



**Joint Programme Document**  
**Indonesia Multi-Donor Fund Facility for Disaster Recovery/**  
**Indonesia Disaster Fund (IMDDF-DR/IDF)**

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UNDP (Coordinating Agency) FAO ILO	Mt. Sinabung Recovery Support Programme (SIRESUP)
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Communities affected by the 2013-2014 Mt Sinabung eruption recover with sustainable livelihoods and enhanced resilience	Karo District of North Sumatra, Indonesia

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## Acronyms

<b>BAPPEDA</b>	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah (Regional Development Planning Agency)
<b>BAPPENAS</b>	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (National Development Planning Agency)
<b>BNPB</b>	Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (National Disaster Management Agency)
<b>BPBD</b>	Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah (Regional Disaster Management Agency)
<b>CBDMG</b>	Community Based Disaster Management Groups
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organisation
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>GOI</b>	Government of Indonesia
<b>IEC</b>	Information, Education and Communication
<b>IMDFF-DR</b>	Indonesia Multi-Donor Fund Facility for Disaster Recovery
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>MSE</b>	Micro to Small Enterprises
<b>PDNA</b>	Post Disaster Needs Assessment
<b>PUNO</b>	Participating United Nations Agencies
<b>REKOMPAK</b>	Community-Based Settlement Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project
<b>RENAKSI</b>	Government of Indonesia's Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Action Plans
<b>RPJMN</b>	Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional (Medium Term Development Plan)
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNPDF</b>	United Nations Partnership for Development Framework
<b>VAP</b>	Village Action Plan



# Contents

ACRONYMS.....	3
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	5
1. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS.....	6
1.1. SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW .....	6
1.2. GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS RESPECTIVE STAKEHOLDERS INITIATIVES.....	7
2. STRATEGY .....	12
2.1. STRATEGY TO ACHIEVE THE INTENDED OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS .....	12
2.2. GENDER STRATEGY .....	12
2.3. ENVIRONMENT AND DRR STRATEGY.....	13
2.4. LESSON LEARNED.....	13
3. RESULTS FRAMEWORK .....	14
3.1. PLANNED OUTPUT AND ACTIVITIES .....	14
3.2. RISK AND DEPENDENCIES .....	17
3.3. EXIT STRATEGY TOWARDS THE SUSTAINABILITY RESULT .....	19
4. MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION ARRANGEMENTS.....	21
4.1. PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT .....	21
4.2. FUND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS .....	25
5. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING .....	25
6. LEGAL CONTEXT OR BASIS OF RELATIONSHIP .....	26
7. ANNEXES .....	27
7.1. RESULT FRAMEWORK MATRIX .....	27
7.2. WORK PLAN AND BUDGET FOR THE EXPANSION PHASE .....	30

## Executive Summary

The Sinabung Recovery Support Programme (Siresup) is a joint initiative of the Government of Indonesia and the key UN agencies (UNDP, FAO, and ILO) in supporting the post-disaster recovery of the regions affected by the 2013 Mt. Sinabung volcanic eruptions in Karo District of North Sumatra. In line with the United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (UNPDF) and the strategic goals of the Government of Indonesia's Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN), the joint programme is designed to contribute to the following outcome: Improved sustainable livelihoods recovery and enhanced community resilience in areas affected by the 2013Mt. Sinabung eruption. The joint programme comprises of four main outputs to support the outcome, namely: (1) strengthening capacities of national and local authorities to coordinate post-disaster early recovery and recovery measures; (2) strengthening capacities of national and local authorities to plan and implement post-disaster recovery measures; (3) restoring livelihoods and developing economic opportunities of the affected population; and (4) ensuring risk-reduction principles are incorporated in recovery measures. These outputs will be produced through a number of key initiatives that are aimed at facilitating livelihoods recovery, strengthening local government capacity, and improving community resilience.

The Siresup is funded by the Indonesia Multi Donor Fund Facility for Disaster Recovery or Indonesia Disaster Fund (IDF), which is a trust fund managed and overseen by the Government of Indonesia. Whereas the main programme and budget of the post-disaster recovery intervention of the affected areas in Karo District of North Sumatra will be covered under the forthcoming GOI's Action Plan for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation (RENAKSI) for the regions, the IDF has requested that the Siresup addresses the priority needs/gaps faced by the affected communities and local government while preparing the communities and local government before they receive large funds from the RENAKSI. In this regard, IDF has advised the joint programme to focus on livelihoods recovery, capacity building of local government, and the community resilience. During its initial phase, the joint programme will target the affected communities in three different categories of locations scattered in four sub-districts of Karo, namely: 3 non-habitable villages within the 3-km hazardous zone, 5 habitable villages that were seriously damaged, and 8 villages impacted by the volcanic eruptions. In line with the government policy, the Siresup will encourage affected communities to leave/abandon their villages situating in high risk zones and move to the new relocation sites. Providing more assistance to relocation areas will therefore support the "zero growth policy" promoted by GOI in closing down the villages situated in the high risk zone.

The governance of the programme will comprise of a coordinating agency and a programme board to facilitate coordination for the achievement of programme outputs. The coordinating agency will be responsible for reporting, coordination and liaison with IDF through the UN Resident Coordinator's Office. Based on a consensus among UNDP, FAO, and ILO, UNDP will be the coordinating agency for the Sinabung joint programme with the support from each of the agencies as lead output focal points. The programme board will comprise of key government agencies, Participating United Nations Organizations (PUNOs), and the IDF/IMDFF-DR.

The Siresup will be delivered within a twelve month period from 2014 to 2015. The successful implementation of the programme will facilitate the early recovery of the impacted communities and will complement the full recovery programmes funded by GOI's RENAKSI. Through documentation and sharing of lessons learned, the joint programme will further enrich the positive discourse in Indonesia in fostering a



sustainable post-disaster recovery that is jointly supported by GOI, UN agencies and international organizations, as well as international development partners through the IDF.

## 1. Situational Analysis

### 1.1. Situational Overview

Mount Sinabung, with an altitude of 2,460 m above sea level, lies in Karo District of North Sumatra. It is an active volcano of a strato type. After being dormant for over 400 years since its last eruption in 1600s, its volcanic nature became active again in 1975-1976 through small effusive eruptions in 1975-1976. The volcanic activity increased again in 2010 and erupted on 29 August 2010 where the volcano status was raised to Alert Level 4 and caused displacement of 12,000 people. Since then volcanic activities of Mt. Sinabung gradually decreased. Three years after in September 2013, the volcanic activity increased again and the volcano status was raised to Level 3 that caused displacement of more than 15,000 people. After another period of decreasing volcanic activity, the volcano status was further lowered to Alert Level 2 on end of September 2013. However the volcanic activity was increasing again in October 2013 and the volcano status was raised to Alert Level 3 on 3 November 2013. In response to the crisis, Local Government then called for a state of emergency. Noting that the volcano was more active, its status was raised to Alert Level 4 on 24 November, and the corresponding state of emergency was extended until 7 December 2013.

BMKG recommended communities residing within 5 km from Mt. Sinabung Crater, covering 17 villages and 2 hamlets that are dispersed in 4 sub-districts of Tiga Nderket, Payung, Simpang Empat, and Naman Teran to take refuge to safer locations.

The number of IDPs reached the highest figure on 25 November 2013, 17,713 people, spreading over 31 IDPs locations. 750 personnel from various authorities were deployed to respond to the crisis, namely, 484 personnel of TNI, 135 personnel of the Police, 140 personnel of Local Karo District Government, and 11 personnel of BNPB; 15 personnel of BPBD; and 100 personnel of volunteers.

(Source of information: Info Bencana, BNPB, November 2013).

Based on OCHA report on 4 December 2013, there were approximately 17,030 persons or 5,798 families are displaced in 31 displacement centres as of 3 December 2013. The report was based on a joint assessment of OCHA-UNICEF-WFP that assessed key clusters such as shelter, food and nutrition, WASH, health, education, protection, livelihoods, as well as safety and security. The report noted that in general, basic needs such as food, health service, drinking water were met by various service providers present in Sinabung. Aside from the humanitarian intervention, the assessment also looked at recovery needs of the affected population, particularly their livelihoods. Some IDP Coordinators reported that a number of IDPs had returned and trespassed the hazard zone border to reach their agricultural lands and harvest their plantation. The IDPs were compelled to do this albeit the high risk because aside from this harvest, they do not have other source of income. There have been spontaneous initiatives to support the recovery initiatives at the local level. For instance, GBKP Church with support from local residents created livelihoods for IDPs as agriculture labor for IDR 60,000 / day. The report noted that considering the possible long duration of displacement, it is necessary to create livelihoods for the IDPs to generate income, reduce psychological burden, and improve human dignity.

(OCHA Update 3 December 2013)



## 1.2. Government and others Respective Stakeholders Initiatives

Until today, Mt. Sinabung in North Sumatera Province continues to experience high volcanic activity since 4 January 2014. The eruption of smoke is followed by volcanic ashes, small materials and pyroclastic flow to 4-5 km to southeast. Volcanic tremors continue. Ashes and volcanic materials with diameter of 2-6 cm are damaging the crops in the affected areas. As the eruption activities continued more intensively from January onwards, more people sought refuge to a number of IDPs hosting facilities in the district. Based on OCHA report dated 21 January 2014, the number of IDPs has increased to 28,536 persons or 8,967 households, who come from 31 villages of four sub-districts within Karo District, and are hosted in 42 displacement centers. Approximately 203 pregnant ladies, 1,573 elderly and 869 babies are among these families. These figures continued to rise and by the latest OCHA report of 30 January 2014, the figures of IDPs were 29,834 persons or 9,364 HH, of which there were 1,996 elderly, 261 pregnant women and 962 babies. In addition, the displaced families came from 34 villages of four sub districts within Karo District and were hosted in 42 displacement centres.

As response to Mt. Sinabung Eruption, BNPB disbursed contingency funds of IDR 2,747,174,500 to support the Incident Command Post (ICP), emergency response, and food. In response to the crisis, there were two ICPs set up, namely:

- Main Command Post led by Local Government at Kabanjahe Sub-District Office. This is the central coordination activities of media centre, volunteers, police, BPBD, medical services, meeting rooms, and secretariat. A local military commander has been assigned as the coordinator of Mt. Sinabung Emergency Response.
- National Command Post led by BNPB that coordinates potential national support is located at Makodim 0205/TK with a key mission to support the above Main Command.

The PVMBG (Centre for Volcanology and Mitigation of Geological Hazards) reminded potential of lahar flows with heavy rainfall at valleys of rivers on top of Mt. Sinabung. People who reside along those rivers are reminded to be vigilant. In view of the sustained crisis, the Incident Command has then extended the emergency phase from 18 January 2014 to 28 January 2014.

The Governor of North Sumatera has instructed all provincial government offices of North Sumatera to collaborate to deal with the IDPs situation in Sinabung. BNPB has implemented a cash-for-work program for IDPs. Support has also been provided by PMI, civil society, private sector and humanitarian agencies including MDMC, Dompot Dhuafa, PKPU, GBKP, Rebana, World Vision, Oxfam, Plan International, Caritas, GBKP, UNICEF and WFP.

The Incident Command, with support from BNPB, PVMBG and District Government Agencies has already developed a draft contingency plan in case the volcano eruption prompts the PVMBG to declare hazard zone within 10 km radius (from the crater) and Incident Command needs to evacuate 53 villages of total 57,879 persons from hazard zone.

President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono visited Sinabung area on 23 January 2014 together with representatives of relevant ministries. BNPB, national line ministries, North Sumatra BPBD and PMI continue supporting the Incident Command in managing IDPs. BNPB have opened his office in Sinabung area to support the field emergency response command system. Following the priorities set up by the President, BNPB-led National Task Force is planning to relocate at least 1,000 families. Permanent settlement for



relocation is to take up a location at Kacinambun Village of Munthe Sub District (for 15 Ha) and at Nagara Village of Merak Sub District (for 20 ha).

Yet another response to the ongoing crisis in Sinabung, BNPB with the support of UNDP's DRR-Based Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project (DR4), undertook A2R2 (Initial Assessment for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction) in November 2013. By then the number of IDPs were still smaller than the current figures but the needs for early recovery of the affected communities remain relevant. Based on the results of A2R2 assessment, the majority of the affected communities (77%) still have access to their homes, although they cannot reside there in view of the continuing risk and also the damaged environment (35%).

As for livelihoods, the survey indicated that the majority of the affected communities are farmers (98%), with only small portion being government officials (1%) and others (1%). Correspondingly, the major reasons for the loss of income were related to access to farmland whereby 19% of the respondents indicated that their lands cannot be cultivated any longer, while 70% stated that their lands can still be cultivated but requiring land major clearing. With reference to the recovery of livelihoods, the affected communities indicated that the two major supports required are seeds (55%) and capital (35%), with a small percentage in need of skill training (2%).

**Table 1** Main Support to Recover/Maintain/Improve Post-Disaster Livelihoods

Main Support to Recover/Maintain/Improve Post-Disaster Livelihoods In KabupatenKaro	# Respondents	Percentage (%)
Seeds/Saplings	103	55.1
Skill trainings	4	2.1
Equipment	3	1.6
Capital	66	35.3
Market Access	1	.5
Others	2	1.1
No answers	8	4.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>100.0</b>

n = 187

A more detailed look at the seeds required by the farmers showed that they need a variety of seeds as seen in Table 2.

**Table 2** Type of Seeds

Type of Seeds	Number of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Chili	104	55.6
Cocoa	3	1.6
Corn	23	12.3
Potato	48	25.7



Cabbage	41	21.9
Coffee	115	61.5
Paddy	63	33.7
Tomato	70	37.4
Orange	7	3.7
Sweet Potato	4	2.1
String bean	1	0.53
Eggplant	2	1.1
Vegetables	1	0.53
<b>Total</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>100</b>

The six major seeds are coffee (62%), chili (56%), rice (34%), tomato (37%), potato (26%), and cabbage (22%). The list of seeds indicated here is consistent with the nature of the Sinabung area where the majority of livelihoods are related to horticulture.

BNPB, with the support of DR4, has been undertaking another round of assessment to update the recent data on A2R2 in the beginning of February 2014. The latest assessment highlighted some recommended activities that are required to support the recovery of the affected communities, which are summarized as follows:

**A. Livelihoods:**

- Various interventions are required for the affected communities who reside within 3-km zone (such as Sigarang-garang and Sukanalu Naman), who are not relocated. These communities need seeds such as rice and maize, and a cash-for-work scheme on land clearance;
- For those residing within a 3-km zone who are relocated (such as Sukameriah, Bekerah, and Simacem), it is recommended that the government provide land and housing, while their land left behind will be used by GOI as conservation area;
- For those living within a 5-km zone, a cash-for-work initiative is recommended to support clearing of houses and local environment, along with provision of seeds such as tomato, chili, carrot, and so on.
- Women need support with skills training on handicraft making; and
- Capital for affected communities living within 3-km zone through community facilitators such as PNPM.

**B. Trauma healing**

- Continuation of trauma healing initiative during emergency response, but with a new approach to address the needs during post-disaster rehabilitation;
- TOT on trauma healing;
- Undertaking trauma healing activities at various IDPs host shelters.

C. Rented rooms

- o To avoid anxiety of living in IDPs shelter for indefinite timeframe, some of the communities from the 3-km zone were proposed to be relocated to rented facilities within 7-km time zone.

D. Recovery of government documents

Marriage certificates, school certificates, family asset documents.

E. DRR mainstreaming

Dissemination of information related to the current hazards through sharing information on early warning system, risk maps, and evacuation routes.

After the updated assessment of A2R2, since April 2014 until now, BNPB disburse funds to 2041 Household for renting rooms and farming field; and distribute iron sheeting (zinc) for IDPs roof reparation. Recent development is the final decision on 3 villages relocation site at Siosar ( $2^{\circ}59'0.0''N$   $98^{\circ}28'00.0''E$ ) (Picture 1). Current follow-up status regarding this decision is awaiting reply from relevant Gol institution for approval.



**Picture 1** Left: 18-22 KM from IDPs Village to Kabanjahe, Middle: 28-32 KM from Siosar relocation to Kabanjahe, Right: 46 - 54 KM total distance from IDPs Village to Relocation site

Recent status for IDPs situation can be seen in Table 3 which lists those villages still situated at the evacuation post, and in Table 4 which list those villages that have been returned to their previous villages.

**Table 3** Villages Situated at 18 Evacuation Post, August 26th 2014

No	Village
1	Selandi Baru
2	Sukanalu
3	Sigarang-garang
4	Kutarayat
5	Kutagugung
6	Kuta Tengah



7	Sibintun
8	Kuta tonggal
<b>Total</b>	<b>2210 HH, 7574 People</b>

**Table 4** Total IDPs Returned to their village, August 26th 2014

No	Village	# HH	# People
<b>Returned in February 2014</b>			
1	Cimbang	68 HH	234 People
2	Ujung Payung	93 HH	311 People
3	Payung	538 HH	1788 People
4	Rimo Kayu	196 HH	657 People
5	Batu Karang	270 HH	805 People
6	Jeraya	146 HH	551 People
7	Pintu Besi	65 HH	242 People
8	Tiga Pancur	252 HH	833 People
9	Naman	424 HH	1533 People
10	Kutambelin	265 HH	990 People
11	Kebayakan		
12	Gung Pinto	146 HH	517 People
13	Sukandebi	259 HH	902 People
14	Kutambaru	185 HH	648 People
15	Tj. Merawa	338 HH	1201 People
16	Tiganderket	505 HH	1779 People
17	Temberun	125 HH	367 People
<b>Returned in June 2014</b>			
18	Perbaji	204 HH	552 People
19	Mardinding	296 HH	933 People
<b>Returned in July 2014</b>			
20	Selandi Lama	83 HH	251 People
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,458 HH</b>	<b>15,094 People</b>

Although almost all village have returned to their home, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase is hindered in terms of Damage and Lost Assessment (DaLA) proceedings. Mt. Sinabung eruption is an on-going disaster and there are 7 villages which prohibited access constraining the conduct of their DaLA. While Rehabilitation and Reconstruction phase needs Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Action Plan (Renaksi) for its activation, Renaksi itself require Post Disaster Needs Analysis (PDNA) which incorporatess DaLA as its one significant component. Therefore, DaLA and PDNA will be the main concern targeted to be finalized in 2014.

## 2. Strategy

In view of the on-going status of Mt. Sinabung disaster and the absence of DaLA for some small proportion of affected area, the UN Window of the Indonesia Multi-Donor Fund Facility for Disaster Recovery proposes to support local governments and the affected communities to recover from the disaster. The joint programme proposes to conduct further validation and updating on the results of assessments already undertaken within the first two months of the programme. The validation and update results, including the target number and profiles of beneficiaries, will be highlighted in an inception report. This inception report will also adjust proposed project activities as necessitated by the changing circumstances. Based on the needs and required support identified during the inception phase an implementation phase of 12 months will follow that will focus on:

- 1) Strengthening capacities of national and local authorities to coordinate post-disaster early recovery and recovery measures;
- 2) Strengthening capacities of national and local authorities to plan and implement post-disaster recovery measures;
- 3) Restoring livelihoods and developing economic opportunities of the affected population; and
- 4) Ensuring risk-reduction principles are incorporated in recovery measures

### 2.1. Strategy to achieve the intended outcomes and outputs

The proposed activities will be implemented at the national level down to the village level. The governance support will aim at strengthening the capacities of the district government of Karo. Learning from Mentawai process and their synchronizing efforts with West Sumatra Province for formulating Renaksi and Mt. Merapi Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction progress, which referred to Perka 17, much of targeted activities will focus on building and strengthening local and national institutional capacity context. The results and lessons learned from the project intervention/implementation will be scaled up to the national level to strengthen the policy and regulations related to post-disaster recovery and to be shared with other relevant regions in the country.

### 2.2. Gender Strategy

The damages to production assets have disrupted the livelihoods of the affected families, causing changes in amount of earnings and contribution roles within households, i.e. among husbands, wives, and children. This condition is more prominent in some heavily-affected areas, where most of the victims were men, forcing women to become either the new breadwinners or to earn more.

There are specific interventions designed to address the livelihoods issues to minimize burden on women and children, including but not limited to the followings:

- Conducting specific needs assessment tailored to capture losses and impacts on women, especially women-headed households;
- Ensuring that recovery programmes are planned to take into account women's needs and cultural sensitivities, and that women are well represented in decision making processes related to recovery planning and implementation;



- Monitoring the recovery interventions, i.e. services, provided to vulnerable women group and female-headed households;
- Ensuring that livelihoods plan and interventions involve full participation of women and female-headed households for enhancing their entrepreneurial skills and assisting in further market and economic development; and
- Ensuring that outreach campaign and services schemes are designed in a manner that reach women groups.

### 2.3. Environment and DRR Strategy

During the project implementation, an environmental strategy will be adopted to promote good environmental practises, thereby ensuring that:

- Recovery programming take into account environmental consequences of any activity or support the recovery process; and
- Spatial planning begin as early as possible in recovery process, so that the plan can be used as a guide during the recovery as well;

The environmental strategy will be further narrowed down to the effort of mainstreaming DRR principles during the recovery process. As such, the efforts to promote DRR will be accommodated in two interrelated approaches. The first approach is to focus on mainstreaming DRR principles across thematic areas of intervention, i.e. to be incorporated into each of the sub-outputs. The second approach is to focus on implementing various initiatives that directly contribute to reduce disaster risks, i.e. to approach DRR activities as single sub-output. In view of the first approach, the project will therefore ensure that 'build back better' approach be incorporated into government's planning and implementation. In addition, at the community level, the livelihoods recovery activities will be used as the main entry point in raising the awareness of, and educating the, communities about livelihoods activities that consider good environmental practices while minimizing future risks, for instance by avoiding livelihoods activities within disaster-prone areas, i.e. river sand dredging that increase the risk of erosion. Employing the second approach, the project will focus on strengthening local villages to be resilient villages (Desa Tangguh) having local contingency plans, risk mapping, and disaster response simulation, and local disaster risk reduction plans. These last activities are proposed based on the work of IDF-supported UN Joint Programme in supporting Merapi eruption impacted areas in Yogyakarta and Central Java.

### 2.4. Lessons learned

Various relevant lessons from recovery measures in response to previous disasters such as West Sumatra Earthquake, Mentawai Tsunami, Mt. Merapi eruption shall be adopted in Mt. Sinabung workplan:

- Strengthening between government (G2G) relation within (District, Province, and National Disaster Agency) and/or among institutions (such as National Disaster Agency with RR relevant Department (ex. Forestry, Agriculture, Public Works, etc) was vital in Mentawai Tsunami to improve overall institutional capacity especially on relocation site land approval. This should also be emphasized in responding to relocation site issues at Mt. Sinabung.



- Strengthening local villages to be resilient villages (Desa Tangguh) having local contingency plans, risk mapping, and disaster response simulation, and local disaster risk reduction plans from Mt. Merapi eruption can be adopted in Mt. Sinabung Recovery Plan.
- Indonesian Disaster Recovery Index, Sister Village model and Village Information System initiatives in Mt. Merapi programme provide empirical examples for strengthening the monitoring and evaluation the progress and achievements of the recovery.

The smart practises above can be adopted and adapted in the implementation of the joint programme of Mt. Sinabung Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction.

### 3. Results Framework

#### 3.1. Planned Output and Activities

Outcome: Communities affected by the 2013-2014 Mt Sinabung eruption recover with sustainable livelihoods and enhanced resilience

**Output 1 – Local authorities have the capacity to coordinate post-disaster early recovery and recovery measures**

A2R2/ERNA conducted in September 2013 and February 2014 recommends that the recovery support include capacity strengthening of local authorities, especially in the absence of BPBD Karo during the assessment time. Now that BPBD Karo has been established since around 3 months ago, the capacity strengthening measures should be prioritized to BPBD Karo.

*Key activities:*

- Establish and conduct participatory stakeholders coordination mechanism to support national and local early recovery and recovery efforts, including support to capacity strengthening of BPBD;
- Support to recovery programming coordination at the local level

In consultation with the national government, provincial BPBD, and Karo BPBD, the recovery initiative of UN Window will provide a number of technical consultants. In addition, relevant personnel have been mobilized by UNDP under DR4 Project at the national and local governments, and will continue to provide technical support on the subjects of Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), Action Plan for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, and Early Recovery coordination. Utilizing UNDP's own resources, critical support for the preparations of Post Disaster Needs Assessment and Recovery Plan (Renaksi) has been provided. Nonetheless, further support is still required in terms of personnel dedicated to assist coordination for recovery planning, especially to enhance the links at the levels of district and municipality, and provincial, and the national government.

Therefore, this particular component will address the needs for coordination of recovery planning and will benefit specifically local government agencies that are responsible to coordinate the post-disaster recovery processes, such as BPBD(s) and Bappeda(s). Indirectly the component will also benefit non-governmental organizations that are actively engaged in supporting the government-led recovery processes through a local partnership. It should be noted that although ERNA for Sinabung affected region was undertaken twice, more



detailed assessments are still required to strengthen the local capacities to map out the actual rehabilitation needs.

Key agencies that will be involved in the delivery of this particular component are BNPB, local BPBD(s) and Bappeda(s), relevant international agencies, local civil society and academia.

The project will support the establishment of an effective coordination mechanism at the local level on post-disaster recovery measures in compliance with the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Guidelines of BNPB.

**Output 2 – Local authorities have the capacities to plan and implement post-disaster recovery activities.**

North Sumatra provincial government and Karo district government have been involved in doing A2R2 and HRNA. These local government stakeholders will be involved in the PDNA and formulating Action Plan for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (Renaksi). The support of UN Window will consider, therefore, that provision of direct technical assistance and advisory services to local government is necessary at the planning, implementation, monitoring stages.

In parallel to the provision of technical assistance and advice to local governments, it is important to maintain and support various CSOs working to support the recovery process in Sinabung. Various fora for dialogues between government and CSOs will be promoted as these fora are viable entry points in promoting effective planning and implementation of Renaksi, and can play a role in monitoring its implementation, and complement the formal monitoring and evaluation done by the government.

*Key activities:*

- Support the national and local authorities to design the implementation plan of Renaksi
- Training needs assessment
- Design training course
- Conduct training course
- evaluate training
- Follow up remedial action

**Output 3 – Rapid restoration of livelihoods and development of economic opportunities**

Based on the above assessment, the specific interventions required are revitalization and creation of livelihood concept, strategy and implementation, with specific targets and strategies for IDPs and returnees.

*Key activities:*

- Support to coordination efforts on livelihood concept, strategy and implementation
- Creation of income generation projects that incorporate value-chain approach as a basis for economic development
- Restoring agricultural livelihoods initiatives through land clearance, agricultural inputs and seed distribution, and provision of vocational and entrepreneurship skills. Women and youths will have priority to receive vocational and entrepreneurship skill training and post-training support.
- Improving the capacity of micro and small enterprises started by IDPS through provision of financial education and training. Women and youth will have priority to receive training.

Interventions in this component will involve primarily local NGOs to implement livelihood recovery activities through distribution of small grants market access, capacity building, and facilitation the coordination and

collaboration between civil society, government and private sector. It is also seen as necessary to deploy trained personnel for providing technical assistance in designing and implementing *local sustainable livelihoods* support activities.

The project's livelihoods interventions have been designed to immediately revitalize production assets for creating economic opportunities in the area for the returnees. Technical assistance will be provided directly to the community, local Livelihoods Working Group, including local NGOs and CBOs, and further to local government who manage the rehabilitation and reconstruction guided by Renaksi. Activities targeting returnees will be support to land clearance, provision of agricultural inputs and training.

As far as IDPs are concerned, special attention should be given for them to find alternative livelihoods until a final decision has been made on their permanent housing (be it returning to their original homes or resettled in safer areas). For IDPs, activities will include distribution of inputs for home gardening, training or other inputs identified during the project inception period.

#### **Output 4 – Risk-reduction principles incorporated in recovery measures**

The occurrences of volcanic eruption become more frequent. Therefore, it is important to facilitate the affected population to have community-based contingency plans in these areas.

##### *Key activities:*

- Develop district disaster management plans to guide Renaksi implementation
- Develop community based contingency plans
- Develop risk sensitive farming strategy

The district DM plan will provide updated risk analysis and risk reduction guidance for the implementation of Renaksi to result in build back better and safer.

#### **Overview of target beneficiaries**

As mentioned above, a validation and updating exercise will have to be undertaken immediately following the approval of this proposed programme and funding availability to determine the exact beneficiaries of the joint programme. However, the most recent scan conducted by a project personnel of DR4 Project lead to the following provisional targeting:

- Various interventions are required for the affected communities who reside within 3-km zone (such as Sigarang-garang and Sukanalu Naman), who are not relocated. These communities need seeds such as rice and maize, and a cash-for-work scheme on land clearance;
- For those residing within a 3-km zone who are relocated (such as Sukameriah, Bekerah, and Simacem), it is recommended that the government provide land and housing, while their land left behind will be used by GOI as conservation area;
- For those living within a 5-km zone, a cash-for-work initiative is recommended to support clearing of houses and local environment, along with provision of seeds such as tomato, chili, carrot, and so on.
- Women need support with skills training on handicraft making; and
- Capital for affected communities living within 3-km zone through community facilitators such as PNPM.



### 3.2. Results Based Framework

The table below provides the joint programme’s results framework, including explanation of outputs, programme activities, means of verification, risks and assumptions and the roles of the participating agencies. The Result Based Framework can be found in the Annex 1.

### 3.3. Risk and Dependencies

As far as the project is concerned, the major risks identified that could potentially hamper the project from delivering its outputs and outcomes are as follows.

*The first threat* is a secondary hazard, i.e. cold lava flooding. Given the elusive type of recent Mt. Sinabung eruption, it is estimated that the size of cold lava stored at the peak of the volcano is still substantial. The occurrence of another cold lava floods with high intensity could cause major damages and losses to infrastructures and also loss to human lives as well as affect the project planning and responses in general. To mitigate this risk, the project will monitor closely the progress report of the cold lava status and will revise its plan as required.

*The second threat* is the limited capacity of local BPBD(s) in implementing Renaksi. If national government adopts as a requirement the capacity of local BPBD in implementing program for it to channel funds, then it is highly likely that the constrained capacity of BPBD will slow down the implementation process. As such, this slowness in response will affect the project planning and response to the affected communities, because ideally the project should complement the initiatives of the national and local government agenda in the Renaksi. The way to mitigate this particular risk is by strengthening the capacity of local BPBD(s) as described above. It is expected that with increased capacity, BPBD will be able to lead and manage the recovery processes.

*The third threat* is the limited resources available for recovery response initiatives. With Renaksi being enacted, it still takes some time before the direct assistance could benefit the affected communities, considering the administrative and procurement processes that go with it. If the project receives sufficient resources, it can provide direct assistance to affected communities, thereby filling the gap while the government funding is being processed. The lack of resources will risk the affected communities not accessing recovery assistance in time, slowing their full recovery process. To mitigate this risk, the project will attempt to mobilize resources, working with other partners such as OCHA, so that the affected communities can access the services.

JP Outcome : Communities affected by the 2013-2014 Mt Sinabung eruption recover with sustainable livelihoods and enhanced resilience			
ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS & MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS / RISKS	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY AND KEY PARTNERS
Output 1: The capacities of national and local authorities to coordinate post-disaster early recovery and recovery measures are strengthened.			

Establish and strengthen a multi stakeholder coordination forum.	Indicators: The existence of a functioning coordination governance led by local BPBD  Means of Verification: ToR, Photos, minutes of meeting	Low trust among actors to participate in coordination processes	local authorities Introduce and expose to best practices
Support to Recovery programming coordination at the local level	Indicators: The existence of agreed recovery programme framework  Means of Verification: RRF, Photos, minutes of meeting	Uncertainty of the recovery actors on their own respective works	local authorities Facilitation of visioning exercise
Output 2 – The capacity of local authorities to plan and implement post-disaster recovery activities are strengthened.			
Support the local authorities to design the implementation plan of Renaksi	Indicators: The existence of local government recovery planning and budgeting document Baselines:  Means of Verification: Renaksi, Photos, minutes of meeting, LS instruments, Workplan, Sampling methods and manual	Reluctance of technical agencies to cooperate among themselves	local authorities Increase frequency and quality of coordination meetings and interaction
Assess training needs Design training course Conduct training course Evaluate training Follow up with remedial actions	Indicators: Number of local government officials trained in RR project management.  Means of Verification: Participation record, Photos, minutes of meeting, Training Manuals	the participants turn out to be not the intended targets	local authorities Advocacy to the decision makers to send the appropriate participants to the training
Output 3 – Rapid restoration of livelihoods and development of economic opportunities			
3.1. Creation new activities led to income generation projects that incorporate value-chain approach as a basis for economic development	3.1.1. Value chain Analysis Result of three strategic commodities. 3.1.2. # of new activities that has potential to increase income. 3.1.3. # of beneficiaries have new activities	Low participation of private sector	FAO together with Provincial and District Agriculture Office as well as CSOs, farmer groups and other relevant stakeholders intensify lobby to private sectors
3.2. Support to coordination efforts on livelihood concept, strategy and implementation	3.1.1. The presence of economic/livelihood sector coordination meeting for programme implementation.	Farmers' interest in listed strategic commodities is decreasing due to unfavorable environment	FAO together with Provincial and District Agriculture Office as well as CSOs, farmer groups and other relevant stakeholders searching new adaptive commodities
3.3. Restoring agricultural livelihoods initiatives through land clearance,	3.3.1. # of agriculture inputs provided 3.3.2. # of community group has	Unstable farming environment	FAO together with Provincial and District Agriculture Office as well as CSOs,



agricultural post disaster recovery supports, seeds distributions, and provision of skills where necessary	been trained. 3.3.3. # of beneficiaries has improved assets.		farmer groups and other relevant stakeholders search adaptive agriculture inputs
3.4. Improving the capacity of micro and small enterprises started by IDPS through provision of financial education, micro-finance, entrepreneurship and vocational training. Women and youth will have priority to receive training	<i>Indicators:</i> 3.4.1. #of microfinance institution-MFI trained on making micro finance works module 3.4.2. # MFI has outreached program to beneficiaries/SME 3.4.3. # SME trained on entrepreneurship/green business and vocational/skills 3.4.4. # families trained on financial education  <i>Means of Verification:</i> Reports	Low participation, less priority from local government	<i>ILO together with local government, employer's association/organization, NGOs, CSOs and trade unions.</i>
<b>Output 4 – Risk-reduction principles incorporated in recovery measures</b>			
Develop district disaster management plan to guide Renaksi implementation	<i>Indicators:</i> The existence of DM plan  <i>Means of Verification:</i> DM document, Photos, minutes of meeting	District government does not see DM plan as a priority	Increase the interest of district government through comparative study to other districts who have already had DM plan and implemented it
Develop community based contingency plans	<i>Indicators:</i> The existence of CB Contingency Plan in # villages  <i>Means of Verification:</i> Contingency Plan document, Photos, minutes of meeting	less commitment and low participation from key actors (government and private sector)	advocacy to government and private sector
Develop risk sensitive farming strategy	<i>Indicators:</i> The availability of risk sensitive farming strategy  <i>Means of Verification:</i> Strategy document, Photos, minutes of meeting	Very limited knowledge background and low participation from technical line offices and other related stakeholders	FAO together with Provincial and District Agriculture Office as well as CSOs, farmer groups and other relevant stakeholders jointly formulating the strategy and implementation plan.

### 3.4. Exit Strategy towards the Sustainability Result

Sustainability is an essential element that the project will foster through the following measures. In the short term, the project will train relevant individuals and working units from the local government and put together comprehensive plans for this purpose. In the medium term, the project will support BPBD(s) to develop strategies to enhance their organizational processes, by drafting and enacting Special Operating Procedures (SOPs) to guide recovery coordination at the local level. These include the SOPs on inter-agency coordination

for reconstruction and rehabilitation, SOPs to conduct PDNAs, and the guidelines for the implementation of Renaksi at the local level. In strengthening the capacity of the local BPBD(s) mentioned above. There are 6 aspects elaborated below.

***a) Institutional sustainability***

The project will work under the guidance of BNPB and MOHA at the national level and also BPBD at the provincial and district level, strengthening the roles of the agency in coordinating the recovery efforts. The project will engage other government agencies with relevant mandates for post-disaster recovery, including Bappenas and Bappeda(s), and other offices. In addition, the project will work with non-government agencies especially those that have legal entities and comprehensive presence in post-disaster recovery, and support the establishment of coordination and collaboration forum of civil society, private sectors, and the government.

***b) Operating and maintenance costs***

Given that the government owns the project the assets generated from the project will belong to the government. Whereas the operating and the maintenance costs during the project timeframe will be borne by the project, the project will attempt that the local partners will bear the costs beyond the project timeframe, through allocating local resources from the local budget. In addition, the project envisages that trained individuals are in place to run the system, initially with the support of the project, but gradually with the sustained support of the local partners.

***c) Procurement***

Procurement and delivery of inputs under the FAO component of the project will follow FAO's rules and regulations for procurement and supplies, equipment and services as described in Manual Sections 502 and 507.

***d) Asset management (including ownership transfer)***

The project will establish a complete list of assets purchased both operational assets and output assets. The operational assets will be used by the project until its completion and, if they are still useable after that, a disposal strategy will be developed and be sanctioned by the Project Board. Whereas for the output assets, the project will ensure that the destined beneficiaries will benefit from these assets in full capacity. The project will work with the destined beneficiaries to establish a special taskforce that is responsible to manage the assets. An asset transfer roadmap will be developed in view of the prevailing regulations and will be presented to the Project Board, at least six months before the project closure, so the issue is settled in time. It is envisaged that most of the assets will be transferred to the local government, and UNDP will facilitate the asset transfer process in full consultation with BNPB, Ministry of Finance, and Ministry of Home Affairs as required. For assets that are to be transferred to local communities, the project will ensure that there is a special taskforce established by the communities to take care of the assets and the transfer of ownership will be made in full awareness of the relevant local authorities.

***e) Training and capacity building***

The sustainability of outcomes of the project will also be addressed mostly by training and capacity building initiatives implemented by the project. On strengthening the capacity of local institutions, there will be three essential modalities applied, namely: (i) training and coaching of individuals; (ii)



strengthening of the business processes, such as the standard operating procedures (SOPs); and (iii) provision of hardware/software where required. In particular, the project will target the capacity strengthening support to three segments, namely the individual staff members of BPBDs by enhancing their competency, the BPBD by clarifying its roles and function within the local government institutional arrangement, and multi-sectoral agencies (SKPDs) by determining the coordination mechanism. The capacity strengthening will be incorporated into RR coordination, RR implementation and evaluation outlined in output 1, 2, and 4 above. The implementation will be conducted through the following activities:

- 1) Training; this is to introduce RR process, guidelines, PDNA and recovery framework as a whole
- 2) Coaching or learning by doing; this to provide intensive and extensive experiential learning of BPBD staff in PDNA, action plan formulation, and progress monitoring through Longitudinal Study.
- 3) Facilitating BPBD; this is to assist BPBD to carry out its mandates as regulated in Law 24/2007 (RPB/ DM plan formulation, contingency formulation), and
- 4) Action research; this is to ensure the adoption of participatory approach involving wider stakeholder through social audit, participatory monitoring and evaluation.

The project will also adopt a more strategic approach for capacity building for the local partners by applying a comprehensive UNDP Capacity Assessment – Capacity Development (CA-CD) approach in view of strengthening local capability in managing the overall recovery processes.

***f) Human resource planning***

A standard composition of project management team is foreseen to undertake the implementation of the proposed initiative, consisting of Project Coordinator, Project Officer, and other supporting personnel. Whenever required, short-term consultants with relevant skills and knowledge will be deployed for any specific short-term tasks.

## **4. Management and Coordination Arrangements**

This programme document will further be developed by each of the participating UN agencies into a workplan to facilitate the execution of the activities. In order to ensure the achievement of the programme outputs that are consistent with the programme document, the joint programme will be coordinated by a coordinating agency, which, for this proposed joint programme, is UNDP.

### **4.1. Programme Management and Coordination Arrangements**

The coordinating agency, UNDP, will play a focal role in coordinating the work of the PUNOs and reporting to the Programme Board. The coordinating agency does not have any managerial role in project implementation as well as the accountability of the resources since the responsibility for the management and implementation of the programme and the use of resources rest with the individual UN agencies. To support roles of the coordinating agency, special provision is made by the joint programme to support the coordination so the coordinating agency has sufficient capacity to perform the functions in form of a secretarial support, a dedicated assistant to work on data processing and information sharing, and an M&E and Reporting associate.



The project will also ensure the coordination within and among the project proponents. As the World Bank will also be providing support, specifically in capacity strengthening and spatial planning, the project will interact and coordinate with the Bank's project as needed to ensure strategic support and avoid overlapping. This will be facilitated with regular meetings and will also be linked with local authorities as the main implementing partner.

In executing the coordinating function, UNDP is utilizing the joint BNPB-UNDP project of Disaster Risk Reduction based Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (DR4) managed by the DR4 National Project Manager, who will also supervise the day to day programme coordination on recovery site by the Joint Programme Coordinator. The Joint Programme Coordinator is not responsible or authorized to supervise the personnel hired by FAO and ILO in implementing the related programme outputs.

The close coordination on the ground will be fostered through the following measures:

- Monthly coordination meetings, in addition to regular coordination meetings by government;
- Quarterly programme board meetings;
- Quarterly joint monitoring that may involve the local partners as necessary; and,
- Establishing an output-based coordination mechanism facilitated by the coordinating agency.

The management and coordination mechanism elaborating the corresponding functions and roles of each entity is further described below and illustrated by the **organogram** below,:

a) IDF/IMDFF-DR Technical Committee:

- The responsibilities of the Technical Committee of IDF/IMDFF-DR are as follows: (i) setting general priorities, policy making, and strategic direction for programme; and (ii) performing oversight based on report from BNPB as national coordinating agency

b) National Lead Agency, BNPB:

- BNPB will be the National Lead Agency of the programme and will provide policy guidance to achieve the expected output/outcome of the project and ensure the strong coordination with SC and TC IDF/IMDFF-DR on purpose to closely aligned IMDFF-DR programme intervention with the government programme for rehabilitation and reconstruction.

c) Programme Board:

- Programme Board is a forum that oversees the joint programme, comprising of the three key elements, namely: the national government agencies, PUNOs and local government agencies.
- The members of the Programme Board are UN– Resident Coordinator Office (UN-RCO), UNDP, FAO, ILO, Bappenas and BNPB, Ministry of Agriculture, BPBD Sumatera Utara, and BPBD Karo.
- Programme Board receives quarterly updates (comprising of substance and finance disbursement) on the joint programme submitted by the Coordinating Agency with inputs from respective Output Coordinating Agency.
- Programme Board meets quarterly to review the progress of the joint programme, including challenges/constraints/risks, and provide advice for improvements/corrections.
- During the quarterly meeting, the Programme Board may invite other stakeholders to join as required for information and/or clarification on certain issues.



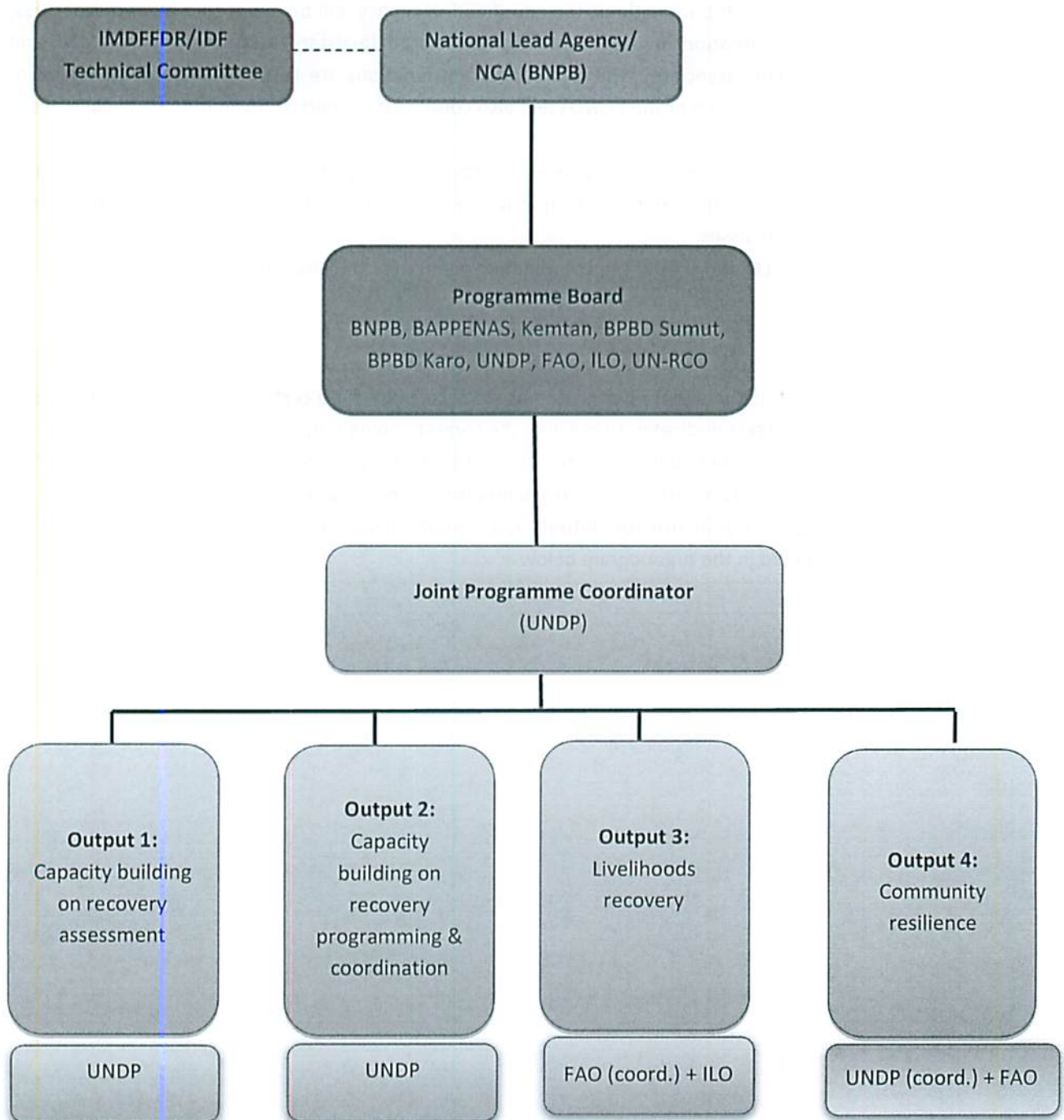
d) Coordinating Agency:

- The coordinating agency performs coordination roles among the PUNOs and liaison roles with the RC Office, IMDFF-DR Secretariat, and Programme Board. In addition, the coordinating agency is also responsible to consolidate programme reports to be submitted every quarter.
- The coordinating agency facilitates regular coordination meetings.
- The coordinating agency facilitates quarterly field monitoring with participation from the PUNOs and respective government agencies, as required.
- To support the coordination functions, the coordinating agency will be supported by two capacities, namely, (i) data/information management focal point staff (assistant/associate) and (ii) M&E and Reporting focal point (associate). The two supporting functions are responsible to gather relevant data/information from each of the PUNOs and also consolidate reports/information from each of the agency for submission.
- Coordinating agency does not have managerial responsibility nor financial accountability related to implementation of activities, as these responsibilities rest with each of the PUNOs based on their internal business processes.
- As agreed by FAO, ILO and UNDP, the coordinating agency for the Sinabung Joint Programme will be UNDP.

e) Output Coordinator:

- Output Coordinator is the agency designated as the focal point for a certain output based on the size of activities and budgets dedicated to meeting the corresponding output.
- Output coordinator collects data on output indicators to be provided by each of the contributing agency and then undertakes an analysis on the progress of the output fulfillment/achievement.
- UNDP is the output coordinator for Outputs 1, 2, and 4 whereas FAO and ILO are coordinators for Output 3 as depicted in the organogram below

ORGANOGRAM: Institutional Arrangement and Programme Management Structure based on Coordination-by-Output Approach





## 4.2. Fund Management and Coordination Arrangements

Following the signing of this programme document and pursuant to the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) of the IMDFF-DR, the administrative agent of the trust fund, i.e. UNDP's Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) in New York, will transfer the funds to each of the participating agencies. Each Participating UN Organization will implement in accordance with its internal rules, regulations and procedures.

In line with GoI requirements, the programme will be implemented within the on-budget off-treasury framework. Upon the signing of the programme document, BNPB will register the programme document to Ministry of Finance and will report utilization of funds in line with government rules and procedures.

## 5. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Before the programme starts, the participating UN agencies will undertake a baseline survey in order to set the clear targets of achievements within the given timeframe. An Inception Report will be produced to incorporate the results of the baseline survey, a monitoring and evaluation framework, a risk management plan and necessary adjustment in activities programming.

The Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation Plan is summarized below:

- (1) Inception Report: An inception report of the joint programme will be submitted to the IMDFF-DR Secretariat two months after the official start date of the programme (i.e. the date when the Programme Document is signed by GOI and UN).
- (2) Quarterly Field Monitoring: A more in-depth monitoring will be undertaken every quarter through field visits, involving other agencies in view of fostering cross learning and keeping the consistency with the joint programmatic framework. During the field visits, it is expected that consultations with the communities will be facilitated. The joint monitoring will produce a two page summary of the findings to be shared with the RC Office and the IMDFF-DR/IDF Secretariat.
- (3) Quarterly Report: The joint programme will submit regular quarterly report to the IMDFF-DR/IDF Secretariat, which is comprised of a narrative report on the substantive progress of the programme and a financial summary on the disbursement of the funds.
- (4) Final Evaluation: The final evaluation will be conducted by independent consultants (international and national). A separate Terms of Reference (TOR) for the Final Evaluation will be prepared by the PUNOs in consultation with IMDFF-DR through the RC Office. At the end of the evaluation, a Final Evaluation Report will be submitted to the IMDFF-DR Secretariat.
- (5) Final Report: A final report of the joint programme will be submitted to the IMDFF-DR Secretariat by the Coordinating Agency with inputs from the PUNOs. The final report will consist of a narrative report on the progress of the programme and a financial summary.
- (6) Assets Transfer Document (BAST): the Government of Indonesia through PP 10 Year 2011 regarding loan and grant management regulates that actual delivery of grants should be recorded in BAST to signify that the grant has been indeed delivered and any assets produced from the grant is now under the responsibility of the GOI. For this programme, it is arranged that the BAST will be submitted by

the National Lead Agency to the Ministry of Finance every six months. The frequency will be reviewed later for any adjustment, if required.

The monitoring and reporting activities will focus on the progress of the outputs based on the Results Framework (see Annex 1).

## **6. Legal Context or Basis of Relationship**

Each Participating UN agency and international organization (UNDP, FAO and IOM) have signed a standardized Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with UNDP as the Administrative Agent which represents a statement of intent by the Parties outlining the basis for collaboration in the implementation of the Indonesia Multi Donor Fund Facility for Disaster Recovery (IMDFF-DR) in Indonesia. This MOU sets out the duties and responsibilities of each party. Each Participating UN and international Organization shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent. Each of the Participating UN Organizations shall carry out its activities contemplated in the approved project proposal in accordance with the regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to it, using its standard implementation modalities.

(a) The Revised Basic Agreement for Technical Assistance signed 29 October 1954 between the United Nations, the International Labour Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, and the World Health Organization and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia,

(b) The Standard Agreement on Operational Assistance signed 12 June 1969 between the United Nations, the International Labour Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Telecommunication Union, the World Meteorological Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Universal Postal Union, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia.



## 7. Annexes

### 1. Result Framework Matrix

JP Outcome : Communities affected by the 2013-2014 Mt Sinabung eruption recover with sustainable livelihoods and enhanced resilience			
ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS & MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS / RISKS	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY AND KEY PARTNERS
Output 1: The capacities of national and local authorities to coordinate post-disaster early recovery and recovery measures are strengthened.			
Establish and strengthen a multi stakeholder coordination forum.	Indicators: The existence of a functioning coordination governance led by local BPBD  Means of Verification: ToR, Photos, minutes of meeting	Low trust among actors to participate in coordination processes	local authorities Introduce and expose to best practices
Support to Recovery programming coordination at the local level	Indicators: The existence of agreed recovery programme framework  Means of Verification: RRF, Photos, minutes of meeting	Uncertainty of the recovery actors on their own respective works	local authorities Facilitation of visioning exercise
Output 2 – The capacity of local authorities to plan and implement post-disaster recovery activities are strengthened.			
Support the local authorities to design the implementation plan of Renaksi	Indicators: The existence of local government recovery planning and budgeting document Baselines:  Means of Verification: Renaksi, Photos, minutes of meeting, LS instruments, Workplan, Sampling methods and manual	Reluctance of technical agencies to cooperate among themselves	local authorities Increase frequency and quality of coordination meetings and interaction
Assess training needs Design training course Conduct training course Evaluate training Follow up with remedial action	Indicators: Number of local government officials trained in RR project management.  Means of Verification: Participation record, Photos, minutes of meeting, Training Manuals	the participants turn out to be not the intended targets	local authorities Advocacy to the decision makers to send the appropriate participants to the training
Output 3 – Rapid restoration of livelihoods and development of economic opportunities			
3.1. Creation new activities led to income generation projects that incorporate value-chain approach as a basis for economic development	3.1.1. Value chain Analysis Result of three strategic commodities. 3.1.2. # of new activities that has potential to increase income. 3.1.3. # of beneficiaries have new	Low participation of private sector	FAO together with Provincial and District Agriculture Office as well as CSOs, farmer groups and other relevant stakeholders intensify lobby to private sectors

	activities		
3.2. Support to coordination efforts on livelihood concept, strategy and implementation	3.2.1. The presence of economic/livelihood sector coordination meeting for programme implementation.	Farmers' interest in listed strategic commodities is decreasing due to unfavorable environment	FAO together with Provincial and District Agriculture Office as well as CSOs, farmer groups and other relevant stakeholders searching new adaptive commodities
3.3. Restoring agricultural livelihoods initiatives through land clearance, agricultural post disaster recovery supports, seeds distributions, and provision of skills where necessary	3.3.1. # of agriculture inputs provided 3.3.2. # of community group has been trained. 3.3.3. # of beneficiaries has improved assets.	Unstable farming environment	FAO together with Provincial and District Agriculture Office as well as CSOs, farmer groups and other relevant stakeholders search adaptive agriculture inputs
3.4. Improving the capacity of micro and small enterprises started by IDPS through provision of financial education and entrepreneurship training. Women and youth will have priority to receive training	<i>Indicators:</i> 3.4.1. # of microfinance institution-MFI trained on making micro finance works module 3.4.2. # MFI has outreached program to beneficiaries/SME 3.4.3. # SME trained on entrepreneurship/green business and vocational/skills 3.4.4. # families trained on financial education  <i>Means of Verification:</i> Reports	Low participation, less priority from local government	ILO together with, Government, Employer's Association/Organisation, Trade Unions, NGOs/CSOs advocate to local government for prioritizing this initiative
<b>Output 4 – Risk-reduction principles incorporated in recovery measures</b>			
Develop district disaster management plan to guide Renaksi implementation	<i>Indicators:</i> The existence of DM plan  <i>Means of Verification:</i> DM document, Photos, minutes of meeting	District government does not see DM plan as a priority	Increase the interest of district government through comparative study to other districts who have already had DM plan and implemented it
Develop community based contingency plans	<i>Indicators:</i> The existence of CB Contingency Plan in # villages  <i>Means of Verification:</i> Contingency Plan document, Photos, minutes of meeting	less commitment and low participation from key actors (government and private sector)	advocacy to government and private sector
Develop risk sensitive farming strategy	<i>Indicators:</i> The availability of risk sensitive farming strategy  <i>Means of Verification:</i> Strategy document, Photos, minutes of meeting	Very limited knowledge background and low participation from technical line offices and other related stakeholders	FAO together with Provincial and District Agriculture Office as well as CSOs, farmer groups and other relevant stakeholders jointly formulating the strategy and implementation plan.



## 2. Work Plan and Budget for the Expansion Phase

UNPDF Outcome															
Joint Programme Outcome: Communities affected by the 2013-2014 Mt Sinabung eruption recover with sustainable livelihoods and enhanced resilience															
UN Org	ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME(month)										Amount			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12	Budget Description
JP Output 1 -	The capacities of national and local authorities to coordinate post-disaster early recovery and recovery measures are strengthened.														
UNDP	Establish and strengthen a multi stakeholder coordination forum.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Personnel Workshops, FGDs, Meetings Travel	usd 180,000
UNDP	Support to Recovery programming coordination at the local level	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Contractual services Audio visual Misc.	
JP Output 2 -	The capacity of local authorities to plan and implement post-disaster recovery activities are strengthened.														
UNDP	Support the local authorities to design the implementation plan of Renaksi	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Personnel Workshops, Trainings Travel	usd 120,000
UNDP	Training needs assessment Design training course Conduct training course Evaluate training Follow up remedial action	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Contractual services Audio visual Misc	
JP Output 3 -	Rapid restoration of livelihoods and development of economic opportunities														
FAO	Support to coordination efforts on livelihood concept, strategy and implementation	x	x											Personnel; Travel, Workshop, Trainings, Misc	50,000
FAO	Creation new activities led to income generation projects that incorporate value-chain approach as a basis for economic development					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Personnel; Travel, Workshop, Trainings, Misc	75,000
FAO	Restoring agricultural livelihoods initiatives through land clearance, livestock post disaster recovery supports, seeds and livestock feed distributions, and provision of skills where necessary					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Personnel; Travel, Contract, Workshop, Trainings, Misc	125,000
ILO	Improving the capacity of micro and small enterprises started by IDPS through provision of financial education and entrepreneurship training. Women and youth will have priority to receive training													Personnel Workshops, FGDs, Meetings Travel Contractual services Audio visual Misc.	300,000

UNPDF Outcome																
Joint Programme Outcome:: Communities affected by the 2013-2014 Mt Sinabung eruption recover with sustainable livelihoods and enhanced resilience																
UN ORG	ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME(month)										BUDGET				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12	Budget Description	Amount
<b>JP Output 4 - Risk-reduction principles incorporated in recovery measures</b>																
UNDP	Develop district disaster management plan to guide Renaksi implementation		X	X	X	X									Personnel Workshops Travel	usd 51,000
UNDP	Develop community based contingency plans			X	X	X	X	X	X	X					Contractual services Audio visual Misc.	usd 49,000
FAO	Develop risk sensitive farming strategy			X	X	X							X		Personnel; Travel, Workshop, Trainings, Misc	50,000

8. Budget	CATEGORY	UNDP			FAO			ILO			TOTAL
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport		33,000			25,000			10,000			84,065
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)		85,000			60,000			94,900			206,500
3. Trainings/Workshops		172,000			150,000			151,000			467,000
4. Contracts		43,000			25,000			4,874			96,500
5. Other direct costs		39,000			19,000			19,600			76,000
Total Programme Costs		372,000			279,000			280,374			930,065



Indirect Support Cost	28,000	21,000	19,626	69,935
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>