



JOINT PROGRAMME DOCUMENT
INDONESIA MULTI-DONOR FUND FACILITY FOR DISASTER RECOVERY/
INDONESIA DISASTER FUND (IMDDF-DR/IDF)

Participating UN Organizations:
 FAO (Joint Programme Coordinator) and UNDP

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 Support to Mt. Kelud Post-Eruption Recovery

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Joint Programme Outcome:
 Improved livelihoods of communities affected by the Mount Kelud eruption and strengthen the capacity of GOI national and local government agencies to coordinate and implement gender sensitive, pre and post disaster recovery planning processes and practices based on disaster risk reduction principles.

Programme Location:
 Province East Java, Kabupaten Malang, Blitar, and Kediri

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ACRONYMS

BAPPEDA	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah (Regional Development Planning Agency)
BAPPENAS	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (National Development Planning Agency)
BNPB	Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (National Disaster Management Agency)
BPBD	Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah (Local Disaster Management Agency)
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GOI	Government of Indonesia
IMDFF-DR	Indonesia Multi-Donor Fund Facility for Disaster Recovery or
PDNA	Post Disaster Needs Assessment
PUNO	Participating United Nations Agencies
PVMBG	Pusat Vulkanologi dan Mitigasi Bencana Geologi (Center for Volcanology and Geological Hazard Mitigation)
RENAKSI	Government of Indonesia's Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Action Plans
RPJMN	Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional (Medium Term Development Plan)
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNPDF	United Nations Partnership for Development Framework

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Executive Summary

The Kelud joint programme is a joint initiative of the Government of Indonesia and the key UN Agencies (FAO and UNDP) in supporting post-disaster recovery of the regions affected by the 2014 Kelud volcanic eruptions in East Java Province and several districts in Central Java and Yogyakarta. In line with the United Nations Partnerships 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 livelihoods of communities affected by the Mount Kelud eruption and strengthen the capacity of GOI national and local government agencies to coordinate and implement gender sensitive, pre and post disaster recovery planning processes and practices based on disaster risk reduction principles.

In view of the preliminary results of the ERNA and PDNA on Mt. Kelud disaster, 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 UN Window will build on the results of the assessments that have been undertaken and its validation and updating exercise within the first two months to be articulated by an inception report. Based on the needs and required support identified during the first two months 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. 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 proposed activities cover upstream work at the national level to the downstream work at the village level. The governance support will aim at strengthening the capacities of the provincial government of East Java and the district governments of Kediri, Blitar, and Malang. The intended results and lessons learned from the project intervention/implementation will be brought up to the national level to strengthen the national policy and regulations related to post-disaster recovery and the national repository of best practices to be shared with other regions in the country. The lessons learned from the other IMDFF-DR -supported project in Mount Merapi will be used as a reference for the response in Mount Kelud.

The damages to production assets have disrupted the livelihoods of the affected families, causing a change in amount of earnings and contribution roles within households, i.e. among husbands, wives, and children. This condition has worsened 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 with a view to minimize burden on women and children.

The proposed initiative will be directly implemented by FAO and UNDP under the guidance of BNPB and the other Project Board Members at the national level and BPBD (s) at the local provincial and district levels. The Kelud joint programme will be delivered in the field within a twelve month period from 2014 to 2015. 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.

1. SITUATION ANALYSIS

1.1. Situational Overview

Mt. Kelud first erupted on 13 February 2014 and triggered volcanic ashes that spread to a wide area, impacting districts in East Java Province, and even reaching several districts in Central Java and Yogyakarta. Ash clouds caused airports in East Java, Central Java and Yogyakarta to shut down for several days. The eruption caused the displacement of more than 201,228 people or 58,341 households from 35 villages (nine sub-districts in Kediri, Blitar, and Malang Districts) within a 10 kilometer radius of the volcano and caused severe damages to the agricultural sector. In February 2014, the Head of BNPB reported the situation to the President. President Yudhoyono instructed BNPB to address the impact of the eruption, meet the needs of the IDPs and other affected people, and coordinate with local governments of the three affected districts of Kediri, Blitar, and Malang, as well as the Provincial Government of East Java, and liaise with PVMBG to anticipate any further eruptions. According to the Contingency Plan document drafted by BNPB (2014) the breakdowns of population affected by the eruption are as follows:

1. Gandusari Sub District - Blitar District = 52,542 people
2. Garum Sub District – Blitar District = 19,613 people
3. Nglegok Sub District – Blitar District = 25,688 people
4. Kepung Sub District – Kediri District = 24,266 people
5. Ngancar Sub District – Kediri District = 10,337 people
6. Plosklaten Sub District – Kediri District = 5,630 people
7. Puncu Sub District – Kediri District = 18,609 people
8. Kasembon Sub District – Malang District = 5,893 people
9. Ngantang Sub District – Malang District = 39,650 people.

The total people affected by the eruption from Blitar District is 59,90%, from Kediri District is 75,12%, and from Malang District is 64,60%.

The estimated damages and losses due to the eruption per district are as follows:

- Kediri District is USD 50.7 million (Rp 684.787.379.500,-), of which the damages and losses to the agriculture sector are USD 31.4 Million (Rp 377,468,369,000,-)
- Blitar District is USD 1.2 million (Rp 14,02,730,000,-) , of which the damages and losses to the agriculture sector is USD 46,000 (Rp 552,940,000,-)
- Malang District is USD 27.4 million (Rp 327,760,000,000) and the agriculture sector only is USD 13.3 million or Rp 158,162,369,000

In mid-February 2014, following a period of rains, volcanic material and cold lava flowed down the Konto River in Malang. Village infrastructure such as bridges and dams were damaged. The road connecting Malang to Kediri

was temporarily cut off due to cold lava. Immediately after the eruption, affected communities worked together to clear up ashes and volcanic debris. BNPB, BPBD, the military, police, and local government officers and volunteers were involved in emergency response. The Government of East Java has been coordinating the return of IDPs (Internally Displaced Persons) and the repair of damaged houses, public infrastructure and facilities. Those displaced by the eruption are slowly returning home. Currently most of the IDPs have returned to their original houses. 11 households in Malang did not yet return to their house because they are located in an area that is prone to floods.

The loss and damage in agricultural sector, which contribute 45.54% of the total number, are based on projection of loss income and possibility of increased operational cost in rebuilding the agricultural land for horticulture plants, crops and plantation. The similar projection is also applied for livestock sector, contributed 0.91% to total number, which loss was caused by the damage of dairy cattle barn and cattle death during eruption and affected the production of milk and high recovery cost to rebuild the damaged barn with additional feed management. Kediri district, which four sub-districts are affected directly by the eruption, holds the biggest lost in agriculture and livestock sector, while Blitar district suffered minimum. The high number of loss and damage had caused the decreasing productivity and affected the decrease of the livelihoods and any income generation activities for communities in the post-eruption affected areas.

An initiative to support the livelihood recovery as well to enhance the disaster-risk-reduction-based community resilience in agriculture and livestock sector is necessary to provide better preparedness either for the designated government agencies and the community groups.

1.2. Government and Others Respective Stakeholders Initiatives

An Incident Command Post has been set up and has identified needs and responses required, including the rehabilitation and reconstruction of various sectors such as health, education, infrastructure, agriculture, socio-economic using the provincial budget. The Provincial Government has allocated IDR 398 billions (USD for 33 millions) for emergency responses, and early recovery shelter assistance. Three clusters have been operational: i) IDP-return, led by the Vice Governor of East Java; ii) community security and safety, led by East Java Chief of Police, and; iii) rehabilitation of houses, infrastructure and facilities led by the Provincial Army Commander.

While these early efforts are commendable, a coordination meeting chaired by the local government with PVMGB, the Center for River Basin Organizations and Management (BBWS), and civil society actors in February 2014 concluded that the local government does not have adequate resources to operationalize the contingency plans in anticipation of further cold lava flows.

BNPB with support from DR4 Project assisted by UNDP has undertaken an Early Recovery Needs Assessment (ERNA) to rapidly assess the needs for early recovery and initial information and recommendations for the later PDNA required to develop the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Plan (RENAKSI). This serves as the basis for the formulation of comprehensive recovery programmes. At this initial stage, UNDP supports BNPB and BPBD in their coordination role, identifying priorities for Early Recovery (ER), and supports the implementation of selected 'quick wins', whilst also assisted in the preparations for the PDNA to meet a rushed deadline for formulating

Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Action Plans (RENAKSI) which are expected to be approved by the second week of July 2014. PDNA is required to generate these plans.

The GOI will use the results of the ERNA and PDNA for their recovery planning and budgeting embodied in the action plan (RENAKSI) for the Mt. Kelud post-eruption rehabilitation and reconstruction.

2. STRATEGIES AND LESSONS LEARNED

2.1. Strategic Support for Livelihood Recovery

In view of the preliminary results of the ERNA and PDNA on Mt. Kelud disaster, the UN Window of the Indonesia Multi-Donor Fund Facility for Disaster Recovery proposes to support local governments and the affected communities recover from the disaster. The UN Window will build on the results of the assessments that have been undertaken and its validation and updating exercise within the first two months to be articulated by an inception report. This inception report will highlight updated pieces of information including the target number and profiles of beneficiaries and adjusted project activities as required. Based on the needs and required support identified during the inception phase, an implementation phase of 12 months will follow and 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.

The proposed activities cover upstream work at the national level to the downstream work at the village level. The governance support will aim at strengthening the capacities of the provincial government of East Java and the district governments of Kediri, Blitar, and Malang. The intended results and lessons learned from the project intervention/implementation will be brought up to the national level to strengthen the national policy and regulations related to post-disaster recovery and the national repository of best practices to be shared with other regions in the country. The lessons learned from the other IDF-supported project in Merapi will be used as a reference for the response in Mount Kelud.

2.2. Gender Strategy

The damages to production assets have disrupted the livelihoods of the affected families, causing a change in amount of earnings and contribution roles within households, i.e. among husbands, wives, and children. This condition has worsened 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 with a view 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 during the inception phase;
- 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 reaches women groups.

2.3. Environmental and Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy

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

- Recovery programming takes into account environmental consequences of any activity to support the recovery process; and,
- Spatial planning begins 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, 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 (following Desa Tangguh model prescribed by BNPB) by having local contingency plans, risk map, disaster response simulation, and local disaster risk reduction plans. These last activities are proposed based on the work of IMDFF-DR-supported UN Joint Programme in supporting Mt Merapi eruption impacted areas in Yogyakarta and Central Java.

3. Results Framework

3.1. Joint Programme Narrative

Target Beneficiaries:

The main target of this program is affected communities, government, and civil society organizations assisting the affected communities.

The total of 200,000 people are expected to get various level of benefit from this programme that will support for resuming their livelihood sources and improvement of information, knowledge, access, system, organization, standard operational procedure, and contingency plan documents.

Targeted District: The programme is targeting its intervention in three districts i.e. Malang, Kediri, and Blitar District of East Java Province. The main target beneficiaries are government offices and officers, and civil societies organization at district and provincial level. General public will also get benefit directly from the information that will be disseminated by the programme and indirectly through the implementation of disaster risk reduction policy at the districts.

Targeted Sub District:

Nine sub-districts are targeted to get benefit from this programme namely:

1. Gandusari Sub District - Blitar District.
2. Garum Sub District – Blitar District.
3. Nglegok Sub District – Blitar District.
4. Kepung Sub District – Kediri District.
5. Ngancar Sub District – Kediri District.
6. Plosklaten Sub District – Kediri District.
7. Puncu Sub District – Kediri District.
8. Kasembon Sub District – Malang District.
9. Ngantang Sub District – Malang District.

Targeted Village:

The programme will work together with BPBD to decide the targeted villages and in a way to ensure the effective role of PUNOs during the inception phase. The inception report will inform clearly the targeted programme sites and its targeted beneficiaries.

Outcome: Improved livelihoods of communities affected by the Mt. Kelud eruption and strengthen the capacity of GOI national and local government agencies to coordinate and implement gender sensitive, pre and post disaster recovery planning processes and practices based on disaster risk reduction principles.

Output 1 – The capacity of national and local authorities to coordinate post-disaster early recovery and recovery measures are strengthened

Numerous stakeholders are becoming involved in the various stages of post-disaster response. These include national and local authorities, members of the international community, and national and local civil society

organizations, all of whom are promoting and undertaking recovery initiatives in response to the needs. It is crucial to maintain proper coordination and information exchange among these stakeholders in order to avoid overlapping efforts and to effectively addressing the gaps, while maximizing the use of resources available.

A key role in ensuring effective coordination is the presence of Local Disaster Management Agencies (BPBDs). Specifically in the livelihood or economic sector the role of Agriculture Office is essential in providing data and in supporting the action plan implementation. BNPB has therefore set a policy that the establishment of BPBDs at provincial and district/municipality level is a prerequisite in order for the local authorities to receive rehabilitation and reconstruction funds whilst support in technical aspects are provided by sectoral agencies, especially the agriculture offices.

Key activities:

- 1.1. Establish and conduct government-led stakeholders coordination supporting national and local early recovery efforts; and
- 1.2. Support to recovery programming at the national and local level

In consultation with the national government, provincial BPBD, and district BPBDs, 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. UNDP and FAO 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 for 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 many rapid assessments of Mt. Kelud affected regions have been undertaken, 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 and Bappenas (to national standard of practices), relevant international agencies, local BPBD(s) and Bappeda(s), and local civil society and academia.

The project will produce an effective coordination mechanism at the provincial level on post-disaster recovery measures in compliance with the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Guidelines of BNPB. The East Java provincial BPBD with support from BNPB will lead the coordination mechanism that will involve pro-active participation of civil society organizations, academicians, international humanitarian community and other post-disaster recovery stakeholders.

Output 2 – The capacity of national and local authorities to plan and implement post-disaster recovery activities are strengthened

East Java provincial government and the district governments of Kediri, Blitar and Malang as well as other local stakeholders have involved in the PDNA and formulation of the Action Plan for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (RENAKSI). The Renaksi consists of the plans covering the districts and municipalities and should be used as guidance by all parties involved in rehabilitation and reconstruction process. East Java Province BPBD currently has no outreaching capacity to coordinate the relevant District BPBDs and technical agencies of East Java province. Therefore the support of the UN Window will focus on providing direct technical assistance and advisory services to BPBDs of Blitar, Malang, and Kediri district governments at the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation stages, whereas the support for East Java Province BPBD will be in the form of capacity assessment and recommendations embodied in a capacity development option paper.

In parallel to the provision of technical assistance and advice to local governments, the programme also take into account the importance to maintain and support various CSOs working on the recovery process in Mt. Kelud. 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. They can play a role in monitoring its implementation, and complement the formal monitoring and evaluation done by the government. Civil society fora and organizations are also the primary actors to support the community-based monitoring. A detailed arrangement of this approach is discussed in Section IV – Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation.

Lessons from previous interventions in other recent post-disasters situation showed that the needs of the survivors are dynamic therefore require periodic re-assessment in order to better capture the evolving needs and circumstances of the affected areas. At the end of the project, a periodic assessment strategy, methodology, and instrument of longitudinal study will have been designed. The longitudinal study will support the government to conduct re-assessment of needs and progress of disaster recovery and will be implemented at the second year of RENA KSI implementation.

Key activities

- 2.1. Support the national and local authorities, and civil society organisations to conduct periodic re-assessment of needs and progress of disaster recovery that will feed into existing recovery planning.
- 2.2. Strengthen the capacity of local authorities to contribute to early recovery and recovery planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring.

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

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

Key activities:

- 3.1. Support to coordination efforts on livelihood concept, strategy and implementation

- 3.2. Creation of new income-generation activities which incorporate value-chain approach as a basis for economic development
- 3.3. Restoring agricultural livelihoods initiatives through participatory land clearance, livestock post disaster recovery supports, seeds and livestock feed distributions, and provision of skills where necessary

Interventions in this component will involve primarily local NGOs to implement livelihoods recovery activities by means of distributing small grants, improving market access, capacity building, and facilitating the coordination and collaboration between civil society, government and private sector. Furthermore, it is also considered necessary to deploy trained personnel for providing technical assistance in designing and implementing local sustainable livelihoods support activities.

The project's livelihoods interventions are designed to immediately revitalize production assets for creating economic opportunities in the area for the returnees. The interventions will provide technical assistance 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 national and local Renaksi. FAO-assisted activities will be targeting returnees through supports in participatory land clearance, livestock health management, agricultural inputs, training, and integrating value chain approaches.

The livelihoods intervention under FAO assistance is eventually expected to create new income generation activities which hoped to bring an immediate effect or long-term impact to the communities by increasing employment and new jobs, encouraging the previously existed or new supply-and-demand resources, and hopefully recover the productive economic activity in the affected area. FAO input that specifically designated for one household will at least benefit four family members at the minimum. This kind of intervention will at least create an immediate impact in families affected by the eruption.

As far as returnees are concerned, special attention will be paid to strengthen their livelihoods systems to make it more sustainable. For returnees, activities will include distribution of inputs for improving their agriculture activities, training or other inputs identified during the project inception period. FAO will also target vulnerable groups that are not directly affected by the eruption but live in the area of intervention. This is to prevent conflict or social tension out of jealousy from occurring.

Output 4 – Risk-reduction principles incorporated in recovery measures

The changes in geographical surfaces due to stacks of volcanic ashes, specifically at the populated areas along the river banks require immediate interventions in order to mitigate secondary hazards, i.e. flooding. Therefore, it is important to facilitate affected population to have community-based contingency plans for these areas. Specifically FAO will facilitate the development of a contingency plan for livestock and integrating it into village/community contingency plan.

Key activities:

- 4.1. Develop district disaster management plans to guide Renaksi implementation
- 4.2. Develop community based contingency plans including livestock management in emergency situation
- 4.3. Develop risk sensitive farming strategy

Learning from the success of FAO-assisted initiative in Mt Merapi area to facilitate the collaboration between government, corporate, and civil societies through Merapi Resiliency Consortium, this programme will replicate a similar initiative in Kelud. This consortium is expected to play a strategic role in supporting long-term interventions in the area disaster risk reduction.

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. Risks 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. Kelud 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) to implement Renaksi. If the national government requires channeling fund via the local BPBD to implement the government funded programme, it is quite likely that the limited 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 recovery 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 other possible resources.

3.4. Exit Strategy Towards the Sustainability of Results

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 MOA at the national level and also BPBD and Agriculture Offices at the provincial and district level. 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 government 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. Procurement and delivery of inputs under UNDP component will follow the arrangement stipulated in the umbrella project of DR4.

d) Asset management (including ownership transfer)

The programme 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 Programme 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 Programme Board, at least six months before the project closure, so the issue is settled in time.

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.

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 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

4.1. Programme Management

The joint FAO and UNDP project will be implemented under the leadership of the Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (BNPB)/National Disaster Management Agency at the national level as the National Lead Agency, and in coordination and guidance by Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah (BPBD)/Local Disaster Management Agency at the provincial and district/municipality levels. The project coordinating agency of the joint programme at the UN Window side is FAO.

A Programme Board chaired by a senior official of BNPB with the participation of officials from relevant technical line ministries, particularly the Ministry of Agriculture and other board members will provide general directives and oversight to the project. As Joint Programme Coordinator, FAO, will perform the Project Assurance function. Project Implementation Team (PIT) established at the local level is to ensure effective direct implementation and monitoring functions. The establishment of a project implementation team at the local level is also important to provide sufficient support for recovery coordination at the local level. In addition, by working with government partners, the project will ensure direct, dedicated, and more efficient technical assistance to the CSO partners and relevant working groups at the local level through the presence of the PIT in the affected regions – which is considered as a smart practice based on lessons learned from previous post-disaster recovery activities.

The project ensures that an active community participation approach is undertaken starting from needs assessment, planning, mobilization, training, implementation, and further to monitoring and evaluation of the activities. The use of Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) that incorporates the results of Human Recovery Needs Assessment (HRNA) as the basis of recovery programming is the first step to ensure community participation approach of the project. More substantial community participation will be fostered during project implementation. In that regard, the project will apply the local sustainable livelihoods approach, which is aimed at guiding the formulation of livelihoods recovery activities that involves the targeted communities during needs prioritization, planning, and implementation at the micro level. In addition to project implementation, the community participation will be further facilitated through the community-based monitoring (CBM) approach, which allows the communities to actively monitor the ongoing recovery activities. As such, the CBM approach will ensure that the intended results from project implementation do address the problems identified by the communities during the earlier stages of needs prioritization and planning processes.

The management and coordination mechanism is further described in the organogram below with the corresponding functions and roles of each entity as follows:

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:

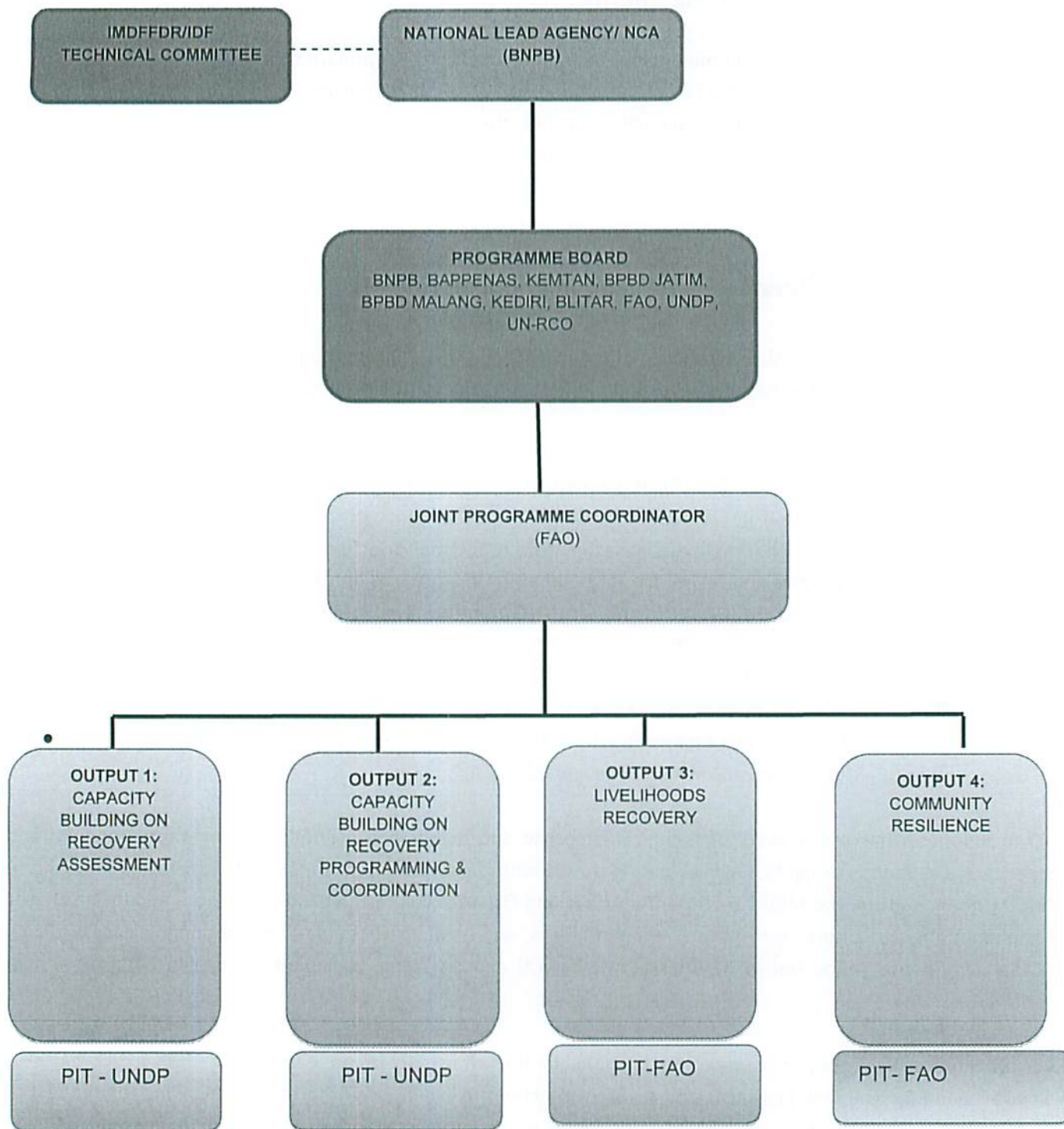
- Programme Board is a forum that oversees the joint programme, comprising of the three key elements, namely: the national government agencies, PUNOs and local government agencies.
- The members of the Programme Board are UN-Resident Coordinator Office (UN-RCO), UNDP, FAO, Bappenas and BNPB, BPBD East Java Province, BPBD Blitar District, BPBD Malang District, and BPBD Kediri District.
- Programme Board receives quarterly updates (comprising of substance and finance disbursement) on the joint programme submitted by the Joint Programme Coordinator with inputs from respective PIT of each Output.
- Programme Board meets quarterly to review the progress of the joint programme, including challenges/constraints/risks, and provide advice for improvements/corrections which submitted by Joint Programme Coordinator at least one week prior the review meeting.
- During the quarterly meeting, the Programme Board may invite other stakeholders to join as required for information and/or clarification on certain issues.

d) Joint Programme Coordinator (JPC)/:

- The Joint Programme Coordinator performs coordination roles among the PUNOs and liaison roles with Programme Board. In addition, the coordinating agency is also responsible to consolidate programme reports to be submitted every quarter.
- The JPC facilitates regular (i.e. monthly) coordination meetings and produces a monthly update to Programme Board .

- The JPC facilitates quarterly field monitoring with participation from the PUNOs and respective government agencies, as required.
 - To support the coordination functions, the JPC 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.
 - JPC 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, and UNDP, the JPC for the Kelud Joint Programme will be performed by FAO.
- e) PIT as 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.
 - The output coordinator does not have managerial responsibility nor financial accountability for activities of each of the UN agencies as this responsibility rests with each agency.
 - 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 FAO for Outputs 3,4 as depicted in the Organogram below

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



4.2. Fund Management 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 Headquarters in New York, will affect transfer of funds to each of the participating agencies applying the 'pass-through' fund management option. Upon receiving the funds, each of the agencies will undertake an internal clearance process to establish a mechanism for implementation. The implementation and procurement modality will follow the operations modality of each of the participating agencies.

4.3. Implementing Agency – Background and Experiences

The proposed initiative will be directly implemented by FAO and UNDP under the guidance of BNPB and the other Project Board Members at the national level and BPBD(s) at the local provincial and district levels.

UNDP started supporting another major initiative of the GOI, namely the Safer Communities through Disaster Risk Reduction in Development (SC-DRR), implemented by Bappenas in partnership with MOHA and BNPB succeeded with SCDRR Phase II implemented by BNPB in partnership with MOHA and BNPB. These projects supported the government in employing disaster risk reduction principles and techniques in preventive measures. The same principles and techniques are employed in a project, entitled Disaster Risk Reduction based Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (DR4), to support the GOI in the rehabilitation and reconstruction measures. Through this DR4 Project, UNDP and BNPB and BPBD(s) have worked closely in supporting the post-disaster recovery processes, from the conduct of PDNA training for BPBD staff, the conduct of PDNA exercise, and also the Renaksi. In addition, UNDP has been implementing livelihood grants to support with the economic recovery of the affected communities in various recent disasters. The relevant lessons and best practices of these projects will be applied to the Mt Kelud Post-Eruption Recovery joint programme.

FAO in Indonesia has many years of technical expertise and experience in implementing short, medium and longer term livelihoods projects. FAO is working closely with the Government of the Indonesia (GoI) through the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (DKP), the BNPB, provincial and local Services in implementing agriculture, agro-based, Avian influenza, and highly pathogenic and emerging diseases (HPED). FAO's activities are supported in Indonesia by technical experts from its Regional office in Bangkok and at headquarters.

FAO provided critical support during the in 2006, in the aftermath of an earthquake that struck parts of Yogyakarta and Central Java provinces and severely affected the livelihoods of farmers. Following the request of the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), FAO-UN provided emergency assistance to carry out needs and damage assessments, support to the most-affected farming families with agriculture inputs and formulated the eighteen month farming-related livelihood rehabilitation and recovery strategy focusing on building resilience of farmers. FAO in collaboration with the local Oceanic and Fisheries Services of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD), also implemented the 3 year "rehabilitation and sustainable development of marine fisheries and aquaculture affected by the 2004 tsunami in Aceh Province, Indonesia".

Since early 2010, FAO is working in collaboration with UNDP under the UN Joint Programming approach in Yogyakarta to provide assistance to communities impacted by the Mount Merapi Volcanic Eruption in 2010 on sustainable livelihoods recovery and income generation activities, incorporating value chain approach for selected commodities, and at the same time strengthening the capacity of local government to manage and coordinate DRR-based recovery programmes with involvement of all stakeholders. Whilst in the Mentawai Islands of West Sumatera, FAO similarly is working under a UN joint programme together with UNDP and ILO to restore, improve and diversify agricultural livelihoods incorporating the value chain approach, and strengthening the institutional capacity of local government to promote livelihoods recovery efforts and encourage provision of basic social and public services. The lessons learned and best practices of these joint programmes will be the basis of Mt Kelud Post-Eruption Recovery joint programme.

5. Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation

5.1. Monitoring and Evaluation

FAO as the coordinating agency of this joint programme will hire a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Officer for constant monitoring of project activities in close collaboration with UNDP as well as counterparts and implementing partners. The technical services of FAO will provide further guidance for the monitoring and assessment of the project.

The FAO M&E Officer will be involved from the initiation of the project, including the inception phase and will establish a monitoring system defining the performance indicators for further comprehensive and concise project monitoring. On the basis of this information, FAO and UNDP can regularly review project progress and alert to any eventual problems encountered and recommend solutions to these.

In order to share knowledge and lessons learnt, the two agencies involved will proactively document and share best practices on DRR and livelihoods recovery with stakeholders and development partners. Based on the above best practices and lessons learned, the joint programme seeks to complement the Government's recovery efforts, as outlined in the RENAKSI, through supporting coordination and programme implementation, fostering community participation, building capacity and raising awareness, analyzing market potentials and using local resources within the recovery process.

5.2. Reporting and Communication

The FAO Programme Coordinator will be responsible for the consolidation of the project reports as per below:

- *Inception Report*: An inception report of the joint programme will be submitted to the IDF Secretariat two months after the official start date of the programme;
- *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 pages summary of the findings to be shared with the RC Office and the IMDFF-DR/IDF Secretariat.

- *Quarterly Report:* The joint programme coordinator will submit regular quarterly report to the IMDFF-DR Secretariat through Un-RC prior the quarterly meeting, which is comprised of a narrative report on the substantive progress of the programme and a financial summary on the disbursement of the funds.
- *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/IDF through the RC Office. At the end of the evaluation, a final evaluation report will be submitted to the IMDFF-DR/IDF Secretariat.
- *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.

FAO and UNDP will collectively ensure the preparation of the necessary documentation and publications detailing the project progress and achievement of project activities. At the end of project activities, FAO as the coordinating agency will facilitate a workshop/seminar for the presentation of project achievements and suggestions for possible follow up/development interventions, to be submitted to the donor community.

The participating UN agencies will collectively ensure full visibility of the project through logos, boards, stickers and publications, and national and international media. The donor and key stakeholders will be invited to the opening ceremony of project activities.

6. Legal Context or Basis of Relationship

The 'legal context' refers to the 'Standard Basic Assistance Agreement' signed between the Government and each individual UN Organization operating in Indonesia. Each Participating UN Organization (FAO and UNDP) 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 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. This document signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated by reference constitute together a Programme Document.

(a) The Revised Basic Agreement for Technical Assistance signed 29 October 1954 between the United Nations, the International Labor 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 Labor 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. Work Plan

UNPDF Outcome															
Joint Programme Outcome: Improved livelihoods of communities affected by the Mount Kelud eruption and strengthen the capacity of GOI national and local government agencies to coordinate and implement gender sensitive, pre and post disaster recovery planning processes and practices based on disaster risk reduction principles															
UN Org	ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME (month)												BUDGET	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Budget Description	Amount
JP Output 1 - The capacities of National and local authorities to coordinate post-disaster early recovery and recovery measures are strengthened.															
UNDP and FAO	1.1. Establish and conduct government-led stakeholders coordination supporting national and local early recovery efforts	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Personnel Workshops Travel Contractual services	FAO: US\$ 50,000 UNDP US\$ 85,000
UNDP and FAO	1.2. Support to recovery programming at the national and local level	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Audio visual Misc.	
JP Output 2 - The capacity of national and local authorities to plan and implement post-disaster recovery activities are strengthened.															
FAO and UNDP	2.1. Support the national and local authorities, and civil society to conduct periodic re-assessment of needs and progress of disaster recovery that will feed into existing recovery planning								x	x	x	x	x	Personnel Workshops Travel Contractual services	FAO: US\$ 15,000 UNDP US\$ 125,000
FAO and UNDP	2.2. Strengthen the capacity of local authorities to contribute to early recovery and recovery planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring								x	x	x	x	x	Audio visual Misc	
JP Output 3 - Rapid restoration of livelihoods and development of economic opportunities															
FAO	3.1. Support to coordination efforts on livelihood concept, strategy and implementation	x		x		x		x		x		x		Personal, Workshop, Travel, Misc	FAO: US\$ 25,000
FAO	3.2. 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		Personal, Workshop, Travel, Contractual service, Misc	FAO: US\$ 35,000
FAO	3.3. 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	x		Personal, Workshop, Travel, Contractual service, Misc	FAO: US\$ 167 500
JP Output 4 - Risk-reduction principles incorporated in recovery measures															
FAO and UNDP	4.1. Develop district disaster management plans to guide Renaksi implementation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					Personnel Workshops Travel Contractual services	FAO: US\$ 35 000
FAO	4.2. Develop community based	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					Audio visual	

and UNDP	contingency plans including livestock management in emergency situation																Misc.	UNDP: US\$ 69,000
FAO and UNDP	4.3. Develop risk sensitive farming strategy									x	x	x						

8. Budget			
CATEGORY	UNDP	FAO	TOTAL
	US \$	US \$	
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	29 000	75 000	104 000
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	73 000	78 000	151 000
3. Training of counterparts	86 000	38 000	124 000
4. Contracts	76 000	104 000	180 000
5. Other direct costs	15 000	32 500	47 500
Total Programme Costs	279 000	327 500	606 500
Indirect Support Cost	21 000	22 500	43 500
TOTAL	300 000	350 000	650 000

RESULT BASED FRAMEWORK: ANNEX 1.

JP Outcome :			
PROPOSED EXTENDED 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.			
1.1. Establish and conduct government-led stakeholders coordination supporting national and local early recovery efforts;	Indicators: Coordination meetings for RENAKSI dissemination, RR Implementation and RR Monitoring and evaluation. Means of Verification: Photos, minutes of meeting, Yearly RR Plan Document	Risks: Limitation of RENAKSI fund availability from governments, private sectors and civil society Difficulties rise from actors to participate in coordination processes	UNDP together with BNPB, BPBDs Province and Districts, DRR Platform, Jangkar Kelud and relevant stakeholders. FAO together with Agriculture Office.
1.2. Support to recovery programming at the national and local level	Indicators: Recommendations proposed and issues identified for sectors' based RR implementation. Means of Verification: Reports, option papers, minutes of meetings,	Risk: Existed regulations in national or local level are not supportive.	UNDP together with BNPB, BPBD Province and Districts, DRR Platform, Jangkar Kelud and relevant stakeholders. FAO together with Agriculture Office
Output 2 – The capacity of national and local authorities to plan and implement post-disaster recovery activities are strengthened.			
2.1. Support the national and local authorities, and civil society to conduct periodic re-assessment of needs and progress of disaster recovery that will feed into existing recovery planning	Indicators: LS instruments formulated and implementation strategy agreed Means of Verification: Photos, minutes of meeting, LS instruments, Workplan, Sampling methods and manual	Risk: BNPB cannot finance full LS	Mini LS will be designed to be funded by other resources
2.2. Strengthen the capacity of local authorities to contribute to early recovery and recovery planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring	Indicators: Social Audit for participatory feedback monitoring implemented. Means of Verification: Photos, minutes of meeting, Training Manuals	Risk: Community members are afraid or intimidated to conduct social audit	Empowering communities by creating network, advocacy training, etc.
Output 3 – Rapid restoration of livelihoods and development of economic opportunities			
3.1. Support to coordination efforts on livelihood concept, strategy and implementation	3.1.1. The presence of economic/livelihood sector coordination meeting for programme implementation. Means of verification: Minutes of meeting, photo.	Risk: the low participation of private sector.	FAO together with Provincial and District Agriculture Office as well as CSOs, farmer groups and other relevant stakeholders
3.2. Creation new activities led to income generation projects that incorporate value-chain approach as a basis for economic development	3.2.1. Value chain Analysis Result of three strategic commodities. 3.2.2. # of new activities that has potential to increase income. 3.2.3. # of beneficiaries have new activities Means of verification: VCA report, Monitoring Report	Risk: Less farmers manage the listed of strategic commodities due to the unfavorable environment.	FAO together with Provincial and District Agriculture Office as well as CSOs, farmer groups and other relevant stakeholders
3.3. Restoring agricultural livelihoods initiatives through land clearance, livestock post disaster	3.3.1. # of agriculture inputs provided 3.3.2. # of community group has been trained. 3.3.3. # of beneficiaries has	Risk: Unstable farming environment due to the unfavorable environment.	FAO together with Provincial and District Agriculture Office as well as CSOs, farmer groups and other relevant stakeholders

recovery supports, seeds and livestock feed distributions, and provision of skills where necessary	improved assets. Means of Verification: Monitoring Report.		
Output 4 – Risk-reduction principles incorporated in recovery measures			
4.1. Develop district disaster management plans to guide Renaksi implementation	Indicators: Existence of disaster management plans for each of three districts Means of Verification: DM plan, minutes of meetings	Risk: Un-effective coordination among districts for integrated disaster preparedness plan	FAO and UNDP together with BPBD, CSOs and other relevant stakeholders
4.2. Develop community based contingency plans including livestock management in emergency situation	Indicators: Contingency plan based on village information system for 20 high-risk villages for 3 districts available Means of Verification: Photos, minutes of meeting, Contingency Plan Documents for Villages and Districts, VIS in 20 villages	Risk: Absence or major lack of support from the district government to facilitate the operationalization of contingency plan	The project will advocate the importance of village contingency plan and provide technical assistance to the district governments
4.3. Develop risk sensitive farming strategy	Indicator: Availability of Guideline Document Means of verification: Guideline Document.	Risk: Lack of participation from other stakeholder due to their different priority.	FAO, local partners, Agriculture Office, and BPBD