

**Review of the Australia-Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction's
Risk and Vulnerability Program 2008-2015
MANAGEMENT RESPONSE**

Initiative Summary

Initiative Name	AIFDR Risk and Vulnerability Program		
AidWorks initiative number	INI422		
Commencement date	15 October 2008	Completion date	1 July 2015
Total Australian \$	Total R&V \$17,286,572.80 (total AIFDR \$84,317,435.29)		
Implementing organisation	Geoscience Australia (GA)		
Indonesian partners	BIG, BG, BMKG, HOT, BNPB, BPBDs, ITB, LIPI		
Country/Region	Indonesia		
Primary sector	Disaster Risk Management		
Initiative objective/s	The objective was to increase the use of science to support informed disaster risk management by ensuring that science products and information are used to develop disaster risk management policy and practices.		

Evaluation Summary

Evaluation Objectives: This review evaluated the Risk & Vulnerability (R&V) component under the Australia Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction (AIFDR). The objectives of the evaluation were:

1. Assess the effectiveness and sustainability of Geoscience Australia's (GA) science program by addressing a range of high-level evaluation questions.
2. Provide lessons learnt and recommendations that will inform and shape future disaster management programs.

Evaluation Completion Date: March 2016

Evaluation Team: Lisa Roberts (Team Leader) and Jane Sexton (GA - Technical Adviser)

Key Findings: The review found that overall the science program was highly relevant to the policies of both the Australian and Indonesian Governments. Specifically, it found the program had helped disaster managers in Indonesia to understand how science could support the disaster management cycle and the related decision making process.

The review highlighted a number of achievements and noted that R&V products have made a valuable international contribution to disaster risk reduction and humanitarian action. This includes InaSAFE and OpenStreetMap (OSM) Tasking Manager which are now being implemented in other countries.

Despite the evidence that shows an increased level of uptake of science by disaster managers, major gaps still remain. The review noted that more work was required in the area of sustainability, planning, information management systems and collaboration between Indonesian agencies.

DFAT's response to the evaluation report

The review presented six (non-technical) high-level recommendations and also operational level recommendations across five main aspects of the science program (hazard mapping, exposure data, vulnerability data, data management and InaSAFE). DFAT's responses to the high-level recommendations are in the report below, while all operational level recommendations – given the technical nature – will be responded to separately by GA. GA continues to implement the new iteration of the disaster management science program called DMInnovation which started in July 2015. DMInnovation continues some of the work of this previous investment.

High Level Recommendations				
No	Recommendation	Response	Actions	Responsibility
1	<p>Re-examine the best policy fit for GoA's science investment – A fundamental issue that DFAT needs to consider is how best the GA science program fits within Australia's revised Official Development Assistance (ODA) policy settings in Indonesia. Australia was previously the largest, and most influential donor in DRR in Indonesia. Australia has shifted its focus, and is now concentrating effort on supporting Indonesia better prepare for a large scale disaster response. In addition, Australia's budget for DRM related activities has reduced.</p> <p>Moving forward it is worth re-considering how the science investment contributes to GoA's Aid Investment Plan, and partnership with GoI:</p> <p>Option 1: Science for disaster management (maintaining the current way the investment is framed);</p> <p>Option 2: Science for infrastructure and economic growth (re-framing the GA science program as a contribution to infrastructure and economic growth agendas);</p> <p>Option 3: Science as a fundamental pre-requisite for sustainable economic development and therefore as an investment with multi-sectoral contributor).</p>	Agree	<p>Currently, the new iteration of the science program, called DMInnovation, continues some work of this previous investment. It focuses on hazard and exposure mapping and tools. This program runs until June 2018.</p> <p>DFAT is working with Geoscience Australia and Government of Indonesia to determine achievable goals by June 2018 and to shape the future disaster management investment. This includes undertaking a mini-design process to develop a program logic and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework.</p> <p>The current science component will have a strong focus over the next two years on sustainability and capacity building to improve the likelihood that the capability and tools will be taken up and managed by GOI going forward.</p> <p>Planning on the best fit for the science program and the future of Australia's disaster management investment beyond 2018 is also underway.</p>	DFAT in consultation with Geoscience Australia
2	<p>Re-think the target group for the science investment – Previously R&V was operationally dependent on the other AIFDR work streams, to facilitate the transfer of science to disaster managers (e.g. high R&V dependency on CDSP is evidenced). Without R&V being supported by complementary and development-orientated work streams as before, it will be very difficult for the small GA team to sustain any significant science transfer to disaster managers without either:</p> <p>(i) DMU [the unit within DFAT that manages the disaster risk management program] providing additional resources, or committing existing resources to sustain the</p>	Agree	<p>In the past year Geoscience Australia has continued to support Government of Indonesia in hazard and exposure mapping and tools, under the program DMInnovation. The work program has shifted to focus more efforts at the national level and in particular to have a strong focus on sustainability and capacity building.</p> <p>DFAT is working with Geoscience Australia and Government of Indonesia to determine achievable goals by June 2018. This includes undertaking a mini-design process through developing a program logic and M&E framework. This work has already helped to identify the best target group and focus the future work.</p>	DFAT in consultation with Geoscience Australia

High Level Recommendations				
No	Recommendation	Response	Actions	Responsibility
	<p>connections;</p> <p>(2) Partnering with other donor programs who can offer facilitation support.</p> <p>If support is unavailable to GA the review team recommends revising DMInnovation's work program to focus all effort at the national level - targeting and partnering only with GoI science agencies and relevant science institutes.</p>		<p>Additional support is also being considered from the broader disaster management investment. This includes through technical collaboration, work with NGOs, coordination with donors and dedicated program management support for DMInnovation.</p>	
3	<p>Scale back the GA work program – The number of projects and partnerships in the GA work program expanded significantly over the life of R&V, and all projects have been carried over to DMInnovation. Each individual project should now be assessed to determine whether the project addresses a critical expertise gap, and whether Australia is best placed to provide technical assistance. Ideally, a gap analysis or needs analysis of key partner agencies should be conducted to form the basis of programming and be assessed in light of the DFAT policy framing. The number of discrete projects should be scaled back to a more manageable number to reduce the risks of compromising project quality. By rationalising the work program, staff could be freed up to address program management weaknesses, and spend more time on relationship management. The review team feels it is outside of the scope of the review to make any specific recommendations regarding which activities to drop from the work program.</p>	Agree	<p>Since the commencement of DMInnovation in 2015-16, the scale of the work has already been reduced.</p> <p>DFAT is working with Geoscience Australia and Government of Indonesia to determine achievable goals by June 2018. This also includes the development and agreement of annual work plans and clear terms of reference (activity level) for each project between Australia and Indonesia.</p> <p>The science component will have a strong focus over the next two years on sustainability and capacity building to improve the likelihood that the capability and tools will be taken up and managed by Indonesia going forward.</p>	<p>DFAT in consultation with Geoscience Australia</p>
4	<p>Document clear program logic - DMInnovation needs to develop a clear articulation of its program logic to spell out how each project contributes to the overall disaster management cycle. The review team suggests DMInnovation develop a communication plan, that may include for example, a short 2 page flyer outlining the logic of the program that can be shared with stakeholders.</p>	Agree	<p>DFAT is already working with Geoscience Australia and Government of Indonesia on a mini-design process. We have engaged a specialist to support this process. This will include development of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Program logic. - Monitoring and evaluation framework, with guidelines for DMInnovation and partners. 	<p>DFAT in consultation with Geoscience Australia</p>

High Level Recommendations				
No	Recommendation	Response	Actions	Responsibility
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clear terms of reference for each activity. - Communications strategy. 	
5	<p>Strengthen management systems – The scope of the R&V program developed as opportunities presented themselves, and the needs of Gol's science agencies became clearer over time. Acknowledging strength of the R&V program was its ability to be flexible and responsive to opportunities as they arose - the balance between flexibility versus accountability and program learning requirements was sub-optimal. At an individual project level reporting has been strong by GA staff. Future effort should be directed to strengthening annual work plans, knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation.</p>	Agree	<p>DFAT is already working with Geoscience Australia and Government of Indonesia on a mini-design process. We have engaged a specialist to support this process. This will include the development of a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Program logic. - Monitoring and evaluation framework, with guidelines for DMInnovation and partners. - Clear terms of reference for each activity. - Communications strategy. <p>DFAT is also considering providing dedicated program management support for DMInnovation to assist with management and reporting.</p>	DFAT in consultation with Geoscience Australia
6	<p>Clarification of roles between DFAT and GA - There appears to be some confusion since the closure of AIFDR over the lines of management responsibility between DFAT and GA. It was apparent there is confusion around financial management, and contract management roles and responsibilities. Regularised inter-agency management planning could be highly beneficial moving forward.</p>	Agree	<p>DFAT has been working closely with Geoscience Australia to clarify roles and responsibilities. Some clarity has now been established especially in the area of day-to-day financial management processes. Some work still remains including the development of a standard operating procedure which will be articulated in an amendment to the Activity Schedule between DFAT and Geoscience Australia.</p>	DFAT in consultation with Geoscience Australia