



**Climate Adaptation and Disaster Resilience (CADRE)**

**Stakeholder Coordination, Advocacy, Linkages and Engagement for Resilience**

***Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dan Pengurangan Risiko Bencana untuk Ketahanan***

**API Perubahan – Phase II**

Annual Performance Report

01 October 2014 – 30 September 2015

Submitted to:



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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACCCRN	Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network
API Perubahan	<i>Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dan Pengurangan Risiko Bencana untuk Ketahanan</i>
BAPPEDA	<i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah</i> - Local Development Planning Agency
BAPPENAS	National Development Planning Agency
BKP	<i>Badan Ketahanan Pangan</i> – Food Security Agency
BMKG	Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency
BNPB	National Disaster Management Agency
BPBD	Local Disaster Management Agency
BPPT	<i>Badan Pengkajian dan Penerapan Teknologi</i> – Agency for Assessment and Application of Technology
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
DKP	<i>Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan</i> – Agency of Marine and Fishery
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
Forum PRB	<i>Forum Pengurangan Risiko Bencana</i> – Disaster Risk Reduction Forum
IABI	<i>Ikatan Ahli Bencana Indonesia</i> – Indonesia Disaster Expert Association
Kantor LH	Local Environment Office
KKP	<i>Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan</i> – Ministry of Marine and Fisheries
KLHK	<i>Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan</i> – Ministry of Environment and Forestry
KNPRBBK	<i>Konferensi Nasional Pengurangan Risiko Bencana Berbasis Komunitas</i> – National Conference on Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction
LGSAT	Local Government Self-Assessment Tool
LRAP	Local Resilience Action Plan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCIF	Mercy Corps Indonesia Foundation

PAC	Program Advisory Committee
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PLANAS PRB	<i>Platform Nasional Pengurangan Risiko Bencana</i> – National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PSDA	<i>Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Air</i> – Water Resource Management
PU	<i>Pekerjaan Umum</i> – Public Works Agency at local level
PUPR	<i>Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat</i> – Ministry of Public Works and Housing
SCALE-R	Stakeholder Coordination, Advocacy, Linkages, and Engagement for Resilience
SCDRR	Safer Communities through Disaster Risk Reduction
SDWG / POKJA / POKMAS	<i>Kelompok Kerja (POKJA) or Kelompok Masyarakat (POKMAS)</i> – Sub-District Working Group
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
SIDIK	<i>Sistem Inventori dan Data Indeks Kerentanan</i> – Inventory System and Vulnerability Index Data
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNISDR-GETI	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction – Global Education Training Institute
UNNES	Universitas Negeri Semarang
UNPATTI	Universitas Pattimura
USAID	United States Assistance for International Development

## I. Executive Summary

This Annual Report highlights key activities and achievements for the period of October 1, 2014 to September 30, 2015; including the sixth quarterly progress of July – September 2015.

The Stakeholder Coordination, Advocacy, Linkages and Engagement for Resilience (SCALE-R) program, also known and referred to throughout this report as API Perubahan (*Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dan Pengurangan Risiko Bencana untuk Ketahanan*) is currently supporting ten sub districts to implement selected local resilience action plans, also known as community pilot projects, ultimately aiding communities to reduce their risks and vulnerabilities to climate change and natural disasters. The ten selected pilot projects supported under API Perubahan and the communities that they operate in are as follows:

Area	Pilot Project
<b>Kabupaten Maluku Tengah – Maluku</b>	
<i>Kecamatan Amahai</i> Negeri Amahai & Soahuku	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enhance the sub district working group's (SDWG) funding resources through local-based agriculture conservation</li> <li>2. Increase community awareness to risk of disaster</li> <li>3. Increase local-based food security</li> </ol>
<i>Kecamatan Pulau Haruku</i> Negeri Kabauw, Rohomoni, Sameth, Haruku, and Oma	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Reduce isolation of small island communities using two-way radio to increase communication and information sharing</li> </ol>
<b>Kabupaten Pekalongan – Jawa Tengah</b>	
<i>Kecamatan Tirto</i> Desa Jeruksari	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Support community working groups to advocate for the development of pump stations to reduce tidal and rainfall floods</li> </ol>
Desa Mulyorejo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Improve water resources and the environment by restoring coastal vegetation</li> <li>7. Develop community information and communication center</li> </ol>
Desa Tegaldowo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Introduce and support alternative livelihoods through verticulture farming</li> <li>9. Develop community information and communication center</li> <li>10. Develop integrated domestic waste management system through waste bank</li> </ol>

Most of these pilot projects were successfully completed by the end of September. Pilot projects such related to advocacy and waste banks will be completed in October. Additional time is needed for API Perubahan to monitor their sustainability and impact as well as to support the communities in mainstreaming CCA-DRR initiatives into the regional development plans. Therefore, Mercy Corps requested and was granted a two-month program extension to monitor the project's impact as well as facilitate a smooth phase out and end of program transition.

To date, a total of 19 out of the 24 output-level indicators were achieved. The achieved indicators relate to work assisting the local government, communities and academia in conducting climate-risk assessments at both Kabupaten (regency) and community/sub-district level and developing Local Resilience Action Plans identified and agreed on by communities to increase climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

Progress towards completing the remaining indicators remain on track, with the exception of *Indicator 2.1.4: “# of Desa Tangguh<sup>1</sup> training for PAC and SDWG.”* This indicator was dropped because the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) changed its criteria for assisted villages during the project period. Villages that do not receive assistance from the local government and/or civil society organization are prioritized for assistance and training under the *Desa Tangguh*. Therefore, *Desa Tangguh* training is not conducted in API Perubahan’s assisted villages.

Ongoing activities, including monitoring of pilot project results, have resulted in follow-up CCA-DRR trainings and awareness campaigns to increase the resilience of the community in Pekalongan and Maluku Tengah. Program activities planned for the last two months of the program will include an end-line survey, a final evaluation, and a program-closing workshop.

### **Program Overview**

The SCALE-R program, also known and referred to throughout this report as API Perubahan, is currently in its second phase. It started on March 27, 2014 and was originally planned to end on September 30, 2015. However, in order to enable the program team to better monitor the impact of the program and ensure the sustainability of the pilot projects, USAID approved a two month extension with a new completion date of November 30, 2015.

API Perubahan was designed to build on achievements gained from Phase 1 and strengthen the initial engagement with relevant national and local government agencies to integrate CCA-DRR into development planning and capacity building initiatives.

The ultimate goal of the program is to improve the resilience of populations in Indonesia that are vulnerable to natural hazards and the impact of the climate change through strengthening the capacity of government, civil society, and the private sectors to reduce the risk of disaster and to adapt climate change.

In order to achieve this goal, API Perubahan has three general objectives:

**Objective 1:** Better coordination between and inclusive planning by national, provincial and district-level government on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

**Objective 2:** Reduce the vulnerability to hazards and climate change impacts of targeted community members.

**Objective 3:** Replication of best practices promoted in new target vulnerable communities.

**Program Area:** API Perubahan Phase-2 is applying improved methodology on climate risk assessments and the development of Local Resilience Action Plans (LRAPs) used during phase-1 in two sub-district (*Kelurahan/Desa/Negeri*) in Maluku and three sub-districts in Jawa Tengah. Project sites for phase-2 also includes five sub-districts in Maluku from Phase 1.

Through a rigorous and participative selection process with the local stakeholders, API Perubahan selected five new sub-districts located in Tirto district of Kabupaten Pekalongan and Amahai district of Kabupaten Maluku Tengah.

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<sup>1</sup> Desa Tangguh is a national project currently run by BNPB.



**Figure 1: API Perubahan Phase 2 works in Kabupaten Pekalongan and Kabupaten Maluku Tengah**

In total, API Perubahan Phase-2 is assisting communities in the following ten sub-districts:

**Table 1: API Perubahan Phase 2 Work Area**

Jawa Tengah Province	Maluku Province	
Tirto district, Kabupaten Pekalongan	Amahai district, Kabupaten Maluku Tengah	Pulau Haruku district, Kabupaten Maluku Tengah <i>(continuation from the phase-1)</i>
Villages (sub-district):	Villages (sub-district):	Villages (sub-district):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Desa Mulyorejo</li> <li>• Desa Tegaldowo</li> <li>• Desa Jeruksari</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negeri Amahai</li> <li>• Negeri Soahuku</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negeri Kabauw</li> <li>• Negeri Rohomoni</li> <li>• Negeri Sameth</li> <li>• Negeri Haruku</li> <li>• Negeri Oma</li> </ul>

**Program Management:** Mercy Corps provides overall management and oversight as executing organization while Mercy Corps Indonesian Foundation (MCIF) provides program implementation. The program also recruited three Program Assistants to support the implementation of pilot projects and one National Engagement Officer to support coordination with national actors. At the end of September 2015, the program team is composed of the following members:

**Jakarta:**

Program Manager	Willy Wicaksono
Senior Program Officer / CCA Specialist	Ina Nisrina Has
M&E Specialist	Andry Andreas Napitupulu
National Engagement Officer	Ruhaya
Program Assistant	Ghassani Mandasari

**Maluku:**

Program Officers	Kusnandar
	Isra Amin Ali
Program Assistant	Muhammad Khadafi

**Jawa Tengah:**

Program Officers	Upi Gufiroh
	Ikhyaul Ihsan
Program Assistant	Mulazaruddin

For overall management and oversight, Raja Siregar is supporting API Perubahan replacing Bharat Pathak as Mercy Corps Indonesia’s Program Director for CCA & DRR with further support from Mercy Corps Indonesia Country Director, Paul Jeffery.

## II. Performance Summary

This performance summary section below outlines the results of program achievements during its second implementation year.

**Table 2: Performance summary table of the phase-II Year-1**

Output	Program Target	Achieved in 1 <sup>st</sup> Year	Achieved in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Year
<p>Output 1.1: National engagement is improved</p>	<p>National government institution contribute to CCA-DRR implementation at local level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initial engagement with national government institution .</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved BNPB's direct assistance to Local Disaster Management Agencies (BPBD) in developing Kabupaten-level risk assessment; Maluku Tengah was selected to receive assistance from BNPB's experts on disaster risk assessments.</li> <li>Expression of commitment from BPPT (Agency for Assessment and Application of Technology) to support food security campaigns through the application of the latest technology to process sago, an indigenous food from Maluku.</li> <li>The Ministry of Fishery and Marine Affair (KKP) included Maluku Tengah and Pekalongan in their assistance list. A development of small cold storage in the assisted village is being offered by KKP. Maluku Tengah as a small island community will focus on the fishery, while Pekalongan will implement coastal restoration.</li> <li>Local agency on water resource</li> </ul>



			management (PSDA) of Kabupaten Pekalongan and Jawa Tengah Province initiated dialog with the assisted community to manage tidal floods in Pekalongan with possible funding from Directorate General SDA of Ministry of Public Works and Housing (Ministry of PUPR).
Output 1.2: Program Advisory Committees (PACs) are established and functioning	Two PACs established and legal statement, integrated workplan, and activities implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two PACs mobilized, no priority on legal statement issued by local government for the 1<sup>st</sup> year.</li> <li>• Workplan was established and implementing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PACs in Maluku Tengah and Pekalongan were formally established as <i>Forum PRB</i> (local DRR forum) consists of individuals from relevant government agency and non-government organizations.</li> <li>• Strategic plans of each PAC was developed and implemented, as well periodically revisited to ensure their function as an advisory body to implement DRR-CCA agenda.</li> </ul>
Output 1.3: Sub-District Working Groups (SDWGs) are established and functioning	Four new SDWGs established and legal statement, integrated workplan and activities implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Five new SDWGs mobilized, no priority on legal statement issued by local government for the 1<sup>st</sup> year.</li> <li>• Workplan was established and implementing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Five new SDWGs were formally established, and API Perubahan assisted the SDWGs in meeting their role.</li> <li>• Each SDWGs developed strategic plans and are revisited periodically to implement their action plan on CCA-DRR in partnership with the government and private sector.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each SDWGs has a better understanding about the local development planning process and is able to build engagement with local government agencies particularly on CCA and DRR</li> </ul>
Output 1.4: Collaborative actions are improved between PAC and SDWG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Up to 13 regular meetings involving PAC and SDWG</li> <li>• Up to seven joint activities conducted by PAC &amp; SDWG</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PAC and SDWG meetings are initiated in the 2<sup>nd</sup> year implementation.</li> <li>• Two trainings organized collaboratively between PAC and SDWG</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PAC and SDWG meetings were conducted at least once per month to discuss recent CCA DRR related issues. This reporting period recorded 11 formal meetings involving PAC and SDWG. There were several informal meetings conducted between PAC and SDWG as well.</li> <li>• There were at least 11 joint PAC and SDWG activities recorded.</li> </ul>
Output 2.1: Improved knowledge of communities and local government on CCA-DRR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Up to five training topics conducted for each province</li> <li>• CCA-DRR campaign materials in place</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One training topic was conducted in each province</li> <li>• First edition of API Perubahan Phase 2 newsletter was published.</li> <li>• One CCA DRR socialization was conducted in Maluku</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three training topics were conducted. One training topic was dropped and a training topic on entrepreneurship will be conducted in the next quarter.</li> <li>• Awareness campaigns through radio and printed materials are being conducted.</li> </ul>
Output 2.2: Improved CCA-DRR development plan in local government and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Six risk assessment documents</li> <li>• Four LRAP documents were produced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One risk assessment document was established from API Perubahan phase 1 for Pulau Haruku.</li> <li>• Five community participatory risk assessments are ongoing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seven risk assessment document were developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Five community participatory risk assessments</li> <li>○ Two Kabupaten-level risk</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Up to four CCA-DRR initiatives implemented by local government and communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two Kabupaten-level risk assessments are ongoing.</li> <li>LRAP development will be in the 2<sup>nd</sup> year implementation.</li> <li>Documentation on CCA DRR initiatives by local government and communities is ongoing.</li> </ul>	<p>assessments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Five LRAP documents developed</li> <li>Two CCA DRR initiatives were implemented with government resources. There are 25 actions identified for LRAPs document of Pekalongan and Maluku Tengah have been accommodated in Kabupaten-level Musrenbang (deliberative bottom-up development plan), which potentially to be included in the next year(s) local development agenda.</li> </ul>
Output 2.3: Five pilot projects implemented in five targeted sub-districts	Five pilot projects implemented with 20% shared contribution	Pilot projects to be implemented in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> year.	There are 11 pilot projects being implemented. The shared contribution from other parties will be captured at the end of pilot project.
Output 3.1: CCA-DRR model	CCA-DRR model documented and promoted	Documentation of DRR CCA model is ongoing	Documentation on CCA DRR model from the phase 1 was captured. During the Phase 2, improved model on DRR-CCA is currently being documented and will be compiled and promoted in the last quarter.

## II.1. Implemented Activities Year-2

**Table 3: Implemented activities October 2014 – September 2015**

Activities	Remarks	Year-2			
		Oct-Dec 2014	Jan-Mar 2015	Apr-Jun 2015	Jul-Sep 2015
<b>Objective 1: Better coordination between and inclusive planning by national, provincial and district-level government on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation</b>					
Activity 1.1.1: Engagement with national actors/stakeholders					
Activity 1.2.1: Stakeholder mapping to identify potential advisory members	Done in Year-1				
Activity 1.2.2: Establish Program Advisory Committee (PAC)	Done in Year-1				
Activity 1.3.1: Stakeholder mapping to identify potential SDWG members	Done in Year-1				
Activity 1.3.2: Establish Sub-District Working Group (SDWG)					
Activity 1.4.1: Regular meeting between PAC and SDWG					
Activity 1.4.2: Collaborative working between PAC and SDWG					
<b>Objective 2: Reduce the vulnerability to hazards and climate change impacts of targeted community members</b>					
Activity 2.1.1: Risk assessment training for PAC and SDWG	Done in Year-1				
Activity 2.1.2: LRAP training for PAC and SDWG					
Activity 2.1.3: CCA DRR training based on BNPB module training for PAC and SDWG					
Activity 2.1.4: Training of Desa Tangguh for PAC and SDWG	Dropped				
Activity 2.1.5: Business/entrepreneurship training for SDWGs	Next quarter				
Activity 2.1.6: Development of awareness campaign material					
Activity 2.1.7: Community maps the changing environment					
Activity 2.2.1: Risk assessment implementation					
Activity 2.2.2: Risk assessment results dissemination and advocacy					
Activity 2.2.3: LRAP development					
Activity 2.2.4: LRAP dissemination and advocacy					
Activity 2.3.1: Pilot project identification and design					
Activity 2.3.2: Pilot project implementation					

Activity 2.3.3: Pilot project M&E and documentation					
<b>Objective 3: Replication of best practices promoted in new target vulnerable communities</b>					
Activity 3.1.1: Develop documentation of small island community resilience models					
Activity 3.1.2: Promote small island community resilience models to relevant actors					
Activity 3.1.3: Dissemination of API Perubahan 1 impacts, best practices and lessons learned to relevant actors					
Activity 3.1.4: Introduce & promote pilot areas to national and local government programs					

## II.2. Key Activities and Results of Year 2 (October 2014 – September 2015)

**Objective 1** - *Better coordination between and inclusive planning by national, provincial and district-level government on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.*

API Perubahan initiated and facilitated communication between local and national government agencies to improve coordination and partnership on the CCA-DRR agenda. This includes disseminating new policies to local communities as well as raising local needs to the national fora. However, local actors (i.e. government and other actors) are expected to follow up all potential collaboration with the national government that API Perubahan initiated.

1. BNPB's support on Kabupaten-level risk assessment: API Perubahan, since phase 1, has promoted a modified approach to BNPB's risk assessment by incorporating climate analysis and projection into the Kabupaten-level assessment that will equip the local government with resources on rapid-onset and slow-onset hazards. BNPB in November 2014 sent one of their risk assessment experts to Maluku Tengah to provide technical assistance and consult whether the climate-risk assessment conducted in Maluku Tengah is in-line and enhanced BNPB's risk assessment. Results from BNPB's direct assistance to Maluku Tengah include several recommendations on data collection and data substitution options, increased levels of details in the analysis, and the operationalization of such assessments in development plans.

On December 2014, BPBD of Maluku Tengah paid a return visit to BNPB to consult on the progress of the risk assessment. Both visits by BNPB and BPBD were used their own resources. BNPB considers Maluku Tengah's risk assessment as an example for CCA-DRR convergence and believes that it will be an entry point for better coordination and inclusive CCA-DRR initiatives at the local level.

2. Potential engagement with BPPT on food security: Both sub-district working groups, Amasoa Kalesang in Amahai and Haru'ukui Kalesang in Pulau Haruku, identified food security as a focus for their local resilience action plans. In June 2015, the program initiated discussions with the Food Security Council (BKP) of Maluku Tengah and the Agency for Technology Assessment and Application (BPPT) at the national level concerning sago as an indigenous staple food in Maluku. This is a critical food security issue, as small island communities in Pulau Haruku and Amahai still have to import rice outside of Maluku. Also, the frequency and intensity of extreme weather in the future puts Maluku at risk of shortages, threatening their overall food security.

Sago processing diversification could potentially provide economic as well food security in Maluku. The BPPT has invented various food products made from sago; such as noodles and synthetic rice. If there is a need at the local level, the BPPT could provide support such as trainings and technology. They are also open to ideas from local partners in Maluku Tengah. Collaboration between BPPT at the national level with BKP at the local level was initiated. This is just one example of potential collaboration between the different levels of government. By the time this report was written, follow-up from BKP at Kabupaten and province levels had not yet started.

3. Potential engagement with KKP: KKP is the ministry responsible to formulate, determine, and execute policies on marine life and fisheries. Both Pekalongan and Maluku Tengah have identified in their risk assessment and LRAP that

people living in coastal areas and small islands are highly vulnerable. Therefore, engagement with the Directorate General for Marine Spatial, Coastal and Small Islands under KKP is important. In April 2015, API Perubahan communicated with the Directorate General and shared the process and results of the LRAP in Pekalongan and Maluku Tengah.

There were three formal meetings with KKP to formulate potential collaboration between national programs and the local needs. There are six priority programs at the Directorate General that could be in line with local needs. They are related to: (1) water, (2) electricity, (3) fishing tools, (4) marine product processing, (5) trainings, and (6) seaport infrastructure and settlements. The Community and Fishery Office of Maluku Tengah is preparing a proposal for fishing tools, marine product processing, and trainings. While in Pekalongan, restoration of coastal settlements was proposed. Though coastal areas in Pekalongan and small islands of Maluku Tengah are now included in KKP's assistance list, DKP at Kabupaten and cooperatives at the community level are expected to follow up on potential collaboration with KKP after API Perubahan is ended.

4. Advocating Pump Station to the Ministry of PUPR: Sub-district working group (Pokmas) of Jeruksari proposed tidal floods management as a priority action to the government of Pekalongan. MCI and Jeruksari community agreed the advocacy work itself might not be completed by the end of API Perubahan program periode. Therefore, Pokmas should have the capacity to continue the advocacy. API Perubahan has provided Pokmas with specific advocacy training, a cross visit field study, and hearings with Bupati and other relevant local government agencies. Pokmas and MCI are studying the existing literature about Pekalongan's tidal flood – including the assessment document on tidal floods by the office for Energy and Natural Resources at Kabupaten and Province level.

Initial progress has been identified. The Pekalongan parliament and Local Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) stated that there will be funds allocated from the state for tidal floods management, including funds allocated for building a water pump station. Local government technical offices such PSDA at Kabupaten and province level are currently preparing a proposal to submit to the ministry of PUPR. API Perubahan initiated a discussion with the Directorate General of Water Resources and Directorate General of Cipta Karya, both under the Ministry of PUPR, to introduce specific needs of Pekalongan on tidal flood management. As a the result: (1) the Directorate General of Water Resources suggests that the PSDA at Kabupaten and province level to contact the Pemalijuana Office as PUPR's representative at Jawa Tengah on flood issues, (2) Considering that the tidal floods issue in Pekalongan is a more systemic issue, the Directorate General of Cipta Karya suggested to hold a bigger hearing session between MCI and PUPR. API Perubahan is currently arranging this follow up meeting, while PSDA of Pekalongan is preparing a proposal to submit to the Pemalijuana Office.

5. Integrating CCA DRR into High School Curriculum: The Ministry of Education and Culture (KEMDIKBUD) is incorporating CCA-DRR topics into high school subjects. KEMDIKBUD invited the working group of CCA-DRR Curriculum, led by API Perubahan, and selected schoolteachers to design a CCA-DRR subjects for high schools in March 2015. CCA-DRR topics will be incorporated into several existing school subjects, such as economics, biology, social science, physics, and chemistry. Reading materials for high school students were also developed by the working group referring to the existing materials from API Perubahan, such as briefing papers and a pocket book. The CCA-DRR reading materials for high schools were submitted to USAID with the 5<sup>th</sup> quarterly report.

6. CCA-DRR Convergence at National level: Convergence of CCA-DRR will lead to better coordination and inclusive planning at different levels of government. Along with UNDP-SCDRR and other Civil Society Organizations, API Perubahan has promoted CCA-DRR convergence to BNPB and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) since 2011 during phase-1. It contributed to the Yogyakarta declaration of the 5<sup>th</sup> Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) on 2012. The need of CCA-DRR at the global level is promoted by Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) as well as by Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction 2013. During phase 2, API Perubahan played a significant role by facilitating various sessions and assigning experts in a working group for CCA-DRR Convergence at the national level coordinated by SCDRR-UNDP.

The main challenge for convergence lies in its methodology, institution arrangement and funding mechanisms. In the context of disaster management, the method for risk assessment will utilize climate analysis as part of risk measurement in certain areas. Climate analysis will be an additional parameter for hazard assessments. While the climate-risk Vulnerability analysis will integrate indicators from both approaches (BNPB's guidance for risk assessment, and KLHK's inventory system and vulnerability index database). For instance: disaster damage and loss indicators from a risk assessment can be added to the sensitivity component in the Inventory System and Vulnerability Index Data (SIDIK) to capture the Vulnerability of an area based on its biophysics, socio-economic, and vulnerable area (potential loss due disaster).

The CCA DRR Convergence document is still in the process of being drafted by the working group. The document will provide a CCA-DRR convergence framework in the Indonesian context that consist of: (1) Policy, (2) Institutional Settings, (3) Financial, (4) Planning-Implementation-M&E, and (5) Methodology. Final revision is targeted for mid October 2015. The working group will ensure that director-level of BNPB and KLHK will be consulted. This document will also be used as reference for public consultation in a national event of DRR Day this October. **See Annex 1: Draft - CCA DRR Convergence Document.**

7. Program Advisory Committee: API Perubahan established a PAC in Pekalongan and Maluku Tengah that consists of government and non-government practitioners as a platform for stakeholders to coordinate, collaborate and provide input on CCA-DRR efforts in the Kabupaten. Each PAC is formed as a local DRR Forum legalized by Bupati's decree. API Perubahan supported each DRR Forum as a stimulant by building both strategic and technical capacities. Both Forums in Pekalongan and Maluku Tengah have implemented their strategic plan, as well periodically revisit it allowing the forum to take responsibility to implement their function after API Perubahan concludes.
8. Sub-District Working Group: All five working groups at the community level in Pekalongan and Maluku Tengah were formally established by January 2015, including one SDWG in Pulau Haruku that was established in the phase 1. Below is the list of SDWGs engaged in phase 2:

**Table 4: List of SDWGs engaged in phase 2**

Pekalongan: Desa Jeruksari	Pokmas Jeruksari
Pekalongan: Desa Mulyorejo	Pokmas Mulyorejo
Pekalongan: Desa Tegaldowo	Pokmas Tegaldowo
Maluku Tengah: Negeri Amahai and Soahuku	Pokja Amasoa Kalesang



API Perubahan assisted each SDWGs on organizational capacity building, including the development of strategic plans and periodically revisiting their workplans against the most-recent CCA DRR trends, as well as engaging with government and private sector. API Perubahan also built their technical capacities on participatory climate-risk assessments, developing community-level CCA DRR action plans, and building other strategic skills such local development planning process and advocacy.

To build more solid engagement between PAC and SDWG, API Perubahan facilitated regular PAC-SDWG monthly meetings as a venue for better coordination, sharing, and to reinforce commitment for CCA DRR. There have been 11 formal meetings between PAC and SDWGs out of many informal meetings.

9. Initiating Private Sector Engagement: On August 2015, there was a business breakfast meeting attended by high-ranking government officials from KLHK and BNPB with the board of directors from private companies and associations. The meeting served as an opening to a private sector workshop on the next day. API Perubahan initiated these events in collaboration with UNISDR-GETI<sup>2</sup> and PLANAS PRB (the national platform for DRR) as an entry to build a stronger understanding and partnership on private sector engagement in disaster and climate risk management.

PLANAS PRB, as a national platform, will be responsible for continuing this initiation, beginning with establishing a working group that consists of representatives from private companies. This group will develop a shared vision on improving the three pillars of engagement for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. **See Annex 2: Business Meeting and Private Sector Workshop Report.**

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<sup>2</sup> UNISDR-GETI has mandated to develop a new cadre of professionals in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation for disaster resilient societies

**Objective 2 – Reduce the vulnerability to hazards and climate change impacts of targeted community members.**

1. **Climate Projection Training & Development:** For phase 2, API Perubahan adjusted its approach on developing the climate projection so that local stakeholders can gain the capacity to conduct simple climate projections. The program collaborated with ACCCRN<sup>3</sup> to train seven technical persons in Kabupaten Pekalongan and Kabupaten Maluku Tengah in October 2014. Representatives from BPBD, BAPPEDA, PU, BMKG, and the local Universities attended the training. They were also member of the risk assessment team from each respective Kabupatens.

After the training, participants implemented the risk assessments at Kabupaten level. By having the local stakeholders directly involved in the assessment, expertise will be maintained at the local level so that they know how to integrate CCA-DRR into the local development plan as well updating the assessment document in the future.

2. **Risk Assessments:** Maluku Tengah had a geological risk assessment conducted in 2013, while Pekalongan had a climate vulnerability assessment conducted, with support from GIZ, in 2012. Therefore, API Perubahan applied a different approach for the climate-risk assessment in both Kabupatens. API Perubahan provided a five-day risk assessment training for 23 people from Pekalongan government and Universitas Negeri Semarang (UNNES)<sup>4</sup> to make sure the relevant local actors have the understanding and skills needed to for future assessments. API Perubahan collaborated with OXFAM GB to deliver the GIS session in the training.

In Maluku, API Perubahan conducted a two-day workshop with BPBD, BAPPEDA, BMKG, PU, and Universitas Pattimura (UNPATTI)<sup>5</sup> in early November 2014 to identify improvements needed to the existing geological-risk assessment and to agree on follow-up actions, including distributing tasks amongst government agencies, UNPATTI, and API Perubahan. However, performance of UNPATTI was poor – there was no significant progress from November 2014 to February 2015. Therefore, Mercy Corps Indonesia decided to drop the service contract for risk assessments with UNPATTI on March 2015.

To continue the risk assessment in Maluku Tengah, API Perubahan, in April 2015, hired three individual consultants: Sofyan, a former DRR Specialist in API Perubahan phase 1, to lead the risk assessment and disaster management plan for Kabupaten Maluku Tengah, Arif Rianto Budinugroho to support the GIS mapping, and Diaman to support the field and data management. By the end of September 2015, the narrative analysis for risk assessment is complete, while the map GIS is still ongoing until the end of October. By end of November, Maluku Tengah will have a comprehensive risk assessment and disaster management plan that will be used as a reference for the local development plan.

From the community-based risk assessment, communities mapped historical changes and projections from their area: physics, social, environment, and

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<sup>3</sup> Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network (ACCCRN) is a Rockefeller-funded program run by Mercy Corps Indonesia that worked to mainstream Urban Climate Change Resilience (UCCR) in several Indonesian medium size cities since 2009

<sup>4</sup> Through Mercy Corps Indonesia's procurement process, UNNES was selected as the risk assessment implementer in Kabupaten Pekalongan for API Perubahan

<sup>5</sup> UNPATTI was selected through Mercy Corps Indonesia's procurement process as a partner to assist complementary risk assessments in Kabupaten Maluku Tengah

economic conditions. By the end of September 2015, community-based risk assessments were developed in five assisted sub districts. This was in addition to the Pulau Haruku community risk assessment developed in Phase 1 and the Kabupaten-level risk assessment that incorporates simple climate analysis was produced in Pekalongan. This is still ongoing in Maluku Tengah. The risk assessment results were submitted to USAID together with the third quarterly report.

3. Local Resilience Action Plan: Results from the assessments were used as a reference while developing the community action plan to adapt to climate change and risk of disasters. To make sure the action plan is incorporated into the government's plan, API Perubahan assisted each SDWGs, together with their community, to develop their action plan and catch up with the government's planning cycle which begins every January. API Perubahan supported each SDWG representatives by providing LRAP training that incorporates Community Action Planning (CAP), CCA DRR, and facilitation skills.

In December 2014, communities in Maluku Tengah started serial workshops to develop a CCA-DRR action plan. BPBD and BAPPEDA of Maluku Tengah were also involved in LRAP development process, particularly during the startup workshop to brief all SDWG members on how the action plan could be accommodated into the government development plan and budgeting.

LRAP workshops in Pekalongan started in January 2015 due to delays from the community risk assessment. However, since the urgent needs in Desa Jeruksari, Mulyorejo, and Tegaldowo are obvious – tidal floods management – SDWGs can still bring this priority agenda to the sub-district Musrenbang<sup>6</sup> in parallel with the LRAP development. By the end of April 2015, all assisted sub districts developed LRAP to feed to the local development planning process. LRAP documents were submitted to USAID together with the fourth quarterly report.

4. Advocating LRAP: To support SDWGs advocating for the inclusion of LRAP into local government development plans, API Perubahan facilitated Advocacy Trainings for each SDWG in Pekalongan and Maluku Tengah. The training provided knowledge on the government's planning cycle, strategies on how to advocate certain issues to government agencies, and how to analyze government strategy and work plans.

API Perubahan also supported SDWGs in disseminating risk assessment results and LRAPs through “roadshows” - visiting the relevant government agencies door-to-door. Originally, a workshop that brought all agencies together was considered, but it was decided that a more ‘tailored’ approach would have greater impact and that agency specific questions or issues could be addressed more effectively. In addition, “public hearings” with the parliament in Pekalongan and Maluku Tengah was also requested to provide an opportunity for each SDWG to present their work and action plan proposal.

As a result of intensive engagement, 11 action plans from Pekalongan and 19 action plans from Maluku Tengah's LRAP were accommodated at the Kabupaten-level in Musrenbang in March 2015. Another result of increasing engagement between the community and local government, is that there are two CCA-DRR initiatives that were implemented that leverages the government's resources: coastal ecosystem management and rehabilitation by Maluku Tengah's government and the Pekalongan government provided trash containers

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<sup>6</sup> *Musyawah Perencanaan Pembangunan (Musrenbang)* – Deliberative process at local level where stakeholders discuss and conclude agendas for the next year development plan and budgeting.

to support a waste management initiative. The head of BPBD Kabupaten Pekalongan also mentioned that a proposal had been submitted to BNPB requesting support on managing these tidal floods. BNPB responded by sending a verification team from the directorate of Rehabilitation & Reconstruction to API Perubahan's assisted sub districts. The public hearing resulted in positive feedback from the parliament in Pekalongan, including several members of the Commission 'C' (the Commission responsible for Kabupaten development such infrastructure, health, etc.) who subsequently visited the three sub-districts to observe the field conditions and collect inputs and opinions on the proposed solutions. Both visits from BNPB and the parliament occurred in March 2015.

Beyond the Musrenbang process, from April to December, SDWGs and PACs monitored the proposed action plan as well as expanded their engagement with government to make sure it will be accommodated in the development plan.

5. Cross Visits: As a way to move forward from LRAP to action, in Maluku Tengah, SDWG Amasoa Kalesang<sup>7</sup> on February 2015 went visited Haru'ukui Kalesang<sup>8</sup> in Pulau Haruku – an area that received assistance throughout API Perubahan phases 1 and 2. The cross visit agenda included shared learning between Amasoa Kalesang and Haru'ukui Kalesang on the organizational and program management of the SDWG. Haru'ukui Kalesang also provided some lessons learned on experiences with agriculture methods and promotion of indigenous food production such sago and cassava, which enabled them (as a remote area subject to isolation issues) to be less reliant on external/imported basic food items, such rice.

API Perubahan, on March 2015, also facilitated a visit by community representatives from Desa Jeruksari, Mulyorejo, Tegaldowo, and Karangjampo – accompanied by the head of Tirto district of Kabupaten Pekalongan, to Pekalongan city. The group received sensitization on methods on managing tidal floods and sea abrasions as applied by Pekalongan City. In addition, the Public Works agency of Pekalongan city gave a presentation which described the partnership between the local government of Pekalongan city and Kabupaten Pekalongan in managing tidal floods and other disaster hazards in adjacent areas such as Tirto district in Kabupaten Pekalongan. This demonstrated a solid recognition between the two districts that disasters do not recognize administrative boundaries, so hazard management must be coordinated across geographical boundaries.

6. Programmed Trainings:
  - a. CCA DRR Training: The finalized CCA-DRR training curriculum was included in BNPB's Education and Training Center inventory. API Perubahan maintained the leading the CCA-DRR Curriculum Working Group to evolve the finalized curriculum into training modules, as well as coordinate a national training to test the curriculum and modules.

API Perubahan, in collaboration with BNPB and PLAN International, conducted a national CCA-DRR training on 7-11 September, 2015, testing the CCA-DRR training curriculum and module. API Perubahan, as a lead in the BNPB's CCA-DRR Curriculum Working Group, coordinated the substance of the training, while BNPB coordinated the overall administrative and logistical arrangements. A total of 34 people attended the training. Participants were mostly from BPBD at the provincial and

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<sup>7</sup> Amasoa Kalesang is the name of the SDWG from Amahai and Soahuku sub districts established in API Perubahan phase 2.

<sup>8</sup> Haru'ukui Kalesang is the SDWG from Pulau Haruku established during API Perubahan phase 1.

regency/municipalities all-over Indonesia, including BPBD and PACs (Local DRR Forum) of Maluku Tengah and Pekalongan.

From the evaluation post training, it was concluded that it is very important to deliver the CCA-DRR training to both the managerial and technical levels of government and practitioners. The training participants should not only be from the BPBD, but from other government agencies such BAPPEDA, Public Works, among other. **See Annex 3: CCA DRR Training Report.**

- b. **Desa Tangguh<sup>9</sup> Training:** In an effort to mainstream the integration of CCA and DRR at the community level throughout Phase 1, API Perubahan was involved in *Desa Tangguh* – a BNPB national program in building disaster resilience at the community level – as a member of the working group to develop a *Desa Tangguh* training curriculum. This curriculum is finalized, tested and approved and the process to develop the training materials and technical guidelines began in February 2015. API Perubahan was also planned to conduct trainings for Facilitators of *Desa Tangguh* in each pilot area, but the selection mechanisms for participating sub-districts and villages and recruitment of facilitators were modified by BNPB: they are now prioritizing highly prone sub-districts that have not received any assistance from government and non-government agencies. These changes affect API Perubahan’s assisted sub-districts as well the PACs and SDWGs that are not prioritized for BNPB’s *Desa Tangguh* assistance and its training. Therefore, the delivery of this training will not be achieved within the project period.

API Perubahan will continue to support the mainstreaming of CCA as a cross-cutting theme across the existing 20 *Desa Tangguh*’s indicators with an emphasis on practical tools and methodologies to be used within the indicators to measure a community’s progress in resilience.

- c. Other trainings in the pipeline include: entrepreneurship training for SDWGs and API Perubahan’s resilience indicators measurement. These trainings are scheduled for October 2015.
7. **Awareness Campaign:** Based on the risk assessments and priority of action plans, both Pekalongan and Maluku Tengah determined awareness campaign content and strategies to disseminate information about risks, policies, and actions to communities in each respective district. API Perubahan will support these awareness campaign activities June 2015 until the end of October 2015.

**Table 5: Awareness campaigns conducted in Maluku Tengah and Pekalongan**

Content	Targeted Audience	Means of Campaigns
<b>Maluku Tengah</b>		
Waste management	Public	Posters
Food security	Public	Handbook
Environment	Public	Sticker Banner Billboard Mass community service
Disaster Awareness:	Public	Posters
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earthquake</li> <li>• Tsunami</li> <li>• Landslide</li> </ul>	School students	Socialization at schools

<sup>9</sup> Desa Tangguh (Resilient Village) is a national program managed by BNPB.

• Sea Abrasion		
<b>Pekalongan</b>		
Waste management	Public	Posters Y Banner Radio talk show
Tidal floods	Public	Posters Radio talk show
Environment	Public School students	Stickers Stickers Radio talk show

These awareness campaigns were designed as joint activities between PAC and SDWGs, while API Perubahan makes sure that they have the capacities and a resource person for each content of the campaign.

Other parties also contribute to some campaign activities: BPBD Maluku Tengah provided all necessary resources for socialization at junior and senior high schools targeting 2,000 students. A radio talk show in Pekalongan contributed by four local radio stations (Kota Batik, Pop FM, Rasika, and Kota Santri) broadcasted six live radio talk shows –free of charge – and were provided with PAC and SDWG members as resource persons. **See Annex 4: Awareness Campaign Materials.**

8. Pilot Project: API Perubahan is supporting each sub-district to realize the prioritized CCA-DRR action plans into the form of pilot projects. Ten pilot projects are being implemented in Maluku Tengah and Pekalongan, while the shared contribution from other parties exist and documentation of lessons learned from pilot projects will be concluded in November.
  - a. Maluku Tengah: API Perubahan is continuing to develop radio communications in five sub-districts from the phase 1: Oma, Haruku, Sameth, Rohomoni, and Kabauw. In Pulau Haruku of Maluku Tengah, as a small island community, the PAC and SDWGs agree that a reliable communication system across the islands is a crucial need. API Perubahan is supporting the procurement of radio communications (rig and handy talkie), and are developing an information-communication-coordination system and training the SDWGs on the operation and maintenance of the system. SDWG of each sub-district are responsible to get licenses for the equipment and operation.

From the preliminary risk assessment result at Kabupaten level, there is a need to strengthen BPBD's operation center as formally requested by BPBD Maluku Tengah. Similar to the pilot project in Pulau Haruku, API Perubahan will provide radio communications rig and handy talkies, as well operational trainings for BPBD's staff.

Food security is the main priority for CCA-DRR in Negeri Amahai and Soahuku. Amasoa Kalesang, together with government of Maluku Tengah, wants to strengthen the food security in the region by restoring and promoting the consumption of indigenous staple foods such sago and cassava. To support the agenda, Amasoa Kalesang is building seedling houses, which will serve as a knowledge center for the cultivation of local crops and conservation practices along the Nusuroi and Wairano river landscape. Amasoa Kalesang, with the community and local government, are sharing the responsibility to contribute on the land, building materials, and seedlings.

Based on the results of Kabupaten-level risk assessment, PAC and SDWG are printing risk maps in the form of posters and billboards to increase

awareness of the community. To support operationalization of the risk map, BPBD is producing evacuation signs to disseminate the information to public through churches, mosques, schools, markets, etc.

- b. Pekalongan: As the intensity and frequency of tidal floods has increased in recent years, SDWG in Jeruksari selected advocacy to mitigate tidal flood as their focus action plan. Pokmas Jeruksari expects that a pump-station must be developed in the village. Though advocacy work itself might not be completed by November 2015, it was agreed and understood that Pokmas will take full responsibility to continue to advocate after API Perubahan ends. API Perubahan supported each Pokmas with specific advocacy training that includes how to define objective and key messages, identifying potential partners and challenges, and analyzing the government's and other stakeholder's priorities, including topics on monitoring and evaluating advocacy processes. Initial progress was identified: the office of Energy and Natural Resources conducted an assessment on tidal floods, which can be used as a reference for advocacy measures. The Pekalongan parliament and Office of Regional Development Planning stated that there will be funds allocated in the budget to build a pump-station; as well commitments from technical government offices were stated to accompany the advocacy up to the national level.

Pokmas in Mulyorejo and Tegaldowo consider the community information center as an important method to provide knowledge and skills to the community. API Perubahan is supporting the establishment by providing computers and office equipment and conducted a training of trainer (ToT) on how to operate and maintain the computers. Training on using internet and online marketing were also conducted since most of the community members are now batik craftsmen as a result from changing their livelihoods from rice farming to selling batik crafts (due to tidal flood impacts on rice fields). The Mulyorejo and Tegaldowo government have established local regulations to manage and maintain this community information center, as well as allocating budget for operational costs such as electricity and internet subscriptions.

Most areas in Mulyorejo were degraded by tidal floods. The community is unconscious of the situation as their main concerns are related to protecting their houses by building walls and raising their floors. As a result of these floods, their surrounding environment is becoming arid. Pokmas Mulyorejo considered improving the coastal vegetation by planting sea pine (*cemara laut*) as an entry point to raise the community's awareness to improve their surrounding environment. API Perubahan will support the operational and equipment for this replanting action that will be held during the first week of October 2015. The community will provide tools and establish a working group who will be responsible for caring for the trees. API Perubahan also supported Pokmas on how to seek and gain partnership with the private sector. A private company has contributed 1,000 sea pine seedlings and is committed to continue the partnership with Pokmas to improve coastal vegetation in Tirto district as a result.

Pokmas Tegaldowo selected vertical agriculture as an adaptation option due to the disappearance of community land for farming caused by tidal floods. The communities expect that the vertical farming will help alleviate their daily household needs for food resources. API Perubahan, in May 2015, provide 100 vertical shelves that will be maintained by each neighborhood in Tegaldowo, and provide training of vertical farming and marketing the harvest. The training was conducted in collaboration with the Pekalongan's

Office for Food Security who provided trainers with experience with various types of cash crops such chili, eggplant, and tomatoes. Communities in Tegaldowo established a working group in each neighborhood to maintain the shelves and promote vertical farming methods and marketing its harvest.

Pokmas Tegaldowo was also concerned about waste management, since Tegaldowo sub district has suffered from unmanaged waste coming both upstream and downstream. It has worsened due to the lack of community awareness on the proper management of waste. API Perubahan introduced a waste bank mechanism that will provide benefits for the environment and economy. From a series of discussions about waste banks with Pokmas and communities, API Perubahan will provide communal waste bins and composters where households will separate organic and inorganic waste into different bins. The waste bank operator was established to collect organic waste and deliver it to the communal composter to process into organic fertilizer. Inorganic wastes will be collected and recycled into valuable goods. Pokmas, together with relevant communities, will define profit management and the contribution mechanism for the land owner where the communal waste bin and composter are located as well fees for the operator. The sub district government provided land/space for the communal composter and Pekalongan's Public Works provided the temporary waste dump container. Besides providing physical items such waste bins and a composter, API Perubahan is also supporting the training and socialization.



### **Objective 3 – Replication of best practices promoted in new target vulnerable communities**

This program objective is to document best practices and lessons learned from both API Perubahan's phases 1<sup>10</sup> and 2, and promote the documentation to national and local governments and actors as a model for improving coastal and small island communities' resilience through climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

API Perubahan is developing a tool to measure the resilience of a community to the impacts of climate change and the risk of disasters. This tool is built on API Perubahan's experiences, focusing on the community level that will complement the BNPB's *Desa Tangguh* and KKP's *Desa Pesisir Tangguh*<sup>11</sup> indicators. This tool will also feed into the local and national disaster resilient measurement tools such Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LGSAT) and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR). API Perubahan will test this community resilience measurement tool in October 2015. **See Annex 5: Draft – API Perubahan's Community Resilience Measurement Tool.**

To promote good practices and lessons learned that have been captured, API Perubahan leveraged several national events such the Annual Scientific Meeting of *Ikatan Ahli Bencana Indonesia (IABI)* – Indonesia Disaster Expert Association on May 2015 and the *Konferensi Nasional Pengurangan Risiko Bencana Berbasis Komunitas (KNPRBBK)* – the national conference on community based disaster risk reduction in August 2015. API Perubahan brought representatives of PAC and SDWG from Pekalongan and Maluku Tengah to be resource persons at both IABI and KNPRBBK events sharing the needs of CCA-DRR integration from the communities' perspective, the climate-risk-integrated assessment, and participatory development planning from government's perspective, etc.

Another national event will be held in October 2015. The DRR Day will be held by BNPB and API Perubahan will leverage this event by bringing representatives from PAC and SDWG to share the community risk assessment results and LRAP to national actors. In the last month of API Perubahan, the program will also conduct a closing workshop to share program results and handover to relevant national and local actors.

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<sup>10</sup> Documentation of best practices and lessons learned from API Perubahan phase 1 has been developed and submitted to USAID in the 1<sup>st</sup> annual report.

<sup>11</sup> *Desa Pesisir Tangguh* – Resilient Coastal Village is a national program managed by KKP.

### **Overview Program Work Plan for Year Three (October – November 2015)**

API Perubahan has four output indicators to complete within the next two months including two trainings, documenting lessons learned from the pilot projects, and documentation of coastal and small island communities' resilience model. This will be the priority for the next two months in parallel with finalizing all pilot projects and measuring their benefits and impacts; monitoring awareness campaign results; conducting program end-line survey; conducting the final evaluation; and conducting the program closing workshop.