

### 2.1.2. Inputs from Indonesian Side

The following inputs have been provided by the Indonesian side.

#### (1) Assignment of Counterpart Personnel

Currently 24 counterparts are assigned besides the OJT trainees at the model areas (Annexes 4, 5, 6 and 7). Although the actual total is more than the planned 21, some fields are provided with insufficient counterparts, especially the disaster information field and the regional disaster fields.

Fields	Numbers in PDM	Current Situation	DGWR	STC	RCS
Project manager	60 M/M = 1 person	1 person (Director of Technical Guidance of DGWR in Jakarta)	1		
Heads of centers	Not mentioned.	2 (Heads of Sabo Technical Centre (STC) and Research Centre of Sabo (RCS))		1	1
Sediment related disasters	360 M/M = 6 persons	6 (One assigned to two fields is counted as 0.5. Two members are from RCS.)		3.5+ 0.5MPBA	2
Regional disasters	360 M/M = 6 persons	6 (A counterpart is undergoing MPBA course. One assigned to two fields is counted as 0.5. Three members are from RCS.)		2.5 + 0.5MPBA	3
Disaster information	360 M/M = 6 persons	6 (A counterpart is undergoing MPBA course. Four members are from RCS.)		1 + 1MPBA	4
Sabo planning	120 M/M = 2 persons	3 (working at DGWR in Jakarta)	3		
Model areas	300 M/M * 4 areas = 5 persons * 4 areas	5 persons * 4 model areas	Local government staff		

#### (2) Provision of Land, Buildings and Facilities

The buildings were constructed by the Japan's grant aid.

#### (3) Disbursement for Running Expenses

The total budget has been increasing as the budget for training courses and disaster surveys was added in the second year and that for the sediment related disaster prevention campaign was added in the third year. However, the budget limitation is still a restriction on the Project activities.

2001	2002	2003
Rp. 530,613,000 (Approx. JYE 6,891,000)	Rp. 969,583,000 (Approx. JYE 13,103,000)	Rp. 1,257,149,000 (Approx. JYE 18,488,000)

### 2.2. Outputs

The achievement of the outputs through the corresponding activities is summarized below.

### 2.2.1. Output 1. “Establish an integrated sediment-related disaster management model.”

The planned activities were pursued in the four model areas.

#### (1) Mt. Agung Model Area in Bali Province

The following major activities have been done so far.

- Explanation of the Project to the Bupati (Head) of Kabupaten Karangasem
- Explanation of the Project to officers of the provincial and Kabupaten governments
- Explanation of the Project to the village chief
- PCM workshop involving the community members
- Water resource survey around the planned project site
- Survey of the planned afforestation site, the river and the roads
- Construction of a community center for disaster management activities and also as a shelter in case of disasters
- Construction of the low-cost Obiko of soil cement that functions as a road at ordinary times
- Covering slopes with grass to prevent debris flow, participated in by the communities
- Repairing village roads as evacuation routes in case of disasters, participated in by the communities
- Planning of a warning and evacuation system
- Preparation of a hazard map of flooding and bank erosion
  - i) Study for establishing a monitoring system of dangerous locations including positions of rainfall gauges and water meters
  - ii) Study of criteria for warning and evacuation
  - iii) Study of warning and evacuation methods including the use of the traditional communication tools of Kuntongan, the evacuation routes and the places of refuge
  - iv) Preparing guidelines covering the above mentioned actions

The above activities intended to establish a warning and evacuation system were done according to the community meetings, the approval by the members and the village chief. However, there was misunderstanding between the Project team and a small group of local people. Therefore, this project has been discontinued except for only the follow-up monitoring of its limited achievements. The structural measures of this model project could not meet one of the important needs of the residents, that is the water supply.

#### (2) Mt. Merapi Model Area in Yogyakarta Special Province

The following major activities have been done so far.

- Explanation of the Project to the Bupati (Head) of Kabupaten Sleman
- Explanation of the Project to officers of the provincial and Kabupaten governments
- Explanation of the Project to the village chief and community leaders
- PCM workshop involving community members
- Study in collaboration with an NGO in order to introduce “Mountain Program”, a program to improve the lifestyle and to manage disasters for communities living upstream
- A water supply improvement project initiated by the NGO for the communities was approved to receive the Japan’s Grant Assistance for Grassroots Projects.

In order to develop the project that pinpoints the local need, the delineation of the model area is currently reviewed.

(3) Padang Model Area in West Sumatera Province

The following major activities have been done so far.

- Explanation of the Project to officers of the provincial and Kabupaten governments
- Site survey
- Guidance to the OJT counterparts

The OJT trainees as the local counterparts shall start several surveys with the support of the STC to be followed by detailed plans.

(4) Palu Model Area in Central Sulawesi Province

The following major activities have been done so far.

- Explanation of the Project to officers of the provincial and Kabupaten governments
- Basic survey of 25 rivers
- Preparation of a three year action plan
- Survey of disaster-prone locations along the rivers

The project shall be developed with the initiatives of the OJT trainees as the local counterparts, with support of the STC. Regarding the project, it is noted that a JICA's development study for Palu Valley was officially requested and also a grant aid is sought for by some stakeholders.

**2.2.2. Output 2. "Establish local organizations and systems for disaster mitigation."**

Community organizations for disaster management have not been established in the model areas due to lack of common understanding of the necessity for disaster management.

Currently, at the Mt. Merapi Model Area, the Project team is seeking for establishment of a Sabo community group involving the local leaders as its core members.

With the local government of Kabupaten Kebumen of Central Java Province, the Project team is proceeding with a trial of disaster management education by introducing supplementary textbooks to the school education.

**2.2.3. Output 3. "Train engineers for disaster mitigation."**

Two courses have been conducted according to the original plan, namely, the OJT Course for the 20 counterparts of local governments at the four model areas and the Water Induced Disaster Engineering (WIDE) Course for officers of Kabupaten (regency) and Kotamadia (municipality) governments prone to sediment-related disasters.

According to the questionnaire survey to the OJT trainees, all the 17 answerers expressed that the training program is useful for their work (Annex 8). Some of them expressed that the training should continue or increase emphasis on practical problem-solving approaches in the training.

The questionnaire survey to the ex-trainees of the WIDE Course also indicated the usefulness, as all the 30 answerers regarded the course to be useful (Annex 8). Some of them wish more field studies and case studies, and an advanced course. It is noted also that their training demand is not only sediment-related disasters but also others such as floods.

Some trainees of the two courses expressed that the season of the training should be their off peak periods.