

**[Indonesian multi-Donor Fund Facility for Disaster Recovery]
MPTF OFFICE END OF PROGRAMME NARRATIVE REPORT**

Project Title	Merapi Volcanic Eruption Livelihood Recovery Programme	Mentawai Islands Livelihoods Recovery Programme
Project Number	MPTF Office Project Reference Number 00081546	UNJP/INS/083/UNJ MPTF Office Project Reference Number 0081547
Participating Organization(s)	IOM, FAO, UNDP	FAO (Coordinating Agency), UNDP, ILO
Programme/Project Cost (USD)	IOM: 329,662 FAO: 527,492 UNDP: 329,662 Total: 1,533,512USD	FAO: 647,680 ILO: 569,000 UNDP: 475,033 Total 1,692,713USD
Country, Locality, Priority areas/Strategic results	<i>Country/Region:</i> D.I Yogyakarta and Central Java Provinces, Indonesia <i>Priority area/ strategic results:</i> Sustainable livelihoods, Disaster management/resilience	<i>Country/Region:</i> Pagai Utara and Pagai Selatan, Mentawai Islands District, West Sumatra, Indonesia <i>Priority area/ strategic results:</i> Sustainable livelihoods, Disaster recovery
Implementing Partners	<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): 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO: Coffee and Cocoa Research Centre (<i>Puslit Koka</i>) UNDP: BPBD ILO: Vocational training centre Padang
Programme Duration	Overall Duration: 31 months Start Date: (08.02.2012) Original End Date: (07.02.2013) Actual End Date: (30 September 2014) (30 April 2013 for IOM)	Overall Duration: 28 months Start Date: (08.02.2012) Original End Date (02.2013) Actual End Date (30.09.2014)

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ATS	After Training Support
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
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 (Association 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

FINAL PROGRAMME REPORT FORMAT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*In ½ to 1 page, summarise the most important achievements of Programme during the reporting period and key elements from your detailed report below. Highlight in the summary, the elements of the main report that you consider to be the **most critical** to be included in the MPTF Office Consolidated Annual Report.*

Merapi Volcanic Eruption Livelihood Recovery Programme

The programme has been implemented for over two years with initial contribution received of USD 1,000,000 (one million US dollars) channelled through the three UN Agencies. The initial duration was approved for 12 months with start date from February 2012 and end date February 2013. A no-cost programme extension of an additional 3 months was then granted, bringing programme implementation to end of May 31st 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 end-of-project evaluation phase until December 2014.

This report covers activities implemented on the expansion (2nd phase) of the project from January – September 2014. Until the end of September 2014, which also marked the end of project timeline, UNJP has accomplished multiple activities as 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. The FAO have obtained organic and fair-trade certification for a farmers' association of over 13000 people. The UNDP have 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. The IOM managed to provide livelihood training

The finalization 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 recognized 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: 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 trained in livelihood supporting activities. Merapi Resilience Consortium created.

- IOM: Almost 650 people directly benefitted from IOM livelihood training and development initiatives during the first phase of the UNJP. Five separate local commodities supported from inception to market.
- UNDP: VIS integrated into 9 villages, training provided to 1324 people. District level contingency plans established for Sleman and Magelang. Village level disaster risk mapping carried out across four forums.
- UNDP/IOM: (Phase 1+2) 1783 beneficiaries of Community based Disaster Risk Reduction awareness campaigns and training. Four districts 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 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 regard 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.

Mentawai Islands Livelihoods Recovery Programme

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FAO reactivated the three demonstration plots (demo-plot) that was neglected for a while due to programme pause. A cocoa buyer meeting had already 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 done to enhance the farmer capacity.

Due to remaining budget of USD 90.000 in the second phase of top up fund, FAO selected new area intervention in KM 46, Pagai Selatan. The beneficiaries in the new area have benefit cattle distribution as a way to support the integrated farming concept. As many as 33 cattle have been distributed to five farmer groups, adding 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 that used to be conducted at the demo plot is now practiced in beneficiary's own home yard. This activity has proven to have impact in providing additional nutritional intake and serves as alternative source of income, mostly for the women group.

ILO had done multiple training and capacity building activities to strengthen the beneficiaries from the 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 service and furniture making had become easier. The light meals making beneficiary 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 was functioned as legal basis for the agency to perform the RR activities.

Improvement and development on web-based data management and information system on Mentawai RR among provincial BPBD and six districts BPBD of Wes Sumatra has been done through the provision of training on data management system. This data management system was used to support Mentawai recovery. The managed data functioned as supporting source of the online system of RR activities of BPBD West Sumatra (<http://www.rbpbdsumbar.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 water management strategy that would guide the groups in their dialogue with local government on water and sanitation. For further sustainability, UNDP has embraced SurfAid, an international NGO focusing its programme in providing clean water distribution and water distribution strategy in the relocation area.

I. Purpose

*Provide a brief **introduction** to the programme/ project (one paragraph). Provide **the main objectives and expected outcomes of the programme** in relation to the appropriate Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNPDF) and project document (if applicable) or Annual Work Plans (AWPs) over the duration of the project.*

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).

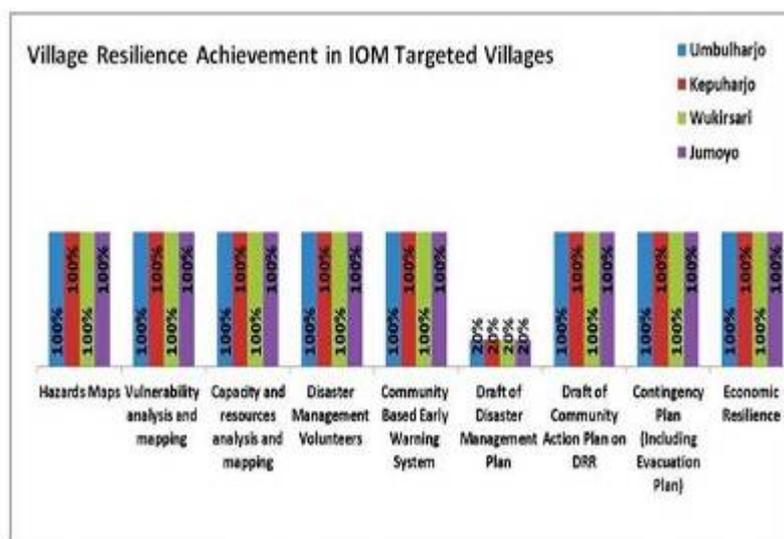
II. Assessment of Programme Results

This section is the most important in the Report and particular attention should be given to reporting on results / and changes that have taken place rather than on activities. It has three parts to help capture this information in different ways (i. Narrative section; ii. Indicator based performance assessment; iii. Evaluation & Lessons learned; and iv. A specific story).

Merapi Volcanic Eruption Livelihood Recovery Programme

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 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



Level of achievement of village resilience parameters in IOM targeted villages

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.

- **Outcome:**

Improved sustainable livelihoods through recovery and enhanced community resilience in areas affected by the 2010 Mt. Merapi Eruption.

Prior to the UNJP intervention, the capacity of the local government to effectively monitor and coordinate recovery efforts was lacking. To this end the UNJP worked closely with local partners to establish platforms for collaborative monitoring and coordination. The longitudinal study (LS) and social audit (SA) represent separate but complimentary mechanisms for monitoring the recovery process. The LS offered insights for recovery planners, allowing them to identify how successfully each stage of the recovery had been by providing quantitative data. UNJP facilitated the dissemination of the LS and supported the findings influence on future recovery planning. The SA worked on a more qualitative local level, targeting individuals and villages to understand their experience of the recovery process. The SA results were also mainlined into future recovery planning through coordination efforts by the local government, supported and facilitated by UNJP. The final piece of this story comes from the governor's decrees, recently supported by UNJP. These will, among other things, provide a legal framework for SA's to be carried out in the case of future recovery initiatives. Training provided by UNJP to partners has also enabled the local partners to carry out LS and SA in case of future recovery initiatives.

Livelihoods recovery and community resilience has been approached in four different ways, the support to local salak farmer's organic certification, the support and training to communal cage management and finally the Village Information System (VIS) and Sister Village (SV). Before the UNJP became involved with the local salak farmers association, they had been attempting to gain organic and fair-trade certification for over two years, unsuccessfully. With UNJP support, the association has now obtained full organic in-conversion certification for 138 households, with more in on the way. The association has revamped its organizational structure, with teams devoted to merchandising and administration of the required documentation for maintaining the complex documents and records required to maintain the certification.

The training in managerial practices for the bio-digester linked to the communal cages allowed the local community to make use of the bi-products of cattle rearing, increasing efficiency and potential savings. Community resilience has been enhanced through data provided by the VIS. Before the UNJP, the village governments in the area relied on private operators to gather data and coordinate with local governments.

The data was often incomplete and poorly formatted. Many village governments chose to operate without anything at all. The VIS has now been installed in the most at risk villages, providing up to date information to the local government and other stakeholders directly. Contingency plans for the four affected districts have been completed, making use of this data.

The SV operates as an evacuation mechanism for the highest risk villages, utilizing data from the VIS to plan and prepare for evacuation. Using participatory planning, agreements for evacuation space and provision of supplies and other essential needs have been drawn up between 43 different village governments under the SV mechanisms. In addition to these changes in livelihood support, community resilience and local government capacity, UNJP have supported local government partners in contingency planning and data management systems.

Contingency plans have been created using data from the VIS and SV. Coordinated with local government partners to plan and fill gaps in capacity for emergency response and recovery. This has meant much more detailed and exact preparedness planning has taken place. One example comes from recent interviews undertaken with Magelang BPBD, where a spokesperson confirmed that contingency plans prior to 2010 eruption (and BPBD formation in Magelang) planned for 19,000 evacuees. The eruption led to over 100,000 from Magelang alone. A data management system has been developed in conjunction with, and handed over to, Sleman and Magelang district governments. These are regularly updated by data from the VIS preventing planning from making the same underestimations when conducting contingency planning. The data is also disseminated with the wider local government (beyond BPBD) and allows further development planning to take place greater accordance with the data.

- **Outputs:**

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

- 138 Households (HH) have achieved fair-trade and organic certification.
- Salak from FAO supported farmers association exhibited twice at international expos.
- Marketing teams created and trained in best practices.
- Contingency planning for livestock created in 4 groups of communal cages in Kuwang, Plosokerep, Karangkendal and Blongkeng.
- Four villages (i.e. Umbulharjo, Wukirsari, Kepuharjo and Argomulyo) in Central Java and one district (i.e. Jumoyo Village) in Special Region Yogyakarta affected by the Merapi eruption received IOM livelihood recovery support
- Five business sectors received further assistance from IOM: the tourism and batik sectors (Umbulharjo Village), the mushroom cultivation sector (Wukirsari Village), the food processing sector (Argomulyo Village and Kepuharjo Village), and the handycraft sector (Argomulyo Village).
- A total of 642 individuals from the selected business sectors received livelihood recovery assistance from IOM in the form of Business Development Trainings (BDT) – introductory training for the basics of business development and Livelihood Recovery Assistance (LTA) - complementary technical or

thematic-based trainings tailored to the needs of each specific business sectors. There are 430 individuals out of 642 individuals received BDT and 236 individuals received LTA.

- To ensure that the beneficiary businesses had the right and sufficient access to potential markets and clients, link to the strategic partners with access to market was established, e.g. Bakpia 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).
- 'Village Promotion Teams' (VPT) were established jointly among the targeted business sectors. These VPTs have played a critical role in expanding beneficiary groups' business performance through participating in workshops, business networking events, exhibitions and fairs, and marketing branding

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

- Established two District Information Systems (DIS) for disaster preparedness, one in Sleman District the other in Magelang District.
- Village Information Systems (VIS) established in 18 villages throughout the affected region. Directly enhancing the capacity of the village government and providing one of the building blocks from which the DIS can operate.
- Governor's decrees have established a legal framework in which DRR principles can become institutionalized with the wider local development process. This aligns itself with the National Law of Indonesia, 24/2007.
- Governor's decrees have also established the legal framework for creation of a sustained participatory, recovery monitoring structure.
- Training in best practices for social audit has embedded local stakeholders with necessary skills to create and maintain a participatory, recovery monitoring structure despite the future absence of project personnel.
- The governor of Central Java has announced the expansion of the VIS to all at risk villages within Central Java. 700 Million Rupiah has been allocated for fiscal year 2015.
- Contingency Plan for lahar floods in Sleman District and Disaster Management Planning in Magelang District have been completed.

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

- The VIS has significantly bolstered local communities understanding and resilience to disaster.
- Social Audit results have been incorporated into Recovery planning activities by local BPBD and other partners.
- The Sister Village Mechanism (SV) in Magelang has established and works to maintain linkages between communities in preparation for disaster.

- The Merapi Resilience Consortium (MRC) has been established, creating links and building understand of needs between the community and local stakeholders¹.
- Four of the five targeted villages under output 1 (Umbulharjo, Kepuharjo, Wukirsari and Jumoyo) also received DRR support.
- Village Disaster Risk Reduction Team (VDRRT), comprise individuals who will provide the first response to disaster situation, and Village Disaster Risk Reduction Forum (VDRRF), a larger multi-stakeholder discussion groups were set up in the same four targeted villages.
- A total of 1,783 community members participated in VDRRTs and/or VDRRFs.
- A set of community disaster risk maps in each village were produced. The set consisted of village hazard maps, village vulnerability maps, and village capacity and resource maps.
- Village Contingency Plans developed and Village DM Plans and DRR Action Plans were refined in all the targeted villages
- Early warning system in each villages were set up through provision of 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.
- **Qualitative Assessment**

In this section all areas that have been affected or changed significantly from the original target will be addressed and a qualitative assessment of the actions and remedial processes put in place will be offered.

1. Output 2

- a. Indicator 2.1. Originally these targets were meant to focus on recovery coordination and evaluation. Due to the BPBD having no recovery budget this clearly became unworkable. The indicator calls for the existence of a functioning coordination forum, legally there is no local sustained structure in place. The UNJP's strong relationship with local government partners allowed for the adaptation and adoption of several governor's decrees. These, among other things, will provide the legal vehicle for the creation and maintenance of a coordination forum, after the project has ended, in the event of another disaster. As Merapi represents a permanent hazard, this is a significant achievement and could potentially allow the local government the ability to autonomously manage and coordinate future recovery efforts.
- b. Indicator 2.2. The targets for this indicator are focused on participatory monitoring and training of local human resources to conduct said monitoring. As mentioned above, (challenges section) multiple funding delays and challenges set back the UNJP. However, government partners were able to continue, all be it on a delayed, but still more accelerated pace. This meant the UNDP component of the UNJP provided support using funds not allocated via the IDF window. These targets then became redundant

¹ (This was carried out by FAO and is reported under output 1)

for this period. Looking collectively at the project, the UNJP team focused on training soft skills in participatory monitoring, raising the local capacity levels. These interventions are in line with the governor's degree above as it provides the legal basis for participatory monitoring, among others, thus the targets under indicator 2.2 could provide the capacity needed to create, manage and maintain their own independently developed participatory monitoring system in the event of a future disaster event.

- c. Indicator 2.3. The success of the Village Information System and District Information System is widely known in the local context. Government partners have adopted and are planning to scale up the work. The Central Java governor has budgeted 700 million Rupiah for fiscal year 2015 to replicate VIS in at risk areas throughout the province. The partnership has been very successful and will lead, in time, to significant disaster preparedness gains for the entire province.
- i. Integrating the VIS with the district level counterparts means gain in one area have been transmitted and shared with another. Additional integration with the Provincial Information System (supported by the French Red Cross/Red Crescent in Yogyakarta) and the National Information System allows all levels to begin coordinating and functioning as a cohesive system.
 - ii. Magelang BPBD worked with UNDP facilitation to assist in the formulation and maintenance of Sister Village (SV) mechanisms. This meant that indicator 3.2 of Output 3 was incorporated and accelerated into the VIS process with selected high-risk villages. The integration had made coordination more effective and eases the process of identifying further needs for future bridging.
 - iii. Sleman BPBD decided to focus on the creation of contingency plans for Lahar flows and the REKOMPAK relocation of villages in Sleman removed one factor for an SV mechanism in this district.
- d. Indicator 2.4. The contingency plan in Sleman and disaster management plans in Magelang respectively have been integrated with indicator 3.3 of output 3. The similarity of both objectives allowed for harmonization.
- i. Changing the focus of the Magelang plan from contingency to disaster management meant the specific needs of local government partners could be met. Sustainability of project gains is key here, by aligning the project focus with legal parameters the UNJP prevented budgetary and operational complications for Magelang partners after the project is closed. Finally, due to Magelang BPBD embracing the Sister Village Mechanism (SV), contingency planning took place as part of SV establishment procedures.
 - ii. Contingency planning was a priority need for Sleman BPBD, due to the continued threat of Lahar flows. When Sleman BPBD decided to focus on this instead of SV, the UNJP were able to comply with their partners needs and accelerate the provision of technical skills and expertise.

On balance, Output 2 took positive steps to ensure long sustainability. FAO are in the process of coordinating a full evaluation of the UNJP, this should offer more developed insights into the programmatic success of the Merapi Volcanic Eruption Livelihoods Recovery Joint Programme.

2. Output 3.

This Output was originally being managed by the IOM and when they withdrew in the second phase, UNDP agreed to take over this component and integrate it, where possible into its own work. Where not possible, the UNDP and FAO would joint manage activities, thereby ensuring the gains of the UNJP structure are maintained by providing relevant expertise where needed.

- a. Indicator 3.1. This calls for greater involvement and coordination with REKOMPAK, this was ensured through maintaining open communication and active invitation of REKOMPAK officials to all events, meetings and at other relevant opportunities.
- b. Indicator 3.2. The interventions were combined with indicator 2.3 as discussed above
- c. Indicator 3.3. The interventions were combined with indicator 2.4 as discussed above

Output 3 was largely subsumed to Output 2, aligning the activities made operational sense and prevented excessive strain from being placed on the existing UNDP staff of the JP. Again revision of targets and RRF structure would have been an advantage, offering the opportunity to clean up the language and prevent redundant terms like CBDMGs from remaining. This does not detract from the overall success of the project however

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: 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Target 1 and 2 partially accomplished.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay on project timeline. • Twelve short of the required target due to certain farmers failing to qualify on administrative grounds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>Indicator 1.2 - The number of individuals trained in livelihoods related initiatives</p> <p>Baseline: FAO: 482 (149 F) beneficiaries of livelihood related initiatives². IOM 642 selected beneficiaries (73.9% F) of livelihood related initiatives. IOM: Establishment and training of VPT's in DRR techniques.</p> <p>Planned Target: IOM: Up to 600 selected beneficiaries, 30% women FAO: 120 selected beneficiaries, 24% women</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IOM: 642 selected beneficiaries, 73,9% of which are women • FAO: xxx • Trainings held, attended by 44 people (6 female) at the district level, and 85 people (9 female) 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 slow government procurement process of cattle. <p>Target 2 accomplished</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

² Participants were allowed to attend more than one initiative. This stands true of all baseline results. Please note that 1.2 and 1.3 share a baseline.

<p>application within communal cage management system.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exhibitions record and BTOR. • Copies of finalized certification documents. • List of marketing team members and MoU of their responsibilities
<p>Indicator 1.3 - The number of commodities developed into value-chain based marketing strategies</p> <p>Baseline: FAO: 482 (149 F) beneficiaries of livelihood related initiatives³. IOM 642 selected beneficiaries (73.9% F) of livelihood related initiatives. IOM: Establishment and training of VPT's in DRR techniques.</p> <p>Planned Target: IOM: 4 units FAO: 3 units</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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 	<p>IOM: 5 units FAO: xxx</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 female) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	

³ Participants were allowed to attend more than one initiative. This stands true of all baseline results. Please note that 1.2 and 1.3 share a baseline.

<p>development of the MRC.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three programmes developed concerning recovery, coordination and cooperation. • BNI has received proposal from MRC on KM. • Resource mobilization roles have been shared among the Board members. <p>Target 1 missed. Target 2 partially accomplished.</p>		
<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: Previous coordination forums in Central Java province</p> <p>Planned Target: 6 BPBDs; 9 villages; 1,000 people</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VIS has been implemented in 18 villages in three districts (Sleman, Magelang and Klaten). This VIS intervention also comprising of 4 high-risk villages supported with SV that paired with 7 supporting villages. • In total 5 events were held in Magelang district to develop the VIS. These were attended 	<p><i>For full details of variance between planned and actual targets, see the qualitative analysis section.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VIS information in the District Information report (Magelang District) • Training and workshop proceedings DIS in BPBD Magelang (SIKKAM) and BPBD

<p>2. A total of 40 people trained on the management of Village Information System (VIS) in 2 districts of Magelang and Sleman.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>by 454 people, of which 88 were female.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four training events were held in Magelang district, attended by 350 people in total (66 female). <p>Target 1 accomplished</p> <p><i>1 MIS and GIS skill will support coordination processes and BPBD's leadership in the 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).</i></p> <p>Target 2 accomplished</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>expansion was easier and faster than expected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 has trained and established a District Facilitation Team that responsible to continue facilitating database development with direct financial support from BPBD. 	<p>Sleman (SIKKAS)</p>
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	<p><i>high-risk sub-villages in Sleman District.</i></p> <p>Target 3 accomplished</p>		
<p>Indicator 2.2 - The existence of coordination forum facilitated by BPBD with active involvement of stakeholders</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Planned Target: 6 Central Java; 6 DIY</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 meetings held on throughout the period. 25th of April, 2nd 9th and 16th of May all on formulation of Governors 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 	<p>For full details of variance between planned and actual targets, see the qualitative analysis section.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>DIY BPBD has had limited budget for supporting jointly funded activities with UNDP, causing delays in the governor’s decrees.</p>	<p>Minutes of coordination meeting.</p> <p>Copies of the governor’s decrees:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Sarana dan Prasarana Penanggulangan Bencana Pada Saat Tidak Terjadi Bencana</i> 2. <i>Sistem Komando Tanggap Darurat Bencana Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta</i> 3. <i>Pedoman Koordinasi</i>

<p>Yogyakarta, 20 people representing various community groups.</p> <p>2. 2 provincial RENAKSI work plans presented in the recovery coordination sessions for community inputs;</p> <p>3. 2 mid-year provincial RENAKSI evaluation presented in the recovery coordination sessions.</p>	<p>contingency plans across districts. Attended by government representatives from 4 district, Sleman, Klaten, Magelang and Boyolali.</p> <p>Target 1, 2 and 3 not accomplished, see narrative section.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 drafts of Governor's decrees have been finalized, four will be enacted in 2014, and four in 2015. 	<p>Governor's Decrees, from concept to creation:</p> <p>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.</p>	<p><i>Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah Dalam Penyelenggaraan Penanggulangan Bencana</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Pedoman Penetapan Status Bencana Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta</i> <i>Keterlibatan Masyarakat Dalam Penyelenggaraan Penanggulangan Bencana</i> <i>Pedoman Pembentukan Forum Pengurangan Risiko Bencana Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta</i> <i>Pedoman Pemberian Bantuan Pada Korban.</i> <i>Pedoman Pemberian Bantuan Pada Korban Tidak Langsung.</i>
<p>Indicator 2.3 - The number of reviews undertaken by local BPBDs on the progress of recovery and the remaining needs/gaps</p> <p>Baseline: VIS partially established in 9 villages and BPBDs have a partially</p>		<p>For full details of variance between planned and actual targets, see the qualitative analysis section.</p> <p>2013 LS study is still awaiting publication and dissemination to a wider audience, due to delay and cut</p>	<p>Phase two LS results Social Audit results. Social Audit newspaper coverage. Training reports and attendance sheets, Minutes of meeting for EOT</p>

<p>functional data management system.</p> <p>Planned Targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 6 recovery monitoring sessions organized in Central Java Province and Yogyakarta between January 2014 until 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Target not accomplished, see narrative section.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>back in government budget for LS.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Delayed and scaled down because of</p>	<p><i>Social Audit impact.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Klaten: Uncovered very similar findings, focusing attention on the communities at risk most pressing need, in this instance, home farms.</i></p> <p><i>Magelang: Uncovered indication of misconduct that led to swift response from State Auditor, Parliament, BPBD, and BNPB to resolve the issue.</i></p> <p><i>The process was widely publicised in the local and national media, three examples of which can be seen in appendix B)</i></p>
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<p>household recovery survey and prepared to be deployed to 2,229 HH across 4 districts in 2 provinces</p> <p>4. Up to 15 experts from 5 sectors of RENAKSI facilitated in analyzing the results of the household recovery survey.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>funding delay from IDF.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 districts. <p>Target accomplished.</p> <p>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</p> <p>Target partially accomplished.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>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.</p> <p>This is a positive result, as its findings are being published to a wider audience on a national level. A process of dissemination and institutionalizing has just begin with the Indonesian Ministry of Statistics (<i>Biro Pusat Statistik, BPS</i>). Additionally, DR4 will publish the final results of the Disaster Recovery Index on the 28th of October.</p>	
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	<p>analysis the findings of the LS. The areas of expertise: Housing, infrastructure, productive economy, social sector, gender, DRR and environmental.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>Target accomplished</p> <p>Support BNPB, BPBDs, and DRR forums of Central Java and Yogyakarta to undertake data processing and subsequently publish Disaster Recovery Index Survey 2013.</p> <p>Target 5 has not been accomplished.</p>		
<p>Indicator 2.4 - The existence and use of a disaster preparedness strategy and roadmap for post-disaster recovery</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 2 districts</p> <p>1. 2 district contingency plans completed through inclusive consultations with multi-stakeholders in Sleman and Magelang; involving 125 persons</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Magelang: In order to provide support to the existing BPBD AWP, UNDP facilitated the 	<p>For full details of variance between planned and actual targets, see the qualitative analysis section.</p> <p>The primary reason more than 125 individual personnel attended will be to the same personnel attending multiple events.</p>	<p><i>(UNDP to complete)</i></p>

<p>from 41 high-risk villages, local government agencies, and CSOs.</p>	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Target Accomplished. See indicator 3.3. for further details.</p>	<p>All relevant stakeholders were invited and there was no variance in this area.</p> <p>REKOMPAK were specifically targeted for invitation due to the importance of coordination with the reconstruction process. This works to address target 1 in output 3.1.</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</p>	<p>1,783 selected beneficiaries, 7.7% of which are women</p>	<p>The higher number of beneficiaries can be explained by the high interest of communities at large to learn about</p>	<p>LPTP training reports</p>

<p>Reduction in selected districts</p> <p>Baseline: 1783 participants of which approximately 7.7% were women.</p> <p>Four Forums established and actively participating in development process of disaster risk mapping, village DM plans, DRR action plans, contingency planning and EWS identification.</p> <p>4 villages with established DRR action plans (in joint support with REKOMPAK)</p> <p>Planned Targets:</p> <p>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</p>	<p>This 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>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 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>The DRR target was integrated as part of the SA and VIS training schedules.</p> <p>Additionally the contingency planning under indicator 2.4. also contributed to the target and involved REKOMPAK officials at all stages.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contingency plans of 4 villages <p>Village Disaster Preparedness Team structure.</p>
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	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Target accomplished</p>		
<p>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</p> <p>Baseline: None.</p>		<p>For full details of variance between planned and actual targets, see the qualitative analysis section.</p>	

<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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 inter-rural understanding based on cultural/social/kinship values.</i> <p>Target Accomplished in Magelang. Target Altered in Sleman</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 MoUs for SV Number of SV system integrated with DIS system
<p>Indicator 3.2: The existence of village coordination forum facilitated by BPBD with active involvement of stakeholders</p> <p>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>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.</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> <p>Target Accomplished in Magelang. Target Altered in Sleman</p>	<p>For full details of variance between planned and actual targets, see the qualitative analysis section.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Copy of :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village Contingency Plans • 20 MoUs for SV Number of SV system integrated with DIS system
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<p>Indicator 3.3. Number of districts (with the combined populations of more than 1,000,000) exposed to the risk reduction and community resilience messages through public awareness activities conducted in the region</p> <p>Baseline: None</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Target Accomplished.</p>	<p>For full details of variance between planned and actual targets, see the qualitative analysis section.</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contingency Plan for Lahar Flood in Sleman District • Disaster Management Plan in Magelang District
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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>Through the PRB DIY forum established in phase one, newsletters are distributed when necessary.</p> <p>This was inherited from the IMO and is essentially self-managed now by the existing community group.</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> <p>One example of a newsletter has been attached (see appendix C)</p>
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Cross-cutting Activities

<p>Indicator 3.2: UN Joint Programme successfully managed</p> <p>Baseline: N/A Planned Targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2 Programme Board meetings conducted; 2 joint field visits conducted; 2 Quarterly monitoring reports prepared; 	<p>Result: One Programme Board Meeting has been conducted</p> <p>Target partially accomplished</p> <p>1 joint visit conducted in phase I involving Bappenas, IDF, NZAID, UNDP, and FAO. No visits have been organized during the funding period.</p> <p>Target partially achieved.</p> <p>The funding period only covers two quarters. This is the final report/last</p>	<p>Insufficient funds and time to conduct second meetings.</p> <p>Insufficient funds and availability of relevant officials to conduct field visits.</p> <p>The final report servings as both the 2nd quarterly report and final</p>	<p>UNJP Mentawai and Merapi Evaluation Report. QMR Report, UNJP Merapi Final Report.</p>
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<p>4. 1 final report prepared;</p> <p>5. 1 External evaluation completed, report produced and disseminated</p>	<p>Quarterly report. 1st Quarterly report provided separately. Target accomplished</p> <p>Facilitate Learning Events to disseminate knowledge and lessons learned from the recovery processes. UNJP 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</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>report jointly.</p>	
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- **iii) Evaluation, Best Practices and Lessons learned**

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.

Delays and their effect.

1. One major delay came in the funding of the second phase. The Project Document was written and planned in 2013, but only received funding in May 2014. This has caused some conceptual difficulties between the targets and indicators and the type and level of activity reported in this report. This will be explained when it occurs in each instance and specific details of the changes and type of activity and results achieved given full explanation.
2. In addition to this, the government funding for R&R activities was reassigned for fiscal year 2014, meaning government partners had no R&R budget, the UNJP in close coordination with the local governments as partners as well as beneficiaries reacted accordingly to continue providing support where it was most needed, in particular this meant target 1, 2 and 3 of indicator 2.2 of output 2 were all altered.
3. The funding delay caused many activities to be completed under BCPR funds provided by DR4 project to UNDP component of UNJP, DR4-MRR.
4. The lack of government R&R budget meant certain targets were missed and funds reallocated to support relevant government action, where this occurs it is made clear in the framework below.

Challenges.

1. One of the most significant challenges for this phase of the project came in the light of the funding delay and the reallocation of recovery budget by the central government. This meant many activities and targets had to be altered, and had a significant knock-on effect on the target achievement of the project. UNDP presented these challenges to the donor, NZAID, in UNJP Merapi project board meeting in Yogyakarta on 8th of April. See appendix A
2. There were no recovery coordination meetings, during the IDF funded period, however the UNDP accomplished these target in 2013 from different funding source. As the BPBD had no recovery budget during this funding period the 3 targets are incomplete in this period, but were all accomplished in 2013. As such the project adjusted the work to focus on current priorities. Advocating for and supporting the process of 8 governor's decrees, explained below. This lines up with the DRR component of output 2, indicator 2.1, providing a legal basis for DRR principles to be mainstreamed into local and village level planning. Support for output 2 and 3 is maintained but along different lines than originally anticipated.
3. Output 2 indicator 2.2: Due to funding delay, this indicator had its target met in 2013. Similarly, as the local government partner's recovery budget had been reallocated, the target became redundant. In practice, the project supported local partner's current priorities by providing training on the best practices for conducting a social audit and integrating the mid-term development plan process with village planning and DRR principles. Alignment with the governor's decree is critical as such it will act as the legal vehicle for creating an independent, participatory, recovery monitoring mechanism that can respond when needed to the permanent hazard that Merapi represents. The training ensures there is sufficient capacity in the region to actually generate and sustain these gains beyond the project life.

4. The Longitudinal Study (LS) was scaled back due to government partner's budgetary restrictions. Instead of training 164 enumerators and targeting 2,229 HH across four districts and two provinces, only 75 people (50% female) were trained and 1,375 HH targeted, although still split over four districts and 2 provinces.
 - a. A delay in funding from BNPB created a further challenge, by delaying the training of the enumerators, having a knock-on delay effect on the rest of the LS process.
 - b. The final target, 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. (2.5)*, could not be accomplished due to the budgetary delay in implementing the LS.
 - c. The LS training and follow on activities were conducted in 2013 and 2014 under both BCPR and IDF distributed funds.

Lessons Learned and Best Practices

1. 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 projects 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.
2. 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 sustainability of project apparatus and soft skills were put in place to ensure 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.

iv) A Specific Story (Optional)

- This could be a success or human story. It does not have to be a success story – often the most interesting and useful lessons learned are from experiences that have not worked. The point is to highlight a concrete example with a story that has been important to your Programme.
- In ¼ to ½ a page, provide details on a specific achievement or lessons learned of the programme. Attachment of supporting documents, including photos with captions, new items etc, is strongly encouraged. The MPTF Office will select stories and photos to feature in the Consolidated Annual Report, the GATEWAY and the MPTF Office Newsletter.

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

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.

Mentawai Islands Livelihoods Recovery Programme

i) Narrative reporting on results:

• Outcome:

Improved sustainable livelihoods and strengthen institutional capacity in disaster recovery in area affected by the 2010 Mentawai earthquake and tsunami.

Major changes observed during the second phase of the intervention are as follows:

- The vegetable farming that mostly practiced by women farmer group has increased their nutritional intake since the vegetable is also consumed for their daily consumption. It also provide alternative source of income when the harvested vegetables are being sold to fellow villagers or neighbours.
- The cocoa seedlings from Puslit Koka that were distributed in 2013 had shown positive progress on its growth. However, some of the seedlings may not grow significantly since the rootstock is considered too old.
- The demonstration plots are still in good maintenance by the farmer group with assistance from FAO local facilitator during phase-2.
- Beneficiary group receiving the cattle distribution has had a new alternative of activity. The group has so far managed to share the cattle management task on each member.
- The training on Entrepreneurship and Financial Education conducted during the first phase have stimulated and created micro businesses in the community such as small canteen or small shops that sold light meals, cake and daily necessities and most of them are handled by women.
- The business activity under ILO assistance especially for motorbike repairing and furniture making are running well and some of them have expanded to new business such as welding service and fuel selling.
- The furniture making and motorbike repairing businesses have created a good income and job opportunity for local youth due to development of new settlement.
- The community have a satisfied service on motorbike repairing and furniture making. These businesses are also located close to the community. Previously, the community had to travel a long distance to commute.

Outputs:

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

Activity 1.1 Complete a value chain assessment for the agricultural and livestock sector [FAO]

Value chain assessment (VCA) had been conducted in phase one of the project. The most strategic commodities to be developed in the project based on the VCA report are banana, cocoa, copra, and patchouli. The VCA result has also been disseminated during the first phase of the project.

Activity 1.2. Improve the capacity of farmer groups on production, post-production and organization

The cocoa farmer capacity in production and post- production has been improved since the development of demonstration plot in three intervention areas (Activity 1.2). The three demonstration plots of cocoa plantation, respectively located in KM 14, KM 27 and KM 37 have been restored since it was neglected by the farmers during project break from the end of 2013 to early 2014.

The training of trainer (ToT) for cocoa farmer group had been conducted in collaboration with Pusat Penelitian Kopi dan Kakao/PPKK Jember (coffee and cocoa research center) May 2013. This effort had supported the development of farmer organization. The ToT then transferred the knowledge and trained 150 farmer group and 20 additional spontaneous participants.

As a supporting activity, training on good cultivation of vegetables was delivered on August 2013 in three intervention areas, attended by 242 participants in total (25 males, 217 females). It was then followed by training on good practices of cattle management on the same month, attended by 64 farmers in total (62 males and 2 females).

Refresher training on vegetable cultivation has also been conducted on three intervention areas plus one new area (KM 46) on August 2014, attended by 80 farmers in total (21 males, 59 females) following the same training in August 2013. While refreshing training on cattle management for new intervention area conducted in same month (August 2014) attended by 29 farmers (27 males, 2 females). . Some agricultural inputs additional materials were procured and distributed to support the training such as vegetable seeds: tomato, chili, eggplant, spinach, peanut, corn, watermelon, squash, cucumber; farming tools: sprayer, hoe, crockery, cups, dishes, kettles and black nets.

In the first phase of the programme, a total of 3 pairs or 6 cattle were distributed to each of three demonstration plots, all showing positive results with the birth of calves. Due to this success, additional 30 cattle have been distributed on July 2014, and other 33 cattle have been distributed on 17 September 2014 in the new intervention area, KM46.

To accommodate these new cattle, 8 additional pens have been constructed with 85,000 elephant grass seed planted to meet feed requirement. Farmers have also been trained in the topic of livestock management and integrated farming system. As additional support to livestock management, some supporting element also given such as veterinary support and livestock medicines.

Activity 1.3 Produce information dissemination and knowledge sharing kits

To support the capacity building and knowledge enhancement either for cocoa farmer and women farmer group, 3000 posters had been produced and disseminated. The information materials consisted of good practices in cocoa farming, cocoa disease, chili and tomato cultivation, and good practices in cattle farming.

Activity 1.4. Facilitate a buyers forum to the Mentawai Islands

A cocoa buyer meeting conducted in workshop format was held in 16 July 2014, attended by 22 participants which consisted of cocoa trader from Sikakap, cocoa farmer from 3 intervention areas and the government as well.

Activity 1.5. Improve the capacity of agricultural and livestock extension workers for providing out-reach services and livelihood support

Training for government extension worker to improve their capacity to provide outreach services and livelihood support (Activity 1.6) was held on 06 May 2014 in Tuapejat and attended by 25 participants. The participants learned about vegetable cultivation, rice cultivation using SRI, beef cattle farming, organic fertilizer, botanic pesticide, and taro cultivation.

Activity 1.6 Improve the capacity of local trainers for providing training on livelihood, entrepreneurship and vocational skills.

In addition to on-farm-based livelihood services, the project provided an integrated approach to promote the community livelihood through strengthening the local capacities. The project has developed the capacities of local stakeholders (government, NGOs, union, employer's organization and university) in providing entrepreneurship training. Utilizing an internationally well-tested ILO's entrepreneurship module named Gender and Entrepreneurship Together Ahead (GET Ahead), 20 local trainers were trained by certified master trainers and got coached in practicing their newly obtained knowledge while facilitating the local community training.

To improve the local capacities in managing the family income, the project also provided training on financial education. The strategies applied were two-fold. First is to train the local trainers through a ToT training by certified master trainers. It was participated by 20 people that represented government officials, NGOs, and Micro-finance Institutions (MFIs). And second, under the coaching of certified master trainers, they were deployed to train the community with their knowledge.

Moreover, the project also collaborated with other training service providers to supplement the selected communities with skills/processing trainings. With BLKI Padang (a job training center under the Ministry of Manpower of West Sumatra), the project has trained 10 youth on motorbike repairing with 240 hours intensive training. In addition to the training, all 10 trainees attended an internship program in AHAS Padang for a month. Then, 8 out of 10 trainees have started their motorbike workshop, some of them already employed 1-2 assistants and have been the main source of income for most of them. ILO and BLKI Padang also provided training on furniture training for another 10 people for 240 hours training. There were 7 out of 10 trainees who have established their businesses and in which 3 of them have employed 3-4 workers in their workshop. A collaboration with the State University of Padang (UNP) was done to provide a training on food processing, mainly light meals for 120 hours (or 2 weeks). Light meals have been an alternative source of their family income. Unfortunately many of the newly established business—that ever marketed to one of famous meals shop in Padang—then stopped their activities due to relocation and housing programme (many of these women then involved in the house

building programme and stopped their light meals production).

Activity 1.7 Deliver efficient, effective and relevant demand-driven courses that will provide employable skills to support immediate improvement of livelihoods.

After the well trained local trainers graduated from ToT on Get Ahead, they were deployed to train the local communities under the coaching of certified master trainers. There were 200 women who have benefitted from the training and resulted the establishment of 10 women business groups in KM 10 Pagai Utara, KM 27 Pagai Selatan and KM 37 Pagai Selatan. More than 80% of the participants successfully achieved the training objective: they are able to develop a business plan in the end of training.

Armed with financial education facilitation skills, the trainers then provided a series of community training, which involved 100 people in total under the technical assistance of local certified trainers. All the trainees have mastered and applied a family book keeping.

As a part of promoting occupational safety and health (OSH) as well as decent work, the project in collaboration with trade union, employer organization (APINDO) and government (DISNAKER) provided training on “Youth Rights at Work”. This particularly provided to those who already started up and operated their businesses.

Activity 1.8 Provide post-training support including technical coaching, placement services and networking for access to finance.

To arm the new business starters with adequate business facilities, the project provided equipment/tools as a part of after training support, particularly for the former production/skills training participants. For particular ‘soft knowledge’ trainings such as entrepreneurship and financial education, the project provided business consultation and financial counselling to the community. This was done with the local trainers as a part of sustainability strategy, as some of the trainers come from government organization who are expected to adopt the training model after the project ended.

Activity 1.9 Develop Micro Finance institution

As financial services have become a major issue encountered by most of the prospective business starter, the project conducted two additional activities as an effort to improve the situation. *First*, the project conducted a training on improving financial services to local micro finance institutions (MFIs) both from Mentawai Islands and Padang. The training aims to promote financial inclusion services to more marginalized community through improving the quality of financial services/products provided by financial institution. The majority of participating MFI was the formal institutions, with some informal institution such as the saving and loan institution developed under the government’s PNPM programme. The *second* activity was financial landscape study that conducted in the end phase of the project. The study was aimed to identify the situational analysis on financial services and community accessibility. This is vitally important particularly in terms of to support an enabling environment for a sustainable local-based livelihoods. The study results a set of recommendations and have been acknowledged by the

District Head of Mentawai. It was also submitted to the Bank of Indonesia in Padang and will be used as the basis for their programme intervention in Mentawai Island.

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

With reference to the Letter of Head Provincial BPBD decree as become the legal basis (SK Ka BPBD 3/2011- coordination mechanism and SK Ka BPBD 4/2011-Local planning for Mentawai recovery),the capacity of BPBD (local government) has been improved through technical support to the Mentawai recovery monthly and quarterly coordination meeting.In addition to providing technical support, UNDP also facilitated these meetings.

Technical support on MIS has been provided through developing MIS system (software& hardware) on <http://www.rrbpbdsambar.info> and coaching the administrator, which aims to manage realible Mentawai Rehabilitation and Reconstrucution implementation.The assigned administrator has also received training as a trainer (ToT) in order to expanded and further maintain the MIS system. Additionally, this ensures the sustainability of expertize in this area beyond the duration of the project.

MIS system for Mentawai Rehabilitation and Reconstruction implementation have been launched and handed over to Provincial BPBD of west Sumatera. The existing MIS for Mentawai recovery already used on monitoring, updating, analysis and reporting for housing sector progress (semi-annually). For further sustainability MIS planned to be adopted by another district/municipality of West Sumatera BPBD for disaster recovery database.

Activity 2.2 Facilitate a technical assessment of clean water and sanitation needs, including a long-term plan for managing access to clean water

Preliminary assessment on the possibilities of water resources in 14 sub villages has been conducted, which resulted in a detailed technical assessment which has been shared with local government.

Supports for community-based spatial planning for permanent relocation sites has also been conducted in 14 sub village targets and 4 community maps have been provided. 15 Community groups for clean water management (KP2AB) for all 14 sub-villages were created, consisting of head of village, local leaders and affected community representative.

15 Community groups (KP2AB) have long-term plans for managing access to clean water and prepared as government partners on clean water program implementation.

Multi-stakeholder workshop on clean water for Mentawai recovery has been held and BPBD and Local Government unit (Provincial & District Public Work for clean water) and Community committed on taken action to propose clean water program as urgently needed for Mentawai recovery to Ministry of Public Works.

- **Qualitative Assessment**

- The UNDP team couldn't conduct additional meeting (this would have made 6 coordination meetings, less than the target of 7) since the government partners not available at the time, due to internal commitments.
- 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
- In order to accelerate the Mentawai clean water recovery process, the strategy has focused on encouraging the related agency/ ministry (Public Works) to provide a program budget for FY 2015. The planning still underway and the government of west Sumatra need proactive to convince the national government to prioritized the program (clean water for mentawai recovery) for national budget allocated FY 2015This will then demonstrate government level commitment to continue recovery efforts beyond the project's life plan.
- Overall, UNJP relationship with the district level is more intertwined since the activities are involving district level in term of permit and acknowledgement. This relationship is resourceful to support every activities supported by UNJP. Nevertheless, the minimum access to communication facility has made the coordination only happened in monthly basis, thus complicating the process of the government. The involvement of the women farmer group in the commodity-based activities intervention has improved the role of women in increasing income in family. Women are expected to be more active as well as their husband.

ii) **Indicator Based Performance Assessment**

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					
	<p>Baseline Non-existing value chain assessment for the Pagai Utara and Pagai Selatan area. Dissemination of findings is required for further refining. Non-existing value chain document.</p> <p>Activity 1.1: Complete a value chain assessment for the agricultural and livestock sector</p>	<p>One value chain assessment produced. One VCA workshop produced. 500 copies of VCA booklet to be distributed to govt Produce 1 long term strategy (5 year road map) based on findings from the value chain assessment</p>	<p>Value chain assessment had been conducted and disseminated in phase 1</p>		<p>QMR Dec 2012</p>
	<p>Baseline: Post disaster assessment exists but requires updating No adequate demonstration plots available to function as site for farmer field schools Limited on-farm trainings have been provided to</p>	<p>One updated comprehensive assessment produced Establish three demonstration plots at different points within the intervention sites</p>	<p>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</p>		<p>BTOR, Final evaluation report</p>

	<p>farmers in intervention site</p> <p>Farmers have limited knowledge on up-to-date farming knowhow and market access</p> <p>Activity 1.2:</p> <p>Improve the capacity of farmer groups on production, post-production and organization</p>	<p>3x3 refresher trainings (respectively on integrated farming, cocoa production, vegetable production, and livestock breeding) conducted in the 3 intervention area.</p> <p>Increase in production of selected product by 50% at sub-village level.</p> <p>Number of inputs procured (cattle, farming equipment and tools)</p>	<p>participants in total (21 males, 59 females)</p> <p>Additional refreshing training on cattle management and livestock breeding has been conducted in KM 46 on August 2014, attended by 29 participants in total (27 males, 2 females)</p> <p>6 cattle distributed on August 2013, 30 were distributed on July 2014, 33 were distributed on September 2014.</p>		
	<p>Baseline:</p> <p>Activity 1.3:</p> <p>Produce information dissemination and knowledge sharing kits</p>	<p># of pamphlets, posters, bulletins</p>	<p>3000 posters on good practices of chilli and tomato cultivation has been distributed</p>		
	<p>Baseline:</p> <p>Activity 1.4:</p> <p>Facilitate a buyer forum to Mentawai Islands</p>	<p>1 field visit is facilitated, together with 1 workshop conducted,</p> <p>Number of contacts/business deals made between</p>	<p>Workshop on cocoa buyer forum meeting conducted in Sikakap, 16 July 2014. Attended by 3 local buyers, 15 champion cocoa farmers, and government</p>		<p>End of assignment report by National Technical Advisor.</p>

		producers and buyers	representatives		
	<p>Baseline:</p> <p>Activity 1.5: Improve the capacity of agricultural and livestock extension workers for providing outreach services and livelihood support</p>	3x trainings respectively on integrated farming, cocoa, production, vegetable production and livestock breeding.	Training on govt extension worker was conducted on 06 May 2014 attended by 25 participants (17 male, 8 female)		Final evaluation report
	<p>Activity 1.6 Improve the capacity of local trainers for providing training on livelihoods, entrepreneurship and vocational training.</p> <p>Indicator 1.6.1 Number of trainers graduated from ToT GET Ahead</p> <p>Baseline: No local trainer with GET Ahead module certificate</p>	<p>Planned Target:</p> <p>At least 9 trainers are certified after training of entrepreneurs, 4 of which are women</p>	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 community		<p>Training report</p> <p>M&E report</p> <p>Attendance list</p> <p>Participant post training assessment/test</p>
	<p>Indicator 1.6.2 Number of trainees graduated from vocational training.</p> <p>Baseline: No local NGO/trainers with 4 in 1 method certificate (that combines skills and certification)</p>	<p>Planned Target:</p> <p>At least 9 trainers submit training proposal in line with market demand, 4 of which are women</p>	<p>10 persons (9 women & 1 man) graduated from food processing training in State University of Padang (UNP);</p> <p>10 persons (all men) graduated from motorbike repairing in</p>		<p>Training report</p> <p>M&E report</p> <p>Attendance list</p> <p>Participant post training assessment/test</p>

			<p>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</p> <p>10 persons (all men) graduated from furniture making in BLKI Padang (a job training center under the Ministry of Manpower of West Sumatra).</p>		
	<p>Indicator 1.6.3 Number of trainers graduated from ToT Financial Education (Project phase 2)</p> <p>Baseline: No local trainer with Financial Education (FE) module certificate</p>	<p>Planned Target: At least 9 trainers submit training proposal in line with market demand, 4 of which are women</p>	<p>20 FE trainers (6 of them are women) have been certified to conduct training of FE.</p> <p>20 local people have mastered the capacity in delivering the FE training to community.</p>		<p>Training report</p> <p>Attendance list</p> <p>Participant post training assessment/test</p>
	<p>Activity 1.7 Deliver efficient, effective and relevant demand-driven courses that will provide employable skill to support immediate improvement of livelihoods.</p>	<p>Planned Target: At least 170 trainees successfully completed the training, out of</p>	<p>200 Mentawai women have been trained in food processing with three types of light</p>	<p>After market assessment, the light meals business focus on 1 type only i.e.</p>	<p>Training report</p> <p>M&E report</p> <p>Attendance list</p>

	<p>Indicator 1.7.1 Number of person trained on food processing</p> <p>Baseline: No community member especially women received vocational training on light meals before</p>	<p>which at least 40% are women, 30% youth, 5% person with disabilities. At least 100 trainees are employed or start a business</p>	<p>meals, i.e. banana chips, taro crispy and fish snack. ILO provided packaging and market linkage</p>	<p>Taro crispy.</p>	<p>Participant post training assessment/test</p>
	<p>Indicator 1.7.2 Number of person trained GET Ahead</p> <p>Baseline: No community member especially women received GET Ahead training before</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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.</p>		<p>Training report M&E report Attendance list Participant post training assessment/test</p>
	<p>Indicator 1.7.3 Number of person trained on Financial Education (Project phase 2)</p> <p>Baseline: No community member especially women received Financial Education for Family training before</p>	<p>Planned Target: At least 50% of beneficiaries received Financial Education</p>	<p>Financial Education for Family training has been conducted to 100 beneficiaries (64 women & 36 men) in three relocation sites.</p> <p>100 participants have obtained knowledge on family financial</p>		<p>Training report M&E report Attendance list Participant post training assessment/test</p>

			planning and been able make a family book keeping.		
	<p>Indicator 1.7.3 Number youths graduated from the training</p> <p>Baseline: No beneficiaries (youths) received training on Youth Rights at Work before</p>	<p>Planned Target: At least 50% of youths graduated from vocational training received training on Youth Rights at Work</p>	<p>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.</p>		<p>Training report</p> <p>Attendance list</p> <p>Pre- and post-test</p>
	<p>Activity 1.8 Provide post-training support including technical coaching, placement services and networking for access to finance</p> <p>Indicator 1.8.1</p> <p>Baseline: No one of trainees have complete working tools</p>	<p>Planned Target: At least 15 trainees, or 50% of the total trainees, are employed or start a business</p>	<p>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.</p>		<p>Training report</p> <p>M&E report</p> <p>Attendance list</p> <p>Pre- and post-test</p>

	<p>Indicator 1.8.2 Baseline: No one of trainees have market linkages</p>	<p>Planned Target: Market linkage established</p>	<p>Market linkage of light meals established with Padang.</p> <p>1 women light meals group from KM 37 South Pagai has market in Sikakap and Tua Pejat as well as Padang market.</p> <p>Several individual women in KM 27 and 37 South Pagai has sold their product to their neighbourhood shops.</p> <p>1 furniture making group in KM 37 and 4 furniture making group in KM 27 in South Pagai has received ordered to meet the local furniture products demand such as window, door, table, chairs etc.</p> <p>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 costumers.</p>		<p>Training report M&E report Attendance list</p>
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	<p>Activity 1.9 Develop Micro Finance Institution</p> <p>Indicator 1.9.1 Number of MFI received capacity building program and increase their capacity in outreach program</p> <p>Baseline: Local MFI have not received customer-based service training previously</p>	<p>Planned Target: Minimum 2 MFI in Mentawai received capacity building program and increase their capacity in outreach program.</p>	<p>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.</p>		<p>Training report Attendance list Plan of action</p>
	<p>Indicator 1.9.1 Issues on local economic situation and financial services condition identified</p> <p>Baseline: no study/mapping conducted previously</p>	<p>Planned Target: A set of recommendation produced and provided to local government for their program planning</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The report has resulted a set of recommendation and was received by Head of District of Mentawai as well as Bank of Indonesia in Padang.</p>		<p>Study report</p>

Output 2:

Institutional capacity of local government strengthened to promote livelihoods recovery efforts and encourage provision of basic social and public services

	<u>Activity 2.1 Provide technical support and monitoring for implementation of the recovery plan, including MIS</u>				
	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.	6 coordination meeting on Mentawai recovery for managerial support to BPBD and SKPD Mentawai conducted	Cannot conduct additional meeting (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 RENA KSI & PDNA overview conducted	1 RENA KSI training and workshop including implementation and monitoring as a series of PDNA conducted	1 PDNA workshop (<i>introduction for PDNA as a disaster assessment tools</i>) 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	2 Quarterly 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	7 induction 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	4 Technical support on data collection, verification and	<i>Partially completed (4 out of 6)</i>	Technical assistance report,

		analysis conducted	analysis conducted	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	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 need 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 need 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	4 community map produced	Due to tension arising from land issues, UNDP pulled back from	Workshop report, QMR

		community based spatial planning of permanent relocation site including clean water and sanitation		conducting this activity, for fear of exacerbating vertical conflict and damaging its relationship with beneficiaries and government partners.	
	2.2.3 Strategy for provision clean water and sanitation at 4 relocation site 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 site for clean water and sanitation not yet provided	2.2.4 3 focus group discussion 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	Workshop report, QMR

				(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.	
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iii) Evaluation, Best Practices and Lessons Learned

Evaluation

According to the end-of project evaluation, several crucial findings regarding programme management, livelihood intervention, and sustaining outcome had emerged.

In programme management, while it is considered efficient in the evaluation, the geographical constraints and limited access to communications and transportation are challenging. These constraints affected the monitoring and reporting mechanism, as well as the programme delivery when the UNJP team worked with implementing partner.

In livelihood intervention, it is recommended that prior programme implementation, there has to be a comprehensive study that clearly describes the reasons and the relevance of introducing new practices to the targeted community. The programme should be tailor-made and suitable with the community needs and the particular condition in the target area.

In regards to sustaining outcome, the evaluation recommends the programme to build stronger networking with NGO that already worked in the intervention area since its distance located far from district municipality and possess limited access to transportation. This constraint has effected to programme delivery in the matter of assistance and mobilization. Other option is to strengthen the local community groups through intensive mobilization process.

Challenge:

The intervention area which located in remote area with minimum access of communication and transportation has proven to be the biggest challenge. Minimum access of transportation (ferry boat only once a week from Padang to Sikakap, depending on weather and boat availability) and damaged road access from Sikakap to Pagai Selatan have resulted extra cost for any activity. This also limited the monitoring and evaluation process by the Padang team. Meanwhile, the lack of communication facilities resulted in lack of coordination with the beneficiaries and the government officials when any activity would be conducted.

Nature constraint has always been one of the significant challenges. It includes the cocoa disease that always struck the cocoa plant over the time of project implementation period.

During the phase-2 of the project implementation, the beneficiaries were preoccupied with their permanent resettlement construction process. This affected all activities involving them. The demonstration plots in all three intervention area are neglected for some period of time.

The unavailability of sufficient basic resources - water and electricity - have become technical difficulties for vegetable farmer in needs of continuous watering support and the furniture making equipment in needs of electricity to run the machines.

There were always sudden changes in government regulation that make appropriate technical support planning of activities delayed. This was also worsened by rotating staff at provincial and district level that affected the recovery implementation.

Key lessons learned and best practices:

Change of personnel in project management unit without proper handover in unfinished responsibilities had significant effect on how the project was carried out. Knowledge management including documents and information were not well-transferred between project managers, creating a gap of information between implementation on phase-1 and phase-2.

The direct implementation in the field by UNJ team especially for training activities created consequences in travel expenses and minimum supervision by technical advisor since the human resource was limited. The field facilitator had to cover a large with minimum transportation and communication access. This problem resulted in minimum daily assistance opportunity to the beneficiary.

An in-depth analysis on how the commodities introduced will possibly create a socio-economic effect for the beneficiaries should have been done in the first place. Introducing something new might be a promising action, yet it must be considered based on its sustainability.

Regularly scheduled coordination among UN agency is necessary in order to monitor, update and integrate the program activities and re-visit the implemented strategy to adjust the current situation challenges and fill the gap.

There is a need to encourage the government on involving the other counterparts (NGO, DRR Forum, Community Representative, etc) in planning and obtain their input for recovery implementation planning and programme.

iv) A Specific Story (Optional)

Home yard crops cultivation beneficiary:

Ibu Masni Saleleubaja is one of FAO beneficiaries who benefit the vegetable cultivation training in 2013 and the refreshing training in 2014. She is one the survivor of 2010 Mentawai earthquake and tsunami and now lives in the new resettlement area in KM 27, Pagai Selatan Sub-district, Mentawai Island District. Before tsunami, farming cocoa and patchouli as well as fishing on the shoreline were her daily activities. After tsunami, life was even more difficult since she lost her old house. Having resettled to a safer area deep in the island didn't make her life even better yet. She still had difficulties to find new 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 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 find steadily new source of income. Not only benefitting her financially, it also benefited her nutritionally since she can cook the vegetable as additional side dish for her family.

She also tried to plant the vegetable seeds i.e.: eggplant, chili, tomato, and squash given by FAO on her own new home yard. Nevertheless, she is still facing some challenges for this. She often found out that some vegetable sprout been damaged by snails, chickens or people. That included missing harvest-ready vegetable such as eggplant and squash which were sometime 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 plant such as potato, carrot and cabbages.

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 tsunami 2010 hit his old village. Ringgas was part of ILO initiative in livelihood recovery effort along with UN joint programme by supporting development of medium, small and micro enterprise (MSME) for youth.

The initiative encouraged the youth entrepreneurship in the intervention area 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 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 government's vocational training center in Padang. The supports he received are including entrepreneurship training, book keeping training, learning visit, and internship in vocational training center in Padang focusing his skill on furniture making. Not only

trainings, he also received some supporting tools such as jigsaw, circular saw, drill, and sandpapers in phase-1 of the project. While in phase-2, he received compressor, chisels, and dynamo.

His engagement with UNJ initiative has changed his life financially in significant way. Prior 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. The significant numbers come from local school that needs new sets of table and chair. Orders to make doors, windows, and cupboards are still coming because the permanent resettlement project that still goes on.