



Save the Children.

USA

PULANG KAMPUNG
The Coming Home Program
Semi-Annual Report
(July–December 2002)

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Contact Persons:

Tom Alcedo

Field Office Director

Jakarta, Indonesia

Tel: +62 (21) 72799570

Fax: +62 (21) 72799571

Mobile: +62 (0) 811 917313

E-mail: talcedo@savechildren.or.id

Dr. Tom Starega

Program Director, SC Aceh, Indonesia

Tel/ Fax: +62 (0)651 47485

Email: stagittarius@yahoo.com

INTRODUCTION

The Coming Home Program (CHP) made headway between July 1, 2002 and December 31, 2002. Notwithstanding uncertain security, operations expanded beyond 21 villages in Baitussalam, Meuraxa, Pulo Aceh, and Syiah Kuala to 40 additional ones in Tangse and Lamteuba/Lampanah. All 61 villages received inputs designed to help them achieve one or more of the 3 USAID Intermediate Results set forth in the Strategic Objective Agreement (SOAG). Highlights and details follow.

HIGHLIGHTS

1. “Key Child Survival and Health (CSH) Accomplishments”

- *Health Systems and Capacity Strengthened – Institutional and organizational development:*
 - CHP trained 47 local stakeholders from Tangse and Lamteuba/Lampanah in October to create Community Health Boards. Participants designed a model for a Community Health Board, defined member composition and roles, and identified local health issues that the boards might address.
 - CHP revised a form for gathering health information about children under the age of 5 years, and piloted it in 9 villages of Baitussalam with the assistance of 18 kaders.
- *Child Survival and Maternal Health – Infant and child health and nutrition improved and child mortality reduced (expanded access to and use of key child health interventions):*
 - CHP facilitated monthly meetings that drew an average of 25 kaders in each of the 6 impact areas (Baitussalam, Meuraxa, Pulo Aceh, Syiah Kuala, Tangse, and Lamteuba/Lampanah). Participants discussed the importance of childhood immunizations, Vitamin A, exclusive breastfeeding, diarrhea treatment, and other illnesses common to children under the age of 5.
 - CHP helped district health departments in the 6 impact areas promote National Immunization Days in September and October. CHP organized over 300 volunteers who distributed information and ensured compliance with World Health Organization standards. All told, 8468 children under the age of 5 were immunized against Polio.
- *Child Survival and Maternal Health – Infant and child health and nutrition improved and child mortality reduced (reduced child malnutrition and improved nutritional status of children):*
 - CHP organized workshops in August, October, November, and December at which staff members of Save the Children and other USAID partners learned Positive Deviance procedures designed to improve the nutritional practices of Mothers. Seven international NGOs and numerous local NGOs participated.
- *Vulnerable Children – Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced (support for psychosocial programs):*

- CHP trained 293 community volunteers in October and November to conduct activities in the 6 impact areas that are designed to normalize the behavior of children of conflict.
2. “USAID Visibility”
 - CHP created goodwill for USAID in the public and private sectors as a result of its promotion of National Immunizations Days in September and October, along with District health departments.
 3. “Linkages with other USAID Partners”
 - CHP complemented possible future interventions of Management Sciences for Health (MSH) by conducting in September, October, and November a professional assessment of the skill levels and resource needs of Puskesmas staff, and by piloting new methods for kaders to gather data for the Health Information System.
 4. “Capacity Building”
 - CHP increased its portfolio of local NGO partners to 8 during this period. Local NGOs YDUA and Ibn Hasim empowered all types of vulnerable children, while Local NGO YAB helped street children in Banda Aceh. Local NGOs Matahari, Pugar, and BKPSM empowered vulnerable women. Local NGOs YASMA, Al Adnin, and BKPSM empowered vulnerable youth.
 5. “Target Beneficiaries”
 - CHP increased its coverage from 21 villages to 61 during this period.
 6. “Advocacy”
 - In November 2002 Save the Children and UNICEF identified an epidemic of Scabies in Aceh. Save the Children began and led a successful effort to develop a response and to find resources for it.
 7. “Security Issues”
 - Although CHP began operations in impact areas in the conflict zone, CHP continued to serve villages outside of the conflict zone (Baitussalam, Meuraxa, Pulo Aceh, and Syiah Kuala) in order to ensure that work could continue if hostilities intensified.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS BY USAID INTERMEDIATE RESULT

1. Intermediate Result 1 – Make Healthcare Policy More Responsive to Local Needs
 - Accomplishments under each grant strategy
 - *Create health advisory boards in 2 districts:* CHP trained 47 local stakeholders from Tangse and Lamteuba/Lampanah in October to create Community Health Boards. Participants designed a model for a Community Health Board, defined member composition and roles, and identified local health issues that the boards might address.

- *Improve the Health Information System*: CHP revised a form for gathering health information about children under the age of 5 years, and piloted it in 9 villages of Baitussalam with the assistance of 18 kaders.

2. Intermediate Result 2 – Increase Access to High Quality Healthcare for Women and Children

- Accomplishments under each grant strategy
 - *Improve prenatal care through increased tetanus immunization and prenatal visits to healthcare providers*: Between July and October CHP and the Faculty of Public Health of Muhammadiyah University performed a baseline survey to measure progress toward strategic results. Surveyors visited 4069 households in the 21 villages of Baitussalam, Meuraxa, Pulo Aceh, and Siyah Kuala (see summary of results for pre-natal care and other health concerns in Appendix A)
 - *Improve health care for children under 3 by ensuring complete immunization coverage, and healthcare visits within 7 days of birth*:
 - In October SCA and YAS (Yayasan Aceh Sehat) conducted individual interviews to survey the nutritional status of children in Lamteuba and reached the following results,

Age	Well nourished	Moderate	Severe
0 -12 months	42.97%	22.65%	34.37%
13-23 months	60.42%	16.67%	22.92%
24 – 60 months	59.88%	29.6%	19.2%

The survey also revealed that only 16.8% children under 5 completed their vaccination program and 63% of children under 5 had a low birth weight.

- Between September and November, SCA and the Public Health Department of the Medical Faculty at Syiah Kuala University surveyed problems that Puskesmas (Health Centers) have in management, immunization, maternal and child health, nutrition, family planning, health data collection, communicable disease, and community relations (see chart in Appendix B for findings).
- CHP facilitated monthly meetings that drew an average of 25 kaders in each of the 6 impact areas (Baitussalam, Meuraxa, Pulo Aceh, Siyah Kuala, Tangse, and Lamteuba/Lampanah). Participants discussed the importance of childhood immunizations, Vitamin A, exclusive breastfeeding, diarrhea treatment, and other illnesses common to children under the age of 5.
- CHP helped district health departments in the 6 impact areas promote National Immunization Days in September and October. CHP provided banners, posters, and IEC materials in 61 villages. CHP helped transport vaccinators and materials. It also provided observers who monitored compliance with WHO procedures.

Vaccines were sufficient and well-managed. Approximately 8,468 children under 5 were immunized against Polio in the villages monitored by CHP.

- *Increase medical preparedness for emergencies:* Between August and October, CHP and Bantuan Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Siyah Kuala conducted a Training of Trainers in First Aid Basic Life Support Techniques. Approximately 240 volunteers participated from all 61 villages (about 4 volunteers per village) in the 6 impact areas. They learned how to perform triage, how to spot and manage airway obstructions, how to spot and manage breathing difficulties, how to spot and manage circulation disorders, how to spot and manage bone fractures, how to prepare and transport patients, and how to perform CPR. As a result of learning these skills, participants they have increased the capability of their community to respond resurgence of hostilities and natural disasters.

3. Intermediate Result 3 – Empower communities, families, women, and children to take responsibility for their health

- Accomplishments under each grant strategy
 - *Improve maternal behaviors affecting child nutrition and treatment of diarrhea and acute respiratory infections:*
 - Positive Deviance
 - In August, Jerry Sternin organized an intensive, 2-week workshop in Gekbrong, West Java. Participants came from PATH, PCI, MCI, WVI, CRS Kupang, SC Jakarta, SC Aceh and USAID. Following the training, WVI started the first PD/NERP program in Cilincing (North Jakarta), Surabaya and planned to expand the program to West Kalimantan, PATH continued to implement a program in Gekbrong, PCI socialized the program in Jakarta, Papua and West Sumatra, MCI planned to start a program in Jakarta provided it received approval from DOH, and Save the Children (SCA) planned to start in January a program at Semper Atas in Jakarta through Local NGO Aulia. With this in mind, SCA conducted a series of internal workshops between October and December (see the chart in Appendix C for detail, timelines, and beneficiaries).
 - In November, Jerry Sternin provided technical support and recommendations to PATH's site at Gekbrong (West Java) and met with Terry Myers, USAID Mission Director, to discuss Positive Deviance training for university partners.
 - SCA hired a full-time Positive Deviance Specialist to provide adequate support and coordination to the CHP and the Urban Street Children Program (USCES) and CHP. The specialist inaugurated an 'online' Positive Deviance newsgroup in which all trained NGOs share experience and

resources. Group members also will exchange Positive Deviance trainers.

- *Increase opportunities for vulnerable children, women, and youth to achieve their goals:*
 - Children
 - Trained 293 community volunteers and contracted with 3 local NGOs (Yayasan Anak Bangsa, YDUA, and Ibnu Hasim Foundation) to conduct activities to help vulnerable children.
 - Organized cultural activities, provided non-formal education in basic science, music, drawing, painting, drama, and morals, created a library with 830 volumes, arranged regular team sports activities, hosted field trips, organized festivals and competitions to stimulate free expression, trained children in composting and paper recycling as means to generate income, taught children how to interview, write reports, compose poetry and biographies, published bulletins to exhibit children's work, provided English instruction, educated children about their rights, taught them how to advocate for them, and organized events to promote public awareness of needs of children (see charts in Appendix D for details, timelines, and beneficiaries). As a result of these activities, CHP created a platform was created
 - Women
 - Trained staff and 2 local NGOs (Matahari and Pulgar) to conduct activities to help vulnerable women
 - Created 21 women's support groups in Baitussalam, Pulo Aceh, and Meruaxa that held monthly meetings for an average of 250 women, provided non-formal education to increase knowledge of arithmetic, reading and writing, published a bi-monthly bulletin to allow women to express their interests, organized village focus groups to raises awareness of women's and children's rights, provided hygiene and nutrition education from village midwives, taught women business skills needed to start rattan furniture, baking, and fish and meat drying businesses, and helped them obtain business licenses and start-up materials (see charts in Appendix E for details, timelines, and beneficiaries).
 - Youth
 - Trained staff and 3 local NGOs (YASMA, Al Adnin, BKPSM of Tangse) to conduct activities to help vulnerable youth
 - Trained boys and girls in leadership and organizational management, held weekly meetings to apply leadership and

management skills to social and community development issues, hosted workshops to promote gender equality, to discuss reproductive health and to promote peace and tolerance for human rights, established groups to pursue traditional dance, art, and sports, taught youth computer skills and how to start small businesses such as poultry farms, rattan furniture manufacture, and chili cultivation (see charts in Appendix F for details, timelines, and beneficiaries).

LESSONS LEARNED/CONSTRAINTS

1. The model for training kaders was changed. Puskesmas doctors initially instructed kaders about maternal child health topics. The level of instruction was too sophisticated for most kaders. As result, midwives and skilled kaders were added to the training team to facilitate subsequent trainings.
2. Security continued to affect implementation. Although a truce was signed in December 2002, the 6-month period leading up to it was fractious. The situation became so intense that government departments had trouble performing their duties and some international staff were given 2 weeks notice to leave Aceh. Movement of international staff came under added scrutiny in September when two foreigners were charged with immigration violations and fraternization with separatist forces. Due to this uncertainty, CHP continued to service villages outside of the conflict zone (Baitussalam, Meuraxa, Pulo Aceh, and Syiah Kuala) in order to ensure that work could continue if hostilities intensified.

FUTURE PLANS

1. CHP will implement activities designed to achieve the 5 grant results, assuming the security situation allows it. Health care providers in the 40 villages in Tangse and Lamteuba/Lampanah added in the last half of 2002 will be taught about immunization, growth monitoring, nutrition, and symptoms of and treatment of common childhood illnesses. Structured psychosocial activities will complement activities already underway to help vulnerable children. Training and material and peer support will help vulnerable women and youth generate income and participate more actively in CHP health programs and community affairs. Health advisory boards will be piloted at the mukim level, and later at higher levels.
2. CHP will review progress to-date in order to produce improved means of achieving grant results and a model for follow-on programming.
3. CHP will pursue independent funding to reduce Scabies in Aceh.

APPENDICES

Appendix A

Between July 21st and October 15th, the Faculty of Public Health of Muhammadiyah University, in conjunction with and SCA, designed a survey, trained staff, and gathered and analyzed data to establish baseline compliance levels for the indicators that measure achievement of the strategic results. Four thousand sixty-nine (4069) households in 21 villages in four impact areas participated. Surveyors (7 supervisors and 42 graduates -- 2 persons in each village) interviewed 673 mothers of children between 0 and 23 months of age and 661 youth between 12 and 18 years of age. They used Epi-Info Software Program (WHO approved) for data entry, and SPSS program Ver.10.0 for Windows for analysis.

The survey collected three sets of data. The results showed:

- 1) **Mother's Group Set** (ages 15 to 49): 73.7% families walk or use public transport as primary means of transportation; 52.6% mothers never engage actively in social or community activities; 3.7% mothers never attended formal school and 22.9% have not completed elementary school (6 years); 2.8% households are headed by single-female; 80.8% mothers do not work outside the household; 81.6% of respondents indicated that other women – family member – take care of children during their absence. Father involvement was mentioned in only 8.3% of the cases. Decisions remain with the father (60 to 90%) even in matters related to food, clothing and education. Only 10% women were concerned about their safety at home and 20% were concerned with their safety outside the home. It is important to note that 'initial impact areas' are located in safe zones that were affected rarely by the conflict.
- 2) **Health Set**
 - a. *Health campaigns*: Vitamin 'A' coverage was at 64.9% (but only 13.1% confirmed by cards); contacts with health educators and healers is extremely rare. Village midwives provide many health services and much information to communities. (e.g., prenatal screening at 76.9%). Respondents suggested that the most effective way to convey health messages may be via TV (44%), followed by direct contact with health workers (41.8%). Coverage of anti-Tetanus vaccination in prenatal care was estimated at 45.9%. By contrast, monitoring cards suggested only in 3.71%; Iron supplement was used more often (77%).
 - b. *Postpartum care*: majority of mothers (65.2%) received first visit within 7 days; only 30% of women received Vitamin A supplement after delivery.

- c. *Child immunization*: It isn't popular to keep vaccination records within the family; 66% of children had no vaccination card. Available documentation indicated coverage rates were as follows:

Antigen	Not confirmed	Card-confirmed
BCG	52.2%	29.6%
Polio 0	19.3%	14.3%
Polio1		30.6%
Polio2		24.2%
Polio3		19.6%
Total Polio	83,8%	88.7%
DPT1		26.6%
DPT2		21.2%
DPT3		17.8%
Total DPT	50.7%	61.6%
Measles	23.3%	11.7%

Among children who had cards, only 16.67% completed the full vaccination program before reaching the age of 2 years.

- d. *Communicable diseases*: 17.5% children suffered an episode of diarrhea within two weeks of the poll, a relatively high figure, with 36.19% of mothers offering appropriate care seeking behavior; 91.5% household did not have a special place for hand washing; approximately 40% of women practiced positive hand-washing habits. 27.6% suffered an episode of acute respiratory infection (ARI) within the last two weeks and a majority of mothers (68.5%) did not know danger signs well enough.
- e. *Nutrition*: Rice is the staple food (80%) but protein component (fish or meat) was quite common (38.3%). There was no shortage of fruits (44.4%) or leafy-vegetables (41%). Oil and fat are used rarely (14.0%). Cheese and milk products are not common (4% only). Most children had no growth monitoring cards (63%); 40.42% of interviewed women were not prepared adequately to make decisions regarding their children and their own lives. Only 36.11% of respondents were confident that they could tell other people their problems.

- 3) **Youth Set** (ages 12 to 18): 94% live with their biological mother; 87% of households are headed by biological father; the most common substance abuse is 'glue sniffing' (6.1%) followed by marihuana (5.4%), heroin (4.1%) and alcohol (2.9%). About 4.6% are concerned about their own safety; only 26% are confident that they could make their concerns known to others.

Appendix B

Preliminary findings of the Puskesmas Survey found the following needs:

- 1) **Management:** Routine planning sessions have not occurred in all impact areas, being most notably absent in Tangse and Seulimum. Where they have occurred, greater involvement of all Puskesmas staff is needed. A work evaluation process should be established in Tangse. Staff from Darussalam and Meuraxa could help with this. Better job descriptions and work organization are needed in Tangse and Pulo Aceh.
- 2) **Health – Immunization:** Official coverage rates for vaccinations correspond to Baseline data except for vaccinations against Measles (the official average is 48.5%, compared to 23.3% suggested by the Baseline Survey). Results in Pulo Aceh and Tangse seem over-optimistic, and need to be verified. All Health Centers have trouble storing vaccines because of frequent power blackouts. Most centers have back-up systems such as pre-prepared ice. Monitoring systems for storage temperature need to be analyzed. Follow up is needed at the Meuraxa Health Center that mentioned a problem with vaccine supplies but did not identify the nature of the problem. Cumbersome transport among remote islands compromises the efficiency of the Pulo Aceh Health Center. Restrictions on movement caused by security risks made some locations inaccessible to staff of the Tangse Health Center. Supplies of disposable syringes and needles are low.
- 3) **Maternal and Child Health (MCH):** Three out of 6 Health Centers do not implement Department of Health (DOH) programs on early detection of pregnancy risks and do not record information on maternal/infant mortality (e.g., birth-death information). Coverage against Tetanus among pregnant women is dangerously low. All Health Centers reported a decrease in pre-natal visits. Training for health workers is needed desperately. Training and supervision is needed to upgrade sterilization techniques (e.g. replace boiling with immersion in alcohol).

- 4) **Nutrition:** About 4% of children weighed at Health Centers are severely malnourished. Official coverage rates for Vitamin A supplementation do not correspond with Baseline data (the official average is 90% to 95% compared to 64.9% -- 13.1% confirmed by cards -- found in baseline).
- 5) **Family Planning services:** The Seulimum and Pulo Aceh Health Centers do not provide any Family Planning services. Other health centers provide incomplete information. The procurement and distribution system for supplies needs to be examined. Lack of supplies seems to be an important reason for low utilization. Lack of transparent rules on payment may impede utilization of services. Lack of gynecological equipment is not a factor.
- 6) **Communicable diseases:** The prevalence of acute respiratory infections (ARI), skin diseases, diarrhea, and malaria was the same in all health centers. Availability of drugs needs to be followed up.
- 7) **Health Information System:** Reporting and recording systems are weak at all health centers. Shortage of trained personnel and lack of feed back from higher levels may be the cause. There was a wide variance in number of referred cases reported by different health centers (Pulo Aceh reported 10/month whereas Darussalam reported 100/month) Feed back and follow up on referrals was weak. Utilization records for medicines and supplies needs follow-up.
- 8) **Community Perception:** The results suggested that offered services are not meeting community expectations. None of the health centers received positive scores for service and attitude towards patients. Two health centers (Seulimum and Pulo Aceh) received negative comments about the skills of health personnel. Only one doctor (located at the Darussalam Health Center) was rated positively. Community representatives reported that four health centers had a chronic problem with health staff attendance.

Appendix C

PD training sponsored by SCA in 2002

Activities	Skills built	Participants	Trained
Orientation Workshop, Banda Aceh; 1-3 Oct., 02	Basics of PD methodology for Coming Home program	SCA staff	14
Orientation Training Jakarta; 29 – 31 Oct., 02	PD application for nutrition (under 5 street children, Aulia) and protection measures for young prostitutes, Bandungwangi)	Aulia, Bandungwangi LNGOs - USCES partners	12
PD implementation Training – Jakarta, Semper Atas; 12 – 15 Nov, 02	PD application for nutrition, community assessment and analysis, NERS design	Aulia staff, volunteers SC/ USCES staff	14
Orientation Workshop Banda Aceh; 16 -22 Nov, 02	Basics of PD methodology in nutrition	Local stakeholders, Aceh;	28
Focus Group Discussion Training; 25 Nov, 02	Interviewing skills, team building, Assessment of common behaviors related to nutrition	Aulia	12
Community Meeting; 20 Dec, 02	Discussed nutritional status of children under 5 and awareness of problems. Explored program ownership by the community. Received permission to use PD.	Semper Atas community members, leaders, volunteers, Aulia staff	

Appendix D

LNGO, YDUA

No	Activities	Time line	Beneficiaries
1	Regularly, three times a week children play games based on the local culture , using simulation and role-play techniques. Organized activities promoted children creativity (e.g. drawing, making toys from hard paper)	Since June 02	On average 81 children (including 36 girls) attended each of the activities
2	Groups of children are gathering also 3 times a week for Non-formal education study . Two facilitators help them to improve knowledge and skills in basic science, art, sport and moral values.	As above	80 children (including 35 girls)
3	YDUA provided Library Service for children participating in activities. This library includes 830 titles (20 % science books, 30 % school text-books, 30 % story-books and 20% children's bulletins or magazines) Books are stored in the YDUA office and services are supervised by a qualified librarian.	As above	Every month, approximately 35 children use the library facilities
4	Visiting places of children interest help to learn about their cultural inheritance.	July 02	76 children (including 49 girls)
5	The 'Creativities Festival' – 76 children participated in the drawing, painting, story telling, speech, and sport contests.	Jul & Dec 02	146 children (including 76 girls) working in Banda Aceh streets
6	'Children Media' – information about activities including samples of children's work are publicized in "Koran Rakyat" bulletin. The bulletin has been published twice a month.	August 02	The paper was distributed to government institutions and NGOs
7	The 'Natural fertilizer (compost) production training' provided information on the organic garbage processing in order to generate/ increase income.	August 02	25 young people working at the garbage dump sites
8	The paper recycling training provided new skills to children working at the garbage dumpsite increasing their daily income. Facilitators provided additional information on basic environmental issues.	Oct 02	32 young people working at the garbage dump sites (including 8 girls)
9	Children Protection & Advocacy Training was organized by Aceh Democracy Alliance (ALDEK to raise awareness and improve skills of LNGOs	September 9-26, 02	2 YDUA staff members
10	English language course	June till Dec 2002	8 YDUA members

LNGO, YAB

No	Activities	Time line	Beneficiaries
1	Regular sports activities organized in the 'open house', in fields and beaches	June 02 –present	51 (inc. 6 girls)

No	Activities	Time line	Beneficiaries
2	Regular art and cultural events have been organized in the 'Open House' and in recreational areas to master children's talents in art (music, drawing, painting and drama). Qualified trainers prepared children for various contests and public performances.	As above	164 children (inc. 52 girls)
3	YAB organized a painting contest that stressed free-expression. The event took place in Taman Budaya Aceh (TBA). Number of participating children exceeded organizers expectations!	Oct 02	189 (inc. 46 girls)
4	Street Children were given a chance to read, write, and master their talents through non formal education .		On average 50 children
5	YAB organized 2 field trips to places chosen by children (beach, museum). The events increased sense of togetherness.	Sep 02	126 (only 12 girls)
6	The 'Journalistic Training' gave street children opportunity to practice interviewing, drawing illustrations and writing reports, poems and biographies. The trained children had an opportunity to practice their skills publishing children's bulletin 'Suara Anak Bangsa'	07 – 09 Sep. 2002	14 boys working on Banda Aceh streets
7	YAB organized a workshop for stakeholders to discuss children's rights, especially in the context of education. The activity increased community awareness about life and needs of street children and eliminated stigmas.	Oct 02	48 persons (inc. 11 women) representing teachers, motor-taxi riders, students, and community leaders
8	YAB facilitated the traditional Islamic event (Ceremonial Ramadhan fasting break) where street children hosted local organizations, presented program achievements, and popularized street children issues.	02 December 02	10 street and 40 invited guests representing local community and authorities attended the event.
9	YAB helped street children publish first edition of their ' Suara Anak Bangsa Bulletin '. The paper raises community awareness about street children exploitation and abuse. It also promotes children's creativity.	14 Oct, 02 The second edition is planned on 07 Jan, 03	250 copies were disseminated to Acehnese schools and NGOs working on Children's issues
10	YAB and street children evaluated the program. They recommended better understanding of program vision and mission, better selection of facilitators, better organization of activities, better supervision, and better indicators of positive outcomes.	31 Oct 02	28 street children (inc. 8 girls) participating in YAB programs

LNGO, Ibn Hasyim

No	Activities	Time line	Beneficiaries
1	Regular non formal education activities where children that do not attend regular school can learn to read, write and receive moral messages	Since Jul. 2002	45 children
2	Children can use books provided by sub-grant supported library . The books cover basic sciences and creative art subjects (paintings, drawings)	As above	As above
3	Routine sports activities	As above	As above
4	"Healthy Environment" program sensitizes children to community health issues	As above	As above

Appendix E

LNGO, Matahari

No	Activities	Time line	Beneficiaries
1	Women conduct regular bi-weekly meetings to discuss implementation issues and to strengthen target groups. The program has identified some women's problems as well as solutions.	July 02	
2	Non-formal education (study groups) to increase knowledge of basic arithmetic, reading and writing.		50 women
3	Women are encouraged to express their feelings and share experiences and knowledge of interest to women in a bi monthly ' KEU DROE ' bulletin .		
4	Discussion group on women & children's rights to increase community awareness.	16 Jul.; 29 Aug; 25 Sep.; 2002	127 women participated
5	Children healthy food session facilitated by a midwife taught nutrition and hygienic food preparation as a daily routine.	19 Jul; 21 Nov; 2002	59 women attended
6	Baking Training - increased women's opportunities to earn more money. In November groups received orders for 200kg of cakes.	July 30-31, 2002	20 women organized in 3 working groups established home based businesses.
7	Food processing training: Women learned efficient ways to use caught fish. Abon and dendeng (processed dried fish) have higher economical value.	August 3-6, 2002	80 women organized in 8 working groups increased their income using this method.
8	Marketing training taught women about home based business and market mechanisms. Matahari foundation gave information about how to obtain a product license from Department of Health.	August 23, 2002	62 women
9	Material support for working groups: 4 baking groups (20 women), 4 abon processing groups (40 women), and 4 dendeng processing groups (40 women) received support in basic equipment and materials.	3,16 Aug.; 3,16 Sep.; 2002	100 women
10	Working groups exhibited their products in Banda Aceh at the Independence Day Fair. Information Stalls have been created in impact areas so that the community can learn about program activities and borrow books on related subjects. Easy accessibility makes this form attractive for many village women.	17-20 August 2002	All women involved in the program and their families. On average 175 women per month use displayed materials.

No	Activities	Time line	Beneficiaries
11	Women participating in the program established the first savings group in July 02. Following its success another group requested help in organizing a savings group in November. It is in the process of organizing.	July, November 2002	75 women

LNGO, PUGAR

No	Activities	Time line	Beneficiaries
1	A qualified trainer from the local fisheries service instructed women in oyster cultivation. Women are practicing new skills in a demonstration field.	25- 26 Nov 2002	15 of women from 2 villages in Baitussalam (Lambada Lhok and Lampineung).
2	Baking Training: Women learned how to prepare improved baking products for the local market and increase opportunities to earn more money.	23 Nov 02	20 women from 2 villages

Appendix F

LNGO, YASMA

No	Activities	Time line	Beneficiaries
1	Leadership training	03 – 04 Nov. 2002	24 boys and 6 girls from 3 villages
2	Organizational Management training aimed to improve organizational skills and knowledge at the village level.	27 – 28 Dec. 02	22 boys and 8 girls from 3 villages
3	Regular Weekly meetings to discuss and share implementation problems. Meetings serve as in-service training on management and organization. Following discussions a proposal for a pre-school center for children was prepared and submitted to the local authorities	Each week since August 2002	At least 25 youth attended the discussion weekly. (10 Girls and 15 boys)
4	Poultry Training (duck breeding) with follow-up material support (100 ducklings for each of youth groups)	December 02	45 youth (Inc. 37 girls) from three villages

LNGO, Al Adnin

No	Activities	Time line	Beneficiaries
1	Established Youth Activity Centers	June & Dec 2002	230 young people in Klieng, 135 in Cot Aron and 95 in Cot Paya
2	Leadership and Organization Management training aimed to improve organizational skills and knowledge at the village level.	24 - 27Jun. 2002	100 participants 48 boys, 46 girls
3	Group Discussions on social and community development issues. (e.g., gender equity, reproductive health, substance abuse)	since 02 Jul. 2002	On average 10 person
4	Regular Weekly meetings to discuss and share implementation problems. Meetings serve as in-service training on management and organization	Each week since August 2002	At least 37 youth (inc. 21 girls) attended the discussion weekly.

No	Activities	Time line	Beneficiaries
5	Computer training, 30-sessions	10 Jul 09 Sep 2002	38 youths - trained as computer user; 4 trained as technicians (Inc. 28 Girls)
7	Peace education and human rights training: This training promoted positive moral and behavior. The training improved understanding of human rights and peace education using principles of Islam and other religions.	8 September 2002	91 youths (54 girls and 37 boys)
8	Gender Workshop aimed to promote gender equity and develop common understanding between participants.	21-22 Sep. 2002	82 youths (61 Girls and 21 boys)
9	Al Adnin together with village youth established a traditional dance group, and provided support materials and a qualified trainer. The group continues exercises twice a week.	Since 30 September 2002	15 girls
10	Youth established a volleyball team that practices twice a week and has a professional coach.	Since 30 September 2002	23 boys
11	Focus Group Discussion on Reproductive health	25 Oct 02	120 women and girls
12	Small Business Training	26 – 27 Oct 02	50 boys and girls
13	Youth art and sport groups started activities	Dec 02	15 girls

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No	Activities	Time line	Beneficiaries
1	Computer training	First class 16 – 31 Dec 02	Till now 24 youths - trained as computer user; (12 Girls and 12 Boys) It is planned that 120 young people will attend the training
2	Intensive chili farming for youth - the agricultural training.	18 – 20 Dec 02	54 boys