

Technical Progress Report

Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme/Indonesia

Reporting Period: January 1st – December 31th 2011

By

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This narrative report provides information on the activities have been carried out by Wetlands International – Indonesia Programme under the umbrella of Partners for Resilience (PfR) during the period of January 1st to December 31st 2011. Various activities mentioned on this report have been carried out jointly with other PfR partners, and partly as the continuation of the previous Dipeccho 7 works of which Wetlands International – Indonesia Programme was also involved.

The first preparation workshop had been organized jointly by PfR partners in Bogor, 28 Feb-5 March 2011 in Bogor. The workshop has achieved its aims to reconcile and conceptualize working proposals of project partners – at both HQ and country team – under the three integrated working themes: DRR, CCA and EMR. The follow-up country team and local implementing partners' workshop on June 2011 in NTT has developed an understanding among partners, including the development of assessment tools and their implementation at community level.

A country log-frame has been agreed by PfR partners on July 2011, targeting to around 47,259 beneficiaries, including 6,911 people of Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme working target. It was followed by submission of annual work plan and budget 2012 to CTNL.

On the administration of the project operation, it was agreed that the coordination at NTT level, including the coordination of advocacy activities, will be led by a Linking and Learning Officer based in Kupang.

During the first quarter of 2011, Wetlands International – Indonesia Programme has finalized a rapid assessment to select the potential project sites which using criteria developed by PfR, and referred to the PfR's list of community selection criteria, including the condition of disaster prone area and community willingness to participate in the project as main criteria of the selection. Following this rapid assessment, an integrated preliminary Ecosystem Mapping has been carried out to select the most potential sites. Under these assessment and criteria, a total of 7 villages (Nangahale, Reroreja, Darat Pantai, Talibura, Kota Baru, Towu Timur and Ndone) of 2 districts in NTT (Sikka and Ende) and additional 1 village in Banten (as PfR learning site) have been selected, and a total of 8 community groups in NTT have been pre-identified to be established during the first quarter of 2012.

In order to run the project activities properly, during this reporting period, Wetlands International – Indonesia Programme has been finalized the recruitment of Project Personnel of both core Project Personnel as well as thematic consultants in Bogor and NTT Office. They have been trained on Vulnerability Capacity Assessment and Risk Planning facilitated by PMI. On the other hand, under the PfR's joint activity programme, our thematic Consultant Team has also provided training on Ecosystem Management to all PfR partners (including to local NGO/CBO partners, local university and local government agencies), which focussed on the ecosystem assessment tools and methodologies. Apart from training, Wetlands International – Indonesia Programme has also assisted Cordaid's local NGO partner (Bina Swadaya) with detailed landscape/land cover changes' mapping of their site at Noebesa village in which the output can later be used under PfR project.

1 Basic Information

Reporting Period	January 1 st – December 31 th 2011
Total Budget allocated (in Euro) for this reporting period	189,903.50 Euros (Forecast); 135,180.01 Euros (Actual)*
Name of person(s) who compiled the report	Nyoman Suryadiputra, Ita Sualia & Yus Rusila Noor
Date of report	30 January 2012

*) under spent (due to delay in implementing BioRights, WIIP sites' mapping etc) will be carried forward into 2012.

2 Context of individual organisations

2.1 Changes in the external environment

In this reporting period (January- December 2011), WIIP, Cordaid, Care in collaboration with NLRC have been developing disaster risk reduction project through DIPECHO project which was started in May 2010. Some areas of Dipecho project will be continued by PfR, such as influencing government policies in disaster risk reduction. In relation to this, WIIP has facilitated the establishment of Sikka District Green Belt Task Force. This task force will not only focusing on the determination of coastal mangrove Green Belt only, but they will also integrate the coastal management across sectors in general, as determination of Green Belt means managing spatial and its content including human, asset and natural capital. At the earlier stage, due to internal political issue within Sika legislative body, the process of task force establishment was delayed. However after several meetings with district government (facilitated with WIIP under Dipecho LnL Project), the Green Belt taskforce has then established through a legal letter of Regent Decree No 206/HK/2011, signed in 18 July 2011 (see Annex 1), which lead by the Regent Assistant of Economic and Development, while the member is consisting of various district government agencies and Wetlands International Indonesia Programme.

The first Green Belt workshop (facilitated by WIIP and attended by all Task Force members, local NGOs and private sectors) was carried out on 30 July 2011 in Sikka and had agreed in principle on the establishment of coastal Green Belt as they can see the importance roles of mangrove in EMR-CCA-DRR. But prior to establish the Green Belt, due to its establishment may take longer period of time and in order to save the existing mangroves, it was recommended to suspense any activities that may have direct impact onto mangrove vegetation (eg logging/clearance) through a coastal moratorium. This task has now being proceed under PfR works by WIIP. [This green belt issue is the clear example of integration of the three approaches which has been experienced by local communities in the project area. Prior to the project implementation, the area \(NTT\) was hit by tsunami, and found out that an area owned by a villager known as "Babah Akong" was less impacted. The area is planted by mangrove intensively. This has also recognized by Government of Indonesia, whom Babah Akong was awarded an Environment Award. This is a good entry point to work with communities and local government on the integration of mangrove planting and moratorium of mangrove reclamation \(i.e. EMR\) with Dissaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation.](#)

WIIP hopes that when the GB is endorsed, and / or at least the moratorium on mangrove clearance is agreed by the District Government of Sikka, this will help WIIP to further promote, strengthen and secured its EMR works in relation to CCA and DRR to the broader areas (including the District of Ende). As by having the mangrove areas protected under legal body, it will not only securing coastal community economy/ livelihoods (in terms of fishery) but it will also support other sectors' programme in CCA and DRR.

Through this experience it can be seen that (coastal) policy advocacy is important in order to achieve our PfR objectives. This advocacy should be supported by all level (district government, villages, provincial as well as at national level). In order to have broader policy supports to various stakeholders, WIIP (under the former Dipecho project) has established 2 villages' rules on coastal management (i.e. in Reroredja and Nangahale) and such rules

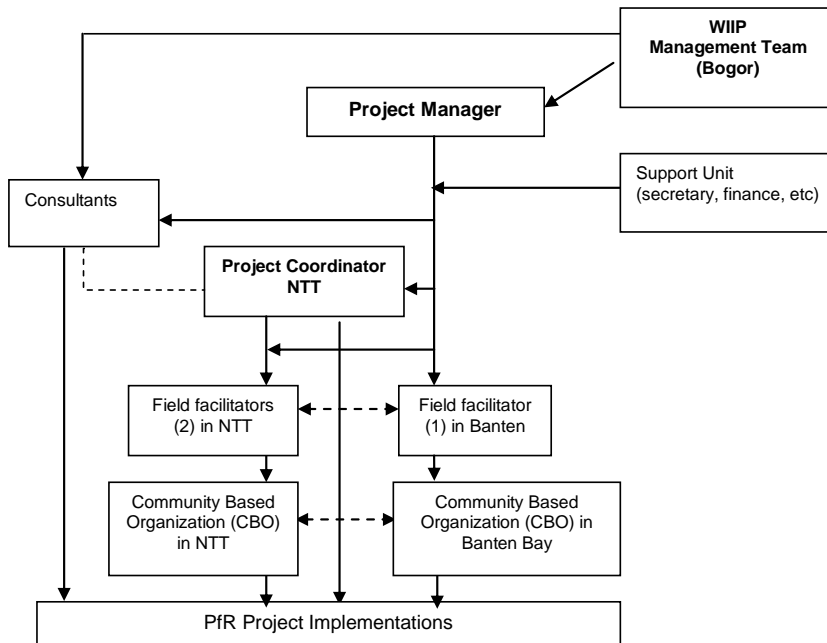
will also be extended towards other villages in Sikka (Darat Pantai and Talibura) and in Ende (Kota Baru, Ndone and Towu Timur/Lake Bowu). At national level, where WIIP is member of the National Mangrove Working Group (KKMN) and also as the National Coordinating Body (NCB) of the MfF (Mangrove for the Future); issues of coastal management of Sikka and Ende (eg the Green Belt) will be (in some extent has been) communicated.

The district of Sikka has been experiencing frequent disasters, including volcano eruption, floods, storms, coastal erosion, and high coastal waves/tides. The last four disasters hit Sikka regularly (almost every year). Table of Disasters in Sikka within the last 2005-2010 (see Annex 2), was developed by BPBD (Disaster Management Agency) at the District of Sikka. Such Table can be used to anticipate the coming disasters that may hit Sikka and can be used as a working reference by PfR. The physical presence of RCRC-CC in Indonesia as a member of consortium who has specific expertise on "climate science" is believed will may provided us technical support with challenges in PfR implementation, particularly in developing climate change adaptation strategy in relation to anticipate the coming disasters and its impacts on community livelihood and on how to validate data (including the Disaster Table) provided by local Government agency (including by the local Climatology and Meteorology agency). This is not optimally experienced during this reporting period yet, but has indicated the potential for better communication and collaboration in the next period.

2.2 Organisational developments

In implementing PfR, WIIP will work directly with community through the establishment of community groups (CBOs) as direct partners of WIIP. Total CBOs targeted in PfR project in Sikka and Ende are 8 CBOs (including 2 CBOs of the former Dipecho project) and 1 CBO in Banten Bay, Serang. These CBOs will be facilitated/ supervised by 3 WIIP's facilitators (one facilitator in each District). To ensure that the PfR field activities are coordinated and monitored properly, WIIP has recruited a Project Coordinator based in Maumere, Sikka. Following is the WIIP project management structure for PfR.

Figure 1. Structure of Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme's PfR project management and implementation



Met opmaak: Centrum

To ensure that the PIR field activities are coordinated and monitored properly, WIIP has recruited a Project Coordinator based in Maumore, Sikka. Following is the WIIP project management structure for PIR.

Figure 1. Structure of Wetlands International—Indonesia Programme's PfR project management and implementation

3 Results

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3.1 Pfr Log frame of Wetlands International – Indonesia Programme

Wetlands International – Indonesia Programme classified Pfr activities into three major Results based on the overall intervention strategy of Pfr for the period of 2011 – 2015. Followings are brief activities of each Result depicted from the log frame (detailed information is provided in Pfr Logframe Annex 8).

Result 1 : Strengthening community resilience/Direct Poverty Alleviation Communities

Activities are including:

- Rapid project sites assessments & finalise site selections in Sikka, Ende and Banten;
- Project socialization & consultation at targeted villages;
- Establishment of local community groups willing to participate on the coastal restoration program (including capacity building and empowerment of livelihood through *Bio-rights* approach);
- Coastal Ecosystem Mappings for all sites, focus on natural resources, land cover, land tenures, socio-economy, biodiversity. These are related to rehabilitation sites, anticipation on (potential) disaster prone area, greenbelt development, etc. Information resulted from ecosystem mapping will be used as baseline information for project intervention;
- Provide support to Cordaid's partner (Bina Swadaya) on Ecosystem Assessment and Manganese Mining (landscape/land cover changes) mapping activities in Noebesa Village, Amanuban Tengah District;
- Develop coastal atlas of NTT (focussed on the island of Flores, especially on Pfr sites), involving information on land tenures, land cover types, level of degradation, identification of potential area for rehabilitation, carbon stores, etc.;
- Awareness raising on DRR/CCA/Sustainable Ecosystem Management to community groups through various media, including radio campaigns, posters, leaflets. The campaign material will be produced through the re-production of currently available IEC/awareness and development of new materials;
- Training on PDRA – HCVA for community groups, under collaboration with PMI;
- Community risk assessment on PDRA -HCVA (out put: Data on climate change and ecosystem degradation);
- Community-based training and surveys on coastal resources, including threats and land status inventory/mappings & assessments;
- Study on mangroves role in coastal protection against natural hazards;
- Development of DRR/CCA/Sustainable Ecosystem Management mitigation and preparedness plans (Planning on coastal restoration and management in Sikka, Ende, and Banten);
- Facilitate community access to knowledge and resources (conditional grant/*Bio-rights*); provision of *Bio-rights* contracts for community, seedling preparation, vegetation rehabilitation and maintenance, and the development of alternative livelihoods for community group members;
- Establish community-based Coastal Ecosystem Management & Restoration's Demo-Sites at Reroreja & Banten;

- Organise community-to-community exchange visits to share best practices (Village to village learning about coastal restoration techniques and experiences, involving communities from Sikka and Ende Districts)

Result 2 : Civil Society Strengthening Southern Partners/ CBOs

Activities are including:

- PDRA training for Wetlands International – Indonesia Programme Staff, in collaboration with PMI;
- Training on Ecosystem Mapping for PfR's local partners & CBOs;
- Identification of local NGOs partners' need and involvement on EMR as well as on alternative micro-finance scheme using *Bio-Rights* approaches;
- Training of Trainers on Awareness for local NGOs on DRR/CCA/ERM and Sustainable Ecosystem Management;
- Ecosystem Management & Rehabilitation training for local NGOs & CBOs/Community Groups in NTT;
- *Bio-Rights* training for local NGOs and CBOs, including field visits to the sites where *Bio-Rights* have been implemented;
- Ecosystem and Community-based Climate Change Adaptation training in NTT
- Our thematic Consultant Team has also provided training on Ecosystem Management to all PfR partners (including to local NGO/CBO partners, [local university and local government agencies](#), [local university and local government agencies](#)), which focussed on the ecosystem assessment tools and methodologies. .

Result 3 : Advocacy & Policy Dialogue

Activities are including:

- Establishment of participatory coastal & inland waters resource management regulation in Sikka, Ende and Serang (approved and endorsed by Head of Village);
- Training and Awareness session on DRR/CCA/ ERM and Sustainable Ecosystem Management for to local government staff;
- Ecosystem and Community Based Climate Change Adaptation training for local government in NTT;
- Training workshop & Technical Assistance for policy development to support alternative micro-finance scheme (using *Bio-Rights* approaches) & site visits to sites where *Bio-Rights* have been implemented;
- Establishment of multi stakeholders coastal resource management/working groups for drafting of the Coastal Greenbelts for Sikka (partly done), Ende, and Serang; and its dissemination;
- Production of Technical reports/working papers to support mangrove/coastal policies (targeted to support policy review on coastal spatial plan, Green Belt, Ecosystem Restorations/ Rehabilitation, and roles of mangroves in Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate change Adaptation);
- Influencing National Policy on Green belt /Coastal Management issues in relation to DRR/CCA/EMR (Meetings and National Workshop).

3.2 Work plan 2011 – 2015

The Wetlands International – Indonesia Programme work plan is grouped into seven major components, as follow: (refer to Annex 8):

1. Personnel/Project staff Recruitment & Mobilization. Under this component, Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme will recruit the following positions: Project Manager, Finance Officer, Admin Officer, Community Facilitators (2 persons for Sikka and Ende, NTT; and 1 person for Banten), Field Coordinator (for NTT only) and Experts/Consultants;
2. Joint Activities. The list of activities will be developed upon the agreement of all PfR partners; (refer to Annex 7);
3. Strengthening community resilience/Direct Poverty Alleviation Communities (Result 1). This component is described in more detail under the Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme's log-frame and its activity schedule as mentioned in Annex 6;
4. Civil Society Strengthening Southern Partners/CBOs (Result 2); This component is described in more detail under the Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme log-frame and its activity schedule as mentioned in Annex 6;
5. Advocacy & Policy Dialogue (Result 3). This component is described in more detail under the Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme log-frame and its activity schedule as mentioned in Annex 6;
6. Project supervision from Bogor. This component (to monitor and evaluate Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme's PfR project implementations in order to ensure to achieve its objectives) will be carried out biannually by Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme staff;
7. Reporting and Evaluation. This component consists of biannual progress report and annual report. The schedule will follow Donor requirements.

3.3 Internal & Project Management Structure and Community Target Groups

At national level, Bogor, the implementation of Wetlands International – Indonesia Programme's PfR Project will be supervised by a Management team and supporting staff. The daily management will be led by Project Manager.

At field level, the Project implementation will be coordinated by Field Coordinator (based in Maumere, Sikka), while at community level it will be facilitated by a Facilitator at each project site (total 3 Field Facilitators).

In order to get technical information of the project site, the following Specialists - Consultants will be recruited:

- Coastal and Inland Wetland Ecologist;
- Spatial planner/policy specialist;
- Risk Assessment Specialist;
- GIS Specialist;
- Civil Engineer;

- Socio-economist/*Bio-right* specialist;
- Livelihood specialist;
- Awareness/campaign specialist;
- Hydro-oceanologist;
- Publication specialist;

In addition, collaboration will be made with Partners to obtain specialist on the following expertise:

- HCVA (Hazard, Capacity, Vulnerability & Assessment) specialist;
- PDRA (Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment) facilitator;
- VCA/DRR/CCA specialist.

These Consultants will be recruited based on the requirement to implement related activities at the required time periods.

3.4 Reporting-Monitoring and Evaluation Protocol

DGIS has provided format for Monitoring and Evaluation Protocol. This M&E format, however, more focusing on actors, (CBOs, CSO, Government and project staff), therefore additional M&E format is required for environmental issues or just simply comparing present condition to baseline data of ecosystem mapping. There is also a need to produce an M&E guidance on how to measure impact of EMR in relation to CCA and DRR (Table of Monitoring Protocol DGIS is attached in Annex 12).

4. Progress of Activities

This chapter provides information on detailed activities during the reporting period, which include project management at both, site and national level, and how these are linked to other projects: Dipecho 7 which was finalised in October 2011 and the forthcoming Mangrove Capital Project which will be started in January 2012.

The structure of this report is developed based on the agreed 3 (three) intervention strategy of the project, namely 1) Strategy 1: Strengthening Community Resilience, 2) Strategy 2: Strengthening of Civil Society, 3) Strategy 3: Policy Dialogue and Advocacy.

4.1 Office Set-up and Project Personnel Recruitment

Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme has finalized the recruitment of the following core position:

- Programme Manager (based in Bogor): Ita Sualia. Due to her maternal leave, started from December 2011 the position is replaced by Yus Rusila Noor;
- Project Coordinator (based in Maumere): Abu Bakar (1st Nov – 15 Dec 2011) then replaced by Eko Budi Priyanto as per 16 Dec 2011 (Note: Abu Bakar was having hernia operation)
- Field Facilitator (based in Sikka): Didiek Fitriyanto.
- Field Facilitator (based in Ende): Kuswantoro
- Field Facilitator (based in Serang, Banten) : Urip
- Technical Assistant (Based in Maumere): Bartholomeus Udak

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- Administration Officer (Based in Maumere): Dewy Ratnasari

The ToR for these core Project Personnel is attached on Annex 10.

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In order to accommodate Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme's field staff to implement PfR's, two offices have been established in the city of Maumere (Sikka - NTT) and Serang (Banten). The address are:

- Jalan Sudirman Nomor 36, RT 026 /RW 008, Kelurahan Waioti, Kecamatan Alok, Maumere, Kabupaten Sikka, Nusa Tenggara Timur;
- Perumahan Pemda, Jl. Yudistira Blok D No 8 Rt 01/07, Kaligandu, Serang, Banten (October 2011 – October 2013)

4.2 Financial Inception Report (1 January 2011 – 31 December 2011)

A financial report is available in separated report for the period of 1st January– 31st December 2011, which include expenses under the inception stage (Jan-September 2011; Contract/Agreement No. 1231.004 signed in June 2011) and expenses within 1st October – 31 December 2011 (under a full contract up to 30 June 2013 signed in 21st December 2011).

Expenses under this reporting period (1 January – 31 December 2011) is reported separately in EXCEL Table, and the expenses were prepared with the following scenarios:

- Budgeted (January – December 2011) 189,904 Eu (including inception budget Jan-Sept 2011 = 136,118 Eu)
- Actual (Jan – Dec 2111) 135,180 Eu (including expenses during inception stage)

The above scenarios were made based on PfR project stages, which followed the Donor's suggestion.

From this report it can be seen, that not all fund for January-December 2011 has been absorbed (from the total contract of 189,904 Eu, only 135,180 Eu have been spent; and the rest 54,724 Eu will be carried forward to implement the pending activities such as for Ecosystem Rehabilitation training (for local NGOs & CBOs/Community Groups), Coastal & inland Ecosystem Mappings for all WIIP sites, and for implementing BioRights

Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme's detailed budgets have been submitted separately from this narrative report to WIHQ in 30th September 2011 (see XL Files: Budget Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme Oct 2011- Dec 2015 for WIHQ.xls; Budget 2012 Indonesia Format The Hague for WIHQ.xls).

4.3 Implementation of Strategy 1: Strengthening Community Resilience

4.3.1 Project Site Selection, socialization and Beneficiaries

Project Site

As has been agreed during partner's project proposal development, PfR is working in Nusa Tenggara Timur Province and with one learning site located in Banten Province (refer to Annex 3).

During the first quarter of 2011 (20 – 23 April 2011), Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme carried out a rapid assessment (refer to Appendix 4) to select the potential project sites, using criteria developed by PfR, and referred to the PfR's list of community selection criteria, including the condition of disaster prone area and community willingness to participate in the project as main criteria of the selection. Under this assessment, a total of five villages of Sikka and Ende Districts have been selected as project sites and a village in Banten Province as the learning site. Previously, under the Dipecho 7 Project, Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme has been worked in 2 villages of Sikka District (Nangahale and Reroroja villages).

In order to get the best possible information on the potential site, an integrated Ecosystem Mapping have been conducted by the Consultant Team, focussed on the assessment aimed to determine the main potential hazards in the proposed sites, and the intervention activities needed to be undertaken.

Based on the above combined assessments, Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme decided to work in 5 villages of Sikka District (Nangahale, Reroroja, Talibura, Darat Pantai and Ndone) and 2 villages of Ende District (Kota Baru and Tou Timur villages). Both Ndone and Tou Timur villages were added after the Ecosystem Mapping Training carried out in Sikka in August 2011). On each village, a community group has been pre-identified to be established during the first quarter of 2012, except in Reroroja village which will have 2 community groups. In total, Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme will be working in 2 Districts in NTT, consists of 8 community groups of 7 villages. In addition, Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme is also working in Sawah Luhur Village, Banten Province, as the learning site. This site has been decided and agreed by the PfR partners as the Project's learning sites as it fits to PfR missions and objectives to integrate the three project issues (EMR, DRR and CCA). Wetlands International – Indonesia Programme has been working in Banten Bay as early as end of 1980s, mainly on biodiversity conservation-related activities. Since 2009, the working themes in Banten were broadened into rehabilitation of abandoned coastal ponds. In the long run, such rehabilitation is anticipated to be able to cope with DRR and CCA issues, and therefore the Banten site will be much suitable to be treated as learning site, where the integration of three project issues can be demonstrated to PfR stakeholders on integrated manner.

Met opmaak: Niet Markeren

Project Socialization & Consultation

This activity aimed to explain WIIP's PfR field activities to the target communities (also to local government) in Sikka and Ende.

This activity has partly been carried out in Sikka and Ende, i.e. after Project Facilitators have been mobilized to the PfR project sites in Sikka and Ende in November & December 2011. Report of this activity not yet available, but it will be submitted after socialization has been completed.

Beneficiaries

Numbers of target beneficiaries have been counted using an agreed formula: "number of people who will directly involve as CBO member (direct beneficiaries) plus 30% of total village population who will be involved and receive indirect benefits from the PfR". Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme decided to use this figure, although, theoretically, a number of as high as 80% of village population will benefit from the development of disaster management plan and village

regulation (*Perdes*) on coastal and inland management which will be facilitated by Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme. The estimated number of beneficiaries for Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme intervention is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Target beneficiaries (direct and indirect) of Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme intervention on PfR project.

Province	District	Village	# of target beneficiaries (direct and indirect)
NTT	Sikka	Nangahale	1237
		Reroroja	1243
		Darat Pantai	544
		Tali Bura	878
		Ndone	*)
	Ende	Kota Baru	588
		Tou Timur	*)
Banten	Serang	Sawah Luhur	2421
		TOTAL	6911

*Note *): total beneficiaries for Done and Tou Timur villages are being calculated (in January 2012). These two more villages are added by WIIP as during the Ecosystem Mapping training held by WIIP in August 2011, it was found that these sites are importance to have PfR supports due to its ecosystem values and they are also potentially disaster prone areas.*

4.3.2 Site Surveys

In order to obtain more detailed information on bio-physics and social condition of the potential sites, numbers of field surveys have been carried out by Consultant Team. The following are summary of surveys that have been carried out in Flores Island (Sikka and Ende). A list of surveys relevant to PfR project is presented in Annex 3.

- Rapid Coastal Assessment survey in Sikka (9-12 Februari 2011). This survey was funded by Dipecho 7 Project, aimed on the identification of disaster prone areas in Sikka District (including Nangahale and Reroreja villages). It was known that in 1992 the areas were severely hits by tsunami and experiences a number of coastal abrasions, floods and landslides. Two villages (Nangahale and Reroreja) have been selected for Dipecho sites, and based on this survey will be continued as PfR sites;
- Bio-Physical and Social Economic Survey of Nangahale and Reroreja coastal areas, north coast of Sikka district, Flores Island (23–30 April 2011). Funded by Dipecho Project. The survey aimed to obtain information on bio-physical and social economic conditions of Nangahle & Reroreja coastal villages, to be used (partly) as District's policy information support in determining coastal green belt of Sikka District. Due to the completion of Dipecho 7 Project in October 2011, the remaining works on policy sector will be continued under the PfR Project, including the development of policy on the protection of mangroves through Head of District (Bupati)'s decree. Under PfR, the Green Belt policy will be drafted, its endorsement will be pursued and the status of mangroves under government protection (moratorium) will be finalized and socialized to various stakeholders;

- Additional rapid coastal surveys on mangrove presence in Sikka District (20-26 August 2011). The survey conducted by Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme Sikka's field staff in collaboration with local Fishery and Forestry office. The main aim of the survey was to collect required information to support the Head of District (Bupati)'s Decree on the protection of all mangroves in Sikka Coastal areas. The result of the survey was including the production of map of mangrove distribution in Sikka District, which then attached to the draft of Bupati's Decree.

To further determine main hazards in the project areas, and priority as well as type of required intervention, Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme is planning to carry out integrated Ecosystem Mapping Assessment, including Participatory Risk Assessment during the second year of the project. In addition, detailed survey on the presence of mangroves in overall Flores island (including Ende) will also be conducted to produce mangrove atlas of Flores Island (this activity will be part of the implementation of Mangrove Capital project, in which the budget is partly contributed by PfR component) and to support the establishment of Green Belt policy in Sikka District.

In addition to the above mentioned surveys, as the follow-up of PfR's Ecosystem Mapping (EMR) training in Timor Tengah Selatan District (21st to 25th August 2011), a working arrangement has been made between Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme and Cordaid Indonesia. Under this arrangement, Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme commissioned by Cordaid Indonesia to carry out an Ecosystem Assessment and Manganese Mining Areas (landscape/ land cover changes)' mapping in Noebesa Village, Amanuban Tengah Sub-District, Timor Tengah Selatan District. The survey area need to be comprehensively assessed due to the potential impact of manganese mining resulted into very disastrous prone area for community living close to the area. The survey has been carried out during 19th - 31st September 2011 by a join team of Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme and local University Consultants (which involved Forestry, GIS, Vulnerability Mapping, Water Quality and Mining Specialists) in collaboration with Bina Swadaya and Oisca (both are Cordaid's local NGO partners) and local communities. The output of this survey is currently available and will be used to influence mining policies at both District and Provincial level, and will be used by Cordaid's partners as baseline information towards PfR project developments and implementations in Noebesa.

4.4 Implementation of Strategy 2: Strengthening of Civil Society

During this reporting period of 2011, Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme has organized and participated on various trainings and meeting as listed in Annex 7. The following are brief information of the selected training.

4.4.1 Internal Capacity Building

Internal capacity building for Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme staff was conducted in Bogor, 10th – 11th August 2011, through training on VCA-Contingency/Evacuation Plan provided by Indonesia Red Cross (PMI). A total of 12 field, technical and management staff were participated on the training. The objectives of the training were to provide knowledge on how to assess community capacity in relation to vulnerability issues and how to reduce disaster risks by increasing capacity, and reducing vulnerability and hazards.

4.4.2 Provision of Technical Inputs to PfR partners

- **Training on Ecosystem Approaches**

Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme provided two trainings for PfR core partners, their local NGOs and CBOs partners on Ecosystem Mapping that relevant to EMR-CCA and DRR. The first training carried out in Maumere of Sikka District, attended by 42 participants (NLRC and Cordaid), and the second training carried out in Timor Tengah Selatan district, attended by 32 participants (Care and Cordaid).

- **Technical Input for PfR Partners' Assessment Tools**

During preparation workshop in Maumere on June 2011, Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme delivered a presentation on EMR concept in relation to DRR and Climate Change, including EMR application on assessment works and special presentations on Ecosystem Mapping methodology which will be used during the implementation of assessment works. Some additional modification/simplification of Ecosystem Mapping were applied according to basic needs of PfR baseline. In addition, Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme also lead discussion on minimum ecosystem variables have to be collected as PfR baseline, and review on PfR partners risk assessment's tools that appropriate to be used in collecting ecosystem data.

Table 2. Minimum variables/baseline information to be collected by all Indonesia PfR Partners

	DRR (human, social, financial, infrastructure, natural)	CCA (Physical capital: infrastructure, transport, shelter, water, sanitation)	EMR (Natural capital: water, land, river, forests, minerals)
	Number of human population Type and livelihood diversity Financial capacity and Access to capital List of hazard which has direct impact to livelihood	Acces to public helath facilities Access to climate data Family health facilities	Acces to clean water Identification local wisdom in ecosystem management & conservation Land tenure List of ecosystem based livelihood and livelihood diversification/ changes due to ecosystem changes/ degradation
CSO (Social capital: networks, relations, affiliations)	Early Warning System & facilities Inctitutional capacity Access to EWS facilities and information Existing EWS programme at village and district level	Internal institutional capacity at village, district and provincial level Other actors who has capacity on Ccand community access to them Community structure and system for CCA	Institutional capacity ((formal/informal, function and experinece) in managing ecosystem Other actors and community access to them System and structure in community for EMR Social tension

Policy & Advocacy (human, social, financial, infrastructure, natural)	Government programme for disaster mitigation Institutional structure and capacity Existing contingency plan Government Policy direction	Government programme and policy related to CCA (national, provincial, district, village) Government structure for CCA	Government programme and policy related to EMR Existing spatial planning Government structure for managing EMR issue
Science, Nature, & Infrastructure	Ecosystem vulnerability mapping Ecosystem existing condition and management and use Natural protection and water supply	Climate data Topography/ landscape system Hidrology data Water resource	Ecosystem biophysical condition : Type of ecosystem and condition, vegetation condition, topography and land system, Main hazard to ecosystem degradation,

In order to get more comprehensive information on ecosystem attributes, Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme offered joint activities on 1) Training Course on Ecosystems and Community Based Climate Change Adaptation, and 2) Training Course on Rehabilitation Techniques. However, both trainings need to be discussed with PfR partners later as currently each PfR partner is focusing their activities on baseline data collection (assessment).

4.5 Implementation of Strategy 3 : Policy Dialogue and Advocacy

4.5.1 Development of Policy Advocacy Strategy

In September 2011, the PfR Partners in Indonesia has drafted an Advocacy Strategy, which will be further discussed among partners. The strategy will be targeted at village, district, province, national as well as regional levels and will cover the following issues as presented on Table 3.

Met opmaak: Niet Markeren

Table 3. Advocacy Strategy of PfR Project (Draft September 2011)

Strategy	Regional	National	Provincial	District (Kabupaten)	Villages (Desa)
Strategy 1: Integrate DRR/CCA/EMR on legal framework	Recommendation to ASEAN leaders through the Asean People's Forum (yearly) and ASIAN Ministerial Conference for DRR (every 2 years)	Existing spatial planning regulation	Existing/draft/ new spatial planning regulation	Existing/new spatial planning regulation, Mid-term development plan (RPJM Kabupaten)	Mid-term development plan (RPJMDesa)
Strategy 2: Encourage the integration of DRR/CCA/EMR through engagement of various platforms	ASEAN leaders meeting through the Asean People's Forum (yearly), ASIAN Ministerial Conference for DRR (every 2 years)	National platform for DRR (Planas PRB), National Climate Change Board (Dewan Nasional Perubahan Iklim)	no significant influence due to decentralization, engage in all process	District DRR Forum	Village DRR Group

Strategy 3: Encourage the improvements of Indonesia's climate change data and information (validity and access)	ASEAN leaders meeting through the Asean People's Forum (yearly), ASIAN Ministerial Conference for DRR (every 2 years)	National Climate Change Board (Dewan Nasional Perubahan Iklim)	awareness raising	awareness raising	awareness raising
Strategy 4: Encourage the Indonesian Government to reallocate ER fund to DRR fund (currently most national fund is allocated under ER, need a change of paradigm)	ASEAN leaders meeting through the Asean People's Forum (yearly), ASIAN Ministerial Conference for DRR (every 2 years)	National platform for DRR (Planas PRB)	awareness raising	awareness raising	awareness raising
Specific Government Agencies or Platforms that relate to national, provincial, district, and village level advocacies		Bappenas, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Environment, National Disaster Agency, National platform for DRR, National Climate Change Board	Bappeda, Forest Agency, Environment Agency, Disaster Agency	Bappeda, Forest Agency, Environment Agency, Disaster Agency	Subdistrict and village government

From Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme perspective, this strategy will be mainly focused in influencing government policies at various levels on wetlands ecosystem management (including coastal and inland) and how to link this issue with DRR and CCA. At the village level, the strategy will be attached to the target community groups who implementing the *Bio-Rights* approach (e.g. by the establishment of village regulations and carry out numbers of awareness campaigns on resource management). At the district level, a broader resource management issues (both coastal and inland) in relation to DRR and CCA will be dialogued under the -for example- multi sectoral task forces (for Sikka this has been commenced during Dipecho project under WIIP facilitation). At the national level, Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme will use the existing national institution to influence various EMR-DRR-CCA related issues. This will include the National Mangrove Working Group (KKMN), Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, National Council for Climate Change (DNPI), National Disaster Preparedness Body (BNPB), Indonesia Disaster Management Community, Knowledge Centres, etc. Within January – December 2011, a number of meeting has been attended by WIIP in relation to above (see Annex 6b)

4.6 Other Activities

4.6.1 Meeting and Workshop

During January – December 2011, Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme has attended and participated various meeting organized by PfR partners, including the following meetings and workshop:

Meetings (see Annex 6a and 6b)

- Fifteen (15) regular coordination meetings, which usually hosted by NLRC (Annex 6a);
- PfR related meetings, including KKMN (National Mangrove Working Group) meeting, Mangrove for the Future (MfF) meetings, Dipecho 7 Project coordination meetings and BNPB meeting. (refer to Annex 6b);

Workshops (see Annex 6c)

- Joint PfR workshop in Bogor, 28 February – 5 March 2012, organized by NLRC;
- DRR – CCA – EMR workshop, Maumere, 13 – 17 June 2010, organized by Caritas;
- PfR Global work conference, The Hague, Netherlands, 19-22 September 2011, facilitated by NLRC;
- National Workshop on Indigenous Knowledge on Meteorological Hazards and Climate Change Adaptation, Jakarta, 26 July 2012, organized by UNESCO and MPBI;
- National Workshop on Tsunami Mitigation, Jakarta, 22 March 2011, organized by Ministry of Fishery and Marine Affairs;
- National Workshop on Save Mangrove for Our Earth, Bogor, 22 January 2011 organized by Bogor Agriculture University (IPB).
- LnL Dipecho closing workshop in Kupang 24-25 Oct 2011 organized by Care and other PfR partners
- 4th South-South Citizenry Based Development Academy on Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction. New Delhi, India November 28-30, 2011
- Workshop/meeting on MECS (Mangrove Ecosystem Conservation and Sustainable Use (MECS) in the ASEAN Region, organized by Min of Forestry and JICA in Jakarta (19 December 2011)

4.6.2 Contribution to Dipecho 7 and Mangrove Capital Projects.

During this reporting period, the three main PfR partners (Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme, Cordaid and Care), in collaboration with NLRC has been participated on the Dipecho 7 Project, which focused on disaster risk reduction. Some of the Dipecho 7 Project activities, which have been implemented from 2010 to the third quarter of 2011, will be continued by PfR partners, including influencing government policies in disaster risk reduction.

In relation to the advocacy on government policy, Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme has facilitated the establishment of Sikka District Green Belt Task Force, under the Decree of Head of Sikka District No.206 HK/2011, July 2011. The Task Force is chaired by the Head of District's

Assistant on Economic and Development, and its members consisted of various sectorals' agencies, including Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme. This task force is not only dealing with the issues of Green Belt, but it will also coordinate the integration of coastal management across sectorals agencies in Sikka. Within the Dipecho 7 project, this task force has been prioritizing its works to establish mangrove as protected areas, and this work will be continued under PfR towards the development of Sikka's coastal green belt.

During January – December 2011, Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme has spent about 20% of its budget to contribute to the implementations of Dipecho 7 Project in Reroreja and Nangahale villages, Sikka District. This contribution mainly to cover Personnel costs (including fees and logistics), training and capacity building (and institutional strengthening), Bio-physical and Scio Economic field study/evaluation to support the designation of mangrove protection and to provide baseline information (mainly in Nangahale and Reroreja villages) for future green belt development. Upon the completion of the Dipecho 7 Project in 30 October 2011, Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme will continue to work in both villages under PfR Project.

In addition, Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme will also allocated part of the budget to support the implementation of the Mangrove Capital Project, which will also be aligned with Ecosystem Alliance Project. This amount of fund will mainly be used in Flores, Nusa Tenggara Timur (beyond PfR sites) for mangrove mapping, reviewing and influencing coastal policies.

4.6.3 Facilitate Internship students

To enhance understanding and analysis on ecosystem management in relation to climate change and DRR, during April – July 2012, Wetlands International – Indonesia Programme facilitated internship for Jorge Sanz Fuertes, a student from Kings College, London. The student has main tasks to:

1. Compare and analyze of outcomes of community risk assessments (based on different tools used by various partners);
2. Analyze the wider policy context (local, district/province/national government) on DRR, CCA and EMR.

The student also visited PfR learning site (Banten Bay) to learn how coastal ecosystem restoration carried out in the abandoned fish pond through community participation (*Bio-right*) approach.

4.7 Planned Activities during 2012

During the second year of PfR Project implementation (2012), Wetlands International – Indonesia Programme will focus on the following activities:

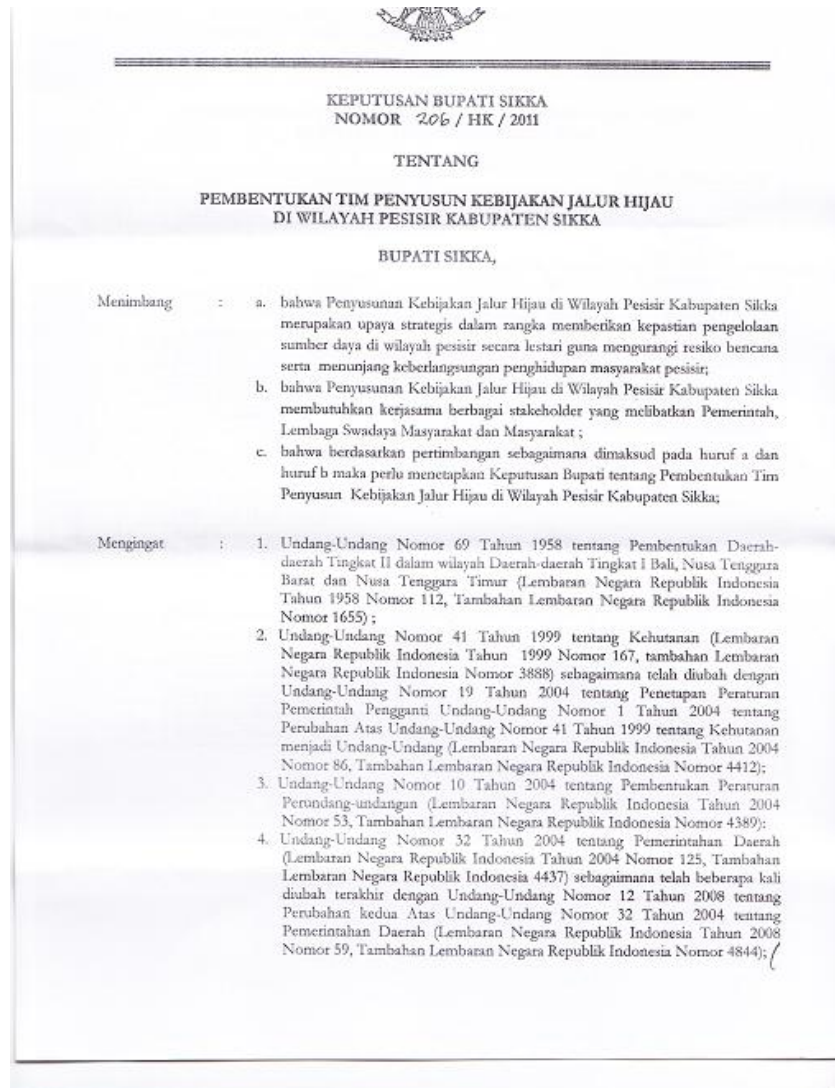
- Finalize office set up in Sikka and Ende Districts, including the staff recruitment;
- Continue project socialization and consultation at provincial, district and local levels (partly done in Dec 2011) ;
- Implementation of Integrated Ecosystem Mapping on WIIP sites and development of Policy Strategy;
- Implementation of PfR Joint Activities (including PfR coordination meeting in Kupang, Workshop on advocacy in Jogjakarta, SSCBDA if additional funding from other donors available, Policy mapping by Advocacy working group, to visit learning site in Banten)

- Under Result 1, activities will be focused on the implementation of activities at community level, including Project socialization and consultation; identification, selection and establishment of community groups; capacity building for community groups (training and access to knowledge center), empowerment of community livelihood/economic activities through *Bio-rights* approach as well as ecosystem management activities;
- Under Result 2, activities will be focused on capacity building, including training on ecosystem assessment, training for trainer on awareness raising, training on *bio-rights* and ecosystem management, and community-based climate change adaptation training. [There will be possibilities of combining the proposed trainings \(integrated communication and budget-wise\), involving community groups, \(local\) partners and local government;](#)
- Under Result 3, main activities are to facilitate the development of village regulation (Perdes) and capacity building for government officer (detailed workplan for 2012 is presented on Annex 8).

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Annex 3	PfR's partners project sites in Indonesia
Annex 4.	Site Selection Criteria & Rapid Sites Assessment
Annex 5.	List of Survey within WIIP sites and to Support other PfR partner
Annex 6a.	List of PfR meetings attended by WIIP
Annex 6b.	List of other PfR relevant meetings attended by WIIP
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Annex 8.	Wetlands International – Indonesia Programme Intervention Logframe and Workplan
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Annex 10.	ToR of PfR Field Coordinator NTT and Field Facilitator
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Annex 12.	DGIS Monitoring Protocol- Filled by WIIP
Annex 13.	Other Reports produced by WIIP under PfR January – September 2011

Annex 1. Green Belt taskforce established through a legal letter of Regent Decree No 206/HK/2011,



LAMPIRAN : KEPUTUSAN BUPATI SIKKA
 NOMOR 206 / HK / 2011
 TANGGAL 18 Juli 2011

**PEMBENTUKAN TIM PENYUSUNAN DRAFT KEBIJAKAN JALUR HIJAU
 DI WILAYAH PESISIR KABUPATEN SIKKA**

NO	NAMA JABATAN	JABATAN DALAM TIM
1	2	3
1	Tim Pengarah	
1	Bupati Sikka	Pengarah
2	Wakil Bupati Sikka	Wakil Pengarah
3	Sekretaris Daerah Kabupaten Sikka	Penanggung jawab
4	Asisten Perekonomian dan Pembangunan Setda Kab. Sikka	Koordinator
5	Kepala Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan dan Penanaman Modal Daerah Kabupaten Sikka	Anggota
6	Kepala Badan Lingkungan Hidup Kabupaten Sikka	Anggota
7	Kepala Dinas Kehutanan Kabupaten Sikka	Anggota
8	Kepala Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan Kabupaten Sikka	Anggota
11	Tim Pelaksana	
1	Kabid Perencanaan Tata Ruang pada Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan dan Penanaman Modal Daerah Kab. Sikka	Ketua
2	Kepala Bagian Sumber Daya Alam Setda Kabupaten Sikka	Sekretaris
3	Kabid Pemulihan dan Konservasi Lingkungan pada Badan Lingkungan Hidup Kab. Sikka	Anggota
4	Kabid Pembinaan Usaha dan Pengolahan Hasil pada Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan Kabupaten Sikka	Anggota
5	Kabid Rehabilitasi dan Konservasi Alam pada Dinas Kehutanan Kabupaten Sikka	Anggota
6	Kabid Kesiapsiagaan pada Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah Kabupaten Sikka	Anggota
7	Kepala Bagian Hukum Setda Kabupaten Sikka	Anggota
8	Kepala Seksi Pemetaan dan Survey pada Badan Pertanahan Nasional Kabupaten Sikka	Anggota
9	Kepala Seksi Konservasi Wilayah III Kabupaten Sikka	Anggota
10	Abu Bakar Bahrudin / WIIP – Sikka Project Coordinator	Anggota

 BUPATI SIKKA

 Drs. SOSIMUS MITANG

- dan Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Sikka Nomor 84, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4739);
6. Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2009 tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2009 Nomor 140, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5059);
 7. Keputusan Presiden Nomor 32 Tahun 1990 tentang Pengelolaan Kawasan Lindung;
 8. Instruksi Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 26 Tahun 1997 tentang Penetapan Jalur Hijau Hutan Mangrove;
 9. Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 16 Tahun 2006 tentang Prosedur Penyusunan Produk Hukum Daerah;
 10. Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Sikka Nomor 28 Tahun 2007 tentang Urusan Pemerintahan yang menjadi kewenangan Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Sikka (Lembaran Daerah Kabupaten Sikka Tahun 2007 Nomor 28 Seri F Nomor 21);
 11. Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Sikka Nomor 4 Tahun 2008 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Dinas-dinas Daerah (Lembaran Daerah kabupaten Sikka Tahun 2008 Nomor 4 Seri D Nomor 3 (Tambahan Lembaran Daerah Kabupaten Sikka Nomor 40);
 12. Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Sikka Nomor 14 Tahun 2008 tentang Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah Tahun 2009-2013 (Lembaran Daerah Kabupaten Sikka Nomor 14 Seri F Nomor 4, Tambahan Lembaran Daerah Kabupaten Sikka Nomor 48);

MEMUTUSKAN :

- Menetapkan :
- KESATU : Membentuk Tim Penyusun Kebijakan Jalur Hijau di Wilayah Pesisir Kabupaten dengan susunan sebagaimana tercantum dalam lampiran dan merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari keputusan ini.
- KEDUA : Tim sebagaimana dimaksud pada dikrom KESATU mempunyai tugas :
- a. melaksanakan koordinasi antar berbagai stakeholder dalam rangka pembahasan dan penyusunan kebijakan jalur hijau di wilayah pesisir Kabupaten Sikka;
 - b. merumuskan dokumen rencana aksi bersama dalam rangka pengelolaan jalur hijau sesuai kebijakan jalur hijau di wilayah pesisir Kabupaten Sikka;
 - c. melaporkan hasil penyusunan dan dokumen rencana aksipengelolaan jalur hijau di wilayah pesisir kabupaten Sikka kepada Bupati.
- KETIGA : Dalam melaksanakan tugasnya, Tim sebagaimana dimaksud pada Dikrom KESATU bertanggung jawab kepada Bupati.
- KEEMPAT : Segala biaya yang timbul sebagai akibat ditetapkan Keputusan ini, dibebankan pada Wedands International Indonesia Programme.
- KELIMA : Keputusan ini mulai berlaku pada tanggal ditetapkan.

Ditetapkan di Maumere
pada tanggal 18 Juli 2011

BUPATI SIKKA

Drs. SOSIMUS MITANG

Annex 2 Disasters in Sikka within the last 2005-2010

NO	PERISTIWA/KEJADIAN BENCANA/Disaster type	WAKTU KEJADIAN / dates	L O K A S I / location	HARTA/ Values (RP)	KETERANGAN/ Remarks (Rusak/ Hilang/ Mati/ Tergenang/ Putus)
1	2	3	4	8	9
1	Letusan Gunung Api / Volcano eruption	15 April 2008	Kecamatan Waigete - Desa Egon		Tidak ada korban meninggal/ - no dead casualties 134 jiwa terserang ispa / 134 prs suffered from respiratory - illness Jembatan kali Wairaat putus sepanjang ± 50 M (the bridge - broken)
2	Banjir / Floods	21 Oktober 2005	Kecamatan Kewapante Desa - Namangkewa - Desa Geliting - Desa Waiara		Jembatan Napungseda putus ± 50 M (the bridge broken) Tanggul pengaman kali di Namangkewa jebol (dike along the river broken) Rumah warga tergenang air (houses flooded) Tanaman padi jagung....ha (corn plantation died)
		28 Oktober 2005	Kecamatan Kewapante Desa - Namangkewa	3,011,400,000	Rusaknya MCK 5 bh, rumah semi permanen 115 bh, (houses damaged) dapur 5 bh, sumur 43 bh, kambing 4 ekor, ayam 170 ekor, babi 20 ekor, anjing 3 ekor, bebek 10 ekor - Jembatan kokowahor
			- Desa Geliting	164,640,000	Dapur 94 bh, Sumur 56 bh, kambing 2 ekor, ayam 86 ekor, babi 10 ekor, anjing 4 ekor, bebek 13 ekor Rumah semi permanen 98 bh, sumur 39 bh, asam 5 phn, pisang 1 bh, kambing 6 phn, ayam 90 ekor babi 3 ekor
			- Desa Waiara	816,100,000	
			Kecamatan Hewokloang Desa		Kopi 239 phn, cengkeh 107

			- Hewokloang	227,800,000	- phn, Vanili 290 phn, kelapa 49 phn, kemiri 116 phn, nangka 19 phn, bambu 75 rumpun, pisang 25 rumpun
			Kecamatan Bola		
		28 Desember 2007	- Desa Ipir	1,200,000,000	- Jln. Bola-Hale 2 km
			Kecamatan Tanawawo		
		06 Februari 2008	Desa - Renggarasi	1,750,000,000	Bendungan 1 unit, Jln. Bistio- Nuaria 2 km
			Kecamatan Waigete		
		15 Februari 2008	Desa - Waigete	1,250,000,000	- Jln. Patiahu - Kilawair
		06 Maret 2008	Desa - Wairterang	16,005,000	Ubi kayu 0,83 ha, K. hijau 0,79 ha, jagung 1,83 ha, pisang 7 rumpun, jambu mente 3 phn, padi ladang 0,5 ha, padi sawah 0,33 ha, kambing 4 ekor, babi 2 ekor, ayam 22 ekor, polindes 1 unit
			Kecamatan Alok Timur		
		15 Februari 2008	Kel. - Nangameting	75,000,000	Ground Sill 1 bh, Pasangan turap 20 m
			Kecamatan Paga		
		19 Februari 2008	Desa - Masabewa	260,562,500	Padi 41, 25 ha, jagung 0,25 ha, tanamam sayuran 0,75 ha, Mercu 1 unit, sayap 20 m
			Kecamatan Mego		
		19 Februari 2008	- Desa Bhera	55,000,000	- Mercu 1 unit, sayap 35 m
			Kecamatan Doreng		
		19 Februari 2008	Desa - Waihawa	2,500,000,000	Jln. Sp. Kewapante-Habibola 4 km
			Kecamatan Lela		

		Jan s/d Feb 2009	- Desa Iligai	500,000,000	Pustu 1 unit dan Badan Jalan 200 m
				150,000,000	Rumah 65 unit
3	Hujan disertai petir/ heavy rain with lightning		Kecamatan Alok Timur		
		19 Januari 2006	- Desa Watugong		- Seorang pemuda
4	Abrasi pantai/ coastal abrasion		Kecamatan Paga		
		14 a/d 16 Maret 2006	- Desa Mbengu	49,000,000	Rumah 49 unit
		30 Maret 2006	Kecamatan Lela		
			- Desa Kolidetung		35 KK terkena / terancam abrasi
			- Desa Hepang		Dusun Tiget Bangboler mengungsi di gedung
		30 Maret s/d 3 Apr 2006	Kecamatan Lela		
			- Desa Hepang	260,000,000	Rumah permanen 1 bh, rumah semi permanen
					10 bh, rumah darurat 16 bh, posyandu 1 bh
			- Desa Kolidetung	465,500,000	Rumah permanen 5 bh, rumah semi permanen 18 bh,
					rumah darurat 16 bh, Kapela Hale 1bh, Polindes 1 bh
			- Desa Sikka	930,000,000	Rumah permanen 42 bh,
					rumah semi permanen 5 bh, Tembok penahan gelombang 1 bh
		12 Februari 2008	Kecamatan Kangae		
			- Desa Watumilok	1,105,500,000	Rumah semi permanen 11 unit, dapur 4 unit, tembok penahan gelombang 7 unit, timbunan tanggul 60 m ²
					turap pasangan 15 m ²
			- Desa Kokowahor		- Pisang 20 rumpun tumbang
		12 Februari 2008	Kecamatan Alok Timur		
			- Kel. Waioti	704,310,000	Rumah semi permanen 29 unit, MCK 3 unit, tanggul penahan gelombang 4 unit,

					dapur 3 unit, babi 2 ekor
					bebek 11 ekor, ayam 16 ekor
			- Kel. Beru	2,725,000,000	- Rumah semi permanen 111 unit, sumur 5 unit,
					jalan pantai 200 m
			Kel.		Rumah semi permanen 59
			- Wairotang	124,000,000	- unit, dapur 6 unit, WC
					1 unit, tembok penahan gelombang 2 unit
		12 Februari 2008	Kecamatan Alok Barat		
			Kel.		Rumah darurat 69 unit, jembt
			- Wolomarang	595,300,000	- bambu 19 unit, rumah
					semi permanen 4 unit, dapur 5 unit, MCK 5 unit,
					beras 50 kg
			- Kel. Wailiti	45,500,000	- Rumah darurat 13 unit
			- Kel. Hewuli	15,000,000	- Posyandu 1 unit
			- Kel. Wuring	50,000,000	- Motor laut viber 1 unit
		12 Februari 2008	Kecamatan Alok		
			- Kel. Kota Uneng	580,000,000	- Rumah semi permanen 11 unit, dapur 4 unit,
					Tembok penahan gelombang 7 unit, Timbunan
					tanggul 60 m ² , Turap asangan 15 m ²
			Desa		Lokasi kuburan umum 1 unit,
			- Semparong	35,000,000	- rumah semi permanen
					1 unit
			Desa		
			- Gunung Sari	7,000,000	- Jagung 24 ha, padi 4 ha
			Kecamatan Paga		
		23 Februari 2008	Desa		Rumah darurat 35 unit, rumah
			- Wolorega	2,640,000,000	- semi permanen 153
					unit, rumah permanen 11 unit
			Kecamatan Alok		
		6 Februari 2009	- Kel. Kota Uneng	12,500,000	- Rumah rusak ringan 2 unit
			Kecamatan Alok Timur		
		6 Februari 2009	- Kel. Waioti	14,800,000	- Rumah, sumur

			Kecamatan Magepanda		
		6 Februari 2009	- Desa Kolisia	12,000,000	- Rumah 1 unit
5	Hama tikus menyerang tanaman/ rats attacking community plantation	Feb s/d Maret 2006	Kecamatan Waigete		
			- Desa Aibura		
			- Desa Wairbleler		Tidak ada korban jiwa meninggal
			Kecamatan Kangae		
			- Desa Blatatin		
		06 s/d 07 Maret 2006	Kecamatan Waigete		
			- Desa Aibura	147,500,000	- Kakao 45.900 phn
			- Desa Wairbleler	20,125,000	Kemiri 419 phn, jambu mente 193 phn, pisang 25 rumpun, kelapa 8 phn, bambu 3 rumpun
6	Gelombang Pasang/ high tides/waves	18 Januari 2006	Kecamatan Alok Timur		
			- Kel. Waioti	66,500,000	- 60 unit rumah di Kel. Beru, Wairotang, Waioti
			- Kel. Wairotang	20,000,000	terhempas gelombang dan tergenang air ± 50 cm
			- Kel. Beru	310,000,000	
		6 s/d 7 Maret 2006	Kecamatan Alok Timur		
			- Kel. Waioti	1,052,000,000	MCK 8 bh, rumah permanen
			- Kel. Wairotang	667,000,000	- 158 bh, rumah semi permanen 198 bh, rumah darurat 80 bh
			- Kel. Beru	1,099,000,000	
		6 s/d 7 Maret 2006	Kecamatan Alok Barat		
			- Kel. Kota Uneng	127,000,000	
			- Kel. Wolomarang	126,500,000	
			- Kel. Wuring		

			-	7,000,000	
			Kecamatan Alok Timur		
	8 s/d 15 Februari 2008	- Desa Kojadoi	53,500,000	Mesjid 1 unit, kelapa 40 phn, WC SMP 1 unit,	
	20 Februari 2008	Kecamatan Lela			
		- Desa Lela	144,000,000	Dapur 33 unit, rumah semi permanen 8 unit, sampan 3 unit	
		- Desa Sikka	50,062,500	Dapur 6 unit Jagung 0,25 ha, turap 20 m	
		- Desa Watutedang	76,500,000	dapur 11 unit, sampan 1 unit, pagar rumah 12 m,	
				kandang babi 9 unit, tempat cuci piring 2 unit,	
				MCK 11 unit, kandang ayam 6 unit, rumah semi permanen 2 unit	
		- Desa Kolidetung	244,250,000	Rumah semi permanen 26 unit, MCK 1 unit,	
				Kelapa 1 phn, Jagung 0.75 ha, padi 0.25 ha	
		Kecamatan Palue			
	12 Februari 2008	- Desa Maluriwu	390,000,000	Turap pasangan 30 m, Jln. Krica-Nitung 0,5 km	
		Kecamatan Alok Barat			
	12 Februari 2008	- Kel. Wuring	110,000,000	- Perahu Motor 2 unit	
	30 Desember 2009	Kecamatan Paga			
		- Desa Paga	1,184,015,000	- Rumah 18 unit	
		- Desa Mbengu		- Rumah 6 unit	
	31 Januari 2010	- Desa Paga	3,840,000,000	Rumah 22 unit terendam air laut	
				3 Ruang Kelas SMPK Alfares terendam air laut	
		Kecamatn Lela			
	31 Januari 2010	- Desa Bangboler		- Jalan Putus	
				- Rumah penduduk terancam	

7	Angin Topan/ storms	13 s/d 20 Januari 2006	Kecamatan Nita		
			- Desa Riit	177,000,000	Rumah semi permanen 5 buah
					Kapela 1 buah, SDK 1 buah, padi 40 ha dan jagung 48 ha.
			- Desa Wuliwutik	402,000,000	Patung Bunda Maria, padi gogo 5 ha, jagung 5 ha, jambu mente 15
			- Desa Ladogahar	101,250	Rumah 13 bh, dapur 1 bh, padi gogo 22,5 ha, jagung 44,5 ha, pisang 20 ha, SDN 1bh dan kemiri 88 pohon
		13 s/d 20 Januari 2006	Kecamatan Palue		
			- Desa Tuanggeo	842,375,000	Rumah semipermanen 104 bh, jagung 23ha, ubi 3 ha, pisang 130 rumpun, jambu mente 17 bh, babi 81 ekor dan kambing 2 ekor
			- Desa Maluriwu	179,575,000	Rumah semipermanen 25 bh, jagung 17 ha, ubi 1 ha, pisang 125 rumpun, jambu mente 12 phn
			- Desa Ladolaka	61,100,000	Rumah semi permanen 5 bh, jagung 27 ha, ubi 2 ha., ubi 2 ha, pisang 75 rumpun, jambu mente 13 phn
			- Desa Reruwairere	8,550,000	Ubi 1ha, pisang 80 rumpun, jambu mente 8 phn, jagung 28 ha
			- Desa Kesokoja	11,175,000	Ubi 3 ha, pisang 230 rumpun, jambu mente 21 phn, jagung 27 ha
			- Desa Lidi	9,025,000	Ubi 4 ha, pisang 120 rumpun, jambu mente 15 phn jagung 25 ha
			- Desa Rokirole	13,950,000	Ubi 3ha, pisang 150 rumpun, jambu mente 20 phn, jagung 43 ha
			- Desa Nitunglea	10,750,000	Kerusakan jagung 43 ha
			- Desa Reroroja	20,000,000	Rumah semi permanen 2 buah
		17 s/d 25 Januari 2006	Kecamatan Bola		
			Desa Bola		Rumah semi permanen 1 bh,

			-	60,000,000	- dan gedung SMAN
					Bola 1 bh
			- Desa Wolokoli	197,500,000	- Rumah semi permanen 2 bh, rumah permanen 2bh
					rumah darurat 11 bh, gedung SDK Gedo 1bh dan
					gedung SDI 1 bh
			- Desa Ipir	135,550,000	- Rumah permanen 1 bh, rumah semi permanen 2 bh
					rumah darurat 27 bh, babi 1 ekor, kelapa 12 bh,
					pisang 10 rumpun, jambu mente 8 phn
			- Desa Hokor	72,250,000	- Rumah semi permanen 1 bh, rumah darurat 8 bh,
					babi 1 ekor
			- Desa Umuta	802,000,000	- Rumah permanen 7 bh, rumah semi permanen
					9 bh, rumah darurat 93 bh
			- Desa Wolonwalu	618,000,000	- Rumah darurat 84 bh
			Kecamatan Mapitara		
			- Desa Egon Gahar	35,000,000	- Gedung SDK Lere 1 bh
			- Desa Hebing	9,500,000	- Dapur 1 bh, antena radio 11 m 1 bh, parabola 1 bh
			Kecamatan Doreng		
			- Desa Watumerak	20,000,000	- Rumah darurat 2 bh
			- Desa Waihawa	35,000,000	- Gedung SD Waihawa 1 bh
			- Desa Wolonterang	35,000,000	- Gedung SDI Hamar 1 bh
			Kecamatan Waiblama		
		25 Januari 2006	- Desa Pruda	35,000,000	- Gedung SDI Ridueng 1 bh
		25 Jan s/d 01Feb 2006	Kecamatan Alok Timur		
			- Desa Watugong	30,000,000	- Korban yg meninggal 1 org, luka berat 1 org, dan
					luka ringan 1 org
			Kecamatan Koting		
			- Desa Koting B		- Rumah semi permanen 3 bh
			Kecamatan		

			Tanawawo		
		13 s/d 23 Januari 2006	- Desa Tuwa	254,000,000	Rumah semi permanen 5 bh, - rumah darurat 17 bh, dapur 13 bh, lumbung 6 bh
			Kecamatan Tanawawo		
		21 s/d 22 Januari 2006	- Desa Wolowona	237,950,000	Padi 12,4 ha, jagung 13,5 ha, - kacang 7,25 ha, sorgum 1,35 ha, pisang 111 rumpun, nangka 1 phn, apel 4 phn, advokat 6 phn, kakao 1,314 phn, kelapa 15 phn, kelapa 92 phn, jambu mente 61 kg, cengkeh 3 phn
		15 s/d 20 Januari 2006	- Desa Bu Selatan	362,500,000	Rumah Darurat 47 bh, Aula 1 - bh
			Kecamatan Paga		
		13 s/d 21 Januari 2006	- Desa Wolorega	1,398,787,000	Padi/ jagung 208,75 ha, rumah darurat 174 bh, DSI Mbira Boa 1 bh, mes guru Nuabana 1 bh
		21 s/d 22 Januari 2006	Kecamatan Mego		
			- Desa Bhera	771,840,000	Rumah darurat 170 bh, Padi - 19 ha, jagung 43 ha, pisang 411 rumpun, kemiri 380 phn, jambu mente 387 pohon
			- Desa Wolodesa	415,840,000	Rumah darurat 100 bh, padi - 19 ha, jagung 43 ha, pisang 411 rumpun, kemiri 360 phn, jambu mente 387 phn
			- Desa Parabubu	25,400,000	Padi 16 ha, jagung 40 ha, - jambu mente 456 phn
			- Desa Napunggera	18,964,000	Padi 13 ha, jagung 16 ha, - pisang 136 rumpun, jambu mente 387 phn
			- Desa Dobo	106,775,000	Padi 38 ha, jagung 63ha, - jambu mente 3,261 phn
			- Desa Dobo Nua Puu	46,180,000	Rumah darurat 2 bh, padi 31 - ha, pisang 1.512 rump jagung 43 ha
			- Desa Liakutu	1,272,465,000	Rumah darurat 200 bh, padi - 93ha, jagung 93ha, kemiri 2.995 phn, kopi 416 phn, kakao 4.142 phn,

					pisang 4.191 rumpun, vanili 3.895 phn
			Kecamatan Tanawawo		
		18 s/d 21 Januari 2006	- Desa Detubinga	233,500,000	Padi 35 ha, jagung 82 ha, ubi 50 ha, kacang 9 ha
			Kecamatan Paga		
		25 Jan 2006	- Desa Masabewa	750,000,000	- SDK Wolobela 1 buah
		25 Jan 2006	- Desa Renggarasi	237,500,000	Rumah semi permanen 75 buah
		25 Jan 2006	- Desa Bu Watuweti	39,000,000	Rumah semi permanen 24 buah
			Kecamatan Mego		
		21 s/d 22 Januari 2006	- Desa Korobhera	50,227,500	Padi 43,1 ha, jagung 28.75 ha, kelapa 63 phn,
					pisang 51 rumpun
			- Desa Kowi	685,770,000	Jagung 32 ha, pisang 408 rumpun, kemiri 476 phn
			Kecamatan Lela		
		21 s/d 22 Januari 2006	- Desa Baopaat	125,000,000	- Rumah semi pemanen 13 bh
			Kecamatan Nita		
		6 s/d 7 Maret 2006	- Desa Takaplagar	421,702,500	Rumah semipermanen 23 bh, jagung 7,25 ha,
					padi 11 ha, kacang 9,5 ha, kelapa 30 pohon,
					pisang 351 rumpun, jambu mente 48 phn, bambu
					50 rumpun
			- Desa Nita	43,500,000	1 org luka ringan, rumah semi permanen 2 bh,
					sepeda motor 1 bh
			- Desa Nirangkliung	105,000,000	Rumah 3 bh, dapur 1 bh, kapela 1 bh, kapela 1 bh,
					posyandu 1 bh, padi gogo 19 ha & jagung 13 ha
					Tanaman pertanian, tanaman pangan
			Kecamatan Magepanda		
		6 s/d 7 Maret 2006	- Desa Kolisia	10,000,000	- Rumah semi permanen 1 bh
			Kecamatan		

			Paga		
		7 Maret 2006	- Desa Paga		Rumah permanen 3 bh, rumah semi permanen 8 bh, rumah darurat 17 bh
			Kecamatan Kewapante		
		12 Februari 2008	- Desa Namangkewa	164,000,000	Rumah semi permanen 4 unit, Gedung Coremap 1 unit
			Kecamatan Alok		
		6 Februari 2009	Kel. Madawat	15,000,000	- Rumah 1 unit
			Kecamatan Alok Barat		
		6 Februari 2009	Kel. Wailiti	2,500,000	- Rumah 1 unit
		6 s/d 7 Februari 2009	Kecamatan Nita		
			- Desa Nitakloang	3,271,000	- Rumah 1 unit
			- Desa Tilang	5,000,000	- Rumah 1 unit
			Kecamatan Mapitara		
		28 Februari 2009	- Desa Hebing	2,000,000	- Rumah 1 unit
			Kecamatan Lela		
		18 Mei 2010	- Desa Lela	27,250,000	Rumah Semi Permanen 1 unit (Rusak Berat)
			Kecamatan Tanawawo		
		2 Agustus 2010	- Desa Tuwa	5,700,000	Rumah Darurat 1 unit (Rusak Berat)
			Kecamatan Paga		
		30 September 2010	- Desa Paga	22,917,000	Gedung Semi Permanen SMP PGRI 3 Ruangan (RB)
8	Angin Kencang / Puting Beliung/ strong winds		Kecamatan Kangae		
		27 Desember 2007	- Desa Watumilok	80,000,000	Rumah semi permanen 8 bh, kelapa 10 phn

			Kecamatan Waigete		
		27 Desember 2007	- Desa Pogon	7,500,000	- Rumah semi permanen 1 unit
			Kecamatan Magepanda		
		28 Desember 2007	- Desa Kolisia	10,000,000	- Rumah semi permanen 1 unit
		28 Desember 2007	Kecamatan Mapitara		
			- Desa Natakoli	10,000,000	- Rumah semi permanen 1 unit
				41,000,000	- Tanaman pertanian 17 ha, tanam perkeb. 13 ha
			- Desa Hebing	20,000,000	- Rumah semi permanen 2 unit
				34,000,000	- Tanaman pertanian 8 ha, tanam. Perkeb. 12 ha
			- Desa Hale	26,250,000	- Tanaman pertanian 15 ha, tanam. Perkeb 7,5 ha
			- Desa Egon	49,000,000	- Tanaman pertanian 18 ha, tanam perkeb. 16 ha.
			- Gahar		
			Kecamatan Kangae		
		01 s/d 02 Januari 2008	- Desa Mekendetung	180,070,000	- Rumah Darurat 4 unit, Dapur 6 unit, piring 4 lusin, gelas 4 ls, ayam 2 ekor, telur 20 btr, beras 40 kg, jambu mente 100 phn, kelapa 20 phn, kemiri 20 phn, jagung 10 ha, padi 5 ha, pisang 30 rumpun
			Kacamatan Nelle		
		02 Januari 2008	- Desa Nelle Wutung	10,000,000	- Rumah semi permanen 1 unit
			Kecamatan Lela		
		05 Januari 2008	- Desa Watu Tedang	56,000,000	- Rumah semi permanen 2 unit, rumah darurat 2 unit, tembok rumah 1 unit
		09 Januari 2008	Kecamatan Bola		
			- Desa		Rumah semi permanen 4 unit,

			- Wolokoli	145,000,000	- rumah darurat 5 unit
			- Desa Ipir	342,500,000	Rumah semi permanen 3 unit, - rumah darurat 12 unit,
					Dapur 4 unit, turap pengaman gelombang 1 unit,
					kelapa 15 pohon, rumah sekolah 2, mess guru 1 unit,
					Aula kantor camat 1 unit
			- Desa Hokor	52,500,000	Rumah semi permanen 3 unit, - dapur 9 unit
			- Desa Wolonwalu	670,000,000	- Rumah semi permanen 46 unit
			- Desa Umuta	50,000,000	- Rumah semi permanen 5 unit
			Kecamatan Lela		
	20 Februari 2008		- Desa Hepang	206,500,000	MCK 42 unit, dapur 15 unit, - rumah semi permanen 17 unit
			Kecamatan Palue		
	03 s/d Februari 2008		- Desa Rokirole	31,335,000	Rumah darurat 4 unit, beras - 50 kg, k. hijau 15 kg,
					pipa paralon 4ø 3 btg, tripleks 4 mm 3 lembar, gelas 3 lsn, piring 4 lsn
			Kecamatan Waigete		
	09 s/d 15 Februari 2008		- Desa Wairbleler	61,250,000	Jagung 110 ha, padi 15 ha, - pisang 600 rumpun, samban 10 bh, seng 100 lembar, WC 7 unit
			Kecamatan Magepanda		
	11 s/d 13 Februari 2008		- Desa Kolisia	375,000,000	Rumsh semi permanen 3 unit, - tanggul penahan gelombang 60 m, pagar pengaman 5 m, pisang 76 ha
	11 s/d 13 Februari 2008		- Desa Done	788,500,000	Sawah 3ha, jalan Desa 800M, - Jln Ndetan-merah 1 km
			Kecamatan Waigete		
	15 Februari 2008		- Desa Waigete	125,000,000	Sekolah 3 KK, Kapela Stasi 1 - unit

			Kecamatan Alok Timur		
		14 Februari 2008	- Desa Kojadoi	252,500,000	Rumah semi permanen 9 unit, - Kantor BPD 1 unit,
					Pustu 1 unit, rumah guru 1 unit
		12 s/d 17 Februari 2008	- Desa Kojagete	50,000,000	- Mesjid 1 unit
			Kecamatan Nita		
		19 Februari 2008	- Desa Nirangkliung	165,000,000	Rumah semi permanen 9 unit, - 3 ruang kelas sekolah
			Kecamatan Nita		
		14 Juni 2009	- Desa Nitakloang	10,000,000	- Rumah 1 unit
			Kecamatan Magepanda		
		25 Juni 2009	- Desa Kesokoja	7,500,000	- Rumah rusak sedang 1 unit
9	Tanah Longsor/ land slides		Kecamatan Hewokloang		
		21 Oktober 2005	- Desa Kajowair	80,000,000	- Rumah semi permanen 4 bh
			Kecamatan Waigete		
		06 s/d 07 Maret 2006	- Desa Pogon	1,250,625,000	Kakao 46.000 phn, rumah 18 bh
			Kecamatan Paga		
		5 Mei 2009	- Desa Wolorega	1,500,000,000	- Jalan sepanjang 1,5 km
			Kecamatan Mego		
		25 Januari 2010	- Desa Parabubu		- Badan Jalan Rusak Berat
		23 Agustus 2010	- Desa Liakutu	30,917,000	Badan Jalan Rusak Berat (P: 150 m)
			Kecamatan Doreng		
		31 Agustus 2010	- Desa Watumerak	30,917,000	Badan Jalan Rusak Berat (P: 250 m & 1,5 m)
10	Kekeringan (Rawan Pangan)/ droughts	Tahun 2005	Kecamatan Kangae		
			- Blatatatin	647,275,000	Kelapa 1.723 phn, kakao 8.616 phn, jagung 63,75 ha

					padi 73,65 ha, kacang 11,5 ha, jambu mente 15 phn, kemiri 76 phn
11	Kebakaran/ houses on fires		Kecamatan Paga		
		04 Januari 2008	Desa - Wolorega	36,525,000	Rumah semi permanen 2 unit, babi 11 ekor, kursi 11 bh, padi 30 karung, jagung 150 kg, ubi kayu 7 karung
			Kecamatan Mapitara		
		09 Januari 2008	Desa - Hebing	7,500,000	Rumah semi permanen 1 unit
		06 Februari 2008	Kecamatan Talibura		
			Desa Darat - Pantai	35,000,000	Kantor Desa 1 unit
			Desa - Talibura	1,290,012,500	Rumah semi permanen 134 unit, dapur 3 unit, padi 87,54 ha, Jagung 66,51 ha
			Kecamatan Talibura		
		1 Maret 2009	Desa - Ojang	10,000,000	Rumah 1 unit
			Kecamatan Mapitara		
		20 Maret 2009	Desa - Hale	22,385,000	Rumah 1 unit
			Kecamatan Hewokloang		
		24 Maret 2009	Desa Baomekot	24,000,000	Rumah 1 unit
		28 Maret 2009	Desa Baomekot	20,000,000	Rumah 1 unit
			Kecamatan Mego		
		15 Mei 2009	Desa - Bhera	15,000,000	Rumah 1 unit
			Kecamatan Lela		
		02 Agustus 2009	Desa - Iligai	225,000,000	Rumah Semi Permanen 3 unit
			Kecamatan Nelle		

		25 Oktober 2009	- Desa Nelle Wutung	11,538,000	Rumah 1 unit, Jagung 2 krg, kacang 2 krg
			Kecamatan Tanawawo		
		4 November 2009	- Desa Detubinga	6,000,000	- Rumah 1 unit
			Kecamatan Alok Timur		
		26 Desember 2009	- Kel. Beru	3,175,000,000	- Kantor Bupati
				46,000,000	- Brankas 1 bh
				40,895,000	- Rumah permanen 1 unit
			Kecamatan Kewapante		
		8 Februari 2010	- Desa Iantena	52,830,000	Rumah Semi Permanen (Habis Terbakar)
			Kecamatan Koting		
		6 April 2010	- Desa Koting D	5,000,000	Rumah Semi Permanen (Habis Terbakar)
			Kecamatan Bola		
		7 April 2010	- Desa Bola	2,537,000	Rumah Darurat (Rusak Berat -)
			Kecamatan Alok Barat		
		20 April 2010	- Kelurahan Wolomaramg	404,000,000	3 Unit Rumah Semi Permanen (Rusak Berat)
			Kecamatan Paga		
		2 Mei 2010	- Desa Masabewa	8,350,000	Rumah Darurat (Rusak Berat -)
			Kecamatan Palue		
		8 Mei 2010	- Desa Reruwairere	8,300,000	Rumah Darurat (Rusak Berat -)
			Kecamatan Tanawawo		
		11 Juni 2010	- Desa Detubinga	40,500,000	Rumah Darurat (Rusak Berat -)
			Kecamatan		

			Mego		
		16 Juni 2010	- Desa Gera	29,465,000	Rumah Penduduk (Rusak Berat)
			Kecamatan Waiblama		
		12 Juli 2010	- Desa Tuabao	21,500,000	2 unit Rumah Darurat (Rusak Berat)
			Kecamatan Mego		
		19 Juli 2010	- Desa Gera	5,265,000	Rumah Darurat Penduduk/ Dapur (Rusak Berat)
			Kecamatan Talibura		
		22 Juli 2010	- Desa Talibura	55,837,000	Rumah Penduduk (Rusak Berat)
		8 Agustus 2010	- Desa Bangkoor	15,145,000	Rumah Penduduk (Rusak Berat)
			Kecamatan Mego		
		21 Agustus 2010	- Desa Dobo Nuapuu	5,765,000	Rumah Darurat Penduduk/ Dapur (Rusak Berat)
			Kecamatan Nita		
		8 September 2010	- Desa Nitakloang	40,000,000	Rumah Semi Permanen 5x6 m (Rusak Berat)
			Kecamatan Alok Barat		
		22 September 2010	- Kel. Wolomarang	700,000,000	Rumah Penduduk (Rusak Berat)
		27 September 2010	- Kel. Wolomarang	45,000,000	Rumah Penduduk 6x9 m (Rusak Berat)
			Kecamatan Kewapante		
		23 September 2010	- Desa Ian Tena	40,900,000	Rumah Penduduk Semi Permanen (Rusak Berat)
12	Kebakaran Hutan/ forest fires		Kecamatan Magepanda		
		28 Juni 2009	- Desa Magepanda	29,250,000	Anakan Mahogoni 1.000, anakan nimba 850, anakan mahoni 950
			Kecamatan Nita		

		20 Juli 2009	- Desa Ladogahar	200,000,000	Pipa transmisi air bersih 650 m
13	Gempa Bumi Vulkanik/ Gejala letusan Gunung Api Rokatenda / eruption of Rokatenda Volcano	4 Juni 2009	Kecamatan Palue		
			- Desa Nitunglea	136,000,000	Rumah 8 unit, turap 30 m, BPAH 9 bh, gereja 1 bh.
			- Desa Rokirole	339,500,030	Rumah 38 unit, BPAH 42 bh, gereja 1 unit
			- Desa Tuanggeo	66,000,015	- Rumah 7 unit, BPAH 21 bh.
			- Desa Lidi	57,000,015	- Rumah 2 unit, BPAH 19 bh.
			- Desa Kesokoja	133,500,015	- Rumah 1 bh, BPAH 48 bh
			- Desa Ladolaka	197,500,030	- Rumah 40 unit, BPAH 39 bh.
		18 Agustus 2010	Kabupaten Sikka	-	Kekuatan 4,9 SR Kedalaman 92 km dengan
					Pusat Gempa ± 43 km Tenggara Maumere
		2 September 2010	Kabupaten Sikka	-	Kekuatan 5,0 SR Kedalaman 10 km dengan
					Pusat Gempa ± 51 km Timur Laut - Ende
14	Kapal Tenggelam/ boats drawned		Kecamatan Mapitara		
		31 Januari 2010	- Desa Hebing	30,175,000	1 unit KM. penangkap ikan (Rusak Berat)
			Kecamatan Doreng		
		13 Juni 2010	- Desa Nenbura	10,000,000	1 unit KM. Sinar Bahari (Rusak Berat)
			Kecamatan Lela		
		19 Juli 2010	- Desa Sikka	10,000,000	1 unit KM. Arwinah Indah (Rusak Berat)
			Kecamatan Alok Barat		
		16 Agustus 2010	- Kel. Wolomarang	115,000,000	1 unit KM. Lampara (Rusak Berat)
			Kecamatan Mapitara		
		19 Oktober 2010	- Desa Halehebing		1 unit KM. Safari Gading(Rusak Berat)

					- 3 orang hilang
			Kecamatan Palue		
		22 Oktober 2010	- Di Tanjung Watu Manuk Perairan		1 unit KM. Karya Pinang(- Rusak Berat)
			Kec. Palue Kab. Sikka dgn		14 orang meninggal, 9 orang - hilang
			Kab. Ende		- 43 orang selamat
				58,927,123,855	

Maumere, 9 Desember 2010

Reported by
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Annex 3. PfR's partners project sites in Indonesia

Province	District	Community	Organisation	# of target beneficiaries
Nusa Tenggara Timur	Timor Tengah Selatan (total of 8 communities)	Noebesa	Cordaid/Bina Swadaya	215
		Nakfunu	Cordaid/Bina Swadaya	746
		<i>2 communities still need to be selected</i>	Cordaid	x
		Linamnutu	CARE/Pikul	2537
		Oekiu	CARE/Pikul	1182
		Polo (tbc)	CARE/Pikul	1750 (est.)
		Bena (tbc)	CARE/Pikul	1750 (est.)
	Kupang (total of 4 communities)	Tolnaku	CARE/Pikul	1831
		Nunkuru	CARE/Pikul	2184
		Bipolo (tbc)	CARE/Pikul	1750 (est.)
		Oetete (tbc)	CARE/Pikul	1750 (est.)
	Ende (total of 5 communities)	Paupanda	Cordaid/FIRD	2548
		Tanjung	Cordaid/FIRD	2836
		<i>2 communities still need to be selected</i>	Cordaid	x
		Kota Baru	WIIP	588
		Tou Timur	WIIP	Tbc
	Sikka (total of 11 communities)	<i>All 3 communities still need to be selected</i>	Cordaid	x
		Nangahale	WIIP	1237
		Reroroja	WIIP	1243
		Darat Pantai	WIIP	544
		Done	WIIP	tbc
		Tali Bura	WIIP	878
		<i>All 4 communities still need to be selected</i>	PMI	7504 (est.)
	Lembata (total of 4 communities)	<i>All 4 communities still need to be selected</i>	PMI	3436 (est.)
Banten	Banten Bay (total of 1 community)	Sawah Luhur	WIIP	2421

Annex 4. Site Selection Criteria & Rapid Sites Assessment

Selection criteria for area to be financed by PfR-WIIP component

Due to the extensive damage of an environmental degradation, it is necessary to prioritise locations for ecosystem management intervention either through rehabilitation and or policy advocacy. In selecting community as beneficiaries of ecosystem management activities, preceded by site (area) selection first. The main criteria for site selection are based on level of environmental degradation and capacity of WIIP itself in deciding cover area and type of ecosystem to be managed.

Area selection begin with rapid assessment on ecosystem condition and acceptance of community and local leader on environmental management activities planned. From both aspects, then decided either this location will be continued with project intervention or not. In order to develop intervention strategic plan it's needed to carry out Comprehensive Ecosystem Mapping, . Result of Ecosystem Mapping also will be use as baseline data to monitor progress or impact of intervention to the ecosystem quality. Below is the flow chart on how ecosystem management implemented by WIIP:

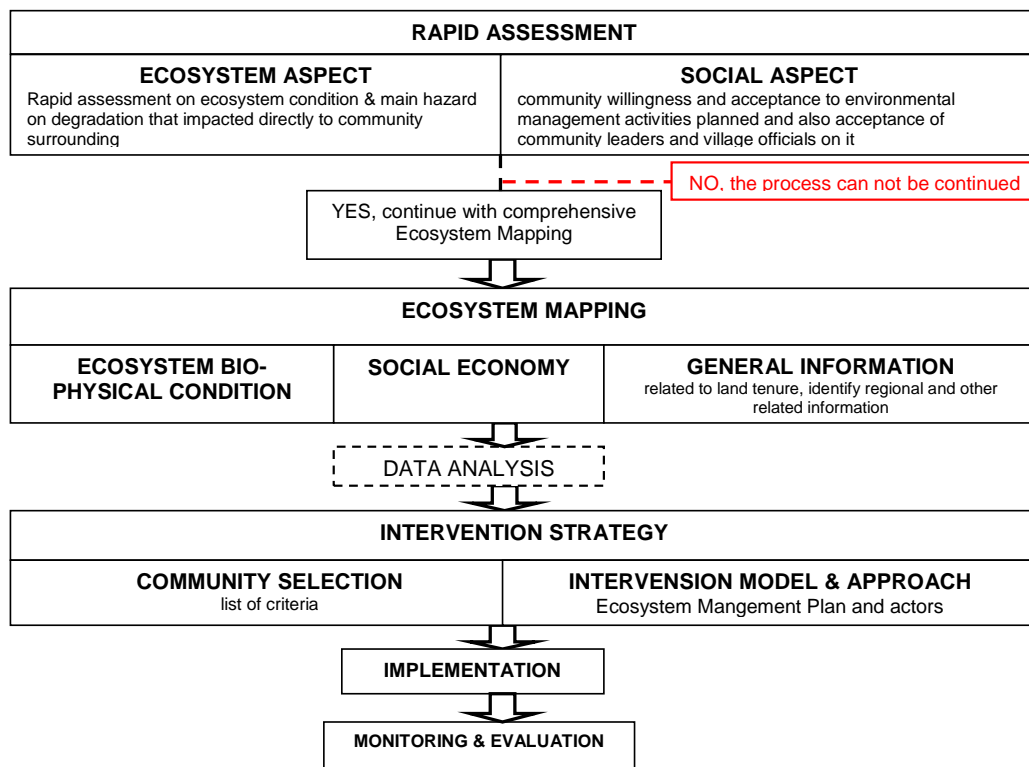


Figure . Diagram of site selection procedure and project implementation

Criteria on Area and Community Selection

Aspect	Variabel
Ecosystem Condition	Level of ecosystem degradation and impact to community life
	Profile of hazards: elements (natural, physical, social) that render livelihoods vulnerable, their trends , implications of their intensification
	Policy and regulation threat the ecosystem condition
The community	Dependence on natural resources : linkage of livelihoods with natural resources, access and benefit
	Number of households, social and economic status, its organization
	Willing and able to engage in activities and his/her involvement known by family
Livelihood systems	Key activities that people undertake for living and leisure
	Factors limiting livelihood resilience: an understanding of reasons why the community is vulnerable and not able to cope with disasters

Annex 5. List of Survey within WIIP sites and to Support other PfR partner

No	Title of Survey	Date & Venue	Role of WIIP / WIIP Attended by	Major issues	Output
Field Survey / Mining mapping					
1	Rapid baseline assessment survey in Sikka	Sikka, 9-12 Februari 2010	Carried out by WIIP Staff to identify suitable sites in Sikka, for WIIP to works under LnL Dipeccho funded Project. The sites have then continued and extended under PfR	Sites identification mostly disaster prone areas in Nangahale and Reroreja villages where in 1992 were severely hits by tsunami and experiences a number of coastal abrasions and land slides	Survey reports
2	Rapid baseline assessment survey in Sikka and Ende District	Sikka-Ende, 18-19 June 2011	Carried out by WIIP Staff to identify suitable sites in Sikka	Sites identification mostly disaster prone or adjacent area whic has inetgtaed lanscape system	Survey reports
3	(north) Coastal Ecosystem Assessment of Sikka (focusing on Nangahale and Reroreja)	Sika May, 2011	Carried out by WIIP Staff to assess Bio-Physical and Social Economic issues of of Nangahale and Reroreja coastal areas (north coast of Sikka district, Flores) partly funded LnL Dipeccho funded Project. Will be continued under PfR	Current status of coastal land cover, mangrove diversity and its density, potential sites for rehabilitations and how to link survey results with coastal green belt	Assessment Report
4	Coastal Mangrove Survey to protect existing mangrove areas & support Green Belt in Sikka District	Sikka, 20 – 26 August	WIIP team as Survey implementer & facilitator on coastal green belt of Sikka	Establishment of Sikkka's Coastal Green Belt Task Force (facilitated by WII), Survey results will be used to support the issuance of the Decree of Sikka District in relation to the Protection of all mangrove areas in Sikka. All activities mentioned above carried out under LnL Dipeccho funded project and will be continued and expanded towards the establishment of coastal green belt under PfR	Head District Decree on Sikka Green Belt Task Force
5	Ecosystem Assessment and Manganese Mining Areas' mapping activities in Noebesa Village , Amanuban Tengah District, TTS, NTT Province	Noebesa, TTS, 19 – 31 September 2011	Mapping carried out by WIIP team to assess Cordaid PfR sites in Noebesa TTS	Ecosystems mapping and . manganese distribution sites mapping throughout Noebesa village , both large and small scale; Identify environmental & humanitarian potential disaster that may be caused by manganese mining activities	(in progress) Assessment Report (will later be used as baseline info by Cordaid's partner in implementing PfR in Noebesa);

Annex 6a. List of PfR meetings attended by WIIP

No	Title of meeting	Date & Venue	WIIP Attended by	Major issues	Output
Regular PfR Coordination meeting in various places etc					
1	PfR preparation workshop (organized jointly by PfR partners).	Bogor, 28 Feb-5 March 2011	Yus, Ita, Eko, Abu Bakar, Ferry H, Nyoman, Didik, Hidayat	The workshop has achieved its aims to reconcile and conceptualize working proposals of project partners – at both HQ and country team – under the three integrated working themes: DRR, CCA and EMR.	Minutes of meeting
2	PfR Coordination meeting	NLRC office, Jakarta. 29 March 2011	Nyoman & Ita	Contracts, staffing & sites' data collection	Minutes of meeting
3	PfR Coordination meeting	NLRC office, Jakarta. 27 April 2011	Nyoman & Ita	Update on global issues; reporting issues, log frame, baseline, joint activity	Minutes of meeting
4	PfR Coordination meeting	NLRC office, Jakarta. 18 May 2011	Nyoman & Ita	Update on global PfR issues, Update PfR partners activities, Budgets, annual plans, Planning next quarter etc	Minutes of meeting
5	PfR Coordination meeting	Maumere . 17 June 2011	Ita, Eko, Abubakar	Issues on Number of direct beneficiaries, No. of Villages, Joint Activities budget,	Minutes of meeting
6	PfR Coordination meeting- KCL internship Student presentation	NLRC office, Jakarta. 7 July 2011	Ita, Jorge	Presentation of Jorge (KCL student internship),	Presentation materials
7	PfR Coordination meeting	NLRC office, Jakarta. 19 July 2011	Ita	Reporting issues, EMR training, Learning agenda, other issues	Minutes of meeting
8	Meeting on Preparation of Ecosystem Mapping Training	Bogor 25 July 2011	Ita, Dandun, ITC, Aswin	Modules, Questionnaires, Power point, training agenda schedule to prepare, etc	
9	Research instruments related to Climate Change	INSIST office Jogjakarta, 12 – 13 Sep 2011	Eko Budi Prianto	Presentation and Review of Research Design Structure, PfR advocacy framework, policies need to be address by PfR for advocacy and at what level etc	Minutes of meeting
10	PfR Coordination meeting	NLRC office, Jakarta. 16 Sept 2011	Ita	debrief on EMR training, results of learning agenda in NTT and in Yogyakarta, CDKN, SSCBDA, Partners Joint Agreement, PfR Launcing	Minutes of meeting
11	PfR 'First' NTT Coordination Meeting	Kupang, 6 October 2011	Abu Bakar	Update by WIIP on LnL-Dipecho (BioRights, coastal management & Green belt of Sikka)	Minutes of meeting
12	PfR Launching in Kupang (combined with the closing of Dipecho LnL project)	Hotel Kristal, Kupang. 25 October 2011	Ita, Abu Bakar	Presentation by Ita on Environmental management and by Abu Bakar on Coastal protection and green belt management	Minutes of meeting
13	PfR Coordination meeting	NLRC office, Jakarta 3 Nov 2011	Ita	Ray replacing Melanie as DM Manager of NLRC and Jimmy as Assistant of	Minutes of meeting

				Ray; Siert temporary replacing Ingeborg during maternity leave) and up date from each organization & Update of PfR launching workshop	
14	PfR 2 nd NTT Coordination Meeting	Kupang, 14 December 2011	Didik Fitriyanto	Update on activity progress by WIIP and also by other local NGO partners PfR	Minutes of meeting
15	PfR Coordination meeting	NLRC office, Jakarta 8 Dec 2011	Ita, Yus and Nyoman	Issue of Share Point to access PfR info, output on SSCBDA meeting results in India	Minutes of meeting

ANNEX 6b. List of other PfR relevant meetings attended by WIIP

No	Title of meeting	Date & Venue	WIIP Attended by	Major issues	Output
Other PfR related meeting					
1	National Mangrove Working Group/KKMN meeting	Jakarta, 28 Feb 2011	Dibjo Sartono	Mangrove threats in Indonesia	Meetings materials
2	Hand over of KKMN chairperson from Min. of Fishery and Marine Affairs to Ministry of Forestry	24 January 2011	Nyoman & Anggita	Reporting KKMN activities within the period of year 2009/20 10	Meetings materials
3	LNL Consortium Meeting (Dipecho Project)	Jakarta, at Care office, 10 Jan 2011	Nyoman	Progress of mid term report	Minutes of meeting
4	MfF meeting	Jakarta 5 July 2011	Iwan Tri Cahyo	Progress on small grant funds on mangrove project implementation	Minutes of meeting
5	MfF ATM/ Ayo Tanam Mangrove	Kelurahan Mangunharjo, Kec Tugu Kota Semarang , 18 – 19 Oktober 2011	Eko Budi Priyanto	Mangrove planting activity atrened by MfF, UNDP, MoF, MoE, MMAF, KemkoKesRa,, Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Tengah, KeSEMaT dan BIOTA Foundation	Minutes of meeting
6	Meeting with SPADU, NTT Kupang	Kupang . 21 October 2011	Abu Bakar	Introduction of PfR activity in NTT to SPADU & introduction of WIIP activity in Sikka and Ende	WIIP Profile semt to SPADU NTT
7	Meeting with CCROM in IPB Bogor	Bogor Dec 2011	Bec, Ngurah, Ita and Nyoman	Introduce PfR activity and potential collaboration with CCROM under CDKN works	Minute of meeting

Annex 6c. List of PfR and other related workshops attended by WIIP

No	Title of Workshop	Date & Venue	WIIP Attended by	Major issues	Output
Joint PfR Workshop					
1	MFS-II workshop PfR Indonesia	Bogor, 28 Feb – 5 March 2011	Yus R Noor, Ferry H, Iwan Tri Cahyo W., Ita Sualia, Nyoman, Abu Bakar, Didik Fitrianto, Hidayat	Discuss organizational context and guidelines, identify areas for mutual learning and cooperation, identify overall programme plan, etc	Workshop Reports & Power points materials
2	Workshop on DRR–CCA–EMR	13 – 17 Juni 2011, organized by Caritas Maumere	Ita Sualia, Eko Budi Prianto, Abu Bakar, Didi Fitrianto, Bartholomeus, Ratnadewi	PfR partners in Indonesia have better understanding and able to develop assessment tools on CCA-DRR-EMR approaches	Workshop Reports & Power points materials
3	PfR Global work conference	The Hague, Netherlands, 19-22 September 2011	Ita Sualia	baseline information, work plans, narrative reports, cooperation between the different country teams, role of policy dialogue at different levels, PfR Global Support program, etc	Workshop report is compiling by PfR Country coordinator with input from team
4	National Workshop on Indigenous Knowledge on Meteorological Hazards and Climate Change Adaptation	Jakarta, 26 July 2011	Ita Sualia	Organized by MPBI dan UNESCO	
5	Workshop Nasional Mitigasi Bencana Tsunami	Jakarta, 22 March 2011	Ita Sualia	Organized by Ministry of Fishery and Marine Affairs	
6	Workshop on "Save Mangrove for Our Earth"	Bogor , 22 January 2011	Nyoman	Workshop attended by over 250 participants from universities' students and lecturers, government officers, research institutes, MfF, private sectors, medias etc	Power point presentation
7	National Workshop on Inland waters degradation and its criteria	Jogjakarta, central Java, 10 June 2011	Nyoman	Workshop attended by various district and provincial and national government agencies	Power point presentation
8	LnL Dipeccho closing workshop	Kupang 24-25 Oct 2011	Ita & Abu Bakar	Workshop attended by all LnL Dipeccho and PfR partners, various district agencies, local NGOs, CBOs	Minutes of meeting & power points
9	4 th South-South Citizenry Based Development Academy on Community-Based	New Delhi, India November 28-30, 2011	Abu Bakar (WII) with other PfR partners	WIIP presentation on Biorights done by Abubakar. After the presentation some people expressed that they are	Minutes of meeting & power points

	Disaster Risk Reduction.			interested in ecosystem management and restoration approach done by PfR.	
10	MECS (Mangrove Ecosystem Conservation and Sustainable Use (MECS) in the ASEAN Region meeting	Manggala Wanabhakti Jakarta, 19 Dec 2011	Nyoman	WIIP has introduced PfR and how the EMR, DRR and CCA related to MECS	Minutes of meeting

Annex 7. Lists of Training attended and organized by WIIP

No	Title of Training	Date & Venue	Role of WIIP / WIIP Attended by	Major issues	Output
Joint PfR Training					
1	Training on VCA-Contingency/Evaquation Plan. Pengenalan Konsep dan Aplikasi Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) dan Kontijensi Plan di Tingkat Masyarakat.	Bogor, 10-11 Agustus 2011	PMI/Indonesia Red Cross : as Trainer WIIP as Participants, including: Aswin Rahardian, Dandun Sutaryo, Dibjo Sartono, Eko Budi Priyanto, Ferry Hasudungan, Ita Sualia, Iwan Tricahyo Wibisono, Iyan Subiyandi, Irwansyah Reza Lubis, Nyoman Suryadiputra, Urip Triyanto, Yus Rusila Noor	Concept of Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment and Contingency Plan	Training Report
2	Ecosystem Mapping (EMR) Training	Maumere (Flores), 15 – 19 August 2011	WIIP as Trainers (6 prs) & Organizer. 42 Participants from all PfR local partners of Cordaid, NLRC and WIIP and Local Government officers	Coastal and inland waters' Ecosystem types, threats, benefits and functions, using GIS and Remote sensing for mapping, field excursion to coastal and inland wetlands	Various Modules & Training Materials & Report
3	Ecosystem Mapping (EMR) Training	Timor Tengah Selatan (TTS) from 21 st to 25 th August 2011	WIIP as Trainers (6 prs) & Organizer, 32 Participants from all PfR local partners of Cordaid and Care and Local Government officers	Coastal and terrestrial Ecosystem types, threats, benefits and functions, using GIS and Remote sensing for mapping, field excursion to coastal and Manganese mining sites	Various Modules & Training Materials & Report

Annex 8. WI-IP Intervention Log Frame and Workplan

Impact/Overall Objective				
Impact of natural hazards on livelihoods of vulnerable communities is reduced				
PROGRAMME Target group/ Intervention Area	Output	Output Indicators	Outcome	Outcome Indicators
COUNTRY PROGRAMME Direct Poverty Alleviation Communities	1.1. Communities are capable to implement risk reduction measures based on climate risk assessment	1.1.a. # of Communities conducted climate trend risk mapping (2015 = 8)	1. Communities are more resilient to climate (change) induced hazards	1.a. # of mitigation measures have been implemented in 8 communities (2015 = 16; 2 per community on average)
		1.1.b. # of communities developed collective risk reduction plans based on climate trend risk mapping (2015 = 8, 1 community = same as NLRC, avoid double counting)		1.b. Environmental sustainability of 100% of community mitigation measures is validated by PfR staff on basis of preset criteria (2015 = 100%)
		1.1.c. # of community members covered by risk plans (2015 = 6,911)		1.c. # community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities (2015 = 6,911 of which 3211 are men and 3700 are women)
		1.1.d. # of community DRR and mitigation plans apply Ecosystem based approaches (2015 = 8)		
		1.1.e. # of DRR groups have understanding and skills in disaster mitigation, climate risk, adaptation, preparedness and response (2015 = 8)		
		1.1.f. # of communities in each target district actively engaging with district government on DM, development planning and natural resource management policies (2015 = 0)		
		1.1.g. # of community replication efforts as a result of Community to community exchange (2015 = 8)		
		1.1.h. # of Partnerships established between communities and knowledge institutes/private sector to leverage resources for DRR/CCA/EMR (2015 = 01)		
	1. 2. Communities are capable to protect and adapt their livelihoods in synergy with the natural environment	1.2.a. # of Community members trained in ecosystem services management (2015 = 500)		
		1.2.b. # of community members have undertaken actions to adapt their livelihoods (2015 = 1000)		
		1.2.x		

ACTIVITIES		Risk & Assumptions Strategic Direction 1
1.1.1	Rapid project sites assessments & finalise site selections in Sikka, Ende and Serang	selected sites are relevant to the implementation of ERM, DRR and CCA
1.1.2	Project socialization & consultation at 6 target villages (5 in NTT & 1 Banten bay)	Villagers attended the socialization & consultation processes of PfR programme
1.1.3	Establishment of local community groups willing to participate on the coastal restoration program (Community selections);	Community groups are interested in restoration programme and willing to participate
1.1.4	Coastal Ecosystem Mappings for all WIIP sites on Natural resources, land cover, land tenureship, socio-economy, biodiversity (mainly for rehabilitation sites, anticipation on (potential) disaster prone area, greenbelt development etc). Information from ecosystem mapping will be used as baseline information for project intervention	Local CBOs are actively participated in the Ecosystem Mapping of their project site as the results of the mapping will be used for EMR, DRR and CCA implementation and as the baseline for tracking the impact of project intervention.
1.1.5	Provide support to Cordaid's PfR partners community on Ecosystem Assessment and Manganese Mining mapping activities in Noebesa Village , Amanuban Tengah District, TTS,	The assessment survey team are allowed to enter mining sites in Noebesa (especially mining site managed by PT SMR)
1.1.6	Develop coastal atlas of NTT (focusing the island of Flores) with various information in it; including info on land tenureship, degree of degradation with potential area for rehabilitation, carbon stores etc).	Availability of clear landsat images from different years and ground truthing results are adequate
1.1.7	Awareness raising on DRR/CCA/ Sustainable Ecosystem Management to community groups (Radio campaigns, Posters, Leaflets); incl Re-production of currently available IEC/awareness and new materials, campaigns etc	The production of a number/variety of (both new and existing) awareness materials are attractive to the community and relevant to support DRR, CCA and EMR
1.1.8	Community groups' training on PDRA-HCVA by WIIP team in collaboration with PMI	Community groups are interested in PDRA -HCVA training and willing to participate
1.1.9	Community risk assessment on PDRA -HCVA (out put: Data on climate change and ecosystem degradation)	Community are actively participated in the PDRA-HCVA (Hazard, Capacity, Vulnerability & Assessment) training and the results are understandable and useful to them
1.1.10	Community based (training and surveys) coastal resources, threats and land status inventory/mappings & assessments (including land and tree species suitability at the spot level)	Community are actively participated in the resources training and surveys and the results are understandable and useful to them for restoration
1.1.11	study on mangroves role in coastal protection against natural hazards.	the presence of mangroves in the study area
1.1.12	Development of DRR/CCA/ Sustainable Ecosystem Management mitigation and preparedness plans (Planning on coastal restoration and management (Sikka, Ende, and Serang)	Restoration plan and its management are well developed and applicable in the field
1.1.13	Facilitate community access to knowledge and resources (Conditional Grant/ Bio Rights); Biorights Contracts, Seedling preparation, Vegetation Rehabilitation and maintenance and the development of alternative livelihoods	Community groups are interested in adopting BioRights; Committed in carrying out restoration programme and very keen to improve their alternative livelihoods
1.1.14	Establish community based Coastal Ecosystem Management & Restoration Demo-Sites at Reroreja & Banten Bay.	Target communities supported the establishment of demosites and actively participated in demo activities
1.1.15	Organise community-to-community exchange visits to share best practices (Village to village learning about coastal restoration techniques and experiences, involving communities from Sikka, Ende)	Community groups members are keen to participate in the exchange visits and it results are applied in their project sites for improvements

COUNTRY PROGRAMME Civil Society Strengthening Southern Partners/ CBOs	2.1. (Partner)NGOs/CBOs are capable to apply DRR/CCA/EMR approaches in their work with communities and government institutions	2.1.a. # (Partner) NGO/CBO staff trained on DRR/CCA/EMR (2015 = 50)	2. (Partner) NGOs/ CBOs apply DRR/CCA/EMR in assistance and advocacy	2.a. # of communities where Partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to knowledge on disaster trends, climate projections, ecosystem data (2015 = 8)
		2.1.b. # (Partner) NGO/CBO have established cooperation with knowledge & resource organizations (e.g meteorological institutes, universities, etc) (2015 = 8)		2.b. # Network/umbrella organisations, developed and active (2015 = 1, in total for PfR Alliance Indonesia)
		2.1.c. # of Civil Society organizations are directly engaged in DRR/CCA/EMR implementation and planning, M&E at community level. (2015 = 10)		2.c. % of Partner NGOs/CBOs engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR (2015 = 70%)
		2.1.d. # of Civil Society organizations have developed, tested and mainstreamed DRR/CCA/EMR models into their institutions and networks (2015 = 10)		
		2.1.e. # of Civil society organizations engage with other stakeholders in relevant joint policy dialogue efforts (2015 = 0)		
		2.1.f. # of Practice and innovation in partnership models on DRR/CCA/EMR disseminated to # of CSO in Indonesia (2015 = 10)		
	2.2. (Partner)NGOs/CBOs advocate the DRR/CCA/EMR approach with peers/other stakeholders in their networks	2.2.a. # of Organisations (including non-PfR) involved in DRR/CCA/EMR coalitions (2015 = 7, in total for PfR Alliance Indonesia)		
		2.2.b. # of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on agenda of platforms/ networks (2015 = 2, total for PfR Alliance Indonesia)		
		2.2.x.		

ACTIVITIES		Risk & Assumptions Strategic Direction 2
2.1.1	PDRA training by PMI to WIIP technical staff	
2.1.2	Training on Ecosystem mapping for PfR's local partners & CBOs	Local NGOs & Partners are actively participated in the Ecosystem Mapping training and as the results of the training would be implemented in their project sites
2.1.3.	Identification local NGOs partners' need and involvement on EMR & on alternative micro-finance scheme using BioRights approaches	NGOs' partner willing to participate in EMR training

2.1.4.	Training Awareness on DRR/CCA/ ERM, Sustainable Ecosystem Management to local NGOs (ToT)	Local NGOs & Partners actively participated in the training
2.1.5	Ecosystem management & Rehabilitation training (for local NGOs & CBOs/Community Groups), venue in NTT	Local NGOs partner & CBOs are actively participated in EMR training and understand the importance roles of EMR in relation to DRR and CCA
2.1.6	BioRights training (including field visits in where BioRights have been implemented) for local NGOs and CBOs	Local NGOs & Partners actively participated in the training
2.1.7.	Ecosystem and Community based Climate Change Adaptation training (venue NTT)	Local NGOs partner & CBOs are actively participated in CCA training and understand the importance roles of EMR to support CCA & DRR

COUNTRY PROGRAMME Advocacy of CSOs/CBOs on Governments/ Institutions	3.1. Government institutions at local, national, international level endorse PfR approaches	3.1.a. # of Governments/ institutions reached with advocacy activities by Civil Society and their networks and platforms (2015 = 41, in total for PfR Alliance Indonesia)	3. DRR/CCA/EMR- conducive budgeting & policy planning in place at local, national and international level	3.a. # of processes started to reduce identified national and local institutional obstacles to DRR/CCA/EMR activities in the communities (e.g. non-communication between departments, obstructive laws, concessions to private parties) (2015 = 8)
		3.1.b. # of (local) government institutions actively engage in activities (meetings/field visits/training) (2015 = 40, in total for PfR Alliance Indonesia)		3.b. % of increased local government budgets in target areas on either early warning, mitigation of natural hazards and/or natural resource mgt on community level (2015 = 10% increase, in total for PfR Alliance Indonesia)
		3.1.c. # of countries, where the connection between DRR, CCA and EMR has explicitly been mentioned in official government documents (2015 = 9 countries)		3.c. # of regional and international lobby trajectories towards international governance bodies and donors started to undo adverse impact for DRR/CCA/EMR (2015 = 1, in total for PfR Alliance Indonesia)
		3.1.d. # of Multi-stakeholder forums at district level representing communities, district government and other stakeholders have been established or strengthened to reduce risk from disaster, ecosystem degradation and CC (2015 = 3)		
		3.1.e. # Common community advocacy messages on DRR/CCA/EBA disseminated by communities, and CSOs to district government (2015 = 30, in total for PfR Alliance Indonesia)		
		3.1.f. # of District level regulations under relevant national policies is climate and disaster risk proof and recognizes the role of ecosystems (2015 = 3)		

ACTIVITIES		Risk & Assumptions Strategic Direction 3
3.1.1.	Establishing coastal & inland waters resource management rules (meetings and drafting the rules and approval by head villages), Sikka, Ende and Serang (incl. drafting rules and facilitate its endorsements by Head villages)	Community actively participated in the coastal & inland waters resource rules' development & Head villages endorsed the rules
3.1.2	Training Awareness on DRR/CCA/ ERM, Sustainable Ecosystem Management to local government staff	Relevant government agencies are willing and actively participated in the DRR/CCA/ERM training
3.1.3	Ecosystem and Community Based Climate Change Adaptation training for local government (venue NTT)	Relevant local government agencies are willing and actively participated in the ECBCCA training
3.1.4	Training workshop & Technical assistance for policy development to support alternative micro-finance scheme (using BioRights approaches) & site visits to sites where BioRights have been implemented	Relevant local government agencies are willing and actively participated in the BioRights training
3.1.5	Establishing multistakeholders' coastal resource management/ working groups for drafting the Coastal Greenbelts for Sikka, Ende, and Serang (3 Districts) and its dissemination	Working group members are actively participated in drafting greenbelt plan (resulted representative decision); Green belt plan is endorsed by District Government; no conflict of interest among sectoral /WG members in the development of green belt plan
3.1.6	Produce Technical reports /working papers to support mangrove/coastal policies reviewed (targeted to support policy review on coastal spatial plan, Green Belt, Ecosystem Restorations/Rehabilitation, and roles of mangroves in Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate change Adaptation.	Information written in the Working papers are relevant to policy makers need
3.1.7	Influencing districts Policy via Exchange visits Re Green Belt discussions to Kabupaten Sikka, Ende, and Serang (NTT to Banten and vice versa)	Relevant government agencies actively participated in the Green Belt discussions and adopt the GB plan into district policy
3.1.8	Influencing National Policy Re Green belt /Coastal Management issues in relation to DDR/CCA/EMR (Meetings and National Workshop)	Relevant national ministry adopted Green Belt as strategic component to deal with DRR and CCA and EMR

WIIP PfR Project Work Plan (Phase 1 : 1 Oct 2011 - June 2013)

PROJECT ACTIVITIES		Contract Phase 1 (Oct 2011 - June 2013)		
Component		1 Oct - 31 Dec 2011	Jan-Dec 2012	Jan - June 2013
I	Personnel/Project staff Recruitment & Mobilization			
1	Project Manager			
2	Finance Officer			
3	Admin Officer			
4	Community Facilitators			
5	Project Coordinator			
6	Various experts *)			
II	Joint Activities			
1	Regular/monthly PfR partners' meeting			
2	Regular 6-weekly Coordination PfR partners' meeting in Kupang			
3	PfR Launching			
4	Joint Workshop/Training (2 x/year)			
5	Translation of materials			
6	International meetings participation			
8	SSCBDA in TTS			
9	HKV (flood early warning)			
10	Policy mapping by advocacy working group			
11	Visits to Learning site - Banten Bay			
12	Producing promotional material (twice a year)			
13	Sr. LnL Officer (monthly contribution fees & various expenses)			
III	Results 1 :Strengthening community resilience/ Direct Poverty Alleviation Communities.			
1	Rapid project sites assessments & finalise site selections in Sikka, Ende and Serang	Done during inception		
2	Project socialitation & consultation (6 villages)			
3	Establishment of local community groups willing to participate on the coastal restoration program			
4	Coastal & inland Ecosystem Mappings for all WIIP sites (3 districts/regions : Ende, Sikka & Serang)..			
5	Provide support to Cordaid's PfR partners on Ecosystem Assessment and Manganese Mining mapping activities in Noebesa Village , Amanuban Tengah District, TTS,	Done during inception		
6	Develop coastal atlas/profile of NTT & Banten bay, Serang			
7	Awareness raising on DRR/CCA/ Sustainable Ecosystem Management to community groups			
8	Community groups' training on PDRA-HCVA by WIIP team in collaboration with PMI			
9	Community risk assessment on PDRA-HCVA			
10	Community based (training and surveys) coastal & inland water resources,			

11	Study on mangroves role in coastal protection against natural hazards.			
12	Development of DRR/CCA/ Sustainable Ecosystem Management mitigation and preparedness plans			
13	Facilitate community access to knowledge and resources and maintenance and the development of alternative livelihoods using BioRights approaches facilitated by 3 facilitators			
14	Establish community based Coastal Ecosystem Management & Restoration's Demo-Sites at Reroreja & Banten Bay.			
15	Organise community-to-community exchange visits to share best practices			
	Sub-total B I			
IV	Results 2: Civil Society Strengthening Southern Partners/ CBOs			
1	PDRA /VCA training by PMI to WIIP field facilitators			
2	Training on Ecosystem mapping for PfR's local partners & CBOs	Done/budgeted during inception		
3	Identification local NGOs/CBOs partners' need and involvement on EMR & on alternative micro-finance scheme using BioRights approaches			
4	Training on Awareness raising on DRR/CCA/ ERM, Sustainable Ecosystem Management to local NGOs (ToT)			
5	Ecosystem management & Rehabilitation training (for local NGOs & CBOs/Community Groups), in 3 regions (Ende, Sikka, banten Bay)			
6	BioRights training (including field visits in where BioRights have been implemented) for local NGOs and CBOs			
7	Ecosystem and Community based Climate Change Adaptation training (venue NTT)			
	Sub-total B II			
V	Results 3: Advocacy & Policy Dialogue			
1	Establishing coastal & inland water resource management rules (meetings and drafting the rules and approval by head villages); 3 regions: Sikka, Ende and Serang (incl. drafting rules and facilitate its endorments by Head villages)			
2	Training on Awareness raising on DRR/CCA/ ERM, Sustainable Ecosystem Management to local government staff (3 fregions; Ende, Sikka, Serang)		integrated with IV.4	
3	Ecosystem and Community Based Climate Change Adaptation training for local government (in 3 regions: Ende, Sikka, Serang)			
4	Training workshop & Technical assistance for policy development to support alternative micro-finance scheme (using BioRights approaches) & site visits to sites where BioRights have been implemented		integrated with IV.6	

5	Establishing multistakeholders' coastal resource management/ working groups for drafting various Policies issues for Sikka, Ende, Serang (3 Districts)			
6	Produce Technical reports /working papers to support mangrove/coastal policies reviewed (targeted to support policy review on coastal spatial plan, Green Belt, Ecosystem Restorations/Rehabilitation, and roles of mangroves in Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate change Adaptation. 3 regions: Ende, Sikka, Serang			
7	Influencing districts Policy via Exchange visits Re Green Belt discussions to Kabupaten Sikka, Ende, and Serang (NTT to Banten and vice versa)			
8	Influencing National Policy Re Green belt /Coastal Management issues in relation to DDR/CCA/EMR (Meetings and National Workshop)			
9	Participation on various DRR, CCA, EMR related meetings/workshop (eg CCROM, KKMN)			
V	Project supervision from Bogor			
	Monitoring & Evaluation (internal, by WIIP)			
VI	Reporting & Evaluation			
	Progress / annual Report			
	Final Report			
	Mid term evaluation			
	Final Evaluation			

WIIP's Work Plan 2011 – 2015

[illegible]

[illegible]

Annex 9. Partnership AGREEMENT on PfR Joint Activities

PARTNERS FOR RESILIENCE

INDONESIA

Partnership AGREEMENT

between

The Netherlands Red Cross (NLRC)

CARE Nederland (CARE)

Cordaid

Wetlands International Indonesia Programme (WIIP)

concerning

Joint activities of the Partners for Resilience Programme (PfR)

2011

PART A

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Parties and Purpose of the agreement

Article 1

- 1 The Netherlands Red Cross (hereafter referred to as the NLRC), Wetlands International Indonesia Programme (WIIP), Cordaid and CARE Nederland (hereafter referred to as CARE), hereafter referred to as 'Parties' are all partners in the Indonesian country programme of the 'Climate-Proof Disaster Risk Reduction programme' of the Partners for Resilience consortium (PfR) in Indonesia. This programme started on 1 January 2011, and will end on 31 December 2015. Especially to increase 'linking and learning' and exchange of experiences, the Parties agreed to jointly implement a number of activities. This Partnership Agreement (hereafter referred to as the PA) aims at providing a framework for cooperation between NLRC, WIIP, Cordaid and CARE concerning the financial and administrative arrangements of these Joint Activities.
- 2 The donor contract is between NLRC and the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (hereafter referred to as the Donor), but in Indonesia is jointly implemented by the Parties.
- 3 All Parties agree to abide by the Donor regulations required by the PfR donor contract, and avoid any action that hampers the NLRC to fulfil its obligations towards the Donor.
- 4 The funds available for the Joint Activities are part of the specific country budgets of each Party, and therefore managed under the responsibility of each Party itself. In order to facilitate the financial arrangements necessary for the shared costs of these activities, NLRC (as the lead of PfR) will coordinate and facilitate the funding and settlement.
- 5 This PA is only applicable for shared costs of Joint Activities being those activities that are implemented jointly by or beneficiary to all of the parties. These include, but are not limited to:
 - Workshops (such as launching workshop and technical workshops)
 - Development and distribution of consortium promotional materials
 - Costs and benefits of the L&L officer based in Kupang
 - Office rent and utilities for L&L officer based in Kupang
 - Joint baseline analysis
 - Internal planning meeting
 - Translation costs
 - International participation
 - Coordination meetings (in NTT and Jakarta)

Bi-lateral cooperation such as technical advice from one Party to another is not covered under this PA. Also non-shared costs of Joint Activities (such as travel costs and allowances of each Party participating in a Joint Activity) are not part of this PA.

DURATION

Article 2

- 1 This PA will be sign on _____ 2011 and will take effect on 1 January 2011 retro-actively¹ and will be valid until 31 December 2011. In case any activity related to this PA will take place after this period (like financial settlement), this will be managed by the same procedures as laid down in this PA.
- 2 In case the Parties want a renewal of this PA for the remaining project years, an Amendment should be made and signed by all parties.

FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION

Article 3

1. The total budget for the Joint Activities under this PA is a combination of the budgets of Joint Activities of each Party. An indicative overall budget for the shared costs of the Joint Activities in 2011 is attached to this PA (see Annex A) for information only, and cannot be used as an official reference². The indicative budget per partnership agreement/ amendment should be coherent with the total available budget for the joint activities of the PfR Program 2011-2015.
2. The Parties will apply the highest standards of accountability and transparency for all activities, expenditures and decisions
3. The administration currency will be in Indonesian Rupiah (IDR). In case other currencies are involved, the actual exchange rate as quoted from the OANDA website as per the day the expense incurred should be used. Exchange losses or gains are the responsibility of the respective Party.

PART B:

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

FOR FINANCING THE PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

OF A JOINT ACTIVITY

Pre-financing

Article 4

1. NLRC will pre-finance the shared costs of the Joint Activities.
2. For each Joint Activity one of the Parties will be the mutually agreed lead organizer of the specific Joint Activity (hereafter referred to as Organizing Party). This Organizing Party will prepare and share the budget for the activity that will have to be agreed upon by all Parties (this can be done by exchanging emails). In case the Organizing Party is another Party then NLRC, NLRC will transfer a Working Advance (WA) to the Organizing Party. NLRC cannot send a WA to any other Party than the Organizing Party, which is a signatory of this PA.
3. In order to receive pre-financing by NLRC as mentioned in the above sub-article, the Organizing Party needs to submit a cash request to the NLRC Finance Officer with CC to the PfR Coordinator and all parties, at least two working weeks before it would like to receive the funds. This cash request should consist of the following:

¹ All parties agree that joint activities have started before the signing date of this agreement but not before the starting date of the program agreement. 1 January 2011.

² As stated in Article 1.1, the purpose of the PA is to agree on financial and administrative arrangements – not on the amount of the Joint Activities.

- Budget approved by all Parties (containing signature and stamp of Organizing Party);
 - Request in writing (email) mentioning the total amount requested;
 - Bank details of the bank account of the Organizing Party to which the funds should be transferred;
 - Approval of the budget of all Parties that will share in the costs of the specific Joint Activity (hereafter referred to as Participating Party).
4. Upon receipt of the approved budget and the complete and correct data as stated in this Article 4, NLRC will transfer the total amount of the budget within one working week.
 5. The Organizing Party should provide NLRC with a copy of the bank statement as soon as a money transfer has been received in the receiving bank account, as a proof of having received the WA. This can be done by sending a scan by email to NLRC.
 6. A WA can be used solely for the purpose of the activity as indicated in the cash request.

Procurement

Article 5

1. In case the WA is used for the procurement of either goods or services, the procurement guidelines of NLRC have to be followed (unless the guidelines of the Organizing Party are more strict).

PART C:

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

FOR FINANCIAL SETTLEMENT AND REIMBURSEMENT

OF A JOINT ACTIVITY

Settlement of the WA

Article 6

1. The WA should be settled by the Organizing Party directly after finishing the activity for which the WA has been provided. This settlement consists of:
 - Financial report
 - Supporting documents
 - Return of remaining balance to NLRC
2. The financial report as mentioned in the above sub-article should be made in Excel and signed and stamped for both preparation and approval. The report includes all transactions with the following information for each single transaction:
 - unique transaction number;
 - number of activity to which the transaction belongs (see Annex A);
 - clear description;
 - amount;
 - date of invoice.

3. Every transaction has to be supported by an original document and proof of payment with "PAID" stamp. Copies or certified copies are not allowed. Receipts should adhere to minimum accounting standards. 'Kwitans' are only accepted up to a maximum amount of IDR 500,000 unless there is supporting document. For transaction from IDR 1,000,000 and above, duty stamp (Materai) and stamp will be required. Any bank transfer should be documented by providing a copy of the bank statement. All documents should be numbered in accordance with the numbering in the financial report.
4. The Financial report (in hard and soft copy) and the supporting documents should be sent to the NLRC Finance Officer, with CC to the PfR Coordinator, within 2 working weeks after finishing the activity.
5. The NLRC will check the Financial report and supporting documents within 2 working weeks after receipt
6. The total amount of the costs settled can never exceed the amount of the WA. Each budget for each activity will include 10% contingency. Contingency can only be used after mutual agreement of all the Parties (email).
7. The remaining balance should be sent back by the Organizing Party to NLRC by bank transfer in IDR at the latest 2 weeks after NLRC has approved the financial report. See Annex C for NLRC bank details. A copy of the bank transfer receipt should be sent to the NLRC Finance Officer.
8. The NLRC Finance Officer will confirm receipt of the remaining balance by email to the Organizing Party.

Reimbursement

Article 7

1. NLRC will invoice monthly the other Parties who participated in or benefited from the activity (hereafter referred to as Participating Party).
2. In case of an invoice, NLRC will send each Participating Party an original invoice, using the NLRC format and approved by 3 signatories (NLRC Finance Officer, PfR Coordinator, and NLRC Country Programme Manager) and certified copies (stamped on every page) of all supporting documents by post/courier. The invoice includes the breakdown of the total amount and allocation per Party. NLRC will reimburse all cost related to photo copying and/or delivery cost to the Participating Parties.
3. Within 2 working weeks after having received the invoice the Participating Party should transfer the full amount in IDR mentioned in the invoice to NLRC (see Annex C for NLRC bank details). The transfer should mention the number of the invoice in the description. A copy of the bank transfer receipt should be sent to the NLRC Finance Officer.

Filing

Article 8

1. NLRC will keep all original documents for 10 years after end of project. The Parties can always ask, in writing, for proof of documents. NLRC is obliged to provide this proof during the 10 years the documents are kept on file.

PART D:

CLOSING

Communications

Article 9

1. For the purpose of this agreement communication focal points are:

- PfR Coordinator: Elike van Sluis; Email: evansluis@redcross.nl; Tel: 0811 9441978
- NLRC Finance Officer: Victor Wijaya; Email: vwijaya@redcross.nl; Tel: 0815 9162182.
- CARE PfR Project Manager: Anna Arifin; Email: anna_arifin@careind.or.id; Tel: 0813 4055 7788.
- CARE PfR Finance Officer: John B. Robot; Email: billy_robot@careind.or.id; Tel: 0812 4312 597.
- Cordaid
- Wetlands PfR Project Manager: Ita Sualia; Email: itasualia@wetlands.or.id; Tel: 0813 10914205

Amendment, cancellation and termination

Article 10

1. The provisions of this PA can only be amended or modified with the mutual written consent of the Parties concerned within three months advanced notice.
2. In case of force majeure, reconciliation meeting will be organised in NLRC office in Jakarta.

Settlement of dispute

Article 11

3. In the event of any difficulty in implementing the terms of this PA, the Parties will consult each other promptly. If a solution is not found, then advice will be sought from the Headquarters of the involved Parties.

ANNEXES

The Annexes mentioned below are attached to this PA, and form an integral part of this PA:

ANNEX A: Estimated budget shared costs joint activities

ANNEX B: NLRC thresholds for procurement (change with complete one)

ANNEX C: NLRC bank details

ANNEX D: MFS II general guidelines from MOFA

SIGNATORIES:

Signed for
The Netherlands Red Cross

Name: Ingeborg Ponne
Title:
Place:
Date:

Signed for
CARE Nederland, represented by CARE International Indonesia

Name: Dennis O'Brien
Title: Country Director
Place: Jakarta
Date:

Signed for
Wetlands International Indonesia Programme

Name: Nyoman Suryadiputra
Title: Director Programme
Place: Bogor
Date:

Signed for
Cordaid

Name: Anat Pragg
Title:
Place:
Date:

ESTIMATED BUDGET SHARED COSTS JOINT ACTIVITIES (as part of joint activities agreement)

BUDGET PIR JOINT ACTIVITIES APRIL-DECEMBER 2011 (9 MONTHS)

This budget reflects the shared costs of each joint activity. Costs for sending people to attend those activities (travel/accommodation/per diem etc.) are not included. The costs in this budget should be divided by 4 to know the budget per organisation.

1 Joint Activities 2011

1.1 1x LAUNCHING WORKSHOP (2 DAYS)

	Description	Quantity/Frequency	Unit price	Total
KUPANG	Meeting room	2	IDR 1,750,000	IDR 3,500,000
	Workshop materials incl. banner, photocopy			IDR 2,000,000
	Logistics/transportation in Kupang			IDR 1,000,000
	External and internal assistance (2 people)	4	IDR 375,000	IDR 1,500,000
Total Activity 1.1				IDR 8,000,000

1.2 1x TECHNICAL WORKSHOP

	Description	Quantity/Frequency	Unit price	Total
MAUMERE	Meeting room	5	IDR 1,750,000	IDR 8,750,000
	Workshop materials incl. banner, photocopy			IDR 1,968,000
	Logistics/transportation in Kupang			IDR 3,300,000
	External and internal assistance			IDR 13,050,000
	Teambuilding			IDR 1,240,000
Total Activity 1.2				IDR 28,308,000

1.3 2x PROMOTIONAL MATERIALS

	Description	Quantity/Frequency	Unit price	Total
	Design, printing, dissemination of 2x 5000 pi	10000	IDR 20,000	IDR 200,000,000
Total Activity 1.3				IDR 200,000,000

1.4 Sr L&L OFFICER

	Description	Quantity/Frequency	Unit price	Total
	Salary Sr L&L officer Kupang	9	IDR 12,500,000	IDR 112,500,000
	M&E Sr L&L officer Kupang	9	IDR 8,500,000	IDR 76,500,000
	Office and utilities	9	IDR 894,448	IDR 8,250,014
One time cost	Office equipment (desk etc)	1	IDR 1,800,000	IDR 1,800,000
One time cost	Communication	1	IDR 20,400,000	IDR 20,400,000
Total Activity 1.4				IDR 217,450,014

1.5 1x JOINT BASELINE ANALYSIS (2 days)

	Description	Quantity/Frequency	Unit price	Total
KUPANG	Meeting room	2	IDR 1,750,000	IDR 3,500,000
	Workshop materials incl. banner, photocopy			IDR 2,000,000
	Logistics/transportation in Kupang			IDR 1,000,000
	External and internal assistance			IDR 1,500,000
Total Activity 1.5				IDR 8,000,000

1.6 1x INTERNAL PLANNING MEETING 2012 (2 days)

	Description	Quantity/Frequency	Unit price	Total
KUPANG	Meeting room	2	IDR 1,750,000	IDR 3,500,000
	Workshop materials incl. banner, photocopy			IDR 2,000,000
	Logistics/transportation in Kupang			IDR 1,000,000
	External and internal assistance			IDR 1,500,000
Total Activity 1.6				IDR 8,000,000

1.7	TRANSLATION COSTS				
		Description	Quantity/Frequency	Unit price	Total
		1 paket			IDR 50,000,000
Total Activity 1.7					IDR 50,000,000
1.9	2x INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION				
		Description	Quantity/Frequency	Unit price	Total
	Tickets	International participation	2	IDR 9,000,000	IDR 18,000,000
	Hotel	10 nights in total	10	IDR 1,000,000	IDR 10,000,000
	Local transport	Taxi rides	10	IDR 300,000	IDR 3,000,000
Total Activity 1.9					IDR 31,000,000
1.10	9x COORDINATION MEETINGS NTT				
		Description	Quantity/Frequency	Unit price	Total
		Meeting room			-
		Lunch and snacks 10 pp	10	IDR 50,000	IDR 500,000
Total Activity 1.10					IDR 500,000
1.11	9x COORDINATION MEETINGS JAKARTA				
		Description	Quantity/Frequency	Unit price	Total
		Meeting room			-
		Lunch and snacks 10 pp	10	IDR 50,000	IDR 500,000
Total Activity 1.10					IDR 500,000
TOTAL JOINT ACTIVITY				IDR	551,758,014
TOTAL JOINT ACTIVITY				EUR	45,980

NLRC PROCUREMENT GUIDELINES & THRESHOLDS

Single tender procedure	Estimated value of the contract is	IDR 60.000.000 or less
	Or be in accordance with the Provisions stated under paragraph 4.2.d as described in the "Framework and procedures for NLRC procurement for its international work".	
Restricted tender procedure	Estimated value of the contract is	IDR 60.000.000 or more but less than IDR 1.800.000.000
Open tender procedure	Estimated value of the contract is	IDR 1.800.000.000 or more

NLRC BANK DETAILS

Name of the Bank : MANDIRI Bank, Plaza Mandiri Branch

Address : Jl. Gatot Subroto Kav. 36-38
Jakarta 12190

Beneficiary Name : Netherlands Red Cross-PfR

Account No : 070.000333555.6

Annex 10. ToR of PfR Field Coordinator NTT and Field Facilitator

Wetlands International Indonesia Programme – Care NL – Cordaid- Netherlands Red Cross – Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Center

“Partners for Resilience” in Indonesia

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Project Coordinator

1 November 2011 – 30 June 2013

Wetlands International Indonesia Programme/WIIP, Care Indonesia/CI, Netherlands Red Cross/NRC, Cordaid dan Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre/RCRCCC merupakan suatu konsorsium yang menyelenggarakan suatu proyek berjudul **“Partners for Resilience”** (disingkat PfR) di Indonesia.

Pelaksanaan Proyek PfR ini berlangsung mulai tanggal 1 Januari 2011 s/d 31 Desember 2015 dan untuk WIIP berlokasi di:

Propinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur (Kab Sikka: Desa Nangahale, Talibura, Darat Pantai, Reroreja dan Ndone. Kab Ende: Desa Tou Timur dan Kota Baru)

Propinsi Banten, Kabupaten Serang, Desa Sawah Luhur, Kecamatan Kasemen, Kabupaten Serang - Propinsi Banten, dilaksanakan sepenuhnya oleh Wetlands International Indonesia Programme

Project Coordinator/PC bertanggung jawab langsung kepada Project Manager (PM) dan Manajemen Wetlands International Indonesia Programme di Bogor; PC akan berkedudukan di Kabupaten Sikka, Propinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur.

Kegiatan yang akan dikelola oleh PC mencakup operasional kantor WIIP-NTT, sebagai perwakilan WIIP di NTT dan mengelola Komponen Result 2 Civil Society Strengthening Southern Partners/ CBOs dan Result 3 Advocacy of CSOs/CBOs on Governments/ Institutions dari Proyek PfR.

Dalam melaksanakan kegiatannya, **PC** akan dibantu oleh dua orang Fasilitator Lapangan/ Field Facilitator (FF) dan satu orang Admin Officer (AO) yang akan direkrut WIIP. PC berkordinasi dengan Project Manager dan Manajemen WIIP di Bogor. Di lapangan, PC juga berkordinasi dengan para mitra PfR (Care Indonesia, Netherlands Red Cross/NLRC, Cordaid Netherlands dan Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre/RCRCCC) dan Senior Linking and Learning PfR Kupang Sdr. Januarius Yawa Bala yang direkrut dan dibiayai oleh para mitra PfR.

Berikut ini adalah tugas-tugas yang akan dikerjakan oleh PC dengan detail jenis pekerjaan, frekuensi kegiatan, waktu pelaksanaan dan pendanaan untuk masing-masing komponen Result 2 dan Result 3 proyek PfR dan Operasional Kantor disajikan pada RAB terpisah yang merupakan satu kesatuan dari kontrak ini.

1. Mengkordinasikan para FF dan AO dalam melakukan tugas-tugas yang tercantum dalam ToR kontrak kerja masing-masing FF dan AO.
2. Mewakili WIIP pada berbagai rapat atau pertemuan yang relevan dengan proyek PfR di NTT maupun di luar NTT (termasuk rapat rutin mitra utama PfR di Kupang yang akan diselenggarakan setiap 6 minggu)
Output : Laporan mengikuti pertemuan berisikan kapan dan dimana pertemuan berlangsung, peserta yang hadir, tema/hasil bahasan dan kesepakatan dari pertemuan
3. Mengidentifikasi peranan para pemangku kepentingan (stakeholders) di wilayah kerja WIIP-PfR (dengan dibantu FF) serta daftar kebijakan pemerintah Kabupaten Sikka dan Ende dan Pemerintah Provinsi NTT dalam kegiatan rehabilitasi dan pengelolaan ekosistem (baik yang mendukung upaya pelestarian maupun yang mengakibatkan perusakan ekosistem).

Output : Daftar nama-nama lembaga para pemangku kepentingan dan daftar kebijakan pemerintah Kabupaten Ende, Sikka dan Provinsi NTT dalam mendukung kegiatan rehabilitasi/ pelestarian ekosistem maupun yang mengakibatkan perusakan ekosistem.

4. Mengidentifikasi LSM lokal dan lembaga pemerintah di Kabupaten Ende dan Sikka yang memiliki komitmen dan relevan dengan kegiatan Proyek PFR untuk selanjutnya mendapatkan pelatihan dan kegiatan kampanye pelestarian lingkungan terkait dengan Issue Pengelolaan Lingkungan/EMR, Pengurangan Risiko Bencana/DRR dan Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim/CCA. Catatan : target peserta dari pemerintah 50 orang dan dari LSM 50 orang.

Output Activity 2.3: Laporan singkat berisikan proses dan hasil identifikasi LSM dan lembaga pemerintah (termasuk nama instansi, alamat, kontak person, dll).

5. Menyelenggarakan berbagai pelatihan dan kampanye lingkungan kepada 50 orang anggota LSM di Kabupaten Ende dan Sikka serta 50 orang perwakilan dari 10 instansi pemerintah mengenai:
 - Assessment penilaian sumberdaya pesisir (mangrove, pantai dll) dan daratan (Danau/Rawa dan Sungai dll), termasuk analisis potensi hazard / ancaman terhadap suatu ekosistem, ancaman-ancaman yang dihadapi akibat rusaknya ekosistem tersebut. **(Activity 2.4)**
 - Teknik Pembibitan tanaman rehabilitasi dan Rehabilitasi Ekosistem **(Activity 2.5)**
 - Pengembangan bioright dan kunjungan ke lokasi implementasi Bioright di kabupaten sikka dan atau Ende **(Activity 2.6)**
 - Kampanye pelestarian lingkungan di tingkat Kabupaten
 - Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim berbasis Ekosistem dan Masyarakat *(Ecosystem and Community Based Climate Change Adaptation)* **Activity 2.7**

Output Activity 2.4 – 2.6: Laporan kegiatan masing-masing pelatihan yang berisikan: Nama peserta pelatihan (lampirkan daftar hadir), pembicara, komentar/ testimoni dari peserta. Khusus Laporan hasil pelatihan assessment juga berisikan tipe-tipe ekosistem di desa setempat, daftar ancaman dan potensi/estimasi skala kerusakan yang dapat ditimbulkan.

6. Membentuk atau memperkuat Kelompok Kerja (POKJA) pelestarian lingkungan yang sudah ada di Tingkat Kabupaten Ende dan Sikka, misalnya POKJA Pengelolaan Ekosistem Pesisir, Pokja Pengelolaan DAS untuk menyusun Rencana Aksi Mitigasi (RAM) dan rencana kerja Pokja tersebut minimal sampai dengan satu tahun setelah berakhirnya proyek PFR

Output: Laporan pembentukan Pokja, susunan kepengurusan, isi RAM dan Rencana kerja Pokja

7. Bersama Pokja Pelestarian Lingkungan (sebagaimana Butir 5 di atas) menyusun hingga mengawal sampai dengan pengesahan suatu Peraturan Daerah minimal pengesahan di tingkat kabupaten tentang pengelolaan/ pelestarian ekosistem yang mendukung upaya Pengurangan Risiko Bencana dan Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim (di dalamnya dapat berisikan aturan tentang penetapan dan penghijauan daerah sempadan pantai, sungai ataupun danau, penetapan kawasan lindung dll).

Output: Surat Keputusan dari Bupati Kabupaten Sikka dan Ende tentang Peraturan Daerah Pengelolaan/ pelestarian ekosistem yang mendukung upaya Pengurangan Risiko Bencana dan Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim

8. Menindaklanjuti moratorium mangrove di Kabupaten Sikka untuk dikembangkan kearah pembentukan Perda Green Belt. Mengembangkan hal yang serupa di Kabupaten Ende

Output: Surat Keputusan dari Bupati Kabupaten Sikka dan Ende tentang Green Belt

9. Memfasilitasi pemetaan ekosistem pesisir di Kabupaten Sikka dan Ende SERTA pemetaan mangrove di seluruh Kepulauan Flores yang akan dilaksanakan oleh tim Mangrove Capital dari Bogor

10. Membuat fact sheet (working papers) dari hasil kajian Tim Mangrove Capital (butir 9) guna mendukung Review Kebijakan Pesisir/ Pengelolaan Ekosistem Mangrove di Sikka & Ende

Output: working papers Kondisi Ekosistem Pesisir Kabupaten Sikka dan Ende

11. Membuat Laporan hasil pembelajaran tentang ‘pengalaman merehabilitasi kab Sikka dan Ende bersama masyarakat’ jelaskan dalam dokumen ini, hal-hal terkait dengan seluruh kegiatan di atas. **Output:** Laporan dengan judul **“pengalaman merehabilitasi ekosistem pesisir dan ekosistem daratan bersama masyarakat di Kab Sikka dan Ende” (sebuah pembelajaran).**

12. Mendampingi /memfasilitasi kunjungan anggota konsorsium PfR (WIIP-Care-Cordaid-NLRC- RCRCCC) atau pihak lain di bawah koordinasi LnL officer dan/atau PM.
13. Membuat ajuan pendanaan kegiatan setiap bulan kepada PM. Proses penyaluran dana oleh Bagian Keuangan WIIP Bogor akan dikirim melalui bank transfer kepada rekening khusus proyek milik PC (untuk membiayai komponen kegiatan yang dikelola oleh PC). Keseharian buku rekening keproyekan tersebut tersebut dipegang oleh AO dan dibawah pengontrolan PC.
14. Menyerahkan laporan time-sheets bulanan kepada PM/Manajemen WIIP, yang berisikan macam dan lama pelaksanaan kegiatan pada masing-masing bulan. Timesheet diserahkan paling lambat setiap tanggal 5 dan berisikan macam kegiatan bulan sebelumnya
15. Menyerahkan Laporan Keuangan pembiayaan kegiatan Proyek per bulan (berikut bukti-buktinya) kepada AO untuk selanjutnya oleh AO diserahkan kepada bagian keuangan WIIP di Bogor. Format laporan keuangan akan ditentukan oleh Finance Officer WIIP di Bogor
16. Menyetujui rencana pembiayaan-pembiayaan kegiatan/RPK yang diajukan oleh pihak FF kepada PC dan kepada PM/Manajemen WIIP (Persetujuan paling lambat 3 hari setelah RPK diserahkan FF kepada PC). RPK ini harus sesuai dengan RAB /Renana Anggaran Belanja yang telah disiapkan FF dan disetujui WIIP.
17. Pelaporan Kemajuan/ Progress Report : Merangkum dan merapikan seluruh laporan-laporan kegiatan yang dibuat oleh FF dan mengintegrasikannya dengan laporan Komponen Result 2 dan Result 3 yang dikelola oleh PC. Laporan diserahkan kepada PM setiap 3 bulan.
18. Pelaporan Tahunan / Annual Report. Merangkum dan merapikan seluruh laporan-laporan kegiatan yang dibuat oleh FF dan mengintegrasikannya dengan laporan Komponen Result 2 dan Result 3 yang dikelola oleh PC. Laporan diserahkan kepada PM 1 bulan sebelum batas penyerahan ke pihak WI Hq. Format laporan dan jadwal pelaporan disiapkan oleh PM.

Wetlands International Indonesia Programme – Care NL – Cordaid- Netherlands Red Cross – Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Center

“Partners for Resilience” in Indonesia

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Filed Facilitator

1 Desember 2011 – 30 Juni 2013

Wetlands International Indonesia Programme/WIIP, Care Indonesia/CI, Netherlands Red Cross/NRC, Cordaid dan Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre/RCRCCC merupakan suatu konsorsium yang menyelenggarakan suatu proyek berjudul “**Partners for Resilience**” (disingkat PfR) di Indonesia.

Pelaksanaan Proyek PfR ini berlangsung mulai tanggal 1 Januari 2011 s/d 31 Desember 2015 dan berlokasi di:

Propinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur (Kab Sikka: Desa Nangahale, Talibura, Darat Pantai, Reroreja dan Ndone. Kab Ende: Desa Tou Timur dan Kota Baru)

Propinsi Banten, Kabupaten Serang, Desa Sawah Luhur, Kecamatan Kasemen, Kabupaten Serang - Propinsi Banten, dilaksanakan sepenuhnya oleh Wetlands International Indonesia Programme

Field Facilitator berkoordinasi, membantu dan bertanggung jawab langsung kepada Project Coordinator/PC yang berkedudukan di Sikka. FF akan berkedudukan di salah satu desa di wilayah kerja pendampingan di Kabupaten Sikka, Propinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur.

Berikut ini adalah tugas-tugas yang akan dikerjakan oleh Field Facilitator dengan detail jenis pekerjaan, frekuensi kegiatan, waktu pelaksanaan dan pendanaan untuk masing-masing desa dampingan disajikan pada RAB terpisah.

19. Melakukan Sosialisasi Program kepada masyarakat, pemerintah, tokoh adat di tingkat Desa dan Kecamatan wilayah kerja pendampingan tentang rencana kerja dan kegiatan-kegiatan yang akan dikembangkan Proyek PfR di desa-desa tersebut hingga tahun 2015.
Output: *Laporan singkat berisikan hasil sosialisasi, kapan dilakukan, dimana, siapa yang hadir (daftar hadir), agenda/apa yang dibahas, issue yang muncul dari hasil pertemuan*
20. Mengidentifikasi anggota masyarakat yang memiliki komitmen untuk dilibatkan dalam kegiatan-kegiatan Proyek untuk selanjutnya dibentuk satu kelompok masyarakat per desa dengan kisaran jumlah anggota kelompok 15-30 orang. Pembuatan aturan Kelompok dan susunan kepengurusan kelompok
Output: *Laporan singkat berisikan proses pemilihan anggota kelompok, apakah melibatkan tokoh masyarakat setempat, daftar nama anggota kelompok dan jenis kegiatan mata pencaharian utama yang dilakukan oleh anggota kelompok tersebut, aturan kelompok yang disepakati bersama*
21. Mengidentifikasi peranan para pemangku kepentingan (stakeholders) dalam kegiatan rehabilitasi dan pengelolaan ekosistem (baik yang mendukung upaya pelestarian maupun yang mengakibatkan kerusakan ekosistem) di wilayah kerja pendampingan (termasuk peran Dinas Kehutanan, Perikanan, Pertanian, masyarakat desa atau LSM setempat)
Output: *Daftar nama-nama lembaga para pemangku kepentingan dan peran mereka dalam mendukung kegiatan rehabilitasi/ pelestarian ekosistem di wilayah kerja desa pendampingan*
22. Memberikan pelatihan-pelatihan kepada kelompok-kelompok masyarakat yang telah dibentuk:

- Assessment penilaian sumberdaya pesisir (analisis potensi hazard / ancaman terhadap suatu ekosistem, ancaman-ancaman yang dihadapi akibat rusaknya ekosistem tersebut.
- Teknik Pembibitan tanaman rehabilitasi dan Rehabilitasi Ekosistem
- Pelatihan Administrasi kelompok
- Pelatihan PDRA – HVCA, EWS dan simulasi Gempa tsunami yang akan dibantu oleh PMI Kabupaten Sikka atau Ende

Output: Laporan kegiatan masing-masing pelatihan yang berisikan: Nama peserta pelatihan (lampirkan daftar hadir), pembicara, komentar/ testimoni dari peserta. Khusus Laporan hasil pelatihan assessment juga berisikan tipe-tipe ekosistem di desa setempat, daftar ancaman dan potensi/estimasi skala kerusakan yang dapat ditimbulkan.

23. Bersama Kelompok masyarakat yang telah dibentuk melakukan upaya rehabilitasi/ pelestarian ekosistem yang mencakup :

- a. Inventarisasi status kepemilikan lahan (untuk tujuan rehabilitasi) dan mengkaji kondisi/kelayakan lahan bagi keperluan rehabilitasi dan melakukan perencanaan rehabilitasi/ pengelolaan ekosistem
- b. Memfasilitasi pembangunan nursery (pengadaan bibit) oleh kelompok yang sudah dibentuk.
- c. Mengawasi dan mengarahkan kegiatan rehabilitasi ekosistem di lokasi rehabilitasi
- d. Bersama kelompok yang sudah dibentuk melakukan pemantauan dan perawatan tanaman rehabilitasi, termasuk penghitungan rutin tingkat keberhasilan hidup tanman setiap tiga bulan sekali (form monitoring disiapkan oleh PC), alasan-alasan jika ada tanaman yang mati dan upaya menanggulangi/mengatasinya, dan banyaknya penyulaman dll.

Output:

- a. Tabel data status kepemilikan lahan yang pemiliknya setuju- dan lahannya layak- untuk dihijaukan dan daftar keberadaan bibit mangrove
 - b. Laporan pembangunan nursery, bersikan jumlah dan jenis-jenis tanaman yang disiapkan dalam nursery berikut foto-foto kegiatan
 - c. Laporan kegiatan rehabilitasi, minimal berisikan kapan pelaksanaan penanaman, jumlah dan jenis yang ditanam, siapa saja yang menanam dan foto-foto kegiatan.
 - d. Laporan pemantauan dan perawatan tanaman hasil rehabilitasi dengan data kuantitatif, kapan dilakukan dan dimana, beserta foto-foto kegiatan yang akan disatukan dalam laporan perkembangan kegiatan setiap enam bulan sekali
- Catatan: semua kegiatan butir 5 di atas, dalam pelaksanaannya dikaitkan dengan pemberian insentif berupa modal usaha untuk program pengembangan matapencaharian (Mekanisme Bioright) yang dituangkan dalam kontrak yang mengikat antara FF dengan Kelompok Masyarakat dan disaksikan Kepala Desa/Tokoh Masyarakat Desa setempat dan FF*
24. Bersama Kelompok masyarakat menyusun hingga mengawal sampai dengan pengesahan peraturan desa tentang pengelolaan/ pelestarian ekosistem (di dalamnya dapat berisikan aturan tentang larangan menebang pohon, kewajiban menghijaukan daerah sempadan pantai, sungai ataupun danau, penetapan kawasan lindung tingkat desa, larangan menangkap ikan yang tidak ramah lingkungan seperti penggunaan racun/bom/mata jaring kecil dll).
- Output:** Peraturan Pengelolaan/ Pestaarian Ekosistem di 3 desa dampingan yang relevant untuk Pengurangan Resiko Bencana/PRB.
25. Menyelenggarakan program kampanye lingkungan (*awareness campaigns*) kepada pelajar dan masyarakat desa termasuk kelompok perempuan tentang pentingnya peranan ecosystem bagi PRB dan Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dengan kegiatan berupa : (a) kunjungan ke MIC Babah Akong; (b) Pendirian Radio Komunitas; (c) Buletin minimal 6 bulan sekali yang berisikan progress semua lokasi PFR-WIIP; (d) pendidikan lingkungan ke sekolah-sekolah

Output: Laporan kampanye berisikan jenis kegiatan kampanye, target dan jumlah audience, kapan dan dimana dilakukan, media yang digunakan.

26. Menyelenggarakan pertukaran kunjungan antar desa antar kelompok pelestari ekosistem yang dibentuk oleh PfR maupun mengikutsertakan pihak-pihak yang terkait lainnya
Output: Laporan kunjungan (tanggal kunjungan, nama peserta dan asalnya, nama lokasi yang dikunjungi dan kesan-kesan Peserta dan foto-foto)
27. Membentuk Forum PRB di desa-desa dampingan dan memfasilitasi penyusunan Rencana Aksi Mitigasi (RAM) Desa dan rencana kerja Forum PRB minimal sampai dengan satu tahun setelah berakhirnya proyek PfR
Output: Laporan pembentukan Forum PRB, susunan kepengurusan, isi RAM dan Rencana kerja Forum PRB
28. Membantu PC mendampingi kunjungan anggota konsorsium PfR (WIIP-Care-Cordaid-NLRC- RCRCCC) atau pihak lain di bawah koordinasi PC di lokasi desa dampingan.
29. Menyerahkan laporan time-sheets bulanan kepada PM/Manajemen WIIP, yang berisikan macam dan lama pelaksanaan kegiatan pada masing-masing bulan. Timesheet diserahkan paling lambat setiap tanggal 5 dan berisikan macam kegiatan bulan sebelumnya
30. Membuat ajuan pendanaan kegiatan setiap bulan kepada PC dan PM. Proses penyaluran dana oleh Bagian Keuangan WIIP Bogor akan dikirim melalui bank transfer kepada rekening khusus proyek milik FF (untuk membiayai komponen kegiatan yang dikelola oleh FF). Keseharian buku rekening keproyekan tersebut tersebut dipegang oleh AO dan dibawah pengawasan PC.
31. Mengajukan rencana pembiayaan-pembiayaan kegiatan/RPK untuk disetujui oleh PC dan/atau PM/Manajemen WIIP (Persetujuan paling lambat 3 hari setelah RPK diserahkan FF kepada PC/PM). RPK ini sesuai dengan nilai RAB /Rencana Anggaran Belanja yang telah disiapkan FF dan disetujui WIIP. Besaran Nilai RPK / RAB dapat berubah tergantung kondisi keuangan Proyek PfR.
32. Menyerahkan Laporan Keuangan pembiayaan kegiatan Proyek per bulan (berikut bukti-buktinya) kepada AO untuk selanjutnya oleh AO diserahkan kepada bagian keuangan WIIP di Bogor. Format laporan keuangan akan ditentukan oleh Finance Officer WIIP di Bogor
33. Menyerahkan Laporan Perkembangan Kegiatan setiap tiga bulan sekali kepada PC , berisikan perkembangan kegiatan di lapangan yang diantaranya mencakup kegiatan rehabilitasi, pengelolaan modal usaha dari kontrak Bioright, pembuatan peraturan desa dan kegiatan kampanye lingkungan. Format laporan akan disiapkan oleh PM.

Annex 11. Project Concept Note for Awareness Raising on DRR/CCA/ Sustainable Ecosystem Management

Proposed by:



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Project Title : PRODUCING SOME FLYERS, POSTERS AND FILM DOCUMENTARIES ABOUT REHABILITATION AND RESTORATION OF THE COASTAL AREA IN BANTEN BAY AND EAST NUSA TENGGARA (NTT) RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES (ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION)

Project type : Dissemination of information, awareness and learning for community

Objectives :

- Provide knowledge about the importance values & benefits of the presence and healthy mangrove ecosystem for the local community and other living creatures from the Climate Change perspectives (mitigation & adaptation), livelihoods and DRR.
- Provide an understanding of the importance of integrated management of ecosystems throughout the watershed from upstream (the mountains) to downstream (coastal).
- Support the smooth running and success of rehabilitation and restoration program in coastal areas.
- Provide a brief and practical guidelines on the coastal management of the Banten Bay and NTT, which is also expected to have implications for livelihoods improvement.
- Provide teaching/campaign materials for school teachers and other facilitators in relation to environmental conservation and wise utilization of resources in relation to Climate Change (mitigation & adaptation), livelihoods and DRR

Goal:

Stake holders in and around the coastal area of Banten Bay and Nusa Tenggara Timur, including officers of the Nature Reserve (park rangers), teachers, students, communities, local NGO, government, and private parties) improve their awareness on the importance of conserving coastal ecosystems from the Climate Change perspectives (mitigation & adaptation), livelihoods and DRR .

Background :

1. BANTEN BAY

Banten Bay is located in Banten Province, near the northwest tip of Java Island, Indonesia. Is part of the Java Sea and the total surface area of 150 km² with an average depth of 7 m, covering the types of coastal ecosystems as a field of sea grass, coral reefs and mangrove forests. Banten Bay is the important rich catchment area of fish catches are very important for fishing communities spread over 7 (seven) districts in the coastal district. and Serang.

Banten Bay coastal region is currently experiencing a rapid development of industrialization. The rapid growth of the industry have resulted in threats to the sustainability of coastal ecosystems along the Banten Bay. Land conversion and reclamation not only eliminates the physical form of coastal ecosystems, but also trigger the loss of natural coastal ecosystem benefits.

The above conditions become more severe with the number of mangrove deforestation for timber and clearing land for the pond. Currently Banten Bay threatened coastal abrasion and erosion.

Pulau Dua Nature Reserve

The function and role of Banten Bay increasingly important with the Pulau Dua Nature Reserve (PDNR) in it, precisely located in Sawah Luhur village, Kec. Kasemen, Serang District. Besides important for birds and fish habitat, PDNR also serves as a protector for the ponds and settlement behind it (from the storm sea).

Fauna groups are common in this region is the dominant even-water birds, some of which use this area as a breeding area, among others: Blekok (*Ardeola speciosa*), Cangak abu (*Ardea cinerea*), Cangak red (*Ardea pupurea*), Great egret (*Egretta alba*), Reef heron (*Egretta sacra*), a small Silver-heron (*Egretta garzetta*), Buffalo egret (*Bubulcus ibis*), Pecuk rice (*Phalacrocorax niger*), Morocco-Morocco Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*), Gray night-herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax*). Of the group of reptiles, Komodo (*Varanus salvator*) and the Mud snake (*Cerberus rhynchops*). Meanwhile, the group of mammals that can still be found in this region is Grate (*Herpectes javanicus*), and Beaver (*Aonix cinerea*) are sometimes found visiting the surrounding aquaculture

Type of flora found in this area include: Kepuh (*Sterculia foetida*), Ketapang (*Terminalia catappa*), Bangka (*Bruguiera* sp.) Api-api (*Avicennia* sp), Dadap (*Erythrina variegata*), Cangkring (*Erythrina fusca*), and Pace (*Morinda sitripolia*).

The existence of Pulau dua Nature Reserve did not escape the threat of disaster is natural or due to human activities. Coastal erosion, is one of the major threats to the region, the waves eroded in the north & north-east leads to reduced land area of PDNR and loss of vegetation on it. In 2004, Madsahi (rangers PDNR) mentions, in 1996, is abrasion-affected areas who are still there are several trees that stand upright, but in 2000 these trees have eroded the extent of 1 m toward the mainland into a puddle. Besides the threat of abrasion that comes from natural processes, the presence of birds and vegetation also impaired due to human activities that damage them in the form of excursions, fishing and bird eggs as well as decision-making firewood.

Climate change has an impact on rising sea levels. At high tide, sea water entered the ground up to hundreds of meters. The water not only flooded the region Pulau Dua Nature Reserve, but also ponds and settlement areas behind the PDNR.

Disaster reduction and Climate Change Adaptation

To restore the coastal areas that have been damaged in Banten Bay, Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme (WIIP) in 2009 has rehabilitated ± 20 ha of coastal land around the area of aquaculture in the back of PDNR with silvofishery techniques. Until the end of December 2010 WIIP has planted about 126 000 seedlings of mangroves around the buffer zone and in the ponds. For the greening of the village has planted about 1,000 trees such as Kedondong and Angsana along Sawah Luhur Village. Planting activities will continue until a new form of green belts in the back of the PDNR.

Greening in Banten Bay will also play a role in reducing greenhouse gas effect. Banten Bay coastal environment will have the capability of adaptation to climate change, such as adaptation to rising sea levels and the adaptation of society to their livelihood. Green belt that forms behind the PDNR will be a second protective layer of the ecosystem PDNR.

Rehabilitation and restoration activities are being carried out, should be supported through the media that is easy to understand practical information, such as flyers, posters and other information materials.

2. COASTAL AREAS OF FLORES, NTT (KAB. SIKKA AND ENDE)

Coastal areas

Coastal ecosystem has a vital role to protect coastal areas from various disasters such as tidal waves and tsunamis. As research results in Banyuwangi regency, Pratikno *et al* (2002) mentions that the mangrove forests that grow along the shore were able to reduce the power of tidal waves up to 0.7340 joules. While in another study, Utomo (2003) confirm that the mangrove forest with an average height of 5 m with a thickness of 50 meters to reduce the destructive force of waves between 25% to 38%. Coastal ecosystems also have a very vital role in maintaining and managing hydrological balance. If properly maintained, then the ecosystem will be a system of defense and natural disaster risk reduction.

On the date of December 12, 1992 there has been a tectonic earthquake measuring magnitude 6.8 with epicenter in the sea of Flores hit District Sikka, Ende, East Flores and Ngada. The earthquake caused a tsunami reaches a height of 36 meters and destroying settlements and infrastructure in coastal Flores.

Damage to coral reefs and mangrove forests due to natural disasters and human activities, adding to the threat of abrasion. Wind storms usually occur during the rainy season in February-March hit almost all coastal areas of Flores, causing a tidal wave of sea water and coastal erosion.

To reduce the risk of disasters that occur on the coastal of Flores, the Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme (WIIP) are already doing program rehabilitation and restoration, especially in the District. Sikka and Kab. Ende, NTT. In addition to restore the function and role of coastal ecosystems, also in order to support the implementation of the Green Line on the beach, which is regulated in Law No. 41 of 1999 on Forestry

Watershed Management and Water Supply Availability

Wetland ecosystems located along the Watershed (DAS) from upstream (the mountains) to the coast, has a role and function are interrelated. Continuous deforestation in the upstream due to forest clearing for agricultural activities, trigger landslides, further aggravated by the activities of illegal mining of minerals category C (stone and sand). Not only that, deforestation in the upstream, have led to flooding in downstream areas, due to water infiltration and disruption of the function of the inhibitory rate of water on the plains upstream. In addition, the surrounding community is now increasingly difficult to obtain fresh water resources in their environment. surrounding communities.

To solve these problems, takes concrete measures such as rehabilitation and restoration of watershed areas through appropriate methods.

Information and Learning

Integrated program of rehabilitation of coastal areas and watersheds, including the empowerment of communities within it, needs to be supported by materials of practical information. Production and dissemination of practical information packets through flyers, posters and documentary material is expected to be understanding, awareness and learning, especially for the general public in the coastal areas of NTT.

Main Activities :

1. Producing Flyers for Banten Bay site (3 titles)
2. Producing Posters for Banten Bay site (3 titles)
3. Producing Flyers for NTT site (2 titles)
4. Producing Posters for NTT site (3 titles)

5. Publishing Wetlands Conservation Newsletter/ WKLB (9 editions)
6. Producing cartoon Films about the coastal, mangrove forest ecosystem from DRR and CCA perspective (2 titles)

Program Activities :

Printed materials (flyers, posters, and WKLB)

1. Collecting of data and information
2. Field trips
3. Scotty script
4. Illustrating and designing
5. Printing
6. Distributing

Films

1. Collecting of data and information
2. Field trips
3. Scriptwriting
4. Determination of the location and cast
5. Shooting in the field
6. Processing, Editing, and Dubbing
7. Multiplication films
8. Distributing and screening

Project Duration : 2011 – 2015 (see Table below)

Participating Agencies : Community, School, University, Forestry Department, International and Local NGOs

Time Schedule of the Project

[illegible]

Annex 12. DGIS Monitoring Protocol & Report - Filled by WIIP

Proposed areas for WIIP

Province	District	Village
NTT	Kab. Sikka	Ds Nangahale (1 comm)
		Ds. Pantai Darat (1 coastal comm)
		Ds. Talibura (1 coastal comm)
		Ds. Reroroja (2 coastal comm. Ex BLH groups and 1 coastal comm of WII)
		Ds Ndone (1 comm. added after Eco Mapping training held in Sikka in August 2011)
	Kab. Ende	Ds Kotabaru (1 coastal comm)
		Ds Tou Timur (Lake Bowu; 1 comm. added after Eco Mapping training held in Sikka in August 2011)
Banten	Serang	Sawah Luhur, teluk banten (1 coastal com)

Monitoring report

Monitoring Report

Report due on:	<date>
Country:	
Data gatherer:	Southern partner, country team
Date of report:	
Completed by (name, function):	
Target based on WIIP's Logframe	

#	Indicator	Explanation	Target value (2015)	Baseline value	Motivation	Explanation
1.10 2.6	1.1.a. # of communities that conducted climate trend risk mapping	Number of communities that performed since 2009 a participatory mapping of risks that takes into account climate trends. This includes mappings facilitated by non-PfIR partners. Context: identify which communities already conducted disaster risk mapping.	8	2	All partners. Have to provide the PDRA	From eight communities of seven villages target area in NTT, there are 2 communities (In Nangahale & Reroroja) already conducted disaster risk mapping and introduce it on village planning. 7 villages targeted in NTT namely : Nangahale, Reroroja, Darat Pantai, Tali Bura and NDone (Sikka District); Kota Baru and Tou Timur (Ende District) and 1 village as learning site located in Banten namely Sawah Luhur

2.7	1.1.b. # of communities that developed collective risk reduction plans based on climate trend risk mapping	Connected to climate risk mapping, mentioned under 1.1.a. Number of communities which have a collective risk reduction plan in place, based on climate trend risk mapping, as a result of DRR/CCA/EMR activities. Context: map communities that developed disaster risk reduction plans (i.e. not including climate trends). <i>Criteria for collective risk reduction plan (available in writing for - and communicated to - all community members, linked to relevant stakeholders, provisions for vulnerable groups, mechanism for regular updating)</i>	8	2		Disaster reduction plan and risk mapping done in Nangahale & Reroroja more focusing on disaster trend and few information related to climate trend
2.8	1.1.c. # of community members covered by risk plans	Connected to climate risk mapping (1.1.a) and risk plans (1.1.b). <i>Criteria: Members part of the community the plan applies to - e.g. people living in the watershed impacted by the plan.</i>	8	0		
2.9	1.2.a. # Community members are trained in ecosystem based livelihood approaches	We count the community members trained according to a specific "PFR" curriculum, therefore, baseline = 0. Context: map in which communities ecosystem based approach (or elements of it) already play an important role in livelihood strategies. <i>Criteria for training in ecosystem based livelihood approaches (specific curriculum)</i>	250	68 (0) ?	0	In Talibura and Reroroja there is a organization namely KPSA (Kelompok Pelestari Sumber Daya Alam) a CBO concerning on natural resources conservation. KPSA was established by government, however there is no available data on detail activities of KPSA. In Reroroja and nanagahale WIIP has been facilitated community in implemneting EMR concept and in Sawah Luhur Banten as well
2.10	1.2.b. # community members have undertaken actions to adapt their livelihoods	We count actions of community members, during the PFR programme period, which are related to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR and which are specifically meant to enhance livelihood. Therefore, baseline = 0. Context: list livelihood enhancing actions already undertaken by community members in previous years. <i>Criteria: Proof of informed adaptations; including at least 1 type of ecosystem service or ecosystem based livelihood product</i>	250	30		Community in Nangahale constructed salt cooking plant become higher to adapt coastal abration
2.1	1.a. # of mitigation measures implemented per community (75 communities)	We count disaster mitigation measures implemented within/as a result of the PFR programme, therefore, baseline = 0. Context: list the disaster mitigation measures that communities have already conducted. <i>Criteria: Disaster mitigation measure is any measure that lessens or limits the adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters; it has to cover more than 10% of the population in a community. (Remark: not the entire community may be at a vulnerable place, a few small ones may be good too)</i>	12	2	Target : 2 disaster measures per village, in context CCA EMR DRR through vegetation planting and policy/advocacy on green belt regulation	mitigation through mangrove planting done by Fisheries agency in Talibura SIKKA and Environment agency in Kota Baru ENDE
2.2	1.b. 100% of community mitigation measures are environmentally sustainable (validated by PFR partners on basis of preset criteria)	Connects to mitigation measures mentioned under 1.a., therefore, baseline = 0. <i>Criteria: Implemented disaster mitigation activities do not have a negative impact on the services provided by ecosystems (e.g. flood protection, erosion control, coastal defence, prevention of salinity, purification of water, provisioning of natural resources (incl food, fuel), etc).</i>	100%	0		
2.3	1.c. # of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	= 0.2	250 (number increase if in total)	68	250 community members reached DRR, CCA & EMR	WIIP had facilitated 2 community groups in Nangahale & Reroroja implemening EMR and 1 community group in Banten

3.3	2.1.a. # (Partner) NGO/CBO staff trained on DRR/CCA/EMR	We count NGO/CBO's personnel trained on DRR/CCA/EMR as a result of PIR DRR/CCA/EMR activities/workshops/training, therefore, baseline = 0. Context: identify staff already trained on DRR, CCA and or EMR. <i>Criteria for training DRR/CCA/EMR (specific curriculum)</i>	60 (in assumption 7 communities + 10 local NGO)	9 (staff of CBO consisting of position as group leader, vice chairman, secretary-treasurer)		Targeted 250 people (NGO staff and CBO) attend EMR training
3.14	2.1.b. # (Partner) NGO/CBO have established cooperation with knowledge & resource organizations (e.g meteorological institutes, universities, etc)	Active engagements and relations between partner NGO/CBO's and knowledge & resource organisations dealing with DRR, CCA and/or EMR.	7	0		
3.8	2.2.a. # Organisations (including non-PfR) involved in DRR/CCA/EMR coalitions	We count organisations which are involved in coalitions (cooperation, information exchange or other forms) related to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR, therefore, baseline = 0. Context: list coalitions/platforms already active in-country on integrating DRR, CCA and EMR; and which organisation are involved (use harmonisation reports).		1	District: individually NTT: Nuel+Anne National: ??	At district Level : particularly in Sikka, Ende, Flores district , DIPECHO project managed by WIIP, Care Indonesia and Cordaid has been integrating ecosystem, disaster risk and climate change concept
3.9	2.2.b. # of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on agenda of platforms/networks	We count appearances of topics related to integration of DRR/CCA/EMR during the PIR programme period, therefore, baseline = 0. Context: of listed (3.8) relevant platforms/networks identify whether related topics appeared before.			District: individually NTT: Nuel+Anne National: ??	Existing Platform integrated DRR/CCA/EMR : DIPECHO project managed by WIIP, Care Indonesia and Cordaid, implemented in NTT can be used as baseline
3.6	2.a. # of communities where Partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to knowledge on disaster trends, climate projections, ecosystem data	We count communities which have received access to information/data on disaster trends, climate projections and ecosystem data, facilitated by partner NGO's/CBO's, through the PIR programme (data/information of which there was otherwise no access to). Therefore, baseline = 0. Context: list what kind of disaster trends/climate projections/ecosystem information communities already have access to.	7	0		In targeted community there is still limited information related to tren of CCA/DRR/EMR, however in Sikka and Ende District, the BPBD (regional disaster agency) has been established. BPBD role so far more focusing on when the disaster occurred
1.3	2.b. # Network/umbrella organisations, developed and active	We count network/umbrella organisations that are active on (integrated) DRR/CCA/EMR, therefore, baseline = 0. Context: map organisations that could act as platforms for this (look at harmonisation reports).	Has to be agreed by alliance	1		Previously community in Nangahale and Rerojoha has been facilitated in integrating DRR/CCA/EMR concept under DIPECHO project manged by PIR allianbce members (WI, Care and Cordaid), however the project will be finished on June 2011
1.4 1.8 3.7	2.c. % of partner NGOs/CBOs engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	We count organisations that are involved in dialogue on integrated DRR/CCA/EMR, therefore, baseline = 0. <i>Criteria: Agenda setting in national platforms, mandate of the organisation.</i>	100%	0		Coastal working group in each district
2.11	3.1.a. # Governments/ institutions reached with advocacy activities by Civil Society and their networks and platforms	We count governments/ institutions reached advocacy activities for integrated DRR/CCA/EMR, initiated by partner civil society organisations, networks and platforms. Therefore, baseline = 0. Context: identify already ongoing advocacy trajectories by partner CSO/CBOs.	3 (target in 3 districts)	1	National level? For provincial level: Nuel + Anne District level: ourselves	Community in Nangahale and Reroroja (sikka district) has established a regulation related to EMR. However this village regulation only endorsed/ legalized at village level

1.9 2.12	3.1.b. # of (local) government institutions actively engaged in activities (meetings/field visits/training)	We count government institutions that participate in PfR programme activities (meetings/field visits/training/joint implementation), therefore, baseline = 0. Context: map communities/previous activities that government institutions participated in, in the past few years.	3	0	In this context government means district government, These 3 district govt targeted, could be coming from various govt agency at district level	In 2 districts of targeted area in NTT, government agency on disaster active in the village when the disaster occurred, in additional mitigation activity (mangrove planting) facilitated by Fisheries agency and Environment agency only active during planting time.
2.13	3.1.c. # of countries, where the connection between DRR, CCA and EMR has explicitly been mentioned in official government documents	We count countries in which documents from government sources have been published that speak of integration of DRR/CCA/EMR. Context: identify the kind of government documents that would likely contain references to DRR/CCA/EMR. <i>Criteria: Documents are public, authorised, speak about the interconnectedness of DRR/CCA/EMR (or synonyms of this terminology)</i>		2	Anat: sends source verification Nina (HFA review)	Additional information: (1) Bappenas (National Planning Agency), 2008 Roadmap Sectoral strategy on Addressing Climate Change, (2) Ministry of Environmmt, 2007 NAPAS National Action Plan and Startegy on Climate Change covering mitigation and adaptation (CC & EMR, where Climate Change considering as part of disaster)
1.13 2.4 3.11	3.a. # of processes started to reduce identified national and local institutional obstacles to DRR/CCA/EMR activities in the communities (in terms of communication between departments, appropriateness of laws)	We count processes started during PfR programme, therefore, baseline = 0. Context: map similar processes already initiated before the programme. <i>Criteria: Identified institutional obstacle (people, processes (laws, policies), practices negatively influencing PfR activities); Process (strategy to deal with it with set goal + planning)</i>		0	Nina (in combination with 1.13) Anat	
1.5 1.11 2.5	3.b. % of increased local government budgets in target areas on either early warning, mitigation of natural hazards and/or natural resource mgt on community level	Strictly speaking the baseline value of this indicator = 0, because the increase is measured from the start of PfR programme. However, we need to measure the size of the budget (currency is not relevant, as long as it is consequently used per country for the whole programme period). <i>To be defined: Level of (local) government; Budget (link with target areas (community & activity), formally dedicated to activity and period)</i>	20%	0		Musrembang (consensus meeting with cross sector and public) is mechanism of government in developing or legalize budget, starting from village level until national level. There are two type of Musrembang : (1) Musrembang for 5 years budget and (2) Musrembang for annual budget. For the baseline we still dont know current condition percentage of government budget allocated for CCA,DRR, EMR, still waiting for Musrembang result probably release on June 2011. Number of 20% is the optimistic assumption as the changes in government budget has to be advocated since beginning of Musrembang process
9.1	3.c. # of regional and international lobby trajectories towards international governance bodies and donors started to undo adverse impact for DRR/CCA/EMR	We count trajectories initiated by PfR partners during the programme period, therefore, baseline = 0. Context: map international policy trends on DRR/CCA/EMR conduciveness.				

0.2	# of beneficiaries reached	Aggregated number of all beneficiaries reached up till the last report. Calculations of beneficiaries reached are done per activity, according to set guidelines. Double counting is avoided as much as possible and indicated where it could not be avoided.	250	68 (existing number of community group in Nangahale (30 people); Reroroja (31 people); Banten (6 people))		Total target 250 households, where the direct beneficiaries will be 250 people and with the assumption each family consist of 4 members then the indirect beneficiaries can reach 750 people and could be more because in PIR will be carried out radio campaign
0.3	# of female beneficiaries reached	Aggregated number of all female beneficiaries reached up till the last report. Calculations of beneficiaries reached are done per activity, according to set guidelines. Double counting is avoided as much as possible and indicated where it could not be avoided.	500	30 (the existing number of female involving directly in activities)		Total beneficiaries indirect and direct are 1000people
3.16	% of organisations in which efficiency is addressed in the external annual financial audit	Number of officially issued (annual) audit reports that refer to efficiency (procedures) vs total number of Southern partner organisations.	100%	0		Compare to other alliance member partners, Implementing partners of WIIP will be CBO established by WIIP under PIR project and the existing one from DIPECHO project. Financial audit and financial report can be done through WIIP because CBO facilitator or CBO itself will submitted their naratif and financial report to WIIP
5.7	% of planned joint activities implemented	Number of planned (budget, timeline, division of tasks) activities in which (southern partners of) two or more alliance members participated.	100%	0		based on joint activity plan
1.2	% of supported community committees that are invited to participate in regular dialogue with government bodies	We count activities during PIR programming period, therefore, baseline = 0. Number of organised committees (membership list, agenda (frequency of meeting), statement of purpose) that are formally invited to participate in meetings with government bodies (i.e. officially charged with goals related to DRR, CCA, EMR) at least twice a year.	70%	0		
3.2	Funding of organisations' annual budget (score 1-4)	Score: 1 - Less than 25% of the organisation's annual budget was funded last year 2 - 25 - 50% of the organisation's annual budget was funded last year 3 - 50 - 80% of the organisation's annual budget was funded last year 4 - 80 - 100% of the organisation's annual budget was funded last year	4	4		

3.1 3.15	Strategy is elaborated in workplans and activities/projects (score 1-4)	(ref Cordaid: 2.1) Score: 1 - There is no strategic plan. The management gives examples of relevant external context, but does not give the impression of knowing details and being on top of events and changes in the context of the organisation 2 - There is no strategic plan, but management gives examples of best practices, critical events and factors in the external context of the organisation, indicating that this context is fairly closely monitored 3 - There is a strategic plan, partly based on analysis of external context, made within the last four years, but without explicit financing strategy 4 - There is a strategic plan, partly based on analysis of external context, made within the last four years, with an explicit financing strategy. The present activities fit in the strategic plan.	4	4		WI's strategy plan de velop 5 yeras tsstrategy plan 2010-2015 (indonesia focusing on watsan, biodiv, poverty, climate)
1.1 3.10	The organisations are accountable and responsive to stakeholders (score 1-4)	(ref Cordaid: 1.1.4) Score: 1 - No annual reports exist, neither working on one 2 - No annual reports exist, but are working on one 3 - Annual report is there, but not one of last or this year 4 - Annual report of this or last year is available	4	4		WI as global organization prodices annual report including WIIP activities, achievement, projects, financial report
1.7	The organisations have transparent financial procedures and practise transparent financial reporting (score 1-4)	(ref Cordaid: 3.6.3.7/3.6.4.3) Score (1 point per question answered with yes): - Are financial procedures in writing? - Do all staff know relevant elements of procedures? - Are financial reports produced within a reasonable time after the period ends? - Is the quality of the financial reports acceptable?	4	4		
3.5 3.12 3.13	The organisations have well functioning PME systems (score 1-4)	(ref Cordaid: 2.2) Score: 1 - There is no annual plan and budget of this or last year. Monitoring is not well systematised and is done largely adhoc 2 - There is an annual plan and and budget. There is a monitoring system, but mainly on paper; reality seems to have its own logic 3 - There is a planning, budgeting and monitoring & evaluation system, but the information generated is used insufficiently to improve the functioning of the organisation 4 - There is a well functioning planning, budgeting and monitoring & evaluation system. The information generated is used to improve the functioning of the organisation	4	4		
3.4	The organisations' leadership is accountable to staff and stakeholders (score 1-4)	(ref Cordaid: 4.6) Score (1 point per question answered with yes): - Staff members have access to most minutes of management meetings - Staff members have access to their own personnel files - Staff members are sufficiently informed about decisions and changes through notice-boards, publications, memo's - Staff members are on request informed by management on the background, criteria and interests of certain decisions. Senior staff and/or members of the governing body show transparency in financial matters and are open in discussions	4	3		

1.6	The target group is involved in decision making (score 1-4)	(ref Cordaid: 3.2) Score (1 point per question answered with yes): - Are people who are affected either involved or are their rights sufficiently considered? - Are people who are not affected by decisions but influential/powerful sufficiently informed? - Is the level of participation adequate, considering the type of organisation, type of issues at stake and local culture? - Is no time wasted by excessive participatory processes, for instance by involving people who are not knowledgeable enough or not affected by the issue? (no time wasted = 1 point)	4	4	
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Monitoring report

Data gatherer:

Southern partner & country team

Date of report:

30 January 2012 (for the period of January - December 2011)

Submitted by (name, function):

Nyoman Suryadiputra

Country Representative : Wetlands International - Indonesia Programme

Indicator	Unit of measurement	Target value	Baseline value	2011 value	2012 value	2013 value	2014 value	2015 value	Total value	% reached
# of beneficiaries reached	People per period	6911	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
# of female beneficiaries reached	People per period	3456	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1.a. # of mitigation measures implemented per community (Partners programme officers, quarterly communities)	Activities per period	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1.b. 100% of community mitigation measures environmentally sustainable (validated by PfR partners on basis of preset criteria)	% Activities cumulative	100%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1.c. # of community members reached with DRR/CCA/EMR activities	Communities per period	6911	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1.1.a. # of communities that conducted climate trend risk mapping	Communities per period	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1.1.b. # of communities that developed collective risk reduction plans based on climate trend risk mapping	Communities per period	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1.1.c. # of community members covered by risk plans	Communities per period	41400	8086	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1.2.a. # Community members are trained in ecosystem based livelihood approaches	People per period	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
1.2.b. # community members have undertaken actions to adapt their livelihoods	People per period	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%

2.a. # of communities where Partner NGOs/CBOs have facilitated access to integrated DRR/CCA/EMR knowledge (disaster trends, climate projections, ecosystem data)	Communities per period	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
2.b. # Network/umbrella organisations, developed and active	Organisations per period	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	100%
2.c. % of Partner NGOs/CBOs engaged in structured dialogue with peers and government on DRR/CCA/EMR	% organisations cumulative	100%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
2.1.a. # (Partner) NGO/CBO staff trained on DRR/CCA/EMR	People per period	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	100%
2.1.b. # (Partner) NGO/CBO have established cooperation with knowledge & resource organizations (e.g meteorological institutes, universities, etc)	Organisations per period	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
2.2.a. # Organisations (including non-PfR) involved in DRR/CCA/EMR coalitions	Organisations cumulative	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	100%
2.2.b. # of times DRR/CCA/EMR related topics on agenda of platforms/ networks	Events per period	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
3.a. # of processes started to reduce identified national and local institutional obstacles to DRR/CCA/EMR activities in the communities (in terms of communication between departments, appropriateness of laws)	Activities cumulative	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
3.b. % of increased local government budgets in target areas on either early warning, mitigation of natural hazards and/or natural resource mgt on community level	% local currency cumulative	20%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
3.c. # of regional and international lobby trajectories towards international governance bodies and donors started to undo adverse impact for DRR/CCA/EMR	Activities cumulative	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
3.1.a. # Governments/ institutions reached with advocacy activities by Civil Society and their networks and platforms	Organisations cumulative	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	100%
3.1.b. # (local) government institutions actively engage in activities (meetings/field visits/training)	Organisations cumulative	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	67%

3.1.c. # of countries, where the connection between DRR, CCA and EMR has explicitly been mentioned in official government documents	Countries cumulative	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
The organisations are accountable and responsive to stakeholders (score 1-4)	Score per period	3	3.625	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
% of supported community committees that are invited to participate in regular dialogue with government bodies	Organisations cumulative	30%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
The target group is involved in decision making (score 1-4)	Score per period	3	3.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
The organisations have transparent financial procedures and practices transparent financial reporting (score 1-4)	Score per period	3	3.25	3	0	0	0	0	3	-1200%
Strategy is elaborated in workplans and activities/projects (score 1-4)	Score per period	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	100%
Funding of organisations' annual budget (score 1-4)	Score per period	3	3.375	3	0	0	0	0	3	-800%
The organisations' leadership is accountable to staff and stakeholders (score 1-4)	Score per period	3	3.25	3	0	0	0	0	3	-1200%
The organisations have well functioning PME systems (score 1-4)	Score per period	3	3.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
% of organisations in which efficiency is addressed in the external annual financial audit	% Organisations per period	75%	0%	75%	0	0	0	0	0.15	20%
% of planned joint activities implemented	% Activities cumulative	80%	0%	20%	0	0	0	0	0.2	25%

