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

“API PERUBAHAN Program”

Annual Performance Report

October 2011-September 2012



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Mercy Corps Field Contact
Pramita Harjati
Chief of Party
pharjati@id.mercycorps.org
www.indonesia.mercycorps.org

Mercy Corps Headquarters Contact
Laura Bruno
Senior Program Officer, East Asia
lbruno@mercycorps.org
www.mercycorps.org

ACRONYMS

Acronym	Meaning
APEKSI	<i>Asosiasi Pemerintah Kota Indonesia</i> / Indonesian Municipality Association
BNPB	<i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah</i> / Regional Development Planning 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 Center 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
RPJMDes	<i>Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Desa</i> / Village 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 second annual report of the USAID funded project CADRE - Stakeholders 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 project's goal is to improve resiliency of targeted 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. In order to reach this goal, API PERUBAHAN has three specific objectives: 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; 2) Government and vulnerable communities demonstrate improved awareness of specific risks from hazards and climate change and; 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.

Ultimately targeting 280,000 beneficiaries, API PERUBAHAN is working in eight vulnerable sub-districts (*kelurahan*) among four provinces in Indonesia: West Jakarta, West Sumatra, Lampung and Maluku. During the second year of implementation, Provincial Advisory Committees (PACs) led the selection of target sub-districts in Lampung and Maluku. The two sub-districts selected in Lampung are Semaka in Tanggamus regency (*kabupaten*) and Padang Cermin in Pesawaran regency. In Maluku, targeted sub-districts are Sirimau in Kota Ambon and Pulau Haruku in Maluku Tengah regency.

Most activities during the second year were focused on building engagement with local stakeholders and strengthening their capacity through learning sessions and awareness raising activities in order to internalize a sense of ownership of this program and to encourage the integration of DRR-CCA issues to existing mechanisms. In addition based on the results of vulnerability and capacity assessment, local stakeholders have built their action plan and identified pilot projects to demonstrate DRR – CCA approaches at sub district level. A sensible approach and advocacy to key national institutions such as BNPB and DNPI was also a priority. Among the key activities conducted during the second year were;

First, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (VCAs) in 8 (eight) sub-districts were conducted in West Jakarta, West Sumatra, Lampung and Maluku. The VCA process has been completed and socialized with relevant stakeholders in 6 (six) sub-districts, whilst VCAs in 2 sub-districts in Maluku are underway and expected to be completed during Q9. In cooperation with the University of Indonesia, Andalas University, West Sumatra DRR Forum, Lampung University and Patimura University, VCA trainings were conducted and their undertaking was perceived as a key step for pilot area stakeholders to recognize vulnerabilities to climate and disaster risks, and subsequently inform the development of resilience strategies at the local level.

Second, based on the results of the VCAs, (six) Local Resilience Action Plans (LRAPs) were developed in West Jakarta, West Sumatra and Lampung sub-districts. Representatives from sub-district working groups were trained as local facilitators to lead and assist in the participatory process identifying locally relevant pilot project interventions. These will be implemented during the beginning of the third year of implementation.

Thirdly, the program team, PACs and sub-district working groups were actively involved in the government planning process at the provincial and sub-district levels, including *musrenbang*, *RPJMD* and *RPB*.

Lastly, other key activities this year surrounded the delivery of capacity building and awareness raising for government officials, communities, and PAC and working group members in the form of training sessions, field visits, a regional sharing workshop and national symposium. In addition, the API Perubahan team was actively involved in national events and networking forums to more broadly raise awareness of the program.

The main challenge during the second year of implementation was working with, supervising, and managing local partners responsible for implementing key activities, such as VCAs with university partners and training module development with MPBI. Delayed completion—or non-completion—of outlined deliverables resulted in delays and schedule adjustments in several program areas.

An unexpected opportunity materialized when the local Board of Disaster Management (BPBD) at the provincial and regency levels requested support from the program to improve DRR and CCA capacity and knowledge. The activities of this program at both the national and local levels have raised the profile of API Perubahan, which in its second year has received recognition from BNPB evidenced by increasing demand for Mercy Corps’ involvement in their major discussion forums and international event committees. In the program’s first year, advocacy efforts with the National Board of Disaster Management (BNPB) experienced difficulty, and the BNPB seemed reluctant to integrate CCA components into their programs. In the second year, recognition from BNPB to API Perubahan increased as they requested our involvement in their programs and events, including the development of Disaster Management Plan (*Rencana Pengelolaan Bencana/RPB*) and the committee on the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) in Yogyakarta. During the third year, beginning in November 2012, Mercy Corps will renew efforts to directly approach this institution and encourage adoption of a CCA lens into their capacity building programs.

API Perubahan is targeting 280,000 people who benefit from VCAs, pilot project implementation, capacity building and government planning/policies. The API program will focus efforts on expanding the impact zone of its work in Year 3 of the program. With critical groundwork in place, and proactive engagement and educating key government and community stakeholders, API is poised to expand impact through Year 3 program activities that will include the implementation of community-oriented pilot projects around DRR and CCA. The API team is aware of current achievements and will push forward to scale programming activities to reach the greater populations in target communities. With identified champions among local community leaders, API anticipates that greater dissemination of DRR and CCA activities will be achieved in the third year.

2 Introduction

This document is the second annual performance report of Mercy Corps’ project *Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dan Pengurangan Risiko Bencana untuk Ketahanan* (API PERUBAHAN). The purpose of this report is to provide the results of key activities within the eighth quarter and program achievements and approaches during the second implementation year. The annual performance report outlines cumulative annual results and provides general strategy to fill the gaps and expected challenges for the final year of implementation.

2.1 Project data

Program to be reported:	<i>Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dan Pengurangan Risiko Bencana untuk Ketahanan (API PERUBAHAN)/SCALE - Resilience</i>
Location:	West Jakarta, West Sumatra, Lampung and Maluku - Indonesia

Donor:	USAID
Total budget amount:	\$ 1,572,520
Co-financing amount:	\$ 1,494,538 of total budget
Partner:	MPBI, URDI, ISET
Programme Period	1 October 2010 – 31 September 2013

2.2 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.

API Perubahan follows a two pronged strategy: locally-led or bottom up—where local initiatives influence national action—and nationally-led or top down—where enabling frameworks empower local players by establishing networks of stakeholders from multiple backgrounds at the provincial and local levels. This creates a platform for the uptake of ideas and initiatives, while building capacity at the national level. The communities most vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change, particularly poor and coastal populations, have the least recourse for dealing with its long-term effects. The effects of climate change are exacerbating the impact of many natural hazards, namely: tsunamis, landslides, volcanoes, floods, droughts and storm surges, as well as introducing new risks. Changes in rainfall patterns have implications for food security and drinking water supplies; storms and other weather patterns are becoming more severe; and sea level rise is a new threat putting lives and livelihoods at risk in coastal communities.

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;

Objective 2: Government and vulnerable communities demonstrate improved awareness of specific risks from hazards and climate change;

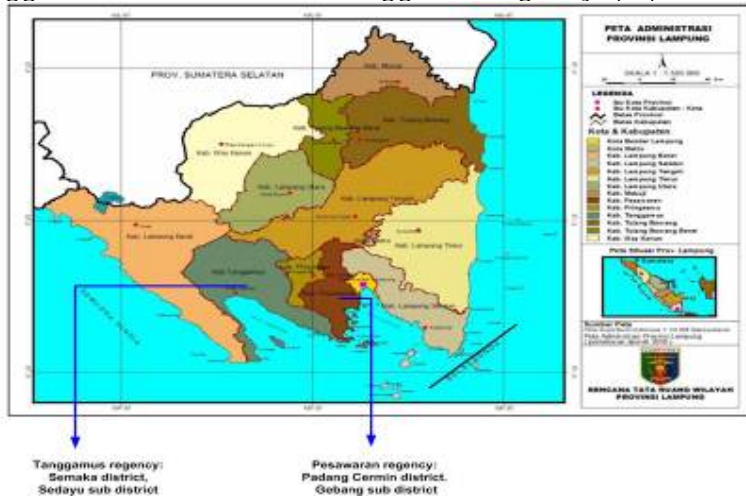
Objective 3: Targeted vulnerable communities have reduced their vulnerability to hazards and climate change impacts by developing and implementing pilot projects in collaboration with local government.



API Perubahan Working Areas

West Sumatra: Situated beside the Alplide fault, source of the 2004 tsunami, West Sumatra is at high risk for earthquakes, tsunamis, flooding, and landslides. The province is divided into 19 (nineteen) administrative regencies and municipalities which include Padang and Pesisir Selatan. The capital, Padang, a coastal city of 900,000 people, is exposed to sea level rise and storm surges. Pesisir Selatan, a regency with a population of 442,257, has both coastal and mountainous areas, and thus a varied risk profile. The pilot sub-district area selected in Padang is Bungo Pasang, a coastal sub-district particularly prone to coastal inundation. Puluik Puluik was selected as a target sub-district in Pesisir Selatan; it is an inland sub-district characterized by typical rural livelihoods and is an area prone to landslides and flash flooding.

Lampung: Located on the southern tip of Sumatra, Lampung is threatened by the Alpid fault and the Ring of Fire, as well as by rising sea levels and changing weather patterns, earning it a high ranking on both hazard and climate change risk lists. Lampung has an earthquake intensity rating even higher than West Sumatra according to the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA),¹ and its Index of Climate Change Vulnerability is one of the highest in the country according to the International Development Research Centre (IDRC).²Lampung province is divided into 14 (fourteen) regencies and municipalities that include Tanggamus and Pesawaran. Tanggamus regency, population 105,000, is coastal with hills and highlands accounting for 40% of its area; Pesawaran regency has 397,294 people, is abutted by Lampung cove on the south and divided into 37 islands; 27% of its area is used as rice paddy and the rest is mainly national forest. Selected pilot sub-districts in Tanggamus and Pesawaran regencies are Semaka and Padang Cermin districts, with Sedayu and Gebang sub-districts as focal points for VCAs.



Resource: indonesia-peta.blogspot.com

Maluku: With frequent earthquakes at an intensity of Degree VIII according to OCHA’s Modified Mercalli Scale, a high risk of tsunamis among its many islands, and additional potential for landslides and food insecurity, Maluku faces a wide range of hazards. With its most populous areas located on coastlines, it is also at high risk to rising sea levels. Capacity for disaster preparedness and response in Maluku is extremely low, and few DRR projects have been attempted. The recently formed Provincial Disaster Management Agency has requested technical assistance to address this gap. This island province is divided into 11 regencies and municipalities that include Ambon and Maluku Tengah. Ambon, the capital city with a population of 331,254, is located along the coast and highly prone to multiple hazards such as landslides and floods. Maluku Tengah regency has a population of 361,698 people and is divided into 18 districts. This regency is prone to floods and coastal erosion. Pilot sub-districts selected in Ambon and Maluku Tengah are Sirimau and Pulau Haruku, respectively.

¹ Degree IX-XII on Modified Mercalli Scale, INDONESIA: Natural Hazard Risks Map, 15 February 2007
² [http://www.idrc.ca/uploads/user-S/12337364631/brochure_4Feb09C\[1\].pdf](http://www.idrc.ca/uploads/user-S/12337364631/brochure_4Feb09C[1].pdf)

West Jakarta: With an estimated 12 million people, poor infrastructure, and a confluence of man-made and natural hazards, Jakarta is the highest ranked city in Southeast Asia on IDRC’s Index of Climate Change Vulnerability. Depleted aquifers and rising sea levels combine to sink Jakarta at a rate of 5.7 centimeters per year.³ Clogged gutters, increased watershed from overdeveloped hills, and changing rainfall have led to drastic flooding, threatening the health and safety of vast numbers of people. Pilot sub-districts selected in this municipality are Jelambar Baru, with population 30,140 people, and Kedoya Utara, with a population of 40,535 people. Jelambar Baru is part of Grogol Petamburan district is located close to the coast, which makes it prone to coastal flooding during high tides. Additionally, floods occur following rainfall since this sub-district situated in a low lying area and is traversed by three water ways: Banjir Kanal Barat, Kali Grogol and the Angke River. Kedoya Utara sub-district is part of Kebon Jeruk district, a flood prone area near the coast abutted by the Pesanggrahan and Mookervart rivers. These sub-districts have a population density of around 200 – 350 people/Ha.



2.3 Expected Outputs

The Expected Outputs(EO) are intended to stimulate the improvement of linkages between stakeholders at national, provincial and local levels to coordinate inclusive planning for adopting DRR-CCA, the improvement of community and government awareness on hazards and their vulnerabilities. By facilitating a process of resilience building through strengthened local stakeholders, the DRR-CCA activity is designed to have an ongoing impact beyond the duration of the program.

Expected Output1: *Established networks and planning processes for disaster management and CCA through four PACs, one in each province, and SDWGs in each of the eight selected sub-districts.*

- Two PACs have been established in Lampung and Maluku in this year of implementation. A letter of establishment for the Lampung PAC was issued by the chairman of the Local Development Planning Board, and the committee has been actively engaged in the process of pilot area selection and overseeing the VCA and LRAP process. The PAC in Maluku was formed and engaged in the selection of the target sub-district. Currently, there is not a formal letter of establishment for the Maluku PAC, but it is expected this will be obtained during the first quarter of the third year.

³ PEACE. 2007. Indonesia and Climate Change: Current Status and Policies.

Expected Output 2: *Eight LRAPs are developed (at the sub-district level), informed by data and mapping related to hazard risks and climate change, and including the concerns of representatives from vulnerable communities*

- Six LRAPs were developed in Jelambar Baru and Kedoya Utara sub-districts (West Jakarta); Bungo Pasang and Puluik Puluik sub-districts (West Sumatra); Gebang sub-district in Padang Cermin and Sedayu sub-district in Semaka (Lampung). The results have been disseminated among local communities and stakeholders in VCA workshops in cooperation with local universities.

Expected Output 3: *Plans, policies, mechanisms, budget allocations and networks (in 4 provinces) are in place for disaster risk reduction, response, and recovery for climate change adaptation*

- API, especially through its Jakarta team, has been successful in facilitating the allocation of provincial-level budgets to DRR and CCA activities, specifically through the development of the BNPB Disaster Management Plan. Emphasis on this indicator will increase in Year 3, building upon the bases established through the LRAPs. API has laid significant groundwork with local government agencies to effectively advocate for budget allocation of pilot projects identified in LRAPs.
- The API team has worked with the Gebang sub-district in Lampung to integrate DRR and CCA in their mid-term development plan, becoming a model for other sub-districts to replicate. *See Annex 1 for Gebang Midterm Development Plan Draft (Bahasa)*

Expected Output 4: *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*

- The PACs in Lampung, West Jakarta, and West Sumatra have developed workplans that include a number of activities, including bi-monthly meetings, as reported in the Third Quarterly Report. However, with decreased need for PAC activity following the establishment of the SDWGs and the development of the LRAPs, attendance at these meetings has dropped. PAC members are still engaged and interested in the goals of the program; however, due to the lack of action needed from PAC members, there has been little reason for attending the meetings. The API team is aware of these trends, and intends to utilize the completion of the LRAP phase to reengage and mobilize PAC members around pilot projects.
- In Maluku, the API team is in earlier stages of the program; the PAC has recently identified the pilot sub-districts and managed the VCA process. Bi-monthly meetings will be initiated following work plan development.

Expected Output 5: *1,060 community members and local institutions directly trained in global climate change disaster preparedness, mitigation, and management*

- 1,372 people have been trained in climate change and disaster preparedness in target areas, including local CSOs, youth groups, women, and community leaders. The program team takes efforts in developing syllabi and training modules to effectively provide trainings—both formal and informal—on DRR and CCA activities. In the final year of implementation, API will emphasize deepening this engagement to ensure those trained become advocates and champions for DRR and CCA activities in the future.

Expected Output 6: *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*

- 73,563 people have gained access to relevant information on DRR/CCA in program areas. Through the evacuation/flood map and poster distribution campaign in West

Jakarta, tens of thousands have learned about the basics of DRR and CCA. API intends to deepen community stakeholder engagement through the pilot project implementation phase. *See Annex 2 for Flood Preparedness Poster and Evacuation Map (Bahasa)*

Expected Output 7: *Vulnerable communities, government, and private sector in 8 sub-districts conduct a vulnerability and capacity assessment*

- VCAs have been completed at the sub-district level in each province with the partnership of local universities. In certain cases, private sector partners were also engaged for their unique expertise in DRR and CCA at the local level. These VCAs provided an essential foundation for the LRAP process

Expected Output 8: *840 government staff trained in DRR and CCA management*

- Originally, this output planned to target BPBD staff in Indonesia trained by BNPB through training of trainers using API's DRR-CCA training module. However, considering the challenges in coordinating with BNPB in the first year, and based on consultation with the USAID Indonesia AOTR, it was agreed that this target should not be limited to BPBD, and would be expanded to other government agencies.
- 977 government staff from multiple agencies trained in CCA-DRR management.

Expected Output 9: *8 target sub-districts identify, implement, and monitor pilot projects in collaboration with local government*

- Four pilot project initiatives have been identified in Jelambar Baru and Kedoya (West Jakarta), Bungo Pasang and Puluik Puluik (West Sumatra) issuing from the LRAP process. The implementation of pilot projects will be conducted at the beginning of year three.

3 Project Management

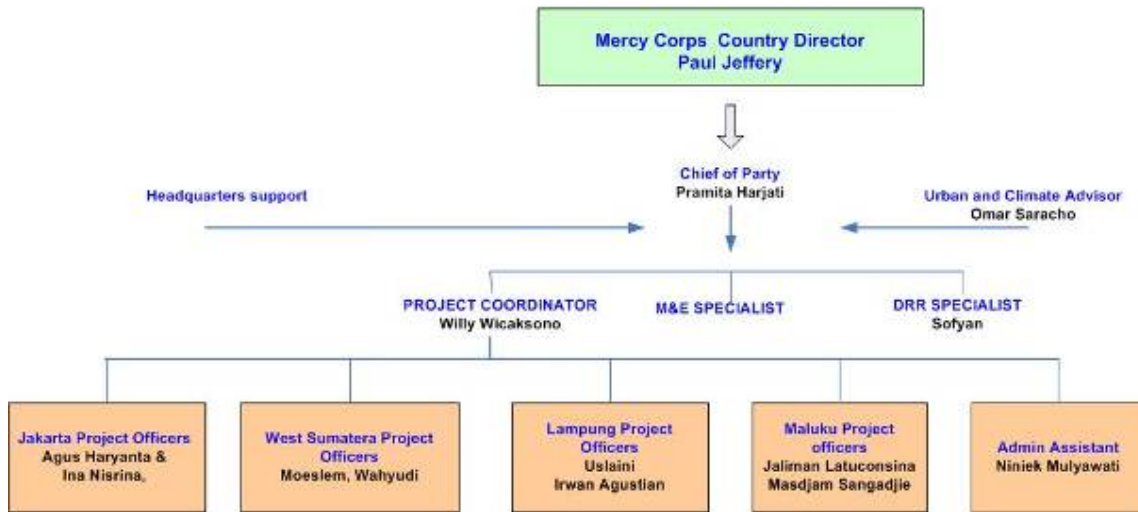
There were no significant changes in project organization from the first year of implementation. Currently, the main program team structure consists of: Chief of Party; DRR Specialist; Project Coordinator; Administration Officer; and project officers for Jakarta, West Sumatra, Lampung and Maluku. The responsibility for monitoring and evaluation was initially given to an M&E Officer; however, due to the complexity and importance of adequately measuring program impact, the position was upgraded to recruit an M&E Specialist. The recruitment process is on-going with promising candidates identified.

The program has been supervised directly by Mercy Corps' Indonesia Country Director, Paul Jeffery, and Urban Development and Climate Advisor, Omar Saracho; both provide assistance and ensure program quality.

Key program personnel such as the Chief of Party, Project Coordinator and DRR Specialist are based in Mercy Corps' Jakarta office with frequent travel to working areas. Two project officers are responsible in each pilot province and are supported by the Jakarta-based Administration Officer.

Since the last reporting period, partnership with MPBI as sub contract grantee has been terminated due to the absence of seconded personnel the sub-grant contract had determined MPBI would provide, delays in submitting deliverables, and lack of progress in developing an advocacy platform with BNPB as outlined in the original contract. However, potential remains for partnership with MPBI on a project basis to leverage their experience with capacity building.

API PERUBAHAN Organization Chart



4 Key Activities and Results of Quarter Eight of Year Two

During year one and two, Mercy Corps has been managing implementation of API Perubahan through the following actions and interventions;

1. The mobilization of multi-stakeholder **Provincial Advisory Committees (PACs)** consisting of government, civil society, universities, and the private sector. The PACs are the key program implementation committees and receive extensive capacity building support. In each of eight selected sub-districts, API Perubahan mobilizes a **Sub-District Working Group (SDWG)** that connects the program and the PACs to community-level information dissemination, LRAP preparation, priority setting, and pilot project implementation.
2. In partnership with local universities, PACs and SDWGs were involved in the **vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCA)** process using downscaled climate and hazard data.
3. The results from vulnerability and capacity assessment will be the basis of **Local Resilience Action Plan (LRAP)** development at sub district level. In principle, this process empower the PACs and SDWGs to prioritize threats, mainstream information, and advocate for disaster and climate change adaptation planning, and advocate for related budget allocations in Government Mid-term Development Plans, Spatial Plans, Sectoral Master Plans, etc.
4. With community-defined priorities arising from the LRAP, API Perubahan team will assist the PACs and SDWGs to implement **pilot projects** in partnership with local NGOs and government partners that will support measures.

4.1 Local Resilience Action Plan (LRAP) Results in West Jakarta, West Sumatra and Lampung

Local universities developed vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCAs) in each project province that informed local resilience action plans (LRAPs), designed by communities to implement projects that reduce disaster and climate change risk. While the LRAP process varied according to local contexts across each sub-district, they did follow a general pattern in which universities presented VCA results to community groups through sharing workshops and findings were discussed by the community, whose members developed the conversation by adding their perspectives on local risks. These initial components of VCA results and community response were then used to develop a set of core principles to guide the LRAP process. An important milestone of the API program, LRAPs make local



LRAP community workshop in West Jakarta

stakeholders—as well as government agencies—aware of actions to be taken to reduce vulnerability on the local level. LRAPs produced in pilot sub-districts contain actions to be taken at the *kelurahan* level to cope with the impacts of climate change and reduce disaster risks through adaptation and DRR measures, based on climate vulnerability findings described in the VCA document. The first LRAP process was conducted in West Jakarta as a pilot test; West Sumatra and

Lampung followed, with Maluku anticipated to begin the process at the end of November 2012. The process has been an evolving one, with teams building on the experience of other sub-districts. The program team noticed that the highly participatory process used with the West Jakarta sub-districts took a very long time, and looked for ways to make the process go faster, while maintaining important participatory elements, in subsequent implementation areas. The process in Lampung differed significantly from both West Jakarta and West Sumatra with the program team focusing on using government documents to expedite the process and tighten it up. The LRAP implementation process was reported on in the seventh quarterly report.

A. LRAP in Kedoya Utara – West Jakarta

In developing their LRAP, the community in Kedoya Utara agreed upon a few overarching principles to form the backbone of and guide its CCA and DRR activities. Those principles are: Resilience to disaster and climate change impact; adaptive capacity, preparedness; clean and healthy. The community adopted official terms used in the sub-district government budget line such as “clean,” and “healthy” in order to position LRAP activities for funding. The community will have an easier time advocating to the government for the LRAP to local government institutions when using common government terms.

Based on these principles, the Kedoya Utara community created a vision: "The realization of a Kedoya Utara Sub-district prepared to deal with disaster and able to adapt to climate change." Supportive missions were also developed: 1) Realizing a community prepared for disaster, 2) Realizing a community able to adapt to climate change impacts, and 3) Realizing a prosperous community

The VCA results are the main basis for analysing the risk of disasters and climate change impacts, related to important sectors of sustainable livelihood. Identification and analysis of the objective conditions was conducted during the first workshop with community. There are five important sectors most susceptible to disasters and climate change impacts: environment; health; food; transportation; and the economy. Determining the priority areas for action plans is based on the results from previous activities, workshops and FGDs. The second community workshop identified action plans for the sectors deemed most susceptible to climate change impacts and disaster risks.

B. LRAP in Jelambar Baru – West Jakarta

In developing the action plan, the community in Jelambar Baru came up with principles around which to develop and implement climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. Those principles are: orderly; responsive and firm in handling disasters; adaptive to climate change; clean; safe, and; convenient environment.

Based on these principles the below vision was developed:

"Realizing a Jelambar Baru community that is responsive to disasters, orderly, firm and climate resilient working towards a clean, safe, and convenient environment"

Missions supporting this vision include: 1) To realize a community responsive and resilient to disasters; 2) To realize a community resilient to climate change impacts, 3) To realize a clean, safe, convenient, and orderly Jelambar Baru

From the first workshop with community and a series of FGDs, the seven sectors most affected by disasters and climate change impacts were identified as: clean water, health, environment, education, social, economy, and food security. As in Kedoya Utara, the second community workshop led to the identification of action plans based on these priority sectors. *See Annex 3 for Maps from LRAP Processes in West Jakarta*

C. LRAP Process in Sedayu and Gebang - Lampung



Discussion on integrating the LRAP with local development plans in Lampung

The LRAP process in Lampung started in September 2012 and implementation methods differed considerably from those of West Jakarta and West Sumatra. Both pilot areas (Pekon Sedayu and Desa Gebang) are currently revising their RPJMDes and Renbangdes for the period 2013 – 2015, which has already been established in West Jakarta and West Sumatra. The program team saw this as an opportunity to expedite and streamline the LRAP process by directly integrating a CCA-DRR action plan into the existing planning mechanism as it is developed.

As in West Jakarta and West Sumatra, VCA results were referenced in the development of the LRAP document, including data on: climate data analysis, the physical environment, integration of climate and physical environment in the disaster risk analysis, and social, economic, and governance dimensions. Review of RPJMDes and Renbangdes and modelling of LRAPs to fit within these existing planning documents was held on 6 September 2012 and attended by 30 people. Local contexts informed the development process as outlined below:

1. LRAP development refers to the existing local development plan document (Renbangdes/RPJMDes), combined with community participative prioritization and the VCA results.
2. In both sub-districts, the LRAPs were developed as an integrated part of the local development plan documents for the period 2012 – 2017 (RPJMDes and RENBANGDes).
3. Local government officials will facilitate discussions with LRAP facilitators to determine primary and auxiliary LRAP activities based on VCA results that will be integrated with the local development plan documents.
4. Once these steps are completed, a workshop series will be conducted to promote and socialize the action plan to communities, government agencies and other stakeholders, and legalize the LRAP document in the form of a sub-district decree.



Workshop sharing VCA results and training LRAP facilitators in Lampung

The action plan for Sedayu has been completed, while Desa Gebang’s is still in progress—completion is expected by the end of October 2012.

4.2 Pilot Project Initiatives in West Sumatra and West Jakarta

Pilot projects are initiated in each sub-district after LRAPs are completed. Both West Jakarta-- Kedoya Utara and Jelambar Baru sub-districts - and West Sumatra – Bungo Pasang and Puluik-Puluik--have developed action plans and determined which portions of the plans to propose for implementation as pilot projects. As for Lampung, pilot project identification will be conducted at the end of LRAP process in mid-October 2012 and the anticipated timeline for implementation will be early December

“ We were exhilarated to complete LRAPs in 2 sub-districts of West Jakarta at the same time people were welcoming the newly elected governor. People were enthusiastic to promote the results from LRAP to relevant local government agencies. We are also glad that the provincial BPBD, a key institution in disaster management in Jakarta, has shown commitment to and support for the API Perubahan program”

Aqus Haryanta and Ina Nisrina, Jakarta project officers

2012. Maluku will continue with the LRAP process and identifying pilot projects in end of November. Pilot project implementation will begin in Maluku in February 2013.

The general objectives of pilot projects are:

1. To strengthen community resilience to the potential impacts of climate change and disaster risk at the sub-district level.
2. To build synergies between communities and stakeholders facing disaster risks and climate change impacts – establishing a pattern for collaboration between the local government and communities.
3. To test communities' adaptive capacity and resilience strategy for climate change impacts.

The program also determined the characteristics pilot projects should possess:

- Replicable: can be replicated in other areas/districts with similar characteristics
- Increase resilience: should have a mechanism or platform to maintain or strengthen communities' adaptive capacity to deal with climate change impacts and risk of disasters
- Useful to community: directly benefits the community, based on actual needs, and contributes to prioritizing climate change adaptation Innovation: presents an innovative concept, design and approach, and contains a mechanism to evaluate achievements and failures in implementation
- Collaborative: involve a broad range of relevant stakeholders, which include local government institutions, local community leaders, academia, NGOs and the private sector
- Scalable: can be scaled-up for greater benefit to communities with a broader scope
- Sustainable: support strategies for sustained resilience

Selection of pilot projects was accomplished through examining the needs established in the LRAP process and the outlined pilot project criteria. West Jakarta and West Sumatra have selected different pilot projects:

West Sumatra

1. Canal dredging for flood mitigation and mangrove planting – Bungo Pasang

Bungo Pasang has experienced a series of floods from rivers overflowing their banks and tidal sea intrusion. Based on VCA and LRAP results, flood mitigation is the priority in this sub-district. The SDWG will be the primary pilot project implementer with involvement from the local government, communities, and the private sector. This pilot project will cost around IDR 128 million, of which, IDR 18 million will be contributed by the community itself.

2. Improvement of irrigation for sustainable economy – Puluik Puluik sub-district

Puluik-Puluik's hilly environment exposes it to landslides and floods. In 2002, a landslide destroyed irrigation channels for rice paddy. This pilot is intended to undertake irrigation improvement work that will have a positive impact on the community's economic state, irrigate approximately 111 Ha of rice paddy fields, and provide clean water for the community. The construction work will involve the local

government from the regency/*kabupaten* level to the sub-district level, together with communities and other parties. In addition to irrigation channel improvement, the communities also initiated reforestation activities to minimize landslide risk. The total pilot project will cost around IDR 250 million, with partners contributing approximately IDR 50 million.

West Jakarta

1. Creation of a Crisis Resource Center and Logistics Depot – Jelambar Baru

Jelambar Baru sub-district has been regularly exposed to floods and the community has identified the existence of a crisis resource center and logistics depot as a piece of key infrastructure that will help them reduce their vulnerabilities towards flood risks. The outputs of this pilot are: 1) A functional community crisis center for community based disaster management in Jelambar Baru. The work will include conversion of the existing neighbourhood post building (*pos RW*), 2) This will function as a coordination, information and capacity building center for the community in tackling disaster risks and climate change impact, and, 3) A logistics depot will be provided by revitalizing the existing cooperative.

2. Strengthening community economic resilience through cooperative revitalization – Kedoya Utara

The community in Kedoya Utara has prioritized local economic improvement through strengthening an existing cooperative. The existing cooperative was formed through a government funded program and with this pilot the coop will be able to improve economic activities and also lead to the implementation of community-based flood mitigation activities such as canal clean-up. The outputs of this pilot are: 1) The cooperative will be improved in terms of staff capacity in providing better services to the community, Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) provision and understanding of access to potential funding, and, 2) The cooperative will be able to promote and implement DRR-CCA related activities, particularly in promoting the clean canal movement.

4.3 Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment in Maluku

"The challenge of mainstreaming DRR-CCA in Maluku seems to be doubled compared to other pilot provinces in this program due to civil conflict and religious issues. However, we believe that our strong will to learn from each process in the API Perubahan program will have a significant impact on mainstreaming DRR-CCA in government development plans at the provincial and regency levels. In the next implementation year, we will work more closely with government and community to broaden the dissemination of API Perubahan's messages."

Jaliman Latuconsina and Masdjam Sangadjie, Maluku project officers

In mid-July, API Perubahan signed a contract with Universitas Pattimura (UNPATTI) to implement a VCA in Maluku focusing on Sirimau (Ambon) and Pulau Haruku (Maluku Tengah). VCA implementation in Maluku has involved the government from the provincial to sub-district level in addition to BMKG, the authority on climate data

and analysis. A series of trainings were delivered to the VCA implementers in collaboration with the Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network (ACCCRN)—another climate change program of Mercy Corps—and assisted by the Center for Climate Risk and Opportunity Management in Southeast Asia and the Pacific and Bogor Agriculture Institute.

The first phase of VCA in Maluku was identifying and collecting data through field surveys – which was covered as substantive material in the first joint training session. Major flooding

and landslides occurred in early August in Sirimau and Pulau Haruku, and presented a challenge to conducting the surveys. These events also generated momentum to examine local vulnerabilities and capacities and work towards enhanced resilience.

The second joint vulnerability assessment training, held from 13 – 14 September 2012, strengthened implementers' capacity to analyse the data they had collected to create a comprehensive climate and disaster risk analysis. A document review was also conducted to identify potential areas that CCA-DRR might be integrated within existing government policies and plans.

The third joint training session will be held at the end of October, and will represent the end of the VCA process. Its main focus is to teach implementers to appraise findings on vulnerabilities and local capacity, and to provide recommendations for action plans in their final report. The findings and recommendation from this assessment will be used as the basis of LRAP process in Sirimau and Pulau Haruku sub-districts in conjunction with local stakeholders' knowledge and existing government plans/programs. The LRAP process in Maluku is planned to start in the third week of November 2012.

4.4 Participatory Movie in Maluku

Expanding community awareness of the negative impacts of climate change is an important step in building resilience. Film is a highly effective medium to extend and raise awareness, and is also an influential tool for advocacy – especially if the movie is made in a participatory manner. Since July 2012, the project has been developing a participatory movie, involving communities and stakeholders in the Maluku pilot area. This approach was undertaken in order to accelerate community awareness activities and to start engaging the target communities in Maluku.



The film crew in Pulau Haruku

The purposes of this film are:

1. To raise critical awareness of climate change and its impacts, and possible adaptation efforts to reduce disaster risks
2. To encourage policies integrating CCA-DRR into key sectors such as community development, local economic, education, public health sectors, and so on.
3. To promote collective efforts by community and local government, strengthening resilience to climate change impacts and risk of disasters.

The team hired IJOROYO, a local production house. The shooting took place in Pulau Haruku – Maluku Tengah region. The timing of the filming was not ideal as it coincided with monsoon season (June – November), and flare-ups of the ongoing religious tensions posed security issues in Pulau Haruku. The second draft of the movie is available, but it is in need of further revisions before being released to the public. There is a plan to involve another production house to complete this process, and the final movie is expected by the end of 2012.

4.5 Advocacy, Dissemination and Networking

Contribution to the AMCDRR Working Group

The upcoming international event, the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) in Jogjakarta will be held from 22 -25 October 2012. API Perubahan project officer, Ina Nisrina, assumed an important role in collaborating on a formative DRR-CCA concept note during the AMCDRR planning phase. Integrating CCA into DRR methodologies and activities is a central topic for this gathering and will have positive influence on future advocacy to the National Board for Disaster Management (BNPB) to undertake capacity building for BPBD staff in DRR-CCA. We will continue proposing our DRR-CCA module for training of trainers to be used by BNPB to increase the capacity of BPBD staff overall Indonesia. *See Annex 4 for AMCDRR Background Study Draft*

“Working in one of the most disaster prone areas, we believe that we can contribute our best to people with sincerity and it should be started from our relationship as a team. In the next implementation year, we plan to reach around 800 students with API Perubahan activities at a Pesantren students’ event. Also, we proudly mention that a member of the West Sumatra PAC will share information on API Perubahan international seminar in Lombok in November 2012.”

Moeslem and Wahyudi, West Sumatra project officers

Radio Talkshow in West Sumatra

API Perubahan project officers in West Sumatra were invited to a radio talkshow called Mercy Rancak FM. Led by LP2M (the Research and Community Development Institute), the intention of this talk show was to introduce the API Perubahan program, improve people’s knowledge of climate change and its relation to their daily life, and to encourage communities to proactively adapt to climate change. This event was held on 11 July 2012 in Padang Pariaman. The radio has approximately 300 fan club members and its coverage is the entire Padang Pariaman regency and surrounding areas, including: Pariaman, Agam, Tanah Datar, Padang, Bukittinggi, Pasaman and Pesisir Selatan.

Thematic Discussion with women’s group in Padang Pariaman

As a follow up to the radio talk show, the West Sumatra team was invited by LP2M to share information on the program and focus on climate adaptation issues with a local women’s group in a thematic discussion. The discussion was held in Padang Pariaman on 7 September 2012, and 32 women participated. Moving forward, LP2M will assist this group in continuing to think about DRR-CCA issues and coordinate with the API Perubahan team.

“ We are proud that API Perubahan has been accepted in two sub-districts in Lampung that have different cultures and the potential for internal conflict. Through our intensive awareness campaign and partnership with the PAC, willingness to understand CCA-DRR has been emerging. In the next implementation year, we plan to promote our communities as a government program - the Desa Tangguh/resilient village model, create collaboration with local journalists, Lampung University and road show to all BPBDs regency in Lampung Province to disseminate API Perubahan.”

Uslaini and Irwan Agustian, Lampung project officers

The Sixth International Boy Scout Day in Metro Lampung

An expression of interest and invitation were sent from the Provincial Boyscout League/Pramuka leader to API Perubahan project officers to participate in their event celebrating the

Sixth International Boy Scout Day in Metro Lampung on 24 September 2012. At this event, the team showed a movie which disseminated DRR-CCA messages to the audience. The event closed with a written commitment to produce a large banner with a “save the earth” message printed on it. Three-hundred students participated along with Profesor Bustomi, a member of the Lampung PAC, the vice leader of the Province Boy Scout League, the head of metro city council and the governor of Lampung.

4.6 Publications

A. Sixth Edition Newsletter

API Perubahan continues publishing and distributing a newsletter to project partners on all levels. The sixth edition highlighted the program team’s participation in the Second Climate Change Education Expo 2012; DRR-CCA basic training for youth groups; LRAP training workshop for *pokja* facilitators in Padang; participation of the Bungo Pasang working group in a disaster preparedness training; LRAP process in Jelambar Baru and Kedoya Utara; legalization of Lampung PAC; establishment of Sedayu working group, called, “Serasi”; integration of DRR-CCA into Gebangsub-district midterm development plan process, and; VCA implementation in Maluku. *See Annex 5 for Sixth Edition Newsletter*

B. Summary of VCAs in West Sumatra, West Jakarta and Lampung

A summary document of VCAs in West Sumatra, West Jakarta and Lampung was produced for the AMCDRR exhibition. This summary contains methodologies being used in each assessment, findings on vulnerable and at-risk areas and community groups, and lessons learned. *See Annex 6 for Summary of VCAs in West Sumatra, West Jakarta and Lampung*

C. API Perubahan Case Studies

A summary of API Perubahan case studies was produced for the AMCDRR exhibition. The purpose of this document was to advocate for the use of pilot projects as learning tools in the field, and as an instrument to address the main challenges that API PERUBAHAN has experienced in implementation:

- Current learning methodology around climate change and disaster risk reduction has lacked a high rate of success.
- Community leaders have been advocating for concrete action, beyond trainings, to address climate change and disaster risk.
- In order to achieve program outcomes, an increased number of community members need to be impacted by the program.

See Annex 7 for API Perubahan Case Study

4.7 Activities Planned for The Next Quarter (Quarter One of Year Three)

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

- Development of detailed work plan and accompanying narrative for submission to USAID Indonesia Mission by November 30, 2012. The document will cover activities and targets for the last year of program implementation (October 2012 – September 2013)
- Pilot project implementation in West Sumatra and West Jakarta
- Finalization of LRAP and pilot project initiative in Lampung

- Field visit of West Sumatra *pokja* to other USAID CADRE program areas in West Sumatra
- Finalization of VCA in Maluku and dissemination of results
- Project management and M&E training for pilot project implementers in West Sumatra, West Jakarta and Lampung

5 API Perubahan – Annual Achievements Year Two

This section covers key achievements during the second implementation period and the basis for strategy for year three outlined in the Overview of Project Implementation Work Plan Year Three.

TARGET SUMMARY: 2 pilot sub-districts selected and final PAC (4 of 4) established in Maluku, 2 pilot sub-districts selected and 2 working groups formed in Lampung; 8 VCAs conducted at sub-district level, final reports for 6 sub-districts finalized and disseminated, 64,950 people gained access to information on DRR-CCA.

Throughout the second year, API Perubahan continued engaging government

partners and other key stakeholders at the provincial level (and the sub-district level in pilot areas) in order to build a strong foundation for subsequent program activities. Simultaneously, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (VCAs) were conducted in West Jakarta, West Sumatra and Lampung. These were some of the main activities generating awareness of local stakeholders on their vulnerability and risks to disaster and climate change impact. In cooperation with University of Indonesia in Jakarta, Andalas University and the DRR Forum technical team in West Sumatra, and Lampung University (Unila), VCA documents have been completed and presented to local government partners to bring climate adaptation and DRR to their attention.

With VCA documents completed, the API Perubahan team assisted sub-district working groups (SDWGs)/*pokja* to develop Local Resilience Action Plans (LRAPs)--planning documents containing DRR-CCA related activities and listing all of the communities' proposed pilot project interventions. This is another program milestone achieved this year. The participatory LRAP development process began by improving the capacity of *pokja* members selected as local facilitators. Prior to the training, the project team created an LRAP facilitator training module, developed collaboratively by project officers and led by the program DRR Specialist. The module will be useful not only for LRAP development but also as a generic tool that will be distributed to local facilitators to support conducting training sessions. At the sub-district level, the LRAP process represented a new approach complementing the existing government annual development planning and budgeting mechanism/*musrenbang*. Additionally, the LRAP results will contribute to the development and review of sub-district midterm development plans/RPJMDes through the establishment of coordination meetings among sub-district and community leaders as planned by each sub-district's facilitators. At the end of year two, LRAP document reports have been finalized for West Jakarta, and West Sumatra's and Lampung's are well-underway.

The creation of pilot project interventions is the next step following the LRAP process; it is the next program milestone developed to demonstrate DRR-CCA practices at the local level. A list of potential pilot projects is developed at the end of LRAP activities and communities identify which project to move forward with through a series of focus group discussions. There were at least 24 or 25 types of activities originally brainstormed by the community forums in West Jakarta and West Sumatra as priority projects; Sumatra sub-district through technical meetings with SDWG members, three activities were selected in Bungo Pasang; two activities in Puluik-Puluik; and two activities each in Jelambar Baru and Kedoya Utara.

The main challenges encountered during the development of VCAs and LRAPs in six sub-districts were:

1) University partners were unfamiliar with the methods used in VCA, especially its approach for looking through a combined climate change vulnerability and disaster risk lens. The discussion on using appropriate methods took longer than anticipated (this included the selection of vulnerability components/variables and determination of risk levels). 2) Data reliability and availability were also constraints. 3) A participatory approach was used in LRAP development, and is considered a crucial element for encouraging sustainability, inclusion and ownership of the program. However, this approach inherently made the process quite lengthy. In Jakarta, the LRAP process was additionally challenged by the simultaneous gubernatorial election period, which distracted the attention of most *pokja* members with campaign activities and general election fever. This resulted in the delay of several FGDs and coordination meetings that had been planned in advance.

On the advocacy front, the team gained acknowledgement from both national and province level government. This was demonstrated by BNPB's invitation to API PERUBAHAN to be involved in preparation efforts and the working group on integrating DRR/CCA into local and national development for an international event - the Fifth Asian Ministries of Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR). Ina Nisrina, API PERUBAHAN project officer, was the team leader in this working group. At the provincial level, particularly in Jakarta, the program has contributed significantly to the process of developing the Disaster Management Plan (RPB) which is mandated for all Indonesian provinces by BNPB. Led by the provincial BPBD, the RPB formulation process was assisted by Mercy Corps project officers, and has accommodated recommendations from VCA results produced by the University of Indonesia. While in Lampung, the integration of DRR-CCA was addressed as an important issue in the Mid Term Development Plan (RPJMDes) of Gebang sub-district, also highlighting climate information from the Lampung VCA report as a relevant source.

Training and capacity building are the next main components in this program and during the second implementation year, API PERUBAHAN has conducted various DRR-CCA trainings targeting different groups, regional sharing workshops attended by local government partners and representatives from PAC members of Jakarta, West Sumatra and Lampung, field visits to flood prone areas in Jakarta, and a National Symposium attended by multiple stakeholders at the national level as well as representatives from local government partners. The DRR-CCA training module was finalized by MPBI and the module was prepared to be used by BNPB to deliver Training of Trainers to BPBDs at the provincial and municipal levels. In the first year of implementation, BNPB has not fully addressed integration of CCA due to budget restrictions and uncertainties surrounding implementation. However, the focus on DRR-CCA has been emerging globally as was seen at the AMCDRR event. Having this opportunity, Mercy Corps will continue to encourage BNPB to integrate CCA into their programs, particularly in their training and education departments.

5.1 Two Target Sub-districts Each Selected in Lampung and Maluku

Lampung

Selecting pilot sub-districts was the first task of the PAC in Lampung and it was

TARGET SUMMARY: 2 sub-districts were selected in Lampung (Sedayu and Gebang) and 2 sub-districts were selected in Maluku (Sirimau and Pulau Haruku). This completed the overall program target of 8 sub-districts selected in 4 provinces through robust and participatory processes.

accomplished by first identifying vulnerable regencies/*kabupaten*. The selection process was undertaken in parallel with preparing the VCA team through the following steps:

- Pre-selection by identifying vulnerable areas based on Disaster Historical Data provided by BPBD and the Climate Change Impact team led by BPLHD.
- Creation of selection criteria for pilot locations
- PAC members selected the most vulnerable regencies, consisting of: Lampung Barat, Tanggamus and Pesawaran, then selected the two most vulnerable sub-districts representing various geographical areas: coastal and inland
- Field observation in selected areas

Based on discussion and analysis among PAC members, Kecamatan Padang Cermin in Kabupaten Pesawaran and Kecamatan Semaka in KabupatenTanggamus were selected as pilot sub-districts.

Maluku

Taking lessons learned from pilot district selection processes in West Jakarta, West Sumatra and Lampung, the team decided to conduct a less participatory approach 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 the 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. Thus, the potential pilot areas were selected mainly based on recommendations from provincial government agencies through the PAC meeting and field survey, omitting the long interview process conducted in other provinces. This partnership with a key government institution formed the main strategy in conducting pilot sub-district selection. The Mercy Corps team will monitor any differences in project implementation and impact across the different approaches used between Maluku province and the other three provinces to contribute to the final evaluation and lessons learned from this program.

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 of potential sub-districts in those areas including: 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 and Pulau Haruku following a second consultation with BPBD officials.

5.2 Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments Completed in 6 Sub Districts

TARGET SUMMARY: 6 of a total 8 VCA documents for sub-districts have been completed in West Jakarta, West Sumatra and Lampung. The implementation was led by University of Indonesia (Jakarta), Andalas University and DRR Forum (West Sumatra) and Consortium of Perhimp, Walhi, Mitra Bentala, BMKG and Lampung University (Lampung). VCA for the remaining 2 sub-districts in Maluku is underway.

During the second year of implementation, VCAs were completed in six sub-districts: Jelambar Baru and Kedoya

Utara (West Jakarta), West Sumatra Bungo Pasang and Puluik-Puluik (West Sumatra) and (Sedayu and Gebang) Lampung. The implementation of VCAs was in cooperation with local universities, as part of the project’s goal is to improve stakeholder capacity. One of the important reasons for having local universities take the lead on this process was to encourage their sense of ownership that in the long run should create a strong foundation for partnership with PACs to build resilience on climate and disaster risk from an academic point of view.

Overall, the VCA schedule is summarized in the following table:

Table 5.2.

Activities	Original Schedule	Actual Implementation	Remarks
Preparation and bidding process	August 2011	August – September 2011	A limited number of local university partners were interested in applying and most proposed much higher project costs than budget allocated. In consequence, the process took more time than anticipated and strategy for this phase should be reviewed if replicated in future.
VCA West Jakarta	Early October 2011 – end of January 2012	Late October 2011 – end of April 2012	The VCA Results Workshop was held on 28 March at Hotel Bumi Wiyata, Depok. The objective of this workshop was to get an update on VCA progress in three pilot areas, including assessment processes, lessons learned and agreement for further steps.
VCA West Sumatra	Early October 2011 – end of January 2012	Late October 2011 – mid-March 2012	Change of study team from Andalas University to DRR Forum (PAC Technical team). Andalas University was not able to continue the assignment and the contract was terminated in January 2012. DRR Forum picked up work and completed the assessment at the end of April 2012.
VCA Lampung	Early December 2011 – March 2012	Late December 2011 – May 2012	The implementing team is a consortium consisting of local NGOs, experts from university and government official. Lack of coordination among these institutions has caused delay in deliverables.
VCA Maluku	Mid July 2012	Begun mid-July 2012 – completion expected by late October	On schedule

5.3 Local Resilience Action Plan (LRAP) Completed in 6 Sub-districts

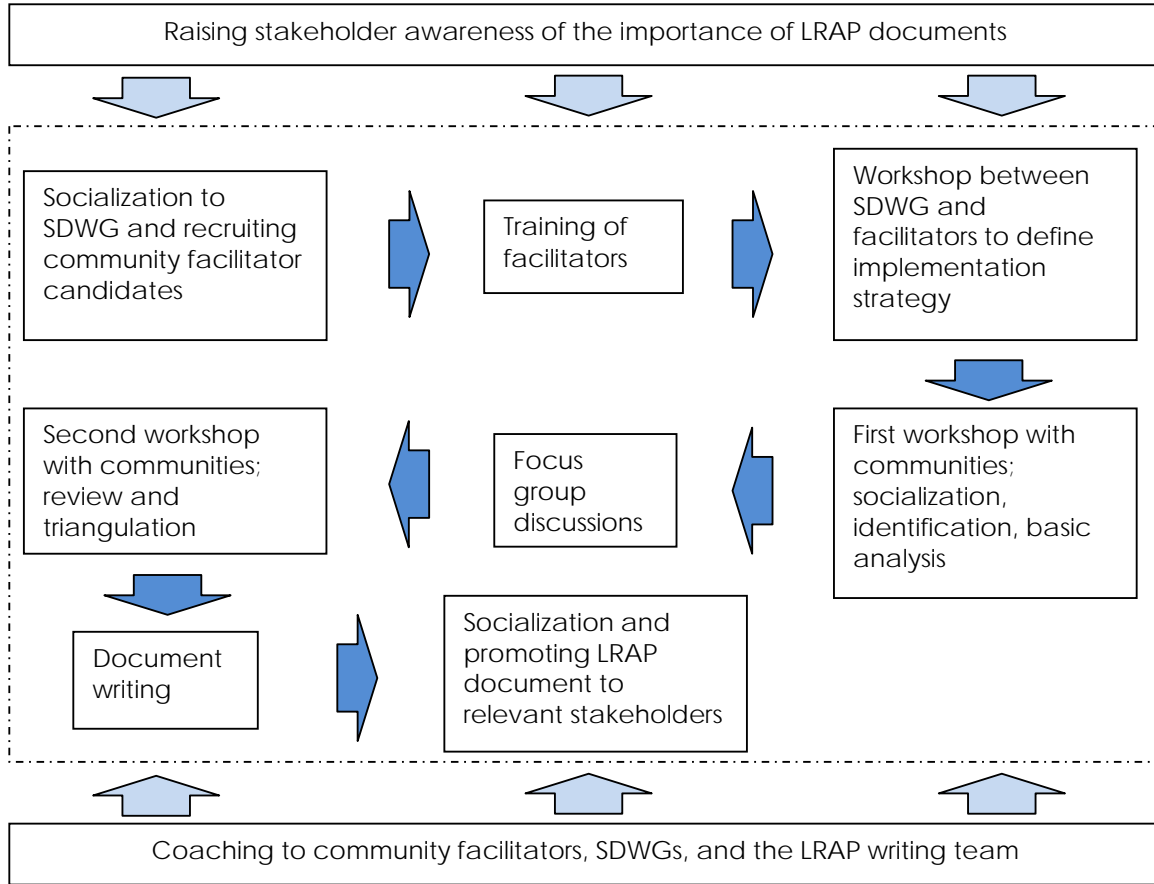
TARGET SUMMARY: 6 of a total 8 LRAP processes for sub-districts have been completed in West Jakarta, West Sumatra and Lampung. The API Perubahan team and local facilitators from each working group led the process of developing the LRAPs using a participatory approach

During the second year, the Local Resilience Action Plan (LRAP) process

was completed in West Jakarta, West Sumatra and Lampung, building on recommendations and vulnerability profiles developed through VCAs. An LRAP is basically a community action plan for implementing DRR-CCA measures developed with combined inputs from academic perspectives and community knowledge, to be integrated into local planning documents.

Based on risk and vulnerability mapping produced in VCAs, LRAPs were developed through a participatory process that included at least two multi-stakeholder workshops at the sub-district level, and three FGDs for separate community groups, such as women and youth.

The development of the LRAP document in West Jakarta was the pilot for other provinces and took approximately 3 months (July – September 2012). The general scheme of LRAP development in West Jakarta is as described below:



The first training workshop was intended to develop a draft LRAP as a strategic document for participatory development addressing DRR and CCA components, which includes: Building common understanding on the LRAP process and mechanisms, the socialization of VCA results as the main reference for LRAP development, introduction to Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat (SWOT) analysis, introduction and adjustment to LRAP tools based on VCA results, introduction to facilitation techniques and follow up plans. In the second workshop, facilitators compiled and verified all input from FGDs. The pokja and representatives from community groups subsequently identified and prioritized activities for a community action plan.

The resilience strategy included in the LRAP should meet the criteria developed in Mercy Corps' ongoing ACCCRN program. These criteria include:

- Redundancy: the various ways to accomplish tasks that are essential to a system must be included in the formulation of actions to improve resilience
- Flexibility: the actions that are developed must anticipate that in disaster situations, many systems will fail to function as normal and be developed to account for this.
- Reactivity/ reorganization: the actions that are developed are expected to support the system in reshaping itself quickly in undesirable conditions.
- Learning: the developed actions should attempt to utilize the experiences that already exist to speed up the process of accumulation of knowledge. In other words, the proposed adaptation actions should not be untested.

Prior to the LRAP process in each province, the API Perubahan team selected 6 (six) representatives from working groups to be trained as local facilitators. Learning from the experience of training LRAP facilitators, the team has produced a Facilitator Handbook that can be used for local facilitators. *See Annex 8 for Facilitator Handbook (Bahasa)*

5.4 DRR-CCA Integrated into Local Government Documents

There was strong commitment from sub-district SDWGs to integrate DRR-CCA into their midterm development plans, as happened in Gebang – Lampung. Led by the sub-district head, working group members and Mercy Corps project officers have incorporated climate information and recommendations from the VCA document into the new version of RPJMDes.

The API PERUBAHAN team has been closely involved with the BNPB-led Disaster Management Plan (RPB) preparation since December 2011, developing and proposing a concept note to integrate CCA into the RPB process and plan. In Jakarta, the team has been proactively engaged on this with an RPB consultant hired by BNPB. During meetings in January, February and March, the program team provided technical assistance, promoted inclusion of CCA components and highlighted important points for BPBD Jakarta to address. The formulation of RPB in API PERUBAHAN working areas would provide increased legitimacy and support for program activities and present a formal integrated guideline for disaster management and climate adaptation all targeted provinces would be required to adhere to. In influencing this process, the program would contribute and press for inclusion of CCA sections in the document. Reporting on this process was submitted in the sixth quarterly report.

5.5 Capacity Building Conducted for Government Officials and Community Members

A number of activities were conducted during the second year of implementation to increase the capacity of local government officials and community members. The activities included: learning sessions, awareness raising, field visits, and a regional learning workshop and national symposium.

The first regional sharing workshop was held in Jakarta on 28 November 2011 and was followed by a cross visit. Representatives of PACs and *pokjas* from West Jakarta, West Sumatra and Lampung attended. The regional sharing workshop was designed to facilitate sharing, learning and communication among PAC and *pokja* members from three provinces. Discussions centered on implementation of API PERUBAHAN in

each area, including challenges and work plans. The workshop was held in cooperation with the Ministry of Public Works, which also conducted the City Climate Plan in Pesisir Selatan to assess vulnerability in the Pesisir Selatan regency from a government spatial planning perspective—complementary to the program’s VCA work in West Sumatra. The discussion emphasized how DRR practices can vary in scale and complexity, the various options and financing schemes for climate change adaptation versus mitigation activities, and the importance of integrating DRR-CCA as stated in the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA), which BNPB mandated to enact in Indonesia. In this workshop, VCA implementers also presented progress and methods used in their on-going assessments.

Field visits were conducted during the week of the regional workshop so participants from outside Jakarta could engage in opportunities to gain additional information about climate change. The first of these was a visit to senior officials at BMKG to learn how the public can access BMKG’s climate data and information. The second visit was to flood prone neighborhoods in Kampung Melayu, East Jakarta, and Kampung Apung, West Jakarta that have developed adequate community-based systems to cope with periodic floods.

Various learning sessions for working group members, local institutions and government officials in West Jakarta, West Sumatra and Lampung were held in this period. In this training, participants received learning materials on: basic concept of climate change; climate change impacts; CCA; basic concept of DRR; linkage and integration of DRR-CCA, and; community-based DRR and CCA. Training for working groups was reported in the fifth, sixth and seventh quarterly reports. *See Annex 9 for DRR-CCA Training Syllabus (Bahasa)*

An awareness raising campaign for flood preparedness was conducted in Jelambar Baru and Kedoya Utara of West Jakarta to reduce flood risks in these areas. The campaign reached significant numbers of people through dissemination of flood preparedness posters and evacuation maps. These materials were proposed by the community through a workshop prior to this campaign. Working groups in both sub-districts played a significant role in distributing 2,000 posters and 132 evacuation maps to public places such as health centers, schools, markets, sub-district offices, RW posts, etc. This activity had a positive impact on each *pokja*, and raised their profile in and direct contribution to the community. The details of this activity were reported in the sixth quarterly report.

In order to perform outreach on API Perubahan issue areas, the team targeted youth for training sessions on improving stakeholder capacity and extending awareness campaigns. This was a strategic approach considering the potential of this group in terms of knowledge and networking ability. Participants were selected from a previous Mercy Corps program focused on youth leadership, who already have extensive networks established and enthusiasm for involvement in this type of training. At the end of the training, participants were expected to be able to facilitate DRR-CCA training to other youth groups and their first task was facilitating DRR-CCA basic trainings and trainings for youth group facilitators. There were 30 youth group participants in DRR-CCA basic training in Bogor led by 17 youth group facilitators. In the future, the program plans to continue collaboration with this group to deliver DRR-CCA awareness campaigns for students and teachers. This was reported in the Seventh Quarterly Report.

A National Symposium on the topic of ‘Integrating Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction in Local Government Policy and Development’ was held in Jakarta on 29 March 2012. The workshop was attended by 109 invitees including 90 participants, 6 resource persons, 1 moderator, 4 group facilitators and 8 staff members from API

PERUBAHAN and MPBI. The results and recommendations were formulated into a policy brief submitted to DNPI, BNPB and Menkokesra. Among the recommendations from the symposium were:

- Strengthening capacity and monitoring to local government (leading agency: Ministry of Home Affairs)
- Socialization of DRR-CCA mainstreaming from national government to local level (leading agency: Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Communication and Media)
- A special budget should be allocated for coordination – (leading agency: Ministry of Finance and National Council, Commission 8)
- Inter-government cooperation in accelerating integration of DRR-CCA through joint program and budget (leading agency: Menkokesra/Coordinating Ministry for Community Welfare)

5.6 Achievements in Year Two Implementation (Based on the Revised Logical Framework)

Output/Activities	Life of Project Target	Achieved Year 1	Year 2 Target	Achieved Year 2	Notes
PAC established in each pilot province	4	3	1	1*	<p>The second year target included the establishment of a PAC in Maluku, whilst PACs in Jakarta, West Sumatra and Lampung provinces were formed in the first year. The PAC in Maluku has already begun conducting meetings and has selected pilot sub-districts. Based on experiences in other API Perubahan provinces that have shown establishing, gaining commitment and improving capacity take a significant amount of time the Maluku team will need to slightly adjust its approach to not only focus on assisting PAC and gaining the initial legal decree, but will need to work simultaneously on other activities, such as the VCA, LRAP and pilot projects. The provincial BPBD is the main government partner in Maluku to mobilize PAC members. PAC involvement in determining pilot sub-districts in Maluku was described in detail in the 7th Quarterly Report.</p> <p>* Note: functional, but still awaiting letter of formal establishment letter</p>
Pilot sub-district selected	8	4	4	4	<p>Four pilot sub-districts have been selected in Lampung and Maluku. The selection process for pilot areas was participatory to ensure the engagement and ownership of stakeholders in the PAC--particularly government representatives. Considering the shorter time frame, pilot area selection in Maluku was conducted in a less participatory manner relative to the process in other provinces. Led by the head of the provincial BPBD, the selection process was accomplished through meetings with key local government institutions and followed by a field survey.</p> <p>Complete description of sub-district selection in Lampung was included in the fifth quarterly report and in Maluku was included in the seventh quarterly report.</p>
SDWG established in each pilot sub-district	8	4	4	4*	<p>In the second year, working groups(SDWGs)/<i>pokja</i> have been formed in four sub-districts in Lampung and Maluku. The SDWGs consist of community leaders, youth representatives and religious leaders, and have been proactively involved in the LRAP process and a series of DRR—CCA training sessions. The membership of Maluku SDWGs was identified and proposed by district leaders. However, at the writing of this annual report, the team is still awaiting legal recognition.</p> <p>* Note: membership formed, but awaiting formal establishment letter</p>

Output/Activities	Life of Project Target	Achieved Year 1	Year 2 Target	Achieved Year 2	Notes
DRR and CCA activities included in government agenda and budget allocation	4	2	1	1	In the second year, the Lampung team has assisted Gebang SDWG to integrate DRR-CCA into their midterm development plan process, establishing it as a model among RPJMDes for other sub-districts in Pesawaran region.
LRAPs developed and disseminated among PACs and SDWG	8	0	6	4	LRAP processes have been finalized in West Jakarta and West Sumatra. At the end of the second implementation year, the LRAP in Lampung is underway and completion is planned by late October 2012. Maluku will start the LRAP process in December 2012.
Plans/policies in place at the provincial level	4	0	3	2*	The Jakarta team was strongly involved in the preparation of the Disaster Management Plan (RPB) – a mandatory BNPB document, and influencing the integration of climate change adaptation within the document. Further emphasis on this indicator will occur in Year 3 of the program, following the completion of the LRAP that will provide a basis for plans and policies to put forth. API has already laid much groundwork with government agencies to think through how to best advocate for LRAP pilot projects. While the delay in the LRAP in Maluku will likely hinder the process of putting these plans and policies in place according to the original timeline of the API program, the API team has solidified relationships with provincial government entities that will increase the likelihood of institutionalizing DRR and CCA policies in a timely manner. In recognition of the time constraints, API will focus efforts in Maluku, specifically for this indicator, moving forward.
PAC workplans that include bi-monthly meetings	4	0	3	3	PACs in West Sumatra, Jakarta and Lampung have produced work plans that include overseeing VCAs, LRAPs and pilot projects, in addition to scheduling regular meetings. The Maluku PAC workplan is expected to be completed in December 2012.
Community and local institution members trained	1060			1372	A number of DRR-CCA trainings were conducted at both the provincial and sub-district levels. Participants included: local government officials – particularly those who are also PAC members--community working group members, and youth groups. The training sessions were held in Jakarta, West Sumatra and Lampung.
Teachers and video-making participants leading awareness	50	0	50	30	The video making process was undertaken in Pulau Haruku sub-district, and involved a film crew, local communities of Negeri Haruku, Negeri Kailolo and

Output/Activities	Life of Project Target	Achieved Year 1	Year 2 Target	Achieved Year 2	Notes
raising					Negeri Kabauw, and Patimura University students. Training for teachers was not been conducted in this implementation year.
Community stakeholders that gain access to information on DRR and CCA	14400		14400	64950	Efforts to raise awareness, particularly on flood preparedness through the distribution of posters and evacuation maps in Jelambar Baru and Kedoya Utara have reached a high number of people.
VCAs conducted at the sub-district level with university dissemination workshops	8	0	8	6	VCAs in West Jakarta, West Sumatra and Lampung have been completed and workshops sharing their results have been conducted. The Patimura University team has been implementing VCAs in two districts in Maluku and is expected to finish the process by the end of October 2012.
Government staff trained in DRR and CCA	840			977	As reported in the first annual report, this activity specifically referred to advocacy efforts encouraging BNPB to conduct DRR-CCA training for BPBD staff across each administrative level using training modules produced by MPBI. As discussed with the USAID Indonesia Mission, in consideration of the lack of positive response from BNPB, the target government staff for this activity should be expanded to include other strategic local government institutions such as Bappeda, BPLHD, etc., and not be exclusively focused on BPBD.
Pilot projects implemented, with participation of a maximum of 500 community stakeholders per project	8	0	2	0	Due to the delay of VCA completion in each province, pilot project implementation, which was originally planned to start in the middle of the second year, has also been delayed. Currently, pilot project initiatives have been identified and planning efforts for their implementation begun in West Sumatra and West Jakarta. Working groups from each sub-district will implement those pilots in early November 2012. The pilot projects will be completed in the third year of the API program. As many of the participants in the API process have been excited about tangible actions around DRR and CCA from the original initiation of API activities, API anticipates that the pilot project phase will benefit from the most community momentum and activity of any phase of the program.

6 Overview of Project Implementation Work Plan Year Three

Objective	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Achieved	Year Three Strategy
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	# of PACs established in each pilot province	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On track
	# of SDWGs established in each pilot sub-district	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On track
	# of plans/policies in place at the provincial level	50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep assisting legalization of Disaster Management Plan/RPB Contribute to provincial <i>musrenbang</i>
	# of budgets with allocations for DRR and CCA in place	75%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document and follow up RPJMDes in Sedayu and Gebang, Lampung Advocacy to PNPB, a government community development program in West Sumatra Assist Jakarta and Maluku BPBDs in making DRR-CCA budget allocations
	# of PAC workplans that include bi-monthly meetings	75%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist PAC Maluku to prepare workplans that include regular coordination meetings
	# of sub-district workplans that include bi-monthly meetings	75%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist Pokja at two sub districts in Maluku to prepare workplans that include regular coordination meetings as follow up of Pokja formation
	# of provinces with at least 2 meetings between PACs and SDWGs for planning and policy development using VCAs	75%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> facilitate coordination meetings between PAC and SDWGs for discussing LRAP and VCA results in Maluku and Lampung
Government and vulnerable communities demonstrate improved awareness of specific risks from hazards and climate change	# of community and members of local institution trained	129%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On track Continue conducting training for community leaders, students and women's groups
	# of teachers and video making participants leading awareness raising activities	60%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct workshops for teachers on preparing modules and facilitating awareness raising with students
	# of community stakeholders gaining access to information on DRR and CCA	511%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen awareness raising campaign for communities in West Sumatra, Lampung and Maluku sub-districts (at present, most of target achievement attributable to actions in West Jakarta)
	# of VCAs conducted at the sub-district level with university dissemination workshops	75%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct dissemination workshops in Maluku as follow up of VCA completion
	# of government staff trained in DRR and CCA	116%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On track Continue advocacy to BNPB to promote DRR-CCA training module and encourage this institution to facilitate training for BPBD staff overall Indonesia using this module

<p>Targeted vulnerable communities have reduced their vulnerability to hazards and climate change impacts, by developing and implementing pilot projects in collaboration with local government</p>	<p># of pilot projects implemented, with participation of a maximum of 500 community stakeholders per project</p>	<p>0%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct learning sessions for PAC members and BPBD staff in Maluku • Implement pilot projects in 8 (eight) sub-districts • Conduct project management and monitoring training for pilot implementers
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GLOBAL HEADQUARTERS

Mercy Corps
45 SW Ankeny Street
Portland, OR 97204
800.292.3355
www.mercycorps.org

COUNTRY OFFICE

Mercy Corps
Graha STK Building F Floor
Jl. Taman Margasatwa No.3 Jakarta
Selatan
+62 (21) 78844846
www.indonesia.mercycorps.org

**You must be the change
you wish to see in the world.**

~ Gandhi



Be the change