



Disaster Risk Reduction in Nusa Tenggara

Award Number: AID-OFDA-G-14-00136

Quarterly Report: October 1st – December 31th 2014

I. Executive Summary

This report covers the second quarter of the two-year Disaster Risk Reduction Program in Nusa Tenggara project, supported by USAID/OFDA and implemented by World Neighbors (WN). In implementing this project, World Neighbors is partnering with seven local NGOs across seven districts of Nusa Tenggara. The main activities implemented in this second quarter were: 1) socialization of the program to government agencies; 2) socialization of the program to communities; 3) training of trainers; 4) disaster risk assessments; 5) rainfall and cropping pattern studies; 6) collection of baseline data; 7) establishment of the disaster management community groups; 8) training on climate change and disaster for communities and 9) training on soil and water conservation.

II. A comparison of actual accomplishments, both for the reporting period and cumulatively, with the established goals, objectives, and expected results

| Accomplishments | Sector | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Agriculture and Food Security | Risk Management Policy and Practice | Economic Recovery and Market Systems |
| Number of beneficiaries reached this quarter | 355 | 355 | 260 |
| Cumulative number of beneficiaries targeted | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Cumulative number of beneficiaries reached | 355 | 355 | 260 |

This project started on August 15th 2014, and this report covers only the second quarter. Despite this very limited timeframe, a substantial amount of work has been completed.

1. Socialization of Program to Government Agencies

Before implementing any activities in the villages, WN and local partners held consultation meetings with local government from the District Agriculture Dept., Estate and Forestry Dept., Food Security Agency, Environment Agency, The District Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), Public Works Dept., Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency, the Indonesian Red Cross, the Health Dept., and The Cooperative and Trade Dept. Overall the government was very supportive, and committed to provide material support in the form of: supplying the tree seeds for water source conservation and conservation of critical land areas; strengthening community groups and constructing clean water schemes. Local governments have their targets to develop Pro-Climate Villages (*kampung pro iklim*), Food

Self-Reliant Villages (*kampung mandiri pangan*), and Disaster Resilience/Preparedness Villages (*desa tangguh/siaga bencana*), which they strongly hope this project will contribute to.

2. Socialization of Program to Communities

Before implementation, 1,172 persons (834 men and 338 women) attended meetings in all 35 villages where the projects activities and targets were shared with village officers, community leaders, health cadres and all other interested community members. All villages were in full support as they are all have a disaster risk vulnerability ranking of medium to high.

The village officers agreed to review their village's mid-term development plan (*RPJMDes - Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Desa*) and to integrate the program into the village work plan (*RKPDes (Rencana Kerja Pembangunan Desa)*); the village development budget (*APBDes - Anggaran Pendapatan Pembangunan Desa*), and then allocate budget for the community group's activities.

3. Training of Trainers

A training of the trainer workshop on climate change and disaster risk management was targeted at facilitators who will run trainings and assessments with the village communities. The participants included WN partner staff; village officers and community representatives; staff of District Disaster Management Agency (BPBD); District Agriculture Dept., Environmental Agency and the Food Security Agency amongst others. The training participants were 197 persons (142 men and 55 women).

The participants now understand the concept of climate change and how it impacts on disaster risk management. They were also taught practical sessions focusing on community based disaster management; writing adaptation and mitigation action plans; disaster risk assessment methodology (historical flow of disasters, technical analysis of disaster's impact and loss; disaster vulnerability analysis; disaster hazard analysis and community capacity analysis), and assessment techniques on projection of rainfall patterns.

Around 70% of the participants have already facilitated community trainings and disaster risk assessments.

4. Rainfall and Cropping Pattern Study

The rainfall and cropping pattern assessment was conducted in 39 villages (33 target villages and 6 villages non-targeted villages), representing a sufficient sample of low, medium and high altitude villages. The assessments in the remaining two target villages of Laimeta and Lailunggi in East Sumba District are now being conducted. This delay was because the village was cultivating their food crops when the first rains came as well as this area seeing a village head election process in November.

1,270 people participated in the assessments. The initial data collected was the rainfall trend in 2013-2014; the planting and harvest seasonal calendars for the last two years; and a

study on what suitable crops are grown in each village which match with the climatic conditions.

5. Disaster Risk Assessment

Disaster risk assessments were conducted in 33 villages, with the involvement of 1,345 persons (932 men and 413 women). An initial analysis shows that disasters occurring at a medium to high level risk in most villages are droughts, flooding, typhoons, landslides, and food insecurity. Other disasters at a medium to high level of risk which were reported in some of the villages were tsunami, land erosion, forest/grass fires, plant and cattle disease, earthquakes, and volcano eruptions.

The communities were then facilitated to formulate action plan which identify adaptation and mitigation actions to reduce the disaster risk and loss. The community actions plan will be used to support village officers in advocating to the local government for material support, and will be accommodated into the village development plan as well as the district development plan.

The results of the DRA will be uploaded on the OFDA website under the Baseline Report.

6. Collection of Baseline Data

Baseline data collection was completed in 20 villages. The data collected included demographics data (population figures - no. of poor households, disabled, people over 60, children below 5 etc.), household income and number of months of food sufficiency. WN is now in the process of recapitulating and synchronizing all the baseline data, and adding it to the data obtained through the DRAs, which together will form the completed baseline data report.

7. Establishment of Disaster Management Community Groups

Disaster Management Community Groups (KMPB) have been established to cover 18 villages. KMPB is the organization at the district level whose members represent every sub-village (*dusun*), and come from a complete cross-section of the community – women's groups, village officers, farmer's group, young people, community's cadres and other volunteers. KMPB functions to guide implementation of the DRA action plan and by advocating between the village and local government. The number of participants involved in the establishment process of the KMPBs was 609 (462 men and 147 women). The organizational structure of the KMPB consists of a general coordinator and 4 section coordinators (preparedness, rescue, information and communication, welfare). Each section consists of 2 – 8 groups in which each group has a minimum of two persons. The KMPBs will be reviewed and improved through regular trainings until the board and membership are ready to be legalized by the village head.

8. Training on Climate Change and Disaster for the Communities

Training on climate change and disaster management for the community has been conducted in 10 villages in West Lombok, East Lombok, Dompu and Bima Districts, attended by 429 people (293 men and 136 women). The participants can now understand the basic concept of climate, climate change, impact of climate change, activities of community

influencing climate change and how they impact the climate. The training also dealt with the concepts of disaster, disaster management and community based climate change, adaptation and mitigation.

9. Training on Soil and Water Conservation

Training on land and water conservation was conducted in 10 target villages in West Lombok, East Lombok, Dompu, Bima and Nagekeo Districts. The number of participants trained was 267 (215 men and 52 women) who have organized themselves into farmer groups. The participants understood the importance of soil and water conservation, soil and water conservation techniques, creating and using an A-frame (a simple tool for marking out contour lines), how to construct drainage systems and plant beds along contour lines, and what to plant to strengthen terraces. All the farmer groups agreed to follow up the training by constructing terraces on all their own farms.

III. Progress on Indicator Targets

| Source | Indicator | Overall Target | Quarterly Achievement Q1 | Quarterly Achievement Q2 | Quarterly Achievement Q3 | Quarterly Achievement Q4 | Overall Achievement |
|---|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Sector 1, Agriculture and Food Security, Objective 1: To improve the food security of the target populations | | | | | | | |
| OFDA | 1. Projected increase in number of months of food self-sufficiency due to distributed seed systems/agricultural input for beneficiary households | ≥ 10 months (total) | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 2. Number of people benefiting from seed systems/agricultural input activities, by sex | 1,000 (650 male and 350 female) | 0 | 0 | | | |
| USAID | 3. Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation. | 1,500 | 0 | 45 | | | |
| | 4. Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance | 300 | 0 | 5.21 | | | |
| | 5. Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance | 1,500 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 6. Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training | 2,500 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 7. Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions | 2,500 | 0 | 70 | | | |
| | 8. Number of members of producer organizations and community-based organizations receiving USG assistance | 2,500 | 0 | 70 | | | |
| WN | 9. Number of farmers who are food secure for 10 months or more | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Sector 2, Risk Management Policy and Practice, Objective 2: To improve the disaster resilience of the target populations | | | | | | | |

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|--|---|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| OFDA | 1. Number of people participating in training, by sex | 3,500 2,275 male 1,225 female | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 2. Percentage of people trained who retain skills and knowledge after two months | 70% | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 3. Percentage of attendees at joint planning meetings who are from the local community | 30% | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 4. Early warning system in targeted community is in place for all major hazards with appropriate outreach to communities (Y/N) | Yes, in 35 villages | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 5. Percentage of community members who received at least one early warning message from at least one source prior to a disaster occurring | TBC | 0 | 0 | | | |
| USAID | 6. Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance | 35 community groups in 35 villages | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 7. Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance ¹ | 100 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| | 8. Number of people trained in disaster preparedness as a result of USG assistance | 3,500 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 9. Number of stakeholders implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance ² | 70 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| WN | 10. Number of people trained who adopt DRR practices | 2,500 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Sector 3, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Objective 3 To improve the disaster resilience of the target populations | | | | | | | |
| OFDA | 1. Number of people, disaggregated by sex, or MSEs newly receiving financial services or continuing to receive financial services due to USAID/OFDA | 1,000 (650 male and 350 female) | 0 | 53 (1 male and 52 female) | | | |

¹ Based on indicator # of people trained on disaster preparedness and climate change through the MSFs, taken from p.39 of the project proposal.

² Based on indicator # of disaster preparedness plans developed by/with help of MSFs and in use, taken from p.40 of the project proposal

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|--|--|
| | support; | | | | | | |
| | 2. Percentage of financial service accounts/groups supported by USAID/OFDA that are functioning properly - percentage of savings groups holding regular meetings, collecting on-time member contributions, and experiencing on-time repayment of internal loans. | 70% | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 3. Total USD amount channeled into the program area through sub-sector activities | USD 181,800 (IDR 2,000,000,000) | 0 | 0 | | | |

IV. Reasons why established goals were not met (if applicable), the impact on the program objective(s), and how the impact has been/will be addressed

Nothing significant to report.

V. Success stories (if available) which illustrate the direct positive effects of the program

No success stories have yet been generated by our local partners.

VI. How unforeseen circumstances affected overall performance compared to original assumptions (if applicable), how activities were accordingly adjusted or re-targeted;

Some of the planned activities (disaster risk assessment, baseline data collection, training on climate change and disaster management, training and practical conservation of land and water) were not conducted in this second quarter. This is due to the other priorities for the people during the end of the year when the wet season begins. There were also village head elections in some villages.

Ideally, project implementation should have begun before the wet season, therefore the activity schedule needed to be adjusted to match the agriculture activities of the communities during this critical period. The postponed activities will be implemented in the following months after the communities have completed the planting of their food crops and trees.

VII. Analysis and explanation of cost overruns or high unit costs

Nothing significant to report.

