



PARTNERS FOR RESILIENCE

Annual Report 2019

Deadline for submission to CTNL: 31 March 2020

Reporting period January – December 2019
use the outcomes from the Jan-June 2019 report, and further build on those

Reporter: PfR Indonesia, Choose an item.

Date: 31-3-2020

Q1 (Feb/March) outcome monitoring workshop consists of the following exercises. The workshop is a designated moment for joint reflection on the outcomes related to: Strategic direction 1: *Capacity Strengthening*, and Strategic Direction 2: *Engagement with Stakeholders* (the *Dialogue Trajectories*) resulting in a clear understanding on the achievements of the programme.

Kindly share your draft report with your PfR programme manager and ask for feedback. Do not forget to include this feedback in a final version of this report. The PME group would like to stress on the following:

The format begins with a reflection on the outcomes of the complete previous year (January – December 2019). This means that the workshop also entails a selection of the most significant outcomes achieved in 2019. The workshop should result in a consolidated report which is concise and to the point.

Additionally, every PfR partner fills in the **gender marker** vetting form for partners' activities in each PfR trajectory: this involves scoring and provide explanation and links to supporting documents (*see 2nd page additional materials attached*). During the workshop, include a 2hr session where the team can further delve into the scores of the marker as suggested under point 4. The results are reported on in the reporting format + attached as annex

You are also asked to revisit the Theory of Change that was included in the previous report and include the significant new outcomes in the existing theory of change visual. This should allow you to identify where you stand in the dialogue trajectories and answer the reflective questions. Your updated country ToC should be visualized and included as annex to the reporting format.

The workshop consists of the following actions which should all be reported upon through ten chapters in this format:

- 1 Progress on IRM dialogue trajectories
- 2A Reflection on capacity strengthening
- 2B Reflection on the Dialogue Capacity Framework
3. Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning
4. Gender
5. Collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy
6. Linking country, regional and global programmes
- 7 Assess ToC together, visualize progress towards the 2020 goal
- 8 Country corner
- 9 Significant change
- 10 Indicators

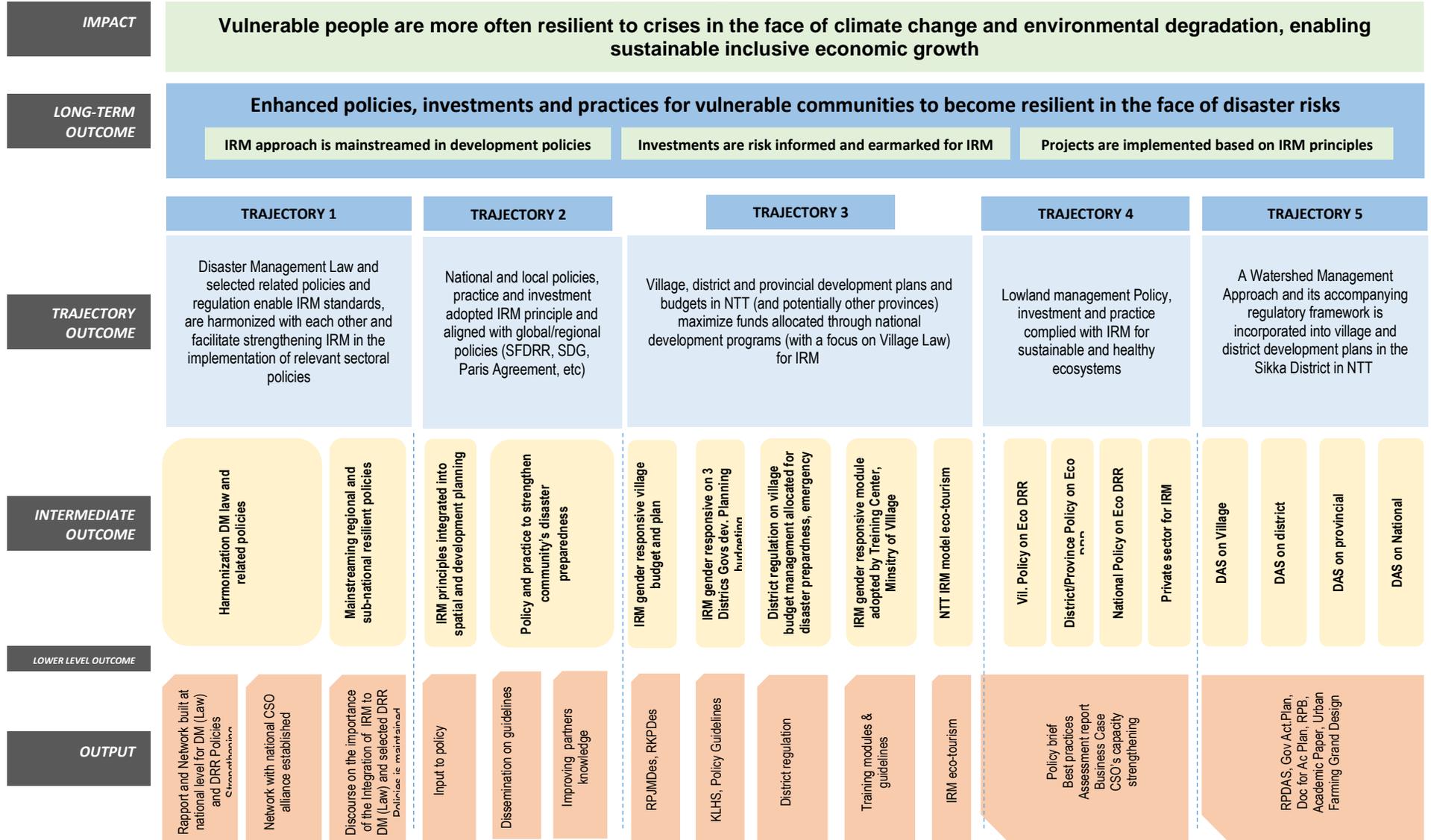
*Some chapters conclude with reflective question(s), captured in **green**, in a green box. These questions merit internal team reflection and discussion in the workshop as they ask for your analysis and judgement of progress - or the lack of it – and on the effectiveness of the activities undertaken. They are stepping stones for the final adjustments you are making to your projects. Your answers to these reflective questions (I-IX) also serve as a summary of your analysis for Programme Management.*

Block 1: ASSESSING CURRENT STATUS

1. Progress on IRM dialogue trajectories in 2019

For each IRM dialogue trajectory, please fill out the table below with **the outcomes achieved** during January – June 2019. Use 1 table per trajectory and use a separate row for each outcome. To avoid lengthy reports, it is advised that the team selects the most significant outcomes through a consultative process. Outcomes that are not chose to be reported can be added to the country logbook. Where indicators overlap or are similar it might be an idea to cluster outcomes into one larger outcome where more specific outcomes are only described as an example. Provide the **indicator score** and **analyse progress towards the trajectory objective within your ToC** according the three reflective questions in the bottom section of this table. **Kindly make sure to take time to discuss these three questions** during the workshop.

Theory of Change PfR Indonesia



TRAJECTORY 1

Title Trajectory 1: Disaster Management (Law) and selected related DRR policies and regulation enable IRM standards, are harmonized with each other and facilitate strengthening IRM in the implementation of relevant sectoral policies					
No	date	Description of the outcome In 1 or 2 sentences, specify <i>who did what, when and where differently</i> that potentially or actually represents progress towards the aim that vulnerable people are more resilient. <i>Kindly note that the 'Who' can be any stakeholder PfR influenced: decision maker/civil society organization beyond PfR organizations/company/</i>	Significance of the change Why is this change important? Describe why the outcome represents progress towards fulfilling PfR's theory of change.	Contribution of PfR SP Briefly describe how & when PfR activities or outputs influenced the outcome. What did you do that directly or indirectly, in a small or large way, intentionally or not, contributed to the change? <i>Describe how civil society organizations beyond PfR organizations were engaged in this effort.</i>	Source or proof of outcomes Please provide name of person, position and organisation or document (e.g. new law, interview, press statements or web-links) who/that provided the information and date they did
A.19.	December 2019	DM Law revision is incorporated as priority legislation agenda in the national legislation priority program list 2019-2024 by the House of Representatives Legislation Body, under the new House of Representative members term.	the revision of DM Law in Indonesia provides opportunities to encourage the integration of DRR, CCA and ERM into Indonesia's DM Law. The promulgation of the new legislation program list 2019-2024 still give opportunity to the DM Law revision process. The list is the basis to continue the advocacy process	Active engagement with AMPU PB in conducting analysis to the existing drafts (GOI & the House) and collaboration with AMPU PB activist to prepare DIM/list of problem identification (inventories); submission of feedback and inputs to government as well as House of Representatives; public discourse organizing through public consultation.	activity report, correspondence, submitted feedback/DIM
A.18.	26 November 2019	The House of Representatives passed the Bill on Revision of Law No. 12/2011 on Law Making Process at the Assembly	The revised law gives assurance to continue the revision of DM Law No 24/2007 in the next membership terms of the new elected House of Representatives members (2019-2024) without starting the process from the beginning	Engage DM practitioners, AMPU PB, House of Representatives' expert body and facilitate the submission of CSO's position and voices to the Parliament	submitted feedback/DIM (issues identification matrix)
A.17.	18 November 2019	AMPU PB (CSO Alliance) prepared and submitted new feedback on DM Law revision draft and submitted to both government and House of Representative Members	the revision of DM Law in Indonesia provide opportunities to encourage the integration of DRR, CCA and ERM	Active engagement with AMPU PB in conducting analysis to the existing drafts (GOI & the House) and collaboration with AMPU PB activists to prepare DIM/list of problem identification (inventories)	[redacted] submitted feedback/DIM (issues identification matrix)
A.16.	26-29 September 2019	AMPU PB (CSO Alliance) submitted new feedback to the government's version of DM Law draft to Ministry of Social Affair (MOSA)	the revision of DM Law in Indonesia provide opportunities to encourage the integration of DRR, CCA and ERM	Active engagement with AMPU PB in conducting analysis to the existing drafts (GOI & the House) and collaboration with AMPU PB activists to prepare DIM/list of problem identification (inventories)	[redacted] submitted feedback/DIM (issues identification matrix)

A.15.	10 September 2019	AMPU PB and Government representatives (MOSA, BNPB) share positions and clarification regarding the DM Law revision during public consultation with Disaster Management stakeholders	To manifest the revision processes into public discourse and opens opportunities for civil society actors to contribute in the process of DM Law revision (at the time entering inter-ministerial process that could not be accessed openly by the general public).	Assisted AMPU PB to organize the public discussion with PMI, provide technical assistance in preparation of civil society position papers	[redacted] AMPU PB Position Paper
A.14.	7 February 2019	AMPU PB (CSO Alliance for the Strengthening of DM Law) submitted list of questions regarding disaster management and integrated risk management issues to the Presidential Candidate Debate Committee to influence national political discourse.	As the revision of DM Law process slowed down, AMPU-PB (Indonesia CSO Alliance for the Strengthening of DM Law) in collaboration with trajectory one (IFRC/PMI) look for alternative ways to influence public discourse about it. An opportunity was identified, the presidential debate steering committee was compiling a long list of questions, therefore AMPU-PB took the opportunity to submit CSO list of questions, regarding DM Law and environment which was fall under environmental issues in the presidential candidate debate	Due to the time constraint, only two members of the AMPU-PB that worked intensively with IFRC/PMI to propose CSO's list of questions for presidential candidate debate; it was Lingkar Association, a national CSO based in Yogyakarta, and Planas PRB (Indonesia DRR Platform), based in Jakarta	[redacted]
B.18.	11-13 October 2019	BNPB provided spaces for PfR to share knowledge on IRM and launched PfR Indonesia's IRM smart catalogue book during DRR Day Commemoration and Conference 2019	The annual DRR Day Commemoration and conference is a strategic annual national agenda that connect PfR with other DRR practitioners and agencies in Indonesia. Dissemination of PfR learning, generated from PfR partner's is critical to influence various practitioners to adopt IRM principles.	Prepare and propose sessions' concept note; collaboration with assigned sessions' coordinator; facilitate or become speaker in the session	[redacted] PfR CT Lead
B.17.	4 June - 4 October 2019	Non-partner organization staffs enrolled in the 2nd Humanitarian Diplomacy Online Course	The course is a way to ensure knowledge transfer on how to advocate IRM issues, and the use of Village funds for DM/DRR/CCA/EMR initiatives using RCRC adapted Humanitarian Diplomacy Methodology	financial support was provided to IIS UGM to adapt RCRC original Humanitarian Diplomacy content to an introductory online course on advocacy that could be used to influence policy makers, community leaders, and/or wider public to implement IRM as well as using the existing village funds as resource for IRM implementation at vilage level	[redacted]

B.16.	21 - 25 October 2019	Local stakeholders in Bandung City confirmed that the city's clean water crisis during dry season need a long term IRM solutions	Local stakeholders' opinion provide confirmation to PMI Humanitarian Diplomacy for DRR Training participants' problem and policy analysis as well as key IRM advocacy messages about Bandung City Urban clean water crisis during dry season. The confirmation obtained from various local stakeholders served as evidence that PMI Humanitarian Diplomacy training package for IRM Advocacy is valid to be used in other areas in Indonesia in the future	PfR CT assisted PMI (IFRC, RCCC, WII, Karina) in the development of the training syllabus, content and facilitation of the training.	[redacted]
B.15.	10 April 2019	Jakarta Resilience Secretariat requested PfR assistance to validate Jakarta Resilience Strategy Sectorial Indicators and Priority Programs Recommendation	Jakarta resilience strategy development is the first of its kind in Indonesia, IFRC with PMI and Karina, are supporting and being involved in the strategy development processes in different sector/task force	PMI Jakarta, PMI National HQ and IFRC were assigned by the Deputy Governor Office and its Resilience Secretariat to be part of the Disaster Resilience group, that help the Deputy Governor to identify city resilience strategy, indicators and proposed priority programs	[redacted]
B.14.	January - February 2019	The Deputy Governor Office for Environment and Spatial Plan requested PMI Jakarta to continue the facilitation of the Community Based Disaster Management Grand Design	PfR partner's engagement in supporting DKI Jakarta Province resilience strategy and policies were acknowledged and trusted by the Provincial administration. It is enabling PfR to influence the Province's to factor inter-territorial administration approach to some trans-boundary disaster risks (use the landscape approach).	Other PfR Alliance members, KARINA KWI Yogyakarta already worked in Jakarta province assisting the Provincial Administration developing the Jakarta's Urban Farming Grand Design. When the Deputy Governor shared the concern to continue the development of other grand design initiated by his office, KARINA KWI Yogyakarta referred the Deputy Governor to IFRC/PMI who work for PfR trajectory one. PMI Jakarta office already worked closely with the Deputy Governor office to facilitate the development of the grand design, therefore, PfR support and assistance could be mobilized via PMI national HQ. PfR supported PMI Jakarta through its national HQ in providing funding for consultation workshops organizing with Jakarta's key stakeholder, regular coordination meetings, and mentoring its officer in grand design revision writing and development.	[redacted]

B.13.	28 February 2019	National DRR Platform, Indonesian DM Society and Community Based Action Team members provided assistance to improve the 2nd Humanitarian Diplomacy Online Course	PfR and IFRC got input needed for the 2nd Humanitarian Diplomacy Online Course from ex participants as well as DM/DRR practitioners on how to run better online course, additions of IRM related contents and target participants criteria.	financial support was provided to IIS UGM to adapt RCRC original Humanitarian Diplomacy content to an introductory online course on advocacy that could be used to influence policy makers, community leaders, and/or wider public to implement IRM as well as using the existing village funds as resource for IRM implementation at vilage level; PfR organized FGD attended by the National DRR Platform, Indonesia DM Society and Community Based Action Team member from Bogor District to provide input about online learning experience for the betterment of the 2nd Humanitarian Diplomacy Online Course that would be implemented in 2019 by IIS UGM	[redacted]
B.12.	13-14 March 2019	RVO Netherlands and Bappeda Semarang were given time slot to provide input and feedback on the organizing of the event as well as during RVO-Bappeda planning after the conference on day 1, about sustaining resilience building practices into development planning process	PfR Indonesia assisting PfR global in marketing PfR expertise in IRM advocacy works and community engagement by sharing experiences, expertise and influencing WAL Local Design Team agenda in community engagement during the consultative workshop. The discussion at the workshop led to agreed follow up action between PfR partners and WAL local design team	PfR CT Indonesia identified CSOs which were working in the city of Semarang and put them in WaL stakeholder list. PfR CT Indonesia also assist RVO and the City of Semarang Planning Office to invite the CSO to the consultative workshop series. A local branch of the Indonesian RC was also invited to provide sharing of their work in building urban resilience in Semarang; sharing results of PMI Semarang's participatory VCA/Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis to RVO's local design teams	[redacted]
B.11.	11 February 2019	WAL Local Design Teams used PMI Semarang Office's VCA results in 3 villages in Semarang to decide target communities/sites in their Water As Leverage Design concept	PMI act its role as part of PfR Indonesia network to be WAL Local Design team's knowledge partner by sharing its participatory VCA/Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment result in 3 villages in Semarang to WAL Local Design Team.	PfR CT Indonesia identified CSOs which were working in the city of Semarang and put them in WaL stakeholder list. PfR CT Indonesia also assist RVO and the City of Semarang Planning Office to invite the CSO to the consultative workshop series. A local office of the Indonesian RC was also invited to provide sharing of their work in building urban resilience in Semarang; sharing results of PMI Semarang's participatory VCA/Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis to RVO's local design teams. PfR also assisted RVO in updating the ToR and invitation that inline with request of	[redacted]

				BAPPEDA Semarang and WaL local design teams.	
Select the appropriate indicator value for 1 of the 3 (policy – investment – practice) indicators in the drop-down list below: Scoring is only necessary for the domains this trajectory relates to.					
Policy and legal framework domain				4. Key stakeholders are actively engaged in IRM mainstreaming in policies and legal frameworks	
Investment domain				1. Key stakeholders are aware of benefits of IRM (proof) investments	
Practices domain				1. Key stakeholders are aware of benefits of IRM in their projects and practices	

I Looking at the outcomes achieved from 2016- 2019, explain if, and to what extent, you are satisfied with the progress being made towards the objective(s) of this dialogue trajectory. (In doing so, think of what makes you confident that the objective(s) in your Theory of Change will be achieved; or what makes you worry it might not be achieved?)

As previously reported, in terms of national level laws dan policies making, trajectory 1, would be able to achieve its intermediate outcome but not the trajectory outcome, by the end of the project in 2020. The revision of DM Law is still on going and it would depend on policy makers and dynamics at parliament, that might be takes time longer than the period of this PfR II.

II. Looking at the contribution of PfR to these outcomes: how effective are we in our partnership? What is the added value of working together? Provide an example

The partnership is very crucial to tap into policy advocacy works. Connection and opportunities could be maintained and found through PfR Alliance members works at different level. In our case, it was KARINA KWI Yogyakarta that introduced IFRC-PMI to the subnational government administration in Jakarta to continue a policy agenda derived from previous other Red Cross organization that was working for different project with PMI but left a policy agenda that match trajectory 1 objective.

TRAJECTORY 2

Title Trajectory 2: Coherent reflection and/or mainstreaming of Integrated Risk Management to relevant national policies and/or guidelines operationalizing the commitments of Indonesia to the 2030 global agreements (like SFDRR, SDG, Paris Agreement, etc.)					
No	date	Description of the outcome In 1 or 2 sentences, specify who did what, when and where differently that potentially or actually represents progress towards the aim that vulnerable people are more resilient. <i>Kindly note that the 'Who' can be any stakeholder PfR influenced: decision maker/civil society organization beyond PfR organizations/company/</i>	Significance of the change Why is this change important? Describe why the outcome represents progress towards fulfilling PfR's theory of change	Contribution of PfR SP Briefly describe how & when PfR activities or outputs influenced the outcome. What did you do that directly or indirectly, in a small or large way, intentionally or not, contributed to the change? <i>Describe how civil society organizations beyond PfR organizations were engaged in this effort.</i>	Source or proof of outcomes Please provide name of person, position and organisation or document (e.g. new law, interview, press statements or web-links) who/that provided the information and date they did so
1	July 9, 2019	In a meeting with BNPB and relevant stakeholders in Jakarta on July 9-2019, the Ministry of Finance released information on the establishment of nation-wide disaster-Insurance program and a unit (Badan Layanan Umum or <i>trust fund</i>) to manage fund (collected from state budget, donor, and private) and the program.	Assets of vulnerable groups living in high risk areas will be protected with insurance scheme funded by Government. It will potentially reduce the risk and impact of disaster to the vulnerable groups. Government assets and house of the most vulnerable people would be the priority to be covered by the insurance and expand to vital infrastructure afterward. Establishment Badan Layanan Umum (or similar to Trust Fund) is innovative ways beyond conventional state annual budget to manage fund from state budget and private to pay insurance premium. Trust fund would remove barriers in managing contribution of non-government entity in supporting the insurance program as well receiving fund from the insurance claim. Trust fund would also allow to receive	PfR Climate Centre with two university experts (UGM and ITB University) were requested by BNPB at the end of 2017 to produce a paper that analyse relevant policy and practice on disaster insurance in Indonesia. A meeting with two directors of BNPB, university experts from ITB and UGM University was organized on October-20, 2017. The paper was submitted to BNPB on October 31, 2017. Climate Centre writing on existing disaster risk transfer, especially disaster micro-insurance products and pooled fund, challenge and learning in promoting disaster micro-insurance and pooled fund, and policy analysis to establish government-funded disaster insurance. The provided	Submitted paper by email to BNPB; email communication with BNPB and other writers, invitation to FGD on October 21, 2017, photos and slide presentation on meeting July 9, 2019. Invitation to the meeting with BNPB and university experts on October-20, 2017.

			<p>loan quickly from multinational-development bank (ADB, World Bank), which will be returned soon after the claimed to insurance company received.</p>	<p>conclusion, among others, that existing policy and regulation allows BNPB or other government agency to fund disaster insurance program from national and regional state budget. Revision of DM Law is not needed for establishment of government-funded insurance. Instead communication to Ministry of Finance and parliament is needed. The paper also mentioning the role of trust fund or Badan Layanan Umum (BLU) to manage multi-source fund to cover insurance premium.</p> <p>BNPB built communication to Ministry of Finance for development of disaster insurance in Indonesia.</p> <p>BNPB and Ministry of Finance built dialog on establishment of disaster insurance for disaster vulnerable groups.</p>	
2	September 19, 2019	<p>Coordinating Ministry of Maritime Affair, Wetland Int'l Indonesia and member of Working Groups on Land-Subsidence launched the finalized document of National Roadmap on Land-Subsidence on Low-land Coastal and Peatland in International Conference on Land-Subsidence in Jakarta September 19, 2019</p>	<p>The roadmap will potentially produce integrated and comprehensive actions to halt or reduce land-subsidence. There is opportunity to recommend regulation to integrate, among others, climate projection and disaster risk into spatial planning of coastal and peat-land area prone to land-subsidence. Wetland and RC Climate Centre with the ITB University is working in finalizing the roadmap.</p>	<p>PfR-Wetland prepared and facilitated a national consultation on land-subsidence in coordination with Coordinating Ministry of Maritime and Natural Resource on March 27, 2018 and two consecutive follow-up workshops in coordination with Coordinating Ministry of Maritime and Natural Resource.</p> <p>Climate Centre participated in the consultation, support in designing and co-facilitate the first workshop on October 10-2018 and participate in second workshop on Dec 4- 2018. RCCC on behalf of PfR is part of the established working group.</p> <p>Multi-stakeholder Working Group on Developing National Roadmap</p>	<p>The finalized-roadmap document, photos, notes of launching, TOR, media coverage on the launching, invitation letter of First and Second Meetings of Multi-stakeholder, Working Group, Coordinating Ministries Decision on member of the working group. Latest draft on national roadmap on land-subsidence at low-land coastal area, Annex on Institutional Analysis and Relevant Policies to Land-Subsidence, and last periods of PfR's report.</p>

				<p>on Land-subsidence on coastal and peatland was established with leadership from Coordinating Ministry of Maritime and Natural Resources.</p> <p>Second Working Group Meeting was organized on June 17, 2019 at Office of Coordinating Ministry on Maritime and Natural Resource.</p> <p>Wetland organize serial meetings to develop draft of the roadmap with team of writers.</p> <p>Wetland and Climate Centre lead development of Annex on policy and institutional analysis for the roadmap.</p>	
3	June-August 2019	The Working Group on Land-Subsidence, led by Coordinating Ministry of Marine Affairs, include analysis on enabling & disabling policies on land-subsidence and its mitigation actions from PfR (RCCC and Wetland) into the document National Roadmap on Adaptation and Mitigation on Land-Subsidence at Coastal Low Land.	The policy analysis identify existing national policies and practices that contribute to increasing land-subsidence, especially extraction of ground water, and gaps on policy and practice to prevent the land-subsidence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PfR (Wetland and Red-Cross Climate Centre) are trusted, on behalf of multi-stakeholder working group, to develop the section policy and also with an ITB university expert to finalize the whole document national roadmap to mitigate and to adapt to land-subsidence. The first draft was presented on June 2019 to multi-stakeholder working group, consist of relevant ministries and government agencies, universities and research centres, and CSOs and led by Coordinating Ministry of Maritime and Natural Resource. Finalization of the roadmap is completed in August 2019. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annex on Institutional Analysis and Relevant Policies to Land-Subsidence.
4	December 2019	BAPPENAS/Secretariat RAN API adopt several recommended points from RCCC and other stakeholders on strategy for Coastal and Maritime Sector into the Summary of RAN API (national adaptation plan) for RPJMN (National Medium	Strategy for Coastal and Maritime Sector in the RPJMN among others, are: (i) increase capacity and information access for small fishermen in reading marine climate information; (ii) the participation of coastal community groups to apply the concept of ecosystem-based adaptation.	In a consultation workshop organized by BAPPENAS/Secretariat RAN API on November 18-2019, RCCC invited to be resource person and presented identification on existing adaptation strategy in coastal and fishery sector, existing gaps in adaptation on sectoral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive summary of RAN API. Email communication with Secretariat RAN API, invitation letter, TOR of Workshop, photos of two workshops organized by Secretariat RAN-API/BAPPENAS, photos of workshops (available at web Secretariat RAN API; sekretariat-ranapi.org/berita)

		Term Development) launched in December 2019 in Jakarta.		<p>coastal and fishery in Indonesia, (especially on study of impact climate change to fish migration) and proposed recommended-strategies.</p> <p>In November 14-2019, RCCC was invited to be (the only) resource person on an internal meeting of Secretariat RAN API/BAPPENAS for developing structure of Executive Summary of RAN API (for Medium-Term Development Planing/RPJMN). The executive summary was officialy presented by Indonesian Governmeht at Indonesian Event in UNFCC-COP 25, Spain, December 2019. Hoeweever, a a full report of RAN API will be updated and completed in 2020. A long-term NAP document beyond period of RPJMN will also be consulted in 2020.</p>	
5	October 2019	Feedback from RCCC on methodology on organizing consultation process in identifying strategy for climate adaptation for NAP was taken by Secretariat of RAN API/BAPPENAS.	<p>Prior to that, consultation process on developing RAN API has not yet included impact of climate change to coastal environment and fishery. Despite feedback has been given to hired-consultants of RAN API and Secretariat RAN-API during consultation, impact to coastal-ecosystem and fishery has not been included (see previous PfR-PME report and notes).</p> <p>Method “Problem Tree” and “Theory of Change” provide clear and comprehensive identification of climate change and required strategy to solve the problem. Including, relevant measure to reduce non-climatic driving force that exacerbate impact of climate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RCCC presented Theory of Change to identify relevant strategy for adaptation and proposed matrix/template to be filled-in by key stakeholders in four sectors with relevant and required strategy. RCCC proposed that detailed-activities to be identified by sub-national government and sector ministries/agencies. • RCCC was invited in an internal discussion with staffs of RARE International on July 9-2020 to present process in developing RAN API and any gaps in strategy on sectos coastal and fishery. RARE emphasize the existance of ecosystem-based approach on adaptation at coastal and fishery sector within 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TOR, slide presentation, email communication, photos on meeting discussion with RARE on July 9-2020. • TOR, email communication, photos on FGD organized by RARE on September 17-2020. • Email communication with Secretariat RAN API, invitation letter, TOR of Workshop, photos of two workshops organized by Secretariat RAN-API/BAPPENAS, photos of workshops (available at web Secretariat RAN API; sekretariat-ranapi.org/berita), matrix/template for developing adaptation strategy, slide presentation.

			<p>change. The method would be supporting with approach on developing Climate Resilience. The development of NAP for beyond 2024 will be continued in year 2020.</p>	<p>the latest draft of RAN-API consultation process. RARE has no information on process of developing RAN-API nor participated in the process. RCCC coolaboate with RARE to influence Secretariat RAN API to open more discussion on inclusion impact of climate change on coastal ecosystem and fishery and to include nature-based solution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An FGD invited Secretariat RAN API/BAPPENAS and some relevant experts in coastal and fishery sectors was organized by RARE on September 17, 2019. The FGD suggest Secretariat of RAN-API to organize additional consultation process to discuss and to include ecosystem-based approach into the RAN API document. Intense communication was made with RARE staff prior and after the FGD on designing TOR for the FGD and on following after FGD-results. • Manager of Secretariat of RAN API/BAPPENAS in between October-November asking feedback on process for consultation in developing adaptation strategy for RAN API and resource persons per sectors to be invited. RCCC provide feedback, including prepared matrix of required information to be filled by invited-resource person and key stakeholders. • In a consultation workshop organized by BAPPENAS/Secretariat RAN 	
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				API on October 15-2019, RCCC invited to be resource person and proposed impact-based problem tree and and Theory of Change (ToC) as method in identifying and developing strategy for climate adaptation in four sectors.	
6	October 2019	Prudential, an insurance company, provided financial support to PMI Bogor Branches to replicate affordable flood alarm in several flood-prone locations in Bogor District in October 2019.	The flood alarm can be developed with relatively cheaper materials that are accessible in nearest stores. It allows for community and household-level to be alarmed, especially during night, when water level in surrounding environment is increasing from heavy rainfall and/or river or lake spill-over. It can also be used to alarm to flood from increasing sea-tide (Indonesian: 'rob'). With support from private sector would increase confidence of PMi and others to disseminate and encourage replication to broader audience. RCCC developed and introduced prototype of affordable flood alarm to PMI Branches in Bogor District and North of Jakarta in period of 2017-2019. The flood alarm was installed by PMI volunteers who have been involved in training of flood alarm. The flood can be developed with relatively cheaper materials that are accessible in nearest stores.	RCCC firstly introduce a design of affordable-easy to made community-based flood alarm to PMI volunteers in North of Jakarta and Bogor District in 2017. First training was conducted in PMI Bogor District in collaboration with American RC-PMI "Greater Jakarta Resilience Project". The affordable flood alarm was introduced also in other PMI events, PfR events, BNPB-organized DRR Months in 2018 and 2019. In August 8, RCCC and PMI organized a training on a improved-affordbale flood alarm for PMI staffs and volunteers from Jakarta and Bogor District. In September 2019, the PfR Catalogue of best practice on IRM was produced, in which the affordbale flood alarm is included.	Guideline on developing affordable flood alarm (in "PfR Catalogue of Best Practice on IRM), photo and video on training for PMI volunteers, photo on installed-flood alarm in Bogor District with support from Prudential Insurance, IFRC Newsletter (included flood alarm story). Photo: (see link https://pro-picbear.com/share/B3outsVArhr ; and https://www.kontengaptek.com/2019/10/prudential-indonesia-chairmans-challenge.html)
		<i>Add rows as needed.</i>			
Select the appropriate indicator value for 1 of the 3 (policy – investment – practice) indicators in the drop-down list below: Scoring is only necessary for the domains this trajectory relates to.					
Policy and legal framework domain					5. IRM approach is mainstreamed in development policies

Investment domain	2. Key stakeholders are open to support IRM (proof) investments
Practices domain	3. Key stakeholders are planning to implement IRM principles in their projects and practices
<p data-bbox="203 331 745 357"><i>Questions II & III can be found on the next page</i></p> <p data-bbox="203 387 1877 413">I. Looking at the outcomes and objective (s) achieved, describe were you stand in achieving the change that is outlined in your Theory of Change?</p> <p data-bbox="203 443 2089 580">Three global processes – the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (SFRDRR), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Climate Agreement, and their respective regional roadmaps - highlight the importance of IRM, include reference to the Indonesian IRM experience, and are taken into consideration in national and local policies. Within period of 2016-2019, Indonesia is in the process of development of several national policies for the next medium-term development plan (2020-2024). Among others are national adaptation plan on climate change, master plan on disaster management, medium-term development plan, sectoral planning. Inclusion of IRM principles and mandate of the mentioned global process are relevant and strategic to these country-policies.</p> <p data-bbox="203 611 2089 914">Looking at the achieved output and intermediary outcomes throughout Year 2019, PfR-Climate Centre (RCCC) is in right pathways to achieve the desired change of this trajectory. Some of the intermediary outcomes /Outcome stated in Theory of Change (ToC0 presented above (created from Workshop on TOC-Planning for 2019-2020) have been achieved completely up to this reporting period, meanwhile other intermediary outcomes/outcomes are near to be achieved. The following are achieved intermediary outcomes/outcomes: (i)“ some of best practice on DRR-CCA-ERM (as published in Catalogue of Best Practices) are adopted by private sector humanitarian organization, (ii) “village fund for village-level activities is confirmed by Ministry to be available for village-level emergency respond and early action”. Ensuring Village Fund for village-level emergency situation by a number of village administrative and district governments are expected to be achieved in next reporting period; (iii) “forecast-based early action (FbA) is developed by PMI-HQ in collaboration with BMKG and BNPB”, meanwhile adoption by sub-national government could be achieved in next reporting period, and (iv) “National Adaptation Plan on Climate Change (NAP) adopted RCCC’s feedback on process, on climate induced-disaster and IRM principle”, and (v) and ‘Integrated water management, water services and carrying capacity are integrated into recently launched National Roadmap on Land-Subsidence”. Within this reporting period there is an un-expect result from collaboration of PfR-RCCC with a team (ITB university expert and a humanitarian activist) on developing Briefing Paper on Disaster Insurance in Year of 2017. The expected result is coming in this reporting period while barely there is progress in Year 2018-2019.</p> <p data-bbox="203 944 2089 1054">The following results: “Policy on Disaster Risk Reduction, which is Master-plan on DM (RIPB), integrated climate change and IRM principles” and “Climate change is integrated into Guideline on Sub-national Spatial Planning” is on final draft and to be official document soon. Meanwhile, working group on DRR-CCA is active, however recommendation for better coordination and integration of DRR-CCA-ERM has not yet produced, delivered and accepted by relevant ministries/government agencies. Achievement for this intermediary outcome may not be achieved in the next reporting period (or could be beyond PfR project cycle).</p> <p data-bbox="203 1085 2089 1163">Further positives result are expected to be achieved in next period on the following from already-achieved intermediary outcomes in the form of: “development of work-plan and institution on adaptation and mitigation action on land-subsidence”; “best practices on IRM is adopted by many more village administrative, private sector and humanitarian organizations”; and “feedback on resilience framework, adaptation indicators, and key adaptation strategies are adopted in long-term NAP (national adaptation plan beyond 2024).</p> <p data-bbox="203 1193 2089 1272">II. Looking at the outcomes achieved from 2016- 2019, explain if, and to what extent, you are satisfied with the progress being made towards the objective(s) of this dialogue trajectory. (In doing so, think of what makes you confident that the objective(s) in your Theory of Change will be achieved; or what makes you worry it might not be achieved?)</p> <p data-bbox="203 1302 2089 1410">PfR-Climate Centre satisfied with some of the progress being made towards the objective (Outcome) of this dialog trajectory, among others on integrated IRM principle into policy on disaster risk reduction (RIPB), finalized-roadmap on land-subsidence, on-going development of Forecast-based early action within PMI, adoption of best practices (both affordable flood alarm and introduction maritime weather forecast). Further positives result, as mentioned above, is expected to be achieved in next reporting period. Producing a good final report and learning documentation would be oen of main activities in Year 2020.</p>	

Challenge on achieving expected result will be on having ministry/government agency to officially release the final-draft of policy document, such as master plan on DM and Guideline on Spatial Planning. RCCC has little opportunity and influence to ask for finalization of the document.

III. Looking at the contribution of PfR to these outcomes: how effective are we in our partnership? What is the added value of working together? Provide an example

Effectiveness of our partnership within the PfR alliance is increasing. Information sharing, collaboration as joint activity and as bilateral collaboration is improving. Coordinator role of CARE, separated from internal tasks for CARE, is seen improving. The added value will be on knowledge exchange, information sharing and filling the gap that each organization has. The challenge will be on different level (national, local) or different sites for different thematic. Collaboration, especially on bilateral, occur as two or more alliance members have similar expected intermediate outcomes or outputs. Similarity at this level provide opportunity to work together at operational level. There is still gaps even we have similar higher outcome or objective.

TRAJECTORY 3

Title Trajectory: 3 Village, district and provincial development plans and budgets in NTT (and potentially other provinces) maximize funds allocated through national development programs (with a focus on Village Law) for IRM, in a manner that is gender sensitive and that can inform mainstreaming of IRM in development plans at the national level

No	date	Description of the outcome	Significance of the change	Contribution of PfR SP	Source or proof of outcomes
		<p>In 1 or 2 sentences, specify who did what, when and where differently that potentially or actually represents progress towards the aim that vulnerable people are more resilient.</p> <p><i>Kindly note that the 'Who' can be any stakeholder PfR influenced: decision maker/civil society organization beyond PfR organizations/company/</i></p>	<p>Why is this change important? Describe why the outcome represents progress towards fulfilling PfR's theory of change.</p>	<p>Briefly describe how & when PfR activities or outputs influenced the outcome. What did you do that directly or indirectly, in a small or large way, intentionally or not, contributed to the change?</p> <p><i>Describe how civil society organizations beyond PfR organizations were engaged in this effort.</i></p>	<p>Please provide name of person, position and organisation or document (e.g. new law, interview, press statements or web-links) who/that provided the information and date they did</p>
1	Jan – June 2019	<p>In 2019, eight Villages in the Regency of Kupang and Timor Tengah Selatan allocated village budget for activities which incorporated IRM gender responsive principles. These activities are dripping irrigation system, organic and eco-friendly fertilizer, pesticide. The budget allocation from village fund are the following: Nunsauen (42%), Tolnaku (53%), Oelatimu (9%), Oelbiteno (41%), Oekiu (32%), Linamnutu (20%), Naip (20%), Batnun (20%).</p>	<p>Annual village development programmes are one of crucial element for PfR 2 advocacy. Trajectory 3 in specific targeting the 'Integration of IRM into village development plan and budget' as the first outcome on their Theory of Change. In addition, the formulation team of village development plan is also our target CSOs.</p> <p>Looking into this, the target of this outcome is clear: how do ensure the document of annual village development plan has contained, incorporated and allocated program</p>	<p>CARE and CIS as the implementing partners conducted series of activities to influence the process of formulation of village development plan 2019. The process even started since 2018, because the discussion on the formulation of village development plan 2019 has begun mid-year of 2018.</p> <p>September 2018 Review Small Scale Mitigation Plan (SSMP) to gain in-depth understanding from community on the practice of SSMP at the village level. This review is important not only as a feedback mechanism for PfR but also to strengthen the community practice on SSMP i.e. sustainable agriculture techniques, bio-</p>	[redacted]

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			<p>and budget with IRM gender responsiveness. By explicitly having this programme on the development plan, the community activities for resilience are assured.</p> <p>From the review process to the village development plan and budget that has been done by village government, the village governments incorporated and allocated programmes and budget with IRM gender responsiveness in various sectors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Training for village farmer group on sustainable agriculture practice (2) Providing seeds on commodities of sustainable agriculture (3) disaster preparedness with the involvement on inclusive groups (4) replication of injection well (5) training for woman craftmanship (6) dripping irrigation system (7) organic and eco-friendly fertilizer and pesticide (8) etc <p>2017 Nunsaen (21%), Toelnaku (19%), Oelatimu (29%), Oelbiteno (34%), Oekiu (25%), Linamutu (-), Naip (9%), Batnun (8%)</p> <p>2018 Nunsaen (37%), Toelnaku (48%), Oelatimu (40%), Oelatino (17%) Oekiu</p>	<p>slurry, biogas, seeds bank. This review process has equipped the community to voice their aspiration and idea for the village development plan</p> <p>This process was continued with the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) in which CARE and CIS Timor were facilitated discussion with community farmer groups. One of the representatives of this farmer groups was sitting as the formulation team of village development plan 2019</p> <p>November 2018 Discussion on the village development plan 2019</p> <p>January 2019 In the end of January 2019, eight village governments with the facilitation from CARE conducted review on their village development plan and budget 2019. The review indicated that approximately 29,25% of village budget in the eight villages has been allocated for development programme which contained IRM approaches and principles.</p> <p>March 2019 CARE consolidating the review of village development plan and budgeting 2019 from 8 villages</p>	
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			<p>(10%), Linamutu (26%), Naip (23%), Batnun (21%)</p> <p>2019 Nunsaen (42%), Toelinaku (53%), Oelatimu (9%), Oelbiteno (41%), Oekiu (32%), Linamutu (20%), Naip (20%), Batnun (17%).</p> <p>Looking into the data from 2017 – 2019, the budget allocation for village development programmes with IRM gender responsiveness in 8 villages are increased</p>		
2	Jan	In the Village of Batnun, the Head of Village released Official Letter to registered 11 members of Village Formulation Team in which 6 of it are women	The overall outcome of Trajectory 3 is the integration of IRM Gender Responsiveness to the village planning and budgeting. The PfR Lobby and Advocacy stressing out on the active participation of women to the Musreimbang	CARE and CIS Timor encouraged the champion and community members who have being trained by PfR on IRM and Gender Analysis to be included as the Village Team.	[redacted]
3	March	On March 2019, the Government of TTS District and Kupang District registered CARE and CIS Timor as part of the formulation team to develop KLHS RPJMD	<p>Integration of IRM principles on district development plan is one of the outcomes of trajectory 3. Since 2018, CARE consistently involved on the formulation of the RPJMD in three districts: Timor Tengah Selatan, District of Kupang, City of Kupang.</p> <p>RPJMD is the main reference document for the development programme and budgeting. It is an executive plan that elaborate the development priorities and plan at the district level. It spans the period of development plan for five year. This document constitutes for the basis for district government units to plan their five-year programme.</p>	CARE and CIS Timor approached the BAPPEDA and convey the commitment to support the Government on the discussion of KLHS RPJMD. After series of meetings, BAPPEDA recommend CARE and CIS Timor to be part of the development team for KLHS RPJMD	[redacted]

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			Looking into this strategic component of the RPJMD, CARE and CIS Timor as implementing partner, consistently working on advocacy to RPJMD. By involving on the formulation process, we can provide input to the grand design of the district development strategy. By having explicit programme on the development plan, the community activities for resilience are assured.		
4	March	CARE Indonesia and Government of TTS District, Kupang District and City of Kupang signed an MoU as an agreement to conduct partnership on IRM gender responsiveness	The MoU reflects the commitment and contribution of the Government of TTS District to the integration of IRM	CARE Indonesia approached the Government of TTS District, Kupang District, City of Kupang and convince the Government on the importance of the continuous work of PfR for the development of TTS District, Kupang District and City of Kupang	[redacted]
5	June	Kupang and TTS District Government has explicitly integrated IRM gender responsive to KLHS - RPJMD 2019-2024	<p>In trajectory 3, the key advocacy message is to ensure the development planning and budgeting (RPJMD and KLHS) are encompassing the IRM gender responsiveness. The gender component on the document of development planning is consider crucial.</p> <p>This outcome is significant because we would like to ensure the District Government recognize, applied and accommodate gender as perspective on their development plan and budgeting. By having the perspective in mind, the government programme will significantly resonate the participation and the need of women.</p> <p>After following the program, the IRM principle gender responsive has</p>	<p>CARE and CIS Timor facilitated two days quarantine for the team of KLHS and RPJMD. This process was aimed to develop the draft of KLHS RPJMD.</p> <p>CARE and CIS Timor participated in series of discussion and FGD to finalize the document of KLHS and RPJMD.</p> <p>For the purpose to ensure the KLHS and RPJMD are integrating IRM Gender Responsiveness, there are several strategies that we working on:</p> <p>First, raising the awareness on IRM Gender Responsiveness by conducting training on gender analysis for government staff in the District of Kupang and TTS</p> <p>Secondly, developing module on IRM gender responsiveness</p>	[redacted]

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			<p>integrated on the RPJMD programme are follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) food security programme by adopting sustainable agriculture practice (2) development planning programme for disaster-prone area (3) village-based women empowerment program (4) gender mainstreaming program, waste management (5) expansion of agriculture production and access (6) River conservation (7) Tourism development (eco-tourism) (8) Waste management (9) Land-use planning (10) Conservation on critical land 	<p>Thirdly, developing policy brief on gender component on development plan and communicated the policy brief to the Gender Working Group</p> <p>Fourthly, analysis city resilience indicator with the gender lens</p> <p>Fifth, reviewing the gender component on the document of RPJMD</p>	
6	July	The Training Center, Ministry of Village, Disadvantage Regions and Transmigration (PUSLATMAS KEMENDES) agreed to collaborate with CARE in developing the module on IRM Gender Responsiveness for Community Engagement Officer	Integration of IRM on gender responsiveness into the Module of Ministry of Village, Disadvantage Regions and Transmigration is the outcome 4 of trajectory 3	CARE approached the Ministry of Village, Disadvantage Regions and Transmigration and share the proposed partnership including convince the importance of IRM to the agenda of the Ministry of Village	[redacted]
7	July	Village government, community and local CSOs, developed tourism awareness group (POKDARWIS) in Fatuleu area as a multi stakeholder platform representation from 5 villages	One of the outcomes of Trajectory 3 is the adoption of Eco-Tourism model by the Province of NTT. This outcome is significant because the Governor of NTT himself that shared the concern to integrate DRR perspective on Tourism sector. This concern later turned to be a request to the DRR Forum of NTT in which CARE and CIS Timor sitting as the members.	CARE facilitated workshop with representative from Village government, community and local CSOs to discuss about tourism sector in the District of Kupang including to establish POKDARWIS	[redacted]

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			<p>NTT is one of the top destinations for tourism in Indonesia. In the province there are 43 tourism spots. For PfR, we are taking one destination which is Fatuleu as the pilot.</p> <p>For the work of eco-tourism we are working in two levels: (1) provincial level (2) district level</p> <p>For the provincial level, we are still waiting for the work of eco-tourism consultant in capturing the model of eco-tourism and the analysis on different policies in Indonesia</p> <p>At the district level in the District of Kupang, we are conducting Lobby and Advocacy to the Government of Kupang District to ensure Fatuleu is integrated on their Master Plan District Tourism including working with the community and civil society through the platform of POKDARWIS (tourism awareness group)</p> <p>POKDARWIS is an important platform which gathered representatives from different villages around Fatuleu Area to share and discuss about community action plan</p>		
8	August	In August 2019, the Provincial level, a government programme called 'Family welfare Programme' (<i>Pendidikan Kesejahteraan Keluarga</i>) declared the Village of Oelbiteno as the pilot model for village-based women empowerment program	Oelbiteno has been showcased in the Indonesian Country Report to Volunteer National Review SDGs. This village has great example on how IRM practice developed and sustained by the community. It is very important for the program to continues any potential showcasing, replication to PfR community practice	The Village Administrative of Oelbiteno shared their specific program on women empowerment to the district of Kupang. The District Government later shared village-based activities on women empowerment on selected villages in Kupang to the provincial level. The provincial level then selected Oelbiteno as the pilot model for village-based women empowerment program. Some of the women empowerment program	[redacted]

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				in Oelbiteno is driven by the intervention of PfR in phase 1 and 2 including the use of waste household for watering the vegetables, the role of women on community action plan including on pra-formulation of Village Development Plan (MUSRENA)	
9	August	The Government of Kupang Regency allocated 75 million to 5 villages including the Village of Toelnaku to conduct risk assessment	<p>The integration of IRM Gender Responsiveness to village fund and planning is the first outcome of Trajectory 1 which is Integrating IRM Gender Responsiveness to Village Development Plan and Budgeting.</p> <p>This outcome is indeed a reflection how DRR component is being used as a perspective and tools both for the District and Village Governments</p>	PfR has consistently promoted IRM into advocacy both at the District and Village Government. At the District Government, BPBD District of Kupang is one of our key stakeholders in which we share our evidence on community practices in 4 villages in the District of Kupang including the Village of Toelnaku.	Contact Person The Head of Toelnaku Mr. Stefanus Tabun
10	August	The Government of TTS agreed to incorporated emergency response funding in the village fund District Regulation	<p>Village Fund is a crucial element for the development in Indonesia. Since the official allocation in 2015, village fund is a reflection of the commitment of Indonesia to shifting the development process from central to local level. Village has more authority to develop their own development plan including manage their own budget.</p> <p>The underpinning work of Trajectory 3 is to ensure how this new model of financing is integrating IRM gender responsiveness. We have been trying and it has proven to work on different outcomes how village administrative has allocated funding for program that has element of IRM principles.</p> <p>As a response from the existing regulation by the MOHA on the use of village fund for emergency response,</p>	Considering that the regulation from MoHA is relatively new (published in the end of 2018), the awareness on this regulation especially on the subject of declaring emergency status by the village administrative and village budget allocation is still lacking. Looking into this, CARE and RCCC facilitated Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with the Government of TTS District. On this FGD, CARE and RCCC invited the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Village, Transmigration and Disadvantage Regions to speak about the existing regulation of the Ministry of Home Affairs on the priority sectors for village fund budget allocation. On this list include the emergency response at the village level	[redacted]

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			we would like to ensure the village has legal framework from the district level to allocate the funding for emergency response including declaring the status of emergency.		
11	August	Bappeda and Ecotourism department of Kupang District approved to adapt IRM Principles into the district regulations Master Plan District Tourism Sector District of Kupang (<i>Rencana Induk Pariwisata Daerah/ RIPARDA Kabupaten Kupang</i>). This IRM integration include the adoption of eco-tourism to RIPARDA.	<p>One of the outcomes of Trajectory 3 is the adoption of Eco-Tourism model by the Province of NTT. This outcome is significant because the the Governor of NTT himself that shared the concern to integrate DRR perspective on Tourism sector. This concern later turned to be a request to the DRR Forum of NTT in which CARE and CIS Timor sitting as the members.</p> <p>NTT is one of the top destinations for tourism in Indonesia. In the province there are 43 tourism spots. For PfR, we are taking one destination which is Fatuleu as the pilot.</p> <p>The document of RIPARDA is essential because it will be used as a reference document to manage the tourism sector in the District of Kupang.</p>	<p>For the work of eco-tourism we are working in two levels: (1) provincial level (2) district level</p> <p>For the provincial level, we are still waiting for the work of eco-tourism consultant in capturing the model of eco-tourism and the analysis on different policies in Indonesia</p> <p>At the district level in the District of Kupang, we are conducting Lobby and Advocacy to the Government of Kupang District to ensure Fatuleu is integrated on their Master Plan District Tourism including working with the community and civil society through the platform of POKDARWIS (tourism awareness group)</p> <p>CARE and CIS Timor conducted series of discussions with BAPPEDA and Tourism Department of Kupang District. CARE and CIS Timor also facilitated the establishment of tourism awareness group (POKDARWIS), support the tourism event called PAN Indo Hash, awareness campaign</p>	[redacted]
12	August	The Tourism Awareness group (POKDARWIS) adopted community action plan to develop sustainable tourism in Fatuleu area, Kupang District. This plan include develop the agricultural sector, small-scale home industry (woven with natural dyes), inland fisheries, and independent	As part of the strategy on lobby and advocacy, we work on two levels: community and government. POKDARWIS is the targeted community platform. POKDARWIS is an important platform which gathered representatives from different villages around Fatuleu Area to share and discuss about community action plan	CARE and CIS Timor also facilitated the establishment of tourism awareness group (POKDARWIS), support the tourism event called PAN Indo Hash, awareness campaign in the Fatuleu area	[redacted]

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		waste management in the Fatuleu tourist area			
13	August	Community in Fatuleu Kupang District practiced clean environment reduction of plastic waste and area cleaning as the result of advocacy on the development of DRR – based tourism	<p>One of the outcomes of Trajectory 3 is the adoption of Eco-Tourism model by the Province of NTT. This outcome is significant because the the Governor of NTT himself that shared the concern to integrate DRR perspective on Tourism sector. This concern later turned to be a request to the DRR Forum of NTT in which CARE and CIS Timor sitting as the members.</p> <p>NTT is one of the top destinations for tourism in Indonesia. In the province there are 43 tourism spots. For PfR, We are taking one destination which is Fatuleu as the pilot.</p>	CARE and CIS Timor also facilitated awareness campaign in the Fatuleu area	[redacted]
14	September	CARE and Community Training Center (PUSLATMAS), Ministry of Village, Transmigration and Disadvantage Regions signed Letter of Intent on the development and training of IRM Gender Responsiveness	<p>At the national level, trajectory 3 aim to integrate IRM gender responsiveness to the Ministry of Village, Disadvantage Regions and Transmigration. We approached this Ministry because their main mission are to develop the local economy through the use of local resources and partnership with different stakeholders. In specific, they conduct community empowerment by improving access of community to livelihood health, education, technology, information and market. The ministry also works to improve and strengthen the governance at the village level.</p> <p>In this Ministry of Village, we are specifically working with the Community Training Centre (PUSLATMAS) who have mandate to train community engagement officer.</p>	CARE initiated dialogue with PUSLATMAS Ministry of Village including sharing the proposed partnership. After having common understanding including agreement on the partnership, CARE and PUSLATMAS agreed to signed Letter of Intent.	[redacted]

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			The officers are the one who responsible to give training directly to the community.		
15	October	BAPPEDA NTT province agreed on the harmonization of RPJMD district Kupang-RPJMD province of NTT 2018-2023 in Oct 2019 in Bappeda office	<p>RPJMD is the main reference document for the development programme and budgeting. It is an executive plan that elaborate the development priorities and plan at the district level. It spans the period of development plan for five year. This document constitutes for the basis for district government units to plan their five-year programme.</p> <p>After finalizing the assistance on RPJMD and KLHS documents in two provinces, CARE and CIS Timor uses this opportunity to ensure the alignment of RPJMD at the District level to Provincial level</p>	CARE and CIS Timor actively participate on the discussion at the provincial level	[redacted]
16	October	Government of NTT province invited CARE to be the expert team for the development of document 'Carrying and environmental capacity' of the NTT Province (<i>Daya Dukung Daya Tampung</i>) at the province level	<p>CARE and CIS Timor have assisted the development of RPJMD and KLHS document in the District of Kupang and TTS. We responded positively the invitation from the Provincial Government to be the expert staff for the development of the document 'Carrying and Environmental Capacity' (DDDT).</p> <p>The document of DDDT is used as a reference to develop the RPJMD document.</p>	CARE and CIS Timor facilitated the workshop on the development of DDDT (carrying and environmental capacity) Province of NTT	[redacted]
17	November	PUSLATMAS, Ministry of Village, Disadvantage Regions and Transmigration approved the modul on IRM Gender responsive	At the national level, trajectory 3 aim to integrate IRM gender responsiveness to the Ministry of Village, Disadvantage Regions and Transmigration. We approached this Ministry because their	CARE initially developed the module of IRM Gender Responsiveness. This module later being discussed on the FGD with the PUSLATMAS to get input from the staff and trainer in PUSLATMAS. After the FGD,	[redacted]

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			<p>main missions are to develop the local economy through the use of local resources and partnership with different stakeholders. In specific, they conduct community empowerment by improving access of community to livelihood health, education, technology, information and market. The ministry also works to improve and strengthen the governance at the village level.</p> <p>In this Ministry of Village, we are specifically working with the Community Training Centre (PUSLATMAS) who have mandate to train community engagement officer. The officers are the one who responsible to give training directly to the community.</p> <p>PUSLATMAS has responsibility to develop module for the training for community engagement officer, organize the training and conducting monitoring and evaluation</p>	CARE and PUSLATMAS developed team to finalized the module on IRM Gender Responsiveness	
18	November	Module on IRM Gender Responsive adopted and applied on ToT Module IRM Gender Responsiveness with the Ministry of Village, Department of Transmigration	At the national level, trajectory 3 aim to integrate IRM gender responsiveness to the Ministry of Village, Disadvantage Regions and Transmigration. We approached this Ministry because their main missions are to develop the local economy through the use of local resources and partnership with different stakeholders. In specific, they conduct community empowerment by improving access of community to livelihood health, education, technology, information and market. The ministry also works to improve and strengthen the governance at the village level.	<p>CARE initially developed the module of IRM Gender Responsiveness. This module later being discussed on the FGD with the PUSLATMAS to get input from the staff and trainer in PUSLATMAS. After the FGD, CARE and PUSLATMAS developed team to finalized the module on IRM Gender Responsiveness.</p> <p>After the module is finalized, CARE and PUSLATMAS organized ToT to train this module for Community Engagement Officer in the Province of Bali and East Nusa Tenggara.</p>	[redacted]

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			<p>In this Ministry of Village, we are specifically working with the Community Training Centre (PUSLATMAS) who have mandate to train community engagement officer. The officers are the one who responsible to give training directly to the community.</p> <p>PUSLATMAS has responsibility to develop module for the training for community engagement officer, organize the training and conducting monitoring and evaluation</p>		
19	November	The Community Engagement Officer of Ministry of Village, Disadvantage Regions and Transmigration trained village community	Community Engagement Officer, Ministry of Village, Disadvantage Regions and Transmigrations is responsible to train the community in different subjects that they gained from the ToT.	CARE facilitated the learning exchange between the village of Oekiu and the village of Kuatae (the pilot village of the Ministry of Village, Disadvantage Regions and Transmigration). At this event, the representative of the village of Oekiu shared the community practice which related to DRR, CCA and EMR. The Community Engagement Officer trained the Module on IRM Gender Responsiveness to the community at the Village of Kuatae.	[redacted]
20	December	Sub-District Government in the City of Kupang replicated the biophore infiltration well as a method for rain water catchment	<p>In PfR 2 one of the domains of the influence are three: policy, investment and practice. Although in PfR 2 the program is not working on community practice yet it is more on advocacy, we use the community practice as the evidence based of advocacy.</p> <p>In this outcome, our advocacy at the City level in Kupang by bringing evidence based has been responded by the government to adopt and replicate the community practice into their plan.</p>	CARE and CIS Timor approached the Sub-District in the City of Kupang by sharing the community practice on infiltration well	[redacted]

Title Trajectory: 3 Village, district and provincial development plans and budgets in NTT (and potentially other provinces) maximize funds allocated through national development programs (with a focus on Village Law) for IRM, in a manner that is gender sensitive and that can inform mainstreaming of IRM in development plans at the national level

			Biophore infiltration well is one of the community practices introduced in PfR 2. This is a man-made biopore aim to reduce the risks of flood and drought		
21	December	Unexpected outcomes: Sub-District Government in the City of Kupang adopted the biogas model	<p>In PfR 2 one of the domains of the influence are three: policy, investment and practice. Although in PfR 2 the program is not working on community practice yet it is more on advocacy, we use the community practice as the evidence based of advocacy.</p> <p>In this outcome, our advocacy at the City level in Kupang by bringing evidence based has been responded by the government to adopt and replicate the community practice into their plan.</p> <p>Biogas is one of the community practices introduced in PfR 2. Biogas is an alternative to decomposition of organic waste to optimize the waste from primary livelihood in NTT (cattle)</p>	CARE and CIS Timor approached the Sub-District in the City of Kupang by sharing the community practice on biogass model	[redacted]

Select the appropriate indicator value for 1 of the 3 (policy – investment – practice) indicators in the drop-down list below: Scoring is only necessary for the domains this trajectory relates to.	
Policy and legal framework domain	1. Key stakeholders are aware of the importance of IRM mainstreaming in policies and legal frameworks
Investment domain	5. Investments are IRM proof and earmarked for IRM
Practices domain	3. Key stakeholders are planning to implement IRM principles in their projects and practices

Add as many tables as you have trajectories, **the reflective questions on the next page only have to be answered once.**

The reflective Questions I, II & III can be found on the next page

I Looking at the outcomes achieved from 2016- 2019, explain if, and to what extent, you are satisfied with the progress being made towards the objective(s) of this dialogue trajectory. (In doing so, think of what makes you confident that the objective(s) in your Theory of Change will be achieved; or what makes you worry it might not be achieved?)

Reflecting into the PME report in the Year 4, we found so far the trajectory 3 has achieve 3 out of 5 outcomes:

Outcome 1 Eight Village development planning and budgeting (RPJMD/RKPdes) in TTS and Kupang district is explicitly integrated and allocated IRM gender responsiveness

Outcome 2 Three District Goves (TTS, Kupang district and City) development planning and budgeting is explicitly integrated IRM gender responsive

Outcome 5 Module on IRM gender responsive is adopted and applied on Technical Assistance Training (BIMTEK) Training Center of the Ministry of Village

II. Looking at the contribution of PfR to these outcomes: how effective are we in our partnership? What is the added value of working together? Provide an example

- a. Gaining more knowledge
- b. Strengthen our advocacy by adopting tool developed by other trajectories
- c. Widening the network

TRAJECTORY 4

Title Trajectory 4: Lowland management Policy, investment and practice complied with IRM for sustainable and healthy ecosystems changed to IRM is mainstreamed in lowlands wetlands ecosystem management related policies, investments and practices

No	date	Description of the outcome In 1 or 2 sentences, specify who did what, when and where differently that potentially or actually represents progress towards the aim that vulnerable people are more resilient. <i>Kindly note that the 'Who' can be any stakeholder PfR influenced: decision maker/civil society organization beyond PfR organizations/company/</i>	Significance of the change Why is this change important? Describe why the outcome represents progress towards fulfilling PfR's theory of change.	Contribution of PfR SP Briefly describe how & when PfR activities or outputs influenced the outcome. What did you do that directly or indirectly, in a small or large way, intentionally or not, contributed to the change? <i>Describe how civil society organizations beyond PfR organizations were engaged in this effort.</i>	Source or proof of outcomes Please provide name of person, position and organisation or document (e.g. new law, interview, press statements or web-links) who/that provided the information and date they did
1	1/2/2019	The Governor of Banten Province issued a decree (SK. Gubernur NO. 522.75.O5IKep.8 1-Huk/ 2Ot9) to formalized the establishment of Provincial Mangrove Working Group/ KKMD (Kelompok Kerja Mangrove Daerah).	The decree mandated the working group to sustainably manage, implement, monitor program activities in mangrove conservation and restoration, including to develop Banten Mangrove Strategy, provide technical assistance, build local capacity, and increase community awareness. This working group consist of different stakeholders from 33 institution/organisation including representative from government	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WII Socialized IRM in coastal areas of Kota Serang in January 2017 2. WII conducted the World Wetland Days celebration in Banten Province, in Feb 2017; in this event local government committed to allocate budget for Community group that are working in mangrove rehabilitation. The budget for amount IDR 50 million distributed to the CBO on August 2017 . The CBO used it for mangrove 	<p>decree of governor on KKMD reactivation: https://goo.gl/vxURz4</p> <p>Materials: http://tiny.cc/x02a6y http://tiny.cc/x02a6y http://tiny.cc/ld8a6y http://tiny.cc/cq7tbz</p>

			<p>(forest and environment agency, marine and fisheries agency, tourism agency, agrarian agency, public work agency, comdev agency) , academican/research centre, NGO/CSO and marine force . The Provincial Mangrove Working Group strategically lead and synergize plan and effort for Mangrove conservation and restoration in Banten Province. This group is establishing the Banten Mangrove Centre (BMC). The current progress is arranging MOU between provincial management, developer agency, and city government (land provider). Secondly, the working group has drafted Banten Mangrove strategy to be further ratified by the Governor to be implemented and funded by local government working units. The strategy includes capacity strengthening for coastal community to properly manage wetlands.</p>	<p>nursery and planting in Sawah Luhur coastal areas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. WII conducted Participatory risk assesment, mangrove valuation and management strategy study, and coastal dynamic assessment and set back (minimum distance of protected areas calculated from the lowest point of low tide to the land) recommedation study in March 2017, September 2017 , and Desember 2018 respectively 4. WII organised city level workshop on mangrove ecosystem conservation for disaster risk reduction. It is resulted in to CSO's declaration for mangrove conservation and sustainable mangrove management for disaster mitigation in Kota Serang in October 2017 5. WII conducted FGD with provincial level government on mangrove management authority. This FGD resulted in to statement of commitment for prioritizing sustainable mangrove management in Banten Province by Forestry and environmental agency in February 2018, 6. WII reviewed and provided input on development of Banten mangrove Centre concept note, support for activation of KKMD (Mangrove working group)-facilitated FGD/coordination meeting- and facilitated the development of Banten mangrove strategy discussion on August 2018 7. In 2019, as a follow up action, to operationalize KKMD, WII proposed for revision of Banten mangrove strategy draft developed in 2014 to be further adopted by KKMD and enacted by governor as the legal base of mangrove management 	<p>https://indonesia.wetlands.org/id/berita/pemda-provinsi-banten-akan-membangun-mangrove-center-pertamanya/</p>
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				<p>strategy in Banten province. At the same time, WII provided technical input for selecting candidate for mangrove centre, as well as linking city and provincial authority for collaboration in establishment of BMC. Several discussion meeting have been conducted in 07/02, 18/3 and 23/03 2019. Also the celebration of WWD in 2019, involved stakeholder in provincial level, was attended by DG from MoEF highlighting issues of mangrove centre. However, the process are quite prolonged due to birocracy problem in provincial level</p> <p>8. WII in collaboration with forestry and environment agency conducted workshop in July 2019 for determining the legalisation process for the mangrove strategy (strada), in the workshop the draft of strada mangrove has been discussed and Banten province will enact this as Provincial Regulation instead of governor decree, thus, development of Academic Paper and consultation with local parliament will be carried out.</p> <p>9. Series of meeting conducted between July-October 2019, however, the last meeting was resulted in to deadlock in legalisation process of strada. The secretary of Banten provinces did not support for the legalisation, instead, he support for its direct implementation. WII and the agency then adjust the plan for incorporating the content of the strada as the agency's and KKMD's working plan</p>	
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2	16 /2/ 2019	<p>Village authority in Rambai Village , OKI, South Sumatera have enacted and issued Village Regulation No.1/2019 on Peat fire prevention.</p>	<p>This regulation prevent peat fire by Mandated village authority and community to implement IRM practices including :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hydrological Monitoring, 2. fire prevention trough activation/establishment of community based fire brigades for conducting regular patrol, establishment/operationalisation of EWS, 3. Water level management (through blocked canal maintenance/development), 4. promoting the implementation of sustainable livelihood and peat management practices, 5. Conducting peat revegetation through paludiculture practices (planting native species with no peat drainage). <p>The strategy used by the authority are including awareness raising, capacity building, allocating budget for the implementation of the peat fire prevention programs, prohibition-sanction and law enforcement.</p> <p>The enactment of the village regulation become the legal basis of the authority to force changes in community attitude from unsustainable to sustainable practices, as well as from lack of preparedness in to more prepared condition in facing the fires.</p> <p>Since its enactment in February, the authority has conducted more intensive awareness raising and capacity strengthening action on sustainable peat management and mitigation of peat fire. While the process of allocating village- budget</p>	<p>Ogan Komering Ilir (OKI)is one of priority district to be restored by the national agency of peat restoration (BRG), to support the BRG program, under PfR, WII develop partnership with Walhi Sumsel in March 2017.</p> <p>WII in collaboration with Walhi Sumsel, decided to work specifically in Rambai Village and futher brought the outcome in to higher level in OKI district. The target of the work is to develop a village regulation that contribute to reduce community risk to disaster at the same time can increase their resilience. The works also involved village authority of Village rambai, Biro Hukum Daerah and DIspermasdes (Community Development agency) Kabupaten OKI and Manggala agni (special force for peat fire management) DLHK Kabupaten OKI. In general, WII provided funding for facilitation as well as technical assistance and Training for Walhi Sumsel related technical knowledge on IRM and policy framework related to peat ecosystem management. Following activities have been conducted to achieve the outcome :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kick off meeting and capacity strengthening on IRM between WII and Walhi Sumsel on March 2017 and January 2018 2. Stakeholder and policy mapping in Village and district level conducted by Walhi Sumsel in consultation with WII completed on June 2017 3. Participatory risk assessment in village level conducted by WII , facilitated by Walhi Sumsel on August 2017 4. Initial community consultation for Village regulation Development sept 2017 5. IRM socialisation and seminar/workshop at village level was conducted on February 2018 by Walhi 	<p>Perdes/ Village regulation - Rambai:</p> <p>https://goo.gl/M5PDG9,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. http://tiny.cc/bq3a6y 10. http://tiny.cc/ia6a6y 11. http://tiny.cc/dbftbz
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			<p>for the IRM measure is still on going. The significant change from the village authority can be seen from their action to reject the operationalisation of PT. BHP, a palm oil plantation located next to the village area, as they have understood that palm oil plantation operated unsustainable practice of peat management that will increase the village community vulnerability to fire. The village authority also plan to revise the village spatial planning by firstly conducting participatory mapped their village area and overlaid it with peat ecosystem function status mapped from the national level. Up to 28 August 2019, there are no peat fire reported in this area.</p>	<p>Sumsel, this activities involved several agencies from District level including forestry agency and DRR agency.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Context: In April 2019, Enactment of Provincial regulation No. 1/2018 on peat protection and management in South Sumatera 7. Assessment of peat fire vulnerability, peat ecosystem value and strategy of management at village and Peat hydrological unit level conducted by WII , facilitated by Walhi Sumsel on June 2018 8. Series of training including : training on participatory mapping, training on village regulation development and socialisation of peat fire management (by Manggala agni) was conducted on June 2018, hosted by Walhi Sumsel in coordination with WII 9. Draft of village regulation has been finalized and accepted by Biro Hukum Daerah and Dispermasdes (Community Development agency) of the district, the development of village regulation facilitated by Walhi Sumsel in coordination-consultation with WII conducted through discussion with village authority, Biro Hukum daerah and Dispermasdes OKI, field visit to fire prone areas followed up by series of meeting with village authority and community representatives from sept 2017-September 2018. 10. Enactment of village regulation No. 1/2019 on peat fire prevention and Village level workshop for the enactment of the village regulation in February 2019, 11. Village regulation socialisation/dissemination seminars with representative of the villagers and relevant stakeholder in the villages on March 2019 	
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				12. Multistakeholder meeting/workshop in district level for promoting further replication of village regulation in other areas in July 2019.	
3	26/2/2019	Deputy of natural resources coordination, Coordinating Ministry of Maritime (CMM) enacted and issued the decree (SK) No.5/DII/Maritim/11/2019 on establishment of the national working group of land subsidence mitigation and adaptation.	The working group become the only legalised institution in Indonesia that work for developing roadmap for land subsidence mitigation and adaptation, providing technical assistance, as well as monitor and evaluate the implementation of the roadmap. The working group has 48 people representing government sectors, CSO and private sectors. The group priority action is to develop the roadmap of land subsidence mitigation and adaptation in 2019. Since its enactment, the working group have developed the draft of the roadmap, as well as conducted awareness raising and capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational level (i.e in 3 districts in central Java). Several member of working group also conducted public campaign by writing article in national/local news paper to increase public awareness.	<p>Since October 2018, WII together with RCCC and Institute Technology Bandung (ITB) advocated land subsidence issues, supported in creating policy action to be taken by relevant government agencies, coordinated with Ministry of Maritime (CMM). WII provided funding, resource person, and technical assistance for roadmap development. RCCC and ITB provided technical assistance for roadmap development. CMM facilitating for government sector coordination and provided venue for several FGD's/meeting. Following are milestones supporting to the achievement of the outcome:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As follow up of enactment of Permenko 4/2019 on strategy and program for mangrove management strategy , WII Incorporated IRM measure and challenges in to country input for UNEP declaration on sustainable mangrove management on Dec 2017, One of identified issues is land subsidence 2. WII incorporated IRM issues and challenges in to Ramsar Country report 2018 on February 2018. One of identified issues is land subsidence 3. WII organized the national seminar and consultation of land subsidence, including visit to subsided areas in Jakarta on March 2018. This resulted in to policy action commitment to address land subsidence from CMM. 4. WII-CMM organized follow-up workshops on October 2018 to 	<p>Pictures, notes of meetings, draft of Coordinating Ministries Decision on member of the working group, email communications with the Coordinating Ministry and experts.</p> <p>Decree of CMM Deputy on Working Group member: http://tiny.cc/lqktbz</p> <p>Land subsidence seminar : Documentation: https://goo.gl/dfX8e6</p> <p>Web news links: https://economy.okezone.com/read/2018/03/27/470/1878785/kemenko-maritim-akan-sampaikan-penurunan-muka-tanah-ke-presiden</p> <p>follow up Workshop materials : https://goo.gl/ixRUky https://goo.gl/nSUu4L</p>

				<p>discuss further driving force of land-subsidence, main-cause of the driving force, challenge and opportunity on policy and institutional aspect to halt/reduce land-subsidence and propose development of roadmap to mitigate and anticipate land-subsidence.</p> <p>5. WII-CMM organized the second workshop was organized on December 2018 to discuss further development of multi-stakeholder working group to develop roadmap on mitigation and adaptation to land subsidence.</p>	
4.	26/3/2019	Bappeda of Demak regency allocated budget for IRM practices for wetlands management within the 2020 annual development planning document (RKP 2020). Local govt allocated IDR 1,275 Billion (EUR 81.000) from Public fund (APBD) for Destana (village resilience program) at Tambak bulusan (one of WII's target area), coastal field school and HE/ Hybrid engineering maintenance.	The allocated budget used to support IRM replication in yearly budget of 2020 (e.g., awareness raising, capacity building and ecosystem restoration practice) in Demak regency. The activities will increase the capacity of community in implementing resilience practices such as sustainable livelihood practice i.e , aquaculture, mangrove ecotourism ; ability to cope with disaster (through Early Warning System, and disaster preparedness training) as well as providing budget for community to maintain HE as green infrastructure to reduce coastal erosion risk in coastal Demak areas.	<p>Since 2017, Policy dialogues in Demak regency has been implemented by PFR programme in collaboration with Building with Nature Program which has- on site implementation activities in Demak Regency. In terms of development planning policy process, following are several activities in achieving the outcome:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WII socialized IRM in four villages in demak coastal areas : Morodemak, Timbulsloko, Surodadi and purwerejo on March 2017 2. WII introduced and shared the progress of field implementation on IRM-Building with Nature program on structure permeable-a nature based solution to mitigate coastal erosion, proposed for development of mangrove eco tourism and to categorize tidal flood as one of national disaster category, in Musreimbang 2017, March 2017. 3. WII conducted series of studies, including participatory risk assessment, valuation and mangrove management strategy, and coastal set back 	RKP Demak District 2020

				<p>(minimum distance of protected areas calculated from the lowest point of low tide to the land) analysis on April 2017, June 2017 and December 2018</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. WII conducted Workshop on Integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) resulted in CSO declaration on sustainable mangrove management and ICZM on December 2017 5. WII brought land subsidence issue in Musreimbang 2018, March 2018, that need to be addressed by local government. 6. WII and dispermasdes (Community Development agency) conducted training on BUMDESA on April 2018 7. WII and BPBD established Disaster Risk Reduction forum on September 2018 8. WII continued to mainstream IRM in to development planning in 2019, conducted series of audience and meeting with local stakeholder to show case IRM activities and its impact. During the dialogues, WII also proposed the practices to be jointly funded/replicated by local government, i.e in 9/1 with Demak DRR Agency, 24/2 with dispermasdes (Community Development agency) , in 27/2 participating in Musreimbang/development planning meeting for ex karesidenan Semarang (Wider landscape including other city/regency areas i.e Semarang City, Semarang regency, salatiga city, Kendal regency, Demak regency and grobogan regency) . In March 2019 WII participating in Demak Development Planning meeting (Musreimbang), the allocation of budget of several IRM practices as previously mentioned were officially stated <p>1.</p>	
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5.	14/06	Director of Bina Pengelolaan Ekosistem Esensial incorporated IRM approach concept and practices in coastal sector in to Country position presented in SC Ramsar meeting 57. The report highlight the function of mangrove ecosystem for coastal resiliencies and the necessity to promote nature-based solution, such as Building with Nature and Integrated Risk Management and Eco-DRR.	The event is the regular event to update the implementation of previous COP as well as to prepare for the next COP.	2. Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) in collaboration with Wetlands International and other Partners have carried out large number of CEPA Programme since 2016, including regular celebration of World Wetlands Day each year. In 2019, the celebration conducted on 28/2 and 2/5 and during DRR month, production of awareness materials, and provide lecture and presentation on Sustainable Wetlands Management issues, especially on peatlands and mangrove issues. WII also mainstreamed land subsidence issue to "Inter-Governmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Service" (IPBES) in Paris, April 2019.	https://bit.ly/2X4VOLX
6.	17/7/2019	Head of village morodemak has agreed on CBO morodemak proposal to develop Perdes/village regulation on Integrated coastal zone management. The CBO now is in the process of developing draft of village regulation	The village regulation become the legal base for the implementation of ICZM . It is regulates what should and should not do by all stakeholder in the village in relation to sustainably manage the coastal areas, including mangrove ecosystem. This regulation also become the legal base for funding allocation in mangrove management related activities	WII facilitated CBO's in Moro demak to conduct preliminary assessment as the baseline for developing the village regulation. The result then has been communicated to the head of villages and further received support to do regulation drafting process. WII/PfR also provided capacity strethening by using IRM check list, review and further providing input in to the first draft.	Draft Perdes
7.	18/7/2019	Central Java Province issued a Governor Regulation No.24/2019 regarding mangrove management strategy which used as a legal base for mangrove management program in the province, its regulate who should do what on provincial mangrove management/conservation/rehabilitation.	The strategy enable mangrove management/conservation/rehabilitation on to be funded local government budget as well as blended funding and CSR. The strategy mandated local government to implement and monitor the mangrove management program, therefore, the program on mangrove rehabilitation/restoration for DRR to increase community resilience as well as reducing vulnerability to hazard are guaranteed to be implemented	The Provincial authority (Sekretariat Daerah) was the lead of this policy progress, and WII was assigned as one of member of Provincial KKMD (Provincial level of mangrove working group) and played significant role as the first initiator who propose the development of the mangrove strategy document, WII also provided technical and field activity based input during the drafting period . 1. WII participated in the meeting of development KKMD of Demak in 2016. In May 2017, WII were officially	5. https://drive.google.com/file/d/18R-zTl_niZWLCIE1ukzhoDE8k8n2TWQd/view?usp=sharing 6.SK KKMD and Pergub http://tiny.cc/e6itbz

				<p>assigned as the member of KKMD in central Java province through enactment of governor decree No.522/2017 . The KKMD mandated to develop strada mangrove/local mangrove strategy.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. In 2017 and 2018, WII under PfR organized activities in mainstreaming IRM in yearly development plan of Demak (see outcome 4, activities 1-8). 3. In May 2018, during coastal zoning plan of Central Java meeting, WII provided verbal input regarding mangrove ecosystem conservation areas as well as practices to be included in the document. WII also provided input to UNDIP, as the main drafter of mangrove strategy document on IRM principles and practices, particularly lesson learned from Demak site on Building with Nature Case to be incorporated in to the mangrove strategy document. 4. In 2019, on May WII conducted dialogues with Bappeda and Forest and Environmental agency of Central Java Province to further accelerate the finalisation of central Java's mangrove management strategy. 5. On July 2019, WII conducted workshop at Demak to reactivate KKMD of Demak district, the new structure has been established, 6. The Central Java mangrove strategy is launched on July 2019 7. The mangrove management working group of Central Java organized field visit to Banyuwangi to further develop mangrove based ecosystem in Central Java, as one of program of no.6, WII actively participated and conducted exchange information of ecotourism management in Morodemak Village 	
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8	30/7/2019	The FOERDIA, Forestry and Environment Research, Development and Innovation Agency of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF), has launched the national level multi stakeholders forum, named PaludiFor, to promote sustainable peat management practices called paludiculture.	PaludiFor is a strategic platform to strengthen capacity of its members (e.g., representative of government, private sector, CSO, academican, etc), promoting the utilization of research and paludiculture field practices, advocating for policy change in peatland ecosystem management. PaludiFor was established to increase and promote replication of paludiculture. Paludiculture implementing by stopping drainage based cultivation in peat ecosystem and changing it to native and non-drainage base cultivation. By implementing paludiculture, community in peat land can reduce the main hazard in their areas (peat fire) as well as increasing their economic resilience to utilize more sustainable peat products It is expected that trough PaludiFor, the practices can be adopted by CSO, private , government and the communities.	WII conducted several activities started from July 2018, as follow : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WII_FOERDIA organized several workshop and meeting to initiate the establishment of PaludiFoR on August – October 2018 2. WII facilitated legalisation process of PaludiFor, Oct 2018- May 2019 3. WII _ FOERDIA organised workshop to develop work plan and launched the PaludiFoR on July 2019 4. WII-Fordia organized side event on Tropical Forest Festival in August 2019 which reached at least 70 academican, researcher, youth, private sector, CSO/NGO and government officials. 5. WII-PaludiFor hosting side event during DRR day celebration on 11/10/2019 to disseminate paludiculture as part of DRR action in peat ecosystem 6. WII co-organising internal meeting of Paludifor to formulate its statuta on 22/11/2019 	http://puslitbanghut.or.id/index.php/berita/2019/07/30/Peresmian-PaludiFor-Forum-Multistakeholder-Paludikultur-di-Indonesia http://www.forda-mof.org/berita/post/6323-74-tahun-kemerdekaan-ri-bli-klhk-dukung-inovasi-melalui-sdm-unggul Statuta: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1szHm755mfRw0ohdVRlyZEfoA0pOOLese?usp=sharing shorturl.at/dezR3, https://indonesia.wetlands.org/id/berita/paludikultur-memanfaatkan-lahan-gambut-agar-selalu-basah/ , https://paludifor.org/2020/01/13/paludikultur-karena-cerita-pilu-di-lahan-gambut-tak-mau-terulang-lagi/ https://paludifor.org/2019/12/17/paludikultur-memanfaatkan-lahan-gambut-agar-selalu-basah/ http://tiny.cc/273a6y
9.	23/8/2019	Director of P3SEKPI (Social Economic Forest Policy and Climate Change Center) of MoEF and deputy director of Maritime of CMM have agreed to follow up WII proposal in developing the world mangrove centre as follow up of UNEA RESOLUTION on Sustainable Mangrove Management for Coastal Protection.	The World Mangrove centre act as the centre for mangrove information hub that functioned to promote best management practices in mangrove and coastal sector, including the IRM principles and practices to greater audience.	WII under PfR provided assistance in developing the World Mangrove centre concept paper and actively support MoEF and CMM in formulating the structure. WII also facilitating field visit for the ministry to see the model of mangrove centre to be developed. Meeting and field visit have been organized on 25/3, 18/4, 18/7	

		Now the MoeF is leading the process of developing agreement with donors.			
10.	19/9/2019	Deputy of natural resources coordination, Coordinating Ministry of Maritime (CMM) produced and launched the roadmap of land subsidence mitigation and adaptation.	The roadmap become the reference for the government and related actors for implementing mitigation and adaptation action towards land subsidence. About 21 out of 34 provinces have experienced land subsidence in different level with different impact of disaster caused by the subsidence. However, the trend of economic and environmental loss have been increased since no significant action has been carried out to prevent and to manage the impact of subsidence, particularly in severely impacted areas (north coast of Java and east coast of Sumatera). Priority areas, stakeholder involved and key strategies have been identified and listed in the roadmap, to be further mainstreamed in to national development planning/ ministerial annual working plan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. WII provided technical assistance for developing technical content on subsidence area mapping 4. WII organized two technical expert meeting in January and February 2019 resulted in to the Roadmap first draft 5. WII-CMM organized and facilitated the member of working group to do field visit and consultation with local government in Semarang, pekalongan and Demak facilitating working group on April 2019. 6. WII-CMM organized workshop in discussion on roadmap draft on 14/6 7. WII in collaboration with CMM collaborate to conduct International meeting and launching of National Roadmap on mitigation and adaptation of Land Subsidence in lowland coastal areas on 19/9 	<p>Development of roadmap : http://tiny.cc/ld8a6y http://tiny.cc/ot8a6y http://tiny.cc/enktbz</p> <p>Roadmap: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1pS2yBI1MCbGVIdquSJeNm737-r6E4_Y9</p>
11.	25/10/2019	The organisational structure of IMS-Indonesia's mangrove society- is developed	IMS is become the umbrella for the academician and practitioners that has interest for mangrove conservation and rehabilitation, This organisation will then become the sub division of The Mangrove centre that will support for mangrove related research, inventory and update monitoring in Indonesia	WII assigned as chair members, actively provided input for direction of the organisation and how it will related with the mangrove centre	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BhJvmb9L3ipzo7-kKSh6_xXTz0QPjYjXI/view?usp=sharing
12.	27/10/2019	The village authority of Karang Mukti Village has enacted and issued village regulation No.7/2019 on peat fire prevention in Karang Mukti , MUBA	This regulation prevent peat fire by Mandated village authority and community to prevent fire by setting sanction, developing community based fire patrol, with its SOP for preparedness and fire management, and reducing fire risk trough IRM and land management. IRM practices that included in the regulation such as :	<p>Musi Banyuasin is one of priority district to be restored by the national agency of peat restoration (BRG), to support the BRG program, under PfR, WII develop partnership with Walhi Sumsel in March 2017.</p> <p>WII in collaboration with Walhi Sumsel, decided to work specifically in Karang Mukti Village and further brought the</p>	<p>Perdes/ Village regulation – Karang Mukti:</p> <p>https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B-venWCILCwQX2Ild0JST0FqUjI5TTk1aDhENXFZQzRs bVU0/view?usp=sharing</p>

			<p>1. fire prevention trough activation/establishment of community based fire brigades for conducting regular patrol, establishment/operationalisation of EWS,</p> <p>2. Water level management (through blocked canal maintenance/development),</p> <p>3. promoting the implementation of sustainable livelihood and peat management practices,</p> <p>4. Conducting peat revegetation by planting native species with no peat drainage.</p> <p>The strategy used by the authority are including awareness raising, capacity building, allocating budget for the implementation of the peat fire prevention programs, prohibition-sanction and law enforcement.</p> <p>The enactment of the village regulation become the legal basis of the authority to force changes in community attitude from unsustainable to sustainable practices, as well as from lack of preparedness in to more prepared condition in facing the fires.</p>	<p>outcome in to higher level in MUBA district. The target of the work is to develop a village regulation that contribute to reduce community risk to disaster at the same time can increase their resilience. The works also involved village authority of Village Karang Mukti, district authority and Manggala agni (special force for peat fire management) DLHK Kabupaten MUBA. In general, WII provided funding for facilitation as well as technical assistance and Training for Walhi Sumsel related technical knowledge on IRM and policy framework related to peat ecosystem management. Following activities have been conducted to achieve the outcome :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kick off meeting and capacity strengthening on IRM between WII and Walhi Sumsel on March 2017 and January 2018 2. Stakeholder and policy mapping in Village and district level conducted by Walhi Sumsel in consultation with WII completed on June 2017 3. Project socialisation in Februari 2018, WII send Policy officer to disseminate information on policy frame work regarding IRM in peat ecosystem 4. In April 2018, Provincial regulation No. 1/2018 on peat protection and management in South Sumatera was enacted, Walhi Sumsel actively participated in the process (In November 2017) 5. Participatory risk assessment, Assessment of peat fire vulnerability, peat ecosystem value and strategy of management at village and Peat hydrological unit level conducted by WII and facilitated by Walhi Sumsel on April 2018 6. Series of training including training for no burning practices agriculture (organic fertilizer), training for developing village regulation, 	
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				<p>participatory mapping , fire management, were carried on between May to Sept 2018</p> <p>7. Series of meeting and field visit with local authority and community for developing/ drafting village from April 2018-October 2019</p> <p>8. Enactment of village regulation on October 2019</p> <p>9. Village regulation socialisation on November 2019</p> <p>Consultation with biro hukum daerah on December 2019</p>	
13.	4/11	The Planning agency of OKI District incorporated Purun area that already participatory mapped in to regency's spatial planning map draft as Local Strategic areas	The incorporation into spatial planning as strategic areas means that the spatial planning process should consider for this areas in order to be conserved and protected.	<p>WII WII have conducted several meeting for IRM capacity building with Purun Institute, a local NGO working for purun conservation. This bring in to joint action that agreed on February 2019 to propose the development of management system for Purun ecosystem to the district authority. WII then financial and technically support Purun Institute to do Participatory mapping with the community (11-15/03) and do the public consultation to develop community based group that will arrange for Purun Ecosystem Management (22/05). The draft is currently in the process of discussion with district authority</p>	Draft of spatial planning
14.	18/11 /2019	The village authority of Jabiren village enacted and issued village regulation no.4/2019 on community awareness on peat fire prevention and management in Jabiren, Pulang Pisau	<p>The regulation aim to prevent peat fire in the village through ecosystem management, pat fire prevention and peat fire management, community development, awareness raising, community's land management and development of community based fire patrol. It is mandated the village authority to develop grand design of peat fire prevention and management, winch including among others :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of board sign 2. Prohibition for burn activities in peat 3. Socialisation 	<p>Jabiren is one of peat fire prone area in Pulang Pisau District. WII and Yayasan Petak Danum (YPD) started the collaboration on March 2018. WII in collaboration with YPD, decided to work specifically in Jabiren Village and futher brought the outcome in to higher level in MUBA district. The target of the work is to develop a village regulation that contribute to reduce community risk to disaster at the same time can increase their resilience. The works also involved village authority of Village Jabiren and district authority in Pulang Pisau District. In general, WII provided funding for facilitation as well as technical assistance and Training for YPD related technical knowledge on IRM and</p>	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1YYVqDCbWKQJc76UGO8s0fpGoDWvSZ_qU?usp=sharing

			<p>4. Enactment of high conservation value in protected areas of peat ecosystem</p> <p>5. Development of dam/blocked canal, pool and bore hole in fire prone areas</p> <p>Revegetation by native species</p>	<p>policy framework related to peat ecosystem management. Following activities have been conducted to achieve the outcome :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project socialisation and awareness raising to the community on March 2018 2. Development of stakeholder mapping and policy gap assessment on April- June 2018 3. Participatory risk assessment, peat file vulnerability mapping, economic valuation and peat management strategy study on April 2018 4. Series of meeting and policy dialogues , village regulation drafting from July 2018- November 2019 <p>Enactment of village regulation on November 2019</p>	
15.	20/11 /2019	Badan geologi, ministry of Energy and mineral resource, produced and launched the map of aluvial soil on 20/11.	The production of the map is one of their commitment in Land subsidence mitigation and adaptation roadmap implementation that already developed by the CMM. The map become the reference for each subnational authority for developing their spatial lan and middle term development planning, in reducing disaster risk caused by the subsidence (one of its factor is the existence of aluvial soil). Besides, this document also become their reference for allocating land subsidence monitoring in northern coast of Java in 2020, that also become part of action plan listed in the land subsidence roadmap.	WII actively engaged with Badan geologi as part of the working group. WII facilitated several FGD on January, Feb, Aprill, and June to provide input, technical assistance and hosting activities to facilitated development of land subsidence roadmap as well as support the implementation of roadmap in each sectoral ministeries, including for Badan geologi side	<p>map of alluvial soil: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1e5rqNkdE1TyPOU77klU54ALArqcgqxc/view</p> <p>https://www.esdm.go.id/id/media-center/arsip-berita/badan-geologi-luncurkan-atlas-sebaran-tanah-lunak-dan-atlas-sebaran-batulempung-bermasalah-di-indonesia, https://kompas.id/baca/nusantara/2019/11/20/atlas-batu-lempung-dan-tanah-lunak-bermasalah-diluncurkan/</p>
16.	27/11 /2019	The regents of Demak District enacted regents regulation No.360/286/2019 on demak district' s DRR Forum structure	This regulation become the legal standing of the DRR forum in Demak district as multistakeholder forum that concern in further mainstreaming IRM in to development agenda in Demak	WII facilitated the establishment of the Forum since 2018 by providing budget for series of meeting and workshop as well as provided technical input in developing and directing this new organisation. The activity are including:	https://drive.google.com/open?id=1aeyz_ABjv_0KGo8AaKy70kBJ-fNjVO-5

				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Initial Workshop /Awareness raising 2. Establishment of DRR Forum in Sept 2018 3. Coordination meeting in 7/11/2019 4. Capacity building and workshop in 20/11/2019 5. Regular coordination and assistance from 2018-2019 	
17.	12/12 /2019	PT. Wana Subur Lestari has adopted Paludiculture practice with the community within their concession and experiences a good progress	The adoption of paludiculture practice by private sector is very important since it will become a model/reference for private sector for shifting their business practices in peat ecosystem. Paludiculture is a sustainable peat management practices that also critical for peat fire and peat subsidence mitigation. A successful experience on paludiculture practices by private sector can trigger a massive shifting of business practices in to more sustainable practices	This outcome is a follow up outcome from several activities that already conducted since 2016. PFR with other peat program under WII has collaborate to conduct a yearly paludiculture workshop, since 2016-2019. In 2019 WII_Paludifor_FOERDIA organised workshop on lesson learning of paludiculture and formulation of action plan for paludiculture implementation on 12/12/2019. In addition, PFR also facilitate the series of meeting and discussion, learning exchange and outreach activities in establishment of PaludiFor (Outcome 6-above). WII actively promote, advocate and providing technical assistance for implementation of Paludiculture.	shorturl.at/dezR3 , https://indonesia.wetlands.org/id/berita/paludikultur-memanfaatkan-lahan-gambut-agar-selalu-basah/ , https://paludifor.org/2020/01/13/paludikultur-karena-cerita-pilu-di-lahan-gambut-tak-mau-terulang-lagi/ https://paludifor.org/2019/12/17/paludikultur-memanfaatkan-lahan-gambut-agar-selalu-basah/
18	22/12 /2019	The head of district of Ogan Komering Ilir (OKI) Sumsel released the instruction/circular letter to strengthen the district level industrial program by using local/native peat species, especially Purun	OKI is well known as Purun producer (peat species) that usually made for handicraft ie. Mat, bags, etc. However, due to massive peat conversion, there only aprox 1000 ha of purun areas left under threats. The local policy on purun protection is very important to ensure the areas well protected and sustainably managed. At the moment, the process of legalisation of local policy on peat species conservation and sustainable management through development of purun management is still on going. However, the government just released the	WII have conducted several meeting for IRM capacity building with Purun Institute, a local NGO working for purun conservation. This bring in to joint action that agreed on February 2019 to propose the development of management system for Purun ecosystem to the district authority. WII then financial and technically support Purun Institute to do Participatory mapping with the community (11-15/03) and do the public consultation to develop community based group that will arrange for Purun Ecosystem Management (22/05). The draft is currently in the process of discussion with district authority	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1IQ3WZ1ybcObG7S7nsEjLgGMWwu67RCU?usp=sharing

			instruction letter to also support and provided market for Purun product		
Select the appropriate indicator value for 1 of the 3 (policy – investment – practice) indicators in the drop-down list below: Scoring is only necessary for the domains this trajectory relates to.					
Policy and legal framework domain				5. IRM approach is mainstreamed in development policies	
Investment domain				5. Investments are IRM proof and earmarked for IRM	
Practices domain				5. Projects and programmes are implemented based on IRM principles	

The reflective Questions I, II & III can be found on the next page

I Looking at the outcomes achieved from 2016- 2019, explain if, and to what extent, you are satisfied with the progress being made towards the objective(s) of this dialogue trajectory. (In doing so, think of what makes you confident that the objective(s) in your Theory of Change will be achieved; or what makes you worry it might not be achieved?)

In Village level, from 8 targeted policies in lowland wetlands management strategies, WII have achieved 4 outcomes, in subnational level, from at least 5 targeted outcomes, WII have achieved 5 outcomes but still achieved in 3 out of 5 provinces (banten, central java and south sumatera), while in the national level, from 2 targeted outcomes, 3 outcomes have been achieved. One of the national level outcome become the trigger factor / milestones for achieving other outcomes related to the investment domain: replication of IRM by Private/CSO's which has already achieved through the adoption of paludiculture by PT. Wana Subur Lestari, as member and co funder of PlaudiFor. Approximately 60% of outcomes have been achieved, while the other 40% are still on progress.

II. Looking at the contribution of PfR to these outcomes: how effective are we in our partnership? What is the added value of working together? Provide an example

At village, district and provincial level in Kepulauan meranti, OKI, MUBA and Pulpis WII works with Walhi Sumsel, Walhi Riau, Purun Institute and Yayasan Petak Danum as local implementer. In each areas we are working with dinas LH, Dinas kehutanan, BPBD, Dispermasdes (Community Development agency), PMI, TRGD, Bappeda, Setda and other local NGO's , the partnership creates effective works in identifying key stakeholder and key problem need to be addressed by IRM in each areas. At national, level, Aside working with alliance member, WII specifically works with RCCC to develop roadmap in collaboration with ITB, as well as develop collaboration works with UNEP. This kind of collaboration makes the process of outreach to be more effective

TRAJECTORY 5

Title Trajectory: A Watershed Management Approach and its accompanying regulatory framework is incorporated into village and district development plans in the Sikka District in NTT, in a manner that can inform further mainstreaming on the national level					
No	date	Description of the outcome	Significance of the change	Contribution of PfR SP	Source or proof of outcomes Please provide

Title Trajectory: A Watershed Management Approach and its accompanying regulatory framework is incorporated into village and district development plans in the Sikka District in NTT, in a manner that can inform further mainstreaming on the national level					
		In 1 or 2 sentences, specify who did what, when and where differently that potentially or actually represents progress towards the aim that vulnerable people are more resilient. <i>Kindly note that the 'Who' can be any stakeholder PfR influenced: decision maker/civil society organization beyond PfR organizations/company/</i>	Why is this change important? Describe why the outcome represents progress towards fulfilling PfR's theory of change	Briefly describe how & when PfR activities or outputs influenced the outcome. What did you do that directly or indirectly, in a small or large way, intentionally or not, contributed to the change? <i>Describe how civil society organizations beyond PfR organizations were engaged in this effort.</i>	name of person, position and organisation or document (e.g. new law, interview, press statements or web-links) who/that provided the information and date they did so
		INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 1:			
1.a	June 2019	14 village governments (represented by the head of village) in Dagesime and Riawajo watershed areas in Sikka District allocates budget around 10-40% of the 2019 village annual budget for implementing activities on watershed management. In total, it is about USD 499,585 for 14 villages in Sikka District.	This village budget allocation in 2019 for watershed management activities is the second evidence that watershed management can be integrated into village development. Previously, in 2018 the first evidence was 7 villages in Dagesime watershed allocated budget for watershed management. This investment of village budget is contributing to improving community resilience in the watershed context.	In 2018, KARINA and CKM facilitated a workshop with 16 villages in Dagesime and Riawajo watershed areas in order to decide priority actions for watershed management. As a result, each village came up with some prioritized activities. Then, during November-December 2018, and continued to January-February 2019, CKM assisted the villages on integrating the activities into village development plan. On March 2019, KARINA, CKM and watershed forum facilitated workshop with village governments and parliaments on learning of 2018 integration of watershed management into village development. The result was good for communities and watershed, so that many villages then replicated it for 2019 budget. On June 2019, KARINA, CKM, and watershed forum conducted workshop with village governments and parliaments, Sikka District Office on Village Empowerment, and District technical assistants in order to integrating more watershed management into 2020 village	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Activity reports 2. Policy brief on integration of RPDAST into village development: good practice from Sikka District, NTT 3. http://karina.or.id/?p=2788 4. Presentation on the successful integration of watershed management into village development in front of Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Village, and Ministry of Home Affair on 16 July 2019. 5. Discussion proceedings 6. http://karina.or.id/?p=3063

Title Trajectory: A Watershed Management Approach and its accompanying regulatory framework is incorporated into village and district development plans in the Sikka District in NTT, in a manner that can inform further mainstreaming on the national level					
				development plan. Both Sikka district and village governments agreed to include watershed management activities in the 2020 budget.	
1.b	April 2019	Government of Sikka District has included 66% of 44 watershed action plan activities in Sikka Mid-Term Development Plan year 2018-2023 in Sikka District.	The inclusion of watershed management activities in the mid-term plan will ensure those implementation during the 5 years development agenda in the district	In 2018, KARINA-PfR and CKM facilitated workshop with related stakeholders in Sikka district on prioritizing activities for watershed management. They agreed on 44 prioritized actions.	Document of Sikka District Mid-Term Development Plan year 2018-2023 Document of priorities on watershed management action plan
1.c	June 2019	Sikka District government includes activities in the watershed management plan into the 2020 annual development plan. Total budget allocation for watershed management is USD 936,407 (2.2%) of the annual budget plan in Sikka District.	The action plans on watershed management will be implemented in 2020 with sufficient budget support from the local government in Sikka. It shows the integration of watershed management plan into annual development plan.	On April 2019, KARINA-PfR's partner (CKM in Sikka) participate in the development planning workshops organized by the local government. BAPPEDA and related government offices accommodated many actions planned for watershed management and disaster risk reduction.	Document of Sikka District annual development plan of 2020
1.d	June 2019	Sikka District government includes activities in the disaster management plan into the 2020 annual development plan. Total budget allocation for disaster risk reduction is USD 1,073,114 (2.5%) of the annual budget plan in Sikka District.	The action plans on disaster risk reduction will be implemented in 2020 with sufficient budget support from the local government in Sikka. It shows the integration of disaster management plan into annual development plan.	On May-June 2019, CKM had informal discussions with BAPPEDA and BPBD to propose the action plans into the annual development plan	
1.e	January 2019	NTT Province government includes the action plans listed in the disaster management plan and the proposed actions on watershed management into program indicators of Province Mid-Term Development Plan 2018-2023. The total budget allocated in the plan is USD 1,034,500 or around 0.04% of the total budget in NTT Province.	The inclusion of disaster risk reduction and watershed management related indicators in the mid-term plan will ensure the implementation of watershed management and disaster risk reduction activities during the 5 years NTT province program.	In 2018, KARINA-PfR facilitated workshops with BAPPEDA, BPBD, Environment and Forestry Office, Watershed Management Agency, and various related stakeholders on making the prioritized actions for watershed management and disaster risk reduction to be included in the mid-term plan.	Document of NTT Province Mid-term development plan year 2018-2023
		INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 2:			

Title Trajectory: A Watershed Management Approach and its accompanying regulatory framework is incorporated into village and district development plans in the Sikka District in NTT, in a manner that can inform further mainstreaming on the national level					
2.a	December 2019	Environment and Forestry Office of NTT Province agrees to proceed the legalization of watershed management plan of Dagesime-Magepanda and Riawajo in Sikka.	Once the watershed management plans is legalized by NTT government, those can be used by local and province governments to plan and allocate budget for implementing actions planned for watershed management.	On February 2019, CKM and KARINA-PfR discussed with BAPPEDA on the legalization of watershed management plan. However, as the authority to legalize is on province level, then on May, August, and December 2019, KARINA-PfR discussed with the Environment and Forestry Office of NTT Province on the legalization of the watershed management plan.	Activity reports
2.b	September 2019	Head of Sikka District issued a regulation number 24 year 2019 on local disaster management plan year 2019-2023 in Sikka District.	As the disaster management plan is legalized, it can officially used to allocate budget in the Sikka government to implement the action plan.	On February, April, May 2019, CKM had discussions with BPBD and Legal Bureau of Sikka on drafting the Head of District regulation on disaster management plan.	Sikka Head of District Regulation number 24 year 2019 on disaster management plan Document of disaster management plan of Sikka District year 2019-2023
2.c	December 2019	BPBD of TTS District is in a discussion with the Legal Bureau in order to develop Head of District regulation on disaster management plan in TTS District.	Once the regulation on disaster management plan is legalized, it can be used by local government offices and other actors to implement the actions planned and allocate budgets for those.	On April 2019, KARINA-PfR and DRR Forum of TTS District conducted public consultation on disaster risk assessment and disaster management plan to finalize those documents. On September-November 2019, KARINA-PfR, DRR Forum, BPBD of TTS, and Legal Bureau discussed the development of Head of District regulation on disaster management plan.	Document of disaster risk assessment of TTS District Document of disaster management plan of TTS District http://kupang.tribunnews.com/2019/04/03/kepala-bpbd-tts-mengaku-di-tts-masih-minim-rambu-bencana,
2.d	November 2019	Parliamentary Forum and District government offices in TTS District agree to the revision of draft of water resource management regulation. It is going to be proposed to be discussed in 2020 in the parliament in TTS District.	Once the regulation is legalized, the local government can allocate budget, do law enforcement, and promote investments and practices for restoring water resource in TTS District.	On May and December 2019, KARINA-PfR, DRR Forum, and Parliament Forum of TTS District discussed the draft of district regulation on water resource management. KARINA-PfR also provided a legal drafter and a facilitator to draft the academic paper and draft of regulation and facilitating the discussion in the workshop.	Draft of academic paper for the regulation Draft of regulation on water resource management https://kupang.tribunnews.com/2019/12/10/bapemperda-dprd-tts-perda-inisiatif-konservasi-sda-penting-dibahas-periode-mendatang

Title Trajectory: A Watershed Management Approach and its accompanying regulatory framework is incorporated into village and district development plans in the Sikka District in NTT, in a manner that can inform further mainstreaming on the national level					
2.e	December 2019	Head of Sigi District agrees to formalize the emergency management plan. It is being processed in the legal bureau in Sigi District.	Once the emergency management plan is legalized by the Head of Sigi District, it will be used as main reference for local government and other actors working on emergency response in Sigi. Moreover, this is also the first experience for district government level on developing the emergency management plan, so that it can be an example for other districts/cities in Indonesia.	<p>On August 2019, KARINA-PfR, ERCB, and BPBD of Sigi District conducted socialization workshop on development of emergency management plan</p> <p>On September-October 2019, KARINA-PfR and ERCB facilitated discussions and workshops with the team of Sigi District on developing the draft of emergency management plan.</p> <p>On November 2019, KARINA-PfR and ERCB facilitated table top exercise on the emergency management plan and finalizing workshop.</p> <p>On December 2019, KARINA-PfR and ERCB facilitated audience between Sigi Head of District, Local Parliament, and team of Sigi toward Deputy in BNPB for sharing the draft of emergency management plan and obtaining inputs from BNPB.</p>	<p>Document of draft of emergency management plan of Sigi District</p> <p>Policy brief of emergency management plan of Sigi District</p> <p>http://metrosulawesi.id/2019/11/23/pemkab-sigi-finalisasi-rpkb-dan-sop/</p> <p>https://mercusuar.web.id/pemkab-sigi-gelar-lokakarya-finalisasi-rpkb/</p> <p>https://www.kabarselebes.id/2019/11/09-serius-tangani-bencana-bupati-sigi-dorong-rpkb-menjadi-perbup-dan-perda/</p>
		INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 3:			
3.a	November 2019	Environment and Forestry Office of NTT Province, Watershed Management Agency, and Watershed Forum of NTT has resulted on draft of NTT Province regulation on watershed management that has been consulted with many stakeholders in three main islands in NTT Province.	Once the regulation is legalized by NTT Parliament, it will be the main reference for NTT government and all actors working on watershed in NTT Province. It will also be used as basis for developing plan and allocating budget to implement the regulation.	On April, August, September, and October 2019, KARINA-PfR, Watershed Forum, Watershed Management Agency, and Environment and Forestry Office of NTT Province conducted series of public consultations on the draft of regulation. The consultation was conducted in 3 main islands in NTT Province and inviting Ministry of Environment and Forestry.	<p>Document draft of NTT regulation on watershed management</p> <p>http://kupang.tribunnews.com/2019/04/13/perda-pengelolaan-daerah-aliran-sungai-terpadu-ntt-jadi-rujukan</p> <p>https://karina.or.id/?p=2856</p> <p>http://bpplhkkupang.or.id/index.php/berita/detail/304/Best-Practice-perlu-diperkuat-dalam-pengelolaan-DAS</p>

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					http://kiblatntt.com/news/forum-das-provinsi-ntt-bahas-perubahan-perda-das/
3.b	August 2019	DKI Jakarta Province Deputy of Governor agreed with the draft of guideline on grand design making in DKI Jakarta province.	Once the guideline is officially adopted by the government, it will be used as guideline for many government offices on developing specific grand design, such as the grand design on rented vertical housing management that is being developed by Office of Housing and Settlement in DKI Jakarta.	On February-July 2019, KARINA-PfR and Deputy of DKI Jakarta Province facilitated series of discussions and workshops on developing the guideline on grand design making in DKI Jakarta. The guideline is developed based on several experiences on making the grand design, including urban farming grand design facilitated by KARINA-PfR.	Draft of guideline on grand design making in DKI Jakarta province http://tarulh.com/2019/04/09/diskusi-kedua-panduan-penyusunan-desain-besardi-provinsi-dki-jakarta/
3.c	July 2019	DKI Jakarta Province government has integrated urban farming grand design on indicators in the Mid-Term Development Plan 2017-2022 and Annual Development Plan 2019. The government allocates USD 2,269,508 (around 0.04%) in 2019 budget for urban farming activities in DKI Jakarta Province.	The indicator included in the mid-term plan ensures that urban farming will be implemented up to 2022 at least. Moreover, the budget allocation for urban farming in 2019 has shown investment from the government on urban farming.	In 2018, KARINA-PfR facilitated the development of urban farming grand design in DKI Jakarta province. Then, the design was launched by the Governor, and he issued the instruction letter to implement urban farming. Based on the letter, related government offices implement urban farming.	DKI Jakarta Governor instruction letter number 14 year 2018 Document of DKI Jakarta Mid-term Development Plan year 2017-2022 Document of DKI Jakarta Annual Development Plan year 2019
		INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 4:			
4.a	March 2019	Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) signed MoU with Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning (MoASP) on integrating watershed management into spatial plan at national level.	This MoU is important since it is a new legal agreement between 2 ministries. It is followed up with cooperation agreement to arrange detail activities implemented by both parties (MoEF and MoASP)	In end of 2018, KARINA presented policy analysis on integration of watershed management into spatial planning in front of MoEF and MoASP. Based on the discussion, both ministries agreed to have further discussion between the two general directors. On March 2019, KARINA was invited to provide inputs for MoEF before it conducted meeting with MoASP. Then, the general director from each ministry had meeting and agreed to sign MoU on cooperation on integrating watershed into spatial planning.	Policy brief on policy analysis: integrating watershed management plan into spatial plan

Title Trajectory: A Watershed Management Approach and its accompanying regulatory framework is incorporated into village and district development plans in the Sikka District in NTT, in a manner that can inform further mainstreaming on the national level					
4.b	July 2019	Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) established a national watershed forum in which one of the members is KARINA Indonesia. It is legalized by MoEF decision letter number 495/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/7/2019.	The watershed national forum is a main actor on influencing MoEF related to watershed management issues. It is directly responsible and reports to the ministry, and KARINA Indonesia is a member of the forum. Therefore, KARINA can influence the forum's agenda related to watershed management in Indonesia.	<p>On June 2019, KARINA Indonesia and PfR Unit audience with MoEF on updating the result in NTT Province and Sikka District, and challenge to scale up watershed management.</p> <p>On July 2019, KARINA-PfR participated in the national watershed forum meeting and presented successful lesson learnt from Sikka District. Director of KARINA Indonesia is assigned as a member of the national watershed forum that is launched in the meeting.</p>	MoEF decision letter number 495/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/7/2019.
4.c	October 2019	National Watershed Forum includes KARINA-PfR's proposal on guideline of integrating watershed management into spatial and development plans in the 3 years workplan of the national forum.	Activities listed in the workplan of national forum will be implemented by the forum and will be supported by MoEF	On October 2019, KARINA-PfR participated in the watershed national forum meeting on work plan for 3 years, and proposed activity on developing guideline on integrating watershed management into spatial plan and development plan as part of the forum's work plan.	Workshop meeting result document
4.d	December 2019	BNPB (National Disaster Management Agency) has finalized the draft of guideline on disaster management plan development, and used it for providing technical assistances to several local governments.	The guideline is important as it becomes a main reference for local governments, especially BPBD (local disaster management agency) on developing disaster management plan as a part of minimum service standard regulated by Ministry of Home Affair.	<p>On January, July, and October 2019, KARINA-PfR participated and facilitated discussions with BNPB and other stakeholders on the guideline of disaster management plan making. KARINA-PfR also provided inputs on the guideline draft.</p> <p>On December 2019, KARINA-PfR became a facilitator on the workshop on technical assistance on disaster management plan making for local governments that was facilitated by BNPB.</p>	Draft of guideline on disaster management plan development
4.e	September 2019	BAPPENAS (Ministry of National Development Planning) and BNPB agree to discuss further the final draft of indicators on resilient city proposed by KARINA-PfR as a result of series of discussions with various actors and testing in 2	The indicators on resilient city is a source for BAPPENAS on developing national policy and sustainable city and for BNPB on revising the BNPB's regulation on local government capacity.	<p>On May and July 2019, KARINA-PfR presented and facilitated the discussion on resilient city indicators organized by BNPB.</p> <p>On July and August 2019, KARINA-PfR conducted testing of resilient city indicators in Sikka District and Kupang City.</p>	<p>Policy brief on resilient city indicators</p> <p>Workshop notes on testing of resilient city indicators</p> <p>https://kupang.tribunnews.com/2019/07/25/sikka-</p>

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		local governments in NTT Province.		On September 2019, KARINA-PfR did audiences with BAPPENAS and BNPB on discussing the final draft of resilient city indicators as a result of testing in 2 local governments.	urutan-satu-ntt-indeks-resiko-bencana https://kupang.tribunnews.com/2019/08/05/wakil-walikota-kupang-buka-lokakarya-uji-coba-indikator-kota-tangguh-bencana https://kupang.tribunnews.com/2019/08/07/lokakarya-menuju-kota-tangguh-bencana-ada-visi-misi-pemkot-kupang-belum-prioritaskan-aspek-prb http://v8.kupangkota.go.id/2019/08/05/pembukaan-kegiatan-lokarya-ujicoba-indikator-kota-tangguh-bencana-bnpb-bahan-rumusan-rpjmn-2020-2030/
4.f	June 2019	Jakarta Berketahanan Secretariat includes some policy recommendations as a result of New Urban Agenda (NUA) guideline testing into Jakarta resilience strategy document in DKI Jakarta Province.	The recommendations are used by DKI Jakarta Province as reference on prioritizing their activities on building disaster and climate resilient cities.	<p>On March 2019, KARINA-PfR and Ruang Waktu facilitated workshops on NUA guideline testing workshops in DKI Jakarta Province.</p> <p>On August 2019, KARINA-PfR and Ruang Waktu submitted, presented and discussed the policy recommendations for Kupang City Mayor as a result of NUA guideline testing.</p> <p>On June 2019, KARINA-PfR and Ruang Waktu submitted the policy recommendations for DKI Jakarta to Jakarta Berketahanan secretariat to be included in the Jakarta Resilience Strategic Plan.</p>	<p>Policy brief on recommendations for DKI Jakarta Province</p> <p>Document of Jakarta Resilience Strategy: https://www.100resilientcities.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Resilience-Strategy-Jakarta-Indonesian.pdf</p>

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4.g	August 2019	Kupang City Mayor acknowledges policy recommendations as a result of New Urban Agenda (NUA) guideline testing to be considered as inputs for city development.	The recommendations were discussed with the city mayor and BAPPEDA of Kupang, and the mayor said that they will use the recommendations as reference on prioritizing their activities on building disaster and climate resilient cities.	On May 2019, KARINA-PfR and Ruang Waktu facilitated workshops on NUA guideline testing workshops in Kupang City. On August 2019, KARINA-PfR and Ruang Waktu submitted, presented and discussed the policy recommendations for Kupang City Mayor as a result of NUA guideline testing.	Policy brief on recommendations for Kupang City Victory News newspaper, Saturday, 11 May 2019 Pos Kupang newspaper, Friday, 10 May 2019
Select the appropriate indicator value for 1 of the 3 (policy – investment – practice) indicators in the drop-down list below: Scoring is only necessary for the domains this trajectory relates to.					
Policy and legal framework domain				5. IRM approach is mainstreamed in development policies	
Note: the score at policy level is 5, since IRM approach is already mainstreamed in development policies, although is it not yet for all policies. The mainstreaming of watershed management and disaster risk reduction has been implemented at village development (in 14 villages in Sikka District), district development (Sikka District), province development (NTT Province), and at national level (MoU between MoEF and MoASP on integration of watershed management plan into spatial planning, and draft of guideline on disaster management planning made by BNPB).					
Investment domain				5. Investments are IRM proof and earmarked for IRM	
Note: the score at investment level is 5, because the governments at village (14 villages), district (Sikka District), and province (NTT Province) levels have allocated the government budget on implementing activities related to watershed management and disaster risk reduction. It is an evidence that public investment has been directed to better manage watershed and reduce disaster risk.					
Practices domain				4. Key stakeholders have started to implement IRM principles in their projects and practices	
Note: the score at practice level is 4, and it refers to practice at village level. Some practices that have been implemented through village government budget are water spring conservation, terracing, planting trees in hilly area and planting mangrove in coastal area, water trap, land rehabilitation, and training for village volunteers. The practices have been implemented in 2019, but based on the evaluation, those still need to be improved for having better impact on watershed.					
Questions II & III can be found on the next page					
I. Looking at the outcomes and objective (s) achieved, describe were you stand in achieving the change that is outlined in your Theory of Change?					
At village level, the 14 villages located in the watershed of Dagesime-Magepanda and Riawajo had already integrated prioritized activities listed in the watershed management plan and disaster management plan into 2019 annual village development plans and budget. They implemented some activities such as village regulation making, planting trees in degraded land and around water spring, building blocks to prevent landslide and flood, planting mangrove, water conservation, etc. In total, the villages have allocated about USD 500,000 on watershed management related activities. In term of targeting to integrate IRM into villages in the two watershed areas, it is already achieved by now. KARINA and its partners just need to monitor the outcome of the integration.					

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At district/municipality level, watershed management and disaster risk reduction have been integrated into mid-term development plan and annual development plan of Sikka District. Disaster management plan of Sikka has been legalized by Head of District Regulation, while the disaster management plan in TTS District is in the process of legalization. In this case, target to integrate IRM into district policies has been mostly achieved. For water resource management district regulation in TTS, it still some activities within the local parliament in TTS District. It is expected that the parliament will discuss the draft of regulation in 2020.

At province level, in NTT Province, key stakeholders of watershed management (Forestry Office, Watershed Management Agency, and Watershed Forum) have drafted the revision of NTT Province regulation on watershed management, it has been also consulted to 3 main islands in NTT. It is now being submitted to NTT province parliament. In addition, NTT province government has integrated watershed management and disaster management plan into the new NTT Province Mid-Term Development Plan year 2019-2023. While in DKI Jakarta province, Deputy Governor has agreed on the draft of guideline on grand design development in the province. In Summary, at province level, the expected outcomes are partly achieved, and it still needs more efforts especially on legalizing the regulation on watershed management in NTT Province.

At national level, both MoEF and MoASP have signed MoU to integrated watershed management perspective into spatial planning. This ensures that many spatial plans proposed by local governments will incorporate watershed management into land use planning and decision in indicative programs. MoEF also established a watershed national forum in which KARINA Indonesia is one of its members. The forum will directly report to the Minister on watershed management issues. Moreover, BNPB has finalized the draft of guideline on disaster management plan and used it as reference on technical assistance for local governments. BNPB and BAPPENAS also have received resilient city indicators that are used as reference on developing BAPPENAS' and BNPB's policies related to city. In this case, the outcome was already partially achieved.

II. Looking at the outcomes achieved, explain if, and to what extent, you are satisfied with the progress being made towards the objective(s) of this dialogue trajectory. (In doing so, think of what makes you confident that the objective(s) in your Theory of Change will be achieved; or what makes you worry it might not be achieved?)

In term of integrating watershed management and disaster management into village, district, province, and national policies, most of the outcomes are already achieved or partially achieved as explained in the theory of change. Therefore, in 2020 KARINA-PfR will focus on advocating regulations involving local parliament such as water resource management regulation in TTS and watershed management regulation in NTT Province, as those requires longer time to approach and negotiate to both head of local governments and parliaments.

III. Looking at the contribution of PfR to these outcomes: how effective are we in our partnership? What is the added value of working together? Provide an example

In Sikka district, KARINA-PfR works with CKM, DRR Forum, and watershed Forum. They are very effective on approaching local government offices and village governments. Therefore, they are able to advocate watershed management and disaster risk reduction activities into both district and village development plans. Strong position of watershed forum which is selected from village representatives can effectively convince village governments to integrate watershed management plan.

In TTS district, KARINA-PfR works with DRR Forum, so that it can directly work with BPBD (local disaster management agency) on finalizing the disaster management plan and proposing the regulation to legalize it to the legal bureau in TTS.

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In NTT Province, KARINA-PfR works with watershed Forum and DRR Forum. The two forums are effective on advocating watershed management and DRR into NTT province mid-term development plan. However, in term of advocating for NTT regulation on watershed, as it needs agreement from the new parliamentary members, the process takes longer time.

In DKI Jakarta province, KARINA-PfR works directly with Governor Deputy on environment and spatial planning who leads Jakarta Berketahanan. The advocacy is directly targeted to the deputy, so that it runs smoothly on making the guideline on grand design development and testing NUA guideline in DKI Jakarta province. However, as the deputy is moved to BAPPENAS now, KARINA-PfR finds difficulty on approaching the new deputy and it will takes long time.

At national level, KARINA-PfR works directly with BAPPENAS, BNPB, and MoEF. This direct partnership with national government offices is effective for proposing policies that also become the concerns of the ministries. Moreover, this partnership puts KARINA-PfR in a position that the ministries trusts KARINA-PfR on proposing and facilitating the process of policy development. Although direct partnership is with ministries, in the process, KARINA-PfR always involves CSOs and other national programs, such as national platform on DRR, watershed forums, national NGOs, and other related donor projects. Since the national watershed forum has been established by MoEF, now KARINA-PfR works directly with the national forum on advocating policies related to watershed management.

2.A. Reflection on Capacity Strengthening

Reference should be made to the earlier prepared Dialogue Capacity Framework and the DCF elements country teams focused on during previous period. Refer to your planning document 2019 (Bi-Annual report 2019 & planning 2019, Sept. workshop 2019) as well as 2019 planning against CS2020 goals.

Trajectory 1

How was the capacity strengthened in Jun. - Dec. 2019?	Which capacity was strengthened in Jun. -Dec. 2019?	Which CSO(s) experienced the increase in capacity	Describe any effects of this capacity strengthening on the implementation of the PfR Country Programme	Which of the milestones of the CS 2020 goals have been achieved
	<i>Please refer to one of the elements of your Dialogue Capacity Framework</i>	<i>Please note this is only for civil society</i>		
Multiple resources related to IRM, Advocacy, Humanitarian Diplomacy were used to develop syllabus and content for PMI's Humanitarian Diplomacy for DRR Advocacy	2. Knowledge & Information	PMI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incremental institutionalizing process within PMI to adopt IRM as institutional advocacy agenda leads to more support and contribution provided by sub-national PMI branches; Proven learning package on Humanitarian Diplomacy for DRR/IRM Advocacy available and ready to be packaged into knowledge product in 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical knowledge of IRM Knowledge and understanding of how to implement a gender sensitive approach Understanding of regulatory frameworks relevant to IRM Understanding policy making process + government budget making process

Trajectory 2

How was the capacity strengthened in Jan. - Dec 2019?	Which capacity was strengthened in Jun. -Dec. 2018?	Which CSO(s) experienced the increase in capacity	Describe any effects of this capacity strengthening on the implementation of the PfR Country Programme	Which of the milestones of the CS 2020 goals have been achieved
	<i>Please refer to one of the elements of your Dialogue Capacity Framework</i>	<i>Please note this is only for civil society</i>		
Within year of 2019, good collaboration within PfR Alliance is maintained. All PfR Alliance members agreed to organize several joint activities on some selected policy development processes, developing catalogue of best practices (in progress).	Enabling capacities	All PfR members.	Improved-collaboration will be managed for 2019-2020 activities. Each of PfR alliance members fill the gap on each others on activity for the selected policies.	

<p>Beside agreed-joint activities, RCCC work together bilaterally with PMI and Wetland respectively on initiating development of forecast-based early action (fbA) and on developing policy and institutional analysis for finalization of roadmap to anticipate land-subsidence. RCCC work together bilaterally with CARE on gaining clarification from Ministry of Home-Afair and Ministry of Village Development on a authority of Village Administrative to declare emergency situation and encouraging Village fund for early action disaster. Well-maintained collaboration within PfR Alliance members is achieved through regular team meeting and addition to that specific thematic discussion.</p>				
<p>Climate Centre involved in several consultation process on developing NAP from mid 2017 and up to now, Climate Centre also proactively involved discussion on development of SDG Roadmap, and in 2019 provide input on Voluntary National Report of Indonesian on SDG achievement. Wetland and Climate Centre as part of multi-sectoral working group developing national roadmap on land-subsidence at low-land coastal, and with PMI and BNPB is developing updated-InaSafe to be applicable for FbA (forecast-based early action).</p>	<p>Advocacy capacity to engage with targets</p>	<p>Climate Centre, RARE Intl, USAID APIK Program</p>	<p>Capacity of PfR Alliance members, and partner beyond PfR improved through learning by doing. By engaging on process of the policy development, Climate Centre and partners able to include IRM principle into the development of policy initiatives. Some of the policy development process is still on-going until end of 2019/early 2020. Capacity to relate with Ministry of Spatial Planning required more improvement in coming months.</p>	
<p>Knowledge of PMI HQ and IFRC-DM Division staffs on Forecast-based Early Action (FbA) is increasing in 2019 through workshops, serial team meeting and dialog with key government agencies (BNPB and BMKG), and technical assistance from PfR country member and RCCC Global FbF team.</p> <p>National Assembly Meeting of Indonesian Red-Cross (PMI) in December 2019 included forecast-based early action in the newly PMI 2019-2024 Strategic Plan.</p> <p>PMI, with funding support from Australian Red-Cross and (will be) British Red-Cross through IFRC is starting in 2019 development FbA</p>	<p>Enabling capacities, <i>capacity to implement</i></p>	<p>PMI, IFRC-DM Division (FbA Program, Flood Resilience Alliance Program).</p>	<p>PMI and IFRC-DM Division staffs would be able to implement plan in developing organizational, human resources, and operational mechanism of PMI in implementing Forecast-based early action (FbA) within PMI's Disaster Management Strategy, and for flood vulnerable communities. PMI and IFRC's have technical knowledge and able to prepare partnership with BMKG and BNPB in updating Ina-Safe (contingency plan platform of BNPB) for FbA with technical</p>	

<p>approach within PMI Disaster Management Strategy. Addition to that, a Challenge Fund “Updating Ina-Safe for FbA project” through RCCC Global and KArtoza Ltd provides technical assistance on defining threshold for activation early action. Previously, Feasibility on implementing FbA in Indonesia was conducted jointly by IFRC, RCCC and PMI in 2018.</p>			<p>assistance from PfR-RCCC and Global RCCC Team.</p>	
<p>PMI Staffs and volunteers have knowledge on availability and legal-basis on Village Fund for village-level Early Action. The knowledge was provided through: a number meetings; co-organize PfR Joint Activity Training-Workshop on Village Fund and Village Regulation on September 24; production of 2 pages on “Village Fund for village-level early action”; prepared slide-presentation and supporting Head of PMI’s DM Division to deliver presentation on “forecast-based flood early action” including points on village fund at National-DRR Month in October 11-13 and delivered a session on Village Fund in a training jointly-organized PfR-IFRC (Trajectory 1) & PMI Training on “Humanitarian Diplomacy” on October 19 to 25- 2019.</p>	<p>Enabling capacities, <i>capacity to implement</i></p>	<p>A number of PMI HQ and branches staffs and volunteers</p>	<p>PMI staffs and volunteers would be able to communicate with stakeholders in village-level disaster management (village administrative, District government, extension officers) regarding authority of village administrative to declare village-level emergency situation and to use village fund to respond it.</p>	
<p>Staffs of PMI and National Societies from Asian countries have knowledge on various parameters of climate and impact of climate change and on integrating them into vulnerability capacity assessment. RCCC present two sessions on IFRC-organized “Regional Asia Pacific Training of trainers on Enhanced Vulnerability and capacity assessment “(for red-cross staffs) in Semarang, November 20 to 23. The two presented topics are: (i) Climate Change, Key environmental Changes (Indonesian Case and Central Java/Semarang City), and (ii) Climate Hazards and Tools for EVCA.</p>	<p>Enabling capacities, <i>capacity to implement</i></p>	<p>A number of staffs and volunteers of red-cross movement from Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Hongkong, India, Nepal, Phillipine, and Timor Leste.</p>	<p>Staffs of PMI and National Societies from Asian countries have knowledge and skill (through three days outdoor exercise with community) on various parameters of climate change and their impacts, possible available and lack of projected city-level data, potential impacts and integrating them into vulnerability capacity assessment and city-level climate adaptation planning.</p>	

Trajectory 3

How was the capacity strengthened in Jun. - Dec. 2019?	Which capacity was strengthened in Jun. -Dec. 2019? <i>Please refer to one of the elements of your Dialogue Capacity Framework</i>	Which CSO(s) experienced the increase in capacity <i>Please note this is only for civil society</i>	Describe any effects of this capacity strengthening on the implementation of the PfR Country Programme	Which of the milestones of the CS 2020 goals have been achieved
Follow-up MUSRENA (Forum for Women Action Plan)	Capacity to facilitate	Village development plan formulation team	The team has the capacity to encourage the participation of interested groups to be involved in meetings or training. The agenda of the meeting are adjusted to the needs and interests of the participants. Team also has knowledge and skill on IRM gender responsive, in reviewing the midterm and annual planning and able to decide priority activities and taking into account the needs of vulnerable groups.	The team facilitate women participation for village development. The team knows how to integrate the principles of IRM as well as the needs of women and other vulnerable groups through an action plan
Village Innovation Exchange	Capacity to mobilize Capacity to facilitate	Village development plan formulation team	Village government has a reference in planning and carrying out village development. The village government has guidance to use the village funds in a more optimal, has a certain quality and more innovative way	Village innovation exchange is intended to exchange innovations that develop in rural communities for examples exhibiting the agriculture products from community, weaving products, local food, cultural exchange. In addition, this innovation is also used as a learning platform for the community and village government. This will help to the team to have more knowledge and information on village innovation
ToT Village Budget Management at Kupang district	Capacity to mobilize and Capacity to facilitate	Village development plan formulation team	The village development plan formulation team has the	All village formalation team members understand on how to

			<p>knowledge and skills in managing village funds intended for village development by meeting accountable and transparent financial principles. In reviewing planning priorities and budget the team also consider to mainstream gender and integrated risk management principles</p>	<p>manage village budget and to relate with IRM gender-responsiveness issues at village level. The team also can use knowledge and information that they had to influence government's agendas</p>
<p>Capacity Building for Gender Working Group, Fasilitate the women empowerment and child protection bureau to develop GE and WE strategy at Kupang and TTS District to convince it is in line with IRM</p>	<p>Capacity to Mobilize, Collaboration</p>	<p>Gender Working Group</p>	<p>GWG has widest networking with other stake holders, where each focal point comes from a different department (government) besides that the GWG is very active in conducting policy dialogue together with CSOs. For instance influencing the political agendas of policy makers who often forget marginalized groups and do not care to issues of gender justice.</p> <p>GWG collaborates with non-government organizations in conducting gender sensitive advocacy and since gender focal points comes from the government side, they already have a fairly good relationship among departments, so what needs to be improved is a shared commitment among policy makers to conduct advocacy dialogue on gender responsive IRM</p>	<p>GWG has a decree from the Regent to carry out functions and roles to ensure gender mainstreaming in local government policies and programs. GWG understands the gender equality and women voice strategy is a mandate that must be ensured integrated in all steps and process of planning and budgeting</p>
<p>Gender analysis process of each activity conducted by communities or PfR</p>	<p>Ability to facilitated</p>	<p>Gender Working Group</p>	<p>GWG knows The process of analyzing data and information systematically about the condition of men and women to identify and express positions, functions, roles and responsibilities in the development process, as well as the factors that affect access, participation, control and benefits</p>	<p>The GWG can formulate gender responsive development strategy interventions, based on (1). GWG Knowing the background of the occurrence of gender disparities or the factors causing the disparity; (2). The GWG can identify gender issues, which are issues that arise because of differences on the basis of gender that may occur in society</p>

				to gain access, control, participation and benefits in development; (3). The GWG promotes gender responsive policies and programs to planners through the design of policies and strategies that are appropriate and sensitive to gender issues
WS Village Resilient Indicator of NTT in line with 20 national Indicator BNPB - for development planning and budgeting (RPJMD)	Capacity to Mobilize	DRR Forum	The DRR Forum has the knowledge in conducting resilient village assessments which will then be used to develop action plans to be implemented by the village government within the next 6 years. Forum has the experience and knowledge to see high-risk groups, for example women's groups and people with disabilities are often not involved in the decision making process at different levels.	DRR Forum has capacity to identify the vulnerability of community and government at villages of Kupang City to disaster risks
WS Resilient Indicator of Kupang city inline with 71 national Indicator BNPB - for development planning and budgeting (RPJMD)	Capacity to Mobilize	DRR Forum	The DRR Forum has the knowledge in conducting resilient of Kuang city assessments which will then be used to develop action plans to be implemented by government of kupang city Forum has the experience and knowledge to see high-risk groups, for example women's groups and people with disabilities are often not involved in the decision making process at different levels.	DRR Forum has capacity to identify the vulnerability of community and government at villages of Kupang City to disaster risks
Contingency Plan for Flood and Typhoon in the City of Kupang	Ability to Relate	DRR Forum	The DRR Forum has the capacity to develop contingency planning to be used to ensure a better future. In the context of disaster risk, a better future is characterized by preparedness to face disasters, the ability to minimize the impact of disasters,	DRR Forum is able to develop Contingency Plan for Flood and Typhoon in the City of Kupang

			and the ability to recover well, both for social entities or a system.	
Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on the Development of Regent Regulation on the Use of Village Fund for Emergency	Ability to Negotiate	DRR Forum	The DRR Forum explores strategically the interests of decision makers, therefore the forum in advocacy work seeks to meet these interests with the real conditions of the targeted groups.	DRR Forum involved actively in the development of Regent Regulation on the Use of Village Fund for Emergency
Revitalisation of DRR Forum at Kupang City level	Resource to Implement, Leadership and Decision making	DRR Forum	The DRR forum has had a decree from the local government to carry out its functions and roles, the composition of the forum was represented from various backgrounds who brought their respective expertise. The forum has a clear work plan and initiatives have emerged to expand other sources of funding from the private sector.	DRR Forum Revitalized and inaugurated the of DRR Forum Committee at Kupang City
Workshop on Building Community Resilience	Ability to facilitate	DRR Forum	The DRR forum has the capacity to find out the factors that triggers the community to be more vulnerable, by taking into account social, environmental, capital, knowledge factors and so on that greatly influences risk. Therefore the DRR forum seeks to formulate strategies to improve community resilience, by developing several strategic priorities to improve capacity.	DRR forum is able to formulate strategies and approaches on building community resilience
Development of IRM Module with GMIT synode	Ability to Relate	GMIT Synode	Through several meeting sessions to formulate the GMIT module to obtain information related to gender responsive IRM and with that knowledge GMIT has been able to create the module	GMIT has knowledge and skill in formulating the importance of IRM topics in pre-marital and pre-Christian Adult Confirmation Commitment modules
WS Village Resilient Indicator of NTT inline with 20 national Indicator BNPB - for	Resource to implement Collaboration and capacity to mobilize	CIS Timor (for this activity CIS Timor was actively involved both as the organizer of the activity and as a participant)	The organization has a good understanding to connect trajectory dialogue with the values and mission of the	CIS Timor is able to design proper plan that aims to contribute to the PfR trajectory by involving different interest

development planning and budgeting (RPJMD)			organization, and can formulate the needs of the groups. The organization also has the capacity to find effective ways to monitor and assess the effectiveness of lobbying and advocacy. Although the organization does not have human resource yet to implement advocacy but the district officers have strong commitment to monitor and assess the effectiveness of lobbying and advocacy to assess policy changes, and to mitigate risks that may arise during the advocacy process.	groups with the same goals that It will bring more IRM awareness and feed the further IRM dialogue at higher level
WS Resilient Indicator of Kupang city inline with 71 national Indicator BNPB - for development planning and budgeting (RPJMD)	Resource to implement Collaboration and capacity to mobilize	CIS Timor (for this activity CIS Timor was actively involved both as the organizer of the activity and as a participant)		
Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on the Development of Regent Regulation on the Use of Village Fund for Emergency	Capacity to negotiate	CIS Timor (for this activity CIS Timor was actively involved both as the organizer of the activity and as a participant)	CIS Timor is very intensive in building communication and collaborating with decision makers and other targeted interest groups. In discussions with organizations mapping out what is the main focus of these various groups, it is expected that the organization's advocacy message can be linked to the interests or needs of policy makers and other groups.	CIS Timor has provided some empirical evidence obtained during the IRM implementation process where a legal umbrella is needed to ensure the allocation of the use of village funds for emergencies and emergencies
Forum Village Development: Intensification of Join Secretariat (Stakeholders Forum and Across Villages Communication Body)	Capacity to facilitate	CIS Timor (for this activity CIS Timor was actively involved both as the facilitator and organizer)	CIS timor has mapped the NGOs that work and the issues are addressing in NTT, therefore it is important to develop a joint secretariat so that NGO contributions can be known by Government to ensure will contribute to the missions of government and sustainable development goals	The CIS Timor is able to facilitate the joint secretariat in order to produce well-coordinated work and synergies among NGOs and government, so that the results of interventions are known and can enrich the targets of local government

TRAJECTORY 4

How was the capacity strengthened in Jun. - Dec. 2019?	Which capacity was strengthened in Jun. -Dec. 2019? <i>Please refer to one of the elements of your Dialogue Capacity Framework</i>	Which CSO(s) experienced the increase in capacity <i>Please note this is only for civil society</i>	Describe any effects of this capacity strengthening on the implementation of the PfR Country Programme	Which of the milestones of the CS 2020 goals have been achieved
WII-RCCC collaborated to conduct Joint activity Workshop and Training on September 2019 related to : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IRM mainstreaming in to Spatial planning 2. Village planning, village regulation and village authority 	Knowledge Information, ability to relate	PfR partners, Walhi Sumsel, Walhi Riau, Purun Institute, Yayasan petak Danum, PMI, CIS Timor	Participant understood the updated policy and regulation , as well as mechanism for mainstreaming IRM in to spatial planning. Participant understood the updated policy and regulation , as well as mechanism for conducting intervention on Village planning, village regulation and village authority .	All the implementing partners now has the knowledge and basic understanding in spatial planning framework, and has the basic understanding, better knowledge on how to relate with relevant stakeholder in mainstreaming IRM in to spatial planning, village planning, village regulation and village authority polices
WII participated in Policy Brief Training on October 2019 Hosted by Karina KWI	External Communication. During the workshop, WII learn on how to develop policy brief effectively	WII	After the training, WII staf has skill to write policy brief as an instrument for advocating IRM towards policy makers. It is also a tool to communicate proposed policy to government institutions.	WII is able to provide clear messages and proposed solutions for policy advocacy towards governments
WII become one of the trainer on policy dialogues and communication section during Humanitarian Diplomacy course on October 2019	Capacity to collaborate, mobilize, relate, external communication and to negotiate. During the workshop, WII presented and conducted simulation on how Wetlands conduct policy dialogues on land subsidence issues and asia water bird cencus. WII shared the experience on how policy dialogues can be also become the movement by increasing citizen awareness though media and social media.	PMI Volunteers	The participant understood better the key element for policy dialogues need to be conducted including on how to use media and social media effectively	Increased capacity on knowledge and information, capacity to relate, negotiate and facilitate
WII providing regular technical assistance in how to operate new organisation, to build the capacity of the members to meet	Knowledge and Information. WII providing information on IRM content and practices, policy	Forum PRB Demak is multistakeholder forum from government representative, academicians and research	Increasing knowledge and capacity to know policy framework and how to do advocacy/policy dialogues. The	The forum now is able to identify strategic policy to be interfered, and plan on how to mainstream IRM in to it

the organisation goal in mainstreaming DRR. In November 2019, WII conducted capacity strengthening workshop for the DRR forum of Demak District.	frameworks and examples of IRM mainstreaming process During the workshop, WII provided materials on mainstreaming IRM to RPJMD, SPM and lesson learned from other DRR forum. WII also providing assistance for developing work plan list	centre, CSO/NGO, private sector, media and community representative in Serang City that works to mainstream, provide consultation, monitor the implementation, and provide recommendation of DRR in Demak District	forum priority action is to advocate IRM to be incorporated in to District of Demak Disaster risk reduction document that further expected to be enacted by the major of the district	
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TRAJECTORY 5

How was the capacity strengthened in 2019?	Which capacity was strengthened in 2019?	Which CSO(s) experienced the increase in capacity	Describe any effects of this capacity strengthening on the implementation of the PfR Country Programme	Which of the milestones of the CS 2020 goals have been achieved
	<i>Please refer to one of the elements of your Dialogue Capacity Framework</i>	<i>Please note this is only for civil society</i>		
On March 2019, KARINA-PfR facilitated a workshop on learning of integration of RPDAST into village developments in Sikka District trough applying IRM policy checklist for policy impact assessment.	Learning and adaptive capacity	Caritas Keuskupan Maumere (CKM) and watershed forum in Sikka district	Through this workshop, CKM and watershed forums understand the impact of integration of RPDAST into 2018 village development plans in the Dagesime-Magepanda watershed. This learning is used for planning a workshop on integrating RPDAST into 2020 village development plans in the Dagesime-Magepanda and Riawajo watersheds. One of important learning is division of authority on implementing watershed management amongst village, district, and province governments.	CKM is able to plan the IRM dialogue to the targeted stakeholders and policies at Sikka district and also NTT Province and deliver the IRM dialogue to those targeted stakeholders. With more concrete evidence for the integrated watershed management plan from various watersheds in Sikka, the FORDAS Sikka will be able to design and deliver the IRM dialogue activities towards the mapped relevant policies and stakeholders in Sikka district and NTT Province
On April 2019, KARINA-PfR facilitated local partner (CKM) and watershed Forum in Sikka District on having training on spatial mapping through applying openstreetmap. In this activity, KARINA worked with Perkumpulan Openstreetmap Indonesia (POI).	Ability to relate Capacity to facilitate	CKM and watershed forum in Sikka district	Through this training, CKM and watershed forum learn on how to relate all issues within watershed into spatial information dashboard that can be used for any purpose. In addition, this training also improves their capacity to facilitate discussions with all related parties in which	CKM is able to plan the IRM dialogue to the targeted stakeholders and policies at Sikka district and also NTT Province and deliver the IRM dialogue to those targeted stakeholders.

			all information will be put in the dashboard.	With more concrete evidence for the integrated watershed management plan from various watersheds in Sikka, the FORDAS Sikka will be able to design and deliver the IRM dialogue activities towards the mapped relevant policies and stakeholders in Sikka district and NTT Province
On June 2019, KARINA-PfR and CKM facilitated workshops for watershed forums in Sikka for improving their program planning and organizational mechanism in collaboration with all villages in the watershed areas.	Capacity to facilitate	Watershed Forum of Dagesime-Magepanda and Watershed Forum of Riawajo	Through these workshops, the watershed forums prioritized their activities for coming 3 years and developed mechanism on working across villages in the area. The forums now can facilitate all 20 village governments on integrating watershed management.	With more concrete evidence for the integrated watershed management plan from various watersheds in Sikka, the FORDAS Sikka will be able to design and deliver the IRM dialogue activities towards the mapped relevant policies and stakeholders in Sikka district and NTT Province
On June 2019, KARINA-PfR facilitated a training on policy advocacy at village and district level for CKM in Sikka district	Capacity to negotiate	CKM and FORSADIK (people with disability forum in Sikka District assisted by CKM)	Through this training, now CKM and FORSADIK knew how to advocate their programs on IRM, DRR, disability inclusion, and cacao farming to village and district governments. They have clear plans on how to advocate those.	CKM is able to plan the IRM dialogue to the targeted stakeholders and policies at Sikka district and also NTT Province and deliver the IRM dialogue to those targeted stakeholders.
On October 2019, KARINA-PfR carried out training on policy brief writing for all partners	Capacity to negotiate	KARINA Indonesia, CKM, MURIA Platform, YBTS, CARE, Wetlands, CIS Timor	After the training, partners have skill to write policy brief as an instrument for advocating IRM towards policy makers. It is also a tool to communicate proposed policy to government institutions.	Partners are able to provide clear messages and proposed solutions for policy advocacy towards governments

TRAJECTORY 5

How was the capacity strengthened in 2019?	Which capacity was strengthened in 2019?	Which CSO(s) experienced the increase in capacity	Describe any effects of this capacity strengthening on the implementation of the PfR Country Programme	Which of the milestones of the CS 2020 goals have been achieved
	<i>Please refer to one of the elements of your Dialogue Capacity Framework</i>	<i>Please note this is only for civil society</i>		

<p>On March 2019, KARINA-PfR facilitated a workshop on learning of integration of RPDAST into village developments in Sikka District through applying IRM policy checklist for policy impact assessment.</p>	<p>Learning and adaptive capacity</p>	<p>Caritas Keuskupan Maumere (CKM) and watershed forum in Sikka district</p>	<p>Through this workshop, CKM and watershed forums understand the impact of integration of RPDAST into 2018 village development plans in the Dagesime-Magepanda watershed. This learning is used for planning a workshop on integrating RPDAST into 2020 village development plans in the Dagesime-Magepanda and Riawajo watersheds. One of important learning is division of authority on implementing watershed management amongst village, district, and province governments.</p>	<p>CKM is able to plan the IRM dialogue to the targeted stakeholders and policies at Sikka district and also NTT Province and deliver the IRM dialogue to those targeted stakeholders.</p> <p>With more concrete evidence for the integrated watershed management plan from various watersheds in Sikka, the FORDAS Sikka will be able to design and deliver the IRM dialogue activities towards the mapped relevant policies and stakeholders in Sikka district and NTT Province</p>
<p>On April 2019, KARINA-PfR facilitated local partner (CKM) and watershed Forum in Sikka District on having training on spatial mapping through applying openstreetmap. In this activity, KARINA worked with Perkumpulan Openstreetmap Indonesia (POI).</p>	<p>Ability to relate Capacity to facilitate</p>	<p>CKM and watershed forum in Sikka district</p>	<p>Through this training, CKM and watershed forum learn on how to relate all issues within watershed into spatial information dashboard that can be used for any purpose. In addition, this training also improves their capacity to facilitate discussions with all related parties in which all information will be put in the dashboard.</p>	<p>CKM is able to plan the IRM dialogue to the targeted stakeholders and policies at Sikka district and also NTT Province and deliver the IRM dialogue to those targeted stakeholders.</p> <p>With more concrete evidence for the integrated watershed management plan from various watersheds in Sikka, the FORDAS Sikka will be able to design and deliver the IRM dialogue activities towards the mapped relevant policies and stakeholders in Sikka district and NTT Province</p>
<p>On June 2019, KARINA-PfR and CKM facilitated workshops for watershed forums in Sikka for improving their program planning and organizational mechanism in collaboration with all villages in the watershed areas.</p>	<p>Capacity to facilitate</p>	<p>Watershed Forum of Dagesime-Magepanda and Watershed Forum of Riawajo</p>	<p>Through these workshops, the watershed forums prioritized their activities for coming 3 years and developed mechanism on working across villages in the area. The forums now can facilitate all 20 village governments on integrating watershed management.</p>	<p>With more concrete evidence for the integrated watershed management plan from various watersheds in Sikka, the FORDAS Sikka will be able to design and deliver the IRM dialogue activities towards the mapped relevant policies and stakeholders in Sikka district and NTT Province</p>

On June 2019, KARINA-PfR facilitated a training on policy advocacy at village and district level for CKM in Sikka district	Capacity to negotiate	CKM and FORSADIK (people with disability forum in Sikka District assisted by CKM)	Through this training, now CKM and FORSADIK knew how to advocate their programs on IRM, DRR, disability inclusion, and cacao farming to village and district governments. They have clear plans on how to advocate those.	CKM is able to plan the IRM dialogue to the targeted stakeholders and policies at Sikka district and also NTT Province and deliver the IRM dialogue to those targeted stakeholders.
On October 2019, KARINA-PfR carried out training on policy brief writing for all partners	Capacity to negotiate	KARINA Indonesia, CKM, MURIA Platform, YBTS, CARE, Wetlands, CIS Timor	After the training, partners have skill to write policy brief as an instrument for advocating IRM towards policy makers. It is also a tool to communicate proposed policy to government institutions.	Partners are able to provide clear messages and proposed solutions for policy advocacy towards governments

2.B. Reflection on the Dialogue Capacity Framework

Prior to the workshop, an overview of the Dialogue Capacity Framework (DCF) will be shared with you. This overview will be prepared at HQ level based on earlier reports, covering the period 2016-June 2019. During the workshop you are requested to fill out Q3/Q4 2019 of the DCF. Furthermore, you are requested to give an analysis of the Capacity Strengthening progress to date. **Add the completed DCF as annex to the reporting format.**

Trajectory	Analysis of Dialogue Capacity Framework
	III. Please mention 1 or 2 highlights in changes in partner CSO capacity, that demonstrate civil society organisations are doing something new or work in a different (improved) manner. In these highlights, please include your reflections on inclusion of marginalized groups, including gender equity, as applicable.
Trajectory 1	<p>T1. PMI capacity improved substantially, especially in terms of conducting policy advocacy works with its local government counterpart. At sub-national level, the development of Jakarta's Community Based Disaster Preparedness Grand Design and at national level with other CSO Alliance in the legislation process of a new Law on Disaster Management. In the past, PMI and CSO Alliance collaborate in approaching Senate Member to revise the National Legislation Program to include the revision of DM Law No 24/2007. Once the Senate passed the revised national legislation program that include the revision of DM Law, the House Representatives carry over the initiative using parliament legislation and experts' body/ies. Interaction with those bodies were done by organizing meeting, consultations, proposing civil society recommendation, and/or proposing contra-draft in collaboration with AMPU-PB.</p> <p>In first semester of 2019, there was a decline of activities within the alliance as the legislation process were mostly happened as internal process in the parliament bodies. However, PMI able to maintain discourse within DM Law practitioners' group, that reminded others to continue monitoring the revision processes, and look for alternative ways of communication with policy makers at the government side as well as parliament members. Second semester 2019 the situation improved as the Member of the parliament speed up their revision process, with a target, to finish the process by October 2019 before the new representatives comes in.</p>
Trajectory 2	All capacity elements is similar with the last reporting period. There is improvement since 2017 up to now in all capacity elements. Improvement on capacity to implement and capacity to relate is relatively slow. They are improving from 'Good' to be 'well developed'. However, in this reporting period, there is improvement on ability to implement and to relate. Together with PMI and a consultant company on computer programming, collaboration with Directorate in

	<p>BNPB and BMKG to update Ina-Safe is initiated this year. Collaboration with other PfR Alliance members, especially with Wetland, is strengthened in this and last reporting period through collaboration on working group for development roadmap on land-subsidence, which is led by Ministry of Maritime Affair. Collaboration with CARE is initiated on gaining confirmation from Ministry of Home Affair and Ministry of Village Development on authority of Village Administry to use Village Fund for village-level emergency situation (early action and emergency respond). With CARE, RCCC also encouraging policy at district level to ensure authority of village administration to declare village-level emergency situation and to use Village Fund to respond it. Collaboration with PMI is increasing at this and last reporting periode for development of forecast-based early action (FbA) within PMI organization and updating Ina-Safe for FbA. Collaboration provide additional value, such as shared-information, knowledge sharing, joint resource to communicate, and support from organization who have access to relate and implement.</p>
<p>Trajectory 3</p>	<p>Latest Update on Capacity Strengthening PfR Indonesia</p> <p>During the PME Workshop 2019, we used the session to discuss about the capacity gaps of DCF that have been shared by the Country Team. Around October 2019, PfR Indonesia developed Assessment on Capacity Gap of CS Goal 2020. This assessment form was developed genuinely to provide macro analysis on the gap of capacity strengthening goal 2020 for 19 target CSOs of PfR Indonesia. This assessment is crucial to develop strategy for 2020 to accelerate the capacity strengthening. Therefore, the component of this assessment is consisting of two parts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The assessment on CS Goal 2020 Gap b. The planning for 2020 <p>This assessment was quite simple. The CT was invited to reflect and identified the capacity gap against the Capacity Strengthening Goal 2020. The assessment was submitted to the Alliance Lead and the result there are three capacity gaps that generally shared by the CT:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Capacity on Knowledge and Information (2) Capacity to negotiate (3) Capacity to Facilitate <p>During the PME Workshop, we used the session to discuss in detail about those three capacity and plan the strategy to strengthen the capacity. Herewith the discussion:</p> <p>The guideline questions are: (1) How do you see the gap on Lobby and Advocacy? (2) What is the priority for 2020 in filling the gap?</p> <p>Capacity on Knowledge and Information</p> <p>Situation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. For some target CSOs, IRM as a concept and approach is to complex so there is need to understand IRM in more in depth way. b. Besides, within the target CSOs often there are no experts for everything c. Lack of confidence <p>Priority</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Strengthen the writing skill (b) Capacity to have good documentation and knowledge products (c) Refreshment on IRM Checklist (d) Develop simple guidelines on IRM (e) Workshop on CSO Sustainability after 2020 (f) Use media to convey IRM message (g) Build knowledge on FBA on PMI

Capacity to Facilitate

Situation

IRM message is not well transmitted to CSOs

Default of Capacity Strengthening should also

Low level of confidence

Male domination and patriarchy culture often hamper meaningful participation of women to facilitate the meeting

How to incorporated marginalize into program

Identifying the issue of regeneration within target CSOs so the junior staff has an opportunity to facilitate

Trajectory 3

(1) CIS Timor

CIS Timor is our target CSO and implementing partner, therefore, they are equal treatment with other CARE Target CSOs. As implementing partner, CIS has better advocacy skills in building communication or network with various stakeholders / decision makers in Kupang City, District of Kupang and district of TTS. The capacity that should be improved for this year:

- a. Knowledge Information
- b. Learning and Adaptive Capacity
- c. External communication
- d. Relate

In a number of activities in the past year, District Officer (DO) has his own initiative to invite the media to involve on different PfR activities to help PfR convey the message on IRM to public. At the beginning of 2020, CIS and CARE formulate together - media engagement strategy to strengthen the engagement of PfR with media.

In the context of capacity to relate, need to be improved for example the ability to analyze political trends, and understand the consequences and adjust the advocacy message delivered by considering the political agenda of stakeholders interests.

(2) Gender Working Group, DRR Forum, GMIT, Village Development

GWG, the DRR forum have a decree from the local government in carrying out their roles and functions, making it easier for them to establish advocacy dialogue with both government and private sector. In the category of Resource to implement, Collaboration, and capacity to facilitate; GWG has a network with other stakeholders, where each focal point comes from a different department (government). The GWG is very active in conducting policy dialogue. For instance influencing the political agenda of policy makers who often forget marginalized groups and don't pay attention to issues of gender justice, therefore, we expected by enhancing the networking with CSOs, there are expectation that the development agenda of the government incorporated marginalized groups as a key targets. Since last year GWG has been trying to encourage the involvement of local NGOs to be actively involved in the GWG to ensure gender responsive policies and programs to be integrated into those documents. Although there is still substance in each category that must be strengthened again, for example in capacity to facilitate, namely the ability to assess the needs and interests of the groups present, and to determine correctly how the meeting contributes to the outcome determined.

Likewise, other CSOs such as GMIT, DRR Forum, and Village development plan formulation team increased their capacity in terms of resources to implement, leadership and decision making, collaboration, capacity to mobilize. However, there is still gap in each capacity that must also be fulfilled for example is the ability to conduct legal / policy analysis and strengthen the capacity of others to speak on their own behalf including the capacity of stakeholders. For the DRR

	<p>forum an interesting thing happened last year, especially in City of Kupang , where they had built cooperation with the private sector for IRM, for example they built infiltration wells to cope with flooding during the rainy season and ensure the availability of water in the dry season. GMIT major changes that occur are they have fields and work programs on DRR, this idea arises from the advocacy efforts that have been carried out by PfR and GMIT realize that NTT is one of the areas prone to the threat of drought, floods, and landslides.</p> <p>For village development forums they already have the ability to analyze laws / policies related to village financial management, Collaboration and capacity to mobilize; The head of village in preparing the Village Government Work Plan has already involved the community in the process. The team also worked actively in advocacy to ensure that marginalized groups should be involved and their voices to be heard. The proposal from the village was monitored by the team to a higher level in both the district and province through lobbies to influence policy makers.</p>
<p>Trajectory 4</p>	<p>For WII, most of the capacity list has good and very good status, but with fair status of resource to implement. A significant progress identified in learning capacity, ability to collaborate, relate and negotiate. This is can be seen with the number and the significance level of outcome obtained from policy advocacy works in 2019 particularly for national level, serang/banten province and demak/central java province.</p> <p>For Walhi Riau, it has a very good status in ability to collaborate, good in communitaion, ability to relate, and negotiate. A significant progres can be seen from collaboration which in this reporting period, Walhi Riau can further collaborate with district level stakeholder in advocating the solution for coastal erosion in Kepulauan meranti.</p> <p>For Walhi Sumsel, a good progress shown in all types of capacity, particularly in learning and leadership capacity. The acceleration process of postponed policy dialogues in OKI and MUBA (development of village regulation) shows the significant progres of those two type capacity, supported by another progees in capacity to mobilize, communicate, facilitate, and negotiate.</p> <p>For Yayasan petak danum , the status of capacity is dominated by fair to good, with significant progress of leadership capacity, capacity to communicate, facilitate and negotiate. These are reflected by its achievement in accelarting the village regulation progres and dialogue in district level to mainstream IRM in to district regulation on village authority</p> <p>There is significant prosgres in dialogue capacity of Purun Institute in advocating SK Bupati. / regent decree for purun conservation. They followed step by step approach consulted with WII and other relevant stakeholder in the district. In their activities, Purun institute also involved women groups, as th group become the back bone of Purun management in the ecosystem. WII and purun institute assistance able to increase the community group capacity in dealing/negotiate with local authority as well as in understanding the spatial information that led to the incorporation of Purun area as essential zones in to draft of OKI's District spatial plan</p>
<p>Trajectory 5</p>	<p>T5. In implementing the PfR-SP activities, KARINA-PfR works in partnership with KARINA Indonesia and CKM in Sikka District. KARINA Indonesia improves its capacity on ability to relate and capacity to mobilize. However, as it does not has a senior office for PfR project, it still finds difficulty on improving capacity to facilitate and negotiate with government officials, especially high level officials. While, CKM improves its capacity in external communication, capacity to facilitate and negotiate with local government offices. It has completed all capacities needed for conducting policy advocacy at local level. In order for doing policy dialogue (advocacy), besides the two implementing partners, KARINA-PfR also works with various CSO forum, such as DRR and watershed forums in Sikka and TTS districts, and NTT province. In term of capacity to facilitate and negotiate, the Watershed Forum of NTT Province, DRR Forum of NTT Province, and DRR Forum of TTS District have had good capacity to advocate relevant policies to the policy makers within province and district governments. While, the Watershed Forum and DRR Forum in Sikka District still need assistances from CKM on implementing policy advocacy at district level. Their capacity to negotiate still needs to be improved. Especially for advocacy at village level, the watershed and DRR forums have capacity to do it without any assistance from CKM.</p>

3. Progress on Knowledge Management & Learning

KM&L Monitoring Table		
Trajectory title	Please describe the current status and progress in your country programme on knowledge management and learning activities, specifically on: knowledge creation, knowledge capture/storage, knowledge sharing/distribution, knowledge application/use and learning.	Please highlight gaps where they exist, and in case, support required.
<p>Trajectory 1. Disaster Management (Law) and selected related DRR policies and regulation enable IRM standards, are harmonized with each other and facilitate strengthening IRM in the implementation of relevant sectoral policies</p>	<p>Knowledge creation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Collaboration between trajectory 1 and 2 (PMI/IFRC with RCCC) in the implementation of a study on DRR-CCA Integration into Spatial Plan already finalised by the end 2018. Translation the bahasa version to English version is on progress b. Collaboration between PMI/IFRC and RCCC with CARE International Indonesia (T1, T2, T3) to provide technical feedback to UGM's Institute of International Studies (IIS) to develop T1's Humanitarian Diplomacy Online Course was completed. Contents and manual already developed and course implemented by UGM's IIS. c. PMI Training Division is starting the preparation of packaging their pilot HD for IRM training materials into guidelines, reference book and online learning content. d. PMI Disaster Management Division is starting the preparation of success stories and guideline for community based action team on how to do public policy advocacy for community managed DRR/CCA/EMR initiatives from various ICBRR/Integrated Community Risk Reduction project sites. e. As part of PfR joint alliance activities, PMI submitted draft stories on community action team (SIBAT) initiatives in livelihood activities. There were two stories; one was the production of mangrove fruit syrup in Aceh Jaya district; second was from Wonogiri district where arenga pinnata nursery operation is used to protect riverbanks from collapsing during flooding in the district. These stories are parts of a smart catalogue book produced by PfR in 2019 which consists of stories collected from allPfR Indonesia partners. The book was launched during Indonesia's DRR Month Conference hosted by NDMA (BNPB) in Bangka Belitung Province, 11-14 October 2019. During the same event, PMI also shared its community action team (SIBAT) learning and experience in managing a community that ran a mangrove nursery and education centre in Demak District, Central Java. f. PMI-IFRC also contributed a video clip produced in 2018, to be part of PfR Indonesia documentary video production, as a joint alliance activity in 2019. The initiative to produce a PfR Indonesia joint documentary was initiated in 2018, managed by Karina and continued in 2019 as preparation of materials to be presented in GPDRR 2019 in Geneva; g. PfR CT Members (IFRC, WII, RCCC, Karina), provided resources such as reading materials, case studies, presentation as well as facilitating some sessions in the training. 	<p>No gaps identified at this stage</p>
<p>Trajectory 2. Coherent reflection and/or mainstreaming of Integrated Risk Management to relevant national policies and/or</p>	<p>A. Knowledge production RCCC produced knowledge, among others, on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. With other PfR Alliance members, produced and submitted input and case studies to development of Indonesian Voluntary National Report, especially on Goal 13 (Climate Action). 	<p>Policy product in year 2019 and previous years mainly for national-level stakeholders. For second half year 2019, policy dialog for regional government was</p>

KM&L Monitoring Table		
Trajectory title	Please describe the current status and progress in your country programme on knowledge management and learning activities, specifically on: knowledge creation, knowledge capture/storage, knowledge sharing/distribution, knowledge application/use and learning.	Please highlight gaps where they exist, and in case, support required.
guidelines operationalizing the commitments of Indonesia to the 2030 global agreements (like SFDRR, SDG, Paris Agreement, etc.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. With other PfR Alliance members, produced Catalogue of Best Practice on IRM (good practices on DRR, CCA and ERM). 3. Written input and verbal (during consultation workshop) on methodology for consultation process and development of adaptation strategy, and especially on coastal and fishery sector. RCCC also produce Form/Matrix on potential impact, existing and gap, and required adaptation strategy for four sectors, in which being used in consultation process of NAP. 4. With Wetland Indonesia, developing policy and institutional analysis relevant to land-subsidence in Indonesia, prepared to be Annex on National Roadmap to Mitigate and Adapt to Land-subsidence at low-land coastal area. The Roadmap has been finalized and launched on September 19, 2019. 5. With Wetland, submitted written input to Mid-term Development Planning on Coastal and Fishery Sector, submitted to Ministry of Coastal and Marine Affair. 6. Slide presentation on relevant-policy and regulation on state and local budget to fund forecast-based early action. Presentation was given on Workshop Theory of Change for development forecast-based early action within PMI 7. With CARE, produced and disseminated information sheet on “authority of Village Administrative to declare village-level emergency situation (early action and emergency respond) with funding from Village Fund”. <p>B. Knowledge sharing/distribution and knowledge application/use The produced knowledge mentioned above were all disseminated/distributed to relevant national-level government agencies who lead the consultation process /lead in development of policy initiatives. They area shared to PfR Alliance members and relevant stakeholders/peer organization. Some of them was shared to Climate Centre HQ.</p> <p>C. Knowledge capture/storage All the knowledge are stored in personal database (computer), email/Whats App communication to PfR Alliance members.</p>	<p>developed with CARE on Village Fund. Collaboration with other PfR Alliance members, and partners beyond PfR, is expected take place in developing sub-national level policies and initiatives.</p> <p>Most of produced knowledge is relevant only to limited stakeholders, such government agencies, and submitted or presented in consultation process or meetings. Some of them may be relevant for broader audience and will required adjustment. Should PfR have developed web-based data storage, the knowledge products would be available to public. Catalogue of best practices on IRM, especially on affordable flood alarm and on introducing maritime weather forecast to coastal community, will be disseminated as widely possible to village administrative, private sector, humanitarian organization and Ministry of Village Development and its extension officers/facilitators.</p> <p>Collaboration with other PfR Alliance members, and partners beyond PfR, will be needed to disseminated/distributed feedback on policy initiatives for regional level-stakeholders.</p>

KM&L Monitoring Table		
Trajectory title	Please describe the current status and progress in your country programme on knowledge management and learning activities, specifically on: knowledge creation, knowledge capture/storage, knowledge sharing/distribution, knowledge application/use and learning.	Please highlight gaps where they exist, and in case, support required.
		<p>Not all of PfR-Climate Centre has been stored to PfR database. Improvement is made this and next reporting period. Knowledge sharing to internet-based platform (website, social media) should be strengthened.</p> <p>Knowledge storage to PfR Storage/Google Drive should be improved now and next reporting period. Most of knowledge have not been store to PfR Storage.</p>
<p>Trajectory 3</p> <p>Village, district and provincial development plans and budgets in NTT (and potentially other provinces) maximize funds allocated through national development programs (with a focus on Village Law) for IRM, in a manner that is gender sensitive and that can inform mainstreaming of IRM in development plans at the national level</p>	<p>Coordinated the knowledge product consolidation: Mapping out PfR knowledge product, map out key themes/issues/sectors within CARE Indonesia and PfR members towards the selection of knowledge products.</p> <p>PfR Knowledge Management Platform Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PFR Knowledge Management Platform (KMP) development is under progress. This platform accessibility to all knowledge products related to the work of the Partners for Resilience – Strategic Planning (PFR-SP). CARE as the coordinator of the Knowledge Management Working Group conducted several meeting regarding the planning to conduct the KMP development. The primary users of the site will be members of PfR Alliance: IFRC, RCCC, CARE Indonesia, Wetlands Indonesia & KARINA, PFRs across the globe, government national provincial district and village, civil society, donors and the general public. ▪ Knowledge taxonomy and codification concept have been discussed to provide robust and clear roots of knowledge in the platform. Selected knowledge product also needs criteria and selection filter. This issue will be discussed in the next KM working group meeting. ▪ Specific action related to the development processes are: 1. Timing and duration: will be within 3 months. 2. Briefing, user needs assessment debriefing arrangements: A first meeting/conference call will be scheduled for the CARE PFR SP team to conduct meetings with the consultant on the background information to develop each of the requested deliverables. Later on, user needs assessment and debriefing will be also held. ▪ Consultation of the development will be done together with the consultant/contractor under the supervision CARE Knowledge Management, Data Reporting Specialist. ▪ CARE is organizing PfR Indonesia Knowledge Management & Communication working group to hold regular meeting and in the recent meeting, it has been discuss the strategic framework and action plan to develop knowledge management platform (KM Platform). ▪ Continue to use PfR Library (web-based system) for storage and publication 	

KM&L Monitoring Table		
Trajectory title	Please describe the current status and progress in your country programme on knowledge management and learning activities, specifically on: knowledge creation, knowledge capture/storage, knowledge sharing/distribution, knowledge application/use and learning.	Please highlight gaps where they exist, and in case, support required.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to maintain Pfr Indonesia WhatsApp group (Pfr staff members, PfrSP-CARE/CIS) Timor for daily communication on updates and coordination. ▪ CARE Indonesia contributes to latest Pfr inspiring stories (Survey for Views from the Frontline) https://library.partnersforresilience.nl/?r=436 ▪ CARE Indonesia as Pfr Lead is in coordination with PFR global communication officer to update the current PFR Indonesia profile and coordinated Pfr Country Members provided the required inputs https://www.partnersforresilience.nl/en/ ▪ CARE and CIS Timor has been conducted Knowledge Management-related discussion and workshop to improve information, knowledge and learning especially towards the of PFR2 in 2020. 	
<p>Trajectory 4</p> <p>Lowland management Policy, investment and practice complied with IRM for sustainable and healthy ecosystems changed to IRM is mainstreamed in lowlands wetlands ecosystem management related policies, investments and practices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WII produced report on peat fire assessment in targeted areas (OKI-Muba, meranti and Pulang Pisau) report : http://tiny.cc/9sk4bz - WII Produced Participatory Risk assessment in peat ecosystem : https://drive.google.com/open?id=11QibYG-P4fMadviloopZMN9AM3P8fG6p - WII produced Report on recommendation of coastal set back (minimum distance of protected areas calculated from the lowest point of low tide to the land) based on permenKP 21/2018 (Serang-Demak : http://tiny.cc/buk4bz - WII developed and produced roadmap of land subsidence mitigation and adaption, with its flyer : https://drive.google.com/open?id=1pS2yBI1MCbGVIdquSJeNm737-r6E4_Y9 - WII produced Flyer on policy Brief: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Flyer policy brief of Serang City (http://tiny.cc/8vk4bz), b. Flyer policy brief Demak https://bit.ly/382DHkl, c. Flyer Policy brief OKI https://bit.ly/2QRg9ti, d. Flyer Policy brief Muba https://bit.ly/2TiT7gB e. Flyer Policy brief Kep Meranti (https://bit.ly/2FN5hX5), f. Flyer Policy brief Pulpis https://bit.ly/2tfBwvo - WII produced Flyer of best practices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Flyer Canal Blocking http://tiny.cc/uf14bz, b. Flyer Silvofishery https://bit.ly/2uO8Slx, c. flyer Paludiculture https://bit.ly/2FLBo9o, d. Flyer HE https://bit.ly/30jpvB7 - WII developing database on World Mangrove Centre in Indonesia : http://indonesia.archive.wetlands.org/Infolahanbasah/MangroveCenter/tabid/3846/language/id-ID/Default.aspx - WII produced smart practices of IRM -book: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Silvofishery, : https://bit.ly/2FN9DNV b. Canal Blocking : https://bit.ly/2te9ArC c. Paludiculture: https://bit.ly/2NoeEAJ - WII produced video : healthy wetlands for resilience community 	

KM&L Monitoring Table		
Trajectory title	Please describe the current status and progress in your country programme on knowledge management and learning activities, specifically on: knowledge creation, knowledge capture/storage, knowledge sharing/distribution, knowledge application/use and learning.	Please highlight gaps where they exist, and in case, support required.
	<p>Knowledge storage: PfRSP Google drive</p> <p>Knowledge sharing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 edition of Wetlands news letter (3 monthly) : https://bit.ly/385rege - WII facebook pages (https://www.facebook.com/wetlandsinternationalindonesia/) and WII websites (https://indonesia.wetlands.org/) - World Wetlands Day Events celebration 2X - TV shows : Griya Abah talshow/ BantenTV-on World Wetland day celebration https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-xT0QAhvDNs&feature=youtu.be - Through CEPA (Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness—including travelling seminar for MoEF staff in November, series of capacity building workshop in national and local levels, exchange learning activities in August and September 2018, etc. --see log book for details <p>Knowledge application: Through series of policy dialogues (see lobby and advocacy section)</p>	
<p>Trajectory 5 A Watershed Management Approach and its accompanying regulatory framework is incorporated into village and district development plans in the Sikka District in NTT, in a manner that can inform further mainstreaming on the national level</p>	<p>Knowledge creation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. KARINA-PfR wrote a smart book on water conservation for agriculture. It is a part of resilience catalogue published by PfR Indonesia. 2. KARINA-PfR produces policy briefs on RPDAST integration into village and district development plan in Sikka District (together with CKM), policy recommendations for Kupang City and DKI Jakarta on implementing NUA (in collaboration with Ruang Waktu Knowledge Hub), resilient city indicators, and disaster emergency response plan. 3. KARINA-PfR, in collaboration with Ruang Waktu Knowledge Hub, produces a learning document on testing of NUA guideline in DKI Jakarta and Kupang City. 4. KARINA-PfR produces training module on disaster and climate risk proof agribusiness (in collaboration with Wahana Visi Indonesia). It contains of basic and advance levels of training. 5. KARINA-PfR produces a guideline on business continuity plan for agribusiness (in collaboration Wahana Visi Indonesia). <p>Knowledge sharing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. KARINA-PfR used the policy brief on integration of RPDAST into village dan district development for having policy dialogue with MoEF, MoHA, and Ministry of Village (MoV), and presented in the national meeting of watershed forums. 2. KARINA-PfR used the policy brief on resilient city indicators for discussion with BNPB and BAPPENAS 3. KARINA-PfR used the policy brief on NUA recommendation for discussion with Kupang City Mayor and Jakarta Berketahanan secretariat 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policy brief on RPB making based on experience from NTT Province, Sikka and TTS Districts

KM&L Monitoring Table		
Trajectory title	Please describe the current status and progress in your country programme on knowledge management and learning activities, specifically on: knowledge creation, knowledge capture/storage, knowledge sharing/distribution, knowledge application/use and learning.	Please highlight gaps where they exist, and in case, support required.
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. KARINA-PfR used the policy brief on emergency management plan for audience with BNPB 5. In collaboration with Wahana Visi Indonesia (WVI), the module on disaster and climate change risk proof agribusiness has been tested and implemented to WVI staffs, agriculture assistants, and farmer groups in TTS District and Palu City. The module and the guideline on business continuity plan were launched and discussed in the national DRR day celebration on October 2019. 6. On 6 April 2019, KARINA-PfR was invited by Gadjah Mada University (the Planology Faculty) in Yogyakarta to share the knowledge on “the Importance of Performing the Participatory Disaster, Climate Change and Environment Degradation Risk Appraisal in the City Spatial Planning” to around 100 planology students from various universities. 7. KARINA-PfR shared and discussed the policy briefs and learning on resilient city indicators and NUA guideline testing with some representatives of cities in the Philippines. <p>Knowledge application:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The policy briefs have been used as materials for advocacy to MoEF, MoHA, MoV, BNPB, BAPPENAS, Kupang City Mayor, and Jakarta Berketahanan secretariat, and also to local government offices in Sikka district and village governments, in TTS district, and NTT Province. 	
<p>IV. What are the main achievements in terms of knowledge management (such as knowledge products produced, used and shared, or the development of a knowledge management system, or a learning agenda)? <i>Reminder: upload interesting knowledge products to the PfR library and include the link here.</i></p> <p>Trajectory 1 Collaboration among PfR alliance members in the development or knowledge creation is significant, in terms of quality assurance as well as credibility of the products. For example, the development of PfR smart catalogue, short movie for GPDRR 2019, and PMI Humanitarian Diplomacy for DRR/IRM training.</p> <p>Trajectory 2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalization of PfR-Catalogue of best practices. It will be one of PfR-knowledge product that could reach broader audience. Not only policy makers/government but also lay people. Development of PfR’s web-based platform would support the dissemination of this product. • PfR team (Wetland and Climate Centre) are leading in development of National Roadmap on Land-Subsidence, on behalf of multi-sectoral working group led by Coordinating Ministry of Maritime and Natural Resources. The roadmap has been launched by the Ministry on September 2019 in an international conference on land-subsidence in Jakarta, jointly organized by Wetland and ITB. <p>Trajectory 3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CARE has been coordinating the consolidation process in selecting the knowledge products to be stored and shared in the Knowledge Management Platform • Discussions of the KM is now focusing more to the strategic plans to have it not only for knowledge product library/publication but is also the platform where more stakeholders can use it to start discussion and sharing the ideas of advocacy and collaborations.. 		

KM&L Monitoring Table		
Trajectory title	Please describe the current status and progress in your country programme on knowledge management and learning activities, specifically on: knowledge creation, knowledge capture/storage, knowledge sharing/distribution, knowledge application/use and learning.	Please highlight gaps where they exist, and in case, support required.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability strategy of PfR project has been concerned the role of Higher Education (UGM university and partners) to contribute their knowledge in. KM Platform expected to have more suitable capacity to support this sustainability strategy of PfR project. <p>Trajectory 4. In 2019 WII has produced series of publication and KM product that has significant role in supporting policy dialogues activities. It is including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 edition of newsletter (3 monthly news letter) 3 series Best practice documentations : Canal Blocking, paludiculture and Silvofisher 3 Reports : Peat fire vulnerability assessment, participatory risk assessment in four villages in peat ecosystem andt economic valuation and peat management strategy Policy paper and its flyers : Roadmap of mitigation and adaptation to land subsidence 6 series of Flyer-Policy brief 5 series of flyer best practices 4 Edition of news letter Video <p>Trajectory 5. In 2019, KARINA has produced:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a smart book on water conservation for agriculture policy briefs on RPDAST integration into village and district development plan in Sikka District, policy recommendations for Kupang City and DKI Jakarta on implementing NUA, resilient city indicators, and emergency management plan a training module on safe agribusiness towards disaster and climate change a guideline on business continuity plan for agribusiness a video on how Partners for Resilience Indonesia has worked to increase policy capacity, investment and good practices in society and government. Link here. a knowledge management plan until 2020 through PfR Knowledge Management working group. 		

4. Gender

Here we request you to fill in the gender marker scores per trajectory, followed by a summary of the main reasons for the score, and the top 3 recommendations per trajectory. Please include the gender marker vetting forms and the notes on the discussion of these during the reporting workshop, including the full list of recommendations, as an annex.

It is important to note that since no specific objectives on gender have been set for the program, it is not critical to score a high score on the gender marker. Rather, this exercise is meant to increase our understanding of where we are with gender in the program, and to foster a learning exchange.

Trajectory	Gender marker score	Main reasons	Top 3 recommendations per trajectory
1	Neutral (G-1)	<p>Analysis: it is mandatory. Source of reference: https://media.ifrc.org/ifrc/what-we-do/inclusion/protection-gender-inclusion/ https://www.rcrc-resilience-southeastasia.org/gender-and-diversity/building-resilience/</p> <p>Activities: Yes, unfortunately the environment of policy dialogue that we do in our trajectory still limited to men and women, with limited exposure to boys and girls participants. However, we did work with them in 2017-2018, during the dissemination of the importance of IRM especially those who are member of Red Cross Youth Volunteers</p> <p>Participation in Project Processes: Yes. No barrier for participations created.</p> <p>Monitoring and Evaluation System: Internal IFRC operations report required gender disaggregated data. But for PfR project, IFRC provide required information as per PfR reporting template.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the remaining project period, careful considerations would be made to ensure inclusion of gender, age and disabilities; ▪ Integration of protection, gender and inclusion framework into knowledge product being developed; ▪ Use protection, gender and inclusion framework and tool in the project activities within the remaining project period in 2020
2	-	-	-
3	Responsive (G-3_ PfR - CARE works in Column B Challenges existing gender role and relations	<p>CARE uses Gender Marker tool to assess the level of integration of gender into CARE's work. This encompassing all aspects of the programme: analysis, activities, participation, monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>As an organization, CARE has different policies that are referred to gender responsiveness such as: Gender Equality policy, PSEA, Gender Equality and women's voice strategy and frame work, GBV CARE Framework, CVCA, CARE 2020 strategy program the right to Life Free from Violence, and Resilience Marker. These tools are used for analysis on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gender roles and impacts on access and power 2. Different groups such as women, girls, men and boys and their needs, roles, relationships, protection needs, and risks. 3. Power dynamics between individuals and groups 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The integration of gender component into program should be started proposal development. The integration of gender component to the program should not be associated with specific organizational mandate yet it's our duty to ensure the overall objective of resilience community address the marginalized communities including women. 2. Gender Marker should be trained deliberately to ensure the optimum use of the marker in building awareness and serves as a tool to revisit, review and reflects the program achievements. 3. Caution with the 'bias' during the assessment process. The goal of the Gender Marker is not to get the highest score, this tool is designed to examine the current level of gender integration and to study and plan how organizations can improve strategies with gender roles, relationships and structures in projects or programs.

Trajectory	Gender marker score	Main reasons	Top 3 recommendations per trajectory
		<p>4. Barriers - obstacles in gender equality 5. And considerations related to build agency, transform structure, and change relations.</p> <p>CARE in the implementation of activities also ensures that the implementing partners in this case CIS Timor have a good understanding on integrating gender in the internal policies of the organization and in the programs design including ensuring responsive budgeting, and eliminating or minimizing obstacles particularly for women to participate actively in both the domestic and domestic domains. To change the unequal power or relations, one of the strategy is through males and boys engagement to promote gender equality and justice.</p> <p>In Monitoring and evaluation CARE uses SADD which provides information about vulnerability, needs, risks, barriers, and changes in access according to gender and age. Furthermore, in the implementation of CARE activities it also builds awareness of both the government and the community to understand interrelation between gender based violence and climate change, disaster, or the environment, so that gender issues can be understood and integrated into all aspects development and humanitarian matters.</p>	
4	Neutral (G-1)	The intervention for policy dialogues and capacity strengthening are informed by some analysis of the gender differences of women, men, boys, and girls. This trajectory also ensuring meaningful participation of women during decision making process	Disaggregate data, Adapted to meet the distinct needs of women,
5	Neutral (G-1)	<p>Analysis: At the planning, there is no specific analysis done on gender relation at community level. The project just focuses on policy development, so that gender aspect is directly included in the policy develop</p> <p>Activities: Encouraging female to participate in workshops and dialogues with the policy makers, and reviewing policies to include gender aspect.</p> <p>Participation in Project Processes: Female and people with disabilities participate in many workshops and</p>	<p>Lessons:</p> <p>Participation of female and people with disabilities has ensured that the policy developed is incorporating gender and disability inclusion, such as that is included in the disaster management plan</p> <p>Applying IRM checklist has resulted on information of policy impact towards specifically to female, poor households, and people with disabilities who are benefiting or not benefiting to the policy.</p>

Trajectory	Gender marker score	Main reasons	Top 3 recommendations per trajectory
		<p>discussions on watershed management plan and disaster risk reduction planning. ME System: Applying IRM checklist that also consists of gender component in the policy impact assessment at village level</p>	<p>Feedback: Identifying key aspect of gender issues to be included in the policy develop Applying IRM checklist to all policies that have been officially issued by the governments at all levels.</p>
<p>V. What was the impact of your efforts to address gender/key results (any success stories/ can you identify the individual human-interest story)?</p> <p><i>What were your challenges addressing gender? What were your key lessons learnt from addressing gender? Anything new or innovative or something interesting on gender you'd like to highlight? What is your plan in the remaining implementation of 2020 to integrate gender in your program?</i></p> <p>Trajectory 1 So far there are no challenges encountered. DM Law revision policy advocacy processes was supported by many senior DM Practitioners that have considerably advance gender sensitivity.</p> <p>Trajectory 4 Gender quite difficult to be addressed in a specific sectoral and technical policies. Since it used to mention a step by step approach in implementing IRM. A specific gender related sentence/wording in many cases are not appropriate enough when the policy addressing on both men-women as target beneficiaries of certain policy.</p> <p>Addressing gender through policy decision making process (a gender balance attendance and participation) can provide different gender sensitive aspect need to addressed, however, not all the point can be accommodated in a more general/high level of policy. To integrate gender in remaining project period, a gender sensitive policy implementation plan will be carried out</p>			

5. Collaboration with Netherlands Embassy

In this section describe how we cooperate with the Netherlands Embassy and if this collaboration has changed. This can be done from the perspective of the trajectories if that is the case. If that is not the case collaboration with the Netherlands Embassy can be described in a more general way (in that case, you can delete the table below).

Trajectory title (<i>optional</i>)	Support provided by the Embassy	Additional explanation / request (e.g. follow up required at The Hague level with MOFA)
<p>Trajectory 1 Disaster Management (Law) and selected related DRR policies and regulation enable IRM standards, are harmonized with each other and facilitate strengthening IRM in the implementation of relevant sectoral policies</p>	<p>There is no engagement with the embassy in Jakarta during this reporting period</p>	<p>No need identified during this reporting period.</p>
<p>Trajectory 2. Coherent reflection and/or mainstreaming of Integrated Risk Management to relevant national policies and/or guidelines operationalizing the commitments of Indonesia to the 2030 global agreements (like SFDRR, SDG, Paris Agreement, etc.)</p>	<p>Climate Centre has no communication on works at Trajectory 2 to Embassy. At this moment it is not relevant to do so.</p>	<p>When needed, Climate Centre with all PfR Alliance members can update our work on SDG, Roadmap on Land-Subsidence, National Adaptation Plan on Climate Change, DRR and water-related disasters to Netherland Embassy.</p>
<p>Trajectory 3 Village, district and provincial development plans and budgets in NTT (and potentially other provinces) maximize funds allocated through national development programs (with a focus on Village Law) for IRM, in a manner that is gender sensitive and that can inform mainstreaming of IRM in development plans at the national level</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attending Workshop on Media Training from the Embassy. On February, the Embassy hosted the Strategic Partnership meeting. At this meeting, the Embassy facilitated workshop on media training to partners. PfR Indonesia was represented by Muchrizal Harris, Knowledge Management and Data Reporting Specialist 2. Upon the meeting between the Head of BNPB and PfR in the Netherlands, the Alliance Lead conducted bilateral meeting with the Senior Advisor for ASEAN and Timor Lester. This meeting was made after the Senior Advisor came to a meeting invited by the BNPB and other relevant ministries to discuss the plan of BNPB to send research team to study the history of disaster in Indonesia which archived in the Netherlands. 	

Trajectory title (optional)	Support provided by the Embassy	Additional explanation / request (e.g. follow up required at The Hague level with MOFA)
	<p>3. The Senior Advisor updated PfR about the outcome of the meeting with BNPB which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BNPB and Ministry of Higher Education exploring potential scholarship funding to invite research to study about the history of disaster in Indonesia ▪ Indonesian National Archive to connect with the NL archive <p>4. In September 2019, PfR attended regular strategic meeting at the Embassy. In this meeting we exchange information with other Strategic Partners on the ongoing development. In the panel discussion we also discuss about future funding for SP considering Indonesia is no longer the priority country to the Netherlands. The Embassy informed the SPs that they have been lobbied for Indonesia yet this effort can be done collectively with SPs in which they invited SPs to talk with the counterpart in the NL</p>	
Trajectory 4	n/a	n/a
Trajectory 5	n/a	n/a

6. Linking Country, Regional and Global Programme (1 hour)

Indicate in the table below how the country/regional trajectories link with the global trajectories (where relevant)

Global trajectories	Link Global Trajectories with regional and country plan	
Sendai Framework for DRR	Trajectory 1	The development of Jakarta's Provincial Government's Community Based Disaster Management Grand Design use the SFDRR as one of the reference material. Furthermore, the development of Jakarta's Provincial Government's Community Based Disaster Management Grand Design as part of activity for Jakarta's Resilience Strategy's 1 st pillar—The Jakarta Ready! --contribute to the province's efforts to implement SFDRR priority 1 – 4 at sub-national level.
	Trajectory 2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Working with peer organization, PfR encouraging BNPB and MoEF for establishment of platform/working group on integration DRR-CCA 2. Co-facilitated and provide technical assistance to PMI-IFRC in preparing development forecast-based early action (FbA) within PMI in Indonesia. 3. Climate Centre, IFR, PMI and BNPB is initiating process to update Ina-Safe (BNPB platform for contingency plan) for implementation forecast-based early action (FbA) on flood in Indonesia.

		<p>4. Climate Centre provide advice to Secretariat of RAN API (NAP) on design of consultation process and provided presentation and significant feedback in consultation to develop adaptation strategy, especially on coastal and fishery sector. Wetland and Climate Centre as part of Multi-Sectoral Working Group is developing National Roadmap on Land-Subsidence at low-land coastal area, which was finalized and launched in September 19, 2019 by Coordinating Ministry of Maritime and Natural Resources.</p>
	Trajectory 3	<p>Integrating the work of PfR on Indonesia Country Report for the implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR). The Report was submitted by the Government of Indonesia to UNDRR. Indonesian Country Report for SFDRR 2019 explicitly mentioned the work of PfR including the use of village fund for DRR, IRM gender responsiveness through facilitating Forum for Women Action Plan on Development (MUSRENA), ecosystem based DRR, land subsidence, people at the center, spatial planning, watershed management, building inclusiveness for DRR, coherency with the global policies.</p>
	Trajectory 4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participating in GPDRR and providing input to the country report. 2. Organising Eco DRR-Devco project inception workshop 3. Participating in Examination of tradisional Eco-DRR on “Role and function of wetlands for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in Japan and Asia” 4. Hosting country exchange visit to Sawah luhur Serang participated by PfR Philipines 5. Organising side event in DRR Month celebration related to strategy for mitigating and adapating to Hydrometeorology disaster, and local context in DRR
	Trajectory 5	<p>KARINA-PfR facilitates the making of disaster management plan (DMP) in Sikka and TTS Districts. These plans are also integrated into district mid-term development plans. In addition, KARINA-PfR also assists BNPB on developing a guideline on DMP making, and it is now being used as a reference for national discussion on the guideline. Furthermore, KARINA-PfR facilitated Sigi District on developing emergency management plan that is now being legalized by the Head of district regulation. These are directly contributing to achieve one of SFDRR targets on increasing national and local disaster risk reduction strategies.</p>
Sustainable Development Goals	Trajectory 1	<p>The development of Jakarta’s Provincial Government’s Community Based Disaster Management Grand Design as part of activity for Jakarta’s Resilience Strategy’s 1st pillar—The Jakarta Ready! --contribute to the province’s efforts to achieve SDG Goal No. 11 (Make Cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable) and 13 (Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and its Impact).</p>
	Trajectory 2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. With other PfR Alliance members, produced and submitted input and case studies to development of Indonesian Voluntary National Report, especially on Goal 13 (Climate Action). 2. Climate Centre provide advice to Secretariat of RAN API (NAP) on design of consultation process and provided presentation and significant feedback in consultation to develop adaptation strategy, especially on coastal and fishery sector.
	Trajectory 3	<p>Integrating the work of PfR on Indonesia Country Report for Volunteer National Review (VNR) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). 3 out of 4 best practices on CCA are PfR work. In 2019, Indonesian Government submitted Volunteer National Review (VNR) for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The VNR is part of the formal intergovernmental follow-up and review process on the Agenda 2030 and will be presented at the UN High Level Political Forum (HLPF). It represents a country’s progress report to its peers and other stakeholders at the global level on in the implementation of the Agenda 2030. PfR Indonesia involved on the series of consultation meetings including providing the input to the VNR country document. In result, in the section of Indonesian Report for VNR Section 3 (Climate Change Adaptation), the Government of Indonesia showcased PfR community practices. 3 out of 4 good practices for SDGs 13 are PfR:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Implementation of IRM Villages in East Nusa Tenggara (CARE International Indonesia) b. Maritime Weather Forecast Information and Fishing Locations Forecast for Coastal Communities (Red Cross Climate Center) c. Reducing Disaster Risk Caused by the Changing Climate through the Implementation of Conservation Agriculture Programs (Wetlands International Indonesia) <p>The included-key points are on recognition of convergence of disaster risk reduction and climate change (Goal 13, Section 3, page 128) and on the importance of integration disaster risk reduction planning into spatial planning(which is written as incorporation recognition SEA</p>

		(strategic environment assessment) in their spatial plan of RTRW (Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah) (see Chapter 5, Means of Implementation, Section Partnership (b) Climate Change, page 225)
	Trajectory 4	<p>Submitting best practices into SDG VNR. Integrating the work of PfR on Indonesia Country Report for Volunteer National Review (VNR) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). 3 out of 4 best practices on CCA are PfR work. In 2019, Indonesian Government submitted Volunteer National Review (VNR) for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The VNR is part of the formal intergovernmental follow-up and review process on the Agenda 2030 and will be presented at the UN High Level Political Forum (HLPF). It represents a country's progress report to its peers and other stakeholders at the global level on the implementation of the Agenda 2030. PfR Indonesia involved on the series of consultation meetings including providing the input to the VNR country document. In result, in the section of Indonesian Report for VNR Section 3 (Climate Change Adaptation), the Government of Indonesia showcased PfR community practices. 3 out of 4 good practices for SDGs 13 are PfR:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Implementation of IRM Villages in East Nusa Tenggara (CARE International Indonesia) b. Maritime Weather Forecast Information and Fishing Locations Forecast for Coastal Communities (Red Cross Climate Center) c. Reducing Disaster Risk Caused by the Changing Climate through the Implementation of Wetlands Conservation Programs / Nature based solution (Wetlands International Indonesia) <p>The included-key points are on recognition of convergence of disaster risk reduction and climate change (Goal 13, Section 3, page 128) and on the importance of integration disaster risk reduction planning into spatial planning(which is written as incorporation recognition SEA (strategic environment assessment) in their spatial plan of RTRW (Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah) (see Chapter 5, Means of Implementation, Section Partnership (b) Climate Change, page 225)</p>
	Trajectory 5	<p>KARINA-PfR works on resilient city indicators together with BAPPENAS, BNPB, and MoEF. KARINA-PfR has resulted on the draft of indicators that is being used as main reference for national discussions. This initiative directly contributes to achievement of SDGs Goal 11 on Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.</p> <p>KARINA-PfR also works on watershed management advocacy from village, district, up to province and national levels. This advocacy has resulted on strong commitment from various actors and government offices to implement watershed management. 14 village governments, Sikka District, and NTT Province governments have allocated fund for implementing watershed management activities. This contributes to achieve SDGs Goal 6 on Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.</p>
Climate and UNFCCC policies and Processes	Trajectory 1	n/a
	Trajectory 2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Working with peer organization, PfR encouraging BNPB and MoEF for establishment of platform/working group on integration DRR-CCA 2. Co-facilitated and provide technical assistance to PMI-IFRC in preparing development forecast-based early action (FbA) within PMI in Indonesia. 3. Climate Centre provide advice to Secretariat of RAN API (NAP) on design of consultation process and provided presentation and significant feedback in consultation to develop adaptation strategy, especially on coastal and fishery sector. 4. Climate Centre, IFR, PMI and BNPB is initiating process to update Ina-Safe (BNPB platform for contingency plan) for implementation forecast-based early action (FbA) on flood in Indonesia. 5. Wetland and Climate Centre as part of Multi-Sectoral Working Group is developing National Roadmap on Land-Subsidence at low-land coastal area, which was finalized and launched in September 19, 2019 by Coordinating Ministry of Maritime and Natural Resources.

	Trajectory 3	During March – November 2019, CARE Indonesia provided input to Indonesian Country Report for the Gender and Climate Change. CARE Indonesia also developed Indonesian Country position for the negotiation on Gender and Climate Change On December 2019, CARE Indonesia assisted the Government of Indonesia on the negotiation on Gender and Climate Change at COP 25
	Trajectory 4	-
	Trajectory 5	In the development of resilient city indicators, KARINA-PfR integrates climate change adaptation as part of the indicators. This is also agreed by MoEF, BNPB and BAPPENAS, that they would like to have integrated indicators between DRR and CCA. Furthermore, in the DMP guideline, KARINA-PfR also proposes to include local action plans on CCA as one of references on developing DRR action plans listed in the DPM document.
Urban resilience	Trajectory 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. KARINA's collaboration with the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government in the making of Jakarta's Urban Farming Grand Design 2. PMI Jakarta Office, PMI Headquarter and IFRC collaboration with the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government in the making of Community Based Disaster Preparedness/Risk Reduction Grand Design
	Trajectory 2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Co-facilitated and provide technical assistance to PMI-IFRC in preparing development forecast-based early action (FbA) within PMI in Indonesia. 2. Climate Centre, IFR, PMI and BNPB is initiating process to update Ina-Safe (BNPB platform for contingency plan) for implementation forecast-based early action (FbA) on flood in Indonesia. 3. Wetland and Climate Centre as part of Multi-Sectoral Working Group is developing National Roadmap on Land-Subsidence at low-land coastal area, which was finalized and launched in September 19, 2019 by Coordinating Ministry of Maritime and Natural Resources.
	Trajectory 3	<i>n/a</i>
	Trajectory 4	<i>n/a</i>
	Trajectory 5	KARINA-PfR works on resilient city indicators together with BAPPENAS, BNPB, and MoEF. KARINA-PfR has resulted on the draft of indicators that is being used as main reference for national discussions. Moreover, KARINA-PfR in collaboration with Ruang Waktu also works on testing practical guideline on NUA in DKI Jakarta and Kupang City. Those have resulted on policy recommendations for both governments. KARINA-PfR also facilitated workshop on developing a grand design on rented vertical houses management in DKI Jakarta province and conducted a research on slum area as an input for slum upgrading grand design in DKI Jakarta. Therefore, those activities contribute to achieve urban resilience in Indonesia.
Risk-informed investments	Trajectory 1	-

	Trajectory 2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Co-facilitated and provide technical assistance to PMI-IFRC in preparing development forecast-based early action (FbA) within PMI in Indonesia. 2. Climate Centre provide advice to Secretariat of RAN API (NAP) on design of consultation process and provided presentation and significant feedback in consultation to develop adaptation strategy, especially on coastal and fishery sector. 3. Wetland and Climate Centre as part of Multi-Sectoral Working Group is developing National Roadmap on Land-Subsidence at low-land coastal area, which was finalized and launched in September 19, 2019 by Coordinating Ministry of Maritime and Natural Resources.
	Trajectory 3	-
	Trajectory 4	-
	Trajectory 5	In the 14 villages located in watershed areas in Sikka district, they have integrated watershed management into village development, including on allocating budget for activities. In those villages, all village investments have been considered risks at villages based on information from the watershed management plan. Sikka District and NTT Province also have included risk reduction investment in their mid-term and annual development plans.

VI. Can you describe what you see as the mutual added value of working together at different levels in the PfR programme (country, regional and the global level)?

T.1. Collaboration with the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government in the development of several grand designs as sub-national policies provided evidence basis on how a selected policy at sub national level could be IRM influenced and showcased as lesson learned for other PfR works regionally and/or regionally. PfR alliance member such as KARINA KWI Yogyakarta has helped in connecting trajectory 1 to the Jakarta's Grand Designs development. The current process with the office of Deputy Governor for Environment and Spatial Plan in the development of the grand design with PMI Jakarta Office shows that the government also willing to consider available global/regional policy/forum that could be used to enhance Jakarta's resilience strategy.

Trajectory 2

Mutual value added of working together are on information and resource sharing, knowledge exchange, and filling the gap that each organization has, including on ability to relate (decision makers). There is no significant value added on working together at /with global level beyond knowledge sharing. Some of them may be useful to extend horizon, and some are not relevant to local context. Instead of in a form of working together, national-global or national-regional linkage may be on knowledge sharing.

Trajectory 3

In collaboration with the village Ministry through the Training Center and Community Development, CARE developed a module Gender responsive IRM intended for community mobilizer in assisting community development programs in the village. This is very important since the community faced with new challenges in participatory village government management; therefore, community awareness to be involved is crucial in achieving the objectives of the Village Law. To carry out these challenges requires knowledge and information that is responsive to the conditions of the community and region so the policies or Village Law can be fully understood and implemented at the village level

Trajectory 4

Able to fill the gaps between partners

Trajectory 5

KARINA-PfR sees that the linkage of national level to regional and global level will be useful for knowledge and experience sharing amongst countries. For instance, the resilient city indicators of Indonesia can become inspiration for other countries, which are developing the similar indicators. Another case that can be shared is the inclusion of CCA into disaster management plan. The linkage of national program into global agenda will show strong contribution of national actions into global targets. This will echo the national government's initiatives on applying global agenda within national development.

7. Assess Theory of Change together and visualize progress towards the 2020 goal (3 hours)

In this workshop you will continue to work with country Theory of Change visual that you created for previous reporting workshops. **Finalize the visual of your Theory of Change together during the workshop:** In this step include achieved outcomes that have been reported upon in the period January 2019 till December 2019 (You would want to use the outcome database, that has been used in an earlier stage).

Preparation steps:

1. Share the outcome database of your project with partners that will attend the workshop. Ask the participants of the workshop to study this outcome data base.
2. Finalize section 1 (outcome monitoring table) of this report.
3. Prepared flipcharts where you include the current Theory of Change. Ensure to allow for sufficient room to include newly reported outcomes and outcomes to be achieved in 2020
4. Prepare cards on which most significant reported outcomes are written down.

VII. Add a final digital visualization (e.g. PowerPoint, pictures) of your reviewed ToC as an annex

1. Review the existing theory of change. Compare the various dialogue trajectories and detect how certain specific outcomes within trajectories relate and/or could be beneficial to other trajectories.
2. Identify which significant outcomes as mapped in the Theory of change have been fully achieved (2016-2019). Based on the assessment of the implementation of the strategy to date, plan which key outcomes still need to be achieved in the remaining period of the project to be able to reach the 2020 PFR goal in your country.
3. Based on the above, update and agree on Country Teams PfR-joint priorities until 2020 by including key outputs that have not yet been achieved and include them in the workplan that was created in the workshop Jan-Jul 2019.
4. Include the visual as an Annex

Trajectory 1

Significant outcomes that have been fully achieved (2016-2019) were reported in the revised outcome database. All those outcomes are grouped into two intermediate outcomes under trajectory outcome. One group of intermediate outcomes is related to the harmonization of law and policies, in this case, related to DM Law in Indonesia (group A). The other group is the mainstreaming of regional and (sub) national resilience policies (Group B). As trajectory 1 work in policy advocacy related to laws and regulation, it is already anticipated

that the current DM Law revision process might be continued beyond the timeframe of the project. Therefore, some actions already planned to be implemented in the remaining project period in 2020.

Trajectory 2

-

Trajectory 3

Review the existing theory of change. Compare the various dialogue trajectories and detect how certain specific outcomes within trajectories relate and/or could be beneficial to other trajectories.

From T3 there are no changes on the ToC.

Identify which significant outcomes as mapped in the Theory of change have been fully achieved (2016-2019). Based on the assessment of the implementation of the strategy to date, plan which key outcomes still need to be achieved in the remaining period of the project to be able to reach the 2020 PFR goal in your country.

Outcome 1 Eight Village development planning and budgeting (RPJMD/RKPdes) in TTS and Kupang district is explicitly integrated and allocated IRM gender responsiveness

Outcome 2 Three District Gobs (TTS, Kupang district and City) development planning and budgeting is explicitly integrated IRM gender responsive

Outcome 5 Module on IRM gender responsive is adopted and applied on Technical Assistance Training (BIMTEK) Training Center of the Ministry of Village

Trajectory 4

See annex 1, fully achieved as outcome trajectory, still need to be achieved : Intermediate outcome

Trajectory 5

1. Review the existing theory of change. Compare the various dialogue trajectories and detect how certain specific outcomes within trajectories relate and/or could be beneficial to other trajectories.

- a. The previous core of TOC in Trajectory 5 is not changed, but we made the changing on outcome categorization where previously we had more outcome into four outcomes only.
- b. There was additional outcome by inserting the achievement in advocacy works in Sigi district which was not planned previously but considered as important to support the TOC
- c. Beneficial to other trajectory was reflected from the achievement of the watershed management integration to village budgeting into the achievement in trajectory 3 on the village fund usage for IRM while the contribution to Trajectory 2 was reflected from the achievement of National SDGs indicators in watershed (Goal 6) and sustainable cities (Goal 11)

2. Identify which significant outcomes as mapped in the Theory of change have been fully achieved (2016-2019). Based on the assessment of the implementation of the strategy to date, plan which key outcomes still need to be achieved in the remaining period of the project to be able to reach the 2020 PFR goal in your country.

- a. Outcome 1: 14 villages allocated fund for watershed management activities in their development plan, one district government in Sikka allocated budget for watershed management and disaster risk management, NTT province government allocated fund for watershed management and DRR, the target which was not accomplished yet in outcome 1 was the allocation of village fund in the rest of 6 villages in Ria Wajo watershed Sikka District.
- b. Outcome 2: The Disaster Management Plan in Sikka has been formalized by using District Head regulation, the ongoing outcome which will be achieved in 2020 will be the Disaster Management Plan formalization in TTS district and Disaster Emergency Management Plan formalization in Sigi District, while the unfinished advocacy possibly happen in advocacy works for the TTS District Water Conservation regulation, however it has been prioritized into the 2020 legal discussion by the legislative.

- c. Outcome 3: The completed advocacy: The Disaster Management Plan in NTT Province has been formalized by using the Governor Regulation and The Urban Farming Grand Design has been formalized by the DKI Jakarta Instruction No 14/2018, meanwhile the unfinished in 2020 will be the finalization of NTT Province Regulation of the Watershed Management but it will be at least discussed in the parliamentary level
 - d. Outcome 4: the completed advocacy was the MoU between MoEF and MoASP on the integration of watershed management plan into spatial plan and national indicators of SDGs (goal 6 and goal 11), while the ongoing progress was the guideline making of the Disaster Management Plan and Resilient City Indicators, however those recommendation from PfR have been officially taken over by BNPB for further policy formalization, while there will be unexpected outcome on the making of guideline to integrate watershed management into spatial plan which engaged MoEF and MoASP.
3. Based on the above, update and agree on Country Teams PfR-joint priorities until 2020 by including key outputs that have not yet been achieved and include them in the workplan that was created in the workshop Jan-Jul 2019.
- There will be no JA performed in 2020 to address the unfinished outcome in 2019 however there will be a IRM Policy Check List Training especially for Policy Impact Assessment for PfR Indonesia in 2020, the training will measure the impact of the policy using the IRM check list.

Table continues on the next page

VIII. Have there been any substantial changes in context during the current reporting period, as compared to last year? If so, please explain.

From trajectory 3 there are no significant changes on the ToC.

IX. Please explain how developments as reported upon influence the sustainability of your workplan as reported upon in the previous (jan-Jun 2019) report

To refresh your mind, the sustainability criteria (Financial, Institutional, Environmental, Technical & Social) are also added in this report as annex 3.
insert text

Trajectory 1.

Have there been any substantial changes in context during the current reporting period, as compared to last year? If so, please explain.
 There is no substantial change to be reported in this reporting period.

Please explain how developments as reported upon influence the sustainability of your workplan as reported upon in the previous (jan-Jun 2019) report
To refresh your mind, the sustainability criteria (Financial, Institutional, Environmental, Technical & Social) are also added in this report as annex 3.

The identified sustainability plan is still relevant and applicable, T1 would continue it as presented in the annex 3

Trajectory 4.

Have there been any substantial changes in context during the current reporting period, as compared to last year? If so, please explain.
 No

Please explain how developments as reported upon influence the sustainability of your workplan as reported upon in the previous (jan-Jun 2019) report *To refresh your mind, the sustainability criteria (Financial, Institutional, Environmental, Technical & Social) are also added in this report as annex 3.*
 See annex 3

Trajectory 5

Have there been any substantial changes in context during the current reporting period, as compared to last year? If so, please explain.

There is no substantial changes in the context during this reporting period

Please explain how developments as reported upon influence the sustainability of your workplan as reported upon in the previous (jan-Jun 2019) report

The development reported in this report has accommodated the sustainability strategy for this PfR program in the 5 areas (Financial, Institutional, Environmental, Technical and Social), for the detail please see the annex 3.

To refresh your mind, the sustainability criteria (Financial, Institutional, Environmental, Technical & Social) are also added in this report as annex 3.

8. Country Corner

Please use this space to add anything you want to share that does not fit under the previous elements, including your reflections on the workshop and reporting process.

Trajectory 1.

-

Trajectory 2.

The new structure within BNPB would require more time for the senior officers to make strategic decision and/or develop required policy/initiatives. The new structure of BNPB, as well as on PMI, made minor delay in updating Ina-Safe for FbF implementation.

Expected increasing awareness on authority of village administrative in making decision and using Village Fund would make village-level strategy and action to be main playing field in future on developing and implementing climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and environmental management

Trajectory 3.

-

Trajectory 4.

-

Trajectory 5.

-

9. Significant change (2 hours - please see annex 2)

- **What is the most significant change that you observed during this reporting period (if any).**

During the PME Workshop held in Jakarta, February 03rd – 05th, 2020, we exercised the instruction to choose the most significant change. Herewith the list of Significant Changes 2019 each of Trajectory PfR Indonesia

Trajectory	Most Significant Change
1	In December 2019, Disaster Management Law Revision was incorporated as priority legislation agenda in the national legislation priority program list 2019 – 2024
2	In October 2019, Prudential, an insurance company, adopt and support PMI Bogor to install the affordable flood alarm in several flood-prone locations in Bogor District.
3	In 2019, eight Villages in the Regency of Kupang and Timor Tengah Selatan allocated village budget for activities which incorporated IRM gender responsive principles. These activities are dripping irrigation system, organic and eco-friendly fertilizer, pesticide. The budget allocation from village fund are the following: Nunsaen (42%), Tolnaku (53%), Oelatimu (9%), Oelbiteno (41%), Oekiu (32%), Linamnutu (20%), Naip (20%), Batnun (20%).
4	Deputy of Natural Resources Coordination, Coordinating Ministry of Maritime and Investment enacted and issued the Decree of SK No 05/DII/Maritim/11/2019 on the establishment of National Working Group on Land Subsidence mitigation and adaptation
5	In March 2019, MoU between the Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning and Ministry of Environment and Forestry was signed in integrating watershed management into spatial planning.

From those significant changes, the alliance agreed that the Most Significant Change for PfR Indonesia in 2019 is:

In 2019, eight Villages in the Regency of Kupang and Timor Tengah Selatan allocated village budget for activities which incorporated IRM gender responsive principles. These activities are dripping irrigation system, organic and eco-friendly fertilizer, pesticide. The budget allocation from village fund are the following: Nunsaen (42%), Tolnaku (53%), Oelatimu (9%), Oelbiteno (41%), Oekiu (32%), Linamnutu (20%), Naip (20%), Batnun (20%).

- **Which of the outcomes or major changes in capacity, have led to this change?**

The outcome on the integration of IRM to village budgeting and planning could be achieved through sequential activities: (1) Strengthening the capacity of village team (2) monitoring the advocacy of the village team on MUSREMBANG (3) Review the village budget and plan

Capacity that have helped the trajectory to reach the outcomes: (a) Capacity to Negotiate (b) Capacity to Facilitate

- **Would you be able to prepare a short story yourself or is support for this required?**

We can prepare a short story by our self

- **And if so, could you mobilize support locally or do you need support from the global team?**

At this point, no need support from global

10. PfR Indicators

In order to better align our (IATI) reporting with the Framework developed by MoFA, (Reporting in IATI will be done by CTNL). Please fill in the interactive google doc indicator sheet prior to the workshop <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1wOdsuwQMigRjzVATwV-Qbp904bdm8q70dN9iuhFlvw/edit#gid=2009864452>

Kindly contact. rvansanten@redcross.nl & djongerius@redcross.nl or any PME group members if you have questions. After suggested figures have been checked with team in the Netherlands present them to the team and verify.

- Please fill in the indicators in the indicator sheet in google docs. Kindly make sure not to change the formula in a cell.
- Please note that some indicators resemble but differ because they are on a different level (output vs outcome) level. If filled in correctly this allows us to analyze if our outputs lead to outcomes at scale.
- Only include new achievements and add them to the existing figures. They will be added automatically to previously reported figures

Result level	IATI Indicator	Linked to D&D indicator	Specification	Explanation	Example
Outcome	CSO's (PFR-Partners) with increased Integrated Risk Management dialogue capacity	DD5: # of CSOs with increased L&A capacities	# of PfR partners with increased dialogue capacity Trajectory 1: 1 CSOs Trajectory 2: - Trajectory 3: 1 CSOs Trajectory 4: 4 CSOs Trajectory 5: 2 CSOs	A contracted 'PfR partner' = organization which implements the program and receives salary payments from PfR funds. Count number of PfR partner organizations that are nationally registered (excluding country team organizations)	Caritas Indonesia, Maumere Diocesan Caritas, CIS Timor
Outcome	CSO's with increased Integrated Risk Management dialogue capacity	DD5: # of CSOs with increased L&A capacities	# of non-contracted organizations with increased dialogue capacity Trajectory 1: 1 CSO alliance Trajectory 2: 3 organizations Trajectory 3: 4 organizations Trajectory 4: 16 organizations Trajectory 5: 6 organizations	Outcome indicator Number of organizations that are part of the wider Civil Society and who have increased dialogue capacity (= actual capacity building (behavior related) Non - partners are wider Civil Society (CSO). Organizations that are involved in our dialogue (and targeted), but not contracted (they do not receive salary payments).	DRR Forum, Village Formulation Team , Gender Working Group, GMIT (Messiah Church East Indonesia), MURIA Platform Jakarta, Sikka District Watershed Forum, NTT Province Watershed Forum, Sikka District Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Forum, TTS District DRR Forum NTT Province DRR Forum PMI USAID APIK Program, RARE
Output	Number of CSOs trained on dialogue capacity for IRM	n/a	# of non-contracted CSOs of which staff or volunteers are trained on IRM dialogue capacity	Total number of non-contracted organizations included in trainings.(See above explanation on non-contracted CSOs.)	DRR Forum, Village Formulation Team , Gender Working Group, GMIT (Messiah Church East Indonesia), MURIA Platform Jakarta, Sikka District Watershed Forum, NTT Province Watershed Forum, Sikka District Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Forum, TTS District DRR Forum NTT Province DRR Forum

Result level	IATI Indicator	Linked to D&D indicator	Specification	Explanation	Example
			Trajectory 1: 13 organizations Trajectory 2: 5 organizations Trajectory 3: 4 organizations Trajectory 4: 7 organizations Trajectory 5: 6 organizations	<p>This is an output indicator – this means that you can count the actual number of non-contracted CSO's trained.</p> <p>Note: the indicator # of non-contracted organizations with increased dialogue capacity is often lower than this (output) indicator as training does not automatically lead to an increased dialogue capacity.</p>	T1: PKPU HI; LPPM Universitas Veteran; BPBD Bontang; Universitas Mataram; BNPB; CREST; IOM; PT Integrasi Tritama Cendekia; PT Serasi Autoraya; Panarub Industry; RSUD Sleman Health Center; University of 17 August/UNTAG; Bappeda Cirebon PMI RARE WFP HOT/Open Street Map IPB University
Output			Total # of organisations (PFR and non-PfR) involved in the programme Trajectory 1: 4 organizations Trajectory 2: - Trajectory 3: - Trajectory 4: 22 organizations Trajectory 5: 8 organizations	Capacity strengthening = sum of two indicators (# of PfR partners with increased dialogue capacity + # of non-contracted organizations with increased dialogue capacity)	Caritas Indonesia, Maumere Diocesan Caritas, MURIA Platform Jakarta, Sikka District Watershed Forum, NTT Province Watershed Forum, Sikka District Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Forum, TTS District DRR Forum, NTT Province DRR Forum T1: PMI, National DRR Platform; Lingkar Associations; AMPU PB
Output	Number of policies, practices, investments influenced / worked on	DD4: # of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency	# of policies, practices, investments trajectories being worked on (level 1 and up) Trajectory 1: 2 policies Trajectory 2: 25 policies Trajectory 3: 10 policies Trajectory 4: 18 policies Trajectory 5: 37 policies	Count number of dialogue trajectories	20 Village Action Plans, 1 Sikka District Mid Term Development Plan, 1 NTT Mid-Term Development Plan, 1 Sikka District Head Regulation on Disaster Management Plan, 1 NTT Governor Regulation on Disaster Management Plan, 1 TTS District Head Regulation on Disaster Management Plan, 1 TTS Water Conservation Regulation Draft, 1 NTT Watershed Management regulation draft, 1 NTT Province Governor Regulation Draft for Watershed management plan formalization, 1 Sigi District Head Regulation Draft for Disaster Emergency Management Plan, 1 Governor Instruction of DKI Jakarta Urban Farming, 1 Grand Design Guideline draft for DKI Jakarta, 1 National Indicator of SDGs on watershed and resilient city, 1 National Urban Resilience Indicator, 1 guideline for Disaster Management Plan Making for BNPB, 1 Draft Indonesia Disaster Management Master Plan, 1 MoU of Ministry of Environment and Forestry and Ministry of Spatial on Watershed Management Plan in the Spatial Planning, 1 Guideline draft for inserting the watershed management plan into the spatial planning T1: Revision of DM Law No. 24/2007; Jakarta Province's Community Based Disaster Management Grand Design 1 policy on ToC approach and strategy for climate change adaptation 1 Policy and financing on forecast-based Early Action 1 Village Fund for Early Action 1 Ecosystem-based Approach Climate Change adaptation at Coastal

Result level	IATI Indicator	Linked to D&D indicator	Specification	Explanation	Example
					1 updating InaSafe for measuring potential affected peoples and damages
Output	Key government and institutional stakeholders engaged	n/a	<p># of key government and institutional stakeholders engaged</p> <p>Trajectory 1: 6 key governments Trajectory 2: 10 key governments Trajectory 3: 26 key governments Trajectory 4: 87 key governments Trajectory 5: 96 key governments</p>	Number of Key government and institutional stakeholders engaged in dialogue	<p>Village Level: 20 village governments in Sikka District, 20 BPD (Village Parliament) of Sikka District, 8 villages in the Kupang, Timor Tengah Selatan District, 2 Sub-District in the City of Kupang</p> <p>District and City Level: 1 BPBD (Disaster Management) Sikka, 1 Bappeda (Planning Agency), 1 DLH (Environment Agency) Sikka, 1 PMD (Village and Community Empowerment Agency) Sikka, Biro 1 Hukum (Legal Bureau) Sikka, Dagesime Magepanda Watershed Forum, Ria Wajo Watershed Forum, Sikka DRR Forum, BPBD TTS District, DLH TTS District, Bappeda TTS District, DPMD TTS District, Biro Hukum TTS District, TTS District Legislative, TTS DRR Forum, Noelmina Watershed Forum, Mayor of Kupang City, Kupang city BPBD, Kupang City Bappeda, Public Work Department of Kupang City, Sigi District Head, Sigi BPBD, Sigi Bappeda, Social Agency of Sigi, Public Work Agency of Sigi, PMD Sigi, Health Department Sigi, BASARNAS Sigi, Indonesia Red Cross Sigi, Tadulako University, Sigi Islamic University, Sigi DRR Forum, BPBD Kupang District, BPBD Timor Tengah Selatan District, BPBD City of Kupang, BAPPEDA Kupang District, BAPPEDA Timor Tengah Selatan District, BAPPEDA City of Kupang, Department of Village Community Empowerment District of Timor Tengah Selatan, Department of Women and Child Protection District of Timor Tengah Selatan,</p> <p>Province Level: Tourism Department NTT, NTT Watershed Forum, NTT DRR Forum, NTT BPBD, NTT Bappeda, NTT DLHK, NTT BP DAS (Watershed Management Agency), NTT DPRD (Legislative), NTT Legal Bureau, Deputy Governor of Environment and Spatial, Jakarta DKPKP (Food Security, Marine and Agriculture Dept), Jakarta Public Housing department (DPRKP), Jakarta BPBD, Jakarta Bappeda, Resilient Jakarta Secretariat, MURIA Platform, Jakarta Urban Farming Forum, DKI Jakarta DRR and CCA Forum,</p> <p>National level: BNPB (Disaster Management), Bappenas (Planning Agency) KLHK (MoEF), KATR (Ministry of Agraria and Spatial Plan), Kemendagri (MoHA), Kemendes (Village Ministry), National Watershed Forum, Ruang Waktu Knowledge Hub</p> <p>National: BNPB, Min.of Development Planning/BAPPENAS, Min.of Home Affair, Min.of Village Development, Min.of Spatial Planning, Coordinating Ministry Maritime Affair, Min.of Public Work, Meteorological Agency (BMKG),</p> <p>Sub-National: TTS District Government, Jakarta Province Government.</p> <p>T1: BNPB Law Bureau, Jakarta Deputy Governor Office, Ministry of Social</p>

Result level	IATI Indicator	Linked to D&D indicator	Specification	Explanation	Example
					Affairs, House of Representatives' Expert Body, UNOCHA, UN-INGO-Donor-RCRC's Humanitarian Country Team, AMPU-PB/Civil Society Alliance for the Strengthening of DM Law
Output	Key knowledge institute stakeholders engaged -	n/a	# of key knowledge institute stakeholders engaged Trajectory 1: 1 knowledge institute Trajectory 2: 4 knowledge institutes Trajectory 3: 2 knowledge institutes Trajectory 4: 8 knowledge institutes Trajectory 5: 3 knowledge institutes	Number of knowledge institutes/ universities engaged in dialogue	Tadulako University Sigi , Sigi Islamic University Ruang Waktu Knowledge Hub, Gadjah Mada University, University of Nusa Cendana T1: Institute of International Studies, University of Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta (IIS-UGM) IPB, ITB, LAPAN, BMKG
Outcome	Resolutions adopted that reflect IRM principles at conferences/platforms attended by PfR	n/a	Total # of resolutions adopted that reflect IRM principles at conferences/platforms attended by PfR Trajectory 1: 1 resolution Trajectory 2: 10 resolutions Trajectory 3: 6 resolutions Trajectory 4: 3 resolutions Trajectory 5: 20 resolutions	Resolutions adopted with contributions by PfR partners A Resolution is an opinion or decision formally expressed by a group of people, e.g. at a public meeting	Kupang District 1. 4 villages governments integrated IRM gender responsiveness into village development plan Sikka District: 2. Decision of Bappeda to integrate Watershed Management into District Mid-Term Development Plan 3. BPBD Sikka decision to integrate Sikka Disaster Management Plan to District Mid-Term Development Plan 4. 20 Village governments agreed to integrate watershed management plan priorities into village mid-term development plan TTS: 5. TTS BPBD to integrate TTS Disaster Management Plan to TTS Mid Term Development Plan 6. TTS Legislative members agreed to prioritize water conservation regulation in 2020 7. TTS District Head Technical Expert agreed to implement water conservation in the district 8. 4 villages governments integrated IRM gender responsiveness into village development plan Kupang City: 9. Kupang City Mayor Assistant agreed to improve Kupang city resilient level by accepting 9 PfR recommendation after NUA testing Sigi District: 10. Sigi District Head agreed to issue the District Head regulation for Sigi Disaster Emergency Management Plan 11. Sigi Legislative agreed to support the financing of the Sigi Disaster Emergency Management Plan

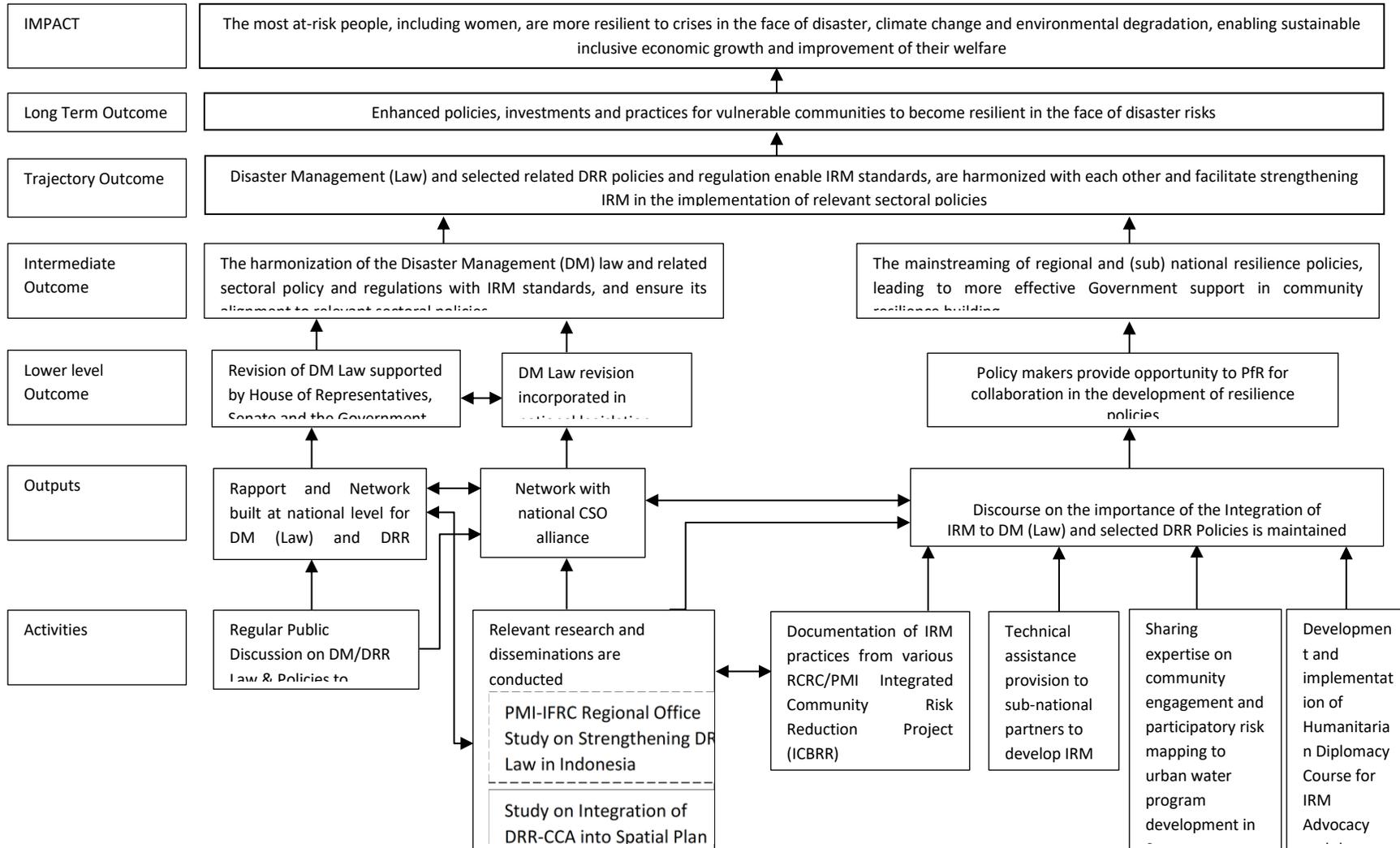
Result level	IATI Indicator	Linked to D&D indicator	Specification	Explanation	Example
					<p>NTT Province:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. NTT BPBD agreed to integrate Disaster Management Plan into Mid Term Development Plan 13. DLHK agreed to revise the watershed management regulation at province level 14. BPDAS agreed to support financing in delivering consultancy during the watershed management regulation revision 15. BAPPEDA agreed to integrate DRR and Waterhed management and water conservation in mid-term development plan <p>DKI Jakarta:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Governor of DKI launched the DKI Jakarta Urban Farming Grand Design 17. Former Deputy Governor of DKI Jakarta agreed to adopt the grand design guideline <p>National:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18. Minister of Environment and Forestry issued a decree to establish and launch National Watershed Forum with KARINA as its member 19. Minister Deputy of MoEF agreed to sign the MoU between MOEF and MoASP to integrate watershed management into the spatial plan 20. Director of DRR of BNPB agreed to adopt Disaster Management Plan Guideline and National Urban Resilience Indicators proposed by PfR 21. Urban Director of BAPPENAS agreed to use the urban resilience indicators for developing sustainable city index <p>Directorate of Marginalized Areas, Transmigration and Inter-village development of Bappenas agreed to use the resilient city indicators for developing new monitoring and evaluation tools (resilient city framework)</p> <p>T1: IRM principles adopted in some articles in the CSO's DM Law Revision Draft</p> <p>National:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Several points to roadmap on land-subsidence - TOC and matrix for developing strategy on climate adaptation - Existing, gaps, and proposed strategy on climate change adaptation at coastal and fishery sector - Integratiomm DRR-CCA into mid-term development planning /RPJMN (2020-2024) - Decision to update InaSafe for implementing forecast-based Early Action.(FbA) - Decision to integrate weather forecast into InaSafe for FbA - Confirmation on a authority of Village Administrative to Declare village-level emergency situation. - Confirmation on availability of village fund for village-level emergency situation (early action and emergency respond)

Result level	IATI Indicator	Linked to D&D indicator	Specification	Explanation	Example
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decision to establish working group on integration DRR-CCA - Consideration to include vulnerable group to be prioritized disaster insurance program.
Output	Dialogue trajectories with a specific focus on inclusive development	DD2: # of laws, policies and norms/attitudes, blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development	<p># dialogues with specific focus. Based on analysis of each trajectory: do we work with/target groups that have limited access to economic, political processes and sources (Assumption that gender or marginalized groups falls under inclusive development)</p> <p>Trajectory 1: 1 policy Trajectory 2: 7 policies Trajectory 3: 10 policies Trajectory 4: - Trajectory 5: 37 policies</p>	<p>Count of trajectories that focus on gender and, or marginalized groups.</p> <p>cannot be higher than number of dialogue trajectories reported.</p>	<p>20 Village Action Plans, 1 Sikka District Mid Term Development Plan, 1 NTT Mid-Term Development Plan, 1 Sikka District Head Regulation on Disaster Management Plan, 1 NTT Governor Regulation on Disaster Management Plan, 1 TTS District Head Regulation on Disaster Management Plan, 1 TTS Water Conservation Regulation Draft, 1 NTT Watershed Management regulation draft, 1 NTT Province Governor Regulation Draft for Watershed management plan formalization, 1 Sigi District Head Regulation Draft for Disaster Emergency Management Plan, 1 Governor Instruction of DKI Jakarta Urban Farming, 1 Grand Design Guideline draft for DKI Jakarta, 1 National Indicator of SDGs on watershed and resilient city, 1 National Urban Resilience Indicator, 1 guideline for Disaster Management Plan Making for BNPB, 1 Draft Indonesia Disaster Management Master Plan, 1 MoU of Ministry of Environment and Forestry and Ministry of Spatial on Watershed Management Plan in the Spatial Planning, 1 Guideline draft for inserting the watershed management plan into the spatial planning</p> <p>T1: DM Law Revision Draft</p> <p>National:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing, gaps, and proposed strategy on climate change adaptation at coastal and fishery sector - Integratiomm DRR-CCA into mid-term development planning /RPJMN (2020-2024) - Decision to update InaSafe for implementing forecast-based Early Action.(FbA), especially on gender, vulnerable ages, and poor housing - Confirmation on authority of Village Administrative to Declare village-level emergency situation. - Confirmation on availability of village fund for village-level emergency situation (early action and emergency respond) - Decision to establish working group on integration DRR-CCA - Consideration to include vulnerable group to be prioritized disaster insurance program.
Outcome	Number of times CSOs succeeded in influencing the debate and agenda setting	DD3: # of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage.	<p># of times CSO's (contracted and non-contracted) succeeded in influencing the debate and agenda setting</p> <p>Trajectory 1: 9 Trajectory 2: 3 Trajectory 3: 8 Trajectory 4: 18 Trajectory 5: 10</p>	<p>Count of number of times that CSO's (contracted and non-contracted) were able to influence the debate/ agenda setting</p> <p>This indicator is similar but broader than the indicator:</p> <p><i>Total # of resolutions adopted that reflect IRM principles at</i></p>	<p>Dagesime Magepanda and Ria Wajo Watershed Forum:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 14 times successful advocacy in integrate village government in watershed areas to use watershed management plan <p>Sikka DRR Forum</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Once successfully integrate Disaster Management Plan into District Development Plan <p>TTS DRR Forum:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Once successfully integrate TTS Disaster Management Plan into Development Plan <p>Sigi DRR Forum:</p>

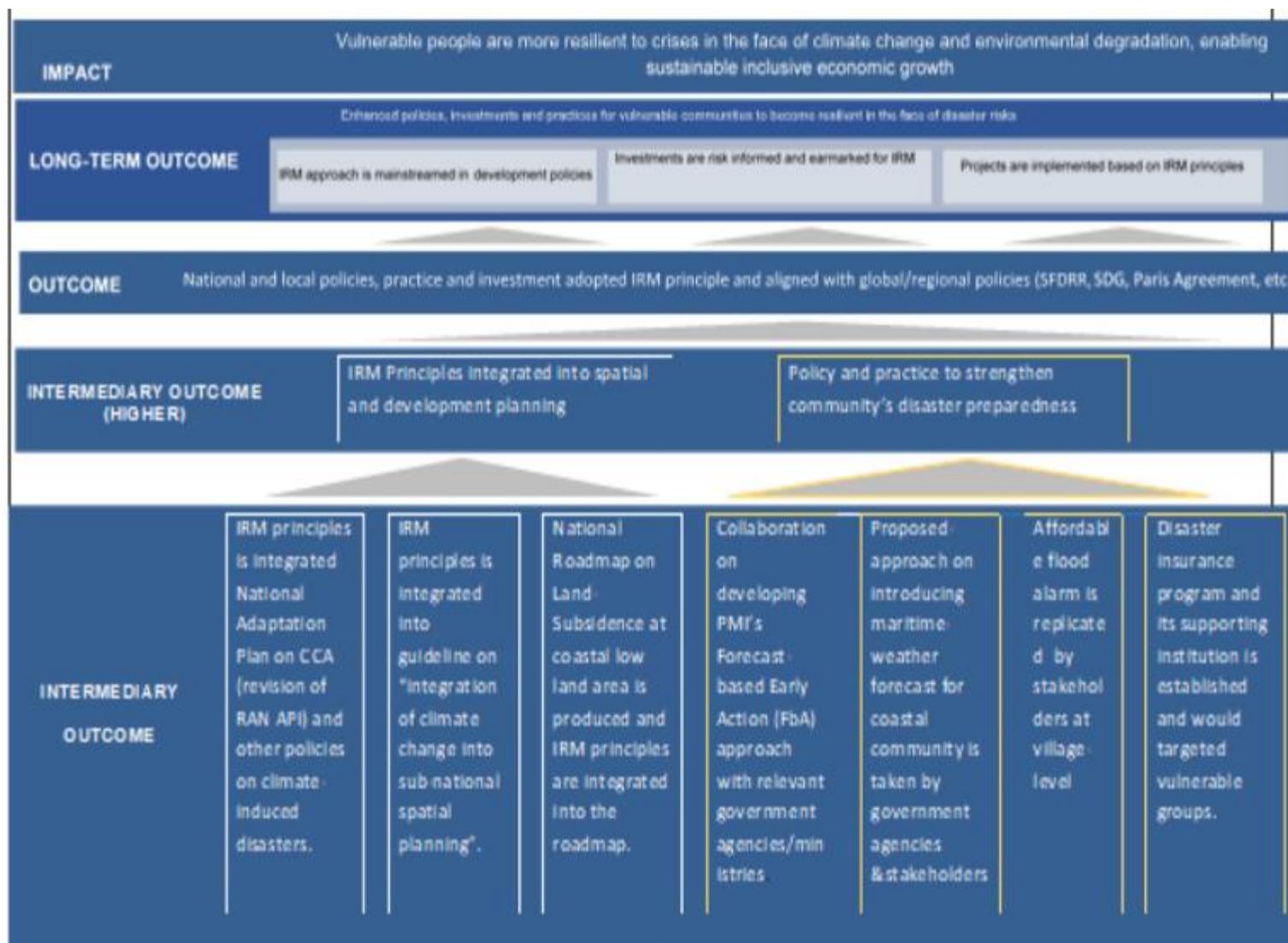
Result level	IATI Indicator	Linked to D&D indicator	Specification	Explanation	Example
				<i>conferences/platforms attended by PfR</i>	<p>4. Successfully influence the district head to formalize the Sigi Disaster Emergency Management Plan</p> <p>NTT DRR Forum:</p> <p>5. Successfully integrate Disaster Management Plan into Development Plan</p> <p>MURIA Platform:</p> <p>6. Successfully influenced the DKI Jakarta Governor instruction on urban farming</p> <p>T1:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PMI & AMPU-PB get Senate's support to strengthen Indonesian DM Law by proposing Law revision to the House of Representatives; 2. PMI got invited by BNPB Law bureau to share the IFRC study on DM Law and DRR, DM Law revision agenda; 3. PMI and AMPU-PB organized 2 public discussions on DM Law revision; 4. AMPU-PB presented CSO position paper to Ministries, and further to the House of Representatives members; CSO position paper was also being used by UN-HCT to provide feedback to the Ministry of Social Affairs, that coordinate GOI's inter ministerial/agencies team for the revision of DM Law 5. AMPU-PB able to submit 3 times, issues identification matrix of the revised DM Law draft to the House of Representatives and GOI. 6. DM Law revision agenda submitted by AMPU-PB to the National Election Committee to be part of questions being prepared under environment policy topic in the Presidential Candidature Debate <p>National: Policy and financing on forecast-based Early Action to be included in resolution of DRR Mont 2019. Ecosystem-based Approach to be included in Climate Change adaptation at Coastal Updating InaSafe to be responded by BNPB and BMKG</p>

Annex A: Visualisation Theory of Change (include visual here)

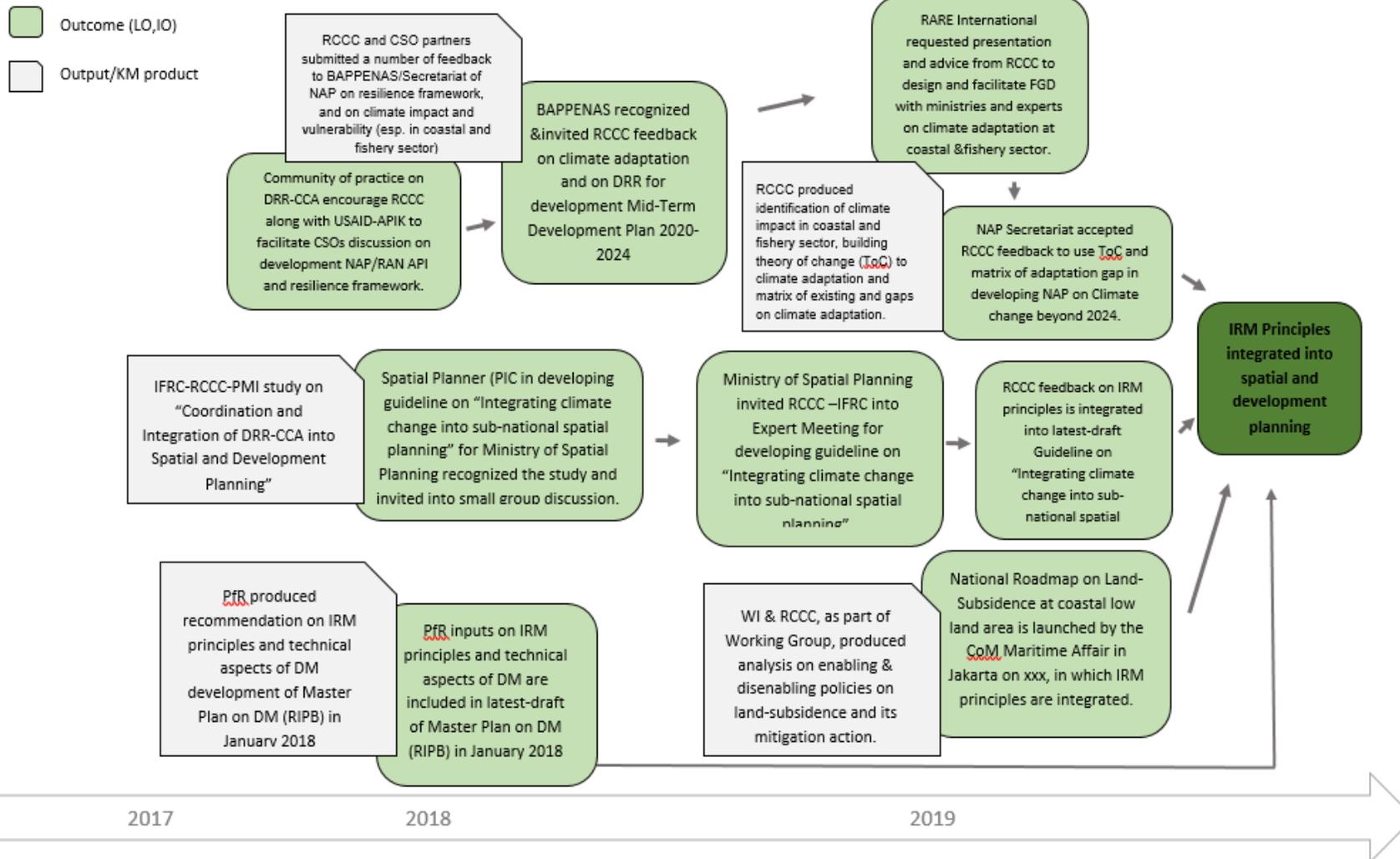
A.1 Theory of Change – Trajectory 1 PfR Indonesia

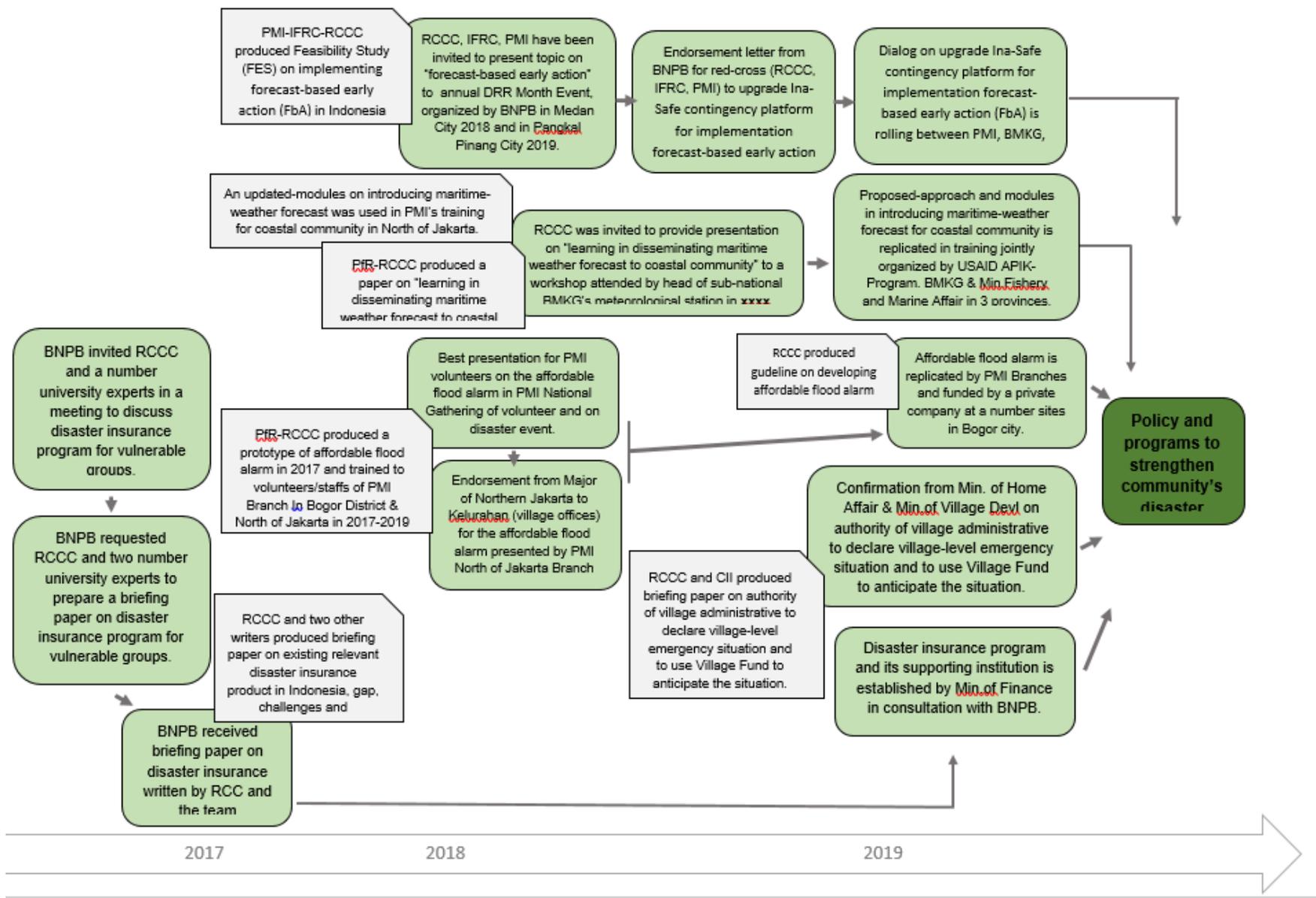


A.2 Theory of Change – Trajectory 2 PfR Indonesia



Achieved Outcome Pathway T2, 2016-2019

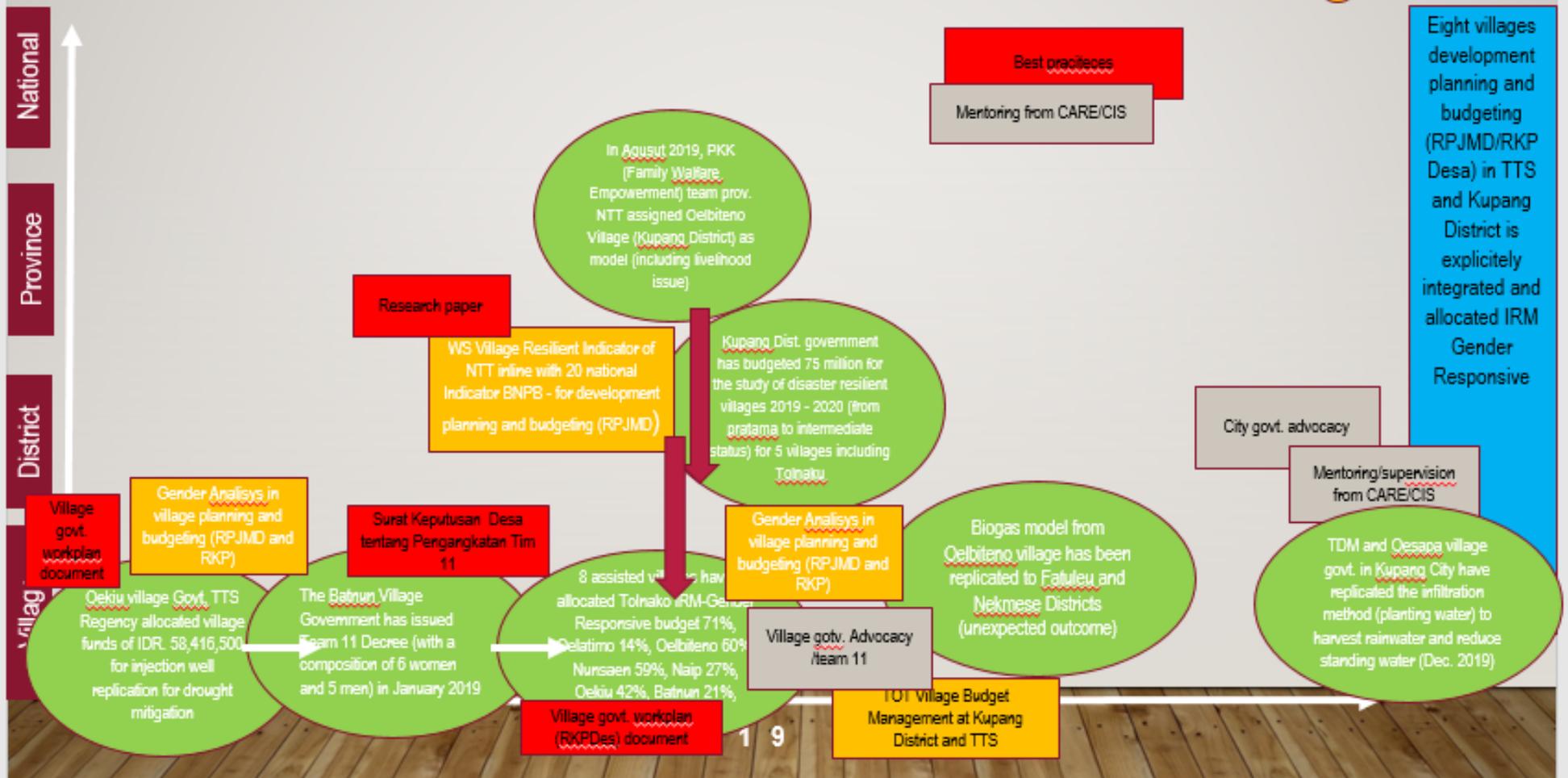




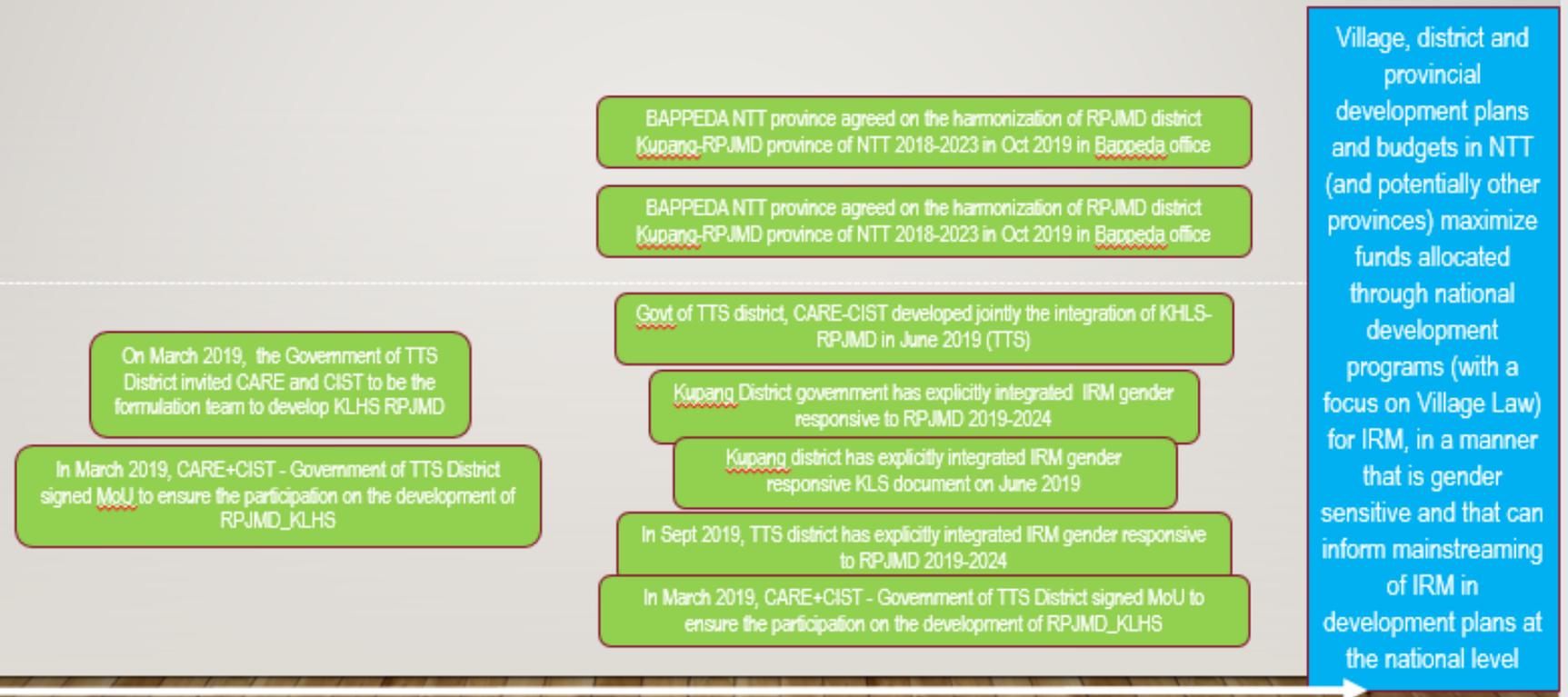
A.3 Theory of Change – Trajectory 3 PfR Indonesia

Theory of Change – Trajectory 3 PfR Indonesia						
IMPACT	Vulnerable people are more resilient to crises in the face of climate change and environmental degradation, enabling sustainable inclusive economic growth					
LONG-TERM OUTCOME	Enhanced policies, investments and practices for vulnerable communities to become resilient in the face of disaster risks					
	<i>IRM approach is mainstreamed in development policies</i>	<i>Investments are risk informed</i>	<i>Projects are implemented based on IRM principles</i>			
OUTCOME	Village, district and provincial development plans and budgets in NTT (and potentially other provinces) maximize funds allocated through national development programs (with a focus on Village Law) for IRM, in a manner that is gender sensitive and that can inform mainstreaming of IRM in development plans at the national level					
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME	Eight Village development planning and budgeting (RPJMD/RKPdes) in TTS and Kupang district is explicitly integrated and allocated IRM gender responsiveness	Three District Govs (TTS, Kupang district and City) development planning and budgeting is explicitly integrated IRM gender responsive	District regulation on village budget management in TTS district explicitly stated the allocation of village fund for disaster preparedness, emergency and urgent situations	Module on IRM gender responsive is adopted and applied on Technical Assistance Training (BIMTEK) Training Center of the Ministry of Village	NTT provincial government is adopted the model of IRM Eco Tourism	
OUTPUT	RPJMDes RKPDes Village decision letter incorporated women as participant on village dev planning team	Document of KLHS (Studies for Environment Strategy) RPJMD Policy guidelines	District regulation (PERBUB)	Training module Training Guidelines	IRM Eco-Tourism	

Outcome pathway Trajectory 3 - 1



Outcome pathway Trajectory 3 - 2

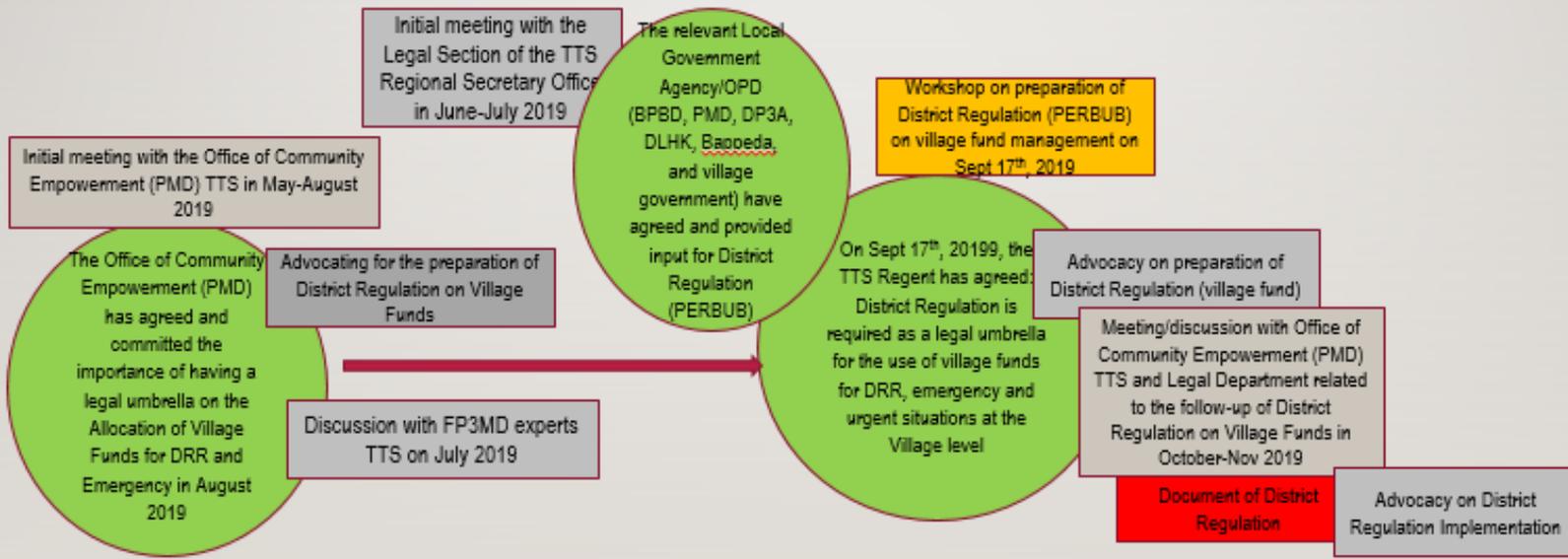


2019

Outcome pathway Trajectory 3 - 3

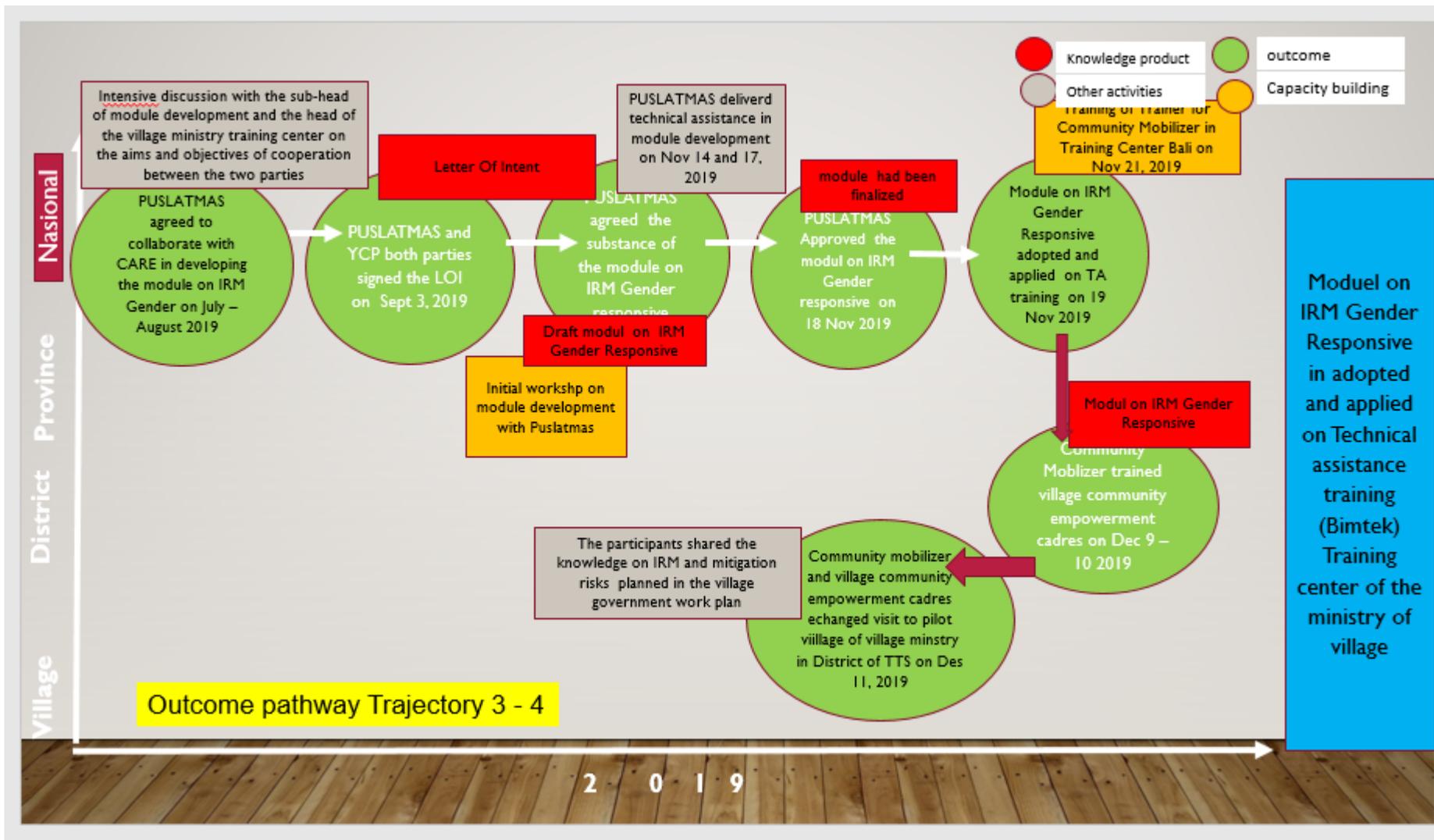


National
Province
District
Village

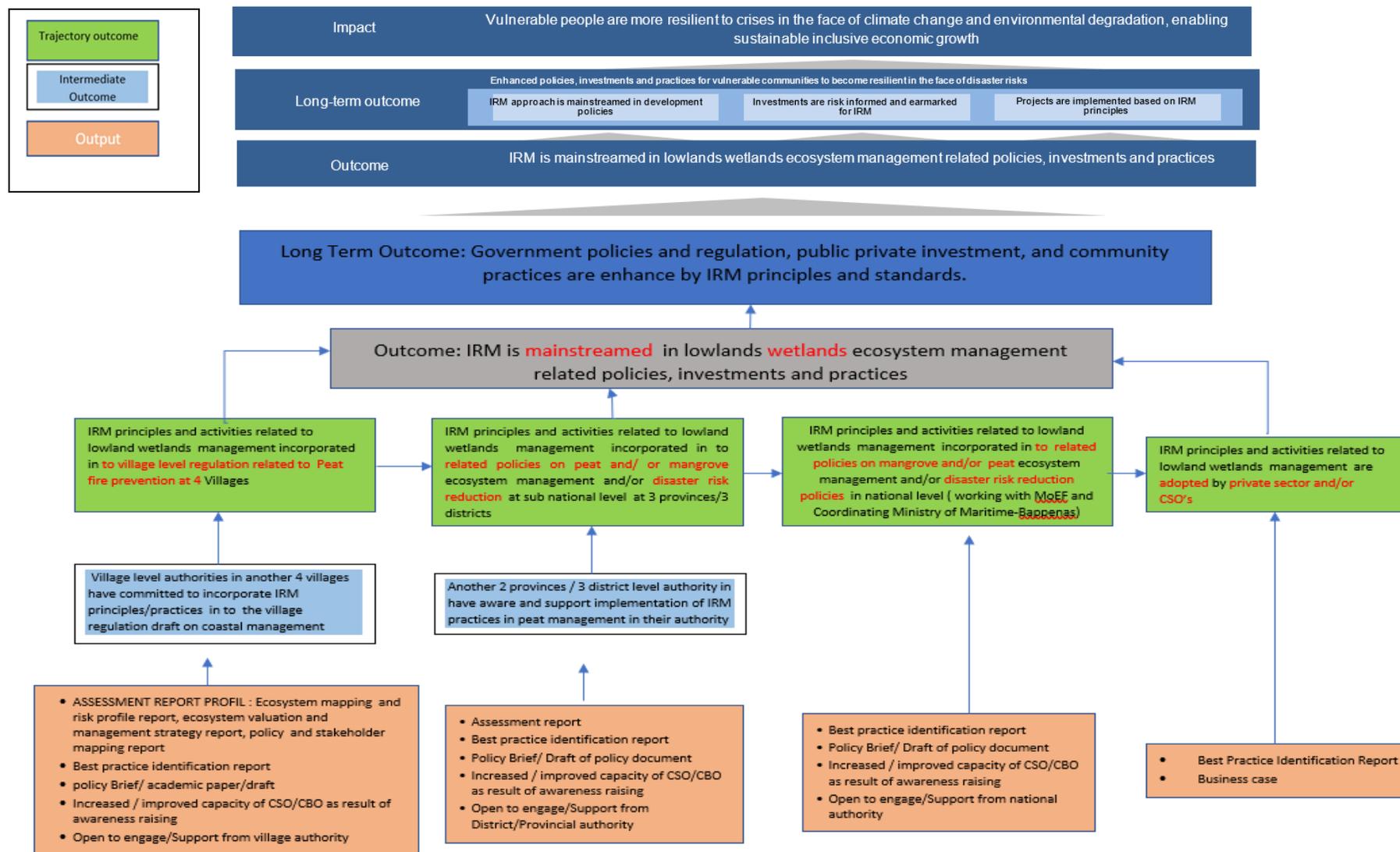


District regulation on village budget management in TTS district explicitly stated on allocation village fund for disaster preparedness, emergency and urgent situation

2019



A.4 Theory of Change – Trajectory 4 PfR Indonesia



Trajectory Outcome

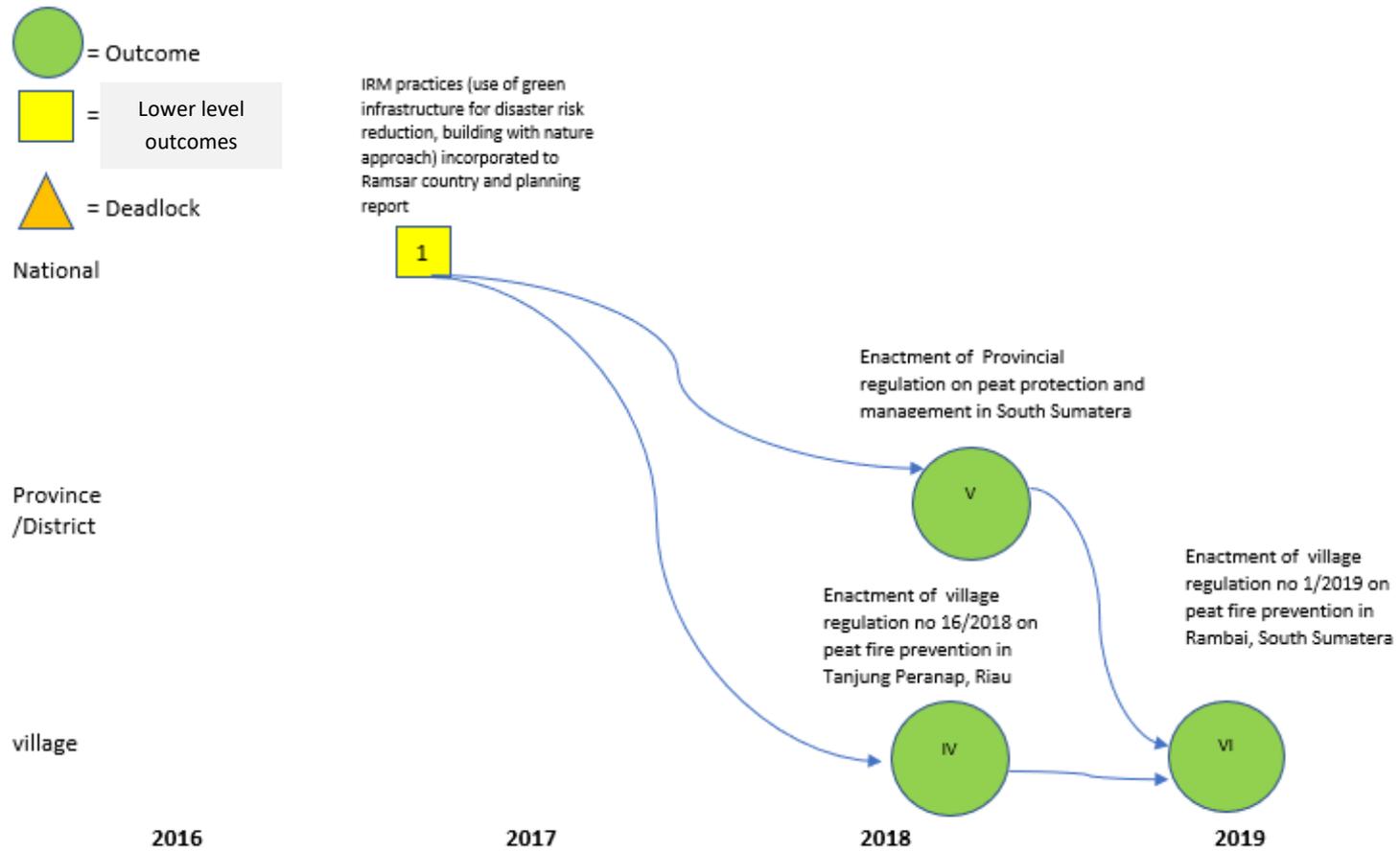
- I Enactment of Permenko 4/2017 on strategy, program and indicator of mangrove ecosystem management
- II Launching and operationalisation of mangrove ecotourism in Morodemak village, Demak
- III Enactment of major decree No. 360/2018 on DRR forum of Serang city development
- IV Enactment of village regulation no 16/2018 on peat fire prevention in Tanjung Peranap, Riau
- V Enactment of Provincial regulation on peat protection and management in South Sumatera
- VI Enactment of village regulation no 1/2019 on peat fire prevention in Rambai, South Sumatera
- VII Enactment of governor decree No.522/2019 on mangrove management WG Banten Province
- VIII Budget allocation from govt of Demak accounted for 1,25 B IDR for HE maintenances, coastal field school and resilient village
- IX Enactment of deputy decree no.5/DII/2019 on Land subsidence mitigation and adaptation working group Establishment
- X Enactment of governor decree No.24/2019 on mangrove management strategy in central Java
- XI Launching and operationalisation of PaludiFor, multistakeholder forum to promote paludiculture , adoption of Paludiculture by member of Paludiculture
- XII Enactment of village regulation No.7/2019 on peat fire prevention in Karang Mukti , MUBA
- XIII Enactment of village regulation no.4/2019 on peat fire prevention in Jabiren, Pulang Pisau
- XIV Enactment of regent Decree no.360/286/2019 on DRR Forum of Demak District
- XV The head of district of Ogan Komering Ilir (OKI) Sumsel released the instruction/circular letter to strengthen the district level industrial program
- XVI PT Wana Subur Lestari Adopted and Implemented Paludiculture with the community surrounding their concession

Milestone; Intermediate outcome

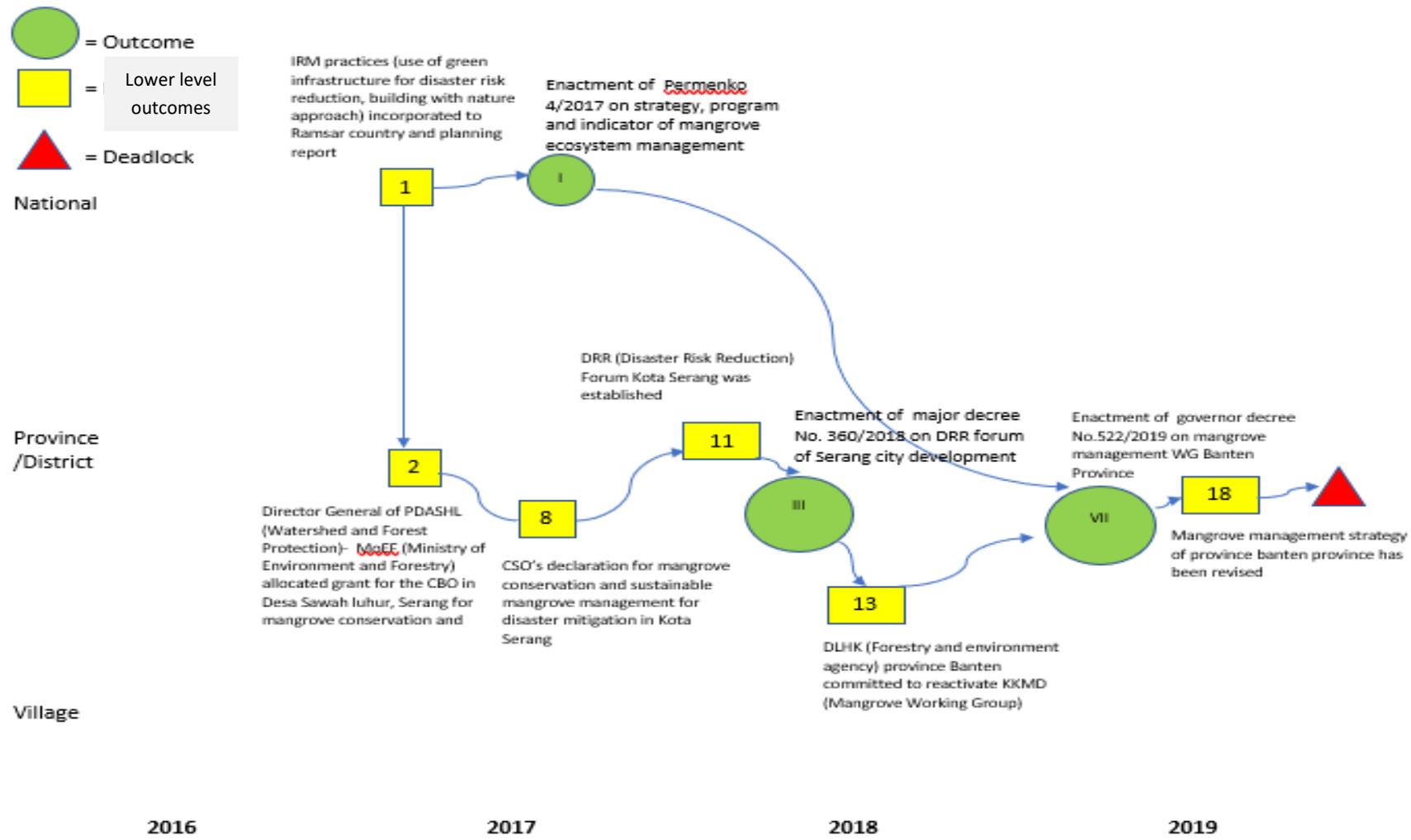
1. IRM practices (use of green infrastructure for disaster risk reduction, building with nature approach) incorporated to Ramsar country and planning report
2. Director General of PDASHL (Watershed and Forest Protection)- MoEF (Ministry of Environment and Forestry) allocated grant for the CBO in Desa Sawah luhur, Serang for mangrove conservation and management activities
3. IRM Practices (permeable structure and integrated coastal zone management) recognized by Bappeda (Planning agency) Kabupaten Demak During Musrembang
4. Guideline on silvofishery was developed (to be enacted)
5. Guideline on mangrove restoration in conservation areas was developed
6. IRM measures on mangrove rehab (use of green infrastructure in addressing coastal erosion, and mangrove based livelihood and ecotourism) has been incorporated in to DRR plan Kota Serang
7. IRM concept/principles included in Indonesia's country position for UNEP declaration on Mangrove conservation and sustainable management
8. CSO's declaration for mangrove conservation and sustainable mangrove management for disaster mitigation in Kota Serang
9. CSO's declaration for integrated coastal management in Kabupaten Demak
10. Coordinating Ministry of Maritime committed to follow up land subsidence issues with policy measures
11. DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) Forum Kota Serang was established
12. Land subsidence issues being recognized by Bappeda, and allocation for development of DRR agency in Kabupaten Demak during Musrembang
13. DLHK (Forestry and environment agency) provinsi Banten committed to reactivate KKMD (Mangrove Working Group)
14. IRM (3 R-rewetting, revegetation and revitalisation of livelihood, Fire brigades and patrol, hydrological monitoring) incorporated in village regulation draft
15. DRR forum in kabupaten Demak was established
16. Paludiculture forum-multistakeholder forum to promote planting of native species and non drainage based peat cultivation was established
17. National Working Group of Land subsidence mitigation and adaptation was established

18. Mangrove management strategy of provinsi banten province has been revised
19. The World Mangrove Centre concept paper has been adopted by P3SEKPI (Socio economy and climate change research centre) of MoEF to be further implemented
20. Purun (native peat species) ecosystem management in Kabupaten OKI (Ogan Komering Ilir) has been developed
21. IRM (Silvofishery, permeable structure, mangrove based livelihood development) has been incorporated in village regulation draft in Morodemak, Demak
22. National Roadmap on mitigation and adaptation of Land Subsidence in lowland coastal areas has been launched by the CMM
23. The structure of IMS-Indonesia's mangrove society- are developed, WII involved as chair members
24. Badan geologi, ministry of Energy and mineral resource, launch the map of soft soil as part of their commitment in Land subsidence mitigation and adaptation roadmap implementation, they also commit to allocate land subsidence monitoring in northern coast of Java in 2020
25. Purun area that already participatory mapped are incorporated in to regency's spatial planning map draft as Local Strategic areas, which means that the spatial planning process should consider for this areas in order to be conserved and protected.
26. The organisational structure of IMS-Indonesia's mangrove society- is developed

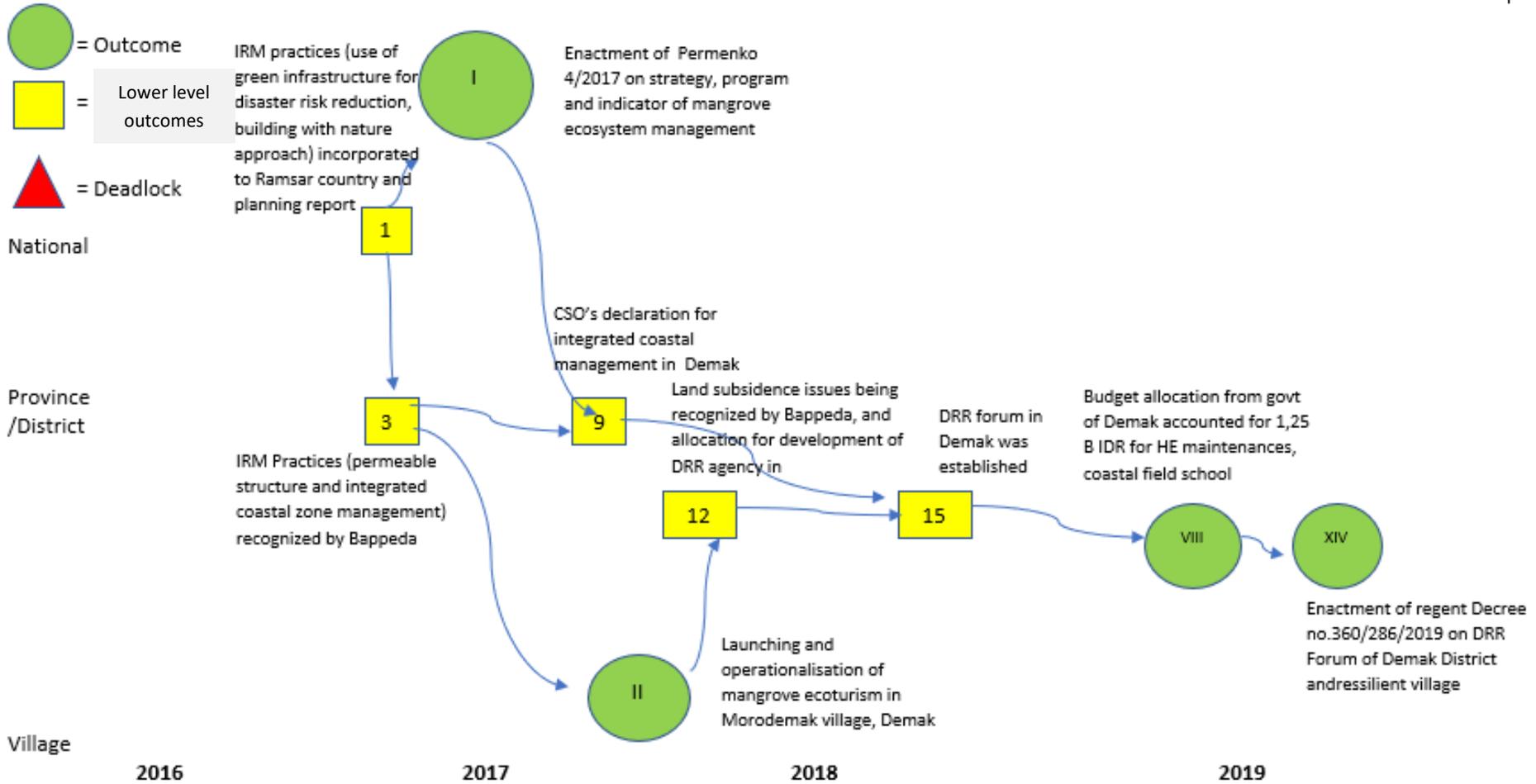
VI. Enactment of village regulation no 1/2019 on peat fire prevention in Rambai, South Sumatera



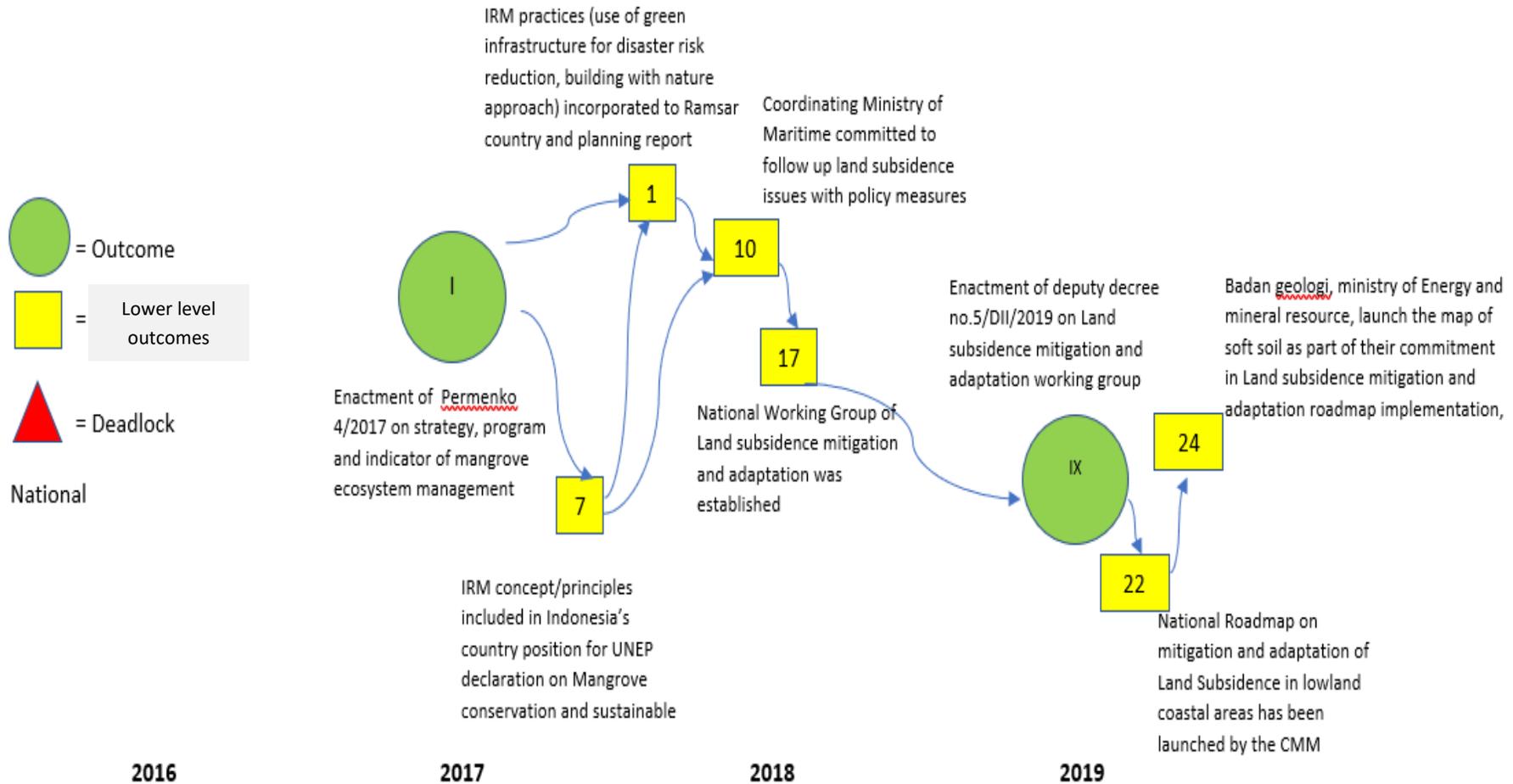
VII. Enactment of governor decree No.522/2019 on mangrove management WG Banten Province



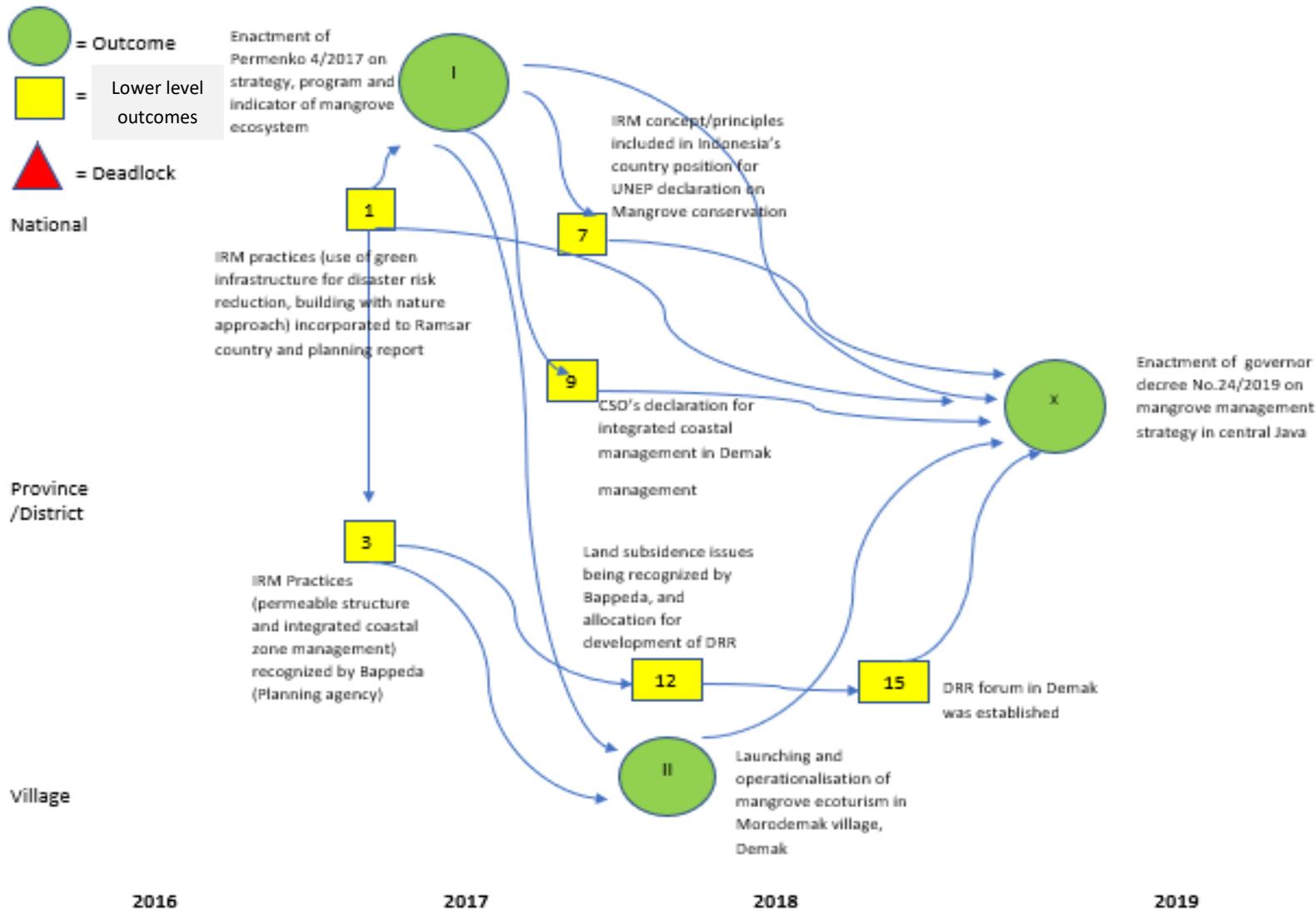
VIII and XIV. Budget allocation from govt of Demak accounted for 1,25 B IDR for HE maintenances, coastal field school and resilient village -and- Enactment regent decree on DRR forum and resilient village



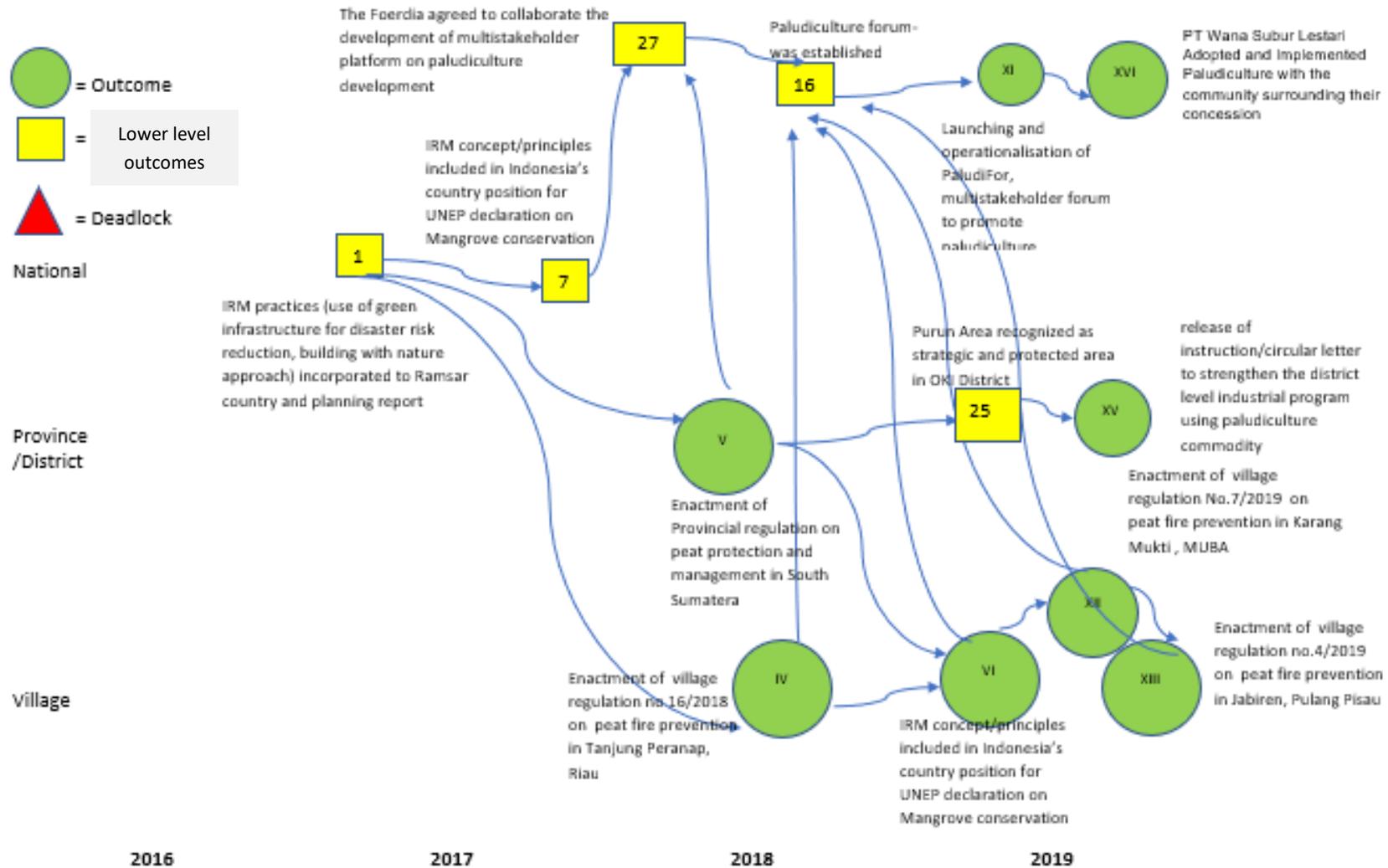
IX. Enactment of deputy decree no.5/DII/2019 on Land subsidence mitigation and adaptation working group Establishment and Roadmap Launching



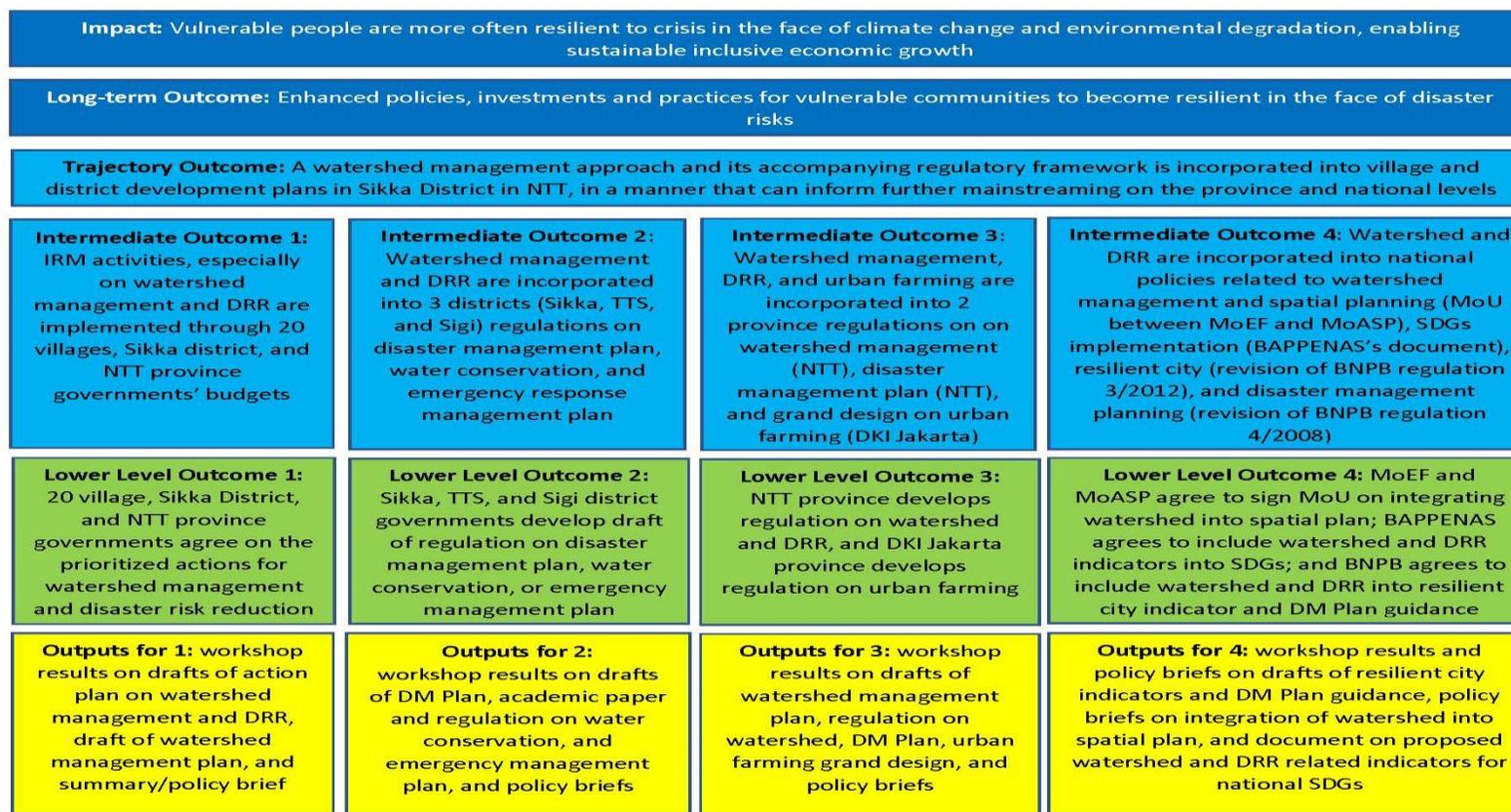
X. Enactment of governor decree No.24/2019 on mangrove management strategy in central Java



XI, XII, XIII, XV and XVI. Launching and operationalisation of Paludiculture Forum, multistakeholder forum to promote paludiculture – Village regulation- release of instruction/circular letter to strengthen the district level industrial program- and- adoption of Paludiculture by member of Paludiculture



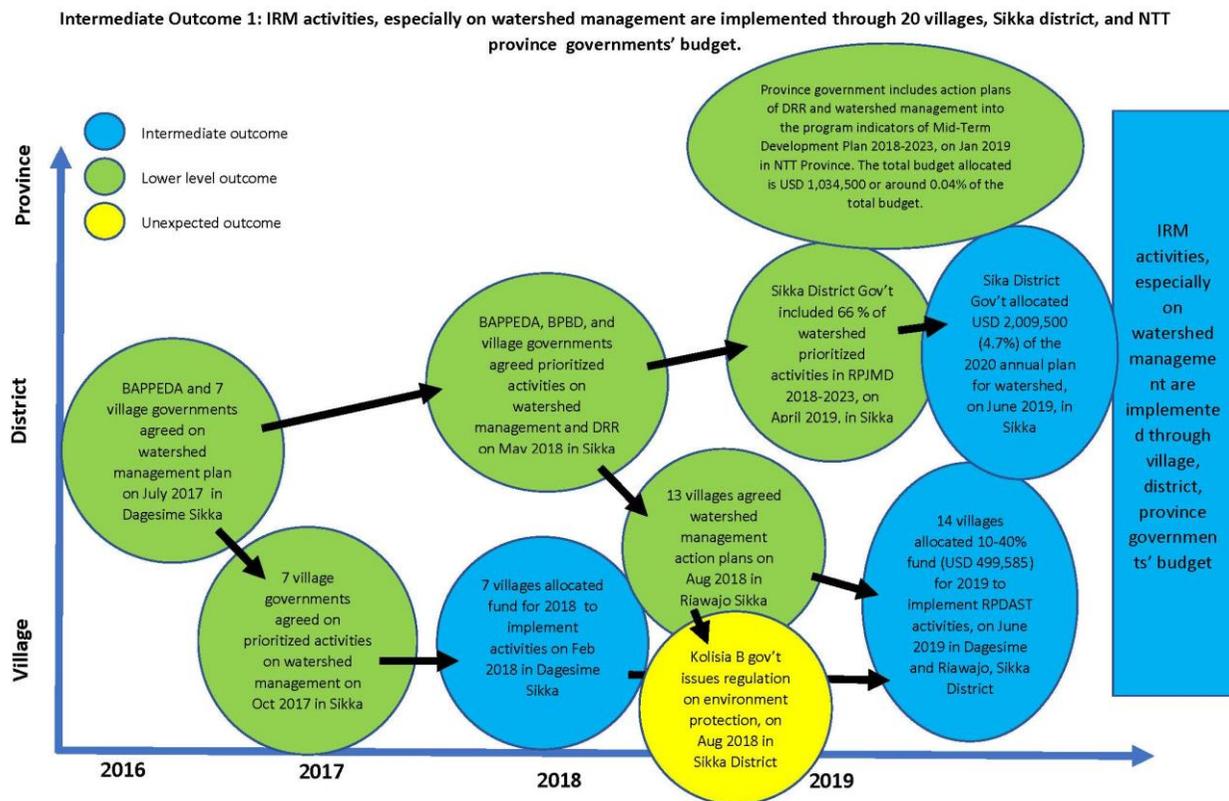
A5. Theory of Change – Trajectory 5 PfR Indonesia



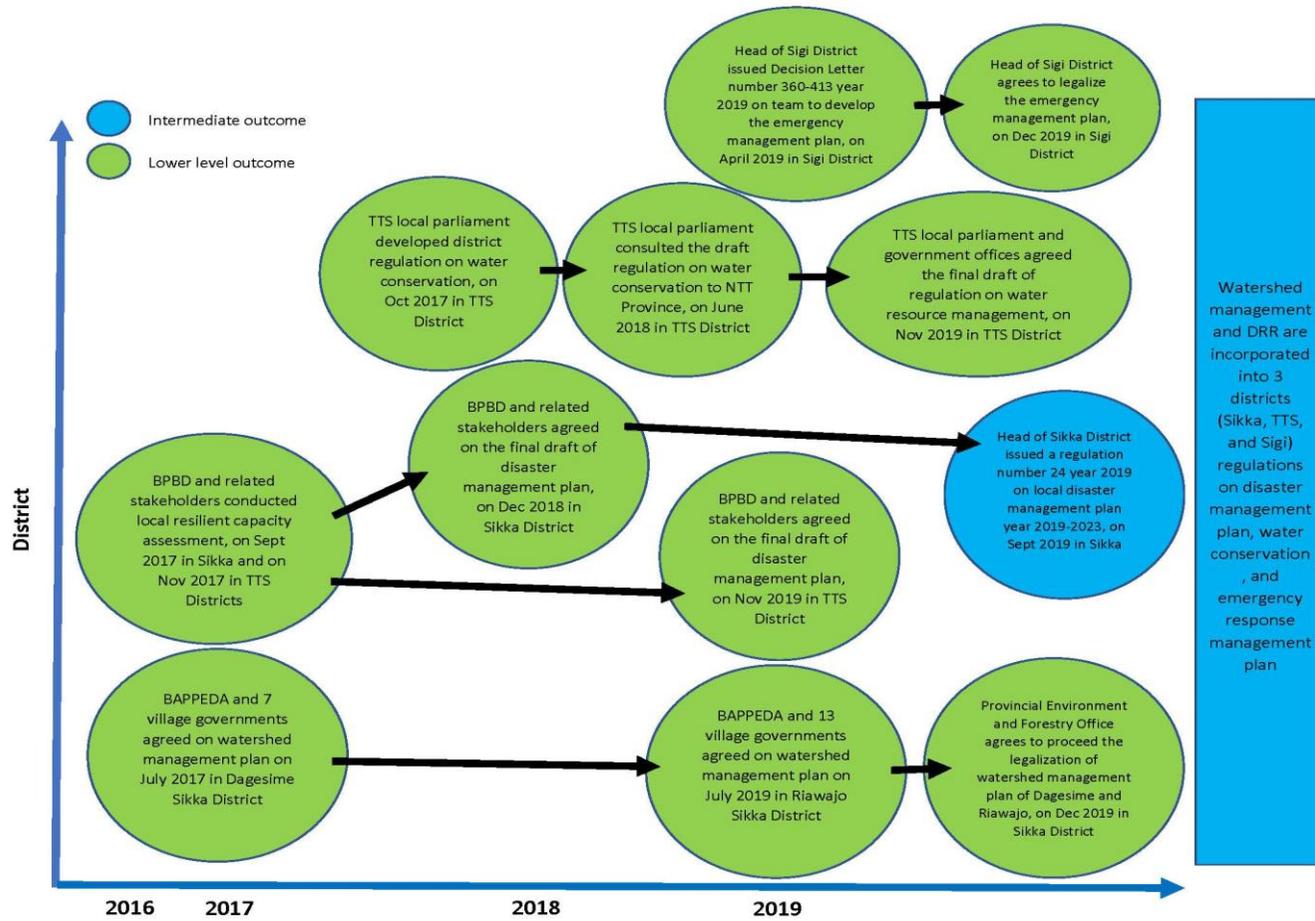
Trajectory 5

A Watershed Management Approach and its accompanying regulatory framework is incorporated into village and district development plans in the Sikka District in NTT, in a manner that can inform further mainstreaming on the national level

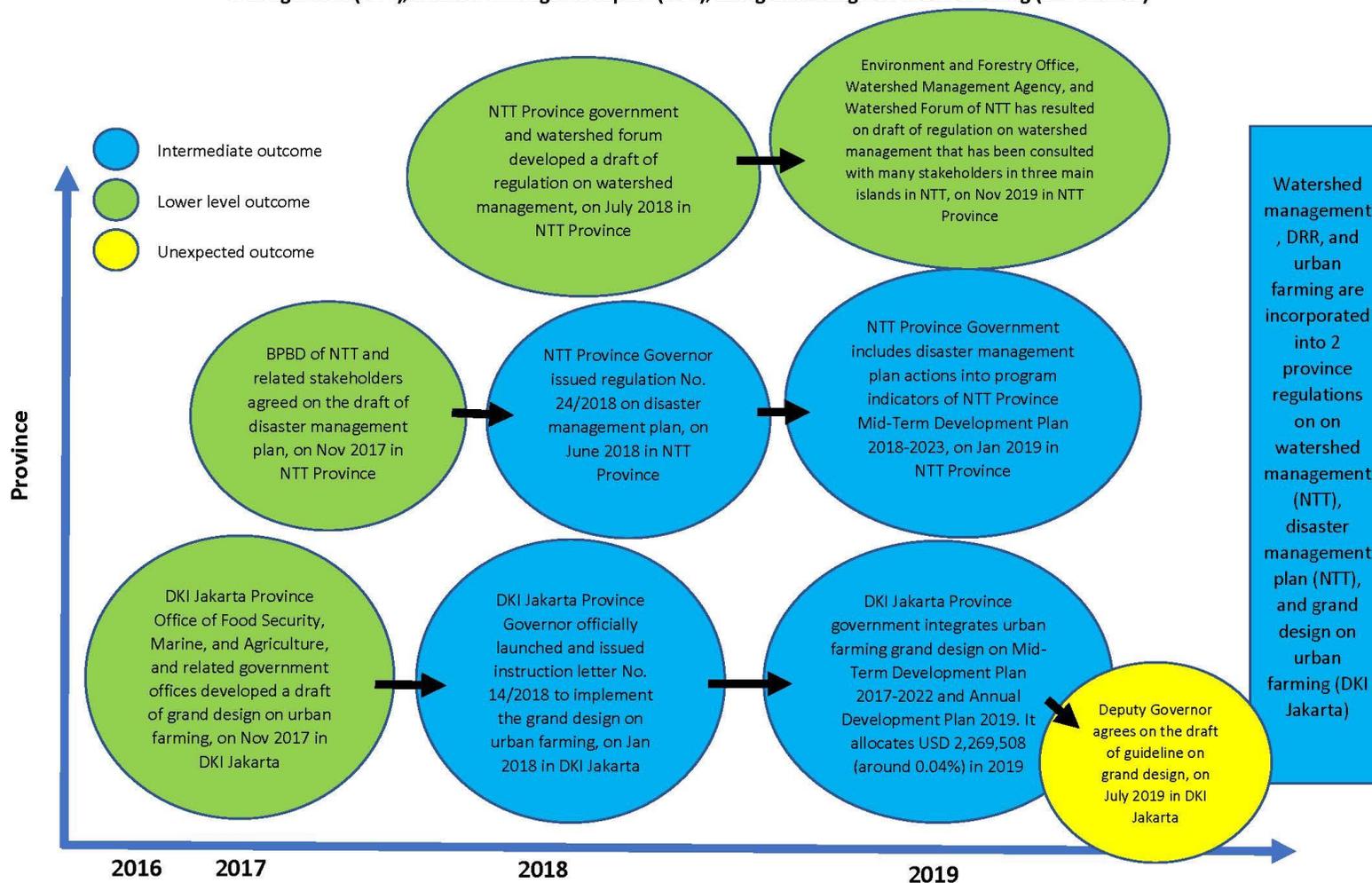
Visualization of Outcome Mapping Trajectory 5



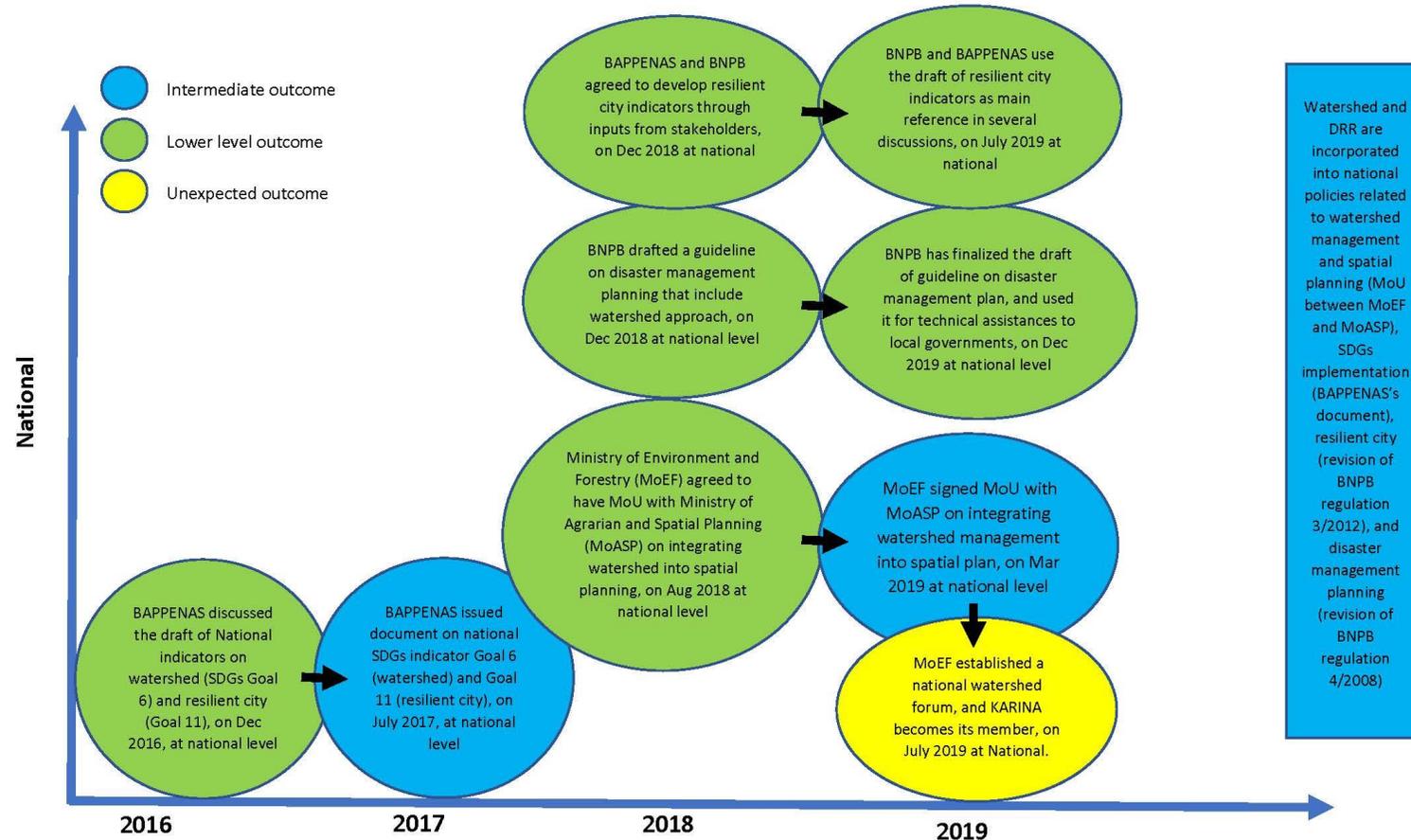
Intermediate Outcome 2: Watershed management and DRR are incorporated into 3 districts (Sikka, TTS, and Sigi) regulations on disaster management plan, water conservation, and emergency response management plan



Intermediate Outcome 3: Watershed management, DRR, and urban farming are incorporated into 2 province regulations on on watershed management (NTT), disaster management plan (NTT), and grand design on urban farming (DKI Jakarta)



Intermediate Outcome 4: Watershed and DRR are incorporated into national policies related to watershed management and spatial planning (MoU between MoEF and MoASP), SDGs implementation (BAPPENAS's document), resilient city (revision of BNPB regulation 3/2012), and disaster management planning (revision of BNPB regulation 4/2008)



Annex B: Organising and facilitating a Most Significant Change session as part of the workshop (2 hours)

The Most Significant Change (MSC) technique is a form of participatory monitoring and evaluation. It is centred on generating and analysing stories of change and learning from them collectively. MSC stories have been part of the reporting format from an early stage in the programme. The MSC technique can best be defined as:

a participatory session that involves the collection of significant change (SC) stories emanating from the field level, and the systematic selection of the most significant of these stories by panels of designated stakeholders or staff.

In this case it is important that a groups of country team staff are asked to tell each other a story. This can be done in plenary sessions but it might be better to start out in smaller groups. This will save time and enable the people who are less outspoken in public to feel safe and share their story in a smaller setting. Like a Focus Group Discussion (FDG), the most significant change technique uses group interaction as part of its methodology. This makes the MSC sessions a 'participatory' methodology. In the end it is essential to select one MSC story through a 'democratic process.

Prior to an MSC session, the rules of the method need to be explained to all the participants. Proper facilitation and a good introduction of the methodology in which you explain how this session can help you discuss significant changes in the areas of implementation.

The facilitator always opens the session by explaining the reason behind the session, the concept of storytelling as the essence of the MSC technique. Essentially the MSC technique demands that the facilitator/moderator only asks people individually to write down one story, that answers the question:

Can you tell me a story about the most significant change in the community in which you worked during the project phase.

You may either do this within one session and let people choose or have a separate session on negative changes. Note that change stories do not have to directly relate to project activities. They can also be changes that relate to the achievement of the project objective but lie outside the 'sphere of influence' of the project activities. These are for instances risks or unpredicted happenings such as man-made or natural disasters. They might also be unforeseen policy changes by the government and/or other stakeholders.

It is advisable to give the participants a little bit more direction by predefining 'domains of change'. Domains of change can relate to specific objectives of a project but it is important to realise that 'domains' are not indicators. Domains are broad and often fuzzy categories of possible SC stories. Examples are :

- Changes in the quality of people's lives.
- Changes in the nature of people's participation in activities.
- Changes in the sustainability of people's organisations and activities.
- Negative/unintended changes.

During the PME Workshop held in Jakarta, February 03rd – 05th, 2020, we exercised the instruction to choose the most significant change. Herewith the list of Significant Changes 2019 each of Trajectory PfR Indonesia

Trajectory	Most Significant Change
1	In December 2019, Disaster Management Law Revision was incorporated as priority legislation agenda in the national legislation priority program list 2019 - 2024
2	In October 2019, Prudential, an insurance company, adopt and support PMI Bogor to install the affordable flood alarm in several flood-prone locations in Bogor District.
3	In 2019, eight Villages in the Regency of Kupang and Timor Tengah Selatan allocated village budget for activities which incorporated IRM gender responsive principles. These activities are dripping irrigation system, organic and eco-friendly fertilizer, pesticide. The budget allocation from village fund are the following: Nunsaen (42%), Tolnaku (53%), Oelatimu (9%), Oelbiteno (41%), Oekiu (32%), Linamnutu (20%), Naip (20%), Batnun (20%).
4	Deputy of Natural Resources Coordination, Coordinating Ministry of Maritime and Investment enacted and issued the Decree of SK No 05/DII/Maritim/11/2019 on the establishment of National Working Group on Land Subsidence mitigation and adaptation
5	In March 2019, MoU between the Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning and Ministry of Environment and Forestry was signed in integrating watershed management into spatial planning.

From those significant changes, the alliance agreed that the Most Significant Change for PfR Indonesia in 2019 is:

In 2019, eight Villages in the Regency of Kupang and Timor Tengah Selatan allocated village budget for activities which incorporated IRM gender responsive principles. These activities are dripping irrigation system, organic and eco-friendly fertilizer, pesticide. The budget allocation from village fund are the following: Nunsaen (42%), Tolnaku (53%), Oelatimu (9%), Oelbiteno (41%), Oekiu (32%), Linamnutu (20%), Naip (20%), Batnun (20%).

Annex 3: Exit Strategy/ sustainability plan

The year 2020 will be the last year of the present programme. Therefore it is important to plan for and to document how we are going to phase out/ ensure sustainability of the programme activities

Financial sustainability	What can the project do to ensure that PfR partners have sufficient funding available for follow up on PfR achievements and IRM? What concrete actions do you suggest to strengthen the financial sustainability of partners to follow up on PfR achievements?	
	Trajectory 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage partner (PMI National HQ) to use the community managed ERM initiative & advocacy experience to mobilize in-country financial resources • Support PMI Division to include IRM advocacy within its 5 years strategic plan • Allocate PfR 2020 funding to facilitate PMI and AMPU-PB/National DRR Platform/Lingkar Association an online portal/web services to host PfR's trajectory one's knowledge product for 2 year (paid upfront) as described in the institutional sustainability below • Support partner to capitalize their policy advocacy work into product knowledge that could be used to strengthen their portfolio and attract other organizations/institutions' collaboration
	Trajectory 2	<p>All the activities within Trajectory 2 are on policy dialog, along with other CSO partner. Expected outcomes would be achieved at the end of the project closure, Meanwhile, further outcomes will be beyond the project scope. It would be taken by targeted stakeholders (BNPB,BAPPENAS, others) and relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Specifically for the development of Forecast-based Early Action (FbA) within PMI, a funding has been available with PMI to carry the program for more years.</p>
	Trajectory 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ During the PME Workshop in 2019, CIS Timor, implementing partner for CARE, acknowledging that the work of PfR has helped the organization to build the organization portfolio on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Environment Management Restoration (EMR). In medio 2016 – 2018, CIS Timor received funding from USAID Millennium Challenge Account Indonesia (MCAI) to work on Watershed Management in Sumba Island. Currently CIS Timor also working on the program with The Nature Conservation on a program of risk assessment in coastal area in NTT. Those engagement to the new programme was particularly build based on their experience on PfR I and II. ▪ Having said this, on February 25th, CARE facilitated strategic planning for five CARE target CSOs: CIS Timor, DRR Forum, GMIT, Gender Working Group and Village Team to facilitate internal reflection and planning on how to bring IRM legacy post 2020. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. CIS Timor There are complementary projects that currently running alongside the PfR. These projects and funding also attempt to replicate the work of PfR b. GWG Gender working groups have regular budget allocation per year, it sourced from the government budget. Their clear mandate on the improvement of meaning participation of women is in line with the PfR target on IRM gender responsiveness. The partnership with PfR is very much align with the implementation of Responsive Planning and Budgeting on Gender. c. DRR Forum The DRR Forum is fully committed to engage with the Government on any work related to disaster risk reduction. Every year the Government provide financial support to the DRR Forum. The Forum is also expanding its influence by developing collaborative work with

		<p>the private sector. Last year, the DRR Forum in the City of Kupang received funding from private sector to work collaboratively on biopori hole and infiltration wells.</p> <p>d. GMIT GMIT has stated the commitment on disaster management on their work plan. This sector has been prominent on their program considering NTT as the disaster-prone area. GMIT receives funding from the church and other collaborative schemes with the Government and NGOs.</p> <p>e. Village Team Village team worked based on the head of village decree. The team work approaching the Musrembang by the support of the government,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For the purpose to help our partners to monetized the legacy of IRM for building organizational portfolio and attract future funding, CARE consolidated the knowledge products from Pfr I and Pfr II. It is expected that the knowledge products could serve as an evidence for Pfr partners on their previous work in the area of DRR, CCA, EMR
	Trajectory 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuing lobby and advocacy for IRM mainstreaming in to policy in local and national level to ensure budget allocation for IRM replication that can be implemented by partners with support of government/public budget and/or private/development agencies. • Increasing capacity of local partners to do fund raising through public movement/campaign and program proposal development • Providing information to local partners for potential program funding
	Trajectory 5	All of the watershed management and DRR where T5 has been working has been included in government budget thus their implementation will be secured in the next 5 years
Institutional sustainability	How will the project ensure that dialogue capacity is institutionalized in the way of working of Pfr partners after the Pfr2016-2020 programme?	
	Trajectory 1	Hand over Pfr trajectory 1 knowledge products to be maintained by partners by to prolong its life cycle by providing online portal to host trajectory works for 2 years (paid upfront) and handover the maintenance and future content generation/development to partners. For example: (1) PMI, facilitate the procurement of online platform to host its HD for IRM online self-learning site, and PMI's best practice in policy advocacy; (2) AMPU-PB via Lingkar Association, facilitate the enhancement of AMPU-PB's DM Law revision blog to an online website that host trajectory 1 products related to DM Law revision and/or other relevant trajectory 1 knowledge product.
	Trajectory 2	<p>The policy dialog within Trajectory 2 are implemented with community of practices. Further dialog on the policy will be continued beyond the Pfr project cycle.</p> <p>Specifically for the development of Forecast-based Early Action (FbA) within PMI, a working group has been established and in function for development of FbA in coming years.</p>
	Trajectory 3	<p>In this final year, we would like to ensure that our work has been institutionalized in the work of Pfr Partners. This will be achieved through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CIS Timor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IRM become organizational stream line for CIS Timor. This has been shown from various programs on DRR, CCA, EMR that has been developed since their engagement on Pfr 1 and 2 • CIS Timor involved on the Refreshment of IRM Policy Check List which will be organized as Pfr Join Activities on April 2020. It is expected IRM Policy Check List will be a tool for CIS Timor to work on Lobby and Advocacy of IRM 2. Gender Working Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerating the implementation of gender mainstreaming through facilitating technical assistance for Local Government Budget Team in order to analyze and formulate Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting from each sector by integrating IRM principles.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender working groups will work with disaster preparedness teams in the village and women empowerment and child protection teams in the village to socialize disaster risk reduction issues since the knowledge of DRR or CCA has not been enough to reach the community in the village <p>3. DRR Forum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DRR Forum is the driving force on the work of Watershed Management (DAS) Liliba in the City of Kupang. DRR Forum in Kupang City DRR Forum in TTS is the driving force for the discussion on the formulation of Regent Regulation on Village Fund. The aim is to ensure the regulation address the use of Village Fund for Emergency and Response. <p>4. GMIT</p> <p>PfR best practice has been integrated on GMIT Module. Now we need to ensure to what extent the module has been trained to public In the work plan of GMIT has a disaster management sector, they are very focused on integrating IRM in the programs, they also work based on the needs of vulnerable groups, especially women and children</p> <p>5. Village Team</p> <p>Meeting on Women Action Plan prior to the MUSREMBANG (Village Development Meeting)</p>
	Trajectory 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing coordination with the partners through information sharing on the progress of implemented program Support the partner to further involve and engage in IRM related Discourse
	Trajectory 5	Watershed Forum in all levels and DRR Forum in district and provinces level had been strengthened and experienced in policy advocacy works
Environmental sustainability	Is eco-system management and restoration integrated in the core strategies of partners? What can the project do to ensure that it is integrated in the final stages of the project?	
	Trajectory 1	Knowledge creation by documentation of PMI's community managed EMR initiatives and advocacy must be done and promoted before programme closure in 2020
	Trajectory 2	Not relevant for policy dialog at national level within Trajectory 2
	Trajectory 3	<p>Institutionalize IRM approaches on GMIT modules. The module used as a reference to teach the candidate of priest. The content on eco-system management and restoration also consistently being promoted on priest speech especially during the Month of November that has been declared as 'environment month'</p> <p>The Disaster Risk Reduction Forum incorporated the principles of IRM in their work plans and practice. The Forum facilitate the community by developing the infiltration wells to anticipate flooding during the rainy season. During the dry season, infiltration wells will serve to maintain water reserves in the ground.</p>
	Trajectory 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes, Check and review through the PME mechanism
	Trajectory 5	Integrated watershed management and DRR plan have accommodated the risk assessment which cover the environmental areas thus the improved policy has already covered this issue
Technical sustainability	How will projects ensure that partners have sufficient knowhow and are capable to pick up IRM trajectories and or implementation of IRM in the future.	
	Trajectory 1	A refresher training on how to use IRM checklist should be made as JAA in 2020 before project closure for all partners
	Trajectory 2	The policy dialog within Trajectory 2 are implemented with community of practices. The knowledge is gained through practice and spread out within individu and organization involved in the community of practice for DRR-CCA (such as ICAN, ICLEI, former USAID APIK Program, IAP).

		Specifically for the development of Forecast-based Early Action (FbA) within PMI, established working group manage the knowledge for development of FbA.
	Trajectory 3	Currently, PfR Indonesia is consolidating the knowledge products of PfR since 2011 – present. We are planning to document this knowledge products on specific platform. The platform later will be institutionalized either to PfR CT or to university. Further, the knowledge products will also distribute to target CSOs. It is expected that the knowledge products could serve as an evidence for PfR partners on their previous work in the area of DRR, CCA, EMR
	Trajectory 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting IRM capacity strengthening session • Providing IRM related publication / KM product for the partners to be used as their reference / source for capacity strengthening
	Trajectory 5	We will deliver capacity building activities and develop guideline for PfR partner (Caritas Indonesia) for IRM advocacy (consist of 3 aspects: integrated risk assessment, program development, and IRM Policy advocacy)
Social sustainability	Do partners cooperate locally, regionally and globally. Can partners stay in touch. Have mechanisms for cooperation been put in place? Do partners have access to possible relevant partnerships in the future? Is the partnership connected to communities & vice versa	
	Trajectory 1	PMI works in local, national, regional and global scope as part of RCRC movement with strong focus on community resilience. IIS-UGM is part of European based NOHA network with annual program in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance as well as Humanitarian Logistics Course. AMPU-PB/DRR National Platform/Lingkar Association works at national scope. PMI Training and Education Division has planned to engage IIS UGM as trainer for its HD for IRM self-learning course, while IIS UGM has committed to continue the HD for IRM Advocacy online course as their annual course offered to students and general public. Transferring trajectory 1 works with AMPU-PB by enhancing AMPU-PB DM Law revision blog currently managed by Lingkar Association would connect both IIS-UGM and PMI to the national CSO alliance for DM Law strengthening beyond PfR program that would ends by 2020.
	Trajectory 2	Not relevant for policy dialog at national level within Trajectory 2
	Trajectory 3	All PfR partners (five target CSOs of CARE) engage with community in various different ways. CIS Timor and DRR Forum mostly reached community through direct interaction. GWG as the government initiatives connect with community in various government activities, while for GMIT, the reach the community through the church worshiper. For the village team, since they are part of the community they have been daily operates and works at the village level. Further, PfR Indonesia engages on advocacy on development plan/ government strategy on specific sector for instance land subsidence, watershed management. By institutionalizing the programme through this development plan/strategy, we want to make sure the government programme is presence on the community.
	Trajectory 4	For Walhi Sumsel, and Riau, Yayasan Petak Danum, and Purun Institute, they have already involve in CSO networking at least at the regional to national level, each organization has access for partnership with donors as well as with government actors, in their activities the engage with the communities. For CBO in Serang and Demak, it is directly connected with the communities, but still has lack connection with regional and national level. A further involvement in policy dialogues activities for the CBO should be conducted to increase their social and institutional sustainability
	Trajectory 5	The network of Watershed forum in district, province and national level will ensure the linking and learning across the watershed management in Indonesia and Caritas Indonesia as the member of National Watershed Forum can play their role in supporting this partnership.

Annex 4: Include Full list of recommendations from the Gender Marker

4. The integration of gender component into program should be started proposal development. The integration of gender component to the program should not be associated with specific organizational mandate yet it's our duty to ensure the overall objective of resilience community address the marginalized communities including women.
5. Gender Marker should be trained deliberately to ensure the optimum use of the marker in building awareness and serves as a tool to revisit, review and reflects the program achievements.
6. Caution with the 'bias' during the assessment process. The goal of the Gender Marker is not to get the highest score, this tool is designed to examine the current level of gender integration and to study and plan how organizations can improve strategies with gender roles, relationships and structures in projects or programs.
7. Basic understanding on gender equality is a prerequisite for performing gender analysis. Robust understanding would prevent any mistake in using it.
8. Socialization and learning exchange on gender markers would be very useful to ensure all organizations uses the marker properly.

Trajectory 1 – Gender Marker Vetting Form

CARE GENDER MARKER VETTING FORM

Date: 5 Feb 2020 Project title: PFR Indonesia Reviewer: Project ID: T1
 Country: Indonesia Stage graded:

1. Select which of the following statements best describes this intervention:

- I. Does NOT work with gender roles and relations GRADE 0
- II. WORKS WITH existing gender roles and relations GO TO COLUMN A
- III. CHALLENGES existing gender roles and relations GO TO COLUMN B

2.

COLUMN A

WORKS WITH existing gender roles and relations

Answer the questions below:
 Tick YES for all of the statements that apply.

- Analysis:** Is this intervention informed by **some** analysis of the gender differences of women, men, boys, and girls?
- Activities:** Are project activities adapted to meet the distinct needs of women, men, boys, and girls as identified in the analysis?
- Participation in Project Processes:** Does the intervention ensure meaningful participation of women, men, boys and girls in **at least one** of the following: transparent information sharing; decision-making; responsive feedback mechanisms?
- Monitoring and Evaluation Systems:** Are monitoring systems collecting and analysing **both** sex and age disaggregated data, and changing protection risks and needs?

OR

COLUMN B

CHALLENGES existing gender roles and relations

Answer the questions below:
 Tick YES for all of the statements that apply.

- Analysis:** Is this intervention informed by an **in-depth, project specific** gender analysis of the distinct needs, roles, relationships, protection risks and power dynamics of and between women, men, boys and girls?
- Activities:** Are project activities adapted to meet the distinct needs of women, men, boys and girls, supported by specific gender activities advancing gender equality through **all three** dimensions of CARE's Gender Equality Framework: agency, structure, and relations?
- Participation in Project Processes:** Does the intervention ensure meaningful participation of women, men, boys and girls in **all three** of the following: transparent information sharing; decision-making; responsive feedback mechanisms?
- Monitoring and Evaluation Systems:** Are monitoring systems collecting, analysing, and addressing **all four** of the following: changes in gender roles and relations, sex and age disaggregated data, unintended consequences, and the changing protection risks and needs?

3. Add up the total number of YES: **3**

Add up the total number of YES:

4. Using the Grading Guidance below, tick the grade received:
 0-1 YES= Grade 0, 2-3 YES= Grade 1, 4 YES= Grade 2

Using the Grading Guidance below, tick the Gender Grade received:
 0-1 YES = Complete column A, 2-3 YES= Grade 3, 4 YES= Grade 4

<input type="checkbox"/> GRADE 0 HARMFUL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRADE 1 NEUTRAL	<input type="checkbox"/> GRADE 2 SENSITIVE	<input type="checkbox"/> GRADE 3 RESPONSIVE	<input type="checkbox"/> GRADE 4 TRANSFORMATIVE
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NOTE: All elements ticked as YES require justification below, and supporting documentation to be attached.



Please describe the reasons that support your YES answers above, and provide with supporting documents or links:

QUESTION	REASONS (WITH SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS OR LINKS ATTACHED)
Analysis	it is mandatory. Source of reference: https://media.ifrc.org/ifrc/what-we-do/inclusion/protection-gender-inclusion/ https://www.rcrc-resilience-southeastasia.org/gender-and-diversity/building-resilience/
Activities	Yes, unfortunately the environment of policy dialogue that we do in our trajectory still limited to men and women, with limited exposure to boys and girls participants. However, we did work with them in 2017-2018, during the dissemination of the importance of IRM especially those who are member of Red Cross Youth Volunteers
Participation in Project Processes	Yes. No barrier for participations created.
Monitoring and Evaluation Systems	Internal IFRC operations report required gender disaggregated data. But for PfR project, IFRC provide required information as per PfR Global's reporting template.

LESSONS	FEEDBACK
What were the three main lessons (can be both positive and negative) from integrating gender into your project design / implementation?	Based on these lessons, what will be changed within the intervention to improve gender integration?
Ensure project design/implementation create no barriers for participation or inclusive to gender, age, disabilities. Therefore, prevent the project/its implementation to add or create more vulnerabilities of communities, reduce their capacity and enhance their risk	In the remaining project period, careful considerations would be made to ensure inclusion of gender, age and disabilities
Comprehensive protection, gender and inclusion framework, methodology and analysis should be made available during the project design phase	Integration of protection, gender and inclusion framework into knowledge product being developed
Gender, Age, Disability inclusion should be mainstreamed in future project	Use protection, gender and inclusion framework and tool in the project activities within the remaining project period in 2020

If you scored **Grade 0**, please explain why gender was not relevant to this intervention:



CARE GENDER MARKER VETTING FORM

Date: March 24, 2020	Project title: PfR	Reviewer: P. Raja Siregar	Project ID:
Country: Indonesia	Stage graded: NA		

1. Select which of the following statements best describes this intervention:

i. Does NOT work with gender roles and relations	GRADE 0
ii. WORKS WITH existing gender roles and relations	GO TO COLUMN A
iii. CHALLENGES existing gender roles and relations	GO TO COLUMN B

<p>2. COLUMN A WORKS WITH existing gender roles and relations</p> <p>Answer the questions below: Tick YES for all of the statements that apply.</p> <p>Analysis: Is this intervention informed by some analysis of the gender differences of women, men, boys, and girls? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Activities: Are project activities adapted to meet the distinct needs of women, men, boys, and girls as identified in the analysis? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Participation in Project Processes: Does the intervention ensure meaningful participation of women, men, boys and girls in at least one of the following: transparent information sharing; decision-making; responsive feedback mechanisms? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Monitoring and Evaluation Systems: Are monitoring systems collecting and analysing: both sex and age disaggregated data, and changing protection risks and needs? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Add up the total number of YES: _____</p> <p>4. Using the Grading Guidance below, tick the grade received: 0-1 YES= Grade 0, 2-3 YES= Grade 1, 4 YES= Grade 2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>COLUMN B CHALLENGES existing gender roles and relations</p> <p>Answer the questions below: Tick YES for all of the statements that apply.</p> <p>Analysis: Is this intervention informed by an in-depth, project specific gender analysis of the distinct needs, roles, relationships, protection risks and power dynamics of and between women, men, boys and girls? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Activities: Are project activities adapted to meet the distinct needs of women, men, boys and girls, supported by specific gender activities advancing gender equality through all three dimensions of CARE's Gender Equality Framework: agency, structure, and relations? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Participation in Project Processes: Does the intervention ensure meaningful participation of women, men, boys and girls in all three of the following: transparent information sharing; decision-making; responsive feedback mechanisms? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Monitoring and Evaluation Systems: Are monitoring systems collecting, analysing, and addressing all four of the following: changes in gender roles and relations, sex and age disaggregated data, unintended consequences, and the changing protection risks and needs? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Add up the total number of YES: _____</p> <p>4. Using the Grading Guidance below, tick the Gender Grade received: 0-1 YES= Complete column A, 2-3 YES= Grade 3, 4 YES= Grade 4</p>
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<input type="checkbox"/> GRADE 0 HARMFUL	<input type="checkbox"/> GRADE 1 NEUTRAL	<input type="checkbox"/> GRADE 2 SENSITIVE	<input type="checkbox"/> GRADE 3 RESPONSIVE	<input type="checkbox"/> GRADE 4 TRANSFORMATIVE
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NOTE: All elements ticked as YES require justification below, and supporting documentation to be attached.



Please describe the reasons that support your YES answers above, and provide with supporting documents or links:

QUESTION	REASONS (WITH SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS OR LINKS ATTACHED)
Analysis	This Gender Marker Vetting Form seems to be designed for operational level and within community context with key following questions: consider different impact, participations, budget allocation and likewise. Both Colum A and Colum B is designed for the purpose. Meanwhile, the Form does not applicable for the setting of policy dialog on macro level (not yet on operational level) and technocratic theme, such as integration climate change into disaster risk, into guideline on spatial planning, impact on sectoral development (fishery, agriculture, etc). The form does not applicable for the context of policy dialog conducted under Trajectory 2, especially on the policy dialog organized by government at
Activities	Not applicable for Trajectory 2.
Participation in Project Processes	Not applicable for Trajectory 2.
Monitoring and Evaluation Systems	Not applicable for Trajectory 2.

LESSONS	FEEDBACK
What were the three main lessons (can be both positive and negative) from integrating gender into your project design / implementation?	Based on these lessons, what will be changed within the intervention to improve gender integration?
	Not applicable for Trajectory 2.

If you scored **Grade 0**, please explain why gender was not relevant to this intervention:



CARE GENDER MARKER VETTING FORM

Date: _____ Country: Indonesia	Project title: PfR Indonesia Stage graded: _____	Reviewer: _____	Project ID: T3
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1. Select which of the following statements best describes this intervention:

I. Does NOT work with gender roles and relations	GRADE 0
II. WORKS WITH existing gender roles and relations	GO TO COLUMN A
III. CHALLENGES existing gender roles and relations	GO TO COLUMN B

2.

COLUMN A

WORKS WITH existing gender roles and relations

Answer the questions below:
Tick YES for all of the statements that apply.

Analysis: Is this intervention informed by some analysis of the gender differences of women, men, boys, and girls?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Activities: Are project activities adapted to meet the distinct needs of women, men, boys, and girls as identified in the analysis?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Participation in Project Processes: Does the intervention ensure meaningful participation of women, men, boys and girls in at least one of the following: transparent information sharing; decision-making; responsive feedback mechanisms?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monitoring and Evaluation Systems: Are monitoring systems collecting and analysing both sex and age disaggregated data, and changing protection risks and needs?	<input type="checkbox"/>

OR

COLUMN B

CHALLENGES existing gender roles and relations

Answer the questions below:
Tick YES for all of the statements that apply.

Analysis: Is this intervention informed by an in-depth, project specific gender analysis of the distinct needs, roles, relationships, protection risks and power dynamics of and between women, men, boys and girls?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Activities: Are project activities adapted to meet the distinct needs of women, men, boys and girls supported by specific gender activities advancing gender equality through all three dimensions of CARE's Gender Equality framework: agency, structure, and relations?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Participation in Project Processes: Does the intervention ensure meaningful participation of women, men, boys and girls in all three of the following: transparent information sharing; decision-making; responsive feedback mechanisms?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Monitoring and Evaluation Systems: Are monitoring systems collecting, analysing, and addressing all four of the following: changes in gender roles and relations, sex and age disaggregated data, unintended consequences, and the changing protection risks and needs?	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Add up the total number of YES: **3**

Add up the total number of YES: _____

4. Using the Grading Guidance below, tick the grade received:
0-1 YES= Grade 0, 2-3 YES= Grade 1, 4 YES= Grade 2

Using the Grading Guidance below, tick the Gender Grade received:
0-1 YES = Complete column A, 2-3 YES = Grade 3, 4 YES = Grade 4

<input type="checkbox"/> GRADE 0 HARMFUL	<input type="checkbox"/> GRADE 1 NEUTRAL	<input type="checkbox"/> GRADE 2 SENSITIVE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRADE 3 RESPONSIVE	<input type="checkbox"/> GRADE 4 TRANSFORMATIVE
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NOTE: All elements ticked as YES require justification below, and supporting documentation to be attached.



Please describe the reasons that support your YES answers above, and provide with supporting documents or links:

QUESTION	REASONS (WITH SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS OR LINKS ATTACHED)
Analysis	Marginalization, violence, or discrimination are conditions of inequality as a result of the social structure system in which both women and men are victims of the system. Gender inequality occurs because of the beliefs and justifications that are formed throughout human civilization in various forms that not only affect women but also are experienced by men. To explore
Activities	CARE designed the program / activities to respond to the identified differences in needs, risks, capacities, threats and gender inequalities. Then the program / activity is implemented by referring to the differences that exist between the target groups and ensuring that these activities can be accessed inclusive of all parties / people participating in the project. An
Participation in Project Processes	Ensuring women's participation (meaningful participation) and other vulnerable groups as comprehensive and holistic understanding which means that they can deliver ideas/needs that so far is still an obstacle in gaining equal access and control over resources that end up with minimal development benefits that can be accepted and enjoyed by women and
Monitoring and Evaluation Systems	In monitoring and evaluating system CARE involves women's groups, youth, the elderly people, or difabafle groups to see how the projects have been designed and achieve the targets that already set up. To ensure the different vulnerabilities, threats, risks, obstacles and needs between them, SADD is very necessary to analyze and provide the information needed.

LESSONS	FEEDBACK
What were the three main lessons (can be both positive and negative) from integrating gender into your project design / implementation?	Based on these lessons, what will be changed within the intervention to improve gender integration?
Gender Marker helps Us in our work, using the Gender Marker can be more effective among staffs particularly when they have had a clear understanding of the concepts of gender	Build the capacity of Staffs and also managers for instance like conducted the trainings to increased their knowledge and skills on how to practically integrate gender into their projects.
This tool / gender marker is not a stand-alone tool but is closely related to other analytical tools, so it is also necessary for staff or level managers to know it (although it may not be	Introduce Gender tools / gender frameworks / guideline, theory of change within the organization and ensure the tools are used in designing proposals, planning, implementing,
Participatory monitoring and evaluation among staff, managers level, or beneficiaries would increase knowledge and skills in using this tool. Through ME, evidence could be collected and	Conducted Mentoring the staffs/managers to review project progress by using the Gender Marker tools, the goal is not just to achieve the highest score but it's a learning process.

If you scored **Grade 0**, please explain why gender was not relevant to this intervention:

Marginalization, violence, or discrimination are conditions of inequality as a result of the social structure system in which both women and men are victims of the system. Gender inequality occurs because of the beliefs and justifications that are formed throughout human civilization in various forms that not only affect women but also are experienced by men. To explore gender issues among women, men, or other vulnerable groups CARE conducted a gender analysis



Trajectory 4 – Gender Marker Vetting Form

CARE GENDER MARKER VETTING FORM

Date: 29/02/2020 Project title: PFR Indonesia Reviewer: Project ID: T4
 Country: Indonesia Stage graded:

1. Select which of the following statements best describes this intervention:

- I.** Does NOT work with gender roles and relations **GRADE 0**
- II.** WORKS WITH existing gender roles and relations **GO TO COLUMN A**
- III.** CHALLENGES existing gender roles and relations **GO TO COLUMN B**

2.

COLUMN A

WORKS WITH existing gender roles and relations

Answer the questions below:
 Tick YES for all of the statements that apply.

Analysis: Is this intervention informed by **some** analysis of the gender differences of women, men, boys, and girls?

Activities: Are project activities adapted to meet the distinct needs of women, men, boys, and girls as identified in the analysis?

Participation in Project Processes: Does the intervention ensure meaningful participation of women, men, boys and girls in **at least one** of the following: transparent information sharing; decision-making; responsive feedback mechanisms?

Monitoring and Evaluation Systems: Are monitoring systems collecting and analysing **both** sex and age disaggregated data, and changing protection risks and needs?

OR

COLUMN B

CHALLENGES existing gender roles and relations

Answer the questions below:
 Tick YES for all of the statements that apply.

Analysis: Is this intervention informed by an **in-depth, project specific** gender analysis of the distinct needs, roles, relationships, protection risks and power dynamics of and between women, men, boys and girls?

Activities: Are project activities adapted to meet the distinct needs of women, men, boys and girls, supported by specific gender activities advancing gender equality through **all three** dimensions of CARE's Gender Equality Framework: agency, structure, and relations?

Participation in Project Processes: Does the intervention ensure meaningful participation of women, men, boys and girls in **all three** of the following: transparent information sharing; decision-making; responsive feedback mechanisms?

Monitoring and Evaluation Systems: Are monitoring systems collecting, analysing, and addressing **all four** of the following: changes in gender roles and relations, sex and age disaggregated data, unintended consequences, and the changing protection risks and needs?

3. Add up the total number of YES: _____

Add up the total number of YES: _____

4. Using the Grading Guidance below, tick the grade received:
 0-1 YES= Grade 0, 2-3 YES= Grade 1, 4 YES= Grade 2

Using the Grading Guidance below, tick the Gender Grade received:
 0-1 YES= Complete column A, 2-3 YES= Grade 3, 4 YES= Grade 4

<input type="checkbox"/> GRADE 0 HARMFUL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRADE 1 NEUTRAL	<input type="checkbox"/> GRADE 2 SENSITIVE	<input type="checkbox"/> GRADE 3 RESPONSIVE	<input type="checkbox"/> GRADE 4 TRANSFORMATIVE
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NOTE: All elements ticked as YES require justification below, and supporting documentation to be attached.



Please describe the reasons that support your YES answers above, and provide with supporting documents or links:

QUESTION	REASONS (WITH SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS OR LINKS ATTACHED)
Analysis	Risk assessment and study for mangrove/peat ecosystem management has already considered gender, even though not specifically mentioned in the methodology. The process were involved women groups as well as provided recommendation that specifically delivered and to be implemented by women groups. (https://drive.google.com/file/d/1xVw2yAnWVh2nOd8UCHwCwDKakJQcl/view?usp=drivesdk https://drive.google.com/file/d/11QBbYGC1MfMadVioopzMF8AN3I8tG8p/view?usp=drivesdk https://drive.google.com/file/d/1eVGc7QpDvbVb_tdRazT81duaCQKnj67/view?usp=drivesdk)
Activities	as mentioned above, the analyses conducted for providing recommendation in mangrove/peat management for DRR. However, not all the targeted areas already tap in to its policy recommendation implementation. Nevertheless, processes of policy dialogues already involved women groups
Participation in Project Processes	Minimum participation of women groups already set at the beginning of project implementation (30%). Even though not all the process of policy dialogues participated by determined number, most of policy dialogues already involved women group, with transparent information sharing; decision-making processes; and responsive feedback mechanisms
Monitoring and Evaluation Systems	X

LESSONS	FEEDBACK
What were the three main lessons (can be both positive and negative) from integrating gender into your project design / implementation?	Based on these lessons, what will be changed within the intervention to improve gender integration?
In some cases, quite challenging and not appropriately enough to mainstream gender specifically to raise up (only) women interest for the higher level policy that already addressed both men and women	Gender integration can be conducted but depend on the level of policy intervention
In technical activities of ecosystem reforestation, it is already clear the division of work between men and women. No further gender mainstreaming needed , except for socio economi cand livelihood related activities	gender checklist needed for further policy recommendation implementation

If you scored **Grade 0**, please explain why gender was not relevant to this intervention:



Trajectory 5 – Gender Marker Vetting Form

CARE GENDER MARKER VETTING FORM

Date: 25 February 2020 Project title: PFR Indonesia Reviewer: Project ID: T5
 Country: Indonesia Stage graded:

1. Select which of the following statements best describes this intervention:

- I. Does NOT work with gender roles and relations GRADE 0
- II. WORKS WITH existing gender roles and relations GO TO COLUMN A
- III. CHALLENGES existing gender roles and relations GO TO COLUMN B

2.

COLUMN A

WORKS WITH existing gender roles and relations

Answer the questions below:
 Tick YES for all of the statements that apply.

- Analysis:** Is this intervention informed by **some** analysis of the gender differences of women, men, boys, and girls?
- Activities:** Are project activities adapted to meet the distinct needs of women, men, boys, and girls as identified in the analysis?
- Participation in Project Processes:** Does the intervention ensure meaningful participation of women, men, boys and girls in **at least one** of the following: transparent information sharing; decision-making; responsive feedback mechanisms?
- Monitoring and Evaluation Systems:** Are monitoring systems collecting and analysing **both** sex and age disaggregated data, and changing protection risks and needs?

OR

COLUMN B

CHALLENGES existing gender roles and relations

Answer the questions below:
 Tick YES for all of the statements that apply.

- Analysis:** Is this intervention informed by an **in-depth, project specific** gender analysis of the distinct needs, roles, relationships, protection risks and power dynamics of and between women, men, boys and girls?
- Activities:** Are project activities adapted to meet the distinct needs of women, men, boys and girls, supported by specific gender activities advancing gender equality through **all three** dimensions of CARE's Gender Equality Framework: agency, structure, and relations?
- Participation in Project Processes:** Does the intervention ensure meaningful participation of women, men, boys and girls in **all three** of the following: transparent information sharing; decision-making; responsive feedback mechanisms?
- Monitoring and Evaluation Systems:** Are monitoring systems collecting, analysing, and addressing **all four** of the following: changes in gender roles and relations, sex and age disaggregated data, unintended consequences, and the changing protection risks and needs?

3. Add up the total number of YES: **2**

Add up the total number of YES: **1**

4. Using the Grading Guidance below, tick the grade received:
 0-1 YES= Grade 0, 2-3 YES= Grade 1, 4 YES= Grade 2

Using the Grading Guidance below, tick the Gender Grade received:
 0-1 YES= Complete column A, 2-3 YES= Grade 3, 4 YES= Grade 4

<input type="checkbox"/> GRADE 0 HARMFUL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GRADE 1 NEUTRAL	<input type="checkbox"/> GRADE 2 SENSITIVE	<input type="checkbox"/> GRADE 3 RESPONSIVE	<input type="checkbox"/> GRADE 4 TRANSFORMATIVE
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NOTE: All elements ticked as YES require justification below, and supporting documentation to be attached.



Please describe the reasons that support your YES answers above, and provide with supporting documents or links:

QUESTION	REASONS (WITH SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS OR LINKS ATTACHED)
Analysis	At the planning, there is no specific analysis done on gender relation at community level. The project just focuses on policy development, so that gender aspect is directly included in the policy development.
Activities	Encouraging female to participate in workshops and dialogues with the policy makers, and reviewing policies to include gender aspect.
Participation in Project Processes	Female and people with disabilities participate in many workshops and discussions on watershed management plan and disaster risk reduction planning.
Monitoring and Evaluation Systems	Applying IRM checklist that also consists of gender component in the policy impact assessment at village level

LESSONS	FEEDBACK
What were the three main lessons (can be both positive and negative) from integrating gender into your project design / implementation?	Based on these lessons, what will be changed within the intervention to improve gender integration?
Participation of female and people with disabilities has ensured that the policy developed is incorporating gender and disability inclusion, such as that is included in the disaster management plan.	Identifying key aspect of gender issues to be included in the policy development
Applying IRM checklist has resulted on information of policy impact towards specifically to female, poor households, and people with disabilities who are benefiting or not benefiting to the policy.	Applying IRM checklist to all policies that have been officially issued by the governments at all levels.

If you scored **Grade 0**, please explain why gender was not relevant to this intervention:

