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National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB)

Disaster Risk Reduction based Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (DR4) Project:

Policy Development and Field Applications

Annual Progress Report:

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Acronyms

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Bappenas | <i>Badan Perencanaan dan Pembangunan Nasional</i> (National Planning and Development Agency) |
| BCPR | Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery |
| BNPB | <i>Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana</i> (National Agency for Disaster Management) |
| BPBD | <i>Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah</i> (Local Disaster Management Agency) |
| BPS | Badan Pusat Statistik |
| DR4 | Disaster Risk Reduction based Rehabilitation and Reconstruction |
| DRI | Disaster recovery index |
| DRR | Disaster risk reduction |
| ER | Early recovery |
| ERNA dan | Early Recovery Needs Assessment, known in Indonesia as A2R2 (<i>Asesmen Awal Rehabilitasi dan Rekonstruksi</i>) |
| Gol | Government of Indonesia |
| IMDFF-DR/IDF | Indonesia Multi Donor Fund Facility for Disaster Recovery/Indonesia Disaster Fund Facility |
| KRESPO | Kelud Recovery Support Programme |
| MIS | Management information system |
| MRR | Merapi Recovery Response (sub-project of DR4) |
| MRC | Merapi Resilience Consortium |
| MoHA | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| NGO | Non-governmental organization |
| NZAID | New Zealand Aid Programme |
| PDNA | Post-Disaster Needs Assessment |
| Perka | <i>Peraturan Kepala</i> (Head of Agency Decree) |
| Renaksi | <i>Rencana Aksi</i> (Action Plan) |
| RR | Rehabilitation and Reconstruction |
| RRG | Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Guideline |
| SIRPO | Sinabung Recovery Support Programme |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UN OCHA | United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |
| VIS | Village information system |
| WB | World Bank |

Executive Summary

Since 2014 the DR4 Project has been working to continuously to enhance the national disaster recovery framework, one of which through advocating successfully for the adoption and facilitating the maturation of a national Disaster Recovery Index (DRI). The Gol has been quick to see the value of this approach. The BNPB, the BPS, Bappenas and MoHA have all agreed to contribute and work towards the establishment of the DRI. Working groups have been agreed upon and will begin policy discussion and formulation throughout 2015. The high ownership of the Gol exhibited by this has allowed the DR4 team to work closely with their various Gol partners. By integrating the lessons learnt and best practices of the pilot initiative carried out under the Merapi Recovery Response subproject of DR4, the project have mainstreamed empirically proven techniques and methods into the policy drafting agenda. This is complimented by the participation of Gol and private sector elements in the working groups, ensuring techniques tactics and methods from both are explored.

Moving away from the policy level, DR4 also supported the Early Recovery Initiative in Kelud and Sinabung (ERIKS). In both regions the PDNA has been finalized and the Action Plan (*Renaksi*) is being formulated. Furthermore the DR4 team supported the implementation of ERNA or 'quick win' initiatives across the affected villages, developing Lahar contingency plans for those villages most at risk. Finally the project supported the Gol in developing PDNA with adjusted approach designed to account for the specific and unique nature of the Sinabung eruption which is still ongoing.

Situational Background

The Disaster Risk Reduction based Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (DR4) Project is designed to support the Government of Indonesia (GoI) establish rehabilitation and reconstruction planning and implementation processes that are guided by disaster risk reduction (DRR) principles. Under the leadership of BNPB's Office for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, DR4 supports the strengthening of core systems for disaster recovery. Together, more comprehensive and responsive cross-sectorial recovery policies, methodologies, institutional arrangements and practices are being put in place to ensure more effective, rational, coordinated, and sustainable recovery responses.

The project's aim is stated as: GoI and communities capacity to respond to and recover from disasters and conflicts is more effective and timely. The immediate objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity of GoI's national and local government agencies to coordinate and implement gender sensitive, pre and post disaster recovery planning processes and practices based on disaster risk reduction principles. In short, the project addresses recovery as an opportunity to reduce the effect of future disasters by making DRR a normal part of planning processes. The project's objective is being achieved through four main outputs, namely:

1. Establishment of DRR-based rehabilitation and reconstruction policy and guidelines;
2. Building and strengthening the institutional framework for rehabilitation and reconstruction at the national and local levels;
3. Field applications of DRR-based recovery practices, methodologies, guidelines and tools with a feedback mechanism to policy framework; and
4. Undertaking recovery measures in disaster-affected areas.

The project was conceived from lessons that were learned from major disasters in the past decade. The initial timeframe for DR4 (2008-2014) was extended to 2015 following the request from GoI for DR4 to continue supporting the adoption of improved guidelines and policies for recovery at the national level, the development of home-grown recovery monitoring tools and methodologies, and GoI in managing emerging post-disaster recovery initiatives through the availability of funds from BCPR and the Indonesia Multi Donor Fund Facility for Disaster Recovery (IMDFF-DR). It is important to note that the IMDFF-DR/IDF itself was established with DR4 support through BCPR funding, as reported in 2013 annual report.

Utilizing the funding contribution from BCPR, the project managed to deliver all targets of output 1 and 2 in 2013. Neither output 1 nor 2 have been supported financially by BCPR in 2014, however the project has continued to work towards sustaining the result of 2013 to ensure the full-scale institutionalization of the changes and results generated by DR4 project under output 1 and 2. The project have allocated personnel to provide technical expertise in supporting the ongoing efforts of the GoI to legalize and enact the 'Guideline for the Preparation of the Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Action Plan' (*Renaksi guidelines*) developed under Output 1 and the institutionalization of ERNA methodology developed under Output 2 into the BNPB and BPBD local government counterparts.

As reported in 2013 annual report, the *Renaksi* Guideline has been fully developed and already enters the legal drafting process for ministerial decree. However the recent change of government cabinet following the new elected President and internal high-level institutional changes within the BNPB have meant a delay to the enactment processes. DR4 have continued to support and advocate BNPB and GoI generally to re-established ownership and engagement with the new structure in BNPB and to ensure the decree is enacted in as short a time frame as possible. As result the Deputy for RR of BNPB has committed to finalize the enactment process in 2015.

The ERNA has been submitted to BNPB yet still need to be fully adopted into the Indonesian recovery framework and legal system. However ERNA is now widely practiced by both independent Gol, and DR4 supported, recovery initiatives mainly to assess the applicability and identified further technical inputs to refine the methodology. As such, it formed an integral part of the recovery response in both Kelud and Sinabung volcanic eruptions (as illustrated below in the results section). Similar with *Renaksi* Guideline, the adoption of ERNA has been delayed due to the cabinet change and several high level internal changes within the BNPB. Nonetheless the BNPB has committed to formally legalized ERNA in 2015.

Furthermore, as reported in 2013 annual report, DR4 have established a complete curriculum of training modules, which are now have been fully integrated into the BNPB training department and are actively building their institutional capacity. To promote further growth and enhance sustainability DR4 agreed to provide technical support to BNPB to develop their-own, additional, module on psychosocial recovery..

Financially, throughout 2014, the BCPR provided two funding schemes for the project to continue supporting Gol in recovery related initiatives. The first scheme is to develop a home-grown recovery monitoring tools and methodology by scalling-up the Disaster Recovery Index (DRI) under Output 3 and the second scheme is to provide early recovery response of the newly emerging crisis of Mt. Sinabung eruption, North Sumatra, and Mt. Kelud eruption, East Java, under Output 4. Hence the results reported in the following sections are mainly focusing on the progress and achievement of those two initiatives.

Results and Achievements

Enhancing Disaster Recovery Index.

With regards to recovery monitoring, the GoI methodology and instruments in recovery monitoring are mainly focused on the delivery of recovery programs funded by GoI. As such this approach is useful to trace the delivery of programs by relevant service providers but does not fully report on the substantive recovery progress and results at the crisis-affected community. To address this shortcoming, UNDP has supported a pilot multi-stakeholders initiative since 2012 to develop a recovery survey methodology employing Longitudinal Study (LS). The LS then yielded an instrument to measure the actual level of recovery of the affected community called DRI. This pilot initiative was initiated in Yogyakarta and Central Java provinces as a part of the recovery responses to Mt. Merapi eruption funded by NZAID through IMDFF-DR/IDF. The results of DRI pilot initiative have been produced, announced, and used by local and national government to improve their recovery plan and performance. The GoI in particular BNPB and other proponents recognize the DRI as a breakthrough instrument in assessing the actual recovery of the disaster-impacted population. However it is also recognized that LS as the methodology used to develop DRI still needs further refinement before the instrument can be more widely used at national level. As such the pilot initiative has resulted in a series of lessons learnt (illustrated below) that have been incorporated into the methodological and technical analysis being undertaken by the working groups.

Key results of 2014 :

- GoI ownership of DRI, with inter-ministerial agreement from BNPB and BPS all formally committed to the DRI drafting process.
- Integration of best practices and lessons learnt from UNDP led project, establishing agenda on sound empirical basis of proven disaster recovery techniques.
- Commitment of public-private sector partnership between BPS, BNPB, DRR Fora and Survey Meter to refine the methodology, using inputs from the multi-stakeholder working groups.

Progress towards output:

The output of this initiative is enhanced DRI as a robust and statistically reliable tool in measuring the level of recovery of disaster affected population formulation. The set of activities to achieve this output are (i) conduct consultative sessions with BPS to advocate the upscale strategy, (ii) undertake multi-stakeholder consultations, (iii) facilitate technical exercise to refine of the LS methodology and DRI instrument, (iv) undertaking piloting exercise of the refined longitudinal study to selected crisis affected areas as a feedback mechanism to the refinement processes, (v) quality control processes and sessions with the Indonesian National Standard committee, (vi) rolling out of the DRI results, and (vii) documenting lessons learned.

Following the acceptance BCPR fund in Q3 2014, the project together with BNPB have initiated series of consultative session with BPS to advocate the importance of scaling up DRI and integrate it onto a national scale. As result, the BPS is interested and has expressed positive opinions on the viability of expanding DRI and a firm agreement has been reached between UNDP, BPS and BNPB

to frame this enterprise as a joint initiative. In order to disseminate and promote further involvement of multi-stakeholders in this joint initiative, the project organized a national seminar for DRI in October 2014. The disaster management/recovery stakeholders including relevant national line ministries, UN Agencies, International Organizations, national NGOs, and proponent figures from civil society attended the seminar. Initial insight/suggestion solicited from this event is to conduct in-depth review of DRI and discussion for its scaling up strategy through technical working group sessions.

As follow up, the Steering Committee and Technical Working Group have been established. BNPB, BPS and UNDP sit as the Steering Committee and the members of TWG are consisting of statistic experts from education institutions, BPNB, BPS, and NGOs. The TWGs will facilitate the discussion and formulation of Indonesia Disaster Recovery Index (Ina-DRI) through technical group meetings and workshop.

In total 5 working groups were organized in 2014 and the TWG has developed a work plan outlining activities and substantive issues for discussion. As the latest progress, the TWG has determined that further analysis and re-formulation are required for three main components of DRI i.e. variables and instruments, formula and strategy, and the later to develop DRI guidelines once the previous two component are formulated. For this reason, the working group discussion need to be undertaken in distinct and intensive approach as well as supported with specific skill sets for each of the components. The project will mobilize three expert consultants to facilitate TWG in fostering the formulation processes of those three components. The specific responsibility and roles of consultants have been agreed and the recruitment is currently underway. It is expected by the end of Q1 2015 all consultants already on board.

Challenges and responses

- Different opinions from the TWG about the cost-efficiency of LS
- Delayed in recruitment process due to the limited availability of consultant with suitable competencies as required by the TWG.
- Determining characteristic of data collection.

Table 1: Progress achieved against targets for Output

| Targets | Progress | Status |
|--|---|-----------------|
| 1. Data set of DRI tools compatible with that of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) | 1. In progress, the working groups are developing the tool, refining the methodologies and addressing other technical issues as they arise. | On track |
| 2. DRI passes the quality control of and complies with the Indonesian National Standard | 1. Not yet initiated | N/A |
| 3. DRI tools rolled out as an official instrument for post-disaster recovery assessment; | 2. Not yet initiated | N/A |
| 4. DRI results disseminated to and used by relevant national and sub-national recovery agencies to improve/adjust the recovery plans and performance | 3. Not yet initiated | N/A |
| OVERALL ACHIEVEMENT | | On track |

Mt. Sinabung and Mt. Kelud Recovery Response

Key results :

- Local governments are enabled to undertake ERNA and PDNA.
- PDNA Report for Kelud and Sinabung finalized and taken up for Renaksi formulation.
- Division of responsibilities of multi-stakeholders in formulating Renaksi components.
- ER 'quick wins' initiatives completed in both regions in collaboration with local BPBD and community, further institutionalizing ERNA principles.

The main objectives of this Early Recovery Initiatives for Kelud and Sinabung (ERIKS) are 1) to support the government in undertaking early recovery and post-disaster needs assessments, which will provide the foundation for recovery planning; 2) to immediately support recovery coordination process, and; 3) to support Gol in implementing early recovery actions. In order to achieve these objectives, ERIKS has three targeted output

Progress towards outputs

1. Early Recovery and Post-Disaster Needs Assessments carried out and reports finalized.

This year the DR4 project began the Early Recovery Initiative in Kelud and Sinabung (ERIKS). This led to a variety of similar activities being carried out at different times of the year due to the different situations on both regions. In both Kelud and Sinabung DR4 supported the collection and capture of early recovery data for ERNA as well as supporting the completion of data analysis and identification of ER need in the affected regions. The ERNA was undertaken for 7 pre-determined sectors namely governance, livelihood, community infrastructure, debris clearance, environment, risk reduction and social cohesion or in short called GLIDERS. The analysis results of all GLIDERS sectors might at the same level or vary thus it is possible that only few out of 7 will be admitted for ER response.

The situation in Sinabung has been particularly problematic due to the ongoing eruption of Mt. Sinabung thus access to the affected villages is restricted. Out of 32 affected villages, 7 villages are determined un-inhabited and the communities have to be relocated. The Gol and BNPB decided that a partial Renaksi should be completed for the 7 villages in need of relocation. This meant the Gol chose to carry out PDNA process only for the 7 villages to address critical recovery needs and accelerate recovery process of the most affected/relocated communities. In regards with this priority and the ongoing eruption in Sinabung, the ERNA was undertaken through series of coordination meetings with BPBD and sectoral experts. The identified ERNA matters were addressed through the DR4 supported subsequent workshops and public consultations for PDNA and Renaksi formulation. Two rounds of training on PDNA data needs and collection methods were provided in November to enable officials from 16 district departments¹ of the local government undertaking proper PDNA process. The project also provided technical assistance and

¹ District Department of Women empowerment; District Development Planning body; District Department of Forestry; District Department of Health; District Department of Social; District Department of Education; District Department of Public Works; District Department of Agriculture; Expert; BPBD Karo; PU Karo; BPMPD; BPBD North Sumatra; Koperindag.

expertise to the local government counterparts in preparing PDNA report and it was finalized in December 2014.

Taking into account the recovery needs of communities from the other affected villages, the project is continuously advocating and supporting BNPB and BPBD to conduct the follow-up ERNA, PDNA and Renaksi once the volcano has stopped its eruptive activity. This support is within the framework of DR4-SIRPO project funded by IMDFF-DR/IDF.

In Kelud region the situation is more supportive as the eruption has settled. The ERNA processes were supported through the extension of support from DR4-MRR project, which is funded by IMDFF-DR/IDF, right after the eruption in February 2014. The BCPR funds were allocated to support the analysis of ERNA findings and identification of early recovery needs. The project worked together with MRC to facilitate ERNA analysis with local stakeholders and sectoral experts through series of workshops and FGDs. A formal ERNA report was submitted to BNPB in March as inputs for PDNA processes thus early recovery needs could be incorporated in Renaksi. In regards with PDNA preparation and formulation, the project facilitated PDNA workshop with multi-stakeholders² in April to disseminate PDNA results and continue provided technical support to BNPB and BPBDs in conducting series of workshops for PDNA formulation. The PDNA in Kelud was sanctioned in June 2014 by BNPB.

2. Roles and responsibility of recovery actors clarified.

The process of clarifying the roles and responsibilities of various actors in recovery is embedded with the coordination meetings, workshops, public consultation events supported by the project as those were part of a wider package of support provided in both regions to the implementation of ERNA, PDNA and Renaksi formulation (Output 1). It is worth to note that the coordination meetings, workshop, and public consultation events were organized within framework of recovery coordination mechanism established through project support. This support includes providing technical experts, supplementing human resources from project personnel, and systematizing ways and methods to synchronize recovery efforts by supporting arrangement of meetings/workshops between various stakeholders and within institution (BPBDs).

In Sinabung, the officials from 20 departments³ of the district government have engaged actively in providing insights relevant to their designated role in series of technical working groups PDNA and Renaksi processes. The project also develop a database consist of recovery initiatives from NGOs in the regions for the coordination mechanism as an attempt to enable synergy with Renaksi and ensure effectiveness of recovery intervention. In Kelud, the stakeholders agreed to manage the tasks and division of roles for Renaksi formulation, as follows:

- RENAKSI policy guideline by Deputy of RR BNPB and East Java Province BPBD.
- Data sources and inputs by Staff of Deputy RR BNPB, District BPBDs and UNDP

² PDT ministry, Health ministry, Public Work ministry and Agriculture ministry, provincial and district BPBDs and SKPDs namely East Java province, Kediri, Malang and Blitar district, Brawijaya university and local NGOs such as Jangkar Kelud and Kappala Indonesia.

³ Region Development Planing Institution (3 divisions); Forestry Department; Population and civil registration Department; Health Department; Koperindag; Environment department; Tourism Department; Women empowerment and Family Planning Department; National Education Department; Transportation Department; Mining and Energy Department; Agriculture and Estates Department; Animal Husbandry and Fishery Department; Public Works Department (3 divisions); Social and Employment Department; Religion Department; Police; District Military Command; Regional Water Company; State Electricity Company

- Writers and editors by BNPB, BPBD East Java Province, District BPBDs, DRR Platform East Java, Jangkar Kelud, MRC, and UNDP.

In general, all stakeholders in both regions are committed to continuing coordinating their recovery efforts and have their role and responsibility defined as well as understood by the wider recovery network.

3. Agreed early recovery ‘quick wins’ implemented.

The project facilitated participatory community based risk mapping (PCRM) in both Kelud and Sinabung. This took place in two stages with initial training of Gol partners and community members for disaster risk mapping principles, then followed by coordination/workshop events to align the risk mapping with relevant CBDRM intervention.

In regards with the ongoing eruption of Mt. Sinabung and the shifting of priority of PDNA and Renaksi only for 7 villages in need for relocation, the PCRM activity was aligned with the priority of Renaksi to establish community relocation site at Siosar. This site is located 40 km from Mt. Sinabung and has no relevant risks with cold lava floods. As recommended by the local stakeholders, the ‘quick wins’ intervention in Sinabung was altered to capacitate the village community in addressing risks through spatial planning exercises of the relocation site and field visitation to promote community based monitoring initiative.

It has been identified that 9 river channels surrounding Mt. Kelud have been filled with vast volcanic material and potential to create cold lava floods. This situation is putting 35 village communities surrounding the river channels that across three districts at risks. The project in partnership BPBDs and local NGOs conducted PCRM training for 27 villages and facilitated the development of village contingency plan for cold lava floods. The initial drafts of contingency plan for 27 villages have been formulated. The finalization processes and further interventions to develop contingency plans of the remaining 18 villages will be facilitated through DR4-KRESPO project.

Challenges and responses

In both Kelud and Sinabung the BPBDs are relatively new by way of established after the disaster. As a new institution, both BPBD Karo and Kediri have limited capacity and knowledge in recovery processes. This situation has necessitated additional and more intensive technical support from the project staff to their counterparts.

Kelud: In Kelud the PDNA process was comparatively fast and efficient, however the scale of the disaster and the need to coordinate across multiple districts created problems with budgeting. In the finalization process of the recovery plan, the provincial government of East Java were unable to complete their budgetary completion document in line with the other Gol partners and created further tension between BNPB and Province Government. This situation was one cause of delay for the Renaksi enactment process. The project response was limited due to the limited access to affect internal government budgetary processes. However the project continue liaising and advocating with the relevant Gol counterparts (national and sub-national) and other proponent recovery actors in the region in order to accelerate the Renaksi enactment process where possible. This involved advocating for district BPBD to act as intermediary between the provincial government and the national BNPB. It is expected that this method would serve to remove an element of tension, by allowing communication to take place via a mutually respected government counterpart with a clear mandate to address both parties on this important

coordination issue. Future coordination meetings are also being planned for the next year to further address this ongoing issue.

Sinabung: The ongoing delay to the PDNA implementation caused several problems to the ERIKS initiative. Specifically the team were unable to facilitate a complete PDNA process for all villages due to the ongoing nature of the disaster. This created a significant problem for the region, as many villages were unable to return home and restart their lives, the recovery process could not be formally begun, so Gol support was limited to emergency response and therefore constrained in its overall impact. The emergency phase itself is not designed to last for long period of time and the spotlight for the need of relocation was increasing. As a result of this enough pressure built up that the Gol is forced to undertake fractional PDNA and Renaksi processes as soon as possible and emphasizing to address relocation issues. Nonetheless the project continues advocating BNPB and BPBD for the importance of having more comprehensive PDNA and Renaksi document covering the whole affected villages, maintain intensive multi-stakeholder coordination to establish consensus, and support BPBD in data verification process fro the 27 villages. These supports are part of the implementation framework of DR4-SIRPO project.

Table 2: Progress achieved against targets for Outputs

| Targets | Progress | Status |
|--|--|--------------------|
| Output 1: 1. ERNA and PDNA reports produced | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sinabung; ERNA results are addressed through coordination and workshop for PDNA and Renaksi formulation. PDNA produced (partial) • Kelud ERNA and PDNA reports producesd | Partially Achieved |
| Output 2: 1. Coordination mechanisms with actors involved in ERNA and PDNA established. 2. Existence of personnel dedicated to support Gol coordination processes. 3. Relevant government and non-government actors involved in early recovery interventions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 coordination mechanisms of recovery multi-stakeholder established in Sinabung and Kelud. • 2 personnel assigned in Sinabung; 1 to facilitate BPBD in managing coordination and 1 to facilitate/promote community based initiative. • 2 personnel assigned in Kelud; 1 to to facilitate BPBD in managing coordination and 1 to facilitate MIS/GIS system development. • Established task forces for Renaksi formulation with division of roles between Gol officials at national, province, and district, community based organization, and NGOs. • Database of NGO's support for early recovery initiative in Sinabung. • Community based initiative for spatial planning and monitoring. | Achieved |
| Output 3: 1. Participatory community risk mapping organized 2. Contingency plans to anticipate cold lava floods in both regions formulated | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk mapping training and exercise undertaken for 7 villages in Sinabung and 27 villages in Kelud. • Initial draft of contingency plan for 27 villages in Kelud • Community's spatial plan design for relocation site developed | Achieved |
| OVERALL ACHIEVEMENT | | Achieved |

Cross Cutting Issues

Gender Mainstreaming

- This year the opportunities for gender mainstreaming have been relatively light due to the upstream nature of the work. However several important crossover opportunities have arisen. The first and foremost comes from the adoption of methodologies and best practices established under the MRR component of DR4. When conducting the LS important gender mainstreaming considerations were made including but not limited to targeting at least 30% of respondents as women. Adopting the technical and methodological considerations into the policy making agenda of the DRI has been a key achievement of the DR4 project in mainstreaming gender considerations into the policy framework governing disaster recovery.
- In both Kelud and Sinabung the DR4 team have advocated for the mainstreaming of gender issues into the PDNA and ERNA recovery process. Getting the recovery planning done well is the first step to enabling the Gol and wider recovery actors to implement a gender sensitive recovery action plan. The DR4 team will continue to provide technical assistance and facilitation of events throughout 2015.

Partnerships

- This year DR4 has maintained its long-standing partnership with BNPB and local governments counterparts at different level (province and district) in West Sumatra, Special Region of Yogyakarta and Central Java Province. DR4 has also maintained its partnerships with Survey Meter Institute, community based organizations, and Merapi Resilience Consortium including all private companies represented therein.
- DR4 has created new partnerships with BPBD Karo, Kediri and Malang in response to specific disaster recovery initiatives being carried out under IDF funds. Applicable to BCPR as a direct result of BCPR funding DR4 Output 2 that saw the establishment of the IDF.
- DR4 have established major partnerships with the BPS, MoHA and Bappenas to facilitate and ensure full Gol ownership of the DRI as it is developed.
- DR4 has contributed towards south-south knowledge sharing with the Government of the Peoples Republic of Lao through a similar UNDP project.
- DR4 has contributed towards south-south knowledge sharing with the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar as it worked with ASEAN to create a disaster recovery framework.

Lessons Learned

As mentioned in the situational analysis, a pilot initiative was carried out by MRR a DR4 subproject. Using funds from the IDF, the MRR project supported a Longitudinal Study (LS) that served two purposes. Firstly it provided up to date and accurate community based, participatory recovery monitoring. The result of which were then able to influence recovery programme implementation strategy. Secondly it acted as a pilot initiative for the community based recovery-monitoring activity within the DR4 Project framework. The lesson learned from this pilot initiative has been integral for setting the agenda and strategy to scale up DRI at national level.

The original initiative in response to the Merapi Eruption used a longitudinal study model and was predicated on a three-year recovery timeframe. The LS served as the monitoring/quality assurance/evaluation tool that assess the effectiveness of recovery interventions and later provide benchmark of recovery in form of index figures (DRI) for five sectors in accordance with Renaksi.

The Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Directorate of BNPB as the custodian or supplier of recovery works was supportive for this pilot initiative and provided financial support to LS and DRI pilot in Merapi. However taking into account the independency principles of monitoring, quality assurance, and evaluation, ideally the responsibility of these functions lies with different entity in BNPB or different ministry. The project has been advocating this matter throughout the development process of DRI at national level and more intensive discussions to clarify the responsibility and function will be incorporated in developing DRI guidelines.

The Mt. Sinabung eruption is an on-going disaster and implementing recovery works to relocate 7 affected villages in this condition added more complexity in recovery planning processes. This complexity is mainly due to the unavailability of SOPs, policy, and formal methodology (ERNA is not yet formally endorsed) to alleviate prolonged disaster. It should be noted that the GoI's existing SOPs, methodology, and policy for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction programme begin after the disaster event is relatively settled or end (post-disaster). It should be noted as well that although Siosar relocation site construction works commenced since November 6th 2014, the Renaksi for 7 relocated villages have not formally enacted yet considering the existing regulation stated Renaksi should provides comprehensive recovery response programme to all affected communities. Taking into consideration of this fact, Recovery / rehabilitation and reconstruction interventions shall commenced at the earliest stage or since the emergency response phase. In the absence of clear policy and methodology, advocating GOI for ERNA and ER Plan as resolution are the best scenario to expose this issue.

Contribution to Long-term Result

Enhancing disaster Recovery Index

The DRI will provide data as baseline information of vital areas such as housing, social economy, and infrastructure that often affected by disaster and instruments to measure effectiveness of recovery intervention not just from programme delivery point of view but also featuring how the results are able to trigger substantive changes toward recovery of the affected community. Scaling up the DRI into a standardized national-level tool will enable the GoI and other stakeholders to measure and better understand the challenges that communities face when trying to put their lives back together in the aftermath of a disaster throughout the cycle of recovery programme implementation. As such, this initiative will enhance the GoI preparedness in recovery in programming, improve the timeliness of recovery initiatives, and the adjustability of recovery programme will be well preserved to address any emerging and incremental recovery needs.

Early Recovery Initiatives for Kelud and Sinabung

With the initial BCPR funds the project was able to ensure that local authorities are capable to undertake data gathering and analysis for ERNA and PDNA. The result of this support is not limited to production of ERNA and PDNA reports but includes establishment of enabling environment for the rehabilitation and reconstruction programme formulation processes to take place in participatory ways. The participatory approach has been fostered in coordination mechanism throughout assessment, analysis, and planning processes of recovery works. The ERIKS results have been able to support the preliminary recovery phase of Sinabung and Kelud. Meaning that the pathway for tangible recovery response has been set up and as such will contribute directly towards the acceleration of the recovery works throughout 2015 and onwards by GoI. LGs, and different actors in the regions. The DR4 project has also taken up results from ERIKS in developing

further recovery support framework in both regions through KRESPO and SIRPO projects. Both projects are funded by IMDFF-DR/IDF and will facilitate the enactment, coordination, implementation, and monitoring of Renaksis in both regions.

Ways Forward

The total funding received from BCPR is USD 250,000 allocated for DRI development USD 150,000 and ERIKS USD 100,000. The attached financial report provides the detail expenditure, commitment and remaining balance. In particular for the total remaining balance USD 30,710.75 was generated from ARR (Aceh Recovery Response Project) USD 1,364.80 and ERIKS USD 29,345.95. The funding timeline for ARR has ended in December 2013 while ERIKS in December 2014.

As of December 2014, ERIKS has recorded expenditure USD 70,654.05, commitment USD 22,231.20 for some activities scheduled for implementation in December 2014, and unspent balance USD 7,114.75 (unallocated). All remaining commitments have been processed for maintain receipt in ATLAS and expected for payment disbursement in January 2015. In the past years (2012 and 2013), the payment of any cross year commitment was possible but unfortunately following the year-end closure in 2014, the ATLAS system did not recognize such practice anymore. The project then used IMDFF-DR/IDF fund for KRESPO and SIRPO to cover the payment of those commitments (USD 22,231.20) while the BCPR fund originally allocated to cover the commitments is still recorded in ATLAS as unspent balance. Hence considering ARR, ERIKS, KRESPO, and SIRPO have the same main objective to support recovery works, we would like to request approval to use the unspent balance in total of USD 30,710.75 to replenish IMDFF-DR fund and contribute to recovery works in Sinabung and Kelud.

Annex

Financial Report

Expenditure of Output 3 and 4 of DR4 Project Period 2013 and 2014

| Project ID Expected Output | Key Activities | Res. Party | Fund | | Donor | | Budget Description | Expenditures 2013 | Disbursement 2014 | | Total 2014 | TOTAL |
|----------------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Expenditure | Commitments | | |
| 00076484 | Field Application of DRR based recovery (rehabilitation and reconstruction, practices, methodologies, guidelines and tools with feed back to the policy framework) | Activity Result 3.1 – Refinement of the Indonesian Post Disaster Needs Assessment (I-PDNA) Early Recovery Needs Assessment (ERNA) tools and methodologies and, building on the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Guidelines (RRG) | UNDP | 26941 | 00012 | 71600 | Travel | 6502.93 | | | | 6,502.93 |
| | | | UNDP | 26941 | 00012 | 72500 | Supplies | | 379.38 | | | 379.38 |
| | | | UNDP | 26941 | 00012 | 74500 | Miscellaneous | | 11.89 | | | 11.89 |
| | | | UNDP | 26941 | 00012 | 75700 | Training, Workshop and Conference | | 10,941.02 | 6,243.00 | | 17,184.02 |
| | | | UNDP | 26941 | 00012 | 76100 | Foreign Exchange Currency Loss | | (11.61) | | | (11.61) |
| | | | Sub Total - Act 3.1 | | | | | | 17,823.61 | 6,243.00 | | 24,066.61 |
| | | Activity Result 3.2 – Develop recommendations for rehabilitation and reconstruction guidelines, standards and monitoring frameworks based on common indicators for livelihoods, housing and community related | UNDP | 26941 | 00012 | 71300 | Local Consultants | | | 10,139.85 | | 10,139.85 |
| | | | UNDP | 26941 | 00012 | 71600 | Travel | | 9,439.41 | | | 9,439.41 |
| | | | UNDP | 26941 | 00012 | 72400 | Communic. & Audio Visual Equip. | 224.28 | | | | 224.28 |
| | | | UNDP | 26941 | 00012 | 72500 | Supplies | | 3,240.76 | | | 3,240.76 |
| | | | UNDP | 26941 | 00012 | 73400 | Rental & Maint. Of other Equip. | | 196.27 | | | 196.27 |
| | | | UNDP | 26941 | 00012 | 74200 | Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs | | 363.29 | | | 363.29 |

| Project ID Expected Output | Key Activities | Res. Party | Fund | | Donor | | Budget Description | Expenditures 2013 | Disbursement 2014 | | Total 2014 | TOTAL |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Expenditure | Commitments | | |
| | | <i>infrastructure (critical facilities and lifeline infrastructure)</i> | UNDP | 26941 | 00012 | 74500 | Miscellaneous Expenses | | 11.79 | | | 11.79 |
| | | | UNDP | 26941 | 00012 | 74700 | Transport, Shipping and handle | | 1,222.04 | | | 1,222.04 |
| | | | UNDP | 26941 | 00012 | 75700 | Training, Workshops and Confer | | 14,637.57 | 3,262.52 | | 17,900.09 |
| | | | UNDP | 26941 | 00012 | 76100 | Foreign Exchange Currency Loss | | (17.53) | | | (17.53) |
| | | | Sub Total - Act 3.2 | | | | | | 29,317.88 | 13,402.37 | | 42,720.25 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Total Project ID 76484 | | | | | | 47,141.49 | 19,645.37 | | 66,786.86 |
| | | | ASL | | | | | | | | | 150,000.00 |
| | | | Remaining Balance (to be carried over to 2015) | | | | | | | | | 83,213.14 |
| 00087191 | Aceh Quake Recovery Response | Activity 1 – Support the capacity (coordination and technical) of the nationally managed OSOCC | 00198 1 | 04120 | 00012 | 71300 | Local Consultants | 11,797.81 | | | - | 11,797.81 |
| | | | 00198 1 | 04120 | 00012 | 71600 | Travel | 8,168.02 | 860.66 | | 860.66 | 9,028.68 |
| | | | 00198 1 | 04120 | 00012 | 72400 | Communic & Audio Visual Equip | 578.07 | | | - | 578.07 |
| | | | 00198 1 | 04120 | 00012 | 74500 | Miscellaneous Expenses | 305.10 | | | - | 305.10 |
| | | | 00198 1 | 04120 | 00012 | 75700 | Training, Workshops and Confer | | 9,118.62 | | 9,118.62 | 9,118.62 |
| | | | 00198 1 | 04120 | 00012 | 76100 | Foreign Exchange Currency Loss | (156.99) | (98.68) | | (98.68) | (255.67) |

| Project ID Expected Output | Key Activities | Res. Party | Fund | | Donor | | Budget Description | Expenditures 2013 | Disbursement 2014 | | Total 2014 | TOTAL | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | | | Expenditure | Commitments | | | |
| | | | Sub Total - Act. 1 | | | | | 20,692.01 | 9,880.60 | - | 9,880.60 | 30,572.61 | |
| | | Output 2 – Support for ER needs assessments and ER quick win responses and preparation for a Post-Disaster Needs Assessment | 00198 1 | 04120 | 00012 | 71300 | Local Consultants | 4,363.26 | | | - | 4,363.26 | |
| | | | 00198 1 | 04120 | 00012 | 71600 | Travel | 6,128.94 | 807.68 | | 807.68 | 6,936.62 | |
| | | | 00198 1 | 04120 | 00012 | 72400 | Communic & Audio Visual Equip | 38.32 | | | - | 38.32 | |
| | | | 00198 1 | 04120 | 00012 | 75700 | Training, Workshops and Confer | 6,877.19 | | | - | 6,877.19 | |
| | | | | | | 76100 | Foreign Exchange Currency Loss | (32.94) | (119.86) | | (119.86) | (152.80) | |
| | | | Sub Total - Act. 2 | | | | | 17,374.77 | 687.82 | - | 687.82 | 18,062.59 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Total Project ID 87191 | | | | | | | 38,066.78 | 10,568.42 | - | 10,568.42 |
| 00090111 | (ERIKS) Early Recovery Initiative for Sinabung and Kelud | Activity 1 - Recovery Assessment | UNDP | 04120 | 00012 | 71300 | Local consultants | | 14,774.69 | | 14,774.69 | 14,774.69 | |
| | | | UNDP | 04120 | 00012 | 71600 | Travel | | 13,750.01 | | 13,750.01 | 13,750.01 | |
| | | | UNDP | 04120 | 00012 | 72100 | Contractual service companies | | 242.81 | | 242.81 | 242.81 | |
| | | | UNDP | 04120 | 00012 | 72400 | Comm & Audio Visual Equip | | 1,469.51 | | 1,469.51 | 1,469.51 | |
| | | | UNDP | 04120 | 00012 | 73100 | Rental & Maintenance- Premises | | 380.24 | | 380.24 | 380.24 | |
| | | | UNDP | 04120 | 00012 | 73500 | Reimburseme nt Costs | | 233.25 | | 233.25 | 233.25 | |

| Project ID Expected Output | Key Activities | Res. Party | Fund | | Donor | | Budget Description | Expenditures 2013 | Disbursement 2014 | | Total 2014 | TOTAL |
|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | | | Expenditure | Commitments | | |
| | | | UNDP | 04120 | 00012 | 75700 | Training, Workshops and Confer | | 12,784.46 | | 12,784.46 | 12,784.46 |
| | | | UNDP | 04120 | 00012 | 76100 | Foreign Exchange Currency Loss | | (73.21) | | (73.21) | (73.21) |
| | | | Sub Total Act.1 | | | | | | 43,561.76 | - | 43,561.76 | 43,561.76 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Activity 2 - Recovery Coordination | UNDP | 04120 | 00012 | 71400 | Contractual Service Individuals | | 7,221.47 | | 7,221.47 | 7,221.47 |
| | | | UNDP | 04120 | 00012 | 71600 | Travel | | 8,079.58 | | 8,079.58 | 8,079.58 |
| | | | UNDP | 04120 | 00012 | 72200 | Equipment and Furniture | | 2,586.86 | 71.94 | 2,658.80 | 2,658.80 |
| | | | UNDP | 04120 | 00012 | 72400 | Communic & Audio Visual Equip | | 382.25 | | 382.25 | 382.25 |
| | | | UNDP | 04120 | 00012 | 72500 | Supplies | | 367.39 | | 367.39 | 367.39 |
| | | | UNDP | 04120 | 00012 | 73100 | Rental & Maintenance- Premises | | 1,370.91 | | 1,370.91 | 1,370.91 |
| | | | UNDP | 04120 | 00012 | 75700 | Training, Workshops and Confer | | 4,274.98 | | 4,274.98 | 4,274.98 |
| | | | UNDP | 04120 | 00012 | 76100 | Foreign Exchange Currency Loss | | (2.42) | | (2.42) | (2.42) |
| | | | Sub Total Act.2 | | | | | | 24,281.02 | 71.94 | 24,352.96 | 24,352.96 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Activity 3 - Recovery Quick Wins | UNDP | 04120 | 00012 | 71300 | Local Consultants | | 2,525.05 | | 2,525.05 | 2,525.05 |
| | | | UNDP | 04120 | 00012 | 71600 | Travel | | 214.28 | | 214.28 | 214.28 |

| Project ID Expected Output | Key Activities | Res. Party | Fund | Donor | Budget Description | Expenditures 2013 | Disbursement 2014 | | Total 2014 | TOTAL | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|------------|--|-------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------|------------|--|
| | | | | | | | Expenditure | Commitments | | | |
| | | | Sub Total Act.3 | | | | 2,739.33 | - | 2,739.33 | 2,739.33 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Total ProjectID 90111 | | | - | 70,582.11 | 71.94 | 70,654.05 | 70,654.05 | |
| | | | TOTAL (ProjectID#87191&90111) | | | 38,066.78 | 81,150.53 | 71.94 | 81,222.47 | 119,289.25 | |
| | | | ASL (USD 50,000 + USD 100,000) | | | | | | | 150,000.00 | |
| | | | Remaining Balance (to be carried over to 2015) | | | | | | | 30,710.75 | |

Note:
This is to certify that the above statement of revenue and expenses is correct and that the expenses were incurred in connection with the approved projects for which the contributions have been received.
Please note the expenditures for period of 1 January 2014 - 31 December 2014 included in this financial report are provisional