



Views from
the Frontline
2019

Strengthening Inclusion and Collaboration in Disaster Risk Reduction

Views from the Frontline 2019 in Indonesia



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FOREWORD

Views from the Frontline (VFL) 2019, which was initiated by the GNDR in 51 countries, believes that policies, programs and activities aimed at building community resilience must be based on the priorities of those who are most at risk, communities on the frontlines, those who with their efforts and local knowledge first respond when a crisis or disaster occurs in their area.

The VFL was initiated in 2009 through a series of quantitative and qualitative surveys to gather the perspectives of local actors on the progress of the Hyogo Framework for Action targets. In 2011, VFL was again carried out in Indonesia in collaboration with National Platform of DRR and DRR Forums in 9 provinces with a focus on risk governance at subnational level. The 2013 VFL results showed that for the community, livelihood assets were also important to be saved during disasters. Livelihood became the main concern for the community. The survey findings were followed up through policy dialogue at the provincial level in 2015 and thereafter.

In 2019, VFL was carried out not only to gather local perspectives but also to facilitate the process of preparing community action plans and its implementation. The VFL showed how the perspectives of local actors relate to the progress of implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR). The VFL results are expected to complement the monitoring tools of the Sendai Framework compiled by UNDRR, which is more top-down in nature, and specifically to measure progress in achieving inclusive and "people-centered" approach in building resilience as reflected in the Sendai Framework but not specifically monitored in the SFDRR targets. By filling this gap, VFL 2019 can provide important and basic information to help the government and all other stakeholders to develop DRR strategies and achieve SFDRR targets more effectively.

The involvement of various backgrounds in the National Advisory Committee (NAC) and partner organizations of VFL 2019 is the strength of VFL 2019 in Indonesia. This survey would not be possible without the cooperation and continuous support from the various stakeholders. In particular we would like to thank Shivangi Chavda, Hepi Rahmawati and GNDR Secretariat; GNDR's VFL Coordinator and team, who have trusted YEU to be the national coordinator in implementing VFL 2019 in Indonesia and has been promoting VFL 2019 in Indonesia as an advocacy in global forums.

We would like to thank the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and Disaster Management Agency both at the city and district levels for opening up a space for dialogue to complement each other's findings and enrich recommendations. We sincerely thank Raditya Jati (NDMA), Anggoro Budi Prasetya (Pudjiono Center), Nihil M. Jannah (National Platform for DRR), Johan Rachmat Santosa (representing Partners for Resilience), Arshintia (YAKKUM), Dear Sinandang (Humanitarian Forum Indonesia), Estuning Tyas Wulan Mei (Gadjah Mada University), Agung D.H (representing media) and Atin Saraswati (representing private sector) as the VFL National Advisory Committee for the input and voluntary technical support which was invaluable for us to enrich the survey findings.

We also extend our deep gratitude to all of the respondents from the communities, government, civil society organizations as well as all participants in the national consultation who have taken the time to cooperate and support us, so that the validation process can be carried out and provide meaningful input. We highly appreciate the efforts and collaboration of our partner organizations for VFL 2019; Perkumpulan Lingkar, Solidaritas Perempuan Kinasih, IPPMI DIY, Resilience Development Initiative, Walang Perempuan, Caritas Maumere, Care Peduli, and Mariamoe Peduli and also network of Partners for Resilience Indonesia who have helped the process from collecting data, facilitating the preparation of local action plans and providing support to local communities to realize action plans in the midst of the unpredictable COVID-19 pandemic and disasters that occurred.

Finally, we apologize if there are shortcomings in the implementation of VFL 2019 from beginning to end. Hopefully the process and results of the 2019 VFL provide meaningful learning for all of us and be useful for the progress of DRR in the future.

YAKKUM Emergency Unit
National Coordinating Organisation of VFL 2019 in Indonesia

List of Acronyms and Glossary

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
APBDesa	Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget
BMKG	Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysical Agency
LDMA	Local Disaster Management Agency
BPD	Village Consultative Agency
BUMDes	State-Owned Village Enterprise
CBDRM	Community-based Disaster Risk Management
COVID-19	Corona Virus 2019
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
Destana	<i>Desa Tangguh Bencana</i> (Disaster Resilient Village)
Disaster Risk	Potential losses caused by disasters in an area and a certain period of time which can be in the form of death, injury, illness, threatened life, loss of sense of security, evacuation, damage or loss of property, and disruption of community activities.
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNDR	Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction
GPDRR	Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDM	<i>Indeks Desa Membangun</i> (Building Village Index)
Inclusion	An approach to building an environment that is open to everyone with different backgrounds and conditions
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPPMI DIY	<i>Ikatan Pelaku Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Indonesia Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta</i> (Association of Indonesian Community Empowerment Actors, Special Region of Yogyakarta)
IRBI	<i>Indeks Risiko Bencana Indonesia</i> (Indonesia Disaster Risk Index)
Kemendagri	<i>Kementerian Dalam Negeri</i> (Ministry of Home Affairs)
Kemendes PDDT	<i>Kementerian Desa, Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal dan Transmigrasi</i> (Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration)

Resilience	The ability of a hazard-exposed system, community or society to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt, change, and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of essential basic structures and functions through risk management
Koramil	<i>Komando Rayon Militer</i> (Military District Command)
LPM	<i>Lembaga Pemberdayaan Masyarakat</i> (Community Empowerment Institute)
Linmas	<i>Satuan Perlindungan Masyarakat</i> (Community Protection Unit)
MPTS	Multipurpose Tree Species
Musrenbangdes	<i>Musyawah Perencanaan Pembangunan Desa</i> (Village Development Planning Forum)
NDMA	National Disaster Management Agency
OPD	<i>Organisasi Perangkat Daerah</i> (Local Government Agency)
OPDis	Organisation of Persons with Disabilities
Planas PRB	<i>Platform Nasional Pengurangan Risiko Bencana</i> (National Platform for DRR)
PPKM	<i>Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat</i> (Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities)
RDI	Resilience Development Initiative
RKPDes	<i>Rencana Kerja Pemerintah Desa</i> (Village Government Work Plan)
RPJMN	<i>Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional</i> (National Mid-Term Development Plan)
RT	<i>Rukun Tetangga</i> (Neighborhood Unit)
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
SITATANG	<i>Siap, Tanggap, Tangguh</i> (Ready, Responsive, Resilient)
SP Kinasih	Solidaritas Perempuan Kinasih
TNI	<i>Tentara Nasional Indonesia</i> (Indonesian National Army)
TNP2K	<i>Tim Nasional Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan</i> (National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction)

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CHAPTER I

BACKGROUND

1.1

Introducing Indonesia's Context

Indonesia is the fourth largest population country in the world with a total of 270,20 million people, or an average population increase of 1.25% annually in 2010-2020. In terms of demographics, Indonesia Central Statistics Agency in 2020 reported that around 70.72% of Indonesia's population was aged 15-64 years. This means that Indonesia is experiencing a demographic bonus that will last for the next two decades which is a great opportunity to improve the country's economy, even though Indonesia's GDP has decreased by 2.1% in 2020 due to the pandemic. On the other hand, the number of older people which has reached 9.72% is projected to increase to around 20% in 2024 or 25% in 2050. Around 22.5 million or 5% of the total population are persons with disabilities. Given that most of the older people and people with disabilities live in poverty, and disability also increases significantly with age, this makes them more vulnerable to various risks and shocks (TNP2K, 2020). Women, children and other marginalized groups also have great vulnerability to disasters due to accessibility, inequality, cultural background, and other aspects.

Geographically, the Indonesian archipelago is located at the confluence of the earth's tectonic plates, making its territory vulnerable to disasters due to geological threats such as earthquakes, tsunamis, and volcanic eruptions. With the current climate change conditions, Indonesia is also very prone to hydrometeorological disasters. Indonesia NDMA has noted that in 2020 there were 2,952 disasters. About 370 people died, 537 people were injured and 6,450,903 people were affected by disasters (NDMA, 2020). More than 90% of disasters are categorized as climate-induced disasters such as floods, cyclones, extreme tidal waves, extreme weather etc. The IPCC's 6th assessment report noted that in the Southeast Asia region, more extreme tropical cyclones have affected the region. While the region is projected to warm slightly below the global average, sea levels are rising faster than elsewhere. This trend is predicted to continue for decades to come. BMKG report also noted that from 2008-2016 only three cyclones occurred in Indonesia territory, but their intensity increased from 2017-2021 and even occurred twice a year. Given these geographic conditions and climate projections, stakeholders need to build resilience to

Views from the frontline (VFL) 2019 is the largest independent global review of Disaster Risk reduction at the local level, which was initiated by the Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR)¹. It aims to strengthen the inclusion and collaboration between at-risk people, civil society and government in the design and implementation of policies and practices to reduce risks and strengthen resilience.

VFL 2019 establishes a local baseline and local monitoring process to measure progress towards achieving an inclusive "people-centered" approach to resilience-building, as promoted within the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) and other frameworks part of the Agenda 2030. In so doing, VFL 2019 aims to increase awareness and strengthen accountability of governments and intergovernmental bodies for a people-centered approach.

VFL 2019 takes a systems-wide perspective that recognises different actors have different but interconnected responsibilities at different administrative levels. Local-level interviews are complemented by survey questions targeting key informants working in the sub-national/national institutional and political environment. Questions on the "enabling environment" are designed to increase awareness and assess progress on wider institutional factors essential to scale out local action, putting a political spotlight on gaps and challenges to be addressed in through mutually-reinforcing actions by different actors at different scales. The whole process is led by local actors themselves, building their capacity to monitor and utilize local risk information.

¹GNDR is a network of civil society organizations at the global level that was formed in 2007. Currently GNDR has 1468 member organizations in 127 countries. GNDR works to prevent threats such as floods, droughts, earthquakes, infectious diseases and so on from becoming disasters by strengthening the resources, strengths and capacities of communities to adapt to potential hazards and reduce the risks they face. In the 2020-2025 strategy, GNDR's three strategic goals are to strengthen collaboration, solidarity and mobilization of civil society organizations Champion a localisation movement, and strive for risk-informed development. For more info www.gndr.org

The Relevance of VFL 2019 in Strengthening Resilience in Indonesia

One of the keys to building community resilience to disasters is by supporting tangible disaster risk reduction actions at the community level. For this reason, it is important to understand disaster risk from the local perspective. In VFL 2019, data was collected under 3 themes, namely (1) risk profile, (2) inclusive risk governance, and (3) enabling environment. The risk profile identifies priority threats, consequences, actions and barriers from the perspective of the community, government, civil society organizations in the local area. Participatory and inclusive risk mapping is important to ensure a sense of community ownership of this study. VFL captures local realities by collaborating with local actors who have worked in the local community and directly reaches out to the community and stakeholders in the area through interviews and observations so that they can understand the community's perspective better. Community perceptions of priority risks, actions, and barriers may differ from those of the government and experts. VFL also evaluates risk governance and the enabling environment that can promote community resilience and disaster management.



Risk Profile

Including their priority threats, consequences, actions, and barriers; how losses are changing over time; threats in 10 years' time



Inclusive Risk Governance

Including the extent to which communities are included by different actors in assessment, planning, implementation and monitoring of risk



Enabling Environment

Including the extent to which resources, capacities, legislation, leadership, policy coherence and other factors are contributing to the inclusion of local actors in resilience building

In Indonesia, efforts to build the environment, increase disaster resilience, and climate change are designated as one of the national priorities in the RPJMN (The National Medium-Term Development Plan) 2020-2024. More specifically, national priorities are described in three policy groups, namely (1) improving the quality of the environment; (2) improving disaster and climate resilience; and (3) applying a low-carbon

development approach. Several strategies to realize this policy direction include strengthening disaster data, information and literacy as well as strengthening disaster risk systems, regulations and governance. The analysis of VFL findings and the implementation of the action plan as a follow-up is expected to complement the existing risk data, in addition to assessing risk from a local perspective but also as a tool to monitor the extent to which DRR efforts and community resilience have been carried out by the community, government and other actors and are included in the planning and implementation of development down to the smallest scope of village.

1.4 VFL 2019 in Indonesia

The VFL 2019 is consisted of two stages:

1 Preparatory Stage

Initially, YAKKUM Emergency Unit as National Coordinating Organization (NCO) for VFL in Indonesia organized a consultative meeting inviting the National Advisory Committee to get recommendations and decide the area of risks together. As a result, there are 4 areas of risks for survey:

Risk Area 1: Yogyakarta Province (geological and development risk)

Risk Area 2: West Java Province (urban and industrial risk)

Risk Area 3: Maluku Province (small island and urban climate change)

Risk Area 4: East Nusa Tenggara (hydrometeorological risk)

These four risk areas are categorized as high and medium risk in the Indonesia Disaster Risk Index. The Advisory Committee provided recommendations for partner organizations that can work together to carry out data collection processes and action plans at the local level.

2 Implementation Stage

The implementation of VFL is divided into three phases; data collection, data analysis, and action planning as well as its implementation. Data collection was done by 8 partner organizations (PO); Perkumpulan Lingkar, SP Kinasih, and IPPMI DIY conducted surveys in Yogyakarta Province, Resilience Development Initiative (RDI) in West Java, Walang Perempuan in Maluku, and Mariamoe Peduli, Caritas Maumere and Care Peduli in East Nusa Tenggara. The partner organizations have already worked in the target area of survey before either for community-based programs, research, or for monitoring and

evaluation of government programs. The POs conducted four type of surveys in each community; interviews with 7-13 respondents of local government, interviews with 4-10 respondents of civil society organizations, survey to random households (about 40-135 respondents each or 10% of total households in the community), and focus groups discussion with 5 different groups each consisted of 8-10 respondents (men, women, older people, persons with disability, and children & youth). As a result, a total of 2949 respondents from 21 communities in 7 urban and 14 rural areas participated in the survey. Questionnaires have been input to surveygizmo by YEU which then processed and visualized in VFL website www.gndr.org/project/views-from-the-frontline

1.5

Selection of Risk Areas, Communities, and Sampling

A. Selection of Risk Areas

Risk areas were selected based on identifications of 4 main aspects as follows:

1) Disaster Risk Index

When VFL 2019 was launched, the Disaster Risk Index (IRBI 2018) data showed 16 provinces were in the high risk to disaster category and 18 provinces were in the medium and no province was at low risk. The three provinces with the highest risk are Banten (score 173.81), Bengkulu (score 163.29) and West Sulawesi (score 162.92). For this reason, VFL was sought to be carried out in provinces with high and medium risk categories.

2) Type of Hazards

Disaster Risk Index is determined by combining the value of the hazard index, vulnerability, and capacity. The hazard includes earthquake, tsunami, floods, volcano eruptions, landslides, drought, forest or land fire, extreme weather, extreme tidal wave and abrasion, and flash floods. For comparison, we select the area which is prone to geological hazards and hydrometeorological hazards.

3) Characteristic of The Risk Area

Besides type of hazards, characteristics of the area were also being considered for selecting the risk areas of survey such as urban and rural area, small island, coastal and mountainous area, even landlocked and riverbank area to see the difference of local perspective of the risk profile, risk management, and enabling environment.

4) Vulnerability to Development

Development which is not sensitive to DRR and climate change will increase the vulnerability of the community toward disaster risks. For selection of risk areas, we identify the impact of development in each proposed area.

B. Selection of Communities

Communities were selected based on the recommendation both from the National Advisory Committee and Partners Organizations. We selected communities both in rural and urban areas where the partner organizations have been working with. Three partner organizations (Care International Indonesia-Partners for Resilience, Caritas Keuskupan Maumere-Partners for Resilience, and RDI) have also supported the VFL process using their own funds. The differences between urban and rural were seen in 5 aspects; land area, comparison between total land and population density, character of community (social cohesion or individual), type of livelihood (homogen or diverse), and the existence of adequate public facilities as well as infrastructure.

C. Total Sample Size

Identifying sample size :

- In each community, there's approximately 10 respondents from local government (village officials, government at sub-district level, local government units such as Health Agency, Local Disaster Management Agency, Local Development Planning Agency, Public Works Agency) and 10 respondents of civil society organizations including youth association, women association, non-profit organization, faith-based organization, etc.
- Respondents for a random household survey is approximately 10% of the total household in the village, minimum 40 and maximum 133 respondents. If the total number of households in the village is 1157, then the respondents for the random survey will be 100 respondents, but if it's more than 2000 households, the sample size for the survey is 133 respondents.
- In each community, there are 5 focus group discussions with different groups (men, women, children-youth, persons with disability and older people). Each group consists of 8-10 respondents.
- Sex ratio of the overall respondents is 1:1 to include people with disabilities, indigenous, and marginalized people
- The number of Random Household Survey (RHS), Civil Society (CS), Local Government (LG), and Community Group Discussions (CC) per risk area and per community is as follows :

Risk Area	Community	Partner Organization	Sample			
			RHS	CS	LG	CC
Yogyakarta	Sampang	Perkumpulan Lingkar	100	10	11	5
	Kedundang Wukirsari Dlingo	SP Kinasih	98	10	4	5
		IPPMI DPD DIY	132	9	5	5
			135	9	10	5
Jawa Barat	Jambudipa	RDI	133	7	6	5
	Pagerwangi		133	10	10	5
	Ciumbuleuit		132	10	10	5
	Taman Sari		134	10	10	5
Maluku	Leahari	Walang Perempuan	40	9	10	5
	Hatiwe Besar		100	10	10	5
	Hukurila		40	13	10	5
Nusa Tenggara Timur	Wajur	Mariamoe Peduli	46	11	10	5
	Pangga		45	10	10	5
	Oekiu	Care Peduli	35	11	10	5
	Oelbiteno		35	10	10	5
	Wolorega	Caritas Maumere	70	10	10	5
	Gera		45	10	11	5
	Korobhera		40	10	10	5
	Bu Watuweti		40	10	10	5
	Done		40	10	4	5
	Kolisia B		40	9	5	5
TOTAL Survey/Interview/FGD			1613	211	192	105
TOTAL Respondents			1613	211	192	933
Percentage of respondents per type of survey			54.7%	7.2%	6.5%	31.6%
TOTAL			2949 Respondents			

The Percentage of Respondents



47%
Women



7%
Children & Youth



4%
People with Disabilities



7%
Older People

CHAPTER II

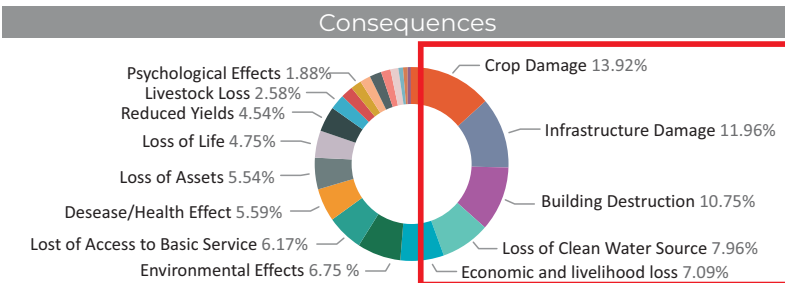
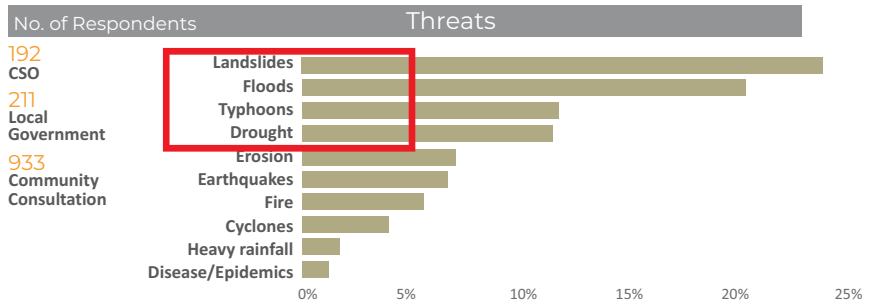
REFLECTION AND ACTION OF VFL 2019

2.1 Reflection of VFL 2019

VFL 2019 findings conclude that existing climatic conditions, such as changes in rainfall coupled with environmental damage, trigger an increase in hydrometeorological disasters including floods, landslides, droughts, strong winds, and abrasion. Floods are not only experienced by communities living in rural areas, but also often occur in urban areas. Surveys show that women and children are most affected by drought. The survey also highlighted the concern of the older people, especially those living in the coastal areas, of the sea level rise because it has damaged infrastructure and caused loss of assets. Reforestation and resilient agricultural techniques are some of the priority actions that often emerge from the community perspective to address the risks. The conclusions of VFL in each community are described in more detail in the next section.

Below is the overall VFL conclusion according to the 3 aspects:

A. Risk Profile



- The five main priorities of threats in Chart 1.1 are related to hydrometeorology, namely landslides, floods, cyclone, drought, and erosion. The perspective of priority of threats are not much different between government respondents, civil society organizations, and the community in general.
- The five priorities of consequences experienced by respondents due to these threats are shown in Chart 1.2, including crop damage, infrastructure damage, building destruction, loss of clean water sources, and economic and livelihood losses. Similar to the threats, there is no difference in perspective between government respondents, civil society organizations, and the community in general.
- Chart 1.3 has shown that from the government's perspectives, actions on awareness raising education and training, simulation, and risk assessment should be prioritized in order to address disaster risk. Meanwhile, the community prioritized reforestation, ecosystem management and restoration as well as resilient agriculture techniques.

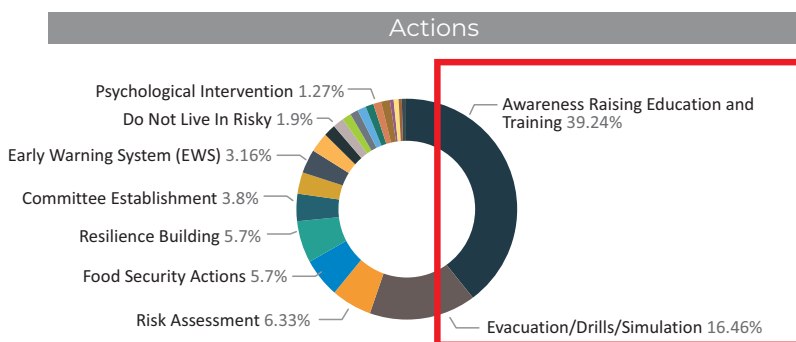


Chart 1.3 Priority of Actions according to Government

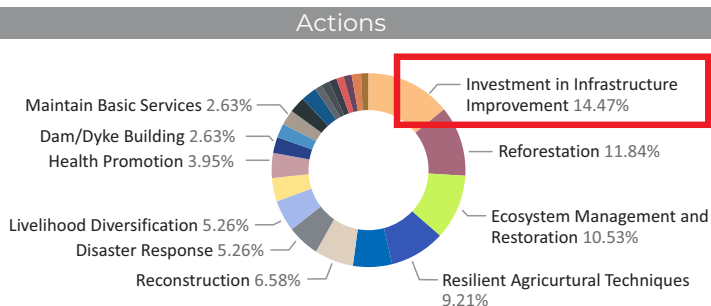


Chart 1.4 Priority of Actions for Men

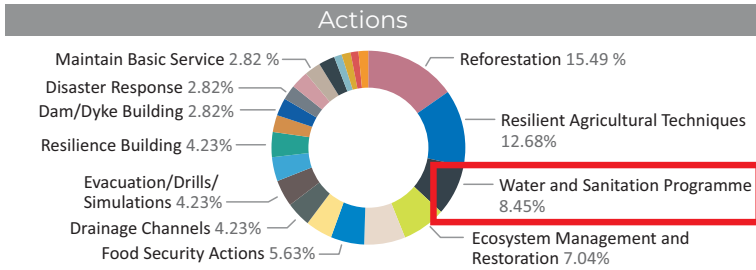


Chart 1.5 Priority of Actions for Women

- For women, the water and sanitation program became one of the priorities considering hydrometeorological disasters such as floods, droughts have consequences for the loss of clean water sources, and disturbances in clean living behavior. While men respondents highlighted the investment in infrastructure improvement and mitigation efforts as priority.
- Combination of mitigation and adaptation efforts needs to get balanced attention and be carried out in parallel. Risk assessments will be more beneficial when complemented by analysis of more wider aspects including gender, climate information, asset and economic.



"Even though there were no more disasters after the earthquake, mutual cooperation was routinely carried out, for example cleaning the connecting roads between sub villages. Currently in the dry season, we still buy water, even though the government has drilled some wells but it is not enough for the whole community"

Lasimin - Sampang Village,
Gunungkidul
Special Region of Yogyakarta

Disaster Losses (lives, assets, livelihood etc.) in the last 5-10 years in community

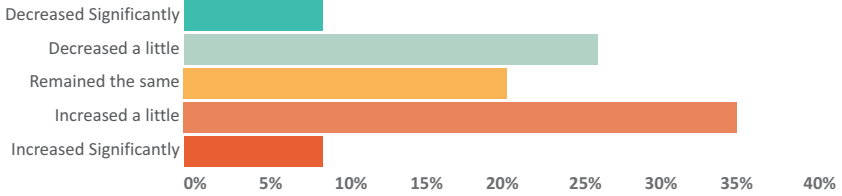


Chart 1.6 Disaster Trend according to Older Women

Disaster Losses (lives, assets, livelihood etc.) in the last 5-10 years in community

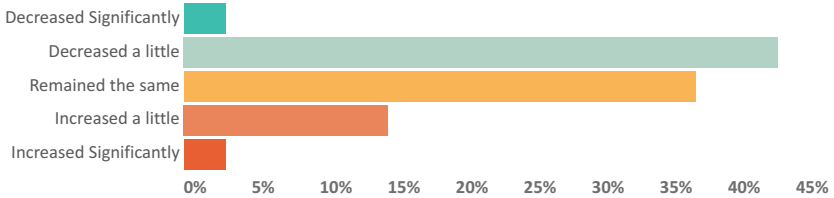


Chart 1.7 Disaster Trend according to Older Men

- Around 36% of all respondents stated that the trend of disasters remained the same in the last 5-10 years, while another 32% stated that it had increased a little (24%) and significantly (8%). The percentage is not much different when compared between government respondents, civil society organizations, and communities. Similarly, respondents with disabilities and older people from the community.
- However, a comparison of perspectives between people with disabilities, older people, children and youth has shown that older people respondents are more likely to say that disaster losses have increased in the last 5-10 years, which is around 33%, while people with disabilities are 26% and children and youth are 16%. While for older men, disaster losses decreased a little, older women felt disaster losses increased a little in the last 5-10 years as shown in Chart 1.6, so it concluded that the losses from the disaster were most felt by older women.

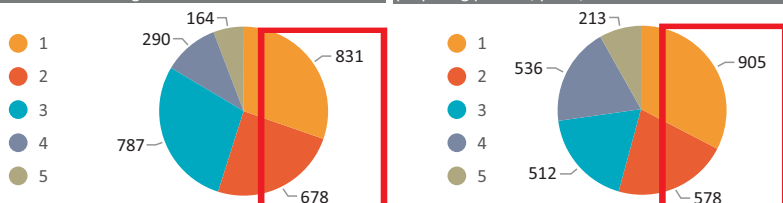
B. Inclusive Risk Governance

Key

- 1 - Not at all 2 - To a very limited extent 3 - Occasionally
 4 - Yes, with some limitations 5 - Yes, very effectively

Assessment: Community engagement, including the most vulnerable, by the local government to assess the most significant threats

Planning: Community engagement, including the most vulnerable, by the local government when preparing policies, plans, and actions to reduce risks



Implementation: Community engagement, including the most vulnerable, by the local government to implement actions to reduce risks

Monitoring: Local government include community representatives in teams responsible for monitoring progress toward resilience

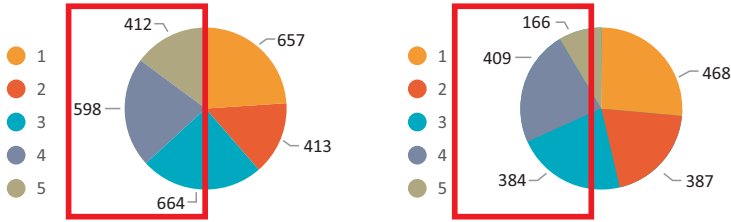


Chart 2.1 Community Engagement by the Government

- Regarding inclusive risk governance, the survey tried to capture community engagement from the assessment, planning, implementation to monitoring programs related to disaster risk reduction by the government. Chart 2.1 has shown that the community is more engaged in program implementation and monitoring rather than in the assessment and planning of programs or policies related to DRR. For this reason, systematic efforts are needed to ensure that communities including most at-risk can participate meaningfully in the risk assessment and planning.

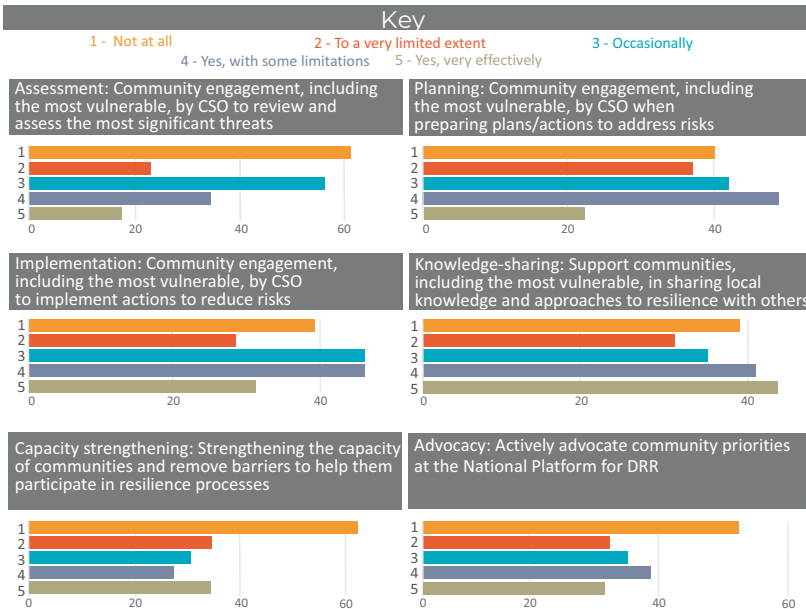


Chart 2.2 Community Engagement by the Civil Society Organizations (CSO)

- Chart 2.2 has shown that civil society organizations have been involving the community since the planning, implementation and knowledge-sharing. While the community engagement in the assessment existed, it needs to be improved considering the meetings related to risk assessment are limited and the participation of most at-risk communities also low.
- On capacity strengthening, quite a number of respondents stated that there were not enough civil society organizations that have reduced barriers so that communities can participate in resilience processes. Some of the factors include weak policies and lack of resources to reduce barriers, for example by providing reasonable accommodation such as additional transportation for people with disabilities to come to the meeting location, support for accompaniment and caregiver, providing sign language, or other support to easily access meeting locations, etc.
- Chart 2.2 also showed the capacity of civil society organizations in advocating community priorities in platforms or forums related to DRR. This needs to be continuously strengthened so that the voice of the community and local realities can be reflected in policies and programs prepared at the regional, national and even at global level.

C. Enabling Environment for Inclusion

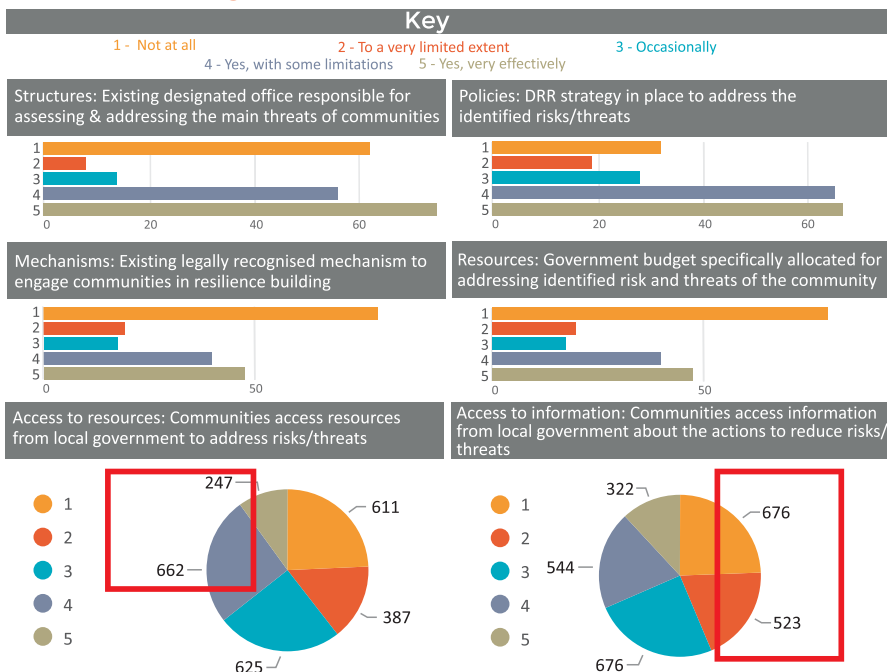


Chart 3.1 Enabling Environment

- The enabling environment for inclusion which was covered in this study include organizational structure, policies, mechanisms, resources, and accessibility. Chart 3.1 has shown that the structure and policies for disaster risk reduction are in place. However, improvements are needed to strengthen the mechanism for the community to be able to actively participate in building resilience and specific government resources or budgets for disaster risk reduction in the local context.
- Majority of respondents from the community stated that there have been opportunities for the community to access resources from the local government, e.g through optimizing village funds for capacity building in disaster management, submission of program proposals, and actively involved in government programs. On the other hand, at least 46% of respondents stated that access to information related to disaster risk reduction was still inadequate. Lack of effective mechanisms can result in limited access to information. This condition may also occur on the contrary, less access to information makes people less familiar with formal mechanisms for them to participate in building resilience.

“Floods occur every year causing erosion so that the land for agriculture is getting smaller in Bitunggawa. Planting plants is an effort made by residents to reduce the impact of erosion. The other is by building a gabion across the river, but lack of funding still becomes a problem.”

respondent in Done Village - Sikka, East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia



Chart 3.2 Factors Preventing and Facilitating Inclusion in Communities

- Chart 3.2 has shown that the factors preventing community meaningful participation, among others, related to costs, not being invited, having jobs or other activities at the same time, poverty, and accessibility. VFL findings highlight the conjunction between disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and sustainable development issues such as poverty and inequality (as a both driver and consequence of disaster). Adaptive strategies are then needed to cope with these multidimensional problems, i.e., innovative actions considering disaster and climate change aspects (disaster prevention and climate change mitigation and adaptation) as well as community livelihood empowerment (income-generating activities). Ensuring that poor and marginalized groups attend meetings by providing adequate support is important so that their needs and experiences can be taken into account in the preparation of programs or activities related to disaster risk reduction.
- Meanwhile, solidarity, awareness, and trust are factors that promote active involvement of the community in activities and meetings related to disaster risk reduction.

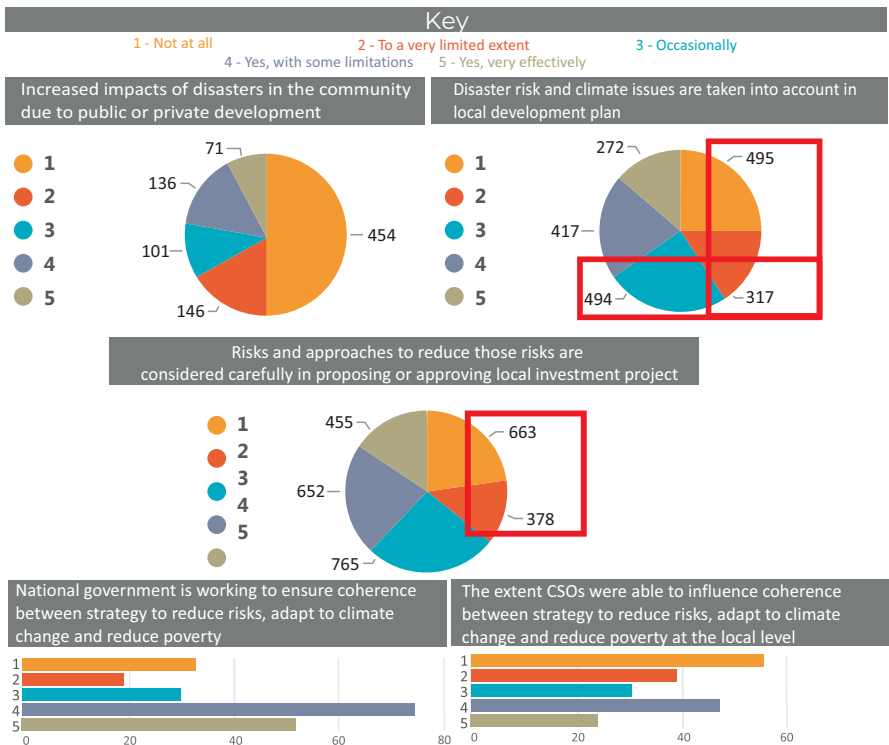


Chart 3.3 The Coherence of DRR and Development Priorities

"Most of the surveys are probably carried out in areas where development is taking place. What is often overlooked is the risk in locations that are not included in the priority of development areas. Building in one place brings impact in another. Not only that the location currently being developed have greater risks but also those being abandoned" Musriadi - IPPMI DPD DIY (Partner Organization)

- Chart 3.3 shows that 41% of respondents think that disaster risk and climate issues have not been consistently considered in local development plans.

This data affirmed that more consistent efforts need to be made to ensure that development in the local area (e.g village) uses risk and climate information as a basis for planning so as to reduce risks due to disasters and climate change in the future, as well as in ensuring that projects investment related to local development.

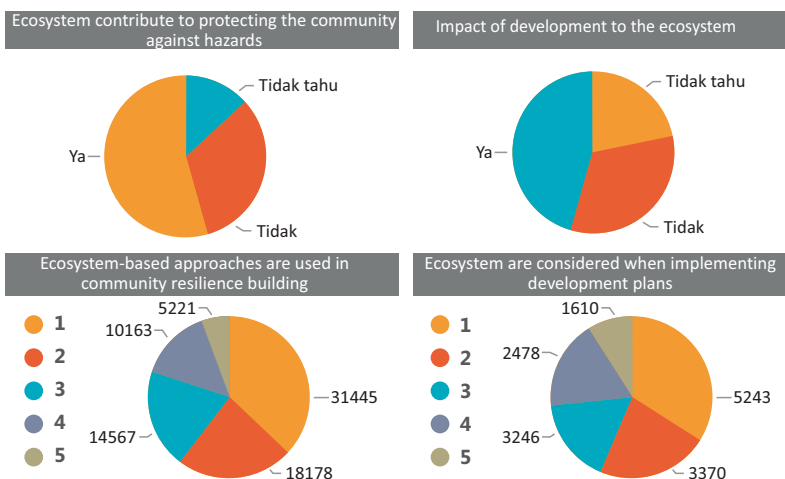


Chart 3.4 Ecosystem for Building Community Resilience

- Most of the respondents agree that ecosystems contribute to protecting communities against disaster threats. This strengthens the findings on priority of actions where the community mentioned reforestation, ecosystem management and restoration as one of the actions that need to be taken to reduce disaster risk.
- However, ecosystems are affected quite heavily by development and efforts to use an ecosystem-based approach in building resilience and in formulating development plans are still not consistently carried out.

D. Inclusion in the Implementation of VFL 2019

Enhancing participation of most at-risk groups in risk management and resilience-building processes is the focus of VFL. After a series of surveys involving local government, civil society organizations, random households and FGD participants, and workshops participated by men, women, older people, and people with disability, we identified that (i) there is a lack of involvement of at-risk local actors in decision-making process to access resources and strengthen the resilience and (ii) local development planning is not always considering disaster risk assessment. Therefore, increasing accessibility and inclusion of the most at risk group in the decision-making process of disaster management at local level and strengthening CSOs collaboration to raise local voices so decision makers can understand local disaster priorities and risk-informed decision making.

Considerations on inclusion on every stage of VFL activities were shown through the involvement of most at risk groups and gender aspects. At the beginning of the survey, it was determined who at-risk groups should be involved in each location. In some communities, those most at-risk have been organized in community-based groups (women, youth, children, older people). However, groups for people with disabilities are not common. They are ostracized or withdrawn from the communities, or they do not want to be involved since they are embarrassed for being different from others. In addition to people with disabilities, there are also people with mental disorders as well as people living with AIDS/HIV+ who need to be considered in disaster risk reduction. In some communities, efforts to overcome this problem are carried out by involving the community in stages, FGD methods are carried out for each different risk group (groups of women, groups of children, groups of youth, groups of older people) and specifically for people with disabilities, assistive devices or accompanying persons as well as the selection of activity locations are always considered to facilitate their accessibility and convenience.

The findings from surveys show that disasters (drought, landslide, as well as crop failure due to insect infestation) have heavy consequences for most at-risk people including women, children, and people with disabilities. Older women were the most affected by the disaster as disaster loss for them has increased a little in the past 5-10 years. Dissemination of risk information is also one to be improved. 46% of the respondents claimed that they did not receive risk information accordingly. This risk information is important to build community

capacity on how the community reacts when a disaster strikes. Especially for people with disabilities, they will need a specific need for any disaster risk reduction program including the risk information accessibility.

The local action plans were drawn out by considering the participation of children, i.e., involvement of children and youth during tree planting activities in Wolorega, as well as sensitization of disaster preparedness programs for children and piloting program of family-based disaster preparedness in Wukirsari Community. Despite the difficulty to implement all programs due to COVID-19 restriction, involvement of children and youth were still assured with some modification in the organization of programs. Women and youth participation was also recorded in the Hative Besar community where activities on reforestation in watershed areas as well as raising awareness programs through educational activities were conducted with the aim to reduce disaster (floods, landslide and coastal erosion) losses in the future.

E. Accountability in the Implementation of VFL 2019

Different methods were conducted to assure accountability toward the affected populations. Before the activities were conducted, we socialized the VFL 2019 program and informed safeguarding² policies towards the Partners Organizations (POs). The safeguarding document was then signed by each POs as a commitment for assuring the accountability in implementing VFL 2019.

Before conducting the surveys, POs coordinated with the head of the village and conducted outreach activities. POs also presented results of the surveys towards the community through the local action planning workshops where the community can validate the survey results. Partners organizations were working closely with community leaders and groups (i.e., youth group, women group, faith-based group) to understand the real situation and to assure the process of and commitment to support communities to speak out, listen to and act on community needs and feedback. In some locations, regular coordination was conducted every two weeks.

In the very beginning of activity, communities were informed by the POs about the project's safeguarding, the organization's code of ethics and profile including phone numbers and contact persons are

²Safeguarding means protecting people's wellbeing, so they can live safely - free from abuse and neglect

shared with the community. The POs were mostly using informal channels such as discussion forums and private interactions to listen to any feedbacks or reports which, although not limited to the scope above (mismanagement, misconduct and/ or sexual exploitation or abuse), can be considered as an act against the law. If there is an indication that the report provided has complete and unambiguous truth, the report will be forwarded to the relevant party. In some communities, they use a freeware, cross-platform centralized instant messaging (IM) and voice-over-IP (VoIP) service, such as Whatsapp Group to disseminate information and communicate and discuss activity problems and also other issues (relevant information).

Through the VFL 2019 implementation process, there's the need for the same references related to the code of ethics and feedback and complaint handling mechanisms. It is also acknowledged that the tiered feedback mechanism is a means to increase community participation and ownership of the processes and programs proposed through the VFL process. In addition, joint monitoring, and evaluations between POs and YEU are seen to be an effective way to share information and lessons learned on the implementation process.

2.2 VFL 2019 Actions

The conclusions of VFL 2019 became the basis for local action planning which was being implemented in 21 communities. Local action planning workshops have resulted in 40 prioritized community actions which are supported by GNDR seeds funding including innovative local solution to DRR such as reforestation and planting of more than 6075 local tree, making biopore infiltration holes, rorak³ making, terraces-building, and applying biochar. Another actions are related to raising awareness and education on disaster management, eco-DRR campaign in collaboration with the theater group, school-based and family-based disaster preparedness, as well as building resilient village through the establishment of emergency task force, updating risk mapping and evacuation map, provision of information board of prioritized hazards, and formulation of village regulation for environmental conservation. In East Nusa Tenggara, local partners together with the network of Partner for

³Rorak (local language for water trap) are dead-end holes made of a certain size and made in a plane parallel to the contours of the processing plane. Rorak serves to trap and absorb water into the soil and accommodate sediments

Resilience⁴ are also advocating for integrated risk management particularly in watershed areas.

While at the national level, dissemination of key messages from VFL 2019 has been done several times such as promoting VFL survey to be included in Indonesia country report for Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction 2019, National DRR Month in 2019 and 2020. The country report in GPDRR 2019 mentioned that VFL 2019 has showcased that communities were able to access the resources, one of which through village funds especially for small scale mitigation and watershed management. Advocacy plan at national level was formulated based on the consultation with National Advisory Committee and related stakeholders to strengthen collaboration among CSOs to raise at-risk community's voices in promoting disaster risk reduction.

A. Actions at Local Level

As a follow-up of the data collection and analysis of the survey, Local Action Planning workshops have finally been organized in 21 communities by the 8 Partner Organizations. The workshop was held to present VFL finding, validate the findings with the community, get more insight from different stakeholders about the priority of threats and risk management, as well as to formulate action plan to be implemented through collaboration among government, civil society organizations, and community including men, women, older people, people with disability, and children and youth. The workshops were participated by a total of 451 people in which 37% were women.

The workshop consists of three main agenda: presentation of the survey Views from the Frontline by the partner organization, presentation from local governments such as Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) at District/Municipality level about government's programme on disaster risk reduction and their feedback on the findings and conclusion of VFL, and discussion on the local action planning.

In the workshop, the community were able to clarify and share additional information or even disagreement related to VFL findings. For example, in Pangga East Nusa Tenggara, the priority threats based on the VFL are landslides, heavy rainfall and floods. One of the

⁴Partners for Resilience (PFR) is a global network of about 50 civil society organizations and their networks, working in hazard prone areas to strengthen people's resilience in the face of rising disaster risks, consists of 5 founding members The Netherlands Red Cross, Care, Cordaid, IFRC, Wetlands International. Care Indonesia and its local partner CIS Timor and Cordaid and its local partner Caritas Maumere carried out Views from the Frontline 2019 survey in communities of East Nusa Tenggara

Community	Date	Location	Number of Participants Male	Female	Total	Organized by
Oekiu	13-08-2019	Oekiu	19	7	26	Care Peduli
Oelbiteno	13-08-2019	Oelbiteno	30	8	38	Care Peduli
Ciumbuleuit	23-08-2019	Ciumbuleuit	16	6	22	RDI
Jambudipa	23-08-2019	Jambudipa	3	12	15	RDI
Tamansari	26-08-2019	Tamansari	17	3	20	RDI
Pagerwangi	27-08-2019	Pagerwangi	2	17	19	RDI
Kedundang	05-09-2019	Balai Desa Kedundang	18	13	31	SP Kinasih
Wajur	12-09-2019	Balai Desa Wajur	14	4	18	YMP
Pangga	24-09-2019	Balai Desa Pangga	12	4	16	YMP
Sampang	10-10-2019	Balai Desa Sampang	16	11	27	Lingkar
Wolorega	15-10-2019	Wolorega	15	10	25	CKM
Korobhera	17-10-2019	Korobhera	15	10	25	CKM
Gera	18-10-2019	Gera	8	12	20	CKM
Bu Watuweti	21-10-2019	Bu Watuweti	23	2	25	CKM
Done	29-10-2019	Done	12	7	19	CKM
Kolisia B	30-10-2019	Kolisia B	12	2	14	CKM
Wukirsari	26-11-2019	Balai dusun Karangasem Pucung	12	11	23	IPPMI
Dlingo	30-11-2019	Balai dusun Pokoh 2.	15	8	23	IPPMI
Leahari	18-12-2019	Leahari	9	6	15	WP
Hukurila	19-12-2019	Hukurila	8	7	15	WP
Hative Besar	20-12-2019	Hative Besar	9	6	15	WP
Total of Participants			285	166	451	
Percentage			63%	37%	100%	

participants added that the flood is not an overflow of water from the river due to heavy rainfall, but it's more because the leak of water drainage which caused water inundated the land during rainfall. While the VFL survey and focus group discussion collected local actors' perspectives, the workshop became the space to deep dive community context and background as it helps the community to decide on the action plan and address the risk.

Not all workshops were participated by the government from District or Provincial level. The idea of inviting the government at different levels is to recognize that the community and government might see the risks in different ways, but the important thing is how to share those perspectives so the action taken will be right on target. As illustration, VFL findings in Tamansari-a densely populated area in Bandung city, West Java with lots of office buildings, campuses, and residential-has shown that floods have also been a major threat for the community. This is basically caused by the reduction of water catchment area as well as improper waste management. Since floods happened so many times, the community seems to get used to it even though it impacts their daily activity. Data from the National Disaster Management Authority's website (inarisk.bnpb.go.id) shows that the flood hazard index in Tamansari was classified as low. The difference between mapping results shown on the website and the reality on the ground might be caused by various factors such as differences in public perception of risk assessment or lack of updated data in designing more accurate maps. Through Views from the Frontline, not only that community is able to share their real concern, but also to inform the community of the government standards to assess the risk. Besides that, the community will be more aware of the government's DRR policy and action plan related to DRR.

Most of the partner organizations reported that the discussion of local action planning took more time than the other session. Based on the presentation, the community then agreed on the VFL's conclusion which they would take actions on. Discussion was done directly in the forum, but in some areas, the participants were divided into small groups of 3-5 people so they expressed their opinion freely. Caritas Maumere used problem trees as a tool to identify the root cause and agree upon prioritized VFL conclusion and action needed, while Resilience Development Initiative (RDI) used voting method. Each small group would present their action plan and each participant had power to choose proposed actions and gave a vote by giving stickers next to their choice of action. This was to help the community identify which

activities were urgent, important, and doable which would be listed in the community action plan.

Community Action Plan does not only consist of priority actions to address results of the VFL survey but also allocation of responsibility, time frame, and budget source. For budget allocation, besides from seeds funding from GNDR and/or co-funding from partner organization, activities which potentially to be funded by village funding or other sources have also been identified during the workshop such as construction of water reservoirs in Wukirsari Special Region of Yogyakarta, building injection wells in Oekiu and Oelbiteno East Nusa Tenggara, training on disaster preparedness in Tamansari West Java, formulation of village regulation on water sources conservations in some villages in East Nusa Tenggara, and more. However, in 2020 due to COVID-19, the Village Authority has reallocated village funds to respond to COVID-19 instead of DRR action plan. The implementation of the action plan is postponed until the situation is more conducive.

One of the challenges when facilitating local action planning workshops is to minimize dominance of opinion by well-spoken participants. This might have happened due to different capacity and knowledge on disaster risk reduction by the participants. One of the farmer group members in Oelbiteno East Nusa Tenggara stated that older people, people with disabilities, and youth often have no chance to participate. Lack of access to information, knowledge and skill building made them more vulnerable.

Community Actions in West Java



Tree planting involving the youth group of Kampung Nyalindung in Ciumbuleuit

VFL Conclusions in Ciumbuleuit Community:

1. Landslide is the main threat prioritized by the community.
2. For the community, improper water disposal and crime have also become threats they experienced in the community.
3. Top 3 barriers for the community and stakeholders to reduce risks are related to resources, awareness and education, as well as coordination.
4. Lack of community engagement by the local government in different phases of the actions to reduce risks.
5. Accessing resources and information from local government to overcome threats is still

Action taken: **Planting 50 Mahogany Trees in landslide prone areas.**

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the implementation of local action plans which was planned to involve more stakeholders in Bandung City to join the activity was modified while adhering to health protocols. The tree planting was finally carried out in Kampung Nyalindung, Ciumbuleuit on 2 July 2021, participated by 8 people from the community, village authority, Bandung City Parks Service. About 50 mahogany trees were provided by Bandung Parks Service and planted in three high-risk locations to landslide. RDI continues collaboration with the community, local government, and CSOs working in the community to expand the tree planting area with various types of plants that have been proven to reduce the risk of landslides.



Sharing household waste management through video with Tamansari community in collaboration with Greeneration Foundation and Bandung City Environment and Sanitation Service

VFL Conclusions in Tamansari Community:

1. Priority threats in Tamansari are floods, earthquake and fire.
2. Awareness raising education and training, community self-management and disaster response are the top 3 priority actions that should be taken to address and reduce risks in the community.
3. From CSO's perspective, disaster loss has increased a little in the past 5-10 years in the community.
4. Floods and earthquakes become the most significant threats that might be experienced by the future generation in the community.
5. Community engagement by the local government for risk assessment is still inconsistent.

Action taken : **Video-making on better waste management system to reduce risk of floods and increase hygiene.**

With the restrictions due to COVID-19, RDI together with the Tamansari community held a capacity building activity through an educational video on waste management at the household level-in collaboration with the Greeneration Foundation and the Bandung City Environment and Sanitation Service on 10 July 2021. Ten Tamansari community members and the Community Empowerment Institute (LPM) were involved in the video-making process. The main message to be conveyed from this educational video is to invite the community, especially the people of Tamansari to be aware and change their behavior on managing waste as improper waste management will have major impacts on the environment such as flooding.

Well-segregated waste can be processed and produce economic value, such as waste into compost, recycled products. upcycle products (tables, chairs, etc.) in accordance with the slogan from the community "Once trash, now become money, Before it was disgusting, now promising. Once unpleasant, now it's enjoyable. Better to live from trash than to live as trash". Although it can only be participated by a small number of community members, this 28-minute video has spread and reaches the wider community even outside the Tamansari community. The educational video was published on the Youtube channel on 22 July 2021 (<https://youtu.be/OdswwBypQrg>) and disseminated through the community *whatsapp group*.



Jambudipa's Youth as part of video-making process

VFL Conclusions in Pagerwangi Community - West Bandung District:

1. Earthquake is a major threat to the people of Jambudipa, and possibly the most significant threat for future generations.
2. For the community, apart from damage to buildings, health and psychological impacts are consequences of the threats they experience.
3. Different perspectives between the community and the government in terms of priority of action. For the community, it is important to build awareness of threats both for the community and policy makers in the local area, while for the government, investment in infrastructure strengthening and mitigation efforts is a priority that needs to be done.
4. Access to resources and information regarding DRR actions is not sufficient.

Action taken : **Knowledge sharing and sensitization on disaster preparedness through educational video.**

The 2011 earthquake left a great lesson for the people of Jambudipa. This village is located near the active Lembang fault which makes it a high risk to earthquakes. For this reason, it is important to carry out regular sensitization and improvement of earthquake disaster preparedness. However, due to COVID-19, sensitization cannot be carried out widely and in face-to-face. The video was expected to be an effective educational material to be disseminated among the community. The video-making process was carried out on 19 June 2021, attended by 15 people from representatives of the village government and Jambudipa youth organizations. This educational video was published on youtube (<https://youtu.be/mVKel4ld2ws>) and the youth group whatsapp group and Jambudipa community. As of 3 August 2021, it has been watched 124 times on Youtube.



Preparation of video-making process about disaster preparedness by Pagerwangi Community

VFL Conclusions in Pagerwangi Community - West Bandung District :

1. Priority threats to the Pagerwangi community include earthquakes, landslides and increased crime.
2. The three priority actions include investment in infrastructure strengthening and mitigation efforts, and effective coordination with the government and stakeholders.
3. Lack of community resources, awareness and commitment is the most significant barrier that communities face to address threats.
4. Community involvement by the government and CSOs needs to be increased to build communities to participate in DRR.
5. Access to resources and information on DRR actions still needs to be strengthened.

Action taken : Sensitization on the community preparedness and potential disaster caused by Lembang Fault.

The results of the earthquake hazard mapping show that Pagerwangi is located in the area that is categorized as medium to high risk to earthquake. As an area traversed by the Lembang fault, Pagerwangi already has a level of awareness of disasters, but not evenly due to the location of community settlements that are far from each other. With the adjustment, the sensitization that was originally planned to be conducted face-to-face was turned into an educational video. The 5-minute animated video contains knowledge on the potential for earthquakes from the Lembang Fault, the characteristics of Pagerwangi, and the condition of community preparedness based on the VFL 2019. The process of making the video was carried out on 20 June 2021, involving 10 Pagerwangi community members. Furthermore, the video was published via Youtube <https://youtu.be/W95wJ9FOlqY> until 3 August 2021, the video has been watched 91 times. The number continues to increase. This video is useful not only for the Pagerwangi community, but also for people who live around the Lembang fault and are prone to earthquakes.

Community Actions in Yogyakarta



Handover of tree saplings to Sampang Community

VFL Conclusions in Sampang Community - Gunungkidul District :

1. Landslides, droughts and earthquakes are priority of threats in Sampang community.
2. Increasing awareness of ecosystem-based DRR needs to be continuously carried out for the community.
3. The ecosystem approach has not been used consistently in building community resilience.
4. Community involvement by civil society organizations has been carried out effectively in terms of implementation, capacity building and knowledge sharing.



Discussing hazard and risk map during community meeting

Actions taken :

1. Installation of Evacuation-signs.
2. Mapping of landslide-prone areas.
3. Installation of Hazard & Risk Maps and Evacuation Maps.
4. Planting 60 Multipurpose Tree Species (MPTS).
5. Regular meeting of Sampang DRR Forum.
6. Dissemination of Village Disaster Management Plan.
7. Well deepening for increasing water supply.



Deepening-of the well in dusun Sidomulyo Desa Sampang

Sampang DRR Forum through technical support from Lingkar succeeded in installing evacuation signs in 23 landslide-prone locations on 14 March 2020. The signs have been provided by the Local Disaster Management Agency since 2019. The installation was carried out after public kitchen training for all forum members to increase the capacity of the forum in providing food in times of emergency.

After a long pause due to Covid-19, Sampang DRR Forum was able to hold three meetings. The first meeting was held on 27 April 2021 which was attended by 18 members (14 men, 4 women) to refresh VFL findings, update village disaster risk documents, and report that all evacuation signs had been installed.

A regular meeting was also held on 28 April 2021, attended by 17 people (13 men, 4 women) to continue updating the disaster risk and capacity assessment in the community. The third meeting on 29 April 2021 which was attended by 16 people (13 men, 3 women) was held to map landslide-prone areas. The result was a map of hazard, risks and evacuation which was then installed in the village office. On 30 April 2021, Sampang DRR Forum held a sharing session of disaster preparedness for drought mitigation where they also discussed preparation for tree-planting activity. The meeting was attended by 17 people (13 men, 4 women). The six sub-villages in this village are located in landslide-prone areas, fortunately the extreme slope areas are far from community settlements. The community agreed to submit a proposal to the Serayu Opak Watershed Management Center for the procurement of vetiver grass to be planted on the extreme slopes. Proposals have been submitted in August 2021.

As a follow-up to the sharing session, the community planted trees on 1 May 2021, which was participated by 18 people (14 men, 4 women). Sampang community grows Multipurpose Tree Species (fruit trees) that are suitable for soil conditions, fast and easy to harvest without having to cut down trees, having high economic value and ability to protect the environment and water springs. There were 60 trees planted consisting of 30 saplings of avocado "kendil", 14 saplings of longan "matalada", 2 saplings of longan "crystal" and 14 saplings of longan "pingpong". Planting trees is expected to reduce the risk of future disasters as well as have high economic value.

The sensitization of the Village Disaster Management Plan was organized by Sampang DRR Forum during a community meeting on 6 October 2021, participated by 44 community members (34 men, 10 women). In addition to presenting hazard and risks map and evacuation map, on this occasion the community also agreed to take action to anticipate disasters by doing community service every Sunday, cleaning waterways and mutual work, cutting dangerous tree branches so that they do not hit houses when strong winds occur.

The results of the risk assessment in Sampang categorize drought as a "moderate" risk. However, 5 out of 6 sub villages still experience drought every year and it gets worse during the dry season. At the meeting, the community proposed deepening the well in Sidomulyo sub-village. This activity is an addition to the community action plan that was agreed in 2019. With the COVID-19 pandemic, the need for water in the community was increasing. Deepening the wells is a priority so that the water supply can increase for 57 families from 2 neighborhood units. Usually, the community should buy 10 tanks of water (IDR 250,000/tank or approx. USD 17) especially at the peak of the dry season. The deepening of the well has succeeded in increasing the water flow from the previous 5000 liters to 7500 liters per day. The community also doesn't need to buy water anymore. Sampang DRR Forum also regularly participates in the village development planning process (Musrenbangdes).



Eco-based DRR sensitization

VFL Conclusions in Kedundang Community - Kulon Progo District:

1. For the local government, social hazards are one of the priority threats in the community.
2. Changes in rainfall patterns have affected people's livelihoods.
3. Community involvement in the assessment, planning, and implementation of programs to address threats in the community is still minimal.
4. Increasing awareness of ecosystem-based DRR needs to be continuously strengthened in the community.

Actions taken:

- 1. Sensitization of Gender Responsive and Ecosystem-Based Disaster Risk Reduction.**
- 2. Reflection meeting of the Kedundang Disaster Preparedness team.**

Sensitization of ecosystem-based and gender-responsive DRR was carried out on 11 November 2021 and participated by 38 people (23 men, 15 women), while the reflection on the Disaster Preparedness team at the Village level was held on 22 December 2021, attended by 28 people (24 men, 4 woman). The activities serve as a platform for community members with diverse backgrounds (women group, farmers, village officials, youth, older people) and the government (District Disaster Management Agency, village government) to assess, plan, and implement actions to reduce threats in their areas. In this activity, the community was able to identify and reflect on the capacity and resources (natural, human, social) they already have and what needs to be improved, while the government took community input when making DRR programs, such as strengthening disaster preparedness capacity by sector (health, evacuation, public kitchens, etc.), updating of disaster maps, regular disaster simulations, and so on.

This activity was also a space for the exchange of local values and knowledge from the older generation to the younger generation so that local wisdom helps build community preparedness and the community does not always depend on technology.

"Any disaster has a different impact on women. The impact of disasters is not gender neutral. So it is very important to involve women in every stage of a disaster."

Sana Ulaili - SP Kinasih





Sensitization of Disaster Preparedness at School



Wukirsari community planted

VFL Conclusions in Wukirsari Community - Bantul District:

1. Landslides, floods, and cyclone are priority of threats for the Wukirsari community
2. Drought is one of the significant threats that may be experienced by future generations. Currently, drought is a major threat, especially felt by women because it has an impact on the environment and decreased clean water sources. From a community perspective, reforestation is a priority of action that needs to be taken to support water availability, especially for the future.
3. Increasing awareness and knowledge about ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction is important for the community
4. Losses due to landslides, floods, and cyclone have decreased slightly in the last 5-10 years

Actions taken :

- 1. Dissemination of Disaster Preparedness at school.**
- 2. Planting of 105 trees of gayam, banyan, teak and the application of biopore infiltration holes.**
- 3. Sensitization of family-based disaster preparedness (Families Ready to Respond - SITATANG Program).**

The sensitization of disaster preparedness in the school environment was held at the early education school "Cerdas Ceria" in Jatirejo Sub-village, Wukirsari on 6 October 2020. This activity was attended by 18 people (8 men, 10 women) representing the village government, parents, local DRR forum, school committees and teachers. Initially, this activity was designed to involve children in simulation, but due to the pandemic, it was not carried out. The teachers and parents involved agreed to share knowledge from this activity with their children and simulation exercises when the situation allows. The speaker from Bantul Disaster Management Agency delivered material on disaster preparedness, then together with the participants determined the assembly point, installation of evacuation routes in the school environment and distribution of evacuation route stickers. Meanwhile, sensitization of the SITATANG program was held at the Wukirsari village hall on 23 November 2020, attended by 20 people (17 men, 3 women) involving village officials, community leaders, DRR forum, and youth organization. Through this activity, participants

identified potential disaster threats (landslides, floods, and hurricanes) in their area, increase knowledge and skills for families to build preparedness, for example preparing emergency bags, knowledge on safe house structure and arrangement of rooms, early warning in local environment and increasing active roles in families and communities in the context of disaster risk reduction.

The activity continued with an introductory session by Wahana Bhakti Pertiwi about the importance of maintaining local trees for water and soil conservation. VFL shows drought to be one of the significant threats that may be experienced by future generations. Seven people (5 men, 2 women) were involved in planting 80 Gayam and Banyan trees and 25 teak trees. In addition to tree saplings, 2 sets of biopore infiltration tools were installed by the community, in the hope of encouraging local governments to expand this activity.



Sensitization of family-based disaster preparedness with Dlingo Community

VFL Conclusions in Dlingo Community - Bantul District:

1. Landslides, earthquakes and drought are the three priority of threats in Dlingo.
2. Women and children are most affected by the drought.
3. Disaster losses in Dlingo have increased slightly for children and youth in the last 5-10 years.
4. Sharing information about DRR and increasing public awareness of threats needs to be carried out consistently in the future by local governments, involving different stakeholders.

Actions taken :

- 1. Planting 160 bamboo "petung" saplings by the Oya River.**
- 2. Sensitization of Families Ready to Respond and Resilient (SITATANG).**
- 3. Performing Arts to raise awareness of environmental conservation by village theater group.**

The planting of bamboo "petung" shoots in Dlingo village began with a workshop for sharing the management of Oya riverbank area. This activity was held on 23 November 2020, attended by 23 people (21 men, 2 women) consisting of village officials, community leaders, DRR forum, youth group and community members who own the land around the Oya riverbank. IPPMI distributed 160 bamboo tree seedlings and two sets of biopore to the community. Through this activity, the community's knowledge about the benefits of bamboo for landslide mitigation and spring protection is increasing. Making biopore infiltration holes was also done to help the soil absorb water when raining so that the water reserves increased.



Making of biopore infiltration holes

To anticipate the spread of COVID-19, family-based disaster preparedness sensitization was conducted twice with a total number of 43 participants (32 men, 11 women). The first sensitization was held at the Pokoh 2 Subvillage Hall on 8 October 2020, while the second was held in Kebosungu 2 Sub-village on 20 October 2020. Apart from sensitization of family-based disaster preparedness, there's also a sharing on state forest management considering that most of the Dlingo is included in the state forest area. State forest management is closely related to disaster prevention.



Handover of bamboo saplings

Environmental protection awareness activity was carried out in collaboration with the "Alang-alang" Theater Group in Pokoh 2 Subvillage, Dlingo Village. On 14 November 2021, IPPMI together with a theater group whose members are mostly young people, made a video of Merti Kali Sendang. Apart from recording the art-performance, the video also raises awareness about the protection of the sapodilla trees that is easily found in Dlingo and promotes the processed products. The process of making this video was followed by 32 people (29 men, 3 women). The video has been published via youtube (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=By2XLuFimz8>) and the community whatsapp group. This video is a medium for sharing information, disseminating local knowledge, and raising public awareness to reduce disaster risk.

"There are many type of disasters that can happen in Dlingo; earthquakes, landslides, and droughts. Seeing increasingly uncertain natural phenomena, people in the community established "Theater Alang-Alang" who tells a story about drought under the title "Jumleng" so that people are more careful about nature conservation, planting trees, and making biopore to collect rainwater. In the last decades, most of the rainwater only flowed into the river then into the sea (not get absorbed into soil). Water sources disappeared and many places are struck by drought in the dry season." Haryono, Dlingo - Yogyakarta



Community Actions in Maluku

Leahari - Kota Ambon



Tree planting in coastal area

VFL Conclusions in Leahari Community - Ambon City:

1. Floods, land fires and erosion are the three most significant threats in Leahari.
2. Disaster losses have increased slightly in the last 5-10 years.
3. Older people has concerned of sea level rise since it has damaged infrastructure and caused loss of assets.
4. Community involvement by CSOs has been carried out mainly for capacity building.
5. Increasing awareness of ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction must be carried out for the community.

Action taken :

Planting 1350 tree saplings in coastal and forest area.



Tree planting in coastal area

On 21-22 May 2021 Walang Perempuan distributed 700 saplings for the Leahari community consisting of 200 mango tree saplings, 200 rambutans, 200 durians and 100 Meranti. However, due to heavy rains and flooding in Ambon city, planting activity has been postponed until conditions permit. The tree planting activity was finally carried out on 6 October 2021, which was

attended by 40 people (29 men, 11 women) consisting of the local government, *Saniri Negeri*⁵, Kewang (Environmental Protector) and community group. In addition to the first saplings distribution, in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry also provided additional saplings in the form of 200 Bintanggor sapling, 100 Melinjo and 150 clove saplings. Walang Perempuan, the partner organization, purchased 150 nutmeg seedlings from local farmers. Bintanggor saplings were chosen as a substitute for mangroves. Bintanggor which grows on the coast is able to withstand strong sea winds and coastal abrasion, and also has high economic value. Bintanggor wood is also useful for making boats or household furniture. The boiled skin is used as an herbal medicine for postpartum mothers. Meanwhile, other seedlings are distributed to the Leahari community to be planted on their respective lands as an effort to reforest, reduce flood risk and support their livelihoods.

⁵Saniri Negeri is a customary institution that plays a role in protecting customs and customary law. It is a local term applied in Maluku Province.



Tree planting with Hukurila Community

VFL Conclusions in Hukurila Community - Ambon City:

1. Landslides, fires and abrasion are the top 3 threats in Hukurila.
2. Disaster losses have increased slightly over the last 5-10 years.
3. The involvement of the community by the government in the assessment and planning of actions to reduce risks has not been carried out consistently.
4. Risk in the community increases due to development in the local area (private/public).
5. Increasing awareness of ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction must be carried out for the community.

Action taken :

Raising awareness through education and reforestation.

The awareness-raising and reforestation activity was held on 14 October 2021, attended by 40 people (27 men, 13 women) including farmers, youth, women, community leaders and village government. This activity was very relevant to the needs of the community considering the high disaster losses due to landslides, forest fires, and abrasion in this community. Walang Perempuan distributed 150 cloves seedlings, 50 melinjo, 150 nutmeg, 200 rambutans, 200 durians, 100 meranti and 200 mango saplings in collaboration with the Environment Agency and local farmers who are seeding nutmeg. Given the importance of reforestation activity, the Village Government and the community contribute by maintaining the growth of trees. The benefits cannot be felt at this time, but by doing reforestation, the community has invested in the better environment of future generations.



Handover tree for reforestation

VFL Conclusions in Hative Besar Community - Ambon City:

1. Floods, landslides, and abrasion are priority threats in Hative Besar.
2. From women's perspective, disaster losses have increased significantly in the last 5-10 years.
3. Community involvement by CSOs and government in planning actions to address threats or reduce risks has not been done consistently.



Planting Meranti saplings

4. The risk of priority threats is quite increased due to local development (public or private) that has not considered DRR and climate change such as reclamation projects that have an impact on the surrounding community.
5. The central government has a coherent strategy on poverty, DRR and climate change. CSOs have also influenced the coherence of this strategy at the local level although with limitations.

Action taken : **Tree planting activity.**

The implementation of the action plan in Hative Besar was delayed several times due to restrictions on community activities during the pandemic, floods that hit the community, and the passing of the traditional leader (Saniri Negeri). It is hoped that reforestation in Hative Besar can restore the function of the forest itself to reduce the impact of climate change, including 3 main threats to the community: floods, landslides, and abrasion. VFL 2019 also found that disaster losses for women increased significantly in the last 5-10 years as women are highly dependent on natural resources especially for their livelihood. Therefore, women were actively involved in reforestation which was held on 25 October 2021. At least 40 people (29 men, 11 women) were involved in this action ranging from farmers, women's groups, youth, and village leaders as well as involving the Kewang Negeri (local environmental guard). The community planted 200 bitanggor and 100 tanjung saplings to reduce abrasion, 150 clove seedlings and 150 nutmeg seedlings. In addition to these tree species, there's also distribution of fruit trees such as 200 mangoes, 200 rambutans, 200 durians saplings, and 100 meranti that were planted on community land for reforestation.



Saniri plays a role of preserving nature while preventing the exploitation of nature

Community Actions in East Nusa Tenggara



Participants of Resilient Agriculture Training



Distribution of vegetable and seedlings

VFL Conclusions in Wajur Community - West Manggarai:

1. Priority threats faced by the community include landslide, cyclone, and drought.
2. Women are the most affected by the insect infestation since it caused crop failure, reduced yields, and economic losses.
3. Losses due to disasters have increased slightly in the last 5-10 years for persons with disabilities, older people, as well as youth and children.
4. Community involvement by CSOs and government for assessment of significant threats to communities has not been carried out consistently.

Actions taken:

- 1. Training on resilient agriculture technique.**
- 2. Distribution of drought-resistant seeds for climate-resilient farming.**

Through resilient agricultural training which was held on 15 December 2019 which was attended by 23 people (10 men, 13 women), the community gained knowledge and skills related to the use of biochar to restore soil conditions, maintain nutrients, and increase crop resilience in

the rainy season. or drought. Almost half of the training participants have practiced on their respective farms. At the follow-up meeting on 24 November 2021, which was attended by 28 people (12 men, 16 women), Mariamoe Peduli invited experts from the local area to refresh their knowledge on agricultural techniques while distributing vegetable seeds that are resistant to dry conditions. Some communities who have practiced biochar admitted that the vegetables they grew were different from before. Some of the differences such as larger stems, wider leaves, more fertile, resistant, and fresh. They are very enthusiastic and want to improve their economy through farming with resilient techniques. Discussions with the village government suggested that the same training could be held in other areas facing the same challenges and encouraged people from Wajur to become resource persons. Mariamoe Peduli also shared stories from the Wajur community to other communities in West Manggarai and organizations working in Manggarai to be replicated to other areas.



The process of burning husks to be processed into biochar

VFL Conclusions in Pangga Community, West Manggarai - East Nusa Tenggara

1. Landslides are one of the main threats faced by the community, beside high rainfall and floods.
2. For women, drought is the main threat they face because it causes economic losses, food insecurity and reduced crop yields.
3. Losses due to disasters have remained the same in the last 5-10 years. Heavy rainfall and increased landslides are predicted to be experienced by future generations.
4. Local government has involved community representatives in monitoring progress towards resilience.
5. Increasing awareness of ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction should be carried out for the community.

Action taken : **Resilient agriculture training**

The training was held on 29 November 2019, attended by 26 people (23 men, 3 women). Training on how to use biochar has strengthened farmers' knowledge and experience to keep soil fertile and adapt to climate change, reduce the risk of pests infestation and increase crop resistance in both rainy and dry season. Community members has started using biochar on their own land.



Raising awareness session during the resilient agriculture training



The involvement of children in tree-planting activity in Wolorega



Women actively involved in tree planting activity

VFL Conclusions in Wolorega Community, Sikka - East Nusa Tenggara :

1. Cyclone, landslides and drought are priority of threats in Wolorega. Drought is a main threat according to the community.
2. Crop failure is the main consequence of drought, besides loss of clean water sources and health impacts.
3. Losses due to disasters have increased significantly, especially for people with disabilities, women and men. Droughts, cyclones and landslides are the most significant threats that the future generations may face.
4. Not all communities are able to access information from the government regarding DRR actions.
5. Specially appointed government structures and special budgets to handle DRR or API programs are not yet optimal
6. Increasing awareness of ecosystem conservation must be carried out in the community.

Action taken: Tree-planting and water traps making.

Tree planting was carried out in around 10 springs out of a total of 21 springs in Wolorega. The 10 springs include Ae Kate, Ae Lowo Ndoko, Ae Lowo Ndoko B, Ae Rose and Ae Nggaja in Bhana Subvillage, Ae Ture and Ae Rau in Waturesa, Ae Rongga Rangga, Loka Po'o and Ae Habo in Rejo Sub-village. The activity was carried out simultaneously on 12 February 2020 and was attended by 389 community members (275 men, 114 women) including village officials, the Village Planning Agency, as well as elementary and junior high school students. Local tree species were selected based on soil characteristics in this village such as waru, fig, funga, tere, gau, and ngaja. The Sub-village head and community leaders agreed to be in charge of tree planting and water trap making and maintenance in their respective areas. The village government has included these activities in village planning (the following year's Village Work Plan). Thus, villages can independently continue disaster risk reduction activities in their respective areas with village funds.



Tree-planting and water trap making for Gera community

VFL Conclusions in Gera Community - Sikka District:

1. Drought is a main threat for Gera community.
2. Both for community and local government, reforestation is a priority of action that needs to be done.
3. Special structures/divisions to address threats, mechanisms to involve the community in building resilience, and budget allocations still need to be strengthened.
4. Disaster risk and climate change have not been consistently considered in development plans.
5. Ecosystems has been affected by local development.

Action taken : Tree planting and water-trap making.

From 19 springs in Gera, the community were able to carry out reforestation around 4 springs with the support from VFL. Tree planting activities were done twice on 11 February 2020 in Boka Niku Spring of Gera I sub village, participated by 32 people (19 men, 13 women), and the second tree planting activities were done on 19 February 2020 at the Uda Funga spring of Gera II and Dagemude and the Kobaleke spring of Gera III participated by 41 people (32 men, 9 women) and 44 people (27 men, 17 women) respectively. A total of 117 people (78 men, 39 women) participated in the activity consisting of women, youth, village heads, even the sub-district head and forums along the Riawajo river. Although the springs are located in different sub-villages, these activities can provide benefits for 2346 people who live in 3 sub-villages (Gera I, Gera II, and Gera III). The community chose tree species that are suitable and able to protect springs such as banyan, dadap, waru, and kaju ae.

Given that there are still 15 other springs in Gera village, the village government has planned to include tree planting and water trap making activities in the village work plan in 2021. However, due to the pandemic, the government has reallocated the village budget for the COVID-19 response. Advocacy to the village government continues, Caritas Maumere-the partner organization-continues to coordinate with community leaders and the village government. Advocacy to government agencies (Environmental Service) at the district level was also carried out so that even though DRR activities have not been included in the Village program, these activities can still be accommodated in government agency programs such as through the Environmental Service and include more villages.



Korobhera community planted gliricidia tree saplings

VFL Conclusions in Korobhera Community - Sikka District:

1. Floods, erosion, and cyclone are the priority of threats in the community. However, in the dry season, drought has become the main concern of the community.
2. Reforestation is a priority of action identified by the community in addition to irrigation systems, investment in infrastructure strengthening and mitigation
3. Disaster losses have increased slightly in the last 5-10 years for children and youth.
4. The issue of disaster risk and climate change has not been considered in development plans in the local area.
5. Ecosystem protection needs to be strengthened to support resilience development.

Action taken : Tree planting surrounding the 2 water sources (Ae Ke and Ae Wuka in Magetake Sub-village) and water trap making.

The tree planting and water trap making activity was carried out on 5 January 2022, attended by 48 people (38 men, 10 women) involving the village head, former head of the Village Consultative Agency (BPD), Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) from the Paga Koramil, traditional leaders, community leaders, youth leaders, women leaders and student representatives from SATAP Wara. Planting trees is expected to maintain the availability of water and provide benefits for the 1216 people of Korobhera community.

The types of trees planted were chosen based on the characteristics of the soil such as waru and gliricidia (gamal) which were prepared by the community themselves. In addition to tree planting, water traps were also made at 8 points near the Ae Ke and Ae Wuka springs. This water trap was made to reserve the availability of water and maintain soil fertility. Water traps prevent rainwater from eroding the nutrient-rich soil surface. Each of the neighborhood unit's heads together with the community monitor tree growth and the impact of water traps every month to see changes in water flow. Advocacy to government agencies at the district level is still ongoing so that tree planting and maintenance activities can become regular programs that can be implemented and replicated in other areas by government agencies such as the Environment Agency.

Bu Watuweti - Sikka



Terrace construction on the slopes of Bu Watuweti



Involvement of children in tree planting action

VFL Conclusions in Bu Watuweti Community - Sikka District:

1. Landslides, floods, and cyclone are the top 3 priority threats in the community.
2. Reforestation and resilient agricultural techniques are two priority actions that need to be taken to address risks.
3. Most of the respondents stated that the losses due to disasters were the same in the last 5-10 years. Drought will most likely be experienced by future generations.
4. According to the community's perspective, mechanisms for community involvement and specific budget allocations to respond to identified risks and threats have not yet been established.
5. Increasing awareness of ecosystem conservation should be carried out to children and young people.

Action taken : **Terraces-building and Tree Planting.**

The terraces-building was carried out on 18 February 2020, attended by 100 people (79 men, 21 women) in Wolorea sub-village. The community combined this activity with planting 1000 bamboo, gliricidia (gamal), red calliandra and white calliandra saplings to strengthen the terraces and prevent landslides. The saplings were purchased from local farmer groups and the Catholic youth. This activity is expected to bring benefits to 1049 people who live in 3 sub-villages (Wolorea, Wolosoko, Mbeja).

In the community action planning workshop on 21 October 2019, participants from the community suggested that the terraces-building could be carried out in 2 subvillage which affected by severe landslides that are Wolorea subvillage and Mbeja. While VFL funding supported terraces-building in Wolorea, the government has budgeted for the construction of retaining walls in the Village Government Work Plan 2020. However, due to the reallocation of the budget for COVID-19 response in 2020, the construction has not been carried out.



*Tree planting
around water sources in Done*

VFL Conclusions in Done Community - Sikka District:

1. The top three priority of threats faced by the community include floods, landslides and cyclone.
2. Lack of awareness and education as well as lack of resources become barriers in managing risk.
3. For older people, implementing policies and improving irrigation systems are the priority of actions that must be taken to reduce risks.
4. There is already a policy to overcome the risk with some limitations.
5. Raising awareness about ecosystem protection is important, especially for people with disabilities, children and youth.

Action taken : Tree planting near two water sources in the village and water-trap (rorak) making.

Tree planting and water-trap making was carried out near Gomo Fai spring in Ladubewa sub-village and Kobhe Waturia spring in Watuwa on 8 February 2020, attended by 51 people (37 men, 14 women) which consisted of community leaders, village officials, Village Consultative Agency, Community Protection Unit (Satuan Perlindungan Masyarakat), students from SDI Ladubewa, Sub-District Secretary of Magepanda. This activity is expected to bring benefits to 1555 people of Done.

In total there are 75 saplings of waru, fig and banyan trees planted around the springs. Because there are still several springs that need reforestation, the village government includes tree planting activity and water-trap making into the 2020 Village Government Work Plan (RKPDes) and 2021 Village Budget (APBDesa) while the available funds from VFL was used for 2 critical springs and become alternative places for water reservation during dry season. Advocacy to District government agencies continues to be carried out so that the agency could include activities related to reforestation into their work plan.



Planting Waru saplings on the beach



Preparing Waru saplings for planting

VFL Conclusions in Kolisia B Community - Sikka District:

1. Floods, abrasion and drought are priority of threats faced by the community.
2. Priority of consequences include crop failure due to disasters and loss of clean water sources.
3. For community, losses due to disasters had slightly increased in the last 5-10 years.
4. Community involvement by CSOs has been carried out in planning, implementation and knowledge sharing although it has not been done consistently.
5. Mechanisms to ensure community involvement in resilience development and specific budget allocations to reduce risk are still inadequate.
6. CSOs have not been able to optimally influence the coherence between DRR strategies, climate change adaptation and poverty alleviation at the local level.

Action taken : Tree-planting on the beach of Kolisia and Nawuteu

The Kolisia B community agreed to plant 2000 Waru saplings on the beach of Kolisia and Nawuteu on 28 October 2020. The activity was planned to be carried out in early 2020 but was delayed due to the Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) to prevent the spread of COVID-19. The tree planting activity was attended by around 54 people (34 men, 20 women) from 5 community groups including Bintang Timur, Cahaya Baru, P3A, Sumur Bor III, and Boga Sama. The local tree of Waru was chosen because it can adapt well to the coastal environment and is able to reduce the risk of flooding and abrasion. It also stores water during the rainy season.

Following up on this activity, the Kolisia B community is committed to maintaining and monitoring the tree's growth. The village government has also committed to developing village regulations for environmental protection; one of them is a prohibition not to let livestock (especially goats) be unleashed. The community also made safety fences in each location of the tree. At least 1307 people who live in 3 sub-villages (Edo sub-village, Kolisia sub-village and Nawuteu sub-village) are expected to benefit from this activity.

VFL Conclusions in Oekiu Community - Timor Tengah Selatan (TTS) District:

1. Drought is one of the priority threats in the community, besides landslides and cyclones.
2. Priority of actions need to be taken to address threats including investments in infrastructure strengthening and mitigation, basic service management and livelihood diversification.
3. Lack of government action is one of the barriers to overcoming threats other than geographic situation and lack of access to technology and facilities. In some cases, economic policy is also a barrier to addressing threats.
4. Losses due to disasters in the last 5-10 years have slightly increased for the older people, while for people with disabilities, children, and women the trend of losses has increased significantly.
5. Community involvement by CSOs has not been carried out consistently at the stages of assessment, planning, implementation and capacity building.
6. Ecosystem-based approach has not been considered in the development plan.

Actions taken: **Capacity building for local governments and communities to build disaster resilience.**

VFL Conclusions in Oelbiteno Community - Kupang District:

1. Cyclones, droughts, and landslides are the 3 main priority of threats in the community.
2. For men, women, and children, disaster losses have increased significantly in the last 5-10 years.
3. Cyclone will be one of the most significant threats felt by future generations, besides the increasing threat of drought.
4. The government has carried out monitoring by involving community representatives to monitor resilience building.
5. Communities cannot access resources adequately to manage risk.

Actions taken: **Advocacy for integrated risk management from village to district.**

Community action planning was carried out in Oelbiteno Village, Kupang District and Oekiu, TTS District by Care Peduli supported by Partners for Resilience Indonesia. During COVID-19, Care Peduli coordinated with the government at the provincial, district, and village levels. Capacity building was carried out through virtual meetings involving village volunteers to address current issues, the strategic role of village governments and volunteers in risk mitigation and building effective communication between stakeholders and the community to convey key messages during COVID-19. Through capacity building, communities were able to voice their needs and build dialogue with decision makers by referring to policies or programs issued by the government. During April to May 2020 Care Peduli and its implementing partners advocated for integrated risk management from village to district level.

STORY FROM THE FRONTLINE



Mrs. Tugirah lives in Sidomulyo Sub-village, Sampang Village, Gunung Kidul District. This village is located in a hilly area, with Sidomulyo Sub-villages being the highest. This area has always been an area that lacks water and is prone to drought, especially in the dry season. Like most other residents of Neighborhood Unit 01 (RT 01), Mrs. Tugirah gets clean water from the clean water grid sourced from several springs around the area where they live. Although this network gets its water supply from several springs, the water obtained is still not sufficient to meet the needs of the users.

As a result, the group had to implement a rotating grid closure system. In addition, residents usually still have to buy clean water using tank trucks, at a price of 200,000 - 250,000 IDR (13 - 14 USD) per tank, especially during the peak of the dry season. Another alternative is to collect water from a source located in another Neighborhood Unit, which is usually done by women using jerry cans. Mrs. Tugirah's advanced age makes her no longer able to do this alternative, so when the peak of the dry season arrives, Mrs. Tugirah is forced to spend more money to buy water from a tanker truck.

From August to September of 2021, with the support of VFL funds, the deepening of one of the wells that supply clean water to water user groups was carried out. The well is located on the land of a resident in the rice field area north of the RT01 settlement. The process of deepening the well is carried out for two weeks. As a result, the well's water flow increased from the previous 5,000 liters per day to 7,500 liters per day.

The deepening of the well has succeeded in increasing the input of clean water into the clean water network belonging to residents of RT01 and RT02. For Mrs. Tugirah, this means that she has reliable access to water. Apart from facilitating access to clean water, increasing the volume of clean water also means less dependence on tanker trucks. Mrs. Tugirah's expenses for clean water can be reduced, so that she can divert funds that were previously used to buy tank truck water, to meet household needs and health needs.

B. Action at the National Level

Findings and conclusions, both at the community level and at the national level, form the basis for conducting advocacy activities. At the national level, two main issues identified by VFL 2019 include; (1) lack of involvement of local at-risk actors in decision-making processes to access resources and strengthen resilience and that (2) local development planning does not always take disaster risk information into account. By considering these key issues, the formulation of an advocacy plan begins by mapping out actors at the government level, policies/regulations, and relevant stakeholders at the national, regional and local levels.



VFL 2019 Preliminary Findings Workshop before GPDRR 2019

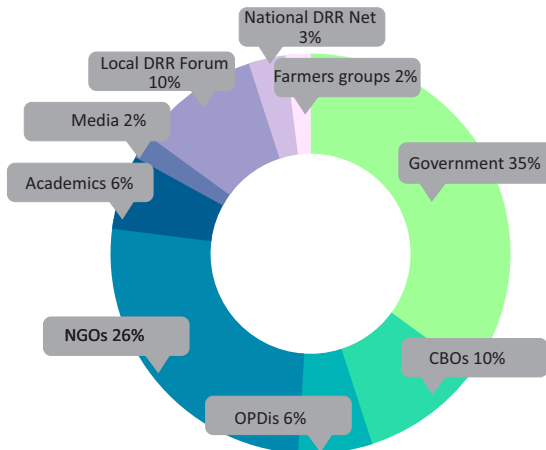
Advocacy efforts at the national level aim to (1) Increase the accessibility and inclusion of the most at-risk groups in decision-making processes related to DRR and resilience at the local level and (2) Strengthen the collaboration of Civil Society Organizations to strengthen community voices so that policy makers can hear disaster priorities from the perspective of local and risk-informed decision-making processes.

To that end, a series of meetings to encourage advocacy efforts were carried out, among others, with the National DRR Platform, the NDMA Prevention Directorate, and the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration, as well as the Ministry of Home Affairs. In addition to discussing the VFL process and conclusions, these dialogues were conducted to gain a common understanding of the processes and mechanisms of development planning at the local level that have been carried out and efforts to strengthen risk-informed and inclusive development planning.

Multistakeholder Workshop: Strengthening Inclusive and Risk-Informed Village Development Planning for Community Resilience

The multi-stakeholder workshop was held as a dialogue space for wider stakeholders in exploring collaboration and partnerships to strengthen inclusive and information-based village development planning on disaster risk.

This national workshop was held virtually via zoom on 22 November 2021, attended by 113 people consisting of all VFL 2019 partner organizations, the National Advisory Committee (NAC), members of the GNDR in Indonesia, DRR networks, organizations of people with disabilities, media, interfaith organizations, village facilitators, Government at the national level to villages and communities at the vanguard, namely women's groups, farmer groups, village disaster teams, and so on. The workshop provides sign language interpreters and closed captions to reduce barriers to participation.



Participants Composition in Multistakeholder workshop

In the panel session, the workshop presented speakers from representatives of VFL partner organizations, the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (Kemendes PDTT), the Ministry of Home Affairs (Kemendagri), NDMA, and the DRR National Platform. The points made included:

- Reflecting on VFL 2019, the 2019 VFL Advisory Committee underlined 3 things, namely (1) environmental aspects (Environment) need to be

included in the triple nexus (Humanitarian-Development-Peace) meaning that DRR includes disaster risk information and development plans cover three aspects (social, economy, and environment) down to the smallest scope, which is the villages (2) an inclusive planning process is important to do by ensuring accessibility (physical, information, resources), disaggregated data, both formal and informal mechanisms for at-risk communities can also be involved in the decision-making process, (3) the role of civil society organizations to open more lots of space for learning exchanges, facilitating communities and actors at the local level for capacity building, and collaboration between civil society organizations. The Sendai framework emphasizes a "community-centered" approach, for that it is important to build community readiness as the main actor by strengthening capacity and an inclusive and participatory process of engagement.

- Representatives from VFL 2019 partner organizations emphasized three concrete challenges related to inclusive and risk-based village development planning, including (1) the lack of involvement of risk groups in these forums, (2) the incompatibility of various national and regional regulations that affect implementation at the local level, and (3) the long duration of the planning system. The results of the VFL study can be used as input for the village in the preparation of a 6-year medium-term development planning document at the village level. This can strengthen the analysis of each proposed program.

"At local level, the involvement of communities and groups most at risk in development planning forums is still minimal, so programs to target these groups do not work well because they are not based on their experiences. Most people do not see the difference between disaster risk reduction and climate change "

Daniella Loupatty (Yayasan Walang Perempuan)



- The Ministry Of Village, Development Of Disadvantage Region, and Transmigration (Kemendes PDTT) admitted that village planning is not entirely data-based, including for disaster mitigation. For this reason, the Village Information System based on 1 map (spatial planning and spatial patterns including land use) can be optimized as a reference for planning and mapping disaster risk in the village. Currently, there is also a village SDGs data collection as a way to translate the global framework to the village scope where if the village program implements the SDGs, it will contribute 70% of the national SDGs achievement. It is impossible for

the village to solve the problem on its own because there are limits to the village's authority, so there is a need for a supra-village. In the Ministry of Village program "Village Build, Build Village", Village Build means that the village is able to plan its own program with village funding, while Build Village is the role of the supra-village. Cross-sectoral coordination needs to be carried out to carry out village development in the District/City RPJMD and the OPD Strategic Plan.

- The Ministry of Home Affairs reiterates its policies related to village development, one of which is through the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation number 20 of 2018 concerning village financial management where strategic programs in the field of disaster management, emergencies and urgency can be included in the village budget.
- NDMA since 2020 has published a catalog of disaster-prone villages considering that around 80% of villages in Indonesia are disaster-prone areas. In addition, NDMA has compiled a village/kelurahan resilience assessment module with the Ministry of Villages and the Ministry of Home Affairs including BSN (SNI 8357-2017) as basic data so that community resilience can be measured. It is important to conduct this assessment study before the program enters the village, so that a comparison of the results can be seen. The resilience of the village underlines the active involvement of 5 representatives in every activity, including the involvement of the government and the community, representatives per region and representatives according to gender, age groups and vulnerable groups.
- The DRR National Platform (Planas) notes several important things in ensuring a risk-based and inclusive village planning process, namely:
 - ▶ To ensure an inclusive and participatory process it is necessary to recognize that it will require adequate resources but is not impossible. Efforts to involve the community with existing tools such as identifying seasonal calendars, transects, village maps, and so on are one way to ensure this. The principle of community-based disaster risk management that underlines the process, in the sense of involving communities including those at risk actively at every stage, not just outputs such as maps, preparedness, organization.
 - ▶ It should be realized that disaster data and information currently do not have a place in village and development data, for example village profiles have not been equipped with risk identification. Thus, in addition to DRR actions, both good practice and learning in the community, actions related to the integration of DRR in village

planning are also important to be monitored and documented.

- ▶ It is important to provide development space and application for village facilitators.
- ▶ Development is not only physical, but also all community assets.
- ▶ The dichotomy or isolation/limitation of program types is better mixed to cover various aspects.

*"It is possible that programs related to DRR are not explicitly mentioned, but it is possible that DRR programs are also implied in other programs. DRR program innovations, such as the Village Information System related to disasters in terms of digitizing data, including the need to base everything on data. For the exit strategy, there needs to be a transfer of data and information to the village government." Nilin M. Jannah
(Secretary General of DRR National Platform)*



This workshop resulted in recommendations:

1. Priority for DRR issues is included in village-scale authority which is legalized through regional head regulations.



2. Support from the supra-village is mainly to accelerate development planning that is inclusive and based on risk information. One of them is strengthening village assistants, village officials and communities in increasing knowledge, understanding, and distribution of disaster risk assessment information.



3. Data management and data utilization used and referenced in development planning utilize a village information system equipped with risk assessment data.



4. Raising awareness of the inclusion of disability and other risk groups in emergency response and disaster risk management is a priority for joint action that is important to be carried out by cross-stakeholders.

IMPACT STORY

The VFL process demonstrates that building community understanding of disaster risk and supporting community-led innovation to respond to the risk priorities they identify by ensuring communities can access information and manage resources are two key points for increasing inclusion and building community preparedness for disasters.

VFL Indonesia took the momentum of the Global Platform of Disaster Risk Reduction 2022 which was held on 23-25 May 2022 in Nusa Dua, Bali to convey this key message as well as show action from the front line and how communities mitigate, adapt, and restore their environment which also affects their livelihoods. Three cases were presented by speakers representing farmer and women's groups on 24 May 2022 at the Indonesian Resilience House-a series of events organized in conjunction with the GPDRR 2022 by the Government of Indonesia.

The community shares stories about how communities practice resilient agriculture to adapt to climate change in both urban and rural areas while ensuring inclusion. Farmer groups share local solutions in the form of mist irrigation to reduce the burden on elderly farmers to carry water, reduce water expenditure for crop irrigation, encourage the use of organic fertilizers, and encourage the involvement of the younger generation in agriculture. Speakers from the women's group also highlighted the importance of placing resources in women's hands and enabling an environment for grassroots women to design programs based on mapping their communities, identified needs and capacities. This activity demonstrates the recognition of community innovation on the front lines that utilize local knowledge and community risk mapping as well as shared learning about funding models that are proven to support risk-based and community-led local development.

The VFL findings in Indonesia became inputs in the CSO survey through GNDR of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) mid-term review. One of the Chair's conclusions in the Plenary Mid-Term Review with the theme "Beyond natural hazards - operationalizing the expanding scope of the Sendai Framework" is very much in line with VFL's message calling for a balance between adaptation and mitigation by encouraging inclusive and meaningful involvement of at-risk communities such as children, youth, women, and persons with disabilities.

CHAPTER III

RECOMMENDATION AND WAY FORWARD

3.1 Recommendation

The VFL 2019 recommendations are aimed at a wide range of disaster risk reduction stakeholders (there are at least five actors often referred to as a penta helix collaboration including government, academia, private sector, community, and media):

Government		Civil Society Organization			Academics	Media	Private
National	Local	International	National	Local			
#1 Creating proactive and systemic involvement and participation in disaster risk reduction with at-risk communities, especially those most at risk.							
#2 Strengthen networking, collaboration, and advocacy capacity in inclusive disaster risk reduction (DRR) at the local (i.e. Disaster Risk Reduction Forum) and national (i.e. Indonesian National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction) based on basic data and risk information.							
#3 Develop participatory disaster risk reduction policy plans and programs as strategic entry points to increase critical awareness and understanding of risk and to build relationships among different actors.							
#4 Using local disaster risk knowledge as a basis for development planning linking disaster risk management issues, development issues (poverty, urban-rural), and environmental issues (climate change adaptation and mitigation).							
#5 Develop innovative financial strategies to support local level initiatives and partnerships, including multi-financial and multi-scale solutions (national, international, government and non-government funds, private sector, higher education through various community empowerment activities).							
#6 Expanding the geographic scope of the VFL as Indonesia has a variety of hazards and risks as well as different geographical, socio-economic and cultural backgrounds.							
#7 Create (or leverage existing) networks to share good practices and lessons learned from VFL to improve communication between various stakeholders in DRR (central government, local government, academia, private sector, non-governmental organizations, communities).							

The VFL 2019 conducted in Indonesia shows the need for development planning based on disaster risk reduction with the participation of at-risk communities. While hydrometeorological hazards and disasters are prioritized by the community, efforts are not only limited to these types of hazards and disasters. A good understanding of disaster risk should include any possible future hazards that society may face (hydrometeorological, geological, or even biological hazards, as the COVID-19 pandemic suggests). Knowledge and understanding of disaster risk must then be followed by inclusive and participatory development planning that is tailored to the region and based on real conditions, by incorporating suggestions and considerations from all stakeholders including the communities most at risk (women, persons with disabilities, children, youth, elderly, and minority groups). Efforts to minimize disaster risk are not exclusive, good cooperation is needed between all actors (community, community leaders, government, research institutions, non-governmental organizations, private sector). Community participation and civil society involvement are important; however, disaster risk reduction strategies also require an integrated political commitment to improve policy implementation and coordination at the national and local levels.

The data, information and results collected from VFL 2019 activities can be used as a basis for future activities of civil society organizations involved as well as for other DRR programs. The results need to be communicated to the central government (NDMA for example through the Disaster Resilient Village Program and the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration through Village Funds) and local governments (i.e. BPBD and OPD at the City/District level for example through Village Community Empowerment for Disaster Risk Reduction, Environmental Protection, village development plan forum). In addition, for the next VFL, it is necessary to ensure that data disaggregated by age, gender, disability is consistently identified at each stage, and involves other stakeholders, such as the private sector, namely large or small and medium-sized companies through corporate social responsibility in disaster risk reduction programs and climate change adaptation, higher education institutions, namely, the involvement of academics and students in disaster risk reduction programs and climate change adaptation through education, research or community empowerment in the study area. Collaborative work that integrates many stakeholders will provide optimal benefits for the community.

VFL 2019 Partner Organisations



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