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CADRE – STAKEHOLDER CAPACITY, ADVOCACY, LINKAGES AND ENGAGEMENT FOR RESILIENCE (SCALE-R)

“API PERUBAHAN Program”

Tenth Quarterly Report

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ACRONYMS

Acronym	Meaning
APEKSI	<i>Asosiasi Pemerintah Kota Indonesia</i> / Indonesian Municipality Association
Bappeda	<i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah</i> / Regional Development Planning Board
BNPB	<i>Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana</i> / National Disaster Management Board
BPBD	<i>Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah</i> / Local Board of Disaster Management
BMKG	<i>Badan Meteorologi Klimatologi dan Geofisika</i> / Geophysic, Climatology and Meteorology Board
BPLHD	<i>Badan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup Daerah</i> / Local Environmental Management Board
CCROM	The Centre for Climate Risk and Opportunity Management in Southeast Asia and the Pacific
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DNPI	<i>Dewan Nasional Perubahan Iklim</i> / National Council of Climate Change
DRR - CCA	Disaster Risk Reduction – Climate Change Adaptation
IDRC	International Development Research Canada
ISET	International Environmental and Social Transition
<i>Kabupaten</i>	Regency
<i>Kelurahan</i>	Sub-district at municipality
LRAP	Local Resilience Action Plan
LP2M	<i>Lembaga pengkajian dan Pengembangan Masyarakat</i> / Research and Community Development Institute
MPBI	<i>Masyarakat Penanggulangan Bencana Indonesia</i> /Indonesia Disaster Management Society
<i>Musrenbang</i>	Government annual planning and budgeting process
<i>Nagari</i>	Sub-district at regency in West Sumatra
PAC/KPP	Provincial Advisory Committee / <i>Komite Penasehattingkat Propinsi</i>
PERHIMPI	<i>Perhimpunan Masyarakat Pertanian Indonesia</i> / Indonesian Agriculture Society
PNPM	<i>Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat</i> / National Program of Community Development
RPB	<i>Rencana Penanggulangan Bencana</i> / Disaster Management Plan
RPJMD	<i>Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah</i> / Midterm Development Plan
<i>Renbangdes</i>	<i>Rencana Pembangunan Desa</i> / Village Development Plan
SDWG/ <i>Pokja</i>	Sub-district Working Group / <i>Kelompok Kerja</i>
URDI	Urban and Regional Development Institute
VCA	Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment

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1 Executive summary

This document is the tenth quarterly report of the USAID funded project CADRE - Stakeholder Capacity, Advocacy, Linkage and Engagement for Resilience (SCALE-R)- also known, and referred to throughout this report as API PERUBAHAN (*Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dan Pengurangan Risiko Bencana untuk Ketahanan/Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience*).

The integration of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in this program has been manifested in strategic approach and activities that include:

- Integration among actors and institutions who are in charge in climate change and disaster issues through establishment of Provincial Advisory Committees in each province to oversee the program implementation and accelerate CCA-DRR mainstreaming in the government programs.
- Advocacy at national level through pro-active intervention in joined activities initiated by national government institutions such as: joined program training and collaborative module development, involvement in working groups, etc.
- Collaborative methods of risk assessment during the vulnerability and capacity assessment conducted in 8 (eight) pilot sub districts.
- Producing Local Resilience Action Plan as a local community living document consisting of local based CCA-DRR proposed action plans that can be submitted during *Musrenbang* forums.
- Small scale pilot projects at sub district level that demonstrate community based climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction action.
- Awareness campaign and capacity building involving multi-stakeholders at province level to improve knowledge and understanding on CCA-DRR both in conceptual and practice.

The results produced during this quarter focused on demonstrating climate change adaptation actions at the community level and its linkages with resilience action plans to meet Objective 3: Targeted vulnerable communities have reduced their vulnerability to hazards and climate change impacts by developing and implementing pilot projects in collaboration with local government. Significant outputs were the completion of a sea embankment improvement in Bungo Pasang, improvement of dykes for agriculture in Puluik-Puluik of West Sumatera, progress of water supply improvement in Gebang, and check dam¹ construction in Sedayu – Lampung. In Pulau Haruku, more than 400 people participated in mangrove planting as the first community action to reduce the impact of coastal erosion in Maluku.

The increase in people’s understanding the impact of climate change and its relation to disaster risk was the important first step to carry out adaptation actions, both at community and government level. During this quarter, training of facilitators (ToF) was completed in Lampung, basic training on DRR-CCA was delivered in Maluku for Pokja members, and a high level coordination meeting inviting senior government officials of 30 (thirty) cities was conducted in Jakarta. These activities were particularly in line with Objective 2: Government and vulnerable communities demonstrate improved awareness of specific risks from hazards and climate change.

In order to promote advocacy on integrating climate change adaptation in disaster risk reduction programming at the national level, the API Perubahan program has achieved significant engagement with BNPB especially through the joint training on Disaster Management in Maluku. Basic concepts of climate change, impact and adaptation and its integration with disaster risk reduction were the important materials that were introduced in this national level training workshop. This training will be followed up with the development of a joint training module that includes climate change components within the existing disaster management module being used by BNPB for delivering nationwide training. These activities are intended to meet Objective 1: Improved linkages between national-level government, provincial and district governments, and communities, leading to more coordinated and inclusive planning for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

¹ Check dam is a small scale river dam with specific function to water management for flood control during monsoon and water availability on dry season

Through collaboration with the Urban and Regional Development Institute (URDI) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) a joint program implementation has begun for Negri Lima and Sirimau - Maluku. The program is co-funded by a Japan Grassroot Grant and will be implemented until February 2014. The program's focus is on people's preparedness in both areas that are prone to potential landslides. The activities include participatory mapping, information centre development, simulation, and early warning system improvement.

During the 10th quarter of the program, Jelambar Baru and Kedoya Utara were affected by severe flooding events in January 2013. In coordination with the Mercy Corps Indonesia Response Team, community working group (Pokja) of Jelambar Baru and Kedoya Utara took the lead to organize support from organizations for people who were affected by the floods. The existence of Pokja and the crisis centre in handling such a situation has been helpful and has reduced unnecessary conflict due to limited emergency aid available to cover all people.

The API Perubahan program has drawn major attention from hundreds of volunteers through exposing them to the program during the recent flood response in Jakarta with BPBD. BPBD Jakarta and Mercy Corps have committed to establish a DRR Forum in Jakarta to accommodate DRR practitioners and encourage mainstreaming of CCA-DRR in future Jakarta emergency response programs. In West Sumatera, one of PAC members has shown his commitment to the API Perubahan program by inserting climate change adaptation and mitigation in disaster risk reduction into the curriculum of the Master Program on Disaster Management in University of Bung Hatta.

Project activities in the next quarter include:

- Training of Facilitators in Jakarta, Maluku and West Sumatera
- Continuing progress and completion of pilot projects
- National Conference on Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction
- Regional Workshop
- LRAP process in Maluku
- Progress on joint DRR project in Negeri Lima - Maluku

2 Background

The goal of the program is improved resiliency of populations vulnerable to natural hazards and the impacts of climate change through strengthening the capacity of government, civil society, and the private sector to reduce risks and adapt to climate change.

To strengthen governance, API has focused on empowering multi-stakeholder groups (comprised of government, civil society, academia, and the private sector) to take action. By building capacity and linking locally available technical resources, the API approach emphasizes replication. The program addresses USAID's designated assistance objectives by working in the activity areas of disaster risk management, climate change adaptation, vulnerability and capacity assessments, raising awareness and community resilience pilot projects. Activities take place at the national level; the provincial level in West Sumatra, Lampung, Maluku and Jakarta; and in eight climate change and disaster prone districts/sub-districts.

Specifically, the program reinforces the following three objectives:

Objective 1: Improved linkages between national-level government, provincial and district governments, and communities, leading to more coordinated and inclusive planning for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation

Summary of Objective 1 Outputs
Output 1.1: Established networks and planning processes for disaster management and CCA through 4 provincial advisory committees (PACs) in each province and 8 pokjas in each sub-district
Output 1.2: 8 (subdistrict-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
Output 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: Government and vulnerable communities demonstrate improved awareness of specific risks from 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: 8 VCAs contribute 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 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 to hazards and climate change impacts by developing and implementing pilot projects in collaboration with local government

Summary of Objective 3 Outcomes
Output 3.1: 8 target sub-districts identify, implement, and monitor pilot projects in collaboration with local government

3 Project Management

In order to accelerate project implementation in remote areas, Mercy Corps hired short-term contract experts in technical monitoring and facilitation based on needs. In Maluku, a field facilitator was hired to focus on assisting LRAP and pilot project process in Pulau Haruku. Likewise, technical engineers were hired to assist pilot project implementers to undertake physical infrastructure work in West Sumatera and Lampung. An experienced training assistant was also hired to support the DRR Specialist's activities in conducting numbers of trainings to be completed through June. In this quarter, Masdjam Sangadje, Project Officer for Maluku, concluded the employment contract with Mercy Corps.

Since February 2013, Mercy Corps' ACCCRN program on climate change adaptation and API Perubahan has jointly contracted an office space in Lampung, where API Perubahan contributes funding for furniture and equipment while ACCCRN pays for the space rent for a year.

In this period, API Perubahan started a joint program with URDI to implement disaster risk reduction activities in Negri Lima and Sirimau in Maluku under Japan Grassroot Project. Mercy Corps has a significant role in managing the project particularly for staff recruitment (one project coordinator and one field facilitator), field observation, establishing coordination meetings, engaging with local government partners, and providing technical assistance for the field facilitator to implement the work in Maluku.

In Maluku, the Japan Grassroot project activities are being closely coordinated through Mercy Corps' Ambon office. Even though the project coordinator and field facilitator were hired contractually by URDI, in reality they are part of the Mercy Corps team in the progress reporting process.

In March 2013, Mr. Bharat Pathak joined Mercy Corps Indonesia as the Director of Disaster Risk Reduction/Climate Change Adaptation programs. With his outstanding expertise and experience in managing disaster programs in several countries in Asia and the Caucasus's, he will play an important role in supporting the API Perubahan program in the future. In addition, Ms. Tammy Teske has accepted the role of Senior Program Officer for East Asia and will be based in Mercy Corps headquarters to provide support for API Perubahan.

4 Key Activities and Results of Tenth Quarter

The main results of key activities undertaken in the tenth quarter in each province are described in the following activities:

- Training and Capacity Building
- Pilot Project Implementation
- Joint Project in Negri Lima Maluku
- Advocacy and Dissemination
- Severe Flooding Event in West Jakarta

The project output achievement and list of activities in each province are shown in *Annex 1*.

4.1 Training and Capacity Building

Training and capacity building corresponds to the following program framework and USAID indicators:

Objective 2	Government and vulnerable communities 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
Program Indicator	# of community and local institution members trained (target 1,060)
USAID Indicator #	Number of people trained in disaster preparedness, mitigation, and management (target 1,060)
USAID Indicator#	Number of people receiving training in global climate change as a result of USG assistance (target 1,060.)

A. Training of Facilitators for Community and Government Officials in Lampung

The Mercy Corps API Perubahan program conducted Training of Trainers (ToT) for community members, environmental activists and local government officials on the 26th – 28th of February 2013. Twenty-five (25) people, 6 women and 19 men, were selected to participate in the training through a robust process with certain criteria:

- Have been participating in basic training of climate change adaptation or disaster management
- Possess interest, commitment and plans to expand the results of training to extended audiences
- Acknowledged and approved by their direct superior (particularly for government officials)
- Willing to provide follow up action plan



Figure 1: Training of trainers for CCA-DRR in Lampung

Located in Gunung Terang village, Lampung Barat regency, the participants are representatives of: Lampung University, Gebang Village Pokja, Sedayu Village Pokja, local NGOs (Watala, Walhi Lampung and Masapala), Nature School Lampung, BPBD Kabupaten Lampung Barat, and BPBD Kota Bandar Lampung. Facilitated by a senior facilitator from MPBI, Iskandar Leman, participants received training on the following topics:

- Basic concept of climate change and disaster risk reduction
- Climate change impact and adaptation
- Community based CCA-DRR
- Integration of CCA-DRR within local government plans and community action

The training methods included power point presentations, photo exhibition, movie presentation, interactive discussion, and case study exploration. This training was held in cooperation between Mercy Corps and Wattala, a local NGO based in Lampung. Participants will propose follow up actions to disseminate and train broader audiences on CCA and DRR supported by Mercy Corps and their organization's contribution. *Please see Annex 2 for complete report of Training of Trainers on CCA-DRR in Lampung.*

B. Training of Pokja Members in Maluku



Figure 2: Pokja training in Sirimau

Community working groups (Pokja) candidates in Sirimau and Pulau Haruku have been selected. The first important step was to provide comprehensive information on the API program to the groups and improve their knowledge on CCA and DRR through capacity building activities. The event for Pokja in Sirimau was held on the 19th-20th of February 2013 in Ambon city and participated by 18 Pokja members. In this event, the API Perubahan team delivered basic knowledge to participants on the concept of CCA, DRR,

and integration of CCA-DRR. Pokja members of Sirimau consist of representatives from local government and local community leaders of Negeri Hative Kecil, Negeri Batu Merah, Negeri Amantelu, Negeri Karang Panjang, Negeri Waehoka, Negeri Batu Gajah, Negeri Batu Meja, Negeri Uri Tetu, Negeri Pandan Kasturi and Negeri Soya.

The same event was conducted in Pulau Haruku for Pokja members on the 22nd-23rd of February 2013 and participated by 12 people. The members consist of representatives of community leaders from seven villages in Pulau Haruku: Negeri Haruku, Negeri Ori, Negeri Rohomoni, Negeri Samet, Negeri Kabau, Negeri Oma and Negeri Kailolo. See Annex 3 for list of pokja members of Sirimau and Haruku.



Figure 3: DRR-CCA training and inauguration for Pokja Members of Pulau Haruku

The establishment of Pokja members in Sirimau and Pulau Haruku will be legalized by Pulau Haruku District leader / camat for Pokja Pulau Haruku and by Sirimau District leader / camat for Pokja Sirimau. We anticipate obtaining the legal letters by the end of April 2013.

C. Joint Training with BNPB in Maluku

The progress of advocacy to BNPB to integrate climate change adaptation into their disaster management training modules and programs has been manifested in the joint training activities between the Mercy Corps API Perubahan program and the Department of Education and Training of BNPB. This joint training was the first collaborative training where CCA components were inserted into a four-day study session of Basic Disaster Management materials. Targeting senior officials from BPBD at regency level in Maluku, the training was held in Ambon city on the 19th – 23rd of March 2013. Following this training was a working group discussion to develop a comprehensive official training module consisting of disaster management and climate change adaptation.



Figure 4: BNPB training participants

The objectives of the training were to build common understanding on basic disaster management skills for BPBD province and regencies/city in Maluku province with concentration on climate change hazards. Participated by 40 people (from BPBD Maluku province, BPBD Kota Ambon, BPBD Maluku Tengah, BPBD Seram Bagian Timur, BPBD Seram Bagian Barat, BPBD Buru Selatan, BPBD Buru, BPBD Maluku Tenggara, BPBD Maluku Tenggara Barat, and BPBD Kota Tual), this training applied various methods such as presentation, group discussion, case study exploration, and group exercise for disaster management. The components delivered in this training included: basic principles of disaster management,

disaster preparedness and mitigation, emergency response and climate change adaptation. Please see Annex 4 for Terms of Reference and agenda for BNPB training.

On the last day of the training, participants were involved in mangrove planting activities in Pulau Haruku as the example of a climate change adaptation initiative to reduce risk. More information on the mangrove planting event in Pulau Haruku is described in the Pilot Project Implementation section in this report.

D. Capacity Building for Municipal Administrative Secretaries

In cooperation with APEKSI, the Mercy Corps API Perubahan program conducted a half-day workshop on "Integrating Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction in the Local Government Development". The workshop targeted mayors and municipal administrative secretaries (Sekda) as the main decision makers at city level. The event was held in Jakarta on the 14th of March 2013 and attended by 80 people from 51 members of APEKSI cities. From the participants, there were:

- 7 (seven) mayors from the city of Palu, Pekanbaru, Kendari, Padang, Mojokerto, Ternate and Solok
- 9 (nine) vice mayors from the city of Salatiga, Gunung Sitoli, Tanjung Pinang, Probolinggo, Cimahi, Bontang, Bau Bau, Tanjung Balai and Sabang
- 11 (eleven) Sekda from Serang, Pagar Alam, Pariaman, Sungai Penuh, Medan, Bandar Lampung, Kupang, Padang, Sawahlunto, Bau Bau and Banjarmasin
- Senior officials of technical agencies from APEKSI member cities



Figure 5: Coordination meeting with cities' mayors and sekda

The goal of this workshop was to build common perception and law security in the issues of DRR-CCA integration in municipal development planning and budgeting. The meeting also intended to develop commitment and foundation of city government in integrating DRR-CCA into development planning and to strengthen role, function and strategic position of BPBD at the city level in implementing the Act No.24/2007 regarding disaster management and climate change policies. The workshop provided a venue for sharing experience among local government authorities in realizing CCA and

DRR activities in their areas. At the end of the discussion, recommendations were identified to inform relevant national government

agencies for follow up action, such as:

- The function of Sekda as Ex Officio for BPBD should be regulated within Mayor's Decree for daily operations
- Issues and problems related to climate change should be identified at city level
- The needs of capacity building for human resource at city level to conduct climate vulnerability assessment
- The implementation of climate change risk assessment should be addressed in the Minimum Services Standard document
- Certain support from national government agencies is needed to implement DRR-CCA in the city, including:
 - Implementation and technical guidelines from Ministry of Public Works
 - Clear regulation and facilitation on such programs from BNPB
 - Data and information related to climate variability from BMKG
 - Clear regulation on planning and budgeting from Bappenas
 - Insurance scheme options

The workshop was designed as an interactive discussion and invited representatives from national government agencies such as Bappenas, Ministry of Environment, BNPB and Ministry of Internal Affairs to address the following issues:

- Role and function of administrative secretary (Sekda) as Ex Officio head of BPBD at city level in strengthening role and function of BPBD as an institution.* Presented by Ramses Hutagalung, Director of Disaster Preparedness and Management under the Ministry of Internal Affairs
- Jogjakarta declaration mandate to integrate climate change adaptation in disaster risk reduction,* presented by Sugeng Triutomo – the Deputy of Disaster Preparedness of BNPB
- The importance of mainstreaming climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction within development planning,* presented by Wahyuningsih Darajati, Director of Environmental, Bappenas
- Integration of climate change into local government development planning policy,* presented by Sritanti Arundati, Deputy Assistant for Climate Change Adaptation, Ministry of Environment

Sarimun Hadisaputra, the Executive Director of APEKSI and Paul Jeffery, Mercy Corps Country Director for Indonesia, delivered the opening ceremony. Kristanto Sinandang from UNDP Indonesia facilitated the discussion sessions. *Please see Annex 5 for a complete report of Coordination Meeting event.*

4.2 Pilot Project Implementation

Pilot project implementation corresponds to the following program framework and USAID indicators:

Objective 3	Targeted vulnerable communities have reduced their vulnerability to hazards and climate change impacts by developing and implementing pilot projects in collaboration with local government
Output	8 target sub-districts identify, implement, and monitor pilot projects in collaboration with local government
Indicator	8 of pilot projects implemented, with participation of a maximum of 500 community stakeholders per project (target 8)
USAID indicator #	Number of stakeholders implementing risk-reducing practices to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance (target 800)
USAID indicator #	Number of people with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance (target 14.400)

A. Progress of Pilot Project in West Jakarta



Figure 6: Renovation of crisis centre in Jelambar Baru was delayed due to flooding event in January

As described in the previous report, the pilot project in West Jakarta is focusing on economic resilience of communities in Jelambar Baru and Kedoya Utara. Development of economic resilience in Jelambar Baru links flood risk reduction measures with food logistic issues and physical infrastructure which include: rehabilitation of *Rukun Warga* (RW) post to function as a crisis centre and cooperative, improving the function of cooperatives and the operation of food / logistics depot², and capacity building of Pokja and Lembaga Keuangan Mikro (LKM) / microfinance institution staff in managing better

² Food/logistic depot is a logistic storage that will be managed by community to ensure logistic supply availability during floods.

cooperatives and crisis centre operations. The crisis centre in Jelambar Baru functions as an information and learning centre on climate change adaptation and flood risk reduction activities. As in Kedoya Utara, development of economic resilience is focusing on the improvement of existing cooperative institutions in terms of operations, networking, and access to potential funding institutions. Physical activities related to flood reduction were introduced, including waterway cleaning and dredging activities, to optimize community participation and increase awareness on flood risk reduction. In addition, the project in Kedoya Utara also included the creation of a communication and information centre on climate change adaptation and disaster risks.

The pilot project implementation in Jelambar Baru and Kedoya Utara is on-going this quarter. The completion of some activities was delayed due to flooding that was occurred in January 2013. The construction is complete of the RW post in Jelambar Baru that will function as crisis centre and is being used for pokja meetings.

Pokja activities related to the pilot project in West Jakarta are identified in the following table:

No	Activities	Schedule	Location
1	Workshop on LRAP socialization and internalization in Musrenbang process in 12 RWs	1 – 12 Jan 2013	Jelambar Baru
2	Workshop on LRAP socialization and internalization in Musrenbang process in 10 RWs	2,3,4,6,7,8,12 Jan 2013	Kedoya Utara
3	Pokja meeting on pilot project preparation	08 Jan 2013	Kedoya Utara
4	Workshop on improving resilience through the operation of a crisis centre	11 Jan 2013	Kedoya Utara
5	Coordination meeting on pilot project preparation among stakeholders: Pokja, Micro Finance Institution (administrative pilot implementer), and sub district office staffs	03 Jan 2013	Jelambar Baru
6	Workshop on improving resilience through the operation of a crisis centre	12 Jan 2013	Jelambar Baru
7	Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on Crisis Centre development with relevant government agencies (follow up of workshop I)	12 Jan 2013	Jelambar Baru
8	Workshop II on Crisis Centre development and evaluation of Pokja performance during flood event	30 Jan 2013	Jelambar Baru
9	Focus group discussion on Crisis Centre development (follow up of workshop II)	13 Jan 2013	Jelambar Baru

In the next quarter, the pilot project activities in West Jakarta include the following:

- Development of Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) for Early Warning System for crisis centre, capacity building for Pokja in the operation of crisis centre in linking with food logistics and cooperative in Jelambar Baru
- Development of guidelines for food logistic in Jelambar Baru
- Development of guidelines for cooperative in Kedoya Utara
- Capacity building of pokja and cooperative staff in Jelambar Baru and Kedoya Utara in disaster preparedness and resilience for the cooperative and food logistics
- Finalization of 3D model of evacuation routes and shelters

B. Progress of Pilot Project in West Sumatera



Figure 7: Coastal dyke renovation in Bungo Pasang was completed

The focus of the pilot project in Bungo Pasang is mangrove planting and physical infrastructure adaptation measures to reduce coastal flooding of the large residential areas surrounding Bungo Pasang coast. The infrastructure projects include construction of 190 meters of embankment and 58.2 metres of drainage rehabilitation. The project in Bungo Pasang was also supported by the Public Works agency that contributed an excavator for canal deepening. Mangrove planting was conducted in December 2012 and reported in the ninth Quarterly Report. All physical infrastructure works in Bungo Pasang was finalized on the 16th of February 2013.

The project in Puluik Puluik addressed adaptation measures with a focus on improving water irrigation systems that had been damaged due to a previous landslide. Renovation of these three water irrigation systems was intended to improve water supply for paddy fields, availability of clean water for people's activities, improve community livelihood as the indirect benefit from improved agriculture products, and reduce landslide and flash floods.

The first irrigation system is called "Baruah Koto Puluik Puluik" which was built in 2003, funded by District Development Program / *Program Pengembangan kecamatan*, and was supplying water for a 27 ha paddy field and benefited 132 households. The intensive rainfalls following with a landslide in 2009 demolished the system, which created a water shortage for the community, affecting their daily needs and their paddy fields. The location of this system is on the hill and it takes 45 minutes walking to get to the location. Renovation of this irrigation system – approximately 12 metres length – is still on going and involves around 40 local community members. The second irrigation system is called "Banda Rawang Taratak Teleng". The improvement of this system was needed due to intensive rainfalls that caused increased water run-off and discharge. The renovation and structural improvement of this irrigation system has been undertaken in order to anticipate future water overflow that would demolish 20 ha of a terraced paddy field. The construction is on going and involves around 60 people of the local community. The third irrigation system is called "Banda Rawang Asam Kumbang." It had been damaged due to a flash flood and landslide in 2009. Location of the site area is remote and it takes almost one hour walking through steep rocky pathways to access the system. The renovation of this system will provide water supply for 35 ha of paddy fields and the construction involves around 40 people in the local community. The overall progress of the water irrigation systems renovation in the three locations is around 70% completed, to date.



Puluik Puluik dyke



Sungai Baliang dyke



Taretek Teleng dyke

Pokja activities in Bungo Pasang and Puluik Puluik related to the pilot project implementation are as follows:

No	Activities	Schedule	Participants	Location
1	Surveys on construction materials vendors	9 January 2013	8	Bungo Pasang and Puluik-Puluik
2	Coordination meeting on pilot project preparation	29 January 2013	17	Bungo Pasang
3	Coordination meeting on pilot project preparation	30 January 2013	20	Puluik-Puluik
4	Site check to Baliang river, the most far location of target irrigation system	19 February 2013	12	Puluik-Puluik
5	Presentation of progress report	25 February 2013	9	Puluik-Puluik

C. Progress of Pilot Project in Lampung

Based on the results of the VCA, clean water shortage during the dry season and salt-water intrusion are the most significant impacts of climate in Gebang village – Lampung province. Therefore from this study, the improvement of water supply and sanitation facilities were proposed as the priority action in the village through renovation of deep wells in Dusun Gebang Ilir and Dusun Suka Agung.



Figure 7: Check dam construction in Sedayu



Figure 8: Deep wells construction in Gebang

The pilot project was proposed as an evidence-based action with context research and analysis. The findings from water quality research conducted by Masapala in January 2013 found that the water in this village cannot meet minimum health standards in terms of smell, taste, microbiology, and other chemical parameters. Physical conditions of deep wells in Gebang do not meet construction safety criteria and they are located too close to polluting resources. The existing deep well cannot provide adequate water during dry seasons. This is exacerbated by lack of sanitation facilities and community behaviour in defecating as only 37% households have private latrines and the rest have been practicing defecation in the river and gardens. The health problems related to water is predominantly diarrhoea and skin infection. These public wells are the main water sources for all 824 people in Gebang Village. As of the publishing of this report, the construction of deep wells in Gebang Village has reached 50% completion.



Figure 9: Sedayu river during monsoon



Figure 10: Sedayu river during dry seasons



Figure 11: Sedayu river during transition period

The pilot project in Sedayu village focused on creating a water management system to reduce the impact of climate change on water shortages during dry season, mitigate the damage from flash floods, and improve the overall water supply for the community through construction of a water check dam and vetiver grass³ to strengthen dam construction. The project is underway and implemented by Pokja "Serasi" with involvement of community members.

³ Vetiver grass is a tropical plant which grows naturally and is being used to prevent land slide.

Pokja activities related to the pilot project implementation are as follows:

No	Activities	Schedule	Participants	Location
1	Coordination meeting Dusun Suka Agung: Socialization of water supply improvement plan / deep wells renovations	11 January 2013	23	Gebang
2	Coordination meeting for pilot project implementation stages	18 January 2013	34	Sedayu
3	Coordination meeting for pilot project monitoring and evaluation plans	19 January 2013	10	Sedayu
4	Coordination meeting for project preparation	29 January 2013	5	Sedayu
5	Coordination meeting for community involvement and collection of sandstone	30 January 2013	25	Sedayu
6	Management and finance reporting training for pilot project implementation	16 February 2013	13	Sedayu
7	Check dam construction skills training for labours and Pokja Serasi	17 February 2013	18	Sedayu
8	Groundbreaking ceremony for check dam construction	21 February 2013	45	Sedayu
9	Construction skills training for labours and Pokja Gema Jejama	6 March 2013	15	Gebang

D. Pilot Project in Maluku

On the 23rd of March, the final day of joint training with BNPB for BPBD staff, Mercy Corps and Maluku Pokja members facilitated a mangrove planting event in Pulau Haruku. In this event, participants of the training, together with community in Negri Ori, Negri Haruku and Negri Rohomoni, were hand in hand to conduct this climate change adaptation activity to reduce the impact on coastal erosion that has affected the Pulau Haruku area in the past decades. At least 3,500 mangrove seedlings were planted in these three villages, involving 100 students and at least 300 people of the villages. It is noted that 3,500 mangrove seedlings were contributed from BPBD Maluku province and taken from Pulau Haruku nurseries.



Figure 8: Mangrove planting in Pulau Haruku

The event commenced with an opening ceremony in Negri Ori that was attended by the community, students and local authorities. The opening speech was given by Head of Pulau Haruku district highlighting the importance of understanding the impact of climate change and adaptation measures to save Pulau Haruku from future impacts. The awareness of climate change impact and adaptation action should be part of education process and manifested in their actions, as also stated by Ms. Farida Salampessy, Head of BPBD Maluku Province, in her opening speech. After the ceremony, participants were divided into three groups to continue the planting in Negri Haruku, Negri Ori and Negri Rohomoni. During this activity, participants were given tasks to analyse the impact of climate change in each of the three areas, activities were conducted by the community, and

actions to be taken in the future with support from BPBD institution were agreed upon. People in Negri Ori, Negri Haruku and Negri Rohomoni were enthusiastic to be involved in the mangrove planting event.



Figure 9: Community leader in Pulau Haruku is explaining the activities to protect coastal erosion to training participants from BPBD offices

Before ending the event, all participants gathered in the house of Kepala Kewang. The head of local leader in Negri Haruku, Mr Eliza Kissya, has been practicing environmental protection for thirty years after he was elected as Kepala Kewang. Even though he is focused on saving endangered Maleo birds, protecting breeding turtles and the mangrove nursery, it was not strongly acknowledged by local government. However, his proactive efforts for nature conservation practices in Pulau Haruku are recognized internationally. For example, he has been invited to speak in international forums to present his actions on CCA and has received awards from national and international organizations. From this local event, hopes were expressed by Pulau Haruku

community that local government will now pay more attention and support the champion of Pulau Haruku, so that he has an opportunity to share his long experience to his own local government, together with the community and school-aged youth. This mangrove planting event was the initial pilot project implementation in Maluku as the follow up of VCA outcomes.



Figure 10 Natural dam in Negri Iima that threatens the surrounding population from landslide and flash flood

Given the limited timeframe of API Perubahan in Maluku, the pilot project implementation began prior to LRAP process, as it is usually applied in other provinces after LRAPs are completed. The pilot project initiative in Maluku was built based on the results of VCA study and discussion with Pokja members. As for LRAP, it is planned to be a living document addressing and documenting community initiatives for Musrenbang process that will be developed in parallel with pilot project implementation.

4.3 Joint Project in Maluku

In December 2012, the Mercy Corps API Perubahan program received a request of assistance from the government of Maluku Tengah regency to replicate the program and support their disaster risk reduction program in Negeri Lima. Upon this request, in cooperation with URDI and JICA, Mercy Corps developed a project proposal to be funded by the Japanese Government through Japan Grassroot Program in January 2013. The proposal has been approved, with a budget of IDR 1,140,000,000 (117,525 USD) and the contract was granted to URDI as the lead administrative organization to implement this program for Negeri Lima and Sirimau from March 2013 to February 2014. See Annex 6 for *Technical Agreement between Mercy Corps – URDI*.

Prior to the signing of contract, preparatory work had commenced since January. The JICA funded activities include: coordination meeting with Maluku government, BNPB and Ministry of Public Works; site survey to Negeri Lima – Maluku Tengah; recruitment of staff; signing MoU between URDI with Maluku Tengah and Maluku provincial government; and participatory site assessment led by the field facilitator. Overall activities in Negeri Lima and Sirimau under this joined program consist of:

- Stakeholder mapping and participatory assessment
- Program socialization
- Development of community information centre on DRR-CCA
- Early warning system development
- Table top simulation for disaster

Within the program that was originally called “Raising Awareness and Capacity of Community Living in Landslide prone areas in Negeri Lima and Sirimau – Maluku” the main objective is to increase community and local government awareness and resiliency to cope with disaster, particularly landslide hazards. During the implementation, URDI will be mainly responsible to provide stakeholders mapping, conduct training sessions, and advocacy to relevant local government agencies. At a grass root level, Mercy Corps will lead an awareness campaign to hazards and disaster due to climate change and natural disaster, socialization of hazard threats and preparedness to reduce risks, and improve people’s capacity to disaster through evacuation drills, development of evacuation routes, and information centre. A private consultant firm will be selected during the project and is responsible to provide GIS and 3D maps for the information centre. The target beneficiaries are approximately 7,700 vulnerable communities, which are particularly poor are vulnerable to landslide hazards. Upon the completion of the project, local government agencies, particularly BPBD of Maluku tengah and Ambon, will continue maintaining the information system and regularly conduct evacuation drills through local budget allocation. The community committee that will be established during the project will continue disseminating awareness on the threats of disaster and increase resilience by strengthening communication among community leaders and government officials in charge.

Negeri Lima is the affected area from the *banjir bandang* / flash floods disaster on the 12th of July 2012. After conducting a survey post disaster, the affected area still has serious damage and is highly vulnerable to future disasters. Most residences in Negeri Lima faced the risk of a secondary disaster of flash floods due to the collapse of a big natural dam. An urgent issue identified by the community and government is socialization on the evacuation for a new disaster. Activities related to adaptation and mitigation action and others activities for enhancing the awareness and preparedness of the communities is very important and will be critical.

Based on the results from the VCA conducted by the University of Patimura, Sirimau has been suffering from frequent hazards, such as landslides, drought and floods that was caused by both intensive rainfalls and coastal floods due to sea level rise. The most recent disaster occurred on the 2nd of August 2012, affecting 11 (eleven) areas in Maluku that includes areas where most the vulnerable communities live.

4.4 Advocacy and Dissemination

Advocacy and dissemination activities corresponding to the following program framework and USAID indicators:

Objective 1	Establish linkages) 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 DRR, response, and recovery for CCA
Indicator	# of plans/policies in place at the provincial level (Target 4)
USAID indicator #	Number of stakeholders using climate information in their decision making as a result of USG assistance (target 400)

A. Review of BNPB's Disaster Risk Assessment Guideline

Concerning the need to review BNPB Regulation No 2/2012 regarding Disaster Risk Assessment, BNPB invited 20 (twenty) practitioners on the 12th of February 2013 to their office. This invitation was a good opportunity for the API Perubahan program to implement the agenda of proactive advocacy at national level to ensure that CCA is integrated within the assessment regulation. The meeting was participated by representatives from international and national organizations such as: AIFDR, UNICEF, Mercy Corps, MPBI, and private sectors. *See Annex 7 for Minutes of Meeting*

B. Certification of Community Volunteers

As an appreciation for volunteers on their hard work and championship during severe floods in Jakarta, BNPB invited representatives from API Perubahan Pokja members to acquire volunteer certifications on the 14th-15th of March 2013 in Bogor. Besides Pokja API Perubahan, the event was also participated by representatives from national organizations such as: SENKOM Mitra POLRI, Bulan Sabit Merah Indonesia, Tagana DKI, KONAS Menwa, Menwa Jayakarta, DMC Dompot Duafa, Jakarta Rescue, PKPU, Medic Response Team, KARINA, Regana KBPII, Muhammadiyah DMC, Pramuka Peduli, HFI, Gereja Bethel, WANADRI, Puskris UI, WALUBI, and IOF.

Basic training on disaster management and water rescue was given to participants. The objectives of the event were as follows:

- Volunteers have an opportunity to improve their disaster management skills
- BNPB to obtain data of volunteers profile and their capacity for disaster response in Jakarta
- Volunteers receive certificates through facilitating agency in Jakarta-Bogor-Depok-Tangerang-Bekasi (Jabodetabek)

From the event, Pokja Jelambar Baru and Kedoya Utara took advantage of increasing their network among volunteers and facilitating organizations, and they in turn will be expected to support the capacity building activity for volunteers. They also received the benefit of participating in water rescue training in anticipation of facing flooding events. The experience will likely be delivered to all Pokja members in Kedoya Utara and Jembar Baru. The organizational materials they received will also be disseminated to management of the crisis management centre in Jelambar Baru.

C. Young Volunteers Forum

Taking lessons from the handling of severe floods in Jakarta in January 2013, a group of young people, namely Young Volunteers Forum, initiated a lessons sharing discussion, with support from BPBD Jakarta and Mercy Corps API Perubahan program. Participated by 277 young people, the discussion was held on the 23rd of February 2013 with the main agenda being the improvement of disaster management in Jakarta.

Resource persons invited to this meeting were representatives from BPBD Jakarta, Mercy Corps, Hipperpala (local NGO), University of Indonesia and Community of Culture. In this meeting, Ina Nisrina from Mercy Corps as the resource person delivered the importance of understanding the comprehensive concept of CCA-DRR and Jakarta government's initiative to establish a DRR Forum. The enthusiasm of and commitment from participants was very high to join the DRR Forum. BPBD will also involve the Young Volunteers Forum in contingency plan training for sub-district leaders, and continue the process of DRR Forum establishment in coordination with UN OCHA and Mercy Corps.

D. Coordination Meeting of PAC for City Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (RAD API)



Figure 11: Coordination meeting of PAC Jakarta discussing City Climate CCA Plan (RAD-API) in BPLHD office - Jakarta

The Environmental Agency of DKI Jakarta initiated the development of a CCA action plan for Jakarta (RAD API) in December 2012, in cooperation with CCROM Bogor. As the coordinator of API Perubahan PAC, this institution has been engaging the program and other PAC members during the development process, e.g. workshops, focus group discussion, data collecting, etc. The RAD API is a strategic document and once available it will provide reference for other Jakarta government agencies to design climate change adaptation related programs in their departments.

API Perubahan has been proactively facilitating discussion series in the process of formulating RAD API. The most recent meeting took place at the BPLHD office attended by PAC members and the RAD API expert team from CCROM Bogor. The discussion was held on 15th of February 2013. Attended by 47 people (24 men, 23 women), the agenda of this meeting was to:

- Discuss the progress of RAD API document
- Present the progress of API Perubahan program in West Jakarta
- Gain support from PAC for Pokja of Jelambar Baru and Kedoya Utara

In this coordination meeting, several outputs for follow up were identified:

- BPBD will support RAD API document with data that being used for development of disaster management plan
- PAC will improve their synergy with Pokja in relation to pilot project implementation
- BPBD and Mercy Corps will develop cooperation to conduct trainings on contingency plans for sub district leaders and initiate the DRR Forum

BPLHD has successful experience in legalizing government regulations for green gashouses that is being used as reference for the Jakarta government. With this success story, they will optimize PAC and the Mercy Corps API Perubahan program to encourage legalization of the RAD API document. See *Annex 8 for Minutes of Meeting for Disaster Risk Assessment Guideline*.

E. Synergy of API Perubahan with BPBD Program

As the follow up to the PAC meeting on the 13th of February 2013, the Mercy Corps API Perubahan team developed collaboration with BPBD to conduct Contingency Plan training for sub district leaders. Joined activities were identified, as follows:

No	Activity	Agenda	Schedule	PIC
1	Coordination meeting	Discuss the needs of Contingency Plan for all sub districts in Jakarta and initiation of DRR Forum; practitioners and organizations implementing DRR programs	16 th of April	MC – BPBD
2	Series of meetings	Contingency Plan tools development	April - May	MC
3	ToF implementation	Deliver training of facilitators for 25 participants	10 – 12 June 2013	MC – BPBD
4	Practice in 10 sub districts	Facilitators participated in the ToF will conduct field practice in 10 sub districts to facilitate Contingency Plan process with community		MC - BPBD

F. Development of CCA-DRR Curriculum Framework

As part of building advocacy with national government in mainstreaming climate change adaptation in development policies and improving capacity of local government officials, the API Perubahan program has been developing training materials with the National Council of Climate Change (DNPI). The initial meeting was held at the DNPI office and involved DRR-CCA practitioners to collaborate in a curriculum framework. In this meeting, API Perubahan proposed a DRR-CCA module that has been formulated in cooperation with MPBI. There will be follow up meetings to finalize the materials to produce a joined DRR-CCA Curriculum endorsed by DNPI. The module will be tested in Makasar and Bandung.

The National Council of Climate Change is one of the strategic national institutions focusing on climate change in Indonesia. Even though the President chairs this institution, it does not have strong influence on other line ministries for law enforcement in climate change. However this institution plays a greater role in taking the lead of Indonesian delegates for international negotiations on climate change issues. As our strategy for advocacy, API Perubahan will maintain positive engagement and remain proactively involved in the coordination meetings with line ministries facilitated by DNPI to encourage mainstreaming CCA at national and local level through high level discussions.

One success story from West Sumatera in relation to developing education curriculum integrating CCA originated from the University of Bung Hatta (UBH), which has combined CCA with DRR as one lecturing subject in their Masters' Degree program in Disaster Risk Management. The insertion of CCA into their lecturing curriculum was the result of strong efforts from one of the Senior Lecturers, Prof. Dr. Nafryzal

Carlo, MSc., who has been an active PAC member of West Sumatera. See Annex 9 for Brochure of Disaster Management Program in UBH.

4.5 Severe Floods Event in Jelambar Baru and Kedoya Utara

The actions taken by Pokja Jelambar Baru and Kedoya Utara during the severe flooding in Jakarta correspond to the USAID indicator: the increased capacity of people in climate change adaptation. In the project framework this also corresponds to:

Objective 3	Targeted vulnerable communities have reduced their vulnerability by developing and implementing pilot projects in collaboration with local government
Output	8 target sub-districts identify, implement, and monitor pilot projects in collaboration with local government
Indicator	# of pilot projects implemented, with participation of a maximum of 500 community stakeholders per project (target 8)
USAID indicator #	Number of people with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance (target 14.400)

In the middle of the pilot project implementation and series of community meeting in the face of Musrenbang, severe flooding events has hit Jakarta city that include API Perubahan pilot areas, Jelambar Baru and Kedoya Utara, and affected around 15,000 people in both areas. Due to intense rainfalls, most of sub districts in West Jakarta, North Jakarta, East and South Jakarta were flooded. On the 14th of January, the governor of DKI Jakarta declared the situation as State of Emergency until the 27th of January. See Annex 10 for Data of Affected Population from Floods in Jelambar Baru and Kedoya Utara.



Figure 12: Pokja in cooperation with Mercy Corps response team distributed emergency packages for community affected by floods, located in Jelambar Baru crisis centre

assisted by the API Perubahan team to conduct a rapid assessment to provide data and information on numbers of people affected and evacuated. The presence of Pokja in both areas was an advantage

for the community to make faster coordination with local authorities and humanitarian organizations in order to get logistic support during the evacuation. Even though the crisis centre in Jelambar Baru was not finalized yet, Pokja used the temporary post to conduct operations and coordination. Logistics and emergency aid were distributed from the centre and coordinated by Pokja to targeted people. This was obviously helpful for organizations like Mercy Corps and other organizations that were willing to distribute emergency response aid. Pokja in Jelambar Baru and Kedoya Utara were responsible to lead the distribution of emergency aid such as 500 packages of cleaning kits, 164 tarpaulins and 372 cans of clean water from Mercy Corps, and other emergency aid from individuals and organizations such as Bank Mandiri, Indonesia Red Cross, and BNPB.

Some lessons learned from the floods were that people use the evacuation maps provided by Pokja API Perubahan as their reference to evacuate when a disaster occurs and also for distributing aid. With this experience, Pokja in Jelambar Baru and Kedoya Utara expressed their urgent need to make the crisis centre functional, and to be trained in preparedness, response and recovery, and also capacity to conduct rapid assessment to provide adequate information on the impact of floods. The recent floods once again were a reminder of the importance of a disaster preparedness team and crisis centre at community level.

4.6 Activities Planned for the Next Quarter

Immediate plans for the next quarter of implementation include the following activities:

- Training of Facilitators in Jakarta, Maluku and West Sumatera
- Pilot project implementation
- National Conference on Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction
- LRAP process in Maluku
- Progress on joined program in Negeri Lima – Maluku
- Agriculture improvement project in Lampung

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