

Description

1.1. Name of beneficiary of grant contract:

CARE Österreich

1.2. Name and title of the Contact person :

Sok-Chea Ung, Program Officer, CARE Österreich

1.3. Name of partners in the Action:

Yayasan Timor Membangun(YTM-West Timor)

Yayasan Cakrawala Indonesia (Central Kalimantan)

1.4. Title of the Action:

Support for Empowerment of Non integrated IDPs to improve Settlement and Economy Project (SENSE)

1.5. Contract number:

REH/2006/128-603

1.6. Start date and end date of the reporting period:

9 February 2007 - 8 August 2007

1.7. Target country(ies) or region(s):

Indonesia (West Timor and Central Kalimantan)

1.8. Final beneficiaries &/or target groups¹ (if different) (including numbers of women and men):

6,000 households were to be targeted by the project, however currently CARE has identified 7,366 beneficiary HH in 26 communities.

Based on existing data, 21.24 % (1.565) of beneficiary households are female-headed. However this figure will potentially **change as data is improved and screened.**

Female members of other households will also be targeted through specific health and livelihoods activities.

In all, CARE collected data on a total of 16.315 HH in 26 sites..

1.9. Country (ies) in which the activities take place (if different from 1.7):

N/A

¹ "Target groups" are the groups/entities who will be directly positively affected by the project at the Project Purpose level, and "final beneficiaries" are those who will benefit from the project in the long term at the level of the society or sector at large.

2. Assessment of implementation of Action activities

2.1. Activities and results

Please list all the activities in line with Annex 1 of the contract during the reporting period

Activity 1:

Title of the activity: Conference at town W with X participants for Y days on Z dates

Topics/activities covered <please elaborate>:

Reason for modification for the planned activity <please elaborate on the problems - including delay, cancellation, postponement of activities- which have arisen and how they have been addressed> (if applicable):

Results of this activity <please quantify these results, where possible; refer to the various assumptions of the Logframe>:

SENSE project started on 9 February 2007. Activities during the six months (to 8 August 2007) focused on startup, socialization with beneficiaries and government, and initiation of assessments and participatory planning activities (PRA).

Preparation activities for setup included:

- **Project setup meetings:** one week of meetings at end February in Jakarta with Project Manager, APM, Technical Staff, Support units and partner organizations. Included meeting with EC to discuss regulations. Detailed work plans/ procurement plans and M&E plans drawn up for the project.
- **Recruitment:** PM and APM recruited 9 February; field office staff recruited locally in West Timor and Central Kalimantan. Current staffing levels have achieved 86%. Difficulties identifying qualified staff were a special problem in Central Kalimantan, necessitating recruitment for some positions outside the project area, however have been overcome.
- **Operational setup:** office in Belu operational from 9 February 2007. Offices identified and set up in Kupang and Sampit from 1 April 2007.
- **Staff training/ capacity building:** was conducted with newly recruited staff, including logframe and planning sessions, admin. and finance trainings, general trainings on community development and facilitation. Partner staff attended in Central Kalimantan and West Timor.
- **Socialization** with government and stakeholders has been conducted, including in workshops held in West Timor (Belu and Kupang) and Central Kalimantan (Kotawaringin Timur/ Sampit) – this is described further below.

The following table presents activities, reason for modification and topics/activities covered and results during this reporting period:

Activities	Reason for modification of planned activity	Topics/ activities covered & results
<u>Activity 1.1.</u> Conduct livelihood security assessment	No modification; however final results of assessment are projected for September 2007 – a delay of 1 month	a. Site identification: Site identification was completed for both project areas. Information was compiled about GOI planning and other NGO activities in target areas – this provides a basis for drawing up a list of sites for detailed assessment activities.

	<p>on the schedule due to negotiation and design of the survey with the contractor SEAMEO.</p>	<p>Steps included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ coordination with NGOs (including Oxfam on work sites under the EC uprooted people program in West Timor), ○ discussions with government departments and military/security agencies in both project areas at provincial and district level. <p>CARE has identified 26 communities in which it will work.</p> <p><u>For Central Kalimantan:</u> The 10 communities where CARE will work are comprised of 9 villages, one of which is split by river and is functionally composed of two communities.</p> <p><u>For West Timor</u> Data already collected for West Timor : 16 villages population data (6 villages in Kupang district and 10 in Belu District). In some cases, mobile IDP HH initially identified as potential beneficiaries moved to sites where CARE is not working. Potentially, the project will look to support 2 further villages where this has occurred (1 in Kupang and 1 in Belu).</p> <p><u>Challenges included :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In Central Kalimantan local government and security agency require intensive coordination to establish good working relationships – this relates to the previously difficult security environment in the area. ○ In West Timor, while there was excellent reception from government, particular issues included poor data on ex-refugees in both Belu and Kupang – data is no longer collected, and camp sites have highly mobile populations. The latter issue - mobility of IDPs, who move between camps and government resettlement sites - is also a general challenge for the project in West Timor as it attempts to establish stable relationships and activities with beneficiary groups. ○ Coordination of sites in West Timor will be an ongoing issue, as government also has plans to provide housing assistance to ex-refugees in West Timor. Intensive coordination will be maintained on this issue. <p>b. Village assessment</p> <p>Assessments were completed for both project areas. This activity determined specific villages for interventions based on detailed criteria. Specific activities and outputs included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Program socialization (work shop) in district government level, sub districts and village (completed) ○ Identification of specific, locally appropriate criteria to be used for selection of villages/ sites and beneficiaries. This was finalized in both project areas, and is a basic reference for planning and activities. ○ Collection and analysis of secondary data from field and related government and NGO agencies (village lists, health data, livelihood data)
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Beneficiary registration ○ PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) already done in 19 of 26 target sites (73,07 % of sites) and will be completed on August in remaining villages. <p><u>Challenges :</u> Generally, activity in villages is increased in August related with Indonesian independence day and harvest. This can create knock-on effects for community consultation. Specially in Central Kalimantan PRA was conducted in the evening. It was a problem to conduct the activity at day because people there are still in forest to collect rubber etc.</p> <p>c. Baseline Household Livelihood Security survey</p> <p>Planning and field work for the survey was completed for both project areas. Preliminary results were readied for the end of August, with a draft report still on target for early September.</p> <p>Steps taken to implement the baseline survey during this project period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identification of independent surveyor SEAMEO to design and conduct baseline. ○ Field data preparation for baseline – beneficiary and population lists ○ Logistical preparations for baseline, including identification of enumerator and data entry workers, and collaboration with SEAMEO on design and data management specifications. ○ Field assessments included staff from local partner agencies (5 from Yayasan Cakrawala Indonesia (YCI) in Central Kalimantan and 1 from Yayasan Timor Membangun (YTM) in West Timor). ○ In all 1.296 HH were surveyed. Methods used included interviews, in depth FGD and anthropometry ○ The draft survey is due by early September.
<p><u>Activity 1.2.</u> Train and support community and village government members to conduct participatory assessments, with sensitivity to gender and equity issues</p>	<p>No modification; however training and conduct of assessments will continue into second semester</p>	<p>a. Capacity building for staff and partners</p> <p>This was conducted in workshops and trainings in May 2007 to increase capacity on community planning and vision mapping (GIS) - both key aspects of the planning process in this project. This included components on gender.</p> <p>b. Identification community/ village gvt members</p> <p>Identification of community/ village government members to assist with assessments and planning is ongoing. The following activities are conducted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Discussions were held with village leaderships ○ Wider socialization in villages (and camps) carried out to explain the project – these were conducted in large group discussions in villages and in camps (roughly 30 participants each). ○ Selection of community committee of representatives (including in West Timor from ex-refugee/ host

		<p>community) to participate in training and assessments is ongoing. Women's representation is stressed in this process.</p> <p>c. Participatory assessments:</p> <p>So far participatory assessments have been conducted in 19 sites. Key steps include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Training community members on how to assess their village using tools of PRA. ○ PRA sessions with community members. These were attended by community representatives like village leader, community figure, religious figure, customary figure, cadre, village committee, and government staff working in communities like PPL (agriculture extension officer), village nurse, village midwife etc. ○ 29,96% of attendees at meetings held for PRA were women. 37,21 of meeting attendees were IDPs/ returnees. ○ Training to support community and village government will be held on September to November 2007 <p><u>Challenges</u>, particularly in West Timor, included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ex-refugees in particular are often outside of camps for work. This requires strong efforts from staff to ensure process quality. ○ Ex-refugee and host in Kupang and Belu district are very poorly integrated with local communities. This is particularly so in Kupang, where cultural/ religious difference between ex-refugees and host communities is strong. Most ex-refugees also appear not yet to hold identity cards establishing village membership. Establishing joint participation requires a long process.
<p><u>Activity 1.3.</u> Facilitate groups of landless ex-refugees in West Timor to plan and negotiate options for permanent settlement with local government and other stakeholders</p>	<p>No modification; negotiations will be ongoing into second semester</p>	<p>a. Planning and negotiation</p> <p>Work with local community leader to get land access was begun in West Timor. In addition to determining status of current sites and possibility of negotiation for tenure, 2 options are to be supported for resettlement under the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Relocation within government sponsored resettlement schemes (with assistance to receive information, register and negotiate around supporting services). ○ Independent relocation: through 'private' land deals by means of 'adat ceremonies' and agreement on (typically highly discounted) land prices. <p>The process involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Discussion with counterparts in camps in Kupang and assessment of willingness of ex-refugees to move from camps ○ Gathering and provision of information about resettlement sites being built by the government. ○ Discussions with host communities and assessment of potential for land deals with ex-refugees ○ Group discussions and agreements on resettlement options and livelihoods issues.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Issues such as access to public services such as ID cards and health services, which will also be affected by relocation, were also discussed with government (as noted under activity 2.2, district governments committed to provide assistance on this issue). So far approximately 700 beneficiaries were assisted to register in villages for ID cards, and 4 village health posts identified for construction in Belu and Kupang to serve ex-refugee families. ○ Support on negotiation and planning for provision of assistance to ex-refugees and host communities. <p>A guidance paper on how the project can and should liaise with local government resettlement efforts was drafted based on discussions with local government, NGOs (including Oxfam) and with reference to guidelines for handling internally displaced people.</p> <p><u>Results</u> During this period 617 HH (30.85 % of overall hh targeted for assistance under this activity) were actively supported with plans to relocate under government schemes or through private land agreements. Approximately 310 Ha of land was negotiated for livelihoods and settlement.</p> <p><u>Challenges</u> Kupang district poses the biggest challenges for this activity in West Timor. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Kupang, community negotiation is more difficult because IDPs and host community have different custom, language and religion. In Belu, customs and religion tend to be more shared. • The price of land near the urban centre is high, making negotiation with local communities or private land acquisition more difficult. • Historically, Kupang has also seen much greater tensions emerge with ex-refugees and local communities over continued occupation of community or privately-owned land by ex-refugees.
<p><u>Activity 1.4.</u> Train and support village government and community members to conduct community planning (vision mapping) for resource use and</p>	<p>No modification; timing of this activity is adjusted to the annual GoI village planning cycle and is on schedule to continue into second semester</p>	<p>a. Planning with GOI</p> <p>In both project areas, CARE initiated planning with local Village Community Empowerment Agencies (Badan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa) on provision of support for community planning.</p> <p><u>In West Timor</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ CARE is coordinating with a provincial committee, established with support from GTZ, which facilitates the musrenbang planning process. It is responsible for module development and training of stakeholders. Based on discussion with local government counterparts at the provincial level, CARE agreed to hold training only in November 2007 after modules are published.

<p>community development, with sensitivity to gender and equity and reference to minimum standards, and formalize results in community development plans</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It was also suggested that CARE should work to empower LKMD – village forums with a mandate to drive village planning processes. CARE work at grass roots level is focussed on involving IDPs in LKMD. <p><u>In Central Kalimantan:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Based on a request from local government environment agency BAPEDALDA, CARE conducted vision mapping training with all planning and field staffs from the agency. It is also working closely with the local government community empowerment agency on planned support for the community planning process. ○ Village committees were formed/ reactivated in villages. These will be counterparts for CARE in planning and implementation of all activities, including community planning. To the extent possible, memberships were drawn from existing village organizations with an appropriate mandate such as LKMD or from committees formed by other organizations that worked in project sites. ○ 6 village committees were established during the reporting period <p><u>Challenges</u></p> <p>Ongoing issues for this activity include maintaining close coordination between various parties involved in village planning, particularly in West Timor, where a number of government and international agencies are planning to conduct potentially overlapping activities</p>
<p><u>Activity 1.5.</u> Support eligible uprooted and host family households to receive land certificates from GoI Land Agency (BPN)</p>	<p>No modification; planned to begin in second semester</p>	<p>a. Certification preparation activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A guidance paper was drafted providing guidance and lessons learned based on highly successful land certification activities in the EC-funded PULIH Uprooted People project. ○ Training for CARE staff on the certification process was conducted on June 2007 ○ Identification of certification beneficiaries ○ Implementation pends assessments and community negotiations.
<p><u>Activity 2.1.</u> Based on community planning, screen and verify village proposals and allocations for shelter and infrastructure improvements, and work with village committees to</p>	<p>No modification; execution planned for second semester</p>	<p>a. Infrastructure/ shelter development preparation</p> <p>PRA and community planning exercises that form the basis for development of planning for shelter and infrastructure work were in process. Analysis of results of PRA in group discussions is a basis for community action planning.</p> <p>Concurrent to community planning processes, CARE also developed a standardised technical planning processes for assessment and design of proposed infrastructure with communities, to ensure quality. Assessments cover sphere standards and water sample collection.</p> <p><u>In West Timor</u></p>

implement		Based on PRA and action planning with community members, support for infrastructure development is already planned for 3 villages in August 2007. Activities will include: development of water supply, well rehabilitation, and establishment of public hydrants
<u>Activity 2.2.</u> Strengthen capacity of community-based health services	No modification; implementation planned to begin in second semester	<p>a. Data Collection</p> <p>Collection of data on community health services was conducted. Local health workers were consulted and other secondary data gathered. These data for the project areas show:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ West Timor: 94 village health posts (posyandu) with 470 kaders and 8 polyclinics (Puskemas) with around 25 health worker ○ Central Kalimantan: 15 village health posts (posyandus) with 65 cadars and 9 health worker. <p>Project staff have already involved in the activities of village health posts (posyandu) to support revitalization.</p> <p><u>Challenges</u> In West Timor, ex-refugees moving to relocation or resettlement sites can encounter difficulties or delays in accessing village health services in their new residence. To support access to such services, especially for growth monitoring in village health posts (<i>posyandu</i>), CARE conducted discussions with GOI to establish new posyandu for IDPs in new resettlement or relocation place. In principle it was established that GOI would provide new posyandu where needed. Communities would have to supply cadars to help manage these <i>posyandu</i>. CARE will also assist with registration.</p>
<u>Activity 2.3.</u> Rehabilitate the nutritional status of children under 5 in areas where Global Acute Malnutrition rates exceed 10% and/or under nutrition exceeds 30%	No modification; implementation planned to begin in second semester	<p>a. Data collection/ preparation</p> <p>In preparation for nutrition interventions, data collection on nutrition indicators, in particular from District Health Offices.</p> <p>Based on this, in West Timor, village/ posyandu data show that overall nutrition status average above 30 % based on underweight. Based on secondary data, figures for Central Kalimantan are lower than 30%.</p> <p>However, the specific form of interventions for each of the two project areas is still pending results of the baseline survey, due in September 2007. This will establish current nutritional status of beneficiary groups with much greater accuracy.</p> <p><u>Challenges</u> Depending on baseline results, a potential issue will be the lack of Therapeutic Feeding Centres in Kupang and Central Kalimantan districts – setting up such centres requires close collaboration with government for funding and staffing. However, such issues are already being anticipated in activity planning and discussion with government. It is worth noting that agreement was reached with district government in</p>

		Kupang on shared responsibilities for supporting a TFC if necessary.
<u>Activity 3.1.</u> Identify key areas for livelihoods development, including alternative income sources, based on assessments	No modification; implementation planned to begin in second semester	a. Data collection and assessments Local livelihoods development data collection and assessments commenced in Central Kalimantan and West Timor. In addition, CARE supported 1 staff to conduct a trip to Mataram to study market linkages with private sector agency Garuda Food for peanut seed supply and marketing. This is a potential private sector collaborator in livelihoods development in the project.
<u>Activity 3.2.</u> Mobilize service providers to design and bid to provide livelihoods training packages in key areas, including vocational training and provision of inputs	No modification; implementation planned to begin in second semester	Implementation pending. CARE has already assisted a number of beneficiaries to link with PT. East West Seed International to provide labour in construction of a seed processing facility. This is a first step to potential collaboration around joint development of livelihoods activities for beneficiaries.
<u>Activity 3.3.</u> Support eligible beneficiaries to liaise with vendors, subscribe to favoured package, and negotiate terms with service providers	No modification; implementation planned to begin in second semester	Implementation pending.
<u>Activity 3.4.</u> Strengthen the provision of extension services in agricultural and cottage industries to uprooted households and communities	No modification	Implementation pending.

that are hosting them		
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Logframe assumptions remain realised. In particular,

- The political situation remains stable and local conflicts do not disrupt target groups – continues to be met
- Host communities and local stakeholders are willing to support enhanced access to land for uprooted households – continues to be mainly positive despite more difficult local conditions in Kupang as noted above
- Uprooted people are ready to make decisions on return, local integration or transmigration – remains relevant
- Local governments are willing to support and invest in initiatives undertaken by the project – continues to be positive as noted above
- Facilities and services provided by the project are utilized by beneficiaries and lead to improvement in health status – is not yet tested, however community development approaches including participation in assessments and planning are already in place to support this assumption
- If basic needs are secured, uprooted families are able to save money crucial to reduce vulnerability caused by prolonged displacement – is not tested, however assessments remain positive
- Members of village government have sufficient capacity to run vision-mapping process with training and assistance – remains positive, and trainings and assistance are being put in place through the project
- Local governments are willing to fund rehabilitation of infrastructure proposals resulting from village planning – continues to be positive based on local government responses in socialisation and planning meetings
- Improved access to water and sanitation facilities combined with increased awareness on nutrition-related matters will facilitate changes in behaviour of uprooted and host families – continues to be positive - intensive monitoring of this assumption is pending execution
- Village plans are accepted by the government through the Musrenbang process – continues to be positive based on initial positive government responses - project methodology also remains in line with local government planning policies
- Education will be sufficient to bring about behaviour change – is assessed as still positive – intensive monitoring of this assumption pends execution
- Local government health infrastructure and workers have sufficient capacity to engage and deal with referrals – is assessed as still positive – intensive monitoring of this assumption pends execution
- Training and provision of inputs in combination with extension activities will allow uprooted people to acquire livelihood skills that enable them to adjust to their new environments – remains positive – intensive monitoring pends execution

2.2. Please list all contracts (works, supplies, services) above 5000€ awarded for the implementation of the action during the reporting period, giving for each contract the amount, the award procedure followed and the name of the contractor

A contract of Rp.239,237,906 (approx. **EUR 18,478**) was awarded to SEAMEO TROPMED, a local survey agency in the University of Indonesia, to conduct the baseline survey for the SENSE project. Selection of the agency was based on a longstanding partnership for the conduct of such studies. SEAMEO was judged to have performed satisfactorily for similar surveys in the PULIH uprooted people project.

Procurement of cars worth Rp.437,644,000 (approx. **EUR 33,653**) was conducted through competitive bidding with at least three bidders. The contract was awarded to PT. Kreasi Auto Kencana, Ford Jakarta Barat for two four wheel drive Ford Rangers. Charging does not yet appear in the 6 month expenditure report as delivery occurred following the reporting period.

2.3. Please provide an updated action plan ²

Activity	Semester 1 from 9 Feb 2007						Semester 2 from 9 august 2007						Implementing Body
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Office setup/ recruitment		X	X	X	X								CARE
Activity 1.1. Conduct livelihood security assessment				X	X	X	X	X	X				CARE/ Partners/ SEAMEO (independent surveyor)
Activity 1.2. Train and support community and village government members to conduct participatory assessments, with sensitivity to gender and equity issues						X	X			X	X		CARE
Activity 1.3. Facilitate groups of landless ex-refugees in West Timor to plan and negotiate options for permanent settlement with local government and other stakeholders				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	CARE/ Partners/ GOI
Activity 1.4. Train and support village government and community members to conduct community planning (vision mapping) for resource use and community development, with sensitivity to gender and equity and reference to minimum standards, and formalize							X	X	X	X	X		CARE/ Partners/ GOI

² This plan will cover the financial period between the interim report and the next report.

3. Partners and other Co-operation

3.1. How do you assess the relationship between the formal partners of this Action (i.e. those partners which have signed a partnership statement)? Please specify for each partner organisation

Relationships with formal partners continue to be productive. In addition to conclusion of framework agreements, joint activities during the startup phase have focussed on development of joint planning, staff trainings and participation in field assessments. In particular:

- (i) Yayasan Timor Membangun, a formal partner in West Timor
 - Attended project startup meetings in Jakarta for detailed project planning in late-February 2007
 - Concluded a framework agreement with CARE for collaboration in the action
 - Has received equipment to support project implementation including 1 laptop, flash disk, printer, 2 motorcycles from CARE
 - Conducts management meetings on a 2-weekly basis
 - Has participated in field assessments with CARE based on TORs
 - Is supporting land negotiation activities, particularly in Belu district in West Timor
 - Staff have attended capacity building and planning sessions in West Timor, including on project socialisation, logframe sessions and vision mapping training

- (ii) Yayasan Cakrawala Indonesia in Central Kalimantan
 - Attended project startup meetings in Jakarta for detailed project planning in late-February 2007
 - Concluded a framework agreement with CARE for collaboration in the action
 - Has received equipment to support project implementation including 1 laptop
 - Has conducted 3 planning meetings in Central Kalimantan to finalise joint planning
 - Has participated in field assessments with CARE in Central Kalimantan
 - Staff have attended capacity building and planning sessions in West Timor, including on project socialisation, logframe sessions and vision mapping training

3.2. How would you assess the relationship between your organisation and State authorities in the Action countries? How has this relationship affected the Action?

Relationships have been established/ maintained with key government stakeholders at province and district level in West Timor and Central Kalimantan, and are generally highly positive. Key agencies include Planning boards, Agriculture, Agricultural Research Agency (BPTP), Health, Cooperative, Land, and Community Empowerment and Social Agencies. For a number of key agencies, agreements have been reached to hold regular monthly coordination on activities – for others, this will occur at least semi-annually and on an as-and-when basis.

Highlights to date include relationships with Community Empowerment Agencies in both project areas, with agreement to collaborate on training of village leaders in community planning – this will support activities related to village government capacity building on planning and acceptance of plans by district government.

No significant problems have been encountered in establishment of productive working relationships and data sharing. However, in West Timor it is worth noting difficulties obtaining secondary data from government on ex-refugees – records are no longer maintained or updated. This creates an additional burden on data gathering for project staff in the area.

Coordination and socialisation has also been conducted with local leaders – subdistrict heads and village leaders/ informal camp coordinators in all identified project sites.

Other state agencies relating to security, including army commands (TNI) in West Timor and 'People's protection agency' Kesbanglinmas have also been met to discuss project planning and coordination issues. In West Timor the army is managing ex-refugee relocation and construction projects in the area in collaboration with the 'Social Agency' (Dinas Sosial) – close coordination will therefore be essential. CARE has developed a guidance paper on advocacy issues in relation to project interfaces with these national government-funded relocation efforts. In Central Kalimantan, provincial and district government maintain close scrutiny of NGO activities from a security perspective. Registration and discussion of project planning with Kesbanglinmas was therefore an essential step to fostering local government buy-in to project implementation.

3.3. Where applicable, describe your relationship with any other organisations involved in implementing the Action:

▪ Associate(s) (if any)

Associate 1. Nusa Tenggara Timur Provincial Development Planning Agency (Bappeda NTT) – covered in discussion of relationships with government above. In addition to meetings and attendance at socialisation event, CARE also planned to hold a province-wide planning session with the agency in May.

Associate 2. Balai Pengkajian Teknologi Pertanian (BPTP) NTT (NTT Agricultural Technology Research Centre) – covered in discussion of relationships with government above. Meetings and discussions have been held with BPTP, including to discuss seed distributions and agricultural activities for the project.

Associate 3. Universitas Nusa Cendana (UNC, also commonly called Undana) – has included initial discussions on planning, socialisation of the project, and planning to participate in the HLS baseline assessment for the project.

Associate 4. Central Kalimantan Provincial Development and Planning Agency (Bappeda Kalteng) – covered in discussion of relationships with government above. Socialisation and planning meetings were held with Bappeda Kalteng during the first quarter.

Associate 5. Balai Pengkajian Teknologi Pertanian (BPTP) Central Kalimantan (Central Kalimantan Centre for Agricultural Technology Research) – meetings and discussions were held to socialise the project, develop planning, and discuss seed distributions and appropriate interventions for the area.

Associate 6. University of Palangka Raya (UNPAR) – has attended socialisation activities and discussions on planning for the HLS baseline for the project in Central Kalimantan.

• Sub-contractor(s) (if any)

CARE identified SEAMEO-Tropmed, under University of Indonesia, as independent surveyor for the baseline HLS survey based on a survey of eligible agencies to carry out the integrated health/livelihoods baseline for the project.

• Final Beneficiaries and Target groups

Relationships with target groups as described in activities above. Final beneficiaries of the action are 'ex-IDPs/ refugees in Indonesia still living in camps and/or not reintegrated and not meeting basic shelter and livelihoods needs, together with host communities impacted by influx/ return of uprooted people'. CARE continues to serve these groups in ongoing EC-funded SENSE and PULIH projects. It also coordinates with other international agencies, such as UNDP and Oxfam, on planning for interventions and possibilities for advocacy at the national and local level.

- **Other third parties involved.**

CARE makes efforts to coordinate with all stakeholders whose activities are relevant to the action, including local civil society groups, NGOs and international NGOs. Socialisation meetings held in Kupang, Belu and Kotawaringin districts in the first two months of the project included such stakeholders, together with government, associate and partner agency representatives.

3.4. Where applicable, outline any links you have developed with other actions

Links with other actions are in place, in particular with the EC-funded Pulih project in Belu and TTU districts in West Timor. This has included sharing of project data, participation in project planning and joint training. A policy officer for the Pulih project has also contributed significantly to planning for land certification activities for the project based on highly successful experiences in the Pulih project – these have been documented in a guidance paper for SENSE project staff. In addition, a guidance and advocacy paper on beneficiary rights and key risks in relation to resettlement has also been drawn up based on Pulih project experiences working in resettlement sites.

3.5. If your organisation has received previous EC grants in view of strengthening the same target group, in how far has this Action been able to build upon/complement the previous one(s)? (List all previous relevant EC grants).

CARE in Indonesia has received EC grants that could be counted as relevant, including:

- **ECHO-funded Direct Innovative Recovery of Emergency-affected Communities on Timor (DIRECT)** 1/04/2004 – 30/04/2005 through CARE Netherlands which aimed that “ex-refugees from East Timor living in West Timor and communities affected by their displacement have gained skills and access to necessary assets to meet their basic rights to food, water and nutrition”. The project targeted 5,000 refugees and host community households in 25 communities in the two easternmost districts of West Timor, Belu and TTU, which were heavily impacted by the influx of uprooted people as well as natural disasters. Extending humanitarian work carried out in previous ECHO funded projects, the project took a developmental relief approach to provision of food security, water and nutrition, to reduce reliance on aid for ex-refugees who had been displaced for up to four years. SENSE project continues to build on results including through livelihoods trainings, local health centre (posyandu) strengthening and health staff trainings and infrastructure repair and maintenance trainings. Ongoing work with district government staff, including from Health, Agriculture and Community Empowerment agencies also builds on previous relationships and work on capacity building.
- **ECHO-funded Madurese Engagement in Action to Nurture Increased New initiative to Generate a better future (MEANING)** 1 May 2005 – 31 June 2006 through CARE Netherlands through which CARE sought to work both in Central Kalimantan (Kotawaringin district) and Madura to promote and facilitate return by providing equal access to services in both areas. The number of beneficiaries for this project reached 9953 households. The operation specific objective of this project was to give access to basic humanitarian needs with emphasis on water, hygiene, health and food security to assist in restoring households livelihood security. The SENSE project will build on results of MEANING project in a number of villages, in particular ensuring that infrastructure works developed through the project continue to be operated by community members and leaders who have adopted ownership of facilities. This will include inclusion in trainings and development activities under the project. Ongoing work with district government staff, including from Health, Agriculture and Community Empowerment agencies also builds on previous relationships and work on capacity building.

4. Visibility

How is the visibility of the EU contribution being ensured in the Action?

Project staff in both locations have access to all relevant EC guidelines relating to visibility based on information provided on http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/visibility/index_en.htm. EC delegation in Jakarta also provided a number of EC stickers for visibility purposes.

Activities related to ensuring visibility include:

- Job vacancy announcement in local newspaper carry logos and clearly identify the project as EC-funded
- Banners for activities such as trainings and socialization workshops with local government and other stakeholders include EC logos
- Beneficiary registration forms carry EC logos
- Cars carry stickers with EC logo supplied by EC-delegation in Jakarta
- Activity videos will include the EC logo and identify the project as EC-funded, and will be streamed on Belu TV
- Project t-shirts will carry EC logo
- Reports and publications from the project will clearly identify the project as EC-funded, include logo
- All infrastructure developed through the project will be marked with EC logo

The European Commission may wish to publicise the results of Actions. Do you have any objection to this report being published on EuropeAid Co-operation Office website? If so, please state your objections here.

Name of the contact person for the Action:

Signature:

Location:

Date report due:

Date report sent: