FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN EASTERN INDONESIA

Cooperative Agreement No. AID-497-A-10-00005

United States Agency for International Development (USAID) with World Neighbors (WN)

Conducted by External Evaluator:

Joseph Viandrito
Hening Parlan

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Executive Summary

The final evaluation of the World Neighbors (WN)'s program "Adapting to Climate Change in Eastern Indonesia" World Neighbors (MW) was conducted for 24 days from August 12 – September 9, 2013, with field visits to 17 villages or 22% of the total 78 villages in the five Islands (Flores, Timor, Sumba, Lombok and Sumbawa) where the program is implemented. The review methodology included a desk review of documentation provided by WN, a briefing session with WN in Bali followed by field visits.

Independent external evaluators consisting of Joseph Viandrito (Team Leader) and Hening Parlan, were assigned to conduct the final evaluation, to review the World Neighbor's programmatic activities to date, and provide constructive recommendations on the type and nature of climate change adaptation and disaster-risk reduction initiatives that should be implemented in the future to build upon the successes achieved by the program.

WN worked with 9 local partners (5 NGOs and 4 CBOs/Forum). The program targets the rural communities of the Nusa Tenggara region (Eastern Indonesia), where approximately 70% of the population are amongst the poorest and most marginalized in the country. World Neighbors (WN) has worked in this region for the past 25 years through an ecosystem-based approach that comprehensively addresses issues of rural poverty, natural resource management, livelihoods and well-being, and community preparedness. Through this program, WN aimed to strengthen the ability of vulnerable, upland communities in ecologically fragile areas of Nusa Tenggara to effectively respond to the impact of climate change, and to prepare plans to mitigate the disasters they may face as a result of climate change.

The analysis starts with Relevance and Appropriateness issues. Through its proposal, WN ensured that the objectives are justified in relation to needs. The program noted three needs assumptions in the proposal and how to address them. Objective #1 however confirmed and underlined that the program will build on the work already accomplished in Nusa Tenggara. WN has been active in the target areas even since 1990s, and some accomplishments have been gained in the sector of soil and water conservation, agro forestry, appropriate agricultural technology and watershed management. WN has also facilitated and supported multi stakeholder forums.

The program conducted Disaster Risk Assessments in target villages as a tool to define the needs and formulate a strategy to counter the impact of climate change. Reviewing the DRA resuls, evaluators can elaborate whether the program was doing the right thing**.** The hazard ranking that was produced through the DRA process told that, "Drought and excessive rain (impact to food insecurity)", was noted as the number one hazard in 13 villages or 31%. This was followed by landslides, typhoon and plant pests (all are 14,3%). Based on that findings, WN normally should focus the program on the highest hazard as noted above.

The Evaluator, through field visits, noted that the program has addressed the most significant hazards (see the hazard ranking): (1) Drought and excessive rain (impact to food insecurity), (2) Landslides (3) Floods (6) Prairie fires (6) Lack of clean water. Many activities have taken place like agroforestry, social forestry, soil and water conservation, appropriate agricultural technology, watershed management and low fuel technology. However, there were limited

activities that have been conducted to tackle the hazards like: (2) Plant pests (2) Typhoon/hurricane (4) Livestock disease and Ranking (5) Earthquake.

The analysis then comes to further question: "Are we targeting the right people and areas?" This is to measure to what extent the objectives were justified in relation to the needs (risky villages). The findings shows that in average the risk level in Nagekeo, Sumba Timur and Dompu & Bima are moderate, while Lombok and TTU are noted low risk. In terms of targeting the neediest villages or the mosk risky villages, the data shows that the program did not target the neediest (risky) villages, particularly in TTU and Lombok. WN confirmed that the village selection was not based on the risk level, but based on existing/previous intervention and/or partner's proposal.

About the relevance or significance of the intervention regarding local and national requirements and priorities, the program has shown good progress and achievement in advocacy and in alignment with government initiatives. There were 43 RPJMDes which accommodated CA & DRR issues, 12 SOP & Perdes which accomodated CA & DRR issues, 22 SOP & Perdes which accomodated CA & DRR issues and 12 villages that have the potensial for becoming Resilient Village (Desa Tangguh).

In term of efficiency, evaluation would find whether the objectives were achieved at a reasonable cost. The data shows the USAID funding support, as of June 2013, was noted Rp 5,656,338,315. This was used for program cost worth Rp4, 175,171,197 or 72 percent and for management cost worth Rp1, 481,167,118 or 28 percent. In terms of efficiency level, 2 partners (FAALP & FLMB) are very efficient, 1 partner (YKSSI) is efficient, 1 partner (YMTM Flores) is low efficient and the other 5 partners are not efficient. For the whole program, the level efficiency is considered as low efficiency referring to 28 % of management cost as an average **[see WN Response 1]**.

Reviewing the implementation, to know to what extent were the project outputs delivered within the planned timeframe, and whether the indicators were achieved, the evaluators found that the program was struggling at the beginning, since USAID administration process took some times, as well as in formulating program strategy. After that the project delivered the outputs and even reached far beyond many, in terms of beneficiaries and target villages. Some community groups have been trained, formed and legalized by local authority. From the field visit, evaluators observed that trust and enthusiasm have been gained, both from community and local governments.

Valuable inputs that give significant impacts to the program were gained from IDEP, PPE-KLH and ITB. Follow-up activities after the project ended are expected since the total villages that have conducted a DRA were only 54 out of 78 villages, and among these only 43 successfully channeled the Village Action Plan (VAP) into RPJMDes. Meanwhile, the late assessment on rainfall and planting patterns that was conducted in East Sumba meant the assessment result was just ready in mid 2013, when the program was about to end, which affected the socialization of the result. Therefore, attention to the remaining villages, that have neither conducted DRA nor VAP, should be formulated through a clear future plan from WN and partners.

The Evaluators observed that the target beneficiaries and villages increased gradually and far beyond the initial target. This could mean that the program is very efficient, within the existing budget - it could reach more than its initial target. On the other hand, the program may give too much flexibility to partners to keep improving the target villages, which may affect the quality of program due to its wider coverage.

Analyzing the indicators achievement, the review team noted that three main activities were designed to achieve objective #1. Some performance indicators have been set up to measure the achievements. For primary activity #1.a., it was intended that a benchmark study will be completed within the first 3 months. Measurement tools will include # and % of households (HH) practicing/using the promoted practices or technologies. However, there is no explanation in any reports, what kind of benchmark studies took place.

In main activity #1b, the program shows excellent achievement in meeting its indicators. The program claims has involved 16,206 HH, an eight times higher than its target that only 2,000 HH. In main activity #1c, the program has provided disaster management (climate change related) training to partner NGO's community groups and lead volunteers. Capacity building also covered multiple training activities to complement the climate change and DM thematic topics. Since the target villages were increasing, consequently, the programs can reach wider participants, sometimes 2 or 3 times higher than its initial target.

In order to reach objective #2, the program has met its indicators to form and facilitate multistakeholder forum in 6 districts, an increase over the initial target of 5 forums in 5 districts. The process of establishing a forum in each district was started with identification of multi-stakeholders. Evaluators observed that WN partners translated the term of "multi-stakeholders" as "government stakeholders" only, and neglected other important stakeholders, like academician, media, private sectors, parliament members, law enforcement officer, etc. The technique in maintaining the forum was also different across WN partners. In Sumba Timur, Lombok and Dompu, a regular meeting involving government stakeholders was frequently conducted, while in TTU and Nagekeo, seems more one-on-one meetings were held with relevant stakeholders.

To measure effectiveness of the program, whether the outputs met the outcomes and goal, the review team applied three tools, where each tool is used to analyse progress and achievement of each Mission Sector Objective.

Tool #1, called ""Climate Adaptive Measures" is used to measure to what extent the program reduced exposure and vulnerability to disasters & climate change, & increase community resilience. The finding shows, for instance in livelihoods sector, that in TTU (85%) and Nagekeo, Flores (82%), livelihoods activities that were supported by the program gave significant contribution to climate change adaptation in these areas. This can be understood, since WN partners in both areas: Yayasan Mitra Tani Mandiri is very strong in promoting livelihoods through facilitating the establishment of and maintaining UBSP (microcredit institution at village level) even since early 1990-s in the target villages **[see WN Response 2]**. Analysis for other sectors, can be read in the report.

Tool #2, namely "Capacity of Community-Based Organization Tool" is used to analyse program's efforts to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels. The findings confirmed that the highest capacity of community-based organization towards CA and DRR issues is Planning Capacity. This can be understood since communities involved actively in the process of making Village Action Plan. The lowest capacity is, surprisingly, the Capacity for Adaptation & Mitigation of Livelihoods & Energy towards CA & DRR. Though many activities that related to livelihoods and energy (low-fuel stove, biogas), the survey informed that those activities are still limited, this made the average capacity low.

Tool #3, namely "Stakeholders Influence and Engagement Analysis", aims, in particular, to identify key stakeholders and issues at the provincial and district level with direct influence on WN/USAID program implementation with the possibility of extended issues appear that will affect WN/USAID long term operation. The mapping will cover external stakeholders within WN's sphere of influence – particularly stakeholders that may have supportive, neutral, or

negative perceptions of WN program. The finding confirms that WN partner in Bima gained supports from influential stakeholders (influence level above 0.5) like Forestry Department, and Labor Force & Transmigration Department, and their involvements are subtantial (see that they are in Tier 1). However, some influential stakeholders are left behind or not interested to engage (engagement level below 0.5) in the program, such as: BPBD, Bappeda, Environment Department (BLH-PM), etc. (see that they are in Tier 3). By using this tool, it is confirmed that regarding objectives #2, that aims to encourage multistakeholder forum, for instance, Bima fails to achieve it, but Sumba Timur succeeds.

This report also provides analysis on Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) for the whole program and per district. One example of strength is WN have qualified and dedicated field staffs, while example for weakness is: At the beginning, knowledge and understanding of climate change adaptation and disaster management was still limited.

In the sustainability section, the report provides an analysis on the positive effects or sustainable impacts at the community and government level, and elaborates on some examples of voluntary replication villages.

In the impact section, the report provides an impact analysis on each indicator. A comparison between 'baseline' and 'end program achievement' should provide 'the impact measurement', or in the program context, measuring the intended and/or unintended effects which contribute to overal adaptation and risk reduction. Analysis also provides a comparison between 'end program target' versus 'end program achievement'. It would measure whether the program succeeds or fails to reach their target when the project ended. However some inconsistencies are found, such as in # of men and women trained in natural spring/water source protection/conservation. The baseline noted 484 people have been trained, but the target is only set for 1 person, and the end achievement (= 463 people) is even below the baseline data **[see WN Response 3]**.

Some cross-cutting issues were notified. Like poverty reduction, governance, gender, partnership, capacity development and food security. In the lessons-learned section, any best practices, behavior changes and innovations are identified. The report then closed with some recommendations for World Neighbors, partners, government and other stakeholders, and the USAID.

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Abbreviations

ADD	:	*Alokasi Dana Desa;* Allocated Village Fund
B2KP	:	*Badan Bimas Ketahanan Pangan;* Agency for Food Security
BMKG	:	*Badan Meteorologi Klimatologi Geofisika;* Meteorological, Climatologic, and Geophysical Agency
BPBD	:	*Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah;* District Disaster Mitigation Agency
BPM	:	*Badan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat;* Community Empowerment Agency
CF	:	*Community Forum*
Dinas PU	:	*Dinas Pekerjaan Umum;* Public Works Service
Dishut	:	*Dinas Kehutanan;* Forest Service
Dinkes	:	*Dinas Kesehatan;* Health Service
Disnak	:	*Dinas Peternakan;* Animal Husbandry Service
Disperindagkop	:	*Dinas Perindustrian dan Perdagangan Koperasi;* Industry, Trade, and Cooperatives Service
Distan	:	*Dinas Pertanian;* Agricultural Service
FALP	:	*Forum Anda Liku Pala*
FLMB	:	*Forum Lopo Mutis Babnai*
FMKT	:	*Forum Masyarakat Kawasan Tambora;* Tambora Community Forum
FORPELDAS	:	*Forum Peduli Daerah Aliran Sungai;* Watershed Forum
HKm	:	*Hutan Kemasyarakatan;* Community Forestry
IDEP	:	*Indonesian Development of Education for Permaculture*
ITB	:	*Institut Teknologi Bandung;*Institute Technology Bandung
KBR	:	*Kebun Bibit Rakyat;* People's Seed Garden
KOPPESDA	:	*Koordinasi Pengkajian Pelestarian Sumberdaya Alam;* Coordination of Natural Resources Conservation Inquiry; A local NGO
M & E	:	*Monitoring and Evaluation*
NGO	:	*Non Government Organization*
NTB	:	*Nusa Tenggara Barat;* West Nusa Tenggara
NTT	:	*Nusa Tenggaran Timur;* East Nusa Tenggara
PERMATA	:	*Perlindungan Mata Air;* The Protection of Springs
PNGO	:	*Partner Non Governement Organization*
PPE-KLH	:	*Pusat Pengelolaan Ekoregion – Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup* Centre for Ecoregion Management, Ministry of the Environment
USAID	:	*United States Agency for International Development*
WN	:	*World Neighbors*
YKSSI	:	*Yayasan Keluarga Sehat Sejahtera Indonesia*
YMTM F	:	*Yayasan Mitra Tani Mandiri Flores*
YMTM TTU	:	*Yayasan Mitra Tani Mandiri Timor Tengah Utara*
YTN S	:	*Yayasan Tananua Sumba*

1. Introduction

The program "Adapting to Climate Change in Eastern Indonesia" is jointly funded by US. Agency for International Development (USAID) and World Neighbors. In the execution of this program in Nusa Tenggara, WN developed partnerships with 9 local organizations (5 NGOs and 4 Community Forums) in 2 provinces (NTB and NTT), in 6 districts (Central Lombok, Dompu, Bima, East Sumba, Nagekeo and TTU), in 22 sub-districts and in 78 villages. The program is designed to cover 4,000 (direct) beneficiaries.

Various activities have been carried out starting from the developing of a program plan and budget together with local partners, staff recruitment, disaster risk assessments, capacity building for implementing agencies and local government officials (district level), organizational/group development and strengthening the capacity of the community, development of multi-stakeholder forums at the district level, studies on rain fall and planting patterns, various technical activities with communities (food crop and cash crop cultivation, introduction of appropriate technology such as energy-saving stoves and biogas, vegetable farming, cattle breeding using a cattle shed, savings and credit groups, conservation of water springs and critical areas, multi-stakeholder workshops).

Independent external evaluators consist of Joseph Viandrito and Hening Parlan, have been assigned to conduct final evaluation, to review the World Neighbor's programmatic activities to date, and provide constructive recommendations on the type and nature of climate change adaptation and disaster-risk reduction initiatives that should be implemented in the future to build upon the successes achieved by the program.

2. Purpose and Scope of Evaluation

2.1. Purpose

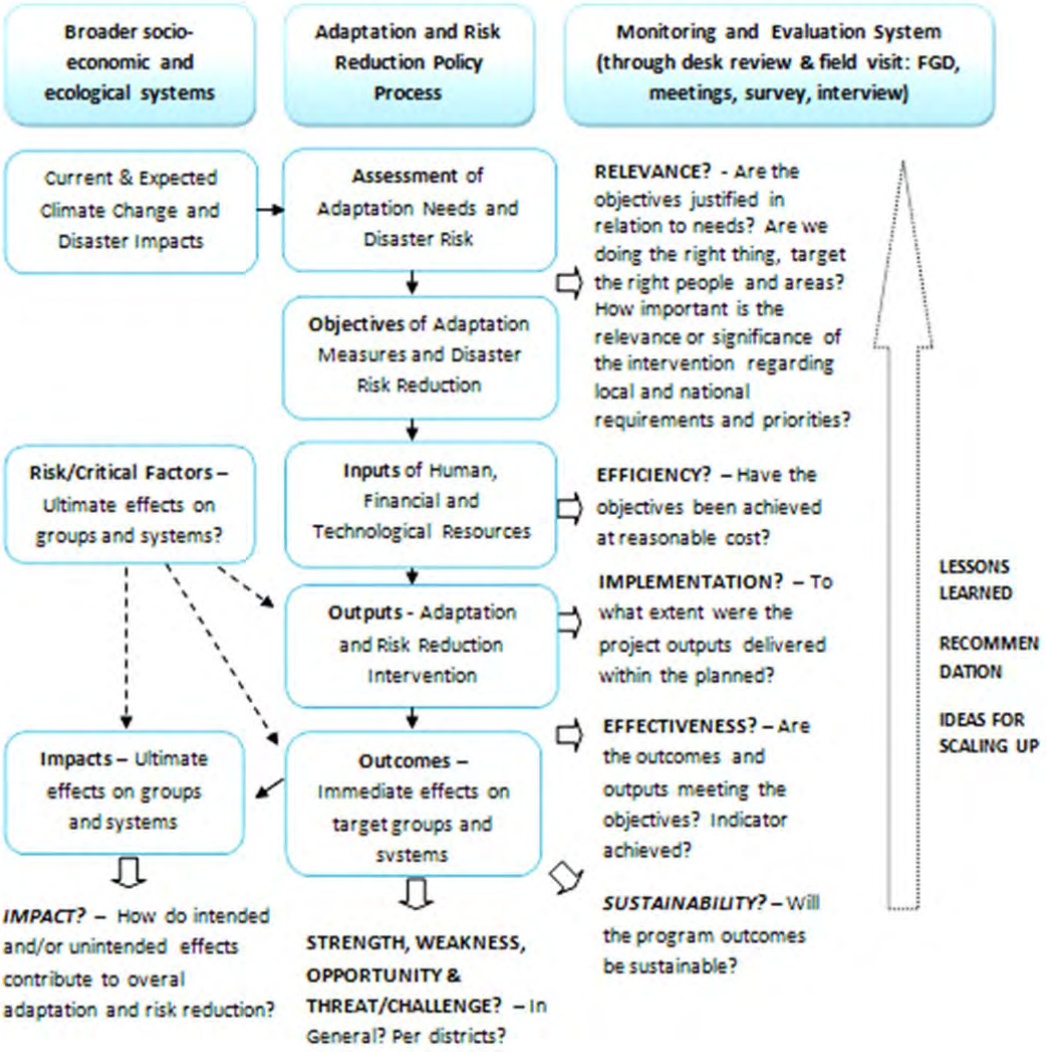
- To conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the program implementation process; program achievements (output and outcome); and benefit and impact of the program for community and stakeholders (implementing agency, local government institutions and other parties);
- To analyze the strengths and weaknesses of the program in all aspects related to the program scope.
- Based on the evaluation findings, make recommendations for innovative ideas for scaling-up the program to include other geographical areas and stakeholders, and for program sustainability after the program period ends.

2.2. Scope

This final evaluation will review the program implementation that covered two provinces: NTB, consisting of North Batukliang in Central Lombok District; Dompu District and Bima District in Tambora and NTT, consisting of East Sumba, TTU and Nagekeo. The review was conducted from August 12 – September 9, 2013, with field visits to the five Islands (Flores, Timor, Sumba, Lombok and Sumbawa) where the program is implemented.

3. Evaluation Methodology

3.1. Evaluation framework



The evaluator will strictly follow the evaluation approach that was noted in the TOR. The final program evaluation will consist of the following activities:

1. Conduct a comprehensive and ***in-depth program evaluation*** focusing on:
   - To what extent has the program achieved the expected or desired objectives? Which objective(s) have been completed successfully?
   - Are there any unexpected output/outcomes that resulted from the program implementation?
   - What are beneficiaries' perceptions about the program in terms of bringing meaningful change in their lives? What has been the tangible benefit of the program's activities?
   - What are the actual mechanisms which achieve program's results and benefits, changes of attitude at the community level and program sustainability?
   - Is the program implementation effective and efficient in its process of achieving its objectives?
   - Recommendations to ensure optimal program impact.
   - Impact on communities of project finishing in September 2013.
   - To what extent is the impact of the project sustainable post-September 2013.

2. Conduct a ***benefit and impact analysis:*** what kind of benefits is received by the community? What are the program benefit priorities of the community and other stakeholders (implementing agencies, local government officials)? To what extent are the program interventions consistent and in-line with the community needs? What are the impacts of the program's success?

3. Conduct a ***sustainability analysis:*** to what extent do the benefits (technology, social, environment, economy, etc. have the potential to be sustainable of the benefit). Are the roles of the volunteers and community groups sustainable after the program ends?

4. Analyze ***the strengths and weaknesses;*** valuable lessons learned gained, and important recommendations on scaling up the program to other geographic areas and/or to include other stakeholders.

5. What ***opportunities exist*** for synergizing issues on climate change adaptation – disaster risk reduction and livelihoods (poverty reduction)? What opportunities exist for aligning the program's success with local government policies?

3.2. Methodology

The evaluation methodology included **a desk review** of documentation provided by WN, a briefing session with WN in Bali followed by field visits to selected target villages and hamlets in the NTT and NTB. The questions asked of all respondents were developed as part of the process of preparing an issues paper at the commencement of the assignment. The team leader prepared a matrix of guiding questions which would be asked of different respondents. These questions were adjusted for focus groups on the basis of appropriateness of the questions for the group and the context.

In the desk review phase, evaluator will study all relevant documents provided, such as: project proposal, logical framework, USAID indicators tracking, implementation plan, baseline studies and data, minutes of relevant meetings, monitoring reports, Report of midterm evaluation, the original Project Document and any subsequent work-plans, the main project reports (yearly, six-monthly progress reports, which will include key budgetary information), details of course outlines and profiles, and information on the activities of project implementation team.

The evaluation will also apply **Meetings and FGDs** with beneficiaries, community groups, relevant stakeholders and program staffs. **Field observations and interviews** with relevant local government officials at the village, district and provincial level have also been conducted.

Meetings, FGDs, field observations and interviews in the field have been organized by WN staffs. Meetings were held in larger community groups, as well as smaller focus groups of women, children, men and local authorities' members. The process of engagement in focus and discussion groups includes informal discussion and note taking, and use of metacards to process information in Bahasa Indonesia. Interpretation into the local language from Bahasa Indonesia and English may require on a number of occasions. Most focus group meetings will be conducted over a period of 30-45 minutes each. The Evaluator Team also took time to hold discussions with government partners, WN field staffs and local partners.

3.3. Visited Areas

The Field Trip (FT) for this evaluation took place between 13 August to 29 August 2013 Participants were: Joseph Viandrito, Hening Parlan and WN team, and visited 17 villages out of 78 villages or 22%. Project areas that were visited as follows:

Province	District	Sub District	Main Village for evaluation (FGD, interview, survey)	Additional Village (visit for topical issues)	Partner
NTT	Sumba Timur	Kahaungu Eti	Meorumba		YTN Sumba
		Nggaha Ori Angu		Praipaha (Food Barn, visit to farm)	YTN Sumba
		Pinupahar	Lailunggi		FALP
		Pinupahar	Mahaniwa		KOPPESDA
	Nagekeo	Aesesa	Aeramo		FORPELDAS
		Aesesa		Ngegedhawe (biogas)	YMTM Flores
		Boawae	Nagerawe		YMTM Flores
		Aesesa Selatan		Tengatiba (nursery, Frambusia-KMPB	YMTM Flores & FORPELDAS
	TTU	Meomafo Barat	Saenam		Forum Lopo Mutis Babnai
		Insana Utara	Fatumtasa		YMTM TTU
		Miomafo Timur		Jak (biogas)	YMTM TTU
NTB	Lombok Tengah	Batukliang Utara	Aik Bual		YKSSI
		Batukliang Utara		Lantan (biogas, food processing)	
		Batukliang Utara	Karang Sidemen		
	Dompu	Pekat	Tambora		Forum Masyarakat Kawasan Tambora (FMKT)
		Pekat		Sorinomo (KMPB, visit to evacuation sign and road improvements	
	Bima	Tambora	Oibura		

3.4. The Evaluation Team

WN contracted a team of independent consultants as a core evaluation team; consist of Mr Joseph Viandrito as the Team Leader and Ms Hening Parlan. The team was selected upon their professional qualifications, thematic expertise and regional experience, and attention was paid to having a team with complementary skills. The professional background of the international senior evaluators marry extensive hands-on experience in evaluating humanitarian assistance, interventions and disaster preparedness activities, with experience and hands-on field work in disaster risk reduction and preparedness, as well as disaster management (DM) activities with international donors and implementing partners. Both have longstanding experience with climate change adaptation and disaster management, excellent knowledge of linking policy to development in the field of disaster management, preparedness and climate change adaptation.

Mr. Joseph Viandrito has 15 years of experience in dealing with various jobs and stakeholders in Indonesia and Asia Pacific. Strong experience in managing projects. Well understood of donors system and mechanism, programmatically and financially, after spending years managing, administering grants and conduct consulting with various donors: USAID, AUSAID, EU/DIPECHO, The World Bank, The UN agencies – including UNDP, UNICEF, UN FAO, and UN WFP, ASEAN (multi-regional body) in Myanmar, ADPC in Thailand, IFRC Asia Pacific, and many International organizations. He is well experienced in coonducting final evaluation and collecting lessons-learned/best practices. Among many clients are: The Commission's Humanitarian Disaster Risk Reduction Activities (DIPECHO) European Union, UN FAO, UNDP, UNODC and OXFAM.

While Ms Hening Parlan, that currently alos active as the Director of the Humanitarian Forum in Indonesia, is well informed about past and on-going activities in disaster preparedness in the country at all levels. Hening's greatest constribution is through her work as one of the initiator and expert in drafting the Disaster Management Bill (DM Bill) that passed by the Parllianment on 24 April 2007. Through this Bill, many people say that she also the founder of the setting of National Disaster Management Board (BNPB). As the humanitarian practitioner, Hening's leadership in disaster management is shown through several of her initiative in campaigning the DRR issues. One of them, is : the Hyogo Framework for Action campaign since 2005 that resulted the development of National Action Plan on DRR 2007-2009 and 2009-2011.

<u>Backstopping and quality assurance</u>

The core team was supported by WN Management Team that provided logistical support and also technical and methodological backstopping in line with WN quality assurance standards. The Program Manager (Putra Suardika) advised the evaluation team on methodological issues and gave guidance in choosing and adapting evaluation tools and methodologies. WN Program Associates — Mr. Sasmita Ibarna, Mr. Manu Drestha and Ms. Yeni Wiharadja — have provided excellent assistance throughout the field visit.

<u>Biases and constraints</u>

There were no significant biases or constraints as the team was balanced in terms of knowledge, experience, expertise, and access to agencies and key players.

3.5. Limitation to the Methodology

There were a number of minor limitations to the methodology. These are set out below with the corresponding action taken to mitigate them. None impeded the evaluation.

Limitations and Challenges	Response
Given the size of the program areas, travel time was considerable and the field visits required flights and then road transport, or, in Sumbawa, long periods of motorcycle transport. A significant portion of time was set aside for travel.	This was compensated for in part by the team splitting into two sub teams. This enabled the coverage of a larger area and a greater number of site visits.
Travel time within the islands was both long (often very long) and depends on flight schedule.	This has been responsed by careful planning and scheduling and considering adequate time for delaying flight schedule. It was managed by splitting into two sub teams who visited different areas and so maximised the use of their time.
Evaluating WN program's contribution to changes in regional/local policy practices in climate change adaptation was difficult. since the terms of climate adaptatation is translated into many strategies/policies that not refers to "climate adaptation" in particular.	This refers to the problem of attribution but interviews in depth with partners and stakeholders (government) and through checklisting/survey approach broadly identified proportionate contributions.

4. Program Design

4.1. Program Rationale

The program targets the rural communities of the Nusa Tenggara region (Eastern Indonesia), which approximately 70% of the population are amongst the poorest and most marginalized in the country. World Neighbors (WN) has worked in this region for the past 25 years through an ecosystem-based approach that comprehensively addresses issues of rural poverty, natural resource management, livelihoods and well-being, and community preparedness. Through this program, WN aims to strengthen the ability of vulnerable, upland communities in ecologically fragile areas of Nusa Tenggara to effectively respond to the impact of climate change, and to prepare plans to mitigate the disasters they may face as a result of climate change.

Many communities, and specific households within those communities still suffer from food insecurity, especially during the period November to March (i.e., the 'lean' or 'hungry' season), which has a negative impact on nutritional status. The combination of low prices for farm products and limited community bargaining power — such as lack of effective marketing channels — means that farm households are unable to continue to improve their income situations. Many rural households also have limited access to capital, and/or are heavily dependent upon money lenders with usurious practices and have few other resources or assets available to them in the community. Increased advocacy for widespread community rights for forest resources is needed.

To counter this cycle requires an ecosystem-based approach that comprehensively addresses issues of rural poverty, natural resource management, livelihoods and community preparedness. World Neighbors has attempted this in its work with uplands communities in Nusa Tenggara for the past 25 years, working on a number of ecologically important but vulnerable areas within the region — e.g., Rinjani in Lombok, Tambora in Sumbawa, Laiwanggi-Wanggameti in Sumba, Mutis-Timau in Timor and Aesesa in Flores.

4.2. Priority and Intervention

In terms of targeted villages, as noted on the program's goal, the program focused more on upland villages, rather than coastal villages (only some in East Sumba and Nagekeo, Flores). The choice is based upon the reason to conserve the watershed areas to overcome the main hazards of climate change in NTT and NTB, which are drought, floods and landslides.

The choice to concentrate in the existing villages and its surrounding villages that have been intervened before the USAID funded program has also given benefits to the program. With its 25 years of experience in Nusa Tenggara, particularly in the districts where the program located, WN has gained long-standing relationship of trust with local partners and local government agencies. This make WN gains strong support from multi stakeholders in mainstreaming climate change adaptation. Strengthening multi stakeholder forum, that becomes one of the program objectives, can be definitely applied in the targeted districts.

The main challenge for WN when starting the program implementation in 2010 is, the issue of climate adaptation is a new issue for all districts in NTT and NTB, also for the respective district and provincial government, as well as for local partners. WN put a lot of efforts to engage government and other stakeholders through multi-stakeholder forums to focus on broad-based community preparedness for climate change adaptation, in line with disaster preparation, planning and mitigation. Evaluators observe through the field visits and interviews with government and other stakeholders that the issue of climate change adaptation has been mainstreamed and even absorbed in some government policies and regulations.

4.3. Program Hierarchy of Objectives

The Program Goal is to strengthen the ability of vulnerable upland communities in Nusa Tenggara to effectively respond to the impact of climate change, and to prepare plans to mitigate the disasters they may face as a result of climate change.

While the **Mission Sector Objectives** are: 1) Reduce exposure and vulnerability to disasters & climate change, & increase community resilience; 2) Build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels; 3) Policy, institutional capacity & consensus building for disaster management & climate adaptation.

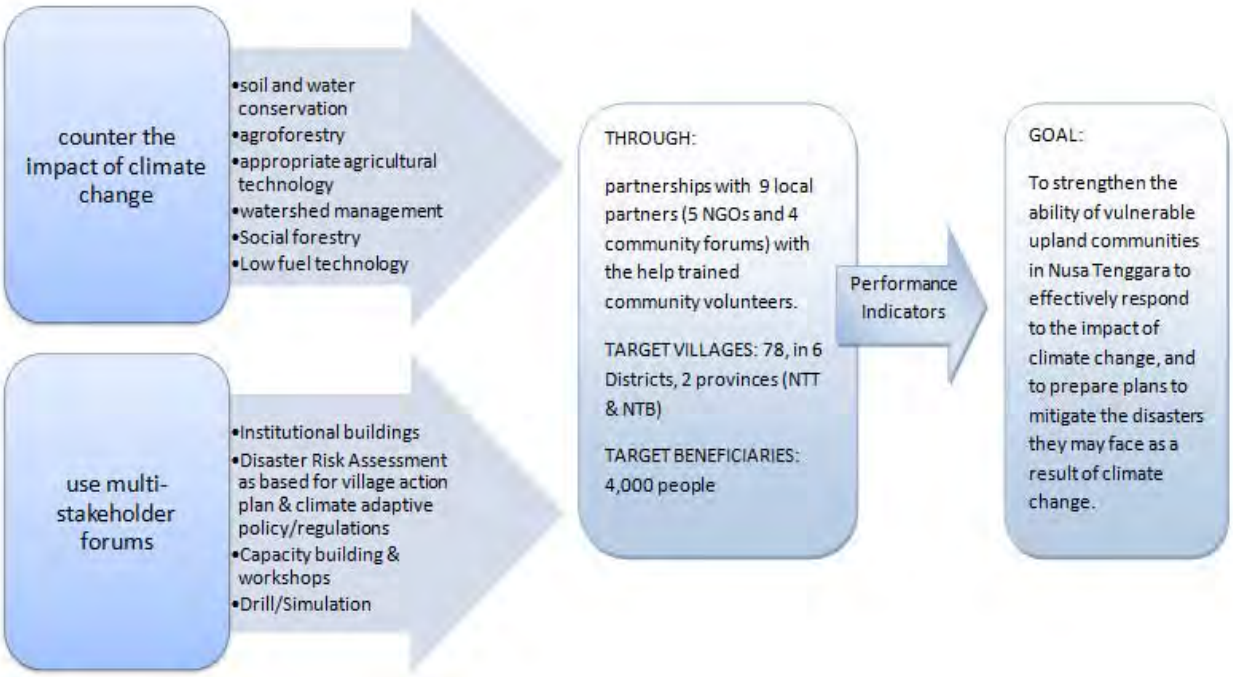
This will be achieved by:

Program Objectives 1: To build on the work already accomplished in Nusa Tenggara in the sectors of soil and water conservation, agroforestry, appropriate agricultural technology and watershed management in order to counter the impact of climate change.

Program Objectives 2: To use multi-stakeholder forums, whose formation World Neighbors has facilitated and supported, to focus on preparation of comprehensive disaster management plans to reduce natural resource vulnerability.

The Review Team considered that the combination of the three major components would contribute to climate change adaptation and disaster preparedness and management systems in the 78 target communities in the five districts in five islands in NTB and NTT provinces.

4.4. Program Components and Activities



To program objectives have been define into main activities as noted above. Through partnership with 9 local partners, it designs to achieve the goal. However, the implementation of main activities are diverse in many districts. Agroforestry and social forestry are strong implemented in TTU and Nagekeo districts, Lombok Tengah and Dompu are strong with disaster risk management, while low fuel technology is promising in Sumba Timur and Lombok.

Trainings and capacity building on agroforestry (planting and nursery), disaster risk management and financial management (UBSP) have also been provided in all areas, but the effectiveness and scope of intervention are also diverse. Training Module or Training tools for particular trainings are still limited or even not exist. Most of villages have been formed KMPB or Village Disaster Management Team, but the role and responsibilities are still not well understood. Disaster drill or simulation have been implemented in Lombok and Sumbawa, but the rest districts are still in planning. About detail strength and weaknesses analysis, as well as its effectiveness and efficiency for all districts will be explained in the next chapters.

Program components for 'counter the impact of climate change' are: soil and water conservation, agro forestry, appropriate agricultural technology, watershed management, social forestry and low fuel techology. While program components for 'use multi stakeholder forum' are: preparation of comprehensive disaster management plans to reduce natural resource vulnerability, natural resources access, disaster risk analysis and drill/simulation.

In general, the flow of program activity throughout almost three years implementation can be categorized into two main steps, as follows:

First step: Start-up and Program Formulation (September 2010 – June 2011)

1. Start-up of program (September – October 2010)
2. Program formulation and WN's workshop on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (January 2011)
3. Approval of partners by USAID (February 2011)
4. Training/Workshop with partners and IDEP and BLH Regional (April 2011)
5. Try out of Disaster Risk Assessment (May 2011)
6. Finalization of Disaster Risk Assessment Model (June 2011)

Second step: Implementation (From June 2011 – onwards)

7. Implementation of Disaster Risk Assessment in targeted villages. So far 54 villages, out of 78 villages or 69%, have conducted the Disaster Risk Assessment.
8. Result of the Village Disaster Risk Assessment was presented and shared in Village Workshop, then it formulates into the Village Action Plan/RPJMDes
9. KMPB is formed in most villages to support the implementation of Village Action Plan/RPJMDes and to advocate the plan to higher level: RPJM Kecamatan (sub-district) and RPJM Kabupaten (District).
10. The Village Action Plan and its recommendation is also useful as the reference across program activities, like: agroforestry, social forestry, watershed management, agriculture technology, as well as the forming of UBSP (village microcredit), KMPB (disaster risk management team), Watershed Forum, Conservation Forum and Poktan (Farmers group).

Despite of those steps, there is an innovation or breakthrough that was done by WN, when hiring a consultant from ITB (university) in early 2012, to conduct *assessment on rainfall patterns and planting patterns.* The purpose of this study is to assist the farmers in adaptation efforts such as selecting the types of plants and planting times suitable with the current rainfall patterns in their area. The study has been conducted in TTU (2012) and Sumba (2013). The result shows the rain intensity forecast for each village in TTU and Sumba. TTU district, that got the result in mid 2012, has adequate time to socialize the forecast to farmers and government. Through FGDs and interviews inTTU, it was confirmed that the study is 90% correct, then it is very useful to help farmers to plan the planting season.

In Sumba, the study was conducted in early 2013, and the result was shared in mid 2013. The benefit and effectiveness of the result to Sumba's farmers unfortunately cannot be measured since the program is ended on September 2013.

FGD in TTU, facilitated by evaluator (left), evaluator visited agroforestry project (right)

4.5. Profile of World Neighbor's Partners [see WN Response 4]

1. *Forum Andali Luku Pala (FALP) – East Sumba*

This forum was established on August 27, 2001 in East Sumba and was formed as a resultof community for concern for the preservation of the Laiwanggi Wanggameti National Park (TNLW). FALP *advocates* for *people's rights to legal access to forest, resolvesland conflict in agreement of Tata GunaHutanKesepakatan*/Forest Land Use (TGHK), preserves the natural resources that exist in TNLW and develop marketing programs with the community of plantation commodities. FALP is one of the regional community organizations on the island of Sumba. Since its inception, FALP has been supported by World Neighbors and is being assisted by *Yayasan Tananua Sumba (YTN-S),* which is one of the partners of World Neighbors*. In this project* FALP are currently located in the Province of East Nusa Tenggara, East Sumba District, Pinupahar Sub-district which includes 3 villages (Tawui, Lailunggi and Wahang), Karera Sub-district in a VillageTandula Jangga and Sub-district Tabundung, in Village Praing Kareha started October 1st, 2011 until September 30rd, 2013 with USD 14, 966.29 (Rp 125,700.000)

2. *Lembaga Koordinasi Pengkajian dan Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Alam (KOPPESDA) – East Sumba*

KOPPESDA is an independent nonprofit institution, established by deed of Notary on July 1, 2000. This institution is concerned with strengthening the community in the management of community-based natural resource. KOPPESDA was initiated by *Kelompok Kerja Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam (Pokja KSDA*) *KonsorsiumPengembanganMasyarakatDataran Nusa Tenggara (KPMDNT*)/Nusa Tenggara Community Development Consortium,in 1996 with the formation and funding by WN, Cornell University and the Ford Foundation. These institutions focus on developing methodologies and participatory approaches and facilitate a participatory action of research activities in the management of sustainable natural resources collaboratively in Nusa Tenggara.Programs wirh WN located in watershed area, named Kawasan DAS Kambaniru, East Sumba – East Nusa Tenggara Province by focusingthe program in six villages in order to build a model watershed management. The six villages are spread across four districts namely Sub-district Kambera (Village Kambaniru andMauhau); Sub-district NgahaOriAngu (Village Ngadulanggi); Sub-districtKambataMapambuhang (VillageLaimeta, Maidang) and Sub-districtPinupahar(Village Mahaniwa).WN provided financial support to KOPPESDA sourced from USAID is USD 58, 651 (Rp. 492, 668,000)

3. *Yayasan Tananua Sumba (YTN-S), East Sumba*

Since 1980s, YTN-S has been making efforts to increase institutional capacity at village and other dynamic groups of rights management and utilization of natural resources and sustainable agriculture in order to increase people's income. Between1985 and 2004, YTN-S had cooperated with WN in acommunity-based natural resource management program focusing on *Taman Nasional Laiwanggi Wanggamet*i/Laiwanggi Wanggameti National Park. One of the aim of the program was to enhance institutional capacity at village level such as *Kelompok Mitra Pelestari Hutan*/Forest Conservation Community Groups (KMPH) and other dynamic groups of rights management and utilization of natural resources and continued with Strengthening the Capacity of Social Forestry Management as Adaptation and Mitigation Efforts in Improving Public Access Legally to the Management of Forest Resources. Under this USAID funded program, cooperation continued with WN to cover some areas in Praipaha Mandas and Kapoha Pinang Forest Area. It covers Kahangu Eti Sub-district covering 3 villages (Kambata Bundung, Ramba Mau, Meu Rumba), Nggaha Ori Angu Sub-district covering 2 villages (Praipaha, Praihamboli), and Katala Hamsu Sub-district covering 2 villages (Lailara, Kombapari). WN provided financial support to YTN-S is USD30,952 (Rp260,000,000)

4. *Forum Peduli Lingkungan DAS (FORPELDAS) – Nagekeo, Flores*

FORPELDAS is a community based organization in Nagekeo, Flores Island, East Nusa Tenggara, which establised on Aprl 25th, 2005. This community organization established as a result of watershed management in community level. This community organization's focus activities are develop watershed sustainability, advocacy on watershed management and increasing family (who live nearby watershed) income.WN and FORPELDAS cooperation programs are currently located in East Nusa Tenggara Province, Nagekeo District, covering 12 villages named Gerodhere, Wea Au, Raja, Wolowea, Ulupulu, Bidoa, Labolewa, Tengatiba, Langedhawe, Renduwawo, Rendubutowe, and Aeramo Village. WN provided financial support to FORPELDAS sourced from USAID is USD 17, 726.19 (Rp 148,000,000)

5. *Yayasan Mitra Tani Mandiri – Flores (YMTM-F), Nagekeo, Flores*

YMTM-F is a non-governmental organizations working in the Flores area –East Nusa Tenggara (NTT), particularly in the District of Nagekeo and Ngada. Yayasan Mitra Tani Mandiri-Flores, formerly known as Yayasan Geo Meno, began cooperating with WN since 1990. YMTM-F has been focus on sustainable agriculture, livelihood, watershed management and community-based program development. The program location under USAID funded program covered four Sub-districts namely Boawae, which covers 3 villages (Nagerawe, Gerodhere, and Raja); Sub-district Nangaroro includes Ulupulu Villages; Sub-district Aesesa covers 3 villages (Labolewa, Aeramo and Tedakisa Village); and Sub-district South Aesesa, covering 2 villages (Tengatiba, andLangedhawe Village), and Sub-district Wolowea covers 2 villages (Anakoli and Totomala).WN will provide financial support for YMTM-F that comes from USAID worth USD63,255 (Rp. 531,344,180)

6. *Forum Lopo Mutis Babnai (FLMB) – TTU, West Timor*

FLMB is a community organization that was founded by indigenous *Kono – Kevetoran Aplal*– North Timor Tengahon September 28, 2005. This organization was built with the aim to improve social and economic resilience of the community, improve the way things are settled with garden agrosilvopastoral system, and sustainable forest management and sustainable based on local knowledge of indigenous peoples. WN supported to FLMB at East Nusa Tenggarain two districts, namely TTU (North Central Timor), which covers 9 villages (Noepesu, Fatuneno, Saenam, Manusasi, Lemon, Tasinifu, Naekake A, Naekake B and Noelelo) and 1 municipality (named Eban) and TTS (South Central Timor) that includes 5 villages (Fatumnasi, Fatukoto, Bijaepunu, Nenas and Tutem) with USD18,214.29 (Rp153,000,000).

7. *Yayasan Mitra Tani Mandiri – Timor Tengah Utara (YMTM-TTU), West Timor*

Initially this institution was named *Yayasan Geo Meno*, later renamed *Yayasan Mitra Tani Mandiri* since 1997, which has two branches, one in Flores and the second in Timor Tengah Utara. The focus programs are agriculture and community based natural resource management in North Timor Tengah. WN cooperates with YMTM-TTU since 1989. YMTM-TTU focused on developing mitigation and adaptation to climate change by increasing community ability to plant long-term trees. The USAID funded program covered 22 villages in 7 Sub-districts. North Insana Sub-district covered 2 villages (Humusu and Fatumtasa Village); FafinesuInsana Sub-district covered 5 villages (Fafinesu C, Fafinesu B, Oenain, Banuan and Fafinesu Village); Biboki Feot Leu Sub-district covers 2 villages (Manumean and Makun Village); West Miomaffo Sub-district covers 4 villages (Noepesu, Fatuneno, Saenam and Manusasi Village); Mutis Sub-district covered 3 villages (Tasinifu, NaekakeA and Naekake B Village); Naibenu Sub-district covered 2 villages (Benus and Manamas Village) and East Miomaffo Sub-district covers 4 villages (Jak, Tunnoe, Tuntun and Fatusene Village). Funding from USAID is USD55,050.88 (Rp462,427,400).

8. *Forum Masyarakat Kawasan Tambora (FMKT) – Dompu, Sumbawa*

This forum was founded in 2008 in Tambora, with the public's desire to build local movements together. FMKT's establishment was initiated by the farmers' groups in the area of Tambora and not separated from the role of *Yayasan Bina Cempe* (YBC) and supported by WN. Until now, 27member groups of FMKT are scattered in the area of Tambora.Programs between FKMT and WN are located in West Nusa Tenggara Province in two districts which is Bima District, includes the Tambora Sub-district of 2 villages (Kawinda Toi and Oi Bura Village) and Dompu District, namely Pekat Sub-district covering 6 villages (Nangamiro, Tambora, Pekat, Sorinomo, Doropeti and Calabai). Budget from USAID through WN is USD22,023.81 or 185,000,000.

9. *Yayasan Keluarga Sehat Sejahtera Indonesia (YKKSI) - Lombok*

YKSSI is a non-governmental organization in Lombok Island, West Nusa Tenggara, which started on November 30, 1989. This organization works to empower community in health, natural resources, economic and gender. Co-operation program between YKSSI and WN targeted health sector, economics, plantation and forestry. YKSSI programs located in West Nusa Tenggara Province, Central Lombok District, North Batukliang Sub-district covering four villages named Lantan, Karang Sidemen, Setiling and Aik Berik Village, and 2 new village that are Tanah Beak and Aik Bukak Village; also another new village (Aik Bual) at Kopang Sub-district. The activity of YKSSI program funded by USAID is USD49,693 or Rp 417, 420,000.

5. Risk/Critical Factors and Management Strategy

Ultimate effects on groups and systems?

Risk Class	Risk Event	Adverse Impact	Risk Management Strategy
Development Risks	1. Target villages do not want to take part in the program	WN enlarged the number to 78 villages in 5 districts. All villages welcome and participate actively in the program **[see WN Response 5]** In additional, there some that voluntary replicated the program by their own funding or government supports.	Besides close supports to WN partners, WN also hired .... field staff to be placed in the project location to support the partners.
	2. Government stakeholders are not interested in supporting program	Climate change is a new issue for all targeted districts when project started. There is no government body that specially dedicated to deal with the climate adaptation issue. BPBD is some areas have not been established or relatively new established when project began. WN understands that district & sub-district support is essential for overall program impact. Lack of support will	• WN started socializing the climate adaptation issue through regular meeting, individually or through forum. • WN maintained close cooperation with government throughout the program implementation and beyond. • Capacity building of district and sub-district stakeholders through workshops and

		hamper sustainability of program goal.	involvement of key stakeholders in training/ simulation has ensured program ownership.
	3. Natural disaster strikes the target program regions	A major natural disaster – such as floods, drought and landslides – in some cases has put a hold on program activities. This was occured in Lailunggi, Sumba Timur, when floods swept away the village in 2012. Since WN program is also related with disaster management, this incidence has been put as a good example in training to increase people preparedness for disaster.	• WN staffs and partners have been trained on disaster management • WN staffs, partners and key community leaders are trained in making Disaster Risk Assessment • KMPB as community organization, are actively involved in emergency response and preparedness
	4. Lack of coordination with existing programs in the targeted villages	A lack of coordination will lead to confusion within target communities; overburdening of key stakeholders and impact on overall program goal. In the target villages, there are many programs from many institutions, such as: PNPM (World Bank),HKm, etc.	• Planning and coordination mechanisms established between WN staffs, partners and villageleaders. • Information was shared across programs. • Mainstreaming climate adaptation issue into other programs through cross-program training such as .... training.
Intervention Risks	1. Isolation of target villages hampers activity schedule during wet season.	In the wet season seas can become unsafe restricting travel to isolated villages. Roads become inaccessible and landslides are common. This impacted on the village training/ workshop or planting schedule that delaying program outcomes.	• Travel safety regulations are in place for all WN staff and partners. • Workshop/training or planting phases have been designed with flexibility in mind. Activities can be shifted up to one month in case of unavoidable delays.
	2. Competition with other NGOs/organisations for program activities in target areas	NGO Plan International, World Vision, Lutheran World Relief, IMACS and many local NGOs also conducted activities related to CBDRM. Sometimes clashing activities confused beneficiaries and government stakeholders **[see WN Response 6]**	• Other programs identified and overlap of activities or target villages are identified. • A strategic partnership has been formed and overlapped program are discussed to find solution.
	3. Local government elections	Elections for Bupati or other local governments' position have the potential to disrupt program activities due to unavailability of key stakeholders. Impact can also be felt during the campaigning period at the village level. The Bupati elections in .... in 2012 and legislative election in 2014 have in some cases to make the program to be adjusted.	From the beginning, program has been aware of and identified possible local elections, and re-scheduled activities around local socio-political events.

	4. Holiday season clashes with program activity schedule	Lombok and Sumbawa in NTB are predominantly moslem, while Sumba, Timor and Flores are predominantly Christian. Program activity reduced during the long holiday seasons.	Activities are scheduled in consideration of major holidays
	5. Availability of program beneficiaries	Community members work in fields through the day and are unable to attend workshops and/or trainings	All activities are organised in consultation with communities. Some meetings are conducted at night, or in mosque/church after praying time.
	6. A lack of community follow-through on community action plans	A lack of local-will and ownership affected sustainability of program outcomes.Established institution like KMPB, UBSP, Farmers Group and Watershed Management Team have limited frequency to meet. Some members did not understand their roles and responsibilities in the organization structure **[see WN Response 7]**	• Close support by WN and partners to encourage community ownership. Community actions plan are formalized through RPJMDes. The community institutions are encourraged to support this process that leads to RPJM Kabupaten. • WN and partners have linked community institution to be absorbed into government structure.
	7. Lack of women's participation in program initiatives.	Women are traditionally sidelined from community meetings and participation in community decisions. There is a possibility that emergency preparedness and response is regarded a male domain. This problem is still predominantly occured in all districts.	• Women's participation are socialised at each stage of the program. • Women representatives are required as key stakeholders at initial socialisation workshops • Women's leadership are dominant in UBSP • Women's membership is encouraged in KMPB managerial structure.
	8. Leading government agencies' lack of capacity	Most of BPBDs in NTT & NTB is just newly established. As a new institution with new recruited staffs, they have limited capacity and authority in establishing coordination and cooperation with other parties. Developing collaboration among government agencies is struggling, moreover to deal in particular with specific issues like climate change.	• WN and partners actively conducted a regular multi stakeholder forum at district level. • Government representatives are also invited to share views in WN's annual meeting in Bali, which was also atttended by NGO/CBO representatives. The workshop has successfully linked many government agencies in NTT & NTB, as well as bridging government with civil society.

	9. Potential social conflict at the target villages	Some villages that was visited by evaluator has potency for social conflicts. In TTU, many immigrants from Timor Leste stay in target villages. In Nagekeo, transmigrants from other place start settling in target villages. In Dompu, transmigrants from Bali start populating the area. In Lombok, huge people come back from Arab Saudi and Malaysia after spending years working there. In Nagekeo, tribal system is still powerful. This impact to landuse planning and social forestry.	• WN and partners are aware of this potential social conflict, and keep trying to bridge both communities. • In Nagekeo, the UBSP group consists of transmigrants and local people. In TTU, different communities are joined KMPB and UBSP.
Management Risks	1. Recruitment of quality local partners in target regions	The recruitment of quality local partners is essential to program outcomes. Initially WN intended to work with 30 local partners, some of them are previous WN partners, such as: YMTM-TTU, YTNS, KOPPESDA, YMTM-F, YBC and YKSSI, Lopomutis Babnai Community Forum, Andali Luku Pala Community Forum, AKOR and Forpelda Community Forum, Tambora Community Forum, the Nusa Tenggara Community Development Consortium, and 21 CBOs.	Comprehensive recruitment procedures followed. Staff performance monitored during probation period. Where necessary staff recruited from outside target region To ensure quality of program implementation, at last,number of partners who are involved only 9 (5 NGOs and 4 community organizations). This was supported with 650 volunteers.
	2. Lack of quality of partner's field staff	Quality of local partners, as well as its staffs, is vary in each districts. YMTM – TTU looked having qualified staffs, but some NGOs/CBOs like FALP and KOPPESDA in Sumba, or Tambora Community Forum in Sumbawa are weak. The provision of quality local staffs is essential to program outcomes.	WN provide technical assistance to partners in each district 3 to 4 weeks every 4 months. WN assisted in reviewing quantitative data collection and quarterly report, facilitating training on climate change and disaster risk management, disaster risk assessment at the village level, facilitating multi-stakeholder meeting and coordinating with the local government.
	3. Communication issues as a result of distance management	A lack of concrete distance management and reporting frameworks impact on program outcomes and monitoring & evaluation of program activities	Communications and reporting systems have been established. Regular M&E visits by senior program staffs. Placement of field staffs has supported partners on reporting.

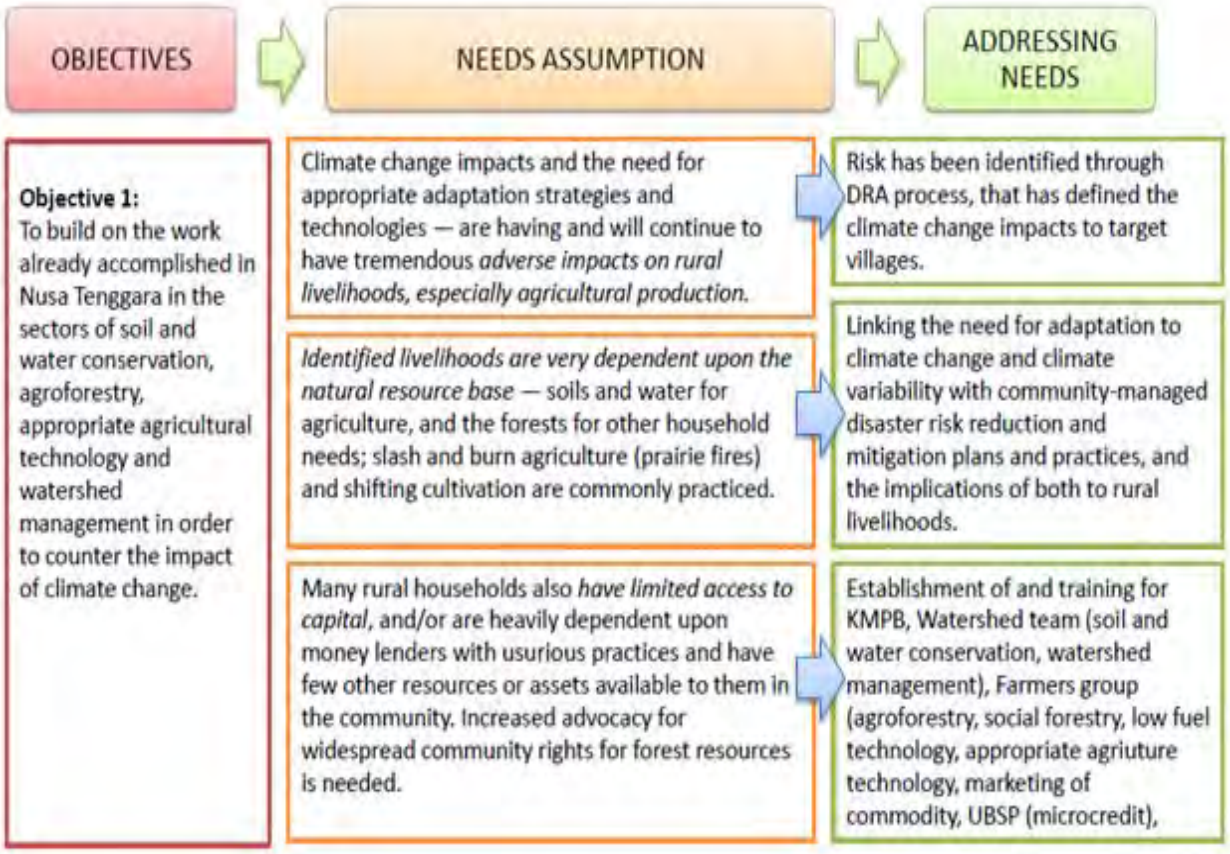
6. Relevance and Appropriateness of Program Strategies

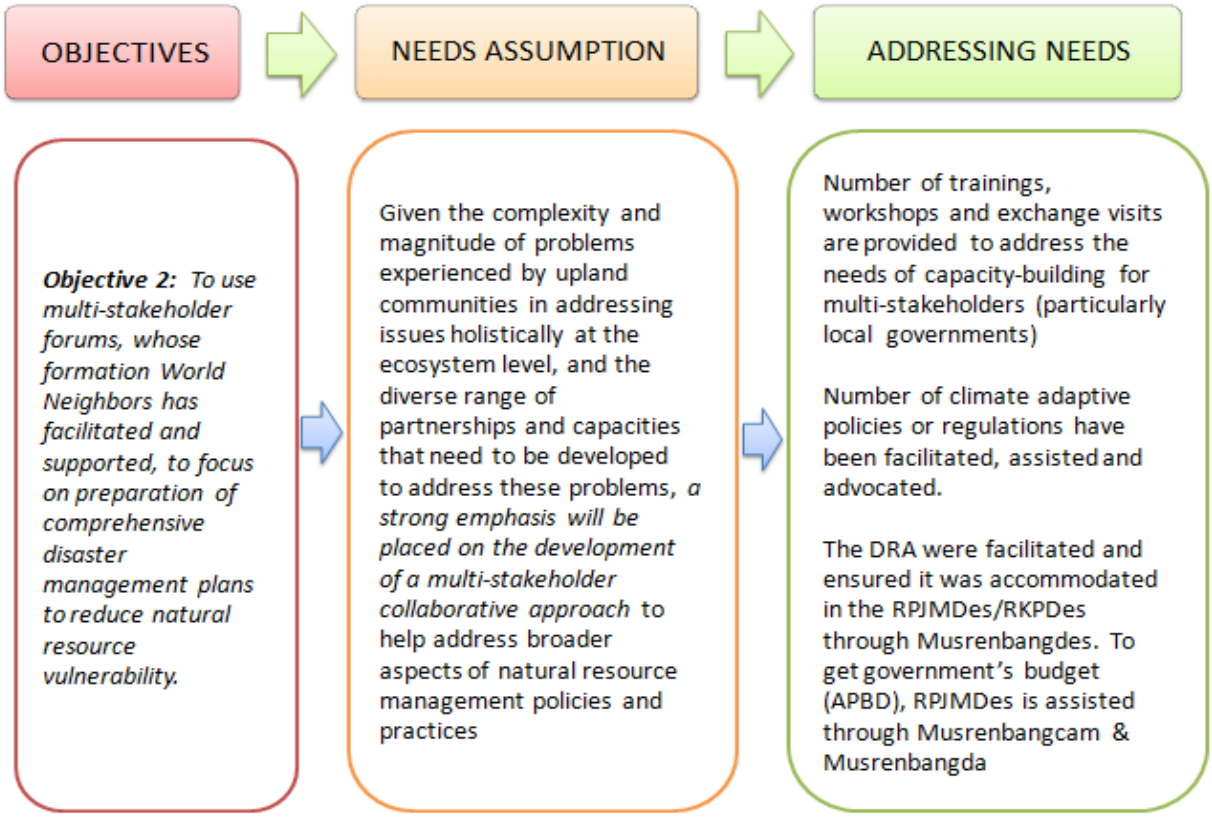
Are the objectives justified in relation to needs? Are we doing the right thing, target the right people and areas? How important is the relevance or significance of the intervention regarding local and national requirements and priorities?

6.1. Matching Objectives to the Need

The program has noted three needs assumption in the proposal and how to address it. The objective #1 however confirmed and underlined that the program will build on the work already accomplished in Nusa Tenggara. WN has been active in the target areas even since 1990s, and some accomplishments have been gained in the sector of soil and water conservation, agroforestry, appropriate agricultural technology and watershed management. WN has also facilitated and supported multi stakeholder forums.

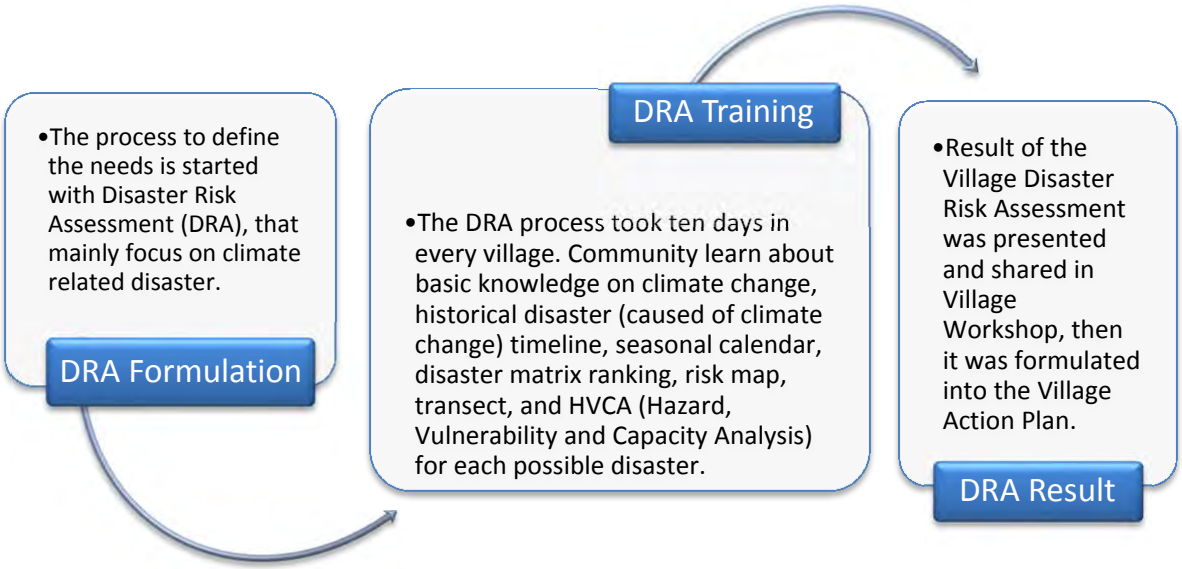
Through this program, WN aims to strengthen the existing villages' capacity to counter the impact of climate change, and existing multistakeholder forum to be more focus on preparation of comprehensive disaster management plans to reduce natural resources vulnerability.





6.2. Are we doing the right thing?

The program conducted Disaster Risk Assessment at target villages as a tool to define the needs and formulate strategy to counter the impact of climate change. The whole process took 10 days before producing the Hazard-Vulnerability-Capacity-Analysis (HVCA) and the Vilage Action Plan. Result of the Village Disaster Risk Assessment was presented and shared in Village Workshop, then it formulates into the Village Action Plan/RPJMDes.



Through the course, community learn about basic knowledge on climate change, historical timeline disaster (caused of climate change), seasonal calendar, disaster matrix ranking, risk map, transect, and HVCA (Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis) for each possible disaster. In order to produce the HVCA, firstly communities identified participatively any hazards that may give impacts to community, as follows:

No.	Identified HAZARD in any villages	Nagekeo	TTU	Sumba Timur	Lombok Tengah	Dompu & Bima	Total Villages
1	Drought and excessive rain (impact to food insecurity)	5	12	14	0	3	34
2	Landslides	1	11	4	4	0	20
3	Plant pests	1	0	10	0	3	14
4	Typhoon/ hurricane	0	7	3	4	0	14
5	Floods	2	3	5	0	3	13
6	Livestock disease	1	0	7	0	1	9
7	Earthquake	0	0	0	3	6	9
8	Prairie fires	3	2	3	0	0	8
9	Mount eruption	0	0	0	3	3	6
10	Lack of clean water	1	0	0	0	0	1
11	Yaws disease (frambusia)	1	0	0	0	0	1
12	Coastal erosion	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Total villages conducted DRA	**6**	**12**	**14**	**4**	**6**	**42**

Findings:

- Drought and excessive rain (affected the food insecurity) is the biggest hazard = identified in 34 out of 42 villages or 81%.
- Landslides is the 2nd biggest hazard = 20 of 42 villages or 48%, Typhoon and plant pests are the 3rd (33% of target villages), and Flood is the 4th = 31%
- The findings show that DRA result seems only focus on Climate-related Disaster, and not much consider the geological hazards like earthquake, tsunami and mount eruption; which substantively relevant to the villages in Dompu (Mount Tambora, and close to the sea), Lombok Tengah (Mount Rinjani), Sumba Timur (some villages located in coastal areas, regularly have earthquake and tsunami), TTU (Mount Mutis), and Nagekeo (some villages located in coastal areas, close to Mount Rokatenda that recently erupted).
- Tsunami is not mentioned as hazard in all villages, though Lailunggi in Sumba Timur has suffered tsunami that killed more than 100 people in the 1970s.

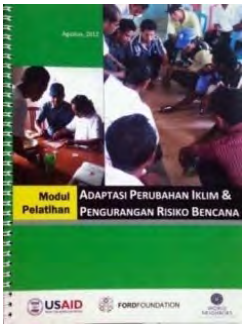
Notes:
DRA has actually been conducted in 54 villages out of 78 villages or 69%. But the DRA results are missing in 12 villages. So the data that can be evaluated is based on 42 villages.
Evaluation then make analysis on the number one hazard that was mentioned in each villages. The finding as follows:

Hazard Ranking	The number one hazard, noted in each village	Nagekeo	TTU	Sumba Timur	Lombok Tengah	Dompu & Bima	Total Villages	%
1	Drought and excessive rain (impact to food insecurity)	3	6	2	0	2	13	31,0
2	Plant pests	0	0	4	0	2	6	14,3
2	Typhoon/hurricane	0	2	1	3	0	6	14,3
2	Landslides	0	4	2	0	0	6	14,3
3	Floods	2	0	2	0	0	4	9,5
4	Livestock disease	0	0	2	0	1	3	7,1
5	Earthquake	0	0	0	1	1	2	4,8
6	Prairie fires	0	0	1	0	0	1	2,4
6	Lack of clean water	1	0	0	0	0	1	2,4
	Total villages conducted DRA	**6**	**12**	**14**	**4**	**6**	**42**	**100**

Based on the hazard ranking above, "Drought and excessive rain (impact to food insecurity)", was noted as the number one hazard in 13 villages or 31%. This was followed by landslides, typhoon and plant pests (all are 14,3%). Some hazards were not noted in this list as the number one

hazard in all villages: mount eruption, yaws disease (frambusia) and coastal erosion.

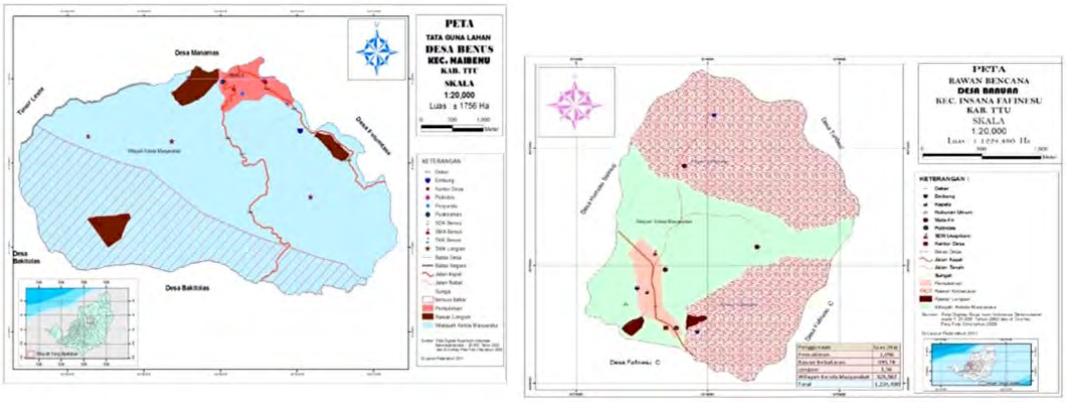
Based on that findings, WN normally should focus the program on the highest hazard as noted above. Does WN define the strategy to strengthen the ability of vulnerable upland communities in Nusa Tenggara to effectively prepare and respond to the highest hazard? Does WN prepare plans to mitigate the disasters community may face as a result of climate change? And have WN and partners advocate the government to produce policies to address those hazards?



DRA Training Module

WN and partners tried to answer those questions through the DRA process by formulating mitigation activity as well as advocacy strategy to address the hazards. The strategies is expected to reduce exposure and vulnerability to disasters & climate change, and increase community resilience; also to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels; and encourage policy, institutional capacity & consensus building for disaster management & climate adaptation.

Evaluator, through field visits, noted that the program has addressed the hazards (see the hazard ranking): (1) Drought and excessive rain (impact to food insecurity), (2) Landslides (3) Floods (6) Prairie fires (6) Lack of clean water. Many activities have been taken place like agroforestry, social forestry, soil and water conservation, appropriate agricultural technology, watershed management and low fuel technology. However, there were limited activities that have been conducted to tackle the hazards like: (2) Plant pests (2) Typhoon/hurricane (4) Livestock disease and Ranking (5) Earthquake.



Example of hazard maps

6.3. Are we targeting the right people and areas?

This analsis actually would measure to what extent the objectives were justified in relation to the needs (risky villages). In order to make HVCA, community analyse all hazard, vulnerability, and capacity. Scoring system is applied to measure the degree of risk (consist of: hazard, vulnerability and capacity) in each village. The table below is summary of risk level findings in all target districts, as explain below.

- **Risk Level in 5 Areas**

# of Villages conducted DRA	Areas	Hazard score	Vulnerability score	Capacity score	Risk score	Risk level
6 villages	Nagekeo, Flores	2,42	2,23	1,65	3,52	Moderate
14 villages	Sumba Timur	2,79	2,52	1,56	4,86	Moderate
4 villages	Lombok	1,91	2,13	1,89	2,26	Low
6 villages	Timor Tengah Utara	2,63	2,11	2,09	2,72	Low
6 villages	Dompu & Bima	2,50	2,60	1,40	4,92	Moderate
36 villages	**Average**	**2,45**	**2,32**	**1,72**	**3,66**	**Moderate**

The data above shows that in average the risk level in Nagekeo, Sumba Timur and Dompu & Bima are moderate, while Lombok and TTU are noted Low Risk. In term of targeting the most needy villages or the mosk risky villages, the data shows that the program did not target the most needy (risky) villages, particularly in TTU and Lombok. WN confirmed that the village selection was not based on the Risk Level, but based on existing/previous intervention and/or partner's proposal.

- **Risk Level in Sumba Timur**

No.	Disaster Risk Assessment	Average Score in 14 target villages in Sumba Timur (<3 = low, 3 -6 = moderate, >6 = high)				
		Hazard (H)	Vulnerabity (V)	Capacity (C)	Risk Score (H x V/C)	Risk Level
1	Drought and excessive rain (affected the food insecurity)	2,83	2,50	1,68	4,47	Moderate
2	Prairie fires	2,46	2,23	1,60	3,82	Moderate
3	Floods	2,80	2,54	1,65	4,84	Moderate
4	Landslides	2,78	2,49	1,37	5,51	Moderate
5	Typhoon/hurricane	2,82	2,62	1,48	5,10	Moderate
6	Livestock disease	2,89	2,48	1,42	5,31	Moderate
8	Plant pests	2,93	2,78	1,74	4,99	Moderate
	Average	**2,79**	**2,52**	**1,56**	**4,86**	**Moderate**

- **Risk Level in Nagekeo, Flores**

No.	Disaster Risk Assessment	Average Score in 6 target villages in Nagekeo, Flores (<3 = low, 3 -6 = moderate, >6 = high)				
		Hazard score	Vulnerability score	Capacity score	Risk score	Risk Level
1	Drought and excessive rain (affected the food insecurity)	2,42	2,36	1,81	3,15	Moderate
2	Prairie fires	2,73	2,51	1,65	4,16	Moderate
3	Floods	2,79	2,49	1,66	4,18	Moderate
4	Landslides	1,67	1,50	1,56	1,61	Low
5	Livestock disease	2,93	2,26	1,33	4,97	Moderate
6	Lack of clean water	2,45	2,46	1,28	4,71	Moderate
7	Plant pests	2,00	1,75	2,50	1,40	Low

8	Yaws disease (frambusia)	2,20	2,60	1,70	3,36	Moderate
9	Coastal erosion	2,59	2,14	1,33	4,19	Moderate
	Average	**2,42**	**2,23**	**1,65**	**3,52**	**Moderate**

- **Risk Level in Timor Tengah Utara (TTU)**

No.	Disaster Risk Assessment	Average Score in 6 target villages in TTU (<3 = low, 3 -6 = moderate, >6 = high)				
		Hazard (H)	Vulnerabity (V)	Capacity (C)	Risk Score (H x V/C)	Risk Level
1	Drought and excessive rain (affected the food insecurity)	2.90	2.20	2.25	2.86	Low
2	Prairie fires	2.70	2.10	1.97	2.89	Low
3	Floods	2.60	2.14	2.27	2.47	Low
4	Landslides	2.44	2.00	1.91	2.71	low
5	Typhoon/hurricane	2.51	2.09	2.08	2.68	Low
	Average	**2,63**	**2,11**	**2,09**	**2,72**	**Low**

- **Risk Level in Dompu & Bima, Tambora**

No.	Disaster Risk Assessment	Average Score in 6 target villages in Tambora (<3 = low, 3 -6 = moderate, >6 = high)				
		Hazard (H)	Vulnerabity (V)	Capacity (C)	Risk Score (H x V/C)	Risk Level
1	Drought and excessive rain	3.00	2.54	1.15	6.69	High
2	Floods	2.63	2.24	1.70	3.48	moderate
3	Livestock disease	2.40	3.00	1.00	7.20	high
4	Earthquake	2.03	2.39	1.42	3.55	moderate
5	Plant Pest	2.78	2.64	1.73	4.36	moderate
6	Mount Eruption	2.13	2.77	1.43	4.22	moderate
	Average	**2,50**	**2,60**	**1,40**	**4,92**	**moderate**

- **Risk Level in Lombok Tengah**

No.	Disaster Risk Assessment	Average Score in 4 target villages in Lombok Tengah (<3 = low, 3 -6 = moderate, >6 = high)				
		Hazard (H)	Vulnerabity (V)	Capacity (C)	Risk Score (H x V/C)	Risk Level
1	Landslide	2,37	1,89	1,77	2,62	low
2	Typhoon/Hurricane	2,29	2,52	1,99	3,13	moderate
3	Mount Eruption	1,35	2,06	1,84	1,56	low
4	Earthquake	1,62	2,06	1,96	1,73	low
	Average	**1,91**	**2,13**	**1,89**	**2,26**	**low**

- **The highest risk level villages under the program**

No.	11 High-risk Target Villages	District	Average Hazard score	Average Vulnerability score	Average Capacity score	Average Risk score	Risk level
1.	Lailara	Sumba Timur	3	2,72	1,32	6,23	Moderate
2.	Mauramba	Sumba Timur	3	2,56	1,24	6,22	Moderate
3.	Praipaha	Sumba Timur	3	2,72	1,32	6,22	Moderate
4.	Maidang	Sumba Timur	2,84	2,72	1,37	5,69	Moderate
5.	Ngadulanggi	Sumba Timur	2,90	2,37	1,22	5,63	Moderate
6.	Kambatabundung	Sumba Timur	2,68	2,59	1,3	5,60	Moderate
7.	Praihambuli	Sumba Timur	2,83	2,47	1,27	5,51	Moderate
8.	Totomala	Nagekeo, Flores	2,45	2,50	1,18	5,19	Moderate
9.	Aeramo	Nagekeo, Flores	2,74	2,42	1,31	5,14	Moderate
10.	Oibura	Tambora	2,45	2,75	1,26	5,47	Moderate
11.	Tambora	Tambora	2,53	2,75	1,35	5,54	Moderate

The data above confirmed that Sumba Timur have the highest risky villages compared to other areas, followed by villages in Flores and Tambora.

6.4. How important is the relevance or significance of the intervention regarding local and national requirements and priorities?

This program is actually covered two issues: Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Adaptation. In consequences, this should be aligned with government initiaves on DRR (e.g. Desa Tangguh and RAN PRB – (disaster) resilient village and National Action Plan on DRR) and CA (RAN GRK – National Action Plan of GHG effect).

In DRR, the Government of Indonesia has also adopted the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015. The Framework that aims in building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters is a 10-year plan for all stakeholders on disaster reduction efforts. It was adopted by 168 Member States of the United Nations in 2005 at the World Disaster Reduction Conference, which took place just a few weeks after the Indian Ocean Tsunami. The Hyogo Framework's overarching goal is a substantial reduction in disaster losses—in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of countries and communities. The Framework outlines five priorities for action**:**

1. Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.
2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning.
3. Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels.
4. Reduce the underlying risk factors.
5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.

For some extent, though WN did not channel its program to Hyogo Framework for Action, some activities has implemented the Framework.

In Climate Adaptation, the National Action Plan for Mitigation and Climate Change Adaptation was published in 2007, presenting long term scenarios and objectives until 2050. This document would be very helpful in WN program implementation if WN use or incorporate it. For Desa Tangguh (resilient village), BNPB has released the Guideline. Happily this program has used it to measure the level of resilience in target villages according to BNPB Guidelines. WN

even claimed that 12 villages have reached the level of intermediate resilient village or "Desa Tangguh Madya", after conducted review through participatory scoring exercise with communities.

By claiming this, means that WN has 12 villages that meet the "Desa Tangguh Madya" criteria:

- The existence of DRR policies being developed in the village or sub-district level
- DRR Planning documents have been prepared, but not yet integrated into the village planning instruments
- DRR forum, consisting of representatives from the community, including women and vulnerable groups, but not yet fully functional and active
- Having a team of DRR village volunteers that was involved in capacity building activities, knowledge and disaster education for its members and the community at large, but not routine and not very active.
- Have conducted risk assessment, risk management and vulnerability reduction, including the activities of productive economic alternatives to reduce vulnerability, but not overly tested
- Having efforts to improve preparedness and disaster response capacity

However this argument needs to be checked. The short field visit has limitations, in terms of time and coverage, to figure out and analyse the said villages. The BNPB criteria itself is too broad. It needs detail explanation per criteria.
The table below will explain some issues, like to what extend have DRA been applied, to what extend have RPJMDes accomodated CA & DRR issues, to what extend have SOP & Perdes accomodated CA & DRR issues, and to what extend RKPdes & APBDes have accomodated CA & DRR issues. The table shows that the program has shown good progress and achievement in advocacy and in alignment with government initiatives. However the table also shows that women involvement is still low in this process.

WN Partner	**DRA has been conducted**	**KMPB has been formed**	**KMPB manager/member**			**RPJMDes has accomodated CA & DRR issues**	**SOP & Perdes have accomodated CA & DRR issues**	**RKPdes & APBDes have accomodated CA & DRR issues**	**Potential for becoming Resilient Village (Desa Tangguh)**	**# Volunteer**		
			Men	Women	% women					Men	Women	% women
YKSSI - Lombok Tengah, NTB	6	6	85	19	18%	6	0	1	1	97	15	13%
FMKT - Dompu & Bima, NTB	6	6	152	43	22%	5	2	4	2	55	19	26%
YTN, Koppesda & FALP - Sumba Timur, NTT	16	14	326	127	28%	15	10	11	5	107	67	39%
YMTM & Forpeldas - Nagekeo, Flores, NTT	6	6	118	29	20%	5	0	0	1	28	10	26%
YMTM & FLMB - TTU, NTT	20	13	10	6	38%	12	0	6	3	155	89	36%

Grant Total	**54**	**45**	**691**	**224**	**24%**	**43**	**12**	**22**	**12**	**442**	**200**	**31%**

Structure of KMPB or Village Disaster Management Team –
Put in the Village Halll in Nagerawe, Nagekeo, Flores.

7. Efficiency

Have the objectives been achieved at reasonable cost?

7.1. Considering the efficiency criteria

In this analysis, effectiveness analysis will not limited to financial effectiveness only, but also considering some other criteria:

- Custom practice. It means the use of budget in normal way and accountable.
- Proportion of non program against program. This is different in many organizations. In Britain, for instance, proportion is 11 percent.
- Considering the program coverage is wide in term of geographically, the proportion of non program, if below 20% is considered efficient, 20-30 is low efficiency, but 30% or more is considered as not efficient **[see WN Response 8]**.

Referring to the report per-June 2013, it appears that the program consists of personnel, Fringe Benefits, Travel, equipment, Suppliess, Audit cost/Contractual; others direct costs, the program cost and indirect cost. Overall Budget of USAID program is US$943, 012.09, while spending for program until June 2013 worth US$841, 179.03 or 74 % of total budget. The rest or 26% is used for non program. This means that the budget usage is considered as low efficiency **[see WN Response 9]**.

The figure is reasonable considering the program location is scattered in remote areas that certainly costly in monitoring. For future implementation, it would be better to put sufficient budget for monitoring, as well as for covering cost of field faciliitators (WN and partners).

Budget Usage [see WN Response 10]

ITEM	A proposal to USAID	Budget (USD)	%
TOTAL PERSONNEL	207,863.59	5,046.94	8.81
TOTAL FRINGE BENEFITS	32,575.12	757.04	1.32
TOTAL TRAVEL	-	2,368.92	4.13
TOTAL OTHER DIRECT COSTS	-	165.53	0.29
TOTAL PROGRAM COSTS	-	42,924.15	74.90
TOTAL	99,530.09	51,262.58	
Indirect	99,530.09	6,048.98	10.55
GRAND TOTAL	**943,013.92**	57,311.56	100

7.2. Analysis of partners' efficiency:[1]

The program gained significant contribution from three institutions, namely USAID, Ford Foundation and Flew OKC. Budget for this program reash Rp 5,656,338,315 with the contribution of the Ford Foundation Rp 1,446,809,276, (25.57 percent), USAID Rp 4,076,205,275 (72.06 percent) and supported by Flew OKC Rp 133,323,764 (2.35 percent).

	Funding Sources					**PERCENTAGE from total budget**
	Partners	**Ford**	**USAID**	**FLEW OKC**	**Total**	
1	YKSSI	241,320,913	612,307,055	37,159,450	890,787,418	16%
2	FORPELDES	40,865,950	150,584,998	0	191,450,948	3%
3	YMTM Flores	256,646,315	887,471,589	47,856,014	1,191,973,918	21%
4	KOPESDA	277,206,800	396,789,100	15,805,800	689,801,700	12%
5	YTNS	194,072,500	625,471,050	0	819,543,550	14%
6	FALP	60,887,500	115,372,400	0	176,259,900	3%
7	FLMB	58,013,000	127,883,600	0	185,896,600	3%
8	YMTM TTU	229,340,148	831,222,272	32,502,500	1,093,064,920	19%
9	FMKT	88,456,150	329,103,211	-	417,559,361	7%
	TOTAL EXEPENSE	1,446,809,276	4,076,205,275	133,323,764	5,656,338,315	100%
		25,57	72, 06	2, 35	100	
	Program cost				**4,175,171,197**	**73.8**
	Management cost				**1,481,167,118**	**26.2**

Based on the data above, fund usage by partners: YMTM Flores worth Rp 1,191,973,918 or 21 percent, followed by YMTM TTU worth Rp 1,093,064,920 or 19 percent, YKKSI Lombok Tengah = Rp 890,787,418 or 16 percent, YTNS Sumba Timur = Rp 819,543,550 or 14 percent, KOPESDA Sumba Timur = Rp 689,801,700 or 12 percent, FMKT Tambora = Rp 417,559,361 or 7 percent and some partners only spent below 3 percent: FORPELDAS Nagekeo, FALP Sumba Timur and FLMB TTU.

[1] See the appendix 2

	FUNDING SOURCES [see WN Response 11]					PROPOR-TION	% from total budget
	PARTNERS	FORD	USAID	WN	TOTAL		
1	YKSSI						
	Programs	201,793,000	518,420,350	37,159,450	757,372,800	85.02	
	Management	39,527,913	93,886,705	0	133,414,618	14.97	
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	241,320,913	612,307,055	37,159,450	890,787,418	100	16%
2	FORPELDAS						
	Programs	34,349,000	100,316,000	0	134,665,000	70	
	Management	6,516,950	50,268,998	0	56,785,948	30	
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	40,865,950	150,584,998	0	191,450,948	100	3%
3	YMTMF						
	Programs	181,853,245	703,008,246	41,836,119	926,697,610	78	
	Management	74,793,070	184,463,343	6,019,895	265,276,308	22	
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	256,646,315	887,471,589	47,856,014	1,191,973,918	100	21%
4	KOPESDA						
	Programs	175,793,100	279,840,600	12,205,800	467,839,500	68	
	Management	101,413,700	116,948,500	3,600,000	221,962,200	32	
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	277,206,800	396,789,100	15,805,800	689,801,700	100	12%
5	YTNS						
	Programs	169,360,500	382,920,650	0	552,281,150	67	
	Management	24,712,000	242,550,400	0	267,262,400	33	
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	194,072,500	625,471,050	0	819,543,550	100	14%
6	FALP						
	Sub TOTAL	60,887,500	115,372,400	0	176,259,900	100	
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	60,887,500	115,372,400	0	176,259,900	100	3%
7	FLMB						
	Programs	58,013,000	127,883,600	0	185,896,600	100	
	Management	58,013,000	127,883,600	0	185,896,600	100	3%
8	YMTMTTU						
	Programs	214,012,498	509,470,739	14,568,500	738,051,737	68	
	SUB	15,327,650	321,751,533	17,934,000	355,013,183	32	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		229,340,148	831,222,272	32,502,500	1,093,064,920	100	19%
9	FMKT						
	SUB TOTAL	47,062,400	189,044,500	0	236,106,900	57	
		41,393,750	140,058,711			43	

TOTAL EXPENDITURES		88,456,150	329,103,211	0	417,559,361	100	7%
	TOTAL PROGRAM SPENDING	1,446,809,276	4,076,205,275	133,323,764	5,656,338,315		100%
		25, 57	72, 06	2, 35	100		
	Program cost				**4,175,171,197**		**73.8**
	Management cost				**1,481,167,118**		**26.2**

Explanation as follows:

1. YKSSI

Implemented programs as with 16% or Rp 890, 787, 418 from the total fund program.These funds are the contribution of Ford Foundation Rp 241,320,913, USAID Rp 612,307,055 and flew OKC Rp 37,159,450. This fund is allocated for the program of 85 % or 757,372,800 and for Management Cost of 15% or of Rp 133,414,618. From the data can be seen that only 14,97 percent, it means that the largest is utilized for the program. This means that YKSSI is **efficient** in spending. Recommendation for future, budget allocation for future should be more allocated for field staffs cost, since location is far and scattered.

2. FORPELDAS – Nagekeo, Flores

FORPELDAS spent Rp191,450,948 or only 3% from total program funds. These funds came from Ford Foundation Rp40,865,950 and USAID = Rp150,584,998. Funds for program = 70% and for Management = 30 percent. The fund usage considered as **not efficient.**

3. YMTM Flores

YMTF used total funds of Rp 1,191,973,918 or 21% of total funding program. This Fund consists of Rp 256,646,315 from Ford Foundation, Rp 887,471,589 from USAID and Rp 47,856,014 from Flew OKC. Total implementation is 78 percent to Rp 926,697,610 for the program and 22 % for or 265,276,308 for management. The fund usage considered as **low efficiency.**

4. KOPESDA – Sumba Timur

Kopesda implements funds of Rp 689,801,700 or 12 % of the total funds and consists of Rp277,206,800 contributed by Ford Foundation, Rp396,789,100 supported from USAID and Rp 15,805,800 from OCK. The use of funds for program is 68 % and use for administration of 33 percent. From the data showed that the activities are not effective because management cost is more than 30%. The fund usage considered as **not efficient.**

5. YTNS – Sumba Timur

Implemented fundsRp819,543,550, consist Rp 194,072,500 supported from Ford Foundation and Rp 625,471,050 from USAID. The use this fund consists of 67 % for programs and 33 %for management,. This means not effective. The fund usage considered as **not efficient.**

6. FALB – Sumba Timur

FALB implement a program of Rp 176,259,900 or 3% from total budget. This fund consists of support from Ford Foundation worth Rp60,887,500 and funds from USAID Rp 115,372,400. These funds 100% is used for the program, so it can be seen as **very efficient**.

7. FMLB – TTU

FMLB implemented Rp 185,896,600 or 3% from total fund program. This Fund is supported by Ford Foundation worth Rp 58,013,000 and Rp 127,883,600 came from USAID. Like FALB, the fund is used totally 100% for program. This can be considered as **very efficient**.

8. YMTM – TTU

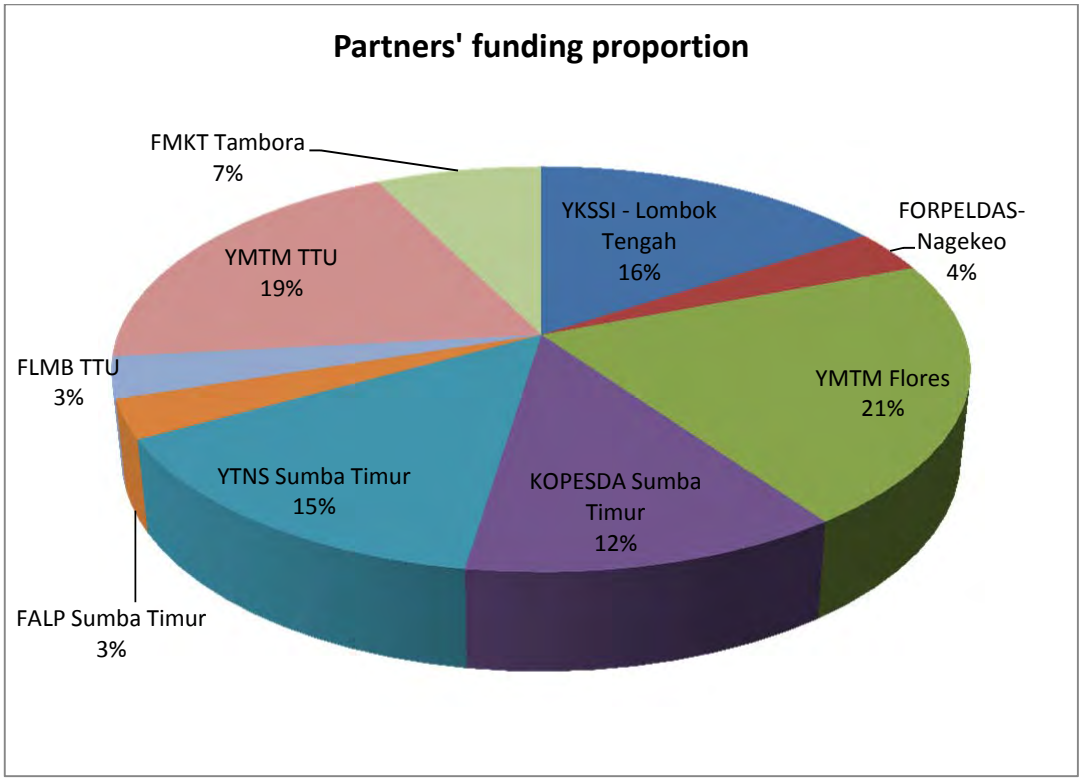
This partner implemented 19% or to Rp 1,093,064,920. The funds came from Ford Foundation Rp 229,340,148, support from USAID worth Rp 831,222,272 and support from OKC = Rp 32,502,500. The fund used for program is 68% and 32% for management. The fund usage considered as **not efficient.**

9. FMKT – Tambora, Sumbawa

This institution has implemented its own funds of 7%, the rest came from Ford Foundation = Rp88,456,150, while from USAID = Rp 329,103,211. The funds are 57% used for program and 43 percent for management. The fund usage considered as **not efficient.**

	Partners	**Total Budget**	**Proportion**	**Level of efficiency**	**% from total budget**
1	YKSSI				
	Programs	757,372,800	85%	**Very efficient**	
	Management	133,414,618	15%		
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	890,787,418	100%		16%
2	FORPELDAS				
	Programs	134,665,000	70%	**Not efficient**	
	Management	56,785,948	30%		
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	191,450,948	100%		3%
3	YMTMF				
	Programs	926,697,610	78%	**Low efficiency**	
	Management	265,276,308	22%		
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,191,973,918	100%		21%
4	KOPESDA				
	Programs	467,839,500	68%	**Not efficient**	
	Management	221,962,200	32%		
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	689,801,700	100%		12%
5	YTNS				
	Programs	552,281,150	67%	**Not efficient**	
	Management	267,262,400	33%		
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	819,543,550	100%		14%

6	FALP				
	Sub TOTAL program	176,259,900	100%	**Very efficient**	
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	176,259,900	100%		3%
7	FLMB				
	Programs	185,896,600	100%	**Very efficient**	
	Management	185,896,600	100%		3%
8	YMTM capital				
	Programs	738,051,737	68%	**Not efficient**	
	Management	355,013,183	32%		
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		1,093,064,920	100%		19%
9	FMKT				
	Programs	236,106,900	57%	**Not efficient**	
	Management		43%		
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		417,559,361	100%		7%
	TOTAL PROGRAM SPENDING	5,656,338,315			100%
	Program cost	4,175,171,197			**73.8%**
	Management cost	1,481,167,118			**26.2%**



	WN Partners	Funding proportion (%)	Total villages to be managed	% Total villages to be managed	+/- (plus if % total village is bigger than funding proportion, minus if smaller)
1	YKSSI - Lombok Tengah	15.75	6	6.67	-
2	FORPELDAS- Nagekeo	3.38	12	13.33	+
3	YMTM Flores	21.07	10	11.11	-
4	KOPESDA Sumba Timur	12.20	6	6.67	-
5	YTNS Sumba Timur	14.49	7	7.78	-
6	FALP Sumba Timur	3.12	5	5.56	+
7	FLMB TTU*	3.29	14	15.56	+
8	YMTM TTU	19.32	22	24.44	+
9	FMKT Tambora	7.38	8	8.89	+
	TOTAL	100	90*	100%	

*Notes: Some villages are replicated villages, not funded under the program.

	WN Partners	**Program Cost (%)**	**Management Cost (%)**	**Level of Efficiency**
1	YKSSI - Lombok Tengah	85	15	Efficient
2	FORPELDAS- Nagekeo	70	30	Not efficient
3	YMTM Flores	78	22	Low efficiency
4	KOPESDA Sumba Timur	68	32	Not efficient
5	YTNS Sumba Timur	67	33	Not efficient
6	FALP Sumba Timur	100	0	Very efficient
7	FLMB TTU	100	0	Very efficient
8	YMTM TTU	68	32	Not efficient
9	FMKT Tambora	57	43	Not efficient
	AVERAGE	**77**	**23**	**Low Efficiency**

Table above shows that 2 partners (FAALP & FLMB) are very efficient, 1 partner (YKSSI) is efficient, 1 partner (YMTM Flores) is low efficient and the other 5 partners are not effiicient. For the whole program, the level efficiency is considered as **low efficiency** referring to 23 % of management cost as an average.

	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL USAID FUNDS	TOTAL BUDGET	PROPORTION	PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL	LEVEL OF EFFICIENCY
1	YKSSI Lombok Tengah					
	Programs	518,420,350	757,372,800	85.02		
	Management	93,886,705	133,414,618	14.97		Efficient
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	612,307,055	890,787,418	100	16%	
2	FORPELDAS Nagekeo					
	Programs	100,316,000	134,665,000	70		
	Management	50,268,998	56,785,948	30		Not Effiicient
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	150,584,998	191,450,948	100	3%	
3	YMTM Flores					
	Programs	703,008,246	926,697,610	78		
	Management	184,463,343	265,276,308	22		Low Efficient
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	887,471,589	1,191,973,918	100	21%	
4	KOPESDA Sumba Timur					
	Programs	279,840,600	467,839,500	68		
	Management	116,948,500	221,962,200	32		Not Effiicient
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	396,789,100	689,801,700	100	12%	
5	YTNS Sumba Timur					
	Programs	382,920,650	552,281,150	67		
	Management	242,550,400	267,262,400	33		Not Effiicient
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	625,471,050	819,543,550	100	14%	
6	FALP Sumba Timur					
	Sub TOTAL	115,372,400	176,259,900	100		Very Effiicient
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	115,372,400	176,259,900	100	3%	
7	FLMB – TTU					
	Programs	127,883,600	185,896,600	100		
	Management	127,883,600	185,896,600	100	3%	Very Effiicient
8	YMTM TTU					
	Programs	509,470,739	738,051,737	68		
	Management	321,751,533	355,013,183	32		Not Effiicient
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		831,222,272	1,093,064,920	100	19%	
9	FMKT Tambora					
	Programs	189,044,500	236,106,900	57		

	Management	140, 058, 711	-	43		Not Effiicient
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		329,103,211	417,559,361	100	7%	
	TOTAL EXEPENSES	**4,076,205,275**	**5,656,338,315**	100	100%	
	Program cost		**4,175,171,197**	72%		
	Management Cos		**1,481,167,118**	28%		**Low Effiiciency**

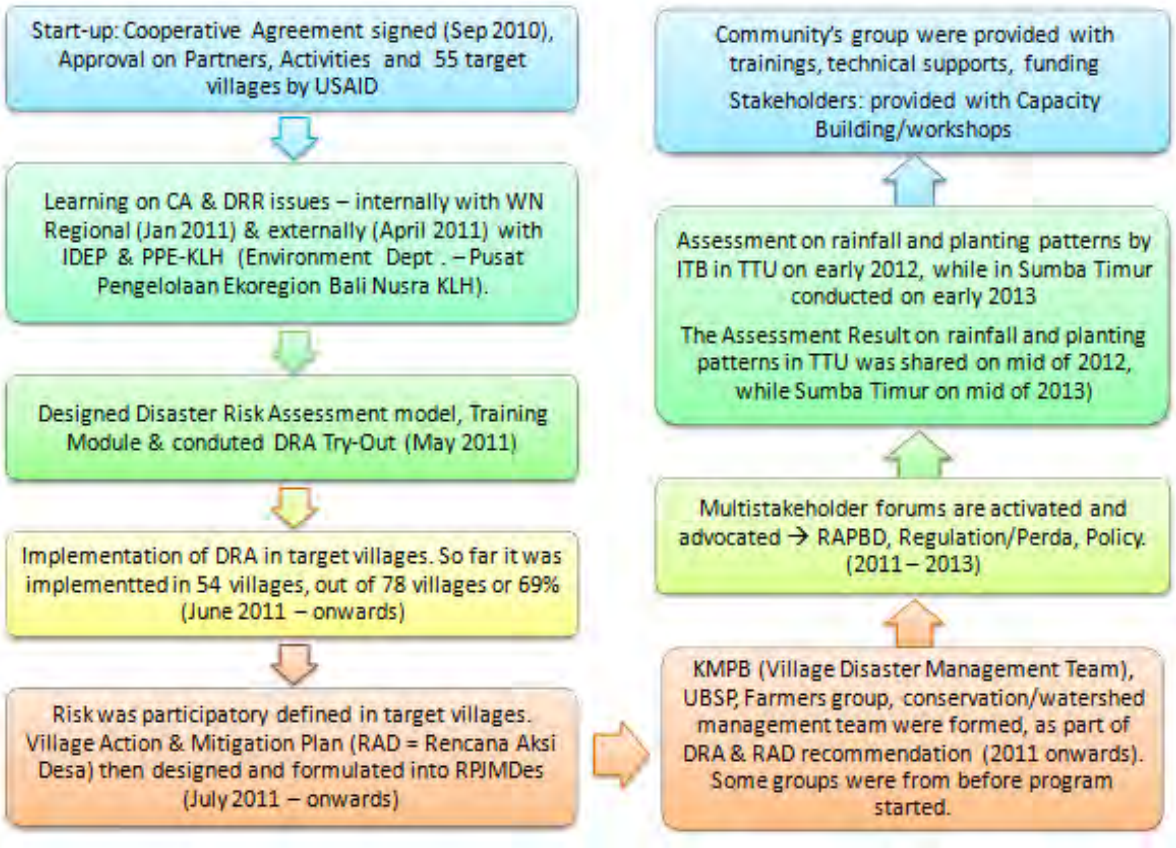
Especially for USAID funding support, which as of June 2013 was noted Rp 5,656,338,315. The funding is used for program cost worth Rp4,175,171,197 or 72 percent and for management cost worth Rp1,481,167,118 or 28 percent. In term of efficiency level, 2 partners (FAALP & FLMB) are very efficient, 1 partner (YKSSI) is efficient, 1 partner (YMTM Flores) is low efficient and the other 5 partners are not effiicient. For the whole program, the level efficiency is considered as **low efficiency** referring to 28 % of management cost as an average.

Promoting local food planting and consumption (left)

8. Implementation

To what extent were the project outputs delivered within the planned? Indicators achieved?

8.1. Activity Flow – within the plan?



Looking to the activity flow, the program was struggling at the beginning, since USAID administration process took some times, as well as in formulating program strategy. After that the project outputs delivered within the planned, and even reached far beyond initial planned, in terms of beneficiaries and target villages. Some community groups have been trained, formed and legalized by local authority. Both objectives are on track. From the field visit, evaluators observed that trust and enthusiasm have been gained, both from community and local governments.

Valuable inputs that give significant impacts to the program were gained from IDEP, PPE-KLH and ITB. Follow-up activities after the project ended is expected since total villages that have conducted DRA only 54 out of 78 villages, among them are only 43 villages that was successfully channeled the Village Action Plan (VAP) into RPJMDes. Meanwhile, the late assessment on rainfall and planting patterns that just conducted in East Sumba, make the assessment result is just ready on mid 2013, when the program is about to end, so affect to the socialization of the result. Therefore, attention to the left-behind villages, that have neither conducted DRA nor VAP, should be formulated through a clear future plan from WN and partners.

8.2. Increasing Target villages & Beneficiaries – Why?

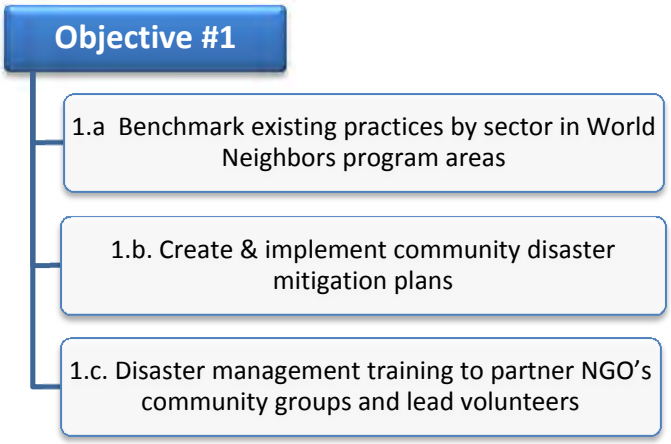
From the table below, we observe that the target beneficiaries and villages are increasing gradually and far beyond the initial target. This could mean that the program is very efficient, with the existing budget; it could reach more than its initial target. In the other hand, the

program may give too much flexibility to partners to keep improving the target villages, which may affect the quality of program due to its wider coverage.

Phase	Partners	Target Villages (NTT & NTB)	Total beneficiaries	Volunteers	Spending of USAID fund	Sources
Planning	Over 30 local NGOs, local partners, community forums and CBOs (6 NGOs, 3 community forum, and 21 CBOs)	25 villages (have participatory strategic action plans in local DM)	4,000 HH	Over 130 trained community volunteers	0% of totargettal budget of US$ 943,014	Proposal
March 2011	USAID gave approval for 8 organizations (YMTM TTU, YTN S, KOPPESDA, YMTM F, YKSSI, FALP, FMKT, FLMB) dan 8 KMPB **[see WN Response 12]**	6 districts, 55 villages - Lombok Tengah = 4, Dompu = 6, Bima = 2 Nagekeo = 8, East Sumba = 13, TTU = 22	1,463 HHs	34 people (20 men dan 14 women)	US $ 50,321 (or 5.39% of total budget)	Quarterly Report January-March 2011
September 2011	8 organizations (YMTM TTU, YTN S, KOPPESDA, YMTM F, YKSSI, FALP, FMKT, FLMB) dan 8 KMPB	6 districts, 55 villages - Lombok Tengah = 4, Dompu = 6, Bima = 2 Nagekeo = 8, East Sumba = 13, TTU = 22	8,367 people (3,996 men, 4,371 women) or 2,301 HH (58 % of total target).	450 volunteers (313 men & 137 women) were trained on CA & DRR	US$ 202,084.71 (or 21.43 %) was spent till Sept 2011	Annual Report 2010-2011 (dated: Sept 2011)
June 2012	5 NGO (YMTM TTU, YTN S, KOPPESDA, YMTM F, YKSSI) and 4 community forum (FALP, FMKT, FLMB, FORPELDAS) plus 32 KMPB	6 districts, 76 villages - Lombok Tengah = 6, Dompu = 6, Bima = 3 Nagekeo = 16, East Sumba = 17, TTU = 28	15,267 people (7,555 men, 7,712) or 4,162 HH.	519 volunteers (356 men, 163 women) were trained on CA & DRR	US$ 440,906.41 (46.76%) was spent till June 2012	Quarterly Report April – June 2012
June 2013	5 NGOs and 4 community forums, plus 45 KMPB	6 districts, 78 villages - Lombok Tengah = 6, Dompu = 6, Bima = 3 Nagekeo = 16, East Sumba = 17, TTU = 30	21,035 people (10,484 men, 10,551 women) or 5,539 HH)	642 volunteers (442 men , 200 women) were trained on CA & DRR	US$ 841,179.03 (89.20%) was spent till June 2013.	Quarterly Report April - June 2013

8.3. Indicators achieved?

Some indicators are designed to measure whether the program can meet its objectives. The figure below is to explain what are primary activities under each objective. Each primary activity have its own indicators. Analysis on indicators achievement is providedas follows.



The three main activities were designed to achieve objective #1. Some performance indicators have been set up to measure the achievements. For primary activity #1.a., when the proposal formulated, it was intended that a benchmark study will be completed within the first 3 months. Measurement tools will include # and % of households (HH) practicing/using the promoted practices or technologies. However, there is no explanation in any reports, what kind of benchmark studies that has been taken place. Data source is intended to be gathered from community members, published/ unpublished documents and reports from World Neighbors, government and other stakeholders through HH surveys; focus group discussions (FGD); key informant interviews (govt., community, partner NGOs and other stakeholders); review of secondary data; and field site observations. However, there is no explanation in any reports, what kind of benchmark studies that has been taken place.

Interview with WN confirmed that a kind of benchmark study had taken place by the WN partners, though was not formally. Most of WN partners actually have been operated in the most of target villages and have known basic needs information of the villages. Part of benchmark study that was takenplace is a research on the prediction of the rainfall pattern for the next 5 years and the prediction of the cropping patterns in 2 districts (North Central Timor and East Sumba), joint with ITB (Institut Teknologi Bandung-Klimatologi).

In main activity #1b, the program shows excellent achievement in meeting its indicators. The program claims has involved 16,206 HH, an eight times highe than its target that only 2,000 HH. Those households got benefits on their agricultural practices and livelihood by disasters (landslides, erosion, drought, etc.); and reduced vulnerability to disasters (e.g., food security, access to potable water). Lack of women's involvement was still noted, the target is 50%, but in fact can only reach 31,2%, means that women is one-third of program participants.

The main activity #1b actually stated: "implementation of mitigation plan to address disasters". This mitigation plan can only be achieved through Disaster Risk Assessment, which had been conducted in 54 villages out of 78 villages or 69%. The team who is responsible to make the mitigation plan being taken place called KMPB or Village Disaster Management Team has been established in 45 villages or 58%.

In main activity #1c, the program has provided disaster management (climate change related) training to partner NGO's community groups and lead volunteers. Capacity building also covered multiple training activities to complement the climate change and DM thematic topics. These will include the following: contour farming/terracing/soil & water conservation, conservation farming techniques, safe energy technology, etc. Since the target villages were increasing, consequently, the programs can reach wider participants, sometimes 2 or 3 times higher than its initial target. However, target for % of gender-sensitive and pro–poor DM responses demonstrated by the community and volunteers may set too high: 75%, which in actual the program reached 63,5%.

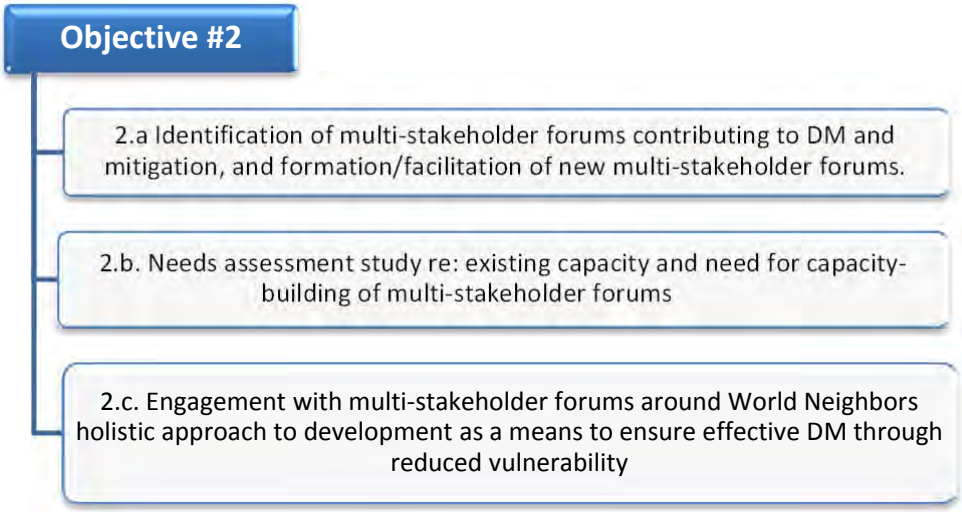
One promised activity, which was: Initial documentation of climate change and DM progress and development of 'success stories', the program can produce number of most significant change stories from the field, double (53 stories) than expected (25 stories). Unfortunately, those stories are not published yet or collected/documented into a book or other proper media, so it can be shared to wider stakeholders.

Evaluators observed that the program has been more focusing on Objectives #1 and its main activities, rather than Objectives #2. A lot of efforts related to this objective can be easily seen to increase target community awareness of disaster preparedness, response and mitigation practices. This has included providing induction and training to WN staffs, WN partners, volunteers and community groups. In the field visit, evaluators observed that in the target villages, there is no doubt, that Climate Change issues are well understood, though people may only understand from its impact perspectives.

Evaluators found the hazard maps have been placed in Village Offices and community groups' meeting rooms, in TTU and Lombok. However a variety of interesting print materials, posters and DVDs have unfortunately not been widely produced to meet people or villagers' needs on climate change information. Target numbers and types of materials and distribution strategies are not articulated in the program framework. It is not therefore possible to fully assess performance against the outputs under the "create & implement community disaster mitigation plans", since this plan (Village Action Plan) was not widely distributed among community at large, or at least pinned in the village or school information boards. However, WN claims to produce spatial and land-use plans based on Disaster Risk Assessment, totally 17 maps of disaster in 13 villages in TTU and 4 villages in Sumba Timur (NTT Province) with scale of 1:10.000 .

According to **USAID indicator**, WN claims to provide public education through info dissemination on disaster to 6,757 people (4,391 men and 2,366 women) in 6 districts (North Central Timor, East Sumba, Nagekeo, Dompu, Bima, Central Lombok) higher that proposal's target amounted 4,000 HH.

Four districts have also developed an disaster management action plan based on the disaster risk assessment which has been followed up as a response to the needs of the community (dredging of the river for the irrigation purposes, repairing bridges and roads, spring conservation, making of new rice field, check-dam, ponds, irrigation channels, simulation of disaster emergency response in the district of Nagekeo, Dompu, East Sumba, and Central Lombok). Theprogram has also provided training for 228 people (177 men and 51 women) as facilitators for the climate change and disaster management.



In order to reach objectives #2, the program has met its indicators to form and facilitate multistakeholder forum in 6 districts, increase than initial target that is 5 forums in 5 districts. However, the process of establishing a forum in each district was started with identification of multi-stakeholders. Evaluators observed that WN partners translated the term of "multi-stakeholders" as "government stakeholders" only, and neglected other important stakeholders, like academician, media, private sectors, parliament members, law enforcement officer, etc. The technique in maintaining the forum was also different across WN partners. In Sumba Timur, Lombok and Dompu, a regular meeting involving government stakeholders was frequently conducted, while in TTU and Nagekeo, seems more one-on-one meetings were held with relevant stakeholders.

In term of "2.b. Needs assessment study re: existing capacity and need for capacity-building of multi-stakeholder forums", it seems the study to assess their cappacity building needs have not taken yet. This then can explain the achievement of indicator: "Capacity building plan developed and implemented," has not achieved yet, only 28,01% from intended 40%. However the program can reach wider participants in training or workshop (men and women) on DM (mitigation & adaption) for climate change.

In 2.c. engaging multi-stakeholder forums in WN holistic approach to development, the program reach most of its indicators, such as: # of HH increased use of safe energy technology, from 500 (intended indicator) to 1,369 HH (actual) or 273% hike; Number of multi-stakeholder forums interested to practice a holistic approach to development which intended 3 forums, the program reached 5 forums; and number of watershed management practices adopted, that was intended 2 became 3. However, the program struggled in "gender equity (50%) attained in all activities (50/50 women-men participation)", which can only reach 38.2 % women. While in "% of HH improved income of the most vulnerable and poor upland," the program reached 29,3% compared to 30% as intended.

As noted in the USAID Indicator, the forum involves 28 institutions that are 9 government agencies (BAPPEDA, Forestry Service, Departement of Agriculture, The Environment Agency, BPBD, Public Works Service, Department of Mining, Departement of Marine, Badan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat, Bimas Ketahanan Pangan dan Penyuluhan Pertanian) in 5 district; 14 NGOs (YMTM TTU, YTNS, KOPPESDA, YMTM F, YKSSI, SERBIO, YCM, PELITA, YBS, Anfeot Ana, YABIKU, WFP, WWF, Konsorsium Lombok Tengah); 5 community forums (FLMB, FALP, FORPELDAS, FMKT, FMKR).

The program has also enhanced DM capacity at local level by providing capacity building for 27 BPBD staff in 6 districts (TTU, Sumba Timur, Nagekeo, Dompu, Bima, Central Lombok) or 2 provinces (NTB, NTT) as tranees in training of the climate change and disaster management. Two times simulation of disaster management with community and multi-stakeholder forum has been conducted in Nangamiro Village-Dompu District, and Karang Sidemen-Central Lombok District.

Matching with government's priority, the program has assisted government to prepare 12 resilient villages (Desa Siaga or Desa Tangguh) in 6 districts (North Central Timor, Nagekeo, East Sumba, Dompu, Bima and Central Lombok) 2 provinces (NTB, NTT).

9. Effectiveness

Are the outputs meeting the outcomes and goal?

Did the program meet the Mission Sector Objectives, which are:

1) Reduce exposure and vulnerability to disasters & climate change, & increase community resilience;
2) Build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels; and
3) Policy, institutional capacity & consensus building for disaster management & climate adaptation.

Did the program finally meet the goal: "To strengthen the ability of vulnerable upland communities in Nusa Tenggara to effectively respond to the impact of climate change, and to prepare plans to mitigate the disasters they may face as a result of climate change."

To answer those above question, evaluators create tools to measure the program achievements. Tool #1 is to measure

9.1. Climate Adaptive Measures

To measure the effectiveness of this program to meet its outcomes and goal, a tool was created. However to measure adaptation projects, programmes, policies and systems is inherently complex. To begin with, there remains a great deal of conceptual uncertainty about what to measure (adaptive capacity, resilience, vulnerability reduction etc.). Adaptation interventions tend to cut across many sectors, are implemented at different scales (from international to household level), over different timescales, and take a broad range of approaches (from hard structural adaptation measures, e.g infrastructure and technological projects, to soft policy measures e.g information exchange and behavioural change). Thus, a range of different approaches are needed depending on where interventions sit on the development – adaptation continuum.

Adaptation Indicators may be process-based (to measure progress in implementation) or outcome-based (to measure the effectiveness of the intervention). Developing indicators at the project or programme level is relatively straightforward, as many projects are undertaken within sectors where established monitoring and evaluation systems with proven indicators already exist. Given this panorama, to measure whether the outcomes and outputs meeting its goal and objectives, evaluators have designed a check-listing approach, called 'The Adaptive Measures', which considering 'process-based' and 'outcome-based'. The checklisting is adapted from many sources, such as UNDP, Care International and The Governance and Social Development Resource Centre (GSDRC).

In developing the tool, evaluator considered whether the indicator is easily measurable, whether the indicator is applicable to a range of adaptation outcomes at different spatial and temporal scales and whether the costs of obtaining data are justified. These considerations are consistent with calls identified in the literature for indicators to be formulated in a specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound (SMART) manner.

Indicators, called "Adaptive Measures, was developed to focus on one of two aspects of monitoring and evaluating adaptation: to facilitate monitoring of progress in developing and implementing adaptation measures in particular (so-called process-based indicators), or to measure the effectiveness of such adaptation measures in general (so-called outcome-based indicators).

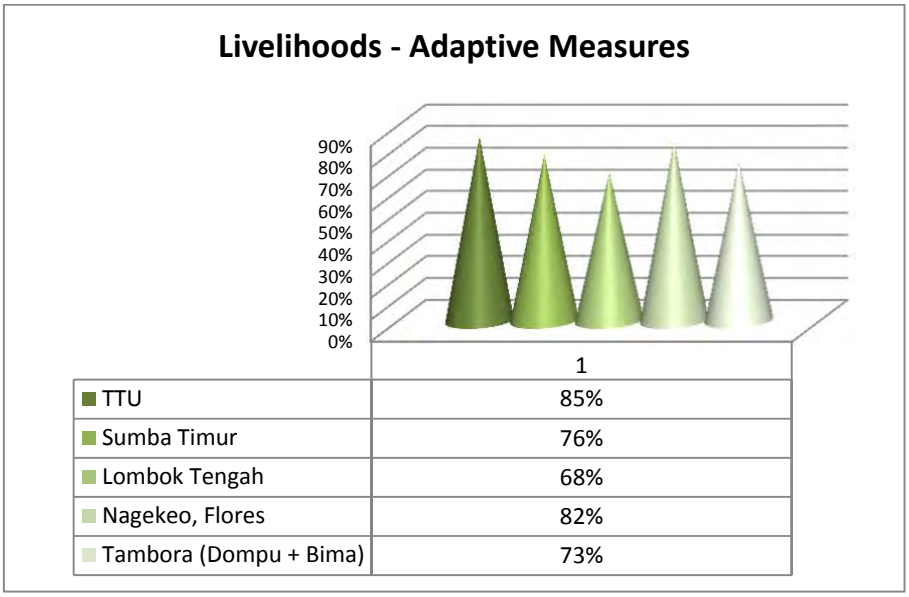
The adaptation measures implemented will depend on the specific climate change impacts experienced and the vulnerability, resilience and capacity of the affected community to cope with those impacts. It is also important to remember that communities vulnerable to climate change are diverse not homogenous – different groups such as men and women, the elderly and people with disabilities will experience climate change differently. Adaptation measures appropriate for one vulnerable group may not be appropriate for others.

The purpose of using this tool is to evaluate whether the program prioritises each of the adaptation measures identified. The missing adaptive measures will also show recommendations should be taken for upcoming program. The process of filling the check-listing involves participatory discussion among WN, partners, stakeholders and beneficiaries. All parties agreed that the tool is useful to look back and measure their intervention related to the adaptation measures. The noted some missing adaptive measures as recommendations for upcoming program in the target villages or districts. The Adaptive Measures cover six sectors: Livelihoods, Agriculture, Land Use, Health & Social, Water Resources and Disaster Risk Reduction. The Adaptive Measures outlines some examples of best-practice community-based adaptation measures on those sectors. However it should be noted that whilst adaptation

measures are not unique e.g. diversifying livelihoods and sources of income, improving traditional irrigation techniques, they are context-specific.

1. Livelihoood

To measure whether livelihoods activities, that were supported by the program, contribute to climate change adaptation.



The finding shows that at TTU (85%) and Nagekeo, Flores (82%), livelihoods activities that were supported by the program gave significant contribution to climate change adaptation in these areas. This can be understood, since WN partners in both areas: Yayasan Mitra Tani Mandiri is very strong in promoting livelihoods through facilitating the establishment of and maintaining UBSP (microcredit institution at village level) even since early 1990-s in the target villages **[see WN Response 13]**.

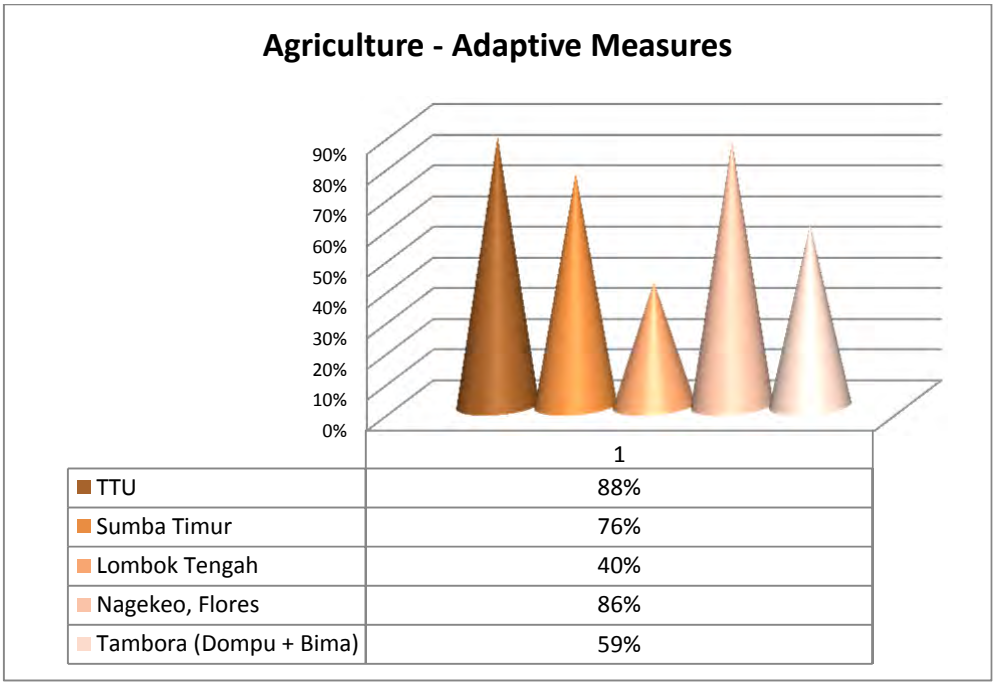
Other strong climate adaptive activities related to livelihoods, includes:

- Store rice, paddy husk and other crop residues in barns for use during scarcity
- Grow seasonal grasses/perennial fodder trees in community forest, fallow lands, and permanent pastures
- Recommend farmers to avoid burning of crop residues in the field and use them as animal feed by treating them
- Improve quality and productivity of livestocks, through insemination, stalls system or other husbandry practices or replace it with more adaptive livestocks to drought. (Preserve endangered productive and drought resistant local animal breeds)
- Establish fodder bank at community/household level and Construct rainwater harvesting structures (mini-ponds, tanks) to prepare for dry season
- Inform farmers on commodity price
- Assist people to market their commodities
- Promote short-term crops (e.g. Vegetables) as source of food and raising income.

- Monitor, facilitating and to ensure communities program participants can any intervention increased earnings with program

2. Agriculture

To measure whether agriculture activities, that were supported by the program, contribute to climate change adaptation.



The finding again shows that at TTU (88%) and Nagekeo, Flores (86%), agriculture activities that were supported by the program gave significant contribution to climate change adaptation in these areas. This can be understood, since WN partners in both areas: Yayasan Mitra Tani Mandiri is very strong in promoting agriculture through reforestation, planting short-term vegetables and long-term valuable trees (mahogany, teak wood, etc.). YMTM have been facilitating target villages even since early 1990-s.

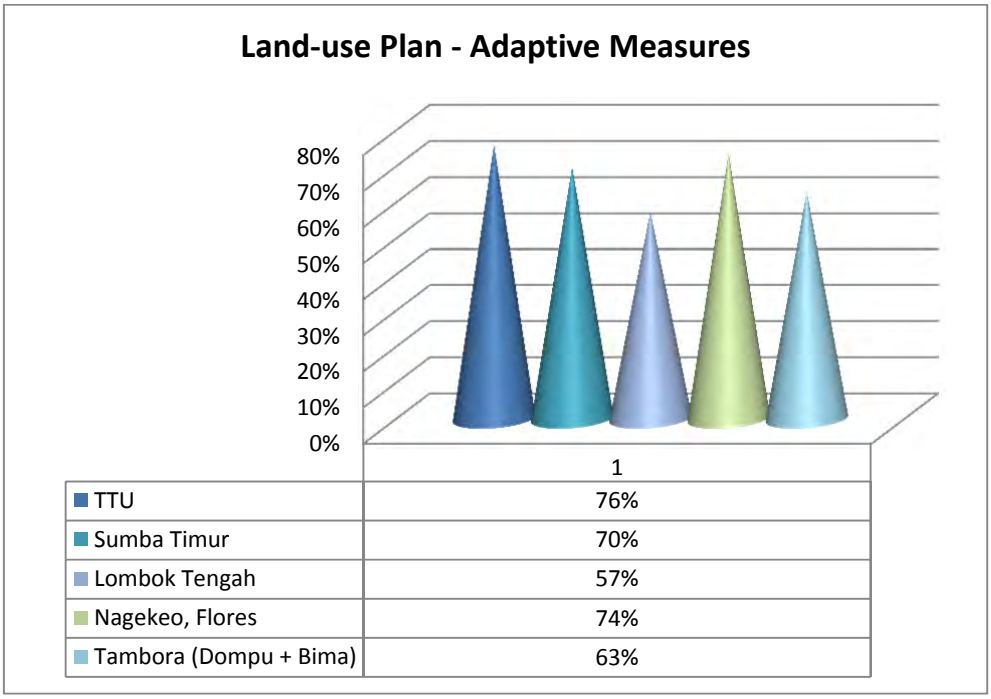
Other strong climate adaptive activities related to agriculture, includes:

1. Developing drought resistant or excessive rain resistant crop varieties, such as: sesame seeds, gamelina, etc.
2. Develop village seed bank with seeds of traditional and improved drought resistant crops/varieties.
3. Support/facilitate seedlings/seed plants that adaptive to climate change
4. Meteorological forecasts and corresponding cultivation advise. → ITB's assessment result of rainfall forecast.
5. To promote terracing and c*ontour farming practices*
6. Promote *Social-forestry* or Community forest (HKm) or agro-forestry Promote *Social-forestry* or Community forest (HKm) or agro-forestry

7. Facilitate the use of low-fuel technology (biogas, solar cell, etc.)

3. Land-use Plan

To measure whether land-use plan activities that were supported by the program, contribute to climate change adaptation.



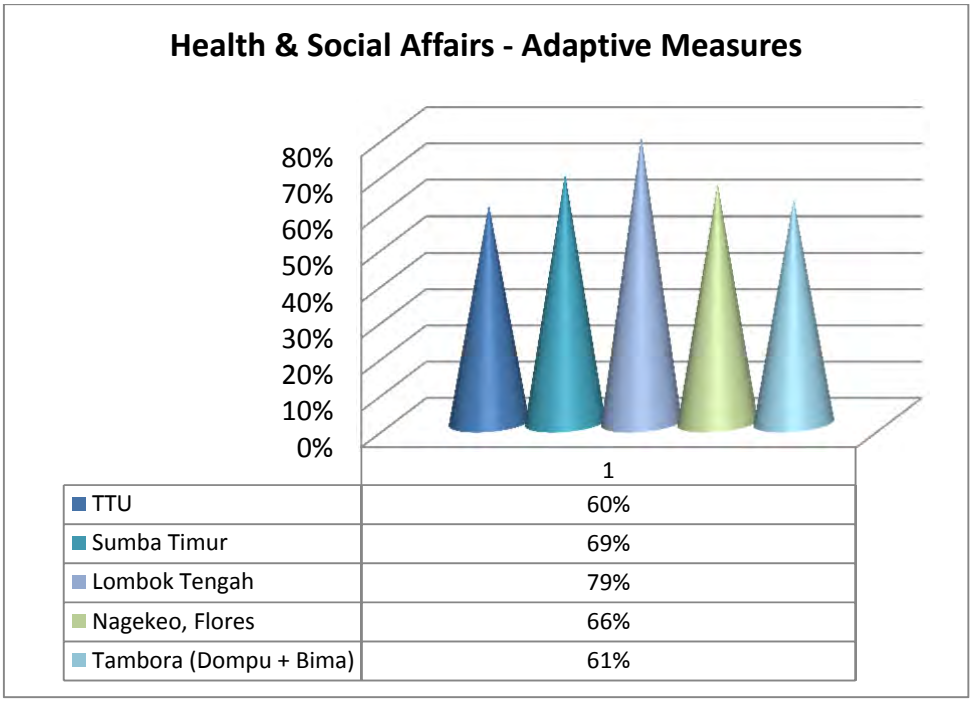
The finding shows that at TTU (76%), Nagekeo, Flores (74%), East Sumba (70%), land-use plan activities that were supported by the program gave significant contribution to climate change adaptation in these areas. This can be understood, since WN partners in those areas successfully support local government in diversifying land use systems, including agro-forestry, dry land farming and vegetable production would be promoted to reduce risk and increase the capacity of farmers to cope with droughts.

Other strong climate adaptive activities related to agriculture, includes:

1. Land use planning has to be agreed among communities to ensure farmers can overcome climate change risk (such as drought, fire, etc.)
2. Mixed farming (crop + livestock) would be promoted as a drought coping strategy and for income generation
3. Regeneration forestry would be promoted to rehabilitate degraded forest sites
4. Land use planning was agreed among communities for watershed conservation (DAS)
5. Land use planning was agreed among communities to ensure enough livestock feed (e.g. : one specific area is allocated for planting grass to feed cows)

4. Health & Social Affairs

To measure whether health and social activities that were supported by the program, contribute to climate change adaptation.

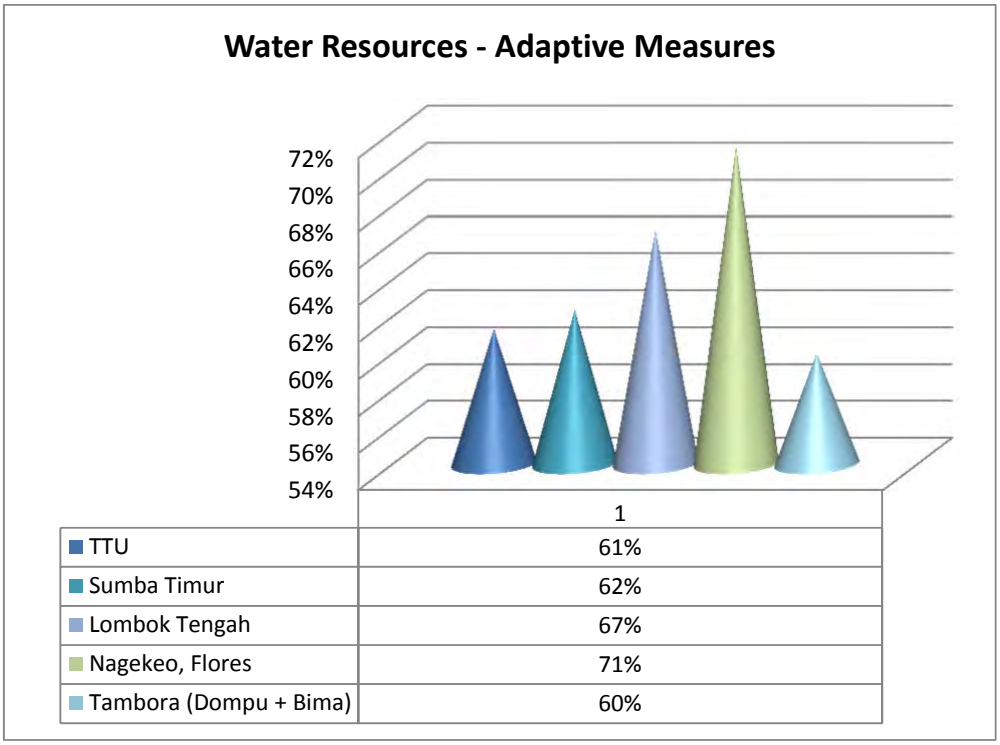


The finding shows that at Lombok Tengah (79%) health activities that were supported by the program gave significant contribution to climate change adaptation in this area. This can be understood, since YKSSI is an NGO that focus on health and have been active in target villages even before project started. YKSSI actively increased awareness on climate change impacts on health and promoted public health promotion, awareness raising on health and hygiene.

Other strong climate adaptive activities related to health and social, includes:

1. Mapping of disease incidence and identification of vulnerable groups for climate-sensitive diseases (e.g. frambusia, malaria, etc)
2. Provide capacity building to identify effects of climate change on health and provide preventive measures
3. Facilitate access to health services (Posyandu/Community Health Center) or to decision-makers (the Department of Health if there is disease outbreak related to the climate change)
4. Improvement of nutrition through increased food processing capacity, food banks, nutrition education, and food storage and quality control
5. Awareness raising on nutrition and home gardening

5. **Water Resources Management**
   To measure whether water resources management activities that were supported by the program, contribute to climate change adaptation.

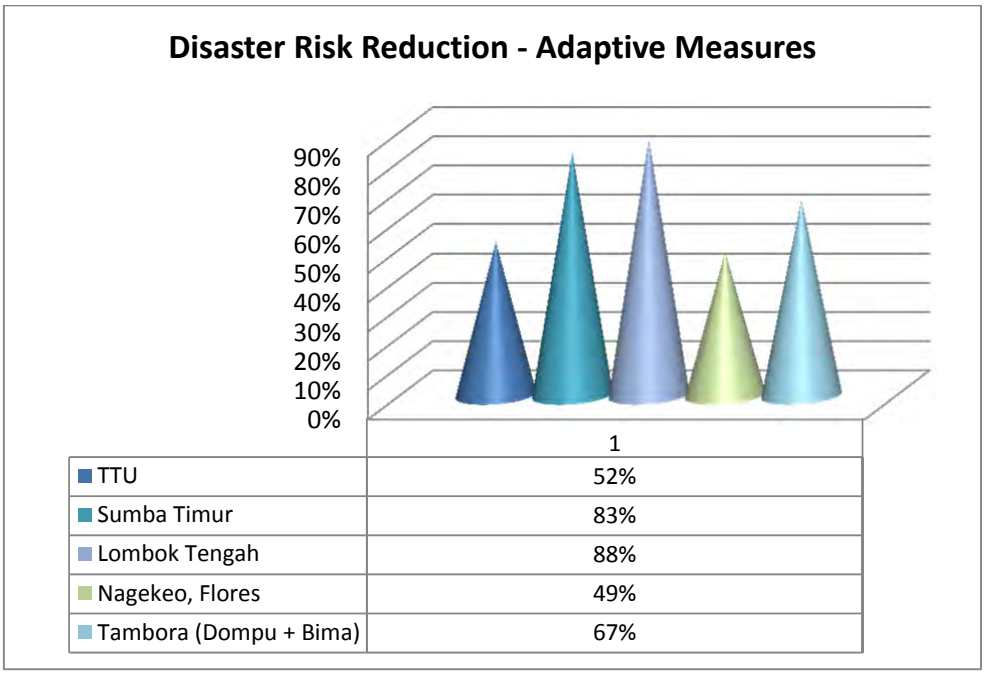


The finding shows that at Nagekeo, Flores (71%), water resources management that were supported by the program gave significant contribution to climate change adaptation in this area. YMTM Flores and Forpeldas are very active in building construction of reservoirs on rivers which currently have run-of-the-river intakes, as well as conducted afforestation to enhance dry season flows.

Other strong climate adaptive activities related to water resources management includes:

1) Water conservation education for general public
2) Appropriate land use practices to reduce sedimentation in reservoirs for water supply and hydropower generation
3) Improvements in construction of hydropower schemes, irrigation systems and water supply infrastructure to improve efficiency

6. **Disaster Risk Reduction**
   To measure whether disaster risk reduction activities that were supported by the program, contribute to climate change adaptation.

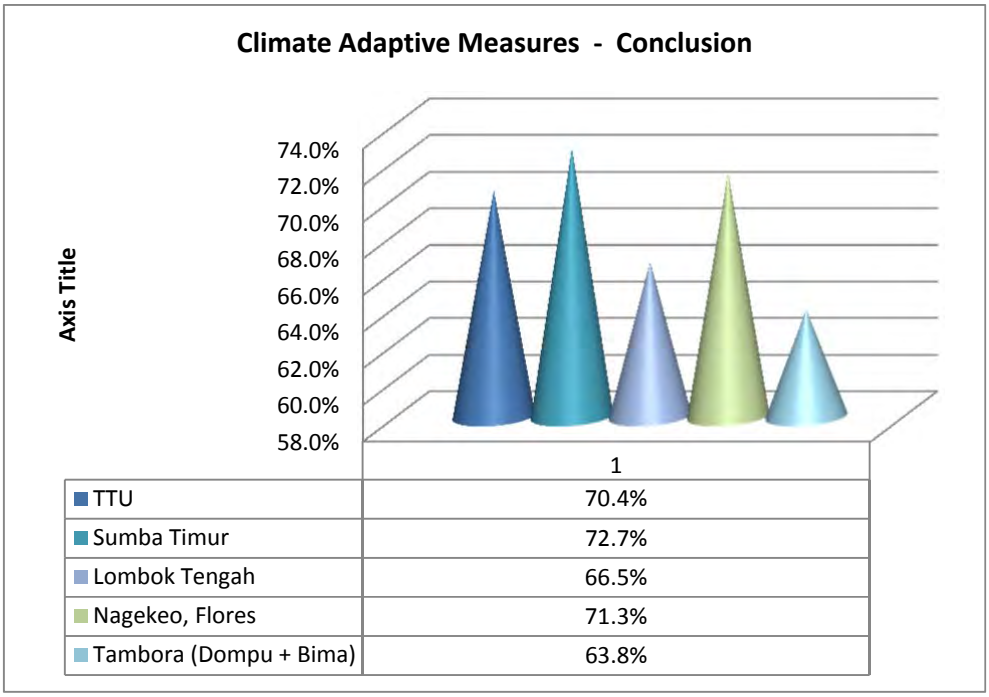


The finding shows that at Lombok Tengah (88%) and Sumba Timur (83%), DRR activities that were supported by the program gave significant contribution to climate change adaptation in these areas. YKSSI succeed to initiate a grand simulation at Karang Sidemen village, involving 350 people, included government officers and communities from various villages, at community own cost. While in Sumba Timur, WN Ppartners are very strong in establishing and maintaining multistakeholder forum. Mitigation activities like building river banks' wall and planting trees at river banks are very successful in Sumba Timur. In both places, KMPB are widely established and functioned.

Other strong climate adaptive activities related to DRR, includes:

1) Capable in making Disaster Risk Assessment (DRA) and Climate Change Impact (included Hazard, Vulnerability, Capacity Analysis, seasonal calendar, historical timeline)
2) Facilitate community to adopt best practices of disaster risk management and climate adaptation
3) Support integration of local wisdom into community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM)
4) Formulate the Village Action Plan for climate related disaster, such as: flash flood, forest fires, landslides, strong winds (that includes evacuation site, evacuation routes, logistics, early warning system, etc).
5) Plays important roles in advocating regulation/ decision/agreement for disaster management and climate adaptation.

7. Climate Adaptive Measures - Conclusion



If we compare, climate adaptation activities (all 6 parameters) that were taken by all partners in various districts, the data shows that Sumba Timur is leading with 72,7%, and the least adaptive is Tambora (Dompu + Bima). This also means that the program, funded by USAID, brought highest contribution to climate adaptation in Sumba Timur, but least in Tambora (Dompu + Bima).

If all achievements from all districts are combined, the average is 69%. This means that WN program that was funded by USAID has given 69% contribution of the listed adaptive activities. It is a significant contribution indeed to NTT and NTB that really suffered from climate change impacts.

9.2. Capacity of Community-Based Organization

This evaluation tool is meant to be a rapid evaluation methodology to identify the major gaps and areas for opportunity in increasing a communities' resilience to natural hazards. The results are meant to guide the separate and more participatory phase of developing integrated action plans to mitigate a communities' vulnerability to natural hazards. It is important that all team members and the target audience are very clear of the purpose and outcomes of the evaluatiion.

The eight elements of this tool represent a broad range of evaluation topics, such as: Institution Capacity, Planning Capacity, Basic Knowledge, Preparedness Capacity, Emergency Response Capacity, Emergency Recovery Capacity, Adaptation & Mitigation of Natural Resources towards CA & DRR and Adaptation & Mitigation of Livelihoods towards CA & DRR.

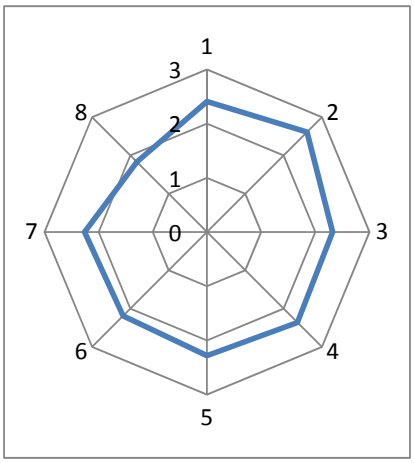
Data collection methodology in using this tool is participatory, involving wide range stakeholders and beneficiaries, in order to get comprehensive pictures of the subject that are evaluated.

Benefits of this tool are:

1. This tool provides an overview and help highlight the areas that require further analysis.
2. Offers us a snapshot of each community's strengths & weaknesses (capacities & vulnerabilities)
3. Very useful actually as baseline survey before started a program in the community. Program could target the low resilience elements.
4. It is a tool which indicates the capacities and vulnerabilities of communities in the face of potential natural disaster and helps the program to grade villages into "Most Resilient" to "Least Resilient"
5. We are unable to assist in building the capacity for all resilience elements. But the results of community resilience surveys can be included in local village contingency plans which are shared with sub-district and district governments that is part of overall sustainability strategy.

No	**Community-based Organization's Capacity towards CA & DRR issues**	**Areas**					**Average**
		Nagekeo	TTU	Tambora	Sumba	Lombok	
1	Institution Capacity	2,27	2,48	2,25	2,52	2,52	**2,41**
2	Planning Capacity	2,64	2,95	2,24	2,72	2,5	**2,61**
3	Basic Knowledge	2	2,77	2,1	2,28	2,47	**2,32**
4	Preparedness Capacity	2,33	2,26	2,1	2,28	2,83	**2,36**
5	Emergency Response Capacity	2,5	2,06	2,33	2,02	2,5	**2,28**
6	Emergency Recovery Capacity	1,75	2,4	2,13	2,18	2,5	**2,19**
7	Adaptation & Mitigation of Natural Resources towards CA & DRR	2,38	2,75	1,75	1,98	2,45	**2,26**
8	Adaptation & Mitigation of Livelihoods & Energy towards CA & DRR	2,22	1,8	1,83	1,58	1,71	**1,83**
	Average Capacity	**2,26**	**2,43**	**2,09**	**2,20**	**2,44**	**2,28**

The data confirms that the highest capacity of community-based organization towards CA and DRR issues is Planning Capacity. This can be understood since communities involved actively in the process of making Village Action Plan. The lowest capacity is, surprisingly, the Capacity for Adaptation & Mitigation of Livelihoods & Energy towards CA & DRR. Though many activities that related to livelihoods and energy (low-fuel stove, biogas), the survey informed that those activities are still limited, this made the average capacity is low.



For detail result per district, can be read in the Annex.

9.3. Stakeholders Influence and Engagement Analysis

The stakeholder analysis is designed to achieve the following objectives:

In General: systematically mapping and evaluating influential groups and individuals that works on the issues of climate adaptation and DRR at provincial and district level. This will include those who are instrumental in shaping public perceptions and influencing regulatory framework, and crucial to build a foundation for developing effective engagement strategies.

In particular, the objective is:
To identify key stakeholders and issues at the provincial and district level with direct influence on WN/USAID program implementation with the possibility of extended issues appear that will affect WN/USAID long term operation. The mapping will cover external stakeholders within WN's sphere of influence – particularly stakeholders that may have supportive, neutral, or negative perceptions of WN program.

- **Variables of Stakeholer Analysis**

Influence variables
- Coverage of Influence (local, provincial, national)
- Organizational Capacity
- Budget profile
- Personel capacity
- Program Capacity

Engagement variables:
- Enthusiasm to involve
- Policy supports
- Communication/Coordination
- Budget Supports
- Personeel supports

- **Stakeholer Analysis – the steps**

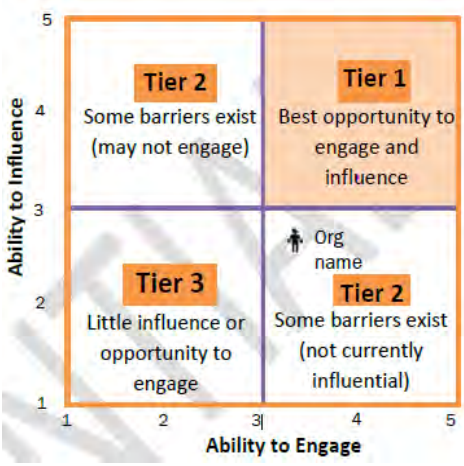
1. *Define criteria for groups – to create uniform set of criteria by which to evaluate each* organization. When identifying potential stakeholders for engagement, we independently consider both the organization's influence and the organization's potential to engage with program.
2. *Develop scaling metrics–With criteria established, we next define what constitutes a 1-5 rating* for each criteria, allowing us to objectively rate each organization.
3. *Evaluate & calculate – Discussed participatorily with WN and partners will* provide the background information to evaluate stakeholders. Desk Research can be conducted to get additional information.
4. M*ap organizations – Each organization will be plotted on a stakeholder map with x/y axes for* ―ability to influence‖ and ―ability to engage. The resulting map clearly illustrates which organizations raise to the top and how organizations relate to each other. Creative labeling will distinguish different categories/groups and their ranking at a glance.
5. *Making recommendation – Following the* organizational mapping, evaluator will outline engagement recommendations for prioritized stakeholders identified.

Recommendations will be developed based on specific information and opportunities for priority groups.

- **Stakeholders Analysis**

To organizations/institutions/people that categorized in Tier 1: engagement recommendation would be: Reinforce, intensify relationship building; mobilize support publicly. To whom in Tier 2, the treatment would be: Work and create approach to win relationship; maximum effort to educate. To organizations/institutions/people that categorized in Tier 3, recommendation would be: Observation towards the issue without any immediate response; minimum effort.

No	Areas	Average	
		Influence	Engagement
1	Dompu	66.93	51.73
2	Lombok	62.17	53.14
3	TTU	64.55	57.38
4	Sumba Timur	62.52	62.22
5	Nagekeo	63.75	54.75
6	Bima	69.54	43.08
	AVERAGE	**64.91**	**53.72**

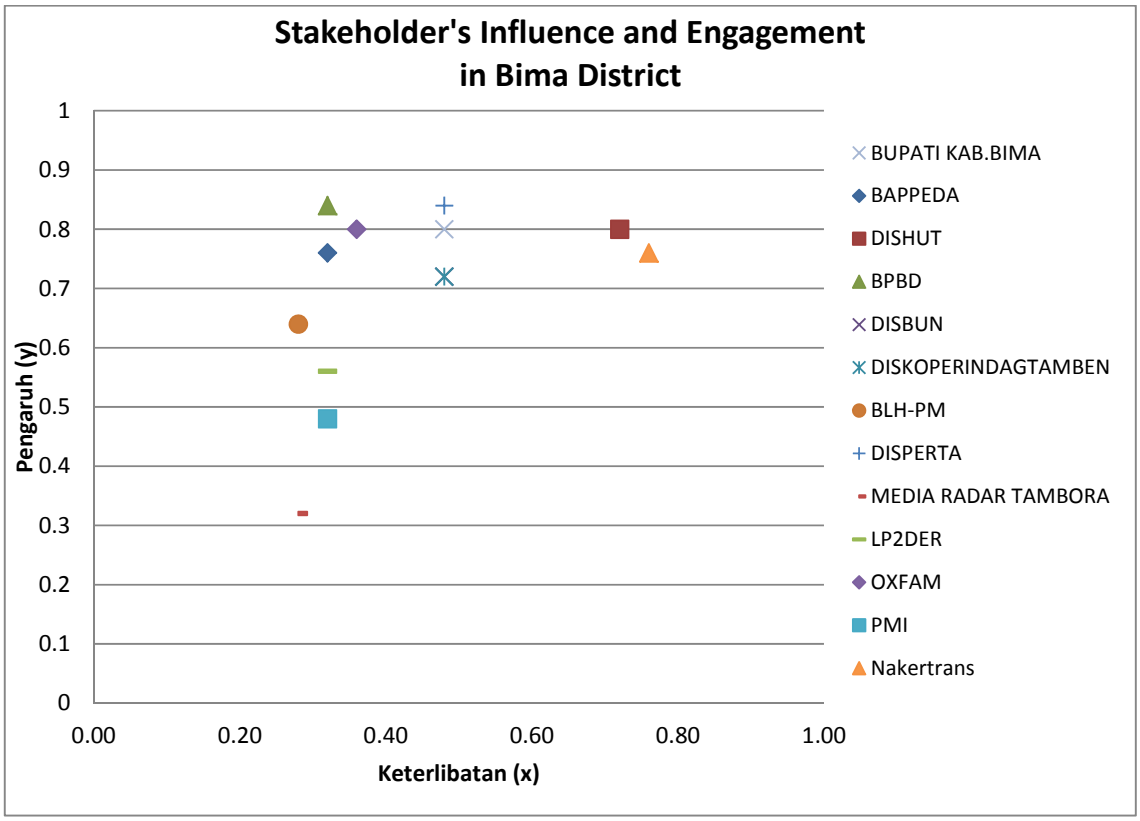


If the data put in the x and y axis, all figures will be located in Tier 1. This means that all WN partners, in average, can identify the most influential or powerful stakeholders in there respective areas, and succeed to encourage those stakeholders to participate or join the program. Exception goes for Bima, that located in Tier 2, means some barrier still exist.

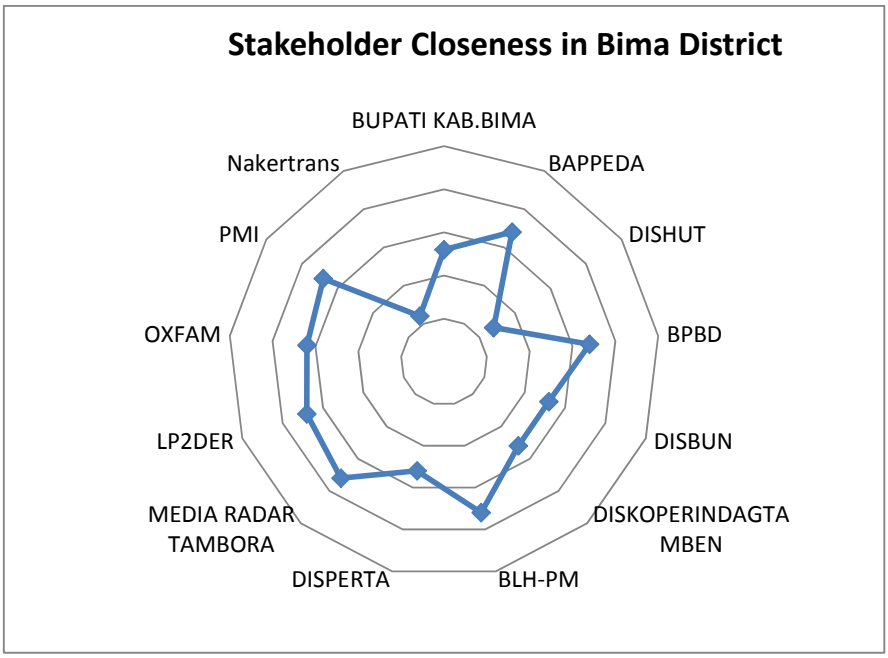
But Bima is the best in identifying the most influential people (=69.54) in the area, but unfortunately those influential or powerful people are not interested to participate in the program (engagement level is very low = 43.08). Sumba Timur noted the highest score in level of engagement (=62.22). This means that WN partners in Sumba Timur succeed to encourage stakeholders to participate actively in the program. Please kindly see the figure of Bima and Sumba Timur as below.

Average score for identifying influential people is 64.91. It is high enough. But the level of engagement of all stakeholders are not really high (=53.72). In conclusion, it needs more effort from WN partners to encourage all stakeholders to participate actively in the program. In the other hand, identification of powerful/influential people should get better and better, to give more impact to the program.

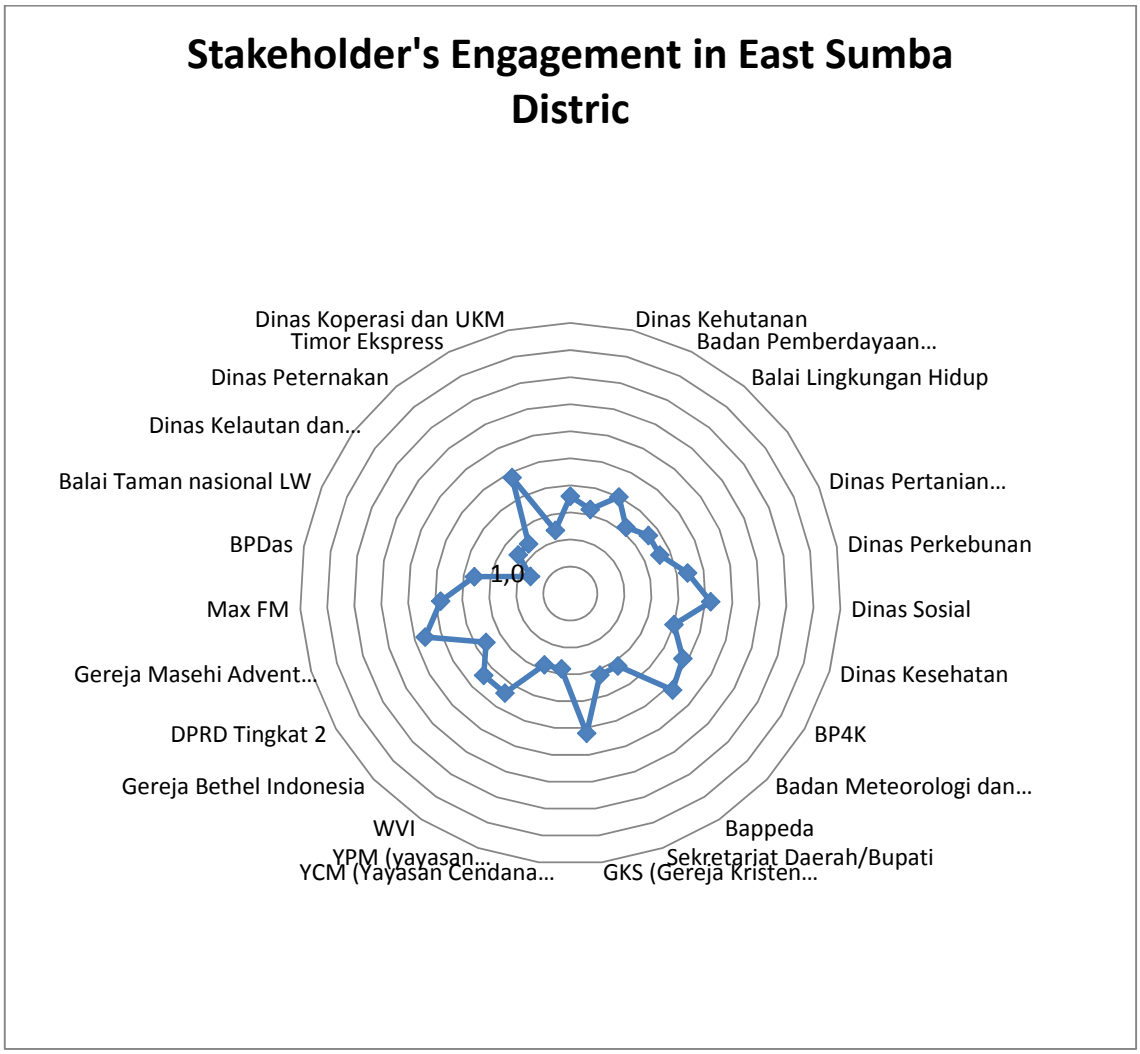
Below is figure of Bima's Stakeholders Influence and Engagement with figure of stakeholder's closeness. Detail figure of other stakeholder's influence and engagement per district, as well as stakeholder's closeness to program per district, except for Bima and Sumba Timur, can be read in the Annex.

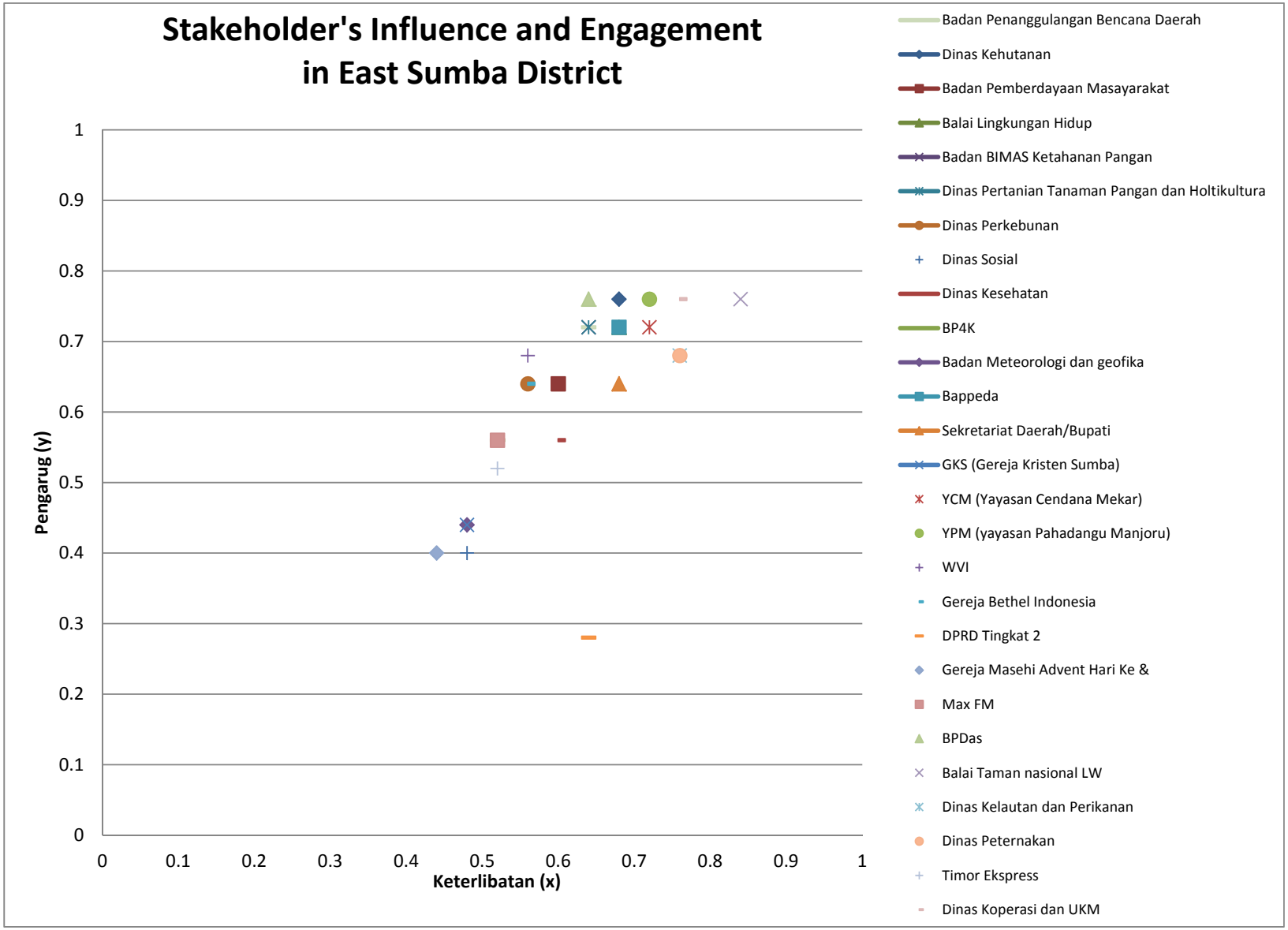


This figure confirms that WN partner in Bima gained supports from influential stakeholders (influence level above 0.5) like Forestry Department, and Labor Force & Transmigration Department, and their involvements are subtantial (see that they arein Tier 1). However, some influential stakeholders are left behind or not interested to engage (engagement level below 0.5) in the program, such as: BPBD, Bappeda, Environment Department (BLH-PM), etc. (see that they are in Tier 3). This data confirmed that objectives #2, that aims to encourage multistakeholder forum has not achieved in Bima.



But Sumba Timur has a good strory. The program can define 27 potential stakeholders, and succeed to attract influential stakeholders to be involved actively in the program (most are located in Tier 1). However, some potential partners should also be involved, like DPRD Tingkat 2 (local parliament) and church leaders (Gereja Masehi Advent Hari Ke 7 GKS and Gereja Kristen Sumba)




Stakeholder's Influence and Engagement in East Sumba District
Pengarug (y)
Keterlibatan (x)
0
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.5
0.6
0.7
0.8
0.9
1
Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah
Dinas Kehutanan
Badan Pemberdayaan Masayarakat
Balai Lingkungan Hidup
Badan BIMAS Ketahanan Pangan
Dinas Pertanian Tanaman Pangan dan Holtikultura
Dinas Perkebunan
Dinas Sosial
Dinas Kesehatan
BP4K
Badan Meteorologi dan geofika
Bappeda
Sekretariat Daerah/Bupati
GKS (Gereja Kristen Sumba)
YCM (Yayasan Cendana Mekar)
YPM (yayasan Pahadangu Manjoru)
WVI
Gereja Bethel Indonesia
DPRD Tingkat 2
Gereja Masehi Advent Hari Ke &
Max FM
BPDas
Balai Taman nasional LW
Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan
Dinas Peternakan
Timor Ekspress
Dinas Koperasi dan UKM

10. Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats

Assess end-point strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats/challenges (SWOT) of WN Program and recommend mechanisms or modifications to build on identified strengths and address identified constraints in order to enhance overall effectiveness.

10.1. SWOT of WN Program

Strengths	Weaknesses
• Most of partners have been worked with target villages for years, so they understood the community very well and have established strong relationships with most of target communities even before the program started. • WN have qualified and dedicated field staffs. • Partners have adequate capacity to lobby the government to mainstream climate adaptation into governments progam and budget. • WN program has proven to increase climate adaptation. Based on adaptive measures, WN program, that was funded by USAID, has given 69% contribution of the listed adaptive activities. • WN program has proven to increase community's income. Saving activity increased in all UBSP that were visited by evaluators and no stagnant or collapse UBSP so far. • Program activity can also build bridge among diverse characteristics of community, such as immigrant (from Timor Leste) and transmigrants in Nagekeo and Tambora with local community. Cohesion within community gets stronger. No social conflict was noted so far within the program implementation. • Program get strong support from various stakeholders, like government (even with budget, personel and policy), religious leaders (church/mosque), tribes leaders (in Nagekeo where land ownership still use tribal system). • Program give impact to increasing students, participation of women and attention to vulnerable and disable people (as shown in DRR simulation). • People keep continuing the program activities, though the program has ended. (tree/vegetables planting, watershed conservation, UBSP & KMPB management, etc.) • The ITB's rainfall forecast gave community a guidance for planting	• Geographically dispersed field teams, difficult to communicate • At the beginning, limited experience in operational and technical aspects of disaster mitigation activities. • At the beginning, knowledge and understanding of climate change adaptation and disaster management were still limited. • Knowledge on cross-cutting issue could be improved (mainstreaming gender, governance) • Lessons-learned and best practices are not well documented. • Low risk level of target villages • KMPB has been formed, but limited understandings on their respective roles and responsibilities. • Disaster Risk Assessment results are not well shared to wider communities to make them not aware on Hazard and Vulnerability. • Limited formal trainings were provided throughout the program, except for conducting DRA. • Community looked more focus on mitigating climate related disaster. Attention to geological hazard, like earthquake, mount eruption and tsunami is limited. • The program gave more efforts to achieve objectives #1 than #2.
Opportunities	**Threats/Challenges**
• WN has strong relationship with partners that makes partner understood WN program	• WN partners have too much flexibility in determining the program objectives and

characteristics. • Partners have adequate experience working in the target villages that enable them to increase its scope of activity. • Partners have adequate experience adequate budget to expand the program with support from government and other donors. • Government's program of "Developing Local Food" (Pengembangan Pangan Lokal) and Community Forestry (HKm) can be used as an entering gate for CA program. • Issue of Climate Adaptation and DRR is a sexy issue nowadays that attractive for donors. • NTT and NTB are areas that were considered having food insecurity and long-lasting drought, so many CA programs are targeted these areas. • Extensive land holdings by most of program participants, so the community forestry program can be implemented widely. • Partnership with BMKG needs to be explored.	in increasing target villages. • Most of target villages are located in remote areas. It makes difficult to coordinate and communicate. • The 'ijon' system entraps community. • Unfavorable market mechanism makes farmers get lower price when harvesting. • Some local governments are still passive to the CA & DRR program. • Climate change impacts are uncertain (floods, landslide, drought) are frequently occured.

10.2. SWOT per District

- **Dompu & Bima, Tambora**

Strength	**Weakness**
• Fertile Soil for vegetable plants and community forestry • Prospective commodity for increasing community's income, e.g. hazel nuts, coffee, corn, honey, etc. • In average, each HH owns more than 1 ha of land for plantation.	• Conflict among forum's member was slowing the progress.
Opportunity	**Threats/Challenge**
• Potential collaboration with local government, since many government's program reach the target villages. • The upcoming Tambora Festival would create potential opportunity for tourism.	• Public Transport are limited • Remote villages • Lack of market access • Lack of market information • 'Ijon' system is widely exist • Weather uncertainty throughout 2010-2011 create failure in harvesting.

- **Nagekeo District**

Strength	**Weakness**
• Close to the government. • Having a local champion (who get Kalpataru at provincial level). He is very active in replicating the program to other areas. • WN partner gain trust from community and government, since has been active in this area for years. • 71 UBSPP has been formed with total member reach 1,158 people and have capital amounting to Rp1,46 billion. • 76 farmers groups has been assisted and could replicate to other areas. • Tribal land-use system in certain degree gave help to land-use planning for reforestation.	• KMPB have been established in 7 villages (Tengatiba, Nagerawe, Totomala, Anakoli, Aeramo, Ulupulu, Woewutu) but not been followed with capacity bulding so many of them do not understand about their role. Disaster risk assessment has not socialized yet to wider community. • The Head of BPBD is still new that not very much involved in the stakeholder forum. • Knowledge on how to advocate the village action plan into government budget is limited.
Opportunity	**Threat/Challenge**
• Many donors shows their interest on renewable energy project (biogas) • Fire control management has been practicing and replicating. • Mangrove planting has wide opportunity in coastal areas • Techniques of making compost and organic fertilizer have been introduced and got positive response • Planting of long-term trees got positive response from community, and even from government through social forestry program • Sesame vegetables has wide market opportunity for export	• Forest fires are frequently occurred and sometimes burns people's farm • Early warning system, particularly for forest or grass fires, has not yet prepared. • Nagekeo is a new district that was just formed. In consequence, some government institutions has not properly functioned. This affect to the establishment of multistakeholder forum. • According to national government and UN WFP's data,, Nagekeo is considered as "food secured". In fact this area depends on rainfall for irrigation system.

- **Lombok Tengah**

Strength	**Weakness**
• KMPB structures in many villages have been acknowledged by BPBD Province and Districts. They also endorsed the Village Action Plan into government budget. • Simulation has been conducted in Karang Sidemen villaged that participated by surrounding villages and government from district and province. • Some KMPB have been trained in disaster response management. • Post-harvest processing on palm sugar has been acknowledged by Balai POM (food supervisory board) and got Halal certificate from MUI (Ulema Board) • Establishment of Community Groups like UBSP (microcredit), Gapoktan (Farmers group), and GPA (Water user group) got positive response from community. • The soil is very fertile. Any planting program will be success here. • There are local champions on hybrid-seed breeder within community.	11. YKSSI has no other funding support beside WN/USAID. Currently, the partner has significantly reduced number of staffs. 12. With the decreasing present of YKSSI in the target villages would affect the sustainability. 13. Lack of information kits make facilitators have difficulty in socializing climate adaptation or DRR issues. 14. The multistakeholder forum did not involve the main actors that conduct sand mining activity, that makes people more vulnerable to landslides in many villages in Lombok Tengah. 15. The main actor of sand mining activity lives within community, but seems they are untouchable. 16. No spatial land use policy that considering landslide as potential hazard.
Opportunity	**Threats/Challenges**
17. Ecotourism: KMPB shows interest in ecotourism, e.g. build tracking path to Mount Rinjani's peak and promoting potential tourist destination (waterfalls, fishing, Durian fruits). In the other hand KMPB prepared themselves to improve Search and Rescue skills to anticipate possible loss of hiker 18. Forum Lingkar Rinjani (Rinjani Ring Forum) is intended to be established. This would create better network of upland people who live around Mount Rinjani. 19. There is an urgent need of spatial land use policy since sand mining activity makes people more vulnerable to landslides in many villages in Lombok Tengah. 20. More than 1,000 hectares are granted by Ministry of Forestry for community forestry (HKm) since 2009 till 2044.	21. Turn-over of trained KMPB staffs. Many of them go abroad (Malaysia, Arab saudi) as illegal/legal workers. 22. Other NGOs/program (WWF, Access-Ausaid) give transportation fee to peoplefor attending a meeting. A different approach (without fee) seems make some people not interested in attending a meeting. 23. Landslides is most likely occured due to irresponsible sand mining activity.

- **Timor Tengah Utara**

Strength	**Weakness**
• Local foods variety ensures food security • Increasing land area that have been conserved through agroforestry and social forestry program • Increasing farmers that planting vegetable crops. This is actually a new movement in the Mutis area. • Illegal logging is decreasing, while reforestation is increasing • With developing planted trees, some were planted since 1990s, water springs emerged in many places. • The ITB's rainfall forecast gave community a guidance for planting	• Vegetable planting was only in subsistence level. Need more skills to exppand the farm. • Limited facilitators. A field staff has tasked to facilitate 3 villages which very far apart. • Too many target villages in TTU: 30 villages out of totally 78 villages under this program or 38%. YMTM, WN partner in TTU (also supported with Forpeldas) handled biggest responsibility and contribution to make the program success. Too big responsibility with limited field facilitator may make the progress in various villages is dissimilar. • Access to transportation is still difficult. Of the 22 assisted villages there are 9 villages that can only be reached by four-wheeled vehicle. While some villages have limited vehicle access, especially during the rainy season. This condition also affect in marketing community's commodity.
Opportunity	**Threats/Challenges**
• YMTM has a very good cooperation with local government, e.g. head of agriculture department is Director YMTM's wife, while head of Forestry Department is also his brother in law. • Beneficiaries of the program can produce a prospective commodity, e.g. massage oil for rheumatic problem; banana chips; etc. Some post-harvest products have already get label or endorsement from local government. • YMTM has ability to expand the program to Timor Leste areas. • Many areas in Timor are potential for program replication	• YMTM becomes preferred sub-recipient of many fundings, due to their track record and experience, as well as their strategic positions in the heart of Timor, NTT. YMTM just recently also got direct funding from AUSAID. This condition should be carefully taken care of by WN, to ensure it will not affect to the program implementation • Building food barn is actually part of tradition. But to build a better and healtier barn would be a challenge. • Bappeda is not well involved in the multistakeholder forum. This institution actually has power in agreeing RPJMDes into government's budget.

- **Sumba Timur**

Strengths	Weaknesses
• Tananua, WN partner have been worked with target villages for years, so they understood the community very well and have established strong relationships with most of target communities even before the program started. • WN Partners (Tananua, Koppedas and FALP) can work together effectively to promote regular meetings of multistakeholder forum. • UBSP, KMPB, GPA is well accepted by community. • WN program through UBSP has increase community's income. • The program got support on DRR mitigation from government, e.g. building river bank's wall (bronjong) in Lailunggi village. • The ITB's rainfall forecast gave community a guidance for planting • Forest-fires management has been introduced	• KMPB has been formed, but limited understandings on their respective roles and responsibilities. • Disaster Risk Assessment results are not well shared to wider communities to make them not aware on Hazard and Vulnerability. • Community looked more focus on mitigating climate related disaster. Attention to geological hazard, like earthquake, mount eruption and tsunami is limited. For example, Lailunggi village has been wiped out by tsunami in 1970s that killed hundreds of people, but people seems forget this incidence.
Opportunities	**Threats/Challenges**
• Partners have adequate experience working in the target villages that enable them to increase its scope of activity. • Government's program of "Developing Local Food" (Pengembangan Pangan Lokal) and Community Forestry (HKm) can be used as an entering gate for CA program. • Issue of Climate Adaptation and DRR is a sexy issue nowadays that attractive for donors, especially with Sumba context. • Sumba has huge opportunity for social forestry and agroforestry. • Some people has started with sandlewoods and 'gaharu' seedling. • Low-fuel stoves is prospective, but production is limited.	• WN partners have too much flexibility in determining the program objectives and in increasing target villages. • Most of target villages are located in remote areas. It makes difficult to coordinate and communicate. • The 'ijon' system entraps community. • Unfavorable market mechanism makes farmers get lower price when harvesting, e.g. Mahaniwa village. • Some local governments are still passive to the CA & DRR program. • Climate change impacts are uncertain (floods, landslide, drought) are frequently occured. • Potential for social conflict due to gold mining activity in target villages

11. Sustainability

Are the positive effects or impacts sustainable? Any voluntary replication villages?

The program may sustainable due to several assumptions, as follow:

- Number of beneficiaries of project receiving training in implementation of specific adaptation measures or decision support tools.
- Local (or spatially appropriate) availability of skills and resources necessary to continue adaptation after conclusion of project.
- Support for project activities among participating communities
- Number of outside programme, policies or projects incorporating project results into their processes.
- Number of lessons-learned has been documented and shared.
- Number of voluntary replication villages.

11.1. At Community Level

Communities have been trained and facilitated through the DRA process, and also were capacitated with risk and hazard mapping, creation of evacuation plans, creation of disaster specific contingency plans and identification and implementation of disaster mitigation projects. Communities are expected to *maintain their knowledge* on Disaster preparedness and Climate Adaptation for future disasters.

The program helps communities to enhance *agricultural, livelihoods and environmental sustainability*. At the grassroots level, the program has significantly increased in income and food security, while supporting rehabilitation and management of their natural resource base. This best practice is expected tobe maintained and leveraged within and to other communities. WN Partners will share the best practices to relevant stakeholder institutions, including provincial and local government to be captured in *government's policy.*

Participatory approach that was used in formulating DRA has engaged target communities in all aspects of project assessment, planning and implementation. This approach has *promotedsome good values*, such us: accountability, transparency and democracy within community.

The DRA process has increased people's capacity in planning for emergencies, as well as in development planning. Communities are encourage to define possible development strategy, such as: eco-tourism and livelihood activities. Momentum that was created through disaster simulation should be maintained and improved capacity of community and government in disaster management.

Prioritisation of CBDRR in regular community activities is also greater among those communities which have experienced recent disasters. This was occurred in Lombok (landslide) and Sumbawa (mount eruption). It is difficult to expect communities to sustain a level of preparedness as the memory of the last disaster fades, and other day-to-day challenges take over. Leadership in local social and economic development initiatives which fulfil multiple roles of reducing vulnerability of communities from external shocks of all kinds will continue to be an important part of the mix for ensuring sustainability. Village champion has also been identified and supported for replication.

11.2. At Government level

WN has identified *non-structural mitigation* as an important sustainable activity as noted in theDRA. The results has been presented and shared to local government and other stakeholders.

Linking village and sub-district action plans to the district disaster management planning process will increase opportunities for disaster management policy and budget mechanisms that take into account the needs identified at the village and sub-district levels. WN recognised the importance of institutionalising CBDRR and CA into government planning and budgeting systems would be a good exit strategy.

Annual Workshop has involved not just WN facilitation team staff but representatives from the village, sub-district, district and provincial level. By *building capacity and increasing knowledgeof government*at all levels that has been taken greater sustainability is ensured.

Multistakeholder Forum has been initiated in all targeted districts. This forum will be sustainable, since WN partners would maintain the achievements.

A *link* between WN Program and the government program have been bridging that will lead to greater empowerment of target communities.

Integration DRR and CA principles into development planning, supports the provincial and local level thrust for mainstreaming of DRR and CA into planningat all levels. However communities need to establish and maintain robust linkages with the government agenciesresponsible for planning and implementing service delivery. The Review Team observed that several communityleaders were ex-bureaucrats who spent significant amounts of time at district and sub-district level developingprojects from funds available for a range of initiatives.

11.3. Voluntary Replication Villages

There are many villages, that located close to target villages, are voluntary replicated the program (see table below). Those villages activated their community institutions like KMPB, UBSP, Watershed Management without any support from WN or government. Channeling their enthusiasm to government program, for instance, would help them to replicate the WN program.

Community groups like UBSP, KMPB and Gapoktan are well accepted by community and can be replicated to other villages. Some partners, like YMTM TTU and YMTM Flores, that have capacity and experience can lead the replication process.

Voluntary Replication Villages	Sub-district	District	# of people	Adopted activity
Wahang	Pinupahar	Sumba Timur	61 people (58 men, 3 women)	vegetable planting, UBSP, social forestry (mahogani and sandle-woods), seeds saving, local food plantations
Tanabeak	Batukliang Utara	Lombok Tengah	10 people (9 men, 1 women)	established KMPB, joined simulation in Karang Sidemen village, joined CA & DRR training,
Noetoko	Miomafo Barat	Timor Tengah Utara	1 HH	Following the rainfall assessment, villagers planted corn, antipating the rainfall, and the forecast was right.
Oewutu	Nangaroro	Nagekeo	60 people (54 men, 6 women)	DRA, agroforestry, UBSP, KMPPB

12. Impact

How do intended and/or unintended effects contribute to overal adaptation and risk reduction?

12.1. Impact measurement

There are many reasons for conducting an impact evaluation and many views about what an Impact evaluation is intended to do. Important reasons for doing impact evaluations normally are to:

- Provide evidence on 'what works and what doesn't'
- Measure impacts and relate the changes in dependent variables to developmental policies and programmes
- Produce information that is relevant from an accountability perspective
- Benefit from individual and organizational learning."

In this program context, the impact should measure:

- stakeholder's behaviour utilizing adjusted practices or resources for managing climate change risk.
- Percent improvement in stakeholders' capacities to manage climate change (e.g. communicate climate change risk, disseminate information, or make decissions based on high quality information.
- Percent reduction in perceived vulnerability:
  - Percent improvement in stakeholder perceptions of vulnerability to a recurrence of primary climate change-related threat(s)
  - Perceived success of project interventions in delivering mechanisms to reduce vulnerability.
- Percent improvement in perceived adaptve capacity:
  - Percent improvement in stakeholder perceptions of the range or robustness of options available to cope with recurrence of primary climate change related threath(s).
  - Perceived success of project interventions in delivering improvements in options to cope with climate change related threat(s).

It should be evident that, in order to achieve these goals, a broad range of methodologies is needed. Evaluator noted that the need to limit the indicator(s) of impact to quantities that can be measured with enough accuracy. This becomes a problem when an indicator can not be measured accurately (e.g., when looking at indicators: "# of communities and volunteers (men and women) showing awareness and knowledge about DM practices" or "% of HH reporting: impact on their agricultural practices and livelihood by disasters (landslides, erosion, drought, etc.); and reduced vulnerability to disasters (e.g., food security, access to potable water)."

As well as when looking at "percentages of gender-sensitive and pro–poor DM responses demonstrated by the community and volunteers" or "women and men volunteers (50/50) identified by disaster type to ensure effective implementation of the mitigation plan". The meaning of "gender-sensitive" and "pro–poor DM responses" should be defined first before we apply the percentage.

Indicator of "women and men volunteers (50/50) identified by disaster type to ensure effective implementation of the mitigation plan." This indicator statement looked confusing, since firstly request classification of identified by disaster type, and then followed with detail mitigation plan per hazard, which finally measures the involvement of men and women in percentage.

The problem becomes more difficult when the indicator is prone to significant errors of measurement, e.g., indicators such as "# of women's, men's and mixed 'disaster' groups linked to larger local networks", "% of gender-sensitive and pro–poor DM responses demonstrated by the community and volunteers", or "# of communities and volunteers (men and women) showing awareness and knowledge about DM practices."

The indicators' achievement that was stated by WN may refer to non-sampling, nonmeasurable errors that are likely to have a significant impact on the accuracy of the method used to measure the indicator. These errors carry the non-measurable (or at least very difficult to measure) risk. To some extent, statistics could help to mitigate this problem. A detail evidence of meetings, records or reports should be maintained and organized, which in many cases are also difficult to manage.

WN has put a lot of efforts to send field staffs to monitor and guide its partners. Different partners with different experience and desire, has made the progress and intervention is vary among partners. Field visit confirmed that some partners are not familiar with set of indicators that was noted in the logframe. This make WN has to give more guidance and direction to ensure them stay on the track in reaching the indicators.

12.2. Baseline condition versus End Program Achievements [see WN Response 14]

The table below would give analysis on each indicator. Comparison between 'baseline' and 'end program achievement' should provide 'the impact measurement', or in the program context, measuring the intended and/or unintended effects contribute to overal adaptation and risk reduction. Analysis also provides comparison between 'end program target' versus 'end program achievement', with also refers to baseline condition. It would measure whether the program succeed or fail to reach their target when project ended.

Primary Activity	Performance Indicators	Base-line	End Program Target	End Program Achieve-ments	Notes & Analysis
1.a. Benchmarks for existing practices by sector in World Neighbors program areas					
Placement and orientation of field staff and supervisors	Competent staff are in place and oriented to the goals and objectives of the project	7	n/a	47	With higher staff were trained, it ensures greater impact & sustainability. The question is why the proposal did not put certain target on this?
Benchmark study*)	Benchmark study completed within the first 3 months. Measurement tools will include # and % of households (HH) practicing/using the promoted practices or technologies:				Benchmark study has been conducted to find out the baseline condition of existing climate adaptation practices. The result shows that big number of communities have already implementing climate adaptation practices, such as: terracing/contour farming, conservation farming techniques, and water conservation practices. Based on this baseline data, it is confirmed that surveyed communities have actually gained similar program from WN and
	contour farming/ terracing/soil & water conservation;	926			
	conservation farming techniques;	750			

	safe energy technology;	130			partners before. Some villages were even assisted since 1990s. Then, the questions are: 1) Why did WN keep targeting the similar villages that already have sophisticated climate adaptation practices and capacity? **[see WN Response 15]** 2) What kind of impact did WN expected with this qualified Climate Adaptive communities? Apart of this benchmark study, the program also conducted Research on the rainfall pattern forecast for the next 5 years and the prediction of the appropriate cropping patterns in 2 districts (North Central Timor and East Sumba), joint with ITB (Institut Teknologi Bandung-Klimatologi). This study is not noted and planned in the proposal.
	family forest/agroforestry;	987			
	social forestry;	1728			
	watershed management practices	384			
	Measurement tools will include # of hectares of land using:				
	contour farming/terracing/ soil and water conservation;	550			
	conservation farming techniques;	420			
	family forest/ agroforestry	384			
	social forestry;	1009			
	water conservation practices	28			
1.b. Create & implement community disaster mitigation plans					
Implementation of mitigation plan to address disasters	% of HH reporting: impact on their agricultural practices and livelihood by disasters (landslides, erosion, drought, etc.); and reduced vulnerability to disasters (e.g., food security, access to potable water)	0	2	16206	The report was collected through Disaster Risk Assessment in 54 villages. The question is: why did the proposal only target 2 HH will provide report at the end of program? Most likely the target (2 HH) is a wrong input since it is very low target.
	# of women's, men's and mixed 'disaster' groups linked to larger local networks	0	25	45	The baseline (=0) mentioned there was no one or groups linked to larger local networks, which most likely impossible. Some groups have already linked to village network or with government programs at the village. The target (25) and achievement (45) are not clear, whether this measures people or group.
	women and men volunteers (50/50) identified by disaster type to ensure effective implementation of the mitigation plan	0	50%	31,2%	The percentage (50%) and (31,2%) needs to be clarified on how to measure it. Is this related to training or involvement in some mitigation projects?
	# of participatory strategic action plans for local disaster management (DM)	0	25	43	The number (25) and (43) refers to # of participatory strategic action plans for local (village) disaster management. This numbers are most likely refers to groups, not people. But, if group, would be not in line with the number of DRA that have been

					conducted at village level that have reached 54 villages.
1.c. Disaster management training to partner NGO's community groups and lead volunteers					
Community capacity building re: climate change and disaster management (DM)	# of men and women trained in DM practices	0	4	6757	The result (6,757) refers to number of participants who trained in DM practices. Does the training means: training on contour farming/terracing, watershed management, trees planting? The issues here: the target is very low (only 4), which seems wrong input, which makes the achievements (6757) looked very amazing. That makes target and achievement looked not connected.
	# of communities and volunteers (men and women) showing awareness and knowledge about DM practices	0	3	4.92	This target (=3) and achievement (=4, 92) is not clear. What do these numbers mean? Does it refer to number of people or groups? Need clarification.
	# of training participants (men and women) who have DM action plans	0	2	4382	The result (4382) refers to number of participants who joined the DRA process at village level to produce DM action plans. The issues here: the target is very low (only 2 - participants?), which seems wrong input, which makes the achievements (4382) looked very amazing. That makes target and achievement looked not connected.
	# of community members (men and women) who adopt good DM practices	0	1	3728	The result (3728) refers to number of community members who adopt good DM practices, like contour farming, agroforestry, low-fuel stove, etc. The issues here: the target is not realistic (only 1 - person?), which seems wrong input, which makes the achievements (3728) looked very amazing. That makes target and achievement looked not connected.

	% of gender-sensitive and pro–poor DM responses demonstrated by the community and volunteers	0	75	63.5%	To measure % of gender-sensitive and pro–poor DM responses demonstrated by the community and volunteers is actually difficult. The baseline (0) looked not realistic, since disaster coping mechanism is exist in the village level. The target (75) is not clear whether this refers to number of people or community/group/village. Statement of achievement (63.5%) is hard to be confirmed.
Multiple training activities to complement the climate change and DM thematic topics. These will include the following *) :	# of men and women trained in contour farming/ terracing/ soil and water conservation	926	2	3933	The baseline (=926 people) needs to be confirmed on the data collecting methodology. This looked not related with the target in the proposal (=2, people?). Disconnection continues with achievement reach 3933 (people?). As stated the training related with contour farming/terracing/soil and water conservation, which similar with other indicators above, why do the results have big diffrences? (see the achievements of 6757 or 16206 as noted above)
contour farm ing/terracing /soil & water conservation,	# of hectares of land used for contour farming/ terracing/ soil and water conservation	550	300	805,2	If the baseline noted 500 hectares of land, why does the target only set for 300 ha? End achievement noted 805,2 hectares, which actually slightly improves from 550 ha. How about 1,000 ha that was allocated by Lombok's government for community forestry (HKm)? Field visit also confirmed big allocation of land for HKm in other islands. Why does the achievement data not incorporate this HKm issue?
conservation farming techniques,	# of men and women trained in conservation farming techniques/ organic farming.	750	2	3583	If the baseline noted 750 people have trained in conservation farming techniques, why does the target only set for 2 (people?). End achievement noted 3,583 people got training. The issues here: need separation whether the trainings were conducted by partners (without USAID funding support) or by USAID funding support. Field visit also confirmed that some villages have got trainings on this subject before project started.

safe energy technology,	# of hectares land used for conservation farming techniques/organic farming.	420	200	528.9	This indicator (# of hectares land used for conservation farming techniques/organic farming) looked similar with above indicator (# of hectares of land used for contour farming/ terracing/ soil and water conservation), but the result is different. If the baseline noted 420 hectares of land, why does the target only set for 200 ha? End achievement noted 528,9 hectares, which actually slightly improves from 420 ha. How about 1,000 ha that was allocated by Lombok's government for community forestry (HKm)? Field visit also confirmed big allocation of land for HKm in other islands. Why does the achievement data not incorporate this HKm issue?
family forestry/ agroforestry,	# of men and women trained in safe energy technologies	160	500	528,9	Need clarification on what safe energy technologies means. Field visit confirmed this includes low-fuel stove, biogas, etc. But not many people were found to get training on this subject. Baseline mentioned 160 people have the knowledge within the village. It seems previous programs have provided trainings, or by other NGOs/donors. The target oted 500 people, the question goes to the achievement that noted 528,9 people. What does this number means (= 528.9 ?)
social forestry	# of unit safe energy technologies that are made	130	350	1376	This indicator has to be related with above indicator (# of men and women trained in safe energy technologies). Trainees were expected to produce # of unit safe energy technologies. However the target has been set up at 350 units, while the achievement reached 1,376 units. It looked mass production, though field visit confirmed there are limited safe energy units have been produced, and just scattered production in some villages.

spring/water source conservation practices	# of men and women trained for family forestry/agrofore try/ social forestry practise	2707	4	4625	If the baseline noted 2,707 people have trained for family forestry/agroforestry/social forestry, why does the target only set for 4 (people)? End achievement noted 4,625 people, an amazing jump from initial target. The issues here: need separation whether the trainings were conducted by partners (without USAID funding support) or by USAID funding support. Field visit also confirmed that some villages have got trainings on this subject before project started.
	# of hectares land used for family forestry/ agroforestry	384	400	1708	This indicator (# of hectares land used for family forestry/ agroforestry) is related with above indicators ("# of hectares land used for conservation farming techniques/organic farming" and "# of hectares of land used for contour farming/terracing/ soil and water conservation"), but the result is different. If the baseline noted 384 hectares of land, why does the target only set for 400 ha? Only 6 ha increase throughout the project implementation? End achievement noted 1,708 hectares, which is actually remarkable. Is this included 1,000 ha that was allocated by Lombok's government for community forestry (HKm) or HKm allocation in other islands?
	# of hectares forest land used for social forestry	1009	1	1508	This indicator tries to make distinction with above indicator (# of hectares land used for family forestry/ agroforestry). This indicator seems only related with government's forest allocation (HKm) for social forestry. However, the baseline is noted 1009. This means, in 2010, government has allocated 1009 hectares for social forestry. Has it? The issue here, the baseline is set up at 1 hectare as target at the end of project, while the end achievement is 1,507.6 hectares. Target and achievement seems not related.

	# of men and women trained in natural spring/ water source protection/ conservation	484	1	463	This must be wrong in inputting the data. Baseline noted 484 people have been trained, the target only set for 1 person, and the end achievement (= 463 people) is even below than the baseline data.
	# of hectares of land used for spring/water source protection/ conservation	24	40	96,91	This indicator measures # of hectares of land used for spring/water source protection/conservation. Baseline (24 ha), target set for almost double (40 ha), and the achievement (96,91 ha) is four times higher than baseline condition or double than its target. The issue here is how to measures the # of hectares. A good GIS map would be good to be provided that shows the areas that have been conserved.
	# of HH adopted livestock management	0	250	606	This livestocks were supported by Ford Foundation funds. The USAID fund was used to promote healthy livestock management through facilitation and guidance. Baseline mentioned zero (= 0) people did not adopted livestock management. Data collection methodology can be argued if we see that some people in Sumba, TTU and Flores have started to put their cows or pigs in cages. However the program can reach more than double (= 606 HH) over the target (= 250 HH).
Initial documentation of climate change and DM progress and development of 'success stories'	# of most significant change stories from the field	0	25	53	The program can produce double (=53 stories) than its target (= 25). However those stories are not published or shared to wider community or stakeholders, so the best practices can inspire wider audience.

13. Cross Cutting Issues

13.1. Partnership

Besides with local partners, WN also partners with IDEP (based in Bali) and ITB (Institut Teknologi Bandung – university from Bandung), and PPE-KLH Regional Bali Nusra (CCA). Both partners are client-provider based on WN request. The result of this partnership is excellent. The ITB's forecast assessment is widely used by community and government bodies in TTU and Sumba Timur. While IDEP has delivered CBDRM knowledge to WN staffs and partners, that then rolled it to wider communities. WN has also adopted the IDEP's concept for KMPB (Village Disaster Management Team) and the KMPB's organization structure follows the IDEP's CBDRR handbook **[see WN Response 16]**.

Both organizations was actually not mentioned in the original project proposal. Based on the needs to formulate the program implementation strategy, WN Program Manager quickly find breakthrough to invite both organizations on board. IDEP gave value added to the program on DRR knowledge and institutional building and ITB make the program became more focus on climate change adaptation. Without their supports, the project outcomes may have been different.

13.2. Gender

The program was being implemented in some relatively remote communities , some more remote than others. By their nature, these communities are more likely to be conservative and this may be reflected in individual and collective gender perspectives. One of program indicator is "gender equity improved in all activities [target = 50/50 participation]". However this may be difficult to achieve. WN has put a lot efforts to support practices and policies that empower women and girls and that offer them greater participation in action and decision-making in local development efforts. Attention to gender considerations within the context of development program planning, implementation and evaluation has long been a hallmark of WN programs.[2]

However, the Review Team observed:

- In general, limited female spoke up in the focus group discussion if compared to male.
- unless specifically invited (and encouraged) to speak, women did not actively contribute to community meetings in an open forum, like occurred in Lombok and Sumba Timur
- all of the leadership in the different levels of government from district down to hamlet are predominantly men. Exception goes to the head of Dinas Pertanian (Agriculture Department) in TTU and Head of BPBD in Sumba Timur.
- Community institutions that were established during the program were predominantly led by men, such as KMPB, Farmers Group, and Watershed Management. For UBSP (village microcredit), female leadership (and member) are more common.
- Young female are not common to join the program, usually married women.
- Though women are not active in meetings, that dominated by men, but in the real program implementation, like planting, farming, rearing, post-harvesting process, made energy-efficient stoves, and many hard-working tasks, all are usually dominated by women.
- WN staffs are dominated by men, only one women staff: Yeni, as well as WN volunteers/field facilitator , which in total having .... women comparred to .... men.

[2] World Neighbors staff and program partners in Nepal. 2000. "Helping NGO staff (& then community groups) analyse reproductive health & gender issues." *PLA Notes*, Vol. 37, February 2000, pp. 31-37.

13.3. Poverty Reduction

The linkages between poverty reduction and adaptation to climate change is often forgottten in many projects. But WN through this program has seriously connected both issues through many tangible activities. Poverty reduction is the gate to bring communities into climate adaptation issues.

In the WN's project areas, the linkages between vulnerability (of climate change) and poverty can easily observed, such as:
1. any added risk by climate change to current ways of securing well-being;
2. the particular strategies or adaptive capacity of poor people in the face of climate stresses;
3. the causes of vulnerability, or specific factors and conditions that make poor people vulnerable to climate stress.

These different types of linkages imply that the mainstreaming of adaptation should not be restricted to incorporating, for example, the need for bigger pipes and drought-resistant crops into ongoing plans and activities, but instead take a comprehensive approach to adaptation and its integration into development planning and sectoral decision-making. Adding considerations of *climate change* (impacts) to existing programmes and activities is useful, but adding considerations of climate change *vulnerability* to existing programmes and activities is necessary if adaptation is to take place in a way that contributes to poverty eradication. This means that poor people's adaptive capacity and processes contributing to vulnerability of the poor need to be targeted by adaptation measures. Unless these linkages are considered, development projects could increase the vulnerability of the poor.

The various processes that lead to failure to secure the basic living standard in the context of climate stress represent a potential interface between poverty and vulnerability to climate change. WN defined sustainable adaptation measures as those that target this interface, as measures that reduce both vulnerability and poverty address the social dimension of sustainable development.

Addressing climate risk, strengthening adaptive capacity, and targeting the factors creating vulnerability represent what has to be done differently in poverty eradication or development aid in order to adapt to climate change. Empirical evidence shows that climate risks, local capacity to adapt, and causes of vulnerability are all place-specific. Because of the variations in public policy, aid policy, historical, geographical and other factors, there are substantial differences in vulnerability to climate stress across regions and groups. Each specific context demands a different set of measures.

Some activities have been implemented, both targeted climate adaptation and poverty reduction, such as: microcredit (to support adaptive capacity and eradicate poverty), watershed management (farmers can have enough water), agroforestry and social forestry (communities planed high-value trees or fruit trees), and low-fuel stove (save money and save environment).

The UBSP or microcredit group have been widely established in .... villages. Baseline shows that at the beginning of program, total saving is Rp ..., while at the end of program jumped to Rp .... . A .....% increase. Assuming that the ability to save is in line with ability to get income, this means that there is ...% increase of community's income during the program implementation. This stated two things: increasing in adaptive capacity and in community's income. Climate change adaptation program has contributed to povertiy reduction in targeted areas because of the program.

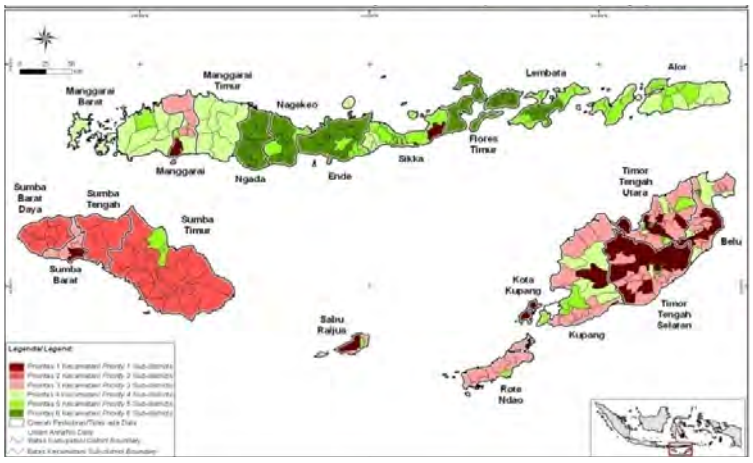
13.4. Capacity Development (= KMPB, UBSP dll)

The program has supported much formal and informal training that cover wide range issues, such as training in contour farming/ terracing/ soil and water conservation, in conservation farming techniques/ organic farming, in safe energy technologies, in family forestry/agrofore try/ social forestry practise, in natural spring/ water source protection/ conservation, livestock management.

One objective of this program is to provide d*isaster management training to partner NGO's community groups and lead volunteers. This participatory training includes making risk map, historical timeline, seasonal calendar and* DM action plans. Government officers are involved as resource persons and trainers.

Besides some capacity building has been provided for institutions like: KMPB, UBSP, Farmers group, and watershed management team. For UBSP, training on financial management, book keeping and team working were also provided.

13.5. Food Security (= jumlah lumbung pangan)



In some cases the project is based in locations which were selected by WN and partners on the basis of an existing presence rather than relative vulnerability. For instance, the map of food insecurity below that was released by the national government (Dewan Ketahanan Pangan), NTT Provincial government and the UN World Food Programme (WFP), has noted food insecurity in some areas and classify them in terms of priorities. WN project locations in TTU are matched with the first priority, while in Sumba Timur in line with second prioriity, but in Nagekeo, Flores meets the third priority areas. Unfortunately, the similar data for NTB has not been released yet, then a comparison canot be applied yet.

The program supports the storing of local food, called 'lumbung pangan (lokal)'. The local people actually already have this local wisdoms and some has dedicated a warehouse for years as preparedness for drought. The program revisited this local wisdom and encourage farmer groups not only save their individual harvest, but also kept the group's harvest.

13.6. Governance

One of the major challenges for global and climate change is adaptation governance, and making the effective societal decisions to enable adaptation to changes at local and regional scales. Local, national and regional decision-making and leadership is required to adapt to change. Complexity and uncertainty around climate and other changes make existing

governance approaches and structures inadequate. Hierarchical and regulatory models of decision making will not be successful, given the expanding and exponential nature of change and increasing citizen expectations of participation and informed decision making. Without decentralization and greater access to decision making, local and traditional knowledge will not be incorporated into decisions for the peoples and communities most affected by change.

Effective adaptation governance requires scientific and societal understanding of vulnerabilities, impacts and adaptation, supported by scaled-down scenario building and forecasts. Foresight and shared learning are key aspects of integrating scientific and social scenarios and successful decision processes, and can engage people in thinking and learning about the future together, so robust responses and commitments can be developed. Extensive communication and continuous interactive dialogue is necessary among people and societies to equitably and ethically allocate the benefits, burdens and risk of adaptation, and to make societal choices on adaptation that will be broadly accepted and implemented.

Through this program, WN put the engagement of stakeholders, particularly the local government, as one of two primary objectives. WN and partners successfully engaged top-rank local government officials into regular meetings and forums. A regular individual meeting has been also held with government officials, to update about the progress of program and give recommendation on certain issues.

Community at TTU plants onion leaves, a new adaptive vegetables (left); Community at Nagekeo built and used biogas, a new technology in saving energy and reduced illegal logging. (right)

14. Lessons-learned

Any best practices? Behavior changes?

14.5.Best-practices

- By using new techniques like *terracing,* fertilizer organic, fires management and following the rainfall forecast, have given wide impact to community and further in **increasing production**. Many adaptive commodities have been introduced to farmers, like onion leaves, sesame, red spnach, broccoli, etc. These healthy vegetables also gave impact to healtier community and farmers.
- The increasing production and marketing have given impact to **increasing revenue**. The commodity wider As consequence e of revenue..
- To **address the most significant hazard**: the drought, the program has rehabilitated the impacted areas by planting long-term trees, like mahogany, gamelina, banyan, teak woods, sandle woods, etc. The water cathment areas were also taken care by planting long-term trees and bamboos. Water storage projects was also built to save water.
- **Safe energy technology**, like building biogas and low-fuel stove got good response from community. Some of them have made stoves for themselves.
- **Post-harvesting products**, like in TTU: massage oil, banana chips, etc. has been proven to have a good market. For instance, a woman took a ship to sell the product in Bali, and she was back by plane, after very successful in marketing the "oil massage" product.
- Farmer's group also gained benefits from the program. Many varieties have been introduces, several (informal) trainings on farming techniques have been provided, access to get credit are also possible through UBSP, and access to rainfall forecasting is also supported. **Farmers are getting more capable** in planting techniques and marketing access, which in turn increase their income.
- The presence of **UBSP has given challenge to loan-shark creditors** or the black vendors (*ijon* practice). They used to get paid before harvesting, and bought in very low price at harvesting time. UBSP make people believe that this bad practice can be reduced and even rid off.
- In many villages, **KMPB** is a new organization with a new responsibility in the vilage level. People looked enthusiastic upon the establishment of KMPB, since there is an organization exists to ensure their safety and security. A massive disaster simulation in Karang Sidemen, Lombok, that was participated by 350 people, may be a good of enthusiasm.
- **Multistakeholder forums** have been established in all target districts. Good progress and collaboration have been made. The forum can invite wider stakeholders that relates to climate change and disaster risk reduction. In many occasions, WN and partners lead the forum faciliation. This best practices may sustainable beyond the program.

14.6. Behavior Changes

- **UBSP** or micro credit group has given hope to community,particularly women, to send their children to school or to start small business. This activity is considered **pro-women** since most of UBSP member are women. UBSP has made women more capable in financial planning as well as in organization.

- People started to believe that **they are not "food insecure",** since there are many local food stocks, like cassava, corn, banana, nuts, etc. Dependency on rice as the only food is tried to be reduced. Community started storing local foods in case of food shortage.
- Most of people have a loser mentality. They thought that they can not succeed if not assisted by outsider. The program has tried to change this mind set to be **a winner mentality.** WN and partners shows that communities have huge resources, in term of food, livestocks, commodities, great touristic views, and other strong natural resources. People can survive or even succeed even without any help from outside.
- This program gave opportunity to **express their opinion**. Many groups have been formed within community, like UBSP, Poktan, KMPB, and GPA. Throuh group's regular meetings people can express their opinion or learned from other experiences.
- **Culture in saving money** is promoted through this program, and succeeds. This culture is actually new for most of community. People usually tends to owe money from the shark-loan creditors.
- **Saving food** in the group's food barn is a new behavior. Usually people just keep it for himself. The program has introduced a value to keep in the group's storage. This practice is really help people, when harvesting fails or disaster strikes.
- Member of community group consists of various people with different background, such as: immigrant (from Timor Leste in TTU), transmigran (in Nagekeo, Flores), the new settlers (Ballinese settlers in Tambora) that have to be mixed with local inhabitants. Through community groups people can build trust among members and **ease the potential social conflict.**
- **People understand the most significant hazards** to their areas through the DRA process. People know how to forward their concern that was formulated in the Village Action Plan through RPJMDes. Furthermore, people enthusiastically guided the plan to higher level (RPJM Sub-District and District) to get government budgget allocation for disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation projects. This process has showed that the bottom-up process works.
- **Understood the danger of fires** to their farming sites, people work together to raise awareness, to build early warning system and to practice fires management simulation.
- **A more positive attitude to the government** have been facilitated through multistakeholder forum. People and NGOs can directly express their concerns to the respective government agencies. The relationship between government and civil society is facilitated and strengthened.

14.7. Innovation

- **UBSP Model** – This model is a good and b**e**neficial reinventing innovation. This helps communities from black traders with 'ijon' system. It also encourages community to work together.
- **Fires Management** - Technique of Fires Management for savanna/prairies has been trained through this program. It is noted very useful for community. KMPB committed to expand this knowledge to wider people.

- **Low-fuel stove** - In general, community use stove that are high consuming of woods or fuel. This low-fuel stove can reduced the wood usage and save forest from illegal logging activity.
- **KMPB** – This organization is new in many villages, and soon getting trust from community. People are eager to get information on disaster preparedness and climate adaptation.
- **Flexible approach -** WN gave enormous flexibility to partners in developing the programs, as long as reach the objectives. Partners are well understood of their community and areas. WN gave technical supports and facilitation if needed.
- **Assessment on rainfall patterns and planting patterns -** This assessment, conducted by ITB, was considered very useful for community in TTU and Sumba Timur. The forecast even reached 95 % match with the actual. Further collaboration with ITB, and PMVBG needs to be maintained. Channeling them to government may useful.

15. Recommendation

15.1. Recommendation for World Neighbors

- Conduct proper baseline data collection, and revise the program target that below the baseline condition **[see WN Response 17]**.
- WN needs to improve knowledge and skills on the proposal topics (Climate Adaptation and DRR), so it will not take time or delay in program implementation
- Bring the issues to national or provincial level through national workshop, involving various national stakeholders.
- Improve knowledge management by documenting lessons learned and best practices of the program. Publication and socialization can cooperate with other parties.
- **Informed to the world.** There were many good things and best practices that were done by WN during program implementation, like best practices, successful advocacy, and innovations. Those positive things can be communicated or uploaded through many information channels, like WN's websites, blogs, facebooks/twitters, otther portal websites, e.g. reliefweb, prevention, etc. By uploading these achievements or stories could make other actors and donors learn from WN experience.
- Strengthen field staff capacity with cross-cutting knowledge such as conflict mediation, gender, economic development, etc.
- Mapping of partners in terms of capacity building needs, funding needs, focused issues, etc.
- In the more remote communities, access to radio communications which can be used to foster linkages and tap into essential services should be considered fundamental infrastructure. Planning for placement of radio or other equipment and supplies which supports community emergency preparedness, early warning system and response mechanisms, that was not covered by this program, should be a part of the overall planning and budgeting process.
- It would be great if there is budget allocation to address emergency response if occurred in target villages.

15.2. Recommendation for Partners

- Involve important stakeholders in the forum are better in approahing them, e.g. Lembaga Adat and DPRD in TTU, Social Department in Lombok, Agriculture Department in Nagekeo, Environment Department in Dompu, BPBD in Bima, Bappeda and Church leaders in Sumba Timur.
- Channeling NGOs/CBOs to government's program or other donors, such as HKm, PNPM, seeds planting, etc.
- Improve administrative and financial management of partners to have better documentation and reporting skills.
- Explore local wisdom that can be used for program implementation, such as 'musyawarah kampong', sholawatan, etc.
- Strengthen of an early warning system at the community level. The program areas are always threathened by forest or prairie firest. A SOP on this subject urgently needs to bet up, as well as the people in-charge and the mechanism to work with local government system.
- Considering that most of KMPB are untrained in Disaster Management skills, partners should find the way to train the newly established KMPB. Otherwise the momentum will be gone, and the community organizations would easily dissapear.
- Program and partners have strong contribution in the establlishment of BPBD in all districts. Keep assisting and advocating BPBDs since the institution still have lacks of capacity and personnel.

15.3. Recommendation for Government and Other Stakeholders

- Increase the access for information and government's budget (sharing budget) for NGOs and CBOs.
- Give space to socialize good program implementation, done by NGOs/CBOs, to government and other stakeholders.
- Promote joint program
- Program extension with government's budget
- The multistakeholder forum should be maintained and improved. The end of program should not give too much impact to the forum, since all members agreed the benefits of the forum. Further forum activities should be defined beyond the program.

15.4. Recommendation for USAID

- Conduct join activity at the national level with USAID partners.
- Give more fundings on program implementation that focused on community level.
- Give more fundings to Eastern Indonesia, since the western side is already poured with huge funding.
- This program is a good credit for USAID, since it can integrate two big issues: climate adaptation and DRR. Extended program is needed to get wider and solid impacts.
- USAID should bring the good lessons-learned to Provention and to DRR meeting next year in Japan.

*** JV ***

ANNEX

ANNEX 1: THE ROLE OF WN IN SUPPORTING BPBD

BPBD (Prov + Kabupaten)	Tahun berdiri	Peran spesifik dari WN program dalam mengadvokasi berdirinya BPBD tersebut? (kalau ada)	Peran spesifik dari WN program dalam mendampingi BPBD yang baru berdiri (kalau ada)	Apa kebijakan/ peraturan BPBD yang dilahirkan sebagai hasil dampingan program WN?
NTT, TTU	2011	tidak ada	1. Melatih BPBD bersama stakeholder lain dalam metodologi kajian risiko bencana (ancaman, kerentanan dan kapasitas) 2. Selalu melibatkan BPBD dalam pertemuan-pertemuan multipihak membahas tentang bencana 3. Melibatkan BPBD dalam kunjungan belajar tentang penanganan bencana di Padang-Sumatra Barat	tida ada
NTB, Lombok Tengah	Januari 2013	Mendesak Bappeda dan DPRD dalam pertemuan-pertemuan multipihak untuk mendorong terbentuknya BPBD	1. Selalu melibatkan BPBD dalam pertemuan-pertemuan multipihak membahas tentang bencana 2. Melibatkan BPBD dalam pelatihan Fasilitator penanganan bencana tingkat Kabupaten 3. Melibatkan BPBD dalam simulasi bencana tingkat desa	Kebijakan (lisan) bahwa Desa Karasidemen akan dijadikan sebagai salah satu desa tangguh di Lombok Tengah
Sumba Timur	Desember 2010	tidak ada	Melibatkan BPBD dalam impementasi desa tangguh bencana	perdes pengurangan risiko bencana

Dompu	November 2010	tidak ada, hanya memulai langkah awal dengan kajian resiko bencana di desa	1. Menginisiasi dan mengkawal kegiatan sosialisasi hasil kajian dan metode kajian resiko bencana secara partisipatif 2. Menginisiasi pertemuan multipihak dengan seluruh SKPD 3. Pertemuan multipihak secara reguler untuk menggagas legalitas forum, rencana aksi forum dll	1. Strukturisasi BPBD dengan pengisian orang orang untuk bidang kesipsiagaan, tanggap darurat, rehab rekon 2. SK Bupati untuk forum multipihak dan adanya bantuan dana operasional untuk Forum PRB
Nagekeo	2011	tidak ada, hanya memulai langkah awal dengan kajian resiko bencana di desa	mendampingi BPBD membuat usulan rencana kegiatan BPBD tahun 2011 pada APBD perubahan, mendorong peningkatan jumlah staff BPBD yang semula 3 orang menjadi 5 orang	tidak ada peraturan, namun adanya kegiatan yang didanai oleh BPBD sharing dengan WN

ANNEX 2: CAPACITY BUILDING ON DRR AND CA FOR COMMUNITY

Asal BPBD	Jumlah orang	Training/ Capacity building	Kapan training itu	Dimana training itu
Lombok Tengah	2	1. Pelatihan Fasilitator Pananganan Bencana Tingkat Kabupaten	27-29 Mei 2013	Mataram
		2. Pertolongan Pertama Kegawatdaruratan, SAR, Evakuasi dan Managemen Pengungsian	11-13 Juni 2013	Desa Karangsidemen, Baukliang Utara-Lombok Tengah
NTB	1	1. Pelatihan Fasilitator Pananganan Bencana Tingkat Kabupaten	27-29 Mei 2013	Mataram
		2. Pertolongan Pertama Kegawatdaruratan, SAR, Evakuasi dan Managemen Pengungsian	11-13 Juni 2013	Desa Karangsidemen, Baukliang Utara-Lombok Tengah

TTU	2	1. Pelatihan Perubahan Iklim dan Pengelolaan Bencana (Kajian Risiko Bencana)	19-21 Mei 2011	Kefamenanu-TTU
		2. Pelatihan Kader Perubahan Iklim dan Bencana	18-19 Februari 2013	Kefamenanu-TTU
		3. Kunjungan Belajar tentang upaya-upaya penanganan bencana	Nop-12	Padang, Sumatra Barat
Sumba Timur	4	1. Kunjungan Belajar tentang upaya-upaya penanganan bencana	Nop-12	Padang, Sumatra Barat
		2. workshop kajian hasil risiko bencana,	Juni 2011	Waingapu
		3. Pelatihan perubahan iklim dan PRB,	Mei 2012	Waingapu
		4. kajian dan workshop hasil kajian pola curah hujan dan pola tanam di Sumba Timur,	Maret-Juni 2013	Waingapu
		5. Pertemuan reguler 2 bulan sekali		Waingapu
Dompu-Bima	14	Pelatihan perubahan iklim dan pengurangan risiko bencana	Apr-11	dompu
		pelatihan metodologi kajian dan praktek kajian di desa	Sep-12	dompu
		Kunjungan Belajar tentang upaya-upaya penanganan bencana	Nop-12	Padang, Sumatra Barat
		pelatihan emergency response dan managemen pengungsian	Apr-12	Desa Nangamiro, Dompu

Nagekeo	5	Pelatihan perubahan iklim,	okt 2011 dan April 2012 dan Juni 2012	Mbay, nagekeo
		pelatihan metodologi kajian dan praktek kajian di desa,	oct 2012	
		Kunjungan Belajar tentang upaya-upaya penanganan bencana	Nop-12	Padang, Sumatra Barat

ANNEX 3: DISASTER DRILL/SIMULATION

Desa tempat simulasi	Kapan simulasi itu?	Jumlah orang yang ikut	Secara khusus apa saja yang disimulasikan? (first aid, SAR, evakuasi, dll)?	apa saja institusi pemerintah atau lainnya yang ikut?
Karangsidmen-Lombok Tengah	13 Juni 2013	350	Pertolongan pertama Kegawatdaruratan, SAR, Evakuasi, Managemen pengungsian untuk bencana longsor	BPBD Prov NTB, BPBD Lombok Tengah, PMI, DAMKAR, Kepolisian Sektor Batukliang, Pemerintah Kecamatan Batukliang Utara, Pemdes Karangsidemen, KMPB Karangsidemen, KMPB Lantan, KMPB Aik Berik, KMPB Setiling, KMPB Aik Bual, KMPB Aik Bukaq, SMPN 1 Batukliang,
Nangamiro-Dompu	Apr-12	143	Pertolongan pertama Kegawatdaruratan, SAR, Evakuasi, Managemen pengungsian untuk bencana gempa dan potensi tsunami	BPBD Dompu, BPBD Bima, Camat Tambora,Pemerinth desa Nangamiro, BPD Nangamiro, KMPB Nangamiro, KMPB Tambora, KMPB Oibura, KMPB Pekat, KMPB Kawindatoi

Waingapu - Sumba Timur	Nop-12	27	Simulasi ini diselenggarakan oleh BPBD, dimana ada 3 orang pengurus KMPB dari 9 desa sasaran program WN mengikuti simulasi tersebut dengan biaya dari program USAID. Materi simulasi sama dengan di atas dengan fokus isu bencana Tsunami dan gempa	BPBD Sumba Timur, Kodim, Depsos, SATPOL PP, PMI, DEPKES, Kepolisian, SATKORLAK, PU, KMPB dari 9 desa sasaran program

ANNEX 4: CAPACITY BUILDING ON DRR AND CA FOR AND WITH THE GOVERNMENT

Jumlah facilitator (P/W)	Topik training	Kapan training itu? (bulan & tahun saja)	Jumlah peserta (P/W)?	apa saja institusi pemerintah atau lainnya yang ikut ?
TTU: 46	1. Pelatihan Perubahan Iklim dan Pengelolaan Bencana (Kajian Risiko Bencana)	Mei 2011	40 orang (31 L; 9 P)	BPBD dan BLH
	2. Workshop hasil pemetaan Rawan Bencana	Desemebr 2011	72 orang (63 L; 9 P)	BPBD, BLH, Dishut, Distan, Disnak
	3. Workshop Hasil Kajian prediksi curah hujan	Mei 2012	70 orang (60 L; 10 P)	Bupati, DPRD, BPBD, Distan, Dishut, Disnak, BKP3, BLH
	4. Pelatihan Kader Perubahan Iklim dan Bencana	Februari 2013	37 orang (22 L; 15 P)	BPBD, BLH, Distan, Dishut, BKP3
Lombok Tengah: 39	1. Pelatihan Fasilitator Pananganan Bencana Tingkat Kabupaten	27-29 Mei 2013	28 orang(28 L; 0 P)	BPBD NTB, BPBD Lombok Tengah, PMI

	2. Pertolongan Pertama Kegawatdaruratan, SAR, Evakuasi dan Managemen Pengungsian	11-13 Juni 2013	54 orang (48 L; 6 P)	BPBD NTB, BPBD Lombok Tengah, PMI, DAMKAR
Sumba Timur: 52 orang	Pelatihan Perubahan Iklim dan Pengurangan Risiko Bencana,	Mei 2012	36 orang (27 L; 9 P)	Dinas Kehutanan, Dinas Pertanian, Dinas Peternakan, Badan Lingkungan Hidup, Bimas Ketahanan panganYTNS, KOPPESDA, Yayasan Cendana Mekar, Forum Andali Luku Pala, Forum Lindi Nyanga, KMPB
	Workshop Hasil Kajian Risiko Bencana	Juni 2012	74 orang (60 L; 14 P)	
	Kajian Pola Curah Hujan	Maret 2013	16 orang (12 L; 4 P)	BPBD, Dinas Pertanian, YTNS, Pelita, Koppesda, FALP
	Workshop Hasil Kajian prediksi curah hujan	Juni 2014	80 orang (64 L; 15 P	Sekda, BPBD, BPMD, Dishut, Distan, Disnak, BLH, BKP3, YTNS, KOPPESDA, Yayasan Cendana Mekar, Forum Andali Luku Pala, Forum Lindi Nyanga, KMPB
Dompu-Bima: 48 orang	Workshop Hasil Kajian Risiko Bencana di Dompu	Juni 2011	35 orang (28 L; 7 P)	Wakil Bupati, Dishut, Diskes, BPBD, PU, PMI, Dinsos, BKP3, Pol PP, Diperindagkop, Tambora Post, Perwakilan KMPB desa dampingan
	Workshop Hasil Kajian Risiko Bencana di Bima	Nop-11	44 orang (33 L; 11 P)	BPBD, Diskes, PU, Dinsos, BKP3, Diperindagkop, Perwakilan KMPB desa dampingan

	Pelatihan Emergency response dan managemen pengungsian	Mei-12	50(orangL 46 dan P 4)	BPBD Dompu, BPBD Bima, Camat Tambora,Pemerinth desa Nangamiro, BPD Nangamiro, KMPB Nangamiro, KMPB Tambora, KMPB Oibura, KMPB Pekat, KMPB Kawindatoi
Nagekeo: 38 orang	Pelatihan Perubahan iklim dan	Okt 2011	38 orang (34 L; 4 P)	BPBD, Pemda, Dinas Kehutanan
	Pelatihan metode pengkajian resiko bencana	Apr-12	36 orang (32 L; 4 P)	BPBD, Dinas Kehutanan, BPK3, Pol PP, BLH,
WN: 5 orang	Pelatihan Perubahan Iklim dan Pengurangan Risiko Bencana dari WN OKC	Februari 2011	21 orang (14 L; 7 P)	Staff WN Indonesia dan WN Timor Leste
	Pelatihan Perubahan Iklim dan Pengurangan Risiko Bencana dari IDEP	Februari 2011	42 orang (34 L; 8 P)	Staff WN Indonesia dan Lembaga Mitra WN, WN Timor Leste
WN: 2 orang	Mengikuti pelatihan penganggulangan bencana berbasis masyarakat yang dilaksanakan oleh IDEP	Oktober 2011	2 orang (1 L:1P)	Staf WN Indonesia
WN : 5 orang dan Mitra 20 orang	Kunjungan belajar ke loaksi proyek IDEP (desa siaga bencana) di Nusa Ceningan, Bali	Juli 2011	25 orang (18 L: 7 P	Staf WN Indonesia dan staf lembaga mitra. Narasumber KLH (Iklim), IDEP (bencana), ITB (kajian prediksi curah hujan)
WN : 7 orang dan Mitra 27 orang	Kunjungan belajar ke lokasi proyek BLH tentang kampung iklim di Desa Kerta, Gianyar, Bali	Juli 2012	34 orang (21 L:13 P)	Staf WN Indonesia dan staf lembaga mitra. Narasumber KLH (Iklim), BNPB (bencana)
WN : 4 orang dan mitra 12 orang	Kunjungan belajar ke program FIELD Bumi Ceria dan MercyCorp di Sumatera Barat	Oktober 2012	16 orang (12 L: 4 P)	Staf WN Indonesia dan staf lembaga mitra

ANNEX 5: # OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES/REGULATIONS AS RESULT OF THE PROGRAM INTERVENTION

Nama Kabupaten	Rekomendasi DRA yang berhasil di-""mainstream" menjadi development plan, seperti (irrigation, repairing bridges/roads, spring conservation, making of new rice field, check-dam, ponds, irrigation channels, simulation)	Institusi pemerintah yang melaksanakannya
Lombok Tengah	1. membuat saluran irigasi dan check-dam untuk mengairi sawah yang kekeringan. 2. mendorong masyarakat melakukan simulasi bencana secara mandiri)	Dinas Pertanian Lombok Tengah BPBD Lombok Tengah
Sumba Timur	1. Bronjongisasi bantaran sungai Di Lailunggi dan Tandulajangga, 2. Hutan rakyat dan KBR di Lailunggi, 3. Pengembanagan Ikan darat Tawui, 4. Konservasi mata air di Ngadulanggi dan Praipaha, 5. Gerakan Penghijauan berbasis masyarakat di Praihambuli, 6. pengembangan tanaman obat di tawui, 7. pengembangan cendana di Meorumba, 8. pengembangan lumbung pangan, 9. Pengembangan pangan lokal , 10Komitmen bersama untuk mengembangkan desa tangguh	BPBD, Dsihut, Diskanla, BLH, Balai Taman Nasional Laiwangga Meti, Bimas Ketahanan Pangan, Dinas Pertanian
Dompu	1. SLPHT untuk mente, 2. pembangunan jembatan Nangamiro, 3. pembuatan penahan erosi di jalan/ pengerasan jalan,	Dinas Pertanian, dinas PU, ADD dan swadaya untuk pengerasan jalan
Nagekeo	1. Perbaikan jembatan/ pembuatan jembatan 2. pembuatan embung dan jebakan air, 3. Penanaman hutan keluarga	BLH, PU, Dishut

ANNEX 6: GOVERNMENT'S FOLLOW UP ON THE PROGRAM'S RAINFALL FORECASTING

Nama Kabupaten	Institusi pemerintah mana saja yang menindak-lanjuti hasil riset ITB itu?	Apa yang akan dilakukan institusi pemerintah tersebut? (kebijakan? Peraturan? Himbauan? Sosialisasi? Kerjasama dengan NGO?)
TTU	Bupati dan Dinas pertanian	Bupati menghimbau petani se TTU (dalam acara workshop kajian) untuk menggunakan hasil kajian prediksi curah hujan untuk mengindari kegagalan panen. Dinas Pertanian bersama NGO memfasilitasi diskusi-diskusi kelompok tani untuk ujicoba penentuan waktu tanam berdasarkan hasil kajian prdiksi curah hujan
Sumba Timur	Dinas Pertanian, Baada Pemberdayaan Masyarakat	fasilitasi pengembangan pangan lokal, sosialisasi hasil kajian ke desa-desa

ANNEX 7: DISSEMINATION OF DRR AND CA ISSUES

Nama Kabupaten	Cara/alat diseminasi	Jumlah orang yang ter-diseminasi?	Hasil/feed-back dari diseminasi itu?
TTU	Pelatihan, workshop, diskusi kelompok	2.809	penyebarluasan isu bencana harus dilakukan secara simultan/terus menerus dan terintegrasi dalam berbagai sektor
Lombok Tengah	Pelatihan, diskusi kelompok, simulasi	757	kegiatan-kegiatan seperti simulasi merupakan cara yang efektif untuk menyebarluaskan pengetahuan tentang perubahan iklim dan kebencanaan

Sumba Timur	Pelatihan, Kajian risiko bencana, diskusi dan pertemuan kelompok	1.576	KMPB atau kelompok-kelompok yang peduli terhadap bencana yang dirasakan masih membutuhkan penguatan kapasitas untuk menjamin keberlanjutannya
Dompu	Pelatihan, Kajian risiko bencana, diskusi dan pertemuan kelompok	326	perlu pelatihan khusus untuk metode kajian untuk BPBD serta emergency response
nagekeo	pertemuan multifihak, melalui pelatihan dan diskusi diskusi	1.289	perlu ada kajian khusus tentang curah hujan dan kecenderungannya ke depan.

ANNEX 8: MEMBERS OF MULTI-STAKEHOLDER FORUM

Nama Kabupaten	Sejak kapan forum terbentuk (sebelum/sesudah program WN?)	Tolong sebutkan nama-nama institusi yang tergabung di forum ini (pemerintah, NGO, media, universitas, dll.)	Adakah forum lain yang terbentuk di daerah ini? (Forum DAS, Forum Gapoktan, dll.)
Lombok Tengah	Januari 2013	BPBD Lombok Tengah, PMI Lombok Tengah, Bappeda, Dinas Sosial, Dinas Kesehatan, Dinas kehutanan, Camat Kopang, Camat Batukliang Utara, Kades Lantan, Kades Karang Sideman, Kades Setiling, Kades Aik Bukaq, Forum Masyarakat Kawasan Rinjani, WWF, ykssi, WFP, Konsorsium LSM Lombok Tengah, , KMPB Lantan, KMPB Karang Sideman, KMPB Setiling, KMPB Aik Bukaq, KMPB Aik Bual	Ada yaitu Forum DAS, Forum HKm, Forum SKPD, Forum Masyarakat Kawasan Rinjani
Sumba Timur	Juni 2012	Dinas kehutanan, Dinas Pertanian, Dinas Perkebunan, Dina Peternakan, Bimas Ketahanan Pangan, Dinas Sosial, Dinas Kesehatan, Badan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat, Balai Taman Nasional Laiwanggi Wanggameti, Badan Lingkungan Hidup, BPBD, BAPPEDA	menyatu dalam Forum tersebut

Dompu	2012	Dishut, distan, dinkes, BLH, dinkopperindag,disnak, dinsos, PMI, Trc, Plan indonesia, dinas PU, dikpora, Bappeda, BPBD, perwakilan dari DPRD, TV9	Forum lintas aktor
nagekeo	februari 2013	Bappedas, PU, dinas P3, BLH, Dishut, Dinas Pertanian, Dinas Kesehatan, BPBD, B3KP, Plan, Flores pos, Dinas perindagkop, dinas perikanan dna kelautan, Dinsosnakertrans,Forpledas wakil DPRD dari komisi A, B dan C,	Forpeldas

ANNEX 9: VOLUNTEERS AND CHAMPIONS OF PROGRAM

Nama-nama volunteer	Kabupaten/Provinsi	Perannya di forum	Outputs
1. Amandus Afianta	TTU, NTT	Aktif menginisasi terbentuknya desa tangguh	Desa Fatumtasa (Desa Dampingan YMTM-TTU) sudah menjadi agenda untuk dimasukkan menjadi desa tangguh
2. Lalu Samsuri 3. Lalu Putra Adi	Lombok Tengah, NTB	Aktif menginisasi terbentuknya forum bencana Kab dan melatih fasilitator bencana tingkat Kabupaten	1. Desa Karangsidemen direncanakan akan menjadi salah satu desa tangguh 3. Terlaksananya simulasi Bencana di Desa Karangsidmeen
4. Ridho Ayana	NTB	Aktif menginisasi terbentuknya forum bencana Kab dan melatih fasilitator bencana tingkat Kabupaten	1. Desa Karangsidemen direncanakan akan menjadi salah satu desa tangguh 2. ada 16 orang terlatih sebagai fasilitator bencana tingkat kabupaten

5. Martina D Jera 6. Margaretha B hau 7. Umbu Ndjuru Mana 8. Anita Banja Uru	Sumba Timur	aktif dalam fasilitasi terbentuknya desa tangguh	Desa Lalunggi dan desa laimeta masuk Desa tanguh madya berdasarkan Perka No 1 BNPB tahun 2011
9. Pak Ahyansyah 10. Pak Risman 11. Pak Dadang	Dompu, NTB	sebagai penggerak forum	adanya SK bupati untuk F-PRB, adanya dukungan dana melalui bappeda untuk operasional F-PRB, adanya pertemuan rutin F-PRB secara informal
12. Polycarpus meo Una, 13. sirilus loy	nagekeo	sebagai penggerak serta perwakilan dari Bappeda	adanya rencana pertemuan rutin dan rancangan SK untuk F PRB

ANNEX 10: THE RESILIENT VILLAGES (DESA TANGGUH)

Nama Desa Tangguh / Kabupaten	Sejak kapan terbentuk (sebelum/sesudah program WN?)	Apa kontribusi (yang dilakukan) program WN untuk menjadikannya Desa Tangguh (mis.: bentuk KMPB, pelatihan, simulasi, dll.)	Apa kontribusi (yang dilakukan) pemerintah (instutusi apa saja) untuk menjadikannya Desa Tangguh
Kabupaten TTU: 1. Fatumtasa 2. Fatuneno 3. Manusasi	Januari 2013	Mendorong adanya Perdes PRB, membentuk KMPB, memfasilitasi perencanaan KMPB, mendorong rencana aksi supaya terakomodir dalam RPJMDes dan APBDes, mendorong aksi-aksi PRB termasuk Simulasi, meningkatkan kapasitas KMPB dan membangun jaringan dengan BPBD dan institusi lain	BLH: melakukan konservasi sumbermata air Dishut: menanam pohon untuk mengurangi emisi karbon melalui program HKm dan KBR Dinas Pertanian: mengembangkan pertanian berkelanjutan melalui program PKP (Padat Karya Pangan) BPBD: meningkatkan kapasitas KMPB
Kabupaten Lombok Tengah: 4. Karangsidemen	Juni 2013		BLH: melakukan konservasi sumbermata air Dishut: menanam pohon untuk mengurangi emisi karbon melalui program HKm dan KBR BPBD: meningkatkan kapasitas KMPB

Sumba Timur: 5. Lailunggi, 6. Laimeta, 7. Meorumba, 8. Tawui, 9. Mahaniwa	Nopember 2012	Fasilitasi terbentuknya desa tangguh dengan 6 aspek : legislasi (perdes, protap), perencanaan (rencana aksi API dan PRB KMPB, rencana aksi terakomodir dalam RPJMDes) Kelembagaan (pemebentukan KMPB dan mengupayakan kelompok-kelompok peduli bencana), Pendanaan (mendorong keswadayaan kelompok dengan pelatihan dan fasilitasi usaha-usaha produktif, mendorong adanya UBSP sebagai sumber modal), jaringan (memfasilitasi KMPB mampu berjejaring dengan pemerintah, swasta untuk akses informasi dan dana), mengkawal aksi-aksi API dan PRB	Dishut: KBR (Kebun Bibit Rakyat), KBD (Kebun Bibit Desa), Hutan rakyat BLH: GPBM (gerakan Penghijauan Berbasis Masyarakat), konservasi mata air, Distan: bibit tanaman teras, benih padi, pengembangan tanaman pangan lokal
Dompu 10. Sorinomo Bima: 11. Oi Bura	Desember 2012	Pembentukan KMPB, mendorong pengurus untuk membuat pertemuan rutin, pelatihan emergency response untuk KMPB, memfasilitasi KMPB untuk mendapat sumber daya untuk kegiatan aksi pengurangan resiko bencana di KMPB	BPBD: sosialisasi tentang tanggap bencana, pemasangan tanda dan jalur evakuasi Distan: pembibitan padi
Nagekeo: 12. Nagerawe	Jan-13	menginisiasi pembentukan KMPB, mendukung pertemuan KMPB serta rencana aksinya, melakukan pelatihan advkasi untuk wakil pengurus KMPB	BPBD: ikut mendukung terbentuknya desa tangguh, ikut aktif dalam penguatan kapasitas KMPB serta menjadi link masalah penanggulangan bencana bagi desa tsb.

ANNEX 11: ADVOCACY ACTIVITIES

Jumlah Desa yang mempunyai Rencana Aksi API dan PRB	Jumlah desa yang mengintegrasikan Rencana Aksi API dan PRB ke dalam RPJMDes	Jumlah RAD yang diadopsi di RPJM Kecamatan	Jumlah RAD yang diadopsi di RPJM Kabupaten	RAD yang dlm APBD Kabupaten
TTU:20 desa	12		10	3
Lombok Tengah:6 desa	6		4	1
Sumba Timur 16 desa	15			7

Dompu-Bima: 6 Desa	5	3	3	3
Nagekeo: 6 desa	5			3

ANNEX 12: THE USAID INDICATORS FOR PROGRAM

PROGRAM: STRENGTHENING THE REGULATING LAWS AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY				
Priority Focus		**USG Target - WN**	**Amount of the USG Achievement - WN (Oct'10-June'13)**	**% of the USG Achievement - WN (Oct'10-June'13)**
1,2	Develop and strengthen BPBD and its tools	5 districts (TTU, Sumba Timur, Nagekeo, Dompu, Lombok Tengah)	5 districts (Timor Tengah Utara, Sumba Timur, Nagekeo, Dompu, Central Lombok)	100,00%
1,3	Enhance DM capacity at local	No target	27 BPBD staff in 6 districts (TTU, Sumba Timur, Nagekeo, Dompu, Bima, Central Lombok) or 2 provinces (NTB, NTT) as tranees in training of the climate change and disaster management	
			2 time simulation of disaster management with community and multi-stakeholder forum (in Nangamiro Village-Dompu District, and Karang Sidemen-Central Lombok District)	Innovation
1,4	Increase human resource capacity on DM, incl. for volunteers	200 people as facilitator of the climate change and disaster management	228 people (177 men and 51 women) have been trained as facilitators for the climate change and disaster management	114,00%
PROGRAM: PLANNING INTEGRATED DISASTER MANAGEMENT				
2,2	Mainstream DM into development plan	3 districts	4 districts have developed an disaster management action plan based on the disaster risk assessment which has been followed up as a response to the needs of the community (dredging of the river for the irrigation purposes, repairing bridges and roads, spring conservation, making of new rice field, check-dam, ponds, irrigation channels, simulation of disaster emergency response in the district of Nagekeo, Dompu, East Sumba, and Central Lombok)	133,33%
PROGRAM: RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND EXERCISE				

3,1	Develop research and science and technology on DM	No target	Research on the prediction of the rainfall pattern for the next 5 years and the prediction of the cropping patterns in 2 districts (North Central Timor and East Sumba), joint with *ITB (Institut Teknologi Bandung-Klimatologi)*	Innovation
3,7	Public education through info dissemination on disaster	4,000 people in 5 districts (TTU, Sumba Timur, Nagekeo, Dompu, Lombok Tengah)	6,757 people (4,391 men and 2,366 women) in 6 districts (North Central Timor, East Sumba, Nagekeo, Dompu, Bima, Central Lombok)	168,93%
PROGRAM: INCREASING THE CAPACITY AND PARTICIPATION OF COMMUNITY AND OTHER DRR				
4,2	Develop DRR forum at local level	5 forums at 5 district level in 2 provinces	5 forums at the district level (Nagekeo, East Sumba, North Central Timor, Dompu and Central Lombok) have been formed in 2 provinces (NTB, NTT)	100,00%
4,3	Increase volunteer and stakeholder capacities	No target volunteer in 5 forums at 5 districts level in 2 provinces	12 volunteers in 5 forums at district level (Dompu, East Sumba, Nagekeo, North Central Timor, Central Lombok) and 1 volunteer in province in 2 provinces (NTB, NTT)	Innovation
4,4	Intensify community based DRR program	No target *Desa Siaga*	12 *Desa Siaga or Desa Tangguh* in 6 districts (North Central Timor, Nagekeo, East Sumba, Dompu, Bima and Central Lombok) 2 provinces (NTB, NTT)	Innovation
4,5	Diversify income with community and social safety net in high risk areas	25 groups at 5 district in 2 provinces	45 groups in village level at 6 districts (North East Timor, East Sumba, Nagekeo, Bima, Dompu, Central Lombok) in 2 provinces (NTB, NTT)	180,00%
		25 action plans in 25 villages	43 local disaster management action plans in 43 villages (included in the RPJMDes)	172,00%
	Develop specific risk reduction and preparedness for women, children and marginalized groups	1,200 people of women	1,700 people of women have the awareness and understanding on disaster risk management that be increased	141,67%
PROGRAM: DISASTER PRVENTION AND MITIGATION				
5,5	Decide spatial and land-use plans based on disaster risk	No target	17 maps of disaster in 13 villages in TTU and 4 villages in Sumba Timur (NTT Province) with scale of 1:10.000	Innovation

ANNEX 12: THE USAID INDICATORS FOR CADRE AND DGP

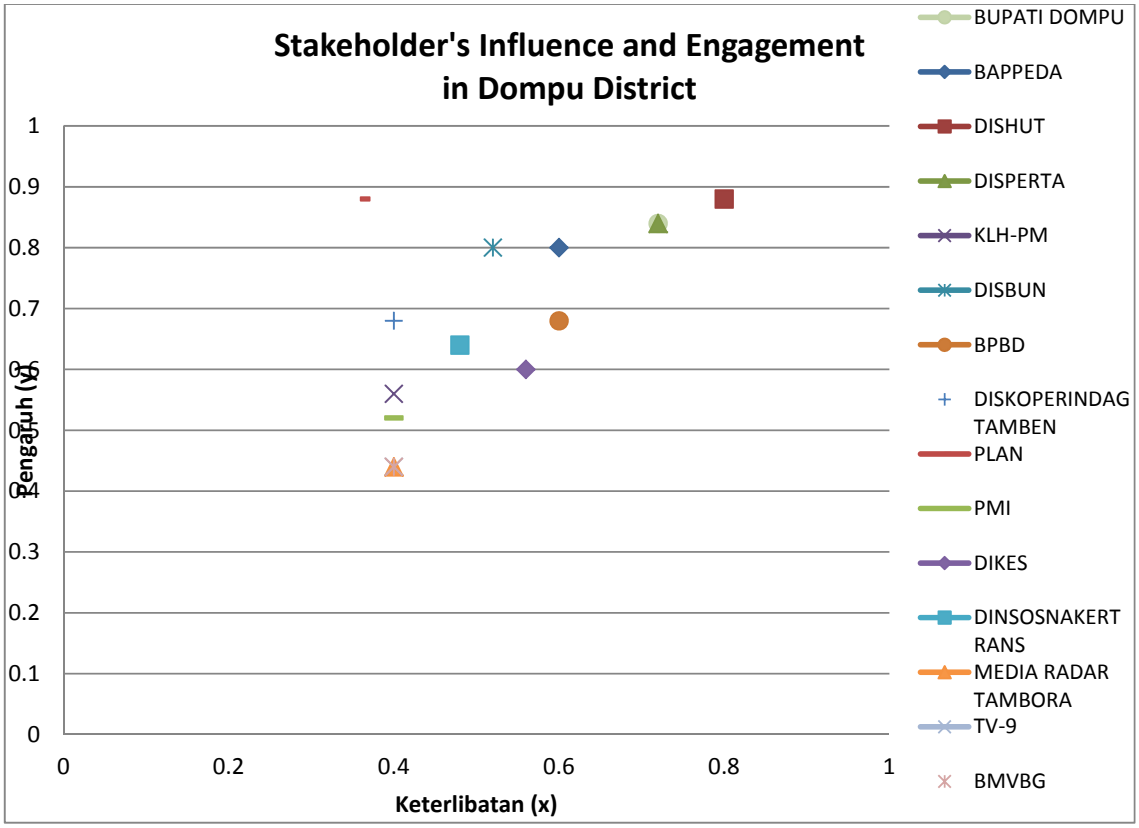
No.	ENVIRONMENT OFFICE	Target for 3 years (Oct'10-Sept'13)	Achievement October'10 - June'13	Explanation
1	Number of stakeholders implementing risk-reducing practices to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance (From 4.8.2-16 Clean Productive Environment)	1,000 people	3,728 people have adopted/ applied the disaster management action plans	They have adopted/ applied the disaster management action plans in their farm and or home (plant trees, smookelless stove, biogas, organic farming, spring conservation, etc)
1,1	- Number of men (From 4.8.2-16a Clean Productive Environment)	N/A	2,432 people of men	Nothing target in the program plan
1,2	- Number of women (From 4.8.2-16b Clean Productive Environment)	N/A	1,296 people of women	Nothing target in the program plan
	OFDA			
2	Number of people trained in disaster preparedness, mitigation, and management (From OFDA Natural and Technological Risks; is also an OP Indicator, Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Readiness/Capacity Building)	4,000 people	6,757 people (4,391 men and 2,366 women) are trained on disaster risk management	The communities are very interst to follow the training since new issue/new topic and they contribute to the consumption during training
3	Number and percent of beneficiaries retaining disaster preparedness, mitigation and management knowledge two months after training (From OFDA Natural and Technological Risks)	1,000 people	3,728 people (2,466 men and 1,467 women) or 75,8% from total trainees of the training (6,757 people) have adopted/ applied the disaster management action plans in their farm and or home (plant trees, smookelless stove, biogas, organic farming, etc	
4	Number of hazard risk reduction plans, policies or curriculum developed (From OFDA Natural and Technological Risks)	25 villages	43 local disaster management action plans have been integrated into the strategic plan of the village development (RPJMDes) in 43 villages	The village has already had strategic plan and than be reviewed to enter the disaster issuess
		N/A	17 jenis kebijakan di tingkat desa yaitu: 8 prosedur tetap tentang pembentukkan KMPB dan 4 peraturan desa tentang adaptasi perubahan iklim dan pengurangan riko bencana, 5 desa membuat peraturan desa	Protap telah dibuat oleh 5 desa di Sumba Timur (Lailunggi, Tawui, Mahaniwa, Mahidang, Laimeta) 3 desa di Dompu (Sorinomo, Nangamiro, Oibura); dan 4 peraturan desa adaptasi

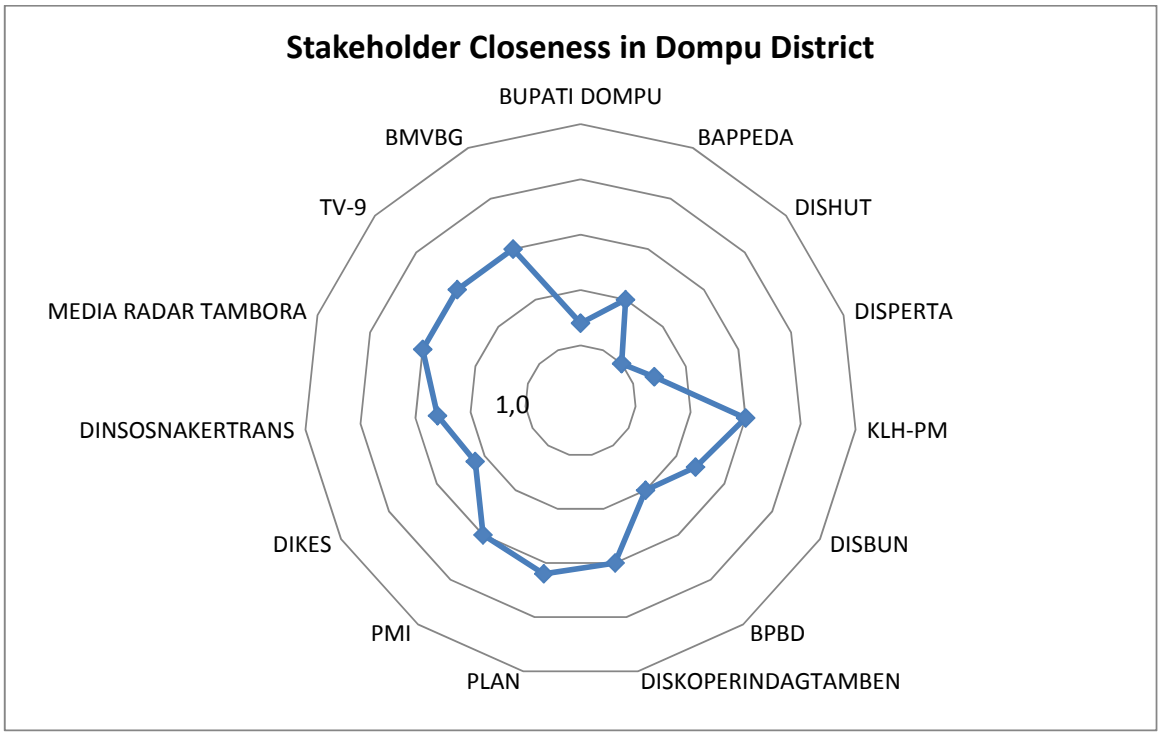
			tentang pengembangan pangan lokal yang merujuk pada Perbup No.130/2009 tentang diversifikasi pangan (Gerbang Hiluliwanya) Sumba Timur	perubahan iklim dibuat oleh 4 desa di Sumba Timur (Mahaidang, Laimeta, Lailunggi, Mahaniwa); 5 peraturan desa pangan lokal dibuat oleh 4 desa (Mahaniwa, Lailunggi, Tawui, Wahang, Tandulajangga)
	CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAM ELEMENT 4.8.2. GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE			
5	Number of laws, policies, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance (Law, Policy, Agreements, Regulations)	3 forums have agreements (commitment) between communities dan governement	3 forums have had an agreement (commitment) that the Sorinomo in Dompu, the Lailunggi and Laimeta in East Sumba, and Karang Sidemen in Central Lombok become an learning site of community-based disaster management	
6	Number of people receiving training in global climate change as a result of USG assistance (Training)	4,000 people	6,757 people (4,391 men and 2,366 women) are trained on disaster risk management	The communities are very interst to follow the training since new issue/new topic and they contribute to the consumption during training
7	Funding leveraged from public and private sources for climate change as a result of USG assistance (Information)	US$ 168,657.92 of the cost sharing	US$ 133,062.24 cost sharing from WN and Ford Foundation, plus IDR 6,733,390,000 (US $ 708,777.89) from government and private sector	Fund IDR 6,733,390,000 (US $ 708,777.89) for the nursery folk from Forestry Service, corn seed from Agriculture Departement, bridge from Public Works Service, check-dam, etc. Governement and private sector support fund or project directly to community organizations
8	Number of stakeholders using climate information in their decision making as a result of USG assistance (Information)	2,000 people	4,382 people (2,943 men and 1,439 women) have disaster risk management action plan	In the community level that has action plan directly after training of the climate change
9	Number of climate-resilient or low emission development plans developed as a result of USG assistance (Plans)	3 multi-stakeholder forums have disaster management plans	4 stakeholder forums have developed an disaster management action plans	4 stakeholder forums have developed an disaster management action plan based on the disaster risk assessment which has been followed up as a response to the needs of the community (dredging of the river for the

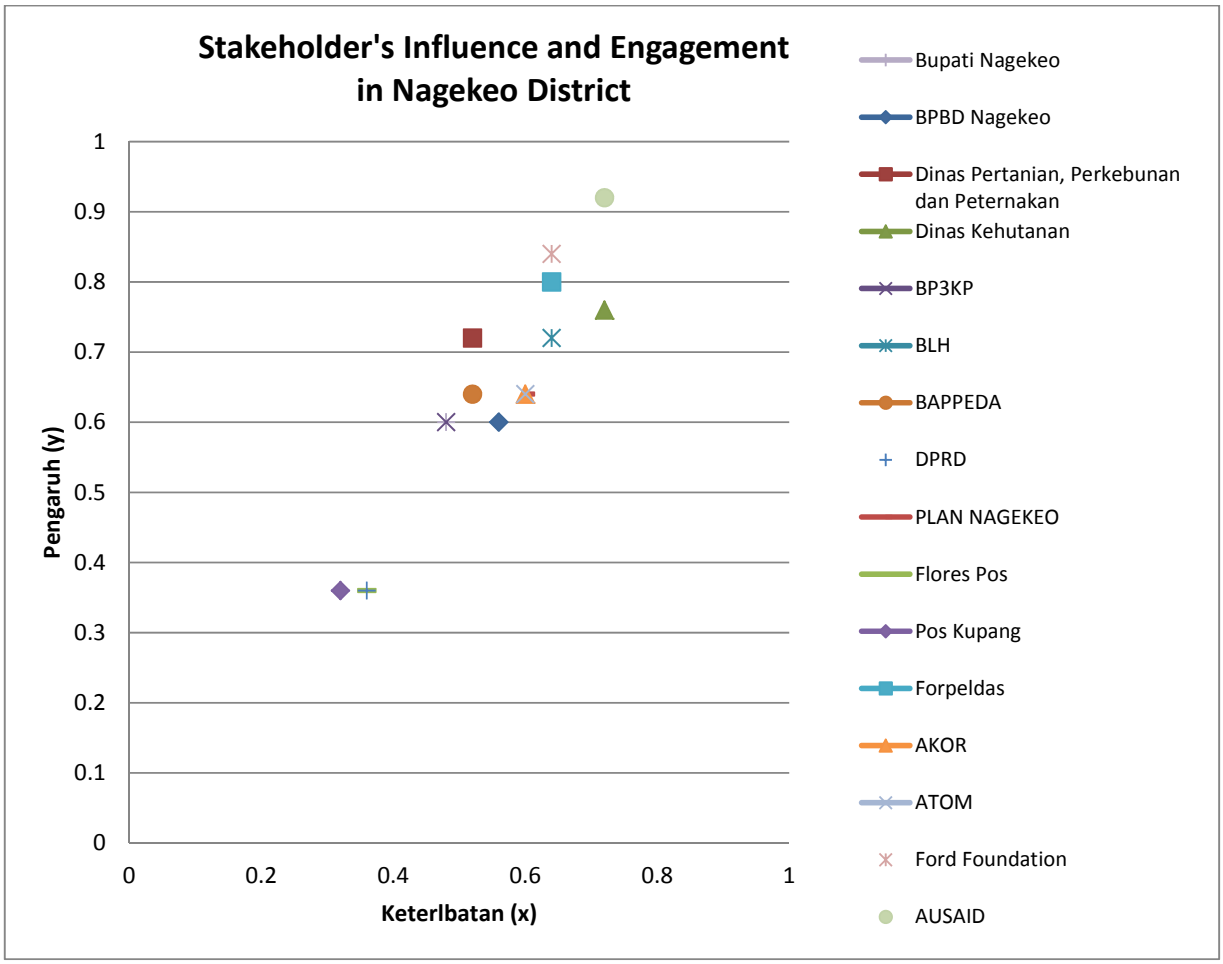
				irrigation purposes, repairing bridges and roads, spring conservation, making of new rice field, simulation of disaster emergency response in the district of Nagekeo, Dompu, East Sumba, & Central Lombok)
10	Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance (Institutions)	5 multi-stakeholder forums formed in district level	28 institutions that are 9 government agencies (BAPPEDA, Forestry Service, Departement of Agriculture, The Environment Agency, BPBD, Public Works Service, Department of Mining, Departement of Marine, Badan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat, Bimas Ketahanan Pangan dan Penyuluhan Pertanian) in 5 district; 14 NGOs (YMTM TTU, YTNS, KOPPESDA, YMTM F, YKSSI, SERBIO, YCM, PELITA, YBS, Anfeot Ana, YABIKU, WFP, WWF, Konsorsium Lombok Tengah); 5 community forums (FLMB, FALP, FORPELDAS, FMKT, FMKR).	Nothing target number of institutions in the program plan
11	Number of institutions established to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance (Institutions)	No target in sub-district level, 25 community organization in village level	1 BPBD in Central Lombok 45 village level groups have action plans linked to a larger local networks in the village and at the district level	Established in January 2013 KMPB (Kelompok Masyarakat Pengelola Bencana or Disaster Management Community Groups) is community organization in village level
12	Number of people with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance (Adapative Capacity)	4,000 people	6,757 people (4,391 men and 2,366 women) are trained on disaster risk management	The communities are very interst to follow the training since new issue/ new topic and they contribute to the consumption during training
	OP INDICATORS			

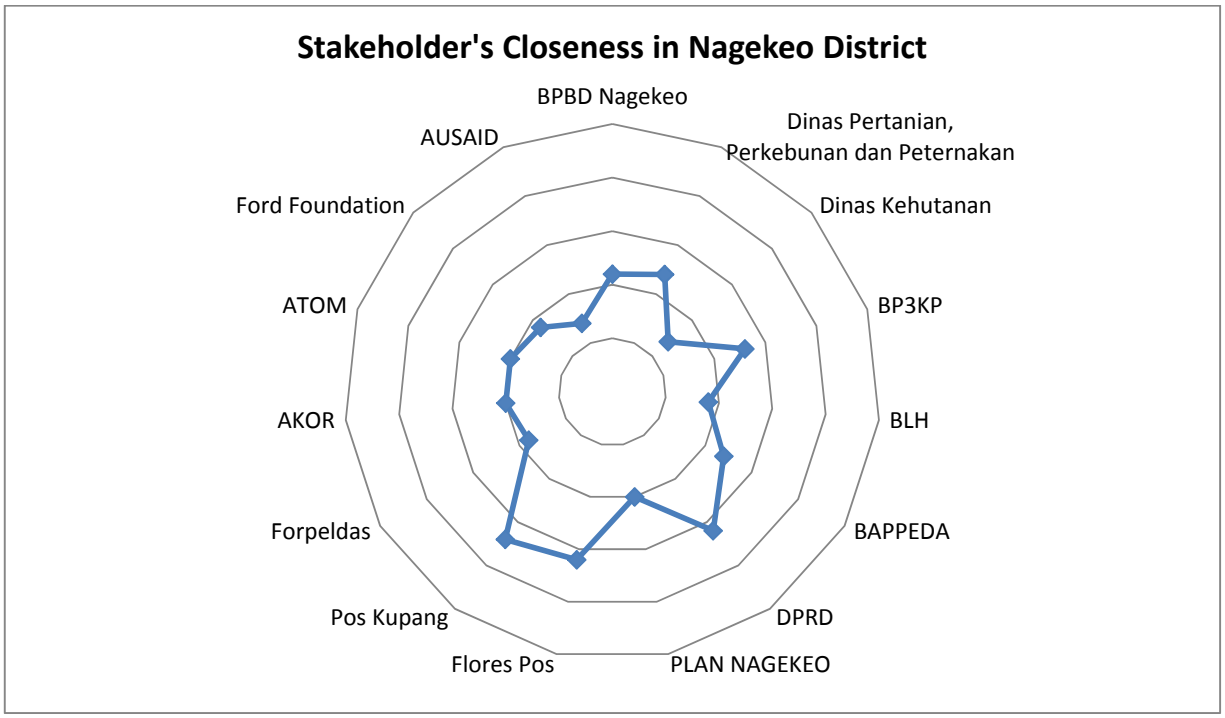
13	Number of districts with early warning systems linked to a response system in place as a result of USG assistance (From the OP Indicators, Humanitarian/Disaster Readiness/Capacity Building)	N/A		Nothing the indicator in the program plan
	IMPROVED MANAGEMENT OF MARINE ECOSYSTEMS			
14	Number of hectares of natural resources under improved management as a result of USG assistance (From the Marine Resources Program)	N/A	9,0 hectare planted by farmer group (included support from goverment 2,0 hectare)	Mangrove planting in the coastal area in Aeramo Village, Nagekeo District
15	Number of persons receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation (From the Marine Resources Program)	N/A		Nothing the indicator in the program plan
16	Number of policies, laws, agreements or regulations promoting sustainable natural resources management and conservation that are implemented as a result of USG assistance	N/A		Nothing the indicator in the program plan
17	Number of persons in MMAF (GOI) trained (From the Marine Resources Program)	N/A		Nothing the indicator in the program plan
18	Number of public-private partnerships formed supporting disaster management	N/A		Nothing the indicator in the program plan
19	Number of people with increased adaptive capacity to cope with impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance	N/A		Nothing the indicator in the program plan
20	Number of laws, policies, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change proposed, adopted or implemented	N/A		Nothing the indicator in the program plan
21	Number of communities taking steps with local governments to plan for and implement resilience activities for climate change adaptation and disasters	25 villages	43 local disaster management action plans integrated into RPJMDes (strategic plan of village development) in 43 villages	The hazard risk reduction plans have been integrated into the strategic plan of the village development (*RPJMDes*) since the village has already had strategic plan and than be

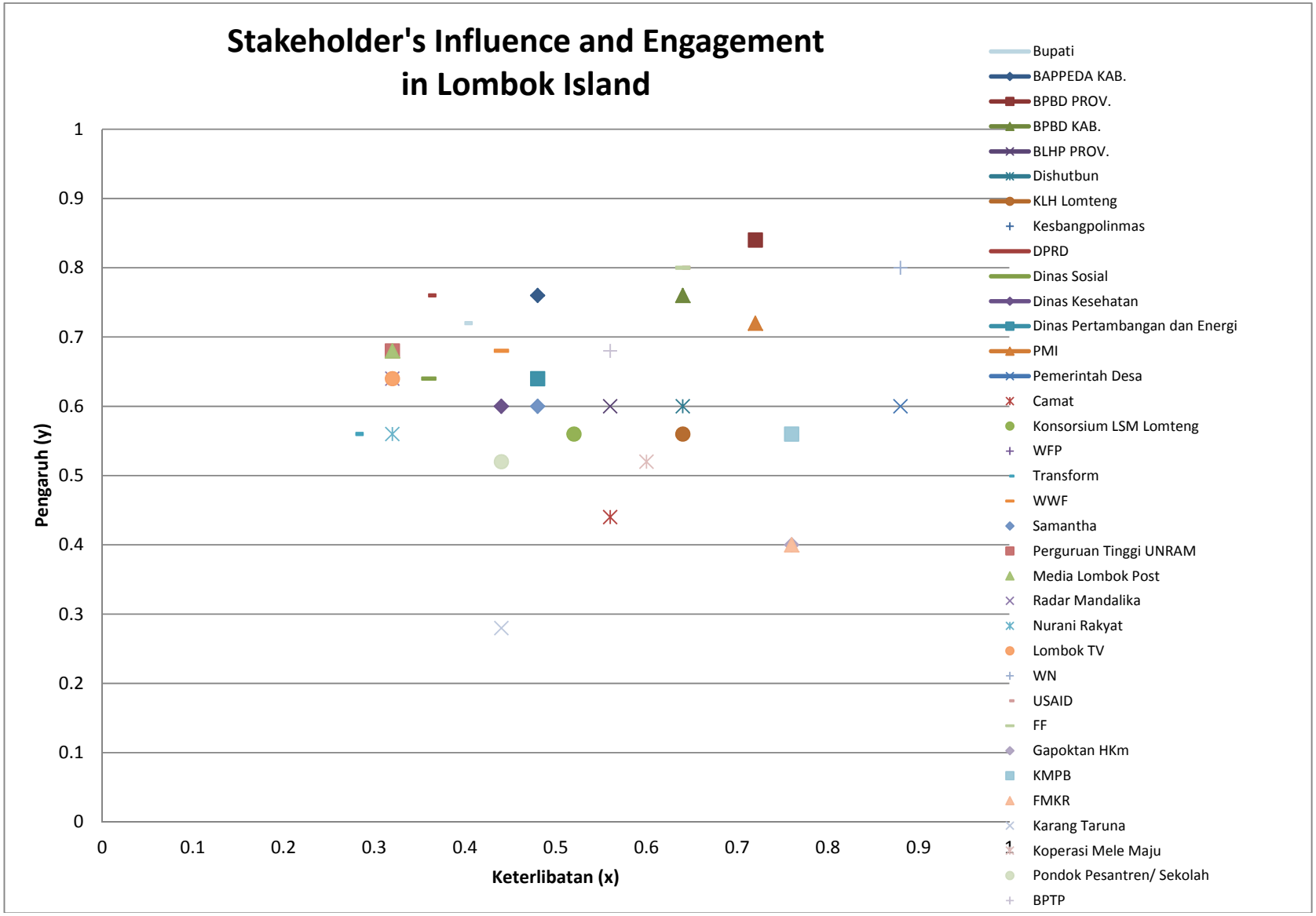
				reviewed to enter the disaster issuess
22	Number of persons receiving training in natural resources and/or biodiversity conservation	2,000 people	3,583 people (1,985 men and 1,598 women) are trained on organic farming and crops cultivation	
	SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES AND CLEAN ENERGY			
23	Quantity of greenhouse gas emissions, measured in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, reduced and sequestered as a result of USG assistance	N/A		Nothing the indicator in the program plan

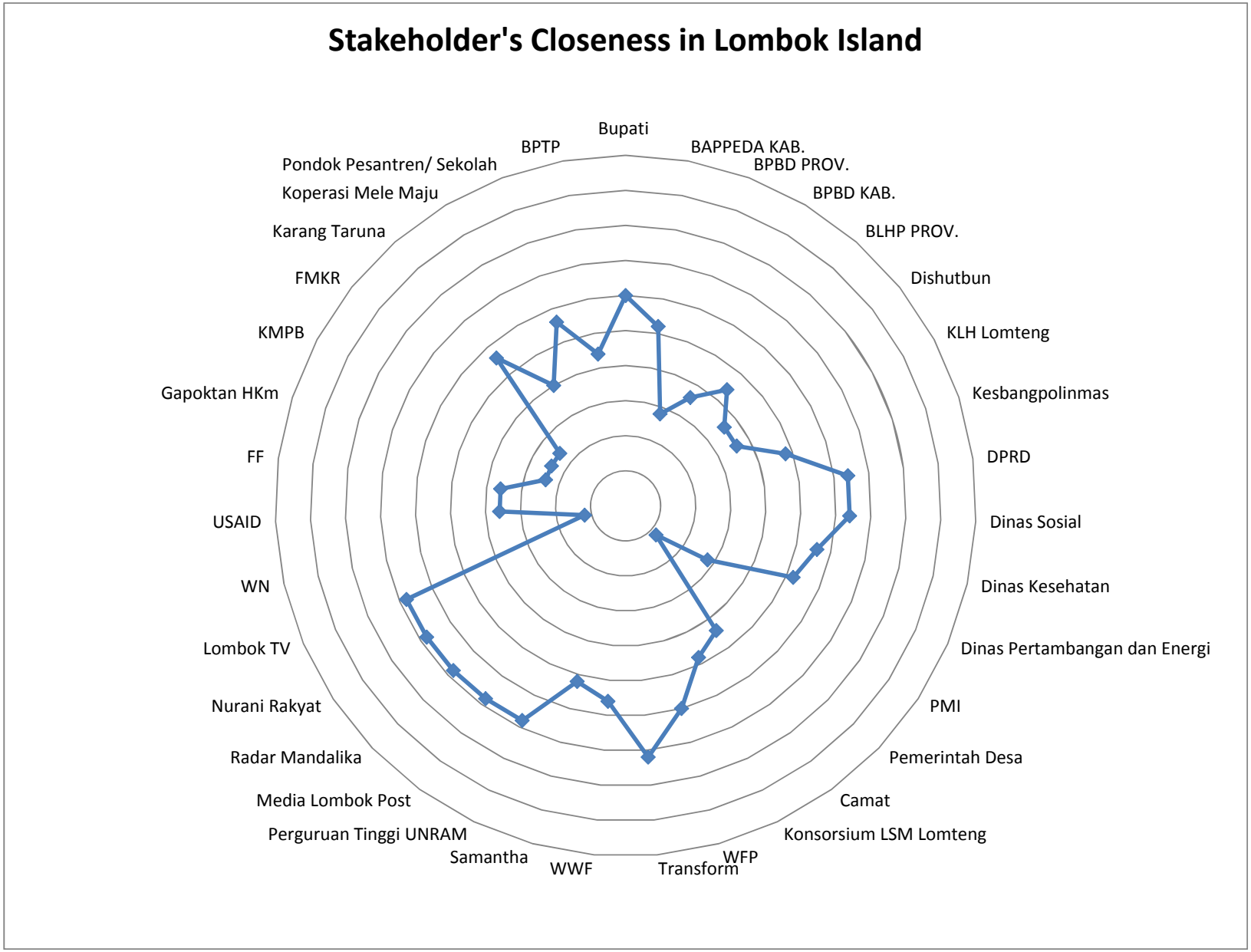


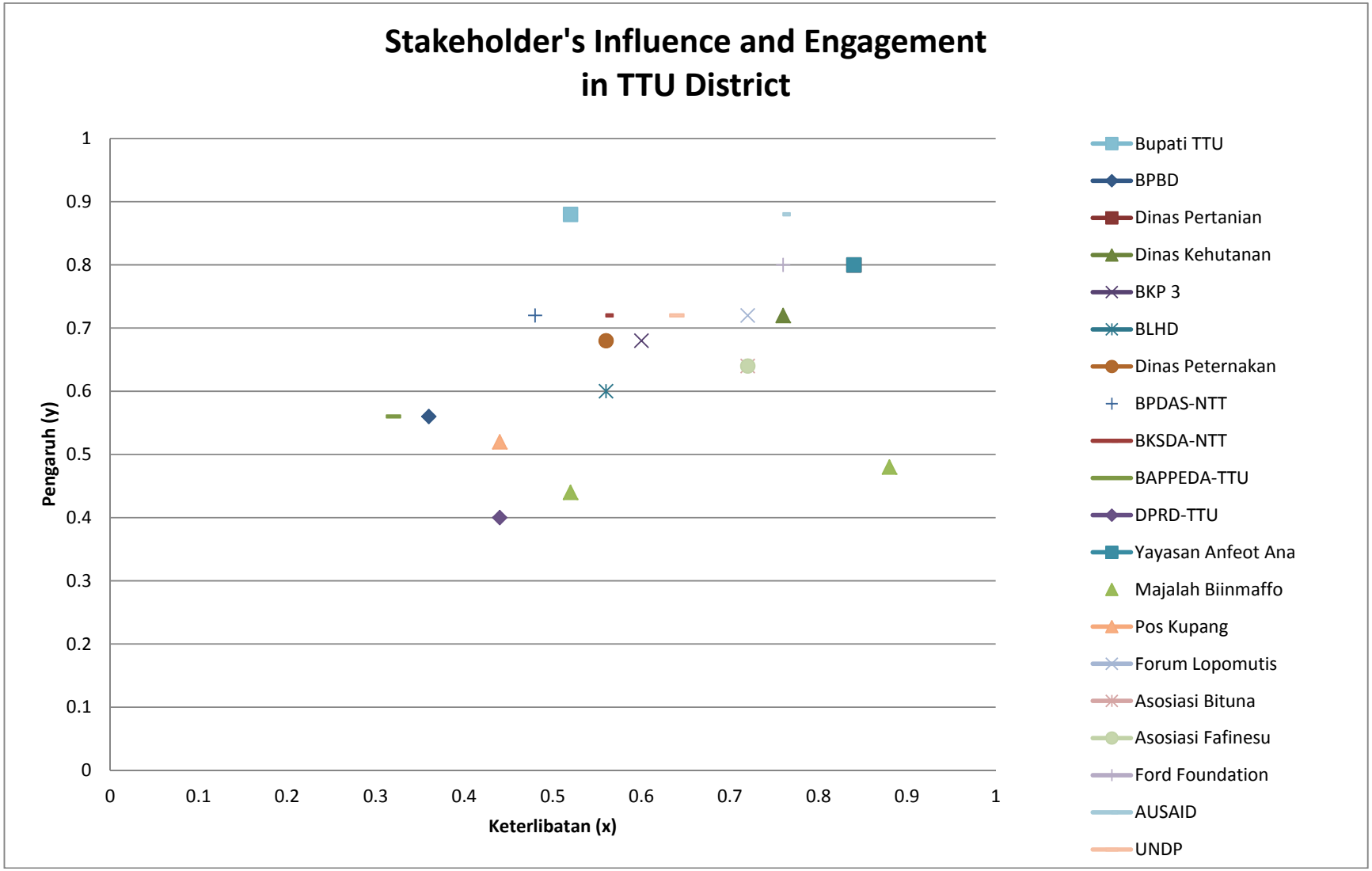

Stakeholder Closeness in Dompu District
BUPATI DOMPU
BAPPEDA
DISHUT
DISPERTA
KLH-PM
DISBUN
BPBD
DISKOPERINDAGTAMBEN
PLAN
PMI
DIKES
DINSOSNAKERTRANS
MEDIA RADAR TAMBORA
TV-9
BMVBG
1,0

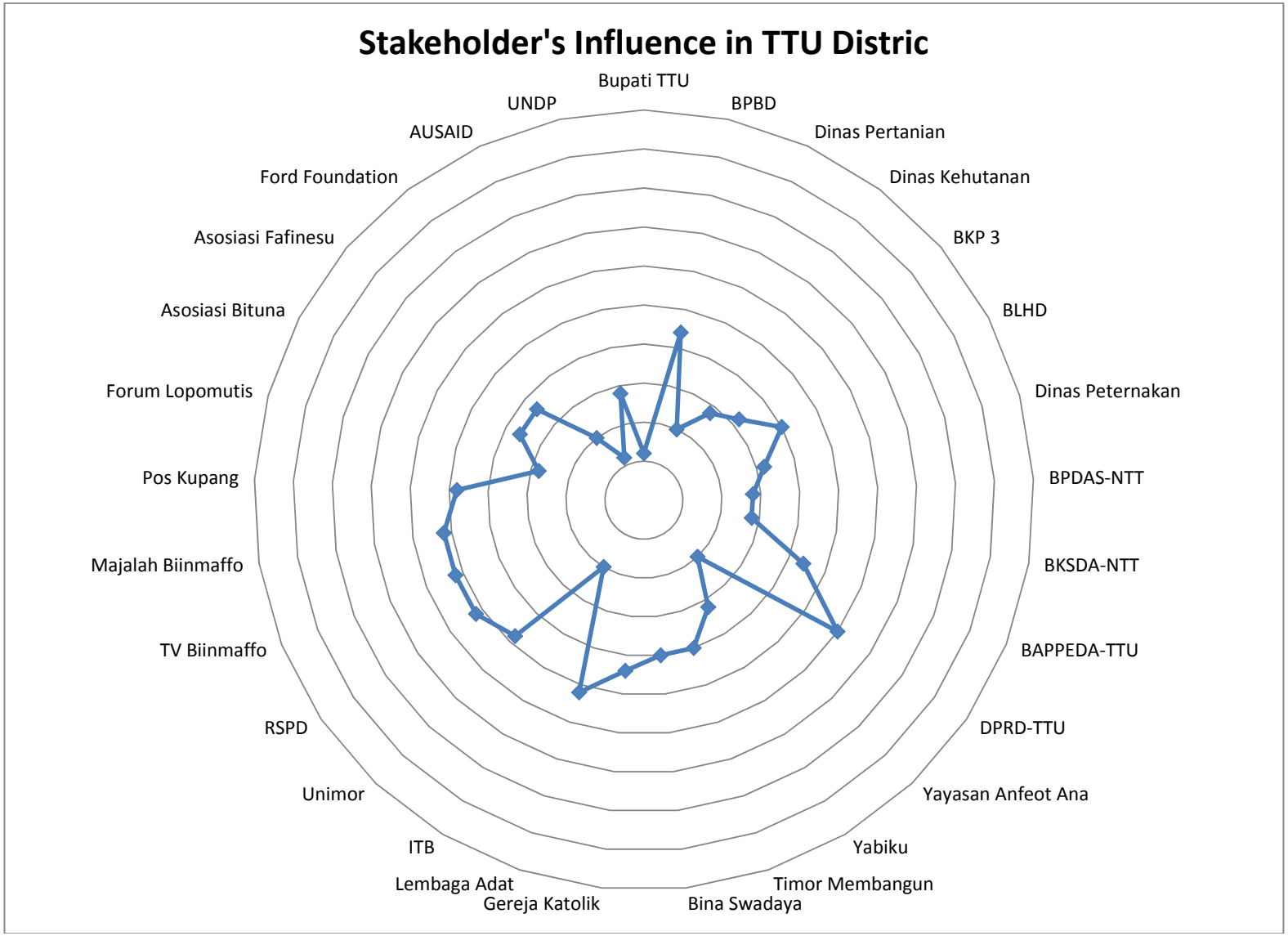

Stakeholder's Influence and Engagement in Nagekeo District
Pengaruh (y)
Keterlbatan (x)
0
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.5
0.6
0.7
0.8
0.9
1
Bupati Nagekeo
BPBD Nagekeo
Dinas Pertanian, Perkebunan dan Peternakan
Dinas Kehutanan
BP3KP
BLH
BAPPEDA
DPRD
PLAN NAGEKEO
Flores Pos
Pos Kupang
Forpeldas
AKOR
ATOM
Ford Foundation
AUSAID


Stakeholder's Closeness in Nagekeo District
BPBD Nagekeo
Dinas Pertanian, Perkebunan dan Peternakan
Dinas Kehutanan
BP3KP
BLH
BAPPEDA
DPRD
PLAN NAGEKEO
Flores Pos
Pos Kupang
Forpeldas
AKOR
ATOM
Ford Foundation
AUSAID


Stakeholder's Influence and Engagement in Lombok Island
Pengaruh (y)
Keterlibatan (x)
0
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.5
0.6
0.7
0.8
0.9
1
Bupati
BAPPEDA KAB.
BPBD PROV.
BPBD KAB.
BLHP PROV.
Dishutbun
KLH Lomteng
Kesbangpolinmas
DPRD
Dinas Sosial
Dinas Kesehatan
Dinas Pertambangan dan Energi
PMI
Pemerintah Desa
Camat
Konsorsium LSM Lomteng
WFP
Transform
WWF
Samantha
Perguruan Tinggi UNRAM
Media Lombok Post
Radar Mandalika
Nurani Rakyat
Lombok TV
WN
USAID
FF
Gapoktan HKm
KMPB
FMKR
Karang Taruna
Koperasi Mele Maju
Pondok Pesantren/ Sekolah
BPTP


Stakeholder's Closeness in Lombok Island
Bupati
BAPPEDA KAB.
BPBD PROV.
BPBD KAB.
BLHP PROV.
Dishutbun
KLH Lomteng
Kesbangpolinmas
DPRD
Dinas Sosial
Dinas Kesehatan
Dinas Pertambangan dan Energi
PMI
Pemerintah Desa
Camat
Konsorsium LSM Lomteng
WFP
Transform
WWF
Samantha
Perguruan Tinggi UNRAM
Media Lombok Post
Radar Mandalika
Nurani Rakyat
Lombok TV
WN
USAID
FF
Gapoktan HKm
KMPB
FMKR
Karang Taruna
Koperasi Mele Maju
Pondok Pesantren/ Sekolah
BPTP


Stakeholder's Influence and Engagement in TTU District
Pengaruh (y)
Keterlibatan (x)
0
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.5
0.6
0.7
0.8
0.9
1
Bupati TTU
BPBD
Dinas Pertanian
Dinas Kehutanan
BKP 3
BLHD
Dinas Peternakan
BPDAS-NTT
BKSDA-NTT
BAPPEDA-TTU
DPRD-TTU
Yayasan Anfeot Ana
Majalah Biinmaffo
Pos Kupang
Forum Lopomutis
Asosiasi Bituna
Asosiasi Fafinesu
Ford Foundation
AUSAID
UNDP


Stakeholder's Influence in TTU Distric
Bupati TTU
BPBD
Dinas Pertanian
Dinas Kehutanan
BKP 3
BLHD
Dinas Peternakan
BPDAS-NTT
BKSDA-NTT
BAPPEDA-TTU
DPRD-TTU
Yayasan Anfeot Ana
Yabiku
Timor Membangun
Bina Swadaya
Gereja Katolik
Lembaga Adat
ITB
Unimor
RSPD
TV Biinmaffo
Majalah Biinmaffo
Pos Kupang
Forum Lopomutis
Asosiasi Bituna
Asosiasi Fafinesu
Ford Foundation
AUSAID
UNDP

ANNEX : PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT EVALUATORS MET

1. **Lombok Tengah**

Day/Date	Meeting Venue	Meeting with	Title	Organization	Contact
Day 1, 28August 2013	Pertemuan dengan mitra (ykssi) untuk briefing program	1. Kardaeni 2. Suardi 3. Hatim	Koordinator Program Petugas Lapangan Finance	ykssi	Kardaeni: 081805210004 Suardi: 081805213256 Hatim: 081803673000
	Pertemuan dengan Stakeholder Lombok Tengah	6 orang 1. Amin 2. Ridho 3. Lalu Samsuri 4. Lalu Putra 5. Arif 6. Priadi	Asisten 1 Bupati Kabag Kesiapsiagaan Kabid PMI Kabid Dinas Kehutanan	Asisten 1 Bupati BPBD NTB BPBD Kab. PMI BLH Kab. Dinas Kehutanan	Amin: 081353443999 Ridho: 087865615666 Lalu Putra: 087864472278
Day 1, 28August 2013	Pertemuan dengan mitra (ykssi) untuk briefing program	4. Kardaeni 5. Suardi 6. Hatim	Koordinator Program Petugas Lapangan Finance	ykssi	Kardaeni: 081805210004 Suardi: 081805213256 Hatim: 081803673000
	Pertemuan dengan Stakeholder Lombok Tengah	6 orang 1. Amin 2. Ridho 3. Lalu Samsuri 4. Lalu Putra 5. Arif 6. Priadi	Asisten 1 Bupati Kabag Kesiapsiagaan Kabid PMI Kabid Dinas Kehutanan	Asisten 1 Bupati BPBD NTB BPBD Kab. PMI BLH Kab. Dinas Kehutanan	Amin: 081353443999 Ridho: 087865615666 Lalu Putra: 087864472278
Day 2, 29 August 2013	Pertemuan dengan Masyarakat Desa Karangsidemen	40 orang masyarakat desa Karangsidemen		KMPB, UBSP, Aparat Desa, BPD	
	Kunjungan perlindungan Sumbermata air dan Cek Dam	4 orang masyarakat. Tokoh Kunci: Amaq Toni (Ketua Kelompok Air)	Ketua Kelompok Pemakai Air	Kelompok Pemakai Air Karangsidemen	
	Kunjungan Ke KMPB dan UBSP Selojan	10 orang anggota KMPB dan UBSP Selojan. Tokoh Kunci; Basri dan Tanwir	Pengurus KMPB dan UBSP Selojan	KMPB Karangsidemen UBSP Selojan	Basri: 08191746050 Tanwir: 081917332637
	Kunjungan Ke Pemanfaatan Pekarangan di Dusun Jeliman	Irfan	Wakil Ketua FMKR	Forum Masyarakat Kawasan Rinjani (FMKR)	Irfan: 08175708626

Day 3, 30 August 2013	Pertemuan dengan masyarakat desa Aik Bual	38 orang masyarakat desa Aik Bual. Tokoh Kunci: Ahmad Nur (Ketua KMPB)		KMP, UBSP dan Aparat Desa	Ahmad Nur: 081997956715
	Kunjungan Ke UBSP Aik Bual	3 orang pengurus UBSP. Tokoh Kunci Eni Mildawati (Ketua UBSP)		UBSP Aik Bual	Emi Mildawati: 087864148195
	Kunjungan ke Biogas di Desa Lantan	5 orang anggota Kelompok Tani Ternak Seru. Pemilik Biogas: Sahnan		Kelompok Tani Ternak Seru-Desa Lantan	Sahnan: 081803696303
Day 4, 31 August 2013	Pertemuan dengan mitra (ykssi) untuk feed back program	1. Kardaeni 2. Suardi 3. Hatim	Koordinator Program Petugas Lapangan Finance	ykssi	Kardaeni: 081805210004 Suardi: 081805213256 Hatim: 081803673000

2. TTU

Day/Date	**Meeting Venue**	**Meeting with**	**Title**	**Organization**	**Contact**
Day 1, 19 August 2013	Pertemuan dengan mitra (YMTM-TTU) untuk briefing program	1. Vinsensius Nurak 2. Don Bosco 3. Yosef Sumu 4. Petrus Naebobe 5. Yulia	Direktur Wakil Direktur Koordinator TTU Supervisor Supervisor	YMTM-TTU	Vinsen: 08123799620 Don: 085253397067 Y. Sumu: 081339302840 Petrus N.: 081338136549 Yulia: 081353751888
	Pertemuan dengan masyarakat di desa Benus (lokasi longsor), tim Hening Parlan dan Manu Drestha	20-an orang masyarakat Desa Benus. Tokoh kunci: Yohanes Nube (Hening=bahasa tinggi), Yovita Tene (ibu muda ketua UBSP dan seksi bencana di Loptani)		Lopotani Benus UBSP Benus	
	Pertemuan dengan masyarakat di desa Fatumtasa (tim Hening Parlan dan Manu Drestha)	94 orang. Tokoh kunci: Fransiscus Tulak (Kepala Desa) dan Kristinus Haki (Seksi Bencana di Lopotani)		Lopotani Kelompok Tani UBSP Fatumtasa Aparat Desa BPD Fatumtasa	
	Kunjungan Kebun Tomat di Desa Fatumtasa (tim Hening Parlan dan Manu Drestha)	Pemilik kebun Tomat: Octovianus Akoit,	Anggota kelompok	Lopotani Desa Fatumtasa	

	Kunjungan Tungku Sehat di Desa Fatumtasa (tim Hening Parlan dan Manu Drestha)	Pemilik Tungku: Teresia Taek	Anggota kelompok	Lopotani Desa Fatumtasa	
	Kunjungan Pemliharaan Sapi secara Intensif di Desa Fatumtasa (tim Hening Parlan dan Manu Drestha)	Pemilik Sapi: Teodorus Naiksumu	Anggota kelompok	Lopotani Desa Fatumtasa	
	Kunjungan Biogas di Desa Jak (tim Hening Parlan dan Manu Drestha)	Pemilik Biogas: Yulius Bana dan Irma Kefi	Anggota kelompok	Lopotani Desa Jak	
	Pertemuan dengan masyarakat di desa Saenam (tim Yoseph Viandrito dan Petrus Naebobe)	162 orang; Tokoh Kunci: Siprianus Naïf (Kepala Desa Saenam) dan Yustina Kosat (Ketua FLMB)		Lopotani Lopotani Desa Manusasi, Lopotani, Desa Fatuneno, Lopotani Desa Noepesu, Lopotani Desa Tasinifu, Kelompok Tani di Desa Saenam, Aparat Desa Saenam dan BPD Desa Saenam	Yustina Kosat: 081338006762
	Kunjungan Kebun yang menerapkan hasil prediksi curah hujan di Desa Saenam(tim Yoseph Viandrito dan Petrus Naebopbe)	Pemilik Kebun Jagung: Frans Nufo	Anggota kelompok	Lopotani Desa Saenam	
	Kunjungan pemeliharaan sapi secara intensif di Desa Saenam(tim Yoseph Viandrito dan Petrus Naebobe)	Pemilik Sapi: Yohanes nufo	Anggota kelompok	Lopotani Desa Saenam	
	Kunjungan kebun TUP/wanatani di Desa Saenam(tim Yoseph Viandrito dan Petrus Naebobe)	Pemilik Kebun: Vinsensiun Lel'uf	Anggota kelompok	Lopotani Desa Saenam	
	Kunjungan Tungku Sehat di Desa Saenam(tim Yoseph Viandrito dan Petrus Naebobe)	Pemilik Tungku: Lazarus Naif	Anggota kelompok	Lopotani Desa Saenam	
Day 2, 20 August 2013	Pertemuan dengan Dinas	Ibu Marselina Sumu	Kepala Dinas	Dinas Pertanian TTU	

	Pertanian TTU		Pertanian		
	Pertemuan dengan Dinas Kehutanan TTU	3 orang 1. Martinus Toleuf 2. Ibu Nur 3. Ibu Keisa	Kepala Dinas Kepala Seksi HKm Kepala Seksi Rehabilitasi Lahan	Dinas Kehutanan TTU	Ibu Nur: 085239020149
	Pertemuan dengan Badan Ketahanan Pangan TTU	2 orang 1. Imanuel 2. ……	Kepala Badan	Badan Ketahanan Pangan TTU	
	Pertemuan dengan Badan Ketahanan Pangan TTU	4 orang 1. Yohanes Bani 2. Amandus Afianta	Kepala Badan Kebag Kesiapsiagaan	BPBD TTU	
	Pertemuan dengan Badan Lingkungan Hidup TTU	Bapak Heribertus Odo	Kepala Badan	Badan Lingkungan Hidup TTU	
Day 3, 21 August 2013	Pertemuan dengan mitra (YMTM-TTU) untuk feed back program	1. Vinsensius Nurak 2. Din Bosco 3. Yosef Sumu 4. Petrus Naebobe 5. Yulia	Direktur Wakil Direktur Koordinator TTU Supervisor Supervisor	YMTM-TTU	Vinsen: 08123799620 Don: 085253397067 Y. Sumu: 081339302840 Petrus N.: 081338136549 Yulia: 081353751888

3. Sumbawa

Day/Date	Meeting Venue	Meeting with	Title	Organization	Contact
Day 1, 22 August 2013	Pertemuan Stakeholder di RM Makan	Mr Imran Ahyansyah Hartati Dadang Risman Abdul Harris H Mulyadin Ilham yahyu	Ketua BPBD Kabid siapsiaga BPBD Kabid Ekonomi Ketua Ketua forum PRB	BPBD BPBD Dinas Pertanian Dinas Kehutanan Bappeda PMI Dinkes DPRD	
	Note : peran Bappeda sebagai sumber informasi dan koordinasi dan fasilitasi forum , saat ini sudah ada rencana anggaran untuk FPRB (setelah mendapat SK dari Bupati), dalam rencana anggaran perubahan F PRB akan dibiayai sebesar Rp. 50.000.000,- untuk kegiatan dan pertemuan F PRB.				

	Ke depan perlu meng-address isyu bencana sosial, karena meskipun kecil namun frekuensi terjadinya cukup intens.				
Day 2, 23 August 2013 ke Desa OI Bura, Kec. Tambora Kab. Bima	Pertemuan dengan Komunitas di Kampung Bali desa Oibura	Wy. Sulendra Wy. Parta Gusti ayu Kt. Satika		Kelompok ... Dan kelompok perempuan bali	
	Field Trip ke Pembibitan	Wy sulendra Komang Arini			
	Field Trip ke Kebun Jeruk				
	Pertemuan engan KMPB Oibura di Kampung Jembatan Besi	Harun Ayatullah Rusdin Wy. Sulendra Wy. Sadne Wy Parka Wy Sebudi Ibu gusti Ketut satika Ni komang suci arini Ni putu suntri Ni nengah sadre Ni wayan suarnini Marsen Rahman Syamsudin Subioto Sirajudin Syaifullah Suriatman Suarilah Siti nurahma Yeni			

Day 3, kunjungan ke Desa Sorinomo dan Desa Tambora, Kecamatan Pekat, Kab. Dompu	Pertemuan dengan KMPB di Desa Sorinomo	Amaq Jan Abah Umar thahir Amaq Obi Masykul		Klp. Cempaka puti Klp Kalpataru Klp Harapan bersinar Klp Harapan bersinar	
	Pertemuan dengan KMPB Desa Tambora di Kp Pancasila, desa Tambora	Syaiful bhri M. Hubaibi Nini Suharni Saodah Hamidah Tasrif Zulkarnaen Ahmad Said Iskandar Wy Wirta Wy Ngara Remi Siti nurahma Yeni		K Pata Tambora Jaya Tambora Jaya Mutiara Hitam Mutiara Hitam Bhineka Jaya Bhineka Jaya Tambora Jaya K Pata Karya bhakti Karya bhakti	
	Field Trip ke Lumbung klp Tambora Jaya	Hubaibi			
	Field Trip ke UBSP di Kampung Bali	Wy wirta Wy Ngara remi			

4. **Nagekeo**

Day/Date	Meeting Venue	Meeting with	Title	Organization	Contact
Day 1, 14 August 2013	Meeting with YMTM F staff				
	Note :				
		Yashinta dhema(P) Fransiska Owa(P) Getridus Nanga(P) Petrus Mite Metilele pure Richardus radhi Pius pi aso Amatus wona		Nagerawe Nagerawe Nagerawe Nagerawe Nagerawe Nagerawe YMTMF YMTMF	
	Field visit to Tengatiba village	Marselinus palu Aloysius doy Marsel mau Mery(P) Theodorus awe Yulius laga Donatus jogo Vitalis jengki Anatasia ia(P) Yovita noi(P) Trensiana sole(P) Siprianus kaju Sasmita ibarna Putra suardika Manu drestha	Sekretaris desa	Tengatiba Tengatiba YMTMF YMTMF YMTMF Tengatiba Tengatiba Tengatiba Tengatiba Tengatiba Tengatiba Tengatiba WN WN WN	
16/8/2013	Visit BPBD	Loy Sirilus Nicholaus Ego	Kepala Kabid Siapsiaga	BPBD Nagekeo BPBD Nagekeo	
16/8/2013	Meeting with YMTM F	Klemens tado	Tokoh masyarakat	ATOM	

	staff	Lorens Dheda Hendrikus Kobo Ernestus Meli Mau Kresensia sonbay(P) Apolinarys M Una Fransiskus Julu laga Donatus Djogo Putra suardika Manu drestha Sasmita Ibarna Marsel Mau Yohanis Finit Theodorus Awe Amandus Angi Yosef Maan Michael Ndoy Amatus Wona Antonius Lory	Tokoh masyarakat Tokoh masyarakat PL Keuangan Staff Ketua Koordinator SPA PA PA Koordinator program Supervisor Sopir Wakil direktur Supervisor Supervisor kepala	ATOM ATOM YMTMF YMTMF BLH FORPELDAS FORPELDAS WN WN WN YMTMF YMTMF YMTMF YMTMF YMTMF YMTMF Bappeda Nagekeo	
16 Agustus 2013	Field visit to Ngeghedhawe (Biogas)	Michael dhoy Marsel mau Yohanis finit Alfons lilo Anton mola Yohanis muju Isabela niba(P) Yuliana toma(P) Anastasia yeti(P) Anastasia Anu(P) Lena to(P) Klara owa(P) Ardin aru Sebastianus bigo Simplisuis nag	Spv Coord Spv PL Angg Angg Angg Bendahara Angg Angg Angg Angg Angg Angg Angg	YMTMF YMTMF YMTMF YMTMF Klp Sebosusa Klp Sebosusa Klp Sebosusa Klp Sebosusa Klp Sebosusa Klp Sebosusa Klp Sebosusa Klp Sebosusa Klp Sebosusa Klp Sebosusa Klp Sebosusa	

		Tomasius sibali Manu drestha Sasmita Ibarna	ketua	Klp Sebosusa WN	
16 Agustus 2013	Field visit to Aeramo	36 (L 29 orang dan P 7 orang)		Kelompok Mokomodhe	
17 agustus 2013	Meeting at YMTMF office	14 (L11 dan P 3 orang)	Melia haruko	Staff YMTM F Volunteer VSO Staff WN	

5. Sumba Timur

Day/Date	Meeting Venue	Meeting with	Title	Organization	Contact
Day 1, 22 August 2013	Pertemuan Stakeholder di Kantor YTNS	1. Abdul Khairudin 2. Nixon Kalikit Pari 3. Eddy Luke kitu 4. Adriana Taralandu 5. Agus Padita 6. Melfianus Olindima 7. Christ David 8. Rambu Yati 9. Umbu Angga 10. Umbu M Meway 11. Deni Karanggulingu 12. Gerard Kalaway 13. Putra Suardika 14. Domi Wulang 15. Antony K Awang 16. Marselinda 17. Sri Hartutik		1. Balai Taman Nasional Laiwanggi Wanggameti 2. Dinas Pertanian 3. Dinas Perkebunan 4. Badan Lingkungan Hidup 5. FALP 6. Dinas Kehutanan 7. KOPPESDA 8. KOPPESDA 9. KOPPESDA 10. Sekertaris Daerah 11. KOPPESDA 12. Bimas Ketahanan Pangan 13. WN 14. YTNS	

		18. Deni R Nerabu 19. Jend Lay 20. H Randandima 21. Joseph Viandrito 22. Hening Parlan 23. Sasmita Ibarna		15. KOPPESDA 16. YTNS 17. YTNS 18. YTNS 19. KOPPESDA 20. YTNS 21. Evaluator 22. Evaluator 23. WN	
Day 2, 23 August 2013 ke Desa	Tim I : PertemuandenganKomunitas di Desa Mahaniwa, Kec. Pinupaahar, Sumba Timur	Diikuti oleh 67 orang (26 perempuan, 51 laki-laki)		Perwakilan dari Pemerintah Desa, BPD, KMPB, Tokoh masyarakat, Kelompok	
	Tim I : Kunjungan kebun sayur, Pembibitan, agorfoerstry	11 orang (2 perempuan, 9 laki-laki)		Pemilik kebun, perwakilan kelompok, KMPB, perangkat desa,	
	Tim II : Kunjungan kebun sayur , hutan keluarga, penggiling jagung	7 orang (3 orang perempuan, 4 laki laki)		Pemilik kebun, perwakilan kelompok, KMPB, perangkat desa	
	Tim II : Pertemuan dengan Komunitas di Desa Meorumba, Kec. Kahangueti, Sumba Timur	36 orang (15 perempuan, 21 laki-laki)		Perwakilan dari Pemerintah Desa, BPD, KMPB, Tokoh masyarakat, Kelompok Ndedi Atapinya, Klp. Ndaha walu	
Day 3, 24 August 2013 ke Desa	Tim I : Aksi Penanaman bamboo untuk konservasi mata air di Mahaniwa	10 orang (2 perempuan, 8 laki-laki)		Perwakilan dari Pemerintah Desa, BPD, KMPB, Tokoh masyarakat, Kelompok	
	Tim : I Kunjungan ke kebun sayur,	15 orang (3 perempuan, 12 laki-		Perwakilan dari Pemerintah Desa, KMPB,	

	tungku hemat energy, lumbung pangan, konservasi bantaran pantai dan sungai, UBSP di Desa Lailunggi, Kec. Pinupahar, Sumba timur	laki)		Kelompok Pantai Indah, Klp. Andaluri	
	Tim I : Pertemuan dengan Komunitas di Desa Lailunggi, Kec. Pinupahar, Sumba Timur	34 orang (6 perempuan, 28 laki-laki)		Perwakilan dari Pemerintah Desa, BPD, KMPB, Tokoh masyarakat, Kelompok	
	Tim II : Kunjungan Konservasi mata air (sumur resaapan), hutan keluarga, pengembangan pangan local, tungku hemat energi	9 orang		Perwakilan kelompok Ndaha Walu	
Day 4, 25 August 2013 ke Desa	Tim I : Kunjungan ke Klp. Andaluri (UBSP, Penanaman Cencana, Lumbung Klp, Tungku hemat energy), Desa lailunggi, Kec. Pinupahar, Sumba Timur	8 orang (2 perempuan, 4 (laki-laki)		Perwakilan kelompok Andaluri	
	Tim II Kunjungan Lumbung Pangan KLP. dan hutan keluarga di Desa Praipaha, Kec. Nggaha Ori Angu	7 orang		YTNS dan perwakilan kelompok	
Day 5, 26 August 2013	Pertemuan di kantor YTNS : presentasi temuan –temuan lapanagan oleh Evaluator	11 orang		Staf YTNS, KOPPESDA, WN dan Evaluator	
Day 6, 27 August 2013	Audensi ke BPBD Sumba Timur (Ibu Martina)	5 orang		FALP, Evaluator, WN, BPBD	

ANNEX .....

No.	CLIMATE ADAPTIVE MEASURES	TTU			EAST SUMBA				LOMBOK		FLORES		SUMBAWA	
		YMTM	FLMB	%	YTNS	FALP	KOPPEDA	%	YKSSI	%	YMTM - FORPELDAS	%	FMKT	%
	1. Livelihoods (Livelihood)													
1	Support and protect livelihoods, and livelihood diversification (carpentry, petty shops, handicraft, etc.), so that people have a safety net to rely on during all stages of drought	22	8	100%	4	5	5	82%	4	67%	16	100%	7	78%
2	Support livelihoods diversification (such as: small shops, handicrafts, post-harvest, marketing, vegetables, cattle, etc.) as social security net	22	8	100%	7	5	5	100%	6	100%	16	100%	9	100%
3	Establish/strengthen micro-credit system	22	3	83%	6	5	5	94%	6	100%	16	100%	8	89%
4	Store rice, paddy husk and other crop residues in barns for use during scarcity	6	0	20%	4	5	4	76%	0	0%	2	13%	4	44%
5	Grow seasonal grasses/perennial fodder trees in community forest, fallow lands, and permanent pastures	22	8	100%	6	5	1	71%	4	67%	16	100%	4	44%
6	Recommend farmers to avoid burning of crop residues in the field and use them as animal feed by treating them	22	8	100%	7	5	0	71%	6	100%	16	100%	8	89%

7	Improve quality and productivity of livestocks, through insemination, stalls system or other husbandry practices or replace it with more adaptive livestocks to drought. (Preserve endangered productive and drought resistant local animal breeds)	22	8	100%	6	0	0	35%	4	67%	7	44%	4	44%
8	Establish fodder bank at community/household level and Construct rainwater harvesting structures (mini-ponds, tanks) to prepare for dry season	10	0	33%	7	0	4	65%	0	0%	7	44%	0	0%
9	Inform farmers on commodity price	22	8	100%	5	5	5	88%	4	67%	16	100%	9	100%
10	Assist people to market their commodities	22	8	100%	1	5	0	35%	4	67%	14	88%	9	100%
11	Promote short-term crops (e.g. Vegetables) as source of food and raising income.	22	8	100%	7	5	5	100%	5	83%	16	100%	8	89%
12	Monitor, facilitating and to ensure communities program participants can any intervention increased earnings with program	22	3	83%	7	5	5	100%	6	100%	16	100%	9	100%
	TOTAL	**236**	**70**	**85%**	**67**	**50**	**39**	**76%**	**49**	**68%**	**158**	**82%**	**79**	**73%**
	2. AGRICULTURE													
1	Developing drought resistant or excessive rain resistant crop varieties	22	8	100%	4	5	4	76%	2	33%	16	100%	8	89%
2	Provision of know- how on dry season cropping techniques	22	3	83%	5	5	5	88%	2	33%	16	100%	8	89%
3	Ensuring appropriate crop seeds in place before rains	22	8	100%	5	5	3	76%	4	67%	16	100%	4	44%

4	Develop village seed bank with seeds of traditional and improved drought resistant crops/varieties	22	0	73%	5	5	4	82%	0	0%	2	13%	7	78%
5	Provide/facilitate supply of seeds/irrigation equipment	22	3	83%	5	1	4	59%	0	0%	10	63%	0	0%
6	Support/facilitate seedlings/seed plants that adaptive to climate change	22	8	100%	5	5	5	88%	5	83%	16	100%	8	89%
7	Build/support farmer field school	22	3	83%	5	5	5	88%	5	83%	16	100%	3	33%
8	Provide reading materials/modules related with people's commodities, appropriate technology, cultivation methods that adaptive to climate change.	22	3	83%	5	5	5	88%	0	0%	16	100%	7	78%
9	Meteorological forecasts and corresponding cultivation advise	22	6	93%	0	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
10	Improved soil moisture management	22	3	83%	5	5	5	88%	0	0%	16	100%	5	56%
11	Reduce run-off/increase rain water infiltration by planting barriers such as Vetiver, lemon grass, bamboo, agave, etc.	2	8	33%	5	2	4	65%	5	83%	16	100%	3	33%
12	Increase fertility and water holding capacity of the soil through addition of organic manures and green manures	22	8	100%	5	5	5	88%	5	83%	16	100%	5	56%
13	Proper land use planning as per the land capability classification	22	8	100%	5	5	5	88%	4	67%	16	100%	8	89%
14	Promote the mulching practices so that the limited available soil moisture is saved during critical stages of the crop growth	22	8	100%	5	5	5	88%	0	0%	16	100%	7	78%
15	facilitate the use of low-fuel technology (biogas, solar cell saving, mol corn, etc.)	22	0	73%	4	5	4	76%	5	83%	14	88%	8	89%

16	To promote terracing and *contour farming practices*	22	8	100%	5	2	4	65%	0	0%	16	100%	0	0%
17	**Promote *Social-forestry* or Community forest (HKm) or agro-forestry**	**22**	**8**	**100%**	**5**	**5**	**4**	**82%**	**4**	**67%**	**16**	**100%**	**9**	**100%**
	TOTAL	**354**	**93**	**88%**	**78**	**70**	**71**	**76%**	**41**	**40%**	**234**	**86%**	**90**	**59%**
	3. Land use													
1	Diversified land use systems, including agro-forestry, dry land farming and vegetable production would be promoted to reduce risk and increase the capacity of farmers to cope with droughts	22	8	100%	7	4	4	88%	4	67%	16	100%	9	100%
2	land use planning has to be agreed among communities to ensure farmers can overcome climate change risk (such as drought, fire, etc.)	22	6	93%	5	5	5	88%	0	0%	16	100%	9	100%
3	Mixed farming (crop + livestock) would be promoted as a drought coping strategy and for income generation	22	3	83%	5	4	4	76%	2	33%	14	88%	9	100%
4	Regeneration forestry would be promoted to rehabilitate degraded forest sites	7	3	33%	4	5	3	71%	4	67%	6	38%	4	44%
5	Land use planning was agreed among communities to ensure no excessive harvesting	22	3	83%	7	4	4	88%	5	83%	16	100%	0	0%
6	Land use planning was agreed among communities to ensure enough livestock feed (e.g. : one specific area is allocated for planting grass to feed cows)	22	3	83%	4	0	1	29%	4	67%	14	88%	4	44%
7	Land use planning was agreed among communities for watershed conservation (DAS)	22	3	83%	2	4	5	65%	4	67%	16	100%	7	78%

8	Land use planning was agreed among communities for conservation of estuary, riverbanks, and coastal by planting mangrove, bamboo, trees, etc.)	4	3	23%	1	4	5	59%	2	33%	1	6%	2	22%
9	Land use planning was agreed among communities for water resources conservation by planting trees, provide wells, etc.	22	8	100%	2	5	4	65%	6	100%	7	44%	7	78%
	TOTAL	**165**	**40**	**76%**	**37**	**35**	**35**	**70%**	**31**	**57%**	**106**	**74%**	**51**	**63%**
	4. HEALTH and social affairs													
1	Increase awareness on climate change impacts on health	22	3	83%	5	5	5	88%	6	100%	16	100%	6	67%
2	Mapping of disease incidence and identification of vulnerable groups for climate-sensitive diseases (e.g. frambusia, malaria, etc)	16	0	53%	5	4	4	76%	0	0%	6	38%	6	67%
3	Provide capacity building to identify effects of climate change on health and provide preventive measures	16	0	53%	5	4	0	53%	4	67%	6	38%	6	67%
4	Facilitate access to health services (Posyandu/Community Health Center) or to decision-makers (the Department of Health if there is disease outbreak related to the climate change)	8	0	27%	5	0	0	29%	4	67%	6	38%	5	56%
5	Epidemic management through the creation of an emergency health preparedness unit within KMPB in target village.	8	0	27%	5	4	4	76%	2	33%	6	38%	5	56%
6	Improvement of nutrition through increased food processing capacity, food banks, nutrition education, and food storage and quality control	22	0	73%	2	5	4	65%	4	67%	8	50%	3	33%

7	Providing training in First Aid (e.g. treating diarrhoea and respiratory diseases)	8	0	27%	5	4	4	76%	6	100%	4	25%	5	56%
8	Public health promotion, awareness raising on health and hygiene	8	0	27%	0	0	0	0%	6	100%	7	44%	3	33%
9	Awareness raising on nutrition and home gardening	22	0	73%	3	5	2	59%	5	83%	16	100%	4	44%
10	Improve access to clean water	10	0	33%	3	5	0	47%	4	67%	3	19%	7	78%
11	Promote traditional best practices and knowledge on climate adaptation	8	6	47%	7	5	5	100%	6	100%	16	100%	6	67%
12	Collect and distribute traditional best-practices and knowledge on climate adaptation	22	3	83%	5	3	4	71%	6	100%	16	100%	6	67%
13	Increase solidarity and harmony among community	22	6	93%	5	5	5	88%	6	100%	16	100%	5	56%
14	Organising, developing and strengthening civil society groups to support climate adaptive practices	22	8	100%	7	5	5	100%	6	100%	16	100%	8	89%
15	Support volunteers/farmers motivator/cadres in promoting climate adaptation	22	8	100%	7	5	5	100%	6	100%	16	100%	8	89%
	TOTAL	**236**	**34**	**60%**	**69**	**59**	**47**	**69%**	**71**	**79%**	**158**	**66%**	**83**	**61%**
	5. Water RESOURCES													
1	Appropriate land use practices to reduce sedimentation in reservoirs for water supply and hydropower generation	22	3	83%	7	0	5	71%	1	17%	16	100%	6	67%
2	Construction of reservoirs on rivers which currently have run-of-the-river intakes	4	0	13%	4	1	4	53%	1	17%	8	50%	4	44%

3	Afforestation to enhance dry season flows	22	8	100%	5	5	5	88%	6	100%	16	100%	9	100%
4	Improvements in construction of hydropower schemes, irrigation systems and water supply infrastructure to improve efficiency	3	0	10%	1	4	0	29%	6	100%	1	6%	1	11%
5	Water conservation education for general public	22	8	100%	2	5	5	71%	6	100%	16	100%	7	78%
	TOTAL	**73**	**19**	**61%**	**19**	**15**	**19**	**62%**	**20**	**67%**	**57**	**71%**	**27**	**60%**
	6. DISASTER													
1	Capable in making Disaster Risk Assessment (DRA) and Climate Change Impact (included Hazard, Vulnerability, Capacity Analysis, seasonal calendar, historical timeline)	16	4	67%	7	4	4	88%	6	100%	6	38%	6	67%
2	To promote a more secure housing location that far from the high-risk areas (forest fires, floods, hurricanes, landslide)	3	3	20%	7	5	5	100%	6	100%	6	38%	0	0%
3	To increase public awareness on disaster risk and climate change through dissemination of information	22	8	100%	7	5	5	100%	6	100%	16	100%	9	100%
4	Support integration of local wisdom into community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM)	22	8	100%	7	5	5	100%	6	100%	13	81%	9	100%
5	Facilitate community to adopt best practices of disaster risk management and climate adaptation	22	7	97%	7	4	5	94%	6	100%	16	100%	9	100%
6	Formed KMPB (village disaster management team)	13	0	43%	5	4	5	82%	6	100%	6	38%	6	67%

7	to ensure the member of KMPB understand their roles and responsibility	13	0	43%	5	4	4	76%	6	100%	6	38%	6	67%
8	Provide training on CBDRM to all members of KMPB	13	0	43%	3	4	4	65%	6	100%	6	38%	6	67%
9	Provide training to increase KMPB capacity/skills in early warning system (such as forest fires, hurricanes, floods, etc.)	22	3	83%	3	4	5	71%	6	100%	6	38%	6	67%
10	Formulate the Village Action Plan for climate related disaster, such as: flash flood, forest fires, landslides, strong winds (that includes evacuation site, evacuation routes, logistics, early warning system, etc).	3	0	10%	5	2	5	71%	1	17%	6	38%	6	67%
11	Strengthen cooperation and network at the village, sub-district, and district levels.	13	4	57%	7	4	4	88%	6	100%	6	38%	5	56%
12	Plays important roles in advocating regulation/ decision/agreement for disaster management and climate adaptation.	7	8	50%	5	3	5	76%	6	100%	6	38%	6	67%
13	Plays important roles in advocating budget allocation for disaster management and climate adaptation.	7	3	33%	4	4	4	71%	6	100%	6	38%	6	67%
14	Plays important roles in conducting drills/disaster simulation	0	0	0%	7	4	5	94%	6	100%	5	31%	6	67%
15	Plays important roles in promoting women's role in disaster management and climate adaptation	22	3	83%	7	4	5	94%	6	100%	6	38%	5	56%
16	Plays important roles in replicating the disaster management and climate adaptation program into other villages/areas	5	6	37%	0	4	2	35%	2	33%	6	38%	6	67%
17	To advocate the disaster risk assessment results into RPJMDes	16	0	53%	6	4	5	88%	6	100%	6	38%	6	67%

18	To advocate the disaster risk assessment results into RKPDes and APBDes	6	0	20%	6	4	5	88%	6	100%	6	38%	6	67%
19	The support judicial review of government agencies (SKPD) to develop resources livelihoods (tree seedlings, cattle, capital market business, etc)	22	8	100%	7	4	5	94%	6	100%	16	100%	6	67%
20	To support government agencies (SKPD) to rehabilitate the damage at the community facilities and infrastructure as a result of natural disasters (repair bridges, roads, water reservoir, etc)	2	0	7%	4	5	5	82%	0	0%	6	38%	5	56%
	TOTAL	**249**	**65**	**52%**	**109**	**81**	**92**	**83%**	**105**	**88%**	**156**	**49%**	**120**	**67%**
	Average all the variables			**70,4%**				**72,7%**		**66,5%**		**71,3%**		**63,8%**

Annex: Capacity of Community-Based Organization – Check-listing Tool

Ukuran	Parameter					SCORE
VARIABEL 1: KELEMBAGAAN KMPB						
	1. Bagaimana keterlibatan masyarakat dalam pembentukan KMPB?					
	Tidak ada	Terbatas	Cukup	Baik	Sangat terlibat	
	0	1	2	3	4	
	2. Apakah pembentukan KMPB sejalan dengan struktur manajemen bencana tingkat Kecamatan, Kabupaten, Provinsi?					
	Tidak	Kurang	Cukup	Sejalan	Sejalan dg	

					baik	
	0	1	2	3	4	
	3. Apakah KMPB sudah mendapat SK pengesahan dari Kepala desa ?					
	Tidak	Diakui ditingkat kelompok	Diakui ditingkat kelompok dan masy.	Diakui ditingkat kelompok dan masy. dan pemdes	Diakui dan punya SK	
	0	1	2	3	4	
	4. Apakah eksistensi/aktifitas KMPB sudah mendapat pengakuan dari masyarakat, pemerintah desa, Kecamatan, Kabupaten ?					
	Tidak	Di tingkat masy. saja	Di tingkat masy. dan desa	Di tingkat masy, desa dan kecamatan	Sampai di tingkat kabupaten	
	0	1	2	3	4	
	5. Bagaimana mekanisme kerjasama antara KMPB, Pemerintah Desa, Kecamatan, Kabupaten dan sebaliknya					
	Tidak berjalan	Kurang berjalan	Cukup berjalan	Berjalan dengan baik	Berjalan dengan sangat baik	
	0	1	2	3	4	
	6. Apakah KMPB mengadakan pertemuan rutin?					
	Tidak	Sangat jarang	Tiap 3 bulan	Tiap bulan	Tiap minggu	
	0	1	2	3	4	
	7. Apakah masyarakat mengenal tiap anggota KMPB dengan peran dan tanggung- jawabnya (Seksi Kesiapsiagaan, Seksi Tanggap darurat, Seksi Informasi dan Komunikasi, Seksi Kesejahteraan)					
	Tidak	Kurang	Cukup	Kenal baik	Kenal & paham peran masing-masing	
	0	1	2	3	4	
	8. Apakah KMPB memilik relawan-relawan dalam mengimplementasikan aksi pengurangan risiko bencana ?					
	Tidak	Kurang	Cukup	Memadai	Sangat memadai	

	0	1	2				3			4	
										SUB TOTAL	
										RATA-RATA	
VARIABEL 2: PERENCANAAN KMPB											
	9. Bagaimana pemahaman KMPB dan masyarakat terhadap Hasil Kajian Tingkat Risiko Bencana?										
	Tidak ada	Kurang	Cukup				Paham dg baik			Sangat baik	
	0	1	2				3			4	
	10. Apakah Rencana Aksi KMPB dipahami dan dilaksanakan oleh KMPB?										
	Tidak	Kurang	Cukup paham				Paham, belum dilaksanakan			Paham, dilaksanakan	
	0	1	2				3			4	
	11. Apakah Rencana Aksi Kelompok dipahami dan dilaksanakan oleh Kelompok Masyarakat?										
	Tidak	Kurang	Cukup paham				Paham, belum dilaksanakan			Paham, dilaksanakan	
	0	1	2				3			4	
	12. Apakah Rencana Aksi terakomodir dalam RPJMDes dan dilaksanakan?										
	Tidak	Kurang	Cukup terakomodir				Terakomodir, belum dilaksanakan			Terakomodir, dilaksanakan	
	0	1	2				3			4	
	13. Apakah Rencana Aksi terakomodir dalam RKPDes dan APBDes serta dilaksanakan?										
	Tidak	Kurang	Cukup terakomodir				Terakomodir, belum dilaksanakan			Terakmodir, dilaksanakan	
	0	1	2				3			4	
	14. Apakah Rencana Aksi menghadapi perubahan iklim (Hasil Kajian Prediksi Pola Curah Hujan) dipahami dan dilaksanakan oleh KMPB dan masyarakat?										
	Tidak	Kurang	Cukup paham				Paham, belum dilaksanakan			Paham, dilaksanakan	
	0	1	2				3			4	

										SUB TOTAL	
										RATA-RATA	
VARIABEL 3: KAPASITAS DASAR YANG DIMILIKI KMPB											
	15. Bagaimana tingkat pengetahuan anggota KMPB tentang perubahan iklim?										
	Tidak ada pengetahuan	Pengetahuan kurang	Pengetahuan cukup				Paham dg baik			Sangat paham	
	0	1	2				3			4	
	16. Bagaimana tingkat pengetahuan anggota KMPB tentang adaptasi dan mitigasi?										
	Tidak ada pengetahuan	Pengetahuan kurang	Pengetahuan cukup				Paham dg baik			Sangat paham	
	0	1	2				3			4	
	17. Bagaimana tingkat pengetahuan anggota KMPB tentang bencana?										
	Tidak ada pengetahuan	Pengetahuan kurang	Pengetahuan cukup				Paham dg baik			Sangat paham	
	0	1	2				3			4	
	18. Apakah tiap anggota KMPB mampu/ambil bagian dalam Kajian Resiko Bencana, seperti melakukan transek, sejarah bencana, kalender musim, peta ancaman, dll.?										
	Tidak	Kurang	Cukup				Mampu			Sangat Mampu	
	0	1	2				3			4	
	19. Apakah tiap anggota KMPB mampu/ambil bagian dalam membuat Analisa Resiko (Ancaman, Kerentanan, Kapasitas)?										
	Tidak	Kurang	Cukup				Mampu			Sangat Mampu	
	0	1	2				3			4	
	20. Bagaimana nilai-nilai kepedulian dan kerelawanan dari anggota KMPB?										
	Tidak ada	Kurang	Cukup				Baik			Sangat baik	
	0	1	2				3			4	
										SUB TOTAL	
										RATA-RATA	
VARIABEL 4: KESIAPSIAGAAN KMPB DAN MASYARAKAT											

	21. Apakah tiap anggota KMPB (Seksi Kesiapsiagaan, Seksi Tanggap darurat, Seksi Informasi dan Komunikasi, Seksi Kesejahteraan) memahami peran dan tanggung- jawabnya masing-masing?					
	Tidak	Kurang	Cukup	Paham dg baik	Sangat paham	
	0	1	2	3	4	
	22. Bagaimana kemampuan kerjasama KMPB dan Pemerintah desa dalam penanggulangan bencana?					
	Tidak ada	Kurang	Cukup	Mampu	Sangat Mampu	
	0	1	2	3	4	
	23. Bagaimana kemampuan KMPB dalam membuat peta rawan bencana ?					
	Tidak ada	Kurang	Cukup	Mampu	Sangat Mampu	
	0	1	2	3	4	
	24. Bagaimana kemampuan KMPB dalam membuat Rencana aksi pengurangan risiko bencana untuk setiap bencana yang terjadi?					
	Tidak ada	Kurang	Cukup	Mampu	Sangat Mampu	
	0	1	2	3	4	
	25. Bagaimana kemampuan KMPB mengenali tanda-tanda alam terjadinya bencana ? misalnya akan terjadi banjir, longsor, rawan pangan dll					
	Tidak	Kurang	Cukup	Paham dg baik	Sangat paham	
	0	1	2	3	4	
					SUB TOTAL	
					RATA-RATA	
VARIABEL 5: KEMAMPUAN TANGGAP DARURAT KMPB DAN MASYARAKAT						
	26. Bagaimana pengetahuan KMPB bersama masyarakat dalam memilih tanaman berkaitan dengan rencana aksi penanaman berdasarkan kalender musim yang disesuaikan dengan curah hujan yang terjadi ? misalnya : memilih tanaman yang disesuikan dengan musim, diversifikasi pangan dsb					
	Tidak	Kurang	Cukup	Mampu	Sangat Mampu	
	0	1	2	3	4	

	27. Apakan KMPB bersama masyarakat mampu mengimlementasikan rencana aksi pola tanam sesuai kalender musim ?					
	Tidak	Kurang	Cukup	Mampu	Sangat Mampu	
	0	1	2	3	4	
	28. Apakah KMPB dan masyarakat mampu menerapkan Protap Tanggap-Darurat dalam situasi bencana yang nyata? Misal : protap ilaran api saat terjadi kebakaran padang, protap pemanfaatan lumbung pangan saat terjadi rawan pangan, protap akses keuangan dari UBSP saat terjadi bencana dll					
	Tidak	Kurang	Cukup	Mampu	Sangat Mampu	
	0	1	2	3	4	
	29. Bagaimana kemampuan KMPB dalam mendata aksi-aksi Pengurangan Risiko Bencana yang dikembangkan ?					
	Tidak	Kurang	Cukup	Mampu	Sangat Mampu	
	0	1	2	3	4	
	30. Apakah KMPB mampu menjalin kerjasama saat terjadi bencana di desanya dengan berbagai pihak (BPBD Provinsi/Kabupaten, SKPD lainnya, Kecamatan, Kabupaten, dll.)					
	Tidak	Kurang	Cukup	Mampu	Sangat Mampu	
	0	1	2	3	4	
					SUB TOTAL	
					RATA-RATA	
VARIABEL 6: KEMAMPUAN PEMULIHAN KMPB DAN MASYARAKAT						
	31. Bagaimana kemampuan KMPB dalam mengurangi /memulihkan kembali sarana umum akibat bencana yang terjadi di desanya. (misal : memperbaiki jembatan akibat banjir, membangun kembali bangunan rumah akibat angin puting beliung dsb))					
	Tidak ada	Kurang	Cukup	Mampu	Sangat Mampu	
	0	1	2	3	4	
	32. Bagaimana kemampuan KMPB dalam mengurangi /memulihkan kembali lahan pertanian akibat bencana yang terjadi di desanya. (misal : penanaman kayu di lokasi rawan longsor, di bantaran sungai dsb))					
	Tidak ada	Kurang	Cukup	Mampu	Sangat Mampu	

	0	1	2				3			4	
	33. Bagaimana kemampuan KMPB dalam mengurangi /memulihkan kembali perekonomian akibat bencana yang terjadi di desanya. (misal : mengembangkan alternative pendapatan baru dsb))										
	Tidak ada	Kurang	Cukup				Mampu			Sangat Mampu	
	0	1	2				3			4	
	34. Bagaimana kemampuan KMPB dalam mengurangi /memulihkan kembali semangat masyarakat akibat bencana yang terjadi di desanya.										
	Tidak ada	Kurang	Cukup				Mampu			Sangat Mampu	
	0	1	2				3			4	
										SUB TOTAL	
										RATA-RATA	
VARIABEL 7: ADAPTASI DAN MITIGASI API DAN PRB TERHADAP SUMBER DAYA ALAM											
	35. Bagaimana penyesesuaian aksi pola tanam - usaha tani yang dilakukan oleh masyarakat (petani) yang disesuaikan dengan pola curah hujan?										
a. Adaptasi usahatani											
	Tidak ada	Terbatas	Cukup			Memadai				Sangat memadai	
	0	1	2			3				4	
	36. Bagaimana upaya petani melakukan diversifikasi tanaman dan pemilihan jenis tanaman yang sesuai dengan pola curah hujan dan kondisi lahan?										
	Tidak ada	Terbatas	Cukup			Memadai			Sangat memadai		
	0	1	2			3			4		
	37. Bagaimana aksi pengembangan tanaman pangan lokal yang dilakukan petani untuk mendukung kecukupan pangan keluarga?										
	Tidak ada	Terbatas		Cukup		Memadai			Sangat memadai		
	0	1		2		3			4		
	38. Bagaimana aksi pengembangan teknologi-teknologi pengelolaan usaha tani untuk mengatasi curah hujan yang berlebihan atau kekeringan (terasering, saluran pengendali air, kolam, dll?										
	Tidak ada	Terbatas		Cukup		Memadai			Sangat memadai		
	0	1		2		3			4		

	39. Bagaimana aksi pembuatan pupuk organik dan pestisida organik untuk mendukung usaha tani yang selaras alam?					
	Tidak ada	Terbatas	Cukup	Memadai	Sangat memadai	
	0	1	2	3	4	
	40. Bagaimana aksi pengembangan tanaman umur panjang yang dilakukan petani untuk mendukung sumber pendapatan, pemenuhan kayu dan perbaikan iklim mikro?					
	Tidak ada	Terbatas	Cukup	Memadai	Sangat memadai	
	0	1	2	3	4	
	41. Apakah sistem pemeliharaan ternak besar (sapi, kerbau) dan ternak sedang (babi, kambing) sudah menggunakan kandang/paronisasi?					
	Tidak ada	Terbatas	Cukup	Memadai	Sangat memadai	
	0	1	2	3	4	
	42. Bagaimana aksi-aksi masyarakat melakukan konservasi sumber-sumber mata air (tanam pohon, jebakan air, sumur resapan, dll)?					
b. Adaptasi dan Mitigasi Sumber Daya Alam	Tidak ada	Terbatas	Cukup	Memadai	Sangat memadai	
	0	1	2	3	4	
	43. Bagaimana aksi-aksi masyarakat melakukan konservasi bantaran sungai (tanam pohon/bambu, dll)?					
	Tidak ada	Terbatas	Cukup	Memadai	Sangat memadai	
	0	1	2	3	4	
	44. Bagaimana aksi-aksi masyarakat melakukan konservasi pantai (tanam mangrove, ketapang, dll)?					
	Tidak ada	Terbatas	Cukup	Mampu	Sangat memadai	
	0	1	2	3	4	
	45. Bagaimana aksi-aksi masyarakat melakukan konservasi lahan kritis/longsor (tanam pohon, tanam rumput-rumputan, dll)?					
	Tidak ada	Terbatas	Cukup	Mampu	Sangat mampu	
	0	1	2	3	4	
	46. Bagaimana aksi-aksi masyarakat melaksanakan tata kelola hutan yang mendukung pelestarian hutan dan memperoleh tambahan pendapatan baru dari hasil non kayu hutan?					
	Tidak ada	Terbatas	Cukup	Memadai	Sangat memadai	

	0	1		2		3				4	
										SUB TOTAL	
										RATA-RATA	
VARIABEL 8: ADAPTASI DAN MITIGASI API DAN PRB TERHADAP LIVELIHOOD DAN ENERGI											
	47. Apakah hasil-hasil pertanian (tanaman pangan) mencukupi kebutuhan pangan keluarga?										
a. Adaptasi livelihood	Tidak	Terbatas		Cukup		Memadai				Sangat memadai	
	0	1		2		3				4	
	48. Bagaimana upaya-upaya pengembangan lumbung benih dan lumbung pangan kelompok?										
	Tidak	Terbatas		Cukup		Memadai				Sangat memadai	
	0	1		2		3				4	
	49. Bagaimana upaya-upaya pengembangan usaha-usaha produktif sebagai sumber-sumber pendapatan baru bagi keluarga (sayur, produk olahan/pasca panen, usaha non pertanian, dll)?										
	Tidak	Terbatas		Cukup		Memadai				Sangat memadai	
	0	1		2		3				4	
	50. Bagaimana upaya-upaya pengelolaan keuangan (UBSP, koperasi) dan akses modal bagi masyarakat untuk pengembangan usaha produktif, mengatasi masa paceklik, dan kebutuhan uang yang mendesak?										
	Tidak	Terbatas		Cukup		Memadai				Sangat memadai	
	0	1		2		3				4	
	51. Apakah pendapatan petani/masyarakat meningkat dengan berbagai usaha produktif yang dilakukan selama ini?										
	Tidak	Terbatas		Cukup		Memadai				Sangat memadai	
	0	1		2		3				4	
	52. Apakah masyarakat membuat tungku hemat kayu sebagai upaya mengurangi penggunaan kayu bakar?										
b. Mitigasi - teknologi	Tidak	Terbatas		Cukup		Memadai				Sangat memadai	
	0	1		2		3				4	

	53. Apakah masyarakat membuat biogas untuk memasak sebagai upaya menghemat energi/pengurangan penggunaan kayu bakar?										
	Tidak ada	Terbatas	Cukup			Memadai				Sangat memadai	
	0	1	2			3				4	
										SUB TOTAL	
										RATA-RATA	
										TOTAL	
										RATA-RATA	

ANNEX ....:

DOMPU STAKEHOLDERS	**pengaruh**							
	Jangkauan pengaruh	dukungan lembaga	kemampuan keuangan/anggaran	kapasitas personel	kapasitas program	Total		Rata-rata
BUPATI DOMPU	4	5	5	3	4		0,16	0,84
BAPPEDA	4	5	5	2	4		0,2	0,8
DISHUT	4	5	5	4	4		0,12	0,88
DISPERTA	4	5	5	3	4		0,16	0,84
KLH-PM	3	3	3	2	3		0,44	0,56
DISBUN	4	5	5	3	3		0,2	0,8
BPBD	5	3	4	3	2		0,32	0,68
DISKOPERINDAGTAMBEN	4	3	5	3	2		0,32	0,68
PLAN	5	4	5	5	3		0,12	0,88
PMI	3	3	1	3	3		0,48	0,52

DIKES	3	3	5	2	2		0,4	0,6
DINSOSNAKERTRANS	3	4	5	2	2		0,36	0,64
MEDIA RADAR TAMBORA	3	3	1	2	2		0,56	0,44
TV-9	3	3	1	2	2		0,56	0,44
BMVBG	5	2	1	2	1		0,56	0,44
Rata-Rata	**57**	**56**	**56**	**41**	**41**			**66,93%**

DOMPU STAKEHOLDERS	keterlibatan							
	antusiasme bermitra dengan FMKT-WN	Dukungan politis/kebijakan	komunikasi/pertemuan/koordinasi	kontribusi anggaran untuk program	kemampuan dan kontribusi personel	Total		Rata-rata
BUPATI DOMPU	4	3	3	4	4	18	0,28	0,72
BAPPEDA	4	3	3	2	3	15	0,4	0,6
DISHUT	5	3	4	4	4	20	0,2	0,8
DISPERTA	4	3	3	4	4	18	0,28	0,72
KLH-PM	3	2	2	1	2	10	0,6	0,4
DISBUN	4	2	3	2	2	13	0,48	0,52
BPBD	5	2	4	1	3	15	0,4	0,6
DISKOPERINDAGTAMBEN	3	2	2	1	2	10	0,6	0,4
PLAN	3	2	2	1	1	9	0,64	0,36
PMI	4	2	2	1	1	10	0,6	0,4
DIKES	4	2	4	1	3	14	0,44	0,56

DINSOSNAKERTRANS	3	2	3	1	3	12	0,52	0,48
MEDIA RADAR TAMBORA	3	2	2	1	2	10	0,6	0,4
TV-9	3	2	2	1	2	10	0,6	0,4
BMVBG	3	2	2	1	2	10	0,6	0,4
Rata-Rata	**55**	**34**	**41**	**26**	**38**	**194**		**51,73%**

BIMA STAKEHOLDERS	**pengaruh**						
	Jangkauan pengaruh	dukungan lembaga	kemampuan keuangan/anggaran	kapasitas personel	kapasitas program	Total	Rata-rata
BUPATI KAB.BIMA	5	4	5	3	3	20	0,8
BAPPEDA	4	4	5	3	3	19	0,76
DISHUT	4	4	4	4	4	20	0,8
BPBD	5	4	4	4	4	21	0,84
DISBUN	4	4	4	3	3	18	0,72
DISKOPERINDAGTAMBEN	4	4	4	3	3	18	0,72
BLH-PM	3	3	4	3	3	16	0,64
DISPERTA	4	5	4	4	4	21	0,84

MEDIA RADAR TAMBORA	3	1	1	2	1	8	0,32
LP2DER	4	1	2	4	3	14	0,56
OXFAM	5	1	5	5	4	20	0,8
PMI	4	1	1	3	3	12	0,48
Nakertrans	5	4	5	3	2	19	0,76
							100,00%
Rata-rata							**77,23%**

BIMA STAKEHOLDERS	keterlibatan						
	antusiasme bermitra dengan FMKT-WN	Dukungan politis/kebijakan	komunikasi/pertemuan/koordinasi	kontribusi anggaran untuk program	kemampuan dan kontribusi personel	Total	Rata-rata
BUPATI KAB.BIMA	3	3	2	2	2	12	0,48
BAPPEDA	2	2	2	1	1	8	0,32
DISHUT	4	2	4	4	4	18	0,72
BPBD	2	2	2	1	1	8	0,32
DISBUN	3	2	3	2	2	12	0,48
DISKOPERINDAGTAMBEN	3	2	3	2	2	12	0,48
BLH-PM	2	2	1	1	1	7	0,28
DISPERTA	3	2	2	3	2	12	0,48

MEDIA RADAR TAMBORA	2	2	1	1	1	7	0,28
LP2DER	2	2	2	1	1	8	0,32
OXFAM	3	2	2	1	1	9	0,36
PMI	3	2	1	1	1	8	0,32
Nakertrans	4	4	4	4	3	19	0,76
							1,00%
Rata-rata							**43,15%**

No	LOMBOK Stakeholders	**pengaruh**						
		Jangkauan pengaruh	dukungan lembaga	kemampuan keuangan/anggaran	kapasitas personel	kapasitas program	Total	Rata-rata
1	Bupati	3	4	4	4	3	18	0,72
2	BAPPEDA KAB.	3	4	5	3	4	19	0,76
3	BPBD PROV.	4	5	4	4	4	21	0,84
4	BPBD KAB.	3	4	4	4	4	19	0,76
5	BLHP PROV.	4	4	3	3	3	17	0,68
6	Dishutbun	3	3	2	4	3	15	0,6
7	KLH Lomteng	3	3	2	3	3	14	0,56
8	Kesbangpolinmas	3	3	2	3	3	14	0,56
9	DPRD	3	5	4	4	3	19	0,76
10	Dinas Sosial	3	3	3	4	3	16	0,64
11	Dinas Kesehatan	3	3	3	4	2	15	0,6
12	Dinas Pertambangan dan Energi	3	3	3	4	3	16	0,64

13	PMI	4	4	2	4	4	18	0,72
14	Pemerintah Desa	1	5	2	3	4	15	0,6
15	Camat	2	2	2	3	2	11	0,44
16	Konsorsium LSM Lomteng	4	3	1	3	3	14	0,56
17	WFP	4	3	4	3	3	17	0,68
18	Transform	4	2	2	3	3	14	0,56
19	WWF	4	3	4	3	3	17	0,68
20	Samantha	4	3	3	3	2	15	0,6
21	Perguruan Tinggi UNRAM	4	3	2	5	3	17	0,68
22	Media Lombok Post	4	4	4	3	2	17	0,68
23	Radar Mandalika	4	4	3	3	2	16	0,64
24	Nurani Rakyat	3	4	2	3	2	14	0,56
25	Lombok TV	4	4	3	3	2	16	0,64
26	WN	4	5	2	4	5	20	0,8
27	USAID	5	5	4	3	3	20	0,8
28	FF	5	5	4	3	3	20	0,8
29	Gapoktan HKm	1	4	1	2	2	10	0,4
30	KMPB	1	5	1	3	4	14	0,56
31	FMKR	2	2	1	2	3	10	0,4
32	Karang Taruna	1	2	1	2	1	7	0,28
33	Koperasi Mele Maju	1	4	2	3	3	13	0,52
34	Pondok Pesantren/ Sekolah	2	2	1	2	2	9	0,36
35	BPTP	4	3	3	4	3	17	0,68
	Total/Rata-rata	110	125	93	114	102	544	**62,17%**

	keterlibatan

No	LOMBOK Stakeholders	antusiasme bermitra dengan ykssi-WN	Dukungan politis/kebijakan	komunikasi/pertemuan/koordinasi	kontribusi anggaran untuk program	kemampuan dan kontribusi personel	Total	Rata-rata
1	Bupati	3	3	1	1	2	10	0,4
2	BAPPEDA KAB.	3	2	2	2	3	12	0,48
3	BPBD PROV.	5	4	3	2	4	18	0,72
4	BPBD KAB.	5	3	3	2	3	16	0,64
5	BLHP PROV.	4	3	2	2	3	14	0,56
6	Dishutbun	4	4	2	2	4	16	0,64
7	KLH Lomteng	4	4	2	2	4	16	0,64
8	Kesbangpolinmas	3	4	1	2	3	13	0,52
9	DPRD	2	3	1	2	1	9	0,36
10	Dinas Sosial	2	2	1	2	2	9	0,36
11	Dinas Kesehatan	3	2	2	2	2	11	0,44
12	Dinas Pertambangan dan Energi	3	3	2	2	2	12	0,48
13	PMI	5	3	3	2	5	18	0,72
14	Pemerintah Desa	5	4	5	3	5	22	0,88
15	Camat	3	3	3	2	3	14	0,56
16	Konsorsium LSM Lomteng	3	2	3	2	3	13	0,52
17	WFP	3	2	1	2	2	10	0,4
18	Transform	2	2	1	1	1	7	0,28
19	WWF	3	2	2	2	2	11	0,44
20	Samantha	3	3	2	2	2	12	0,48
21	Perguruan Tinggi UNRAM	2	2	1	2	1	8	0,32
22	Media Lombok Post	2	2	1	2	1	8	0,32
23	Radar Mandalika	2	2	1	2	1	8	0,32
24	Nurani Rakyat	2	2	1	2	1	8	0,32
25	Lombok TV	2	2	1	2	1	8	0,32

26	WN	5	3	5	5	4	22	0,88
27	USAID	5	3	3	3	2	16	0,64
28	FF	5	3	3	3	2	16	0,64
29	Gapoktan HKm	5	4	4	2	4	19	0,76
30	KMPB	5	4	4	2	4	19	0,76
31	FMKR	5	4	4	2	4	19	0,76
32	Karang Taruna	3	2	2	2	2	11	0,44
33	Koperasi Mele Maju	4	3	3	2	3	15	0,6
34	Pondok Pesantren/ Sekolah	3	2	2	2	2	11	0,44
35	BPTP	3	4	1	3	3	14	0,56
	Total/Rata-rata	121	100	78	75	91	465	**53,14%**

NAGEKEO STAKEHOLDERS	**pengaruh**						
	Jangkauan pengaruh	dukungan lembaga	kemampuan keuangan/anggaran	kapasitas personel	kapasitas program	Total	Rata-rata
Bupati Nagekeo	3	3	3	3	3	15	0,6
BPBD Nagekeo	3	3	2	3	4	15	0,6
Dinas Pertanian, Perkebunan dan Peternakan	3	3	3	4	5	18	0,72
Dinas Kehutanan	3	4	5	3	4	19	0,76

BP3KP	3	3	3	3	3	15	0,6
BLH	3	4	4	3	4	18	0,72
BAPPEDA	3	3	4	3	3	16	0,64
DPRD	3	2	1	2	1	9	0,36
PLAN NAGEKEO	3	3	3	4	3	16	0,64
Flores Pos	3	2	1	2	1	9	0,36
Pos Kupang	3	2	1	2	1	9	0,36
Forpeldas	3	5	4	3	5	20	0,8
AKOR	3	3	3	3	4	16	0,64
ATOM	3	3	3	3	4	16	0,64
Ford Foundation	5	4	4	3	5	21	0,84
AUSAID	5	4	5	4	5	23	0,92
Rata-Rata	**52**	**51**	**49**	**48**	**55**	**255**	**63,75%**

NAGEKEO STAKEHOLDERS	keterlibatan						
	antusiasme bermitra dengan YMTMF-WN	Dukungan politis/kebijakan	komunikasi/pertemuan/koordinasi	kontribusi anggaran untuk program	kemampuan dan kontribusi personel	Total	Rata-rata
Bupati Nagekeo	3	2	4	2	1	12	0,48
BPBD Nagekeo	5	2	3	2	2	14	0,56
Dinas Pertanian, Perkebunan dan Peternakan	3	2	4	2	2	13	0,52
Dinas Kehutanan	5	3	4	4	2	18	0,72
BP3KP	3	2	3	2	2	12	0,48
BLH	5	2	4	3	2	16	0,64

BAPPEDA	4	2	4	2	1	13	0,52
DPRD	2	2	3	1	1	9	0,36
PLAN NAGEKEO	5	2	4	3	1	15	0,6
Flores Pos	2	2	3	1	1	9	0,36
Pos Kupang	2	2	2	1	1	8	0,32
Forpeldas	5	2	4	1	4	16	0,64
AKOR	5	2	4	1	3	15	0,6
ATOM	5	2	4	1	3	15	0,6
Ford Foundation	4	2	3	3	4	16	0,64
AUSAID	5	2	4	4	3	18	0,72
Rata-Rata	**63**	**33**	**57**	**33**	**33**	**219**	**54,75%**

SUMBA TIMUR Stakeholders	**Pengaruh**						
	Jangkauan pengaruh	dukungan lembaga	kemampuan keuangan/anggaran	kapasitas personel	kapasitas program	Total	Rata-rata
Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah	3	4	5	3	3	18	0,72
Dinas Kehutanan	3	4	5	3	4	19	0,76
Badan Pemberdayaan Masayarakat	3	4	3	3	3	16	0,64
Balai Lingkungan Hidup	3	4	5	3	3	18	0,72

Badan BIMAS Ketahanan Pangan	3	4	5	3	3	18	0,72
Dinas Pertanian Tanaman Pangan dan Holtikultura	3	4	5	3	3	18	0,72
Dinas Perkebunan	3	4	3	2	4	16	0,64
Dinas Sosial	3	2	2	1	2	10	0,4
Dinas Kesehatan	3	3	3	2	3	14	0,56
BP4K	3	3	2	3	3	14	0,56
Badan Meteorologi dan geofika	3	2	1	1	4	11	0,44
Bappeda	3	4	4	3	4	18	0,72
Sekretariat Daerah/Bupati	3	4	4	2	3	16	0,64
GKS (Gereja Kristen Sumba)	3	1	1	3	3	11	0,44
YCM (Yayasan Cendana Mekar)	3	3	5	4	3	18	0,72
YPM (yayasan Pahadangu Manjoru)	3	3	5	4	4	19	0,76
WVI	3	3	5	4	2	17	0,68
Gereja Bethel Indonesia	3	3	3	4	3	16	0,64
DPRD Tingkat 2	3	1	1	1	1	7	0,28
Gereja Masehi Advent Hari Ke &	3	3	2	1	1	10	0,4
Max FM	3	1	4	3	3	14	0,56
BPDas	4	4	5	3	3	19	0,76
Balai Taman nasional LW	4	4	5	3	3	19	0,76
Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan	3	3	5	3	3	17	0,68
Dinas Peternakan	3	3	5	3	3	17	0,68
Timor Ekspress	4	3	1	3	2	13	0,52
Dinas Koperasi dan UKM	4	4	5	3	3	19	0,76

Rata-rata **62,52%**

SUMBA TIMUR Stakeholders	Keterlibatan						
	antusiasme bermitra dengan Mitra Sumba Timur	Dukungan politis/kebijakan	komunikasi/pertemuan/koordinasi	kontribusi anggaran untuk program	kemampuan dan kontribusi personel	Total	Rata-rata
Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah	4	3	3	2	4	16	0,64
Dinas Kehutanan	4	3	3	4	3	17	0,68
Badan Pemberdayaan Masayarakat	4	3	3	2	3	15	0,6
Balai Lingkungan Hidup	4	3	3	4	3	17	0,68
Badan BIMAS Ketahanan Pangan	4	3	3	3	3	16	0,64
Dinas Pertanian Tanaman Pangan dan Holtikultura	4	3	3	3	3	16	0,64
Dinas Perkebunan	4	3	2	2	3	14	0,56
Dinas Sosial	3	3	2	2	2	12	0,48
Dinas Kesehatan	3	3	3	3	3	15	0,6
BP4K	3	3	2	2	3	13	0,52
Badan Meteorologi dan geofika	3	3	2	2	2	12	0,48
Bappeda	4	4	3	3	3	17	0,68
Sekretariat Daerah/Bupati	4	4	3	3	3	17	0,68
GKS (Gereja Kristen Sumba)	3	3	3	1	2	12	0,48
YCM (Yayasan Cendana Mekar)	3	4	3	4	4	18	0,72
YPM (yayasan Pahadangu Manjoru)	3	4	3	4	4	18	0,72
WVI	3	3	2	2	4	14	0,56
Gereja Bethel Indonesia	3	2	3	2	4	14	0,56

DPRD Tingkat 2	3	4	3	4	2	16	0,64
Gereja Masehi Advent Hari Ke &	3	2	2	2	2	11	0,44
Max FM	3	3	2	2	3	13	0,52
BPDas	3	3	3	4	3	16	0,64
Balai Taman nasional LW	4	4	4	5	4	21	0,84
Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan	4	4	3	4	4	19	0,76
Dinas Peternakan	4	4	3	4	4	19	0,76
Timor Ekspress	3	2	3	3	2	13	0,52
Dinas Koperasi dan UKM	4	4	4	4	3	19	0,76

Rata-rata **62,22%**

TTU Stakeholders	**pengaruh**						
	Jangkauan pengaruh	dukungan lembaga	kemampuan keuangan/anggaran	kapasitas personel	kapasitas program	Total	Rata-rata
Bupati TTU	3	5	4	5	5	22	0,88
BPBD	3	2	2	2	5	14	0,56
Dinas Pertanian	3	5	3	4	5	20	0,8
Dinas Kehutanan	3	4	4	3	4	18	0,72
BKP 3	3	3	3	4	4	17	0,68
BLHD	3	3	3	2	4	15	0,6
Dinas Peternakan	3	4	4	3	3	17	0,68
BPDAS-NTT	4	4	4	2	4	18	0,72
BKSDA-NTT	4	4	4	2	4	18	0,72
BAPPEDA-TTU	3	2	4	3	2	14	0,56

DPRD-TTU	3	3	1	2	1	10	0,4
Yayasan Anfeot Ana	3	5	3	4	5	20	0,8
Yabiku	3	4	3	4	3	17	0,68
Timor Membangun	3	3	3	3	3	15	0,6
Bina Swadaya	3	3	3	3	3	15	0,6
Gereja Katolik	4	3	2	2	3	14	0,56
Lembaga Adat	2	3	1	3	3	12	0,48
ITB	5	4	3	4	4	20	0,8
Unimor	3	3	2	3	2	13	0,52
RSPD	3	2	3	2	2	12	0,48
TV Biinmaffo	3	2	3	2	2	12	0,48
Majalah Biinmaffo	3	2	3	2	2	12	0,48
Pos Kupang	4	2	3	2	2	13	0,52
Forum Lopomutis	3	5	3	3	4	18	0,72
Asosiasi Bituna	3	4	3	3	3	16	0,64
Asosiasi Fafinesu	3	4	3	3	3	16	0,64
Ford Foundation	5	4	4	3	4	20	0,8
AUSAID	5	4	5	4	4	22	0,88
UNDP	5	4	4	2	3	18	0,72
Rata-rata	**98**	**100**	**90**	**84**	**96**	**468**	**64,55%**

TTU Stakeholders	keterlibatan						
	antusiasme bermitra dengan YMTM-WN	Dukungan politis/kebijakan	komunikasi/pertemuan/koordinasi	kontribusi anggaran untuk program	kemampuan dan kontribusi personel	Total	Rata-rata
Bupati TTU	4	4	3	1	1	13	0,52
BPBD	2	2	2	1	2	9	0,36

Dinas Pertanian	5	4	4	4	4	21	0,84
Dinas Kehutanan	5	3	4	4	3	19	0,76
BKP 3	3	4	3	2	3	15	0,6
BLHD	3	4	3	2	2	14	0,56
Dinas Peternakan	4	3	3	2	2	14	0,56
BPDAS-NTT	3	2	3	2	2	12	0,48
BKSDA-NTT	3	3	3	3	2	14	0,56
BAPPEDA-TTU	2	2	2	1	1	8	0,32
DPRD-TTU	3	3	3	1	1	11	0,44
Yayasan Anfeot Ana	5	4	4	4	4	21	0,84
Yabiku	4	3	2	2	4	15	0,6
Timor Membangun	3	3	2	2	2	12	0,48
Bina Swadaya	3	2	2	2	2	11	0,44
Gereja Katolik	3	3	3	2	2	13	0,52
Lembaga Adat	4	3	3	2	3	15	0,6
ITB	4	2	3	2	3	14	0,56
Unimor	3	2	3	2	3	13	0,52
RSPD	3	2	2	2	2	11	0,44
TV Biinmaffo	3	2	2	2	2	11	0,44
Majalah Biinmaffo	3	2	2	2	2	11	0,44
Pos Kupang	3	2	2	2	2	11	0,44
Forum Lopomutis	5	3	4	3	3	18	0,72
Asosiasi Bituna	5	3	4	3	3	18	0,72
Asosiasi Fafinesu	5	3	4	3	3	18	0,72
Ford Foundation	4	4	3	4	4	19	0,76
AUSAID	5	4	4	3	3	19	0,76
UNDP	4	3	3	3	3	16	0,64
Rata-rata	**106**	**84**	**85**	**68**	**73**	**416**	**57,38%**