to say that the activities related to learning about disasters and climate change are very useful (68%) than those in Krendang (51%). Similar findings were confirmed during the FGDs. These show that the youth appreciate what has been presented and shared in the projects. These also indicate that the learning materials were already appropriate for them. Moreover, the project offered new knowledge for the youth about disaster risks and preparedness and other environmental issues, such as climate change.

Secondly, the project offered rich information to the youth and had strategies to increase its outreach, but the significance of their contribution to the outcome should be carefully considered. The project had training peer educators recruited from members of Karang Taruna to inform climate crisis, community-led total sanitation, MHM, and sustainable and healthy lifestyle, to their peers, especially those who were not involved in the project. However, it is not easy because it is challenging to engage with their peers due to a lack of interest in knowing about the issues. It made the project struggle to find youth who could stay following the activities, and even when they joined, many of them came and went from the project. They could receive similar information from other sources, as mentioned above. This factor should also be counted when considering why the non-participants have higher frequencies in doing the hygienes.

Thirdly, despite long-drawn virtual sessions, the project could deliver all the learning activities targets amidst the pandemic. The project implementation has gone through several peaks of the COVID-19 transmission waves in the country, forcing most learning activities and educational campaigns to be carried out online. Fortunately, according to the FGD participants, the speakers or the source persons were very competent at delivering their topics, and sometimes they tried to make

the session interactive. However, the scheduling between training sessions was too tight while the participants had to participate in the other project activities and spare their time for other personal/family/ matters. Thus, the learning processes have been monotonous and challenging to stay concentrated during the activities for the youth.

Fourthly, rewards and other side benefits motivate the youth to get into the activities, but the project has limitations in demonstrating the main advantages of the learning to the participants. The participants received incentives from the project, such as internet quota or phone credit assistance. Additionally, they value other side benefits such as getting certificates, expanding their social network, and getting inspired by the source persons. Nevertheless, behind the richness of the information given to the participants, they struggle to materialise the learning into their daily practices because some are too theoretical and difficult to digest. Even though some of the activities resulted in tangible outputs that can increase their awareness of the issues that the project brought (e.g., the instalment of flood early warning alarms), they feel that the project gave too much information and could have delivered more practical elements in the learning processes. Indeed, the latter was the challenge when most of the activities were done online.

5.2.2 *Outcome 2: Young people's organisations collectively promote children and youth's rights to feel protected from shocks and stresses, including resilience, climate change, protection, and GBV issue as well as humanitarian responses (Year 1 and Year 3 Outcome)*

We identified that some project activities were designed to encourage the youth organisations, especially Karang Taruna, in both locations to promote the rights of children and youth (CAY) to feel protected from (1) natural and climate-related hazards; (2) water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) issues; and (3) GBV. These are primarily represented in the RP 1 on risk knowledge. The project activities to target this outcome included the promotion of disaster preparedness, CAY protection, and GBV issues through media (e.g., comics/teen stories, webinars, podcasts) and events (e.g., leadership summit through a virtual festival). Also, it facilitated engagement with disability groups to promote inclusive access to water and sanitation facilities as basic services in both villages and schools.

5.2.2.1 *Channelling the voices of youth organisations externally beyond their villages*

The project has facilitated Karang Taruna from Krendang and Klender to express their concerns regarding issues related to the three topics above. Six comics were uploaded to Plan Indonesia's Instagram account, and the other six were being drafted when this evaluation was conducted. These comics were created in collaboration with youth organisations affiliated with the YAP (Youth Advisory Panel), Teens Go Green, UNICEF, and BMKG. Each organisation nominated individuals from their youth organisation to participate in the processes. However, it is worth noting that the youth participation was quite limited in developing the comics. Mostly, the consultants prepared the contents while the youth only reviewed the comic script and conceptual draft through workshops.

Karang Taruna from both locations participated in some activities designed to involve large youth audiences. For instance, the virtual festival was conducted at the national level in October - December 2021, when 209 young leaders from 29 Provinces participated that passed competitive selection processes to showcase their commitment and action plans to confront the climate crisis. Plan Indonesia, in collaboration with Teens Go Green, held the youth festival to encourage these selected youth to learn and campaign for disaster preparedness, climate change, humanitarian, and GBV issues. Nevertheless, it is essential to note that the involvement of Karang Taruna from both locations was passive in this event because representatives from neither were selected as the selected youth leaders.

5.2.2.2 The engagement with disability groups

People with disabilities participated in the project activities. Their involvement is not limited to online meetings but also door-to-door visits in both villages. They participated in the climate crisis and humanitarian youth festival and a series of training for disaster risk reduction, humanitarian, GESI (gender equality and social inclusion) and child protection, safeguarding, and climate crisis and humanitarian. Although only a few people with disabilities joined the activities and the engagement with them was somewhat limited, they were able to channel their voices and views in a couple of activities, including consultation to assess the state of inclusive WaSH facilities in both locations.

5.2.2.3 Factors influencing the effectiveness of achieving outcome 2

The first factor contributing to outcome 2 is using the project partners' vast network to increase the project's exposure to youth and mobilise their voices. The project team appointed appropriate partners to help the team reach source persons and youth organisations for knowledge sharing. Teens Go Green sought up to 50 communities and facilitated them to create their own media/means and content to campaign climate crisis issues. Also, they made comic/teen stories involving youth organisations affiliated with UNICEF, BMKG, and Teens Go Green.

The second factor is the advantages of ICT for large group virtual gatherings. The project took advantage of social media platforms and video conferencing applications to mobilise youth attention and increase their awareness of these issues on a large scale at once[8]. The use of remote learning offered opportunities to extend the project outreach for knowledge sharing because it can be accessed (almost) anywhere and anytime.

The third factor is the eagerness of the youth to participate actively with the help of facilitators. It was never easy to encourage the youth to speak up and convey their views because they tended to be shy and became listeners. The presence of facilitators was the key to persuading the youth.

> *"Although it was tough to direct the discussion and provoke them to convey their idea, but in the end there were many good and creative ideas. With the help of facilitators, they can determine the message that is a priority for young people and that urgent message must be conveyed. In addition, the final result of the comic, after going through a lengthy revision process, is good and informative actually."* - The source person from UNICEF during the KII session

The fourth factor is related to the limited participation of people with disability due to the lack of data availability and engagement times. The project management found difficulties gathering data related to people with disabilities in both locations from the authorities, so it has been difficult for the team to map who could be invited to the activities. The involvement of people with disabilities in offline activities has been insignificant in expressing their opinion because they and their parents were not well informed about the project. It made them or their families hesitant to join the activities. Meanwhile, the team did not have any particular serial activities dedicated to collecting data, building trust, and informing the project benefits to them.

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[8] The International Volunteer Day on December 5th, 2021 was the main event of festival, delivered through IG live series and webinar. The project launched the book "Youth Action for Climate Crisis and Humanitarian", which consists of stories of 48 youth in action. It was a venue for youth to share their action plan, including its good practice and challenge. Total likes in the IGTV were 484 likes and the views were 4.331 viewers. The main event had more than 400 live views and 566 views in YouTube Plan Indonesia and Teens Go Green.

5.2.3 *Outcome 3: Young people increase their self-confidence and critical thinking, especially by participating in planning for community resilience in development and crisis (Year 2 Outcome).*

This outcome is constructed by the strategies inspired by RP 1, 2, and 3. For this outcome, the project facilitated the youth to join a series of online soft-skill and hard-skill training[9] to build personal capacity, various competitions to convey their voices ideas on climate and to obtain seed grants[10], workshops/sharing sessions between youth to exchange experience and ideas, and their participation in climate change. It also encouraged Karang Taruna representatives to participate in conferences or webinars as speakers. We found that the activities targeting this outcome overlapped with the previous two outcomes, including facilitating community actions on waste bank establishment in Krendang, flood early warning systems in Klender with BRIN's assistance, and continued development of the SIBAJA risk mapping app. These activities had planning components. Thus, these outcomes might be influenced by other activities that originally targeted different outcomes.

5.2.3.1 *Self-efficacy for preparedness, advocation, and protection toward shocks and crisis*

We evaluated the extent to which the youth have built their confidence and critical thinking to ensure community resilience planning in the context of development and crisis. The survey demonstrates a higher level of confidence among the participants than the non-participants in different aspects of preparedness, advocation, and protection toward resilience planning (Figure 5-16). More than 70% of the participants "strongly agree" and "agree" combined in initiating activities to reduce disaster risk and protect and report related to GBV at both household and village levels. The lowest combination of the two answers is "to express the need for better sanitation in their villages.". These patterns were also identified among the young woman participants in both locations (Figure 5-17).
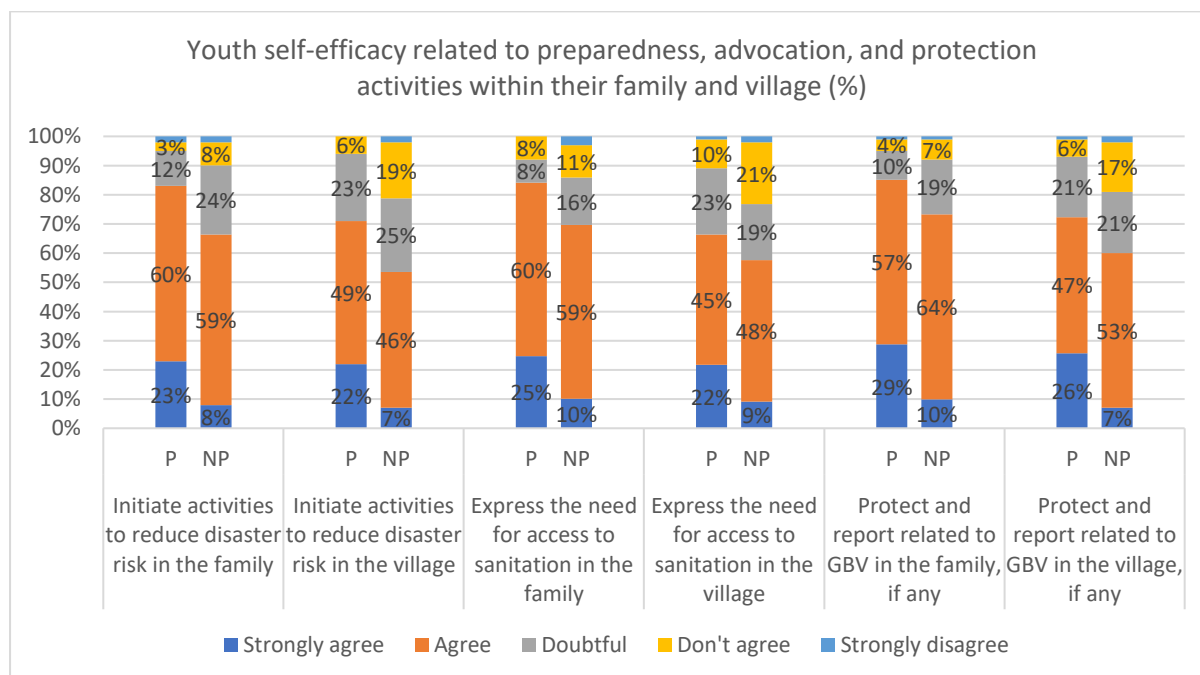
Figure 5-16 Youth self-efficacy related to preparedness, advocation, and protection activities within their family and village

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[9] The training included youth leadership, communication skills, computer literacy, small economic development, financial literacy and how to use digital platforms and technology for youth activities

[10] The competitions consisted of a design graphic competition, an essay writing competition, a public speaking competition, a seed grant proposal competition for small entreprises led by youth.
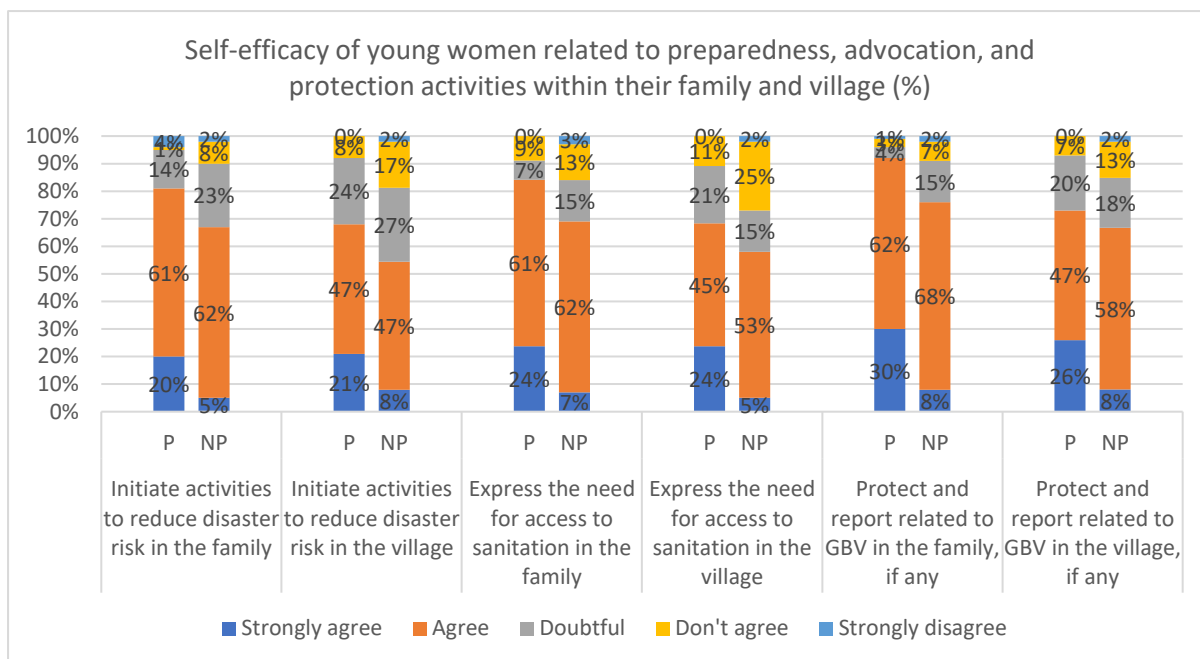
Figure 5-17 Self-efficacy of young women related to preparedness, advocation, and protection activities within their family and village (%)

5.2.3.2 Factors influencing the effectiveness of achieving outcome 3

The first factor influencing this outcome is the willingness of youth to participate in the practical actions and planning for community resilience during the project period. The high percentages of "agree" answer across the six indicators in Figure 5-17 above should be carefully considered, although the outcomes seem very encouraging. As mentioned before, the project management had difficulties getting more participants beyond the management members of Karang Taruna. They have been active and loyal to following most project activities while the others were on and off. During the FGD, one concern was raised that Karang Taruna has difficulties inviting their peers because they are not interested in the project's issues. We also asked the participants whether they were involved in those activities. The survey shows that about half of the participants only participate in any activities related to planning for development and crisis (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Only 12% have followed all of the processes, while about half of the participants were present in certain activities.

The second factor influencing this outcome is the project management strategies to increase youth participation in the practical actions and planning for community resilience. The project management had alternative ways to increase youth participation in both locations. It collaborated with the local stakeholders and PKK to encourage youth to join the project activities. To some extent, this strategy helped convince the youth to join, including the one that PKK members did to persuade young women to join life skill training.
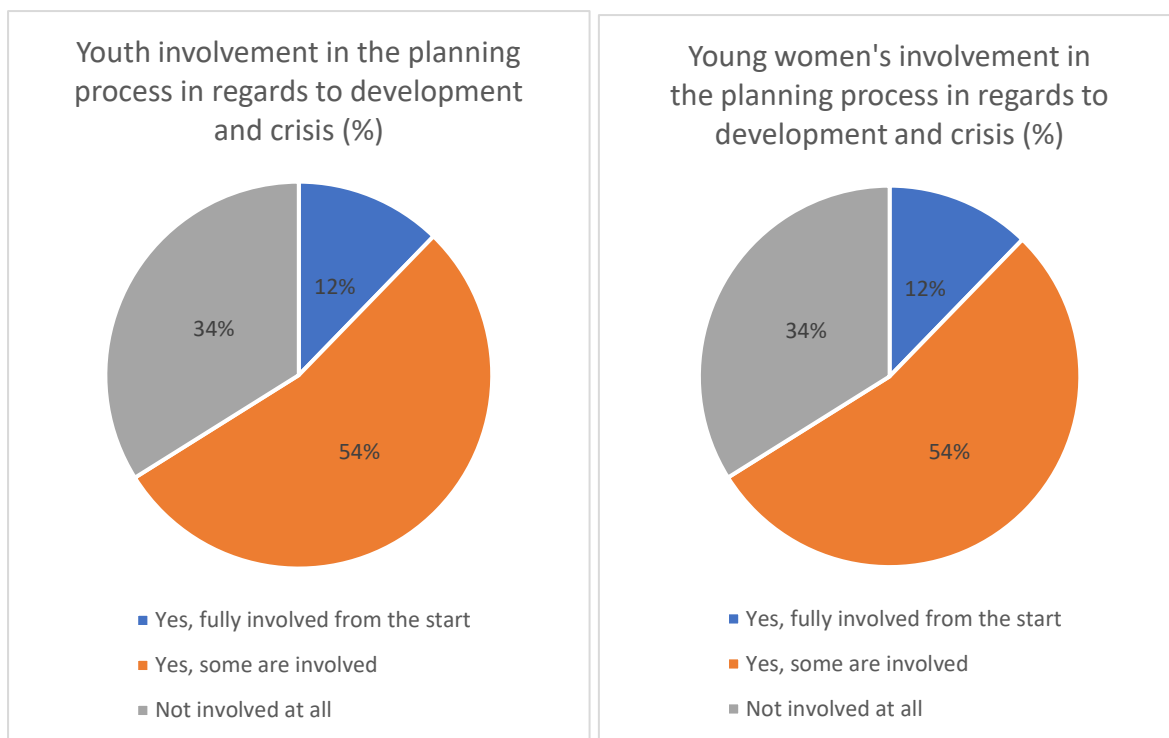
Figure 5-18 Youth (left) and young women's involvement (right) in the planning process in regards to development and crisis

The third factor is the project's opportunity to interact with other parties to speak up and plan community resilience. The development of the waste bank and flood early warning tools put them in situations where they needed to learn, provide feedback, and negotiate. For example, the youth in Klender had to build flood early warning tools under the supervision of BRIN. They worked with the village government to inform the tool installation and its functions to the communities[11]. There were a series of meetings and workshops to facilitate learning events and exchange activities, such as sharing sessions at the village level facilitated by the Urban Nexus project team and between Klender and Krendang. Another opportunity was when youth representatives attended seminars and conferences related to waste management and disaster management. For example, one of the youths from Klender shared his experience during the National Conference of Community-Based Disaster Risk Management on 21 September 2021:

> *"I am very happy with this opportunity, there are many speakers at the national level, and I am the only one representative of youth. Hopefully, there will be a lot of support so this flood detection tool will be more useful".* J – Youth from Klender[12].

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[11] There were 10 youth participants (8 young male dan 2 young female) to support this activity. YKRI and youth regularly check the condition of the equipment that has been installed. The equipment are frequently damaged by the local residents and the team received feedback from local residents regarding the volume of sirens that was set too loud.

[12] The quote was taken from the Project 1st Quarterly Report July – September 2021

Figure 5-19 Klender Youth Shared Flood Early Warning Tools at the Disaster Risk Management National Conference[13]

5.2.4 *Outcome 4: Young people, especially girls, households, and communities have better access to basic service and sanitation facilities (Year 2 Outcome)*

The project pursued the fourth outcome through the following two activities. First, Plan Indonesia installed 24 public handwashing facilities in Krendang and Klender. It also distributed health protection equipment (masks and hand sanitisers for youth) to promote hygiene practices. This outcome is driven by the strategies based on RP 2 and 4. The project also ensured inclusive access to water and sanitation by providing handwashing facilities and toilets for people with wheelchairs in community parks (for the toilet), mosques, and schools. Second, Plan Indonesia distributed CVA (Cash Voucher Assistance) for 400 families in Krendang and 600 families in Klender. The assistance provided benefits for 1.335 men, 1.572 women, 529 young men, 498 young women, and 106 people with disability. The distribution of CVA was done with the help of the village authorities and youth groups (to survey the potential beneficiaries).

5.2.4.1 *Access to better sanitation facilities*

In terms of scale, the project did not aim to trigger a large-scale transformation of the existing basic sanitation facilities in both villages. It did not target to improve the conditions of the facilities, such as flush toilets, piped sewer systems, and septic tanks, neither in private nor public places. Nevertheless, the project provided smaller-scale contributions to better sanitation facilities in both villages. Thus, we measured to what extent the sanitation facilities provided by this project are maintained to ensure its function and give better access to the people in the locations.

The instalment of handwashing facilities was timely and relevant to the need for hygiene practices during the pandemic. The initiative established discussion among youth in Krendang and Klender on how the facilities could be the tools to promote actions against COVID-19 spreading in their villages. Karang Taruna management members were involved in determining the handwashing facility materials, placement location, and maintenance responsibilities. With the help of the village governments, they are responsible for the operation of these facilities, including supplying clean water and ensuring its cleanness.

Previously, Plan Indonesia measured the impacts of handwashing facilities on the communities in both locations[14]. Based on the findings, the community members claimed they were aware of the hand

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[13] The pictures were taken from https://plan-international.or.id/en/klender-youth-shares-innovative-tech-for-the-environment-at-disaster-risk-management-national-conference/ (accessed on 11 June 2022)

[14] Plan Indonesia conducted a survey to monitor CVA distribution and the report (July, 2021) included the use of handwashing facilities

washing facilities provided by Plan Indonesia and had used them before. They also found the facilities helpful and reachable to wash their hands when outside.

However, our observation found that the existence of handwashing facilities has deteriorated gradually. Although most of these semi-permanent facilities were still intact and working, they were poorly maintained and did not have clean water inside during the survey. Some were rusty, not clean, and no longer in use (Figure 5-20Figure 5-20). Thus, the effectiveness of this measure to provide better sanitation access might be temporary.

Figure 5-20 Handwashing facilities conditions in Klender (left) and Krendang (Right)[15]

The latest contribution of the project to this outcome is the construction of an innovative, accessible toilet design for people with a wheelchair in the Krendang community park. The toilet is equipped with handles and handrails inside to remove physical barriers. However, its contribution should be carefully revisited in the future because the toilet was still being renovated for that purpose by the time we carried out this evaluation (Figure 5-21).

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[15] The pictures were taken during the field observation 14 May 2022

Figure 5-21 The ongoing construction of an inclusive toilet in the Krendang community park initiated by the project[16]

5.2.4.2 *Getting basic needs with the help of cash voucher assistance*

The provision of CVA was motivated by the fact that the COVID-19 pandemic has negatively impacted public health and the community's social and economic conditions. It aimed to reduce the burden on vulnerable communities in both locations due to the pandemic impacts. The main criteria for the beneficiaries included having family members with confirmed positive for COVID-19, female-led families, elderly in the family, people with disability in the family, stunted children in the family, and contract workers at the village office. CVA was delivered in the form of *Indomaret*[17] vouchers with a total value of IDR 600,000 or equal to approximately USD 40.

We surveyed how the youth respondents, or their families spend the assistance and whether it is sufficient to provide emergency relief during the peak of the surging COVID-19 cases (Figure 5-22). We had 74 of 286 youth whose families received the benefits. Most of the respondents bought their basic grocery needs (60 people). It is followed by cleaning equipment, medicine, and other household needs. Few recipients were identified that they used CVA as savings and getting school stationeries. The study findings align with Plan Indonesia's post-CVA distribution report (2021), revealing how most recipients spent the vouchers.
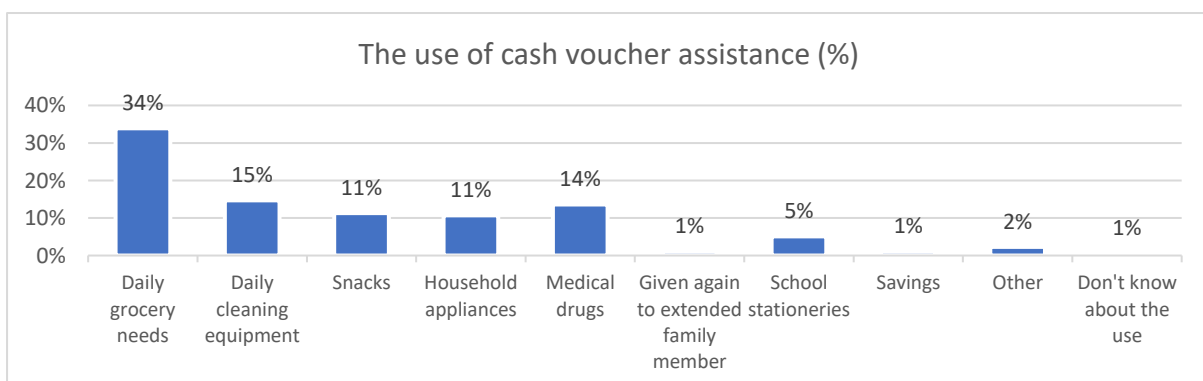

Figure 5-22 The use of cash voucher assistance by the youth or their families

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[16] The pictures were taken from the power point file entitled: Urban Nexus Monthly Catch-Up June 2022

[17] Indomaret is a chain of retail convenience stores from Indonesia, with over 18,000 stores across Indonesia.

Although the CVA has helped provide only short-term relief to cope with the economic impacts caused by the pandemic, most of the project participants and non-participant respondents perceive similar opinions on such assistance. The respondents agreed it could help meet basic needs during an emergency (Figure 5-23). It is also interesting that a considerable number of respondents did not know about the usefulness of CVA. About 11% of non-participants and 18% of participant respondents stated the importance of CVA assistance during an emergency, but the amount received was insufficient for their needs.
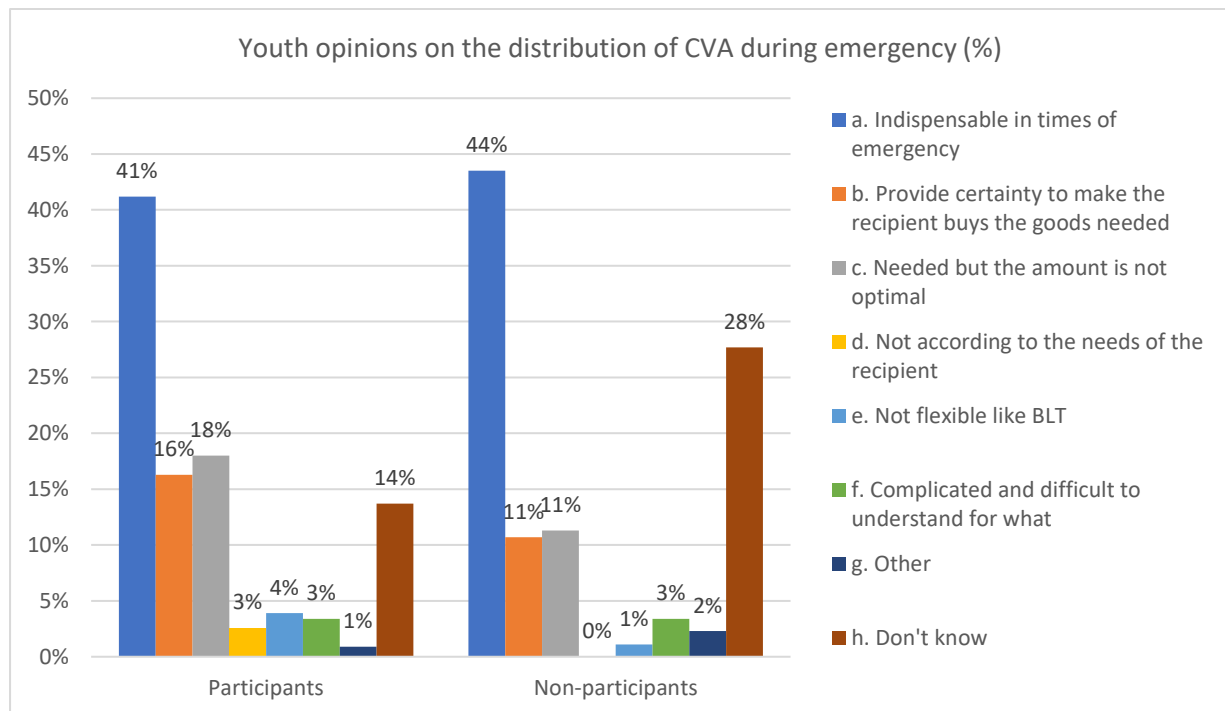
Figure 5-23 Youth opinions on the distribution of CVA during emergency

5.2.4.3 *Factors influencing the effectiveness of achieving outcome 4*

The first factor influencing the fourth outcome achievement is the maintenance of the built sanitation facilities. The handwashing facilities were built with semi-permanent materials with water barrels that were not connected to clean-water pipe systems, meaning that these can be easily moved and damaged. There is a need to ensure water supply for the hand washing to fill up the water barrels, which requires daily labour to maintain their functions and conditions. These are the common problems of maintaining WaSH facilities in Indonesia, as found in other cases where there is no incentive to maintain after installing such facilities in public spaces (Afkar, Kumala, & Nomura, 2021). Indeed, there was an agreement between Plan Indonesia, Karang Taruna, and the village governments to take care of the facilities, but it is never enough when they (local stakeholders) view it not as a priority.

The second factor is the help of youth in the distribution of CVA and village governments in selecting the appropriate participants. The youth, especially Karang Taruna members, had significant roles in surveying the potential participants. They helped the project team verify the CVA beneficiary data and distribute the CVA. They also gave the project disaster preparedness posters and explained the poster content when handing the vouchers to the participants (Figure 5-24). On some occasions, they accompanied the elderly and people with disability participants to use the coupons. The village government also played an essential role in determining the participants. For instance, the

government advised an additional criterion that the cleaning service contract workers hired by the village office must receive the vouchers.

Figure 5-24 The CVA distribution involving the youth in both locations

5.2.5 *Outcome 5: Young people, especially girls, are actively involved in the village planning process through peer support from Karang Taruna for coaching and mentoring, including developing participation mechanisms (Year 2 Outcome)*

We measured the extent to which young people, especially girls, are actively involved in the village planning process. We also examined whether they received peer support from Karang Taruna for coaching and mentoring, including developing participation mechanisms. The activities for the outcome were primarily based on RP 1,2, and 5. Firstly, the project facilitated young women's and men's voices to equally participate in regular meetings for village planning processes through developed mechanisms. Secondly, it assisted the youth to have a special mechanism for children and young people to provide feedback for engagement with the government. Thirdly, it developed video documentation and IEC (information and educative communication) materials for awareness-raising to prevent GBV and gender discrimination, including referral mechanisms for GBV abuse. Lastly, it supported Karang Taruna to coach and mentor young people, particularly girls, to participate and voice their opinions in village planning processes, including developing girls/women's participation through systematised mechanisms.

5.2.5.1 *Youth participation in village development planning processes*

The Urban Nexus project specifically facilitated the youth in both locations to engage in Musrenbang or pre-Musrenbang activities through Karang Taruna. We evaluated four indicators to measure youth participation in the village development planning process. Firstly, about 62% of participant respondents show higher participation in becoming members of youth organisations (e.g., Karang Taruna) than the non-participants (Figure 5-25). Secondly, about half of them actively participate in those organisation activities. The chart indicates that although most participants are members of youth organisations, their participation in the organisations activities is quite limited among them. Thirdly, the participation of participants in Musrenbang activities is higher than that of non-participant respondents. Fourthly, the majority of the participant respondents generally are still not sure how they can have access to express their opinions or speak out (provide input) to the government. Thus, these study findings indicate that the project could not make most participants aware that the project activities offered this opportunity. Similar findings are also identified among the young women in both locations (Figure 5-26).
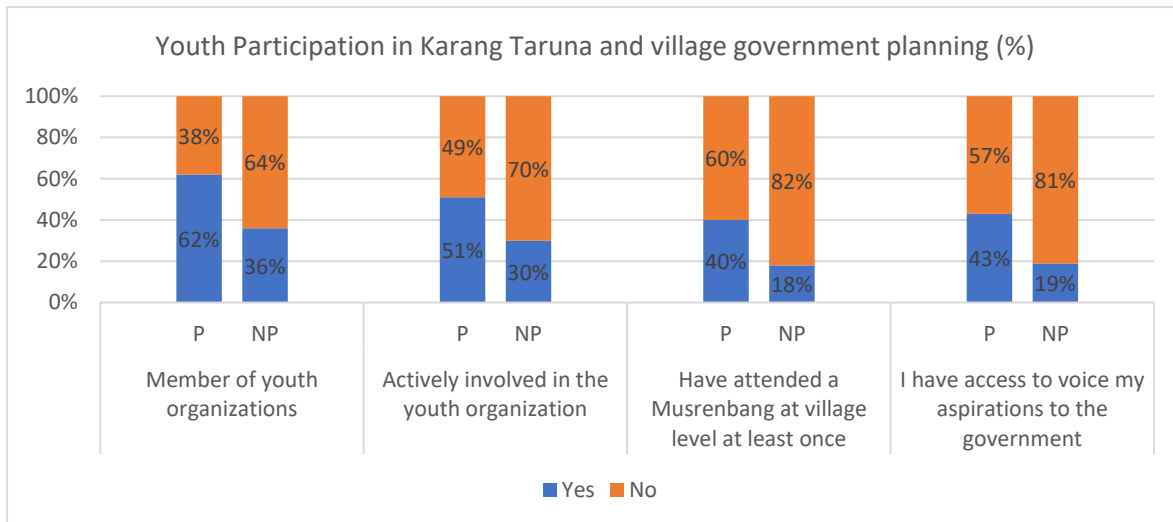
Figure 5-25 Youth participation in Karang Taruna and village government planning
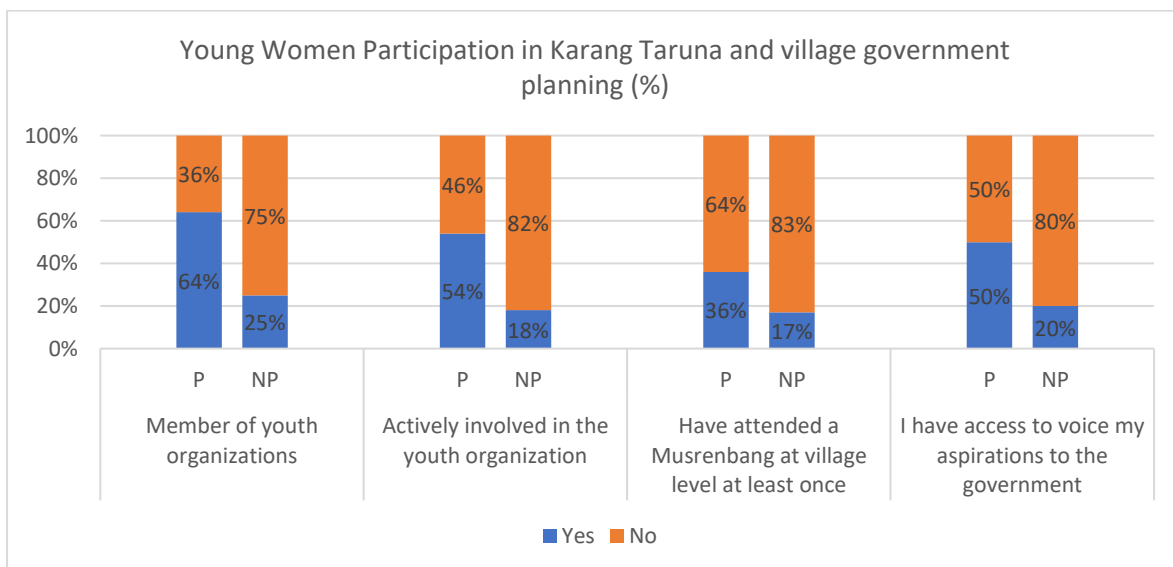
Figure 5-26 Young women's participation in Karang Taruna and village government planning

We also identified to what extent they can channel their aspiration (Figure 5-27). About half of the participants claimed that they are actively involved in voicing their aspirations in various ways. These are mostly done through social media and only 10% answered forums created by NGOs, like what the Urban Nexus did. (Figure 5-29). Meanwhile, most participants stated that the voices of women and men in discussing development issues are equal (they have the same position). This figure is slightly higher than the non-participants' view that the right to express opinions between men and women is the same. However, only a few participants stated that they had been involved in preparing disaster risk reduction documents. They did not get any information regarding the whereabouts and process of drafting the document. We found similar results in the young women's response, but there is no difference between the participants and the non-participants in viewing "the roles/voices of women and men are equal regarding development" (Figure 5-28).

Youth Capability to Participate in Village Government Planning Processes (%)
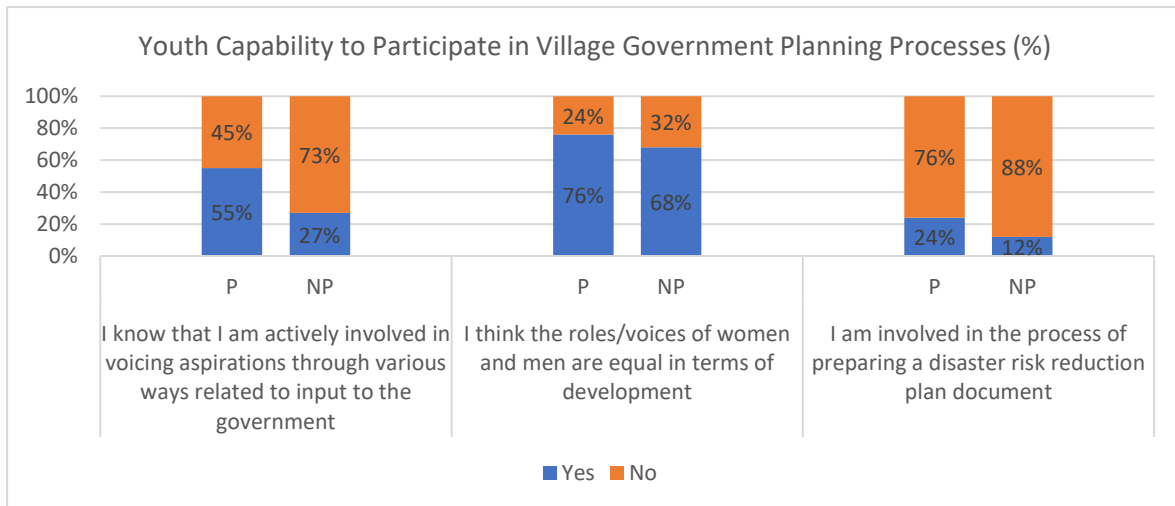
Figure 5-27 Youth Capability to Participate in Village Development Planning Processes

Capability of Young Women to Participate in Village Development Planning Process (%)
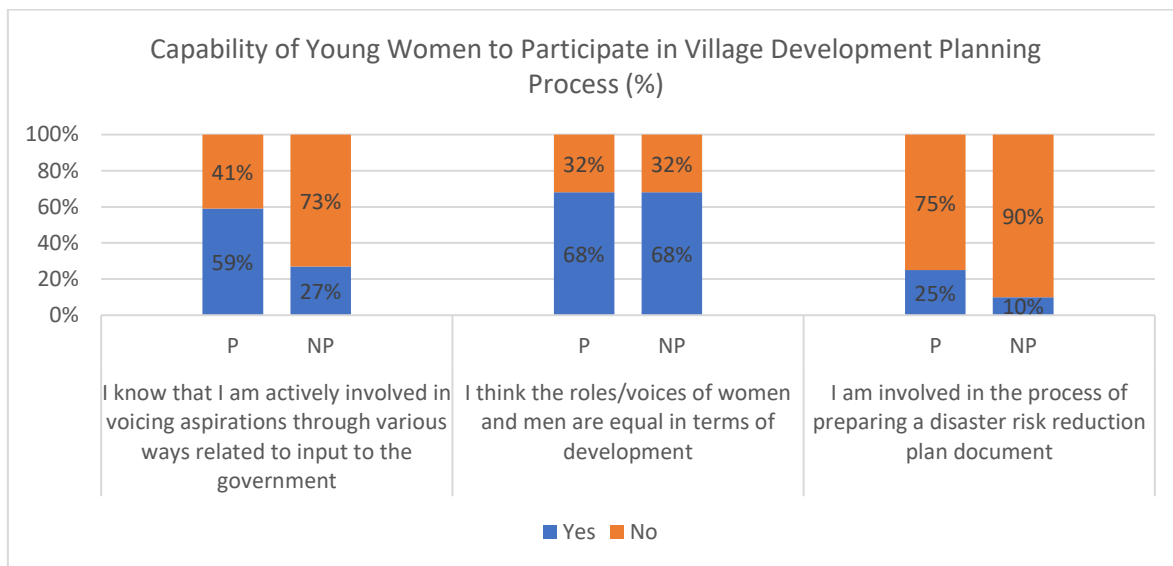
Figure 5-28 Young Women's Capability to Participate in Village Development Planning Process

Access to express aspirations in in the policy making (%)
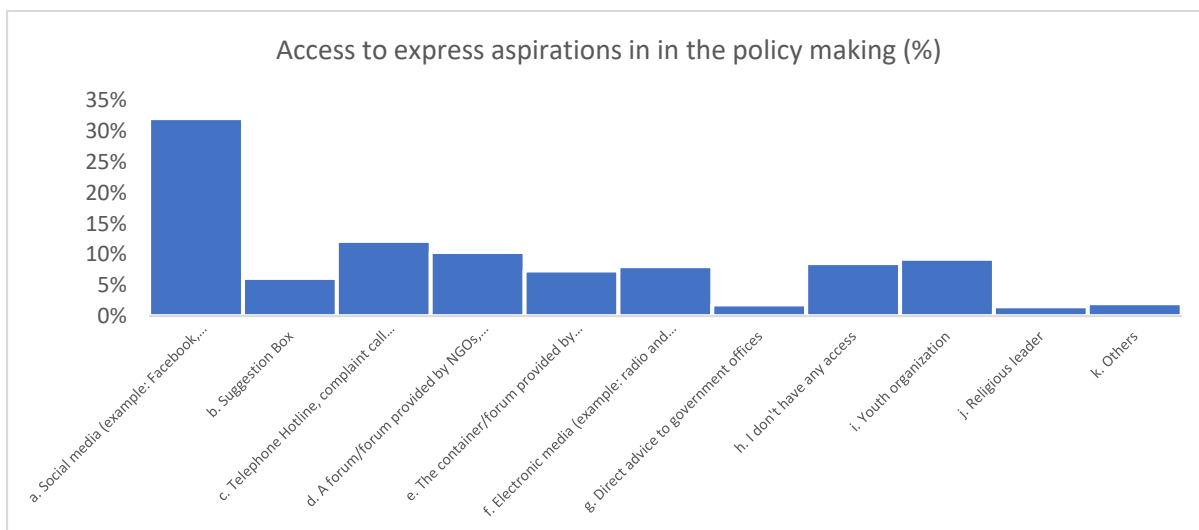
Figure 5-29 Access to express aspiration in the policy-making

Most participant and non-participant respondents are unaware of policies/documents/advisories related to climate change adaptation (Figure 5-30). The youth mostly do not know any action plan for anticipating climate change. However, a higher percentage of the youth know any policy related to protection against GBV.
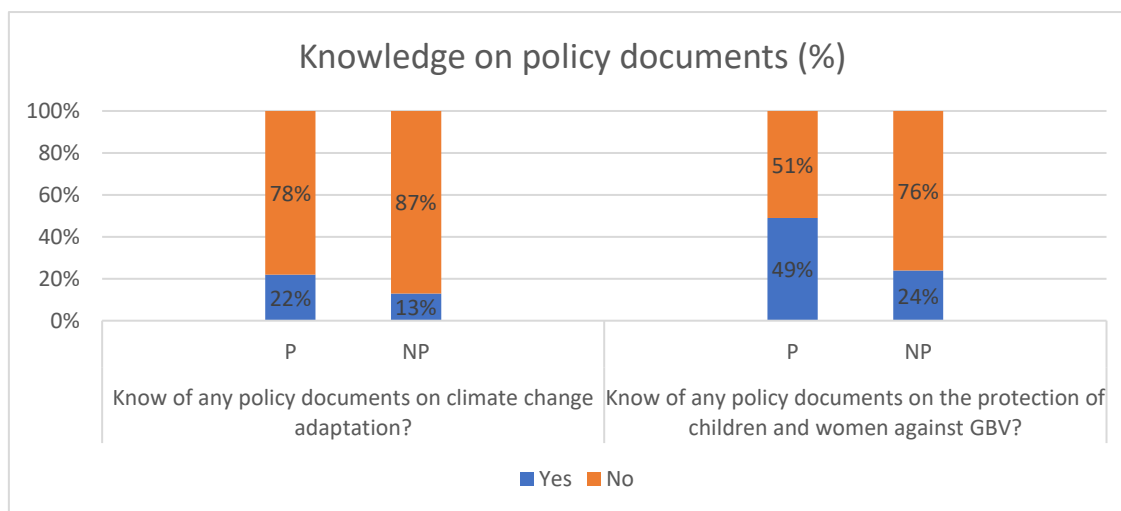
Figure 5-30 Knowledge of policy documents related to climate change and protection of children and women against GBV

5.2.6 *Outcome 6: Government policymakers from the local to the provincial level institutionalise young people's participation in processes of consultations, planning, budgeting, and/or decision-making processes (Year 1 and 3 Outcome)*

There is no mechanism in Jakarta that regulates the involvement of young people (under 24) yet in processes of consultations, planning, budgeting, and/or decision-making processes, except for the Karang Taruna (the youth organisation). This as mandates from the Jakarta Provincial Secretary Circular No. 57/SE/2021, dated 7 December 2021, regarding to the implementation of the 2022's Musrenbang in the context of preparing the provincial government's work plan for 2023. The Karang Taruna should be one of the groups to participate in Musrenbang on village level.

Thus, several activities that encourage youth creativity have been carried out as part of this project. For instance, several activities during the third year of implementation. One is establishing and strengthening gender and youth-sensitive child protection structures. This activity aims to prevent and mitigate child protection and gender-based violence issues. The results of these activities have opened the eyes of local stakeholders to the fact that young people need to be given the opportunity and space to participate widely in forums held at the RT/RW to urban village level. Young people can propose activities and programs (e.g., continuation of waste bank management, treatment of the early warning tools) through Musrenbang at the village level.

5.3 Efficiency

For this evaluation, efficiency was assessed based on how the time, human resources, and outputs were transformed into the expected outcomes. **Firstly, the project team made tremendous efforts to ensure abundant activities were delivered on schedule, but packed schedules were inevitable and these cost significant the participants' time and energy to follow the project activities**. The project was delivered on time within the three-year implementation, and it was not easy due to the pandemic situation that limited face-to-face interactions. The project team and the partner made it possible because they kept thriving to ensure the activities were implemented despite coordination

dynamics with local stakeholders and tight schedules that could delay the activities. Since they shared similar participants most of the time, the challenges were matching the time availability of the youth and other local stakeholders to attend and ensuring their enthusiasm during the activities. Additionally, some key invitees often came late on the day of activities implementation. Therefore, delaying some activities was unavoidable due to these mixed factors, and some activities piled up significantly near the end of the closing project.

Secondly, the project team fully utilised the advantages of ICT to ensure youth participation in both locations and expand the project exposure to different audiences beyond Krendang and Klender amidst the pandemic situation. Virtual meetings and interactive online platforms gave the project team and partners the most inexpensive means to interact with a wider audience and invite competent source persons for the participants. Aside from being cost-effective, these allowed them to connect without presenting themselves physically. However, this situation affected the effectiveness of delivering the activities, especially unavoidable "zoom fatigue" and unobserved enthusiasm among the participants.

Thirdly, the implementation was also timely efficient in the beginning because it was built on top of the previous engagement, outputs, and partnerships in the same locations. Plan Indonesia has managed a good partnership with YKRI since its Urban Resilience and Urban Safe School project in several Jakarta areas, including Krendang and Klender. This engagement has been constructive for implementation as they have shared a similar understanding of the locations and agreed on using and optimising the previous project outputs. For instance, the SiBAJA app was the Urban Resilience project output and got the chance to be upgraded during the Urban Nexus. However, this project was unable to run smoothly staff turnover in the village governments had hampered the coordination.

However, the appointment of YKRI as the leading partner for most project activities affected its performance in delivering the activities. In the previous projects, there were four partners involved in the projects. YKRI had focused on one of the topics as its area of expertise. However, in the Urban Nexus, only YKRI remained and took responsibility beyond their primary expertise. As a result, YKRI needed to hire external resource persons to support them in implementing various activities in Urban Nexus for unfamiliar topics.

Fourthly the project was run by limited human resources[18] who handled both village and the national-scale activities. When considering the abundant activities that needed to be done within tight schedules, the number of staff allocated for this project was very limited. These were not easy for one program manager and two project officers to take care of the coordination, content of each activity, and even participants' moods to stay enthusiastic. Moreover, the project had no onsite officers dedicated to creating more engagement with local stakeholders and the youth, and it experienced staff turnover almost every year, making the new staff need to understand and follow the rapid pace of this project quickly.

5.4 Relevancy

We found some issues regarding the relevance of this project for its beneficiaries. **Firstly, implementing the Urban Nexus concept required the involvement of different stakeholders beyond the youth as the centre focus.** The concept of Urban Nexus approach itself, even for the developed Europe cities, is still an immature and developing concept that needs additional explanation and

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[18] The Urban Nexus Project team consists of three persons: a project manager and two project officers.

testing[19]. Because of the wide variety of stakes involved, the implementation of this project has facilitated the involvement of different stakeholders, including village governments and provincial governments, to help raise the voicing of the youth. However, they were invited occasionally for certain events, not simultaneously treated as the project's central participants like the youth. Indeed, the youth were energetic and had fresh ideas to make a breakthrough within their communities, but they still had limitations on acting as the driver for change amidst the tight project schedule. Their voices are not decisive due to policies and existing norms in the communities that provide little room for their voices.

Secondly, there have been project activities in the Urban Nexus project linked up and integrated with some provincial regulations. Therefore, some activities got benefit and support from local government villages in the form of decree issuance, as mandates from the provincial and district governments. The Jakarta Governor Regulation number 33/2021 on Waste Bank encouraged an urban village head to issue a decision letter on the formation of the waste bank and the determination of the waste bank management. In addition, the assistance of the local village head is required to support the provision of land, facilities, and infrastructure (Article 5 Verse 2). The scope of this regulation also covers the establishment, implementation, guidance, development, monitoring, and evaluation of waste banks. It is also one of the driving forces behind the easy legalisation of a waste bank in Krendang village.

Jakarta Provincial Secretary Circular Letter No. 57/SE/2021, dated 7 December 2021, was issued to support the implementation of the 2022's Musrenbang in the context of preparing the provincial government's work plan for 2023. It urges specifically a mandatory task to involve youth through Karang Taruna in Musrenbang at the village level. This circular letter encourages youth participation since there is no legal basis in the Jakarta Province for the involvement of younger people in consultations, planning, budgeting, and/or decision-making processes. Thus, it was also the opportunity for the project to establish a mechanism model for the youth to support those matters.

The development of a flood early warning tool is mandated by the Jakarta Governor's Decree Number 1245 of year 2020, as the village head bears primary responsibility for disaster management in villages. The village head's responsibilities as a disaster management manager in their village include implementing information technology systems for village-scale disaster early warnings (Jakarta Governor's Decree no 1245 of year 2020 on point B.1.a). So, establishing the flood early warning tool in Klender was already to support the Governor' mandate.

The establishment of Children's Forum in each village in Jakarta has been supported by the Jakarta Governor's Decree Number 1092 of year 2021 on Children's Forum of Jakarta Province. The Children's Forum is a forum for participation designed to encourage participation in the decision-making process concerning children, so that children can enjoy the outcomes or benefit from these decisions. This is in line with an initiative to establish a forum called PATBM (Community-Based Integrated Child Protection) as part of Children Forum and Jakarta as a child-friendly city at the village level as a forum for aspirations where the community from each village in Jakarta Province can discuss with the Child Empowerments Agency (*Dinas PPAPP*). The Urban Nexus activities already supported this obligation, especially the establishment and/or reinforcement of gender and child protection institutional structures to prevent and mitigate GBV issues at the village level with the help of the youth.

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[19] Steffen Lehmann, Implementing the Urban Nexus approach for improved resource-efficiency of developing cities in Southeast-Asia, City, Culture and Society, Volume 13, 2018, Pages 46-56, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ccs.2017.10.003.

Thirdly, the project generally contributed to the increased capability of the project's participants with relevant knowledge and appropriate capacity building to deal with threats that exist in their environment. This project is considered relevant to the needs of participants to cope with floods, fire accidents, climate change, hygiene issues, and GBV. The project involved young people in Participatory Action Research during the first year and concluded waste bank development and flood early warning system instalment as the targeted project outputs in Krendang and Klender respectively. The project has also facilitated a series of training for the youth to increase their knowledge on certain relevant issues in their environment. In the third year, Plan Indonesia proposed nexus project which integrated development and humanitarian, particularly building young people and community capacity to strengthen their resilience in preparedness, protection, climate change and GBV as well as ready to respond in the humanitarian context.

Fourthly, most project activities were designed compatible with the Plan and project partners' capabilities. The project activities run by Plan Indonesia are relevant since its area of expertise of Plan Indonesia to promote children and youth rights and participation in preparedness, protection and GBV issue, MHM as well as humanitarian responses. Meanwhile, most project activities under YKRI are relevant because some area of YKRI's expertise is on the engagement of youth groups, and familiar with advocacy work at the provincial and district level, especially in disaster risk reduction. In contrast, under the Urban Nexus perspective, clean and healthy behavior (PHBS) or some similar project activities under YKRI are irrelevant because WASH is not the expertise of YKRI. Therefore, during implementation, YKRI recruited a resource person to help in doing an assessment and the implementation. Some project activities under Teens Go Green are relevant, as its area of expertise is non-formal education and campaign with youth.

5.5 Sustainability and scalability

This study found different issues related to sustainability and scalability. **First, although the project has left substantial tangible outputs (e.g., flood early warning tools) and intangible ones (e.g., the youth participation mechanism), these are not followed with some advocacies to ensure that relevant stakeholders themselves create incentives to maintain the project outputs and improve them for the benefits of the community.** For instance, the handwash facility conditions have been damaged even though there was a commitment from Karang Taruna and village authorities. However, these were not seen as a development priority for hygiene issues to transform them into permanent construction after the COVID-19 cases decreased significantly. Most of the programs implemented have not been designed to be adopted in budgeting, and the coordination and consolidation of the Urban Nexus project are still at the village level, so it is not yet maximised to be mainstreamed at a higher level. However, since there is no specific intense advocacy with the relevant authorities to prioritise the project's issues, it is difficult to expect the willingness from any government agencies at the provincial level to promote the project outputs widely.

Secondly, the project gave the youth an appropriate amount of benefits to stimulate their confidence and foundational capability to be resilient. However, these were not followed by exit strategies to monitor the impacts that can be the basis for scaling up such activities/benefits in the following years. For example, Plan provides a number of small seed grants to young people in order for them to start small businesses. This small grant is one of the mechanisms that enable youth finance. Youth organisations assist young people who have received seed grants in their development. However, some had difficulties developing their businesses. This seed grant motivated young people how to run a profitable business. Many people still have not benefited financially from the businesses, but they can learn how to run a business, which is an investment in business management. However, this activity was also not designed well where there is a lack of initial assessment (beneficiary criteria),

unplanned business assistance and unclear exit strategies to monitor the business progress. These identified factors hinder sustainability because it makes the participant not maximally motivated to run their business. In addition, there is no specific design to provide motivations for the seed beneficiaries to scale up the business (e.g., making the beneficiary's business able to be financed by a formal financial institution).

Thirdly, the Urban Nexus project was able to increase its exposure. It tried to maximise social media, such as several information dissemination activities done by Teens Go Green. However, the widespread dissemination through social media like this will be difficult to measure if a special mechanism is not made. The Urban Nexus project already used social media to gain more participants, but the result of this increased scalability is often biased and subjective regarding whether the messages conveyed were received well or not. A similar situation applied too for the use of digital platform comics and webinars. Another interesting innovation is the Sibaja Application; this application can be used directly as a tool to disseminate benefits, manage indirect benefits and also maintain engagement with young people. However, it has not been integrated yet with a bigger platform under the Jakarta Smart City owned by the government, so it is not well promoted to wider audiences beyond the participants.

6 Conclusion and recommendation

6.1 Conclusion

The Urban Nexus project goal is to create a safe and resilient city through youth empowerment and leadership, both to the young women and men. Meanwhile, the objective of this evaluation is to measure the status of project indicators at the activities result throughout the project. This evaluation compared before and after the interventions to measure changes over time for the interventions and a control group. Thus, it allowed an assessment of which differences can be attributed to the intervention as opposed to environmental or other factors.

In terms of effectiveness, overall, the project has contributed to the youth's increased foundational capabilities of the youth to be ready for facing shocks and stresses, particularly in disasters, climate threats, WASH issues and GBV. The participants generally believe that they have higher capacity to identify risks concerning climate-related events and other natural hazards, hygiene problems, and GBV. These are followed by encouraging results in the perceptions of how they prepare for disasters, apply hygiene behaviors in their daily lives, and report GBV. The project also helped Karang Taruna from both locations collectively promote children and youth's rights to feel protected from these by channeling their concern externally beyond their villages. While they have increased their capacities, they still need to maintain their capacity to create space for channeling their voice and seek support from other stakeholders. The youth participants have increased their self-confidence and critical thinking, especially by participating in planning for community resilience (e.g., through the development of the waste bank and the flood early warning tools).

In terms of access to basic service and sanitation facilities, the project has limited contribution to ensuring these for the youth, especially girls and households. The handwashing facilities have not been well maintained after the installment and the inclusive toilets were just constructed at the end. The distribution of CVA helped the beneficiaries fulfill their basic needs in the short term, but it did not contribute to improving access to basic service and sanitation facilities.

The project has facilitated the youth, especially girls, to get involved in the village planning process through peer support from Karang Taruna for coaching and mentoring, including developing participation mechanisms. The youth participants have higher participation rates in village development planning processes, but these study findings indicate that the project could not make most participants aware that the activities offered such opportunities. However, government agencies from the local to the provincial level have not yet institutionalised young people's participation in consultations, planning, budgeting, and/or decision-making processes. Several governor's instructions were enacted to support these, but no governor regulation has stronger power and direction to institutionalize such processes in the development planning processes.

Some key factors influence the effectiveness. The instalment of sanitation facilities was timely and relevant to the need for hygiene practices during the pandemic. The community members claimed they were aware of the hand washing facilities provided by Plan Indonesia and had used them before. They also found the facilities helpful and reachable to wash their hands regularly when outside. However, these facilities were poorly maintained and did not have clean water inside during the survey. When there is no incentive and priority to maintain after installing such facilities in public spaces, it is never enough to maintain the stakeholders' commitments.

Although there have been encouraging outcomes among the youth, the extent to which the project contributes to these outcomes should be considered carefully because several reasons can influence

them. Although the project successfully delivered ample capacity-building training series, only a few participants joined frequently, and the project struggled to find more participants who could join activities beyond the management members of Karang Taruna. They have been active and "loyal" to following most project activities while the others were on and off. Hence, their confidence could be influenced by other factors outside the project. Thus, the project is not the sole contributor to influencing the outcomes related to youth capacities.

For this evaluation, efficiency was assessed based on how the time, human resources, and outputs were transformed into the expected outcomes. Firstly, the project team made tremendous efforts to ensure abundant activities were delivered on schedule, but it resulted in packed schedules that cost significant the participants' time and energy to follow the project. Secondly, the project team fully utilised the advantages of ICT to ensure youth participation in both locations and expand the project exposure to different audiences beyond Krendang and Klender amidst the pandemic situation. Thirdly, the implementation was also timely efficient in the beginning because it was built on top of the previous engagement, outputs, and partnerships in the same locations. Fourthly, there was no firmed grand design for a three-year implementation since the beginning caused some activities to be out of focus, and the lack of definitive, measurable outcome could be the benchmark for the achievement of this project.

We found some issues regarding the relevance of this project for its beneficiaries. Firstly, implementing the Urban Nexus concept required the involvement of different stakeholders beyond the youth as the centre focus. Secondly, there have been some project activities in the Urban Nexus project linked up and integrated with some provincial regulations. Thirdly, the project generally contributed to the increased capability of the project's participants with relevant knowledge and appropriate capacity building to deal with threats in their environment. Fourthly, most project activities were designed to be compatible with the Plan and project partners' capabilities.

This study found different issues related to sustainability and scalability. First, although the project has left substantial tangible outputs (e.g., flood early warning tools) and intangible ones (e.g., the youth participation mechanism), these are not followed with some advocacies to ensure that there are incentives created by relevant stakeholders themselves to maintain the items and improve them for the benefits of the community. Secondly, the project gave the youth an appropriate number of benefits to stimulate their confidence and foundational capability to be resilient. However, these were not followed by exit strategies to monitor the impacts that can be the basis for scaling up such activities/benefits in the following years. Thirdly, the Urban Nexus project increased its exposure to a wide audience, although its impact on increasing youth understanding of the issues raised by this project was not necessarily the case.

6.2 Recommendations

Despite the achievement made, there are several areas for improvement, which are to strengthen advocacy and promote activities related to the good practices from the Urban Nexus activities:

1. **Empowering youth means empowering their supporting systems too**. The project should also consider the engagement with their parents and other community members that might be affected or benefit from the project outputs as part of the project activities. This strategy is intended to gain their trust, motivate, and support youth's participation and contribution to this project. Considering the scale and variety of the project activities, we believe these engagements would increase youth participation beyond Karang Taruna management

personnel and the sense of belonging to this project among the selected community members.

2. **Advocating the institutionalization of youth roles in development planning for promoting community resilience should be done at the strategic level, especially at the provincial level or national level.** This project focused on the village level to encourage the youth roles and participation in development planning, but it should have touched or advocated a similar aim at the provincial level or national level to support policy change for this matter. Village governments have limited capability to facilitate as they are likely to follow upper government structure instructions. This advocacy activity should be started at the beginning of the project and done simultaneously with other activities to promote youth roles in this matter because it will take time to have policy change.

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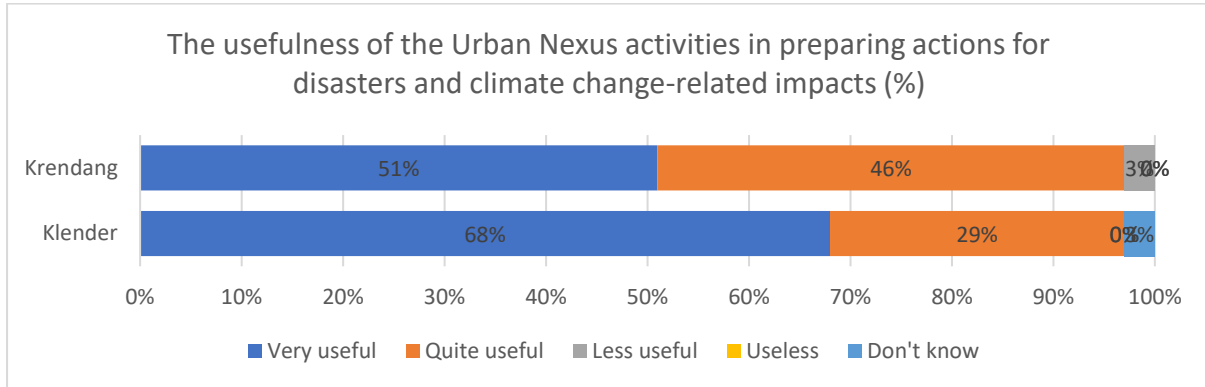
A. Annex

A.1. Figures and Tables

The usefulness of the Urban Nexus activities in preparing actions for disasters and climate change-related impacts (%)

	Very useful	Quite useful	Less useful	Useless	Don't know
Krendang	51%	46%	3%		0%
Klender	68%	29%	0%		3%

Figure A-1 The usefulness of the Urban Nexus activities in preparing actions for disasters and climate change-related impacts

The usefulness of the Urban Nexus activities on maintaining cleanliness and health(%)

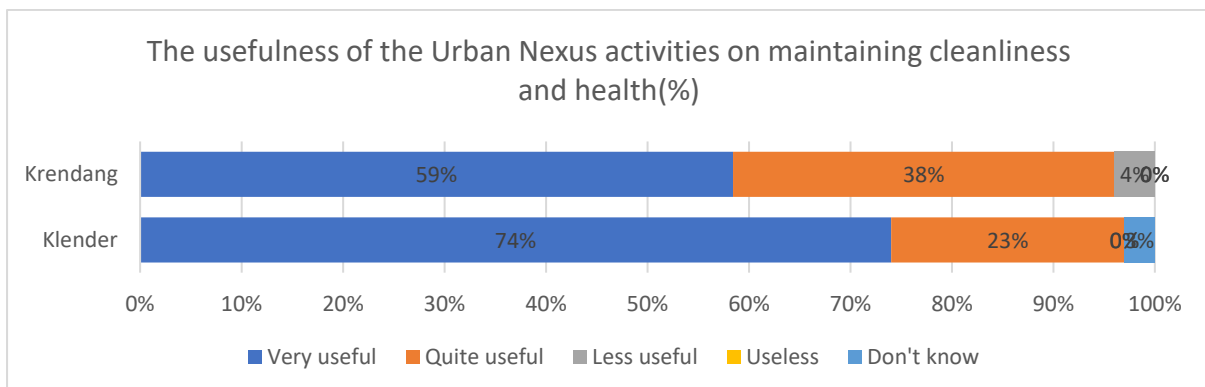|	Very useful	Quite useful	Less useful	Useless	Don't know
Krendang	59%	38%	4%		0%
Klender	74%	23%	0%		3%

Figure A-2 The usefulness of the Urban Nexus activities on maintaining cleanliness and health

The usefulness of the Urban Nexus activities in preventing GBV (%)

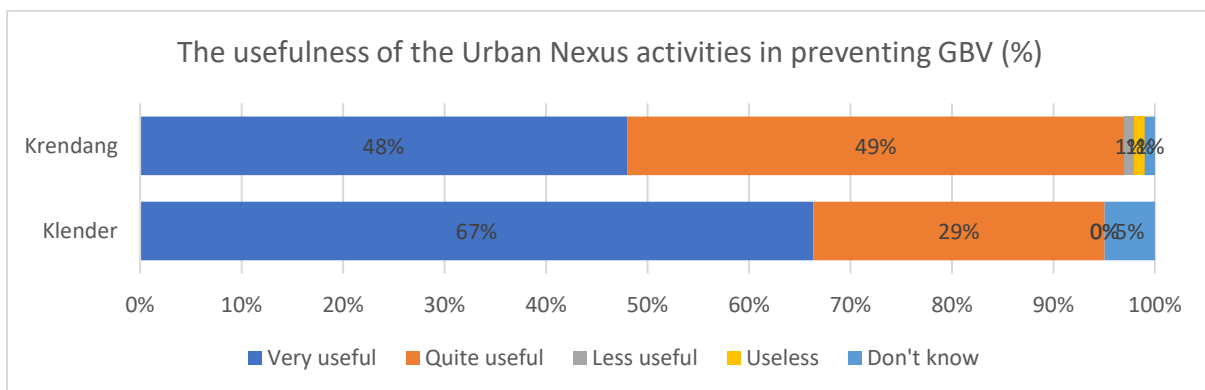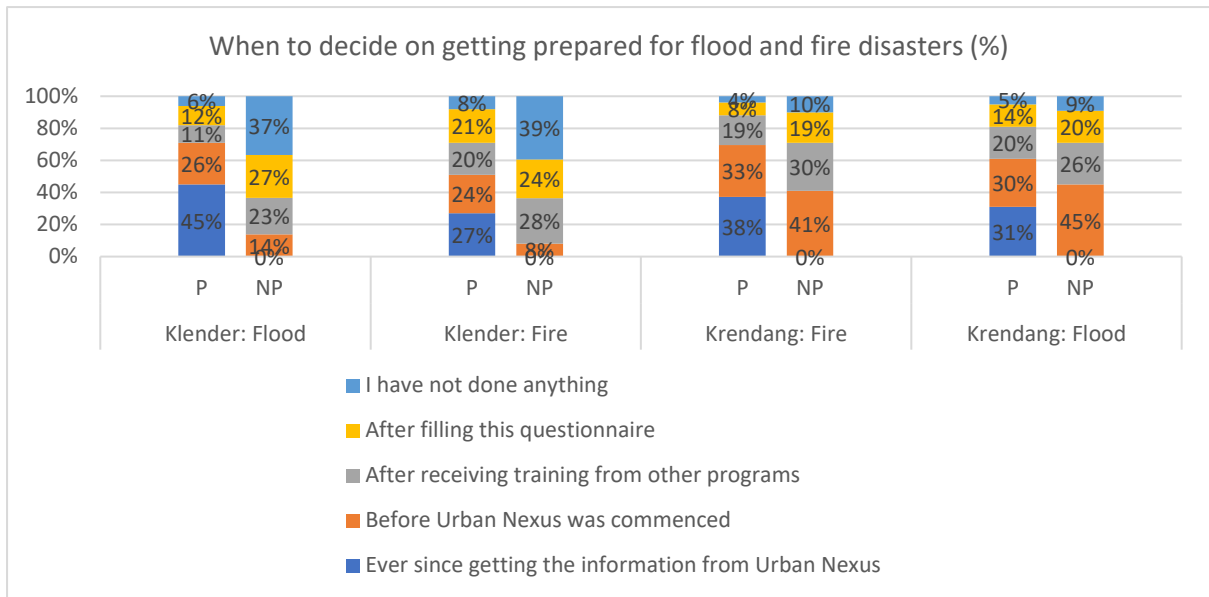|	Very useful	Quite useful	Less useful	Useless	Don't know
Krendang	48%	49%	1%	1%	1%
Klender	67%	29%	0%		5%

Figure A-3 The usefulness of the Urban Nexus activities in preventing GBV

Figure A-4 When to decide on getting prepared for flood and fire disasters

A.2. Documentation

Figure A-5 Focus Group Discussions in Klender (Left) and Krendang (Right)

Figure A-6 Key Information Interview Processes