

**[Indonesia Multi-Donor Fund Facility for Disaster and Recovery]
MPTF OFFICE GENERIC ANNUAL PROGRAMME NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2012**

<p align="center">Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme Title: Merapi Volcanic Eruption Livelihood Recovery Programme MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 00081546 	<p align="center">Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results</p> <p><i>Country/Region</i> D.I Yogyakarta and Central Java Provinces, Indonesia</p> <p><i>Priority area/ strategic results</i> Sustainable livelihoods Disaster management/resilience</p>
<p align="center">Participating Organization(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO IOM UNDP 	<p align="center">Implementing Partners</p> <p>Key partners include Provincial Disaster Management Agencies in Yogyakarta and Central Java, relevant District Disaster Management Agencies, local line agencies, local DRR forums, and CSOs. Implementing partners consist of the following agencies/institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO: Inprosula, SPTN HPS. UNDP: BPDs and local CSOs. IOM: LPTP (Institution for the Rural Technology Development)
<p align="center">Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p> <p>Total approved budget as per project document: MPTF /JP Contribution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO: 301,980 IOM: 329,662 UNDP: 368,358 <p>TOTAL: 1,000,000</p>	<p align="center">Programme Duration</p> <p>Overall Duration: 12 months</p> <p>Start Date : 08.02.2012 Original End Date 07.02.2013 Current End date 31.05.2013 (The No-Cost Extension was agreed by IMDFF-DR/IDF Steering Committee in early 2013).</p>
<p align="center">Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.</p> <p>Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i> Mid-Term Evaluation Report - if applicable <i>please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i></p>	<p align="center">Report Submitted By</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name: Title: Participating Organization (Lead): Email address:

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BPBD	Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah (Regional Disaster Management Body)
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
IOM	International Organization for Migration
RENAKSI	Government of Indonesia's Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Action Plans
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
RPJMN	Indonesia's National Medium Term Development Plan
UNPDF	United Nations Partnership for Development Framework

NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Until the end of 2012 the Joint Programme has made significant contribution with reference to the recovery support for both regions of Yogyakarta and Central Java. The focused work on income generation (Output 1) and DRR mainstreaming (Output 3) have further engaged with implementing partners to consolidate support to beneficiaries. At the same time, the capacity building work (Output 2) has provided a strategic support for the evaluation on the implementation of the RENAKSI in 2012 as well as the programming for RENAKSI activities in 2013. FAO has accomplished a solid development of communal cage and capacity building for communal cage beneficiaries. This quarter is ended by the starting of permanent house construction, which absorbs most of the attention of the beneficiaries. However in general the accomplishment of communal cage has reached around 80%. In this quarter FAO also continue the market access activities by facilitating a link between organic salak farmers and market. Fifteen organic buyers from Malaysia, Thailand, Jakarta, Surabaya, Jogjakara had been facilitated to meet with the organic salak association. UNDP has conducted an evaluation workshop to review the implementation of RENAKSI in 2012. The evaluation is important to assist local governments in planning the activities to be included in the 2013 RENAKSI programmes and budget. UNDP has also expanded the coverage of the village information systems and initiated the integration of various established data systems in DIY and Central Java provinces towards a single coordination mechanism both at the provincial and district level BPBDs. IOM has worked closely with its partner, LPTP (Lembaga Pengembangan Teknologi Pedesaan) to ensure the implementation of the livelihood activities targeting business groups (from the home-based-industries) and refinement of the DRR initiatives as a part of the enhancement of the community resilience in the targeted villages (Wukirsari, Umbulharjo, Kepuharjo, Argomulyo and Jumoyo) are implemented as planned. IOM has been facilitating the establishment of forums and channels where the targeted business groups can engage with the Village Disaster Risk Reduction Team.

I. Purpose

The joint programme contributes 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); 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.

The joint programme outcome is: improved sustainable livelihoods recovery and enhanced community resilience in areas affected by the 2010 Mt. Merapi eruption. This outcome will be attained through the delivery of the following outputs:

- 1) Sustainable livelihoods recovery and income generation support, incorporating value chain approach for selected commodities;
- 2) Strengthened capacity of local government to manage and coordinate DRR-based recovery programmes and mainstream DRR with involvement of all stakeholders; and
- 3) Enhanced community resilience and strengthened linkages between communities and relevant stakeholders.

II. Results

i) Narrative reporting on results:

Outcomes: The Joint program outcome is improved sustainable livelihoods recovery and enhanced community resilience in areas affected by the 2010 Mt Merapi eruption. Major changes observed during the first year intervention are as follows:

- The income of beneficiaries of organic *salak* certification and market access project has increased, and has been more sustainable. The increase of income can be enjoyed because organic agriculture product is appreciated more by consumer which is shown in the selling price of organic *salak* that higher around 10-30% compare to conventional price. The income of communal cage project's beneficiaries has also increased as their livestock asset has been growing and increased its value. The presence of consortium of corporate, civil society, and government as the grant maker, facilitating and coordinated agencies have ensured the sustainability of the project.
- There has been a significant increase in GOI's RENAKSI delivery during 2012 compared to the previous years. The coordination forums established to facilitate coordination among recovery actors, including different levels of government institutions as well as CSOs, have clearly made significant contribution to clarifying roles and responsibilities of these actors in the implementation of the RENAKSI programs.
- The affected communities have demonstrated increased resilience as there have been more communities aware on the disaster risks and have built a dedicated team to focus on addressing the associated risks. At the same time, the affected communities have benefited from expanded networks of support that are essential in boosting their capacities to respond to the associated risks. With increased public exposure on DRR through the advocacy of the Joint Programme, the issue of DRR has remained a top priority of the local government.

• Outputs:

Output 1: Agricultural livelihoods restored, improved and diversified, incorporating the value chain approach

Indicator 1.1

The total number of beneficiaries attended business development training were 87 participants, of these 15 persons were female.

Regarding the number of individuals trained in livelihoods related initiatives (Indicator 1.2), IOM trained 467 individuals out of the 600 targeted (77.8%), of which 83% was women. FAO trained 102 individuals and reached 85% of the number it targeted. 20% of these persons were women, i.e. 4% less that the target percentage.

The number of commodities developed into value-chain based marketing strategies (Indicator 1.3) targeted has been reached (125% of the target number for IOM and 100% for FAO).

Three livelihood forum has been conducted (Indicator 1.5), first is buyer forum, the second is investor forum and the third is multi-stakeholder forum. The buyer forum was attended by 15

traders of organic agriculture products from Jakarta, Yogyakarta, Surabaya, Malaysia, and Thailand. The buyers were facilitated to meet with organic salac association. Buyer forum has resulted in some business transaction between organic salac farmers association with organic traders. The investor forum has resulted a consortium consists of corporate, civil society organization, and government, namely Merapi Resiliency Consortium. The multi-stakeholder forum was managed as a forum to hand over project component to beneficiaries and local actors, including local government and civil society organization.

The implementation of the project was extended to 31 May because some project components cannot be implemented due to the postponing of permanent house construction.

Output 2: Strengthened capacity of local government to manage and coordinate DRR-based recovery programmes and mainstream DRR with involvement of all stakeholders

The village information system is designed to support the RENAKSI implementation and the broader disaster management in the affected areas through early warning system, data preparedness, feed-back mechanism and participatory monitoring exercise. Much of these features utilize on-line network with interconnection to the existing information systems BPBD, BNPB, BPPTK and other relevant actors, i.e. national and local information commissionaires, local and national ombudsman and local governments. By the end of 2012, the functional data management systems (Indicator 2.1) were built in the 6 local BPBDs planned, but only in 4 of the 9 villages (45% of target) and they reached 524 people instead of 1,000 (52%).

Two coordination forums (Indicator 2.2) were established in Central Java and three in the Yogyakarta Special Administrative Region (DIY). The target was to set up 12 coordination forums: 6 in Central Java and 6 in DIY. The review on the progress of recovery (Indicator 2.3) undertaken by local BPBDs provided useful data analysis and identified the needs that remain to be addressed. Disaster preparedness strategies and roadmaps for post-disaster recovery have been created in two districts, as planned.

Although there have been much progress made related to this output, some of the targets are still to be met. Hence the Joint Programme has requested a no-cost extension to IMDFF-DR. The no-cost extension was granted by the IMDFF-DR until May 2013.

Output 3: Enhanced community resiliencies and strengthened linkages between communities and relevant stakeholders

1,783 community members have acquired knowledge on community-based DRR (Indicator 3.1), which corresponds to 891.5% of the targeted number (initial target was 200 community member) 137 of these 1,783 were women. The high number of beneficiaries was caused by the high interest from the community member who joined and participated in the risk reduction activities, IOM initial target for beneficiaries was the member of Village Disaster-Risk-Reduction team only, turned out during the implementation of community risk mapping and contingency plan, there were also high interest from the Village Disaster Risk Reduction Forum who participated and actively contributed in the process.

The target percentage of women beneficiaries for the initial beneficiaries was reached; it was 68.5%, whereas for the actual beneficiaries, IOM reached 7.7%. In general, the community-based DRR activities have empowered the targeted communities, DRR Village committees and attracted high interest, however as most of the activities were conducted in the evening, most of the additional participants are male.

The targets of all other indicators for Output 3 have been reached.

- **Describe any delays in implementation, challenges, lessons learned & best practices:**

With reference to the challenges, lessons learned and best practices, there are three key observations that should be noted by the Joint Programme. Firstly, all of the programme's activities were planned previously to finish by the end of January 2013. However, based on consideration of some previous delays and the short active days in December 2012, as well as frequent conduct of the activities in the communities as referred above, the programme has had to consider combining several activities into one single occasion. As the consequence, the quality of combined activities would not be as good as the planned due to the time limitation. For instance the establishment of Joint Village Promotion Team and DRR Village Team will need more assistance in building their organizational capacity and strengthening their linkages to broader network to foster the sustainability.

Secondly, an effective mechanism is yet to be established for joint M&E activities for the Joint Programme, thus it is hard to jointly assess the effectiveness of the program implementation and the documentation of lessons learned until current period.

And lastly, there has been an emerging risk that is quite relevant to the current program, which needs to be considered in the future. During project implementation in the community, and also advise from the_Volcano Investigation and Technological Development Center (BPPTK), it was predicted that the most hazardous areas will be more on the southeast areas of Mt. Merapi rather than before. Those areas will have higher disaster risks level from the Mt. Merapi future eruption and the volcanic material flooding during the up coming rainy season. From the latest regular coordination meeting carried out between FAO, IOM and UNDP and Disaster Management Agency for Sleman District (BPBD) , BPBD asked the Joint Programme to support the community in those most hazardous areas (Southeast parts of Merapi) by improving the community resilience level such as making the village disaster management contingency plan and hazard maps and evacuation route for all affected villages both for the Merapi's future eruption and volcanic materials flooding. This proposed action should be followed up in the next phase of the program implementation.

- **Qualitative assessment:**

During its first year implementation, the joint program has achieved a broader level of influence with reference to the recovery support for both regions of Yogyakarta and Central Java. The focused work on income generation (Output 1) and DRR mainstreaming (Output 3) have further engaged with implementing partners to consolidate support to beneficiaries. At the same time, the capacity building work (Output 2) has provided a strategic support for the evaluation on the implementation of the RENAksi in 2012 as well as the programming for RENAksi activities in 2013. The Joint Programme has been well received by the national government and also the local

governments in the affected regions. This is evident from the regular conduct of the programme board meetings, where key stakeholders are involved in assessing the progress of the programme implementation. Overall the Joint Programme has certainly contributed to the increased income of the affected communities, strengthened the capacities of the local governments, and also increased community resilience of the effected regions through the work of DRR. The first and foremost, the Joint Programme has filled in the critical gap in the recovery process in the affected regions, channeling recovery assistance to the affected populations that are not reached by government assistance, while complementing the recovery assistance in areas reached by government assistance.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Outcome 1 Indicator: Baseline: Planned Target:			
Output 1 Agricultural livelihoods restored, improved and diversified, incorporating the value chain approach Indicator 1.1 The number of impacted households (gender disaggregated) benefitting from agricultural livelihoods input Baseline: none Planned Target: 120 selected beneficiaries, 30% of which are women Indicator 1.2 The number of individuals trained in livelihoods related initiatives Baseline: none XXX Planned Target: IOM: Up to 600 selected beneficiaries, 30% women FAO: 120 selected beneficiaries, 24% women Indicator 1.3 The number of commodities developed into value-chain based marketing strategies Baseline: none XXX Planned Target: IOM: 4 units FAO: 3 units	FAO: Communal Cage in Kuwang: 85 household, 54 male headed household, and 28 female headed household Communal Cage in Blongkeng: 35 household, 27 male headed household, and 8 female household. Salak: 100 household.	The beneficiaries of Salak project increased from 100 household to 327 household (302 male headed household) due to more the increased number of household are interested to shift their product to organic agriculture product.	Quarterly Programme Report Field Monitoring Report
	IOM: 417 selected beneficiaries, 85% of which are women FAO: 402 selected beneficiaries, 102 (25%) of which are women	The increase of the number of beneficiaries especially due to total calculation of the total training participant. One participant can participate in more than one training.	
	IOM: 5 units FAO: 3 units		

<p>Output 2 Strengthened capacity of local government to manage and coordinate DRR-based recovery programmes and mainstream DRR with involvement of all stakeholders</p> <p>Indicator 2.1 The existence of a functional data management system build in local BPBDs Baseline: XXX Planned Target: 6 BPBDs; 9 villages; 1,000 people</p> <p>Indicator 2.2 The existence of coordination forum facilitated by BPBD with active involvement of stakeholders Baseline: XXX Planned Target: 6 Central Java; 6 DIY</p> <p>Indicator 2.3 The number of reviews undertaken by local BPBDs on the progress of recovery and the remaining needs/gaps Baseline: XXX Planned Target: 1</p> <p>Indicator 2.4 The existence and use of a disaster preparedness strategy and roadmap for post-disaster recovery Baseline: XXX Planned Target: 2 districts</p>	<p>6 BPBDs 4 villages 524 people</p>	<p>There were delays in programme implementation. More are to be addressed during the no-cost extension.</p>	<p>Quarterly Programme Report Field Monitoring Report</p>
	<p>2 Central Java 3 DIY</p>	<p>There were delays in programme implementation. More are to be addressed during the no-cost extension.</p>	
	<p>1</p>	<p>N/A</p>	
	<p>2 districts</p>	<p>N/A</p>	
<p>Output 3 Enhanced community resiliencies and strengthened linkages between communities and relevant stakeholders</p> <p>Indicator 3.1 Number of community members who have acquired knowledge on Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction in selected districts Baseline: XXX Planned Target: Up to 200 selected</p>	<p>1,783 selected beneficiaries, 7.7% of which are women</p>	<p>More people were interested to join the programme.</p>	<p>CBDRM reports from the local partner which include knowledge increase percentage; and training implementation reports.</p>

<p>beneficiaries, 30% women Indicator 3.2 The existence of coordination forum facilitated by BPBD with active involvement of stakeholders Baseline: XXX Planned Target: 4</p>	4	N/A	Village Action Plan Implementation Report
<p>Indicator 3.3 Number of villages that implement the Village Action Plan (VAP) developed by Community-Based Disaster Management Groups (CBDMGs) Baseline: XXX Planned Target: 4</p>	4	N/A	Public Outreach reports and shows aired on TV and radio
<p>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: XXX Planned Target: 4</p>	4	N/A	Number of Layang PRB (DRR monthly bulletin) publication and outreach reports

III. Other Assessments or Evaluations (if applicable)

- Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken.

N/A

IV. Programmatic Revisions (if applicable)

- Indicate any major adjustments in strategies, targets or key outcomes and outputs that took place.

No major revision to the programme. There has only been a No-Cost Extension of the programme until May 2013 as approved by the IMDFF-DR in early 2013.

V. Resources (Optional)

- Provide any information on financial management, procurement and human resources.
- Indicate if the Programme mobilized any additional resources or interventions from other partners.

N/A