



**[Indonesia Multi-Donor Fund Facility for Disaster and Recovery]
MPTF OFFICE END OF PROGRAMME NARRATIVE REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: 8 FEBRUARY 2012 – 30 APRIL 2013**

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| <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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): LTP (Institute 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: 14 months</p> <p>Start Date: 08.02.2012 Original End Date: 07.02.2013 Actual End Date: 30 April 2013 for IOM</p> <p>Have agenc(ies) operationally</p> |

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| | <p>closed the Programme in its(their) system?</p> <p>Expected Financial Closure date:</p> |
| <p>Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.</p> <p>Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i></p> <p>Mid-Term Evaluation Report – <i>if applicable please attach</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i></p> | <p>Report Submitted By</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Name: Kartini Isabelle POUCHOUS ○ Title: Project Development Officer ○ Participating Organization (Lead): UNDP ○ Email address: kpouchous@iom.int |

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|----------|---|
| 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 |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| REKOMPAK | Public Work's Community Settlement, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Project |
| RENAKSI | Government of Indonesia's Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Action Plans |
| TPT | Technical Support Team |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| RPJMN | Indonesia's National Medium Term Development Plan |
| UNPDF | United Nations Partnership for Development Framework |
| VPT | Village Promotion Teams |
| VDRRT | Village Disaster Risk Reduction Team |
| VDRRF | Village Disaster Risk Reduction Forum |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Under outputs 1 and 3, 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 enhance 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 analyze and understand their own environment, develop tailored tools specific to their local realities and needs (i.e. maps, contingency plans, EWS etc.) and organize themselves into structured groups (e.g. VDRRTs) with clear response mechanism responsibilities. The availability of such tools and groups will help each target communities 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 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 that were engaged during programme implementation as well as other relevant DRR actors which have recognized the strategic added-value of the programme's model intervention and expressed high interest to channel further support to the Merapi beneficiary groups.

I. Purpose

The Merapi Livelihoods Recovery Programme is a joint initiative of the Government of Indonesia (GoI), the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), funded under the UNDP-managed funding window of the Indonesian Multi-Donor Fund Facility for Disaster Recovery (IMDFF-DR).¹ The 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)

¹ The other programme funded under the UNDP-managed IMDFF-DR funding window is called the Mentawai Livelihood Recovery Programme. The programme also started in February 2012, and was implemented by the following Participating United Nations Organizations (PUNOs): UNDP, FAO and ILO. The IMDFF-DR had another funding window managed by the World Bank.

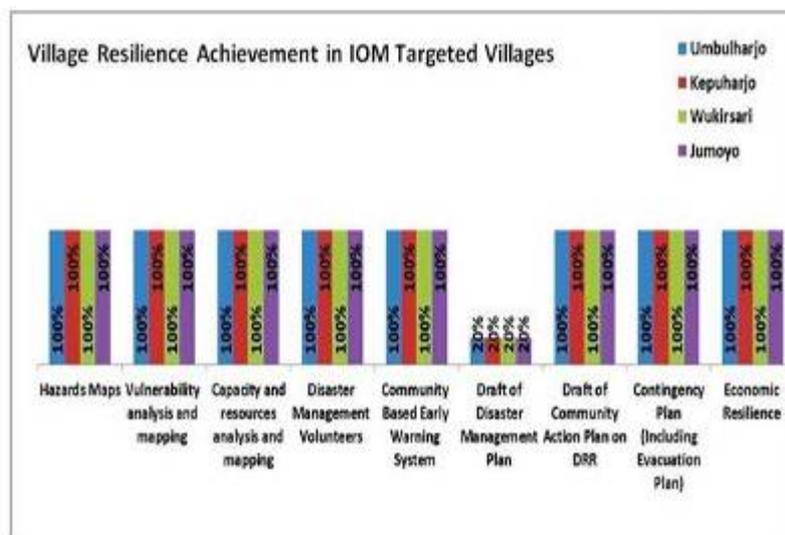
Sustainable livelihoods recovery and income generation support, incorporating value chain approaches for selected commodities; (ii) Strengthened capacity of local government to manage and coordinate DRR-based recovery programmes and mainstream DRR with the involvement of all stakeholders; and (iii) Enhanced 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.

II. Assessment of Programme Results

i) Narrative reporting on results:

According to BNPB’s Regulation 1/2012 on ‘Resilient Village’ (*Desa Tangguh*), ‘Resilient Villages’ are characterized as villages that: (i) can take an active role in assessing, analyzing, handling, monitoring, evaluating and reducing disaster risks; (ii) can adapt and respond to disasters through better understanding of risks and better mobilization and organization of local resources to reduce vulnerabilities and increase



Level of achievement of village resilience parameters in IOM targeted villages

capacities; and (iii) can recover quickly from impacts of disasters. With reference to this definition -particularly the first two points of the definition- it can be concluded that the programme has successfully contributed to enhance 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. Through the series of trainings on DRR, together with the community awareness-raising initiatives and technical support, the programme’s intervention has indeed equipped the target communities with

the necessary knowledge and awareness that enabled them to better analyze and understand their own environment, develop tailored tools specific to their local realities and needs (i.e. maps, contingency plans, EWS etc.) and organize themselves into structured groups (e.g. VDRRTs) with clear response mechanism responsibilities. The availability of such tools and groups will help each target communities 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 has clearly contributed to building 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 couple of months before the closing of the intervention, IOM linked the business groups to the relevant stakeholders that have the resources to assist them in the future (such as REKOMPAK, BPBD or District Government Departments). A complete set of Village Profiles (see **annex 1**) was handed over to these stakeholders so they could use it for future reference. IOM also communicated the progress of the business groups to the business partners that were engaged during programme implementation as well as other relevant DRR actors which have recognized the strategic added-value of the programme's model intervention and expressed high interest to channel further support to the Merapi beneficiary groups. From the last that IOM heard, Caritas Indonesia (KARINA) stated in August 2013 that they will have some resources to assist a few villages for which they intend to use IOM's Village Profile and the Village Contingency documents to identify their future steps in planning community-based-DRR activities in those areas. With the evolving situation, these documents will need to be updated, refined and socialized further.

ii) **Outputs**

Output 1: Sustainable livelihoods recovery and income generation support, incorporating value chain approach for selected commodities

Five villages affected by the Merapi eruption in the provinces of Central Java and Special Region Yogyakarta (DIY) received IOM livelihood recovery support, namely:

- **DIY:** Umbulharjo, Wukirsari, Kepuharjo and Argomulyo in Cangkringan sub-district, Sleman district
- **Central Java:** Jumoyo Village in Salam sub-district, Magelang district

The selection of target communities in each village was done through a value chain analysis (VCA) at an early stage of project implementation. The VCA is an analytical process for understanding the activities that make up the value of a product or commodities. In order to make a selection of commodities for IOM's technical assistance, the team conducted assessment to the existing home-based industries in Merapi by using the following parameters: (i) market request; (ii) potential increase of household income; (iii) number of MSEs within the value chain; (iv) potential of employment; (v) relationship among the MSEs; (vi) potential relation with government and donors; and (vii) women representatives within the value chain.

After all the information for each parameter was gathered, the selection of the potential commodities were done by analyzing the possibility of the commodities to meet the below requirements within a 6-month period:

- Turnover increasing up to 10% within 6 months
- Increase of household income, profit, needs of raw material and needs of capital
- Increase of commodities knowledge and skills on marketing, production, management and financial
- Comprehensive policy applied to the commodities
- Infrastructure that might give value added to their product
- Provision of independent funds

Although IOM identified many existing home-based industries (resulted from other stakeholders short term intervention), IOM eventually selected five business sectors (125% of the target number for IOM) for further assistance: the tourism and batik sectors (Umbulharjo Village), the mushroom cultivation sector (Wukirsari Village), the food processing sector (Argomulyo Village and Kepuharjo Village), and the craft sector (Argomulyo Village).

By the end of the project, a total of 642 individuals from the selected business sectors received livelihood recovery assistance from IOM, representing 107% of the initial target number (i.e. 600), 73.9% of which were women (target was initially 30%). 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. Livelihood recovery assistance consisted of different forms of support:

- **Business Development Trainings (BDT):** 430 of the 642 beneficiaries participated in the Business Development Training (BDT) and received follow-up assistance from IOM's local partner for the development of 37 business development plans. The BDT aimed at introducing participants to the basics of business development – i.e. market identification, business planning, group-based financial management, accounting, production management and human resource management. For the purpose



BDT in Jumoyo Village, Magelang

of the training, IOM developed a simple training module (see **annex 2** – Indonesian version only) and distributed a copy of the training module to all training participants. In line with the programme's strategy to achieve resilient livelihood in the context of high disaster risks, Chapter 2 of the module on *Business Planning* also contains basic information and tips on how to preempt and minimize risks of natural hazards that could potentially affect business performance. DRR mainstreaming within the BDT course was designed to ensure the integration of livelihood and economic parameters with risk reduction initiatives conducted in the communities.

- **Livelihood Technical Assistance:** Partnering with various stakeholders (such as Tourism and Culture Department of Sleman District; Trade, Industry, Cooperatives and MSEs Department of Sleman District, and private sector entities such as 'Lusy Laksita' Partner In Comm, *Bakpia-Pia*, etc), IOM provided complementary technical or thematic-based trainings tailored to the needs of each specific business sectors. In total, 236 of the 642 beneficiaries received such complementary trainings, including: batik-making training, Service of Excellence Training for volcano tour at Umbulharjo Village, English Class for Volcano Tour, Marketing, Promotion and Innovation Training, Packaging Training and Media training.

Market access inputs: the purpose of IOM's market access inputs was to ensure that the beneficiary businesses had the right and sufficient access to potential markets and clients. From a business point of view, such marketing support is important for ensuring the expansion and, ideally the sustainability, of a business. As such, under the project, products or services by the beneficiary business groups were promoted through various promotional media (see sample of promotional flyers in **annex 3**) with the aim to reach additional potential customers. The business groups were also facilitated to show their products at a number of exhibitions at national and sub-national level, and were linked to strategic partners with access to market, for example: Bakpiapia Djogja (traditional cake store in Yogyakarta), Mirota Batik (popular souvenir and gift shop in Yogyakarta), and ASITA (Association of the Indonesian Tours and Travel Agencies). More importantly, the project helped to establish so-called 'Village Promotion Teams' (VPT) which consist of representatives of the IOM-assisted business groups. These VPTs joined market access related workshops, business networking events, exhibitions and fairs, and developed marketing branding. The set-up of VPTs have played a critical role in expanding beneficiary groups' business performance, marking one of the best practices of the programme for potential replication. Further details on the role of VPT are available in the 'Specific Story' section of this report.



VPT Representative from the 'Rumah Merapi' business attending promotional event in Yogyakarta, April 2013

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

To be completed by UNDP

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

As an overall strategy to achieve resilient communities, all IOM community-based DRR activities under output 3 were guided by BNPB's set standards for the establishment of so-called 'Resilient Villages' (*DesaTangguh*) as specified in BNPB's Regulation 1/2012 on Resilient Villages. According to the Regulation, there are twenty indicators that need to be

met for villages to qualify as 'Resilient Villages', but under the present programme IOM focused its intervention on supporting four target villages to achieve nine of the twenty indicators, namely: (1) availability of community hazards maps; (2) availability of community vulnerability maps; (3) availability of community capacity and resource maps; (4) availability of Village Disaster Management (DM) Plans; (5) availability of Village Action Plans on DRR; (6) availability of Village Disaster Management Teams (VDRRTs) and Village Disaster Risk Reduction Forums (VDRRF); (7) availability of Community -Early Warning Systems (EWS); (8) availability of Village Contingency Plans (Including Evacuation Plan); and (9) the implementation of the Economic Resilient activities.

To maximize the impact of the mutually complementarity programme components, IOM strategically decided to align the geographical scope of its DRR support intervention under output 3 with the geographical scope of its livelihood support under output 1. As such, four of the five villages targeted under output 1 (Umbulharjo, Kepuharjo, Wukirsari and Jumoyo) also benefited of DRR support under output 3.

Based on the above indicators, IOM in partnership with the Institute for the Rural Technology Development (LPTP), BPBDs, local Indonesian Red Cross branches (PMIs) and other local DRR actors- undertook the following activities and achieved the following deliverables:

- **Set up of VDRRTs:** as a first step, IOM and its partners helped to established VDRRTs in all four target villages based on the BNPB formal guideline regulating the set-up of DRR Forum. In the context of DRR, the presence of DRRTs at village level is important as they are the ones assigned to provide the first response to disaster situations through rapid decision-making, intervention, coordination, and logistics preparation. A series of technical trainings on community-based DRR, first aid, barrack and logistics management, were conducted to increase VDRRTs' capacity to respond. All VDRRT members were also equipped with emergency bags (total of 250 bags were distributed) that essentially contain first aid kits together with other emergency equipment and supplies. Lastly, one DRR cross visit to exchange experience was also carried out to Kelud Volcano Community in East Java Province to enrich VDRRTs' knowledge on preparedness. In all villages, VDRRTs also took the lead in coordinating community participation for the development of the disaster risk maps, Development of Village DM plan, DRR Action Plan and Contingency Plans, and the identification of the EWS.
- **Set up of VDRRFs:** Complementary to the VDRRTs, IOM helped to set up VDRRFs in all four target villages. Compared to VDRRTs, these are usually larger multi-stakeholder discussion groups that include the participation of a broader segment of the community population (i.e. youth, religious leaders, etc.). The VDRRFs meet regularly to discuss and coordinate risk reduction and disaster preparedness initiatives at village level outside emergency situations. In coordination with the Yogyakarta Disaster Risk Reduction Forum, IOM facilitated a workshop attended by all four VDRRFs to transfer knowledge on how to develop and maintain a DRR Forum. Inter Village DRR Forum Workshops were conducted to strengthen the village coordination as well as strengthen engagement with the local government. Given the high interest of VDRRF members on DRR issues, all VDRRF members were also provided training on community-based DRR and were

actively consulted in the development process of the disaster risk maps, Development of Village DM Plans, DRR Action Plans and Contingency Plans, and the identification of the EWS. This partly explains why the reported number of community members acquiring knowledge on community-based DRR (indicator 3.1.) far exceeds the initial target number of 200. In all, the project actually trained 1,783 community members who were members of the VDRRFTs, and/or VDRRFs, with some also acting as VPT representatives. For more details on the process of CBDRR training activities, please refer to LPTP Report in **annex 4**.

- **Mapping:** Following the technical trainings on community-based DRR, the VDRRT in each target village -facilitated by IOM and LPTP- successfully engaged the community members (including members of the VDRRFs) to produce a set of community disaster risk maps, consisting of village hazard maps, village vulnerability maps, and village capacity and resource maps. All maps (12 in total – see **annexes 5a, 5b, 5c and 5d**) were coordinated with the Sleman and Magelang’s BPBDs for approval and were used to develop the village contingency plans and refine the village DM plans and DRR Action plans.
- **Development of Village Contingency Plans and support to the refinement of Village DM Plans and DRR Action Plans:** as REKOMPAK already committed support to the target villages to develop DM plans and DRR action plans, IOM’s support mostly focused on supporting the VDRRTs to develop contingency plans (see **annex 6a, 6b, 6c and 6d**) with the input of VDRRF members and based on the data provided by the new community risk maps. Contingency plans serve to guide emergency response in relation to specific hazards commonly faced by communities in their location. In this case, 3 villages developed contingency plans for volcano eruption and 1 village developed a contingency plan for mud flow. All contingency plans were consulted and synchronized with BPBD Sleman and Magelang’s district contingency plans. In addition to the contingency plans, IOM also joined forces with REKOMPAK to revisit the RPP (Community Settlement Planning) document that serve as a reference document for the refinement of the Village DM Plans. Lastly, in support of REKOMPAK’s intervention to assist target villages to develop their DRR Action Plan, IOM also encouraged the participation of the VPTs in the development of the DRR Action Plan to ensure proper integration of livelihood considerations in DRR preparation.
- **Set up of EWS:** Through a series Focused Group Discussion (FGD) attended by 60 VDRRT and VDRRF members in the 4 target villages, Early Warning Systems (EWS) were identified for each village. IOM then successfully engaged with government partners to provide equipment support for the EWS – i.e. provision of radio and siren by REKOMPAK in Umbulharjo village; provision of audio-speaker and related devices by BPBD for Kepuharjo and Wukirsari villages, and the establishment of Community Radio namely LAHARA FM by BPPTK in Kepuharjo village. IOM facilitated additional training sessions for the VDRRTs to utilize the provided EWS equipment.
- **Facilitation of DRR-resilient businesses:** To further strengthen resilience of assisted business groups (output 1) in a context of high disaster risks, The VPTs and the business groups were also introduced to the development of DRR Village contingency plans and

received DRR-related information and materials through different activities – e.g. trainings on first aid kits, safety at work, and the insertion of DRR measurement through the development of business planning. More importantly, IOM also facilitated a Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance (DRFI) Workshop for the beneficiary business groups. The purpose of this workshop was two-fold: (i) to increase community awareness on risk-transferring scheme; and (ii) to identify type of risk-transferring options (register their business group to the micro insurance provider, group-savings, contingency budget, etc.). Some communities who had experience in disaster risk transfer and management (such as Batik Kebon Indah, Klaten, Central Java) were invited to present real examples of disaster risk insurance and financing; while representatives from the BNPB National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), Sleman and DI Yogyakarta BPBDs, Yogyakarta DRR Forum, Asosiasi Asuransi Umum Indonesia (AAUI) and Asosiasi Asuransi Jiwa Indonesia (AAJI) were invited to attend the workshop. As follow-up actions, plans were prepared on how to improve the Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance socialization to the community and also how to carry out the Training of DRFI Facilitators, how to prepare the good DRFI scheme for the community based on community needs, and how to facilitate DRFI policy making at national level. IOM also provided an insurance package of one-year validity from *JasaraharjaPutera* for all of the training participants (167 packages). Based on follow-up discussions with some of beneficiaries, some business groups confirmed their intention to continue to cover the insurance with their own resources. IOM's stimulant for one year was useful for them as it facilitated the administration process and made them familiar with micro-insurance procedures.

To help support the implementation of the above village-level DRR activities in the four target villages and build a general culture of risk resilience across the two target provinces, IOM actively engage into a number of socialization initiatives to raise public awareness on DRR:

- **TV & Radio Shows:** In partnership with LPTP, IOM coordinated a media plans for the production of TV and Radio Shows on the theme of DRR. These TV and Radio Shows disseminated DRR messages from relevant stakeholders, including assisted communities, local government, civil society and other relevant DRR stakeholders in the region. IOM in collaboration with LPTP conducted 10 radio shows and 3 TV talk shows (*Obrolan Angkring*) aired in both provinces. Resource persons included the Head of BPPTK (Volcano Investigation and Technological Development Center), Head of the DIY Provincial BPBD, Head of BPBD Sleman, and members of the DIY DRR Forum, etc. IOM engaged different media stakeholders to promote and socialize the activities throughout the 14 months implementation.



Series of media activities conducted by IOM and LPTP, including the shooting of *Obrolan Angkring* and also regular Radio Talk-Shows in Sonora to disseminate disaster risk reduction messages.

- Monthly DRR newsletters:** 7,000 copies of *Layang PRB* (DRR Forum Newsletter) in 7 editions were produced and distributed to all relevant stakeholders. IOM actively invited key DRR actors in the region to submit articles and news that are related with DRR measures, which attracted interest from other stakeholders to publish their features and articles on DRR in subsequent editions. As a means to expand coverage beyond the programme target regions, all editions of the *Layang PRB* were also made available online on the DIY DRR Forum's website: <http://fprb.wordpress.com/layang-prb/>. IOM and the DIY DRR Forum carried out an exit strategy meeting in April 2013, to discuss the best practices and lessons learnt during the production and dissemination of *Layang PRB*, and agreed on a strategy on how the Yogyakarta DRR Forum can continue the production of *Layang PRB*. The Forum will seek support from its civil society members as well as from the Provincial and/or District BPBDs. IOM ensured that the production guidelines were communicated to the Forum during the production of *Layang PRB*.



- Qualitative assessment**



IOM deployed extensive efforts to engage as many partners as possible under its livelihood recovery support activities. Ranging from the business communities to the media sector, these partners have been strategic in helping to increase the capacity and business performance of the beneficiary groups by either providing expert business advice on issues of marketing, production, management, etc. or by just simply providing the needed media coverage for market exposure. A sample of media article issued on some of the IOM-assisted beneficiaries is available in **annex 7**.

With regard to the community-based DRR support activities, IOM closely linked the programme assistance with the government's agenda. Community

resilience activities were coordinated with the BPBDs at district and provincial levels as well as with the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) to support their *Desa Tangguh* initiative. It also drawn from its previous DRR experience in the region to mobilize the support and involvement of other stakeholders already part of the province-level DRR Forum. Such approach significantly helped IOM to effectively implement the programme's activities towards the intended outcome.



Generally-speaking, the programme achievement also benefited of IOM's active role in providing extensive support to socialize the programme activities and progress. IEC materials in the form of bi-monthly newsletters (**annex 8**) and information/visibility (**annex 9**) materials were produced and distributed during the entire duration of the programme. IOM also took a lead role in coordinating the active participation of the PUNOs of both the Merapi and the Mentawai Joint Programmes to showcase the achievements of the programmes at various high-level DRR events such as the Side Events and DRR Market Place of the 5th Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) hosted by the Indonesian Government in October 2012 in Yogyakarta and the International Conference on the Lessons from Indonesia's Experiences in Disaster Reconstruction and Preparedness, conducted in Jakarta on November 12, 2012,

and hosted by the Multi Donor Fund – Java Reconstruction Fund (MDF-JRF). Such exposure enabled the programme to gain recognition and ensure the necessary engagement of relevant stakeholders towards the programme.

iii) Evaluation, Best Practices and Lessons Learned

IOM in coordination with the Yogyakarta Provincial BPBD conducted a Closing Workshop on 24 April 2013 to socialize the results and lessons learned from IOM's project component implementation, within the framework of the joint UN Merapi Livelihood Recovery Programme. IOM received valuable feedback and positive acknowledgment of its work at the community level especially in relation to the livelihood assistance for the home-based industries combined with community-based disaster risk reduction activities. The BPBD acknowledged this programme as a good model for communities intervention as they also still learning on how to interlink livelihood intervention with the DRR. Some of the innovative approaches that were implemented during IOM's intervention in the four assisted received positive feedback from the key stakeholders (Community Settlement, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Project (REKOMPAK)² Technical Support Team (TPT)³,

²*RehabilitasidanRekonstruksiMasyarakatdanPermukimanBerbasisKomunitas* (REKOMPAK) is a program scheme under the management of Indonesia Public Work Department and funded by Multi Donor Fund (MDF) and Java Reconstruction Fund (JRF) to carry out the participatory community housing and settlement rehabilitation and reconstruction program in the disaster affected areas such as Aceh, Yogyakarta, and Mentawai

³The Technical Support Team (TPT) is a government-body formed by National Disaster Management (BNPB) to assist the government coordination mechanism in carrying rehabilitation and reconstruction activities after the 2010 eruption of Mount Merapi in Yogyakarta and Central Java Provinces

Provincial and/or District Management Agency (BPBD) and the relevant Government Departments). The REKOMPAK, TPT and the relevant government departments stated that they will engage with the assisted communities and continue the provision of technical assistance as needed and within their available resources. The Head of Yogyakarta Provincial BPBD requested documentation of IOM's work in the field to be further coordinated and addressed by BPBD post IOM's intervention. In May 2013, the complete document of IOM's targeted village-profile was submitted and shared to all relevant stakeholders in the government, including to the IMDFF-DR Secretariat. The document serves as reference tool for further interventions.

Constraints and Action Taken

1. The Joint Programme was designed to play a catalytic role for the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction process post-2010 Merapi Eruption, meaning that the Joint Programme needed to compliment the implementation of RENAKSI by the Government and fill the gap, by providing technical inputs or assistance to the planned activities within the RENAKSI. However, the unclear mechanism of RENAKSI implementation and the lack of capacity of the local government to disburse the RENAKSI budget in time caused considerable challenges. In order to deal in the most effective way with the existing challenges, IOM closely engaged with the Provincial and District BPBDs to get inputs on the technicalities of the RENAKSI implementation. BPBD acted as the coordinating body for the RENAKSI implementation and facilitated access for IOM to engage with the relevant government departments dealing with the livelihoods of home-based industries and with risk reduction parameters.
2. During the project period the targeted villages were in the process of moving to communal permanent housing sites provided by the Government. Construction in some villages were faster than others, a situation that created challenges for programme socialization and beneficiary identification. IOM in close communication and coordination with its implementing partner, LPTP, regularly informed the progress of the housing site and progress of the project implementation plan to the stakeholders.
3. The delay of the disbursement of funds of the IMDFF-DR window supported by the World Bank and implemented by REKOMPAK has affected timely implementation. At the beginning of the UN-Joint Programme implementation, REKOMPAK committed to support the infrastructure of the communities livelihood in IOM target villages (such as refinement of the Village Promotion Team's joint showroom) whereas IOM focused on the engaging the business groups through trainings and technical assistance. However, until the closing of IOM's intervention in April 2013, the WB window has not started implementation. To ensure REKOMPAK's awareness of IOM's intervention and achievements of the assisted business groups, IOM shared the Village Profile with REKOMPAK for future reference.
4. Joint programme implementation was challenging due to the absence of a streamlined reporting mechanism and different implementation modes applied by the three participating organizations. This has caused delays to programme implementation,

Monitoring and Evaluation, as well as to the discussions regarding an application for a Phase II of the Joint Programme.

5. An effective mechanism was not established for M&E activities in the Joint Programme, thus it remains hard to jointly assess the effectiveness of the programme and identify best practices or lessons learned during the Joint Programme. IOM has highlighted the need for systematic M&E throughout the entire project implementation period.

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 - 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: xxx Planned Target: 120 selected beneficiaries, 30% of which are women | <i>(FAO to complete)</i> | | Quarterly Programme Report; Field Monitoring Report; copy of the BDT training module; copy of promotional flyers. |
| Indicator 1.2 - The number of individuals trained in livelihoods related initiatives Baseline: 0 Planned Target: IOM: Up to 600 selected beneficiaries, 30% women FAO: 120 selected beneficiaries, 24% women | IOM: 642 selected beneficiaries, 73,9% of which are women FAO: to be completed | 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. | |
| Indicator 1.3 - The number of commodities developed into value-chain based marketing strategies Baseline: 0 Planned Target: IOM: 4 units FAO: 3 units | IOM: 5 units FAO: to be completed | | |

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| 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: 0 Planned Target: 6 BPBDs; 9 villages; 1,000 people | <i>(UNDP to complete)</i> | <i>(UNDP to complete)</i> | <i>(UNDP to complete)</i> |
| Indicator 2.2 - The existence of coordination forum facilitated by BPBD with active involvement of stakeholders Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 6 Central Java; 6 DIY | <i>(UNDP to complete)</i> | <i>(UNDP to complete)</i> | <i>(UNDP to complete)</i> |
| Indicator 2.3 - The number of reviews undertaken by local BPBDs on the progress of recovery and the remaining needs/gaps Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 1 | <i>(UNDP to complete)</i> | <i>(UNDP to complete)</i> | <i>(UNDP to complete)</i> |
| Indicator 2.4 - The existence and use of a disaster preparedness strategy and roadmap for post-disaster recovery Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 2 districts | <i>(UNDP to complete)</i> | <i>(UNDP to complete)</i> | <i>(UNDP to complete)</i> |
| 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: 0 Planned Target: Up to 200 selected | 1,783 selected beneficiaries, 7.7% of which are women | 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 | LPTP training reports |

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| <p>beneficiaries, 30% women</p> | | <p>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 regard 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 attended these activities were much higher than the female ones.</p> | |
| <p>Indicator 3.2: The existence of village coordination forum facilitated by BPBD with active involvement of stakeholders Baseline: 1 Planned Target: 4</p> | <p>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</p> | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copy of village maps |
| <p>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: 4</p> | <p>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</p> | | <p>Copy of :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village Contingency Plans |

| | | | |
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| <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</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 4</p> | <p>4 districts (Sleman, Magelang, Boyolali, Klaten)</p> | | <p>Copy of <i>Layang PRB</i>; copy of radio and TV show broadcast; copy of media articles covering radio and TV show events.</p> |
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iv) A Specific Story (Optional)

Business profitability and sustainability highly depends on the capacity of the business to reach out 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.



VPT representatives of the 'Rumah Merapi' branding attending an exhibition event in Yogyakarta in early April 2013.

To 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 show rooms, 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 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.

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.