



API Perubahan
Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dan
Pengurangan Risiko Bencana untuk Ketahanan

Seventh Quarterly Performance Report
1st April – 30th June 2012

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

BAPPEDA	<i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah / Regional Development Planning Board</i>
BAPPENAS	<i>Badan Perencanaan dan Pembangunan Nasional / National Development Planning Board</i>
BNPB	<i>Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana / National Board of Disaster Management</i>
BPBD	<i>Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah / Local Board of Disaster Management</i>
BPLHD	<i>Badan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup / Environmental Board</i>
BMKG	<i>Badan Meteorologi Klimatologi dan Geofisika / Geophysic, Climatology and Meteorology Board</i>
DNPI	<i>Dewan Nasional Perubahan Iklim / National Council on Climate Change</i>
BAPEDALDA	<i>Badan Pengendalian Lingkungan Daerah / Regional Environmental Control Board</i>
<i>Kelurahan</i>	Sub-district at municipality
<i>Nagari</i>	Sub-district at regency in West Sumatra
KLH	<i>Kementrian Negara Lingkungan Hidup / Ministry of Environment</i>
KPP/PAC	<i>Komite Pengarah tingkat Propinsi/ Provincial Advisory Committee</i>
PMI	<i>Palang Merah Indonesia / Indonesian Red Cross</i>
Pokja/SDWG	<i>Kelompok Kerja / Sub-district Working Group</i>
SK Gubernur	<i>Surat Keputusan Gubernur / Governor's Decree</i>
Walhi	<i>Wahana Lingkungan Hidup / Environmental NGO</i>
URDI	Urban and Regional Development Institute / Urban Research Centre
MPBI	<i>Masyarakat Penanggulangan Bencana Indonesia / Indonesia Disaster Management Society</i>
ISET	International Social and Environmental Transition

I. Executive Summary

The Stakeholders, Coordination, Advocacy, Linkages and Engagement for Resilience (SCALE-Resilience) / API PERUBAHAN program has completed its seventh quarter of implementation. The executive summary describes the main activities and achievements performed between April 1 and June 30, 2012.

During this quarter of API PERUBAHAN, vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) documents were produced for West Jakarta, West Sumatra and Lampung. This report briefly describes the vulnerability profiles developed for six sub-districts and outlines key activities from the quarter, including: Local Resilience Action Plan (LRAP) workshops and socialization activities in West Jakarta and West Sumatra; facilitator training and basic DRR-CCA training for youth groups in Jakarta; VCA final results workshop in Lampung; VCA results presented by the University of Indonesia to the Jakarta Provincial Advisory Committee (PAC); PAC coordination meeting in Jakarta disseminating West Jakarta VCA results; BPBD presented a Disaster Management Plan (RPB) addressing VCA key findings; and the proactive contribution of API PERUBAHAN staff to a case study in preparation for the Asian Ministerial Conference of Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) which will be held in Jogjakarta in October 2012.

API PERUBAHAN team members have been proactively involved in a working group preparing a case study to be presented at October's AMCDRR. Led by the BNPB, this working group is responsible for conducting a background study focused on integrating community-based CCA and DRR into development planning in Indonesia. Aside from its strategic role in contributing to the case study, API PERUBAHAN received recognition as the leading program in DRR-CCA integration in Indonesia.

Following the training of facilitators on LRAPs in partnership with the Urban and Regional Development Institute (URDI) in March 2012, the team conducted workshops in West Jakarta and West Sumatra, starting with the selection of sub-district facilitators to lead the LRAP development process in each sub-district using a participatory approach.

Considering the great potential of youth groups to deliver DRR-CCA messages, API PERUBAHAN conducted facilitator trainings and basic DRR-CCA training for youth groups. Originally, the program targeted the community in general—and especially women and government officers—for training. However, the program realized that involving youth as facilitators and participants to reach teachers and additional students would be another effective approach, and training for youth groups has been added to the design. The trainings were held in Jakarta and Bogor. Following these training sessions, participants were expected to design and deliver training for teachers and students in disaster prone areas.

During this period, the API PERUBAHAN team produced the handbook for LRAPs, DRR-CCA training guidelines, a summary of proceedings from the National Symposium in Jakarta in March 2012, and the fifth newsletter installment. The handbook for LRAPs is intended for use by sub-district facilitators, Pokja members and API PERUBAHAN project officers to instruct on LRAPs and facilitate any other participatory activities. The DRR-CCA training guidelines were prepared by the MPBI in close coordination with the API PERUBAHAN team to be used particularly for BNPB training of trainers. The proceedings consist of materials and notes taken from the National Symposium on “Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation into Local Government Planning and Development.”

In collaboration with other Mercy Corps climate change programs, Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network (ACCCRN) and Scaling Sustainable Consumption and Production in the Soybean Processing Industry in Indonesia (SCoPe Indonesia), API PERUBAHAN participated in the Indonesian Climate Change Education Expo in Jakarta. ACCCRN is a CCA program primarily implementing in Semarang and Bandar Lampung. SCoPe is a climate change mitigation program focused on reducing energy consumption and increasing sustainable growth in urban food processing industries. Mercy

Corps organized an interactive dialogue in the form of a talk show facilitated by youth group members. Mercy Corps also had a booth with informational material and games to involve visitors and deliver program messages.

Project activities for the next quarter include: pilot start-up in West Jakarta and West Sumatra; participatory film making and continuing the VCA process in Maluku; and project management training for pilot project implementers and beginning the LRAP process in Lampung. Also in the next quarter, the West Jakarta and West Sumatra LRAPs will be reported, highlighting prioritized actions in each sub-district.

The continued delay in pilot project start-up in West Jakarta, West Sumatra and Lampung is due to delays with university partners in finishing VCAs and finalizing LRAPs. Details on these challenges are provided in the “Challenges” section of this report (page 24-5).

II. Background

Purpose: The API PERUBAHAN program builds on Mercy Corps’ experience in DRR and CCA to develop and promote an integrated participatory model to increase resiliency in some of the most hazard-prone areas of Indonesia. API PERUBAHAN has embedded a scale-up mechanism through a multi-level governance approach that builds the capacity of national, district, and sub-district governments to replicate project activities. To strengthen governance, API PERUBAHAN has been empowering multi-stakeholder groups that link government, civil society, academia, and the private sector to take action. By building the capacity of, and linking locally available technical resources, the API PERUBAHAN approach emphasizes replication. The program meets USAID’s designated assistance objectives by working in the activity areas of disaster risk management, CCA, VCAs, raising awareness and community resilience pilot projects. Activities take place at a national level, at a provincial level in West Sumatra, Lampung, Maluku, and Jakarta, and in eight climate change and disaster prone districts/sub-districts.

Goal: The overall goal of the project is the improved resiliency of populations vulnerable to natural hazards and the impact of climate change through strengthening the capacity of government, civil society, and the private sector to reduce risks and improve their capacity to adapt to climate change in Indonesia.

Objective 1: Establish linkages (defined by 4 provincial RPBs and 12 regular meetings between PACs and SDWGs) between levels of government and communities, leading to more coordinated and inclusive planning for DRR and CCA that include key stakeholders from vulnerable communities.

Summary of Objective 1 Outputs
Output 1.1: Established networks and planning processes for disaster management and CCA through 4 PACs in each province and 8 SDWGs in each sub-district
Output 1.2: Eight (sub-district level) LRAPs are developed, informed by data and mapping related to risks and climate change and including the concerns of representatives from vulnerable communities
Output 1.3: Bi-monthly meetings are in place for communication and monitoring of hazard risks and climate change impacts from communities through 4 provincial and 8 sub-district governments
Outcome 1.4: VCAs and LRAPs contribute to government planning and policy processes in at least 2 meetings between PACs and SDWGs in 4 provinces

Objective 2: 14,400 government staff and vulnerable community members gain and demonstrate improved awareness of specific risks from natural hazards and climate change

Summary of Objective 2 Outputs
Output 2.1: 1,060 community members and local institutions directly trained in global climate change disaster preparedness, mitigation, and management
Output 2.2: Eight VCAs to planning and policy processes at different levels of governance
Output 2.3: Utilizing leadership from at least 50 community members in each target area, 14,400 community stakeholders gain access to relevant information on DRR and CCA
Output 2.4: Vulnerable communities, government, and private sector actors in 8 sub-districts conduct a VCA
Output 2.5: 840 government staff trained in DRR and CCA management

Objective 3: Targeted vulnerable communities have reduced their vulnerability (in relation to the Institute for Social and Environmental Transitions [ISET] climate change vulnerability components), by developing and implementing 8 pilot projects in collaboration with local government

Summary of Objective 3 Outcomes
Output 3.1: Eight target sub-districts identify, implement, and monitor pilot projects in collaboration with local government

III. Project Management

In the seventh quarter, there were several staff changes. Ms. Yenni Efisary, the Project Officer in Lampung did not accept a contract extension due to another opportunity. Ms. Uslaini has been recruited as replacement and will assume the position in July. The current position for Jakarta based M&E Officer, was changed to M&E Specialist to reflect increased M&E responsibilities. Ms. Dini Isnaeni, the existing M&E Project Officer, did not re-apply for the position. At the time this report was written, the recruitment process is still ongoing.

As Mercy Corps is also implementing the ACCCRN climate change adaptation program in Bandar Lampung, API PERUBAHAN has taken advantage of opportunities for collaboration on events. While API PERUBAHAN has been working at the provincial level as well as at the sub-district level in rural areas, collaboration with ACCCRN provides an advantage in terms of cross-learning and joined advocacy. API PERUBAHAN partners are able to use ACCCRN’s extensive network and participate in training opportunities. For example, Dr. Katarina Tumiar Manik from Lampung University represented the university in a training of trainers (ToT) on CCA organized by the International Center for Climate Change Adaptation and Development (ICCCAD) in Bangladesh. She was the team leader of the API PERUBAHAN VCA study and her participation in the training set up Lampung University as the next CCA training center in Indonesia in partnership with ICCCAD. The University of Indonesia, who conducted the VCA study in West Jakarta, was also selected to participate in this training.

Partnerships: Mercy Corps works in partnership with the Indonesian Society for Disaster Management (*Masyarakat Penganggulangan Bencana Indonesia—MPBI*). The MPBI is a member-based society that has implemented over 50 projects in community resiliency and disaster management training and is highly engaged in DRR policy at the national level. The project also draws on the technical expertise of the Urban and Regional Development Institute (URDI), an Indonesian research, study, and policy institute that promotes sustainable urban and regional development in Indonesia through stakeholder mapping work and exchange of knowledge. Additionally, API PERUBAHAN works in partnership with ISET to build the capacity of Indonesian universities to conduct vulnerability assessments and risk mapping that can be understood and mainstreamed at the local level.

IV. Key Activities and Results of the Seventh Quarter

This seventh quarter performance report focuses on documenting program achievements in the period of April to June 2012, which are summarized in the following table:

Table 1 Key Activities and Achievements of the Seventh Quarter

Seventh Quarter	
Key Activities	Achievements
Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (VCAs)	Vulnerability profiles of six sub-districts in West Jakarta, West Sumatra and Lampung were provided and socialized to communities and local government representatives. Results of the West Sumatra VCA will be disseminated to local government representatives in early August along with the LRAP process
Dissemination of VCA results in Lampung	The results of the VCA in Lampung were presented and disseminated to representatives of local government and academic institutions in a workshop attended by 36 participants.
Dissemination of VCA results in Jakarta	The results of the VCA in Jakarta were presented at the PAC coordination meeting which was attended by PAC members, PKK representatives and Pokja members. Pilot project guidelines containing criteria and processes were also introduced in this PAC coordination meeting.
Local Resilience Action Plan (LRAP) Process in West Jakarta	22 people consisting of sub-district facilitators, Pokja members, community and kelurahan representatives participated in an LRAP workshop in Jelambar Baru. 34 people consisting of sub-district facilitators, Pokja members, community and kelurahan representatives participated in an LRAP workshop in Kedoya Utara.
Local Resilience Action Plan (LRAP) Process in West Sumatra	19 people consisting of Pokja members from Puluik Puluik and Bungo Pasang, all selected as sub-district facilitators, participated in an LRAP workshop in Padang.
Training of facilitators for youth groups	17 participants from youth groups were trained as DRR-CCA facilitators in Jakarta.
DRR-CCA basic training for youth groups	30 participants from youth groups participated in DRR-CCA basic training in Bogor led by 17 youth group facilitators and assisted by the API PERUBAHAN team.
Contribution to the integrated DRR-CCA case study for AMCDRR	API PERUBAHAN concept notes were addressed in the terms of reference for the “Integrating Community-Based Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction into Development Planning

	in Indonesia” case study. A Project Officer and DRR Specialist from the program team have been involved in Working Group 1, responsible for the case study’s formulation. API PERUBAHAN data were listed in the DRR-CCA activities in Indonesia as contributions to conference materials.
Youth talk show and exhibition in Climate Change Expo organized by DNPI	Attendees were informed of API PERUBAHAN activities and local DRR-CCA issues.

In addition to key activities outlined above, this report also describes the vulnerability of six sub-districts in West Jakarta, West Sumatra and Lampung as the results of VCA study.

A. Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments

1. Vulnerability Profiles in West Jakarta, West Sumatra and Lampung

1.1 West Jakarta

The VCA report produced by the University of Indonesia focused on the hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities in Jelambar Baru (12 neighborhood units/RWs) and Kedoya Utara (11 neighborhood units/RWs) sub-districts. In both study locations, areas with high risk were generally those directly abutting the river, experiencing flooding with the arrival of rain or high tides, (with records of water up to 1 or 2 meters in 2007), population density around 200 – 300 people/ha, disjointed settlements, and distances to health facilities around 50 to 100 meters. Community profiles in the study areas generally consisted of varied socioeconomic levels, with solid social institutions, and the presence of informal leaders encouraging a society of trust and strong community network of formal institutions.

Jelambar Baru is part of Grogol Petamburan district, which is located along the coast making it prone to coastal flooding during high tides. Additionally, it is a low-lying area transected by three water ways, Banjir Kanal Barat, Kali Grogol and the Angke River, which makes it prone to flooding during periods of heavy rain fall. Land use in the area is primarily residential (77%), with commercial zones (15%) distributed around Tubagus Angke road.

Level of risk in these VCAs was determined by the findings on local hazards, vulnerabilities, and capacities; the following formula is a standard for risk calculation:

$$\text{Risk} = \text{Hazard} \times \frac{\text{Vulnerability}}{\text{Capacity}}$$

Table 2 Vulnerability Profile of Jelambar Baru

Category	Hazard	Vulnerability	Capacity	Risk
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Located along the river/waterways - 68% - 75% of areas have water heights between 1 - 2 meters during floods - 68% - 100% of the areas were affected by a big flooding event in 2007 - 83% of areas in some RWs between 1 - 3 m above sea level - 32% of areas in one RW less than 1 m above sea level - Locations: RW 1 and 11 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population density around 200 - 350 people/ha - 59% - 92% of the areas were medium slum - 33% of areas in some RW less than 1 m above sea level - 58% - 93% of areas between 1 - 3 m above sea level - In some areas, female population between 51% - 55% - Locations: RW 2, 8 and 10 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organized housing areas (such as real estate) - Access to evacuation shelters between 50 - 100 meters away - 90% - 100% of areas have access to health facilities less than 100 m away - Social capital in the form of trust from the community towards formal institution; - Good network between community and sub-district office/kelurahan and other formal institutions - Appreciation of the presence of formal leaders - Locations: RW 4,5,7,12 	<p>Areas categorized at high risk: RWs 1,2,3,6,10,11</p>
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 15% - 100% of areas have water heights between 1 - 2 m during floods - 66%-100% of areas in most RWs are between 1 and 3 m above sea level - 20%-47% of areas in some RWs have distance to the river less than 20 m - 34% - 100% of areas in some RWs were affected by big flooding event in 2007 - Locations: RW 2,3,6,10 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population density around 250 – 300 people/ha - 19%-36% of areas were low to medium slum - 27% - 91% of areas between 1 -3 m above sea level - In most areas, female population were < 50% - Locations: RW 3,4,5,6,9,11 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 74% - 100% of areas have access to health facilities > 100 m - 20% of access to evacuation shelters in some areas were < 50m, 47% were between 50 m – 100 m - Locations: RW 9,10,11 	<p>RW 9 is categorized as a medium risk area</p>

Category	Hazard	Vulnerability	Capacity	Risk
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 91% of areas with flood heights between 0 - 1 m during flood - 7% - 44% areas in some RWs have distance to the river < 20m - 12% - 77% of areas in some RWs > 3 m above sea level - Some RWs were not affected by big flooding event in 2007 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population density < 200 people/ha - 44% - 88% of areas in some RWs were organized housing - In most areas, female population were between 51% - 55% - Locations: RW 1,7,12 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most areas have access to health facilities > 100m - Access to evacuation shelters in most areas were > 100m - Locations: RW 1,2,3,6 	Areas categorized at low risk: RWs 4,5,7,8,12



Kedoya Utara sub-district is part of Kebon Jeruk district. It is prone to flooding as it is located near the coast and abutted by the Pesanggrahan and Mookervart rivers. Land use in this area is predominantly residential (70%) followed by commercial (20%), distributed along Panjang and Daan Mogot roads.

See Annex 1 for VCA Report for West Jakarta

Table 3 Vulnerability Profile of Kedoya Utara

Category	Hazard	Vulnerability	Capacity	Risk
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Located along the river/waterways - 7% - 38% of areas with Flood heights >2 meters during flood - 66% - 98% of the areas were affected by big flooding event in 2007 - 98% of areas in some RWs between 1 - 3m above sea level - 2% - 23% of areas in one RW < 1 m height above sea level - 7% - 12% of areas in some RWs have distance to the river < 20 m - Locations: RW 1,2 and 8 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population density around 200 - 350 people/ha - 59% - 92% of the areas were medium slum - 33% of areas in some RW < 1 m height above sea level - 58% - 93% of areas between 1 – 3 m above sea level - In some areas, women population between 51% - 55% - Locations: RW 2, 8 and 10 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organized housing areas (such as real estate) - Access to evacuation shelters between 50 - 100 meter - 90% - 100% of areas have access to health facilities > 100 m - Locations: RW 4,5,7,12 	<p>Areas categorized at high risk: RWs 1,2,3,6,10, and 11</p>
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 88% - 100% of areas with flood heights between 1 - 2 m during flood - 75% - 100% of areas in most RWs between 1-3m above sea level - 6% - 15% of areas in some RWs have distance to the river < 20 m - 34% - 100% areas in some RWs were affected by big flooding event in 2007 - One area was not affected by 2007 flooding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population density less than 200 people/Ha and around 250 – 300 people/ha - 9% - 44% of areas were low to medium slum. - 55% - 91% of areas in some RWs were not slum - 55% - 74% of areas between 1 – 3 m above sea level - 71% of areas in one RW was < 1 m above sea level - In most areas, women population were < 50% - Locations: RW 1,4,8,9,10 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most of areas have access to health facilities > 100 m - Most of areas have access to evacuation shelters between 50 m – 100 m - Locations ; RW 2,6,11 	<p>No RWs in this category</p>

Category	Hazard	Vulnerability	Capacity	Risk
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locations: RW 3,4,7,9 			
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most areas were not flooded 7% - 44% areas in some RWs have distance to the river < 20 m most of areas were between 1 m-3 m above sea level Most areas were not affected by big flooding event in 2007 Locations: 5,6,10,11 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population density < 200 people/ha 95% - 100% of areas in most RWs were organized housing In most areas, women population were between 51% - 55% and less than 50% Locations: RW 3,5,7,11 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of areas have access to health facilities > 100 m Access to evacuation shelters in most areas were > 100 m Locations: RW 1, 4,5, 7, 8 and 10 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas categorized at low risk: RWs 3,4,5,6,7,9, 10,and 11

1.2 Future Climate Analysis for West Jakarta

For West Jakarta's VCA, the University of Indonesia team referred to a BMKG climate analysis on the area, based on forecasted climate trends up to 2060. The BMKG used observations, consisting of monthly precipitation and temperature increases, and IPCC model data that draws on AR4 GCM (Assessment Report 4 Global Circulation Model) data.

It was projected that temperatures in West Jakarta will likely increase 0.3°C per year during 2011 – 2030, and increase 0.9°C on average between 2031 – 2060 in January and February. As in August and September, temperature in West Jakarta will increase to 0.6°C and 0.4°C between 2011 – 2030 and increase to 0.9°C and 0.8°C during 2031 – 2060. It was projected that precipitation in West Jakarta will likely increase to 12.85 mm during the 2011 - 2030 period and increase to 47.55 mm in January during 2031 - 2060. Precipitation will increase 0.48 mm in August and 0.16 mm in September.

The report emphasized months with decreased rainfall will potentially experience water shortage issues and seasonal transition periods that will likely witness increases in intense rainfall over short time periods could see an increase in flooding events.

See Annex 2 for BMKG report on Climate Future Analysis for West Jakarta

1.3 West Sumatra

The results of climate analyses from the National Climatology Board (BMKG) for Padang and Pesisir Selatan have shown a 0.78° C increase in temperature in both areas over the last 10 years. Data also revealed a 23.66 mm/year increase in precipitation between December and February and a 19.11 mm/year increase June through August. Extreme events in this assessment was limited to floods based on BNPB data for Padang and Pesisir Selatan that showed a significant trend in increasing flooding from 2002 – 2010.

The VCA in West Sumatra was conducted in Bungo Pasang and Puluik Puluik sub-districts. Bungo Pasang is located in Koto Tengah District—part of the Padang municipality. Bungo Pasang is an urban coastal area with relatively flat topography. It is comprised of 16 RWs with a total population of 13,068 people, (6,296 males and 6,772 females). Of this total number, 3,920 elderly people and 1,287 children under five were identified as particularly vulnerable community members. About 64% of the total area is residential, 26% is agricultural, and the remaining 10% is made up of commercial areas and public facilities. Bungo Pasang is divided into two distinct areas by a primary road (Lintas Sumatra). Bungo Pasang is vulnerable to tsunamis, earthquakes, coastal erosion, coastal flooding and floods caused by intense rainfall, including flash floods. Vulnerability factors identified in this sub-district are as follows:

- The main road in Bungo Pasang also functions as the main evacuation road in case of a hazard; there are no alternative access routes to evacuation
- Shelter benefits from local government disaster emergency program were not distributed equally to the community
- Lack of community trust in the government
- Lack of disaster preparedness socialization by the sub-district government for the community, leading to lack of community preparedness for coping with a disaster
- No existing early warning system in the area
- Homes located between 100 and 300 m of the shore are at risk of coastal flooding exacerbated by sea level rise
- Extended coastal floods that cause saltwater intrusion and harvest loss
- Flooding exacerbated by peoples' habits of dumping garbage into waterways/ rivers
- No mangroves to protect the coast from increasing high tides and currents

See Annex 3 for VCA Report for Bungo Pasang

Puluik-Puluik sub-district is one of four nagari in Kecamatan IV Nagari Bayang Utara district, consisting of five villages and is administratively part of Pesisir Selatan regency. It takes two hours to drive to Puluik Puluik from Padang. Located at the boundary of West Sumatra and South Sumatra, Pesisir Selatan regency plays a significant role in economic relations and communication between these two provinces. Based on disaster data from the BNPB, Pesisir Selatan regency is prone to earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, landslides, epidemic diseases and high winds. Puluik Puluik's area is over 60% forest, with 30% comprised of paddy fields and agricultural lands. Most residential areas are distributed along the main road that connects Puluik Puluik with the Jembatan Akar recreation area. The total population is 4,426 people with high numbers of vulnerable groups: 2,311 females (52.21% from total), 93 elderly people and 959 children.

In terms of climate hazards, Puluik Puluik is prone to landslide and floods – particularly flash floods. All of villages in this sub-district are prone to flash floods, or *galodo*, in the local language. In 2000, they caused the deaths of 23 people, destroyed 27 ha of agricultural fields and damaged a number of homes. There was no support from external sources when this disaster happened. In 2011, flash floods destroyed pieces of agricultural infrastructure, including an irrigation canal that was only just reconstructed. Trends in housing growth in hilly areas have potentially increased vulnerability to landslides.

Pesisir Selatan spatial plans for 2010 - 2030 indicate decreasing forest conservation areas which would potentially increase the vulnerability of Puluik Puluik to extreme climate events. Vulnerability factors identified in this sub district were as follows:

- Community awareness of disasters is low due to lacking socialization on disaster preparedness
- No official evacuation route

- No existing sanitation infrastructure; people throw garbage into waterways and rivers—exacerbating floods
- Trends of developing housing and public facilities in areas prone to landslides
- No farming alternative to cope with changes in temperature and precipitation; lack of information on climate resilient crops
- Disaster preparedness group (KSB) established but untrained on community based disaster management and knowledge on climate change or related disasters
- Posyandu cadres have not received training on treating children under five during and post-disaster
- Poor residents make up 35% of the total population and more than 50% from that group depend on farming activities. Opportunities for diversifying agricultural production are relatively small due to limited development of superior seeds, lack of socialization from the government and access to funds.

Community capacity in Puluik Puluik was evidenced in the ability to maintain a good social network and kinship in the form of religious activities, community cooperation (*gotong royong*), the proactive involvement of village government and existence of education institutions. See Annex 4 for VCA Report for Puluik Puluik

Gambar 16: Pola permukiman di Kenagarian Puluik-puluik



Sumber : Hasil Kajian Kerentanan dan Kapasitas Bungo Pasang, Anggota Forum PRB Sumbar, 2012

1.4 Lampung

The study was conducted in two locations (Gebang and Sedayu villages). Gebang is a village located in Padang Cermin District in Pesawaran regency, on the eastern coastal area of South Tip Lampung. Sedayu is located in Semaka District in Tanggamus regency – a hilly area close to Bukit Barisan mountain. Gebang is a developed tourist site, which reflects positively on local economic conditions but also carries the threat of possible environmental degradations. Sedayu is a strong site for agricultural production, especially since the area produces both coffee and chocolate. The opening of new mountainous areas for crop cultivation has been a threat for the environment.

Based on field research, sea level rise and floods are the main climate hazards in Gebang while floods and landslides are the main hazards in Sedayu. From the risk index analysis, Gebang is at lower risk compared to Sedayu. Natural degradation in Gebang is dominated by coastal ecosystem deterioration. Presently there is no significant natural degradation occurring in Sedayu. Both villages are vulnerable to

disasters and the combination of social and economic components that influence vulnerability factors (such as: social welfare, livelihood, social protection, and health) resulted in a higher level of vulnerability for Gebang. However, the community and institutions in Gebang have higher capacity to cope with disaster: Community participation in development planning has been very strong; there has been active networking amongst relevant local government agencies and the private sector for environmental improvement projects; and there is a community group focused on environmental improvement activities that is proactively involved in the conservation of coastal areas and small islands. *See Annex 5 for VCA Report for Lampung*



2. Dissemination of VCA Findings in Lampung

The VCA team in Lampung finalized its report and presented findings on June 28, 2012. The presentation was held at Lampung University and was attended by 36 members of provincial government institutions, representatives from Tanggamus and Pesawaran regency governments, and Perhimpian – API PERUBAHAN Technical Team / PAC.

In the workshop, there were several key points raised as follow:

- The Lampung VCA document will be reviewed by the Mercy Corps team and will be the main reference for LRAP development in program work areas
- The document from Lampung, as well as results from West Sumatra, West Jakarta and Maluku will be presented and reviewed by resource persons from relevant national government institutions such as DNPI and BNPB, as well as academics, in the API PERUBAHAN VCA workshop. The forthcoming workshop, tentatively scheduled for December, will enable the program stakeholders to share findings and methods with a broader audience, including academia.
- Scientific findings should be simplified so community members can understand
- It was suggested the team add recommendations for future actions and/or policy revisions for local government, and identify priority actions for the most vulnerable areas based on the VCA report. The government development planning mechanisms are based on sectors (education, agriculture, housing, etc), so optimally the VCA team will recommend a list of DRR-CCA actions for existing sectors.

3 Area Selection and VCA Preparation in Maluku

The pilot area selection process in Maluku began with a discussion during the first PAC formation meeting in March 2012. The meeting was chaired by head of BPBD and attended by representatives of provincial government institutions. Following the meeting, the API PERUBAHAN team in Maluku compiled regency information and data on the Ambon city profile to short list pilot area candidates based on program area selection criteria used previously in West Jakarta, Lampung and West Sumatra.

The first short list candidates included sub-districts in Ambon, Maluku Tengah regency and Seram Bagian Barat (Western Seram) regency. A field survey was conducted by the program team to potential sub-districts in those city and regencies include: Sirimau district (kota Ambon), Waesala and Piru (SBB) and Haruku sub-district (Maluku Tengah). Considering access to these areas, historic disasters and responsive stakeholders, the team decided to select Sirimau district and Pulau Haruku after having second consultation with BPBD officials. The VCA in Maluku will be conducted by Patimura University, the state university based in Ambon. The study will focus on selected pilot areas and be carried out from August to November 2012. The team from Patimura University will be led by Dr. Adrian Banjar. In implementing the study, the VCA team will work closely with the local government, other research institution such as LIPI, the Indonesian Institute of Sciences, the BMKG, local community and civil society organizations, etc. in order to establish a strong knowledge on and understanding of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. As the first step of VCA preparation, the Patimura University team will participate in the vulnerability assessment training that will be conducted by Mercy Corps in partnership with CCROM - IPB Bogor (Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Management). The training will be divided into three stages on vulnerability assessments, risk assessments and scenario development.

See Annex 6 for Maluku Tengah and Ambon statistic profile

4. Dissemination of VCA Results in Jakarta

The University of Indonesia presented the methods and findings from the VCA study of West Jakarta at the PAC coordination meeting on the May 29, 2012 in the BPLHD office, Jakarta. The meeting was opened by Mr. Rusman Sagala from BPLHD Jakarta and attended by PAC members, representatives from women's organizations (PKK), and Pokjas in Jelambar Baru and Kedoya Utara.

In addition to disseminating VCA results, this coordination meeting was intended to share preliminary results of and methods used by flood awareness campaigns in Jelambar Baru and Kedoya Utara, to discuss Disaster Management Planning processes (RPB), and for socialization on pilot project guidelines. In the presentation of Management Planning Processes (RPB), Mr. Bambang Surya from BPBD Jakarta spoke on the importance of integrating climate change adaptation issues into disaster management activities, noting data from the BNPB, the provincial health office, etc that climate change has significantly increased disastrous hazard events in Jakarta. He also pointed out that climate change has increased vulnerability and reduced community capacity in coping with disaster, and invited all institutions to implement integrative measures to counteract this.

Representatives from the BPBD and BAPPEDA were particularly interested in VCA results and expressed consideration of including findings in the RPB and a continued examination by the BAPPEDA. As a next step, the API PERUBAHAN team and the University of Indonesia will offer a "small presentations road show" to the BPBD and BAPPEDA office to explore potential integration with existing programs.

These activities correspond to the following objective:

Objective 2	14,400 government staff and vulnerable community members gain and demonstrate improved awareness of specific risks from hazards and climate change
Output	Vulnerable communities, government, and private sector actors in 8 sub-districts participate in conducting a VCA
Indicator	Number of VCAs conducted at the sub-district level with university dissemination workshops (target 8)

B. Local Resilience Action Plans (LRAPs)

1. LRAP Process in West Jakarta

The LRAP in Jelambar Baru and Kedoya Utara was started with socialization on the LRAP process to the Pokja and the recruitment and training of sub-district facilitators. During this reporting period, the API PERUBAHAN team worked with district facilitators on conducting Pokja workshops and focus group discussions with different community groups. The Pokja will introduce the action plan to members of the local government and invite relevant private sector entities to leverage funding.

LRAP socialization in Jelambar Baru was held on June 6, 2012 at a Kelurahan meeting room with 22 participants and in Kedoya Utara on the June 7, 2012 at the Pokja leader’s house, with 34 participants. On June 26, 2012, the first workshop was conducted in Kedoya Utara and attended by community representatives and sub-district government officials. Led by sub-district facilitators, the workshop participants interpreted VCA results and the possible impacts of CCA on livelihood, water and sanitation, health, transportation, education, social and energy sectors.

Facilitated by API PERUBAHAN Project Officers, Agus Haryanta and Ina Nisrina, the socialization meeting was divided into four sessions:

- Session 1: Review preliminary strategy for LRAP process
- Session 2: Introduction to LRAP workshop mechanisms
- Session 3: VCA results internalization (presented by University of Indonesia)
- Session 4: Introduction to the use of LRAP tools



The LRAP process in West Jakarta occurred at the same time as Jakarta’s gubernatorial campaign, which was a distraction for many Pokja members. It was a challenge for the team to gain commitments from the Pokja and establishing an acceptable meeting schedule through member compromises.

There will be a second workshop next quarter that will compile and verify all input from FGDs. The Pokja and representatives from community groups will subsequently identify and prioritize activities for a community action plan.

The results from LRAP processes in both sub-districts will be available in the fourth week of July.

2. LRAP Process in West Sumatra

The LRAP process in West Sumatra began with the recruitment and training of sub-district facilitators. The selected facilitators joined Pokja members in an LRAP training workshop held June 5 – 7 in Padang and facilitated by the API PERUBAHAN team and Forum PRB. Following training, facilitators selected from Bungo Pasang and Puluik Puluik led LRAP development through a series of workshops and FGDs with community groups in each sub-district involving Pokja members, community representatives, and sub-district government officials. PAC West Sumatra and the API PERUBAHAN team continued to assist and support facilitators through this process.

The first training workshop was intended to develop a draft LRAP as a strategic document for participatory development addressing DRR and CCA components. This event was attended by 19 Pokja representatives, PAC, and local CSO members. Opening speeches were given by the *lurah* of Bungo Pasang, Ms. Ernawati, Mr. Badrul Kamal (API PERUBAHAN Technical Team / PAC) and Willy Wicaksono (Mercy Corps). Facilitators divided this 3-day training into 6 sessions comprising the following components:

- Session 1: Building common understanding on the LRAP process and mechanisms
- Session 2: The socialization of VCA results as the main reference for LRAP development
- Session 3: Introduction to Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat (SWOT) analysis
- Session 4: Introduction and adjustment to LRAP tools based on VCA results
- Session 5: Introduction to facilitation techniques
- Session 6: Follow up plans

Table 4 Preliminary Discussion Results on CCA-DRR Actions in West Sumatera

List of Actions	Vulnerable locations	Capacity	Accessibility	Readiness	Impact level
Irrigation improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asam Kumbang' - Taratak teleng - Taratak Baru - Puluik Puluik 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Funding is unavailable - Availability of manpower from the community Potential funding from PNPB, government and individual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Authority under Nagari/sub-district, or ability to propose to higher government levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of manpower (> 50 people) - Construction materials - Community is ready to allocate their time - Logistic contribution from community 	If action not taken: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significant increase of poverty due to drought
River normalization from sedimentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RW 7 - RW 10 - RW 11 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manpower availability from community (50 persons) - Contribution from community (funds, logistics) - Proposed to be part of sub-district program called "MANUNGGAL" and PNPB Mandiri 2013 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Under sub-district authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manpower availability from community (50 persons) - Contribution from community (funds, logistics) 	If action not taken: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coastal inundation will remain and get worse - Crops will be destroyed and environmental conditions will be disturbed - Health problems will be caused by septic tank overflow - Direct impact to adjacent RWs

At the end of the session, facilitators from Bungo Pasang and Puluik Puluik developed follow up activities including: integrating VCA results with LRAP documents through a series of FGDs with Pokja members and community groups; holding workshops on LRAP drafts with community members and sub-district government representatives; finalizing LRAPs and disseminating to stakeholders.

These activities correspond to the following objective:

Objective 2	Establish linkages (defined by 4 provincial RPBs and 12 regular meetings between PACs and SDWGs) between levels of government and communities, leading to more coordinated and inclusive planning for DRR and CCA that include key stakeholders from vulnerable communities
Output	Eight (sub-district level) LRAPs developed, informed by data and mapping related to risks and climate change and including the concerns of representatives from vulnerable communities
Indicator	Number of LRAPs developed and disseminated among PACs and SDWG (target 8)

C. Capacity Building and Training

1. Training of Facilitators for Youth Groups

Targeting youth groups for improving stakeholder capacity and extending awareness campaigns was strategic considering the demographic’s potential for learning and networking. Participants were selected from a previous Mercy Corps youth leadership program, Global Citizen Corps, that developed enthusiastic involvement and an extensive network. During this previous program, youth received capacity building training on various urban issues, such as gender, climate change, food security, water and sanitation and emergency response. Additionally, this group has attracted a large audience through updates on their program activities with the use of social media. Youth are identified as valuable for their role in disseminating information on integration of DRR-CCA in general but also have great potential to emerge as dynamic facilitators to achieve API PERUBAHAN’s training participant targets. There were 17 youth participants trained as facilitators at Bumi Wiyata Hotel, Depok, on May 27-28. Following the training, participants were expected to be able to facilitate DRR-CCA training, and were tasked with facilitating the DRR-CCA Basic Training for Youth Groups.

In this training of facilitators (ToF), participants received materials such as:

- Facilitation skills and steps to conduct a training
- Climate change concepts
- Information on climate change mitigation and adaptation
- DRR concepts
- Information on integrating DRR and CCA

At the end of the session, participants outlined their roles and responsibilities for the next DRR-CCA basic training where each of the participants would facilitate the training.

2. DRR-CCA Basic Training for Youth Groups

Following the ToF for youth groups, the program team and its newly trained youth facilitators conducted DRR-CCA basic training on June 22-24 in Bogor. There were 30 participants representing youth groups from five universities in Jakarta and Bogor. During these three days, participants learned basic concepts of climate change, disaster management, and integration of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

At the end of the session, participants set up preliminary follow up activities, including using their network to disseminate DRR-CCA information and planning to deliver DRR-CCA training for teachers and students in West Jakarta, particularly in flood-prone areas. A target for the next training of 25 teachers and 325 students was also established. The team is finalizing a short list of target schools at the next coordination meeting in Jakarta.

These activities correspond to the following objective:

Objective 1	14,400 government staff and vulnerable community members gain and demonstrate improved awareness of specific risks from hazards and climate change
Output	1,060 community members and local institutions directly trained in global climate change disaster preparedness, mitigation, and management
Indicator	Number of community and local institution members trained (target 1,060)

D. Advocacy

1. Contribution on Integrated DRR-CCA for AMCDRR

In preparation for the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) in October 2012, the BNPB has requested Mercy Corps' contribution and active involvement in the Working Group I. See Annex 7 for Request Letter from BNPB. This represents an opportunity for API PERUBAHAN to increase advocacy on integrating CCA in the DRR agenda, which the BNPB has previously been reluctant to address.

AMCDRR also represents a good platform for demonstrating the integration of DRR-CCA through activities, capacity building and scientific VCAs accomplished across three provinces by API PERUBAHAN program. As requested, Ina Nisrina, a project officer from Jakarta and Sofyan, a program DRR specialist, have dedicated part of their time to the preparation of a case study focused on *the integration of community based climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction into development planning in Indonesia*. The final case study product as well as other involvement in the AMCDRR event will be covered in the next quarterly report.

2. Midterm Development Planning in Gebang Village - Lampung

The Gebang village government requested the help of the API PERUBAHAN team in revising its Midterm Development Plan (RPJMD) 2015 – 2020. The RPJMD review involved the integration of DRR and CCA elements. One of these was the use of precipitation and temperature forecasts (climate variability)—important components for developing strategic plans for sectors such as agriculture. See Annex 8 for Draft of RPJMD Gebang

These activities correspond to the following objective:

Objective 1	Establish linkages (defined by 4 provincial RPBs and 12 regular meetings between PACs and SDWGs) between levels of government and communities, leading to more coordinated and inclusive planning for DRR and CCA that include key stakeholders from vulnerable communities
Output	Plans, policies, mechanisms, budget allocations and networks (in 4 provinces) are in place for disaster risk reduction, response, and recovery for climate change adaptation
Indicator	Number of plans/policies in place at the provincial level (target 4)

E. Challenges in Implementation

1. Challenges

The main issue in implementation during this period was the delay of pilot projects in West Jakarta, West Sumatra and Lampung due to university partners delays in finishing VCAs and finalizing LRAPs. Based on the original workplan, pilot projects in West Sumatra and West Jakarta should have started in April, and in Lampung in June. The VCA process took longer than expected. The VCA in Jakarta was finalized in March; however the team wanted to include climate analysis from the BMKG which was not available until April. West Sumatra's VCA was belatedly finalized in May because Andalas University, originally responsible for the VCA, did not have a committed team available to complete the assessment

and the task was ultimately transferred to the West Sumatra PAC and Forum PRB. The delay of Lampung's VCA, just completed at the end of June, was due to the formation of a VCA team containing representatives both from Lampung University and local CSOs (Mitra Bentala and WALHI Lampung). Team member coordination amongst these groups was challenging and took longer than expected.

The delay in VCAs affected the LRAP implementation process. For West Sumatra and West Jakarta, work on LRAPs should have started in January, following VCAs that originally should have been completed by January. In Lampung, LRAPs should have started in March, on the heels of VCAs originally slated for completion by March. The first LRAP ToT workshop, intended to improve the capacity of API PERUBAHAN project officers and selected Pokja representatives to carry out LRAPs and transfer knowledge in each sub-district, was held in March and facilitated by URDI. It was hoped that an early LRAP ToT would help participants understand the connections between VCAs and LRAPs, and also communicate the importance of making the VCA process and results less academic and more accessible for the entire community's benefit. Project preparation activities, FGD and additional workshops followed in each sub-district. With all the delays, finalized LRAPs and lists of priority actions for West Sumatra and West Jakarta will be finished by end of July. In Lampung, the LRAP process will begin in the fourth week of July. In order to speed up process, the strategy of LRAP development has not been fully facilitating by sub-district facilitators as it was planned. Due to the time needed for improving the capacity of sub district faciitators, the process has been led by API PERUBAHAN project officers with community facilitators acting as co-facilitators.

After going through a long process with extended delays, the DRR-CCA Training Guidelines were finalized by MPBI this quarter. Based on the original work plan, the guidelines should have been finalized and tested by October 2011, before use with BNPB staff ToT. MPBI had a sub-grant contract with Mercy Corps and was responsible for leading advocacy efforts with the BNPB to enhance training results, which were also been delayed. These delays were due to shifts in MPBI's internal structure, and the losses of authorized personnel responsible for completing the guidelines, and of a seconded person from MPBI who had been the intermediary on communication between Mercy Corps and MPBI.

To ensure timely accomplishment of deliverables and avoid similar situations in the future, we proposed to terminate the sub-grant contract with MPBI. This has been discussed several times with MPBI and there are no objections from their end. Termination of the contract was made considering their scope of work and expected deliverables as follow below:

a. Prepare DRR-CCA training modules for BNPB

Original work plan schedule: January 2011

The issues: MPBI communicated revisions to the schedule several times; it was first extended to July 2011, then revised again to October 2011. In fact, the module was revised and the last final draft was submitted to Mercy Corps in June 2012.

b. Deliver training for module testing

Original work plan schedule: August 2011

The issues: Due to delays on module preparation, the training has not yet been done.

c. Advocacy platform to BNPB

Original work plan schedule: April to November 2011

The issues: The last update was in September 2011. We have not received any updates on the advocacy process since then, or on further progress or responses from BNPB regarding their willingness to facilitate trainings for BNPB and BPBD staff on DRR-CCA.

d. Training of trainers for BNPB staff

Original work plan schedule: April 2011, then extended to November 2011

The issues: ToT has not been accomplished due to delays in module completion and Mercy Corps has not received any updates.

e. Organize National Symposium in March 2012 and deliver symposium proceedings

Original work plan schedule: Early May 2012

The issues: MPBI has delivered the task as event organizer pretty well and provided a symposium proceeding/notes taking.

2. Strategy to Meet Challenges

In order to catch up after the delays in pilot project start-up, the original plan will be modified to accelerate subsequent processes. Instead of forming grading committees at the provincial level and issuing a call for proposals that would represent a longer process (approximately four weeks), pilot project selection and initiation will be integrated with the LRAP process. In this case, the PAC will be involved in the LRAP final workshop to monitor and oversee the selection of pilot projects and implementers. The role of the PAC and other government representatives in the selection process will also ensure accountability in the process at the sub-district level. This approach is expected to both accelerate the pilot start-up process and improve the capacity of Pokja at the sub-district level in planning, managing and implementing DRR-CCA activities. Final LRAP workshops in West Jakarta and West Sumatra will be held the first week of August. The pilot project preparation, including implementer selection, will take at least a couple of weeks from the last LRAP workshop. The Pokja, representatives from the PAC and local government will then decide who will lead implementation—likely it is will be the head of the Pokja or existing community organizations.

In terms of further partnership with MPBI, with consideration of the importance of local partners and the extensive network in DRR society, we are still willing to partner with MPBI in different forms, such as resource persons and facilitators in trainings or workshops. However we propose to add a measure of security to potential future partnerships with service contracts instead of a long-term sub-grant agreement.

F. Networking and Dissemination

1. Participation in the Indonesian Climate Change Education Expo 2012



In collaboration with ACCCRN and SCoPe Indonesia – the other climate change programs in Mercy Corps – API PERUBAHAN participated in the Indonesian Climate Change Education Expo 2012 in Jakarta. The event was initiated by the National Council for Climate Change (DNPI) and held on April 19-21, 2012.

API PERUBAHAN contributed display materials such as posters and leaflets for joint exhibition with other Mercy Corps country programs and organized an engaging “talk show” as an interactive platform to discuss DRR-CCA. The discussion was led by youth group representatives who presented the role of youth in climate change. In the talk show, a young activist from the Paper Lover Community- a local NGO – was invited as a special guest to share his perspective on climate change and experiences to conduct a climate change campaign through real actions.

Discussants for the talk show included Mr. Ary Muhammad, a representative from DNPI, Mr. Victor Rembeth, from a CSR group, and Sofyan, API PERUBAHAN’s DRR Specialist.

The team took advantage of the exhibition event to raise the DRR-CCA awareness of visitors, who were mostly students. This was mainly accomplished through the use of quizzes and interactive games that attracted 745 attendees to Mercy Corps’ booth during the 3-day event.

This activity corresponds to the following objective:

Objective 1	Establish linkages (defined by 4 provincial RPBs and 12 regular meetings between PACs and SDWGs) between levels of government and communities, leading to more coordinated and inclusive planning for DRR and CCA that include key stakeholders from vulnerable communities
Output	Plans, policies, mechanisms, budget allocations and networks (in 4 provinces) are in place for disaster risk reduction, response, and recovery for climate change adaptation
Indicator	Number of plans/policies in place at the provincial level (target 4)

2. Publications

2.1 Facilitator Handbook for LRAPs

LRAPs are an important component of the program, and the team is committed to following a participatory process in their development. A facilitator handbook for LRAPs has been produced in order to support project officers, communities, sub-districts, Pokja members and facilitators in delivering LRAP workshops and focus group discussions (FGDs). This handbook will be used for the program’s needs but will also be shared externally. In addition, the handbook can be used as a guide for facilitating a variety of community events. It consists of: support materials and methods, steps and procedures, basic facilitation skills and suggestions on LRAP report writing.
See Annex 9 for Facilitator Guideline for LRAP

2.2 Newsletter—Fifth Edition

In this quarter, the team produced the fifth edition of the project newsletter highlighting: the vulnerability analysis workshop with DNPI; facilitator training for LRAPs with URDI; the Disaster Management Planning process (RPB); the National Symposium 2012 “Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation into the Local Government Planning and Development;” the VCA Results Workshop, Pokja opportunities to integrate LRAPs into the Musrenbang; and program socialization efforts in Maluku, including details on a courtesy call with the Vice Governor in Ambon.
See Annex 10 for Fifth Edition of Newsletter

2.3 Integrated DRR-CCA Training Guidelines

Training and capacity building activities are important program activities, and team members are encouraged to develop basic facilitation skills in order to lead and enhance basic DRR-CCA training in the community. The integrated DRR-CCA training guidelines were mainly intended for use by the BNPB in training all BPBD staff across the country on integrating CCA into DRR activities. These guidelines were initially used by API PERUBAHAN facilitators in training the BNPB staff trainers. To optimize the ToT event using these guidelines, our team is considering involving representatives from other government institutions at the provincial level in project work provinces. These guidelines were produced by MPBI in the third week of June 2012, assisted by the API PERUBAHAN team. *See Annex 11 for Integrated DRR-CCA Training Guideline*

2.4 Proceedings of National Symposium 2012

As the deliverable and documentation of the first National Symposium which was held in March 2012 in Jakarta, MPBI has produced proceedings comprised of discussion notes, presentation materials and recommendations from group discussion. The proceedings will be distributed to participants—particularly representatives of government institutions at national and provincial levels. Recommendation notes that will be submitted to relevant government institutions, particularly DNPI stem from the following points of participants' concerns:

- Institutional capacity building from Ministry of Home Affair to local government on integrating DRR-CCA
- Socialization from national ministries to local government on integration of DRR-CCA (leading agencies: Ministry of Home Affair, Ministry of Information and media)
- Special budget allocation for coordination of integrating DRR-CCA (Leading agency: Ministry of Finance and National Council)
- Availability of memorandum of understanding among relevant ministries on the integration of DRR-CCA (Leading agency: Coordinating Ministry of People Welfare)
- Formulation of integration of DRR-CCA guidelines for implementation (Leading agencies: Coordination Ministry of People Welfare, Ministry of Home Affair, BNPB, DNPI, and BAPPENAS)
- Formulation of public opinion on integration of DRR-CCA (Leading agency: Ministry of Information)
- Availability of public consultation space for DRR-CCA (Leading agencies: Ministry of Environment, BNPB, DNPI and universities)

See Annex 12 for Proceedings of API PERUBAHAN National Symposium 2012

Publications in this program correspond to the following objective, output and indicator:

Objective 2	4,400 government staff and vulnerable communities members gain and demonstrate improved awareness of specific risks from hazards and climate change
Output (new logframe)	Utilizing the leadership of at least 50 community members in each target area, 14,400 community stakeholders gain access to relevant information on DRR and CCA
Indicators	Number of community stakeholders that gain access to information on DRR and CCA

V. Activities Planned for the Next Quarter

Project activities and expected results in the next quarter will include:

1. LRAP documents for West Jakarta and West Sumatra
2. Pilot project start-up in West Jakarta and West Sumatra
3. Participatory movie process in Maluku
4. Further progress on Maluku VCA
5. Project management training for pilot project implementers
6. LRAP process in Lampung