

# The Indonesia Multi Donor Fund Facility for Disaster Recovery/IMDFF-DR

## DISASTER MANAGEMENT FUND

### Annual Report

July 1,2013- June 30,2014



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## Foreword

The Disaster Management Fund (ID-DMF/TF 017851) is a multi-donor trust fund established in the World Bank as a window within the Indonesia Multi Donor Funding Facility for Disaster Recovery (IMDFF-DR). The DMF was established by the Government of Indonesia through a Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Government, the United Nations, and the World Bank on 30 December 2009.

The Government of New Zealand provided the first contribution to the Disaster Management Fund (DMF), which has since replenished and made the trust fund operational. The contribution has also provided critical impetus for the IMDFF-DR as a standing mechanism to coordinate international supports in responding to disasters. Such a standing mechanism will be developed and fully operational. The standing mechanism is very important for Indonesia considering its vulnerability towards disaster. While the Government of Indonesia has the fiscal capacity to absorb the impact of the disasters and also made an impressive progress in institutionalizing effective response and recovery system, there remains need for international support to fill in both technical and financial gaps that will further strengthen the Government mechanisms.

Within this reporting period, the DMF continued to support the Government recovery programs in post eruption of Mt.Merapi in Yogyakarta and Central Java, as well as in supporting post-tsunami reconstruction in Mentawai, at the same time providing support to the Government in institutionalizing the good practice from its successful recovery program by transferring the good practice to other disaster affected areas. This effort continued to be the most significant contribution of the Government of New Zealand in supporting Indonesia building and operationalizing its system of recovery and reconstruction, particularly the housing and community infrastructure, with focus on strengthening community resilience.

## Executive Summary

The Indonesia Multi Donor Fund Facility for Disaster Recovery (IMDFF-DR) was established on December 30, 2009, by the Government of Indonesia (GoI) to support post disaster recovery to respond to specific disasters and to support disaster prevention measure on an on-going basis, based on GoI's priorities. The IMDFF-DR was recently renamed as the Indonesia Disaster Fund (IDF) to broaden its scope in covering both prevention/preparedness and response to disaster. The IDF has two windows for channeling funds: Window 1 is administered by United Nation and Window 2, in which the GoI requested the World Bank as the trustee.



The IMDFF-DR was recently renamed as the Indonesia Disaster Fund (IDF) to broaden its scope to cover both prevention/preparedness and response.

This approach will utilize the comparative advantages of different agencies without the transaction costs of interagency pass-through arrangements. Each window will operate within the policies and procedures of respective institutions, with the GoI, through BAPPENAS and BNPB, coordinates the Steering Committee as the decision making body of the IDF, supported by a Secretariat. A key objective for this arrangement was to reduce transaction costs and improve response time for meeting post-disaster needs utilizing the existing mechanism within the GoI. This is in contrast with the previous situation where individual funds were established on an ad-hoc basis and tailored to each major disaster, with respective stand-alone costs and time delays. In addition to improved operations functions, the IDF is expected to provide rapid actions in bridging and creating enabling environment, which would help accelerate the Government's post-disaster reconstruction efforts in remote regions, such as the one in the Mentawai Island District, West Sumatra. While the Government has allocated full funding for reconstruction for Mentawai, land status issues have constrained the reconstruction efforts, in particular for constructing new and safer settlement areas. In parallel, GoI's reconstruction program in Merapi has been successful in addressing similar

issues for post disaster reconstruction with systematic approach. The IDF has the task of facilitating the sharing and transfer of experiences from Merapi to Mentawai reconstruction.

On 17 December 2012, the Chair of IDF Steering committee sent the Notice to Proceed Letter to the World Bank Country Director, with the following:

- a. Additional Financing of the REKOMPAK (Community based Settlement Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project-CSRRP) in the amount of USD1,500,000.
- b. Additional funding of USD 200,000 through the Bank Execution mechanism to support assessment for the accelerations of Mentawai Recovery. This funding will add to the USD 200,000 authorized by the IDF Steering Committee to support the IMDFF-DR Secretariat for strengthening the consultation, coordination, and monitoring and evaluation. The total funding for this is USD 400,000

## **Program Implementation Progress**

The primary objective of IMDFF-DR additional financing to REKOMPAK is to provide sustainable improvement to the implementation of housing and settlement rehabilitation in Yogyakarta and Central Java post 2010 Merapi eruption. The other objective is to facilitate the sharing of best practices and the development of local capacity in post-disaster reconstruction, particularly in housing/settlement rehabilitation in other areas in Indonesia.

The grant component support for housing reconstruction of 100 houses cannot be disbursed up until June 2014. Unavailability of land in Central Java Province for resettlement while there are numbers of houses built yet to be inhabited are reason of this problem. In Yogyakarta the issue impeding the reconstruction support includes limited or no statement from the disaster affected communities with regard to willingness or ability to relocate.

Meanwhile, the support for reconstruction and rehabilitation for and other investment for village recovery are showing progress. As of 30 June 2014, series of infrastructure is built.

This includes:

Type of Infrastructure	Targeted
<b>Concrete road</b>	8,484.78 m
<b>Drainage</b>	5,106.51 m
<b>Retaining wall</b>	3,367.5 m
<b>Other Activities</b>	Target
<b>Training</b>	55 packages

With the support administered by the World Bank, IDF conducted an assessment for the accelerations of rehabilitation and reconstruction for 2072 community members. In addition, IDF conducted recruitment and training of 92 facilitators through media community workshops for the community. The project seeks to find solutions for 2010 earthquake and tsunami victims in Mentawai. The delayed resettlement construction activities, for instance, was due to the fund that was in BPBD West Sumatra's account, had been returned to State Treasury, while some of the fund had already disbursed to the communities' account. Other example is the high turnover of facilitators.

IDF's assessment for Mentawai post disaster recovery had completed. This includes the assessment for acceleration, the recruitment and training for facilitator. Each component had been handed over to West Sumatra BPBD to provide continuing assistance for communities after the initial funding was returned to the project implementation in February 2014.

## Finances

The New Zealand Government made its first financial contribution on 29 February 2012 in the amount of NZD 1,000,000, and its second contribution in the amount of NZD 1,500,000 in July 2012 to the World Bank administered trust fund (Window 2). With these two contributions, the DMF reached a USD 2,000,000 minimum threshold for the World Bank managed trust fund and the DMF active as of August 2012. Additional contribution on 12 February 2014 of USD 544,248 was made by the Government of New Zealand from the remaining New Zealand portion of MDTF Aceh-Nias, totaling the contribution to equivalent of USD 2,593,098.

As of 30 June 2014, the expenditure of Additional Financing Project to Rekompak is USD 521,729 or 35% of the USD1,500,000 total budget. Because of new treasury system implementation in the Ministry of Finance, there is US\$ 237,182 expenses in the special account for Additional Financing to Rekompak. The expenditure for Support for Strengthening Coordination and Operation of Indonesia Disaster Fund and Assessment to Accelerate Mentawai Recovery had reached USD 252,682.19 or 63% of the USD400,000 total budget.

## **Outlook**

IMDFF-DR/IDF is a very important support to government programs for disaster prevention and disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction. As a standing mechanism for a disaster prone country like Indonesia, the IDF is also an important part of the preparedness. Through the ongoing efforts to operationalizing this mechanism as outlined in this report, the IDF could further contribute to the strengthening of the country system for financing and execution of the post disaster recovery processes.



## Chapter 1. Program Implementation Progress

There are two specific activities covered by the IDF as approved by the Steering Committee's decision as stated in the Notice to Proceed Letter dated 17 December 2012, namely:

1. Additional Financing of the REKOMPAK (Community based Settlement Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project-CSRRP) in the amount of US\$ 1,500,000.
2. Assessment to support the acceleration Mentawai Recovery, and assistance to the IMDFF-DR Secretariat for strengthened consultation and coordination, monitoring and evaluation. This is in line with the Steering Committee above, which had subsequently been followed up by the decision of 12 December 2013 on the approval of additional funding in the amount of \$ 200,000 bringing the total amount to \$400,000. This component is implemented using World Bank execution modality.

### Additional Financing of the REKOMPAK project

The Grant Agreement for the IMDFF-DR World Bank Window (DMF) Additional Financing to REKOMPAK project was signed on 13 September 2013 followed by immediate opening of bank account by the Ministry of Finance to withdraw funding from the DMF to finance project activities. Budget inclusion of around \$300,000 of the DMF funding for 2013 sub-grant for housing and community infrastructure construction activities was made in the DIPA (State Budget Execution Document) of the Ministry of Public Works. Although this DMF funding is ready for immediate implementation, in reality because of currency windfall which makes more Rupiah funding available to REKOMPAK from previous funding source (PNPM Support Facility), this sub-grant activities was carried over to GoI's 2014 budget (beginning in January 2014).

For project implementation in GoI's Fiscal Year 2014, the IMDFF-DR/ IDF would facilitate the 22 villages that have settlement relocation activities. The villages where permanent settlement (*Huntap*) for relocation activities included 7 villages in Sleman District – Yogyakarta Special Province, 12 villages in Magelang District and 3 villages in Boyolali District of Central Java Province. Each village determines the activities through the process of preparation of the Community Settlement Plan and priority setting activities conducted by



the community and have been done synchronization with regional work units (*Satuan Kerja Perangkat Daerah-SKPD*) facilitated by the Management Team (PMT) of REKOMPAK. The following is the list of villages by sub-district covered by the project:

1. Yogya Special Province - District of Sleman
  - Sub District Cangkringan: Umbulharjo, Kepuharjo, Wukirsari, Glagaharjo, Argomulyo.
  - Sub District Ngemplak : Sindhumartani
  - Sub District Minggir : SendangAgung
  
2. Central Java Province - District of Magelang and District of Boyolali
  - Sub District Salam: Sirahan, Seloboro, Gulong, Jumoyo
  - Sub District Muntilan: Sokorini, Adikarto, Ngawen , Taman agung
  - Sub District Ngluwar:Jamus Kauman, Plosogede, Blongkeng
  - Sub District Mungkid: Ngrajek
  - Sub District Selo: Jarakah, Klakah, Tlogolele

The planned allocation for housing reconstruction grant which had set aside for around 100 housing units has not been utilized up until June 2014. The unavailability of land for settlement relocation in Central Java province has constrained the Government program to build resilient settlement in the affected areas of the province. On the Yogyakarta side, the remaining community members continue to live in hazard prone areas and yet to reach a decision to relocate. With undetermined beneficiaries are yet to be determined, this had constrained the project to build new houses as locations.

The component on environmental infrastructure and livelihood continued with implementation as planned. This includes:

- a. Infrastructure and environmental services for the new neighborhoods and neighboring communities such as, evacuation routes and residential access lines to local economic activities and surrounding environment; access to clean water supply facilities; construction of drainage channels; and construction of retaining wall to mitigate local landslide risks.



*Road in Jarakah Village*



*Road in Tlogolele Village*



*Drainage and retaining wall in Jarakah Village*



*Drainage in Sumber village*



*Retaining wall in Umbulharjo Village*



*Retaining wall in Sokorini Village*

- b. Livelihood support including, development of green open space for small high density settlement; training for home industry, waste management system, utilization of affected land for non-settlement use; and infrastructure for prevention (evacuation road from agricultural fields).



*Eco-resto in Blongkeng Village*



*Home industry activities in Ngawen Village*



*Production house in Tlogolele Village*





*Vegetable market in Tlogolele Village*



*Production house in Seloboro Village*



*On the job training in Plosogede Village*



Other activities in REKOMPAK include transfer of experiences and best practices from the project's success to other disaster affected areas. IMDFF-DR World Bank Window/DMF was officially involved in several post disaster assessment and recovery programs through sharing REKOMPAK experiences and utilizing the networks of PNPM facilitators. Through several explicit requests and commitment of funding support, REKOMPAK experts have been dispatched to provide the following assistance:

- Field assessment in Mentawai of the stalled post-tsunami 2010 recovery process, followed by support to the recruitment process of local facilitators to reactivate the reconstruction program, and adaptation of training materials.
- Technical Assistance to BNPB and the local governments of Aceh Tengah and Bener Meriah in planning housing reconstruction post 2 July 2013 earthquake, including in budget planning, recruitment of facilitators and training.





*DaLa in Aceh Tengah and Bener Meriah Districts*

The overall expected contribution of the IDF additional financing to REKOMPAK is summarized in the results matrix in Table 1 below.

**Table 1**  
**Result Matrix of IDF Additional Financing to REKOMPAK**

Component	Project Activities	Project Results Indicator	Target for DMF Financing	Achievement as of June 2014
<b>Project: Additional Financing for Community-Based Settlement Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (CSRRP) Project (for Merapi Reconstruction) US \$ 1,500,000.</b>				
<b>A. Community neighborhood reconstruction grants</b>	Rehabilitation and redevelopment of neighborhoods affected by eruption of the Merapi mountain and reconstruction of seismically resistant homes in safer locations	Number of households living in seismic-resistant, community-built permanent housing	100 houses	0 houses
<b>B. Sub-Grants for Priority Investment</b>	Sub-grants for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of small-scale tertiary village infrastructure and other possible priority investments for recovery, including	Percentage of target villages that have restored basic community infrastructure	22 new settlements (villages) in 8 sub-districts (expected to benefit up-to 5,000 families).	22 villages in 8 sub-district (expected to 3000 families)  Road concrete : 445.5 m ,

	investment in communal facilities that support livelihood		Road concrete: 8,484.5m, drainage: 5,106 m, Retained Wall: 3,367.5 m. Training: 55pack . Other (detail shown in annex 1.)	Drainage : 516.5 , Retained Wall : 130.5 , Training : 16 pack
<b>C. Community Education and Quality Assurance</b>	Oversight project implementation, verification compliance with construction standards, provision capacity building for project management at the community level, and education communities in emergency preparedness and mitigation of future disaster	Reviewed Community Settlement Plans in line with the guidelines for disaster risk reduction for volcano eruptions in affected areas	22 villages targeted by Component B 108 Facilitator	22 villages 108 Facilitator
<b>D. Project Implementation Support</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expansion of the services of a Project Management Team guiding and supervising activities in the field with facilitators, and coordinating with related organizations and local agencies.</li> <li>Technical assistance for the preparation of evaluation studies</li> </ul>	Quality Technical Assistance and community built houses and infrastructure	For the entire Rekompak Project during the period of Additional Financing by DMF Consultant	1 package of consultant contract

## Support for Strengthening Coordination and Operation of Indonesia Disaster Fund and Needs Assessment to Accelerate Mentawai Recovery

The objective of IMDFF-DR (DMF) support to the Mentawai Recovery is to assess the constraints and impediments to the stalled reconstruction program. The support is aimed to also assist in assessing the needs for community empowerment for community driven reconstruction as practical approaches gained from REKOMPAK experiences. Advisory and technical assistance were sought by this support to strengthen IMDFF-DR (DMF) coordination and operations as well as monitoring of DMF financed operations.

The above objectives will be achieved through a series of activities including:

- Field assessments and consultation series to identify issues, constraints and impediments to the on-going Mentawai reconstruction program. These activities also serve as building engagement and communication with and among stakeholders.
- Coordination and consultation meetings to build consensus and develop plans to strengthen coordination and management of the reconstruction activities by strengthening the role of local government and local facilitators.
- Provision of consultants to assist the IMDFF-DR Secretariat in the reformulation of the Operation Manual and SOP of the IMDFF-DR.

Implementation Progress:

1. Consultation meetings among national level government agencies (BAPPENAS, BNPB, MPW, MoHA and Ministry of Disadvantaged Regions) to build common perspectives on challenges in implementing programs in remote island districts. These meetings were held between 1- 8 May 2013.
2. Coordination meeting among national, provincial and local stakeholders held in Padang on 25-27 June 2013 to identify obstacles which led to the delay of the Mentawai reconstruction program, and to build consensus on re-activating the activities by mobilizing facilitators recruited from among local youth to ensure ease of communication and capacity to adapt to the geographic challenge working in remote island villages. The Coordination Meeting invited all relevant stakeholders from central government, provincial government, district's government including BNPB, Ministry of People Welfare, Ministry of KPDT, Ministry of Social Affairs, Province BPBD, District BPBD and others. The coordination meeting was opened by the Head of BNPB.



*Preparation Workshop in Padang, June 2013*

3. Field assessment in selected locations in the islands of South Sipora and North Pagai to get the first hand information from the affected community currently living in temporary shelters. This mission was carried out from 29 July – 1 August 2013. Following up the result of the coordination meeting on 29 July – 1 August 2013, DRM Team of the World Bank, PSF, and West Sumatra Province visited Mentawai Islands, in particular the South Sipora and North Pagai-two of three the impacted island. The field visit objective was to conduct field rapid assessment to identify the issues and opportunities leading to formulating and devising a plan for the support activities. The assessment recommends the empowerment of the community, facilitators, and local government (District and Province) for the implementation of community driven approach to ensure the maximum benefit from housing stimulus provided by the government reaches the community in the affected areas and to ensure voluntary resettlement.



*Field Assessment by DRM, PNP Rural of the World Bank Office and Provincial BPBD*

4. Support to the recruitment process of 78 local facilitators drawn from local youths. The result of selection led to formal recruitment by BNPB on 14 September 2013. As agreed in the coordination meeting, the recruitment of facilitators will be implemented in accountable and transparent way, focusing on issue of conflict of interest at district and provincial levels. On 3 – 14 September 2013, experts from REKOMPAK and Care International Indonesia were mobilized to support the World Bank consultant to conduct the selection process of facilitators. The Government was then made the formal recruitment of a total of 78 facilitators. As the limited



availability of facilitators from the island, 23 of the 78 facilitators were recruited from outside Mentawai.



*Field Facilitator Recruitment, Workshop Training and Mobilization*

5. Delivery of induction training for the 78 facilitators by an expert of community development from Care International Indonesia. The expert also involved in the selection process for facilitators. The process then continues to select the second batch of 14 facilitators.



*Field Facilitator Workshop Training*

With support from IDF and the World Bank, BNPB conducted the training for facilitators in TuaPeijat Mentawai from 30 September - 4 October 2013. The training aimed to provide the facilitators with the knowledge on Mentawai Rehabilitation and Reconstruction and participatory approach activities. The training also became the event to clearly identify the role and function of the facilitators and local government officials.

6. 92 facilitators were mobilized upon Steering Committee funding approval for community preparation housing rehabilitation and reconstruction from October 2013

to February 2014. The facilitators were then transferred to West Sumatra BPBD Province Management on February 2014. As of 1 March 2014 land clearing had been **conducted and some houses had been started to be built.**



*Reconstruction Progress and Community Meeting in Seumanganyak Village*

7. In early October 2013, The DRM World Bank hired a consultant to initiate the support activity of Mentawai Rehabilitation and Reconstruction. With the breadth of experience, it is hoped that the consultant can address development, culture and government challenges in Metawai Island. The consultant also functioned as the DRM World Bank Representative in the field.
8. BNPB issued a new technical guidance for post disaster housing rehabilitation and reconstruction in Indonesia. The implementation of new guidelines started January 2014. A meeting was held for the dissemination of the guidelines in 7-13 October 2013 involving DMF Field coordinator and three senior facilitators for Mentawai. The meeting/training was also to disseminate the new finance regulation No. 105/2013.
9. The same facilitators and DMF Field Coordinator who received the technical guidance training for housing rehabilitation and reconstruction in post disaster area also received the training on participatory mapping technique. This is in response to the need of community driven activities in Mentawai. The training delivery was carried out by the Department of Geography, University of Indonesia on 11 October 2013
10. With the support of UN Window, IMDFF-DR Secretariat finalized the Operation Manual and SOP.

**Table 2**  
**Result Matrix of IDF Support for Strengthening Coordination and Operation of Indonesia Disaster Fund and Needs Assessment to Accelerate Mentawai Recovery**

Component	Project Activities	Project Results Indicator	Target for DMF Financing	Achievement
<i>Project: Support for Strengthening Coordination and Operation of Indonesia Disaster Fund and Needs Assessment to Accelerate Mentawai Recovery: US \$ 400,000.</i>				
<b>1. Advisory and technical assistance to strengthen IDF coordination and operations</b>	Provision of consultants to support strengthening of the IDF coordination and operations	Functioning of IDF Secretariats as reflected by timely communication, face-to-face meetings as well as virtual communication and decisions	Regular quarterly meetings, ad-hoc meetings and timely SC decisions as needed  6 consultants	Regular meeting  6 consultants
<b>2. Support to monitoring of DMF financed operations</b>	Joint missions to monitor progress of IDF activities coordinated by the Secretariat, including facilitating coordination and planning of recovery activities in Merapi and Mentawai	Effective coordination among various recovery projects in Merapi and Mentawai	Timely and synergetic implementation of various on-going recovery projects monitoring 3 times	2 time
<b>3. Needs assessment and scoping for technical assistance to accelerate Mentawai recovery</b>	Consultants to carry out field assessment on the needs and scope for assisting with the acceleration of Mentawai reconstruction and recovery activities	Stock taking and gap analysis to accelerate Mentawai recovery	Strategy and agreed plan to accelerate Mentawai recovery (Renaksi implementation to accelerate settlement reconstruction for 2,072 families)	1 report assessment
<b>4. Advisory and mentoring support to facilitators and local governments</b>	Recruitment local facilitators and coaching , training, mentoring support	Effective facilitation to community	92 local facilitators to facilitate the community in 9 village and 42 sub village	Recruit and media workshop training 92 facilitators to cover 2,072 families

## Chapter 2. Financial Status

The detail current financial status of DMF World Bank Window is shown in the Annex 2. To date, DMF has received from the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade (including NZAID), a total pledged amount of NZD 2,500,000, equivalent to USD 2,048,850 and USD 544,248. This has made the total contribution of USD 2,593,098.

The realization of expenditure for Additional Financing Project to REKOMPAK as of 30 June 2014 reached the amount of USD 521,729 or 35 % of the total budget.

**Table 3**  
**Expenditure as of 30 June 2014 for Additional Financing Project to REKOMPAK**

in US\$					
No	Category	Budget	Expenditure	%	Balance
1	Housing Reconstruction Support Grant	310,000	-	-	310,000
2	Block grants for priority Infrastructure	815,000	365,790	45	449,210
3	Community Education and Quality Assurance	165,000	99,340	60	65,660
4	Project Implentation Support	210,000	56,599	27	153,401
		1,500,000	521,729	35	978,271

As of 30 June 2014, the realization of expenditure for Support for Strengthening Coordination and Operation of Indonesia Disaster Fund and Needs Assessment to Accelerate Mentawai Recovery reached the amount of USD 252,682.19, or 63% of the USD 400,000.00 total budget.

**Table 4**  
**Expenditure as of 30 June 2014 for Support for Strengthening Coordination and Operation of Indonesia Disaster Fund and Needs Assessment to Accelerate Mentawai Recovery Project**

Amount	
<b>Staff costs</b>	18,165.91
<b>Consultant fees</b>	76,218.99
<b>Travel expenses</b>	7,660.61
<b>Media Workshop</b>	150,604.95
<b>Other direct costs</b>	31.73
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	252,682.19

## Outlook

IMDFF-DR/IDF is a very important support to government programs for disaster prevention and disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction. As a standing mechanism for a disaster prone country like Indonesia, the IDF is also an important part of the preparedness. Through the on-going efforts to operationalizing this mechanism as outlined in this report, the IDF could further contribute to the strengthening of the country system for financing and execution of the post disaster recovery processes.

## Chapter 3. Lessons Learned

### ***Strong Facilitation is Key for Project Implementation***

Lack of citizen facilitation has caused delays in the implementation of the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program in Mentawai. This has further led to low involvement of affected community in the planning process.

Successful rehabilitation and reconstruction program in Yogyakarta settlements (REKOMPAK) showed that good facilitation process continues to be the key to the success of the rehabilitation and reconstruction of neighborhood-based community. Experience in Yogyakarta also indicates that good facilitation process needs strong and competent facilitators. In Mentawai, there are a limited number of locals that can be recruited with the existing national standard criteria for facilitators. This issue had caused the program to recruit facilitators from outside the area. Lacking in understanding the local context, local language and religion constraint as well as difficulties in transportation had caused the high turnover rate of facilitators recruited from outside Mentawai.

Key to successful disaster rehabilitation and recovery program

1. Strong facilitation for community in the disaster affected areas.
2. Good facilitators who understand local context, selected through objective and transparent process and can function as bridges between government and community
3. Adjusting criteria to adapt and accommodate local needs and availability of local work force is essential.
4. Ensuring clear information flow between government and local communities
5. Local government understanding its role in the initiative involving various parties

As strong facilitation process and good facilitators who understand the local context are keys to the solution for the implementation of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Mentawai, it became the focus for the acceleration of the program. Through IDF World Bank Window, the DMF team sought a different approach in facilitator recruitment. As understanding local context is the utmost important for the project implementation, the criteria for recruitment was lowered to accommodate the local recruit as much as possible. To compensate the lowering criteria, training and mentoring programs were added to the recruitment process, such that the

facilitators recruited receive training and mentoring to ensure the technical capacity of facilitators is met.

***Existing Community Driven Development projects can be effectively utilized to immediately respond to the impacts of natural disasters.***

The experiences from Aceh, Central Java and Yogyakarta where Urban Poverty Program and Kecamatan Development Program were already operational when major reconstruction programs were initiated showed that post disaster recovery can be built upon the existing Community Driven Development (CDD) mechanism. The relatively short experiences of the DMF support in Mt.Merapi reconstruction and in Mentawai also confirmed that multi-donor fund and post disaster funding mechanism can be effectively be linked to such program (e.g., through the provision of additional financing to existing CDD program) to quickly deliver post disaster reconstruction and recovery support.

***Reconstruction projects are more effective when linked to livelihood programs***

The on-going support of the DMF to the Merapi recovery focusing on community infrastructure and livelihood support indicated that for post disaster recovery, especially those which involved settlement relocation, attention to livelihood is essential to sustain the massive recovery investment. At the same time, the absence of such livelihood support that is integrated to settlement relocation in Mentawai, have shown an indication that the disaster affected community will continue to suffer economic set back even when their new settlements are finally built.



## Annex 1: Targeted Small-scale Priority Community Infrastructure under REKOMPAK

Category of activities	Amount output	Target	Achievement	
<b>Drainage, retaining walls, sewers</b>				
drainage, sewerage	25	5106.51 m	4	516.50
retaining walls	18	3367.5 m	2	130.50
drain cover plates	1	1 unit		0.00
<b>Roads, bridges</b>				
culverts	3	3 unit		0.00
paving block / concrete roads	31	8484.78 m	4	445.50
small bridges	1	11 m		0.00
<b>Evacuation sites &amp; training</b>				
disaster response training	9	1135 pers		0.00
fire fighting equipment	2	2 unit		0.00
<b>Livelihood utilities</b>				
communal cattle pen	2	2 unit		0.00
greenhouse	1	1 unit		0.00
neighborhood landscaping	10	10 pack		0.00
community production workshop fixed eq	1	1 unit		0.00
community production workshops	10	10 unit		0.00
vegetable market	1	1 unit		0.00
<b>Livelihood trainings</b>				
O&M training	1	30 pers		0.00
agricultural & cattle farming equipment	3	120 pers		0.00
special on-the-job skills training	37	1790 pers	13	785.00
<b>Ecosystem restoration, comm. open space</b>				
ecosystem restoration	2	2 unit		0.00
community open space	4	4 unit		0.00
signage	9	9 unit		0.00
<b>Water &amp; sanitation</b>				
clean water extraction, reservoir, spring w	8	8 unit		0.00
water supply installation	6	6 unit		0.00
communal septic tank, wastewater treatm	5	17 unit		0.00
solid waste disposal training	5	225 pers	3	120.00
solid waste disposal site and equipment	2	2 unit		0.00
communal sanitation, communal toilets	3	4 unit		0.00
aquifers	1	1 unit		0.00

## Annex 2: Summary of Financial Status

In USD

<b>Receipts</b>		
	Cash Contribution	2,593,098.00
	Investment Income	14,477.15
	<b>Total Receipt</b>	<b>2,607,575.15</b>
<b>Disbursements</b>		
	Project Disbursement	
	Disbursement to Grantee	1,500,000.00
	Direct Costs Disbursed	
	Staff costs	18,165.91
	Consultant fees	76,218.99
	Travel expenses	7,660.61
	Media Workshop	150,604.95
	Other direct costs	31.73
	<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>252,682.19</b>
	<b>Total Project Disbursement</b>	<b>1,752,682.19</b>
	Non Project Disbursement	
	Admin fee and expenses	85,396.65
	<b>Total Non-Project Disbursement</b>	<b>85,396.65</b>
	<b>Total Disbursement</b>	<b>1,838,078.84</b>
	Excess of receipts over disbursement	769,496.31
<b>Fund Balance</b>		
	Beginning of period	0
	End of Period	<b>769,496.31</b>

### Disbursement Details by Grant

Grant	Grant Name	Executed by	Currency	Amount	Disbursement
TF 014710	Support for Strengthening Coordination and Operation of Indonesia Disaster Fund and Needs Assessment to Accelerate Mentawai Recovery	Bank	USD	400,000.00	252,682.19
TF 015476	Additional Financing for the Community Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project	Recipient	USD	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00
TF 015101	DMF Program Management and Administration	Bank	USD	100,000.00	33,534.69

## ***List of Acronyms and Abbreviations***

Bappenas	<i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional</i> (National Development Planning Agency)
BPBD	<i>Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah</i> (Regional Disaster Alleviation Agency)
BNPB	<i>Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana</i> (National Disaster Alleviation Agency)
CDD	Community-Driven Development
CSP	Community Settlement Plan
CSRRP	Community-based Settlement Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project
DIPA	<i>Daftar Isian Pelaksanaan Anggaran</i> (State Budget Execution Document)
DMF	Disaster Management Fund
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
IDF	Indonesia Disaster Fund (IDF)
IMDFF-DR	The Indonesia Multi Donor Fund Facility for Disaster Recovery
KDP	<i>Kecamatan Development Program</i>
KPDT	<i>Kementerian Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal</i> (Ministry for the Development of Disadvantaged Areas)
MDTF	Multi Donor Trust Fund
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MPW	Ministry of Public Works
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NZAID	New Zealand Aid Programme
PMT	Project Management Team
PNPM	<i>Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat</i> (National Community Empowerment Program)
PSF	<i>PNPM Support Facility</i>
Rekompak	<i>Rehabilitasi dan Rekonstruksi Masyarakat dan Permukiman Berbasis Komunitas</i> (Community-based Settlement Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project)
RR	Rehabilitation and Reconstruction
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
UPP	Urban Poverty Project
UN	United Nations