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SUPPORT TO KELUD AND SINABUNG POST-ERUPTION RECOVERY
FINAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 DECEMBER 2014 – 31 DECEMBER 2016

<p>Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Title: Support to Kelud and Sinabung Post-Eruption Recovery • Programme Number (if applicable) • MPTF Office Project Reference Number:³ 00093448/0093552 	<p>Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results²</p> <p>Country: <i>Indonesia</i> Provinces: <i>East Java and North Sumatra</i> Districts: <i>Malang, Blitar, Kediri (East Java); Karo (North Sumatra)</i></p>
<p>Participating Organization(s)</p> <p>Kelud: (1) UNDP; (2) FAO</p> <p>Sinabung:: (1) UNDP; (2) FAO (3) ILO</p>	<p>Priority area/ strategic results Livelihood</p>
<p>Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p> <p>Total approved budget as per project document: MPTF /JP Contribution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP: 300,000 (Kelud) 400,000 (Sinabung) • FAO: 350,000 (Kelud) 300,000 (Sinabung) • ILO: 300,000 (Sinabung) <p>Agency Contribution <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i></p> <p>Government Contribution <i>(if applicable)</i></p> <p>Other Contributions (donors) <i>(if applicable)</i></p> <p>TOTAL: 650,000 (Kelud); 1,000,000 (Sinabung)</p>	<p>Implementing Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP: BNPB, BPBDs, Bappenas, and local CSOs. • FAO: District Agriculture and Livestock Service, District Extension Service, BPBD • ILO: Disnaker, Diskopperindag, Trade Union, local NGOs, financial institutions and BPBD
<p>Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.</p> <p>Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i></p> <p>Mid-Term Evaluation Report – <i>if applicable please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i></p>	<p>Programme Duration</p> <p>Kelud Overall Duration: 22 months Start Date: 1 December 2014 End Date: 28 February 2016 1st No Cost Extension: <i>1 March – 31 August 2016</i> 2nd No Cost Extension: <i>1 September 2016 – 31 March 2017</i></p> <p>Sinabung Overall Duration: 22 months Start Date: 1 December 2014 End Date: 28 February 2016 1st No Cost Extension: <i>1 March – 31 August 2016</i> 2nd No Cost Extension: <i>1 September 2016 – 31 March 2017</i></p>
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¹ The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

² Strategic Results, as formulated in the Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) or project document;

³ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as “Project ID” on the project’s factsheet page the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over the funding period, the UNJP has worked collaboratively to achieve the outcome of resilient villages and livelihoods in both Kelud and Sinabung Areas.

Following the Kelud eruption in 2014, FAO has managed to improve the existing livelihoods activities with commodity-based intervention (banana and livestock) and conducting livelihood recovery forum within the local government, which resulted in the formulation of standard operating procedure for livestock evacuation that is expected to be the guideline and input for local disaster management agency when updating contingency plan for certain disaster. UNDP's interventions for Kelud post-disaster recovery were completed in Q1 2016. Significant results related to the recovery processes and DRR mainstreaming have been achieved by contributions of multi-stakeholders under coordination of BPBDs, local governments and village governments. The remaining activities conducted in Q1 2016 were finalization of District Disaster Information Systems (DDIS), Village Information Systems (VIS) and Lahar Contingency Plans, BPBD Kediri Strategic Plan and Disaster Management law formulation. At the end of the project period, UNDP has supported coordination meetings for programme sustainability in the respective districts

- FAO: 54 cattle, 175 goats, and 30 sheep have been used to bolster the livelihood recovery of the most affected households. Banana cultivation introduced with 10,000 banana seedlings distributed.
- UNDP: With technical assistance from UNDP to BPPD on law formulation, Kediri District Disaster Management Law was enacted. Malang and Blitar districts have benefited from the financial support provided by BNPB for infrastructure recovery

Regarding livelihood restoration following Sinabung Eruption in 2014, UNDP conducted series of workshop to facilitate RENAKSI planning including its dissemination to local stakeholders. The dissemination has assisted local governments in planning and coordinating activities in the 2015 RENAKSI programmes and budget. Disaster preparedness strategies and roadmaps for post-disaster recovery have been developed with multi stakeholders as a framework for future intervention in enhancing disaster risk management capacity in Karo district at the government and community level. In addition, ILO conducted a Vocational Training Needs Assessment (VTNA) to map and identify the best skills needed by the community in post-disaster situation. A series of capacity building have been delivered the ILO aimed at facilitating the job creation within the affected communities. ILO also provided what so-called as after training support (ATS) in which the ILO facilitators organized mini-classes in the intervened villages in order to listen the challenges, provide possible solutions, as well as list recommended follow up action to be referred to relevant stakeholders. Apart from that, FAO experienced some changes during this period. In 2016, the internal change within FAO field team had resulted in significant change as well on the work plan and the proposed activities following multiple meetings with the government and re-assessment in the beneficiaries' level. Some activities that are worth noted for the changes are: upscale on intervention for the enhancement of coffee value chain for non-relocated villages; support to BPBD on their programme for chicken provision to relocated communities in Siosar; continuation on the introduction of organic approach towards horticulture farming; development of cattle management using communal approach; support for improvement of post-harvest food product, and; hazard mapping to agriculture farmland in Siosar relocated ITA.

Both programme have ended its field operations. End-of-project evaluation and hand-over process (Berita Acara Serah Terima/BAST) for both programmes are currently being finalized.

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I. Purpose

The expected outcome of the programme are the improved livelihoods of communities affected by both Mount Kelud and Mount Sinabung eruption and the strengthened capacity of Government of Indonesia (GoI) both in national and local level to coordinate and implement gender sensitive, pre and post disaster recovery planning processes and practices based on disaster risk reduction principles.

The outputs of the programmes are:

1. The capacities of national and local authorities to coordinate post-disaster early recovery and recovery measures are strengthened.
2. The capacity of local authorities to plan and implement post-disaster recovery activities is strengthened.
3. Rapid restoration of livelihoods and development of economic opportunities.
4. Risk-reduction principles incorporated in recovery measures.

II. Results

II. 1. Mount Kelud Post-Eruption Recovery Programme Result

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

Activity 1.1. Facilitate the BPBD to conduct coordination meetings on rehabilitation and reconstruction planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring.

All target of output 1 have been accomplished. Coordination for the implementation of Post Disaster Need Assessment (PDNA) and on the process of rehabilitation and reconstruction planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring for districts and provincial level have been facilitated. UNDP supported four district level coordination meetings and two provincial level coordination meetings with involvement from BNPB, relevant ministerial agencies, provincial and district governments, civil society, academic institution, and private sectors. The national and sub-national governments also undertook internal government coordination of which at least 3 coordination forums in each 3 districts and 1 coordination forum at province took place. As results, PDNA report providing evidence based information for recovery action plan (RENAKSI) formulation and the draft RENAKSI for Mt. Kelud Eruption have been produced.

Albeit the existence draft RENAKSI, the BNPB, Bappenas, East Java Province BPBD, and District BPBDs in the subsequent coordination processes have agreed to alter the recovery scheme from RENAKSI, as the commonly applied plan for post-disaster recovery in Indonesia, to an alternative scheme called Regular Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, which is a grant scheme from BNPB to local government focusing on small scale pre/post-disaster recovery activities. This alteration is related with the finalization of a new Ministry of Finance regulation for post disaster recovery grant assistance to local government where at the time was not completed yet while the needs for recovery assistance has become critical. Without the umbrella regulation, BNPB cannot disburse their grant funding to local government to implement recovery measures. Hence in order to address the emerging recovery needs, the Regular Rehabilitation and Reconstruction scheme was employed by the District Government.

Activity 1.2 Technical and administrative support provided to local BPBDs for multi-stakeholder coordination and information exchange

UNDP has been supported BPBD in Malang, Blitar and Kediri to formulate proposal for regular RR scheme funded by BNPB. UNDP also supported BPBDs with technical assistance and dissemination of Permenkeu 152/2015 for BNPB Grant for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction. The BPBD of Malang and Blitar Districts have showed improved capacity for regular rehabilitation and reconstruction implementation. While Kediri District BPBD as a newly established BPBD required further support to formulate rehabilitation and reconstruction proposal to gain recovery funding support from BNPB. On the other hand, Malang and Blitar BPBDs also showed good coordination capacity to consolidate recovery programmes among Local Government Units in the districts. Kediri BPBD requires support to consolidate recovery programmes from other Local Government Units in Kediri.

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

Activity 2.1. Conduct workshops and consultation to support BNPB, East Java Province, and BPBDs in three affected districts to adjust RENAksi programme implementation plan.

Activity 2.2. Conduct a series of meetings and consultations to advocate for RENAksi endorsement

Activity 2.3. Support BNPB and BPBDs in determining the strategy for collaborative implementation of periodic needs-assessment

Activity 2.4. Support BPBDs in coordinating needs assessment(s) with local government units (SKPDs)

Coordination meeting for RENAksi updates has been conducted in August in Surabaya and as mentioned in output 1 above that the national and local stakeholders agreed to apply Regular RR scheme instead of RENAksi. BNPB, Bappenas, Provincial BPBD and District BPBD as well as relevant LGUs have been agreed to address the needs as priority for 2016 fiscal year. Updates related to implemented recovery programmes and analysis of the new emerged recovery needs have been reported and incorporated in the Regular RR scheme. Through this scheme, BNPB has agreed to support reconstruction of bridges in Ngantang Sub-District in Malang and water installation in Garum Sub-District in Blitar in 2015 fiscal year. Yet the reconstruction physical activities will newly commence in 2016 due to the application of new procedures from the Ministry of Finance for grant funding to local government (BPBDs) for post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction support. The new Finance Ministry Regulation 52/2015 has mentioned that the provided grant should be registered into local government budget and treasury. This mechanism is considered more accountable and transparent but at the same time increase the administrative burden for BPBD as project implementer.

The key follow up agenda required is to ensure the implementation and monitoring of regular rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes in Malang and Blitar that will be implemented in 2016 are well coordinated. Support to Kediri District BPBD to formulate the proposal for regular RR scheme has been provided yet the submission to BNPB somewhat left behind compare to the other two districts. This late submission was due to the government restructuring processes and the election of a new Head of District in December 2015. Nonetheless the District has plan to submit their regular RR proposal once the Head of District already appoint the Head of BPBD.

Activity 2.5. Support local government units (SKPDs) to align results for needs-assessment with plans and budgets

Activity 2.6. Conduct Strategic-planning workshop for Kediri BPBD with key actors

At the districts level, local governments have successfully integrating RENAksi into 2014 local government budget adjustment and 2015 local government budget programmes. In total IDR 13 billion has been allocated in the three district government budgets for Kelud recovery programmes. At the provincial level, BPBD has successfully mobilize IDR 41 billion from 2014 Local Governments Units' programmes that was allocated for Kelud emergency responses and early recovery activities. Some parts of the early recovery funds were designated to support recovery of house roofing for the highest damaged villages in Malang, Blitar and Kediri Districts. At the national level, BNPB has allocated IDR 30 billion in 2016 for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of damaged bridges and retaining dams through regular RR scheme, instead of RENAksi due to some reasons. (Indicator 2.1)

Some recovery programmes were implemented in 2016 and 2017 fiscal year and UNDP continued provided technical assistance support to government until overall activities concluded in March 2016. Malang and Blitar have showed sufficient capacity to conduct district level recovery coordination. While Kediri require further support to leverage its coordination capacity and UNDP facilitated it through enactment of DM Law, Strategic Planning and formulation of District Regulation related to DM. On the other hand, the attention of Province BPBD to support the recovery processes at district level remains lacking and UNDP has conveyed this situation to BNPB in order to provoke and advocate more active engagement from province government.

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

Activity 3.1. Facilitate BPBDs to conduct coordination meetings on livelihoods concept, strategy and implementation

3.1.1. Project Board Meeting

The project team had held at least three Project Board Meetings (PBMs) to obtain input and present project progresses and achievements to the main stakeholders. First Project Board Meetings (PBM) was conducted on 6-7 July 2015, the second PBM was on 3 March 2016, and the third on 31 August 2016.

The three meetings resulted on similar inputs in sustainability issue and the following programme by government that can continue the interventions.

3.1.2. Livelihoods Workshop

UNJP Kelud had already done several activities under this output, namely: conducted inception workshop on 24 March 2015 in Malang; produced Inception Report; and conducted Project Board Meeting on 6-7 July 2015. FAO as the leading agency in UNJP Kelud has main responsibility to develop livelihoods recovery component under the Joint Programme. In view of consolidating among livelihoods stakeholders for program orientation and implementation in the future, FAO had conducted Livelihoods Workshop on 8-9 September 2015 in Surabaya. Total participants for day 1 were 51 (38 males and 13 females) and day 2 was 30 participants (25 males and 5 females).

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Output of livelihoods workshop were the existence of updated data and information on the current situation of Kelud Recovery efforts; shared inputs and thoughts following the presentation and; the improved coordination and collaboration in areas of assessments, activities, and information sharing of livelihoods issues.

Activity 3.2. Developing Banana (*Musa spp.*) Cultivation in Kediri District

Based on assessment and discussion with District Agriculture Service and farmers done in 2015, banana commodity will be cultivated in Kebonrejo Village, Kepung Sub-district and Puncu Village, Puncu Sub-district. Banana has been chosen, as an alternative livelihood since it is more resistant to volcanic material than chilli after eruption, can be easily maintained, lower cost and its market availability. Agriculture Agency has distributed banana seeds to farmers, but destroyed due to eruption.

Therefore, FAO and District Agriculture Agency has worked in collaboration to accelerate the development of banana cultivation by providing sets of interventions as explained below:

a. Training on Good Agriculture Practice (GAP) for Banana Commodity:

The GAP training for banana was held on April 2016 in Kebonrojo, Kediri District in collaboration with BPTP East Java and participated by 45 farmers. These farmers learned about basic GAP, environmentally friendly plant protection and integrated pest management practice. During this training, the participants also practiced to produce organic pesticide.

b. Training on Development of Banana Cultivation:

This training held on May 2016 was focusing on the banana cultivation technique and the standard of operational procedure on planting banana. The SOP includes defining proper planting location, planting season, pruning, seasoning, irrigation, creation of planting hole, planting techniques, sanitation, fertilizing, flower cutting, pest management, and harvesting.

c. Training on Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP):

In May 2016, training on post-harvest processing for banana commodity was held and participated by 49 farmers and processors. They learned basic principles of GMP, banana-based food processing, food safety, nutrition in banana and the prospect of banana-based food processing business.

d. Training on Good Handling Practices (GHP):

Training in post-harvest product handling was held in July 2016 in Kebonrojo Village, with 42 farmers participating. The training material includes standard banana harvesting methods, storing, grading, packaging, delivery and marketing. Farmers also learned about the classification of banana quality and necessary treatment to maintain the quality during storage and delivery process.

e. Provision of banana seedlings and organic fertilizers.

To complete the whole intervention effort on banana commodity, FAO provided 10,000 banana seedlings and 20 ton of organic fertilizers to 164 farmers households in Kebonrojo District, Puncu and Wonorejo.

Table 1. Number of Targeted Beneficiaries for Banana Cultivation activity

Group	Village	Benefited HH
Tani Mulyo	Kebonrejo	16
Harapan Jaya	Kebonrejo	16
KWT Lestari Kelud	Kebonrejo	8
Rukun Santoso	Puncu	41
Suko Tani	Puncu	46
Tani Mulyo	Wonorejo	45
		164

3.3. Conduct Banana Value Chain Analysis (VCA)

A participatory value chain analysis is already conducted in order to develop banana/*Musa* spp. (*Ambon Kuning*, *Ambon TW* and *Raja Nangka*) cultivation in Kediri District. Farmers and Agriculture Agency have chosen this commodity. VCA is aimed to explore banana potential development in Kediri and the possibility on expanding and developing bananas cultivation in better circumstances through analyzing obstacles, capacity, and future related parties and etc.

Consultants from BPTP East Java were hired to conduct the study. However, the activity was delayed until early 2016 due to the long process of consultant recruitment.

The analysis showed several conclusions: the scale of agri-business of banana commodity in Kediri District still can be up-scaled in line with the growing market within the district. It also showed that there are two local banana variants (*Ambon Kuning* and *Raja BULU*) that have highest price in the market.

Farmers are less exposed to agriculture information specific to banana such as plant diseases, proper banana farming techniques, and market chain. The analysis also found that the most efficient marketing channel within the chain is the traders in village level. However, these traders enjoyed the most profit from the banana market chain so that a better marketing chain still need to be discussed between stakeholders.

3.4. Developing Communal Livestock Management

After the eruption, affected communities have adapted to their new environment by adopting series of coping mechanism. They were able to resume their livelihoods to normality even though not in full recovery. Considering the huge loss and damage to the livestock as one of the main livelihoods for the affected communities, there was a need to provide assistance for the rehabilitation and complementary livelihoods of that sector.

Based on early agreement with district livestock service and district disaster management agency, FAO had supported the development of livestock management using communal approach by providing sets of intervention below. At least 271 households from six livestock farmer groups benefited from this activity:

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a. Awareness raising on development of goat and sheep farming:

In May 2016, the activity was specifically support the plan on the introduction of goat and sheep farming since most of the communities had cattle farming. In collaboration with Kediri District Livestock Service, livestock farmers received information on potential and the business prospect of goat and sheep farming.

b. Training on cage management using communal approach:

During February, April and May 2016, training on communal cage took place in several villages in Kediri and Malang District. The training participants learned about communal cage management, i.e.: technical requirements, cage model, basic facilities as well as its challenges. At least 206 farmers representing their respective groups participated in this training.

c. Training on feed management:

Held in April 2016 and participated by 62 farmers, the training provides basic knowledge on feed management that consists of feed types, feed management practice and feed logistical system.

d. Training on animal health:

This training were provided in May 2016 by also involving the District Livestock officials from Malang and Kediri District to deliver training materials on livestock management, livestock disease and its prevention effort.

e. Provision of livestock inputs:

The provision consist of: distribution of 54 cattle, 175 goats, and 30 sheep to 11 farmer groups in Kediri and Malang District; distribution of 3 organic fertilizer machines and construction of 3 bio-digester installation.

3.5. Breeding Barn Owls (*Tyto alba*) to reduce rodent in Kediri District

The effort to promote integrated pest management by introducing Barn owls (*Tyto alba*) in order to reduce rodent attacks on pineapple farmland in Kediri District has been carried out since November 2015. The socialization, dissemination of information and focus group discussion have been carried out n November 2015, while the field survey and technical assistance have been carried out in December 2016.

In the current reporting period, the project has provided the construction of 76-owl barn and 8 habituation cages. Eight pairs of owl have been brought to the targeted villages supported by the construction of 10 -20 perch in 8 spots.

The effectiveness of this method still needs further assessment to measure the reduction of pest level within the farming area. The district agriculture service had expressed agreement to continue the assistance of this activity so that its effectiveness can be monitored.

Table 2. Number of Beneficiaries “Breeding Barn Owls”

District	Sub-District	Village	Targeted Farmer's Groups in the 3 village (as Direct beneficiaries)	Number of Targeted Farmer's groups member	Number of others farmers in the 3 village (as Indirect beneficiaries)
Kediri	Ngancar	Babadan	Maju Jaya	30	196
		Manggis	Margo Makmur	34	121
		Sempu	Sumber Rejeki	49	97

3.6. Training on Agro-based Food Processing Business

FAO saw potential livelihoods commodities development in home-based food industries (banana, soursop, mango, pineapple, tomato, snail, herbs and spices), agro-tourism, clothing, livestock, and organic fertilizer processing. However, the existing processed products have several problems for the lacking of quality in taste, packaging and labelling, and the poor quality of processing.

Addressing the situation, the project provided supports in trainings to develop agriculture-based food processing MSME (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise) in January and February 2016. The training material consisted of quality assurance, food safety, product diversification, business development, marketing, packaging, labelling, permit, and P-IRT procedure (household food product certification). The beneficiaries not only received technical support in designing new packaging and labeling but also production tools to improve their production capacity.

Following the intervention, at least 15 products received new P-IRT certification from local health service with FAO facilitation.

Output 4. Ensuring Risk-reduction principles incorporated in recovery measures

4.1 Availability of MIS/GIS software system at the high risk villages and affected districts to assist in recovery preparedness and emergency preparedness.

Three support categories were provided by UNDP to incorporate risk reduction principles in recovery measures in Malang-Blitar-Kediri districts i.e: development of district disaster information systems (DDIS) in each district; installation of village information systems (VIS) in 6 villages in the affected districts (Output 4.1); and formulation of contingency plan for lahar flood hazards in 3 riverbanks in the districts (Output 4.2). In order to support capacity development for BPBDs, UNDP implement partnership approach through Letter of Agreements (LoA) for activities under Output 4. BPBDs utilized UNDPs resources combined with their internal resources in implementing DDIS, VIS and contingency planning activities.

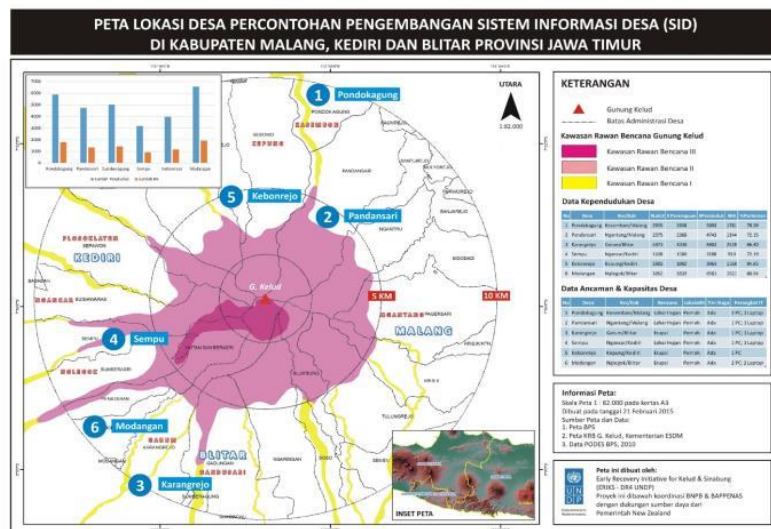


Diagram 1. Location of VIS Supports

The village information system is designed to support the broader disaster management in the affected areas through data preparedness, database supported village government services, early warning system, and village livelihood promotion. Much of these features utilize on-line network with interconnection to the existing information systems at BPBD, BNPB, Dishubkominfo, Bappeda and other relevant actors, i.e. national and local BMKG, BBWS, PVMBG, civil society organizations, NGOs and community based organizations.

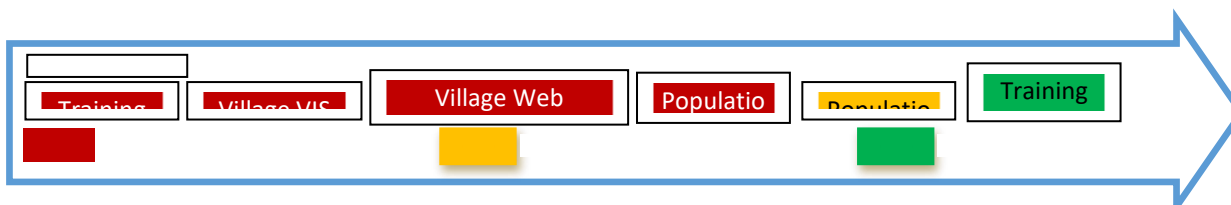


Diagram 2. Progress of VIS Activities

6 high-risk villages (3 high-risk from eruption hazard and 3 high-risk from lahar flood hazard) in 3 affected districts have been equipped with village information systems (VIS). The VIS provides the benefit of data and information preparedness for disaster management and public services for 33.171 peoples (16.654 male and 16.517 female) in 6 villages. Recognizing the benefit of VIS, Malang and Blitar District BPBDs have replicated VIS programme to other 11 villages with different hazard exposure in their districts. The village governments acknowledged that they will get benefit from VIS to support implementation of The Village Law number 6/2014 in the future.



Diagram 3. Interface of VIS website

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Considering the future benefit from VIS, 6 Village Governments have committed to allocate funding from the Village Development Funding Support provided by the Ministry of Village Development to cover the operational cost such as for internet network installation in the village office, cost for data input and data update, cost for IT equipment and cost for human resources. On the other hand, district governments supported web domain for each village and it has been utilized to host the VIS. Three villages i.e. Modangan Village in Blitar District, Pandansari in Malang District, Kebonrejo in Kediri Districts have listed VIS supports in 2016 Village Government budget plan. (Indicator 4.1).

Table 3. Number of VIS Beneficiaries

No	Villages	Sub-District/Districts	#Male	# Female	#Population	#Households
1	Pondokagung	Kesembon/Malang	2955	2938	5893	1781
2	Pandansari	Ngantang/Malang	2375	2368	4743	1344
3	Karangrejo	Garum/Blitar	4473	4330	8803	2528
4	Sempu	Ngancar/Kediri	1608	1580	3188	910
5	Kebonrejo	Kepung/Kediri	1981	1982	3963	1168
6	Modangan	Nglegok/Blitar	3262	3319	6581	1921
		TOTAL	16654	16517	33171	9652

In line with VIS, UNDP has assisted 3 district governments to develop the Districts Disaster Information Systems (DDIS) which will serve as the umbrella of VIS. DDIS are operated by district level BPBDs in collaboration with Dinas Komunikasi dan Informasi, Bappeda and Dinas Kependudukan dan Catatan Sipil. DDIS and VIS will construct the backbone of Disaster Information System in the Districts. (Indicator 4.1)

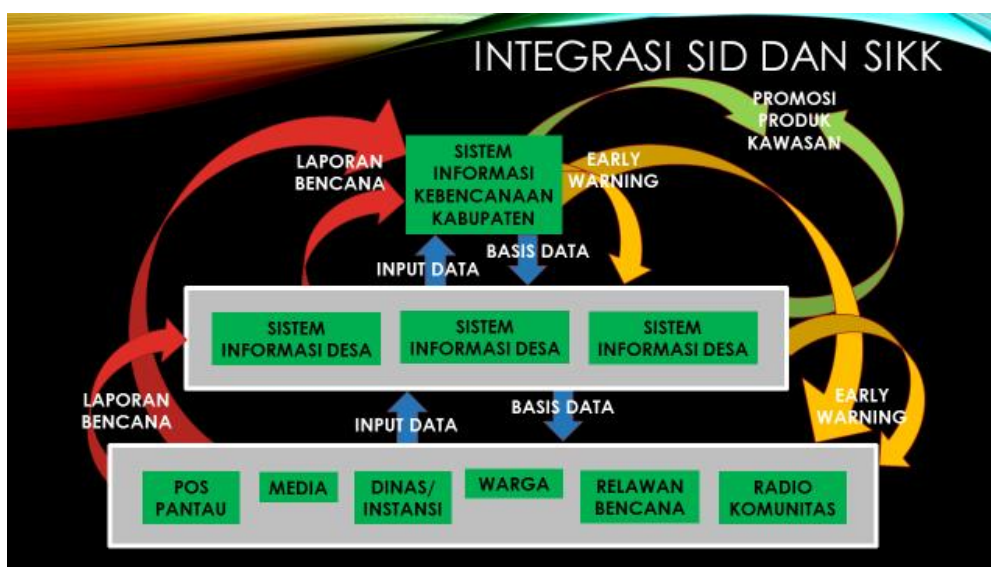


Diagram 4. Structure of District Disaster Information System

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The DDISs were formulated based on hazard characteristic, local stakeholder configuration, and stakeholders' expectations of the systems. Participatory review for the DDIS software mock-up has been concluded recently. The DDIS development team has accommodated all significant inputs from the stakeholders, which consist of representatives of BPBD, Bappeda, Dinas Komunikasi dan Informasi, Dinas Kependudukan, Dinas Sosial, Dinas Kesehatan, community based organizations i.e. Jangkar Kelud, LPBI and DRR Forums. (Indicator 4.1).

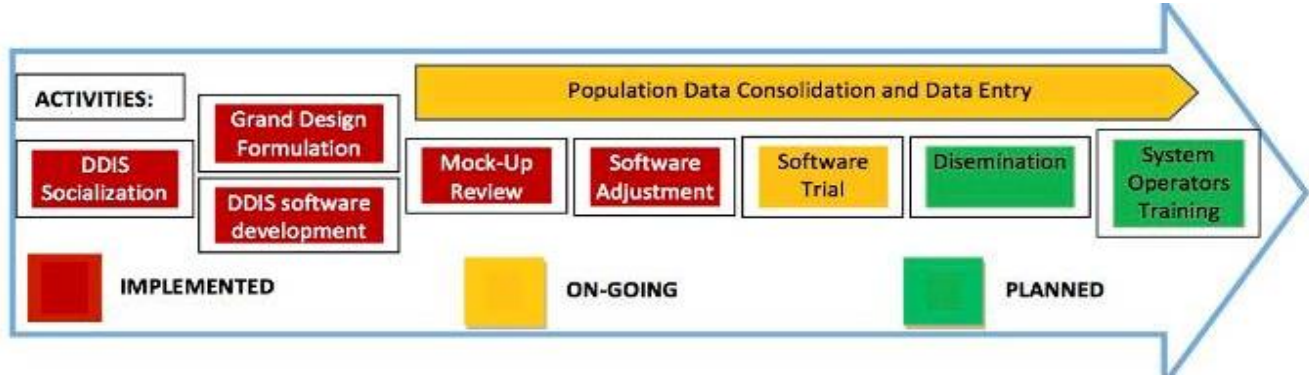


Diagram 5. Progress of District Disaster

The DDIS is targeted to provide BPBDs with features i.e. districts' population data bases, EWS including SMS broadcast, logistic management, disaster archives, hazard monitoring data, DM activities data, DM e-library, DM infrastructures and facilities, DM Maps and feedback mechanism. (Indicator 4.1)

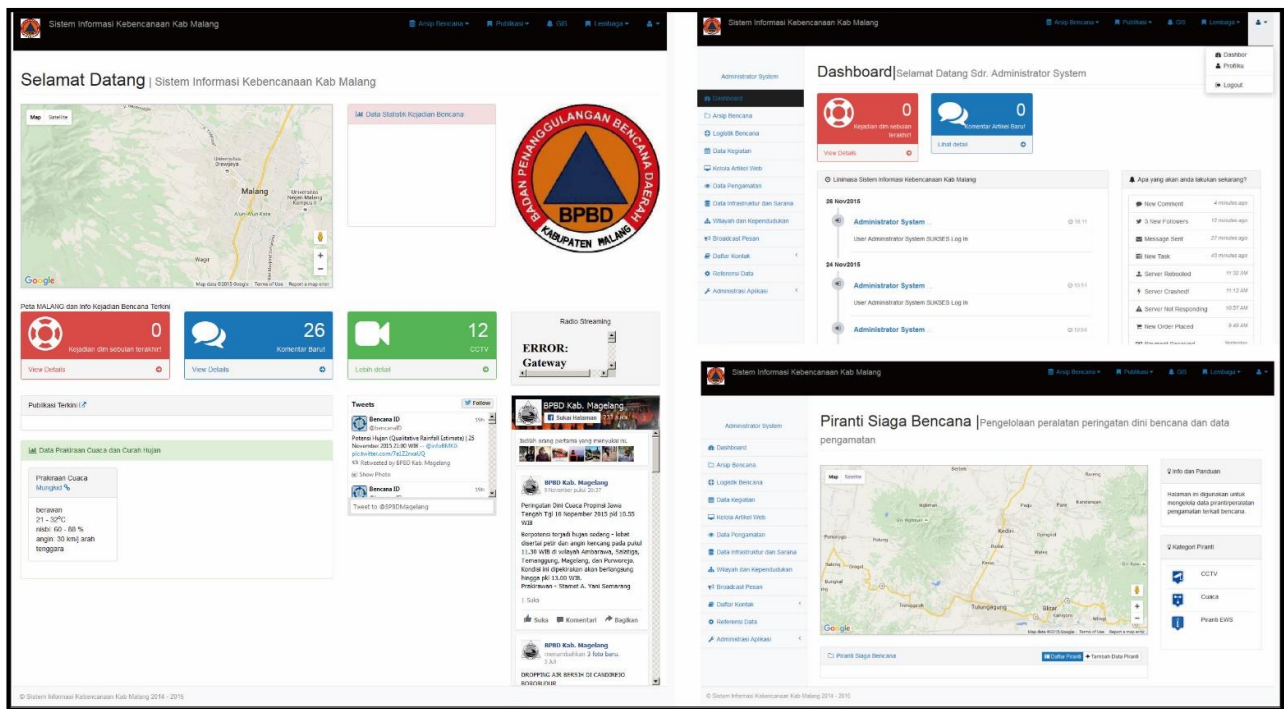


Diagram 6. DDIS Mock-Up

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UNDP also facilitated teamwork meetings that were focused in establishing VIS helpdesk centre in District BPBDs. The helpdesk centre is a teamwork that consist of VIS trained facilitator from relevant LGU (Kominfo, Bappeda, BPBD, PDE, Disdukcapil), village governments staffs and community based organization. The helpdesk centre main tasks are facilitating VIS dissemination, replication of VIS, and technical assistance for VIS problem solving as well as conduct periodic coordination among VIS villages. At the district level, VIS Helpdesk centre were functioning as DDIS operator.

VIS and DDIS as an integrated information system supports for DM have been disseminated. The form of DDIS to fit with local DM needs have been identified, and support from LGUs regarding provision of specific database has been secured and further follow up to upload in the system will be done by the DDIS team. Coordination meetings for DDIS have concluded Nota Dinas from District Secretary office circulated to LGUs to support data base update process frequently. BPBDs and Kominfos will coordinate periodic update of data bases. For EWS function, BPBDs have made an agreement with BBWS, PVMBG and BMKG to supply hazard information. BPBD will take role as EWS announcer to the villages.

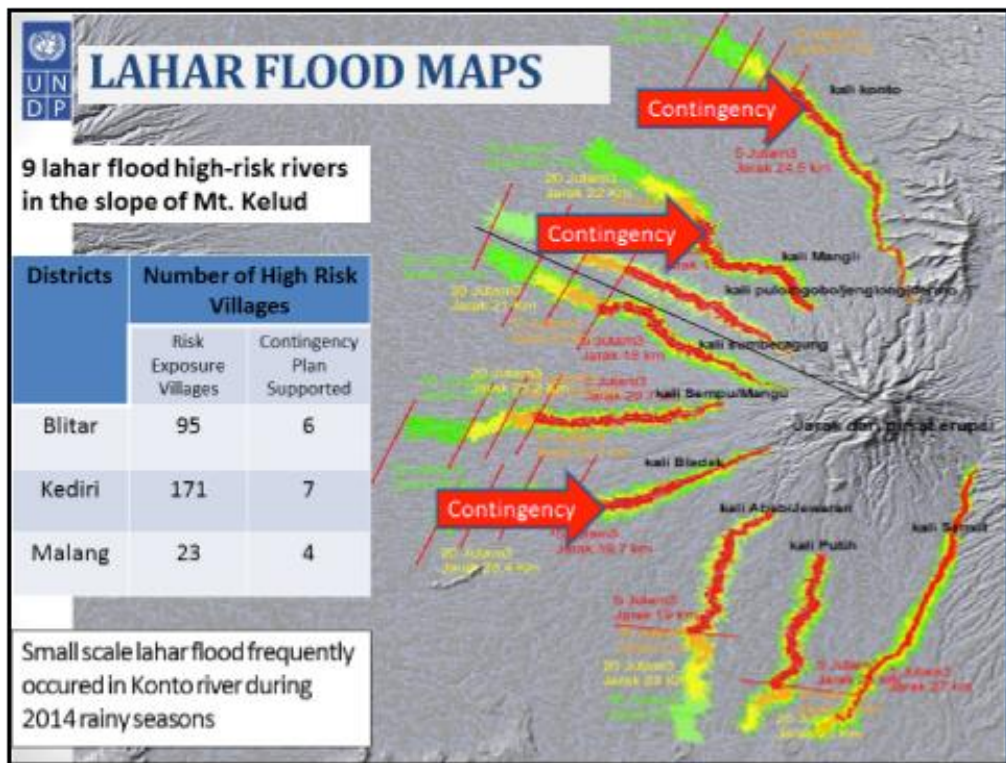
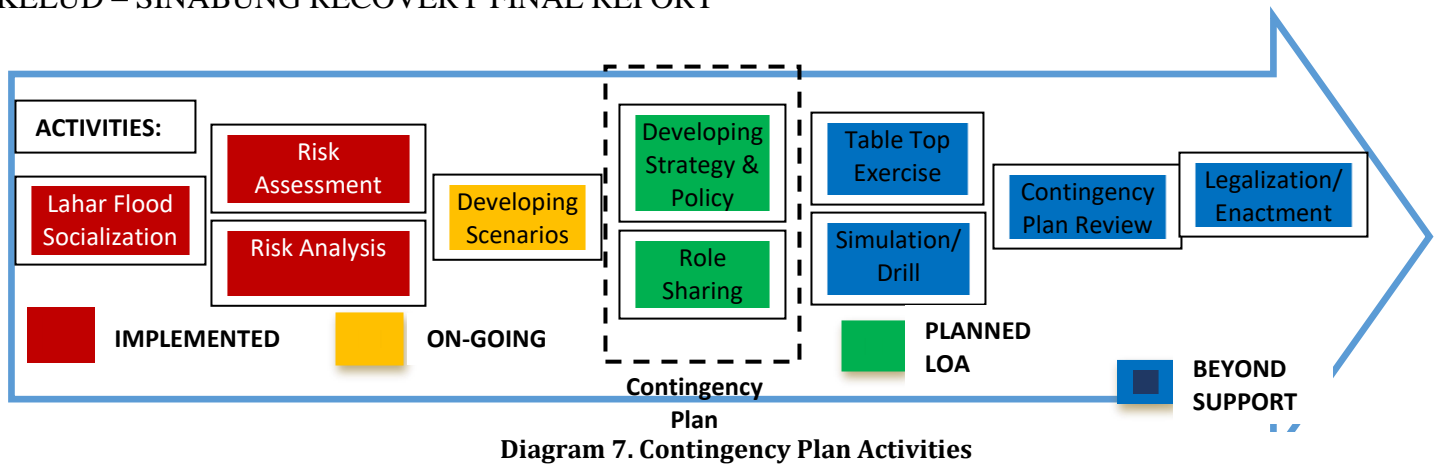
To support the economic resilience for six villages supported by VIS, FAO provide training on creative communication and online marketing for the VIS administrators who are mostly youth person in those villages. The online marketing training was held in July 2016, participated by 34 persons. They learned about online marketing concept and strategy, using online forum to market products, and using social media and online platform to support village promotion.

The creative communication training was held in August 2016. The training allowed participants to produce creative content (writing, photo, and video material) for their village website. To further support this activity, FAO has distributed six sets of computer to each village.

4.2 Availability of cold lava risk assessment and contingency plan

The *Balai Besar Wilayah Sungai Brantas/BBWS* (Brantas River Banks Authority) has reported that the eruption of Mt. Kelud in 2014 generated 50 million m³ of volcanic ash sediment filling 12 river banks surrounding Kelud. This situation caused increasing potential risk of Lahar flood (volcanic mud flow) disaster within the radius of 20-25 kilometers from the crater in Malang, Kediri and Blitar District. The rivers are potentially flooding 289 villages within those 3 affected districts. UNDP and BPBDs decided to formulate contingency plan for the most high risk river with dense communities i.e. Konto river in Malang District, Ngobo river in Kediri District and Bladak river in Blitar District. With the limitation of resource (funding availability) and time constraint, UNDP and BPBD have developed contingency plan yet the subsequent phase for simulation/drill, review and enactment/legalization are not covered within the project time frame and expected will be facilitated directly by the BPBD in the future. The contingency plan documents consist of participatory risk analysis, GIS based risk maps, hazard scenario, evacuation scenario, role sharing, needs analysis and gap identification, Policy and Strategy for response and multi-actors commitment.

At the closing of the project activity, UNDP organized a coordination meeting with all stakeholder to formulate the strategic approach to function the contingency plan effectively. The coordination meetings concluded three outputs i.e. lessons learnt from contingency planning formulation from each district, commitment from each district for coordination as single hazard management responses and follow-up actions from each district that include enactment of contingency plan, simulation and mitigation



Overall 22 activities for the formulation of contingency plan in each district were listed under UNDP-BPBDs LoAs with the objective to ensure adequate participatory processes are undertaken for the risk assessment. The risk assessment processes have involved representative of hamlet heads, Jangkar Kelud as DRR CBO in Kelud, Village Disaster Preparedness Teams, relevant LGUs, BPBDs, private sectors, DRR platform, LPBI NU and local NGOs. Participatory principles were employed in developing the lahar flood risk-map the approach to increase its accuracy.

The Contingency Plans will benefit 104.743 peoples consist of 53.057 male and 51.686 female from 17 villages situated nearby 3 riverbanks. In Kediri district, contingency plans benefit 7 villages, in Blitar, contingency plan benefit mitigation to 6 villages, while in Malang, 4 villages will get benefit from contingency plan.

Table 4. Number of Contingency Plan Beneficiaries

No	Riverbasin/ watershed	District	Sub-district	Village	#Male	#Female	#Total Population	#Households
1	Ngobo	Kediri	Plosoklaten	Sepawon	2855	2775	5630	1678
			Plosoklaten	Wonorejo Trisulo	2174	2112	4286	1246
			Plosoklaten	Sumberagung	3777	3841	7618	2062
			Pare	Sidorejo	2513	2364	4877	1317
			Gurah	Adan-Adan	2354	2328	4682	1236
			Gurah	Gayam	2496	2405	4901	1339
			Gurah	Tiru Lor	2801	2781	5582	1587
2	Konto	Malang	Ngantang	Pandansari	2375	2368	4743	1344
			Kasembon	Pondokagung	2955	2938	5893	1781
			Kasembon	Bayem	3092	2924	6016	1663
			Kasembon	Sukosari	2918	2864	5782	1596
3	Bladak	Blitar	Nglegok	Sumberasri	4522	4291	8813	2600
			Ponggok	Penataran	4727	4567	9294	2643
			Ponggok	Kedawung	3055	3104	6159	1790
			Ponggok	Bacem	2861	2710	5571	1516
			Ponggok	Karangbendo	3210	3103	6313	1769
			Ponggok	Candirejo	4372	4211	8583	2408
				53057	51686	104743	29575	

4.3. Availability contingency plans including livestock management in emergency situation

During previous reporting period (Annual 2015), FAO and UNDP initiated the development of community-based contingency plan that incorporates livestock sector by establishing a drafting team. This team consists of government, private sector, and community. However, the challenge to develop this plan is that BPBD Kediri and Malang have not updated their district contingency plan after eruption. BPBD Kediri is willing to make risk assessment in 2016. The assessment would be used by FAO as a base to develop contingency plan for disaster hazard specifically in livestock sector.

The update for district contingency plan required a long and time-consuming process that may not be suitable for project team to support due to the limited timeline. Thus, the activity was modified into formulation of standard operating (SOP) procedure for livestock evacuation during disaster. It is expected that this SOP can be a technical guideline for local stakeholders on the operational and field practice.

A set of participative process had been taken in June – July 2016 on the drafting of the SOP. The activity consist of socialization, focus group discussion, simulation and draft dissemination.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

Using the **Programme Results Framework from the Project Document / AWP** - provide an update on the achievement of indicators at both the output and outcome level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, clear explanation should be given explaining why, as well as plans on how and when this data will be collected.

JP outcome:	Improved livelihoods of communities affected by the Mount Kelud eruption and the capacity of GoI national and local government agencies to coordinate and implement gender sensitive post disaster recovery planning processes and practices is strengthened based on disaster risk reduction principles			
Indicators & means of verification	Targets	Achieved Indicator Target	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Output 1:	The capacities of national and local authorities to <u>coordinate</u> post-disaster early recovery and recovery measures are strengthened			
1.1. Number of recovery coordination meetings held by the local disaster management agenc(ies) (BPBDs) and participated by government and non-government stakeholders	1.1. At least 3 coordination forums in each 3 districts and 1 coordination forum at province take place involving the central, provincial and district governments; civil society representatives; and the private sector under leadership of the local government with technical support by BNPB.	UNDP has convened 3 national level coordination forums, 1 RENAKSI high level meeting (national level). 1 province level coordination meeting convened by East Java Province BPBD with UNDP technical assistance. Further series of district level coordination meeting for RENAKSI formulation convened by the district governments and supported by UNDP. Coordination meetings participated by Line Ministries, District BPBDs, Local Government Units, civil society	Recovery programmes re-prioritizing must be conducted and elaborated due to limitation of resources from each government level and development actors. Given a year time lag between PDNA and RR programme implementation that may implies to the accuracy of the programmes. National level coordination forum conducted to convene consultation about this issue between inter-governments actors.	Renaksi revised drafts. District head letter for RENAKSI endorsement. MOM. Photos.

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		organizations (East Java DRR Platform and East Java Gender Working Group), community based organization (Jangkar Kelud) and Brawijaya University.		
1.2. Extent to which the coordination meetings lead to specific recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction actions	1.2. BNPB, BPBDs, local government units at province and districts level are involved in identifying rehabilitation and reconstruction issues and recommendations.	UNDP provided series of informal meeting and coordination for technical and administrative support for Districts and Province BPBDs for RENAKSI update.	Variance occurred due to time-lag between PDNA and RR programme implementation. More frequent update and field check required.	RENAKSI update. Tabulation of LGUs recovery related programmes. MoM. Photos.
Baseline:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renaksi has been formulated by BNPB and BPBDs based from information gathered from post disaster need assessment and multi-stakeholder consultations. • Renaksi has not yet been endorsed by the provincial BPBD and BNPB while district heads from three affected districts have approved the RENAKSI. • There are three possible scenarios of RR in Kelud, first, RENAKSI is agreed to be enacted and effectively started by 2015, second renaksi will be enacted but due to the budget cycle, RENAKSI will be implemented 2016. And, third, RENAKSI rejected by the central government the only supported from district and province governments. • Although malang and blitar BPBD structures are a type BPBDs, which means have better capacity for coordination functions among local government units, civil society actors and private sectors. But both BPBDs have no experience in managing large-scale RR programs. • BPBD of kediri district newly established (feb 10, 2015) and is not supported with a district disaster management regulation. As such its staffing structure and office infrastructure is not yet in place. Due to the infancy of the BPBD, its coordination role/function is not yet optimal. The BPBD structure is a “B type”, which means that under Permendagri 46/2008 it has limited authority for coordinative functions. 			
Output 2:	The capacity of local authorities to <u>plan and implement</u> post-disaster recovery activities are strengthened			

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<p>2.1. Level of RENAKSI endorsement</p>	<p>2.1. RENAKSI endorsed by all government levels by the end of the project period.</p>	<p>UNDP have been completed convening 3 coordination forums in each 3 districts and 1 coordination forum at province level for RENAKSI budgeting and implementation.</p>	<p>Renaksi financing gaps existed during 2014-2016. The main financing gaps occurred in the large scale recovery programmes. The gaps worsened due to inability of province government to allocate fund for kelud recovery at the 2015 fiscal year to come. In order to accelerate gap filling, UNDP worked with Bappenas to bridge between BNPB and BPBDs order to adjust the recovery approach from special recovery package called renaksi to regular rehabilitation and reconstruction approach.</p>	<p>RR regular proposal from malang and blitar districts. District head letter for RR regular endorsement. Mom. Photos.</p>
<p>2.2. Number of recommended rehabilitation and reconstruction measures adopted by local government units (SKPDs) in plans and budgets.</p>	<p>2.2. At least two recommended measures are taken up by local government units (SKPDs) in plans and budgets</p>	<p>At the districts governments have successfully integrating RENAKSI into 2014 budget adjustment and 2015 budget programmes, IDR 13 billion have been accumulated in the budgets for Kelud recovery programmes.</p>	<p>Limitation of districts' budget capacity implied to minimum adoption of rehabilitation and reconstruction measures.</p>	<p>LGUs budgets and annual work plans. Mom. Photos.</p>
<p>2.3. Improved organizational capacity of the newly established BPBD in the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kediri district BPBD strategic plan document formulated with participation of different local government units, 	<p>By the end of November 2015, DM training for BPBD staffs and relevant Local Government Units (LGUS) have been conducted. Internal analysis as</p>	<p>Limited number of BPBD staff implied to delay of strategic plan formulation.</p>	<p>Mom. Photos.</p>

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<p>aspect of programme development capacity including RR programing capacity.</p>	<p>civil society actors and affected communities.</p>	<p>part of the strategic planning processes have been implemented through participatory processes involving all staff members and relevant LGUs. The BPBD has initiated bilateral consultation with key LGUs to gain more technical inputs.</p>		
<p>Baseline:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PDNA conducted in the period of May 2014 - march 2015. RENAKSI for Kelud has not yet been endorsed by BNPB and the provincial government. Time-lag between recovery assessment and recovery implementation itself will be a year and more. This situation requires periodic re-assessment of recovery needs in order to maintain accuracy of recovery programs. • Two local government units have budgeted for rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in their annual budget plans for 2015 			
<p>Output 3</p>	<p>Rapid Restoration of livelihoods and development of economic opportunities⁴</p>			

⁴ Adjustment in target indicator has been made accommodating the changing situation in the field. Some of the target indicator and activities stated in the inception report were dropped and decided not to be carried out.

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<p>3.1. Number of livelihoods coordination meeting held by the Local Disaster Management Agencies (BPBDs) and number of participants from government and non-government stakeholders</p>	<p>3.1. At least 3 livelihoods coordination meeting conducted that involved relevant institutions at province and district level</p>	<p>One livelihoods workshop held on 8-9 September 2015 in Surabaya. Total participants for day 1 are 51 participants (38 males and 13 females and day 2 are 30 participants (25 males and 5 females).</p> <p>First Program Board Meeting (PBM conducted on 6-7 July 2016 in Kediri with day 1 for workshop and day 2 for field visit to targeted areas. Total participants for day 1 are 28 participants (19 males and 9 females) and day 2 is 44 participants (37 males and 7 females).</p> <p>Second PBM on 3 March 2016 in Malang, with 41 participants</p> <p>Third and final PBM on 31 August 2016 in Kediri.</p>	<p>Agriculture Agency, Animal Husbandry Agency, BPTP East Java, and PT Nestle, Jangkar Kelud gave updated data and information. Their recovery programs have less concern on food security and disaster risk reduction and more into technical aspects on agriculture and livestock. It is not coordinated and integrated.</p>	<p>Minutes of meeting, attendance list and photo</p>
<p>3.2. Number of farmer group started new income generation activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 2 new income generation activities are identified • At least 2 farmer groups started new income generation activities 	<p>3 new income generating activities have been identified:</p> <p>1) 6 FGs practiced banana cultivation in Puncu and Kebonrejo villages, Kediri district;</p>	<p>- Delay in Banana planting season due to the absence of rain and obstruct the effort for banana cultivation.</p>	<p>List Of Beneficiaries, Attendance List, MoM, Monitoring, Photo</p>

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		<p>2) 7 FGs practiced goat and sheep breeding in Besowo and Pandansari villages;</p> <p>3) 3FGs practiced cattle breeding in Kampung Baru and Pondokagung village</p>	<p>- Discussion with farmer groups on the decision to provide cattle/goat/sheep obstructed the timeline</p>	
3.3 Availability of value chain analysis document	At least one value chain analysis study has been conducted	BPTP East Java has conducted VCA for Banana (<i>Musa spp.</i>) in November 2015 – February 2016	The activity was delayed due to the consultant contract is being processed.	VCA report
3.4 Number of selected potential farmers to develop communal livestock	At least 6 farmers groups trained in organizational development, animal breeding, animal health, animal welfare, feed, biogas and organic fertilizer	<p>10 FGs practicing communal livestock for cattle, sheep and goat.</p> <p>The groups have learned about basic management of livestock; training on communal cage, feed management, animal health.</p> <p>The groups have also received 3 machines to produce organic fertilizer and construction of 3 bio-gas installation</p>	On track. However, the timeline was delayed due to internal conflict within farmer groups and external obstruction that offer another livestock support mechanism with farmers paying first.	List Of Beneficiaries, MoM, Letter of Agreement between FAO and farmer group, Attendance List, Training Evaluation, Monitoring Report, Photo
3.5 Number of farmer receiving training on owl breeding	<p>- At least 20 pineapple Farmers will have improved knowledge and skills on breeding Barn Owls</p> <p>- Pineapple-eating rodents number will be reduced in</p>	- 131 farmers participated on sets of activities on breeding barn owl (training, awareness raising, cross learning visit)	The long process of owl habituation exceeds project timeline. This effort has been handed over to district government.	List Of Beneficiaries, Pest Surveillance Report, Attendance List, MoM, Monitoring Report, Photo

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	Kediri District by the end of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuing these activity, field survey and technical assistance has been implemented. - Structured assessment haven't been conducted to assess the pest reduction level 		
3.6 Number of MSE improving their own packaging and labelling	At least 2 MSEs trained on skill related to product branding and packaging	<p>20 MSEs has been identified and participated in packaging and labelling training on January 2016. The intervention benefited at least 23 HH</p> <p>15 products Received new food certification (PIRT)</p>	on track	List of Beneficiaries, Training Attendance List, Training Evaluation, Monitoring Report, Photo
Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RENAKSI has been formulated by BNPB and BPBDs based from information gathered from Post Disaster Need Assessment and multi-stakeholder consultations. The data only until July 2014. There is a need to update data and information • Unavailability of framework for multi stakeholder coordination for role sharing and synchronizing recovery initiatives. • Although local government has implemented livelihoods recovery on agriculture sector, they have limited capacity and supporting facilities to build back better. • Horticulture farmers have enough knowledge on finance. They are bankable. • Local government has capacity to identifying potential economic opportunities • Local government is lacking to facilitate community-led market development on strategic agricultural and non-agricultural sectors; • Lack of public and private participation on strategic business enabling environment improvement. • Local Business Development Services is lacking. • Lack of the communities knowledge in managing the communal pen management • Lack of Community Service from University or Private Sectors in supporting agriculture improvement. 			

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers group association in villages level exist but not optimal • Kediri district also have farmers who don't have land of their own. They act as labors for other farmer/land owner/company • Local government gave training for farmers, but no follow up. I.e: training on agro-based food processing, Good Agriculture Practices <p>Local government has initiated new income generating activities such as pineapple processing and milk value added. These activities did not continue due to market problem</p>			
Output 4	Risk-reduction principles <u>incorporated</u> in recovery measures			
<p>4.1 Availability of MIS/GIS software system at the high risk villages and affected districts to assist in recovery preparedness and emergency preparedness.</p>	<p>4.1 By the end of the project period, 6 high-risk villages in 3 districts will have village information systems (VIS) integrated with the districts disaster information systems (DDIS) in each affected district.</p>	<p>6 high-risk villages, 3 eruption hazard exposed villages and 3 lahar flood hazard exposed villages, from 3 affected districts have been being equipped with village information systems (VIS). Data collection and data input conducted in 6 villages and 6 villages have been enjoying internet access for VIS which are provided by village governments. VIS Team will periodically conduct data update. DDIS Team wil conduct periodic data update. The benefit of VIS support will be reached 33.171 peoples, 16.654 male and 16.517 female.</p> <p>VIS and DDIS as an information systems supports for DM have</p>	<p>Difficulties occurred to consolidate population databases from Dinas Kependudukan dan Catatan sipil. Data input initiated January 2016.</p> <p>Databases compatibilities between each LGUs will seriously challenge the functioning of DDIS software.</p>	<p>VIS and DDIS consultant reports.</p> <p>VIS and DDIS software.</p> <p>VIS website. Minutes of meetings.</p> <p>Photos.</p>

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		<p>been disseminated. Agreement from Village and District governments have been gained.</p> <p>DDIS requirements to fit with local DM needs have been identified, support from LGUs regarding to data bases have been identified and agreed to be fulfilled by the DDIS teamwork that have been established simultaneously. DDIS software have been formulated and operationalized.</p>	<p>On the other hand, districts BPBDs were enthusiastic to participate in the processes.</p>	
<p>4.2 Availability of cold lava risk assessment and contingency plan</p>	<p>4.2 By the end of the project period, two cold lava contingency plans for two high risk rivers in two districts (Kediri and Malang) produced with participation of communities, civil society organizations, private sectors and relevant government units.</p>	<p>Three contingency plan for the most high-risk riverbank i.e. Konto river in Malang District, Ngobo river in Kediri District and Bladak river in Blitar District, have been developed. Multi-stakeholders have been involved in the processes, including to the community actors which involved from the training, risk assessment, data collection, analysis and reporting. The Stakeholders' agreement of strategy, process and workplan for the CP have been made.</p>		<p>Cold lava risk assessment reports.</p> <p>Minutes of meetings. Consultant reports.</p>

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<p>4.3 Availability of contingency plan incorporating livestock management in emergency situation</p>	<p>4.3. At least Two contingency plans incorporating livestock management in Kediri and Malang produced with participation of communities, civil society organizations, private sectors and relevant government units.</p>	<p>Two contingency plans have been developed in Kediri and Malang District as stated in act 4.2. However, the incorporation of livestock sector still has constraint that the activity need modification.</p> <p>Standard operating procedure for livestock evacuation has been developed.</p>	<p>Unavailability of updated contingency plan after eruption in BPBD Kediri and Malang.</p> <p>The SOP expected to be guideline to incorporate livestock evacuation within the updated contingency plan.</p>	<p>Livestock Assessment Report, MoM, Consultant Reports, Contingency Plan, Recommendations Document</p>
<p>4.4. Availability risk farming strategy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk farming strategy will be used by farmers • 6 high-risk villages in 3 districts will have village information systems (VIS) on Agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output 4.4 linkages with Output 3.3; 3.4 and 3.5. These outputs are part of risk farming strategy. Chilli farmers in affected area will plant banana as complementary livelihoods because lower cost and more resistant than chili, easily maintained, and market availability. Farmer also is able to use banana tree as animal feed. • VIS on Agriculture as resource to develop risk farming startegy. The activity will continue Output 4.1. 	<p>Lack of attention and concern from relevant institutions on disaster risk reduction on agriculture and risk farming strategy development.</p>	<p>Attendance list, MoM, VIS consultant report, photo</p>
<p>Baseline:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of management information system data at village level to support recovery preparedness 			

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contingency plans for cold lava are not in place in affected districts. 35 villages at risk to cold lava flows have been facilitated with contingency planning and disaster preparedness by civil society DRR programmes and UNDP support.• Malang district BPBD has a lahar risk map; the risk map will provide basic information for contingency plan formulation. Blitar district BPBD has a contingency plan for eruption. Kediri BPBD has no disaster management or contingency plans.• Animal Husbandry Kediri and Malang Districts already have livestock management in emergency situation. These documents can be a basis to develop contingency plan on livestock.• Community-based affected villages contingency plan not exist
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iii) A Specific Story (Optional)

Problem / Challenge faced: Describe the specific problem or challenge faced by the subject of your story (this could be a problem experienced by an individual, community or government).

1. RENAksi financing gaps existed during 2014-2016. RENAksi mentioned that IDR 322 billion is the amount needed for 3 years' recovery programmes. BNPB has been agreed to support IDR 19,3 billion for reconstruction of bridges in Kasembon Sub-District in Blitar and Ngantang Sub-District in Malang and IDR 10,2 billion for retaining dams (SABO) in Nglegok and Garum Sub-District in Blitar. On the other hand, district governments financing capacity for 2014 and 2015 fiscal years were only IDR 13 billion. The main financing gaps occurred for the large scale recovery programmes e.g bridges recovery, retaining dams recovery and lahar tunnels recovery. The gaps worsened due to inability of Province Government to allocate fund for Kelud recovery at the 2015 fiscal year to come. BNPB supports were needed to fill up the gaps. On the other hand, Central Government availability to support RENAksi has been facing two challenges i.e. absence of Province Government endorsement, complexities of line-ministries coordination and existence of new regulation for grant funding.

Programme Interventions: How was the problem or challenged addressed through the Programme interventions?

1. Expanding coordination outreach to Ministry of Development Planning/Bappenas, Ministry of Public Work, BNPB, Provincial BPBD, Provincial Bappeda, District BPBDs, civil society actors to mobilize more resources for long-term recovery programmes and enable consensus building on strategies to deliver timely recovery interventions.

Result (if applicable): Describe the observable *change* that occurred so far as a result of the Programme interventions. For example, how did community lives change or how was the government better able to deal with the initial problem?

As results, two main approaches were undertaken to minimize financing gaps:

1. Shifting the recovery strategy from a special national government supported recovery scheme known as Action Plan for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction or RENAksi to the BNPB's regular annual grant funding scheme to local government known as regular rehabilitation and reconstruction proposal. This proposal will cover the items of recovery programmes in the draft RENAksi that require great cost and not feasible for local government to finance.
2. Incorporating the less costly recovery programme interventions in the draft RENAksi with Province and District government annual development budget and implemented by several related LGUs/sector.

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At the districts level, the local governments have successfully integrating RENAksi into their 2014 fiscal programme budget revision and 2015 fiscal programme budget. In total IDR 13 billion have been accumulated in the districts' budgets for Kelud recovery programmes. At the provincial level, BPBD has successfully mobilize IDR 41 billion from 2014 Local Governments Units' programmes for Kelud emergency responses and early recovery. Some parts of the province early recovery funds were designated to support roofs recovery for the

highest damaged villages in Malang, Blitar and Kediri Districts. At the national level, BNPB has allocated IDR 30 billion in 2016 for bridges and retaining dams recovery that will be channeled through the RR regular scheme (Indicator 2.1).

Lessons Learned: What did you (and/or other partners) learn from this situation that has helped inform and/or improve Programme (or other) interventions?

- 1) In order to accelerate RENAKSI implementation, PUNOs should change coordination strategy from policy level-multi sector coordination activity and transform to operational level-single sector coordination meeting.
- 2) Sustainability of UNDP interventions are depended on District Governments and BPBDs capacity to maintain collective knowledge, replication and expand of UNDP programmes and maintain network developed by the programmes.
- 3) Integrated intervention approach of PUNOs in one location could address the recovery needs of affected communities in more comprehensive manner as the programme initiatives were designed to complement to each other. Yet the different operational capacity and organizational procedures of PUNOs affect the timelines of programme delivery that caused sporadic execution of activities. As such it could diminish the meaning of programme integrated approach and agility of recovery measures. Improving the internal programming and implementation coordination is the critical aspect that should be addressed by PUNOs as the programme executor of UNJP. UNRC in its neutral position shall take the more active role to provide directives in bridging the coordination between PUNOs.
- 4) Incorporating the cost for recovery measures in government regular development budget and utilizing Regular RR scheme from BNPB are the alternatives to mobilize financial resources for recovery programme. Yet the use of these two alternatives should be carefully observed as the procedures and bureaucracy processes are following the regular or normal government system of which in certain cases the provision of funding will take more time and could reduced the punctuality of recovery programme delivery.

Problem / Challenge faced: Describe the specific problem or challenge faced by the subject of your story (this could be a problem experienced by an individual, community or government).

Sukatun (Mrs) is a women farmer living within the area of 2014 Mt Kelud eruption in Kediri District. She is a single parent of four children who happened to farm chili pepper and sugarcane. The sugarcane farm supported her income from a once-in-a-year harvest result. She suffered from great loss since the eruption had destroyed those farms, which has become her only source of income. Before the eruptions, she joined a livestock famer group that only possess one cow to breed.

Programme Interventions: How was the problem or challenged addressed through the Programme interventions?

Through the project interventions, Ibu Sukatun participated in FAO recovery programme that endorse the development of livestock using communal approach. She wanted to focus on the cattle management because she felt that she's lacking in knowledge for cattle management.

FAO delivered several training on basic livestock management started from facilitating the organizational management of the livestock group, providing sets of training on cage and feed management, animal health as well as provision of organic fertilizer machines and bio-digester installation.

In specific, Bu Sukatun's group received 14 cattle in June 2015 to be developed as alternative source of income using revolving mechanism. It means that the management of 14 cattle will be transferred to other eruption-affected groups after 2x breedings.

Result (if applicable): Describe the observable *change* that occurred so far as a result of the Programme interventions. For example, how did community lives change or how was the government better able to deal with the initial problem?

After 20 months of project implementation timeline, Bu Sukatun managed to secure a credit support from district livestock service and allowed them to buy additional 24 cattle. She was able to secure the credit since her cattle cage and the group organizational capacity had passed standard assessment following FAO intervention.

The group benefited from selling the breed calf and selling the manure in composted form as fertilizer to other farmers.

Lessons Learned: What did you (and/or other partners) learn from this situation that has helped inform and/or improve Programme (or other) interventions?

The whole intervention process to Bu Sukatun groups involved long process of participatory actions. From the discussion on the organizational management of the group until the decision to choose the type of cattle to be distributed. The project team will not follow up decisions that require actions from the group side unless the group has already made mutual agreement between them and it is specified in written.

The important lesson learned is that when dealing with farmer groups, it is essentials to base all intervention on the collegial decision of group members and recorded in written. This is to avoid any future problems when the project team has finished the intervention. Moreover, this process allows the group to familiarize communal based decision-making process.

II. 2. Mount Sinabung Post-Eruption Recovery Programme Result

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

- Workshop, meetings and discussion for establishing multi-stakeholder coordination have been conducted including mapping of recovery stakeholders with interventions around Mt Sinabung and Siosar. SIRPO have facilitated local government to implement 2 coordination events to consolidate RENAksi Implementation. Coordination events for recovery implementation delegated to Regional BPBD conducted in monthly basis from January to September 2016.
- The project has launched the multi-stakeholder forum and facilitated with a joint secretariat in BPBD Karo. The secretariat facilitated organization of monthly coordination meeting that have helped district and Province BPBD to discuss various implementation strategy for the independent relocation. The Karo district BPBD has agreed to undertake the independent relocation scheme and with support from the Coordination Forum. A technical guidance for the implementation of independent relocation produced and released by Bupati.
- The LoA mechanism is used Output 1 and 2 where SIRPO will work together with BPBD (local disaster agency) North Sumatra Province and BPBD Karo District. Through the LoA, SIRPO provided direct technical assistance to BPBDs with emphasize on learning or knowledge transfer approaches. UNDP disbursed the fund for LOA to both BPBDs and below are activities conducted by BPBD Karo planned in the LOA:
 - Public Consultation
 - 5 monthly coordination meetings
 - Between GoI (RR & Renaksi Related GoI Departments) Coordination (2 event)
 - Information dissemination to Karo District Legislative



Figure 1: UNDP and BPBD Karo Consolidation of RR Action Plan Implementation 2nd workshop

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

- Coordination Meeting of initial assessment, post-disaster needs assessment and mapping of Mt. Sinabung Rehabilitation and Reconstruction needs have been facilitated. PDNA existed and integrated in RENAksi draft. Nonetheless, The RENAksi has been amended (No.171) where the scope has been narrowed to focus on independent relocation scheme. As previously reported, the implementation of this scheme should be done carefully as it might caused changes in social, cultural and village government structures of the relocated villages. In 2016 Karo district Government begun the process of phase II relocation for 4 (four) villages, namely Berastepu, Gurukinayan, Gamber and Kuta Tonggal. The database for Phase II beneficiaries released by Decree of Bupati Karo Number: 361/248 / BPBD / 2015 on determination of recipient rent house or land. Karo District Government confirmed that the phase II relocation will be carried out by Independent Relocation scheme. The government set up a stimulant fund amounting to

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110 million per family that comprises cost allocation for land preparation and farming, IDR 50.6 million, and house construction, IDR 59.4 million. The Government will be prepare public facilities and infrastructure as well as assistances for socio-economic and livelihood.

- The implementation of recovery programming processes, development and plan review are incorporated in the Letter of Agreement framework. Through the LoA fund, BPBD Provsu already conducted social audit, capacity support assistance to district government departments, and study on capacity and preparedness for disaster management. BPBD karo has been conducted review on budget policy, organization structure modality in relation to disaster management preparedness of sinabung permanent hazard and the result has been produced and published. Other than that the BPBD Karo also supported the following activities:
 - The development of District Disaster Management Plan. The District Government established a DM Plan Formulation team consists of 25 district government agencies including Police and Military. Capacity strengthening activities for DM plan and budget post for DM Plan finally secured in APBD Karo budgeting year 2016- 2017. The draft of DM Plan developed and submitted to district government for further formalization processes.
 - DIS for Early Warning System (SMS Gateway System) has been utilized in Karo District after UPN Veteran Yogyakarta handed over the system to Karo District in 13 May 2016.
- Series of workshop on Dissemination & Consolidation of RENAKSI Implementation has been conducted with local government SKPDs and local recovery actors (I/NGOs) to disseminate National Government policies related to implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction of post disaster Mt. Sinabung eruption. Given the directive from BNPB to increase the occupancy rate of permanent housing in Siosar, the main agenda of coordination forums are emphasized on finding the enabling factors to attract community members residing in Siosasar. One of the agreed approaches is the need to boost livelihood restoration of the relocated community including its supporting infrastructure. For this purpose, commitments have been made with several NGOs to address livelihood recovery needs in all affected areas as well as the relocation are in Siosasar.
- Other than rehabilitation and reconstruction initiatives, coordination forums have been established to facilitate coordination among recovery actors, including different levels of government institutions as well as CSOs, NGO and youth group. Joint Secretariat (Sinabung Joint Secretariat) is now operating as meeting point for Coordination and sharing information of programs related to Mt. Sinabung Eruption



Figure 2: Media coverage of a joint Statement from Joint Secretariat member about acceleration of housing reconstruction

Output 3: Rapid Restoration of Livelihoods and Development of Economic Opportunities

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- Following the value chain analysis that recommended to support coffee commodity in Kabanjahe district, sets of activities have been done in the 3rd and 4th quarter of 2016. In production level, training on good agriculture practice (GAP) for coffee farmer was held in September 2016. This training was followed up by facilitation support on the establishment of farmer groups as well as technical assistance from September – December 2016. Coffee farmers also received production facilities such as 90 ton of compost fertilizer, 100 scissors and saw packages and 14 unites of coffee bean pulper machine.
- Not only the GAP, the project also support coffee farmer groups in the good handling practices (GHP) and the good manufacturing practices (GMP) to improve coffee quality and its market value. FAO facilitated the public-private partnership to boost market linkage between farmers and Exporter Company. The first buying following planting season in Oct – Dec 2016 has at least reached 120 ton of coffee grain, with approximate total value of IDR 3,2 Billion. 150 HH in 14 villages benefited from this activity.
- To support BPBD chicken distribution programme, FAO facilitate the formulation of internal rules and mechanism of 3 farmer groups consisted of at least 45 households in Siosar and provide them follow up training in chicken cage management during August 2016. The after training supports on the chicken production process were provided in Sept – Dec 2016. FAO also facilitate the market linkage with nearby buyer and resulted at least 1,000 chicken sold within first transaction in Dec 2016.
- As carried out activity from 2015, FAO supported the introduction of organic chicken farming by distributing 200 chickens along with the construction of chicken cage and training on organic chicken farming and cage management.
- As an effort to promote organic farming, FAO provided training on organic farming since June 2016 to 20 farmer households and has distributed agriculture inputs, i.e.: 4,000 horticulture seeds; 20 ton of compost fertilizer, 20 pax of mulch, 20 pax of microbial decomposer and 20 tarpaulins in December 2016.
- One of the new proposed activities and has been agreed by the local government is the development of livestock in the area of Siosar in collaboration with district livestock service. FAO facilitated the formulation of organizational rules for the livestock farmer groups in November 2016. This facilitation was supported by training in livestock management and distribution of 15 cattle. 30 households from 3 farmer groups benefited from this activity.
- In collaboration with ILO, FAO also supported the agriculture-based food processor in improving its packaging, labeling and market linkage. FAO provide improvement to the Dekranasda spot market to allow the beneficiaries product to be exhibited and promoted. On several events, FAO support the products to join local exhibition. 10 processor groups benefited from this activity.
- ILO has conducted a series of trainings for financial management and entrepreneurship. These activities were conducted through Training of Trainers and Training of Beneficiaries on Entrepreneurship Skill Development using ILO's module on GET Ahead, and Financial Education for Families. The trainings of trainers were attended by relevant government officials, NGOs, and micro financial institutions (MFIs), and trainings of beneficiaries were attended by families and MSEs from affected villages. The trainings for families and MSEs were facilitated by the local trainers who have been trained previously in the ToT and this strategy will ensure the capacity and knowledge remain in the local people.

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- The number of participants who attended the training of trainers on Financial Education for Families was 20 participants consisting of 8 males and 12 females, and on entrepreneurship skill development training was attended by 20 participants consisting of 11 males and 9 females (16 out of 20 participants have attended both training).
- ILO has trained a total of 164 individuals (100 females) on entrepreneurship skill development using ILO's module on GET Ahead, and a total of 176 individuals (139 females) on financial education for families from relocation area and some affected villages. The trainings were facilitated by local trainers who have been trained previously.
- ILO has also facilitated a selected staff from the Office of Cooperative, Industry and MSEs of Karo district to participate in the Training of Trainers course on Managing your Agricultural Cooperative - My.COOP in the Distance Learning Program from ITC ILO Turin, aimed to improve the capacity of local government agency to sustain the project approach into their regular program in the future.
- ILO has conducted a Vocational Training Needs Assessment in relocation area and selected villages of affected areas around Mt. Sinabung to formulate capacity building development and vocational/skill training plans that is appropriate with the target groups/communities to support livelihood recovery. Based on the assessment, the project has determined three prioritized vocational/skills trainings needed i.e. motorbike repair, food (light meals) processing and sewing skill.
- Based on VTNA, the ILO has conducted training on motorbike repair to 15 youths (all male), training on food (light meals) processing to 20 women, and training on sewing skill to 15 women from relocation and affected areas. As after training support, the ILO provided business assistant and basic tools for production to all of the participants. The tools has been given individually and groups.
- In order to support the project beneficiaries in starting their business, the ILO has also conducted a marketing training and assistance to the total of 60 project beneficiaries (39 females) including beneficiaries of coffee business from FAO.
- In addition to equip the knowledge of vocational training graduates on the employment, the ILO has conducted a training on Youth Rights at Work to the total of 22 participants (10 females).
- To improve capacities of the local micro finance institutions (MFIs), the ILO has conducted a Training on Managing Your Agricultural Cooperative (My.COOP) to the selected cooperatives, credit unions and BPRs from relocation and affected areas. The training was attended by 19 participants (6 females) and facilitated by local trainers that have been trained previously. As the after training support, the ILO has also conducted the cooperative business assistance.
- ILO has also conducted a training on Cooperative Accounting to a total of 49 cooperative management staffs (23 females) from selected cooperatives in Karo district. The training was aimed to improve the capacity and knowledge of the cooperative management in preparing and maintaining their financial report.
- In addition to the above-mentioned trainings, during the last semester of the project, ILO has work closely with the District Village Development Office (BPMD) in order to develop a linkage between these livelihood developments with the national program on Village Fund, in which every village receives an

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annual money transfer from the national government for the rural development purposes. As cooperative is one of important pillars of the village-owned enterprises (BUM-Des) program—as mandated by Village Fund program, ILO has been in close collaboration with the District Cooperative and SMEs Office in order to ensure the sustained district government support to the cooperative established jointly by the ILO and the village government after the project finished.

Output 4: Risk-reduction principles incorporated in recovery measures

- Preliminary assessment of Village Information Systems have been carried out in 27 affected villages; 5 villages affected by cold lava cold (Mardinding, Perbaji, Sigaranggarang, Sukatendel and Kutambaru), 15 villages affected by volcano ash (Sukanalu, Temburun, Pintu Besi, Slandi, Jeraya, Payung, Lau Kawar, Tiga Pancur, Kuta Rakyat, Naman, Tiganderket, Tj Morawa, Kuta Gugung, Kuta Tengah) and 7 relocated village (Sukameriah, Bekerah, Simacem, Berasitepu, Kutatonggal, Guruकिनayan).



Figure 3: ToT for VIS facilitator



Figure 4: VIS Data collection

- VIS training for 7 selected villages conducted and each subdistrict representative of the selected villages also has been trained as subdistrict facilitator. Currently VIS web application data has been installed to Kominfo Kabupaten Karo Server and VIS for 7 selected villages with completed and verified data has been integrated to Kabupaten Karo Official Website (www.Karokab.go.id) and dns is *sid.karokab.go.id*. The VIS will serve as data and information preparedness instrument, not just for disaster risk management purposes such as to support EWS and contingency plan but could also serve the needs in regular development. For instance, to support village development planning with data of village potentials and demography. The VIS system will be adopted from VIS in Merapi with several modifications to adjust with local context in Karo District.



Figure 5: VIS Prototype and data features

- Other preliminary assessment to identify the high-risk villages from cold lava flood in 4 villages namely Mardinding, Perbaji, Selandi, and Kutambaru and 3 villages in relocation area that are considered high-risk from other disaster hazards such as severe storm, earthquake and land slide, 5 contingency Plan documents developed for i.e Perbaji, Mardinding, Sukatendel, Kutambaru and Selandi villages and 1 contingency plan developed as a combined document for 3 villages in Siosar given the proximity disaster risks of the area.



Figure 6: Cold lava risk assessment

- Within the 4th quarter of 2016, FAO facilitated the hazard and risk mapping to agriculture farmland in Siosar in collaboration with UNDP. The mapping resulted in several farms having the most hazard in soil erosion, winds, and earthquake. Therefore, FAO provided basic DRR training to 50 farmers in Siosar and

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distributed 4,500 coffee seedlings to reduce the risk of soil erosion and providing economic benefit to them.

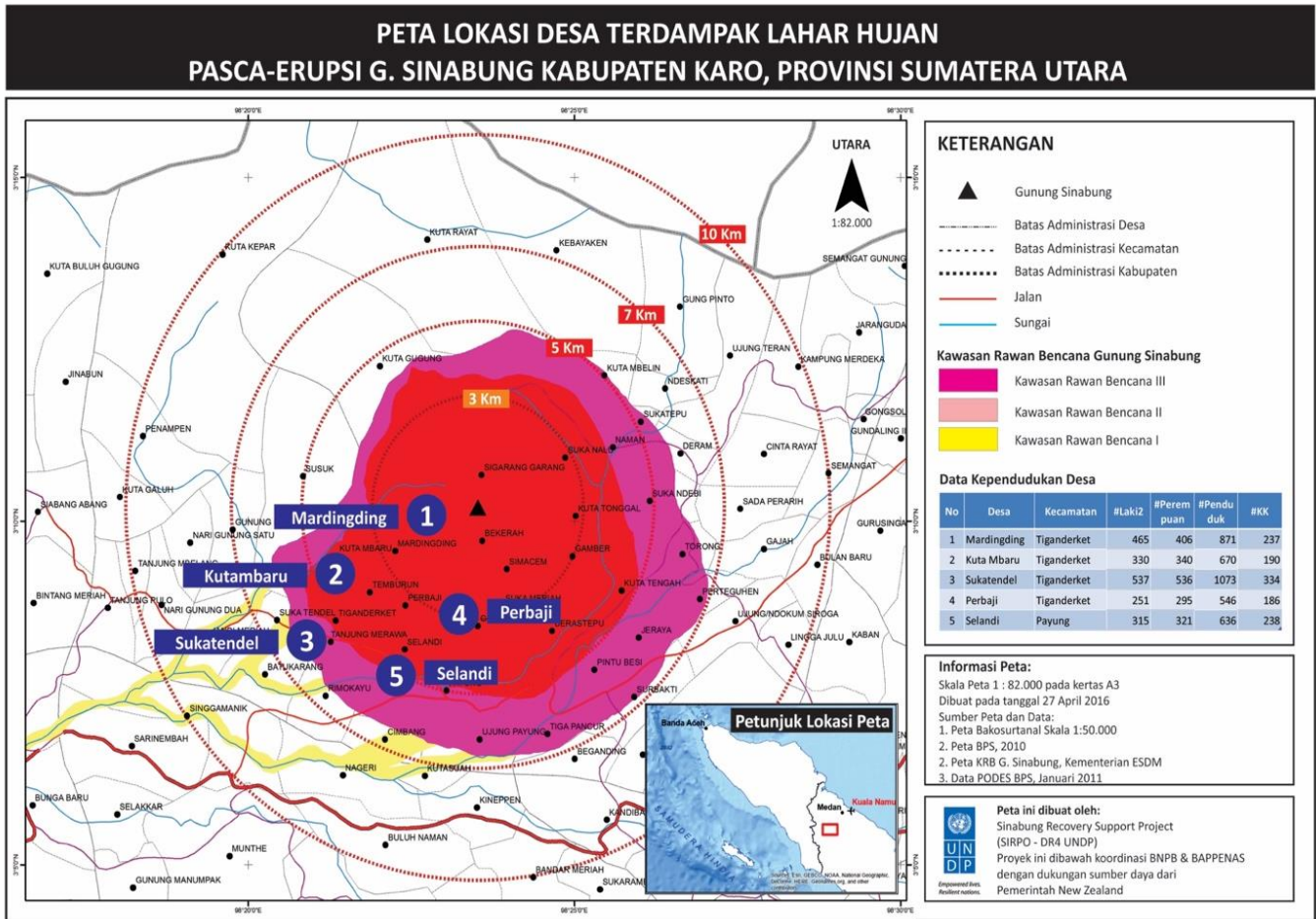


Figure 7: Villages prone to cold lava risk and supported with Contingency Plan

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

Output indicator	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Output 1: The capacities of national and local authorities to coordinate post-disaster early recovery and recovery measures are strengthened			
Indicator 1.1. Number of recovery coordination meetings held by the Local Disaster Management Agency(ies) (BPBDs) and participated by government and non-government stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 coordination events (Consolidation for RENAKSI Implementation) have been organized. • The Provision of BPBD North Sumatera Province secretariat office space at Karo District. • BPBD North Sumatera deploy two staff members for the secretariat and the staff conduct visitation twice in a week to perform functions in coordination with BPBDs Karo, NGOs, Sekber and TPN • 5 monthly coordination meeting have been implemented by BPBD Karo 		TOR, Quarterly Programme and Report Field Monitoring Report
Indicator 1.2. Extent to which the coordination meetings lead to specific recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction actions	Commitment and consensus to prioritize recovery effort in Siosar relocation sites achieved from BPBD Karo and Karo District Government although RENAKSI haven't been signed yet. A multi-stakeholder recovery coordination forum established and supported with joint secretariat office. This forum will facilitate coordination among all recovery actors in Sinabung including different levels of government institutions as well as CSOs, NGO and youth group.		

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	<p>The monthly coordination meeting has helped district and Province BPBD to discuss various implementation strategy for the independent relocation. The Karo district BPBD has agreed to undertake the independent relocation scheme and with support from the Coordination Forum. A technical guidance for the implementation of independent relocation produced and released by Bupati</p>		
<p>Output 2: The capacity of local authorities to plan and implement post-disaster recovery activities are strengthened</p>			
<p>2.1. Availability of PDNA and RENAKSI documents</p>	<p>PDNA existed and have integrated in RENAKSI draft. The RENAKSI has been amended through Presidential Decree No.171 and the scope is narrowed on independent relocation scheme.</p>	<p>The ongoing political sensitivity of the recovery situation in Sinabung and the ongoing eruption events had influence Renaksi endorsement and led to a variety of different pathways to establishing recovery activities in Sinabung. One of which is the revision on RENAKSI to address the emerging relocation issue for 4 remaining villages bu using independent relocation scheme.</p>	<p>TOR, Quarterly Programme and Report Field Monitoring Report</p>

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<p>Indicator 2.2. Frequency of PDNA and RENAKSI dissemination, reviews and updates undertaken by Local Disaster Management Agency(ies) (BPBDs) Baseline: Planned Target:</p>	<p>3 workshop implemented. Targeted indicator will be achieved within the project cycle.</p>		
<p>Indicator 2.3 Number of local government officials with improved skills in the area of rehabilitation & reconstruction management Baseline: Planned Target:</p>	<p>5 Facilitator from five district government Dinas (BPBD, BPMPD, DUKCAPIL, PEMDES and Kominfo) has been trained to managed Village information System web</p> <p>18 Government official has been trained on information Management and Geografic Information System</p> <p>5 Facilitator from subdistrict office namely: Payung, Naman Teran, Tiganderket Simpang empat and Merek involved and has been trained as VIS facilitator</p> <p>14 Villages operator has been trained on VIS application</p>		
<p>Indicator 2.4 Number of government officials trained in community-based monitoring Baseline: Planned Target:</p>	<p>3 trainings on Social Audit & CBM training and Participatory Community Risk mapping data follow up activities at SIOSAR conducted. Participatory Community Risk Mapping have provided to 195 people, which consist of BPBD karo, BPBD ProvSu and 3 relocated village representatives. Participants discussed the geographical, livelihood and social challenges in inhabiting Siosar. The field activities</p>		

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	<p>not only focused on mapping community risk but also endorse community participation in habiting and developing Siosar.</p> <p>Recovery programming coordination efforts are implemented. The close coordination with SATGAS Percepatan and district government agencies have delivered 1st phase of relocation although the Renaksi never signed.</p>		
<p>Indicator 2.5. Extent to which training is followed up by government-led monitoring</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Planned Target:</p>	<p>BPBDs Provsu will carry out monitoring for independent relocation and temporary housing (Shelter) use the same monitoring mechanism implemented through LoA</p>	<p>With the increase awareness and knowledge, the District Government demonstrated their interest to develop more comprehensive disaster management plan that devise the strategies for pre, during and post disaster situations. UNDP and BPBD Karo then undertook the initiative to develop the District Disaster Mangement Plan. The District Government established a DM Plan Formulation team consists of 25 district government agencies including Police and Military. Capacity strengthening activities for DM plan and budget post for DM Plan finally secured in APBD Karo</p>	

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		<p>budgeting year 2016- 2017. The draft of DM Plan developed and submitted to district government for further formalization processes.</p>	
<p>Output 3: Rapid restoration of livelihoods and development of economic opportunities</p>			
<p>Indicator 3.1. Livelihoods restored in affected villages by developing target commodities identified through a value chain analysis</p>	<p>Support to improve coffee value chain for affected farmers has been implemented, resulting at least IDR 3.2 B coffee transaction (Oct – Dec 2016) and benefitting at least 150 HH in 14 villages.</p> <p>45 HH from 3 farmer groups (FG) benefited from FAO facilitation towards development of chicken farming by BPBD through organizational facilitation, cage management training, market linkage and distribution of basic chicken farming tools. As addition, 6 HH from Siosar benefited from organic chicken farming through the distribution of 200 chickens.</p> <p>20 farmers HH in Siosar benefited from introduction of organic horticulture farming, which include distribution of 4,000 seeds, 20 ton compost fertilizer, 20 mulch, 20 decomposer and 20 tarpaulin.</p>	<p>Change of personnel, plan to upscale the previous activities in 2015, and new government request for new activities has made the project to revise all work plan and adjustment of budget and timeline, which reflected in the two no-cost extension requests.</p>	<p>Quarterly Programme Report</p>

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	<p>30 HH in Siosar benefited from the development of communal livestock through distribution of 15 cattle and training in communal livestock</p> <p>10 processor groups benefited from FAO/ILO support to agriculture-based food processing MSME through packaging, labeling, certification and product promotion.</p>		
<p>Indicator 3.2. Existence of a functioning coordination forum for sustainable livelihood recovery.</p>	<p>The existing forum of <i>Sekretariat Bersama</i>/Joint Secretariat established by BPBD and UNDP will be strengthened</p>		<p>Village Action Plan Implementation Report</p>
<p>Indicator 3.3 Number of Micro & Small enterprises (MSE) beneficiaries provided loan by local MFIs</p>	<p>Training on Managing your Agricultural Cooperative has been conducted to 19 participants (6 females) representative from cooperatives in relocation and affected areas.</p> <p>Training on Cooperative Accounting has been conducted to selected cooperatives from Karo District. The training was attended by a total of 49 participants (23 females)</p> <p>As a result from the trainings and cooperative business assistance, the cooperative in Siosar has</p>		

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	<p>started especially for saving and loan activities, and grocery store. The number of the cooperative member has increased from 20 to 132 persons and most of them are project beneficiaries in relocation area.</p>		
<p>Indicator 3.4 Number of MSE and Families having financial goal and business plan</p>	<p>20 local trainers from relevant government official, NGOs and MFIs have been trained on Financial Education for Family (12 males & 8 females).</p> <p>20 local trainers from relevant government official, NGOs and financial institutions have been trained on entrepreneurship using ILO’s GET Ahead module (11 males & 9 females). (16 out of 20 participants have attended both training)</p> <p>A total of 164 MSEs have been trained on entrepreneurship using ILO’s GET Ahead module</p> <p>176 families from relocated families have been trained on Financial Education for Families.</p> <p>A staff from the Office of Cooperative, Industry and MSEs of Karo District has participated in the Training of Trainers course on Managing your Agricultural Cooperative - My.COOP in the Distance Learning Program from ITC ILO Turin, aimed to improve the capacity of local government agency to</p>		<p>TOR, Photos, training materials, training reports</p>

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	sustain the project approach into their regular program in the future.		
Indicator 3.5 Number of MSE improve the quality of their product	<p>A total 50 MSEs trained on vocational/skills i.e:</p> <p>Training on Motorbike Repair, attended by 15 youths (all male)</p> <p>Training on Food (light meals) Processing, attended by 20 women.</p> <p>Training on Sewing Skill, attended by 15 women.</p> <p>The project has also provided after training support activities through business assistance and providing basic tools for production.</p>		
Indicator 3.6 Number of MSE have market linkage	<p>A total 60 MSEs trained on Marketing Product and Service. The project has also provided marketing assistance.</p> <p>The project has supported the beneficiaries in promotion activities through facilitating the beneficiaries in the district and provincial level of exhibitions, and established spot market in the Kabanjahe and Berastagi.</p>		

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	Three women business groups of light meal processing already have market in Karo district and Medan.		
Output 4: Risk-reduction principles incorporated in recovery measures			
4.1 Availability of MIS/GIS software system to assist in recovery preparedness	The MIS/ GIS expert supported to produce risk map of Mt. Sinabung Eruption zone for Cold Lava flood contingency plan and full features village information system for 7 selected villages and also practice using and down load of ArcGIS 10.4 applications to government staff who followed GIS Training.		TOR, Quarterly Programme and Report Field Monitoring Report
4.2 Availability of cold lava risk assessment and contingency plan	5 Contingency Plans developed for 5 villages potentially affected by cold lava flood (Mardinding, Kutambaru, Sukatendel, Perbaji and Selandi) and 1 Contingency Plan developed for Siosar covering 3 villages (landslide, hurricane and earthquake) as additional result.		TOR, Quarterly Programme and Report Field Monitoring Report
4.3 Existence of agricultural component in the district contingency plan	Target indicator has been adjusted to the remaining timeline and budget. To provide agricultural component in the district contingency plan, FAO facilitated hazard mapping for the agriculture farmland in Siosar. This mapping result is expected to be guideline resource for the district contingency plan.	Change of personnel, plan to upscale the previous activities in 2015, and new government request for new activities has made the project to revise all work plan and adjustment of budget and timeline, which reflected in the two no-cost extension requests.	

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iii) A Specific Story (Optional)

Problem / Challenge faced: Describe the specific problem or challenge faced by the subject of your story (this could be a problem experienced by an individual, community or government).

1. One of the biggest challenges facing Sinabung is the ongoing nature of the eruption, which essentially places it between two funding periods from a GoI perspective, the Emergency Response phase and the Recovery phase. The Emergency Response phase is able to access the On-Call Budget to provide immediate relief, however the recovery phase has no such legal provision as its legal basis was built upon perception that recovery will take place once the disaster event is settled. As such the GoI has been attempting to set up a regulation that will enable early recovery initiatives are funded using the On-Call Budget. This would be the ideal scenario for the current situation in Sinabung but at this stage, it is unclear how closely the scenario could be applied and how it will fit with recovery programme plan in *Renaksi* to the lack of capacity at district level, which potentially caused the slow delivery of RENAKSI disbursement.
2. High turnovers of District Government staff including BPBD caused repetitive dissemination process and change in preference of approach.
3. Limited capacity and resources of BPBD Karo in managing and coordinating disaster management (recovery and DRR) with other sectors.
4. Existence of potential overlap functions and roles between BPBD, TPN, National Army, and National Task Force for Siosar relocation site.
5. Limited reference guide for UNJP to attribute its recovery programme with the formal recovery strategy and plan for sinabung. There is no clear distinction between the policy of the Presidential decree and *Renaksi*. Since *Renaksi* haven't been signed yet, it is assumed that this Presidential Decree will be used in Mt. Sinabung Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction processes. Therefore, it is unavoidable to expect that the formal signature of *Renaksi* will be delayed until further development of this Presidential decree and further policy development from BNPB. This will inherit the ambiguity in ministry commitment of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction funding and tasks previously formulated in *Renaksi* draft.
6. The activities are delayed due to continuous volcanic activity, the alert status, and the time consuming resettlement process that in some point constraining its timeline in terms of selection of intervention area, beneficiaries readiness, and agriculture farm land availability.
7. Due to uncompleted the preparation of agricultural lands and construction of supporting facilities (schools, medical clinic and other public facilities) has caused most of the communities who have received a permanent house reluctant to stay in Siosar, this has led to delays in the implementation of project activities.
8. Since the most of communities from 7 relocated villages especially 3 relocated villages who have received the permanent house are no longer stay in the camp nor permanent house in Siosar, this has caused difficulty in conducting coordination, socialization, assessment and assistance related to project activities.

Programme Interventions: How was the problem or challenged addressed through the Programme interventions?

In response to above challenges, the UNJP has responded with a set of the following measures:

1. Adjustment of target areas, time frame and assessment approach.

2. Devise specific strategies for villages that may be potentially relocated such as introduction to CBDRM initiatives.
3. Intensifying technical assistance to BPBD and take initiative to bridge communication between recovery actors on site to facilitate clarifying the division of responsibilities between them as mandated by the Presidential Decree No. 21/2015 and RENAKSI.
4. To support district and province government in establishing standard operation procedure; policy making; and, promoting awareness on potential obstacles regarding their responsibilities on Siosar relocation site as sub-ordinate of SATGAS Percepatan.
5. Improve relation with wider actors to encourage their active involvement in recovery processes, and facilitate organization of coordination/consultation forums to map and reaffirm regional stakeholders and/or key actors along with institutional function and roles for more effective management of resources. This should be underlined considering minimum regional involvement practiced by BNPB in Siosar relocation site construction.

Result (if applicable): Describe the observable *change* that occurred so far as a result of the Programme interventions. For example, how did community lives change or how was the government better able to deal with the initial problem?

1. The capacity of local government has enhanced in terms of providing local-based livelihood development program, particularly in the area of micro-enterprises development
2. Micro-finance institutions (MFIs) has demonstrated an enhanced capacities in delivering financial services their customers in which social finance have been relatively adopted as a part of their financial business.
3. The community has started their own micro enterprises/businesses after participating in a series of trainings, starting from financial education, entrepreneurship and vocational trainings and followed by a series of after training support provisions.
4. There is awareness from village authorities to link the existing project beneficiaries with the newly issued government's "Village Fund" program in order to scale up the community businesses. There is also a commitment from the intervened villages to adopt the livelihood program introduced by the UNJP project through the regular village fund program.
5. Some local government institutions such as the Manpower Office, the Cooperative and SMEs Office and the Trade and Industry Office have adopted the ILO training modules into their annual programming.

Lessons Learned: What did you (and/or other partners) learn from this situation that has helped inform and/or improve Programme (or other) interventions?

1. In order to accelerate RENAKSI implementation, PUNOs should employ coordination strategy at two layers i.e. from policy level-multi sector coordination activity and operational level-single sector coordination meeting.
2. PUNOs should start disseminating good practices in livelihood supports e.g. distribution mechanism, technical assistance methods and community group management to local governments as RENAKSI program holder in order to fill the gap of RENAKSI implementation.
3. The livelihood recovery intervention addressed to the affected communities should also emphasize on identifying interim products with adequate economic value to enable generation of household's income since the earliest stage while planning for the full-scale livelihood intervention to take place. This approach shall focus on providing interim benefits to the community livelihood as such will be trigger its recovery since the beginning. Hence willingness and motivation to participate in later full scale intervention could be nurtured consistently.
4. Integrated intervention approach of PUNOs in one location could address the recovery needs of affected communities in more comprehensive manner as the programme initiatives were designed to complement to each other. Yet the different operational capacity and organizational procedures of PUNOs affect the timelines of programme delivery that caused sporadic execution of activities. As such it could diminish the meaning of programme integrated approach and agility of recovery measures. Improving the internal programming and implementation coordination is the critical aspect that should be addressed by PUNOs as the programme executor of UNJP. UNRC in its neutral position shall take the more active role to provide directives in bridging the coordination between PUNOs.

III. Other Assessments or Evaluations (if applicable)

End-of-Project Evaluations for both Kelud and Sinabung are currently being finalized. It is expected that the evaluation report will be released by Q2 2017.