



Save the Children.

USA

PULANG KAMPUNG

The Coming Home Program

Bi - Annual Report
January - June 2002



Submitted to:
Office of Health, Population and Nutrition
The United States Agency For International Development
(USAID) – Indonesia

Grant Information

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I. Acronyms and Abbreviations

CDC	Community Development Committees
DOH	Department of Health - Aceh
GAM	Gerakan Aceh Merdeka (Acehnese Freedom Movement)
GOI	Government of Indonesia
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
(L)NGO	(local) non-governmental organization
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOH	Ministry of Health
PBI	Peace Brigades International
PD	Program Director
PM	Program Manager
PMI	Palang Merah Indonesia (Indonesian Red Cross)
SC	Save the Children.
SEKNEG	Sekretariat Negara
SOAG	Strategic Objective Grant Agreement
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

II Executive Summary

Recent political and security-related developments have been increasing in Aceh province. Insecurity has been significantly disrupting the local economy and activities of local authorities. Despite the complex situation, INGOs were able to conduct humanitarian assistance in all parts of the province. SC started CHP activities in 'initial' impact areas. In order to assist 'the most vulnerable' women and children, SC is expanding its activities to Tangse (Pidie), Lam Teuba and Lam Panah (Aceh Besar). The organization has organized socialization meetings and received many signs of support from local authorities, leaders and communities.

As an integral part of the CHP program, achieving specific results within the health sector remains an overarching priority. Implementation has begun on Posyandu and HIS activities, with a range of training and assessment interventions already planned and scheduled for July and August.

An important part of the psychosocial program is its attention to the needs of Acehnese children who have either been traumatized or deprived of normal development due to the on-going conflict in the province.

Although many of the children in the four initial impact areas have not been directly impacted by the conflict, several indirect effects are readily seen in economic dislocation and pressure to work rather than attending school. Still, many children living in communities that are close to the conflict zones have been traumatized and affected in some way.

In order to address the needs of at-risk women and initiate activities in the communities, the women's program has focused on identifying vulnerable women, creating opportunities for women to discuss problems and needs, and using sub-granting in part as a tool to achieve program objectives.

Youth are included in the psychosocial program because their integration is seen as crucial to the overall development and revitalization of community activities. Through the mobilization of youth, they will not only become active participants in the community but will be presented with an array of activities that encourage them to be positive contributors and to be responsible for their own development.

While the conflict still persists in many outlying districts in Aceh province, security concerns in the four 'initial' impact areas close to Banda Aceh are not at the level they were during the past two years. The SC/Aceh office is fully operational and is geared towards a smooth and uninterrupted program implementation phase.

III Background

'The Coming Home' (Pulang Kampung) program falls under the Child Health and Nutrition component of the Strategic Objective Grant Agreement (SOAG) between USAID/Indonesia and the Government of Indonesia, *Protecting the Health of the Most Vulnerable Women and Children*. Save the Children Federation, Inc. (SC) manages the Program, which will cover activities in Aceh Jun 2000 – May 2003.

Aceh province has been experiencing violent, internal conflict since the 1970s. The tragic conflict has already affected two generations of Acehnese and violence has risen to high levels in recent years. Economic crisis, poverty, and chronic social instability had made a great impact on women, adolescents, and children. The rural outreach of the health system has been disrupted. Entire families have been compromised, particularly women and children. Livestock have been stolen or killed while cultivated land has been neglected. Significant numbers of people have also been frequently forced to leave their homes.

The program is based on behavioral change theory. SC is therefore committed to training and transferring skills to health staff and kaders so that ultimately mothers will practice new behaviors that promote and protect their health and the health of their children. By facilitating community development, the program is focused on improving the well being of Acehnese children, women, and their families. Likewise, The CHP explores ways to revitalize, mobilize, and strengthen the capacity of communities to manage their health and psychosocial needs. It also looks at ways to utilize the natural and human resources that already exist in communities. The program enhances a sense of safety and health empowerment for the population of returnees and those who remained in their villages who still experience hardship due to the conflict. Its emphasis is on restoring primary health care services and on providing psychosocial activities to promote emotional well being.

Participation in child and youth development is supported through community and NGO activities that build life skills, improve self-esteem and raise educational levels. In cooperation with various government departments and local NGO's, the project assists vulnerable women through income generating activities and community support networks.

SC provides the technical assistance and financial support to organizations that will implement some of the program's activities. These include non-governmental organizations and local community development committees that will coordinate with provincial, district and sub-district representatives of the Department of Health and Social Welfare, the National Family Planning Coordinating Board, and the Department of Education.

The CHP works in Aceh province (The northernmost part of the island of Sumatra, Indonesia). Activities have commenced in 22 villages within four 'initial' safe areas surrounding Banda Aceh ((Pulo Aceh, Meuraxa, Syiah Kuala, and Baitussalam). Following improvement in the security situation, the program is expanding into a further 38 remote villages located in Tangse (Pidie) and Lam Teuba -Lam Panah (Aceh Besar District)

According to a PRA survey from June 2002, the CHP program has reached 9,500 women, and 2,052 under-five children in 'initial impact areas' It is expected that the number will increase to approximately 30,000 in next three months with its expansion to Tangse, Lam Teuba and Lam Panah.

IV. Operating Environment

National Context

The first half of the 2002 brought major changes at the top-ranking military positions in the Indonesian Army (TNI). Open statements about the necessity to maintain national unity by leaving no space for any 'separatist dreams' followed personnel changes. It is clear that the army received instructions to crush separatist movements. Peace talks between GI and GAM organized in Geneva initially looked promising but have recently come to a standstill.

Aceh Context

In January, TNI launched several successful operations and gained a noticeable advantage over GAM. Special operations units 'Kopassus' were able to locate and kill one of the main GAM commanders. In February, KODAM military administration in the province was established despite concerns about local public opinion. The first round of peace talks in Geneva looked optimistic.

In March, The governor implemented Syariah law according to autonomy agreements. Despite initial concerns (especially after recruitment of a 3000 member religious police force), the new law has not brought significant implications for the Acehnese community.

After the death of the GAM commander, guerillas needed several months for re-grouping before they were able to respond with small-scale but effective attacks on strategic targets (electric lines, communications centers and Police stations). Clashes between the two sides became commonplace. Despite unilateral statements about not-targeting the civilian population, collected figures show that more civilians were killed this year than in first six months of the year 2001. Reports on escalating violence, tortures and discovering un-known corpses were a daily reality.

Both sides declared that the second round of peace talks conducted in May were positive. Unfortunately, the situation on the ground did not improve. Instead, following the declared GOI position on separatist movements, military operations intensified.

As a result, government departments and offices had a very difficult task to perform duties due to frequent road blockades organized by GAM.

Humanitarian assistance context

Despite increased tension, humanitarian organizations were able to operate in almost all parts of the province. Governor office, Police and TNI commanders were helpful and cooperative. Occasional and

temporary movement restrictions were justified by the security situation. The safety of humanitarian workers (especially national staff) remains a serious concern.

The following organizations have been operating in Aceh during this reporting period:

CARDI – completed an OTI project for IDPs (wat-san, economic opportunities), began several new small projects assisting returnees.

ICMC – successfully completed an OTI project assisting single female-headed households. Starting new project focused on helping women-torture victims

ICRC has been implementing protection activities for IDPs and capacity building activities with PMI.

Oxfam-GB has maintained its office in Banda Aceh, supported by only a few national staff.

Peace Brigades International (PBI) presence has a strong human rights mandate and provides international protection services to local human rights activists. (There has been an increase in operations and the number of international staff (9)

MSFH – started emergency mission targeting IDPs in Central Aceh, team has been withdrawn after 6 weeks. Not present at this moment

All organizations work with local partners.

(UN agencies)

OCHA – office has been helpful in coordinating INGOs humanitarian assistance activities and facilitating dialog/ mediations between INGOs, Police and TNI

WFP – has assigned an observer

WHO – setting up “Health as a bridge for peace” program. Representative is expected in Aceh in July 2002

V. Program Mobilization and Socialization

Following the security assessment, SC has begun activities in four ‘initial’ impact areas around Banda Aceh. The locations would serve as ‘training sites’ for communities from remote parts of the province. This decision has significantly reduced hazards facing SC staff. SC staff has also maintained good relationships with the health department and other stakeholders. In order to assist ‘the most vulnerable’ women and children in communities affected by conflict, SC decided to expand its activities to Tangse (Pidie), Lam Teuba and Lam Panah (Aceh Besar). The organization has organized socialization meetings and received many signs of support from local authorities, leaders and communities.

VI. Accomplishments by result areas

During the first half of 2002, the SC Coming Home Program (CHP) in Aceh began implementing activities in all four-result areas. Many prior impediments were overcome and while a variety of challenges remain, the program is positioned to continue strengthening the capacity of communities to fulfill their health, psychosocial and welfare needs. Key to expansion and implementation, the development of an action plan stipulating program objectives, target dates, and activities has aided the staff in conceptualizing program goals and achieving positive outcomes

Result 1: Community based preventative health care system re-vitalized

The following accomplishments have been made:

- ✓ In January and February, SC Aceh conducted training for 220 volunteers (kaders) from all 22 villages in the four initial impact areas (Baitussalam, Pulo Aceh, Meuraxa, and Syiah Kuala). The training was conducted by the PO Health and members of the Posyandu Facilitators Committee (PFC) which was created in December 2001. The training focused on conveying to kaders the basic skills provided by the Posyandu: immunization services, growth monitoring, prenatal care, nutrition counseling, and health education
- ✓ The completion of kader’s training represented the first of many steps focused on improving the health environment for women and children within their villages. In the four impact areas, kaders report that monthly Posyandu activities are taking place on a more consistent basis.

- ✓ Monthly kaders meetings are also functioning in several communities and serve as a means for volunteers to exchange information and transfer new ideas. The Posyandu facilitators committee – made up of Puskesmas doctors and DOH representatives – has also maintained monthly meetings and is formulating an effective Posyandu monitoring tool
- ✓ In line with revitalizing community-based health care systems, it is essential that the village level HIS functions properly. Responding to this need, SC Aceh has conducted a workshop in April to evaluate the existing reporting systems and to give suggestions for simpler reporting methods. Participants included 2 kaders from each of the 9 villages in Baitussalam sub-district, Puskesmas doctors, midwives and community leaders. As a result, a revised HIS form was developed for field-testing
- ✓ In May, another workshop was conducted to train selected kaders on the use of the new HIS form and appropriate field-testing techniques. Eighteen kaders in Baitussalam sub-district are currently field-testing the revised tool for a period of one month. A meeting is scheduled for July 11 to evaluate the results
- ✓ Coordination meetings are taking place on a regular basis between SC health staff and DOH representatives. Discussion topics include data gathering, assessment, and information sharing
- ✓ Preliminary meetings were held with resource personnel to prepare for the implementation of assessment and training activities for Puskesmas staff and Posyandu kaders

Positive results: The Posyandu and HIS activities mentioned above have provided a foundation for the expansion and implementation of program activities while addressing some of the underlying result areas in the health sector

- By transferring health skills to women through Posyandu kader training, SC is equipping women with the ability to administer basic health-care to community members during everyday situations and in the event of a return to previous conflict levels
- Through revitalizing village Posyandu activities, the Coming Home Program is helping to strengthen the link between communities and the more comprehensive health coverage provided by Puskesmas. When Posyandu are functioning properly, referral systems are improved, thereby increasing access to better-equipped medical facilities and doctors
- Increased utilization of health services, partly through Posyandu revitalization, helps to achieve program outcomes based on the integration of health service utilization, home-based care and complementary feeding. For example, women who regularly bring their babies to Posyandu sessions learn the necessity of home-based health care as a preventative measure
- By developing an effective community-based HIS tool, SC Aceh is increasing the reliability of demographic information vital to the effective provision of health care to women and children at the village level

Result 2: Psychosocial needs of children and their families addressed

Implementation of Action plan goals has therefore proceeded along several dimensions:

- ✓ In December, a partnership was initiated with a local street children's organization (YAB) to conduct a mapping exercise to identify the number of street children and children working in informal sector. A total of 306 children were identified and of these 141 are street children and 165 are children working in the informal sector. In addition, the exercise gave clear indications on the general situation of children living on the streets. In the attempt to provide appropriate intervention, YAB has submitted a proposal to receive an SC sub-grant pursuing an at-risk children's program via a drop-in center, awareness campaigns, and non-formal education training

- ✓ A four-day workshop on psychosocial programming was conducted for SC program staff and local partners from 13-16 February. Twenty-two participants gained a deeper understanding of the definition of psychosocial and community-based activities for children. Two days were spent with Program staff to focus on strategic thinking in implementing the existing psychosocial and health program.
- ✓ At the end of May, a sub-grant was awarded to YDUA, a local NGO focused on improving the lives of disadvantaged children. The sub-grantee is now a partner with SC Aceh in helping to implement children's activities.
- ✓ In May, initial contact was made with 4 villages in the sub-districts of Baitussalam and Syiah Kuala. Preliminary meetings were held with village leaders to introduce the program, with subsequent ones to discuss specific child-centered interventions. Consequently, children's activities such as games and small discussions were implemented in two of the villages (Lambada Lhok and Labuy). A total of 80 children from ages 5-16 participated in the activities. The excitement produced by the activities attracted a range of other community members regardless of age.

Positive results: Embedded within the program result area for addressing the psychosocial needs of children are several key areas for psychosocial intervention. Of these, developing replicable models for community interventions, increasing local understanding of psychosocial issues, implementing/evaluating children's activities, and increasing local institutions responsiveness to changing needs are fundamental. The children's program is beginning to address these issues as follows:

- The simple act of engaging children in activities such as games and sports is often the first step in addressing their psychosocial needs. The activities help children to express their feelings openly; learn the importance of team-building; gender equity; non-discrimination and group-dynamics, interact with other children or adults; smile, laugh.
- Providing sub-grants to local children-centered NGOs, such as YDUA and YAB, is setting the foundation for maintaining measurable impacts after the SC program in Aceh ends. Ultimately, the transfer of skills, knowledge and technical capacity to local institutions will ensure the long-term sustainability of the program
- Initiating children's game activities and becoming familiar with their specific needs and desires will be critical to fostering positive relationships with communities and engaging in further activities involving non-formal education and parental involvement

Result 3: Special needs of at risk women addressed (*women who as a result of conflict are traumatized, sexually abused, have become single heads of households or are subject to domestic violence.*)

Accomplishments have been made in the following areas:

- ✓ A sub-grant was awarded to the Matahari Foundation, a women's NGO dedicated to empowering women through home industry training, discussions of women's rights and issues, and non-formal education. The grant enables Matahari to train women to increase their income-generating capabilities and in turn augment the overall family income. It also helps to generate peer support among mothers and women
- ✓ In the four initial impact areas, the process of identifying vulnerable women began with two PRA trainings, one for Pulau Aceh and another for Baitussalam, Meuraxa, and Syiah Kuala sub-districts. The results are used to assess women's needs and plan future program interventions. Data on women that was not gleaned from the PRA is gathered from discussions with village women
- ✓ Preliminary women's activities have begun in Lambada Lhok and Labuy villages. After initial meetings to introduce the program, a focus group discussion was held in Lambada Lhok for 30 women on problem

solving approaches. In Labuy, 32 women attended a meeting to discuss what steps village women want to take to address their specific needs.

- ✓ SC Aceh assisted in recruiting Posyandu Kaders through local community women's associations

Positive results: The women's program seeks to provide a basis for further intervention through the formation of community support groups. Similarly through support groups, as well as sub-granting to local women's organizations, SC is helping women to generate extra income and provide financial support to their families. Activities initiated thus far are achieving objectives in several ways:

- The socialization meetings and subsequent focus group discussions are providing initial platforms for women to express grievances and concerns. As monthly support groups are continually formed in communities, women taking part in these primary discussions will have a chance to discuss deeper issues, such as domestic violence, economic security, and adolescent needs.
- Given the initial difficulty in implementing program activities, sub-granting has been helpful in achieving objectives. By training women in income-generation techniques, for example, Matahari is providing a pilot that can be replicated in other communities
- By tapping the resources of local women's groups to provide information and advice in selecting cadres, the basis has been set for further integration of health and women's activities through discussions on maternal health, malnutrition, etc

Result 4: Youth participation in their own development and that of their communities enhanced

SC Aceh is accomplishing program objectives by focusing on youth participation in several areas:

- ✓ Initial meetings were held with community leaders and youth representatives to socialize the program. The socialization of the program and the initiation of discussions with youth in 4 villages was an important first-step towards achieving sustainable increases in youth involvement in community service and leadership activities. Using these interventions as groundwork, youth committee development, supervised by community volunteers, is a means to ensure that youth have active involvement in identifying activities that promote ownership and accountability for their development.
- ✓ In May, a sub-grant was signed with Al-Adnin, a local NGO with a mandate to empower youth and communities. The grant allows Al-Adnin to establish a youth activity center, conduct training in management, skills development, and facilitate sports and arts activities. Through technical assistance and capacity-building workshops, collaboration continues to ensure the grant helps to fulfill overall program objectives.
- ✓ SC Aceh facilitated the participation of two youth representatives from Aceh at a seminar on issues for disadvantaged youth in Indonesia. SC Aceh worked together with YAB, a local partner, to identify and prepare the youth for their involvement. The seminar was held in Jakarta and was organized by PLAN International. Their participation was significant because Acehnese children and youth often have minimal opportunity to voice their concerns or share their experiences outside of Aceh province.
- ✓ Held meetings with different local government and private institutions, eg. the Vocational Training Center in Banda Aceh, to explore possible points of collaboration and intervention for youth, especially in skills development training, income generating activities, and recreational activities.

Positive results: Major aspects of SC Aceh outreach to youth include sports, art, and non-formal education activities, as well as skills training in leadership and community-specific needs, such as income-generation activities. Implementation of activities in the first half of this year facilitate the interventions that will follow:

- PRA workshops and discussions with youth in several villages concerning their needs and desires provide the necessary information to develop topics for focus group discussions and gives direction for skills training.
- As with women and children, sub-granting for youth activities strengthens the capacity of local NGOs to provide sustainable programs in the future without the help of SC Aceh.
- For those youth that have been affected by the conflict, either directly or indirectly, the chance to discuss their feelings with others is a helpful way for them to begin re-channeling energy toward positive outcomes.

VII. Issues and Challenges in Achieving Results

Conflict escalation remains a possible challenge to The SC/Aceh program as it expands to the more remote and conflict-ridden areas. In addition, SC/Aceh may be faced with other challenges in achieving program results over the next six months:

- As the largest component of the CHP, health interventions in the communities require additional resources to aid in speeding up implementation in order to achieve program results given the limited time to complete the grant. For this reason, SC is actively recruiting a highly qualified person for the position of senior health advisor. The individual will provide much needed support and expertise to move the health activities forward.
- In order to further achieve program results, it is imperative that SC increases its utilization of outside resources such as LNGOs, community organizations, educational institutions, health providers, and government entities as partners in working towards accomplishing program objectives. Previous experience showed that the capacity of LNGOs in Aceh to implement program activities was lacking. Consequently, while sub-granting remains an effective and important strategy, contracting with other institutions is in progress.
- One of the most effective ways to speed up program implementation is the integration of health, women, youth, and children activities. SC is exploring a variety of methods and approaches to effectively integrate and maximize the use of resources.
- While the implementation phase of the program has begun, the focus is still on *process indicators* as a means of evaluation. Because substantial training and assessments have yet to be completed, much of the evaluation remains on resource inputs, rather than on outcomes themselves. As trainings and assessments are completed in the coming months, program evaluation will increasingly focus on outcome and impact indicators to measure changes in behavior and improvements in overall health and well-being.
- Security situation is also the main concern during program expansion to Tangse, Lam Teuba and Lam Panah (Original impact areas). SC invited communities leaders to Banda Aceh for initial assessment. Obtaining necessary permits and coordinating field trips with Police and TNI took additional time. It is expected that by Selecting Community Development Committees (CDC) as a partners would help speed up the implementation. CDC structures exist in all three areas, however due to the conflict they were not active.

VIII. Other Areas Supporting the Program

Training and Staff Development

Staff has identified courses in computer skills and English as ongoing needs. Several employees have already undertaken selected courses.

SC has provided national or regional training opportunities for staff as a way of promoting staff development. For example:

- ✓ Wardah and Azwar have attended a series of trainings on Institutional Development Framework in Jakarta and Medan (January and March 2002)
 - ✓ Dr Faisal has attended a Child Rights protection Workshop in Jakarta (7-9 March 2002)
 - ✓ Jafar Hanafi (Office Manager) has attended security training on risk assessment in Bangkok (May 2002)
 - ✓ Syarifah Marlina has attended a global training on Monitoring & Evaluation in Bangkok (June 2002)
- Selected staff probably will attend the global PLG on education.

Program Management and technical assistance

In February 2002, Delilah Borja - 'Lala', was recruited for the Program Manager position. It took four month (till the beginning of June) to obtain a working visa for her. During this period, Lala undertook several short visits to Aceh, facilitating a smooth orientation process and supporting the team from Jakarta.

In May 2002, The FOD approved an update in the SCA organizational chart. As a result of consultants' recommendations and discussion within the team, the following changes have been made:

New positions have been created:

- ✓ Senior Health Advisor – to provide technical support to the Health Project Officer and facilitate implementation acceleration
- ✓ Program Officer IEC materials - to work cross-programmatically and focus on health and psycho-social messages.
- ✓ Program Officer LNGO capacity building
- ✓ Bookkeeper – to support the SCA finance section
- ✓ Office coordinator (logistician)
- ✓ Program Support Officer
- ✓ Field Coordinators (for direct implementation within communities in impact areas)

Job description and titles for three positions have been changed:

- ✓ Office Manager received extended supervision responsibilities and became Admin/ Finance Manager
- ✓ One of two existing accountants received new responsibilities with regards to administration and became the Finance/ Human Resources Officer
- ✓ The second accountant received more responsibility with regards to LNGO's financial capacity building and sub-grant supervision.
- ✓ The previous interpreter, (Nasir), has been transferred to the Office Coordinator position and a new person was recruited for Interpreter position.

In order to facilitate fast CHP implementation, In June SC Aceh recruited five Field Coordinators and is in the process of finalizing recruitment of IEC and NGO Capacity Building Program Officers.

Consultants

1. Christine Knudsen: (February 12-16) Conducted a workshop on psychosocial programming to Aceh staff and local stakeholders. The workshop gave the staff a greater understanding of psychosocial definitions, issues, and approaches.

2. Paulette Coburn: (March 18-21) Paulette gave a workshop on strategic planning for the Coming Home Program and helped develop an Action plan for the remaining grant period.

3. Donna Sillan: (April 12-22) As the architect of the original Pulang Kampung Program, she provided great insight into the overall program, with particular focus on HIS, IEC materials, and training. With the newly developed Action plan she expressed confidence in the prospects for successful program implementation.

4. Christopher Szecsey: (May 5-13) Having worked in Aceh previously with SC, Chris's knowledge of prior SC interventions in the region gave the team a more complete view of where to direct the program. Equally important, the team building, partnering, and capacity-building workshop gave staff a venue to address grievances and begin resolving personality conflicts and other issues.

5. Laura Arnston: (June 4-8) Laura conducted a 2-day workshop on monitoring and evaluation to the program staff. Upon completion of her consultancy, she was able to produce a comprehensive document on M+E direction. With the help of the staff, she facilitated a re-assessment of program indicators, shaping them to the current status of the Program. She also created several base-line tools that will be used for the up-coming base-line survey

IX. Future Plans

Many activities in the action in plan are currently in the initial implementation phases. Accordingly, training, assessment and psychosocial activities are commencing gradually.

- In July, health and psychosocial activities for children, youth and women are being implemented in 7 communities in Pulo Aceh, an impact area two hours away by boat from Banda Aceh. Activities for women, youth and children, including needs discussions, game activities, and focus group assessments, have begun. Health activities will revolve around assessing the current status of kaders and to initiate Vitamin A and immunization campaign. The newly hired field coordinators will have their on-the-job training during this period.
- An intervention planning workshop is scheduled for August to assess the current status of HIS, EPI and referral systems. The workshop will also cover assessment of communicable diseases in the community such as ARI, diarrhea, family planning, nutrition, including Vit. A. The results will provide SC with sufficient data to introduce appropriate activities and approaches to improve community based health systems
- SCA will establish two working groups (health and women's issues) with relevant Government departments, NGOs and University Departments
- Start capacity building activities with the Department of Health:
Consultation and work towards effective public health campaigns both through media sources and community initiatives; Immunization and Vitamin A (on-going activity)
Consultation and development of a psychosocial plan of action with the DoH that addresses institutional needs in psychosocial programming and delivery.
Organize and conduct TOT Posyandu Kaders Training. This will be an ongoing activity through the life of the program
Monitor re-establishment of Posyandu activities. Support for newly trained kaders with a focus on Immunization, Growth Monitoring, Nutrition, Psychosocial elements, MCH and health education.
- Muhamadiyah University has been contracted to conduct a base-line assessment in the 4 initial impact areas. Assessment tools for youth and mothers have been developed. The information gathered from the assessment will be useful for future SC interventions, as well as a resource for local and international organizations in Aceh.
- Contents for psychosocial and education materials kits have been defined. Purchase of the kits is in process. They will serve as tools to be used by community volunteers and field coordinators for the rapid implementation of activities
- SC Aceh is in the process of identifying community volunteers who will act as contact persons for activities within villages.
- The interview process has been completed for the hiring of two new staff. One will act as the program officer for Capacity-building, the other for Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials.
- Proposals from 4 new NGOs, including YAB, have been received and are currently being reviewed. As with the first three sub-grants, these will be used to assist in achieving program objectives and strengthen partnerships with local institutions

Program Expansion

Since February, SC Aceh has been holding regular consultative meetings with representatives of Community Development Committees (CDC) in Tangse and Lam Teuba/Lam Panah. The purpose of the initial assessment is to collect information on community's social and economic conditions, available resources and security situation. As a result of these meetings, SC Aceh is actively moving forward with its plan for expansion into these areas.

In June, a meeting was held in Sigli (Pidie District) with the district leader (Bupati) to inform local authorities of SC intentions and to solicit their support. Consequently, preparations are being made to further introduce the program at the community level through existing community organizations such as BPSM and BKSPM (local organizations previously created by SC during earlier programs in Aceh). Field Coordinators have been hired for these areas as well.

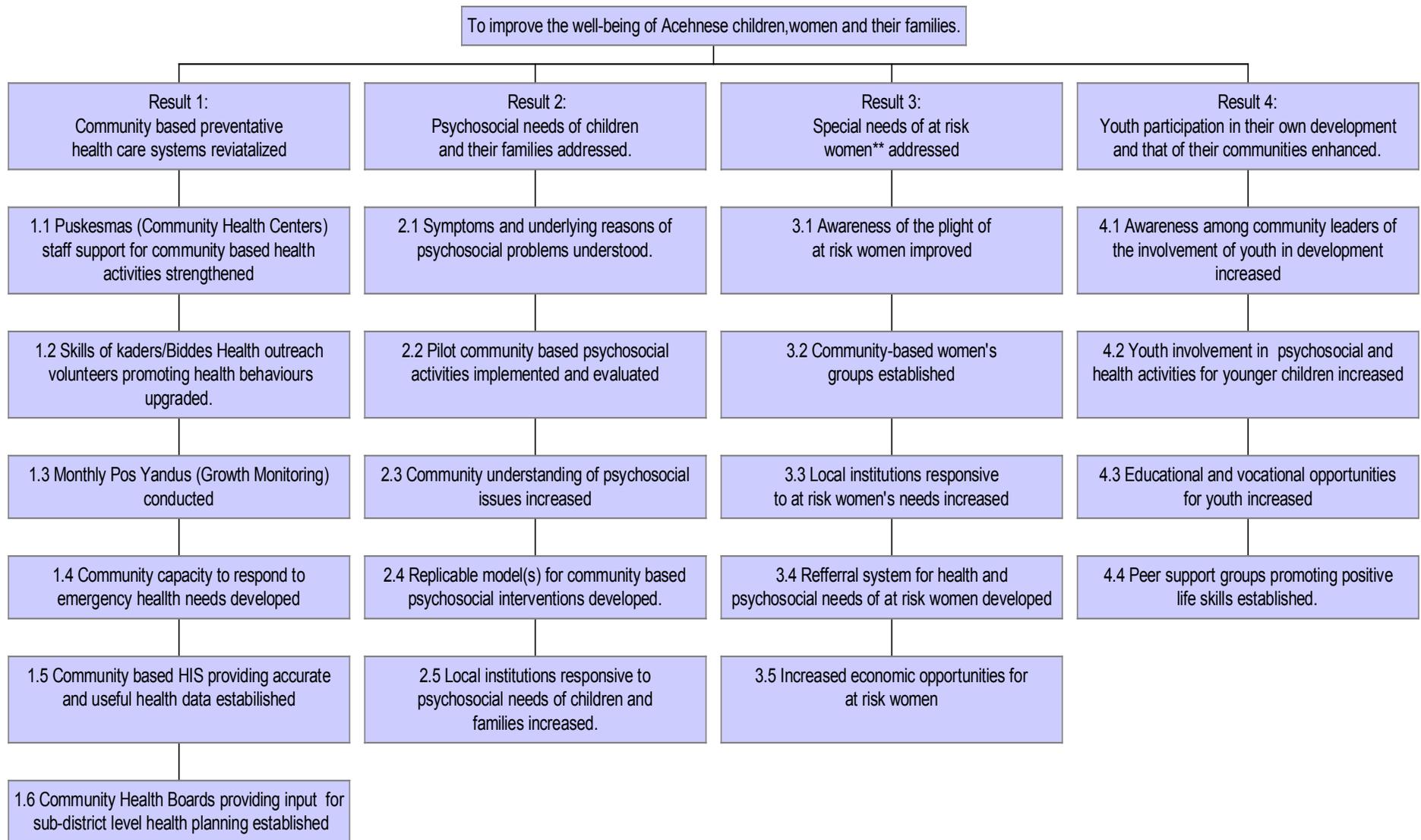
Proposals from several community organizations have been received and are being reviewed for applicability in terms of program result areas. One of the proposals being strongly considered is from Yayasan Aceh Sehat, a Banda Aceh based local NGO, to gather data related to health problems encountered by children, pregnant women, and post-partum mothers in Lam Teuba.

Conclusions

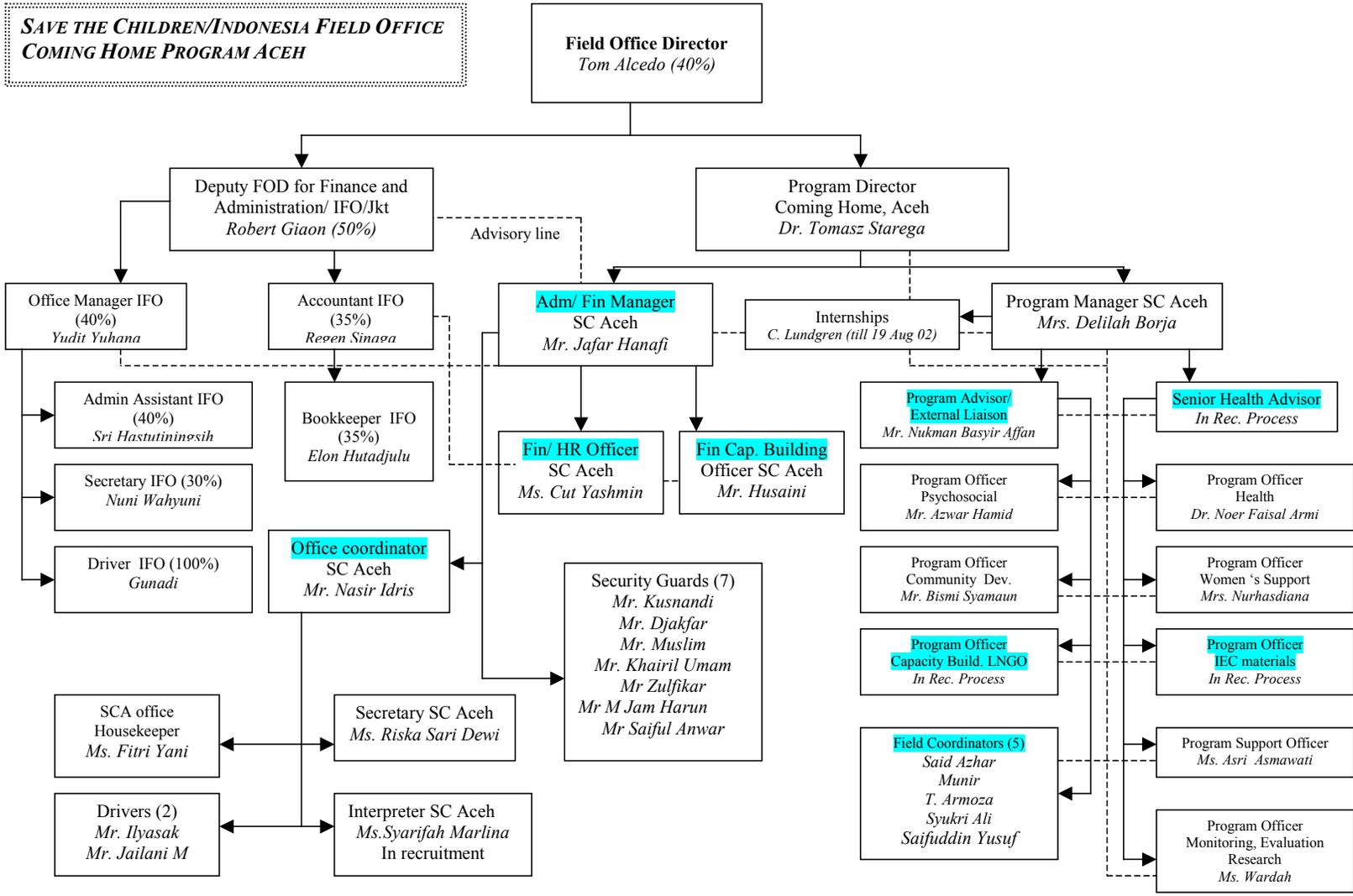
After one and a half years of initial start up delays, the program action plan has been aligned and adjusted to mirror the present situation. Following consequent changes in defining impact areas, SC team undertook necessary budget revision reflecting planning progress, updated staffing, timeframe and implementation speed. As the largest component of the CHP, health interventions in the communities require additional technical expertise. Therefore SC is actively recruiting three highly qualified persons. SC rapidly increases utilization of outside resources such as LNGOs, community organizations, educational institutions, health providers, and government entities as partners in working towards accomplishing program objectives. One of the selected ways to speed up program implementation is the integration of health, women, youth, and children activities. Selecting Community Development Committees (CDC) as a partners would also help as the structures are present but not active.

Activities already started in 'initial impact areas. SC/Aceh office is fully operational and is geared towards a smooth and uninterrupted program implementation phase.

APPENDIX 1: Strategic Framework “Coming Home



**SAVE THE CHILDREN/INDONESIA FIELD OFFICE
COMING HOME PROGRAM ACEH**



New or Changed titles

APENDIX 3: PROGRAM PLANNING & REPORTING MATRIX

Sector: Health, Children in Emergencies and Crisis Program, Aceh		Sub-sector: Program/ Project Name: Pulang Kampung - Coming Home		
Program/ Project Start and End Dates: June 2000 – May 2003 (no-cost extension through Dec 2003 likely)				
Performance Indicator	Definition/Unit of Measurement	Data Source & Method for Data Collection	Data Acquisition	
			Frequency	Responsible
HEALTH SERVICE UTILIZATION				
1. 65% of women will have received at least 2 prenatal care visits (and will receive Tetanus Toxoid vaccinations and iron supplements, as available)				
% mothers of children 0-23 months who received at least 2 prenatal care visits during their last pregnancy	<i>Numerator:</i> # mothers of children 0-23 months with responses = 2 ('twice') or 3 ('more than two times') <i>Denominator:</i> # of mothers of children aged 0–23 months in the survey	Household survey questionnaire	Baseline and endline	University partner
% of mothers with children aged 0–23 months who received at least two tetanus toxoid injections before the birth of their youngest child	<i>Numerator:</i> # of mothers of children aged 0–23 months with responses = 2 ('twice') or 3 ('more than two times') <i>Denominator:</i> # of mothers of children aged 0–23 months in the survey	Household survey questionnaire	Baseline and endline	University partner
% mothers of 0-23 months who received iron supplements during their last pregnancy	<i>Numerator:</i> # of mothers of children aged 0–23 months with responses = 1 ('yes; rec'd iron suppl') <i>Denominator:</i> # of mothers of 0–23 mo olds in the survey	Household survey questionnaire	Baseline and endline	University partner
2. Increased utilization of health services by women for their children 0-11 months of age (for twice-yearly Vit A supplements, as available, and well-baby check-ups).				
% of mothers who have brought their 0-11 month old for a health care visit (or received a visit) within the last 3 months	<i>Numerator:</i> # of mothers of a 0-11 month old who went for/received a health care visit within last 3 months <i>Denominator:</i> # of mothers of 0-11 mo olds in the survey	Household survey questionnaire	Baseline and endline	University partner
% of children 0-11 months who have received at least 1 Vit A supplement	<i>Numerator:</i> # of mothers of a 0-11 month old reporting infant received a Vit A supplement in the last 6 months <i>Denominator:</i> # of mothers of 0-11 mo. old in survey	Household survey questionnaire	Baseline and endline	University partner
3. Increased utilization of health services by women for their children 12-23 months of age (for immunizations and twice-yearly Vitamin A supplements, as available, and well-baby check-ups).				
% of mothers who went for or received a health care visit for their 12-23 month old within the last 6 months	<i>Numerator:</i> # of mothers of a 12-23 months old who went for/received a health care visit within last 6 months <i>Denominator:</i> # of children aged 12-23 months in survey	Household survey questionnaire	Baseline and endline	University partner
% of children 12-23 months who have received at least 1 Vit A supplement in the last 6 months	<i>Numerator:</i> # of children aged 12-23 months who received a Vit A supplement in the last 6 months <i>Denominator:</i> # of children aged 12-23 mo. in survey	Household survey questionnaire	Baseline and endline	University partner
% of children aged 12–23 months who are fully vaccinated (BCG, 3 Polio, 3 DPT, and measles)	<i>Numerator:</i> # of children aged 12-23 mo. With vaccination cards showing completed immunizations <i>Denominator:</i> # of children aged 12-23 mo. in survey	Household survey questionnaire	Baseline and endline	University partner

% of children aged 12–23 months who received a measles vaccine	<i>Numerator:</i> # of children aged 12-23 mo. <i>Denominator:</i> # of children aged 12-23 mo. in survey	Household survey questionnaire	Baseline and endline	University partner
HOME-BASED CARE & CARE-SEEKING BEHAVIOR				
4. An increase to 60% the proportion of mothers of children 0-23 months who provide appropriate home-based care for their child during diarrhea episodes.				
% of children aged 0-23 months with diarrhea in the last two weeks who were offered more fluids during the illness	<i>Numerator:</i> # of children aged 0-23 mo with diarrhea in the last two weeks who were offered more fluids during the illness <i>Denominator:</i> # of children aged 0-23 months who had a diarrhea episode in the last two weeks	Household survey questionnaire	Baseline and endline	University partner
% of mothers of children aged 0-23 months who had diarrhea in the last two weeks who report having given the infant ORS during the illness	<i>Numerator:</i> # of mothers of children aged 0-23 months whose 0-23 mo. old had diarrhea in the last two weeks reporting having given the infant ORS during the illness <i>Denominator:</i> # of mothers of children 0-23 mo. whose 0-23 mo. old had a diarrhea episode in the last 2 weeks	Household survey questionnaire	Baseline and endline	University partner
5. 60% of mothers of children < 2 years will know the two most important danger signs of pneumonia.				
% of mothers of children 0-23 months who can name the two most important danger signs of pneumonia	<i>Numerator:</i> # of mothers of children 0-23 mo. who can name the two most important danger signs of pneumonia <i>Denominator:</i> # of mothers of children aged 0-23 months	Household survey questionnaire	Baseline and endline	University partner
COMPLEMENTARY FEEDING				
6. 50% of children 0-36 months of age who are moderately or severely malnourished (a z-score less than –2.0 standard deviations from the norm), whose mothers attend well-baby clinics (growth monitoring sessions) will show weight gain after 3 months.				
% of moderately or severely malnourished children aged 0-36 mo. who show weight gain after 3 months	<i>Numerator:</i> # of moderately or severely malnourished children aged 0-36 mo who show weight gain after 3 mo. <i>Denominator:</i> # of moderately or severely malnourished children aged 0-36 months	Growth monitoring charts and records kept by health care providers retrained/overseen by program officers	Monthly growth monitoring records (individual and compiled)	Kaders and Posyandu staff

Save the Children/US
Aceh “Coming Home Program” -- PSYCHOSOCIAL OUTCOMES

Performance Indicator	Definition/Unit of Measurement	Data Source & Method for Data Collection	Data Acquisition	
			Frequency	Responsible
YOUTH				
7. Increase in the number of youth actively involved in community service and leadership development activities				
% of youth actively involved in community service and leadership development activities	<i>Numerator:</i> # of youth in a given community actively involved in community service & leadership development activities <i>Denominator:</i> Total # of youth in a given community	Monitoring	Periodic monitoring	Univ. partners and/or Program Officers or trainees
8. Increased level of hope and positive future orientation				
Average youth scores across 2 Hope Scales (adopted from Snyder, et al)	<i>Numerator:</i> Sum of youths’ scores on the 2 Hope Scales (Trait Hope Scale and State Hope Scale) <i>Denominator:</i> Total # of youth survey respondents	2 Hope Scales; part of Youth survey questionnaire	Baseline and Endline	Univ. partners and/or PO.s or trainees
WOMEN				
9. Increase in women’s reported involvement in decision-making that affects their personal well-being and development				
Average score across 3 questions intended to elicit degree of decision-making ability	<i>Numerator:</i> Sum of scores across 3 questions intended to elicit degree of decision-making ability <i>Denominator:</i> Total # of women respondents to these 3 survey questions	Household survey questionnaire	Baseline and Endline	Univ. partners and/or Program Officers, CVs
10. Increase in the number of women who report being able to make known their concerns for their own and their children’s well-being and safety without fear				
% of women who respond positively on 2 or more out of 3 questions designed to elicit ability to make known their concerns without fear.	<i>Numerator:</i> # of women who respond positively on 2 or more of 3 questions designed to elicit ability to make known their concerns without fear. <i>Denominator:</i> Total # of women survey respondents	Household survey questionnaire	Baseline and Endline	Univ. partners and/or Program Officers or trainees
11. Increased level of hope among Acehese women				
An average of the degree of a current sense of hope among Acehese women	<i>Numerator:</i> Sum of women’s scores on the State Hope Scale <i>Denominator:</i> Total # of women survey respondents to Hope Scale questions	State Hope Scale; included in survey questionnaire	Baseline and Endline	Univ. partners and/or Program Officers or trainees

Appendix 3: Summary of Sub-grant proposals

I. Yayasan Al-'Adnin (Al-'Adnin Foundation)

Contact person: Hasanuddin Yusuf Adan (executive director) and
Khatib A. Latief (Project Manager)
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Status and Capacity:

Al-'Adnin was established in 1999 and on November 3, 2000 it was registered and became an NGO with legal status. Al-'Adnin focuses on human resources development, especially community and youth empowerment. Al-'Adnin's mission is to improve knowledge, capacity, skills, and the quality of human life at the community level. Since its inception, Al-'Adnin had carried out various activities related to community and youth empowerment, including human rights, youth empowerment and gender workshops in Sabang, Bireuen, and Beureunun. Al-'Adnin's capacity to implement these programs is augmented by the fact that its staff are highly educated (two hold PHD's and three others Master's degrees). Furthermore, the executive director and manager of Al-'Adnin's various projects have participated in international forums related to the Aceh conflict in peace education and reconciliation in Australia.

The on going programs of Al-'Adnin are youth and community empowerment in Pulau Nasi and children's guidance in Rukoh Darussalam. Both programs have provided direct and indirect benefits to the villagers. In Pulau Nasi, Al-'Adnin has been conducting an activity since 2000 to empower youth and community members. To facilitate the program, two Al-'Adnin staff are sent to Pulau Nasi every Friday. One of the most successful aspects of the program has been to aid in the establishment of a joint business venture (a small store selling everyday necessities). Starting with only 10 million rupiahs, the community succeeded in increasing the store's capital to 36 million rupiahs after only one year and signs for future economic success are promising.

Al-'Adnin has recently received a grant from its network members - Pinbuk Jakarta, Tarsa Malaysia, and ASAA Australia - to manage an empowerment program for youth in Juli, Bireuen. This program is expected to be completed in September 2002.

Target Group

The program targets two hundred thirty (230) 15-21 year old youths (123 females), including graduates, drop-outs, and current students from two villages – Klieng Cot Aron and Cot Paya – near Banda Aceh.

Approach:

Al-Adnin Foundation program aims to facilitate youth's development so that they have opportunity to develop their skills and to strengthen their capacity. The program also aims to enhance youth's capacity to become active members of their community.

Al-'Adnin utilizes both personal and collective techniques in conducting the program. The 'personal' approach is focused on mutual rapport and relationship-building between staff members, youth, and community leaders in order to understand the social dynamics involved in youth development. The 'collective' approach uses assessment techniques in order to understand the character and quality of youth's inter-relationships, as well as staff and community relations. Here, Al-'Adnin makes every endeavour to hold frequent, social gatherings attended by youth and prominent community members. Based on previous experiences, both approaches have been useful in conducting program activities.

The overall goal of the program is to empower the youth by improving their skills and knowledge. Their specific objectives are;

- 1) Establishment of a Youth Activity Center (YCA)
 - a) Train youth in leadership and organization management methodology
 - b) Computer training
 - c) Facilitate discussion on peace and human rights education
 - d) Entrepreneurship training
 - e) Workshop on gender issues
 - f) Workshop on reproductive health education
- 2) Establish activities focusing on sports and traditional arts competition
 - a) Traditional singing competition for females (reubana)
 - b) Traditional male dancing competition (Seudati)
 - c) Soccer and volleyball competition
- 3) Improve business capacity of youths through methodology and skills training
 - a) Entrepreneurship training workshop
 - b) Facilitating the establishment of productive businesses
 - c) Provide guidance on operation of business ventures

II. MATAHARI FOUNDATION (ACEH)

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 Lamteumen-Ajun, Banda Aceh
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Contact person: Yusmawati Khazan (Executive Director)

Matahari Foundation has been conducting activities concerning women's needs in the economic sector, campaigning and establishing study groups that discuss women's rights and giving alternative education.

Target population:

Matahari Foundation will work directly with 100 poor women within the age groups from 19 – 55 years old in Ulee Lheu Village in Meuraxa sub-district. Indirect beneficiaries are the 227 children of these women.

Approach:

Matahari Foundation will implement skills training in two areas (cake making and abon and jerked fish preparation) to 100 women and support their income generating activities based on the skills training. They also plan to conduct training in business management, working as a team, and savings. They will formulate discussion groups on Women's and Children's Rights, and other issues related to women and their children. In addition, they plan to put up a small resource corner for women to have access to written documents for information.

Outcomes of this program:

1. Increased capacity of women to support their children/families.
2. Empowerment of women to increase their lifeskills.

Objectives of the program are:

- Organize 100 women to involve in a savings activity.
- Increase the income of 100 women by mastering the technique of cake making and marketing and abon and jerked fish making and marketing.
- Identify problems of women and assist in the solution of these problems.
- Increase women's literacy skills.

- Increase women's knowledge of their rights and children's rights, nutrition and sanitation.
- Encourage women to express and share their feelings and experiences in written forms.

Collaboration/Coordination:

Matahari has cooperated with PKM (funds from UNDP), LP3ES – CESDA and OTI.

Staffing:

- A part-time project director who is responsible for the overall implementation of the program including monitoring and evaluation.
- A full time finance and admin staff who is responsible for finance and admin management.
- Three field staff, who are responsible for the community activities, including facilitation of training and community mobilization.
- Finance Consultant, for three months, to train and support the program in finance management and reporting.

III. YAYASAN DAUR ULANG/ACEH (YDUA)

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Contact person: Anwar Rusady

Background:

Daur Ulang Aceh Foundation (YDUA) was established on August 17, 1998. They implemented activities to provide alternative income generating activities for children and youth who are garbage pickers. These children and youth come from the troubled areas in Pidie, North Aceh, East Aceh, West-South Aceh, and Central Aceh.

Target Population:

YDUA works in Kampung Jawa, Kuta Raja Sub district. They are working with children and youth from ages 6 to 19 years old. For this proposed project they plan to work with 163 children and 550 indirect beneficiaries.

Approach:

YDUA will set up three (3) children's activity centers around Kuta Raja. In these centers they will conduct normalizing activities for children such as games, non-formal education classes, study tours, and they will set up a library for children too. They also plan to organize discussion groups on topics like health, nutrition and sanitation, children's rights, reproductive health, and drugs. They also plan to conduct skills training on kompos making and paper recycling.

The primary outcomes of this program are:

1. Prevent children from rummaging through garbage to protect their health.
2. Provide alternative activities for children and youth to increase their knowledge and understanding and their literacy levels.

The objectives of the program are to:

- Provide opportunities for children and youth to increase knowledge and understanding regarding child's rights, health, nutrition, sanitation, sex education for youth, danger of drug use.

- Provide skills training for youth on Kompos making and paper recycling
- Encourage children and youth to express their feelings and ideas through alternative media.
- Parents get information and knowledge about health, nutrition, sanitation,, sex education for youths, danger of drug use.