**Indonesian Multi-Donor Fund Facility for Disaster Recovery**

**FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT**

**(Start Date: 2012- End Date: 2020)**

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# Executive Summary

The Indonesia Multi Donor Fund Facility for Disaster Recovery (IMDFF-DR) was a government-led funding facility launched by Bappenas in November 2010. The facility consists of two funding windows, one administered by the World Bank (WB) and one by the UN through the UNDP Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF). Since November 2010, the UN Window has been established and activated, with the full organizational set-up agreed upon within the UN family.

In June 2011, New Zealand ’s International Aid & Development Agency (NZAID) Committed NZD 3 million to the UN Window and NZD 1 million to the WB Window. Two UN Joint Recovery Programmes were selected in 2011 for an allocation USD 1 million/each for 1 year, i.e. Merapi Livelihood Recovery Programme (FAO, IOM and UNDP) with UNDP as the leading agency and Mentawai Livelihood Recovery Programme (FAO, ILO and UNDP) with FAO as the leading agency. A secretariat for the IMDFF-DR was developed with Bappenas as the leading entity. The Secretariat consisted of two wings:the policy coordination based at Bappenas and the technical wing based at the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB)). In June 2012, New Zealand provided additional funding for the above joint programmes in amount of NZD1m (USD 755,858).

* UN Window has received funding from NZAID to implement joint programmes as follow:
	+ In 2011, NZD 3 million (USD 2.4m) to the Fund Recovery Programme in Merapi (UNDP/lead, IOM and FAO) and Mentawai (FAO/lead, ILO, and UNDP)
	+ In 2012, an additional NZD 1million (USD 791,700) to continue the Recovery Programme in Merapi (UNDP/lead, IOM and FAO) and Mentawai (FAO/lead, ILO, and UNDP)
	+ In 2014, NZD 2 million (USD 1.75 million) to the Fund Recovery Programme in Kelud (FAO/lead, and UNDP) and Sinabung (UNDP/lead, ILO and FAO). From those funds, USD 1 million was transferred to Sinabung and USD 750,000 was transferred to Kelud
* UN Window had operationally closed its activities in Merapi and Mentawai in 2014
* UN Window had operationally closed its activities in Sinabung in December 2019.
* UN Window had operationally closed its activities in Kelud in December 2020.

• WB closed its Trust Fund Window in 2019 because the Government of Indonesia could not attract new funds to meet the WB’s minimum thresholds. The Government of Indonesia wanted to keep the UN Window open in anticipation new donors. However, no new funding came to the UN Window.

USD 75,000 was transferred to national recovery network in 2015 and USD112,000 tranfered to Central Sulawesi in Feb 2019

The remaining funds of $80,000 in MPTF, based on approval by New Zealand Aid, was used to fund the operations of the IDF Secretariat in 2020. The funds were channeled to UNDP.

**Table 1. Summary of the projects under Indonesian Multi-Donor Fund Facility for Disaster Recovery**

| **Project Title** | **Merapi Volcanic Eruption Livelihood Recovery Programme** | **Mentawai Islands Livelihoods Recovery Programme** | **Support to Kelud Post-Eruption Recovery** | **Support to Sinabung Post-Eruption Recovery** | **Enhancing the National Recovery Framework: Strengthening Recovery Governance.** | **Enhancing the IMDFF-DR Secretariat Support Capacity for Post-Disaster Recovery Governance** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Project Number** | MPTF Office Project Reference Number 00081546 | MPTF Office Project Reference Number 0081547 | MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 00093448 | MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 0093552 | MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 00095797 | MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 00114934 |
| **Participating Organization (s)** | IOM, FAO, UNDP | FAO (Coordinating Agency), UNDP, ILO | Kelud: (1) UNDP; (2) FAO | Sinabung:: (1) UNDP; (2) FAO (3) ILO | UNDP | UNDP |
| **Programme/ Project Net Funding (USD)** | MPTF /JP Contribution:IOM: 329,662FAO: 509,445UNDP: 676,358Total: 1,515,465USD | MPTF /JP Contribution:FAO: 628,292ILO: 542,036UNDP: 474,309Total 1,644,637 USD | MPTF /JP Contribution:* UNDP: 300,000
* FAO: 343,425

Total: 643,425 USD | MPTF /JP Contribution:* UNDP: 400,000
* FAO: 284,945
* ILO: 294,995

Total: 979,940 USD | MPTF /JP Contribution:UNDP: 75000 | MPTF /JP Contribution:UNDP: 112000Other Contributions (donors):USD 90,000 - Government of New Zealand |
| **Programme Expenditure****(USD)** | IOM: 329,662FAO: 509,445UNDP: 676,358Total: 1,515,465 USD | FAO: 628,292ILO: 542,036UNDP: 474,309Total 1,644,637 USD | * UNDP: 300,000
* FAO: 343,425

Total: 643,425 USD | * UNDP: 400,000
* FAO: 284,945
* ILO: 294,995

Total: 979,940 USD | UNDP: 75000 | UNDP: 111,979 |
| **Country, Locality, Priority areas/Strategic results** | *Country/Region*: D.I Yogyakarta and Central Java Provinces, Indonesia*Priority area/ strategic results*: Sustainable livelihoods, Disaster management/resilience | *Country/Region*: Pagai Utara and Pagai Selatan, Mentawai Islands District, West Sumatra, Indonesia*Priority area/ strategic results*: Sustainable livelihoods, Disaster recovery | *Provinces: East Java* *Districts: Malang, Blitar, Kediri*  | *Provinces: North Sumatra**Districts: Karo*  | *Country: Indonesia (National)* | *Country: Indonesia (National)* |
| **Implementing Partners** | * IOM’s Government Partner: Provincial Disaster Management Agencies in Yogyakarta & Central Java, Disaster Management Agencies of Sleman and Magelang Districts, Tourism and Culture Department of Sleman District, Trade, Industry, Cooperatives and MSEs Department of Sleman District, Yogyakarta Disaster Risk Reduction Forum
* IOM’s implementing Partner (sub-contract): LPTP (Institute for the Rural Technology Development)
 | Provincial Disaster Management Agency of West Sumatra, District Disaster Management Agency of Mentawai Islands, District Agriculture, Livestock and Plantation Agency of Mentawai Islands, District Labour Agency of Mentawai Islands * FAO: Coffee and Cocoa Research Centre (*Puslit Koka*)
* UNDP: BPBD
* ILO: District Manpower, District Cooperative and SMME Office, Trade Unions, Vocational training centre Padang
 | UNDP: BNPB, BPBDs, Bappenas, and local CSOs.FAO: District Agriculture and Livestock Service, District Extension Service, BPBD | UNDP: BNPB, BPBDs, Bappenas, and local CSOs.FAO: District Agriculture and Livestock Service, District Extension Service, BPBDILO: District Manpower Office, District Cooperatives and SMME Office, Trade Union, local NGOs, financial institutions and BPBD | National Disaster Management Agency – BNPBMinistry of Development Planning - Bappenas | National Disaster Management Agency– BNPBMinistry of Development Planning - Bappenas |
| **Programme Duration** | Overall Duration: 35 monthsStart Date: *(08 February 2012)*Original End Date: *(07 February 2013)*Actual End Date: *(30 June 2014)* | Overall Duration: 28 monthsStart Date: *(08.02.2012)*Original End Date *(02.2013)*Actual End Date: *(30 June 2014)* | Overall Duration: 22 monthsStart Date: 1 December 2014End Date: 28 February 20161st No-Cost Extension: 1 March – 31 August 20162nd No-Cost Extension: 1 September 2016 – 31 December 2020 | Overall Duration: 22 monthsStart Date: 1 December 2014End Date: 28 February 20161st No-Cost Extension: 1 March – 31 August 20162nd No-Cost Extension: 1 September 2016 – 31 December 2019 | Overall Duration: 14 MonthsStart Date: 15 April 2015Agency Contribution• by Agency (if applicable)Original End Date: 14 April 2016Government Contribution (if applicable)Actual End date: 31 August 2016 | Overall Duration: 34 MonthsStart Date : 25 February 2019Original End Date : 31 December 2019 |

# Purpose

The purpose of the UN window of the IMDFF-DR is to ensure (i) national ownership and alignment with Jakarta Commitments and (ii) speed and flexibility in delivering results. The IMDFF-DR will fund projects/programmes and related activities in support of the Government’s RENAKSI. The proposals to be funded should meet the following criteria:

* Consistent with the Government’s Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Strategy in response to the needs of the citizens of the disaster affected area;
* Enable the efficient, speedy and sustainable recovery and can be completed;
* Comply with the signed agreements with the administrative agent.

 Contributions to the IMDFF-DR will be allocated within the following focus areas:

* Early Recovery
* Rehabilitation and Reconstruction
* Housing
* Livelihoods
* Technical Assistance and Capacity Building

UN Window has received funding from IDF to implement joint programmes as follows:

* In 2011, NZD 3 million to the Fund Recovery Programme in Merapi (UNDP/lead, IOM and FAO) and Mentawai (FAO/lead, ILO, and UNDP)
* In 2013, an additional NZD 1,74 million to continue the Recovery Programme in Merapi (UNDP/lead, IOM and FAO) and Mentawai (FAO/lead, ILO, and UNDP)
* In 2014, NZD 2,5 million to the Fund Recovery Programme in Kelud (FAO/lead, and UNDP) and Sinabung (UNDP/lead, ILO and FAO)

• UN Window had operationally closed its activities in Merapi and Mentawai in 2016.

• UN Window had operationally closed its activities in Sinabung and Kelud in 2018.

• WB has closed its Trust Fund Window in 2019 because the Government of Indonesia could not attract new funds to meet the WB’s minimum thresholds. The Government of Indonesia wanted to keep the UN Window open to anticipate in case of new donors. However, no new fund came to the UN Window.

The remaining funds of $80,000 in MPTF, based on approval by New Zealand Aid, was used to fund the operations of the IDF Secretariat in 2020. The funds were channeled to UNDP.

*The details of the purposes of each programme are as follows:*

## Merapi Volcanic Eruption Livelihood Recovery Programme

The Merapi Livelihoods Recovery Programme aimed at supporting the post-disaster recovery of the regions affected by the 2010 Merapi volcano eruptions in Central Java and Yogyakarta. The joint programme outcome, “Improved sustainable livelihoods recovery and enhanced community resilience in areas affected by the 2010 Mt Merapi eruption” was to be attained through the delivery of the following outputs: (i) Sustainable livelihoods recovery and income generation support, incorporating value chain approaches for selected commodities; (ii) Strengthened capacity of local government to manage and coordinate DRR-based recovery programmes and mainstream DRR with the involvement of all stakeholders; and (iii) Enhanced community resilience and strengthened linkages between communities and relevant stakeholders. FAO coordinated Output 1; UNDP coordinated Output 2; while IOM coordinated Output 3, and contributed to Output 1 and Output 2 as part of the programme’s joint strategy.

The joint programme contributed to the following UNPDF outcomes: 1) "The socio-economic status of vulnerable groups and their access to decent work and productive sustainable livelihood opportunities are improved within a coherent policy framework of reduction of regional disparities" (UNPDF Outcome 2); and 2) "Increased national resilience to disasters, crisis and external shocks by 2015" (UNPDF Outcome 4). These UNPDF outcomes are relevant to national priorities as stipulated in the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN). UNPDF Outcome 2 is linked with the national priorities number (4) on Reducing Poverty and (5) on Food Security. UNPDF Outcome 4 is linked to national priorities number (4) on Reducing Poverty and (9) on Environment and Management of Natural Disasters.

## Mentawai Islands Livelihoods Recovery Programme

The programme's overall objective is to contribute to UNPDF Outcome 2 (livelihoods) on the strengthening of institutional capacities to increase productive and sustainable livelihoods and decent work for the poor and vulnerable, young men and women and to UNPDF Outcome 4 (Resilience) on strengthening the capacities of communities and government to respond to and recover from disasters and conflicts more effective and timely, which represent the impact of the present project. The joint programme also contributes to the Government of Indonesia's Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Action Plans (RENAKSI).

## Support to Kelud Post-Eruption Recovery

The expected outcome of the programme was the improved livelihoods of communities affected by Mount Kelud eruption and the strengthened capacity of Government of Indonesia (GoI) both atnational and local levesl to coordinate and implement gender sensitive, pre and post disaster recovery planning processes and practices based on disaster risk reduction principles.

The outputs of the programmes are:

1. The capacities of national and local authorities to coordinate post-disaster early recovery and recovery measures are strengthened.
2. The capacity of local authorities to plan and implement post-disaster recovery activities is strengthened.
3. Rapid restoration of livelihoods and development of economic opportunities.
4. Risk-reduction principles are incorporated in recovery measures.

## Support to Sinabung Post-Eruption Recovery

The expected outcome of the programme was the improved livelihoods of communities affected by Mount Sinabung eruption and the strengthened capacity of Government of Indonesia (GoI) both atnational and local levesl to coordinate and implement gender sensitive, pre and post disaster recovery planning processes and practices based on disaster risk reduction principles.

The outputs of the programmes are:

1. The capacities of national and local authorities to coordinate post-disaster early recovery and recovery measures are strengthened.
2. The capacity of local authorities to plan and implement post-disaster recovery activities is strengthened.
3. Rapid restoration of livelihoods and development of economic opportunities.
4. Risk-reduction principles are incorporated in recovery measures.

## Enhancing the National Recovery Framework: Strengthening Recovery Governance.

The expected outcome of the project is for the Government of Indonesia to be prepared for implementing efficient and effective recovery measures. The achievement of the outcome is contributed by the following outputs:

1. The roles and responsibilities of recovery stakeholders from the government, civil society, private sector, and international aid community are prescribed in writing which is open for improvement and updating when required.
2. The recovery financing scheme by the Government of Indonesia is formulated presenting recommendations to related stakeholders.
3. The documentation and reporting system of the IDF Secretariat are operational and functional.

## Enhancing the IMDFF-DR Secretariat Support Capacity for Post-Disaster Recovery Governance

The IMDFF-DR as a financing facility has experience in managing grant funds following its experience in managing bilateral/multilateral grant funding contributions for post-disaster recovery interventions in Mentawai Island, Yogyakarta, Central Java, Mt, Kelud and Mt. Sinabung with grant contribution from the Government of New Zealand. Following its activation, the IMDFF-DR faced a challenge in re-establishing its operational capacity due to the minimum budget allocation and turnover of personnel. The latest operationalisation period of this facility was concluded in mid-2018. The projectis designed to strengthen the IMDFF-DR secretariat to facilitate and lend support for addressing the issues of recovery institutional arrangement and funding scheme within the overall recovery framework for Central Sulawesi (i.e. Palu) and West Nusa Tenggara (i.e. Lombok).

The expected outcome of the IMDFF-DR:

1. Synchronise recovery programme intervention funded by grant contribution with other recovery interventions funded from National Budget (APBN), Local Government (APBD), and Loan provision for Central Sulawesi and West Nusa Tenggara.
2. Secure confirmation from the Local Governments on the detailed recovery support activities funded from verified grant sources.

# Achievements of the Fund

Each programme was managed separately.. Therefore, the achievements of the Fund are disaggregated based on the programmes.

## Merapi Volcanic Eruption Livelihood Recovery Programme

The programme has been implemented for over two years with the initial contribution received of USD 1,000,000 (one million US dollars) channelled through the three UN Agencies - IOM, FAO, and UNDP. The initial duration was approved for 12 months, starting from February 2012 and ending in February 2013. A no-cost programme extension of an additional 3 months was then granted, bringing programme implementation to end on May 31, 2013.

An expansion phase was approved for a cost extension amounting to USD 692,713 to carry the programme into its second phase up to June 2014. Further, no-cost extension has been approved in the second phase till up to September 2014. Another no-cost extension was also approved to cover the end-of-project evaluation phase until December 2014.

This report covers activities implemented during the expansion (2nd phase) of the project from January – September 2014. Until the end of September 2014, which also marked the end of the project timeline, UNJP has accomplished multiple activities as a continuation or strengthening the previous activities.

Throughout both periods the UNJP has worked collaboratively to achieve the outcome of resilient villages and livelihoods in the Merapi area. FAO has obtained organic and fair-trade certification for a farmers’ association of over 13000 people. UNDP has focused on creating a sustainable legal structure for future recovery work, enhancing the local government’s ability to react to the permanent hazard Mt Merapi represents. WhileIOM managed to provide livelihood training.

The finalisation of village and district level data management systems has allowed contingency planning to take place at the community level through the Sister Village mechanism. District-level disaster preparedness has been enhanced and evacuation routes prepared and planned for. Recovery preparation initiatives have continued despite funding constraints, participatory monitoring capacity was established in conjunction with a legal framework for its creation and sustainment through a series of governor’s decrees and training programmes. Finally, the success of the Village Information System has been recognised by the Governor of Central Java and will be replicated throughout the province in the most at-risk areas. Once completed this will signify a major step forward in Indonesia’s disaster preparedness, with a province of just under 33 million people having access to regularly updated and relevant village-level data on disaster preparedness planning.

* FAO: (Phase 1+2) 54 cattle, and over 190 goats and sheep have been used to bolster the livelihood recovery of the most affected households. Over 138 households now hold direct Organic and Fair Trade certification. Almost 500 people were trained in livelihood supporting activities. The Merapi Resilience Consortium was created.
* IOM: Almost 650 people (74% of whom are female beneficiaries) directly benefitted from IOM livelihood training and development initiatives during the first phase of the UNJP. Five separate local commodities were supported from inception to market.
* UNDP: VIS was integrated into 9 villages, and training was provided to 1324 people. District-level contingency plans were established for Sleman and Magelang. Village-level disaster risk mapping was carried out across four forums.
* UNDP/IOM: (Phase 1+2) 1783 beneficiaries of Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction awareness campaigns and training. Four districts were exposed to resilience and disaster risk updates and newsletters.

Five villages affected by the Merapi eruption in Central Java and Special Region Yogyakarta received IOM’s assistance: Umbulharjo, Wukirsari, Kepuharjo and Argomulyo in Cangkringan Sub-district, Sleman (DIY), and Jumoyo Village, Salam Sub-district, Magelang, (Central Java). Assistance included both livelihood recovery support and community-based DRR support. From this support, the programme successfully contributed to enhancing the target communities’ capacities to stand as ‘Resilient Villages’, as evidenced by the active participation of a wide segment of the community population to take part and take the lead in identifying and defining their own community-based response approach to disaster risks and impacts. The programme’s intervention has indeed equipped the target communities with the necessary knowledge and awareness that enabled them to better analyse and understand their own environment, develop tailored tools specific to their local realities and needs (i.e. maps, contingency plans, EWS etc.) and organise themselves into structured groups (e.g. VDRRTs) with clear response mechanism responsibilities. The availability of such tools and groups will help each target community to better manage disaster risks, including responding effectively to any future emergency situation.

As regards to achieving improved sustainable livelihoods recovery, the programme’s intervention -including its innovative approach of setting-up Village Promotion Teams- has clearly contributed to building a higher level of confidence among beneficiary business groups resulting in a demonstrated recovery of affected communities’ livelihood. However, for the businesses to be sustainable, it was identified that more time and resources were needed to further support the business skills and performance of the beneficiary groups. As such, a complete set of Village Profiles was prepared by IOM and handed over to relevant stakeholders that have the resources to assist them in the future (such as REKOMPAK, BPBD or District Government Departments). IOM also communicated the progress of the business groups to the business partners engaged during programme implementation as well as other relevant DRR actors who recognised the strategic added-value of the programme’s model intervention and expressed high interest to channel further support to the Merapi beneficiary groups.

## Mentawai Islands Livelihoods Recovery Programme

The programme has been implemented for over two years with an initial contribution received of USD 1,000,000 (one million US dollars) channelled through the three UN Agencies – FAO, UNDP, and ILO. The initial duration was approved for 12 months, from February 2012 to February 2013. A no-cost programme extension of an additional 3 months was then granted, bringing the programme implementation to end on May 31,2013.

An expansion phase was approved for a cost extension amounting to USD 692,713 to carry the programme into its second phase up to June 2014. Further, no-cost extension has been approved in the second phase up to September 2014. Another no-cost extension was also approved to cover end-of-project evaluation phase until December 2014.

This report covers activities implemented during the expansion (2nd phase) of the project from January to September 2014. Until the end of September 2014, which also marked the end of project timeline, UNJP has accomplished multiple activities as a continuation or strengthening of the previous activities.

FAO reactivated the three demonstration plots (demo-plot) that were neglected for a while due to programme pause. A cocoa buyer meeting had already been conducted to facilitate meeting between cocoa farmers, potential buyers, and government. Provision of cocoa seedlings and ToT (Training of Trainer) for cocoa farmer group under LoA with Puslit Koka has been conducted to enhance the farmers’ capacity.

Due to the remaining budget of USD 90.000 in the second phase of the top up fund, FAO selected a new area intervention in KM 46, Pagai Selatan. The beneficiaries in the new area have benefited from cattle distribution as a way to support the integrated farming concept. As many as 33 cattle have been distributed to five farmer groups, adding to the 36 cattle distributed earlier. This activity was also supported by provision of cattle pens and support in veterinary and livestock medicines.

The vegetable farming introduced in the first phase of the project has been continued through some refreshing trainings in 2014. The vegetable farming used to be conducted at the demo plot is now practiced in the beneficiary’s home yard. This activity has proven to have an impact in providing additional nutritional intake and serves as an alternative source of income, mostly for women.

ILO had done multiple training and capacity-building activities to strengthen the beneficiaries from phase-1. The activities are namely: training of trainer for financial education, training for community on financial education, training on worker rights, post-training support by providing business place construction, distribution of supporting tools and business assistance.

As the achievement of ILO’s activities, 17 beneficiaries out of 30 given training and internship (on furniture making, light meals making and motorbike workshop) had started their own business. As a result, villager’s access to motorbike services and furniture making had become easier. Through the light meals making, thebeneficiar even had an opportunity to sell her product to Padang and Sikakap. These achievements have opened an alternative source of income besides on-farm livelihoods.

Significant achievement has also been made in UNDP’s government approach with the enactment and dissemination of local regulation on recovery coordination (Decree of Head of BPBD Provincial ‐No. 224/2011 for Coordination Mechanism and No 223/2011 for Local Planning‐RR Mentawai). The decree functioned as a legal basis for the agency to perform the risk reduction activities.

Improvement and development of web-based data management and information system on Mentawai risk reduction among provincial BPBD and six districts BPBD of Wes Sumatra have been done through the provision of training on the data management system. This data management system was used to support Mentawai recovery. The managed data functioned as a supporting source of the online system of risk reduction activities of BPBD West Sumatra (<http://www.rrbpbdsumbar.info:83>).

As a support to the provision of clean water in the intervention area, 15 community groups for clean water management (KP2AB) have been formed and have their long‐ term plan for managing access to clean water. The follow‐up training, workshop and focus group discussions were important to formulate a water management strategy that would guide the groups in their dialogue with the local government on water and sanitation. For further sustainability, UNDP has embraced SurfAid, an international NGO focusing its programme on providing clean water distribution and water distribution strategy in the relocation area.

## Support to Kelud Post-Eruption Recovery

Following the Kelud eruption in 2014, FAO has managed to improve the existing livelihoods activities with commodity-based intervention (banana and livestock) and conducting livelihood recovery forum within the local government, which resulted in the formulation of a standard operating procedure for livestock evacuation that is expected to be the guideline and input for local disaster management agency when updating contingency plan for certain disaster.

UNDP’s interventions for Kelud post-disaster recovery were completed in Q1 2016. Significant results related to the recovery processes and DRR mainstreaming have been achieved by contributions of multi-stakeholders under the coordination of BPBDs, local governments and village governments. At the end of the project period, UNDP has supported coordination meetings for programme sustainability in the respective districts

Some of the key support are as follows:

* 54 cattle, 175 goats, and 30 sheep have been used to bolster the livelihood recovery of the most affected households. Banana cultivation was introduced with 10,000 banana seedlings distributed.
* With technical assistance from UNDP to BPPD on law formulation, Kediri District Disaster Management Law was enacted. Malang and Blitar districts have benefited from the financial support provided by BNPB for infrastructure recovery
* 4 district-level coordination meetings and 2 provincial-level coordination meetings were facilitated with involvement from BNPB, relevant ministerial agencies, provincial and district governments, civil society, academic institution, and private sectors.
* IDR 13 billion were allocated in the 3 district government budgets for Kelud recovery programmes.
* Several Livelihoods Workshop conducted with total participants of 51 (38 males and 13 females) on Day 1 and 30 participants (25 males and 5 females) on Day 2.
* The Joint program and District Agriculture Agency have worked in collaboration to accelerate the development of banana cultivation by providing sets of interventions with a total of 164 targeted beneficiaries for banana cultivation activity.
* 271 households from six livestock farmer groups benefited from sets of interventions to support the development of livestock management using communal approach.
* 15 products received new P-IRT certification from local health service following the training on Agro-based Food Processing Business.
* 6 high-risk villages (33.171 people with 16.654 males and 16.517 females) in 3 affected districts were equipped with village information systems to assist in recovery preparedness and emergency preparedness.

## Support to Sinabung Post-Eruption Recovery

Regarding livelihood restoration following Sinabung Eruption in 2014, UNDP conducted a series of workshops to facilitate RENAKSI planning including its dissemination to local stakeholders. The dissemination has assisted local governments in planning and coordinating activities in the 2015 RENAKSI programmes and budget. Disaster preparedness strategies and roadmaps for post-disaster recovery have been developed with multi-stakeholders as a framework for future interventions in enhancing disaster risk management capacity in Karo district at the government and community levels.

In addition, ILO conducted a Vocational Training Needs Assessment (VTNA) to map and identify the best skills needed by the community in post-disaster situations. A series of capacity building trainings have been delivered by ILO, which aimed at facilitating job creation within the affected communities. ILO also provided After Training Support (ATS) in which ILO facilitators organised mini-classes in the intervened villages in order to listen to the challenges, provide possible solutions, as well as list recommended follow up actions to be referred to relevant stakeholders. Apart from that, FAO experienced some changes during this period. In 2016, the internal change within the FAO field team had resulted in significant changes as well on the work plan and the proposed activities following multiple meetings with the government and re-assessment at the beneficiaries’ level. Some activities that are worth noting for the changes provoked are: upscale on intervention for the enhancement of coffee value chain for non-relocated villages; support to BPBD on their programme for chicken provision to relocated communities in Siosar; continuation on the introduction of organic approach towards horticulture farming; development of cattle management using communal approach; support for the improvement of post-harvest food products, and; hazard mapping to agriculture farmland in Siosar relocated ITA.

Some of the key support are as follows:

* Series of workshops on Dissemination & Consolidation of RENAKSI Implementation were conducted with local governments and local recovery actors to disseminate National Government policies related to implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction of post-disaster Mt. Sinabung eruption.
* Training on good agriculture practice for coffee farmer help and technical assistance was provided. Coffee farmers also received production facilities such as 90 tons of compost fertilizer, 100 scissors and saw packages and 14 unites of coffee bean pulper machine.
* Public-private partnership was facilitated to boost market linkage between farmers and Exporter Company. The first buying following planting season has at least reached 120 tons of coffee grain, with an approximate total value of IDR 3,2 Billion. 150 HH in 14 villages benefited from this activity.
* Farmer groups consisting of at least 45 households in Siosar were supported to facilitate the formulation of internal rules and mechanism of BPBD chicken distribution programme and were provided with training in chicken cage management.
* Market linkage with nearby buyers was facilitated and resulted in at least 1,000 chicken sold within the first transaction.
* 200 chickens were distributed to support the introduction of organic chicken along with support for the construction of chicken cages and training on organic chicken farming and cage management.
* 20 farmer households benefited from training on organic farming.
* 4,000 horticulture seeds, 20 tons of compost fertilizer, 20 pax of mulch, 20 pax of microbial decomposer and 20 tarpaulins were distributed.
* 164 individuals (100 females) trained on entrepreneurship skill development using ILO’s module on GET Ahead, and a total of 176 individuals (139 females) on financial education for families from relocation areas and some affected villages.
* 50 farmers in Siosar benefited from basic DRR training and 4,500 coffee seedlings were distributed to reduce the risk of soil erosion and provide economic benefit to them.

## Enhancing the National Recovery Framework: Strengthening Recovery Governance.

The results summarised based on outputs, as follows:

**Output 1. The roles and responsibilities of recovery stakeholders from the government, civil society, private sector, and international aid community are prescribed in writing which is open for improvement and updating when required.**

Building on the previous institutional scanning of the proponents of disaster management, especially in the area of recovery in Indonesia, the mapping exercise be expanded to include international aid organisations active in Indonesia. One consultant was recruited to develop the paper on recovery governance and underwent a desk study, field visit to recovery project sites, and interviewswith disaster risk management stakeholders at national and sub-national. The scope of work for this study on recovery governance are as follows:

1. Providing complete information on policy, planning, institutional and financing aspects of disaster risk management in Indonesia;
2. Conduct analysis on those aspects of post-disaster governance in Indonesia;
3. Providing options/recommendations for strengthening governance in disaster risk management;
4. Identify potentials and recommendations to improve the role of the Indonesia Disaster Fund as one of the efforts to strengthen the governance of disaster risk management in Indonesia.

The final paper on recovery governance has been produced and presented in a series of public consultation workshops organized by the project and IDF Secretariat. The paper provides more detailed decryption on the analytical process and specific recommendations on policy, planning, institutional arrangement, and financing in recovery governance.

Summary of Paper

The substantive assessment and analysis process of recovery governance were done by identifying the policy, planning, institutional and financing aspects of disaster risk management in the country, especially for pre-disaster and post-disaster recovery phases. This approach was employed considering the abovementioned aspects are closely inter-connected even though in applied in different phases (pre-disaster and post-disaster). Moreover, those aspects are also interconnected with regular development initiatives thus ideally able to provide feedback to national and local development planning agendas as the mean of mainstreaming DRM. Emphasis is also given to analyse the roles of IDF as a financing/trust fund facility managed by the Government of Indonesia and utilised foreign grants as post-disaster recovery funding resource to complement the government funding and/or facilitate quick-wins interventions to set the foundation for government recovery programme (catalytic role). IDF has been active in assisting post-disaster management since 2010 and focusing on early recovery initiatives, which aim to address gaps, catalyse recovery activities and complement recovery intervention finance by the state budget.

**Output 2. The recovery financing scheme by the Government of Indonesia is formulated presenting recommendations to related stakeholders.**

This output intends to support the Government of Indonesia to adopt a recovery financing scheme that is handy, agile, and yet accountable for financing timely recovery measures. Noting the complexity of financial arrangement and delivery, a scheme is proposed at this stage to be further elaborated in time into policy and technical guidelines, mechanism and its derivative instruments. One consultant was recruited to develop the paper on recovery financing and worked together with the consultant for recovery governance as financing is part of governance. The scope of work for this study on recovery financing are as follows:

1. Reviewed the existing institutional scanning document,
2. Conducted bilateral discussions and consultations with relevant stakeholders to produce the draft document, which prescribes the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in recovery,
3. Conducted focus group discussions, and a workshop with alarger audience to provide feedbacks and inputs to improve the draft document;
4. Finalised the draft document based on relevant feedbacks and comments from the FGDs and workshop. Submitted the report to IDF Secretariat for their deliberation and processing.

The paper on recovery governance has been produced and presented in a series of public consultation workshop organised by the project and IDF Secretariat. It provides more detailed decryption on the analytical process of recovery financing management, which also includes the aspects of institutional arrangement and budget planning mechanism, and the proposed recommendations.

Summary of Paper

The Government of Indonesia has set up institutions and sufficient funds for disaster management that are supported with financing instruments ranging from regulations and policies for implementation, monitoring and evaluation. However, many stakeholders still consider improvements to the existing funding instrument are needed in order to address the emerging issues in disaster risk management such as the agility to provide recovery funds, regulation overlaps and dependency to national government funding assistance. Therefore, the assessment and analysis for recovery financing were emphasised to identify improvements for the government recovery financing system that are ideallyable to 1) adapt to the characteristics of disasters in Indonesia, 2) be processed swiftly and correctly to maintain agility, and 3) meet the administration and accountability in accordance with the regulations.

In order to provide a clear picture of the expected improvement for the recovery financing system, the study for this output has undergone the processes; 1) review and analyse of the disaster management funding application in Indonesia, including the relevant legislation and issues surrounding the implementation practices and 2) identify the suitable recommendations for improvement in terms of regulation and implementation. Based on the findings and analysis, recommendations for recovery financing have been formulated and emphasised in the following key aspects:

1. Mechanism to accelerate funding distribution for post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction initiatives.
2. Synchronisation regulations that guide the operation of disaster management funding, e.g. financial management, procurement of goods and services, decentralised local government regulations, and others.
3. Optimise and encourage contribution from local government annual budget, particularly for rehabilitation and reconstruction.
4. Develop an insurance scheme as an alternative to the government funding for post-disaster management.

**Output 3. The documentation and reporting system of the IDF Secretariat are operational and functional.**

The project hired support staff to design and implement the guidelines and manual of documentation and reporting as part of the overall IDF operating procedure. Three consultants were recruited and each was responsible to:

1. facilitate the refinement of administrative proses in IDF Secretariat,
2. develop monitoring, and reporting framework of IDF supported projects, and
3. develop the communication and publication strategy for IDF.

On the administrative process, it highlighted that IDF has continuously strengthened its operation following the expansion of IDF scope to cover all phases of disaster risk management. Yet, at the same time, IDF needed to maintain its operation flexible yet accountable to cope with the changes in policies and typology of disaster risk management in the country and strengthen its capacity to provide advisory roles in term of enabling synergy between programmes and ensuring the application of policies in an adequate manner.

Analysis of the current monitoring, reporting and evaluation framework for IDF-supported projects has been developed. It observed the structure and flow in monev processes, division of functions within internal IDF and external parties engaged with IDF funding, and reporting mechanism. Formats of data collection and monitoring for the 2 funding windows in IDF have been formulated as well.

A guideline to undertake better communication and publication material has been produced. It provides standard information on IDF’s organisation identity and guidance on publication and communication, such as the use IDF logo and its partners, ethics on publication and communication, management of digital media services, and dealing with pers. The consultant also produced outlines of IDF publication material consisting of the website content, profile/portfolio, and campaign on DRR targets, including the action plan to produce the materials. It is expected the materials will be used in a donor conference event to promote IDF as an effective trust fund facility to support disaster risk management initiatives in Indonesia.

## Enhancing the IMDFF-DR Secretariat Support Capacity for Post-Disaster Recovery Governance

The results summarised based on outputs, as follows:

***Support provided to IMDFF-DR Secretariat in developing institutional structure and operational guidelines renewal for the implementation of activities under the coordination of BNPB and Bappenas;***

The two technical support personnel hired in 2019 continue to support the IMDFF-DR Secretariat with regular coordination of the Secretariat and the Technical Team. The quarterly and 2020 annual reports of IMDFF-DR were also developed under the leadership of the Secretariat and the coordination with relevant line ministries. The operational guideline or SOP IMDFF-DR updating at the end of 2019 was continued to early 2020 focusing on planning, monitoring, and reporting of single project implementation which is a project that is funded directly by donor without going through IMDFF-DR window.

On the other hand, the 3rd quarter of 2020 marked the transformation process from IMDFF-DR as a funding instrument to IDMF as a coordination instrument while the 4th quarter was for IDMF internal consolidation in following up the Bappenas Minister Regulation Number Kep.72/M.PPN/HK/07/2020 on the establishment of the coordination team of IDMF issued on 14 August 2020. IDMF is to optimise the use of Government policy instruments in managing direct grants as well as planned grants, which refers to the Government Regulation Number 10 Year 2011 on the procedure of foreign loans and grants, Bappenas Minister Regulation Number 4 Year 2011 on planning procedure, proposal submission, assessment, monitoring and evaluation of activities funded by foreign loans and grants, and Finance Minister Regulation Number 99/PMK.05/2017 on grants management administration. The following table shows the difference between IMDFF-DR against IDMF.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Key Stakeholders** | **IMDFF-DR** | **Characters** | **IDMF****A picture containing text  Description automatically generated** | **Key Stakeholders** |
| A picture containing graphical user interface  Description automatically generated | Direct grant | Kind of grant | Direct or Planned grant | Logo  Description automatically generated with medium confidence |
| Logo, company name  Description automatically generated | Bappenas Minister decree; MoU Bappenas, UN, WB; Sestama BNPB decree | Legal basis of establishment | Bappenas Minister decree; Head of BNPB Regulation | Logo  Description automatically generated |
| Shape  Description automatically generated with medium confidence | Steering committee, Technical team, Secretariat | Organisational structure | Steering committee, Technical team, Secretariat | A picture containing logo  Description automatically generated |
|  | Funding instrument through UN window and WB window | Purpose of establishment | Coordination instrument for grant management | A picture containing logo  Description automatically generated |
| Logo, company name  Description automatically generated | At Bappenas/BNPB | Secretariat | At Bappenas/BNPB | Logo, company name  Description automatically generated |
| A picture containing circle  Description automatically generated | UN and WB mechanism. Registration and BAST as regulated by MoF | Grant management | Donor or Line Ministry mechanism. Registration and BAST as regulated by MoF | Logo, company name  Description automatically generated |
| Logo  Description automatically generated | Government and implementing agency | Implementation of grant activities | Government and implementing agency |  |
| Logo  Description automatically generated | Joint monitoring and evaluation | Monitoring and evaluation | Joint monitoring and evaluation | A picture containing circle  Description automatically generated |

***Management Information System (MIS) for monitoring and evaluation of foreign grant management in disaster management is developed and preliminary operationalised by the Secretariat;***

The focus is still regarding the transformation process. In 2020, the website has been transformed from IMDFF-DR website to IDMF (<http://www.idmf.id/>) equipped with the User Manual and Admin Manual. The website explains the difference between IMDFF-DR and IDMF. It also shows the achievement to date which included IMDFF-DR role during post disaster in Central Sulawesi, NTB, Kelud, Merapi, Sinabung, and Mentawai. In addition, a monitoring and evaluation system was also developed in line with the task and responsibility of the disaster grant management coordination team.

In the meantime, the Secretariat has produced a short video as a tool for IDMF socialisation at (<http://www.idmf.id/files/video/idmf.mp4>). This video tells the history of IMDFF-DR starting from disaster events in the past that led to IMDFF-DR establishment until the recent transformation process to IDMF. In addition, the Secretariat also produced a IDMF brochure for public awareness purpose.

***Operational assistance provided to the Secretariat in coordinating the implementation of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction interventions funded by foreign grant funding in Central Sulawesi Province and West Nusa Tenggara Province***

The IMDFF-DR supports the coordination of post-disaster planning initiatives in Central Sulawesi and NTB regarding the grant from the Government of Germany. The Technical Team of IMDFF-DR conducted a field verification and coordination meeting among Bappenas, BNPB, Ministry of Finance, relevant line ministries, and the Local Government. Coordination was also established among Bappenas, BNPB, and the representative of New Zealand.

Aside from supporting the coordination, the IMDFF-DR also conducted monitoring activities for PETRA project, a UNDP-assisted rehabilitation and reconstruction project in Central Sulawesi and NTB funded by the Government of Germany through KfW. In the meantime, regular coordination meetings were conducted internally between the Steering Committee, Technical Team, and also Secretariat.

The ENSURE project has been extended to June 2021 to finalise administrative matters. The role of coordination regarding the implementation of PETRA project has been carried out by the Planning Bureau of BNPB.

Regarding the MoU with Qatar, it is in a form of in-kind contribution and directly between Qatar and BNPB instead of through IMDFF.

Regarding a potential of NZD 1.5 million from New Zealand, the discussion was discontinued due to priority changes within NZD.

# Fund operational performance

All final expenditures reported are submitted as certified financial information by the Headquarters of the Participating Organisations. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office.

Joint programme/ project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organisation, and are reported to the Administrative Agent as per the agreed upon categories for inter-agency harmonised reporting. The expenditures are reported via the MPTF Office's online expenditure reporting tool. The 2021 expenditure data has been posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY at <https://beta.mptf.undp.org/fund/idr00>.

Cost recovery policies for the Fund are guided by the applicable provisions of the Terms of Reference, the MOU concluded between the Administrative Agent and Participating Organizations, and the SAAs concluded between the Administrative Agent and Contributors, based on rates approved by UNDG.

The policies in place, as of 31 December 2021, were as follows:

* The Administrative Agent (AA) fee: 1% is charged at the time of contributor deposit and covers services provided on that contribution for the entire duration of the Fund. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2021, US$ 49,877 has been charged in AA-fees.
* Indirect Costs of Participating Organisations: Participating Organisations may charge 7% indirect costs. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US$ 325,319 as of 31 December 2021.

In order to effectively provide fund administration services and facilitate monitoring and reporting to the UN system and its partners, the MPTF Office has developed a public website, the MPTF Office Gateway (http://mptf.undp.org). Refreshed in real-time every two hours from an internal enterprise resource planning system, the MPTF Office Gateway has become a standard-setter for providing transparent and accountable trust fund administration services.

The Gateway provides financial information including: contributor commitments and deposits, approved programme budgets, transfers to and expenditures reported by Participating Organisations, interest income and other expenses. In addition, the Gateway provides an overview of the MPTF Office portfolio and extensive information on individual Funds, including their purpose, governance structure and key documents. By providing easy access to the growing number of narrative and financial reports, as well as related project documents, the Gateway collects and preserves important institutional knowledge and facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organisations and their development partners, thereby contributing to UN coherence and development effectiveness.

# Lesson Learned

* In order to accelerate RENAKSI implementation, PUNOs should employ a coordination strategy at two layers i.e. from policy level-multi sector coordination activity and operational level-single sector coordination meeting.
* PUNOs should start disseminating good practices in livelihood supports e.g. distribution mechanism, technical assistance methods and community group management to local governments as RENAKSI program holders in order to fill the gap in RENAKSI implementation.
* In regards to sustaining outcome, the evaluation recommends the programme to build stronger networking with NGOs that already worked in the intervention area since its distance located far from the district municipality and possesses limited access to transportation. This constraint has affected theprogramme delivery in the matter of assistance and mobilization. Another option is to strengthen the local community groups through an intensive mobilization process.
* The livelihood recovery intervention addressed to the affected communities should also emphasize identifying interim products with adequate economic value to enable generation of household’s income from the earliest stage while planning for the full-scale livelihood intervention to take place. This approach shall focus on providing interim benefits to the community livelihood as such will trigger its recovery from the beginning. Hence willingness and motivation to participate in later full-scale interventions could be nurtured consistently.
* An integrated intervention approach of PUNOs in one location could address the recovery needs of affected communities in a more comprehensive manner as the programme initiatives were designed to complement each other. Yet, the different operational capacity and organizational procedures of PUNOs affect the timelines of programme delivery causing sporadic execution of activities. As such, it could diminish the meaning of programme integrated approach and agility of recovery measures. Improving the internal programming and implementation coordination is a critical aspect that should be addressed by PUNOs as the programme executor of UNJP. UNRC in its neutral position shall take a more active role to provide directives in bridging the coordination between PUNOs.
* The monitoring activities should have taken place more consistently. Programmatic changes were not reported effectively up the lines of communication. This meant no revision of project indicators or targets was undertaken during the project’s lifetime. As such many targets and indicators have been missed or are no longer relevant. Several other aspects of the SMART guidelines were marginalized due to a lack of reporting and monitoring consistency. Nonetheless, the project stuck true to the Outputs and Outcome of the original project and can be overall considered a success.
* Project gains were all handed over to local government partners and/or other stakeholders with minimal disruption to service provision. Legal frameworks were created to ensure the sustainability of project apparatus and soft skills were put in place to ensure the feasibility of maintaining project gains. Significant and sustainable improvements were made to local cattle management and salak farming, enhancing the income of beneficiaries and equalizing intra household access to income. If anything this further compounds the monitoring discrepancies, as it prevents effective reporting of project gains and prevented useful data from being collected at the time of implementation. If target and indicator revision had taken place in parallel to the continued project life, results could be presented in a far more adept and rich manner.
* The nature of enhancing the national recovery framework project is closely related to the Knowledge Management Support project implemented by the WB. Yet, following the different modalities between UN (of budget on treasury) and WB (on budget on treasury) that resulted in a different pace of implementation and grant agreement issue of WB, the integration of both initiatives was ineffective and partial. In the future, it would be better if the designation of similar initiatives from IDF is given to one funding i.e. UN or WB.
* Strengthening coordination and communication among all stakeholders will be contributed to smoothening the project implementation and sustainability of the project.

# Annexes

## Human Interest stories

Narrative

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| **Village Promotion Teams (VPTs) in Merapi**Business profitability and sustainability highly depend on the capacity of the business to reach out to or attract potential buyers. However, in remote areas market access can often be a key challenge, calling for strategic marketing approaches. Under its livelihood support activities, IOM has thus focused on providing extensive market access inputs to beneficiary groups, and as an innovative and cost-efficient market access approach, has helped target villages to set up so-called Village Promotion Teams (VPTs). These VPTs are composed of several representatives of the beneficiary business groups whose main tasks are to promote the products and services to potential business partners and clients in view of expanding their business coverage. Description: pameran 2To strengthen the capacity of the VPTs in promoting products and services, IOM provided ‘Marketing, Promotion and Innovation (MPI)’ trainings and helped VPTs to set up showrooms, build business networks and attend various promotional events at province and national levels such as the Jogja Fashion Week, and the 5th AMCDRR attended by hundreds of participants and exhibitors. IOM also worked together with the VPTs on developing a joint-promotional plan amongst the different business groups and creating new branding strategies, such as the beneficiary group in Wukirsari, Argomulyo, Umbulharjo and Kepuharjo villages which decided to package their different product line ( various chips and traditional drinks ) under one same branding name *Rumah Merapi*.  VPT representatives of the ‘Rumah Merapi’ branding attending an exhibition event in Yogyakarta in early April 2013.Such support has greatly benefited the business groups which confirmed that before the presence of VPTs, the business groups were struggling to find promotional channels and were not aware of their potential joint-promotion capacity. The added-value of such support was highly recognized and appreciated by the VPT members as evidenced by the testimony of one beneficiary: *“Besides getting more opportunity to meet potential business partners, we also learn how to improve our product quality and presentation. Now we know how to develop our business,”* Arry, food processing group in Argomulyo Village, Sleman district. |

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| **Home yard crops cultivation beneficiary:**Ibu Masni Saleleubaja is one of FAO beneficiaries who benefit from the vegetable cultivation training in 2013 and the refreshing training in 2014. She is one of the survivor of the 2010 Mentawai earthquake and tsunami and now lives in the new resettlement area in KM 27, Pagai Selatan Sub-district, Mentawai Island District. Before the tsunami, farming cocoa and patchouli as well as fishing on the shoreline were her daily activities. After the tsunami, life was even more difficult since she lost her old house. Having resettled to a safer area deep on the island did not make her life even better yet. She still had difficulties finding anew source of income.FAO then came in 2012 and identified Bu Masni as eligible beneficiary to receive further support. Its objective was to improve the livelihood recovery in the agriculture sector for communities in the post-2010 Mentawai earthquake and tsunami. Bu Masni engaged in FAO activity, particularly the vegetable cultivation training. She learned about good practices of vegetable cultivation on the demo plot that were developed and established by FAO support. After two years, she benefits the vegetable cultivation and already found a steadily new source of income. Not only benefitting her financially, it also benefited her nutritionally since she can cook the vegetable as an additional side dish for her family.She also tried to plant the vegetable seeds i.e.: eggplant, chili, tomato, and squash given by FAO in her own new home yard. Nevertheless, she is still facing some challenges for this. She often found out that some vegetable sprouts had been damaged by snails, chickens or people. That included missing harvest-ready vegetables such as eggplant and squash which were sometimes stolen from her home yard. Despite of the problems, Bu Masni hoped that the FAO support to be continued. She also expressed her wish to plant more horticulture plants such as potatoes, carrots and cabbages. |

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| **ILO’s entrepreneurship training beneficiary:**Ringgas Samaloisa, a young man from KM 27, Pagai Selatan, was a high school graduate who occasionally farm patchouli and cocoa before the tsunami of 2010 hit his old village. Ringgas was part of ILO initiative in livelihood recovery effort along with the UN joint programme by supporting the development of medium, small and micro enterprise (MSME) for youth. The initiative encouraged the youth entrepreneurship in the intervention areas by supporting selected youth beneficiaries in light meals making, furniture making, and motorcycle repairing. Ringgas chose to enhance his furniture making ability by signing up for the ILO programme. After participating in several selection processes, he was chosen along with 29 other young people from Pagai Utara and Pagai Selatan to receive further support from ILO.Enhancing his capacity was the priority, so he was being included in entrepreneurship training to encourage his motivation. Following the training, he joined an internship in the government’s vocational training center in Padang. The support he received included entrepreneurship training, book keeping training, learning visits, and an internship in vocational training center in Padang focusing his skill on furniture making. Beyond trainings, he also received some supporting tools such as jigsaw, a circular saw, a drill, and sandpapers in phase-1 of the project. During phase-2, he received a compressor, chisels, and a dynamo.His engagement with UNJ initiative has changed his life financially in a significant way. Prior to the initiative, he only made around IDR 500,000 per month from patchouli, cocoa, and making small numbers of furniture. Now, he can make nearly IDR 10 million per month. This significant numbercome from local school that needs new sets of tables and chairs. Orders to make doors, windows, and cupboards are still coming because of the permanent resettlement project that still goes on. |

Another story can be accessed via the following link:

[After the volcano: turning the disaster into the opportunity](http://www.idmf.id/files/snapshot/After%20the%20volcano%20turning%20disaster%20into%20opportunity.pdf)

Videos

[Data Management for Disaster Mitigation](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nh195IFpFxk) (Bahasa Indonesia)

[Arising Hopes from the Foot of Sinabung](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=siOPErnme5o)

[Indonesia: Working Out of Disaster – Mentawai](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IFYffamWyJ0)

[Indonesia: Skilled Hands from the Islands of Mentawai](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oWXFUMq_yBY)

## Descriptions of: Steering Committee decisions

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| 2013 | * IMDFF-DR was renamed to Indonesia Disaster Fund (IDF)
* The approval of top-up funding for the UN Joint Programme in Merapi and Mentawai.
* The changes of scope from IMDFF-DR to Indonesia Disaster Fund (IDF) which covers broader spectrum of disaster management (pre- to post-disaster).
* Revision of Operation Manual in accordance with changes of scope from IMDFF-DR to Indonesia Disaster Fund (IDF).
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| 2014 | * Approved the IDF Strategy and Partnership Enhancement and has addressed the strengthening of IDF framework and scope of activities.
* Approved the proposed no-cost extension of UN Joint Programme/UNJP Merapi and Mentawai.
* Approved the proposed Project Concept Notes/PCNs for post-disaster recovery.
* Approved the proposed IDF-Development Partner Forum.
 |
|  2015 | No Steering Committee meeting |
| 2016 | * Approved the IDF Strategy and Partnership Enhancement, and has addressed the strengthening of IDF framework and scope of activities.
* Approved the proposed no-cost extension of the UN Joint Programme/UNJP Merapi and Mentawai.
* Approved the proposed Project Concept Notes/PCNs for post-disaster recovery.
* Approved the proposed IDF-Development Partner Forum.
* The activities in Merapi and Mentawai were officially closed.
 |
| 2017 | UN Window had operationally closed its activities in Sinabung and Kelud |
| 2018 | * Bappenas will send notification to WB Window, UN Window, and prospective partners who will contribute through IMDFF-DR.
* An IMDFF-DR Secretariat will be established jointly under the supervision of Bappenas and BNPB, which will be located between Bappenas or BNPB offices.
* Prospective partners need to consult with IMDFF-DR Secretariat and need to formally propose grant commitments.
 |
| 2019 | * Change the name to be The Indonesia Disaster Management Fund (IDMF) the new name of the facility and amendment MoU of IMDFF-DR.
* The IDMF allows the direct implementation of disaster project by any entities (WB, UN, donor) without the funds being channelled to either WB Trust Fund or UN Trust Funds.
* Endorsement of Organizational Structure and legal arrangements.
* Endorsement on the fund arrangement portion for NTB and Central Sulawesi under UNDP Petra Project funded by KfW.
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## Indicator Based Performance Assessment

### Mentawai Islands Livelihoods Recovery Programme

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| **JP Outcome : Improved sustainable livelihoods and strengthened institutional capacity in disaster recovery in areas affected by the 2010 Mentawai earthquake and tsunami** |
|  | **Activities** | **Planned Target** | **Achieved Targets** | **Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)** | **Source of Verification** |
| **Output 1:** **Agricultural livelihoods restored, improved, and diversified, incorporating the value chain approach** |
|  | **Baseline**Non-existingvalue chain assessment for the Pagai Utara and Pagai Selatan area.Dissemination of findings is required for further refining.Non-existing value chain document.**Activity 1.1:**Complete a value chain assessment for the agricultural and livestock sector | One value chain assessment produced.One VCA workshop produced.500 copies of VCA booklet to be distributed to govtProduce 1 long-term strategy (5-year road map) based on findings from the value chain assessment | Value chain assessment had been conducted and disseminated in phase 1 |  | QMR Dec 2012 |
|  | **Baseline:**Postdisaster assessment exists but requires updatingNo adequate demonstration plots available to function as a site for farmer field schoolsLimited on-farm trainings have been provided to farmers at intervention siteFarmers have limited knowledge of up-to-date farming know-how and market access Report disseminated during the first phase of the project.**Activity 1.2:**Improve the capacity of farmer groups in production, post-production and organization | One updated comprehensive assessment produced Establish three demonstration plots at different points within the intervention sites3x3 refresher trainings (respectively on integrated farming, cocoa production, vegetable production, and livestock breeding) conducted in the 3 intervention area.Increase in production of selected product by 50% at sub-village level.Number of inputs procured (cattle, farming equipment and tools) | Refresher training on integrated farming, cocoa cultivation, vegetable production in KM 10, KM 27, KM 37 and KM 46 was conducted on August 2014, attended by 80 participants in total (21 males, 59 females)Additional refreshing training on cattle management and livestock breeding have been conducted in KM 46 on August 2014, attended by 29 participants in total (27 males, 2 females)6 cattle distributed on August 2013, 30 were distributed on July 2014, 33 were distributed on September 2014. |  | BTOR, Final evaluation report |
|  | **Baseline:****Activity 1.3:**Produce information dissemination and knowledge sharing kits | # of pamphlets, posters, bulletins | 3000 posters on good practices of chilli and tomato cultivation has been distributed |  |  |
|  | **Baseline:****Activity 1.4:**Facilitate a buyer forum to Mentawai Islands | 1 field visit is facilitated, together with 1 workshop conducted,Number of contacts/business deals made between producers and buyers | Workshop on cocoa buyer forum meeting conducted in Sikakap, 16 July 2014. Attended by 3 local buyers, 15 champion cocoa farmers, and government representatives |  | End of assignment report by National Technical Advisor. |
|  | **Baseline:****Activity 1.5:**Improve the capacity of agricultural and livestock extension workers for providing outreach services and livelihood support | 3x trainings respectively on integrated farming, cocoa, production, vegetable production and livestock breeding. | Training on govt extension workers was conducted on 06 May 2014 attended by 25 participants (17 males, 8 females) |  | Final evaluation report |
|  | **Activity 1.6 Improve the capacity of local trainers for providing training on livelihoods, entrepreneurship and vocational training.****Indicator 1.6.1** Number of trainers graduated from ToT GET Ahead**Baseline:** No local trainer with GET Ahead module certificate | **Planned Target:**At least 9 trainers are certified after training of entrepreneurs, 4 of which are women  | 20 GET Ahead trainers (7 of them are women) have mastered the knowledge in entrepreneurship facilitation training and been certified to conduct training of entrepreneurs to communities |  | Training reportM&E reportAttendance listParticipant post training assessment/test |
|  | **Indicator 1.6.2** Number of trainees graduated from vocational training.**Baseline:** No local NGO/trainers with 4 in 1 method certificate (that combines skills and certification) | **Planned Target:**At least 9 trainers submit training proposals in line with market demand, 4 of which are women | 10 persons (9 women & 1 man) graduated from food processing training in State University of Padang (UNP);10 persons (all men) graduated from motorbike repairing in BLKI Padang (a job training center under the Ministry of Manpower of West Sumatra), and afterwards have an opportunity to internship in AHAS for a month; and 10 persons (all men) graduated from furniture making in BLKI Padang (a job training center under the Ministry of Manpower of West Sumatra). |  | Training reportM&E reportAttendance listParticipant post training assessment/test |
|  | **Indicator 1.6.3** Number of trainers graduated from ToT Financial Educastion (Project phase 2)**Baseline:** No local trainer with Financial Education (FE) module certificate | **Planned Target:**At least 9 trainers submit training proposal in line with market demand, 4 of which are women | 20 FE trainers (6 of them are women) have been certified to conduct training of FE. 20 local people have mastered the capacity in delivering the FE training to community. |  | Training reportAttendance listParticipant post training assessment/test |
|  | **Activity 1.7 Deliver efficient, effective and relevant demand-driven courses that will provide employable skill to support immediate improvement of livelihoods.****Indicator 1.7.1** Number of person trained on food processing**Baseline:** No community member especially women received vocational training on light meals before | **Planned Target:** At least 170 trainees successfully completed the training, out of which at least 40% are women, 30% youth, 5% person with disabilities. At least 100 trainees are employed or start a business | 200 Mentawai women have been trained in food processing with three types of light meals, i.e. banana chips, taro crispy and fish snacks. ILO provided packaging and market linkage | After market assessment, the light meals business focuses on 1 type only i.e. Taro crispy. | Training reportM&E reportAttendance listParticipant post training assessment/test |
|  | **Indicator 1.7.2** Number of person trained GET Ahead**Baseline:** No community member especially women received GET Ahead training before | **Planned Target:** At least 102 trainees successfully complete the training, out of which at least 40% are women, 30% youth, 5% person with disabilities. At least 60 trainees are employed or start a business | GET Ahead training to 10 sub villages at relocation site of KM 27 South Pagai, KM 37 South Pagai and KM 10 North Pagai, which consisted of 200 Mentawai women, already completed. Training took place on 20 Sep – 9 Oct 2012 in 10 batches. |  | Training reportM&E reportAttendance listParticipant post training assessment/test |
|  | **Indicator 1.7.3** Number of person trained on Financial Education (Project phase 2)**Baseline:** No community member especially women received Financial Education for Family training before | **Planned Target:** At least 50% of beneficiaries received Financial Education | Financial Education for Family training has been conducted for 100 beneficiaries (64 women & 36 men) in three relocation sites.100 participants have obtained knowledge on family financial planning and been to able make a family book keeping. |  | Training reportM&E reportAttendance listParticipant post training assessment/test |
|  | **Indicator 1.7.3** Number youths graduated from the training**Baseline:** No beneficiaries (youths) received training on Youth Rights at Work before | **Planned Target:** At least 50% of youths graduated from vocational training received training on Youth Rights at Work | 19 trainees received Youth Rights at Work training. The training also attended by representative of KSPSI Padang and Manpower and Transmigration provincial office of west Sumatera. Representatives of trade union and government have mastered a knowledge on promoting worker’s rights, including in informal sector. |  | Training reportAttendance listPre- and post-test |
|  | **Activity 1.8 Provide post-training support including technical coaching, placement services and networking for access to finance****Indicator 1.8.1****Baseline:** No one of trainees has complete working tools | **Planned Target:** At least 15 trainees, or 50% of the total trainees, are employed or start a business | Provide working tools to 200 Mentawai women in 3 relocation sites. Production house of light meals in KM 27 already established. Furniture working tools provided to 10 youths and motorbike repairing tools provided to 10 youths in 3 relocation sites. |  | Training reportM&E reportAttendance listPre- and post-test |
|  | **Indicator 1.8.2****Baseline:** No one of trainees has market linkages | **Planned Target:** Market linkage established | Market linkage of light meals established with Padang.1 woman light meals group from KM 37 South Pagai has market in Sikakap and Tua Pejat as well as Padang market.Several individual women in KM 27 and 37 South Pagai has sold their product to their neighbourhood shops.1 furniture making group in KM 37 and 4 furniture making group in KM 27 in South Pagai has received orders to meet the local furniture products demand such as window, door, table, chairs etc.2 motorbike repairing workshop in KM 37, 4 motorbike repairing workshop in KM 27 South Pagai and 1 motorbike repairing workshop North Pagai have regular customers. |  | Training reportM&E reportAttendance list |
|  | **Activity 1.9 Develop Micro Finance Institution****Indicator 1.9.1** Number of MFI received capacity building program and increase their capacity in outreach program**Baseline:** Local MFI have not received customer-based service training previously | **Planned Target:** Minimum 2 MFI in Mentawai received capacity building program and increase their capacity in outreach program. | 20 participants representative from formal and informal MFI in Mentawai have trained on providing better financial services to the customer and are able to make a MFI business plan. |  | Training reportAttendance listPlan of action |
|  | **Indicator 1.9.1** Issueson local economic situation and financial services condition identified**Baseline:** no study/mapping conducted previously | **Planned Target:** A set of recommendations produced and provided to local government for their program planning | Financial landscape study has been conducted to learn the needs and capacity of the Mentawai people (especially the farming community as well as micro and small entrepreneurs) on products or financial services, both formal and informal.The report has resulted in a set of recommendations and was received by the Head of District of Mentawai as well as Bank of Indonesia in Padang. |  | Study report |
| **Output 2:****Institutional capacity of local government strengthened to promote livelihoods recovery efforts and encourage provision of basic social and public services**  |
|  | ***Activity 2.1 Provide technical support and monitoring for implementation of the recovery plan, including MIS*** |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Baseline:** 2.1.1 Coordination meeting on Mentawai recovery conducted | **Planned Target:**7 coordination meeting on Mentawai recovery for managerial support to BPBD and SKPD Mentawai conducted. | 6coordination meeting on Mentawai recovery for managerial support to BPBD and SKPD Mentawai conducted | Cannot conduct additional meetings (this would have made 6 coordination meetings, less than the target of 7). Government partners not available at the time, due to internal commitments. | Workshop report, QMR |
|  | 2.1.2 One time workshop on RENAKSI & PDNA overview conducted | 1 RENAKSI training and workshop including implementation and monitoring as a series of PDNA conducted | 1 PDNA workshop (*introduction to PDNA as a disaster assessment tools)* conducted | Met the planned target | Workshop report, QMR |
|  | 2.1.3 Quarterly monitoring support have been conducted | 2 Quarterly monitoring of Mentawai Rehabilitation and Reconstruction for managerial support to BPBD and SKPD Mentawai conducted | 2Quarterly monitoring of Mentawai Rehabilitation and Reconstruction for managerial support to BPBD and SKPD Mentawai conducted | Met the planned target | Workshop report, QMR |
|  | 2.1.4 Induction training on MIS for BPBD staff conducted | 7 induction training for BPBD staff on MIS conducted | 7induction training for BPBD staff on MIS conducted | Met the planned target | Training report, QMR |
|  | 2.1.5 Coaching for 5 BPBD staff on data collection, verification and analysis conducted. | 6 Technical support on data collection, verification and analysis conducted | 4Technical support on data collection, verification and analysis conducted | *Partially completed (4 out of 6)*There have been four formal technical support sessions held since the latest ProDoc. However, in discussion with the government partners, after the fourth session, it was agreed that the support should alter to become daily specialized assistance | Technical assistance report, QMR |
|  | 2.1.6 MIS system not yet established& launched | Promote the use of website conducted | Launched on May 2013 | Met the planned target | Workshop report, QMR |
|  | **Indicator 2.2**Provide technical support and monitoring for the sustainable livelihood recovery |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Baseline:****2.2.1** Data compilation and socialization clean water needs assessment not yet provided | **Planned Target:****2.2.1** Expanded scope of needs assessment on clean water and sanitation to include identification of potential water resources | Data compilation and socialization clean water needs assessment conducted and provided during 2013 | Provincial BPBD has hired external consultant for water and sanitation of all relocation sites but less coverage on the community approach. The project implementation needs to be changed to fill the gap. | * Clean water need assessment report (produced by BPBD Consultant)

Socialization of Clean water assessment report |
|  | **2.2.2** community map on the respective relocation site not yet produced | **2.2.2** Technical support for community based spatial planning of permanent relocation site including clean water and sanitation | 4 community map produced | Due to tension arising from land issues, UNDP pulled back from conducting this activity, for fear of exacerbating vertical conflict and damaging its relationship with beneficiaries and government partners. | Workshop report, QMR |
|  | **2.2.3**  Strategy for provision clean water and sanitation at 4 relocation sites note yet developed | **2.2.3**3 technical support conducted for community strategy on sustainable access to clean water | 3 workshop on technical support conducted for community strategy plan on sustainable access to clean water | Met the planned target | Workshop report, QMR |
|  | **2.2.4** Focus group discussion at 4 relocation sites for clean water and sanitation not yet provided | **2.2.4**3 focus group discussions conducted on community strategy on sustainable access to clean water (in line with above activities) | 5focus group discussion conducted on community strategy on sustainable access to clean water | FGD conducted included clean water and sanitation issues, The FGD conducted for 15 KP2AB group (Community group) in South Pagai, North Pagai and South Sipora, each group consist of: head of villages, local community leaders, community affected representative. | Workshop report, QMR |
|  | **2.2.5** Workshop for support local community on focusing establishing strategic clean water plan not yet provided | **2.2.5** 3 technical support for local community on establishing clean water strategy plan | 4technical support for local community on establishing clean water strategy plan | In order to accelerate the Mentawai clean waterrecovery process, the strategy has focused on encouraging the related agency/ ministry (Public Works) to provide a program budget for FY 2015. This will then demonstrate government level commitment to continue recovery efforts beyond the project’s lifespan. | Workshop report, QMR |

### Merapi Volcanic Eruption Livelihood Recovery Programme

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Achieved Indicator Targets** | **Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)** | **Source of Verification** |
| **Outcome: Improved sustainable livelihoods recovery and enhanced community resilience in areas affected by the 2010 Mt Merapi eruption** |
| **Output 1 -** Sustainable livelihoods recovery and income generation support, incorporating value chain approach for selected commodities |
| **Indicator 1.1 -** The number of impacted households (gender disaggregated) benefitting from agricultural livelihoods input**Baseline:** Phase 1 results: Handover of 54 cattle to 82 HH (28 FHHH) and 190 goat/sheep to 35 HH (8 FHHH).327 HH (25 FHHH) part of the organic Salak farmers association.**Planned Target:**1. 120 selected beneficiaries, 30% of which are women
2. 82 HH in Kuwang Village of Sleman District and 38 HH in Blongkeng Village of Magelang District are trained on DRR application within communal cage management system.
3. 150 HH from 6 farmers groups will benefit from organic salak certification for 2 specified natures of market and improved market access.
 | * 50 people (5 women) trained on bio-digester construction and management in Kuwang.
* 62 people (5 women) trained on bio-digester construction and management in Blongkeng
* 138HH from 7 farmers groups have successfully applied for Organic and Fair Trade certification from the Swiss IMO.
* This will be used to export Salak fruit and Salak Chips to the European market
* Salak has been exhibited twice in Blofach, a major organic expo in Germany.

**Targets 1 and 2 partially accomplished.** | * Delay on project timeline.
* Twelve short of the required target due to certain farmers failing to qualify on administrative grounds.
 | * Quarterly Programme Report; Field Monitoring Report; copy of the BDT training module; copy of promotional flyers.
* Workshop and training reports
* End of assignment report
* LoA interim and final report
* QMRs
* Training attendance records.
* Training reports.
* Training attendance record for govt ext worker.
* Minutes of coordination meetings.
* Record of attendance for coordination meetings.
* Copy of draft contingency plan.
* Copy of dissemination schedule.
* Feedback from communities.
* Contact details of the buyer.
* Exhibitions record and BTOR.
* Copies of finalized certification documents.
* List of marketing team members and MoU of their responsibilities
 |
| **Indicator 1.2 –** The number of individuals trained in livelihoods related initiatives**Baseline:** FAO: 482 (149 F) beneficiaries of livelihood related initiatives[[1]](#footnote-2).IOM 642 selected beneficiaries (73.9% F) of livelihood related initiatives.IOM: Establishment and training of VPT’s in DRR techniques.**Planned Target:** IOM: Up to 600 selected beneficiaries, 30% womenFAO: 120 selected beneficiaries, 24% women1. 100 HH from 4 communal cages built by BNPB through RENAKSI funds; selection of these communal cages will be conducted together with PEMDA Sleman.
2. 20 agricultural extension workers from four districts surrounding Merapi are trained on DRR application within communal cage management system.
 | * IOM: 642 selected beneficiaries, 73,9% of which are women
* Trainings held, attended by 44 people (6 females) at the district level, and 85 people (9 females) at the community level.
* Regular coordination meetings with local government.
* Draft contingency plan for cattle management submitted for communities for final approval before finalization and publication.
* 21 government extension workers working on communal cage were trained on DRR application.
 | * IOM reached out to a bigger number of female than male beneficiaries as the assessed home-based industries were mostly run by women in the target villages. Men were more concentrated in livestock or agriculture sectors.
* The training component of the activity list has been delayed heavily due to the slow government procurement process of cattle.

**Target 2 accomplished** |
| **Indicator 1.3 -** The number of commodities developed into value-chain basedmarketingstrategies**Baseline:** FAO: 482 (149 F) beneficiaries of livelihood related initiatives[[2]](#footnote-3).IOM 642 selected beneficiaries (73.9% F) of livelihood related initiatives.IOM: Establishment and training of VPT’s in DRR techniques.**Planned Target:** IOM: 4 unitsFAO: 3 units1. 100 HH of Village Promotion Team trained on marketing strategies for their locally produced commodities.
2. 50 individuals of Merapi Resilience Consortium (MRC) from the Members of Board of Trustees, Board of Supervisors, Executive Committee, and regular members trained on organization development of the MRC.
 | IOM: 5 units* A new buyer for organic Salak and its products has been found.
* Facilitated the attendance of a major expo for organic products.
* Creation of marketing team.
* Finalization of organic and fair-trade certification documents for Salak Farmers Association
* SOP created and agreed upon.
* Director of MRC recruited
* Website created and approved
* Annual meeting conducted, attended by 47 people (12 females)
* Three programmes developed concerning recovery, coordination and cooperation.
* BNI has a received proposal from MRC on KM.
* Resource mobilization roles have been shared among the Board members.

**Target 1 missed.****Target 2 partially accomplished.** | * The number of organic exhibitions in Indonesia has been low, limiting the number of times Salak could be promoted.
* At present the Organic Salak Farmer Association are more concerned with preparation for the renewal of their organic and fair trade license, so the marketing team has been preoccupied.
* The availability of board members sometimes means they are not always available for meetings.
* Coordinating and combining the expertise of the different board members.
 |
| **Output 2 -** Strengthened capacity of local government to manage and coordinate DRR-based recovery programmes and mainstream DRR with involvement of all stakeholders |
| **Indicator 2.1 -** The existence of a functional data management system build in local BPBDs**Baseline: Previous coordination forums in Central Java province****Planned Target:** 6 BPBDs; 9 villages; 1,000 people1. Village Information System (VIS) fully operational in 6 villages in Magelang (Central Java) and Sleman (Yogyakarta), through provision of VIS software, and training for a total of 120 personnel in all target villages.
2. A total of 40 people trained on the management of Village Information System (VIS) in 2 districts of Magelang and Sleman.
3. A total of 2 disaster management systems established in Magelang and Sleman, through provision of SOPs and database development; Magelang disaster management system will cover 19 high risk villages, and Sleman disaster management system will cover 22 high risk villages.
 | * *VIS has been implemented in 18 villages in three districts (Sleman, Magelang and Klaten). This VIS intervention also comprised of 4 high-risk villages supported with SV paired with 7 supporting villages.*
* *In total 5 events were held in Magelang district to develop the VIS. These were attended by 454 people, of which 88 were females.*
* *Four training events were held in Magelang district, attended by 350 people in total (66 females).*

***Target 1 accomplished****1 MIS and GIS skills will support coordination processes and BPBD’s leadership in future rehabilitation and reconstruction activities. Trainings have been implemented in June 2014. Between the 16th and the 19th of June, 2014, 24 DIY (Sleman) district staff were trained. Between the 23 and the 26th of June 2014, 22 Central Java (Magelang) BPBD staff were trained. (Total: 46).* ***Target 2 accomplished**** *Established and fully operational District Information System in Magelang and Sleman Districts.*
* *The DIS is designed to use VIS as database and the development of VIS database for 19 high-risk villages in Magelang District and 22 high-risk sub-villages in Sleman District.*

***Target 3 accomplished*** | *For full details of variance between planned and actual targets, see the qualitative analysis section.** *VIS is fully operational online in 6 villages supported by UNDP and 12 are in progress for data input and online connection. The additional villages that have only government support are in varying stages of being operationalized. This has exceeded the target, due to the success of the operations, and the positive attitude of both community and government partner, meaning acceleration and expansion was easier and faster than expected.*
* *An additional 6 people trained is due to greater interest of government partners than anticipated.*
* *The DIS database development (VIS) requires more extensive time beyond project duration and within the project duration UNDP has provided direct support to develop 6 VIS. To anticipate the need of continued support beyond project duration, UNDP and BPBD have trained and established a District Facilitation Team that responsible to continue facilitating database development with direct financial support from BPBD.*
 | * VIS information in the District Information report (Magelang District)
* Training and workshop proceedings

DIS in BPBD Magelang (SIKKAM) and BPBD Sleman (SIKKAS) |
| **Indicator 2.2 -** The existence of coordination forum facilitated by BPBD with the active involvement of stakeholders**Baseline:** Previous coordination forums in DIY focused on RR programming and institutionalization of RR coordination.Magelang academic paper and local disaster preparedness plan.Sleman lava rain contingency plan and DRR information system (incomplete).Previous utilization of LS for livelihood recovery by local BPBDs for RR review and programming.**Planned Target:** 6 Central Java; 6 DIY1. 6 recovery coordination sessions organized in Central Java Province and Yogyakarta led by respective provincial BPBD offices; participated by 4 affected districts of Central Java and Yogyakarta, involving a total of 32 district government offices; and each office is represented by 2 government officers; in addition, 4 staff from DRR forums of Central Java and Yogyakarta, 20 people representing various community groups.
2. 2 provincial RENAKSI work plans presented in the recovery coordination sessions for community inputs;
3. 2 mid-year provincial RENAKSI evaluations presented in the recovery coordination sessions.
 | * 5 meetings held on throughout the period. 25th of April, 2nd 9th and 16th of May all on formulation of Governor’s decrees – focused on mainstreaming DRR principles into local governance structure- See box A for full details.
* Another meeting on the 15th of September was devoted to the coordination of contingency plans across districts. Attended by government representatives from 4 districts, Sleman, Klaten, Magelang and Boyolali.

**Target 1, 2 and 3 not accomplished, see narrative section.*** 8 drafts of Governor’s decrees have been finalized, four will be enacted in 2014, and four in 2015.
 | For full details of variance between planned and actual targets, see the qualitative analysis section.Coordination meetings were affected because Merapi’s activity levels increased in May, leading to integration of contingency plans in the four districts. This has now been conducted in August.DIY BPBD has had limited budget for supporting jointly funded activities with UNDP, causing delays in the governor’s decrees.Governor’s Decrees, from concept to creation:The intervention to support formulation of governor’s decree was focused on the creation of a legal framework for incorporating and mainstreaming DRR principles within local planning and governance structures. In total eight drafts have been produced. Four have been enacted this year, and the final four will be enacted next year pending provincial budgetary approval. | Minutes of coordination meeting.Copies of the governor’s decrees:1. *Sarana dan Prasarana Penanggulangan Bencana Pada Saat Tidak Terjadi Bencana*
2. *Sistem Komando Tanggap Darurat Bencana Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta*
3. *Pedoman Koordinasi Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah Dalam Penyelenggaraan Penanggulangan Bencana*
4. *Pedoman Penetapan Status Bencana Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta*
5. *Keterlibatan Masyarakat Dalam Penyelenggaraan Penanggulangan Bencana*
6. *Pedoman Pembentukan Forum Pengurangan Risiko Bencana Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta*
7. *Pedoman Pemberian Bantuan Pada Korban.*
8. *Pedoman Pemberian Bantuan Pada Korban Tidak Langsung.*
 |
| **Indicator 2.3 –** The number of reviews undertaken by local BPBDs on the progress of recovery and the remaining needs/gaps**Baseline:** VIS partially established in 9 villages and BPBDs have a partially functional data management system**.****Planned Targets:**1. 6 recovery monitoring sessions organized in Central Java Province and Yogyakarta between January 2014 and June 2014 led by respective provincial BPBD offices; participated by 2 provincial Bappeda offices, 4 affected districts of Central Java and Yogyakarta, involving a total of 32 district government offices; and each office is represented by 2 government officers.
2. Community inputs on RENAKSI implementation presented; follow-up actions agreed by respective agencies.
3. 164 enumerators trained on household recovery survey and prepared to be deployed to 2,229 HH across 4 districts in 2 provinces
4. Up to 15 experts from 5 sectors of RENAKSI facilitated in analyzing the results of the household recovery survey.
5. 1 analytical report on the progress of community recovery produced, with detailed information for each sector of RENAKSI, based on the results of second round of household recovery survey.
 | * Social Audit has been completed in the four affected districts. Allowing participatory monitoring to begin and community feedback on the rehabilitation and reconstruction effort to take place.
* Advanced training of Social Auditors took place in May 2014, ensuring sustainability of the system by embedding the soft skills needed to maintain the social audit structure.
* Implementation of Social Audit process into the Village Mid-Term Development plan, in June 2014.

**Target not accomplished, see narrative section.*** Conduct FGDs with and dissemination of Social Audit implementation in rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes. As mentioned above, this was conducted in 2013, under BCPR funds due to funding delay from IDF.
* Series of Social Audit Public Dialog at district level conducted in Klaten, Sleman, and Magelang Districts in May – December 2013. Participated by local government agencies, parliament members, NGOs, and targeted village communities from each district.

.**Target accomplished.**Phase two of the Longitudinal Study, LS, has been implemented in February 2014. Findings from this and the phase one findings have been incorporated into the rehabilitation and reconstruction planning.. 75 people (50% female) were trained and 1,375 HH targeted, although still split over four districts and 2 provinces**Target partially accomplished.*** Conduct Expert Opinion Team (EOT) consultative session on household recovery survey. On the 20th, 23rd and 29th of September 2014 a team of 15 experts gathered to discuss and analysis the findings of the LS. The areas of expertize: Housing, infrastructure, productive economy, social sector, gender, DRR and environmental.
* This was a crucial part of the LS process, contextualizing and focusing data on the most needed aspects to be published in the report. Survey ready for publication

**Target accomplished**Support BNPB, BPBDs, and DRR forums of Central Java and Yogyakarta to undertake data processing and subsequently publish Disaster Recovery Index Survey 2013.**Target 5 has not been accomplished.** | For full details of variance between planned and actual targets, see the qualitative analysis section.2013 LS study is still awaiting publication and dissemination to a wider audience, due to delay and cut back in government budget for LS. Ensuring the institutionalization of the Social Audit process will safeguard recovery in the affected areas remains participatory and responds to community needs. This is an important step in the sustainability process, and is still underway in the local government. Unfortunately no specific commitments have been made.Delayed and scaled down because of BPBD budget allocation. The primary reason is the delay of LS funding from BPBD and its knock on effect. As MRR (UNDP component of the JP) will close, this final task has been transferred to DR4, MRR’s mother project.This is a positive result, as its findings are being published to a wider audience on a national level. A process of dissemination and institutionalization has just begun with the Indonesian Ministry of Statistics (*Biro Pusat Statistik, BPS).*Additionally, DR4 will publish the final results of the Disaster Recovery Index on the 28th of October. | Phase two LS resultsSocial Audit results.Social Audit newspaper coverage.Training reports and attendance sheets,Minutes of meeting for EOT*Social Audit impact.**Sleman: Uncovered effect of significant delay in cattle replacement. Served to focus attention of recovery actors on housing and the livelihood support gaps within the recovery process. The UNJP has been advocating for an accelerated approach but no direct results have been forthcoming from partners.**Klaten: Uncovered very similar findings, focusing attention on the communities at risk most pressing need, in this instance, home farms.**Magelang: Uncovered indication of misconduct that led to a swift response from State Auditor, Parliament, BPBD, and BNPB to resolve the issue.**The process was widely publicised in the local and national media, three examples of which can be seen in appendix B)* |
| **Indicator 2.4 –** The existence and use of a disaster preparedness strategy and roadmap for post-disaster recovery**Baseline:** 0**Planned Target:** 2 districts1. 2 district contingency plans completed through inclusive consultations with multi-stakeholders in Sleman and Magelang; involving 125 persons from 41 high-risk villages, local government agencies, and CSOs.
 | * Magelang: In order to provide support to the existing BPBD AWP, UNDP facilitated the creation of a Disaster Preparedness plan. 5 events directly relating to this were held between the 8th of April and the 14th of June 2014. In total 217 people attended and were involved with the process, of which 48 were women. People may have attended more than one event. The Disaster Preparedness plan is now in place and operational.
* Sleman: 9 events were facilitated by UNDP between the 3rd of June and the 13th of August 2014 to meet this target. In total 470 people attended, of which 28 were women. People may have attended more than one event. Drafting and finalization are now complete. Sleman District now has contingency plans in place for Lahar cold Lava flows.

**Target Accomplished.**See indicator 3.3. for further details. | For full details of variance between planned and actual targets, see the qualitative analysis section.The primary reason more than 125 individual personnel attended will be to the same personnel attending multiple events.All relevant stakeholders were invited and there was no variance in this area.REKOMPAK was specifically targeted for invitation due to the importance of coordination with the reconstruction process. This works to address target 1 in output 3.1. | *activity report* |
| **Output 3 –** Enhanced community resiliencies and strengthened linkages between communities and relevant stakeholders |
| **Indicator 3.1 –** Number of community members who have acquired knowledge on Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction in selected districts**Baseline:** 1783 participants of which approximately 7.7% were women.Four Forums established and actively participated in development process of disaster risk mapping, village DM plans, DRR action plans, contingency planning and EWS identification.4 villages with established DRR action plans (in joint support with REKOMPAK)**Planned Targets:** DRR principles mainstreamed into community based settlement plans and developed in 4 villages targeted by both REKOMPAK and UN Joint Programme to promote village resilience | 1,783 selected beneficiaries, 7.7% of which are womenThis target was originally handled by the IOM component of the UNJP. With their withdrawal, UNDP assumed responsibility.Three areas have been used to strengthen REKOMPAK’s engagement with UNJP activities. * Compliment the Community based settlement plan developed by REKOMPAK through establishment of Village Disaster Preparedness Team and formulation of Contingency Plan for volcano eruption in 4 villages i.e Jumoyo in Magelang District and 3 villages in Sleman District; Kepuharjo, Wukirsari, and Umbulharjo. , REKOMPAK attended multiple stages of planning process, assisting in coordinating planning efforts for relocated areas.
* Integrated The DRR component into VIS and Social Audit, this served a two-fold purpose of training village officials and beneficiaries on DRR principles and evaluating their degree of integration via the Social Audit. REKOMPAK attended and participated in every meeting and planning discussion regarding the LS and the Social Audit.

**Target accomplished** | The higher number of beneficiaries can be explained by the high interest of communities at large to learn about DRR. As such, trainings were made accessible not just for the VDRRTs, but also for all community members involved in the larger VDRRFs and VPTs. Their participation in the trainings enable them to also actively and efficiently contribute to the development of the community risk maps and village DM plans, DRR plans and contingency plans. As regards to the gender balance, the community requested that most of these activities were conducted in the evening rather than during the day. Following local Javanese norms, male community members attended most of these village evening meetings, as a result the total number of male beneficiaries who attended these activities wasmuch higher than the female ones. The DRR target was integrated as part of the SA and VIS training schedules.Additionally the contingency planning under indicator 2.4. also contributed to the target and involved REKOMPAK officials at all stages. | LPTP training reports* ontingency plans of 4 villages
* Village Disaster Preparedness Team structure.
 |
| **Indicator 3.2.** Number of villages implemented the Village Action Plan (VAP) developed through the establishment of Community Based Disaster Management Groups (CBDMGs) in selected district**Baseline**: None.**Planned Targets:** 41 Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) on sister village mechanisms achieved between 19 high-risk villages of Magelang and 22 of Sleman with their corresponding sister villages in anticipation of future disasters. | * *Training support has been provided in April and June 2014 for the establishment and maintenance of the SV, utilization of the SV concept, and simulation of Emergency Public Services.*
* *All Sister Village mechanism activities have been completed as of July 2014 the system is complete and established in 19 high-risk villages with 44 receiving (safer) villages in Magelang District. Of these 20 paper-based MoU’s have been signed and established while the rest is based on interrural understanding based on cultural/social/kinship values. .*

***Target Accomplished in Magelang.******Target Altered in Sleman*** | For full details of variance between planned and actual targets, see the qualitative analysis section.In Sleman, the BPBD chose to focus on creating the contingency plans for Lahar, therefore there have been no Sister Village mechanisms set up in Sleman, at the local governments request. Sleman BPBD, in collaboration with wider reconstruction and recovery stakeholders decided to not integrate the SV into their recovery process.It should be noted, that the UNDP decided to completely drop any reference to CBDMGs to ease understanding of activities. In all instances, SV has been used. | * 20 MoUs for SV

Number of SV systems integrated with DIS system |
| **Indicator 3.2:** The existence of village coordination forum facilitated by BPBD with the active involvement of stakeholders**Baseline:** 1**Planned Target:** 4 | 4 forum established and actively participated in the development process of the disaster risk maps, Village DM Plans, DRR Action Plans and Contingency Plans, and the identification of the EWS |  | * Copy of village maps
 |
| **Indicator 3.3:** Number of villages that implement the Village Action Plan (VAP) developed by Community-Based Disaster Management Groups (CBDMGs)**Baseline:** 0**Planned Target:** 441 Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) on sister village mechanisms achieved between 19 high-risk villages of Magelang and 22 of Sleman with their corresponding sister villages in anticipation of future disasters. | Based on the DM plans (jointly supported by REKOMPAK and IOM), 4 villages developed DRR action plans (with joint support from REKOMPAK), contingency plans, and identified EWS * *Training support has been provided in April and June 2014 for the establishment and maintenance of the SV, utilization of the SV concept, and simulation of Emergency Public Services.*
* *All Sister Village mechanism activities have been completed as of July 2014 the system is complete and established in 19 high-risk villages with 44 receiving (safer) villages in Magelang District. Of these 20 paper-based MoU’s have been signed and established while the rest is based on interrural understanding based on cultural/social/kinship values. .*

***Target Accomplished in Magelang.******Target Altered in Sleman*** | For full details of variance between planned and actual targets, see the qualitative analysis section.In Sleman, the BPBD chose to focus on creating the contingency plans for Lahar, therefore there have been no Sister Village mechanisms set up in Sleman, at the local governments request. Sleman BPBD, in collaboration with wider reconstruction and recovery stakeholders decided to not integrate the SV into their recovery process.It should be noted, that the UNDP decided to completely drop any reference to CBDMGs to ease understanding of activities. In all instances, SV has been used. | Copy of : • Village Contingency Plans* 20 MoUs for SV

Number of SV systems integrated with DIS system |
| **Indicator 3.3**. Number of districts (with the combined populations ofmore than 1,000,000 ) exposed to the risk reduction and community resilience messages through public awareness activities conducted in the region**Baseline:** None**Planned Targets:** 2 district contingency plans completed through inclusive consultations with multi-stakeholders in Sleman and Magelang; involving 125 persons from 41 high-risk villages, local government agencies, and CSOs. | * Formulation of contingency plans for lahar flood and disaster preparedness has been achieved. In total, 9 events were held attended by 470 people (28 women) between the 3rd of June and 13th of August 2014.
* Disaster Management plan completed in Magelang. In total, 5 events were held attended by 217 people (48 women) between the 8th of April and the 14th of June 2014.
* Data collection completed in May 2014.

**Target Accomplished.** | For full details of variance between planned and actual targets, see the qualitative analysis section.Legally according to Undang Undang 24/2007 disaster management plans are only recognized in two forms, 1) contingency plan 2) disaster management plan. Therefore, MRR changed the focus of the plans slightly to accommodate the legal structure of Indonesia. Facilitating a contingency plan for Lahar in Sleman and a Disaster Management plan in Magelang. | * Contingency Plan for Lahar Flood in Sleman District
* Disaster Management Plan in Magelang District
 |
| **Indicator 3.4** Number of districts (with the population of more than 1,000,000) exposed to the risk reduction and community resilience message through monthly DRR information, education and communication (IEC) newsletter distribution to government, humanitarian agencies, affected communities and relevant stakeholders**Baseline:** 0**Planned Target:** 4 | 4 districts (Sleman, Magelang, Boyolali, Klaten) Through the PRB DIY forum established in phase one, newsletters are distributed when necessary. This was inherited from the IMO and is essentially self-managed now by the existing community group. |  | Copy of *Layang PRB*; copy of radio and TV show broadcast; copy of media articles covering radio and TV show events.One example of a newsletter has been attached (see appendix C) |

|  |
| --- |
| **Cross-cutting Activities** |
| **Indicator 3.2:** UN Joint Programme successfully managed**Baseline:** N/A**Planned Targets:**1. 2 Programme Board meetings conducted;
2. 2 joint field visits conducted;
3. 2 Quarterly monitoring reports prepared;
4. 1 final report prepared;
5. 1 External evaluation completed, report produced and disseminated
 | Result: One Programme Board Meeting has been conducted**Target partially accomplished**1 joint visit conducted in phase I involving Bappenas, IDF, NZAID, UNDP, and FAO. No visits have been organized during the funding period.**Target partially achieved.**The funding period only covers two quarters. This is the final report/last Quarterly report. 1st Quarterly report provided separately.**Target accomplished**Facilitate Learning Events to disseminate knowledge and lessons learned from the recovery processesUNJP has held one expo on the 25th of September in Yogyakarta, and will hold another on the 23rd of October in Jakarta. Final report for UNJP Merapi prepared in collaboration with FAO**Target accomplished**The UNDP component underwent a complete evaluation during the DR4 Mid Term Review. An evaluation for the whole UNJP in Mentawai and Merapi was done in February 2015 **Target accomplished.** | Insufficient funds and time to conduct second meetings.Insufficient funds and availability of relevant officials to conduct field visits.The final report serves as both the 2nd quarterly report and final report jointly. | UNJP Mentawai and Merapi Evaluation Report.QMR Report,UNJP Merapi Final Report. |

### Support to Kelud Post-Eruption Recovery

| **Output indicator** | **Achieved Indicator Targets** | **Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)** | **Source of Verification** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Output 1:****The capacities of national and local authorities to coordinate post-disaster early recovery and recovery measures are strengthened**  |
| **Indicator 1.1. Number of recovery coordination meetings held by the Local Disaster Management Agency(ies) (BPBDs) and participated by government and non-government stakeholders****Planned Target:**At least 3 coordination forums in each 3 districts and 1 coordination forum at province take place involving the central, provincial and district governments; civil society representatives; and the private sector under leadership of the local government with technical support by BNPB. | UNDP has convened 3 national level coordination forums, 1 RENAKSI high level meting (national level). 1 province level coordination meeting convened by East Java Province BPBD with UNDP technical assistance. Further series of district level coordination meeting for RENAKSI formulation convened by the district governments and supported by UNDP. Coordination meetings participated by Line Ministries, District BPBDs, Local Government Units, civil society organizations (East Java DRR Platform and East Java Gender Working Group), community based organization (Jangkar Kelud) and Brawijaya University. | Recovery programmes re-prioritizing must be conducted and elaborated due to limitation of resources from each government level and development actors. Geven a year time lag between PDNA and RR programme implementation that may implies to the accuracy of the programmes. National level coordination forum conducted to convene consultation about this issue between inter-governments actors. | Renaksi revised drafts.District head letter for RENAKSI endorsement.MOM.Photos. |
| **Indicator1.2. Extent to which the coordination meetings lead to specific recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction actions****Planned Target**BNPB, BPBDs, local government units at province and districts level are involved in identifying rehabilitation and reconstruction issues and recommendations. | UNDP provided a series of informal meeting and coordination for technical and administrative support for Districts and Province BPBDs for RENAKSI update. | Variance occurred due to time-lag between PDNA and RR programme implementation. More frequent updates and field checks required. |
| **Output 2:****The capacity of local authorities to plan and implement post-disaster recovery activities are strengthened** |
| **Indicator 2.1. Level of RENAKSI endorsement****Baseline:**RENAKSI for Kelud has not yet been endorsed by BNPB and the provincial government.**Planned target**RENAKSI endorsed by all government levels by the end of the project period. | UNDP have been completed convening 3 coordination forums in each 3 districts and 1 coordination forum at province level for RENAKSI budgeting and implementation. | Renaksi financing gaps existed during 2014-2016. The main financing gaps occurred in the large scale recovery programmes. The gaps worsened due to inability of province government to allocate funds for kelud recovery in the 2015 fiscal year to come. In order to accelerate gap filling, UNDP worked with Bappenas to bridge between BNPB and BPBDs order to adjust the recovery approach from special recovery package called renaksi to regular rehabilitation and reconstruction approach. | RR regular proposal from malang and blitar districts.District head letter for RR regular endorsement.Mom.Photos. |
| **Indicator 2.2. Frequency of PDNA and RENAKSI dissemination, reviews and updates undertaken by Local Disaster Management Agency(ies) (BPBDs)****Baseline:****Planned Target:** At least two recommended measures are taken up by local government units (SKPDs) in plans and budgets | At the districts governments have successfully integrated RENAKSI into the 2014 budget adjustment and 2015 budget programmes, IDR 13 billion have been accumulated in the budgets for Kelud recovery programmes. | Limitation of districts’ budget capacity implied minimum adoption of rehabilitation and reconstruction measures. | LGUs budgets and annual work plans.Mom.Photos. |
| **Indicator 2.3 Improved organizational capacity of the newly established BPBD in the aspect of programme development capacity including RR programing capacity.****Baseline:**Two local government units have budgeted for rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in their annual budget plans for 2015**Planned Target:** Kediri district BPBD strategic plan document formulated with participation of different local government units, civil society actors and affected communities. | By the end of November 2015, DM training for BPBD staff and relevant Local Government Units (LGUS) have been conducted. Internal analysis aspart of the strategic planning processes have been implemented through participatory processes involving all staff members and relevant LGUs. The BPBD has initiated bilateral consultation with key LGUs to gain more technical inputs. | Limited number of BPBD staff implied to delay of strategic plan formulation. | Mom.Photos. |
| **Output 3:****Rapid restoration of livelihoods and development of economic opportunities** |
| **Indicator 3.1. Number of livelihoods coordination meeting held by the Local Disaster Management Agencies (BPBDs) and number of participants from government and non-government stakeholders****Planned Target:**At least 3 livelihoods coordination meeting conducted that involved relevant institutions at province and district level | One livelihoods workshop held on 8-9 September 2015 in Surabaya. Total participants for day 1 are 51 participants (38 males and 13 females and day 2 are 30 participants (25 males and 5 females).First Program Board Meeting (PBM conducted on 6-7 July 2016 in Kediri with day 1 for workshop and day 2 for field visits to targeted areas. Total participants for day 1 are 28 participants (19 males and 9 females) and day 2 is 44 participants (37 males and 7 females).Second PBM on 3 March 2016 in Malang, with 41 participantsThird and final PBM on 31 August 2016 in Kediri. | Agriculture Agency, Animal Husbandry Agency, BPTP East Java, and PT Nestle, Jangkar Kelud gave updated data and information. Their recovery programs have less concern on food security and disaster risk reduction and more into technical aspects on agriculture and livestock. It is not coordinated and integrated. | Minutes of meeting, attendance list and photo |
| **Indicator 3.2. Number of farmer group started new income generation activities.****Planned Target:*** At least 2 new income generation activities are identified
* At least 2 farmer groups started new income generation activities
 | 3 new income generating activities have been identified: 1) 6 FGs practiced banana cultivation in Puncu and Kebonrejo villages, Kediri district; 2) 7 FGs practiced goat and sheep breeding in Besowo and Pandansari villages; 3) 3FGs practiced cattle breeding in Kampung Baru and Pondokagung village | - Delay in Banana planting season due to the absence of rain and obstructing the effort for banana cultivation.- Discussion with farmer groups on the decision to provide cattle/goat/sheep obstructed the timeline | List Of Beneficiaries, Attendance List, MoM, Monitoring, Photo |
| **Indicator 3.3 Availability of value chain analysis document****Planned target:** At least one value chain analysis study has been conducted | BPTP East Java has conducted VCA for Banana (Musa spp.) from November 2015 to February 2016 | The activity was delayed due to the consultant contract is being processed. | VCA report |
| **Indicator 3.4 Number of selected potential farmers to develop communal livestock****Planned target:**At least 6 farmers groups trained in organizational development, animal breeding, animal health, animal welfare, feed, biogas and organic fertilizer | 10 FGs practicing communal livestock for cattle, sheep and goats.The groups have learned about basic management of livestock; training on communal cage, feed management, animal health.The groups have also received 3 machines to produce organic fertilizer and construction of 3 bio-gas installation | On track. However, the timeline was delayed due to internal conflict within farmer groups and external obstruction that offer another livestock support mechanism with farmers paying first. | List Of Beneficiaries, MoM, Letter of Agreement between FAO and farmer group, Attendance List, Training Evaluation, Monitoring Report, Photo |
| **Indicator 3.5 Number of farmer receiving training on owl breeding****Planned target:**- At least 20 pineapple Farmers will have improved knowledge and skills on breeding Barn Owls- Pineapple-eating rodents number will be reduced in Kediri District by the end of the project | - 131 farmers participated on sets of activities on breeding barn owl (training, awareness raising, cross learning visit)- Continuing these activity, field survey and technical assistance have been implemented.- Structured assessment haven’t been conducted to assess the pest reduction level | The long process of owl habituation exceeds project timeline. This effort has been handed over to district government. | List Of Beneficiaries, Pest Surveillance Report, Attendance List, MoM, Monitoring Report, Photo |
| **Indicator 3.6 Number of MSE improving their own packaging and labelling****Planned target:**At least 2 MSEs trained on skill related to product branding and packaging | 20 MSEs have been identified and participated in packaging and labelling training on January 2016. The intervention benefited at least 23 HH15 products Received new food certification (PIRT) | on track | List of Beneficiaries, Training Attendance List, Training Evaluation, Monitoring Report, Photo |
| **Output 4:****Risk-reduction principles incorporated in recovery measures**  |
| **4.1 Availability of MIS/GIS software system at the high risk villages and affected districts to assist in recovery preparedness and emergency preparedness.****Planned Target:**By the end of the project period, 6 high-risk villages in 3 districts will have village information systems (VIS) integrated with the districts disaster information systems (DDIS) in each affected district. | High-risk villages, 3 eruption hazard exposed villages and 3 lahar flood hazard exposed villages, from 3 affected districts have been being equipped with village information systems (VIS). Data collection and data input conducted in 6 villages and 6 villages have been enjoying internet access for VIS which is provided by village governments. VIS Team periodically conducted data updates. DDIS Team conducted periodic data updates. The benefit of VIS support reached 33.171 people, 16.654 males and 16.517 females.VIS and DDIS as an information systems supports for DM have been diseminated. Agreement from Village and District governments have been gained.DDIS requirements to fit with local DM needs have been identified, support from LGUs regarding data bases have been identified and agreed to be fulfiled by the DDIS teamwork that have been established simultaneously. DDIS software have been formulated and operationalized. | Difficulties occurred to consolidate population databases from Dinas Kependudukan dan Catatan sipil. Data input initiated January 2016.Databases compatibilities between each LGUs will seriously challenge the functioning of DDIS software.On the other hand, districts BPBDs were enthusiastic to participate in the processes. | VIS and DDIS consultant reports.VIS and DDIS software.VIS website. Minutes of meetings.Photos. |
| **4.2 Availability of cold lava risk assessment and contingency plan****Planned target:**By the end of the project period, two cold lava contingency plans for two high risk rivers in two districts (Kediri and Malang) produced with participation of communities, civil society organizations, private sectors and relevant government units. | Three contingency plans for the most high-risk riverbank i.e. Konto river in Malang District, Ngobo river in Kediri District and Bladak river in Blitar District, have been developed. Multi-stakeholders have been involved in the processes, including to the community actors which involved from the training, risk assessment, data collection, analysis and reporting. The Stakeholders’ agreement onstrategy, process and workplan for the CP have been made. |  | Cold lava risk assessment reports.Minutes of meetings. Consultant reports. |
| **4.3 Availability of contingency plan incorporating livestock management in emergency situation****Planned target:**At least Two contingency plans incorporating livestock management in Kediri and Malang produced with participation of communities, civil society organizations, private sectors and relevant government units. | Two contingency plans have been developed in Kediri and Malang District as stated in act 4.2. However, the incorporation of livestock sector still has constraint that the activity need modification.Standard operating procedure for livestock evacuation has been developed. | Unavailability of updated contingency plan after eruption in BPBD Kediri and Malang.The SOP expected to be guideline to incorporate livestock evacuation within the updated contingency plan | Livestock Assessment Report, MoM, Consultant Reports, Contingency Plan, Recommendations Document |
| **4.4. Availability risk farming strategy** **Planned target:*** Risk farming strategy will be used by farmers
* 6 high-risk villages in 3 districts will have village information systems (VIS) on Agriculture.
 | * Output 4.4 linkages with Output 3.3; 3.4 and 3.5. These outputs are part of risk farming strategy. Chilli farmers in affected area will plant banana as complementary livelihoods because lower cost and more resistant than chili, easily maintained, and market availability. Farmer also is able to use banana tree as animal feed.
* VIS on Agriculture as resource to develop risk farming startegy. The activity will continue Output 4.1.
 | Lack of attention and concern from relevant institutions on disaster risk reduction on agriculture and risk farming strategy development. | Attendance list, MoM, VIS consultant report, photo |

###  Support to Sinabung Post-Eruption Recovery

| **Output indicator** | **Achieved Indicator Targets** | **Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)** | **Source of Verification** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Output 1:****The capacities of national and local authorities to coordinate post-disaster early recovery and recovery measures are strengthened**  |
| **Indicator 1.1. Number of recovery coordination meetings held by the Local Disaster Management Agency(ies) (BPBDs) and participated by government and non-government stakeholders** | * 2 coordination events (Consolidation for RENAKSI Implementation) have been organized.
* The Provision of BPBD North Sumatera Province secretariat office space at Karo District.
* BPBD North Sumatra deploy two staff members for the secretariat and the staff conduct visitation twice a week to perform functions in coordination with BPBDs Karo, NGOs,Sekber and TPN
* 5 monthly coordination meeting have been implemented by BPBD Karo
 |  | TOR, Quarterly Programme and Report Field Monitoring Report |
| **Indicator1.2.Extent to which the coordination meetings lead to specific recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction actions** | Commitment and consensus to prioritize recovery effort in Siosar relocation sites achieved from BPBD Karo and Karo District Government although RENAKSI haven’t been signed yet. A multi-stakeholder recovery coordination forum established and supported with joint secretariat office. This forum will facilitate coordination among all recovery actors in Sinabung including different levels of government institutions as well as CSOs, NGO and youth group.The monthly coordination meeting has helped district and Province BPBD to discuss various implementation strategy for the independent relocation. The Karo district BPBD has agreed to undertake the independent relocation scheme and with support from the Coordination Forum.A technical guidance for the implementation of independent relocation produced and released by Bupati |  |
| **Output 2:****The capacity of local authorities to plan and implement post-disaster recovery activities are strengthened** |
| **2.1. Availability of PDNA and RENAKSI documents**  | PDNA existed and has integrated into RENAKSI draft. The RENAKSI has been amended through Presidential Decree No.171 and the scope is narrowed in an independent relocation scheme. | The ongoing political sensitivity of the recovery situation in Sinabung and the ongoing eruption events had influenced Renaksi endorsement and led to a variety of different pathways to establishing recovery activities in Sinabung. One of which is the revision on RENAKSI to address the emerging relocation issue for 4 remaining villages bu using independent relocation scheme. | TOR, Quarterly Programme and Report Field Monitoring Report |
| **Indicator 2.2. Frequency of PDNA and RENAKSI dissemination, reviews and updates undertaken by Local Disaster Management Agency(ies) (BPBDs)** | 3 workshops implemented. Targeted indicator will be achieved within the project cycle. |  |
| **Indicator 2.3 Number of local government officials with improved skills in the area of rehabilitation & reconstruction management** | 5 Facilitators from five district governments Dinas (BPBD, BPMPD, DUKCAPIL, PEMDES and Kominfo) has been trained to managed Village information System web18 Government official has been trained on information Management and Geografic Information System5 Facilitator from subdistrict office namely: Payung, Naman Teran, Tiganderket Simpang empat and Merek involved and has been trained as VIS facilitator14 Villages operators have been trained on VIS application |  |
| **Indicator 2.4 Number of government officials trained in community-based monitoring****Baseline:****Planned Target:**  | 3 trainings on Social Audit & CBM training and Participatory Community Risk mapping data follow up activities at SIOSAR conducted. Participatory Community Risk Mapping hasprovided to 195 people, which consist of BPBD karo, BPBD ProvSu and 3 relocated village representatives. Participants discussed the geographical, livelihood and social challenges in inhabiting Siosar. The field activities not only focused on mapping community risk but also endorse community participation in habiting and developing Siosar.Recovery programming coordination efforts are implemented. The close coordination with SATGAS Percepatan and district government agencies have delivered 1st phase of relocation although the Renaksi never signed. |  |
| **Indicator 2.5. Extent to which training is followed up by government-led monitoring** | BPBDs Provsu will carry out monitoring for independent relocatation and temporary housing (Shelter) use the same monitoring mechanism implemented through LoA | With the increase awareness and knowledge, the District Government demonstrated its interest to develop a more comprehensive disaster management plan that devise the strategies for pre, during and post disaster situations. UNDP and BPBD Karo then undertook the initiative to develop the District Disaster Mangement Plan. The District Government established a DM Plan Formulation team consisting of 25 district government agencies including Police and Militery. Capacity strengthening activities for DM plan and budget post for DM Plan finally secured in APBD Karo budgeting year 2016- 2017. The draft of DM Plan developed and submitted to district government for further formalization processes. |
| **Output 3:****Rapid restoration of livelihoods and development of economic opportunities** |
| **Indicator 3.1. Livelihoods restored in affected villages by developing target commodities identified through a alue chain analysis** | Support to improve coffee value chain for affected farmers has been implemented, resulting in at least IDR 3.2 B coffee transaction (Oct – Dec 2016) and benefitting at least 150 HH in 14 villages.45 HH from 3 farmer groups (FG) benefited from FAO facilitation towards development of chicken farming by BPBD through organizational facilitation, cage management training, market linkage and distribution of basic chicken farming tools. As addition, 6 HH from Siosar benefited from organic chicken farming through the distribution of 200 chickens.20 farmers HH in Siosar benefited from introduction of organic horticulture farming, which include distribution of 4,000 seeds, 20 tons compost fertilizer, 20 mulch, 20 decomposer and 20 tarpaulin.30 HH in Siosar benefited from the development of communal livestock through distribution of 15 cattle and training in communal livestock10 processor groups benefited from FAO/ILO support to agriculture-based food processing MSME through packaging, labeling, certification and product promotion. | Change of personnel, plan to upscale the previous activities in 2015, and new government request for new activities has made the project to revise all work plan and adjustment of budget and timeline, which reflected in the two no-cost extension requests. | Quarterly Programme Report Field Monitoring Report |
| **Indicator 3.2. Existence of a functioning coordination forum for sustainable livelihood recovery.** | The existing forum of Sekretariat Bersama/Joint Secretariat established by BPBD and UNDP will be strengthened |  | Village Action Plan Implementation Report |
| **Indicator 3.3 Number of Micro & Small enterprises (MSE) beneficiaries provided loan by local MFIs** | Training on Managing your Agricultural Cooperative has been conducted to 19 participants (6 females) representative from cooperatives in relocation and affected areas.Training on Cooperative Accounting has been conducted to selected cooperatives from Karo District. The training was attended by a total of 49 participants (23 females)As a result from the trainings and cooperative business assistance, the cooperative in Siosar has started especially for saving and loan activities, and grocery store. The number of the cooperative member has increased from 20 to 132 persons and most of them are project beneficiaries in relocation area. |  |  |
| **Indicator 3.4 Number of MSE and Families having financial goal and business plan**  | 20 local trainers from relevant government official, NGOs and MFIs have been trained on Financial Education for Family (12 males & 8 females).20 local trainers from relevant government official, NGOs and financial institutions have been trained on entrepreneurship using ILO’s GET Ahead module (11 males & 9 females). (16 out of 20 participants have attended both training)A total of 164 MSEs have been trained on entrepreneurship using ILO’s GET Ahead module176 families from relocated families have been trained on Financial Education for Families.A staff from the Office of Cooperative, Industry and MSEs of Karo District has participated in the Training of Trainers course on Managing your Agricultural Cooperative – My.COOP in the Distance Learning Program from ITC ILO Turin, aimed to improve the capacity of local government agency to sustain the project approach into their regular program in the future. |  | TOR, Photos, training materials, training reports |
| **Indicator 3.5 Number of MSE improve the** **quality of their product**  | A total 50 MSEs trained on vocational/skills i.e:1. Training on Motorbike Repair, attended by 15 youths (all male)2. Training on Food (light meals) Processing, attended by 20 women.3. Training on Sewing Skill, attended by 15 women.The project has also provided after training support activities through business assistance and providing basic tools for production. |  |  |
| **Indicator 3.6 Number of MSE have market linkage**  | A total 60 MSEs trained on Marketing Product and Service. The project has also provided marketing assistance.The project has supported the beneficiaries in promotion activities through facilitating the beneficiaries in the district and provincial level of exhibitions, and established spot market in the Kabanjahe and Berastagi.Three women business groups of light meal processing already have market in Karo district and Medan. |  |  |
| **Output 4:****Risk-reduction principles incorporated in recovery measures**  |
| **4.1 Availability of MIS/GIS software system to assist in recovery preparedness** | The MIS/ GIS expert supported to produce risk map of Mt. Sinabung Eruption zone for Cold Lava flood contingency plan and full features village information system for 7 selected villages and also practice using and download of ArcGIS 10.4 applications to government staff who followed GIS Training. |  | TOR, Quarterly Programme and Report Field Monitoring Report |
| **4.2 Availability of cold lava risk assessment and contingency plan** | 5 Contingency Plans developed for 5 villages potentially affected by cold lava flood (Mardinding, Kutambaru, Sukatendel, Perbaji and Selandi) and 1 Contingency Plan developed for Siosar covering 3 villages (landslide, hurricane and earthquake) as additional result. |  | TOR, Quarterly Programme and Report Field Monitoring Report |
| **4.3 Existence of agricultural component in the district contingency plan** | Target indicator has been adjusted to the remaining timeline and budget. To provide agricultural component in the district contingency plan, FAO facilitated hazard mapping for the agriculture farmland in Siosar. This mapping result is expected to be guideline resource for the district contingency plan. | Change of personnel, plan to upscale the previous activities in 2015, and new government request for new activities has made the project to revise all work plan and adjustment of budget and timeline, which reflected in the two no-cost extension requests. |  |

### Enhancing the National Recovery Framework: Strengthening Recovery Governance.

| **Output indicator** | **Achieved Indicator Targets** | **Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)** | **Source of Verification** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1:****Government of Indonesia is prepared for implementing efficient and effective recovery measures** |
| **Output 1****The roles and responsibilities of recovery stakeholders from the government, civil society, private sector, and international aid community are prescribed in writing which is open for improvement and updating when required** | Option Paper on Recovery Governance at the National Level and Sub-National Level prescribing options and recommendations for the institutional arrangement governing the recovery work in Indonesia | N/A | * Recovery Governance Study Report
* Workshop material
 |
| **Output 2****The recovery financing scheme by the Government of Indonesia is formulated presenting recommendations to related stakeholders.** | The recovery financing scheme by the Government of Indonesia is formulated presenting recommendations to related stakeholders. | N/A | * Recovery Financing Study Report
* Workshop material
 |
| **Output 3****The documentation and reporting system of the IDF Secretariat are operational and functional** | IDF Guidelines and Manual on Documentation and Reporting and the Reports | N/A | * Reporting Format
* Guideline for Communication and Publication
 |

###

### Enhancing the IMDFF-DR Secretariat Support Capacity for Post-Disaster Recovery Governance

|  | **Achieved Indicator Targets** | **Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)** | **Source of Verification** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1[[3]](#footnote-4)****The Government of Indonesia is capacitated to manage grant funding contribution from bilateral/multilateral donors and implementation of efficient and effective recovery measures in Central Sulawesi and NTB.****Indicator:** 1. Institutional arrangement and governance of IMDFF-DR implementation is formulated and endorsed by the Technical Committee.
2. Extend to which the IMDFF-DR is fully sufficient to continue undertaking its roles.

**Baseline:**1. Restructuration of organization in Bappenas, BNPB, and other line ministries following the new cabinet structure.
2. The GoI activated the IMDFF-DR as a financing facility to facilitate and coordinate the utilization grant funding contribution

**Planned Target:** 1. Coordinate with Legal Bureau Bappenas to accelerate the issuance of the Decree of Minister for National Development Planning on Institutional Structure of IMDFF-DR.
2. Facilitate BNPB and Bappenas to secure operational allocation from national budget.
 | * 1. Document Decree of Minister for National Development Planning on Institutional structure of Steering Committee and Technical Implementation Team of IMDFF-DR / Indonesia Disaster Management Fund (IDMF)/ TK-PHPB already published at the end of July 2020 after delays due to COVID-19 outbreak since early 2020
	2. Secure budget allocation from Government budget especially from MPPN/Bappenas budget is cut at 50% due to COVID-19 responses allocation.
 |  | 1. Document decree of Bappenas Minister Decree No 72/ 2020 on Coordination Team of IDMF/ TK-PHPB available at: <http://www.idmf.id/site/tentang/#struktur-organisasi>.
2. Draft SOP has been finalised in Q1 2021.
3. Bappenas nor BNPB could not secure allocation for IMDFF.
 |
| **Output 1**Support provided to IMDFF-DR Secretariat in developing institutional structure and operational guidelines renewal for the implementation of activities under the coordination of BNPB and Bappenas**Indicator 1.1.1**1. # of technical personnel hired to support coordination functions of secretariat.
2. Secretariat IMDFF-DR office is established and fully operated in BNPB.
3. Availability document of governance and implementation guidelines of IMDFF-DR that endorsed by Technical Committee.

**Baseline:**1. Departure of technical personnel from the Secretariat (contract personnel)
2. No dedicated venue for the secretariat to manage its operation.
3. The need to identify other fund channeling mechanism due to the closure of one funding window account in IMDFF-DR.

**Planned Target:**1. Finalized the distribution of office equipment for Secretariat.
2. Provision of technical personnel to support the finalization of renewal processes for the Governance and implementation guidelines of IMDFF-DR to be endorsed by technical committee.
 | 1. Extension of two technical personnel hired to support coordination activities, administrative work on grant registration, monitoring/reporting of the recovery programme implementation, and support publication material coordinated under the IMDFF-DR/ IDMF Technical Team.
2. Minister PPN/ BAPPENAS has allocated of National Budget for virtual coordination event for 2020 after reallocated 50% for COVID-19 response.
3. Document Decree of Minister PP/ Bappenas No 72/2020 on IDMF published on Steering Committee and Technical Implementation Team. The personnel is from Bappenas, BNPB and Ministry of Finance.
4. Secretariat has conducted a series of meetings to discuss and finalize the IMDFF-DR implementation guidelines replaced with video animation as part of publication material for Donor Bilateral and Multilateral Socialization. Video Animation can be downloaded : <http://www.idmf.id/files/video/idmf.mp4>
 | BNPB and Bappenas also continues assigned their Civil Apparatus to strengthen the inter-unit coordination within the ministry and inter-sectoral coordination with other relevant line ministry. | 1. Document of Bappenas Minister Decree / No. 72/2020 on IDMF.
2. Due to the restructuring of the Steering committee, technical committee, and slo the closing of WB window, the IMDFF-DR implementation guideline is still being renewed. Institutional-wise, IDMF implementation guideline follows the Government Regulation PP10/2011.
 |
| **Output 2** Management Information System (MIS) for monitoring and evaluation of foreign grant management in disaster management is developed and preliminary operationalized by the Secretariat;**Indicator 1.1.2**1. Mechanism for monitoring and evaluation the implementation of program/project funded by foreign grant is developed.
2. A web-based platform of the MIS established to provide public information.

**Baseline:**1. The new governance structure of IMDFF-DR constitutes the need to adjust its MIS.
2. The web-based platform of IMDFF-DR has been inactive since the closure of funding contribution from New Zealand in May 2018.

**Planned Target:**1. Enable the secretariat to undertake regular coordination meeting and monitoring to update the progress of project implementation funded by foreign grants under the coordination of IMDFF-DR.
2. Facilitate the follow up actions needed with the PUSDATINKOM in BNPB to reactivate the website.
 | 1. Secretariat IMDFF-DR/ IDMF has developed a mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the project funded by foreign grants system as a part of IMDFF-DR implementation guidelines (See: <http://www.idmf.id/>). Samples of Monev System of ENSURE Project and PETRA Project are available at: <http://www.idmf.id/site/monev/>.
2. Implementing agency regularly submits quarter and annual reports to IMDFF-DR Secretariat n a timely manner and available at: <http://www.idmf.id/site/monev/>.
3. Technical Implementation Team has continued to facilitate regular coordination meeting (included Project Board Meeting) with implementation agency, line ministries, executing agency and local government to monitor the progress of the project implementation and identify the pending issues that may arise during the project implementation. Regular coordination is conducted virtually during the pandemic and it is recorded in the annual report which is available at: <http://www.idmf.id/site/monev/#ensure>.
 |  | 1. Quarterly and annual reports of IMDFF-DR / IDMF implementation – Submitted to the Technical Committee and Steering Committee was published at: <http://www.idmf.id/site/monev/>.
2. Monitoring and evaluation mechanism system was socialized and published (<http://www.idmf.id/>).
3. Reporting document of coordination meeting and monitoring recorded in the regular report of ENSURE Project and available at: <http://www.idmf.id/site/monev/#ensure>.
4. IMDFF-DR/ IDMF Website available at (<http://www.idmf.id/>).
 |
| **Output 3**Operational assistance provided to the Secretariat in coordinating the implementation of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction interventions funded by foreign grant funding in Central Sulawesi Province and West Nusa Tenggara Province.**Indicator 1.1.3**1. # of multilateral/bilateral partners are facilitated by Secretariat IMDFF-DR to manage their contributions in post-disaster recovery efforts.
2. Multi-stakeholder coordination meeting and monitoring of the implementation program/project funded by foreign grants is facilitated and reports available.

**Baseline:**1. Inability of IMDFF-DR secretariat to maintain its coordination support due to the lack of operational resources.
2. Discussion over funding contribution happened bilaterally within donors and line ministry that cause many duplications of interventions.

**Planned Target:**1. Provision of operational assistance for the Secretariat to:
	1. Undertake regular coordination meeting with implementation agency, executing agency, local government regarding to the implementation of the project funded by foreign grant under the coordination of IMDFF-DR.
	2. Undertake monitoring and evaluation of the project implementation under the coordination of IMDFF-DR and provide reports to the Technical Committee and Steering Committee.

Provision of support personnel to strengthen operational capacity of the MDFF-DR secretariat in BNPB. | 1. Secretariat IMDFF-DR/ IDMF continued to facilitate the coordination meetings for grant contributions from KfW and Government of Qatar in supporting the post-disaster recovery in West Nusa Tenggara and Central Sulawesi.
2. Regarding the KfW grant for the implementation of UNDP-PETRA project, BNPB led the first Project Board Meeting (PBM) virtually with all Steering, Technical and Donor partners. Parallel with ENSURE project board meeting. This meeting addresses challenges in technical issues regarding PETRA project implementation during the pandemic situation. As for ENSURE project, PBM recommended for a no-cost extension until June 2021 for finalizing the Monev System and Asset Transfer to government.
3. As recommended during the coordination meeting led by Bappenas, prepared by BNPB, Bappenas provided a list of rehabilitation and reconstruction initiatives as requested by Qatar Embassy. This document was submitted to Qatar Embassy as the representative of Qatar Fund for Development as part of the finalization of grant MoU.
4. Government of New Zealand in early October 2020, officially suspended the new grant for strengthening capacity post disaster in Central Sulawesi due to COVID-19. The letter received after being confirmed by head of Technical team IDMF in Bappenas.
5. Secretariat IMDFF-DR/ IDMF continued to facilitate series of coordination meetings among Bappenas, BNPB, Ministry of Finance and UNDP to accelerate the implementation of PETRA project in West Nusa Tenggara and Central Sulawesi.
 |  | 1. BNPB on List of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction letter for support grant from Government of Qatar
2. NZMFAT Official letter suspended the activity of new grant support for strengthening capacity post disaster in Central Sulawesi.
3. Minutes of coordination meetings.
4. ENSURE project has been extended until end of June 2021 for administrative closure.
 |

##  Acronyms and Abbrevations

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ATS |  After Training Support |
| Bappenas | Ministry of Development Planning |
| BNPB | National Disaster Management Agency |
| BPBD | Regional Disaster Management Agencies  |
| CBDMG | Community-Based Disaster Management Group |
| DIY | Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (Yogyakarta Special Administrative Region) |
| DRR | Disaster Risk Reduction |
| FAO | United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation |
| IDR | Indonesian Rupiah |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| IMDFF-DR | Indonesian Multi Donor Fund Facility for Disaster Risk Reductions |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| KfW | KfW Development Bank (German government) |
| KM | Kilometre |
| LoA | Letter of Agreement |
| MFI | Micro Finance Institution |
| MIS | Management Information System |
| Money | Monitoring and Evaluation  |
| MoU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| PDNA | Post Disaster Needs Assessment |
| Puslit Koka | Pusat Penelitian Kopi dan Kakao (Indonesian Coffee and Cocoa Research Institute) |
| PUPK | Perkumpulan Untuk Peningkatan Usaha Kecil (Asssociation for the Enhancement of Small Business) |
| PUNO | Participating UN Organization |
| REKOMPAK  | Public Work’s Community Settlement, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Project |
| RENAKSI | Government of Indonesia's Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Action Plans |
| RR | Rehabilitation and Reconstruction |
| SKPD | Satuan Kerja Perangkat Daerah (Government office/task force) |
| SME | Small and Medium Enterprises |
| TPT  | Technical Support Team |
| ToT | Training of Trainers |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| RPJMN | Indonesia's National Medium Term Development Plan |
| UNPDF | United Nations Partnership for Development Framework |
| VCA | Value Chain Assessment |
| VPT  | Village Promotion Teams |
| VDRRT  | Village Disaster Risk Reduction Team |
| VDRRF  | Village Disaster Risk Reduction Forum  |

1. Participants were allowed to attend more than one initiative. This stands true of for baseline results. Please note that 1.2 and l.3 share a baseline. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Participants were allowed to attend more than one initiative. This stands true for all baseline results. Please note that 1.2 and l.3 share a baseline. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Note: Outcomes, outputs, indicators and targets should be **as outlined in the Project Document** so that you report on your **actual achievements against planned targets**. Add rows as required for Outcome 2, 3 etc. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)