

| No. | Feature Name   | Code Number CAD | Feature Type | Block Symbol | GIS Layer Name | Code Number | Layer Type |
|-----|--|-----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|------------|
| 81  | Garis tengah 201120 = Centre line of Road Code No. 201120                          | 201125          | LINE         |              | road centre    | 201125      | Line       |
| 82  | Garis tengah 201140 = Centre line of Road Code No. 201140                          | 201145          | LINE         |              | road centre    | 201145      | Line       |
| 83  | Garis tengah 201160 = Centre line of Road Code No. 201160                          | 201165          | LINE         |              | road centre    | 201165      | Line       |
| 84  | Jalan setapak yang terdapat pada jalan besar = Centre line of Road Code No. 201200 | 201205          | LINE         |              | road centre    | 201205      | Line       |
| 85  | Jalan Setapak = Footpath   | 201200          | LINE         |              | road centre    | 201205      | Line       |
| 86  | Garis tak tampak untuk jalan setapak = Hide line                                   | 201201          | LINE         |              | road centre    |             |            |
| 87  | Garis Kontur Index (5m) = Index Contour (5m)                                       | 300020          | LINE         |              | contour        | 30002       | Line       |
| 88  | Garis Kontur Selang (1m) = Intermediate Contour (1m)                               | 300040          | LINE         |              | contour        | 30004       | Line       |
| 89  | Garis Kontur Bantu (0.5m) = Supported Contour (0.5m)                               | 300060          | LINE         |              | contour        | 30006       | Line       |
| 90  | Garis tak tampak 30002 = Hide line   | 300021          | LINE         |              | contour        | 30002       | Line       |
| 91  | Garis tak tampak 30004 = Hide line   | 300041          | LINE         |              | contour        | 30004       | Line       |
| 92  | Garis tak tampak 30006 = Hide line   | 300061          | LINE         |              | contour        | 30006       | Line       |
| 93  | Garis tak tampak 30008 = Hide line   | 300081          | LINE         |              | contour        | 30008       | Line       |
| 94  | Garis Kontur Depresi (Index) = Depression Contour (Index)                          | 30002D          | LINE         |              | contour        | 30002       | Line       |
| 95  | Garis Kontur Depresi (Selang) = Depression Contour (Intermediate Contour)          | 30004D          | LINE         |              | contour        | 30004       | Line       |
| 96  | Garis Kontur Depresi (Bantu) = Depression Contour (Supported Contour)              | 30006D          | LINE         |              | contour        | 30006       | Line       |
| 97  | Titik Kontrol Pemetaan Lainnya = Other Mapping Control Point                       | 301000          | POINT        |              | new cp         | 30100       | Point      |
| 98  | Titik Kontrol Tanah = Ground Control Point   | 301020          | POINT        |              | new cp         | 30102       | Point      |
| 99  | Spot Height  | 301040          | POINT        |              | new cp         | 30104       | Point      |
| 100 | Garis Batas Negara = State Border  | 40002           | LINE +       |              | admin pol      |             |            |
| 101 | Garis Batas Negara = State Border  | 40004           | LINE +       |              | admin pol      |             |            |
| 102 | Garis Batas Provinsi / Daerah Istimewa = Province Border                           | 40102           | LINE +       |              | admin pol      |             |            |
| 103 | Garis Batas Provinsi / Daerah Istimewa = Province Border                           | 40104           | LINE +       |              | admin pol      |             |            |
| 104 | Garis Batas Kabupaten / Kota = District / City Border                              | 40202           | LINE +       |              | admin pol      |             |            |
| 105 | Garis Batas Kabupaten / Kota = District / City Border                              | 40204           | LINE +       |              | admin pol      |             |            |
| 106 | Garis Batas Kecamatan = Sub-District Border  | 40302           | LINE +       |              | admin pol      |             |            |
| 107 | Garis Batas Kecamatan = Sub-District Border  | 40304           | LINE +       |              | admin pol      |             |            |
| 108 | Garis Batas Desa / Kelurahan = Village Border                                      | 40402           | LINE +       |              | admin pol      |             |            |
| 109 | Garis Batas Desa / Kelurahan = Village Border                                      | 40404           | LINE +       |              | admin pol      |             |            |
| 110 | Garis Batas Laut Negara = Sea State Border   | 40502           | LINE +       |              | admin pol      |             |            |
| 111 | Garis Batas Laut Negara = Sea State Border   | 40504           | LINE +       |              | admin pol      |             |            |
| 112 | Garis Batas Desa / Kelurahan = Village Border                                      | 404020          | LABELPOINT   | DSA          | admin pol      | 40402       | Polygon    |
| 113 | Garis Batas Desa / Kelurahan = Village Border                                      | 404040          | LABELPOINT   | DSA          | admin pol      | 40404       | Polygon    |
| 114 | Pemotongan (bagian atas) = Cutting (upper side)                                    | 500100          | LINE         |              | land form      | 50010       | Line       |
| 115 | Pemotongan (bagian bawah) = Cutting (lower side)                                   | 500110          | LINE         |              | land form      | 50011       | Line       |
| 116 | Penanggulan (bagian atas) = Embankment (upper side)                                | 500200          | LINE         |              | land form      | 50020       | Line       |
| 117 | Penanggulan (bagian bawah) = Embankment (lower side)                               | 500210          | LINE         |              | land form      | 50021       | Line       |
| 118 | Hancuran tanah (atas), tanah = Earth crumbling (upper)                             | 500300          | LINE         |              | land form      | 50030       | Line       |
| 119 | Hancuran tanah (bawah) = Earth crumbling (lower)                                   | 500310          | LINE         |              | land form      | 50031       | Line       |
| 120 | Tebing (bagian atas), batu = Cliff (upper side)                                    | 500400          | LINE         |              | land form      | 50040       | Line       |
| 121 | Tebing (bagian bawah) = Cliff (lower side)   | 500410          | LINE         |              | land form      | 50041       | Line       |
| 122 | Singkapan batuan = Outcrop rock  | 500500          | LINE         |              | land form      | 50050       | Line       |
| 123 | Tembok penahan (bagian atas) = Revetment (upper side)                              | 500600          | LINE         |              | land form      | 50060       | Line       |
| 124 | Tembok penahan (bagian bawah) = Revetment (lower side)                             | 500610          | LINE         |              | land form      | 50061       | Line       |

| No. | Feature Name   | Code Number CAD | Feature Type | Block Symbol | GIS Layer Name | Code Number | Layer Type |         |
|-----|--|-----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|------------|---------|
| 125 | Garis Batas Area Penutup Lahan = Residencial Boundary                      | 50000E          | LINE +       |              | 13             | residential |            |         |
| 126 | Permukiman dan Tempat Kegiatan = Residencial and Activity Place            | 501021          | LABELPOINT   | PM           |                | residential | 50102      | Polygon |
| 127 | Garis Batas Area Penutup Lahan = Land Cover Boundary                       | 50000T          | LINE +       |              | 14             | nonculture  |            |         |
| 128 | Tanah Kosong / Gundul = Wasteland  | 501040          | LABELPOINT   | TK           |                | nonculture  | 50104      | Polygon |
| 129 | Pasir / Bukit Pasir Darat = Sand / Ground Sand Dune                        | 501060          | LABELPOINT   | BPD          |                | nonculture  | 50106      | olygon  |
| 130 | Pasir / Bukit Pasir Laut = Sand / Sea Sand Dune                            | 501080          | LABELPOINT   | BL           |                | nonculture  | 50108      | Polygon |
| 131 | Garis Batas Area Penutup Lahan = Land Cover Boundary                       | 50000V          | LINE +       |              | 15             | vegetation  |            |         |
| 132 | Hutan Rimba = Forest   | 502020          | LABELPOINT   | HT           |                | vegetation  | 50202      | Polygon |
| 133 | Padang Rumput = Grass Field  | 502040          | LABELPOINT   | PR           |                | vegetation  | 50204      | Polygon |
| 134 | Semak Belukar / Alang Alang = Bush   | 502060          | LABELPOINT   | BS           |                | vegetation  | 50206      | Polygon |
| 135 | Hutan Bakau = Mangrove Forest  | 502080          | LABELPOINT   | HB           |                | vegetation  | 50208      | Polygon |
| 136 | Hutan Rawa = Swamp Forest  | 502100          | LABELPOINT   | SF           |                | vegetation  | 50210      | Polygon |
| 137 | Budaya Lainnya = Cultivated Area Boundary                                  | 50100           | LINE +       |              | 16             | cultiv area |            |         |
| 138 | Perkebunan / Kebun = Plantation  | 503040          | LABELPOINT   | KB           |                | cultiv area | 50304      | Polygon |
| 139 | Sawah = Rice Field   | 503060          | LABELPOINT   | SW           |                | cultiv area | 50306      | Polygon |
| 140 | Sawah Tadah Hujan = Rainwater Rice Field                                   | 503080          | LABELPOINT   | ST           |                | cultiv area | 50308      | Polygon |
| 141 | Tegalan / Ladang = Dry Field   | 503100          | LABELPOINT   | TL           |                | cultiv area | 50310      | Polygon |
| 142 | Hutan Rakyat = People Forest   | 503120          | LABELPOINT   | HR           |                | cultiv area | 50312      | Polygon |
| 143 | Peternakan = Farm  | 503140          | LABELPOINT   | PN           |                | cultiv area | 50314      | Polygon |
| 144 | Perikanan = Fishery  | 503160          | LABELPOINT   | IK           |                | cultiv area | 50316      | Polygon |
| 145 | Garis Tepi Perairan = Hydrography Boundary                                 | 60000           | LINE +       |              | 17             | hydro pol   |            |         |
| 146 | Garis Tepi Perairan Alam Lainnya = Other Natural Hydrographiy Boundary     | 60100           | LINE +       |              |                | hydro pol   |            |         |
| 147 | Garis Tepi Pantai / Pulau = Coast Line / Island                            | 60102           | LINE +       |              |                | hydro pol   |            |         |
| 148 | Garis Tepi Danau / Situ = Lake Boundary                                    | 60104           | LINE +       |              |                | hydro pol   |            |         |
| 149 | Garis Tepi Rawa = Swamp Boundary   | 60106           | LINE +       |              |                | hydro pol   |            |         |
| 150 | Sungai Dua Garis ( 2 Line) = River ( 2 Line)                               | 60108           | LINE +       |              |                | hydro pol   |            |         |
| 151 | Sungai Musiman (2 Line) = Intermittent River (2 Line)                      | 60113           | LINE +       |              |                | hydro pol   |            |         |
| 152 | Garis Tepi Beting Karang = Reef Boundary                                   | 60130           | LINE +       |              |                | hydro pol   |            |         |
| 153 | Garis Tepi Perairan Buatan Lainnya = Other Artificial Hydrography Boundary | 60200           | LINE +       |              |                | hydro pol   |            |         |
| 154 | Garis Tepi Air Waduk = Reservoir Boundary                                  | 60202           | LINE +       |              |                | hydro pol   |            |         |
| 155 | Garis Tepi Air Kanal (2 Line) = Canal Water Boundary (2 Line)              | 60204           | LINE +       |              |                | hydro pol   |            |         |
| 156 | Saluran Irigasi / Drainase = Drainage                                      | 60206           | LINE +       |              |                | hydro pol   |            |         |
| 157 | Garis Tepi Air Tambak = Fishpond Water Boundary                            | 60208           | LINE +       |              |                | hydro pol   |            |         |
| 158 | Garis Tepi Air Penggaraman = Salted Water Boundary                         | 60210           | LINE +       |              | hydro pol      |             |            |         |
| 159 | Garis Tepi Air Empang = Pond Water Boundary                                | 60212           | LINE +       |              | hydro pol      |             |            |         |
| 160 | Garis tak tampak untuk 60000 = Hide line of Code No. 60000                 | 600001          | LINE +       |              | hydro pol      |             |            |         |
| 161 | Garis tak tampak untuk 60100 = Hide line of Code No. 60100                 | 601001          | LINE +       |              | hydro pol      |             |            |         |
| 162 | Garis tak tampak untuk 60102 = Hide line of Code No. 60102                 | 601021          | LINE +       |              | hydro pol      |             |            |         |
| 163 | Garis tak tampak untuk 60104 = Hide line of Code No. 60104                 | 601041          | LINE +       |              | hydro pol      |             |            |         |
| 164 | Garis tak tampak untuk 60106 = Hide line of Code No. 60106                 | 601061          | LINE +       |              | hydro pol      |             |            |         |
| 165 | Garis tak tampak untuk 60108 = Hide line of Code No. 60108                 | 601081          | LINE +       |              | hydro pol      |             |            |         |
| 166 | Garis tak tampak untuk 60113 = Hide line of Code No. 60113                 | 601131          | LINE +       |              | hydro pol      |             |            |         |
| 167 | Garis tak tampak untuk 60130 = Hide line of Code No. 60130                 | 601301          | LINE +       |              | hydro pol      |             |            |         |

| No. | Feature Name   | Code Number CAD | Feature Type | Block Symbol | GIS Layer Name | Code Number | Layer Type |         |
|-----|--|-----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|------------|---------|
| 168 | Garis tak tampak untuk 60200 = Hide line of Code No. 60200                   | 602001          | LINE +       |              | 17             | hydro pol   |            |         |
| 169 | Garis tak tampak untuk 60202 = Hide line of Code No. 60202                   | 602021          | LINE +       |              |                | hydro pol   |            |         |
| 170 | Garis tak tampak untuk 60204 = Hide line of Code No. 60204                   | 602041          | LINE +       |              |                | hydro pol   |            |         |
| 171 | Garis tak tampak untuk 60206 = Hide line of Code No. 60206                   | 602061          | LINE +       |              |                | hydro pol   |            |         |
| 172 | Garis tak tampak untuk 60208 = Hide line of Code No. 60208                   | 602081          | LINE +       |              |                | hydro pol   |            |         |
| 173 | Garis tak tampak untuk 60210 = Hide line of Code No. 60210                   | 602101          | LINE +       |              |                | hydro pol   |            |         |
| 174 | Garis tak tampak untuk 60212 = Hide line of Code No. 60212                   | 602121          | LINE +       |              |                | hydro pol   |            |         |
| 175 | Perairan Lainnya = Other Water Territory                                     | 504000          | LABELPOINT   | RL           |                | hydro pol   | 50400      | Polygon |
| 176 | Air Laut = Sea Water   | 504020          | LABELPOINT   | AL           |                | hydro pol   | 50402      | Polygon |
| 177 | Air Danau / Situ = Lake Water  | 504040          | LABELPOINT   | AD           |                | hydro pol   | 50404      | Polygon |
| 178 | Air Waduk = Reservoir Water  | 504060          | LABELPOINT   | AW           |                | hydro pol   | 50406      | Polygon |
| 179 | Air Tawar Sungai = River Fresh Water   | 504080          | LABELPOINT   | ATS          |                | hydro pol   | 50408      | Polygon |
| 180 | Air Tawar Sungai Musiman = Intermitten River Water                           | 504100          | LABELPOINT   | AM           |                | hydro pol   | 50410      | Polygon |
| 181 | Air Rawa = Swamp Water   | 504120          | LABELPOINT   | AR           |                | hydro pol   | 50412      | Polygon |
| 182 | Air Kanal = Canal Water  | 504140          | LABELPOINT   | AK           | hydro pol      | 50414       | Polygon    |         |
| 183 | Air Tambak = Fishpond Water  | 504160          | LABELPOINT   | AT           | hydro pol      | 50416       | Polygon    |         |
| 184 | Air Penggaraman = Salted Water   | 504180          | LABELPOINT   | AP           | hydro pol      | 50418       | Polygon    |         |
| 185 | Air Empang = Pond Water  | 504200          | LABELPOINT   | AE           | hydro pol      | 50420       | Polygon    |         |
| 186 | Batu Karang = Cliff  | 601240          | LABELPOINT   | KR           | hydro pol      | 60124       | Polygon    |         |
| 187 | Terumbu Karang = Coral Reef  | 601260          | LABELPOINT   | RK           | hydro pol      | 60126       | Polygon    |         |
| 188 | Beting Karang = Sandbank   | 601280          | LABELPOINT   | BK           | hydro pol      | 60128       | Polygon    |         |
| 189 | Garis tengah untuk 504000 = Centre Line of Code No. 504000                   | 504005          | LINE         |              | 18             | hydro lin   | 504005     | Line    |
| 190 | Garis tengah untuk 504080 = Centre Line of Code No. 504080                   | 504085          | LINE         |              |                | hydro lin   | 504085     | Line    |
| 191 | Garis tengah untuk 504100 = Centre Line of Code No. 504100                   | 504105          | LINE         |              |                | hydro lin   | 504105     | Line    |
| 192 | Garis tengah untuk 504140 = Centre Line of Code No. 504140                   | 504145          | LINE         |              |                | hydro lin   | 504145     | Line    |
| 193 | Sungai Satu Garis = Stream ( 1 Line)   | 601100          | LINE         |              |                | hydro lin   | 601105     | Line    |
| 194 | Kanal Satu Jalur = Canal   | 601110          | LINE         |              |                | hydro lin   | 601115     | Line    |
| 195 | Sungai Musiman = Intermittent River  | 601120          | LINE         |              |                | hydro lin   | 601125     | Line    |
| 196 | Alur Sungai = River Stream   | 601140          | LINE         |              |                | hydro lin   | 601145     | Line    |
| 197 | Sungai Perkiraan = Estimated River   | 601160          | LINE         |              |                | hydro lin   | 601165     | Line    |
| 198 | Garis tak tampak untuk 601100 = Hide line of Code No. 601100                 | 601101          | LINE         |              |                | hydro lin   | 601105     | Line    |
| 199 | Garis tak tampak untuk 601110 = Hide line of Code No. 601110                 | 601111          | LINE         |              |                | hydro lin   | 601115     | Line    |
| 200 | Garis tak tampak untuk 601120 = Hide line of Code No. 601120                 | 601121          | LINE         |              |                | hydro lin   | 601125     | Line    |
| 201 | Garis tak tampak untuk 601140 = Hide line of Code No. 601140                 | 601141          | LINE         |              |                | hydro lin   | 601145     | Line    |
| 202 | Garis tak tampak untuk 601160 = Hide line of Code No. 601160                 | 601161          | LINE         |              |                | hydro lin   | 601165     | Line    |
| 203 | Garis tengah untuk 601100 = Centre Line of Code No. 601100                   | 601105          | LINE         |              | hydro lin      | 601105      | Line       |         |
| 204 | Garis tengah untuk 601110 = Centre Line of Code No. 601110                   | 601115          | LINE         |              | hydro lin      | 601115      | Line       |         |
| 205 | Garis tengah untuk 601120 = Centre Line of Code No. 601120                   | 601125          | LINE         |              | hydro lin      | 601125      | Line       |         |
| 206 | Garis tengah untuk 601140 = Centre Line of Code No. 601140                   | 601145          | LINE         |              | hydro lin      | 601145      | Line       |         |
| 207 | Garis tengah untuk 601160 = Centre Line of Code No. 601160                   | 601165          | LINE         |              | hydro lin      | 601165      | Line       |         |
| 208 | Garis Batas Area Fungsi / Penggunaan Lahan = Land Use/Function Area Boundary | 50500           | LINE +       |              | 19             | land use    |            |         |
| 209 | Kantor Polisi = Police Station   | 509020          | LABEL POINT  | KP           |                | land use    | 50902      | Polygon |
| 210 | Pemakaman Lainnya = Other Cemetary   | 511000          | LABELPOINT   | TPU          |                | land use    | 51100      | Polygon |

| No. | Feature Name   | Code Number CAD | Feature Type | Block Symbol | GIS Layer Name | Code Number | Layer Type |
|-----|--|-----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|------------|
| 211 | Kabupaten = Region   | 64008           | Annotation   |              |                |             |            |
| 212 | Kota = City  | 64010           | Annotation   |              |                |             |            |
| 213 | Kecamatan = District   | 64012           | Annotation   |              |                |             |            |
| 214 | Kelurahan = Sub District   | 64014           | Annotation   |              |                |             |            |
| 215 | Desa = Village   | 64016           | Annotation   |              |                |             |            |
| 216 | Perumahan Komplek / Properti Real Estate = Real Estate / Housing Complex | 64120           | Annotation   |              |                |             |            |
| 217 | Rumah Adat / Keraton = Traditional House / Temple for king               | 64124           | Annotation   |              |                |             |            |
| 218 | Pelabuhan Udara Domestik = Domestic Airport = Domestic Airport           | 64304           | Annotation   |              |                |             |            |
| 219 | Pelabuhan Sungai = River Port  | 64312           | Annotation   |              |                |             |            |
| 220 | Terminal Angkutan Darat = Ground Transportation Terminal                 | 64318           | Annotation   |              |                |             |            |
| 221 | Laut = Sea   | 64404           | Annotation   |              |                |             |            |
| 222 | Sungai = River   | 64420           | Annotation   |              |                |             |            |
| 223 | Nama sekolah = School name   | 64528           | Annotation   |              |                |             |            |
| 224 | Nama rumah sakit = Hospital name   | 64530           | Annotation   |              |                |             |            |
| 225 | Nama mesjid = Mosque name  | 64532           | Annotation   |              |                |             |            |
| 226 | Nama vihara = Temple name  | 64534           | Annotation   |              |                |             |            |
| 227 | Nama gereja = Church namae   | 64536           | Annotation   |              |                |             |            |
| 228 | Nama Jalan dan Nomor = Road name   | 64538           | Annotation   |              |                |             |            |
| 229 | (lebar kurang dari 3m) = Elevation value of point                        | 64540           | Annotation   |              |                |             |            |
| 230 | Angka tinggi kontur untuk peta hasil = Elevation value of contour line   | 64542           | Annotation   |              |                |             |            |
| 231 | Area pemetaan = Mapping area   | STUDY_AREA      | LINE         |              |                |             |            |
| 232 | Garis tepi = Neatline  | 99999           | LINE         |              |                |             |            |
| 233 | Garis simbol tambahan = Additional symbol lines                          | 99              | LINE         |              |                |             |            |

## APPENDIX 9

### MONITORING REPOTS FOR QIP

## APPENDIX-9 MONITORING REPORT FOR QUICK IMPACT PROJECTS (QIPs)

### Table of Contents

|   | <i>Page</i> |
|---|-------------|
| CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION .....  | A9-1        |
| 1.1 Background of Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) .....                        | A9-1        |
| 1.2 Project Summary .....   | A9-6        |
| 1.3 Project Implementation and Technical Assistance by JICA Study Team..... | A9-12       |
| <br>  |             |
| CHAPTER 2 MONITORING.....   | A9-13       |
| 2.1 Monitoring Method .....   | A9-13       |
| 2.1.1 Target Projects .....   | A9-13       |
| 2.1.2 Monitoring Period .....   | A9-13       |
| 2.1.3 Monitoring Tool .....   | A9-14       |
| 2.2 Monitoring Results .....  | A9-15       |
| 2.2.1 Overall Progress of QIPs .....  | A9-15       |
| 2.2.2 Monitoring on Septage Treatment Plant .....                           | A9-17       |
| 2.2.3 Monitoring on Other (5) QIPs .....                                    | A9-21       |

## **List of Tables**

|  | <i>Page</i> |
|--|-------------|
| Table 1.1.1 Projects/programs agreed for Japan's Non-project Type Grant Aid .....            | A9-2        |
| Table 1.1.2 Quick Impact Projects identified by JICA .....                                   | A9-4        |
| Table 1.2.1 Project Summary of "Rehabilitation of Septage Treatment Plant" .....             | A9-6        |
| Table 1.2.2 Project Summary of "Recovery of Water Supply System in Banda Aceh<br>City" ..... | A9-7        |
| Table 1.2.3 Project Summary of "Emergency Repair Works of Aceh River and<br>Floodway" .....  | A9-8        |
| Table 1.2.4 Project Summary of "Rehabilitation of Lampulo Fish Market" .....                 | A9-9        |
| Table 1.2.5 Project Summary of "Rehabilitation of Orphanages" .....                          | A9-10       |
| Table 1.2.6 Project Summary of "Support for Radio and TV Stations" .....                     | A9-11       |
| Table 2.2.1 Overall Progress of Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) .....                           | A9-16       |
| Table 2.2.2 Outline of Rehabilitation Works on QIPs implemented by JICS .....                | A9-21       |

## **List of Figures**

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| Figure 1.1.1 Location Map of QIPs .....   | A9-5  |
| Figure 2.1.1 Relationship between Monitoring Period and Implementation Schedule<br>for QIPs .....                   | A9-14 |
| Figure 2.1.2 General "S-curve" Chart used for Progress Monitoring .....   | A9-15 |
| Figure 2.2.1 Layout of Septage Treatment Plant .....  | A9-17 |
| Figure 2.2.2 "S-curve" Chart prepared for the Rehabilitation Work on Septage<br>Treatment Plant on Completion ..... | A9-18 |

## **CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background of Quick Impact Projects (QIPs)**

After the earthquake and tsunami disaster in December 2004, the Government of Japan (GOJ) pledged the Government of Indonesia (GOI) to provide financial assistance of JPY 14.6 billion for rehabilitation and reconstruction works on the disaster affected areas, utilizing newly designed Non-project Type Grant Aid Scheme. On this scheme, GOI is entitled to decide usage of this fund based on their rehabilitation and reconstruction needs. Based on this framework, National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) of GOI proposed GOJ to implement following thirteen (13) projects/programs under the Japan's Non-project Type Grant Aid Scheme, and GOJ agreed the proposal. Memorandum of Understanding between the both governments was concluded on January 17, 2005, and GOI assigned Japan International Cooperation System (JICS) as an Implementing Agent for these projects/programs.

Agreed thirteen (13) projects/programs are described in the following table;



Table 1.1.1 Projects/programs agreed for Japan's Non-project Type Grant Aid

| No. | Proposed Use  | Line Ministry/<br>Executive Agency                                   | Estimated Budget   |
|-----|---|--|--------------------|
| 1.  | Emergency Relief Goods<br>(Medicine)  | Ministry of Health   | Rp. 50 billion     |
| 2.  | Urgent Recovery of the West Coast Road between Banda Aceh and Meulaboh            | Ministry of Public Works   | Rp. 400 billion    |
| 3.  | Recovery of Water Supply and Sanitation System at Affected Areas in Aceh Province | Ministry of Public Works   | Rp. 90 billion     |
| 4.  | Rebuild or Rehabilitate Health Centers<br>( <i>Puskesmas</i> )                    | Ministry of Health   | Rp. 45 billion     |
| 5.  | Rehabilitate, Rebuild or Expand Orphanages<br>( <i>Panti Asuhan</i> )             | Ministry of Social Affairs   | Rp. 35 billion     |
| 6.  | Support for Universities<br>( <i>IAIN Ar Raniry &amp; Univ. Syiah Kuala</i> )     | Syiah Kuala University / IAIN Ar Raniry                              | Rp. 40 billion     |
| 7.  | Selected Emergency Repair Work of the floodway dyke in Aceh                       | Ministry of Public Works   | Rp. 95 billion     |
| 8.  | Rehabilitation of Fishing Activities  | Ministry of Marine and Fisheries                                     | Rp. 50 billion     |
| 9.  | Rehabilitation of Local Market Places   | Ministry of Trade  | Rp. 30 billion     |
| 10. | Support for Vocational Training   | Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration                              | Rp. 25 billion     |
| 11. | Support for Islamic School<br>( <i>Madrasah / Pesantren</i> )                     | Ministry of Religious Affairs /<br>Ministry of National Education    | Rp. 80 billion     |
| 12. | Support for Radio/TV Broadcasting Activities                                      | Ministry of Communication and Information Technology<br>(RRI / TVRI) | Rp. 90 billion     |
| 13. | Procurement of Vacuum Freeze Dry Chamber  | National Land Agency / National Archives Agency                      | Rp. 10 billion     |
|     |   | Total in Rupiah  | Rp. 1,040 billion  |
|     | Total in Japanese Yen<br>(Exchange rate; JPY 1 = Rp. 85)                          |  | JPY 12,235 million |
|     | Implementing Agent Fee<br>for Japan International Cooperation System (JICS)       |  | JPY 311 million    |
|     | Grand Total (JPY million)   |  | JPY 12,546 million |

During implementation of URRP study, JICA Study Team identified necessity of providing technical assistance to some of the above listed projects/programs, specifically for No. 3, 5, 7, 9 and 12. As a consequence, technical assistance, including technical studies/surveys, detailed designs and support on preparation of tender documents, was provided to these projects based on discussions with agencies concerned.

In addition, the Municipal Government of Banda Aceh city requested technical and financial assistance for rehabilitation of Septage Treatment Plant in the city on April 12, 2005. This plant

was originally built in 1995. However, it became totally inoperative due to the severe damage by the disaster. JICA confirmed an urgent need for rehabilitation of the plant and decided to implement the rehabilitation works.

Consequently, the following projects were identified as Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) for Banda Aceh City to implement technical and financial assistance.

- (1) Rehabilitation of Septage Treatment Plant
- (2) Recovery of water supply system in Banda Aceh city
- (3) Emergency repair works of Aceh River and Floodway
- (4) Rehabilitation of Lamplo fish market
- (5) Rehabilitation of orphanages (JROH NAGUNA and NIRMALA)
- (6) Supporting for radio and TV stations

Outlines of QIPs, type of assistance by JICA, locations, and situation before projects are presented in the following table and figure;

Table 1.1.2 Quick Impact Projects identified by JICA

| No. | Project Name   | Outline of the Project   | Assistance provided by JICA   |
|-----|--|--|---|
| (1) | Rehabilitation of septage treatment plant              | Rehabilitation of facilities in septage treatment plant<br>- Rehabilitation of Imhoff Tanks (2 units), Anaerobic Tanks (2 units), Aerobic Tanks (2 units), Finishing Tanks (2 units), Sludge Drying Bed (1 unit), Office Building (1 unit) and access road (2 km)  | - Technical study, detail design, tendering and tender evaluation<br>- Construction supervision<br>- Technical assistance on sanitation education<br>- Financial assistance for rehabilitation works and sanitation education |
| (2) | Recovery of water supply system in Banda Aceh city     | Rehabilitation of water distribution facilities in Banda Aceh City<br>- Installation of water distribution pipes (total 172 km), pipe bridges (4 locations), valves (61 units), house connection (5,000 units), public stand pipes (33 locations), fire hydrants (10 locations) , etc.   | - Technical study<br>- Detail design<br>- Preparation of draft tender documents   |
| (3) | Emergency repair works of Aceh River and floodway      | Rehabilitation of dykes, revetments, dredging and normalization of river system in Banda Aceh city<br>- Aceh River (5.5 km), its Floodway (4.0 km), Neng River (1.5 km), Doy River (3.1 km), Daroy (1.5 km)  | - ditto -   |
| (4) | Rehabilitation of Lampulo fish market                  | Rebuilding of ice factory in Lampulo fish market (1 story, total floor space 432 m <sup>2</sup> )<br>(Ice making machine, freezer and generator are procured separately)   | - ditto -   |
| (5) | Rehabilitation of orphanages (JROH NAGUNA and NIRMALA) | Rehabilitation and rebuilding of NIRMALA and JROH NAGUNA Orphanages<br>- Rebuilding of offices, hostels, classrooms, storages, toilets, water supply and other facilities (NIRMARA; 3 story, cumulative floor space 1,459 m <sup>2</sup> , JROH NAGUNA; 2 story, cumulative floor space 1,231 m <sup>2</sup> )<br>- Repair works on existing building structures (floor, wall, pillar, beam, roof, etc.) and other affiliated facilities | - ditto -   |
| (6) | Supporting for radio and TV stations                   | Rehabilitation of existing RRI building and provision of equipments for radio station (RRI) and TV station (TVRI)<br>- Urgent rehabilitation of existing RRI building<br>- Provision of broadcasting equipments for RRI and TVRI   | - ditto -   |



Figure 1.1.1 Location Map of QIPs

## 1.2 Project Summary

Summary of Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) are presented on the following tables;

Table 1.2.1 Project Summary of “Rehabilitation of Septage Treatment Plant”

| <p><b>1. Project Title: Rehabilitation of Septage Treatment Plant</b></p>   |   |                      |                       |   |   |
|---|---|----------------------|-----------------------|---|---|
| <p><b>2. Background</b> (Necessity and positioning of the cooperation)</p> <p>Septage Treatment Plant (STP), located on the coast of Kampung Jawa area in Banda Aceh City, was originally built in 1995. The plant became totally inoperative due to the severe damage by the earthquake and tsunami disaster in December 2004. Since then, the collected human septage has been dumped around the sea and Aceh River without any treatment and causing severe deterioration of the aqua-ecology.</p> <p>Under this situation, the Municipal Government of Banda Aceh City requested Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Indonesia Office for implementation of the rehabilitation project.</p>   |   |                      |                       |   |   |
| <p><b>3. Framework of the Project</b></p> <p>(1) Project Purpose</p> <p>Contribute to improve sanitary condition of Banda Aceh City and mitigate negative environmental impact caused by septage disposal.</p> <p>(2) Output</p> <p>1) STP is rehabilitated with the original treatment capacity of 50m<sup>3</sup>/day*.</p> <p>* A plant with the capacity of 100m<sup>3</sup>/day is required for proper treatment of all septage collected from the city. However, STP was operated beyond its capacity even before the tsunami disaster.</p> <p>2) Septage from the city is properly treated and disposed.</p> <p>(3) Main Activities</p> <p>1) Carrying out technical studies (surveys, detail designs, preparation of tender documents).</p> <p>2) Selecting contractor for the rehabilitation works.</p> <p>3) Carrying out construction supervision.</p> <p>4) Providing technical assistance on sanitation education.</p> <p>(4) Inputs</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Japanese Side</u></th> <th><u>Indonesia side</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>- Consultant (facility planner, design engineers, cost estimate/procurement expert, construction supervisor, project monitoring expert)<br/>- Cost on STP rehabilitation works</td> <td>- Counterparts (project manager, facility O&amp;M staffs, administrative supporting staffs)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(5) Preliminary Cost Estimate</p> <p>- Rehabilitation of STP:           Approximately US\$ 900,000-</p> <p>(6) Project Period</p> <p>- Technical studies:                    May to June 2005</p> <p>- Rehabilitation works:                July 2005 to December 2005</p> <p>(7) Implementing Agency</p> <p>- Banda Aceh Municipality, Sanitation and Park Department</p> |   | <u>Japanese Side</u> | <u>Indonesia side</u> | - Consultant (facility planner, design engineers, cost estimate/procurement expert, construction supervisor, project monitoring expert)<br>- Cost on STP rehabilitation works | - Counterparts (project manager, facility O&M staffs, administrative supporting staffs) |
| <u>Japanese Side</u>  | <u>Indonesia side</u>   |                      |                       |   |   |
| - Consultant (facility planner, design engineers, cost estimate/procurement expert, construction supervisor, project monitoring expert)<br>- Cost on STP rehabilitation works   | - Counterparts (project manager, facility O&M staffs, administrative supporting staffs) |                      |                       |   |   |
| <p><b>4. External Factors</b></p> <p>Implementing Agency acquires necessary equipments, human resources and budget for collection of human septage and O&amp;M of STP.</p>  |   |                      |                       |   |   |

Table 1.2.2 Project Summary of “Recovery of Water Supply System in Banda Aceh City

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>1. Project Title: Recovery of Water Supply System in Banda Aceh City</b>  |   |
| <b>2. Background</b> (Necessity and positioning of the cooperation)  |   |
| <p>Pipe water supply system in Banda Aceh city had a daily capacity of 40,000 m<sup>3</sup> before the disaster in December 2004. It had 24,411 individual connections and 100 public taps for providing water to the people of 138,984, meaning service connection ratio of about 57%. However, distribution pipelines were destroyed in many locations by the disaster, especially along the coast areas.</p> <p>Under this situation, recovery of water supply system in Banda Aceh City was proposed to be implemented by the Government of Indonesia (GOI) as one of the urgent rehabilitation programs under Non-project Type Grant Aid Scheme supported by the Government of Japan (GOJ). JICA also identified this project as one of the Quick Impact Projects (QIPs).</p> |   |
| <b>3. Framework of the Project</b>   |   |
| (1) Project Purpose  |   |
| Restoring water distribution network in Banda Aceh City to the pre-disaster situation.<br>( <i>Water demands from after-disaster to 2009 are forecasted and taken into account in the design.</i> )  |   |
| (2) Output   |   |
| - by JICA:   | 1) Detail designs and draft tender documents for the restoration works are prepared.  |
| - by Implementing Agency:  | 2) Tender documents on procurement and installation works are finalized.<br>3) Rehabilitation works are properly carried out. |
| (3) Main Activities  |   |
| - by JICA:   | 1) Carry out technical studies.<br>(surveys, detail designs, preparation of draft tender documents)                           |
| - by Implementing Agency:  | 2) Select suppliers, contractors and construction supervision consultants.<br>3) Supervise restoration works.                 |
| (4) Inputs   |   |
| <u>Japanese Side</u>   | <u>Indonesia side</u>   |
| - Consultant (water supply planner, design engineers, cost estimate/procurement expert, construction management expert)<br>- Cost on procurement and installation works  | - Counterparts (project manager, assistant engineers)   |
| (5) Preliminary Cost Estimate  |   |
| - Restoration works:   | Approximately Rp.44,550 million<br>(JPY 524 million @ JPY 1 = Rp.85)  |
| (6) Project Period   |   |
| - Technical studies (by JICA):   | May to September 2005   |
| - Rehabilitation works :   | December 2005 to December 2006  |
| (7) Implementing Agency  |   |
| - Competent Authority:   | Ministry of Public Works ( <i>PU: Departemen Pekerjaan Umum</i> )   |
| - Implementing Agent:  | JICS  |
| - Recipient:   | Water Supply Authority ( <i>PDAM: Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum</i> )   |
| <b>4. External Factors</b>   |   |
| <p>- Water Treatment Plants are rehabilitated with technical and financial assistance by other international organization(s).</p> <p>- Recipients acquire necessary equipments, human resources and budget for O&amp;M of the water supply system.</p>   |   |

Table 1.2.3 Project Summary of “Emergency Repair Works of Aceh River and Floodway”

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>1. Project Title: Emergency Repair Works of Aceh River and Floodway</b>   |  |
| <b>2. Background</b> (Necessity and positioning of the cooperation)  |  |
| <p>Because of the location together with its geographical feature of low flat land, Banda Aceh City has frequently been inundated by floods. In order to protect the city from flood, “Aceh River Flood Control Project” was implemented in 1993 with technical and financial assistance from Japan. However, river system improved by the project was severely damaged by the earthquake and tsunami disaster in December 2004. As a result, Banda Aceh City is presently exposed to high risk on flooding. The risk appears even higher than before since some parts of the city, especially on the costal areas, were subsided by the earthquake and tsunami disaster.</p> <p>Under this situation, “Emergency Repair Works for Aceh River and Floodway” was proposed to be implemented by the Government of Indonesia (GOI) as one of the urgent rehabilitation programs under Non-project Type Grant Aid Scheme supported by the Government of Japan (GOJ). JICA also identified this project as one of the Quick Impact Projects (QIPs).</p> |  |
| <b>3. Framework of the Project</b>   |  |
| (1) Project Purpose  |  |
| <p>Risk of flooding in Banda Aceh City is reduced.</p> <p>(The project focused on urgent rehabilitation. River system cannot be restored to pre-disaster level because of the limited budget and time frame.)</p>  |  |
| (2) Output   |  |
| - by JICA:   | 1) Detail designs and draft tender documents for urgent rehabilitation works are prepared.                       |
| - by Implementing Agency:  | 2) Tender documents for rehabilitation works are finalized.<br>3) Rehabilitation works are properly carried out. |
| (3) Main Activities  |  |
| - by JICA:   | 1) Carrying out technical studies<br>(Surveys, detail designs, preparation of draft tender documents).           |
| - by Implementing Agency:  | 2) Select suppliers, contractors and construction supervision consultants.<br>3) Supervise rehabilitation works. |
| (4) Inputs   |  |
| <u>Japanese Side</u>   | <u>Indonesia side</u>  |
| - Consultant (facility planner, design engineers, cost estimate/tender expert, construction management expert)<br>- Cost on urgent rehabilitation works  | - Counterparts (project manager, assistant engineers)  |
| (5) Preliminary Cost Estimate  |  |
| - Rehabilitation works: Approximately JPY 435.5 million  |  |
| (6) Project Period   |  |
| - Technical studies (by JICA): May to September 2005   |  |
| - Rehabilitation works: November 2005 to December 2006   |  |
| (7) Implementing Agencies  |  |
| - Competent authority: Ministry of Public Works (PU: Departemen Pekerjaan Umum)  |  |
| - Implementing Agent: JICS   |  |
| <b>4. External Factors</b>   |  |
| - Recipients acquire necessary equipments, human resources and budget for O&M of the river management system.  |  |

Table 1.2.4 Project Summary of “Rehabilitation of Lamplo Fish Market”

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>1. Project Title: Rehabilitation of Lampulo Fish Market</b>  |  |
| <b>2. Background</b> (Necessity and positioning of the cooperation)   |  |
| <p>Lampulo Fish Market, located close to the mouth of the Aceh River (approximately 1 km), is the biggest wholesale fish market in Banda Aceh City. It was severely damaged by the disaster in December 2004 and lost all functions. Because the market played an important role both in economic and social activities, urgent recovery of the market became urgent. Especially, recovery of ice-making facility appeared as the first priority since it would ensure safe and stable food supply to retailers, and consequently to the people of Banda Aceh City.</p> <p>Under this situation, “Support for Rehabilitation of Local Market Places” was proposed to be implemented by the Government of Indonesia (GOI) as one of the urgent rehabilitation programs under Non-project Type Grant Aid Scheme supported by the Government of Japan (GOJ). JICA also identified this project as one of the Quick Impact Projects (QIPs).</p> |  |
| <b>3. Framework of the Project</b>  |  |
| (1) Project Purpose   |  |
| Safety of seafood unloaded to Lamplo Fish Market is enhanced.   |  |
| (2) Output  |  |
| - by JICA:  | 1) Detail designs and draft tender documents for rehabilitation works are prepared.                              |
| - by Implementing Agency:   | 2) Tender documents for rehabilitation works are finalized.<br>3) Rehabilitation works are properly carried out. |
| (3) Main Activities   |  |
| - by JICA:  | 1) Carrying out technical studies<br>(Surveys, detail designs, preparation of draft tender documents.)           |
| - by Implementing Agency:   | 2) Select suppliers, contractors and construction supervision consultants.<br>3) Supervise rehabilitation works. |
| (4) Inputs  |  |
| <u>Japanese Side</u>  | <u>Indonesia side</u>  |
| - Consultant (facility planner, design engineers, cost estimate/tender expert, construction management expert)<br>- Cost on rehabilitation works  | - Counterparts (project manager, assistant engineers)  |
| (5) Preliminary Cost Estimate   |  |
| - Rehabilitation works: Approximately JPY 19.5 million  |  |
| (6) Project Period  |  |
| - Technical studies (by JICA): May to September 2005  |  |
| - Rehabilitation works: January 2006 to May 2006  |  |
| (7) Implementing Agency   |  |
| - Competent authority: Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries   |  |
| - Implementing Agent: JICS  |  |
| <b>4. External Factors</b>  |  |
| - Recipient acquires necessary equipments, human resources and budget for O&M of the fish market.   |  |



Table 1.2.5 Project Summary of “Rehabilitation of Orphanages”

| <p><b>1. Project Title: Rehabilitation of Orphanages (Jroh Naguna and Nirmala)</b></p>   |  |            |   |                           |  |            |  |                           |  |                      |                       |  |   |
|--|--|------------|---|---------------------------|--|------------|--|---------------------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------|--|---|
| <p><b>2. Background</b> (Necessity and positioning of the cooperation)</p> <p>The province-run Jroh Naguna orphanage and the city-run Nirmala orphanage, both located approximately 3 km east of Banda Aceh City center, were severely damaged by the earthquake and tsunami disaster in December 2004. Totally 250 orphans were living and studying in these facilities. Moreover, demand for orphanages in Banda Aceh City and its vicinity have largely been increased since many children lost their families including fathers and mothers by the disaster. Under this situation, “Rehabilitate, Rebuild or Expand Orphanages for Disaster Orphans” was proposed to be implemented by the Government of Indonesia (GOI) as one of the urgent rehabilitation programs under Non-project Type Grant Aid Scheme supported by the Government of Japan (GOJ). JICA also identified this project as one of the Quick Impact Projects (QIPs). Besides technical assistance by JICA, GOI appointed JICS as a project implementing agent.</p>  |  |            |   |                           |  |            |  |                           |  |                      |                       |  |   |
| <p><b>3. Framework of the Project</b></p> <p>(1) Project Purpose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Safety for orphans living and studying in these facilities is ensured.</li> <li>- Capacity of the facilities is increased to meet the increased demand after the disaster.<br/>(Total from 250 to 400 orphans)</li> </ul> <p>(2) Output</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>- by JICA:</td> <td>1) Detail designs and draft tender documents for rehabilitation works are prepared.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- by Implementing Agency:</td> <td>2) Tender documents for rehabilitation works are finalized.<br/>3) Rehabilitation works are properly carried out.</td> </tr> </table> <p>(3) Main Activities</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>- by JICA:</td> <td>1) Carrying out technical studies<br/>(Surveys, detail designs, preparation of draft tender documents).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- by Implementing Agency:</td> <td>2) Select suppliers, contractors and construction supervision consultants.<br/>3) Supervise rehabilitation works.</td> </tr> </table> <p>(4) Inputs</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Japanese Side</u></th> <th><u>Indonesia side</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>- Consultant (facility planner, design engineers, cost estimate/tender expert, construction management expert)<br/>- Cost on rehabilitation works</td> <td>- Counterparts (project manager, assistant engineers)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(5) Preliminary Cost Estimate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitation works: JPY 106.4 million</li> </ul> <p>(6) Project Period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical studies (by JICA): May to September 2005</li> <li>- Rehabilitation works: January 2006 to September 2006</li> </ul> <p>(7) Implementing Agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Competent authority: Provincial Government of NAD, Social Department (Jroh Naguna)<br/>Banda Aceh Municipality, Social Department (Nirmala)</li> <li>- Implementing Agent: JICS</li> </ul> |  | - by JICA: | 1) Detail designs and draft tender documents for rehabilitation works are prepared. | - by Implementing Agency: | 2) Tender documents for rehabilitation works are finalized.<br>3) Rehabilitation works are properly carried out. | - by JICA: | 1) Carrying out technical studies<br>(Surveys, detail designs, preparation of draft tender documents). | - by Implementing Agency: | 2) Select suppliers, contractors and construction supervision consultants.<br>3) Supervise rehabilitation works. | <u>Japanese Side</u> | <u>Indonesia side</u> | - Consultant (facility planner, design engineers, cost estimate/tender expert, construction management expert)<br>- Cost on rehabilitation works | - Counterparts (project manager, assistant engineers) |
| - by JICA:   | 1) Detail designs and draft tender documents for rehabilitation works are prepared.                              |            |   |                           |  |            |  |                           |  |                      |                       |  |   |
| - by Implementing Agency:  | 2) Tender documents for rehabilitation works are finalized.<br>3) Rehabilitation works are properly carried out. |            |   |                           |  |            |  |                           |  |                      |                       |  |   |
| - by JICA:   | 1) Carrying out technical studies<br>(Surveys, detail designs, preparation of draft tender documents).           |            |   |                           |  |            |  |                           |  |                      |                       |  |   |
| - by Implementing Agency:  | 2) Select suppliers, contractors and construction supervision consultants.<br>3) Supervise rehabilitation works. |            |   |                           |  |            |  |                           |  |                      |                       |  |   |
| <u>Japanese Side</u>   | <u>Indonesia side</u>  |            |   |                           |  |            |  |                           |  |                      |                       |  |   |
| - Consultant (facility planner, design engineers, cost estimate/tender expert, construction management expert)<br>- Cost on rehabilitation works   | - Counterparts (project manager, assistant engineers)  |            |   |                           |  |            |  |                           |  |                      |                       |  |   |
| <p><b>4. External Factors</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recipients acquire necessary equipments, human resources and budget for O&amp;M of the orphanages.</li> </ul>   |  |            |   |                           |  |            |  |                           |  |                      |                       |  |   |

Table 1.2.6 Project Summary of “Supporting for Radio and TV stations”

| <b>1. Project Title: Supporting for Radio and TV stations</b>  |  |                      |                       |  |   |
|--|--|----------------------|-----------------------|--|---|
| <b>2. Background</b> (Necessity and positioning of the cooperation)  |  |                      |                       |  |   |
| <p>Radio Republic Indonesia (RRI) and Television Republic Indonesia (TVRI) in Banda Aceh City, which are local stations of state-owned radio and TV broadcaster in Indonesia, have been effectively used for disseminating information to the public on real time. Information includes governmental policy, activities, economic and social news, as well as the local news of Banda Aceh City and its vicinity. After the disaster in December 2004, however, they have been forced to narrow their broadcasting area and program contents owing to limited facilities operative.</p> <p>Considering usefulness of broadcasting systems on public benefit, “Support for Radio/TV Broadcasting Activities” was proposed to be implemented by the Government of Indonesia (GOI) as one of the urgent rehabilitation programs under Non-project Type Grant Aid Scheme supported by the Government of Japan (GOJ). JICA also identified this project as one of the Quick Impact Projects (QIPs).</p> |  |                      |                       |  |   |
| <b>3. Framework of the Project</b>   |  |                      |                       |  |   |
| (1) Project Purpose  |  |                      |                       |  |   |
| Useful public information is disseminated through RRI and TVRI.  |  |                      |                       |  |   |
| (2) Output   |  |                      |                       |  |   |
| - by JICA:   | 1) Detail designs and draft tender documents for rehabilitation works are prepared. (Rehabilitation of RRI building and equipments supply for RRI and TVRI)          |                      |                       |  |   |
| - by Implementing Agency:  | 2) Tender documents for rehabilitation works and equipments supply are finalized.<br>3) Rehabilitation works and procurement of equipments are properly implemented. |                      |                       |  |   |
| (3) Main Activities  |  |                      |                       |  |   |
| - by JICA:   | 1) Carrying out technical studies (Surveys, detail designs, preparation of draft tender documents)   |                      |                       |  |   |
| - by Implementing Agency:  | 2) Select suppliers, contractors and construction supervision consultants.<br>3) Supervise rehabilitation works.   |                      |                       |  |   |
| (4) Inputs   |  |                      |                       |  |   |
| <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Japanese Side</u></th> <th><u>Indonesia side</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>- Consultant (facility planners, architect, design engineers, broadcasting equipment specialist, cost estimate/procurement expert, construction management expert)<br/>- Cost on rehabilitation works</td> <td>- Counterparts (project manager, assistant engineers)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>   |  | <u>Japanese Side</u> | <u>Indonesia side</u> | - Consultant (facility planners, architect, design engineers, broadcasting equipment specialist, cost estimate/procurement expert, construction management expert)<br>- Cost on rehabilitation works | - Counterparts (project manager, assistant engineers) |
| <u>Japanese Side</u>   | <u>Indonesia side</u>  |                      |                       |  |   |
| - Consultant (facility planners, architect, design engineers, broadcasting equipment specialist, cost estimate/procurement expert, construction management expert)<br>- Cost on rehabilitation works   | - Counterparts (project manager, assistant engineers)  |                      |                       |  |   |
| (5) Preliminary Cost Estimate  |  |                      |                       |  |   |
| - Rehabilitation of RRI building:  | Approximately JPY 26.9 million   |                      |                       |  |   |
| - Procurement of RRI and TVRI equipments:  | Approximately JPY 810.0 million  |                      |                       |  |   |
| (6) Project Period   |  |                      |                       |  |   |
| - Technical studies (by JICA):   | May to September 2005  |                      |                       |  |   |
| - Rehabilitation and procurement works:  | January 2006 to August 2006  |                      |                       |  |   |
| (7) Implementing Agency  |  |                      |                       |  |   |
| - Competent authority:   | Radio Republic Indonesia (RRI) in Banda Aceh<br>Television Republic Indonesia (TVRI) in Banda Aceh   |                      |                       |  |   |
| - Implementing Agent:  | JICS   |                      |                       |  |   |
| <b>4. External Factors</b>   |  |                      |                       |  |   |
| - Recipients acquire necessary equipments, human resources and budget for O&M of RRI and TVRI.   |  |                      |                       |  |   |

### **1.3 Project Implementation and Technical Assistance by JICA Study Team**

Technical assistance was provided by the JICA Study Team on the project of “Rehabilitation of Septage Treatment Plant” for the whole project period, which includes basic survey, technical study, detail design, preparation of tender documents, tender evaluation and construction supervision on the rehabilitation works. Sanitation education for local people was also undertaken considering an importance of people’s understanding and initiative on proper septage management.

For other five (5) QIPs, on the other hand, JICA Study Team only provided technical assistance on their project preparation stage, which included basic survey, technical study, detail design and preparation of technical report. After technical assistance by the study team, projects are implemented by Japan International Cooperation System (JICS) as project implementation agent for these projects under Non-project Type Grant Aid Scheme. Because of the different project implementation scheme, finalization of tender documents, tendering and tender evaluation were carried out by JICS. Local consultants were then employed for construction supervision on rehabilitation works for each project.

## **CHAPTER 2 MONITORING**

### **2.1 Monitoring Method**

#### **2.1.1 Target Projects**

As mentioned on the previous chapter, following six (6) projects were identified as QIPs.

- (1) Rehabilitation of Septage Treatment Plant
- (2) Recovery of water supply system in Banda Aceh City
- (3) Emergency repair works of Aceh River and Floodway
- (4) Rehabilitation of Lamplo fish market
- (5) Rehabilitation of orphanages (JROH NAGUNA and NIRMALA)
- (6) Supporting for radio and TV stations

Monitoring activities were carried out on these six (6) QIPs.

#### **2.1.2 Monitoring Period**

Monitoring activities by JICA Study Team have been carried out on the implementation stage of QIPs in accordance with the Scope of Works. However, implementation schedule on rehabilitation works for each QIP differs one from another. Difference between “Rehabilitation of Septage Treatment Plant (STP)” and other five (5) QIPs is especially large. Rehabilitation works on STP were commenced from July 2005, while these on other projects were mostly from January 2006. As a result, monitoring activities on STP were undertaken for the whole implementation period, while these on other five (5) QIPs could be carried out only an initial stage of the rehabilitation works.

Relationship between monitoring period by JICA Study Team and implementation schedule of QIPs is shown on the following diagram;

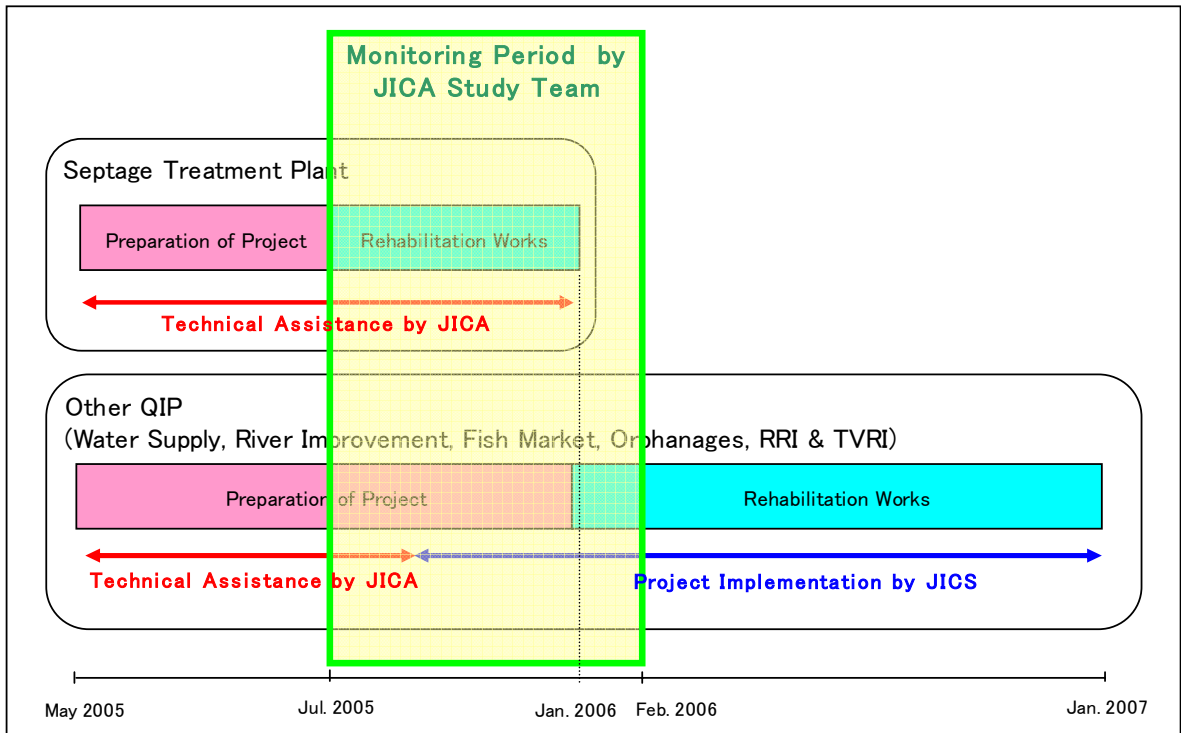


Figure 2.1.1 Relationship between Monitoring Period and Implementation Schedule for QIPs

### 2.1.3 Monitoring Tool

Progress of rehabilitation works is monitored by preparing a so-called “S-curve” chart. It is commonly used on construction supervision works. The chart is formulated by showing time frame on X-axis and accumulated work volume, converted into monetary terms in percentage (%), on Y-axis. In this chart, construction progress is appeared as S-shaped curve in most cases. In order to monitor and make necessary correction on progress of construction works, both original plan and actual progress are drawn on the same chart. General “S-curve” chart is shown below for a reference.

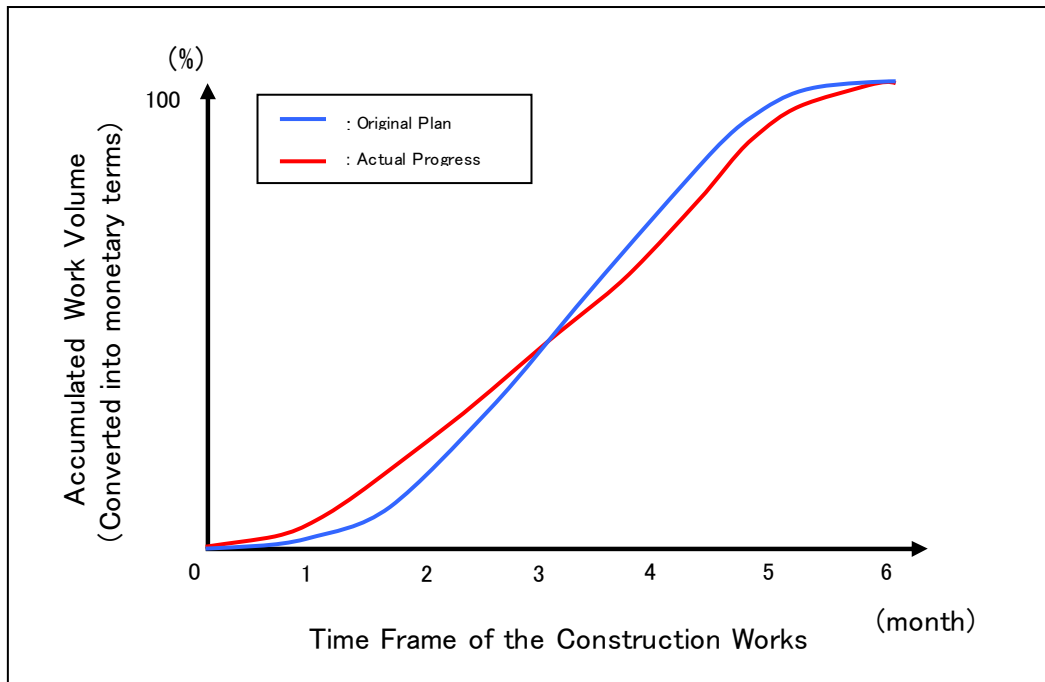


Figure 2.1.2 General “S-curve” chart used for progress monitoring

“S-curve” chart for rehabilitation works on Septage Treatment Plant was prepared by JICA Study Team every month during the construction period, from July to December 2005. On the other hand, “S-curve” charts for other five (5) QIPs are prepared by respective local consultants assigned under JICS supervision.

## 2.2 Monitoring Results

### 2.2.1 Overall Progress of QIPs

Because of the different characteristics, i.e.) scale and implementation system among QIPs, progress of rehabilitation works varies on each project. Overall progress for each QIP until February 2006 is presented in the following table. The table also shows implementation schedule of rehabilitation works on each project as of February 2006.

Table 2.2.1 Overall Progress of Quick Impact Projects (QIPs)

(As of February 2006)

| Project Name  | Name of Company                  |  | Invitation for Bid | Distribution of Bid Document | Date of Bid (Open Envelope A) | Date of Bid (Open Envelope B) | Date of Signing Contract | Notice to Proceed | Kick-off Meeting | Coordination Meeting in Aceh | Completion Date | 2005                     |   |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   | 2006 |   |   |   |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|----------------------------------|--|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|---|---|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|------|---|---|---|----|----|----|--|--|--|--|--|
|   |                                  |  |                    |                              |                               |                               |                          |                   |                  |                              |                 | 6                        | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6    | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Rehabilitation of Septage Treatment Plant              | Consultant                       | JICA URRP Study Team                             |                    |                              |                               |                               |                          |                   |                  |                              |                 | [Activity by Consultant] |   |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | Contractor                       | PT. Tenaga Inti Makumu Beusare                   | 1-Jun-2005         | 6/2                          | 16-Jun-2005                   | -                             | 28-Jun-2005              | 5-Jul-2005        | 5-Jul-2005       | 5-Jul-2005                   | 28-Dec-2005     | [Activity by Contractor] |   |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Recovery of Water Supply System in Banda Aceh City     | Consultant                       | PT. Arkonin Engineering Manggala Pratama         |                    |                              |                               |                               | 29-Nov-2005              |                   |                  |                              |                 | [Activity by Consultant] |   |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | Contractor                       | Glynwed Pipe System (Asia) Pte.Ltd               | 24-Oct-2005        | 10/25-10/27                  | 21-Nov-2005                   | 9-Dec-2005                    | 23-Dec-2005              | 6-Jan-2006        | -                | 18-Jan-2006                  | 18-Dec-2006     | [Activity by Contractor] |   |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Emergency Repair Works of Aceh River and Floodway      | Consultant                       | PT. Tri Tunggal Pratyakasa                       |                    |                              |                               |                               | 31-Oct-2005              |                   |                  |                              |                 | [Activity by Consultant] |   |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | Contractor                       |  |                    |                              |                               |                               |                          |                   |                  |                              |                 | [Activity by Contractor] |   |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | (Package 1)                      | PT. Adhi Karya (Persero)                         | 20-Sep-2005        | 9/20-9/22                    | 24-Oct-2005                   | 15-Nov-2005                   | 12-Dec-2005              | 14-Dec-2005       | 29-Nov-2005      | -                            | 9-Dec-2006      | [Activity by Contractor] |   |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | (Package 2)                      | PT. Waskita Karya (Persero)                      | 20-Sep-2005        | 9/20-9/22                    | 24-Oct-2005                   | 15-Nov-2005                   | 8-Dec-2005               | 14-Dec-2005       | 29-Nov-2005      | -                            | 9-Nov-2006      | [Activity by Contractor] |   |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | (Package 3)                      | PT. Istaka Karya (Persero)                       | 20-Sep-2005        | 9/20-9/22                    | 24-Oct-2005                   | 15-Nov-2005                   | 8-Dec-2005               | 14-Dec-2005       | 29-Nov-2005      | -                            | 12-Jun-2006     | [Activity by Contractor] |   |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | (Package 4)                      | PT. Istaka Karya (Persero)                       | 20-Sep-2005        | 9/20-9/22                    | 24-Oct-2005                   | 15-Nov-2005                   | 8-Dec-2005               | 14-Dec-2005       | 29-Nov-2005      | -                            | 11-Aug-2006     | [Activity by Contractor] |   |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | (Package 7)                      | PT Bina Pratama Persada                          | 29-Aug-2005        | 8/29-31                      | 20-Sep-2005                   | 28-Sep-2005                   | 1-Nov-2005               | 2-Nov-2005        | 29-Nov-2005      | -                            | 1-May-2006      | [Activity by Contractor] |   |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Rehabilitation of Lampulo Fisk Market *1               | Consultant                       | No plan to employ consultant for this component. |                    |                              |                               |                               |                          |                   |                  |                              |                 |                          |   |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | Contractor                       | Tender documents are under finalization.         |                    |                              |                               |                               |                          |                   |                  |                              |                 |                          |   |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. Rehabilitation of Orphanages (Jroh Naguna and Nirmala) | Consultant                       | PT. Bina Karya                                   |                    |                              |                               |                               | 26-Dec-2005              |                   |                  |                              |                 | [Activity by Consultant] |   |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | Contractor (Package 1) *2        | PT. Istaka Karya (Persero)                       | 9-Nov-2005         | 11/14-15                     | 6-Dec-2005                    | 16-Dec-2005                   | 26-Dec-2005              | 1-Feb-2006        | 11-Jan-2006      | 26-Jan-2006                  | 17-Sep-2006     | [Activity by Contractor] |   |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6. Supporting for Radio and TV Stations                   | Consultant                       | No plan to employ consultant for this component. |                    |                              |                               |                               |                          |                   |                  |                              |                 |                          |   |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | Contractor                       |  |                    |                              |                               |                               |                          |                   |                  |                              |                 | [Activity by Contractor] |   |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | RRI (Rehabilitation of building) | PT.Piyeung Jaya Perkasa                          | 9-Nov-2005         | 11/14-15                     | 6-Dec-2005                    | 16-Dec-2005                   | 26-Dec-2005              | 20-Jan-2006       | 10-Jan-2006      | 28-Jan-2006                  | 20-May-2006     | [Activity by Contractor] |   |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | Supplier                         |  |                    |                              |                               |                               |                          |                   |                  |                              |                 | [Activity by Contractor] |   |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | RRI (Emergency Equipment)        | Sumitomo Corporation                             | 20-Jun-2005        | 6/21-6/23                    | 15-Jul-2005                   | -                             | 18-Aug-2005              | -                 | -                | -                            | 4-Jan-2006      | ▲                        |   |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | RRI (Rehabilitation Equipment)   | Sumitomo Corporation                             | 30-Aug-2005        | 8/31-9/2                     | 22-Sep-2005                   | -                             | 31-Oct-2005              | -                 | -                | -                            | 12-Aug-2006     | ▲                        |   |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |
| TVRI (Emergency & Rehabilitation Equipment)               |                                  | 12-Sep-2005                                      | 9/13-9/15          | 7-Oct-2005                   | -                             | (Under Evaluation)            |                          |                   | -                | -                            | (Not fixed)     |                          |   |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |      |   |   |   |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |

Note: \*1: JICA Study Team supported design work on building for ice-making facility. This building work has consequently been included in the contract package for equipment supply.

\*2: Package 1 includes another one (1) orphanage other than Jroh Naguna and Nirmala. There is also Package 2 including rehabilitation of three (3) orphanages.

□ Activity by Consultant

■ Activity by Contractor

▲ Time of Delivery

## 2.2.2 Monitoring on Septage Treatment Plant

### (1) Rehabilitation Works

Following facilities in Septage Treatment Plant were rehabilitated in the project.

- Imhoff Tank, 2 units
- Anaerobic Tanks, 2 units (Length 18m x Width 11m x Depth 4m)
- Aerobic Tanks, 2 units (Length 52m x Width 18m x Depth 2m)
- Finishing Tank, 2 units (Length 19.7m x Width 10.5m x Depth 2m)
- Sludge Drying Bed 1 unit (Length 81m x Width 21.3m)
- Operation Office and Access Road from the city (2 km)

Layout of the plant is shown on the figure below.

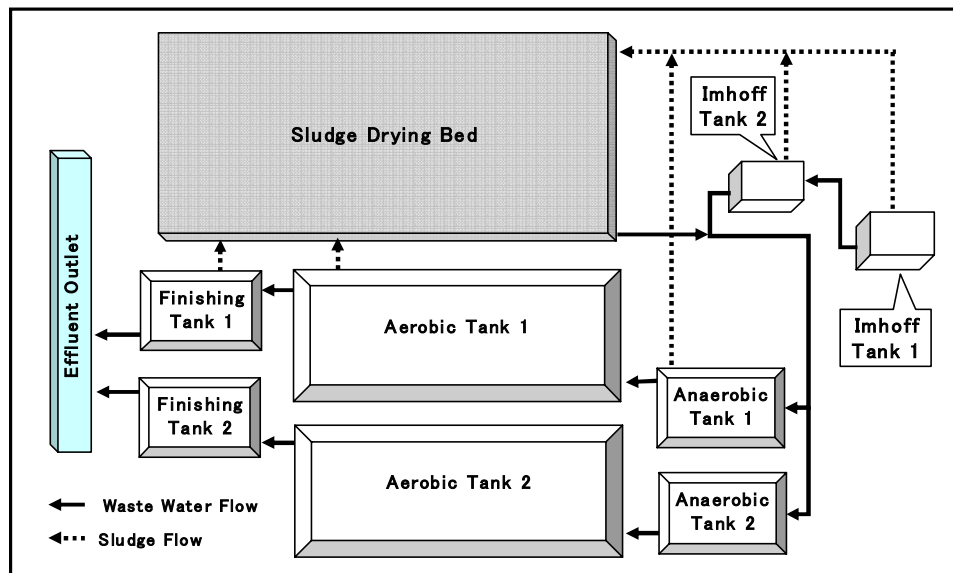


Figure 2.2.1 Layout of Septage Treatment Plant

### (2) Progress Monitoring on Rehabilitation Works

Rehabilitation works on the plant was started from early July 2005 and successfully completed in late December 2005. Construction supervision was directly carried out by JICA Study Team. Monthly Progress Reports were prepared by the Study Team and submitted to JICA Indonesia Office and Municipality of Banda Aceh City, the project owner and the recipient respectively.

S-curve charts showing progress of rehabilitation works were prepared and presented on each Monthly Progress Report. The chart prepared on the completion of rehabilitation works is shown on the following page.





Although the progress of rehabilitation works was ahead of planned schedule on the first two months from July to August 2005, it was gradually slowed-down on the following months. Actual progress from the third to fifth months appeared behind from the planned schedule. There were several reasons for the delay. The biggest reason is an existence of large volume of underground water on the elevation around -0.7 m. This hampered concrete casting works on Aerobic, Anaerobic and Finishing Tanks on large extent. Low working efficiency during *Ramadan* period (October to November 2005), and that under rainy season made further delay on the progress. However, progress from late November to December 2005 was accelerated. Consequently the rehabilitation works have been successfully completed about one (1) week ahead of the originally planned schedule. Increased number of workers, as well as appropriate direct daily instructions from the supervision consultant to the contractor on site contributed to the acceleration of progress.



Underground water just below ground surface



Overview of rehabilitation works on Septage Treatment Plant

### (3) Sanitation Education

Awareness campaign on hygiene and sanitation issues was carried out for the people of Banda Aceh City with recognizing an importance of people's understandings on these issues and consequently motivating them to take initiatives for better management on human waste. Park and Sanitation Department (DKP) of Banda Aceh City, in cooperation with local NGO, Yayasan Komunitas Partisipatif (YKP), held workshops for the local people to provide basic information and knowledge on the relationship between improper management of domestic wastes and health risks to the people. The workshops enhanced people's awareness on hygiene and sanitation issues, and initiate an action by the people on proper management of human waste at domestic level. Posters and leaflets were also prepared and distributed for the people who could not participate in the workshops. JICA Indonesia Office supported these activities with providing financial assistance.



commenced with a financial assistance from UNICEF. Technical studies and design works have been carried out by a German consulting company. Construction works for the new plant, with a treatment capacity of 50m<sup>3</sup>/day, will be started from March 2006 and completed in September 2006. After the completion of this new plant, all septage from the city will be properly treated and disposed.

### 2.2.3 Monitoring on other (5) QIPs

#### (1) Rehabilitation Works

Following table shows the outline of rehabilitation works on each QIP implemented by JICS.

Table 2.2.2: Outline of Rehabilitation Works on QIPs implemented by JICS

| Project Name   | Outline of the Rehabilitation Works  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
| Recovery of water supply system in Banda Aceh city     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Procurement and installation of water distribution pipes (total 172 km)</li> <li>- Construction of pipe bridges (4 locations)</li> <li>- Installation of valves (61 units), house connection (5,000 units), public stand pipes (33 locations), and fire hydrants (10 locations).</li> </ul>   |  |  |
| Emergency repair works of Aceh River and floodway      | (Package 1)<br>Rehabilitation of Dykes and Revetments from Estuary to Peunayong Bridge (L=3,450m) and Dredging from Estuary to Lampulo (L=1,450m) on Aceh River<br>(Package 2)<br>Rehabilitation of Dykes and Revetments from Estuary to Lamnyong Bridge (L=3,950m) and Normalization from Estuary to Krueng Cut Bridge (L=2,400m) on Floodway<br>(Package 3)<br>Rehabilitation of Revetments and Normalization from Peunayong Bridge to Surabaya Bridge (L=2,050m) on Aceh River, and Normalization for Daroy River (L=1,516m)<br>(Package 4)<br>Rehabilitation of Revetments and Normalization for Doy River (L=3,050m) and Neng River (L=1,512m)<br>(Package 7)<br>Rehabilitation of Revetments around Lampulo on Aceh River (L=360m) |  |  |
| Rehabilitation of Lampulo fish market                  | Rebuilding of ice factory in Lampulo fish market (1 story)<br>(This rehabilitation works is planned to be executed under the same contract with procurement of ice making machine, freezer and generator)  |  |  |
| Rehabilitation of orphanages (JROH NAGUNA and NIRMALA) | <u>JROH NAGUNA (Vocational training building)</u>  | Existing Facility                                  | New Construction Plan                  |
|  | Floor space (m <sup>2</sup> )  | 169.0  | 217.4                                  |
|  | Cumulative floor space (m <sup>2</sup> )   | 169.0  | 434.8                                  |
|  | Eave height (m)  | 3.8  | 7.7                                    |
|  | Floors   | One-story  | Two-story                              |
|  | Construction   | Reinforced steel concrete frame Block construction | Reinforces steel concrete construction |

|                                      |   |  |  |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|
|                                      | Facilities  | Training room, storage, other common space             | Training room, storage, hostel, other common space   |
|                                      | <u>JROH NAGUNA (Auditorium)</u>   | Existing Facility                                      | New Construction Plan  |
|                                      | Floor space (m <sup>2</sup> )   | 388.0  | 398.0  |
|                                      | Cumulative floor space (m <sup>2</sup> )  | 388.0  | 796.0  |
|                                      | Eave height (m)   | 4.4  | 8.5  |
|                                      | Floors  | One-story  | Two-story  |
|                                      | Construction  | Reinforced steel concrete frame Block construction     | Reinforces steel concrete construction   |
|                                      | Facilities  | Auditorium, storage, other common space                | Auditorium, hostel, other common space   |
|                                      | <u>NIRMALA</u>  | Existing Facility                                      | New Construction Plan  |
|                                      | Floor space (m <sup>2</sup> )   | 438.0  | 602.4  |
|                                      | Cumulative floor space (m <sup>2</sup> )  | 438.0  | 1459.0   |
|                                      | Eave height (m)   | 3.8  | 9.8  |
|                                      | Floors  | One-story  | Three-story  |
|                                      | Construction  | Reinforced steel concrete frame Block construction     | Reinforces steel concrete construction   |
|                                      | Facilities  | Office, storage, classroom, hostel, other common space | Office, storage, classroom, hostel, other common space, multi-purpose room (meetings, evacuation area) |
| Supporting for radio and TV stations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitation of existing RRI building<br/>Studio building, garage for broadcast vehicles, mosque, repair shop, editor's office, control room, generator room and gatehouse</li> <li>- Equipments for Radio station (RRI)<br/>Continuity system for studio 1 and 2, master control system, editing room system, radio OB (Out Broadcasting) VAN, STL (Studio Transmission Link), SNG (Satellite News Gathering) car, 5kW FM transmitter, measuring equipment and tools, consumable parts, installation materials</li> <li>- Equipments for TV station (TVRI)<br/>Field recording (ENG) system, 1:1 editing system, video non-linear editing system, sending digital VTR (REC/PB), OB VAN system, SNG system, measuring equipment and consumable parts.</li> </ul> |  |  |

## (2) Progress Monitoring on Rehabilitation Works

Progress monitoring on QIPs other than “Rehabilitation of Septage Treatment Plant (STP)” has been carried out by confirming documents prepared by JICS and local consultants in charge of construction supervision. Discussions with other stake holders were held on required bases.

As shown in Table 2.2.1: “Overall Progress of Quick Impact Projects (QIPs)”, most projects other than “Rehabilitation of STP” has been commenced from December 2005 or

January 2006. On their commencement, implementing agencies, recipients and other stakeholders held “Kick-off” meeting on each project either in Jakarta or in Banda Aceh City to share information regarding the rehabilitation plan.

“Coordination Meetings” were subsequently held in Banda Aceh City for discussing on the rehabilitation plan more in detail. Necessity of temporary movement of people living and/or working in the target facilities/areas was discussed and agreed in these meetings. Other issues discussed and agreed in the meetings were also incorporated into the implementation plan of each rehabilitation work.

Date for each Kick-off Meeting and Coordination Meeting was also shown in Table 2.2.1. As shown in the table, these meetings were mostly held from late December 2005 to early February 2006. Construction machines and/or materials have been mobilized to Banda Aceh City after these meetings. Therefore, construction works and building works have just started on each site actually from late January to early February 2006.

Progress monitoring on five (5) QIPs will be carried out from late February 2006 with “S-curve” charts on each project. The works will be undertaken by JICS, as a project implementing agent, in cooperation with local consultants in charge of construction supervision works.

### (3) Monitoring on Output and Project Purpose

As shown in Tables from 1.2.2. to 1.2.6, expected Outputs from QIPs were identified on three different levels. The first level was output from technical assistance by JICA Study Team, including preparation of detail design and technical report for each rehabilitation work. The second was finalization of tender documents, and the third is actual implementation of rehabilitation works by JICS.

The technical report on each QIP was prepared in September 2005 and finalized by respective implementing agencies. Subsequently, tendering was held, and rehabilitation works have been commenced from late January to early February 2006 as described on the previous chapters. Hence, it is concluded that Outputs on the first and second level have been fully achieved. On the other hand, achievement of Output on the third level, i.e) “Rehabilitation works are properly carried out”, has been confirmed only on the initial stage. Achievements in the future will be monitored and confirmed by JICS.

There is also another important issue to be noted during implementation stage of these QIPs. Capacity of implementation agencies on operation and maintenance (O&M) should be strengthened. This issue is identified as an “External Factor” on each project summary

sheet since QIPs were designed for quickly responding to the urgent need on rehabilitation of public infrastructure and facilities. In many public agencies in Banda Aceh City, however, large number of technical and administrative staffs lost their lives by the disaster in December 2004. Therefore capacity building of these public agencies is also required for achieving the Project Purpose of each QIP which will enhance sustainability of the projects.

APPENDIX 10

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM (CEP)



## APPENDIX 10 COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

|   | <i>Page</i> |
|---|-------------|
| CHAPTER 1 OUTLINE OF COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM .....                      | A10-1       |
| 1.1 OBJECTIVE .....   | A10-1       |
| 1.2 KEY CONCEPTS .....  | A10-1       |
| 1.3 STRATEGIES .....  | A10-2       |
| 1.4 APPROACHES OF THE CEP PROJECT.....  | A10-2       |
| 1.5 PROJECT LIST AND LOCATION MAP .....                                       | A10-3       |
| 1.6 TECHNICAL SUPPORTS BY JICA STUDY TEAM .....                               | A10-7       |
| 1.7 MONITORING AND EVALUATION RESULTS OF TWELVE PROJECTS .....                | A10-8       |
| 1.8 MONITORING AND EVALUATION RESULTS BY APPROACH<br>AND LESSONS LEARNED..... | A10-13      |
| 1.8.1 Livelihood Approach .....   | A10-13      |
| 1.8.2 Psycho-social Approach .....  | A10-17      |
| 1.8.3 Water Supply/Sanitation and Environment Approach .....                  | A10-19      |
| 1.9 RECOMMENDATIONS .....   | A10-20      |
| <br>  |             |
| CHAPTER 2 RESULTS OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION BY PROJECT .....               | A10-24      |
| 2.1 PROJECT NO.1 .....  | A10-24      |
| 2.1.1 Project Summary .....   | A10-24      |
| 2.1.2 Performance of Project Implementation .....                             | A10-25      |
| 2.1.3 Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs .....                        | A10-28      |
| 2.1.4 Outcomes to Community Empowerment and Other Impacts .....               | A10-30      |
| 2.1.5 Sustainability .....  | A10-31      |
| 2.2 PROJECT NO.2 .....  | A10-31      |
| 2.2.1 Project Summary .....   | A10-31      |
| 2.2.2 Performance of Project Implementation .....                             | A10-32      |
| 2.2.3 Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs .....                        | A10-35      |
| 2.2.4 Outcomes to Community Empowerment and Other Impacts .....               | A10-36      |
| 2.2.5 Sustainability .....  | A10-37      |
| 2.3 PROJECT NO.3 .....  | A10-37      |
| 2.3.1 Project Summary .....   | A10-37      |
| 2.3.2 Performance of Project Implementation .....                             | A10-38      |
| 2.3.3 Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs .....                        | A10-44      |
| 2.3.4 Outcomes to Community Empowerment and Other Impacts .....               | A10-45      |
| 2.3.5 Sustainability .....  | A10-46      |
| 2.4 PROJECT NO.4 .....  | A10-47      |
| 2.4.1 Project Summary .....   | A10-47      |

|        |   |        |
|--------|---|--------|
| 2.4.2  | Performance of Project Implementation .....               | A10-48 |
| 2.4.3  | Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs .....          | A10-50 |
| 2.4.4  | Outcomes to Community Empowerment and Other Impacts ..... | A10-52 |
| 2.4.5  | Sustainability .....                                      | A10-52 |
| 2.5    | PROJECT NO.5 .....  | A10-53 |
| 2.5.1  | Project Summary .....                                     | A10-53 |
| 2.5.2  | Performance of Project Implementation .....               | A10-54 |
| 2.5.3  | Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs .....          | A10-55 |
| 2.5.4  | Outcomes to Community Empowerment and Other Impacts ..... | A10-57 |
| 2.5.5  | Sustainability .....                                      | A10-57 |
| 2.6    | PROJECT NO.6 .....  | A10-58 |
| 2.6.1  | Project Summary .....                                     | A10-58 |
| 2.6.2  | Performance of Project Implementation .....               | A10-59 |
| 2.6.3  | Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs .....          | A10-60 |
| 2.6.4  | Outcomes to Community Empowerment and Other Impacts ..... | A10-61 |
| 2.6.5  | Sustainability .....                                      | A10-62 |
| 2.7    | PROJECT NO.7 .....  | A10-62 |
| 2.7.1  | Project Summary .....                                     | A10-62 |
| 2.7.2  | Performance of Project Implementation .....               | A10-63 |
| 2.7.3  | Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs .....          | A10-65 |
| 2.7.4  | Outcomes to Community Empowerment and Other Impacts ..... | A10-66 |
| 2.7.5  | Sustainability .....                                      | A10-66 |
| 2.8    | PROJECT NO.8 .....  | A10-67 |
| 2.8.1  | Project Summary .....                                     | A10-67 |
| 2.8.2  | Performance of Project Implementation .....               | A10-68 |
| 2.8.3  | Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs .....          | A10-69 |
| 2.8.4  | Outcomes to Community Empowerment and Other Impacts ..... | A10-69 |
| 2.8.5  | Sustainability .....                                      | A10-70 |
| 2.9    | PROJECT NO.9 .....  | A10-70 |
| 2.9.1  | Project Summary .....                                     | A10-70 |
| 2.9.2  | Performance of Project Implementation .....               | A10-71 |
| 2.9.3  | Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs .....          | A10-74 |
| 2.9.4  | Outcomes to Community Empowerment and Other Impacts ..... | A10-77 |
| 2.9.5  | Sustainability .....                                      | A10-77 |
| 2.10   | PROJECT NO.10 .....                                       | A10-77 |
| 2.10.1 | Project Summary .....                                     | A10-77 |
| 2.10.2 | Performance of Project Implementation .....               | A10-78 |
| 2.10.3 | Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs .....          | A10-81 |
| 2.10.4 | Outcomes to Community Empowerment and Other Impacts ..... | A10-82 |
| 2.10.5 | Sustainability .....                                      | A10-83 |

|        |   |        |
|--------|---|--------|
| 2.11   | PROJECT NO.11                                       | A10-83 |
| 2.11.1 | Project Summary                                     | A10-83 |
| 2.11.2 | Performance of Project Implementation               | A10-84 |
| 2.11.3 | Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs          | A10-87 |
| 2.11.4 | Outcomes to Community Empowerment and Other Impacts | A10-88 |
| 2.11.5 | Sustainability                                      | A10-88 |
| 2.12   | PROJECT NO.12                                       | A10-89 |
| 2.12.1 | Project Summary                                     | A10-89 |
| 2.12.2 | Performance of Project Implementation               | A10-90 |
| 2.12.3 | Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs          | A10-91 |
| 2.12.4 | Outcomes to Community Empowerment and Other Impacts | A10-92 |
| 2.12.5 | Sustainability                                      | A10-92 |

## List of Tables

|   | <i>Page</i> |
|---|-------------|
| Table 1.5.1 List of CEP Projects .....  | A10-3       |
| Table 1.6.1 Form of Detail Work Plan and Monitoring .....   | A10-7       |
| Table 1.7.1 Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation by Project .....   | A10-11      |
| Table 1.7.2 Fishermen's Income Caused by the Projects .....   | A10-12      |
| Table 1.8.1 List of Projects and Approaches Applied in the Projects .....   | A10-13      |
| Table 1.8.2 Average Monthly Income of the Target Groups .....   | A10-16      |
| Table 1.9.1 Recommended Process of Livelihood Improvement .....   | A10-21      |
| Table 2.1.1 Project Summary of Project No.1 .....   | A10-24      |
| Table 2.1.2 Performance of Project Implementation of Project No. 1 .....  | A10-25      |
| Table 2.1.3 Summary of Distribution of Business Capital and Material in<br>Kemukiman Lampageu (by January 2006) .....   | A10-27      |
| Table 2.1.4 Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs of Project No. 1 .....   | A10-28      |
| Table 2.2.1 Project Summary of Project No.2 .....   | A10-31      |
| Table 2.2.2 Performance of Project Implementation No.2 .....  | A10-32      |
| Table 2.2.3 List of Facilities Constructed/Installed by Project No.2-YDD Neuheun Zone<br>(Indra Patra, Ujong Kareung, Ladong camp, Cot Riwayat, Keude Meuria and<br>Lambada Lhok) ..... | A10-33      |
| Table 2.2.4 Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs of Project No. 2 .....   | A10-35      |
| Table 2.2.5 Average Water Use Before and After the Project No. 2 .....  | A10-36      |
| Table 2.3.1 Project Summary of Project No.3 .....   | A10-37      |
| Table 2.3.2 Performance of Project Implementation of Project No. 3 .....  | A10-38      |
| Table 2.3.3 List of Facilities Constructed/Installed by Project No.3 – YDD - Lhoong Zone<br>(21 villages and 1 Capital of Kecamatan Lhoong) .....                                       | A10-40      |
| Table 2.3.4 Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs of Project No. 3 .....   | A10-44      |
| Table 2.3.5 Average Water Use Before and After the Project No. 3 .....  | A10-45      |
| Table 2.4.1 Project Summary of Project No.4 .....   | A10-47      |
| Table 2.4.2 Performance of Project Implementation of Project No. 4 .....  | A10-48      |
| Table 2.4.3 Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs of Project No. 4 .....   | A10-50      |
| Table 2.5.1 Project Summary of Project No.5 .....   | A10-53      |
| Table 2.5.2 Performance of Project Implementation of Project No. 5 .....  | A10-54      |
| Table 2.5.3 Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs of Project No. 5 .....   | A10-55      |
| Table 2.6.1 Project Summary of Project No.6 .....   | A10-58      |
| Table 2.6.2 Performance of Project Implementation of Project No. 6 .....  | A10-59      |
| Table 2.6.3 Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs of Project No. 6 .....   | A10-60      |
| Table 2.7.1 Project Summary of Project No.7 .....   | A10-62      |
| Table 2.7.2 Performance of Project Implementation of Project No. 7 .....  | A10-63      |
| Table 2.7.3 Number of Target Group Members and Capital Delivered .....  | A10-65      |

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Table 2.7.3 Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs of Project No. 7 .....   | A10-65 |
| Table 2.8.1 Project Summary of Project No.8 .....                               | A10-67 |
| Table 2.8.2 Performance of Project Implementation of Project No. 8 .....        | A10-68 |
| Table 2.8.3 Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs of Project No. 8.....    | A10-69 |
| Table 2.9.1 Project Summary of Project No.9 .....                               | A10-70 |
| Table 2.9.2 Performance of Project Implementation No.9 .....                    | A10-71 |
| Table 2.9.3 Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs of Project No. 9 .....   | A10-74 |
| Table 2.10.1 Project Summary of Project No.10 .....                             | A10-77 |
| Table 2.10.2 Performance of Project Implementation of Project No. 10 .....      | A10-78 |
| Table 2.10.3 Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs of Project No. 10 ..... | A10-81 |
| Table 2.11.1 Project Summary of Project No.11 .....                             | A10-83 |
| Table 2.11.2 Performance of Project Implementation of Project No. 11 .....      | A10-84 |
| Table 2.11.3 Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs of Project No. 11 ..... | A10-87 |
| Table 2.12.1 Project Summary of Project No.12 .....                             | A10-89 |
| Table 2.12.2 Performance of Project Implementation of Project No. 12 .....      | A10-90 |
| Table 2.12.3 Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs of Project No. 12 ..... | A10-91 |

### **List of Figures**

|   | <i>Page</i> |
|---|-------------|
| Figure 1.5.1 Location of CEP Project Sites..... | A10-6       |

# **CHAPTER 1 OUTLINE OF COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM**

## **1.1 OBJECTIVE**

The objective of Community Empowerment Program (CEP) for Rehabilitation/Reconstruction of Aceh and North Sumatra is to revive the livelihood and welfare of the communities in the affected areas by the earthquake and tsunami, including social and cultural aspects of the communities.

## **1.2 KEY CONCEPTS**

Key concepts adopted into CEP for Rehabilitation/Reconstruction of Aceh and North Sumatra is as follows.

### **(1) Direct Benefits to the Communities through Local NGOs**

The program intends to directly benefit the local people/community at the grassroots/village level through collaboration with local NGOs.

### **(2) Integrated Approach**

The program employs multi-sectoral approach to solve various types of problems of the victims with the following components:

- a) Reviving people's livelihood
- b) Community-based trauma/PTSD support
- c) Rehabilitation of communal water supply/sanitation system
- d) Strengthening communities' planning/implementation

### **(3) Implementing Partners**

Local NGOs from Aceh, which have been working in the respective areas before the earthquake and tsunami, with experiences in the activities are selected as implementing partners after approval of Sekretariat Negara (SEKNEG).

For specific types of projects, such as those for reconstruction of communal water/sanitation and for trauma/PTSD<sup>1</sup> healing, Indonesian NGOs with expertise and experiences are assigned with partnership of local NGOs from Aceh.

Local government agencies also sign memorandum for approval as well as recommendations or supports when necessary.

---

<sup>1</sup> post-traumatic stress disorder

### **1.3 STRATEGIES**

Strategies applied for the CEP Projects are as follows.

(1) Reviving People's Livelihood as the Core

The program aims not only for rehabilitating the community, but also for rebuilding more equitable and transparent community.

(2) Special Attention to Acehese Religion and Culture

Role of religion (or religious leaders) and Acehese culture is incorporated in the program, such as in trauma/PTSD activities or social activities.

(3) Ensuring Regional Balance

Main target areas are Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar, while others include west coastal areas as well as northern coastal areas.

(4) Gender Issue by Locality

Many of the beneficiaries are fishermen in coastal area damaged by the tsunami. The emphases of activities in the northern coastal areas, where people have been suffering from the conflict, are placed on those for female family heads.

### **1.4 APPROACHES OF THE CEP PROJECTS**

The CEP Projects contain some of the following four approaches.

(1) Supports for Reviving People's Livelihood

- \* Providing equipment and material
- \* Training for skills development and business management for;
  - fishery, fish processing
  - poultry, livestock breeding,
  - agriculture (horticulture, cash crops)
  - home industry (dress making, traditional cake making, etc.)
  - trading, etc
- \* Institutional development for micro-financing

(2) Supports for Trauma/PTSD Healing

- \* Healing through combination of psychological, social, and religious approaches
- \* Training of community leaders on the aforementioned approaches

- (3) Supports for Water Supply/Sanitation and Environment Restoration
- \* Rehabilitating facility and training for operation/maintenance
  - \* Education on sanitation and environment
  - \* Mangrove plantation
- (4) Supports for Capacity Development of Communities
- \* Participatory approach for planning and implementation of village development programs/projects
  - \* Approaches to enhance collective and cooperative activities of the community
  - \* Approaches to enhance role of women in community development

## 1.5 PROJECT LIST AND LOCATION MAP

CEP for Rehabilitation/Reconstruction of Aceh and North Sumatra are comprised of the following twelve projects. Locations of the twelve projects are shown in Figure 1.5.1

Table 1.5.1 List of CEP Projects

|       |  |                                 |
|-------|--|---------------------------------|
| No. 1 | Title: Rehabilitation and Economic and Sanitation Development for Tsunami Victims in Kemukiman Lampageu  |                                 |
|       | Location: Desa; Lampageue, Lambaro Nijid, Lambadeuk, Lamguron (Kem.; Lampageu) Kec.; Pekan Bada Kab.; Aceh Besar   |                                 |
|       | Implementing NGO: YADESA (Acehnese NGO)  | Duration: Mar. 2005 – Feb. 2006 |
|       | Major Activities:  |                                 |
|       | * Training for economic activities   |                                 |
|       | * Trauma counseling  |                                 |
|       | * Development of economic activities (home industry – cake making and sewing, agriculture/ livestock breeding, fishery and small scale business)   |                                 |
|       | * Construction of public toilet, bathing and washing places  |                                 |
| No. 2 | Title: Reconstruction of Communal Waster Supply and Sanitation Facilities in Neuheun Zone  |                                 |
|       | Location: Neuheun Zone (Indrapatra sub-village, Ujung Kareng sub-village, Ladong Camp, Cot Riwet sub-village, Keude Meria sub-village, Lambada Lhok village), Kec. Baitussalam and Mesjid Raya, Kab. Aceh Be |                                 |
|       | Implementing NGO: Yayasan Dian Desa (YDD, Indonesian NGO) with advises from Acehnese NGO coalition such as LSM Forum Aceh  | Duration: Mar. 2005 – Feb. 2006 |
|       | Major Activities:  |                                 |
|       | * Reconstruction of facilities for safe water supply and sanitation  |                                 |
|       | * Training the community on operation and maintenance  |                                 |
| No. 3 | Title: Reconstruction of Communal Waster Supply and Sanitation Facilities in Lhoong  |                                 |
|       | Location: 21 villages and the capital town of the sub-district, Kec.; Lhoong Kab.; Aceh Besar  |                                 |
|       | Implementing NGO: Yayasan Dian Desa (YDD, Indonesian NGO) with advises from Acehnese NGO coalition such as LSM Forum Aceh  | Duration: Mar. 2005 – Feb. 2006 |
|       | Major Activities:  |                                 |
|       | * Reconstruction of facilities for safe water supply and sanitation  |                                 |
|       | * Training the community on operation and maintenance  |                                 |



|   |   |                                 |
|---|---|---------------------------------|
| No. 4   | Title: Rehabilitation of Community in Coastal Villages after Earthquake and Tsunami in Peukan Bada  |                                 |
| Location: Desa; Lamteungoh, Lamtutui Kec.; Peukan Bada Kab.; Aceh Besar   |   |                                 |
| Implementing NGO: Yayasan PUGAR (Acehnese NGO)  |   | Duration: Mar. 2005 – Feb. 2006 |
| Major Activities:   |   |                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Village planning facilitation</li> <li>* Providing boats and fishing nets</li> <li>* Conducting social events</li> <li>* Training on health and environment</li> <li>* Reconstruction of facility for fish landing and sales</li> <li>* Reconstruction of a shop for fishermen</li> <li>* Mangrove plantation</li> </ul>   |   |                                 |
| No. 5   | Title: Rehabilitation of Community in Coastal Villages after Earthquake and Tsunami in Baitussalam  |                                 |
| Location: Desa; Lambada Lhok, Lampineung Kec.; Baitussalam Kab.; Aceh Besar   |   |                                 |
| Implementing NGO: Yayasan PUGAR (Acehnese NGO)  |   | Duration: Mar. 2005 – Feb. 2006 |
| Major Activities:   |   |                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Village planning facilitation</li> <li>* Providing boats and fishing nets</li> <li>* Conducting social events</li> <li>* Training on environmental health</li> <li>* Construction of a fishermen hall</li> <li>* Reconstruction of a shop for fishermen</li> <li>* Mangrove replanting</li> </ul>  |   |                                 |
| No. 6   | Title: Recovery of Economic Capability of Fishermen and Women of Tsunami Victims in Costal Area in Kembang Tanjong                          |                                 |
| Location: Desa; Jeumerang, Ara, Krueng Doe, and Lancang Kec.; Kembang Tanjong Kab.; Pidie   |   |                                 |
| Implementing NGO: Yayasan Citra Desa Indonesia (YCDI, Acehnese NGO)   |   | Duration: Jun. 2005 – Mar. 2006 |
| Major Activities:   |   |                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Providing fishing boats and fishing gears</li> <li>* Providing facility/tools for salt making and fish processing</li> <li>* Product marketing</li> <li>* Follow-up for Micro-finance institution</li> </ul>   |   |                                 |
| No. 7   | Title: Reconstruction of Micro Economic Businesses for Village Women groups after the Earthquake and Tsunami in Samalanga                   |                                 |
| Location: Desa; Lancok, Lincarh, Anking Barat Kec.; Samalanga Kab.; Bireuen   |   |                                 |
| Implementing NGO: Yayasan Sinar Desa Indonesia (YASINDO, Acehnese NGO)  |   | Duration: Jun. 2005 – Mar. 2006 |
| Major Activities:   |   |                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Training women groups</li> <li>* Providing capital for revolving funds</li> <li>* Empowering women for self-management</li> <li>* Marketing the products</li> <li>* Alternative education for business groups</li> </ul>   |   |                                 |
| No. 8   | Title: Economic Empowerment of the Victims of the Earthquake and Tsunami in Kampung Jawa through Participatory Development of Fishing Boats |                                 |
| Location: Kel.; Kampung Jawa Kec.; Kuta Raja Kota; Banda Aceh   |   |                                 |
| Implementing NGO: Yayasan Nurani Dunia (YND, Indonesian NGO) with Acehnese partner of Yayasan Komunitas Partecipatif (YKP)  |   | Duration: Jun. 2005 – Mar. 2006 |
| Major Activities:   |   |                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Establishment of a community organization</li> <li>* Building warehouse for fishermen</li> <li>* Purchase of machinery and tools for boat making</li> <li>* Workshop on boat building and small-scale business</li> <li>* Participatory development of fishing boats</li> <li>* Operation and management of fishing boats</li> <li>* Management of the community organization</li> </ul> |   |                                 |



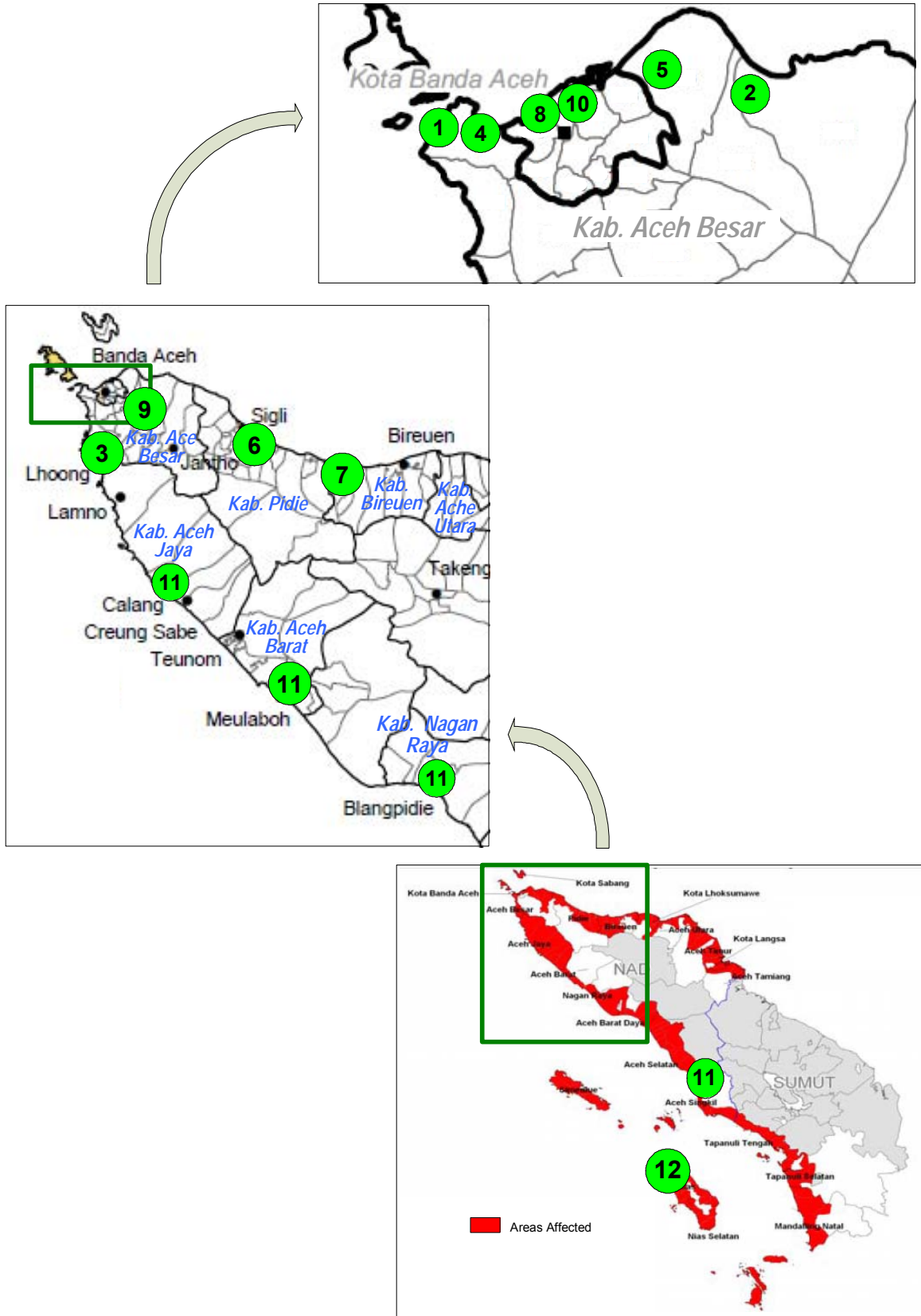


Figure 1.5.1 Location of CEP Project Sites

## 1.6 TECHNICAL SUPPORTS BY JICA STUDY TEAM

Since March 2005, JICA Study Team studied objective, key concepts, strategy, approaches of CEP, process of application-appraisal-selection, already formulated by JICA Indonesia, as well as contents of proposal from implementing NGOs and agreements between JICA Indonesia the NGOs.

After the study, technical supports to implementing NGOs have been conducted for effective implementation of the twelve projects. For the management of progress, JICA Study Team discussed with the NGOs on detail work plans. JICA Study Team recommended clarifying targets, responsible person and implementer, required inputs/costs and schedule for each of activities as well as each of broken-down activities, prior to the monitoring with the NGOs. From the past experiences of the Study Team, clarified targets, responsible person/implementers, inputs/costs are essential for effective and efficient implementation of the activities in general.

The detail work plans, whose format are shown in the below table, were discussed with Implementing NGOs. Based on the detail work plan, monitoring was conducted by comparison between planned targets, implementation staff, costs and schedules, and actual ones.

Table 1.6.1 Form of Detail Work Plan and Monitoring

| Activities                                      | Target<br>(indicator of<br>expected<br>results)         | Responsible<br>Person/<br>Implementer | Required<br>Inputs/<br>Costs | Schedule | Issues  |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|---|
| 1. Activities described in<br>Project Documents | (Planned Target, Staffing, Input/Cost and Schedule)     |                                       |                              |          | Important things to be<br>noted and reported. |
|   | (Actual Achievement, Staffing, Input/Cost and Schedule) |                                       |                              |          |   |
| 1-1. Broken down<br>activities                  |   |                                       |                              |          |   |
| 1-1-1. Further broken<br>down activities        |   |                                       |                              |          |   |
|   |   |                                       |                              |          |   |
|   |   |                                       |                              |          |   |

## 1.7 MONITORING AND EVALUATION RESULTS OF TWELVE PROJECTS

Results of the monitoring and evaluation of twelve projects are summarized in Table 1.7.1. Characteristics, implementing NGOs, approached of the NGOs and important external conditions of each project are outlined below.

### (1) Project No.1

Project No. 1 has employed integrated approach. Progress of the project has developed according to the timing of return of the villagers. The implementing NGO, YADESA (Acehnese NGO) has experiences with well organized management. The core activities of the project were provision of capital for reorganizing economic activities in the four target villages and subsequent follow-up, and the activities has been implemented according to the timing of returns of the villagers to their home villages from IDP camps, except those for home industry and small businesses such as cake making or kiosk management that could be started even when villagers stayed in the IDP camps. In a village (Lamguron), where most of the villagers had returned by September 2005, the project achieved project purpose as expected.

### (2) Project No.2

Project No. 2 has simple project purpose on water supply and sanitation in four sub-villages, a village, and a IDP camp, and has been conducted by an implementing NGO (YDD-Yayasan Dian Desa) from Jogjakarta with competent expertise. To secure sustainable operation and maintenance, YDD applied gravity water supply system after they found water springs near the target areas except a village (Lambada Lhock). Achievements have reached high level.

### (3) Project No.3

This project has been implemented by the same NGO as Project No.3. YDD also applied gravity water supply system after they found a spring with a large capacity of water flow. Because of the good quality and capacity of the source water, the coverage of the project was also expanded to 21 villages and a capital town of the Lhoong Sub-district (Kecamatan). The project cost has increased and YDD financed its own fund and that from UNICEF as well. YDD corresponded to dynamically changing situations of settlement of the victims, and has been accomplishing the project.

### (4) Project No.4

The project employed integrated approach conducted by an experienced Acehnese NGO named PUGAR. PUGAR had assisted the villagers even before the Earthquake and Tsunami, and had kept good relations with the villagers. The project has been developed with

significant results with appropriate approaches of the NGO. PUGAR especially respects aspiration of villagers and just facilitated activities by villagers instead of training or guiding by the NGO. Assistance for social (religious) events also helped good implementation of the project. The early return of villagers to the home villages contributed to the good achievement.

(5) Project No.5

Composition of the project is almost same as Project No. 4 with a different location. The project has been implemented by the same NGO as Project No. 4. The approaches of the NGO and results of the project implementation were also almost same as Project No. 4.

(6) Project No.6

The project has focused on economic activities of fishermen and women. The project has been implemented by an experienced Acehnese NGO called YCDI. The villagers have conventionally been engaged in fishery by men and salt making by women, and YCDI has assisted villagers for restarting the conventional activities besides introduction of new equipment/techniques for fish processing by women. The NGO also has assisted the neighboring villagers, i.e., fishermen and salt makers of the same sub-district (Kembang Tanjong) with funds from USAID.

(7) Project No.7

The implementing NGO, Acehnese NGO named YASINDO has assisted only women for various types of economic activities, such as home industry (sewing, cake making, egg salting, net making, herb tonic (Jamu) making, dried fermented soybean cake (Tempe) making), management of kiosks, livestock breeding and poultry raising. Delivery of capital was delayed by four months to late December 2005 mainly due to management problems of the NGO.

(8) Project No.8

The project has been implemented by a combination of Indonesian NGO (YND) and Acehnese NGO (YKP). Day-to-day works has been implemented by YKP, while YND has been planning, monitoring and supervising as well as sending speakers for a workshop. The schedule of boat making has been delayed by four month mainly due to the external conditions, such as unavailability of professional carpenters (YKP had to finally invite carpenters from North Sumatra and they went home in Ramadan month and subsequent holidays), escalated price and unavailability of woods.

(9) Project No.9

The project has been implemented by PULIH, Indonesian NGO with high expertise in

psychology, with local partner of RTA (Association of Acehese Women Students of Islamic Boarding Schools). RTA has been engaged in religious activities and other activities were conducted by PULIH. The project aimed psychological recovery of women and encouraging women to play important roles in community recovery. The project contains activities, as Phase III, to secure sustainability of the project itself.

(10) Project No.10

The project has been conducted by an Acehese NGO called YAB. The NGO has lost experienced staffs, including previous director, by the earthquake and tsunami. When YAB started the project with recruiting five staffs, experienced persons had already employed by international NGOs. For training of newly employed staffs and orientation of the project, YAB initially planned a workshop soon after the employment. YAB, however, had to revise the plan to August 2005 because they could not find competent external facilitators. Due to the same difficulty, YAB could finally hold the workshop in early December.

The project has various elements, such as i) activities for psychological recovery of children, ii) mobile library and library service in CRCC, iii) supplemental and life skill education, iii) assistance to orphans and other children in difficulty for access to formal education, iv) providing supplemental nutrition and health services. Though the project plan is well elaborated and covers various elements required for children after the disaster, the achievements have not fully been accomplished due to the limited capacity of the staff.

(11) Project No.11

Indonesian NGO from Jakarta called YNDN has been implementing the project involving volunteers from Jakarta and IDP camps of the sites of Children Trauma Healing Centers named "Fun Houses". Though various activities have been conducted in the fun houses as well as the camps, activities have been concentrated on trauma/PTSD healing. At initial stages YNDN conducted activities to establish good relations with the IDPs and to train local volunteers. Those activities have led effective and sustainable implementation of the project.

(12) Project No.12

An Indonesian NGO from Medan called PKBI and its local partner called BPWN in Nias has been implementing the project. The roles of PKBI and BPWN seemed well defined and the project has been well conducted with good partnership. As the target areas in Nias have unique religious and social backgrounds, the local partner, BPWN has actively worked for selection of target group members and other coordinating activities, while PKBI has conducted training, provision of boats and equipment for fish processing with the coordinating supports of the local partner.

Table 1.7.1 Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation by Project

| Project Title   | Performance of Project Implementation   | Achievement of Project Purpose and Output   | Outcome to Community Empowerment and Other Impacts   | Sustainability  |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| 1. Rehabilitation and Economic and Sanitation Development for Tsunami Victims in Kemukiman Lampageu                                     | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Technical and business management training to 200 family heads</li> <li>2. Provision of capital to 200 family heads (155 family heads until Jan., 2006, until March 2006, 200 family heads would be provided), including 5 boats and 2 tricycle) for fishery, home industries, small businesses, livestock breeding, agriculture, etc., as revolving fund</li> <li>3. Trauma counseling (80 persons-group counseling, individual and informal group counseling-from time to time)</li> <li>4. Construction of 2 sanitation facility (on going, out of planned 10)</li> <li>5. Follow-up activities (establishing fund management organizations, marketing)</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 155 family heads has started economic activities. Small business has generated income of Rp. 0.3-1.5 million/month. Fishermen in a village (Lamguron) have got Rp. 1.2 million/month/fishermen. (Table 1.7.2)</li> <li>2. In a village (Lamguron), a fund management organization was established and repayments have started. Until Jan. 2006, the repayment has amounted to around Rp. 1.5 million. When the fund reach to Rp. 3 million they will start to provide capital to other family heads.</li> <li>3. Trauma/PTSD almost seemed to disappear.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dependency on external aids is decreased.</li> <li>2. Young village leader in Lamguron is active for fund management.</li> <li>3. Development of community organization is limited in other villages because the villagers live separately in the villages and in camps.</li> </ol>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Monitoring and supports for effective and transparent fund management in Lamguron and establishment of fund management organization in other three villages is required.</li> <li>2. Follow-up for marketing is also required.</li> <li>3. Continuous care of PTSD is necessary.</li> </ol> |
| 2. Reconstruction of Communal Waster Supply and Sanitation Facilities in Neuheun Zone   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Construction of water supply facilities for 1,840 people and 600 IDPs in a camp IDPs</li> <li>2. Construction of sanitation facilities for 1,840 people</li> <li>3. Supports for establishment of O&amp;M committees (each for a village and 4 sub-villages)</li> </ol>   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 1,840 people and 600 IDPs have got safe water of 50-70 liter/day/ person.</li> <li>2. 1,840 people use sanitation facilities.</li> <li>3. O&amp;M committees are well operating the facilities.</li> </ol>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Participation to construction works under Gotong Royong (mutual assistance) system has been leading to further communal activities, such as cleaning areas near prayer places and the roads.</li> <li>2. The implementation of the project encouraged for transparent implementation of other projects.</li> </ol>   | As local cadres were well trained and solid committees, whose members include local cadres, were established equipped with well drafted rules/regulation for use/operate/maintain the facilities, sustainability is high.   |
| 3. Reconstruction of Communal Waster Supply and Sanitation Facilities in Lhoong Zone  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Construction of water supply facilities for 5,570 people</li> <li>2. Construction of sanitation facilities for 5,570 people</li> <li>3. Supports for establishment of O&amp;M committees (1 for sub-district level and 7 for village groups)</li> </ol>   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 5,570 people have got safe water of 60 liter/day/ person</li> <li>2. 5,570 people use sanitation facilities.</li> <li>3. O&amp;M committees are well operating the facilities.</li> </ol>   |  |   |
| 4. Rehabilitation of Community in Coastal Villages after Earthquake and Tsunami in Peukan Bada  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Facilitation for village development planning</li> <li>2. Provision of 13 boats and fishing gear, and building a kiosk</li> <li>3. Environmental health training to 30 health cadres</li> <li>4. Supports to social (religious) events</li> <li>5. Mangrove planting (4 ha) and expansion (2 ha)</li> <li>6. Micro-finance facilitation</li> </ol>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Income of a fisherman captain; Rp. 50-380 thousand/month, crew; Rp. 50-300 thousand/month (Table 1.7.2)</li> <li>2. A cooperative for fishing, micro-financing, and kiosk management was legally approved.</li> <li>3. Contribution to the cooperative from fishermen of Peukan Bada until January 2006 has accounted to Rp. 10.7 million</li> <li>4. Mangroves are growing well.</li> </ol>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Established cooperative has been expanding its membership and growing as a core organization for economic development of the villages.</li> <li>2. Trained cadres are encouraging communal activities for health improvement.</li> <li>3. Application of traditional income distribution among owner, captain and crew accelerate wide income gap (This could be possible negative impacts). It would be better to facilitate for development of more equitable distribution.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Because of participatory approaches by implementing NGO, sustainability of all components of the project would be high.</li> <li>2. Facilitation for effective, equitable and transparent management of the cooperative is necessary.</li> </ol>  |
| 5. Rehabilitation of Community in Coastal Villages after Earthquake and Tsunami in Baitussalam  | Same as Project No. 4 except number and type of boats (2 large boats and 7 boats), and area of mangrove planting (3 ha)   | Same as Project No. 4 except <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Income of a fisherman captain; Rp. 420-1,840 thousand/month, crew; Rp. 360-420 thousand/month (Table 1.7.2)</li> <li>3. Contribution to the cooperative from fishermen of Baitussalam until January 2006 has accounted to Rp. 77.1 million</li> </ol>  |  |   |
| 6. Recovery of Economic Capability of Fishermen and Women of Tsunami Victims in Costal Area in Kembang Tanjong                          | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of boats (1 large boat, 3 night fishing boats and 6 boats) for around 65 fishermen</li> <li>2. Provision of 40 huts and tools for salt making for 40 women</li> <li>3. Provisions of 40 hut and equipment, facilities for fish processing for 174 women (plan-for 40 women)</li> <li>4. Product marketing</li> <li>5. Follow-up for micro-finance institution</li> </ol>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fishermen of large fishing boat contribute Rp. 5.7-9.5 million to the micro-finance institute.</li> <li>2. Income of fishermen, (Jan) captain; Rp. 4.1 million/month, crew; Rp. 0.7 million/month (Table 1.7.2)</li> <li>3. Income of salt making women; Rp. 0.75-1.5 million/month</li> <li>4. As a result of marketing (outside Pidie) raised selling price of salt from Rp. 1,000/kg to Rp. 1,300/kg.</li> </ol>   | Salt making women in Ara/Krueng Dhoe established own micro-finance institute, separate from those of fishermen, with other salt making women in other villages (beneficiaries of USAID project implemented by YCDI).   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. As fishing, salt making and fish processing are conventional activities, the activities would be sustainable</li> <li>2. Management of micro-finance institutes and group activities for are still necessary to be followed-up by YCDI.</li> </ol>  |
| 7. Reconstruction of Micro Economic Businesses for Village Women groups after the Earthquake and Tsunami in Samalanga                   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Training 138 women group (plan-150 women)</li> <li>2. Provision of capital to 145 women (plan-150 women) for home industry, livestock/poultry breeding and small businesses, in late December 2005 and early January 2006</li> <li>4. Alternative education for 96 women for religion, reading, writing and simple arithmetic</li> </ol>  | - Income of women in latter half of December 2005 (doubled to convert to monthly income) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cake making; Rp. 440,000/month</li> <li>Kiosk; Rp. 550,000/month</li> <li>Egg salting; Rp. 260,000/month</li> <li>Herb tonic making; Rp. 1,000,000/month</li> <li>Soybean cake making; Rp. 300,000/month</li> </ul>   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. As target group covers 90% of the household of the target villages, women's role of the economic development has been raised.</li> <li>2. The economic activities have remained at individual level. Continuous follow-up by might be required.</li> </ol>   | Some women have started before capital delivery from YASINDO and women started to use the capital as supposed soon after YASINDO provided the capital, which show their strong intension. Individual businesses will be sustainable.  |
| 8. Economic Empowerment of the Victims of the Earthquake and Tsunami in Kampung Jawa through Participatory Development of Fishing Boats | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Establishment of a community organization (Yayasan Nurani Nelayan)</li> <li>2 Building a warehouse for fishermen</li> <li>3 Purchase of machinery and tools for boat making and fishing</li> <li>4 Workshop on boat building and small-scale business</li> <li>5. Participatory development of 4 fishing boat (on going)</li> </ol>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Boats have not yet been operated and expected to start in late February or early March 2006.</li> <li>2. Fishermen's participation except some leaders' looks not as active as expected.</li> </ol>   | Although an organization of fishermen community was established with strong commitments, the activities by the organization are still in discussion.   | Leaders of Yayasan Nurani Nelayan are active. Suitability can be expected to some extent. Follow-up by local NGO is necessary.  |



| Project Title  | Performance of Project Implementation   | Achievement of Project Purpose and Output   | Outcome to Community Empowerment and Other Impacts  | Sustainability  |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| 9. Community-based Psychological Program Focusing Women Living in IDP's Camps  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identification of specific issues and strategies and initial approaches to facilitate recovery through vocational training, religious activities, small discussion, and training to women religious leaders</li> <li>2. Conducting psychological intervention for recovery with gender sensitive approaches through development of psycho-educational materials, vocational training, religious activities, discussion, theater performance, individual counseling</li> <li>3. Ensuring capacity building of women in the community for sustainability of community empowerment through community impact evaluation, and identification of potential women leader, peer facilitation</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Women go out more frequently than before.</li> <li>2. Women are participating social events of the neighboring villages.</li> <li>3. Now, women have many friends to discuss when they are faced with problems.</li> <li>4. Women now realize the gender problems.</li> <li>5. Local partners have been empowered through the training conducted by PULIH</li> <li>6. Women have developed vocational skills.</li> </ol>                          | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Women have taken initiatives to solve problems in camps.</li> <li>2. Women in Kandan camp succeeded to hold election to replace unfair camp coordinator.</li> <li>3. Women in Kampung Mulia succeeded to establish Children Islamic Learning Center.</li> </ol>   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sustainability depends on development of Phase III.</li> <li>2. So far the women group has been already empowered. Until now, PULIH has implemented the project well. Local partners have been empowered. High sustainability is expected.</li> </ol>   |
| 10. Psychosocial Assistance and Recovery Program for Children of Specific Circumstances in Banda Aceh  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of a mobile library service</li> <li>2. Provision of nutritious food for 138 elementary school students and health services for children and adults in 4 camps</li> <li>3. Establishment of Children Recovery and Creativity Center (CRCC) and activities in CRCC (religion, art, sports, library service, supplemental and life skill education)</li> <li>4. Assistance to get access to formal education</li> </ol>   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Attendance of students in the school of food provision is increasing (head masters).</li> <li>2. Weight of children has increased 15% since August.</li> <li>3. Dancing team of CRCC participated in many events and get awards.</li> <li>4. 3 children went back to school (out of 9 identified).</li> </ol>   | YAB has contacted with local communities to collect information on problems children in difficult conditions. Through those contacts, awareness of residents on children's right might be raised.   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Art activities, library activities would be sustainable. YAB have enough capability to continue.</li> <li>2. Many local large NGOs are assisting supplementary and life-skill of education. These educational activities would be sustainable.</li> </ol>   |
| 11. Children Trauma Healing Center (Fun House) – "Rumoh Ceria Aneuk Aceh" in Meulaboh  | <p><u>Managing 7 fun houses</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Training local volunteer</li> <li>2. Sports, Games/plays, art and religious activities, library services</li> <li>3. Story telling</li> </ol> <p><u>Visiting Camps</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Focus group discussion with local volunteers</li> <li>5. Free therapy</li> <li>6. Children counseling</li> </ol> <p><u>Managing 3 mobile library</u></p>   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Children who have attended the fun house look different from other children in other camps, according to a member of French Red Cross mission and to parents of the children.</li> <li>2. Children look cheerful and psychologically recovered, according to mothers of the children.</li> <li>3. Children no more fear beach, thunder etc., and have been willing to go to school, according to teachers and mothers of the children.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mothers have been assisted by YNDN to deal with PTSD of their children.</li> <li>2. Local volunteers were well trained and look highly motivated. Those young women might have been empowered to implement group activities mainly for child care.</li> </ol>   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Local volunteers have been well trained. Sustainability of the project would be high because of the prospective management of funhouses by the local volunteers.</li> <li>2. Monitoring and follow-up by YNDN would be preferable to assure the high sustainability.</li> </ol>                                     |
| 12. Supporting Program for the Fishery Community by Providing Motorboat and Training the Community for Productivity Improvement, in Afulu and Lahewa of Nias | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of 60 fishing motorboats (30 boats for each of Afulu and Lahewa sub-districts)</li> <li>2. Provision of fish 2 grinding and 2 drying machines for each of the 2 target areas</li> <li>3. Training for 60 fishermen families</li> </ol>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In December, Lahewa fishermen got Rp. 1.6 million/month (average)</li> <li>2. In January, Afulu fishermen got Rp. 1.6 million/month (average) (Table 1.7.2)</li> </ol>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The target groups have voluntarily established micro-financing institutes in the both sub-districts. One of them has already started the operation.</li> <li>2. People start to use grinding and drying machines. When fishes are not enough they dry or grind agricultural products, such as corn or cacao.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. High sustainability can be expected because of the active follow-up by the local NGO. Government authorities have committed supports for sustainability of the project.</li> <li>2. Though fish processing has not yet fully been operated, it would be sustainable due to simple operation of machines.</li> </ol> |

Table 1.7.2 Fishermen's Income Caused by the Projects

|    | Site/Boat Type                  | Price of Boat     | Captain       | Crew          | Remark   |
|----|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| *1 | Project No. 1 (Lamguron)        | Rp. 7.5 million   | Rp. 1,170,000 | Rp. 1,170,000 | Dec. 05, and Jan. 06, fishermen and the village secretary said same monthly income in the two month. |
| *2 | Project No.4 (Peukan Bada)      |                   |               |               |  |
|    | Fishing Boat                    | Rp. 10.5 million  | Rp 377,200    | Rp 299100     | Average of Nov. 2005-Jan.2006  |
|    | Fishing Boat                    | Rp. 24.75 million | Rp 312,400    | Rp 242,800    | Average of Nov. 2005-Jan.2006  |
|    | Canoe                           | Rp. 2.5 million   | Rp 54,000     | Rp 54,000     | Average of Nov. 2005-Jan.2006  |
| *3 | Project No. 5 (Baitussalam)     |                   |               |               |  |
|    | Fishing Boat                    | Rp. 10.5 million  | Rp 415,600    | Rp 363,800    | Average of Oct. 2005-Jan. 2006   |
|    | Large Netting Boat              | Rp. 120 million   | Rp 1,825,500  | Rp 422,700    | Average of Oct. 2005-Jan. 2006   |
| *4 | Project No. 6 (Kembang Tanjong) |                   |               |               |  |
|    | Large Netting Boat              | Rp. 147.5 million | Rp. 4,140,000 | Rp. 660.000   | Data of Jan. 2006  |
| *5 | Project No. 12 (Nias)           |                   |               |               |  |
|    | Afulu; Fishing Boat             | Rp. 18 million    | Rp. 1,636,000 | ---           | Average of 30 fishermen in Jan. 2006   |
|    | Lahewa; Fishing Boat            | Rp. 18 million    | Rp. 1,586,000 | ---           | Average of 29 fishermen in Dec. 2005   |

## 1.8 MONITORING AND EVALUATION RESULTS BY APPROACHES AND LESSONS LEARNED

As is mentioned in Section 1.4, CEP projects contain some of the four approaches, i.e., i) livelihood approach; supports for reviving people's livelihood, ii) psycho-social approach; supports trauma/PTSD healing, iii) water/sanitation/environmental approach; supports for water supply/sanitation and environmental restoration, and iv) capacity development approach; supports for capacity development of the communities. Since the fourth approach, i.e., capacity development approach is mainly applied through activities of other approaches, results of monitoring and evaluation were reviewed on the following three approaches.

Table 1.8.1 List of Projects and Approaches Applied in the Projects

| Project No. | Livelihood Approach | Psycho-social Approach | Water/Sanitation/Environment Approach |
|-------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1.          | ○                   | ○                      | ○                                     |
| 2.          |                     |                        | ○                                     |
| 3.          |                     |                        | ○                                     |
| 4.          | ○                   | ○                      | ○                                     |
| 5.          | ○                   | ○                      | ○                                     |
| 6.          | ○                   |                        |                                       |
| 7.          | ○                   |                        |                                       |
| 8.          | ○                   |                        |                                       |
| 9.          |                     | ○                      |                                       |
| 10.         |                     | ○                      |                                       |
| 11.         |                     | ○                      |                                       |
| 12.         | ○                   |                        |                                       |

### 1.8.1 Livelihood Approach

Livelihood approach is the core approach of the CEP. Out of twelve projects, seven projects have taken this approach. Generally, the projects of this approach have taken the following procedure

- a) Problem identification
- b) Socialization
- c) Setting criteria and selection of target group members
- d) Setting up target group organization
- e) Training (business management, technical)
- f) Capital provision, implementation of economic activities
- g) Follow-up (marketing, micro-finance institution)

Below, issues raised during the monitoring are discussed.

#### (1) Setting Criteria and Selection of Target Group Members

For selection of target group members, implementing NGOs prepared criteria, such as,

i) serious damages to the family and urgent needs, ii) marginal or poor families, iii) many responsibility to the family, iv) strong willingness/commitment to engage in economic activities. Strict application of selection with criteria was time consuming and difficult. Most of NGOs consulted with or asked to village leaders for the selection of the target group members, while PUGAR (Project No.4 and No. 5) and PKBI/BPWN (Project No. 12) applied criteria more strictly compared to other implementing NGOs.

Few complaints on the selection of the target members were found. In a village meeting for Project No 1, a sub-village head said that no target group member was selected in his sub-village. However, there could not be a way to avoid the problem under the situation at the moment in an appropriate period of time. At the time of planning there were many missing persons and road to the village was cut by the tsunami. Implementing NGO (YADESA) had no way to know who was from which sub-village.

Another complaint was found in a village of Project No. 7, whose target group included only women. Some fisherman said that “we also lost our boats”. Socialization of the project seemed not enough. After the implementing NGO (YASINDO) found the complaints, however, they explained the strategy of the project to the fisherman. When jealousy occurs, it may cause split of the village. For implementation of project targeted to women, supports or understanding by male villagers, including village leaders, would be essential.

## (2) Training and Field Follow-up

After selection of the target group for each type of business, training was conducted with a typical sequence of business management and technical training, and then capital delivery followed. When participants were trained, some trainees mentioned that they could not understand some part of the training materials distributed to them. It seemed that materials distributed to the trainees in the technical training were hard to be understood by some trainees. General concepts of business management were also difficult to understand for some trainees. Some participants were attended without specific subjects they wanted to learn in business management training.

When PKBI and BPWN held training, they invited representatives from relevant departments of the district government, such as departments related to fishery and oceanography, cooperative and micro-financing, industry and trade. The target group members have been introduced programs offered by those department and started preparation for the applications.

After capital provision, most of the implementing NGO follow-up for re-start or start of the economic activities by the target group members. It seemed that the follow-up activities were not enough or not yet sufficiently done for the target group members who have been engaged in new businesses.

(3) Business Plan

Before the capital delivery some NGOs (YADESA and YASINSO), whose projects included home industries and small businesses, asked target group members to prepare business plan or proposal. Though YADESA asked the members to prepare business plan that included marketing plan, none of NGO included estimated profit in the proposal or business plan.

When JICA Study Team member visited ILO, a staff of ILO explained that when they had conducted business management training and discussed on type of economic activities trainees wanted to do, many trainees had changed their minds after the examined prospective income.

(4) Vulnerability to External Conditions

Projects of the livelihood approach have been much susceptible to external (uncontrollable) conditions compared to projects of other approaches. As the most of the projects have supported for economic activities after the target groups members returned to home villages, the timing for the re-start of the economic activities were determined by the progress of housing projects by other donors/NGOs, especially in Project No.1 and No. 8. Boat making for assistance to fishermen was affected by availability of carpenters as well as woods of good quality and cheap price. Due to the availability, the projects or components for supports to fishermen (Project No. 8, No. 6 and No.1) had suffered from delay in boat making. Due to the drastic decrease of population and shrunk markets and damaged access to the markets for some target group members, such as those engaged in fishing, sewing or fish trading, the target groups of these businesses could not get expected income.

Since these factors are uncontrollable, the only things the implementing NGO can do might be monitoring the external conditions and responding to the development of the external conditions. Follow-up activity for effective response or to solve problems for proper responses would be required. For the sustainability, empowerment for group activities for adequate responses is required.

(5) Income Generated by Project Implementation

Income generated by economic activities included in the CEP projects is summarized in Table 1.6.2. So far reliable information, especially on fishermen income, is quite limited. Generally, after the delivery, it took a few months for the fishermen to start full operation. Some staff of YADESA said that since August or September 2005, many fishermen had been busy to finish their houses before they returned to their home village. In a village of Project No. 4 near Banda Aceh, most of the fishermen increased their fish sales three or four times in January 2006 compared to December 2005. In the same month, the fish sales in Project No. 5 and Project No. 1 were almost same as the month before. Fluctuation of fishermen income

would be very high. Fluctuation seemed to depend on location, season, weather or fishermen. Cake makers and kiosk owners have shown stable income. Income of sale makers clearly depended on weather.

Table 1.8.2 Average Monthly Income of the Target Groups

| Type of Activities   | Monthly Income/person (Rp. Million) | Remarks  |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| Fishery  | 0.1-4.1                             | Fluctuation of fishermen income has been extremely high.   |
| Kiosk management   | 0.6-1.5                             | Capital; Rp. 1.2-1.25 million/person. Income from kiosk management of each person has been comparatively stable. |
| Cake making  | 0.15-0.4                            | Capital; Rp. 1.0-1.25 million/woman. Income from cake making of each woman has been comparatively stable.        |
| Salt making  | 0.6-1.2                             | Capital; Rp. 3.4 million/woman. Income from salt making of each woman has been depending on weather.             |
| Agriculture, Goat livestock breeding, Chicken/duck raising | ---                                 | No income has been generated.  |

JICA Study Team tried to analyze efficiency of the business activities through analyses of sales, operation cost (including depreciation/amortization of capital investment) and profitability. Due to the limited data and information caused by recent start of businesses, the analysis could not be conducted. Analyses of a year later or half a year later would be necessary.

#### (5) Micro-financing

All of the NGOs working for livelihood improvement have been involved in supports for establishing micro finance institutes. Generally, discussions on micro-financing had started after beneficiary actually obtained income. Micro-financing systems for fishermen generally follow traditional profit sharing system. Traditional profit sharing system defines shares among boat owner/fish broker, who generally has lent money to fishermen and buy fishes from the boat monopolistically, boat captain and crews. In micro-finance system, the traditional system of the location has been applied and micro-finance organization keeps the portion of boat owner/fish broker.

For Project No. 4 and No. 5, a cooperative has obtained legal approval in December 2005 with assets of boats and kiosks assisted by JICA and contribution collected so far. The cooperative intends fishery development, kiosk management and crediting. The cooperative started with 25 beneficiary fishermen. In January 2006, 17 members, such as village head, traditional fishermen leaders, and fish brokers. The cooperative has not yet made credit.

The implementing NGO (PUGAR) is following-up its operation. In other target areas, establishment of micro-financing institutes have also established without solid legal base. In many cases, beneficiaries of other project assisted by other donor or other members of the community have joined to the institutes established through CEP projects. Women group of salt makers, consists of four villages (two villages are target villages of CEP), separated from the village micro-finance institutes and established their own organization.

None of the micro-finance institutes have started investment or giving credit. Micro-financing, especially for investment or crediting, requires various knowledge and skills that fishermen or women do not have at present. Follow-up activities by implementing NGOs are essential. If the target groups goes in good ways, they might be well empowered. Otherwise, it might cause community split. Monitoring for transparent management of micro-finance organizations would be highly necessary.

(6) Capacity Development of the Community through Livelihood Approach

Establishing micro-finance institution seems to have made large contribution to community empowerment, or have a good potential for empowerment. Through the establishing and activities, target group members as well as village leaders seemed to be trying to find ways or reconstruction of the village economy. A young village secretary mentioned in a discussion meeting for capital management that “We found that we have been spoiled by cash for work. We should not wait for assistance but to work”.

(7) Sustainability of Livelihood Approach

In most of the projects, target groups are still in initial stage of operation. The implementing NGOs need to follow-up until the target groups reach to full operation. Further, many micro-finance institutes are still in process of establishment. Careful monitoring is required.

At this moment most of economic activities, except fishing, are implemented individually. As private activities, economic activities are naturally done individually. After individual activities developed to full operation, necessity of cooperative activities may arise. Possible activities would be marketing, joint procurement of materials as well as micro-financing.

### **1.8.2 Psycho-social Approach**

Three projects are specialized for this approach (No. 9, 10, and 11) for vulnerable groups; children and women, and three projects (No. 1, 4, and 5) apply this approach as one of the components.

(1) Religious Activities

Religious activities were implemented in all the projects which applied psycho-social approach even in the projects whose target groups are children as essential elements of the projects. For the Acehnese, Islamic teaching is the basic principle in doing their daily

activities. They believe any good or bad things happen to them come from the God. The good things happen to them because they always obey and adhered to Islamic rules (teaching). Any bad thing such as tsunami, etc, occurs to them as a test from the God or due to not obeying or adhering to the Islamic teaching. So when they have problems they have to go back to the God through regular praying and asking forgiveness from the God. So that is why religious activities can heal their trauma, especially for the Acehese society. The religious activities usually done through reading and reciting the verses of Al Qur'an related to cause of bad things to human beings, praying together and discussing the problems the victims faced.

Even in activities of other approaches like training or formal meeting they generally have started with prayer. Employment of religious was a essential element.

## (2) Psycho-educational Activities

Psycho-educational approaches have two components, one is for women (Project No. 9) and family heads (Project No. 1), the other is that for children (Project No. 10, and No. 11)

### a) Psycho-educational Approach for adults

Psycho-educational approach for adults consists of individual and group approach. Combination of the two approaches has well managed in the two projects. Target groups have got substantial benefits of psychological recovery.

Project No. 9 has three phases. In the first phase, the emphasis is placed on psychological recovery. The second phase focuses psycho-educational intervention with gender sensitive issue. The third phase emphasized ensuring capacity building of women in the community. Though these activities target women has changed more active to participate in group and social activities. They also have been more aware of gender issues and in case gender related problems arose, they helped each other for solutions.

### b) Psycho- educational activities for children

In both of the two project (No. 10 and No. 11), regular activities other than religious activities were art, sports activities in group, library services, and medical and supplemental food service have been conducted. By these activities, target children have been more active and cheerful. Children also have got opportunities to read books that could be a good supplement to formal education.

Project No. 11 focuses on psychological recovery and has a various types of activities including story telling and individual counseling to attain psychological recovery of the children with a larger number of target children in 7 centers for the same

activities conducted by local volunteers who were trained by implementing NGO (YNDN). Large numbers of children have significant psychological recovery.

Besides, Project No. 10 also focuses on supplemental education to formal education, talent and life skills education, supports for orphans or other marginal children to go back to school with narrower target areas. The implementing NGO of Project No. 10 lost experienced staff by the earthquake and tsunami and staff training was delayed due to unavailability of the external facilitator, the achievement in outputs other than psychological recovery have been be limited.

(3) Vocational training approach

Vocational training is also conducted for women and children except Project No. 11. Without economic power women have to rely on men and children cannot have prospect for happy life in the future. Employment of vocational training would cause good effect.

(4) Development of Trauma/PTSD healing and Necessity for Continuous Follow-up

Basically after trauma, people have 3 phase of problem according to the implementing NGO of Project No. 9 (PULIH).

- Psychological problem for losing the one they love, losing property, etc.
- Economic problem. In this phase, the victims seem to forget/get over from the psychological problem and start to think about their economic life. This thing used to covered psychosocial problem that is actually still exist.
- Psychological problem. In this phase, psychological problems actually arise again, and those are very dangerous if they are not managed well. In this phase, the role of women leader (in case of PULIH's project) or follow-up by counselors is by very important.

In the Projects of this approach, development of psychological problem seems to remain in the second phase of the above. For the coming third phase, continuous careful follow-up is required.

### **1.8.3 Water Supply/Sanitation and Environment Approach**

This approach has three categories as follows:

- 1) Facility construction (physical sub-approach)
- 2) Establishment organizations (institutional sub-approach)
- 3) Environmental health education (educational sub-approach)

(1) Facility Construction

Facility construction should come first. Without facilities, the other sub-approaches cannot



start. In CEP, national NGO (Yayasan Dian Desa) was invited for facility construction. Historically, Acehnese NGOs activities were concentrated on human rights, environment, poverty reduction, etc., and NGOs which can implement physical sub-approach. High quality of the facilities constructed by YDD shows that the invitation was right.

(2) Establishing Organizations for Operation and Maintenance

To secure sustainable use of the constructed facilities, organizations for operation and maintenance is necessary. Baseline study conducted by JICA Study Team shows that many villages did not have solid operation and maintenance organizations. Especially those villages which did not have the organizations, this sub-approach were inevitable.

Since YDD has a staff from Aceh, YDD could succeeded to implement this sub-approach by itself though YDD asked advises from NOG coalition of Aceh from time to time. YDD could effectively use their experiences over Indonesia and succeeded to establish the committees for O&M. Generally this sub-approach might be the field of Acehnese.

(3) Educational Approaches

This sub-approach further ensures the effects of the above two sub-approaches. Though in CEP combination of these three approaches was not originally planned, the combination occurred in Lambada Lock (site of Project No, 2 and No. 4). According to the observation of the monitoring team environmental sanitation conditions is significant. The combination is really preferable.

(4) Payment for Participation to Communal Works

Participation of the villagers to construction or recovery works was encouraged in all projects. Though provision of foods or transport for participants are necessary, payment for the works should carefully examined. PUGAR paid to participants by number of planted mangrove seedlings. YADESA plans to pay by meters of ditch. The payment might be reasonable.

As pointed out some village leader (secretary of Lamguron) and the director of YDD, cash for work done by many international NGOs has spoiled the villagers. Many of cash for work programs were conducted without little actual works. When participation of communal works is employed, payment should be limited to food, refreshment, transport and to performance of the actually works.

## 1.9 RECOMMENDATIONS

By leaning the lessons as above, the following can be recommendable.

(1) Recommendation on Livelihood Approach

a) Process of Livelihood Improvement

Recommended process of projects for livelihood development is described in the table below. The point for the recommendation is that selection of the target group member should be done by appraisal of the business plans or proposal prepared by candidate members. Instead of teaching management concepts, the business management training on how to prepare their own business plans will encourage the motivation of trainee. Follow-up, such as counseling services to make the aspiration of the villagers into business plans is essential.

Table 1.9.1 Recommended Process of Livelihood Improvement

| Process  | Activities   |
|--|--|
| 1. Formulation of strategy and implementation plan with stakeholders | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Needs assessment and identification of target group</li> <li>2) Formulation of strategy and implementation plan</li> <li>3) Preparation of Proposal (in case of external funds are necessary)</li> </ol>   |
| 2. Selection of Target Group Members                                 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Socialization to stakeholders</li> <li>2) Setting-up criteria for selection of target group members</li> <li>3) Setting-up selection committee</li> <li>4) Business management training (distribution of form of business plan, which includes; a) type of economic activities, b) prospective market, c) estimates of sales, operation cost and profit, and explanation on how to fulfill the form)</li> <li>5) Follow-up for preparation of business plan</li> <li>6) Submission of business plans from target group to the committee</li> <li>7) Selection of target group members</li> </ol> |
| 3. Preparation of equipment/tools/materials                          | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Preparation of equipment/tools/materials</li> <li>2) Business management training to target group members including topics to include government support program (if necessary)</li> <li>3) Technical training (if necessary)</li> </ol>   |
| 4. Hand over of equipment/tools/materials                            | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Delivery</li> <li>2) Operation practice</li> </ol>   |
| 5. Follow-up   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Follow-up activities</li> <li>2) Supports for marketing</li> </ol>   |

b) Continuous Follow-up and Monitoring

Most of micro-financing institutions are at stage of preparation or at early operation. When they raise substantial funds and start to invest or give credits to some businesses, leaders and staff should know what kind of business is more profitable with less risk. Market analysis is also required. Transparency in decision making as well as fair auditing is important. Continuous follow-up is recommendable.

As can be seen in the project of livelihood approach, target groups have strong initiative of their own for establishment and effective operation. Follow-up activities by NGO should be limited to facilitation for finding good way with the target groups for problem solutions or improvement in transparency or equitableness.

c) Distribution of Fishery Income in Micro-finance Institution

Currently, traditional profit sharing for fishing boat operation is discussed for preparation of micro-financing institution. It seems that traditional system has developed for the sake of boat owner and that boat owners are willing to pay to ace captain who may bring much profit to the owner. Considering price and service life, contribution to the micro-finance from boat operation is large compared to other economic activities. It is true especially for large boats. Distribution between captain and crews seems also to be formulated profitable to the owners. In some records income of a captain reached Rp. 1,400,000/month, a crew gets less than Rp. 300,000/month. Micro-financing institute can be profit seeking organization. Fair distribution, however, according the burden is recommended

(2) Recommendation on Water Supply/Sanitation and Environment Approach

Combination of Physical, Institutional and Educational Approach

As mentioned above the combination of the three sub-approaches would be highly effective. National or Japanese NGOs can be recommendable for the physical sub-sub approach, while Acehese NGOs are recommendable for institutional and educational sub-approaches.

(3) Recommendation on Psycho-social Approach

a) Continuous Follow-up

As pointed out by an implementing NGO, the root causes of the PTSD have not been completely vanished though psychological problems have substantially decreased, continuous careful follow-up would be very important. Brief guidance for community leaders and establishment of reference network would be important before the NGOs leave the target area, except Project No. 9 by which those activities have already prepared.

b) Expanding Supports for Orphans or Other Children in Extreme Difficulty to Get Access to Formal Education and for Supplemental Education

The Project No. 10 has supported in an narrow area only. However, the approaches taken by the NGO (YAB) seemed quite appropriate meeting with the demands of Acehese children in extraordinary circumstances after the earthquake and tsunami. Technical cooperation for recovery and development of education information system as well as curriculum/syllabus and educational material development with counterparts of Education Department of the Province, Banda Aceh City and Districts in the Province can be recommended. The cooperation project should be combined with community empowerment program for the implementation of grass-root

activities as done by YAB in the limited target areas. For the technical cooperation for the supports of orphans or other children in extreme difficulty participation of Social Department of Provincial and District level would be preferable.

(4) Other Recommendation

Employment of Local NGOs

Some of Acehese NGOs have abundant experiences and close relation with local villagers even before the tsunami. After the disaster, Acehese NGO had many opportunities to work with international donors and NGOs as well as donors. For the projects of participatory approaches, use of Acehese NGO is recommendable. Some NGOs have strong rapports with local people.

## CHAPTER 2 RESULTS OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION BY PROJECT

### 2.1 PROJECT NO. 1

#### 2.1.1 Project Summary

Table 2.1.1 Project Summary of Project No.1

|   |
|---|
| <b>Project Title:</b> Rehabilitation and Economic and Sanitation Development for Tsunami Victims in Kemukiman Lampageu  |
| <b>Project Site:</b> Desa; Lampageue, Lambaro Nijid, Lambadeuk, Lamguron (Kem.; Lampageu) Kec.; Pekan Bada Kab.; Aceh Besar   |
| <p><b>Necessity/Relevancy:</b><br/>The target area was one of the most seriously damaged areas. Out of 10,217 people in the area before the earthquake and tsunami, only around 1,150 people survived. Survivors had fatal health problems caused by lack of food, medicine, water and sanitation facilities. They lost most of the properties and means for economic activities. Although the villagers from the target areas were displaced in some camps and basic requirements were fulfilled by relief assistance, it was better for them to reorganize their lives rather than continuously waiting for help. Many of them had psychological problems because they had lost their family members.</p>   |
| <p><b>Target Group (Beneficiary):</b> 200 family heads or 800 persons of the tsunami victims of communities in Kemukiman Lampageu are directly benefited. All survivors in the communities are indirectly benefited after revolving fund system is managed.</p> <p><b>Project Purpose:</b> Victim families in Kemukiman Lampageu are rehabilitated from food sensitive, health problems, mental ill, and nutrition related diseases.</p> <p><b>Outputs:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Economic activities are reorganized.</li> <li>2. Two hundred (200) family heads reorganize economic activities.</li> <li>3. Health problems are solved.</li> <li>4. Trauma/PTSD is healed.</li> <li>5. Villagers use, operate and maintain communal toilets, bathing and washing places properly.</li> </ol> <p><b>Activities:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Problem identification of the target group</li> <li>2) Socialization of the project to the target group and relevant local authorities</li> <li>3) Formulation of working programs and program arrangement</li> <li>4) Training for economic activities</li> <li>5) Trauma counseling</li> <li>6) Sanitation development (construction of communal toilets, bathing and washing places, and establishment of local committees)</li> <li>7) Implementation of economic productive activities</li> <li>8) Monitoring, Evaluation and follow-up, and Reporting</li> </ol> |
| <b>Budget:</b> JPY 9,032 thousand   |
| <b>Duration:</b> March 2005 - February 2006   |
| <b>Implementing NGO:</b> Rural Community Development Foundation (Y ADESA)   |
| <p><b>External Factors:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* As a precondition for sanitation development as well as for some economic activities, such as fishing, livestock/poultry breeding and agriculture, timing of the return of the villagers, i.e., timing housing development was important.</li> <li>* To achieve to the outputs related to economic activities, rehabilitation of transportation infrastructure and telecommunication networks was important for access to the markets.</li> </ul>  |

## 2.1.2 Performance of Project Implementation

Table 2.1.2 Performance of Project Implementation of Project No. 1

|   |
|---|
| <p><b>Activity 1: Problem identification of the target group</b></p> <p>In February 2005, YADESA conducted field surveys to collect information on survivors, to consult with local authorities, such as Camat (head of the sub-district), Mukim (head of Kemukiman - informal Acehese administrative unit comprised of 4 to 7 villages) and Keuchik (village heads), as well as military and other NGOs. YADESA also held discussion meetings to set up criteria for selection of the target family heads with Keuchik and Tuha Puet (advisory group to Keuchik). After setting up the criteria, Keuchik or Secretary of the village select according to the criteria.</p> <p>Though the target group members were selected with defined criteria, i.e., 1) victims who suffer damages caused by the earthquake and tsunami, 2) widows engaged in economically productive activities, 3) marginal/ poor family heads, 4) who has many family responsibilities, 5) low level of education, 6) strong desire to improve economic activities for betterment of their families, 7) urgent necessity, and 8) talents and interests, it was found at the time of a discussion in November 2005 that some village leader (head of sub-village) in Lampageu village seemed not to have been fully explained the criteria and the process of the selection. According to YADESA staff, when the criteria were discussed, the sub-village leader could not attend the meeting and YADESA also could not identify which participants to the meeting were from which sub-village. The selection of the target group members were made by the secretary of the village and YADESA could only accept the recommendation from the secretary.</p>  |
| <p><b>Activity 2: Socialization of the project to the target group and relevant local authorities</b></p> <p>In March 2005, contents of the project were explained to the target group and relevant local authorities. Local authorities cooperated during the project implementation.</p>  |
| <p><b>Activity 3: Formulation of working programs and program arrangement</b></p> <p>Working program (plan of operation) was discussed and formulated in March 2005, for major 3 components, i.e., 1) trauma counseling, 2) economic productive activities, and 3) water and sanitation.</p>  |
| <p><b>Activity 4: Training for economic activities</b></p> <p>Training for economic activities was conducted twice with different participants in late March and early May 2005. The each of took 3 days.</p> <p><i>Participants:</i> Around 110 members of the target group (for home industry and small business) in late March 2005, and around 90 members (for agriculture/animal husbandry/fishery) in early May, 2005. Around 70 participants were women.</p> <p><i>Curriculum:</i> The training included major subjects of; 1) knowledge and skills related to agriculture/animal husbandry/home industries/small businesses, 2) business management, 3) group and cooperative activities. Other topics were; 4) guidance on trauma/PTSD and answering diagnostic questionnaire on trauma (The answers to the questionnaire were analyzed and the results of the analysis were used for trauma counseling.), and 5) sanitation and environment health.</p> <p><i>Speakers and materials:</i> Speakers were comprised of the director and staff of YADESA as well as the invited, such as lecturers of Syiah Kuala University who also have experiences in community activities. Substantial volume of materials were prepared by speakers and copies of the materials, mainly on technical subjects of agriculture/animal husbandry/home industries, were distributed to the trainees. It seemed that some materials were difficult to understand to some members, and that help of other family members (More of the younger generations are literate.) or other members would be necessary for some participants to understand the materials.</p> <p><i>Schedule:</i> The second round was delayed from April to May because the suitable venues were fully booked by international organizations.</p> <p><i>Response of participants:</i> Questions and answers were made actively, mainly on how and when the capital/equipment/materials would be provided.</p> |
| <p><b>Activity 5: Trauma counseling</b></p> <p><i>Training of trainers:</i> Training on trauma counseling to the 3 field staffs was conducted in February 2005 by the team leader who has psychological knowledge and skills.</p> <p><i>Group counseling:</i> Formal group counseling was conducted twice, once in one of the 4 village (Lampageu) in April 2005 with around 50 participants and once in a camp (Lambaro) where the villagers of the target area lived in July with around 30 participants. The program of the group counseling started with 1) ice breaking, followed by 2) experience sharing on solving problems among the participants. YADESA applied religious approaches as well as psychological ones. Informal group counseling was conducted by 3 field staffs in the target villages as well the camps where target villagers lived. Informal group counseling has been conducted once or twice a week on average since March with 4-5 participants. At these counseling, participants talked</p>  |

on their psychological and other problems and they discussed for solutions. Sometimes, the field staffs gave advises for solutions.

*Individual counseling:* Trained field staffs have observed, during the activities in the field, the behavior of the target group members and conduct individual counseling when necessary. So far, 10 persons have been referred to the team leader and the leader visited the persons individually and provided counseling services.

*Results of counseling:* According to the staff of YADESA, psychological problems had substantially decreased since July. However, YADESA still has continued informal group counseling and individual counseling. Since December almost all problems they consulted with the field staff, whether in group or by individual, have not been psychological ones but economic ones.

#### Activity 6: Sanitation development

*Water sources:* YADESA originally planned to drill borehole wells for sanitation facilities. Since YDD or Uplink decided to construct water supply facilities using spring water in the 4 villages, YADESA determined to use the water after coordination with these NGOs.

*Timing:* Activity of sanitation development started or would start after many of the villagers returned or housing projects had started by other NGOs/donors. Though 10 MCKs (facilities with combination of toilet/bathing booths and washing places) were planned for the 4 villages, procurement of materials for the construction of 2 MCKs in Lamguron, where most of the villagers have returned by September 2005, started in January 2006.

*Location:* After the discussion with villagers and enunciation of land owners' will to contribute the land for public use, 2 locations in Lamguron were determined.

*Design:* Village leaders of Lamguron agreed to a standard design which YADESA previously applied in other villages.

*Construction works:* Construction works would be completed by February or mid-March 2006 at latest.

#### Activity 7: Implementation of economic activities

*Business plans:* After training and before capital provision, YADESA asked target group members to prepare business plans which include; 1) type of economic activities, 2) prospective markets and 3) required costs for capital provision. Some of the business plans were not well formulated and YADESA staff had to help.

*Timing:* Some activities of home industry and small businesses, such as cake making or kiosk management could start even when the target group members lived in camps, while fishing, agriculture, animal husbandry, poultry raising or transportation of fishes caught by the target fishermen could start only after the target group members returned to their home villages. This factor dominantly decided the timing of capital provision. Some member who initially planned fishery or animal husbandry changed business plans because they wanted to start economic activity before they return to the villages.

*Capital/equipment/material provision:* YADESA has a policy to provide less cash as far as reasonable to avoid unfair spending. YADESA also concludes a contract with a target group member that clearly mentions conditions of the provision. So far 155 family heads, including 15 family heads for 5 boats, out of target 200 family heads have received equipment/materials/capital as shown in the Table 2.1.3. As a first stage, the provision was made in June 2005 at a camp who would be engaged in cake making, sewing and kiosk management. As a second stage, the provision was made in September in Lamguron village, most of whose villagers returned to their home village by that time. Third delivery was made in early December for the villagers of Lambadeuk and Lampageu who would be engage in small scale business and home industry that can be started before they return to the villages.

*Provision of boats:* YADESA ordered to local carpenters to provide job opportunities of the victim carpenters. Quality of the boats did not appear as good as those made by carpenters in other regions, such as Bieruen. YADESA has taken care of the finishing works until the target fishermen accepted the boats.

*Bird flue:* In late September and October, almost 90% chickens and ducks delivered in Lamguron in September died because of some disease. Animal Husbandry Office found in December that the disease was bird flue. YADESA will provide some replacement with the remaining capital for the target group members. YADESA is still watching the situation and taking care of the intention of the target group members on what is to be replaced. Some villagers have an idea of goats for the replacement.

*Fund management:* Initially, YADESA planned revolving fund system. In August 2005, an Indonesian NGO, named Uplink, supported by German NGOs offered capital provision in the same village without conditions of revolving fund at larger amounts to each family. Meetings with Uplink and village leaders were held with coordination of JICA Study Team in September. In the meetings it was decided that a village organization for each village should manage all of capital/funds provided by external organizations and the organization should determine the way of fund management. In November when YADESA had meetings with the 4 village communities, Lamguron village had already established an organization to manage revolving fund system by that time. Village community of Lambadeuk agreed the revolving fund system though the way of repayment has not yet been determined.

*Supporting to economic activities:* Field staffs of YADESA have been following-up the economic activities.

Table 2.1.3 Summary of Distribution of Business Capital and Material in Kemukiman Lampageu  
(by January 2006)

| <b>Capital and or Material Distribution</b>   |                                |                    |   |                  |                          |                   |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------|---|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Phase 1:</b> June, 2005 for 67 KK:         |                                |                    | - 51 KK for small scale industry<br>- 16 KK for home industry   |                  |                          |                   |
| <b>Phase 2:</b> September 24, 2005 for 28 KK: |                                |                    | - 6 KK for small scale business<br>- 3 KK for home industry<br>- 18 KK for animal husbandry/poultry breeding<br>- 1 KK for agriculture    |                  |                          |                   |
| <b>Phase 3:</b> December 7, 2005 for 18 KK    |                                |                    | - 16 KK for small scale business<br>- 2 KK for home industry  |                  |                          |                   |
| <b>Phase 4:</b> December 30, 2005 for 25 KK   |                                |                    | - 12 KK for small scale business<br>- 9 KK for home industry<br>- 4 KK for agriculture  |                  |                          |                   |
| <b>Phase 5:</b> January 7, 2006               |                                |                    | - 2 becak (tricycle) for 2 KK   |                  |                          |                   |
| <b>Boat Delivery</b>                          |                                |                    |   |                  |                          |                   |
| <b>First delivery</b> in July: 3 boats        |                                |                    | - 1 boat for 3 KK (fishermen) of Lambaro Nijid<br>- 1 boat for 3 KK (fishermen) of Lamguron<br>- 1 boat for 3 KK (fishermen) of Lambadeuk |                  |                          |                   |
| <b>Second delivery</b> in December: 2 boats   |                                |                    | 2 boats for 6 KK (fishermen) of Lampageu  |                  |                          |                   |
|   |                                |                    | <b>Target</b>   |                  | <b>Distributed</b>       |                   |
| Small Scale Business (include 2 Becak)        |                                |                    | 92 KK   |                  | 87 KK (included 2 becak) |                   |
| Home Industry                                 |                                |                    | 20 KK   |                  | 30 KK                    |                   |
| Animal husbandry                              |                                |                    | 24 KK   |                  | 18 KK                    |                   |
| Agriculture                                   |                                |                    | 40 KK   |                  | 5 KK                     |                   |
| Fishermen                                     |                                |                    | 24 KK   |                  | 15 KK                    |                   |
| <b>Total</b>                                  |                                |                    | 200 KK  |                  | 155 KK                   |                   |
| <b>Target Group</b>                           |                                |                    | <b>Distributed</b>  |                  |                          |                   |
| <b>Village</b>                                | <b>Capital and/or Material</b> | <b>Boat</b>        | <b>Capital and/or Material</b>  | <b>Remaining</b> | <b>Boat</b>              | <b>Remaining</b>  |
| Lamguron: 31 KK                               | 28 KK                          | 3 KK:<br>1 boat    | 28 KK   | 0 KK             | 3 KK:<br>1 boat          | 0 KK              |
| Lambadeuk: 43 KK                              | 37 KK                          | 6 KK:<br>2 boats   | 20 KK   | 1 KK             | 3 KK:<br>1 boat          | 3 KK:<br>0 boat*  |
| Lambaro Nijid: 75 KK                          | 69 KK                          | 6 KK:<br>2 boats   | 53 KK   | 16 KK            | 3 KK:<br>1 boat          | 3 KK:<br>0 boat*  |
| Lampageu 51 KK                                | 45 KK                          | 6 KK:<br>2 boats   | 39 KK   | 6 KK             | 6 KK:<br>2 boats         | 0 KK              |
|   | 179 KK                         | 21 KK<br>(7 boats) | 140 KK  | 39 KK            | 15 KK<br>(5 boats)       | 6 KK<br>(0 boats) |
|   | 200 KK                         |                    | 179 KK  |                  | 21 KK                    |                   |

(Note) \* Now the fishermen change their mind, they will ask capital/ material for small business/ home industry, the detail plan will be discussed with YADESA again.



### 2.1.3 Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs

Table 2.1.4 Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs of Project No. 1

|  |
|--|
| <b>Project Title:</b> Rehabilitation and Economic and Sanitation Development for Tsunami Victims in Kemukiman Lampageu   |
| <b>Project Purpose:</b> Victim families in Kemukiman Lampageu are rehabilitated from food sensitive, health problems, mental ills, and nutrition related diseases.   |
| <b>Indicator:</b><br>* To be monitored or evaluated with specific indicators for outputs.  |
| <b>Achievement:</b><br>Purpose of the project was set by just putting outputs together. Achievement of the project purpose was examined by analyzing achievement of outputs. Due to short period after the capital provision and delay in sanitation development, the achievement of the project purpose as well as outputs has not yet reached expected level.  |
| <b>Outputs 1:</b> Economic activities are reorganized.   |
| <b>Indicator:</b><br>* Investment for economic activities by village organization for fund management.<br>* Average monthly family and female headed family income   |
| <b>Achievement:</b><br>- Though villagers in Lamguron have started repayment, the fund management organization has not invested or given credits to those other than the target group. Target group members in Lamguron, except fishermen, have been repaying to the organization with Rp. 10,000/month/member since October 2005. Around Rp. 1,500,000 has been collected and kept by the fund management organization. The fund management organization in Lamguron will revolve to other villagers when the collected reach Rp. 3,000,000. Target group of 3 fishermen in Lamguron has been repaying Rp. 1,730,000/month to the fund management since December. Investment for fishing seems not yet to have been planned.<br>- Target groups from Lambaro Nijid, Lampageu and Lambadeuk have not yet return.<br>- Cake making group in Lambaro camp (Lambadeuk) has saved some amount of money to return to the fund management organization as Rp. 200,000/member.<br>- In Lamguron, average family income after the project is around Rp 800,000/month, while the average income of the female family headed is around Rp. 400,000/month. The average income slightly increased compared to that before the project. |
| <b>Outputs 2:</b> Two hundred (200) family heads reorganize economic activities (fishing, goat breeding, chicken/duck raising, farming, cake making, sewing, trading, other business)  |
| <b>Indicator:</b><br>* Average monthly income of the target group<br>* Fluctuation in monthly income of the target group   |
| <b>Achievement:</b><br>- Out of planned target of 200 family heads, 155 family heads had started economic activities by January 2006.<br>- Cake making group of six women got capital individually, but has run the business in group. Since August or September the group has got stable profit of around Rp. 1,000,000 – 1,200,000/month. They put aside around Rp. 200,000/month from the profit, and each member gets around Rp. 150,000/month. Fluctuation of income of the cake making group occurred during the Holiday of Idul Fitri (early November 2005) and during the early of Idul Adha (early January 2006). During these periods, the cake making group did not do their activity. They stopped to make cakes for several days, so they did not make any income.<br>- One of the 2 kiosk owners in Lambaro camp has got average daily profit of Rp 50,000 or average monthly profit of Rp. 1,500,000. The other kiosk owner has average daily profit of Rp. 30.000 or monthly profit of Rp. 900,000. The kiosk owner in Lamguron has average profit of Rp. 600.000 daily or average monthly   |

|  |
|--|
| <p>profit of Rp 1,800,000. Beside he has got capital of Rp. 1,200,000 from YADESA, he also got capital from Uplink at the amount of Rp. 4,500,000.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fish selling at Lambaro camp gets daily profit of Rp. 300,000-900,000/month. According to him, to cover his daily needs, he still needs JADUP (subsidy) from the government or Sembako (basic commodities) provision by the NGOs. High price of the fish at the fish harbor, may affect to the income of the fish seller. It is difficult to sell fishes at high prices. In this condition, he usually cannot sell more fishes, so the income from selling fishes decreased, or even cannot get any profit.</li> <li>- Profit of the fishing group (3 fishermen) in Lamguron has been around Rp. 200,000/day or Rp. 5,200,000/month. One third of the profit has been kept by the fund management organization of the village. Each fisherman has got income of Rp. 1,160,000/month. The income of fishermen has been much depending on the weather, the amount of fishes they catch and the prices of fishes. Sometime, during the bad weather such as strong wind, the fishermen cannot go fishing, so they cannot get any income from the fishing activity, while at the other time the fishermen can get more income when they get more fishes and the prices of fishes are high. In this condition, they can income around Rp. 300,000 for a day.</li> <li>- The fishermen groups in other villages not yet obtained stable or any income from operation of the provided boats. Most of them have not yet gone fishing. They are still fixing their boats are busy in finishing their houses.</li> <li>- Goats breeding in Lamguron shown good results. 10 female goats, out of 18 goats they have, already delivered 17 goats. They have 35 goats. Until now, none of the goat is sold. Goats are growing well and healthy.</li> <li>- Chicken and duck raising group failed to continue their business. Most of the chickens and ducks died just after they received them from YADESA, due the bird flue. The target groups want to buy other chickens or goats, but they have to wait for the good condition. They want to discuss this with YADESA.</li> <li>- Most of the farmer group got the capital recently, and they have just started to plant chilly and ginger. They have not yet got any income. Chilly can be sold after 3 months, while they can sell ginger 7 months later.</li> <li>- A dress maker in Lambaro camp still cannot run the business well. She lost most of the costumer after the tsunami. At present, most of the survivors in her village do not take care of wearing now clothes, but now thinking of fulfilling basic needs such housing, food, medicines or starting economic activities.</li> <li>- Sewing business in Lamguron has not run well due to lack of electricity and low demands for clothes.</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>Outputs 3: Health problems are solved.</b></p>   |
| <p><b>Indicator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Decrease in related diseases</li> <li>* Change in hygienic conditions of the villages</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>Achievement:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Due to the income increase as mentioned above, there might be nutrition improvement in some household. Information on health problems of the villagers, however, was not available.</li> <li>- Since sanitation facilities (MCKs) have not yet completed, contribution of sanitation development has not yet occurred.</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>Outputs 4: Trauma/PTSD is healed.</b></p>  |
| <p><b>Indicator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Conditions of healing</li> <li>* Change in behavior/attitudes of the target groups</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>Achievement:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The village leaders and the villagers interviewed said that after they got counseling from YADESA, the trauma of the earthquake and tsunami, decreased step by step. No more serious scare to the sea or small earthquake. According to a village leader of Lamguron and a community leader of Lambaro Nijid, the villagers of these two villages even did not escape at the times of a strong earthquake in March 2005 and a strong earthquake on the first day of Ramadhan (October 4, 2005). This kind of healing, according to them, is the result of counseling conducted by YADESA.</li> <li>- At the early stage of YADESA program, most people in the target area looked unhappy, sad, liked to be alone, felt afraid to the storm, etc. After they got the counseling from YADESA, these kinds of feeling</li> </ul>  |

have disappeared little by little. Most of them now look cheerful, active and like to get together with their friends. Their self-confidence has been improved. They have started to forget their bad experience of the tsunami. Now they are thinking about having houses, sending their children to school and improving their future lives.

**Outputs 5:** Villagers use, operate and maintain communal toilets, bathing and washing places properly.

**Indicator:**

- \* Conditions of operation and maintenance by the committees
- \* Frequency of uses
- \* Damages and dirtiness of the facility

**Achievement:**

- Since sanitation facilities have not yet been constructed, this output has not yet been attained.

## **2.1.4 Outcomes to Community Empowerment and Other Impacts**

### Capability of the community to plan and implement activities

According to YADESA field staff and the village leaders of the target area, the capability of some villagers in the area to plan and to implement the activity has been improved, but not much significantly. According to YADESA and the village leaders, the improvement is as a result the training conducted by YADESA. Since most of the villagers only have low educational background (some of them even did not finish the Elementary School), the improvement in the capability to plan and to implement any activities would take time and has not shown sufficient improvement yet.

### Development of community organizations

During the implementation of the project, some villages (Lamguron and Lambadeuk) of Kemukiman Lampageu have established the fund management organization. Each fund coming from the external organization, such as YADESA or Uplink to support the economic activity would be managed through revolving system. The loan is not to be returned to YADESA as planned, but to the village organizations for fund management. In Lamguron the organization has started its operation, while the organization in Lambadeuk has not yet been functioning because the target group has just received the capital recently. As for other villages, development of community organizations has not proceeded significantly because villagers live separately. Some live in the villages and some still live in camps. Significant impacts of the project implementation on other community organization have not found.

### Dependence in external assistance

According to a village leader (secretary) of Lamguron, the dependence to the external assistance of his villagers has significantly decreased. Most of his villagers now have started their business activity. They have had houses constructed by Uplink. In the other villages of Lampageu, Lambaro Nijid and Lambadeuk, the dependent to the external assistance looks still strong, because they have not yet earned their lives optimally due to recent delivery of the capital. The dependence on JADUP or Sembako (basic commodities of daily needs) from the NGOs is still very strong. They need help

for housing. Many of them still live in the camps.

Transparency in community activities

According to YADESA and the village leaders, the transparency in the community activities is improved as a result of the project implementation. If there is any assistance from external organizations, the village leaders openly inform or make announcement to the villagers promptly, conduct meeting with the villagers, so the villagers know what they have to do with the assistance.

**2.1.5 Sustainability**

Though many target group members have not yet expected income, the target group members have been working intensively with their own efforts. Sustainability of economic activities would be high. For the village fund management organizations, however, supports from YADESA for establishment in other 3 target villages than Lamguron and for full fledged operation of all are necessary.

During and after the construction works of MCK, YADESA need to support the villagers to establish the committee and to determine the rules/regulations for use, operation and maintenance of the MCK. Continuous YDD’s assistance to YADESA is preferable.

**2.2 PROJECT NO. 2**

**2.2.1 Project Summary**

Table 2.2.1 Project Summary of Project No.2

|  |
|--|
| <b>Project Title:</b> Reconstruction of Communal Waster Supply and Sanitation Facilities in Neuheun Zone   |
| <b>Project Site:</b> Neuheun Zone (Indrapatra sub-village, Ujung Kareng sub-village, Ladong Camp, Cot Riwet sub-village, Keude Meria sub-village, Lambada Lhok village), Kec. Baitussalam and Mesjid Raya, Kab. Aceh Besar   |
| <b>Necessity/Relevancy:</b><br>In the target area, temporary shelters were located. Many people were evacuated from areas around the shelters, and most of the people had decided to live permanently there. Waster was carried to the shelters from locations far away, available water was quit limited. Most of toilets were just pit holes. In case of heavy rain, it leded to terrible sanitation conditions due to bad drainage as well. Residents were highly susceptible to diseases caused by the bad hygienic conditions.                                |
| <b>Target Group (Beneficiary):</b> The situation in the field is very dynamic. The project covers 1 village, 4 sub-villages and 1 camp with population around 1,840 persons.<br><b>Project Purpose:</b> Villagers get safe water and good sanitation conditions.<br><b>Outputs:</b> Villagers use, operate and maintain water supply and sanitation facilities.<br><b>Activities:</b><br>1) Background study<br>2) Agreement and formality<br>3) Social preparation<br>2) Mobilization<br>3) Facility Construction<br>4) Operationalization and community training |
| <b>Budget:</b> Financial support from JICA, JPY. 10,609 thousand   |
| <b>Duration:</b> March 2005 – February 2006  |
| <b>Implementing NGO:</b> Yayasan Dian Desa (YDD)   |

**External Factors:**

For implementation of water and sanitation projects, population distribution or progress of housing projects was a key factor to be monitored. After the earthquake and tsunami, population movement was very dynamic. Water and sanitation projects have had to respond to the dynamically changing situation.

## 2.2.2 Performance of Project Implementation

Table 2.2.2 Performance of Project Implementation No.2

|   |
|---|
| <b>Activity 1: Background study</b>   |
| In February 2005, YDD made surveys on water supply and sanitation conditions in the zone, including those on water sources, hydro-geological conditions, and damages to water supply and sanitation facilities as well as movement of the survivors.  |
| <b>Activity 2: Agreement and formality</b>  |
| Based on the data collected through the background study, YDD prepared proposal and other forms of applications. In March 2005, the proposal was approved and an agreement was concluded with JICA Indonesia. The proposal applied well drilling for all locations.   |
| <b>Activity 3: Social preparation</b>   |
| As a policy of YDD, participation of villagers to construction works was confirmed before the start of the project implementation in March 2005. Villagers agreed to 'Gotong Royong' (mutual assistance) during the construction. Work schedule was formulated with the communities. Coordination with local authorities was also developed.  |
| <b>Activity 4: Mobilization</b>   |
| <i>Staff Mobilization and Partnership:</i> Implementation teams in Banda Aceh and in the zone including local cadre from villagers were organized in March 2005. Information necessary for project implementation was obtained from time to time even after the start of project implementation as well with the development of partnership with the target communities and local NGO coalitions such as Forum LSM Aceh, NGO HAM and WALHI.   |
| <i>Determination of sites and facility layout plan:</i> Originally, YDD had planned to drill wells for water sources. After YDD found springs near the target locations, except Lambada Lhock village, they changed the water sources and applied gravity system to reduce the operation costs. In some coastal areas quality of groundwater was not good. YDD tried to correspond to dynamically changing situations of settlement of the victims. The facility layout and design were continuously discussed with the target villagers even after YDD started the construction of water intake (catchments) facilities. For Ladong Camp, YDD designed and constructed only water intake and transmission facilities because the government organization, which built the camp, had already constructed reservoirs, distribution pipes, public taps and public toilets/bathing booths. Due to the change of the water supply system estimates of the construction costs increased substantially. Some part of the costs would be financed by UNICF, international NGOs and YDD itself as well without change of maximum limit of JICA financial support. |
| <i>Procurement of equipment/tools/materials:</i> YDD with its high of logic capability purchased major equipment/tools/materials in Serabaya (East Jawa) and transported to the locations via Banda Aceh.   |
| <b>Activity 5: Facility Construction</b>  |
| <i>Construction works:</i> Facilities constructed by YDD are listed in Table 2.2.3. Facility construction started in May 2005 and had been completed in June 2005 for sub-villages of Indra Patra, Ujung Kareng and Keude Meria. For Ladong camp it was completed in July. For Cot Riwet, it began in June and ended in July. For these 5 locations, construction works progressed according to planned schedule or ahead of the schedule. For Lambada Lhock, though YDD scheduled the construction from June to October, YDD started test boring in April. In spite of the earlier start, the construction ended in October.   |
| <i>Water source for Lambada Lhock:</i> As spring water is not available near Lambada Lhock, YDD decided to use groundwater as the water source for the village. Despite YDD drilled two boreholes in the village, they did not succeed to get quality water. Though water from the third well looked good at the beginning, pumping tests proved bad water quality. Then, YDD decided to use the existing borehole by replacing the pump after the pumping tests of the well.   |
| <i>Construction of MCK and public taps:</i> MCKs (facilities with toilet/bathing booths and washing places) and public taps were constructed by employing local contractors. YDD field staff (technicians) frequently supervised for good quality works. In Keude Meria YDD could not sufficient number of MCK due to the limited availability of suitable communal lands.  |

*Wastewater treatment:* Facilities for treatment of wastewater from MCK were well designed and constructed with application of proper technology.

*Quality of constructed facilities:* YDD has many qualified engineers and other types of staff. They devoted themselves to community works. Quality of the constructed facilities was very high.

**Activity 6: Operationalization and community training**

*Technical training to local cadres:* From the beginning of the construction works, YDD involved local cadre in construction works. The local cadres were in charge of arrangement of Gotong Royong for participatory construction. During the construction, YDD trained local cadres as on-the-job training (OJT) so that the cadres have obtained knowledge and skills for operation and maintenance.

*Establishing village committees for operation and maintenance:* In September 2005, villagers of the target sub-villages of Indra Patra, Ujung Kareng and Keude Meria started establishing committees for operation and maintenance of the facilities. Each committee consists of 1) Advisor, 2) Chairman, 3) Secretary, 4) Treasurer, 5) Technicians (2-4 cadres trained by YDD during construction), and 6) Charge collector.

*Training to the committee members:* To avoid future problems as were occurred soon after start of use of the facilities, YDD conduct training on 1) roles of the committee and jobs of each member, 2) financial management, including simple book keeping, and 3) establishing rules/regulations/guidelines for use and management of the facilities.

*Supports on rules for use, operation and maintenance of the facilities:* After supports to establish village committees for operation and maintenance, YDD submitted a set of draft rules/regulation for use, operation and maintenance of the water supply and sanitation facilities for discussion by the committees. Each committee determined the rules/regulations suitable to the conditions of the location based on the draft.

Table 2.2.3 List of Facilities Constructed/Installed by Project No.2 – YDD - Neuheun Zone (Indra Patra, Ujong Kareung, Ladong camp, Cot Riwet, Keude Meuria and Lambada Lhok)

| Location                       | Type and Scale   | Target Population   |
|--------------------------------|--|---|
| <b>Water Intake</b>            |  |   |
| Uten Ranub (Indra Patra)       | Type: Collector tank<br>Capacity: 2.3 L/second   | * Uten Ranub for villagers of:<br>- Indra Patra: 340 persons<br>- Ujong Kareng : 140 persons<br>* Lambiding for villagers of<br>Indra Patra: 340 persons<br>* Uten Raja for villagers of:<br>- Indra Patra sub-village: 340 persons<br>- Ladong camp: 619 persons |
| Uten Raja (Indra Patra)        | Type: Collector tank<br>Capacity: 2.5 L/second   |   |
| Lambiding (Indra Patra)        | Type: Collector tank<br>Capacity: 1 L/second   |   |
| Keude Meuria                   | Type: Collector tank<br>Capacity: 3.5 L/second   | 490 persons   |
| Cot Riwet                      | Type: Collector tank<br>Capacity: 0.7 L/second   | 236 persons   |
| Lambada Lhok                   | Type: Well<br>Capacity: 4.5 L/second   | 636 persons   |
| <b>Transmission Pipes</b>      |  |   |
| Indra Patra                    | ∅ 2"; 1,150 m  |   |
| Ladong camp                    | ∅ 2" 770m, ∅ 1 ½" 550m   |   |
| Ujong Kareng                   | ∅ 2"; 1,900 m  |   |
| Keude Meuria                   | ∅ 2" 350m, ∅ 1 ½" 200m   |   |
| Cot Riwet                      | ∅ 2"; 925m   |   |
| Lambada Lhok                   | ∅ 3"; 1,085 m  |   |
| <b>Water storage/Reservoir</b> |  |   |
| Indra Patra: 4 reservoirs      | Type: fiber, elevated tank without pump<br>Capacity: 4,000 Liter/reservoir                 | 340 persons   |
| Ujong Kareng: 3 reservoirs     | Type: fiber, elevated tank without pump<br>Capacity: 4,000 Liter/reservoir                 | 140 persons   |
| Keude Meuria: 2 reservoirs     | Type: fiber, elevated tank, with jet pump, and 2.5 pass<br>Capacity: 4,000 Liter/reservoir | 490 persons   |

| Location   | Type and Scale  | Target Population |
|--|---|-------------------|
| Cot Riwet: 3 reservoirs                            | Type: fiber, elevated tank without pump<br>Capacity: 1,000 Liter/reservoir r  | 236 persons       |
| Lambada Lhok: 1 reservoir (that is already exists) | Type: cement (5x5x2 m), with Submersible pump, 3 pass<br>Capacity: 50,000 Liter   | 636 persons       |
| Ladong camp  | YDD did not provide any reservoir in Ladong camp because the barrack builder has already installed the reservoirs.  |                   |
| <b>Distribution Pipes</b>                          |   |                   |
| Indra Patra  | ∅ 1 ¼" 750m, ∅ 1" 1,380 m, ∅ ¾" 770m  |                   |
| Ladong camp  | ∅ 1" 2,200 m, ∅ ¾" 120m   |                   |
| Ujong Kareng                                       | ∅ 1 ¼" 500m, ∅ 1" 650m, ∅ ¾" 100m   |                   |
| Keude Meuria                                       | ∅ 1" 1,025 m, ∅ ¾" 300m   |                   |
| Cot Riwet  | ∅ 1 ¼" 1,250 m, ∅ ¾" 150 m  |                   |
| Lambada Lhok                                       | ∅ 1" 5m, ∅ ¾" 5m  |                   |
| <b>Public Taps (1 unit: 2 taps)</b>                |   |                   |
| Indra Patra  | 7 sets (also as washing place)  | 340 persons       |
| Ujong Kareng                                       | 2 sets (also as washing place)  | 140 persons       |
| Keude Meuria                                       | 5 sets (also as washing place)  | 490 persons       |
| Cot Riwet  | 3 sets (also washing place)   | 236 persons       |
| Lambada Lhok                                       | 3 sets (also as washing place)  | 636 persons       |
| <b>MCK</b>   |   |                   |
| Indra Patra  | * 10 MCKs (11 booths and 10 washing places)<br>- 9 units with 1 bathing booth/toilet, and 1 washing place<br>- 1 unit with 2 bathing booths/toilets, and 1 washing place<br>* Type of waste water/excreta treatment: Septic tank with percolation well  | 340 persons       |
| Ujong Kareng                                       | * 3 MCKs (7 booths and 3 washing places)<br>- 1 unit with 1 bathing booth/toilet, and 1 washing place<br>- 1 unit with 2 bathing booth/toilet, and 1 washing place<br>- 1 unit with 4 bathing booths/toilets, and 1 washing place<br>* Type of waste water/excreta treatment: Septic tank with percolation well | 140 persons       |
| Keude Meuria                                       | * 1 MCK (4 booths and 1 washing place)<br>* Type of Waste Water and Excreta Treatment: Septic tank with percolation well  | 490 persons       |
| Cot Riwet  | * 2 MCKs (3 booths and 2 washing places)<br>- 1 unit with 1 bathing booth/toilet, and 1 washing place<br>- 1 unit with 2 bathing booths/toilets, and 1 washing place<br>* Type of waste water/excreta treatment: Septic tank with percolation well  | 236 persons       |
| Lambada Lhok                                       | * 1 MCK (4 booths and no washing place)<br>- 2 booths/toilets for woman, taps for ritual ablution before pray<br>- 2 booths/toilets for man, taps for ritual ablution before pray<br>* Type of waste water/excreta treatment: Septic tank with percolation well   | 636 persons       |

Note:

Septic tanks with percolation wells apply 3 phase of treatment, and the system consists of:

1. Compartment I (septic tank)
  - All human excreta flow to the septic tank, precipitation and biodegradation process is happen, and the septic sludge is formed.
  - After the wastewater reached  $\frac{3}{4}$  part of the tank, the water will flow to the Compartment II trough connection pipe.
2. Compartment II
  - Waste water from the bathing booths and washing places is directly flow to compartment II.
  - After the wastewater reached  $\frac{3}{4}$  part of the compartment, the water will flow to the percolation well trough connection pipe.
3. Percolation well

### 2.2.3 Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs

Table 2.2.4 Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs of Project No. 2

|   |
|---|
| <b>Project Title:</b> Reconstruction of Communal Waster Supply and Sanitation Facilities in Neuheun Zone  |
| <b>Project Purpose:</b> Villagers get safe water and good sanitation conditions.  |
| <b>Indicator:</b><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Decrease in water-borne diseases</li> <li>* Volume and quality of water used</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Achievement:</b><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No reliable disease data could be collected.</li> <li>- Average water use is shown in Table 2.2.5.</li> <li>- According to YDD, the village leaders and the villagers, the water flow to the villages in Neuheun is very satisfactory. The water is running well. Available water after the construction of water supply facilities is also very satisfactory. The present volume of water flow is more than before the project started or before the tsunami. According to YDD, the village leaders, the local cadres and the villagers, the quality of the water in all target areas is good. The villagers now can get safe water for drinking, washing or bathing. They do not need to get water from deep wells or from rivers anymore. The villagers feel very satisfied with this condition. They are very thankful.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Outputs 1:</b> Villagers use, operate and maintain water supply and sanitation facilities.   |
| <b>Indicator:</b><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Conditions of operation and maintenance by the committees.</li> <li>* Conditions of operation and maintenance of common facilities</li> <li>* Frequency of uses of sanitation facilities</li> <li>* Coverage of operation and maintenance costs by tariff collected</li> <li>* Damages and dirtiness of the facility</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Achievement:</b><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- After water and sanitation facilities have been constructed in Neuheun zone, permanent local committees for operation and maintenance of the water and sanitation facilities called OPAM (Organisasi Pemakai Air Minum) have been established in all target areas except Ladong Camp. The local committees in the 5 targets areas (Ujong Kareung, Cot Riwet, Lambada Lhok, Indra Patra and Keude Meuria) have already started the operation and maintenance of the water and sanitation facilities. The local committees have regularly checked the condition of the water intake facilities (water catchments), pipelines, fixing leaks of pipes, cleaning the reservoirs and solving problems on the water flow at public taps and MCKs (facility with toilet, bathing booth and washing place).</li> <li>- According to interviews with the villagers and the village leaders, most people in the target areas now use the MCKs and always keep clean the facilities. According to village leaders, in a settlement of Ujong Kareung, every morning the villagers use MCK/toilet constructed by YDD. Though they sometimes have to queue and wait for the turns, they choose to use the toilet instead of going to the bush.</li> <li>- The villagers of Cot Riwet have made water connection to their houses without water meter. Due to the low income of the villagers, the water use is still free of charge. For repairing the small damages, such as to change the broken taps, leak of pipe, the committee will use the village fund. However, in the future the committee and the villagers will discuss about the amount of water charge they have to pay to local committee. In Ujong Kareung, the committee has started to collect water charge of Rp. 3,000/family since January 2006. In Keude Meuria, Indra Patra and Lambada Lhok, the regulation on water tariff has not yet been determined and the tariff has not yet been collected.</li> </ul> |



Table 2.2.5 Average Water Use Before and After the Project No. 2

| Village      | Average Water Use (L/day/person) |                |               | Population | Remark  |
|--------------|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------|------------|---|
|              | Before E/T                       | Before Project | After project |            |   |
| Ujong Kareng | 50                               | 25             | 60            | 140        | The villagers use public taps & MCK   |
| Cot Riwet    | 50                               | 35             | 70            | 236        | The villagers have already made house connection                                |
| Keude Meuria | 30                               | 20             | 50            | 490        | The villagers use public taps & MCK   |
| Indra Patra  | 25                               | 25             | 50            | 340        | The villagers use public taps & MCK   |
| Lambada Lhok | 50                               | 20             | 60            | 636        | The villagers use public taps & MCK<br>The house connection is still in process |
| Total        |                                  |                |               | 1,842      |   |

## 2.2.4 Outcomes to Community Empowerment and Other Impacts

### Capability of community to plan/implement activities

According to YDD, during the construction of water supply and sanitation facilities in Neuheun, YDD trained the cadres on the operation and maintenance of the project. YDD also conducted the socialization to the villagers on how important it is to have management of water and sanitation project after YDD leaves their villages. According to YDD, villagers now are able to run the activity of water user organization.

### Development of community organizations (committees/cooperatives)

To keep the sustainability of the water supply and sanitation project after YDD leaves the target areas, the people in target areas have established a water user organization at their villages. This organization is in charge to manage the water supply and sanitation activities in their villages. Significant impacts of the establishment of the operation and maintenance committees on other village organizations have not yet been found.

### Dependence in external assistance

According to YDD and the village leaders, since almost of the properties of the villagers damaged or lost during the tsunami, they also lost their jobs. To earn their lives, the villagers still depend to the external assistance very much. They need capital to run their business, they need houses to stay in, they need health assistance, jobs, etc. Numbers of NGOs coming in to these villages have made the villagers very much attached to the assistance from the outsider.

### Enhancement of transparency in community activities

YDD distributed draft rules/regulations that definitely describe the responsibilities and jobs of committee and the villagers in definitely, so that the committee transparently manages the water

supply and sanitation facilities, because people know who does what.

According to YDD, the transparency in the community activities in the target areas of Neuheun has been increased. If there is any assistance from the outside, the village leaders openly inform to the villagers, invite them to join into a meeting to discuss about the assistance transparently. According to YDD, it is an impact caused by the implementation of the project.

Participation of villagers to communal activities

Participation of the villagers in Neuheun to communal activities such as to come to the meeting, to clean the mosque and surrounding area, to clean the road, to be involved in the preparation of wedding parties, visiting and helping other families whose family members died, etc., has been much activated as a result of the implementation of the project with participation to the construction works under Gotong Royong (mutual assistance) system.

**2.2.5 Sustainability**

As YDD has trained cadres during the construction works and the cadres were nominated as a technician on the village committee for operation and maintenance of water supplied and sanitation facilities, sustainability of the management by the committee would be high in technical term. The committees had been provided with well draft rules and regulations on roles of the committee members, and on use, operation maintenance continuous management by the committees can be expected in institutional term. The Since YDD introduced gravity system and operation and maintenance cost is minimal, sustainability in financial term would be high even after the government starts to charge for electricity.

**2.3 PROJECT NO. 3**

**2.3.1 Project Summary**

Table 2.3.1 Project Summary of Project No.3

|  |
|--|
| Project Title: Reconstruction of Communal Waster Supply and Sanitation Facilities in Lhoong  |
| Project Site: 22 villages in Kec.; Lhoong Kab.; Aceh Besar   |
| Necessity/Relevancy:<br>In Lhoong majority of the coastal areas were totally devastated. Many people were evacuated to higher places and decided to live there permanently. Their previous waster sources, i.e., wells were ruined or disappear. Survivors use their water on run off, which was contaminated and dangerous. There was no sanitation facility. They used pit holes or just did in bush. These unhygienic conditions caused frequent diseases of the survivors. |

|  |
|--|
| <p><b>Target Group (Beneficiary):</b> The Project covers a capital town of the Lhoong sub-district (Kecamatan) and 21 villages of the sub-district.</p> <p><b>Project Purpose:</b> Villagers get safe water and good sanitation conditions.</p> <p><b>Outputs:</b> Villagers use, operate and maintain water supply and sanitation facilities.</p> <p><b>Activities:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Social preparation</li> <li>2) Mobilization</li> <li>3) Detail plan</li> <li>4) Procurement of working tools and materials</li> <li>5) Facility Construction</li> <li>6) Operationalization and community training</li> </ol> |
| <p><b>Budget:</b> Financial support from JICA; JPY. 10,480 thousand</p>  |
| <p><b>Duration:</b> March 2005 – February 2006</p>   |
| <p><b>Implementing NGO:</b> Yayasan Dian Desa</p>  |
| <p><b>External Factors:</b></p> <p>For implementation of water and sanitation projects, population distribution or progress of housing projects was a key factor to be monitored. After the earthquake and tsunami, population movement was dynamic. Water and sanitation projects have had to respond to the dynamically changing situation.</p>  |

### 2.3.2 Performance of Project Implementation

Table 2.3.2 Performance of Project Implementation of Project No. 3

|   |
|---|
| <p><b>Activity 1: Background study</b></p> <p>Same as Project No. 2</p>   |
| <p><b>Activity 2: Agreement and formality</b></p> <p>Same as Project No. 2</p>  |
| <p><b>Activity 3: Social preparation</b></p> <p>Same as Project No. 2</p>   |
| <p><b>Activity 4: Mobilization</b></p> <p><i>Staff Mobilization and Partnership:</i> Same as Project No. 2</p>  |
| <p><b>Activity 5: Detail Plan</b></p> <p><i>Technical approach and project sites:</i> Originally, YDD had planned to drill wells for water sources before March 2005. After YDD found a good spring with a large volume of water flow in the Lamsujeng tributary, they changed the water sources and applied gravity system to reduce the operation costs. Due to the large capacity of the spring and serious damages to water supply and sanitation facilities over Kecamatan (sub-district) of Lhoong, YDD expanded the target area. According the baseline survey of JICA Study Team, 24 villages out of total of 28 villages were destroyed by the earthquake and tsunami. YDD planned a water supply system that covers 21 villages and a town in the Kecamatan, while original plan of YDD listed 12 villages as the target area. Due to the drastic expansion of the target area as well as change in water supply system, estimated project costs also largely increased. Some large portion of the costs are financed by UNICF, international NGOs and YDD itself as well without change of maximum limit of JICA financial support. Other 6 villages are covered with another water supply system assisted by an international NGO and implemented by YDD.</p> <p><i>Facility layout plan and detail design:</i> YDD tried to correspond to dynamically changing situations of settlement of the victims in facility designs. The facility layout plan and detail design had been continuously developed with continuous assessment of the conditions and discussions with the villagers until November even after YDD started construction of water intake (catchments) facilities in March. Alignment of some part of the transmission facilities could be designed after the government authority determined the alignment of Banda Aceh-Meulaboh road. For the installation of transmission pipes YDD had to construct 15 bridges with lengths of 8-60 meters and with a width of 75 cm.</p> |

#### Activity 6: Procurement of working tools and materials

Working tools and major materials required for the project implementation, such as pipes, were mainly procured in Surabaya (East Java) and transported to Banda Aceh and to Lhoong according to the working schedule. With the development of facility plan and design, the procurement of the tools and materials had been continued almost until end of the construction though the procurement in the initial implementation plan was scheduled in March and April 2005. In October and YDD could only deliver to the sites enough materials to be used until the 3<sup>rd</sup> week of October on time due to Ramadan holidays.

#### Activity 7: Facility Construction

*Water intake (catchments) facilities:* Facilities constructed by YDD are listed in Table 2.3.3. Water intake facility was constructed at a spring in upstream of the Lamsujeng tributary from March to June 2005. The collector tank was divided into 4 corresponding to the 4 sub-system (Lamseujen, Umon Seribee, Gapui and Utamong).

*Trenching:* Trenching and refilling works for installation of transmission and distribution pipes with participation of villagers under Gotong Royong system started in March and ended in December 2005 according to the development of facility layout plan, while initial implementation plan set the schedule for trenching as March-August.

*Transmission facilities:* Transmission pipes with diameters of 2.5 and 3 inches were installed with a total length of 33.7 km as shown in Table 2.3.3 from April until December 2005. A total of 10 v-nodes, branches of transmission pipes, were constructed from April 2005 until January 2006. Bridge construction and steel pipe installation over rivers and creeks for transmission pipes started in September 2005 and finished in January 2006.

*Distribution facilities:* A total of 21 ferro-cement reservoir tanks were constructed with each capacity of 10m<sup>3</sup> from August 2005 until January 2006. Since 5 villages are located in flat areas boosters were required. Though there might be an option of construction of elevated tanks with heights 5-6 m in these villages to save operation and maintenance costs, YDD could not take this option due to the budget limit.

*MCKs and public taps:* Though public taps were not included in the initial plan, 41 sets, generally 1 set has 2 taps, were constructed in response to the final assessment and demands by villages. A total of 21 MCKs (facilities with toilet/bathing booths and washing places) were constructed from August 2005 until January 2006 as planned. The MCKs were constructed in communal lands after agreements with villagers.

*Wastewater treatment of MCK:* Same as Project No. 2. Facilities for wastewater treatment were appropriately constructed.

*Quality of constructed facilities:* Same as Project No. 2. Quality of the facilities is very high.

#### Activity 8: Operationalization and community training

*Structure of operation and maintenance organizations:* For a large system of water supply, YDD encouraged to establish operation and maintenance organization at 3 levels, i.e., kecamatan (sub-district), village group, and village levels. Kecamatan level are in charge of common facilities such as those for water intake and transmission. The committee is also in charge of operation and maintenance of distribution facilities, MCKs and public taps in the capital town. Target villages of 21 are grouped into 7, being comprised of 2-4 villages. The village group organizations operate and maintain distribution facilities, MCK and public taps in villages of the group. Village organizations called "formatur", were temporally organizations in charge of the facilities in the village before village group organizations were established. The formaturs with 10-12 members each represented the villages for establishing village group organizations and were dissolved when the village group organizations were established. The kecamatan level organization assists when village group organizations can not solve the problems by themselves.

*Village group committees:* YDD recommended establishing 7 village group organizations according to the system of water supply and the villagers followed the recommendation. The compositions of the village groups are: Group I-Cot, Pudeng, Pasi, Group II-Gapuy, Mon Mata, Cunden, Glee Bruk, Group III-Lam Geuheu, Lam Juhang, Sanei, U Tamong, Group IV-Desa Geuntet Teungoh, Geuntet Baroh, Umong Sirebe, Group V-Blang Me Teungoh, Blang Me Baroh, Lam Kuta Blang Mee, Group VI-Jantang, Desa Tanoh Ano, Group VII-Lamseujen, Ketapang. Each committee consists of 1) Advisor, 2) Chairman, 3) Secretary, 4) Treasurer, 5) Technicians (2 cadres from each of the villages trained by YDD during construction), and 6) Charge collector.

*Supports on rules for use, operation and maintenance of the facilities:* Even at times of formatur, YDD submitted a set of draft rules/regulation for use, operation and maintenance of the water supply and sanitation facilities for discussion by the villagers. Each committee determined the rules/regulations suitable to the conditions of the location based on the draft.

Table 2.3.3 List of Facilities Constructed/Installed by Project No.3 – YDD - Lhoong Zone  
(21 villages and 1 Capital of Kecamatan Lhoong)

| <b>Water Intake</b>                                     |  |  |       |  |               |
|---|--|--|-------|--|---------------|
| Location  | Type and Scale   |  |       | Target Population                            |               |
| Lubuk Baka tributary (Lamsujen)                         | Type: collector tank<br>Capacity: 24 L/second  |  |       | 5,569  |               |
| <b>Main Pipe</b>  |  |  |       |  |               |
| Sub-System  | Target Villages  | Main Pipeline (m)                          |       |  | Total         |
|   |  | 3"   | 2 ½"  | 2"   |               |
| Lubuk Baka - Lamsujen                                   | 5 target villages  | 1,150                                      | ---   | 1,100  | 2,250         |
| Lubuk Baka - Geunteut                                   | 8 target villages  | 8,366                                      | 1,960 | 3,210  | 13,536        |
| Lubuk Baka - Utamong                                    | 5 target villages  | 3,800                                      | 2,115 | 1,810  | 7,725         |
| Lubuk Baka - Gapui                                      | 4 target villages  | 2,960                                      | 2,700 | 1,890  | 7,550         |
| Total   |  | 16,276                                     | 6,775 | 8,010  | <b>31,061</b> |
| <b>Pipe Bridge: 15 locations</b>                        |  |  |       |  |               |
| Lubuk Baka-Lamsujen sub-system (8 units)                |  | 1 unit: 60 m length<br>1 unit: 24 m length |       | 3 units: 18 m length<br>3 units: 12 m length |               |
| Lubuk Baka-Geunteut sub-system (4 units)                |  | 2 units: 12 m length                       |       | 2 units: 9 m length                          |               |
| Lubuk Baka-Gapui sub-system (3 units)                   |  | 3 units: 9 m length                        |       |  |               |
| <b>Discharge Distributor/Distribution Tank: 7 units</b> |  |  |       |  |               |
| Location  | Type and Scale   |  |       |  |               |
| 1. Lamsujen (2 units)                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* 1 unit with 4 distribution tanks (for 4 sub-system) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sub-system Lamsujen (Lubuk Baka - Lamsujen)<br/>Target village:5 villages, Capacity: 6 L/second</li> <li>- Sub-system Umong Siribee (Lubuk Baka – Geunteut)<br/>Target village: 8 villages, Capacity: 6 L/second</li> <li>- Sub-system Gapui (Lubuk Baka - Gapui)<br/>Target village: 4 villages. Capacity: 5.4 L/second</li> <li>- Sub-system Utamong (Lubuk Baka - Utamong)<br/>Target village: 5 villages, Capacity: 5 L/second</li> </ul> </li> <li>* 1 unit with 3 distribution tanks for 2 villages and 1 other distribution tank (Cot) i.e.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lamsujen (2.4 L/second capacity)</li> <li>- Keutapang (1.2 L/second capacity)</li> <li>- Cot distribution tank (2.4 L/second capacity)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |  |       |  |               |
| 2. Cot  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 unit with 2 distribution tanks for 3 villages i.e.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cot (1 L/second capacity)</li> <li>- Pudeng, and Pasi/Meunasah Lhok (1.4 L/second capacity)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>   |  |       |  |               |
| 3. Monmata  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 unit with 3 distribution tanks for 4 villages, i.e.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monmata (1 L/second capacity)</li> <li>- Gapui (1 L/second capacity)</li> <li>- Cundien and Glee Bruek (3 L/second capacity)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>   |  |       |  |               |
| 4. Lam Juhang   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 unit with 4 distribution tanks for 4 villages and capital of Kecamatan, i.e.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lamjuhang (1.5 L/second capacity)</li> <li>- Lamgeureuheu (1 L/second capacity)</li> <li>- Saney and Utamong (1.2 L/second capacity)</li> <li>- Capital of Kecamatan (1.2 L/second capacity)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>  |  |       |  |               |
| 5. Geunteut Tengoh                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 unit with 4 distribution tanks for 3 villages and 1 other distribution tank (Baroh Blangmee), i.e.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Umong Siribee (1 L/second capacity)</li> <li>- Teungoh Geunteut (1 L/second capacity)</li> <li>- Baroh Geunteut (1 L/second capacity)</li> <li>- Baroh Blang Mee distribution tank (3.5 L/second capacity)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>  |  |       |  |               |

| 6. Baroh Blangmee  | 1 unit with 3 distribution tanks for 5 villages, i.e.:<br>- Tanoh Ano and Jantang (1.5 L/second capacity)<br>- Baroh Blang Mee) (1 L/second capacity)<br>- Teungoh Blang Mee and Lamkuta Blang Mee (1 L/second capacity) |                             |              |                   |       |       |       |       |
|--|--|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <b>Reservoir/Storage: 22 units (10 Ferro-cement &amp; 12 Non Ferro-cement)</b> |  |                             |              |                   |       |       |       |       |
| Location   | Type and Scale   |                             |              | Target Population |       |       |       |       |
| 1. Lamsujen  | Type: Ferro-cement   | Capacity: 10 m <sup>3</sup> | Without pump | 531               |       |       |       |       |
| 2. Keutapang   | Type: Ferro-cement   | Capacity: 10 m <sup>3</sup> | Without pump | 342               |       |       |       |       |
| 3. Cot   | Type: Ferro-cement   | Capacity: 10 m <sup>3</sup> | Without pump | 220               |       |       |       |       |
| 4. Pudeng  | Type: Non Ferro-cement   | Capacity: 5 m <sup>3</sup>  | Without pump | 164               |       |       |       |       |
| 5. Pasi & Meunasah Lhok  | Type: Non Ferro-cement   | Capacity: 5 m <sup>3</sup>  | Without pump | 121               |       |       |       |       |
| 6. Glee Bruek  | Type: Ferro-cement   | Capacity: 10 m <sup>3</sup> | Without pump | 318               |       |       |       |       |
| 7. Cundien   | Type: Non Ferro-cement   | Capacity: 5 m <sup>3</sup>  | Without pump | 253               |       |       |       |       |
| 8. Monmata   | Type: Ferro-cement   | Capacity: 10 m <sup>3</sup> | Without pump | 490               |       |       |       |       |
| 9. Gapui   | Type: Non Ferro-cement   | Capacity: 5 m <sup>3</sup>  | Without pump | 115               |       |       |       |       |
| 10. Lamjuhang: (2 units)<br>- 1 for Lam Juhang<br>- 1 for Kecamatan            | Type: Ferro-cement   | Capacity: 10 m <sup>3</sup> | Without pump | 681               |       |       |       |       |
| 11. Lam Geureuheu  | Type: Non Ferro-cement   | Capacity: 5 m <sup>3</sup>  | Without pump | 299               |       |       |       |       |
| 12. Umong Siribee  | Type: Non Ferro-cement   | Capacity: 5 m <sup>3</sup>  | Without pump | 649               |       |       |       |       |
| 13. Geunteut Tengoh  | Type: Ferro-cement   | Capacity: 10 m <sup>3</sup> | Without pump | 262               |       |       |       |       |
| 14. Geunteut Baroh   | Type: Non Ferro-cement   | Capacity: 5 m <sup>3</sup>  | Without pump | 201               |       |       |       |       |
| 15. Baroh Blang Mee  | Type: Ferro-cement   | Capacity: 10 m <sup>3</sup> | Without pump | 97                |       |       |       |       |
| 16. Teungoh Blang Mee  | Type: Non Ferro-cement   | Capacity: 5 m <sup>3</sup>  | Without pump | 86                |       |       |       |       |
| 17. Lamkuta Blang Mee  | Type: Non Ferro-cement   | Capacity: 5 m <sup>3</sup>  | Without pump | 163               |       |       |       |       |
| 18. Jantang  | Type: Ferro-cement   | Capacity: 10 m <sup>3</sup> | Without pump | 232               |       |       |       |       |
| 19. Tanoh Ano (Meunasah Krueng Kala)   | Type: Non Ferro-cement   | Capacity: 5 m <sup>3</sup>  | Without pump | 136               |       |       |       |       |
| 20. Utamong  | Type: Non Ferro-cement   | Capacity: 5 m <sup>3</sup>  | Without pump | 124               |       |       |       |       |
| 21. Saney  | Type: Non Ferro-cement   | Capacity: 5 m <sup>3</sup>  | Without pump | 85                |       |       |       |       |
| <b>Distribution Pipe</b>   |  |                             |              |                   |       |       |       |       |
| Sub-System   | Target Villages  | Distribution Pipeline (m)   |              |                   |       |       |       | Total |
|  |  | 3"                          | 2 ½ "        | 2"                | 1 ½ " | 1 ¼ " | 1"    |       |
| Lubuk Baka - Lamsujen  | Lamsujen   | -                           | 90           | -                 | 1,100 | -     | 3,132 | 4,322 |
|  | Keutapang  | -                           | -            | 2,100             | 400   | -     | 618   | 3,118 |
|  | Cot  | -                           | 90           | 3,750             | 534   | -     | 120   | 4,494 |
|  | Pudeng   | -                           | 300          | 720               | 1,058 | -     | 640   | 2,718 |
|  | Pasi+Meunasah Lhok   | -                           | -            | -                 | -     | -     | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| Lubuk Baka - Geunteut  | Umong Siribee  | -                           | -            | -                 | 1,350 | -     | -     | 1,350 |
|  | Teungoh Geunteut   | -                           | -            | -                 | 346   | 270   | 60    | 676   |
|  | Baroh Geunteut   | -                           | -            | -                 | 886   | -     | 102   | 988   |
|  | Baroh Blang Mee  | 1,800                       | -            | 150               | 600   | -     | 24    | 2,574 |
|  | Teungoh Blang Mee  | 150                         | 600          | 800               | -     | -     | 256   | 1,806 |
|  | Lamkuta Blang Mee  | -                           | -            | 300               | 360   | -     | 350   | 1,010 |
|  | Jantang  | -                           | -            | 2,958             | 1,360 | -     | 102   | 4,420 |
| Tanoh Ano  | -  | -                           | -            | -                 | 2,500 | 360   | 2,860 |       |

|   |              |   |       |        |        |                                  |        |               |
|---|--------------|---|-------|--------|--------|----------------------------------|--------|---------------|
| Lubuk Baka - Utamong  | Sanei        | -   | -     | -      | 850    | -                                | 210    | 1,060         |
|   | Utamong      | -   | -     | -      | 550    | -                                | 270    | 820           |
|   | Lamjuhang    | -   | -     | 240    | 1,961  | 200                              | 12     | 2,413         |
|   | Lamgeureuheu | -   | -     | -      | 1,958  | -                                | 120    | 2,078         |
|   | Kecamatan    | -   | -     | 240    | 570    | -                                | 42     | 852           |
| Lubuk Baka - Gapui  | Gapui        | -   | -     | -      | 950    | -                                | 350    | 1,300         |
|   | Monmata      | -   | 625   | -      | 1,188  | -                                | 1,800  | 3,613         |
|   | Cundin       | -   | -     | 1,200  | -      | -                                | 500    | 1,700         |
|   | Glee Bruek   | 300   | -     | 300    | -      | 1,200                            | 153    | 1,953         |
| Total   |              | 2,250   | 1,705 | 12,758 | 16,021 | 4,170                            | 10,421 | <b>47,325</b> |
| <b>Public Taps</b>  |              |   |       |        |        |                                  |        |               |
| Public Taps (2 types): 48 units: T type with 2 taps (41 units), and Storage (2 m <sup>3</sup> ) type with 8 taps (7 units)  |              |   |       |        |        |                                  |        |               |
| Location  |              | Type and Scale  |       |        |        | Target Population                |        |               |
| 1. Lamsujen   |              | T type: 9 units   |       |        |        | 531                              |        |               |
| 2. Keutapang  |              | T type: 2 units   |       |        |        | 342<br>(include No.10 Kecamatan) |        |               |
| 3. Cot  |              | T type: 1 unit with 2 m <sup>3</sup> Storage type: 1 unit |       |        |        | 220                              |        |               |
| 4. Pudeng   |              | 2 m <sup>3</sup> Storage type: 1 unit                     |       |        |        | 164                              |        |               |
| 5. Pasi   |              | 2 m <sup>3</sup> Storage type: 1 unit                     |       |        |        | 121                              |        |               |
| 6. Glee Bruek   |              | T type: 2 units   |       |        |        | 318                              |        |               |
| 7. Cundien  |              | T type: 2 units   |       |        |        | 253                              |        |               |
| 8. Monmata  |              | T type: 2 units   |       |        |        | 490                              |        |               |
| 9. Gapui  |              | T type: 1 units   |       |        |        | 115                              |        |               |
| 10. Kecamatan   |              | T type: 2 units   |       |        |        | Included in No.2 Keutapang       |        |               |
| 11. Lam Juhang  |              | T type: 2 units   |       |        |        | 681                              |        |               |
| 12. Lam Geureuheu   |              | T type: 2 units   |       |        |        | 299                              |        |               |
| 13. Umong Siribee   |              | 2 m <sup>3</sup> Storage type: 2 unit                     |       |        |        | 649                              |        |               |
| 14. Geunteut Tengoh   |              | T type: 2 units   |       |        |        | 262                              |        |               |
| 15. Geunteut Baroh  |              | 2 m <sup>3</sup> Storage type: 2 unit                     |       |        |        | 201                              |        |               |
| 16. Baroh Blang Mee   |              | T type: 2 units   |       |        |        | 97                               |        |               |
| 17. Teungoh Blang Mee   |              | T type: 2 units   |       |        |        | 86                               |        |               |
| 18. Lamkuta Blang Mee   |              | T type: 2 units   |       |        |        | 163                              |        |               |
| 19. Jantang   |              | T type: 2 units   |       |        |        | 232                              |        |               |
| 20. Tanoh Ano (Meunasah Krueng Kala)  |              | T type: 2 units   |       |        |        | 136                              |        |               |
| 21. Utamong   |              | T type: 2 units   |       |        |        | 124                              |        |               |
| 22. Saney   |              | T type: 2 units   |       |        |        | 85                               |        |               |
| <b>MCK</b>  |              |   |       |        |        |                                  |        |               |
| MCK (2 types): 20 units & 3 units wudhu taps  |              |   |       |        |        |                                  |        |               |
| - MCK without storage: 13 units   |              |   |       |        |        |                                  |        |               |
| - MCK with storage (5 m <sup>3</sup> ): 7 units   |              |   |       |        |        |                                  |        |               |
| - “Wudhu” taps (ritual body washing before praying for Moslem): 3 units   |              |   |       |        |        |                                  |        |               |
| Note:   |              |   |       |        |        |                                  |        |               |
| - Initial plan of YDD was to construct MCK without storage, but due to the geographic condition of some target villages (flat area and far away from hill), it is necessary to construct the water storage in the village (near to the facilities constructed). |              |   |       |        |        |                                  |        |               |
| - Initially, YDD planned to construct 1 MCK for each target village, in some villages the villagers asked YDD to construct “wudhu” taps at Mosque/Meunasah to replace the MCK construction, because the villagers need the “wudhu” taps more than communal MCK. |              |   |       |        |        |                                  |        |               |

| Location   | Type and Scale   | Target Population                |
|--|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. Lamsujen<br>MCK without storage                         | *1 unit (4 bathing booth/toilet, and 1 washing place with 8 taps)<br>*Type of Waste Water and Excreta Treatment: Septic tank with percolation well             | 531                              |
| 2. Keutapang<br>MCK without storage                        | *2 units (each unit: 2 bathing booth/toilet, and 1 washing place with 4 taps)<br>*Type of Waste Water and Excreta Treatment: Septic tank with percolation well | 342<br>(include No.10.Kecamatan) |
| 3. Cot<br>MCK without storage                              | *1 unit (4 bathing booth/toilet, and 1 washing place with 8 taps)<br>*Type of Waste Water and Excreta Treatment: Septic tank with percolation well             | 220                              |
| 4. Pudeng<br>MCK with 5 m <sup>3</sup> storage             | *1 unit (4 bathing booth/toilet, and 1 washing place with 12 taps)<br>*Type of Waste Water and Excreta Treatment: Septic tank with percolation well            | 164                              |
| 5. Pasi<br>MCK with 5 m <sup>3</sup> storage               | *1 unit (4 bathing booth/toilet, and 1 washing place with 12 taps)<br>*Type of Waste Water and Excreta Treatment: Septic tank with percolation well            | 121                              |
| 6. Glee Bruek<br>MCK without storage                       | *1 unit (4 bathing booth/toilet, and 1 washing place with 8 taps)<br>*Type of Waste Water and Excreta Treatment: Septic tank with percolation well             | 318                              |
| 7. Cundien<br>MCK without storage                          | *1 unit (4 bathing booth/toilet, and 1 washing place with 8 taps)<br>*Type of Waste Water and Excreta Treatment: Septic tank with percolation well             | 253                              |
| 8. Monmata<br>"Wudhu" taps                                 | *1 unit with 8 taps<br>*Type of Waste Water Treatment: Percolation well  | 490                              |
| 9. Gapui<br>"Wudhu" taps                                   | *1 unit with 8 taps<br>*Type of Waste Water Treatment: Percolation well  | 115                              |
| 10. Kecamatan<br>"Wudhu" taps                              | *1 unit with 8 taps<br>*Type of Waste Water Treatment: Percolation well  | Included in No.2 Keutapang       |
| 11. Lam Juhang<br>MCK without storage                      | *1 unit (4 bathing booth/toilet, and 1 washing place with 8 taps)<br>*Type of Waste Water and Excreta Treatment: Septic tank with percolation well             | 681                              |
| 12. Lam Geureuheu<br>MCK without storage                   | *1 unit (4 bathing booth/toilet, and 1 washing place with 8 taps)<br>*Type of Waste Water and Excreta Treatment: Septic tank with percolation well             | 299                              |
| 13. Umong Siribee<br>MCK with 5 m <sup>3</sup> storage     | *1 unit (4 bathing booth/toilet, and 1 washing place with 12 taps)<br>*Type of Waste Water and Excreta Treatment: Septic tank with percolation well            | 649                              |
| 14. Geunteut Tengoh<br>MCK without storage                 | *1 unit (4 bathing booth/toilet, and 1 washing place with 8 taps)<br>*Type of Waste Water and Excreta Treatment: Septic tank with percolation well             | 262                              |
| 15. Geunteut Baroh<br>MCK with 5 m <sup>3</sup> storage    | *1 unit (4 bathing booth/toilet, and 1 washing place with 12 taps)<br>*Type of Waste Water and Excreta Treatment: Septic tank with percolation well            | 201                              |
| 16. Baroh Blang Mee<br>MCK without storage                 | *1 unit (4 bathing booth/toilet, and 1 washing place with 8 taps)<br>*Type of Waste Water and Excreta Treatment: Septic tank with percolation well             | 97                               |
| 17. Teungoh Blang Mee<br>MCK with 5 m <sup>3</sup> storage | *1 unit (4 bathing booth/toilet, and 1 washing place with 12 taps)<br>*Type of Waste Water and Excreta Treatment: Septic tank with percolation well            | 86                               |
| 18. Lamkuta Blang Mee<br>MCK with 5 m <sup>3</sup> storage | *1 unit (4 bathing booth/toilet, and 1 washing place with 12 taps)<br>*Type of Waste Water and Excreta Treatment: Septic tank with percolation well            | 163                              |



|   |   |     |
|---|---|-----|
| 19. Jantang<br>MCK without storage                    | * 1 unit (4 bathing booth/toilet, and 1 washing place with 8 taps)<br>* Type of Waste Water and Excreta Treatment: Septic tank with percolation well  | 232 |
| 20. Tanah Ano<br>MCK with 5 m <sup>3</sup><br>storage | * 1 unit (4 bathing booth/toilet, and 1 washing place with 12 taps)<br>* Type of Waste Water and Excreta Treatment: Septic tank with percolation well | 136 |
| 21. Utamong<br>MCK without storage                    | * 1 unit (4 bathing booth/toilet, and 1 washing place with 8 taps)<br>* Type of Waste Water and Excreta Treatment: Septic tank with percolation well  | 124 |
| 22. Saney<br>MCK without storage                      | * 1 unit (4 bathing booth/toilet, and 1 washing place with 8 taps)<br>* Type of Waste Water and Excreta Treatment: Septic tank with percolation well  | 85  |

Note:

Septic Tank with Percolation Well is using 3 phase infiltration, the system consist of:

1. Compartment I (septic tank)

- All human excreta flow to the septic tank, precipitation and biodegradation process is happen, and the septic sludge is formed.
- After the wastewater reached  $\frac{3}{4}$  part of the tank, the water will flow to the Compartment II trough connection pipe.

2. Compartment II

- Waste water from the bathing booths and washing places is directly flow to compartment II.
- After the wastewater reached  $\frac{3}{4}$  part of the compartment, the water will flow to the percolation well trough connection pipe.

3. Percolation well

- From the percolation well, the waste water will be absorbed into the ground.
- In some areas which near to gutter, the waste water from the percolation well can be flowed to the gutter.

### 2.3.3 Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs

Table 2.3.4 Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs of Project No. 3

|   |
|---|
| <b>Project Title:</b> Reconstruction of Communal Waster Supply and Sanitation Facilities in Lhoong  |
| <b>Project Purpose:</b> Villagers get safe water and good sanitation conditions.  |
| <b>Indicator:</b><br>* Decrease in water-borne diseases<br>* Volume and quality of water used   |
| <b>Achievement:</b><br>- Average water use is shown in Table 2.3.5.<br>- According to YDD, the cadres and the villagers, the water flow to the villages in target areas of Lhoong is very satisfactory. The water is running well. Available volume of water after the construction of water supply is also very satisfactory. The present volume of water flow is more than before the project constructed or before the tsunami. The quality of the water is better than the water they used before tsunami. The villagers now can get clean and safe water from the public taps and carry them to their houses for drinking, cooking, etc. They do not need to get water from deep wells or from rivers anymore. |
| <b>Outputs 1:</b> Villagers use, operate and maintain water supply and sanitation facilities.   |
| <b>Indicator:</b><br>* Conditions of operation and maintenance by the committees.<br>* Conditions of operation and maintenance of common facilities<br>* Frequency of uses of sanitation facilities<br>* Coverage of operation and maintenance costs by tariff collected<br>* Damages and dirtiness of the facility   |

**Achievement:**

- In most of the villages, the villagers have started to use the communal MCKs (facility with toilet, bathing booth and washing place). An MCK located at the military settlement is not only used by the military, but also by the villagers around the military settlement. The military personnel encouraged their neighbors to use and keep the MCK clean. The villagers are very satisfied with this condition. They are very thankful.
- Permanent local committees for operation and maintenance of the water and sanitation facilities called OPAM (Organisasi Pemakai Air Minum) have been established in the target areas of Lhoong, except in the village group of Lamsujen/Keutapang. These local committees have already started to manage the operation and maintenance of the water and sanitation facilities. They regularly check the condition of water intake (especially during the heavy rain), checking the reservoirs, pipe lines, water flow at the public taps and MCKs. Prior to the establishment the committees for the operation and maintenance of the water and sanitation facilities, YDD submitted to the villagers the draft of basic rules for the organization, to be discussed by the committees, to make suitable with local condition.
- The local committees plan that the tariff collected from the villagers will be used for the operation and maintenance of the water and sanitation facilities, such as to repair the damages of public taps, to repair the leak or broken of pipes, etc, so that they do not need to collect money incidentally from the villagers when the damage occurs to the water supply and sanitation facilities. The amount of water charge to be collected by the committees from the villagers is not yet determined.
- According to the interviews with YDD and the village leaders, and our observation, the water intake facilities, v-nodes, and common reservoir tanks are well maintained. The committee members have kept checking these common facilities regularly, especially the water intake. During the heavy rain, the committee members sometimes have to check the water intake very frequently, to avoid the intake stopped up by the leaves. They also keep checking the pipe line from any damages regularly. The villagers also keep inform to the committee member if they find any damages to the facility.
- According to our observation and information from the villagers, the villagers now like to use the water and sanitation facilities. Instead of going to the bushes for defecate, now they chose to use the MCKs, though there are bushes, ditches or river around their houses. The facilities looked well maintained and kept clean.
- According to YDD, and based on our observation, it seemed that the villagers took good care to the public taps and MCKs facilities in Lhoong. The public taps and MCKs facilities have been kept clean.

Table 2.3.5 Average Water Use Before and After the Project No. 3

| Target Area                                     | Average Water Use<br>(L/day/person) |                |               | Population | Remark                              |
|---|-------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|------------|-------------------------------------|
|   | Before E/T                          | Before Project | After Project |            |                                     |
| 21 villages and the capital of Kecamatan Lhoong | 50                                  | 60*            | 60            | 5,569      | The villagers use public taps & MCK |

(Note: \* Water was carried by trucks by international NGOs before the project.)

### 2.3.4 Outcomes to Community Empowerment and Other Impacts

#### Capability of community to plan/implement activities

According to YDD, during the construction of water supply and sanitation facilities in Lhoong YDD trained the cadres on the operation and maintenance of the project. YDD also conducted the socialization to the villagers on how important it is to have management of water and sanitation project after YDD leaves their villages. According to YDD, villagers now are able to run the activity of water user organization.

#### Development of community organizations (committees/cooperatives)

To keep the sustainability of the water supply and sanitation project after YDD leaves the target areas, the people in target areas have established a water user organization at their villages. This organization is in charge to manage the water supply and sanitation activities in their villages. Significant impacts of the establishment of the operation and maintenance committees on other village organizations have not yet been found.

#### Dependence in external assistance

According to YDD and the village leaders, since almost of the properties of the villagers damaged or lost during the tsunami, they also lost their jobs. To earn their lives, the villagers still depend to the external assistance very much. They need capital to run their business, they need houses to stay in, they need health assistance, jobs, etc. Numbers of NGOs coming in to these villages have made the villagers very much attached to the assistance from the outsider.

#### Enhancement of transparency in community activities (village management)

YDD distributed draft rules/regulations that definitely describe the responsibilities and jobs of committee and the villagers in definitely, so that the committee transparently manages the water supply and sanitation facilities, because people know who does what.

According to YDD, the transparency in the community activities in the target areas of Lhoong has been increased. If there is any assistance from the outside, the village leaders openly inform to the villagers, invite them to join into a meeting to discuss about the assistance transparently. According to YDD, it is an impact caused by the implementation of the project.

#### Participation of villagers to communal/cooperative activities

Participation of the villagers in Lhoong to communal activities such as to come to the meeting, to clean the mosque and surrounding area, to clean the road, to be involved in the preparation of wedding parties, visiting and helping other families whose family members died, etc., has been much activated as a result of the implementation of the project with participation to the construction works under Gotong Royong (mutual assistance) system.

### **2.3.5 Sustainability**

As YDD has trained cadres during the construction works and the cadres were nominated as a technician on the village committee for operation and maintenance of water supplied and sanitation facilities, sustainability of the management by the committee would be high in technical term. The committees had been provided with well draft rules and regulations on roles of the committee members, and on use, operation maintenance continuous management by the committees can be expected in institutional term. The Since YDD introduced gravity system and operation and maintenance cost is minimal, sustainability in financial term would be high even after the government starts to charge for electricity.

## 2.4 PROJECT NO. 4

### 2.4.1 Project Summary

Table 2.4.1 Project Summary of Project No.4

|  |
|--|
| Project Title: Rehabilitation of Community in Coastal Villages after Earthquake and Tsunami in Peukan Bada   |
| Project Site: Desa; Lamteungoh, Lamtutui Kec.; Peukan Bada Kab.; Aceh Besar  |
| <p><b>Necessity/Relevancy:</b></p> <p>Since the time survivors had got assistance for emergency needs from the second month after the earthquake and tsunami, people had started to think about future life. They lost most of properties as well as infrastructure required for economic activities. For example, many of fishermen in the target area lost their boats and fishing gears. Supports for boats and fishing gears, and rehabilitation of related infrastructure for the fishermen community were necessary. To start better life supports for the recovery of health conditions and social life should also be included in the assistance.</p>  |
| <p><b>Target Group (Beneficiary):</b> Villagers of the Lamteungoh and Lamtutui</p> <p><b>Project Purpose:</b> Societies of Lamteungoh/Lamtutui are activated.</p> <p><b>Outputs:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fishermen expand fishing activities.</li> <li>2. Target fishermen do fishing as before.</li> <li>3. Environment and Sanitation conditions are kept good.</li> <li>4. Trainees (health cadres) implement activities for better health of the villagers.</li> <li>5. Protection area (green belt) is prepared.</li> </ol> <p><b>Activities:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Facilitation on village development plan</li> <li>2) Repairing and buying fishing boats and catching tools</li> <li>3) Environment health training</li> <li>4) Repairing fish landing jetty and market building</li> <li>5) Building a store (kiosk) for daily needs of fishermen</li> <li>6) Social events</li> <li>7) Mangrove rehabilitation</li> <li>8) Micro-finance facilitation for fishermen community</li> <li>9) Training for beginner captains of fishing boats</li> <li>10) Publication of books and bulletins</li> <li>11) Monitoring</li> <li>12) Evaluation</li> </ol> |
| <b>Budget:</b> JPY 9,877 thousand  |
| <b>Duration:</b> March 2005 – February 2006  |
| <b>Implementing NGO:</b> Yayasan PUGAR   |
| <p><b>External Factors:</b></p> <p>For the rehabilitation of the community, not only components covered by the project but also those of various sector, such as housing, health, education as well as religion, were to be taken care of.</p>   |

## 2.4.2 Performance of Project Implementation

Table 2.4.2 Performance of Project Implementation of Project No. 4

|  |
|--|
| <p><b>Activity 1: Facilitation on village development plan</b></p> <p>Because population of the 2 villages had substantially decreased and the 2 target villages are managed with an administration, 1 village development plan was formulated for the 2 villages with facilitation by PUGAR in March 2005. Village leaders, youth leaders, women leaders and representatives by occupations (total of 31 persons) attended the 3-day planning meeting held at PUGAR's Office, except the absence of village head and secretary on the second day. A facilitator from Jaringan Komunitas Adat (local NGO) and another facilitator from PUGAR promoted discussions. PUGAR provided a village map and draft plan for better discussion. UN-Habitat also provided materials for village planning. The development plan includes rehabilitation projects of 1) village layout and settlement/housing, 2) menasah (prayer place), 3) village head office, 4) water supply, 5) elementary school, 6) agricultural sector, 7) other small businesses, etc. The villagers proposed these projects to donors/international NGOs and most of the projects were or have been implemented by some donors/NGOs, such as UDAID-DAI (Development Aid International).</p>  |
| <p><b>Activity 2: Repairing and buying fishing boats and catching tools</b></p> <p><i>Selection of the target fishermen:</i> To select target group PUGAR applied the criteria as; 1) working in group, 2) transparency (openness), 3) contribution to the society, 4) contribution to micro-finance institution. For the application of the criteria, PUGAR worked with community organizers who were nominated with discussion with the villagers. The PUGAR staff made interviews with the community organizers on past behaviors of each of fishermen as well as interviews with individual fishermen. Past experience of PUGAR also helped transparent selection.</p> <p><i>Specification:</i> Discussions on specification of the boats were held with the fishermen in April 2005. Though fishermen requested more powerful engines, the specification of the engines was determined due to the budget limit.</p> <p><i>Ordering boats and purchasing fish catching tools:</i> After survey on boat price and carpenters, ordering and control of boat making were done with participation of Panglima Laot (traditional fishermen leader) in April 2005. Boat making took 3 months.</p> <p><i>Delivery:</i> In July 2005, new 5 fishing boats, 8 small boats and fishing nets/hooks were delivered to the fishermen with determined specification.</p>   |
| <p><b>Activity 3: Environment health training</b></p> <p><i>Environment and health cadres:</i> Before the training, the villagers and PUGAR nominated environment and health cadres in the two target village as well as in some neighboring villages, including village heads and secretaries, with criteria of 1) social status, 2) young and active, and 3) possible to attend the training. To promote awareness, to encourage activities for better community health, and to socialize the training, PUGAR nominated 2 facilitators from PUGAR and 2 field coordinators from the villages.</p> <p><i>Participants to the training:</i> Participants were 26 to 28 depending on the sessions.</p> <p><i>Methods of training:</i> Topics of the training were; 1) garbage management, 2) diseases and the causes, 3) clean environment and healthy foods, and 4) treatment of drinking water. For each topic a lecturer made presentation followed by confirmation of understanding of trainees and small discussions on the topic called 'material deepening' by a facilitator. Training on safe water included demonstration of chlorination. On the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the 3<sup>rd</sup> day participants made group discussions for problem analysis and formulation of action plans for the improvement of health of the villagers. For the morning of 3<sup>rd</sup> day, participants proposed field reconnaissance for assessment of the current conditions of their own villages to continue the discussion. The training ended with contests of drama play for health promotion produced and performed by participants themselves.</p> <p><i>Speakers and facilitators:</i> As speakers, staffs of Oxfam (for garbage management), Care (water treatment) were invited. They made good presentations and demonstration. An external staff of Acehnese and the director of PUGAR conducted 'material deepening'. According to the review by PUGAR, Dinas Kesehatan (health department) failed to send a good speaker.</p> <p><i>Actions plans:</i> During the training, participants from Lamteungo made action plans regarding; 1) garbage disposal, 2) drainage (to reduce diseases), 3) food and nutrition, 4) sanitation and clean water, and 5) bathing and washing places and waste water from there, while participants from Lamtutui formulated action plans regarding; 1) organic garbage treatment, 2) non-organic garbage disposal, 3) prevention of skin diseases, 4) water supply, 5) nutrition, and 6) communal sanitation facilities.</p> <p><i>Follow up:</i> After the training, PUGAR staff in cooperation with field coordinators of the villagers encouraged to implement action plans as well as to improve health conditions of the community by using skills and knowledge obtained by the training.</p> |

|  |
|--|
| <b>Activity 4: Repairing fish landing jetty and market building</b>  |
| Repairing plan was discussed mainly with Panglima Laot (traditional fishermen leader) and PUGAR prepares materials in May 2005. Repairing works were implemented by the community under supervision of a local carpenter in June as scheduled.   |
| <b>Activity 5: Building a store (kiosk) for daily needs of fishermen</b>   |
| Location in a communal land and design of the store were determined within the budget after discussion with the community in May 2005. The building works was done in June though it was planned in May. In June PUGAR assisted buying goods to be sold in the store. Until establishment and management of a cooperative for management of fishing boat operation, micro-financing and kiosk business in January 2006, a responsible person nominated by PUGAR and villagers ran the store. During the kiosk operation, field staff of PUGAR assisted management, especially book keeping.  |
| <b>Activity 6: Social events</b>   |
| Social events were planned, prepared and held by villagers, and PUGAR has mainly provided financial supports. Since April 2005 religious activities, such as Islamic lectures (Ceramah) [once a month], reading Dalaail (specific text book) [once a week] and reciting prayer (Zikir)[once a week] have been regularly held. The activities not only helped villagers to reduce trauma and to restart social activities as aimed, but the supports to religious events have made the community respectful to other activities of PUGAR.   |
| <b>Activity 7: Mangrove rehabilitation</b>   |
| <i>Planning:</i> In May 2005, location, species of mangrove, schedule and community participation in replanting were determined through discussions with village leaders, fishermen leaders and villagers.<br><i>Preparation:</i> For procurement of seeds and seedbeds (plastic pots) and sowing, PUGAR employed a local NGO named Hipayat. Hipayat procured seeds and seedbeds in June and sowed in July.<br><i>Planting:</i> Mangrove planting in the area of 4 ha started in August with participation of the community people who were paid by number of planted mangrove seedlings. PUGAR staff tried in 2 ways, direct planting just after budding and planting after seedlings grew to some extent. Somehow direct planting was more successful.<br><i>Care of planted mangrove:</i> PUGAR staff and villagers have been continuously replacing dying mangroves. In January 2006 PUGAR and villagers planned to expand mangrove planting with approval of JICA.<br><i>Management after the project:</i> After the project, the mangrove forest will be handed over to the villages and the village head of the area will manage according to the customary law.  |
| <b>Activity 8: Micro-finance facilitation for fishermen community</b>  |
| <i>Seminar:</i> As a start for facilitation activities, PUGAR held a seminar on micro-finance in late July 2005 with participation around 25 villagers from Peukan Bada (target area of Project No. 4) and Baitussalam (target area of Project No. 5). In the seminar 2 guest speakers explained concepts of syaria financing and related laws/regulations, followed by questions and answers. After that, discussions for future activities were made.<br><i>Training:</i> Training of 4 days to prospective staff of micro-finance institute were conducted in the middle of September 2005. The subjects were; 1) outline of syaria micro-financing and Baitul Qiradh (micro-finance institute), 2) management and administration of the institution, 3) offering and appraisal of micro-finance, 4) book keeping and reporting, and 5) basic operation of computer. Though 20 participants or candidate staffs of the institutes who are young and graduated from high schools with 5 persons representing each of the 4 target villages of Project No. 4 and No. 5 were selected, actual participants were 18. As trainers, a guest speaker, the same person as the seminar, and 2 facilitators from Bogor were invited, who made good presentation and facilitation.<br><i>Apprenticeship:</i> In November 2005, PUGAR assisted for apprenticeship of 18 candidate staffs of the micro-finance institute in the existing 3 cooperatives during a month, in order for the apprentices to learn 1) basic management of the institute, 2) simple book keeping and 3) project appraisal.<br><i>Establishment of a cooperative:</i> A cooperative named 'Hareukat Jalo', meaning "boat fishing income" was established in October by a meeting chaired by a person who had been democratically elected as the head of the cooperative by the target villagers of the 2 projects. The posts of the cooperative consist of the head, vice head, secretary, cashier and staff, and staffing were made with representing persons from the two project sites equally. All members were agreed as proposed by the head.<br><i>Cooperative meeting:</i> In November members of the cooperative had a meeting to discuss; 1) legal approval, 2) contributions, 3) activities and income, 4) place of the cooperative office. The meeting decided that legal procedure required for the legal approval should be taken within two weeks. Main contribution was determined as Rp. 200,000/member and monthly contribution as Rp. 20,000. The activities of the cooperative were decided as a) kiosk (Sembako store) management, b) fishing, c) micro-financing. The members of the cooperative planned to rent 2 floor rooms and establish a kiosk at the 1 <sup>st</sup> floor to supply goods to the 2 kiosks at the project sites as well as selling good there, and to open an office for the cooperative at 2 <sup>nd</sup> floor. The institute was legally approved as cooperative. By the end of January the asset reached Rp. 620 million. |

|   |
|---|
| <b>Activity 9: Training for beginner captains of fishing boats</b>  |
| With the demands of villagers and approval of JICA to use remaining budget for facilitation of village development planning, training for beginner captains of fishing boats were conducted in late November 2005.<br><i>Participants:</i> Beginner captains of 20 persons were invited from the both project sites, 10 from Peukan Bada and 10 from Baitussalam. Actual participants were 13-19 depending on the day.<br><i>Subjects and trainers:</i> Subjects of the training were; 1) traditional maritime and fishery customs, 2) fishery skills and detecting schools of fish, 3) maintenance of engines of boats, 4) seasons and safety. Senior captains and other experienced persons in the subjects were invited as speakers. Materials for the training were prepared by PUGAR staffs. The training was comprised of 2-days classroom teaching and 1-day field practices including those at the sea. |
| <b>Activity 10: Publication of books and bulletins</b>  |
| Bulletins named 'Jalo' (fishing boat) were published bi-monthly with 500 copies for each issue.   |

### 2.4.3 Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs

Table 2.4.3 Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs of Project No. 4

| <b>Project Title:</b> Rehabilitation of Community in Coastal Villages after Earthquake and Tsunami in Peukan Bada   |              |              |                     |                     |                     |                |  |  |  |  |  |  |        |              |              |            |            |            |        |              |              |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |       |              |              |            |            |              |         |              |            |            |            |            |   |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|--------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|--------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|---------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| <b>Project Purpose:</b> Societies of Lamteungo/Lamtutui are activated.  |              |              |                     |                     |                     |                |  |  |  |  |  |  |        |              |              |            |            |            |        |              |              |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |       |              |              |            |            |              |         |              |            |            |            |            |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>Indicator:</b><br>* Achievement of the project purpose could not be monitored or evaluated with specific indicators. Achievements of respective outputs were examined instead.   |              |              |                     |                     |                     |                |  |  |  |  |  |  |        |              |              |            |            |            |        |              |              |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |       |              |              |            |            |              |         |              |            |            |            |            |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>Outputs 1:</b> Fishermen expand fishing activities.  |              |              |                     |                     |                     |                |  |  |  |  |  |  |        |              |              |            |            |            |        |              |              |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |       |              |              |            |            |              |         |              |            |            |            |            |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>Indicator:</b><br>* Investment for fishing or other economic activities by the cooperative<br>* Average monthly fishermen income   |              |              |                     |                     |                     |                |  |  |  |  |  |  |        |              |              |            |            |            |        |              |              |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |       |              |              |            |            |              |         |              |            |            |            |            |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>Achievement:</b><br>- The cooperative has well established but not yet made investment or crediting.<br>- Average fishermen income has not increased by the implementation of the project, except that caused by the increase of income of the target fishermen.   |              |              |                     |                     |                     |                |  |  |  |  |  |  |        |              |              |            |            |            |        |              |              |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |       |              |              |            |            |              |         |              |            |            |            |            |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>Outputs 2:</b> Target fishermen do fishing as before.  |              |              |                     |                     |                     |                |  |  |  |  |  |  |        |              |              |            |            |            |        |              |              |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |       |              |              |            |            |              |         |              |            |            |            |            |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>Indicator:</b><br>* Monthly income of target fishermen<br>* Monthly contribution to the cooperative<br>* Monthly sales and contribution to the cooperative of Kiosk<br>* Weekly and monthly fluctuation in the income, sales and the contribution to the cooperative   |              |              |                     |                     |                     |                |  |  |  |  |  |  |        |              |              |            |            |            |        |              |              |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |       |              |              |            |            |              |         |              |            |            |            |            |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>Achievement:</b><br>- Amount of income as well as contribution to the cooperative by fishing is largely fluctuating.   |              |              |                     |                     |                     |                |  |  |  |  |  |  |        |              |              |            |            |            |        |              |              |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |       |              |              |            |            |              |         |              |            |            |            |            |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>Gross Income</th> <th>Profit</th> <th>Contribution to LKM</th> <th>Crew Income/ person</th> <th>Captain Income</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="6">I Fishing Boats (price Rp.10,500,000, 1 captain, 1 crew) [3 boats]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nov-05</td> <td>Rp 2,726,333</td> <td>Rp 1,164,500</td> <td>Rp 388,167</td> <td>Rp 388,167</td> <td>Rp 469,957</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dec-05</td> <td>Rp 2,735,500</td> <td>Rp 1,093,000</td> <td>Rp 364,333</td> <td>Rp 364,333</td> <td>Rp 446,398</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan-06</td> <td>Rp 2,353,167</td> <td>Rp 434,000</td> <td>Rp 144,667</td> <td>Rp 144,667</td> <td>Rp 215,262</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>Rp 7,815,000</td> <td>Rp 2,691,500</td> <td>Rp 897,167</td> <td>Rp 897,167</td> <td>Rp 1,131,617</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average</td> <td>Rp 2,605,000</td> <td>Rp 897,167</td> <td>Rp 299,056</td> <td>Rp 299,056</td> <td>Rp 377,206</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">II Large Fishing Boats (price Rp.24,750,000, 1 captain, 1 crew) [5 boats]</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Month        | Gross Income | Profit              | Contribution to LKM | Crew Income/ person | Captain Income | I Fishing Boats (price Rp.10,500,000, 1 captain, 1 crew) [3 boats] |  |  |  |  |  | Nov-05 | Rp 2,726,333 | Rp 1,164,500 | Rp 388,167 | Rp 388,167 | Rp 469,957 | Dec-05 | Rp 2,735,500 | Rp 1,093,000 | Rp 364,333 | Rp 364,333 | Rp 446,398 | Jan-06 | Rp 2,353,167 | Rp 434,000 | Rp 144,667 | Rp 144,667 | Rp 215,262 | Total | Rp 7,815,000 | Rp 2,691,500 | Rp 897,167 | Rp 897,167 | Rp 1,131,617 | Average | Rp 2,605,000 | Rp 897,167 | Rp 299,056 | Rp 299,056 | Rp 377,206 | II Large Fishing Boats (price Rp.24,750,000, 1 captain, 1 crew) [5 boats] |  |  |  |  |  |
| Month   | Gross Income | Profit       | Contribution to LKM | Crew Income/ person | Captain Income      |                |  |  |  |  |  |  |        |              |              |            |            |            |        |              |              |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |       |              |              |            |            |              |         |              |            |            |            |            |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| I Fishing Boats (price Rp.10,500,000, 1 captain, 1 crew) [3 boats]  |              |              |                     |                     |                     |                |  |  |  |  |  |  |        |              |              |            |            |            |        |              |              |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |       |              |              |            |            |              |         |              |            |            |            |            |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov-05  | Rp 2,726,333 | Rp 1,164,500 | Rp 388,167          | Rp 388,167          | Rp 469,957          |                |  |  |  |  |  |  |        |              |              |            |            |            |        |              |              |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |       |              |              |            |            |              |         |              |            |            |            |            |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dec-05  | Rp 2,735,500 | Rp 1,093,000 | Rp 364,333          | Rp 364,333          | Rp 446,398          |                |  |  |  |  |  |  |        |              |              |            |            |            |        |              |              |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |       |              |              |            |            |              |         |              |            |            |            |            |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan-06  | Rp 2,353,167 | Rp 434,000   | Rp 144,667          | Rp 144,667          | Rp 215,262          |                |  |  |  |  |  |  |        |              |              |            |            |            |        |              |              |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |       |              |              |            |            |              |         |              |            |            |            |            |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total   | Rp 7,815,000 | Rp 2,691,500 | Rp 897,167          | Rp 897,167          | Rp 1,131,617        |                |  |  |  |  |  |  |        |              |              |            |            |            |        |              |              |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |       |              |              |            |            |              |         |              |            |            |            |            |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average   | Rp 2,605,000 | Rp 897,167   | Rp 299,056          | Rp 299,056          | Rp 377,206          |                |  |  |  |  |  |  |        |              |              |            |            |            |        |              |              |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |       |              |              |            |            |              |         |              |            |            |            |            |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| II Large Fishing Boats (price Rp.24,750,000, 1 captain, 1 crew) [5 boats]   |              |              |                     |                     |                     |                |  |  |  |  |  |  |        |              |              |            |            |            |        |              |              |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |       |              |              |            |            |              |         |              |            |            |            |            |   |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |              |              |            |            |            |
|--|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Nov-05   | Rp 2,522,200 | Rp 963,000   | Rp 321,000 | Rp 321,000 | Rp 396,666 |
| Dec-05   | Rp 2,457,400 | Rp 808,800   | Rp 269,600 | Rp 269,600 | Rp 343,322 |
| Jan-06   | Rp 1,980,500 | Rp 413,700   | Rp 137,900 | Rp 137,900 | Rp 197,315 |
| Total  | Rp 6,960,100 | Rp 2,185,500 | Rp 728,500 | Rp 728,500 | Rp 937,303 |
| Average  | Rp 2,320,033 | Rp 728,500   | Rp 242,833 | Rp 242,833 | Rp 312,434 |
| Canoes (price Rp.2,500,000, 1 captain, 1 crew) [5 canoes]  |              |              |            |            |            |
| Nov-05   | Rp 1,065,000 | Rp 168,000   | Rp 56,000  | Rp 56,000  | Rp 56,000  |
| Dec-05   | Rp 1,200,400 | Rp 138,000   | Rp 46,000  | Rp 46,000  | Rp 46,000  |
| Jan-06   | Rp 1,410,800 | Rp 180,000   | Rp 60,000  | Rp 60,000  | Rp 60,000  |
| Total  | Rp 3,676,200 | Rp 486,000   | Rp 162,000 | Rp 162,000 | Rp 162,000 |
| Average  | Rp 1,225,400 | Rp 162,000   | Rp 54,000  | Rp 54,000  | Rp 54,000  |
| <p>- Out of the Profit by kiosk operation, 65% are contributed to micro-financing institute, i.e., cooperative, and 35% are for the clerk. Profits from kiosk management in December was Rp. 2.5 million and in January, Rp. 5.2 million. The profit in November was not clear because the book kept by the clerk had many errors.</p>   |              |              |            |            |            |
| <b>Outputs 3: Environment and Sanitation conditions are kept good.</b>   |              |              |            |            |            |
| <b>Indicator:</b>  |              |              |            |            |            |
| * Change in health condition by implementation of action plans of health cadres  |              |              |            |            |            |
| <b>Achievement:</b>  |              |              |            |            |            |
| <p>- Due to efforts of the health cadres and participation of the villagers, village street, drains are much cleaner than before.</p> <p>- The villagers put the garbage in plastic bags and then put them into the available garbage bins by the roads. The toilets are clean and no bad smell any more. Previously the toilets were dirty full with human stool. Drains are clean not full with garbage such as plastic bottles and other garbage anymore. The water can flow smoothly through the drains and the villages are drained soon after the rain. Before the training, the villages were inundated with water for several days and the drains were full with stagnant water almost for months and were good places for mosquitoes to lay their eggs. The condition was vulnerable for malaria.</p> |              |              |            |            |            |
| <b>Outputs 4: Trainees (health cadres) of the environmental health training implement activities for better health of the villagers</b>  |              |              |            |            |            |
| <b>Indicator:</b>  |              |              |            |            |            |
| * Conditions of implementation of the action plans formulated by health cadres during the training   |              |              |            |            |            |
| <b>Achievement:</b>  |              |              |            |            |            |
| <p>- Health cadres after the formulation of action plans in May 2005 in environmental health training have been promoting or implementing the following activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- mutual working</li> <li>- providing garbage bin</li> <li>- cleaning drains</li> <li>- cleaning wells</li> <li>- improving the broken MCK</li> <li>- burning collected garbage</li> </ul>  |              |              |            |            |            |
| <b>Outputs 5: Protection area (green belt) is prepared.</b>  |              |              |            |            |            |
| <b>Indicator:</b>  |              |              |            |            |            |
| * Care of planted mangrove by village heads and villagers  |              |              |            |            |            |
| * Growth of planted mangrove   |              |              |            |            |            |



**Achievement:**

- Planted mangroves are growing well. Now average height is 75 cm. The field assistants always keep monitoring them. The mangrove dying reached 112 trees in November and 91 trees in December 2005. The mangrove keepers of the villagers have been replanted them. The village heads look after the mangrove planting areas continually and no destruction by the villagers has been occurred.

#### **2.4.4 Outcomes to Community Empowerment and Other Impacts**

##### Capability of community (villages) to plan/implement program/projects/activities

Though the facilitations by PUGAR for the village develop plan and action plans for health improvement and back-up by PUGAR for the implementation of the plans, community leaders and health cadres have been empowered for planning and implementing capabilities.

##### Participation of villagers to communal/cooperative activities

Trained health cadres have done several activities to change the conditions of health and environment. They have coordinated the villagers to help each other in cleaning the houses, public facilities by providing garbage bins, cleaning drainage and wells, and improving broken MCK. Based on the observation in the field and result of interview with the village leaders several outcomes (impacts) have occurred in the working areas. The villagers cooperate each other to the garbage bins every Friday morning, clean the drainages in the villages. The cadres in cooperation with the village heads coordinate the activities. The village and barracks as well look neater and cleaner compared to the condition of pre training.

##### Development of community organizations (committees/cooperatives)

Micro-financing institution organization was established as cooperative as target fishermen's organization with 25 fishermen. Later, 17 persons, such as village head, Panglima Laot (traditional firemen leader, respected by fishermen) and fish broker (Toke Bangku) were joined. The cooperative has grown to a core organization for economic development of the target villages. The development the organization is an outcome of the project implementation.

#### **2.4.5 Sustainability**

Every component had developed as it was expected by PUGAR as well as villagers. The PUGAR has never made over-intervention, but facilitated, which does not mean that PUGAR do not have strategy. PUGAR knows the villagers well and has its own strategies. PUGAR also collaborated for strategies of project implementation with villagers. PUGAR staff frequently visited the villages not to supervise but to monitor and to facilitate solutions if problems arise. Sustainability is high because of the approaches of PUGAR.

Tough the cooperative has grown to the core organization of the village economic development, continuous facilitation for effective, equitable and transparent management of the cooperative is still necessary and recommended.

## 2.5 PROJECT NO. 5

### 2.5.1 Project Summary

Table 2.5.1 Project Summary of Project No.5

|   |
|---|
| <b>Project Title:</b> Rehabilitation of Community in Coastal Villages after Earthquake and Tsunami in Baitussalam   |
| <b>Project Site:</b> Desa; Lambada Lhok, Lampineung Kec.; Baitussalam Kab.; Aceh Besar  |
| <p><b>Necessity/Relevancy:</b></p> <p>Since the time survivors had got assistance for emergency needs from the second month after the earthquake and tsunami, people had started to think about future life. They lost most of properties as well as infrastructure required for economic activities. For example, many of fishermen in the target area lost their boats and fishing gears. Supports for boats and fishing gears, and rehabilitation of related infrastructure for the fishermen community were necessary. To start better life supports for the recovery of health conditions and social life should also be included in the assistance.</p>   |
| <p><b>Target Group (Beneficiary):</b> Villagers of the Lambada Lhok and Lampineung</p> <p><b>Project Purpose:</b> Societies of Lambada Lhok and Lampineung are activated.</p> <p><b>Outputs:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fishermen expand fishing activities.</li> <li>2. Target fishermen do fishing as before.</li> <li>3. Environment and Sanitation conditions are kept good.</li> <li>4. Trainees (health cadres) implement activities for better health of the villagers.</li> <li>5. Protection area (green belt) is prepared.</li> </ol> <p><b>Activities:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Facilitation on village development plan.</li> <li>2) Repairing and buying fishing boats and catching tools</li> <li>3) Environment health training</li> <li>4) Rehabilitation of a fishermen hall</li> <li>5) Building a store (kiosk) for daily needs of fishermen</li> <li>6) Social events</li> <li>7) Mangrove rehabilitation</li> <li>8) Micro-finance facilitation for fishermen community</li> <li>9) Training for beginner captains of fishing boats</li> <li>10) Publication of books and bulletins</li> <li>11) Monitoring</li> <li>12) Evaluation</li> </ol> |
| <b>Budget:</b> (JPY 9,144 thousand)   |
| <b>Duration:</b> March 2005 – February 2006   |
| <b>Implementing NGO:</b> Yayasan PUGAR  |
| <p><b>External Factors:</b></p> <p>For the rehabilitation of the community, not only components covered by the project but also those of various sector, such as housing, health, education as well as religion, are to be taken care of. During the construction of the fishermen hall, availability of construction materials due to the high demands for construction materials over Aceh delayed the construction works.</p>  |

## 2.5.2 Performance of Project Implementation

Table 2.5.2 Performance of Project Implementation of Project No. 5

|   |
|---|
| <p><b>Activity 1: Facilitation on village development plan</b></p> <p>PUGAR facilitated for a village development plan for each of the two target villages in Baitussalam in March and April 2005. In each village, village leaders, youth leaders, women leaders and representatives by occupations (total of 30 persons) were invited to the 2-days planning and 27 persons for Lambada Lhock and 28 persons for Lampineung were attended to the meeting. A facilitator from WALHI (federation of Acehese NGOs for environment) and another facilitator from PUGAR promoted discussions. PUGAR provided a village map and draft plan for better discussion. UN-Habitat also provided materials for village planning. The development plan includes rehabilitation projects of 1) village layout and settlement/housing, 2) menasah (prayer place), 3) village head office, 4) water supply, 5) elementary school, 6) agricultural sector, 7) other small businesses, etc. The villagers proposed these projects mainly to international or Indonesian NGOs and many of the projects were or have been implemented by those NGOs, including water and sanitation projects by Yayasan Dian Desa (YDD) as a part of Project No. 2.</p>   |
| <p><b>Activity 2: Repairing and buying fishing boats and catching tools</b></p> <p><i>Selection of the target fishermen:</i> Same as Project No. 4<br/> <i>Specification:</i> Same as Project No. 4<br/> <i>Ordering boats and purchasing fish catching tools:</i> Same as Project No. 4<br/> <i>Delivery:</i> In July 2005, new 2 large boats (netting boats), 7 fishing boats and fishing nets/hooks were delivered to the fishermen with determined specification.</p>   |
| <p><b>Activity 3: Environment health training</b></p> <p><i>Environment and health cadres:</i> Same as Project No. 4.<br/> <i>Participants to the training:</i> Participants were 30-34 depending on the sessions.<br/> <i>Methods of training:</i> Topics of the training were; 1) healthy housing and environment, 2) clean water and sanitation, 3) garbage management, 4) food and nutrition. For each topic a lecturers made presentation followed by confirmation of understanding of trainees and small discussions called 'material deepening' by facilitators. Training on safe water included demonstration of chlorination. After the first session, the speaker asked participants for problem identification on environmental health. On the 3<sup>rd</sup> day participants made group discussions for problem analysis and formulation of action plans.<br/> <i>Speakers and facilitators:</i> As speakers, staffs of Oxfam (for garbage management) were invited. They made good presentations. An external staff of Acehese and the director of PUGAR conducted 'material deepening'. Based on the review of the same training in May for Project No. 4, PUGAR invited doctors of hospitals (healthy housing and environment and clean water and sanitation) for as speakers and person from the health department made opening speech.<br/> <i>Actions plans:</i> During the training, participants from Lampineung made action plans regarding; 1) clean water and sanitation, 2) bathing/washing places and toilets, 3) garbage, 4) prevention and measures against flies and mosquitoes, 4) tools for cleaning, 5) health service, and 6) awareness of good health, while participants from Lambada Lhock formulated action plans regarding; 1) awareness of good health, 2) temporary garbage storage, 3) nutritious food, 4) drainage and wastewater, 5) use of toilet, and 6) communal sanitation facilities.<br/> <i>Follow-up:</i> Same as Project No. 4.</p> |
| <p><b>Activity 4: Rehabilitation of a fishermen hall</b></p> <p><i>Change from initial proposal:</i> PUGAR as well as villages planned and proposed rehabilitation of a fish landing jetty and market house as Project No.4. After the proposal some fishermen group agreed the rehabilitation with French fishermen. Then, PUGAR and fishermen changed the plan to rehabilitation of the Panglima Laot's office. Afterwards they decided that the facility should be used not only by the Panglima Laot but also by fishermen of the area and change the name to 'Balai Jalo' (fishermen hall).<br/> <i>Preparation:</i> To find a suitable place took also substantial time, and PUGAR and villagers decided the location in August 2005.</p>   |
| <p><b>Activity 5: Building a store (kiosk) for daily needs of fishermen</b></p> <p>Same as Project No. 4, expect difficulties in finding a good location and building works. Villagers and PUGAR found a location in August 2005. Materials for the building were not always available and carpenters could not work fully. The kiosk started operation in October.</p>   |
| <p><b>Activity 6: Social events</b></p> <p>Same as Project No. 4</p>  |

|   |
|---|
| <b>Activity 7: Mangrove rehabilitation</b>                            |
| Same as Project No. 4, except the land area for the planning of 3 ha. |
| <b>Activity 8: Micro-finance facilitation for fishermen community</b> |
| The activity was combined with that for Project No. 4.                |
| <b>Activity 9: Training for beginner captains of fishing boats</b>    |
| The activity was combined with that for Project No. 4.                |
| <b>Activity 10: Publication of books and bulletins</b>                |
| The activity was combined with that for Project No. 4.                |

### 2.5.3 Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs

Table 2.5.3 Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs of Project No. 5

| <b>Project Title:</b> Rehabilitation of Community in Coastal Villages after Earthquake and Tsunami in Baitussalam   |              |              |                     |                      |                      |               |  |  |  |  |  |  |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |              |            |            |            |       |              |              |              |              |              |         |              |              |            |            |            |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|-------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <b>Project Purpose:</b> Societies of Lambada Lhok and Lampineung are activated.   |              |              |                     |                      |                      |               |  |  |  |  |  |  |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |              |            |            |            |       |              |              |              |              |              |         |              |              |            |            |            |
| <b>Indicator:</b><br>* Achievement of the project purpose could not be monitored or evaluated with specific indicators. Achievements of respective outputs were examined instead.   |              |              |                     |                      |                      |               |  |  |  |  |  |  |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |              |            |            |            |       |              |              |              |              |              |         |              |              |            |            |            |
| <b>Outputs 1:</b> Fishermen expand fishing activities.  |              |              |                     |                      |                      |               |  |  |  |  |  |  |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |              |            |            |            |       |              |              |              |              |              |         |              |              |            |            |            |
| <b>Indicator:</b><br>* Investment for fishing or other economic activities by the cooperative<br>* Average monthly fishermen income   |              |              |                     |                      |                      |               |  |  |  |  |  |  |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |              |            |            |            |       |              |              |              |              |              |         |              |              |            |            |            |
| <b>Achievement:</b><br>- The cooperative has well established but not yet made investment or crediting.<br>- Average fishermen income has not increased by the implementation of the project, except that caused by the increase of income of the target fishermen.   |              |              |                     |                      |                      |               |  |  |  |  |  |  |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |              |            |            |            |       |              |              |              |              |              |         |              |              |            |            |            |
| <b>Outputs 2:</b> Target fishermen do fishing as before.  |              |              |                     |                      |                      |               |  |  |  |  |  |  |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |              |            |            |            |       |              |              |              |              |              |         |              |              |            |            |            |
| <b>Indicator:</b><br>* Monthly income of target fishermen<br>* Monthly contribution to the cooperative<br>* Monthly sales and contribution to the cooperative of Kiosk<br>* Weekly and monthly fluctuation in the income, sales and the contribution to the cooperative   |              |              |                     |                      |                      |               |  |  |  |  |  |  |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |              |            |            |            |       |              |              |              |              |              |         |              |              |            |            |            |
| <b>Achievement:</b><br>- Amount of income as well as contribution to the cooperative by fishing is largely fluctuating.<br>- Fluctuation in fishermen income is very high. In some month, a crew merely receives Rp. 200,000. Besides, captain of a large netting boat received more than Rp. 7.3 million.  |              |              |                     |                      |                      |               |  |  |  |  |  |  |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |              |            |            |            |       |              |              |              |              |              |         |              |              |            |            |            |
| <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>Gross Income</th> <th>The Benefit</th> <th>Contribution to LKM</th> <th>Crew Income / person</th> <th>Pawang Income</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="6">Fishing Boats (price Rp.10,500,000., 1 pawang, 1 crew)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oct-05</td> <td>Rp 1,307,882</td> <td>Rp 758,571</td> <td>Rp 252,857</td> <td>Rp 252,857</td> <td>Rp 292,094</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nov-05</td> <td>Rp 1,093,596</td> <td>Rp 634,286</td> <td>Rp 211,429</td> <td>Rp 211,429</td> <td>Rp 244,236</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dec-05</td> <td>Rp 1,038,177</td> <td>Rp 602,143</td> <td>Rp 200,714</td> <td>Rp 200,714</td> <td>Rp 231,860</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan-06</td> <td>Rp 3,468,293</td> <td>Rp 2,370,457</td> <td>Rp 790,152</td> <td>Rp 790,152</td> <td>Rp 894,201</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>Rp 6,907,948</td> <td>Rp 4,365,457</td> <td>Rp 1,455,152</td> <td>Rp 1,455,152</td> <td>Rp 1,662,391</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average</td> <td>Rp 1,726,987</td> <td>Rp 1,091,364</td> <td>Rp 363,788</td> <td>Rp 363,788</td> <td>Rp 415,598</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Month        | Gross Income | The Benefit         | Contribution to LKM  | Crew Income / person | Pawang Income | Fishing Boats (price Rp.10,500,000., 1 pawang, 1 crew) |  |  |  |  |  | Oct-05 | Rp 1,307,882 | Rp 758,571 | Rp 252,857 | Rp 252,857 | Rp 292,094 | Nov-05 | Rp 1,093,596 | Rp 634,286 | Rp 211,429 | Rp 211,429 | Rp 244,236 | Dec-05 | Rp 1,038,177 | Rp 602,143 | Rp 200,714 | Rp 200,714 | Rp 231,860 | Jan-06 | Rp 3,468,293 | Rp 2,370,457 | Rp 790,152 | Rp 790,152 | Rp 894,201 | Total | Rp 6,907,948 | Rp 4,365,457 | Rp 1,455,152 | Rp 1,455,152 | Rp 1,662,391 | Average | Rp 1,726,987 | Rp 1,091,364 | Rp 363,788 | Rp 363,788 | Rp 415,598 |
| Month   | Gross Income | The Benefit  | Contribution to LKM | Crew Income / person | Pawang Income        |               |  |  |  |  |  |  |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |              |            |            |            |       |              |              |              |              |              |         |              |              |            |            |            |
| Fishing Boats (price Rp.10,500,000., 1 pawang, 1 crew)  |              |              |                     |                      |                      |               |  |  |  |  |  |  |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |              |            |            |            |       |              |              |              |              |              |         |              |              |            |            |            |
| Oct-05  | Rp 1,307,882 | Rp 758,571   | Rp 252,857          | Rp 252,857           | Rp 292,094           |               |  |  |  |  |  |  |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |              |            |            |            |       |              |              |              |              |              |         |              |              |            |            |            |
| Nov-05  | Rp 1,093,596 | Rp 634,286   | Rp 211,429          | Rp 211,429           | Rp 244,236           |               |  |  |  |  |  |  |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |              |            |            |            |       |              |              |              |              |              |         |              |              |            |            |            |
| Dec-05  | Rp 1,038,177 | Rp 602,143   | Rp 200,714          | Rp 200,714           | Rp 231,860           |               |  |  |  |  |  |  |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |              |            |            |            |       |              |              |              |              |              |         |              |              |            |            |            |
| Jan-06  | Rp 3,468,293 | Rp 2,370,457 | Rp 790,152          | Rp 790,152           | Rp 894,201           |               |  |  |  |  |  |  |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |              |            |            |            |       |              |              |              |              |              |         |              |              |            |            |            |
| Total   | Rp 6,907,948 | Rp 4,365,457 | Rp 1,455,152        | Rp 1,455,152         | Rp 1,662,391         |               |  |  |  |  |  |  |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |              |            |            |            |       |              |              |              |              |              |         |              |              |            |            |            |
| Average   | Rp 1,726,987 | Rp 1,091,364 | Rp 363,788          | Rp 363,788           | Rp 415,598           |               |  |  |  |  |  |  |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |            |            |            |            |        |              |              |            |            |            |       |              |              |              |              |              |         |              |              |            |            |            |

|  |               |               |               |             |              |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| Netting Boats (price Rp.145,000,000 and Rp.120,000,000., 1 pawang, 14 crews) |               |               |               |             |              |
| Oct-05   | Rp 12,698,413 | Rp 8,000,000  | Rp 4,000,000  | Rp 235,294  | Rp 1,105,509 |
| Nov-05   | Rp 9,841,270  | Rp 6,200,000  | Rp 3,100,000  | Rp 182,353  | Rp 856,769   |
| Dec-05   | Rp 16,111,111 | Rp 10,150,000 | Rp 5,075,000  | Rp 298,529  | Rp 1,402,614 |
| Jan-06   | Rp 39,750,000 | Rp 33,140,000 | Rp 16,570,000 | Rp 974,706  | Rp 3,936,912 |
| Total  | Rp 78,400,794 | Rp 57,490,000 | Rp 28,745,000 | Rp1,690,882 | Rp 7,301,804 |
| Average  | Rp 19,600,198 | Rp 14,372,500 | Rp 7,186,250  | Rp 422,721  | Rp 1,825,451 |

- Out of the Profit by kiosk operation, 65% are contributed to micro-financing institute, i.e., cooperative, and 35% are for the clerk. Profits from kiosk management in December was Rp. 1.3 million and in January, Rp. 3.8 million. The profit in November was not clear because the book kept by the clerk had many errors.

**Outputs 3: Environment and Sanitation conditions are kept good.**

**Indicator:**

- \* Change in health condition by implementation of action plans of health cadres
- \* Trainees (cadres) implement activities for better health of the villagers

**Achievement:**

- Due to efforts of the health cadres and participation of the villagers, village street, drains are much cleaner than before.
- The villagers put the garbage in plastic bags and then put them into the available garbage bins by the roads. The toilets are clean and no bad smell any more. Previously the toilets were dirty full with human stool. Drains are clean not full with garbage such as plastic bottles and other garbage anymore. The water can flow smoothly through the drains and the villages are drained soon after the rain. Before the training, the villages were inundated with water for several days and the drains were full with stagnant water almost for months and were good places for mosquitoes to lay their eggs. The condition was vulnerable for malaria.

**Outputs 4: Trainees (health cadres) of the environmental health training implement activities for better health of the villagers**

**Indicator:**

- \* Conditions of implementation of the action plans

**Achievement:**

- Health cadres after the formulation of action plans in May 2005 in environmental health training have been implementing the following activities.
  - mutual working
  - provision of garbage bin
  - cleaning drainage
  - cleaning wells
  - improving the broken MCK

**Outputs 5: Protection area (green belt) is prepared.**

**Indicator:**

- \* Care of planted mangrove by village heads and villagers
- \* Growth of planted mangrove

**Achievement:**

- Planted mangroves are growing well. Now average height is 75 cm. The field assistants always keep monitoring them. In January 2006 the mangroves dying were 52 trees. The mangrove keepers of the villagers have been replanted them. The village heads look after the mangrove planting areas continually and no destruction by the villagers has been occurred.

## **2.5.4 Outcomes to Community Empowerment and Other Impacts**

### Capability of community (villages) to plan/implement program/projects/activities

Though the facilitations by PUGAR for the village develop plan and action plans for health improvement and back-up by PUGAR for the implementation of the plans, community leaders and health cadres have been empowered for planning and implementing capabilities.

### Participation of villagers to communal/cooperative activities

Trained health cadres have done several activities to change the conditions of health and environment. They have coordinated the villagers to help each other in cleaning the houses, public facilities by providing garbage bins, cleaning drainage and wells, and improving broken MCK. Based on the observation in the field and result of interview with the village leaders several outcomes (impacts) have occurred in the working areas. The villagers cooperate each other to the garbage bins every Friday morning, clean the drainages in the villages. The cadres in cooperation with the village heads coordinate the activities. The village and barracks as well look neater and cleaner compared to the condition of pre training.

### Development of community organizations (committees/cooperatives)

Micro-financing institution organization was established as cooperative as target fishermen's organization with 25 fishermen. Later, 17 persons, such as village head, Panglima Laot (traditional firemen leader, respected by fishermen) and fish broker (Toke Bangku) were joined. The cooperative has grown to a core organization for economic development of the target villages. The development the organization is an outcome of the project implementation.

## **2.5.5 Sustainability**

Every component had developed as it was expected by PUGAR as well as villagers. The PUGAR has never made over-intervention, but facilitated, which does not mean that PUGAR do not have strategy. PUGAR knows the villagers well and has its own strategies. PUGAR also collaborated for strategies of project implementation with villagers. PUGAR staff frequently visited the villages not to supervise but to monitor and to facilitate solutions if problems arise. Sustainability is high because of the approaches of PUGAR.

Tough the cooperative has grown to the core organization of the village economic development, continuous facilitation for effective, equitable and transparent management of the cooperative is still necessary and recommended.

## 2.6 PROJECT NO. 6

### 2.6.1 Project Summary

Table 2.6.1 Project Summary of Project No.6

|  |
|--|
| <b>Project Title:</b> Recovery of Economic Capability of Fishermen and Women of Tsunami Victims in Costal Area in Kembang Tanjong  |
| <b>Project Site:</b> Desa; Jeumerang, Ara, Krueng Doe, and Lancang Kec.; Kembang Tanjong Kab.; Pidie   |
| <p><b>Necessity/Relevancy:</b></p> <p>The target area represented areas of the northern coast hit by the tsunami disaster. Fishing, salt making and fish processing were main conventional economic activities of men and women in the target area. Many fishing boats were destroyed or missed be the disaster. Salt fields and salt making facilities were also ruined by the disaster. Out of 771 survived family heads 141 are women due to the conflicts. .</p>   |
| <p><b>Target Group (Beneficiary):</b> 54 fishermen and 80 women in Jeumerang, Ara, Krueng Doe, Lancang. Target group will increase by profit sharing mechanism.</p> <p><b>Project Purpose:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Economic conditions of fishermen and women are recovered in sub-district of Kembang Tanjong.</li> <li>2. Role of women in the families is improved.</li> </ol> <p><b>Outputs:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fishermen expand fishing activities.</li> <li>2. Target fishermen restart fishing.</li> <li>3. Employment opportunities for other villagers are expanded by boat making, fish selling, etc.</li> <li>4. Women groups develop group business.</li> <li>5. Target women start/re-start salt making and fish processing.</li> </ol> <p><b>Activities:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Preparation</li> <li>2) Implementation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2-1)Organizing Target Groups</li> <li>2-2)Providing boats</li> <li>2-3)Providing facilities/equipment/materials for fishing, salt making and fish processing</li> <li>2-4)Product marketing</li> <li>2-5)Follow-up activities for micro-finance institution</li> </ol> </li> <li>3) Monitoring and evaluation</li> </ol> |
| <b>Budget:</b> JPY 7,750 thousand  |
| <b>Duration:</b> June 2005 - March 2006  |
| <b>Implementing NGO:</b> Yayasan Citra Desa Indonesia (YCDI)   |
| <p><b>External Factors:</b></p> <p>No specific external factors were identified at the time of planning. During the project implementation, assistance from NGOs/donors concentrated in a target village and the implementing NGO (YCDI) changed the target village to a neighboring village of which few NGOs/donors took care. Two NGOs did not realize the promisses and the women target group of the village had to accept other women for the same activities. Boat making processes were delayed due the the limited availability of carpenters and woods under the situation of high demands for fishing boats with assistance of donestic or international organizations.</p>   |

## 2.6.2 Performance of Project Implementation

Table 2.6.2 Performance of Project Implementation of Project No. 6

|   |
|---|
| <p><b>Activity 1: Preparation</b></p> <p><i>Identifying the damages and needs:</i> Data/information on the damages as well as the needs were collected by YCDI and cross-checked with village heads in April 2005.</p> <p><i>Formulation of implementation plan:</i> Meetings were held in April to discuss on implementation plan with; 1) fishermen of Pasi Lock, Jeumeurang and Lancang for boat provision, 2) salt workers (most of them are women) in Ara and Krueng Dhoe for salt making, and 3) women in Jeumeurang for fish processing. Topics of the discussion were; 1) problems they have, 2) capital needs, 3) marketing, 4) a system of benefit sharing and capital repayment. It was decided that village head should coordinate to select captains of fishing boats and the captains should have rights to chose member (crews).</p> <p><i>Team work preparation:</i> YCDI posted field assistants from YCDI and community organizers from the villages.</p>   |
| <p><b>Activity 2-1: Organizing Target Groups</b></p> <p><i>Organizing target groups:</i> Target groups were organized in April 2005 as; a) 30 fishermen (Pasi Lhock) for a large fishing boats (labi-labi boats) (15 fishermen x 2 shifts), b) 12 fishermen (Pasi Lhock and Jeumeurang) for 6 small boats, c) 12 fishermen (Pasi Lhock) for 3 night fishing boats, d) 40 women (Ara and Krueng Dhoe) for salt making, e) 40 women (Jeumeurang for fish processing, i.e., boiling and drying).</p> <p><i>Communication forum and monthly meetings:</i> Communication forum has been established April and monthly meetings have been conducted since July.</p> <p><i>Change in target village for provision of fishing boats:</i> In August, YCDI decided not to stop assistance to target groups in Pasi Lhock, because many donors/NGOs started similar projects for the village, while in some of other village few donors/ NGOs had shown interests. Target 30 fishermen for a large boat (labi-labi) boat were changed to those of Lancang village (neighboring village of Pasi Lock in the same sub-district), 10 fishermen for 5 small boats were change to those of Jeumeurang, and 12 fishermen for 3 nigh fishing boats were change to those of Jeumeurang.</p> <p><i>Change in number of target group members of fish processing:</i> Number of the women of the target group for fish processing (boiling and drying) in Jeumeurang village was increased from 40 to 174 in September. Although 2 NGOs had promised to assist the women of the village, the promise was not realized. Then, all women in the village were allowed to join the activity of fish processing under agreements of the village leaders. For a fish boiling hut around 4 women have shared activities. A woman out of 4 has been responsible for a fish boiling hut.</p> |
| <p><b>Activity 2-2: Providing boats</b></p> <p><i>Ordering and controlling boat making:</i> It was decided that target fishermen entrusted boat making to captains of the boats. The captain of each boat selected carpenters and found woods for the boat making. A large fishing (netting) boat and 6 small boats were ordered to carpenters in Simpang Tiga sub-district (neighboring sub-district) of the Pidie District (same district) in July 2005 though it was planned in May and July, respectively. For 3 nigh fishing boats, the captains of the boats ordered to carpenters in Bireuen District in September. The captains and YCDI controlled boat making in good coordination.</p> <p><i>Delivery:</i> The large boat and 6 small boats were delivered to the fishermen in October despite the planned schedule of September, while the night fishing boats were delivered in December in spite of the planned schedule of October. Lights for nigh fishing were mounted to the boats in December and the fishermen of the nigh fishing boats had started fishing in January 2006.</p>   |
| <p><b>Activity 2-3: Providing facilities/equipment/materials</b></p> <p><i>Materials to make fishing nets:</i> All materials to make 51 sets of fishing nets with each size of 400m x 1,000m were delivered in May and June 2005 as scheduled. The cost for the material was high than the budget limit, because there was only one dealer for the material. YCDI appropriated the difference by its own fund.</p> <p><i>Facility/equipment for salt making:</i> For salt making, 40 huts were constructed and 80 pans were provided by September. Members of the target group have started salt making in October.</p> <p><i>Facilities/equipment for fish processing:</i> Initially, 40 fish boiling huts, 80 boiling pans and 800 fish drying racks were planned. Later 800 racks were changed to 200 racks and 2 drying machines developed by PKBI (an NGO implementing Project No. 12) within the budget.</p>  |
| <p><b>Activity 2-4: Product marketing</b></p> <p>YCDI succeeded to find new markets of salt in November 2005 in 2 towns in a North and East Aceh Regencies. The dealers from the towns have bought salt at Rp. 1,300/kg, compared to the local dealers at Rp. 1,000/kg.</p>   |



### Activity 2-5: Follow-up activities for micro-finance institution

*Discussions on micro-finance institution:* Discussions on micro-finance institution have been held from the beginning of the project. YCDI planed establishment of a micro-finance institute at their office for 6 villages, consist of 4 beneficiary villages of the JICA project and 2 neighboring villages assisted from USAID (through YCDI) by provision of fishing boats and providing facilities and tools for salt making, because the villagers of the 2 villages also showed interest to join. Later, the villagers concluded that Lancang, Ara-Krueng Dhoe, and Jeumeurang would have each organization for micro-financing. In November 2005 micro-financing organizations were established in Lancang and Ara -Krueng Dhoe. In Jeumeurang, they established it in December. Later in January 2006, women in 5 villages (Ara- Krueng Dhoe, Jeumeurang, and other 2 villages assisted by UDAID/YCDI) established a micro-finance organization, separate form fishermen's micro-financing institutes.

*Structure:* All institutes have same structure; 1) head of the institute, 2) treasurer, 3) a staff in charge of marketing.

*Rules for repayment:* Repayment rule is; 1) for the large boat-30% of the profit, 2) for nigh fishing boats-20% of the profit, 3) for small boats-10 % (In case they cannot get profit of Rp50,000, they do not have to repay), 4) for salt making-3.2kg of salt/day when they make salt. For fish processing, the target group has not yet decided because they have just started full operation in January.

*Rules for use of fund:* As the fund collected by repayment have not yet reached to substantial amount, use of the fund has not yet started, rules discussed so far are; 1) 65 % for the capital investment of new group as revolving fund, 2) 5 % for the cost of market extension, 3) 10 % for the administrative cost of the institute, 4) 10 % for medical treatment cost of target group members and their family, 5) 10 % for educational fee and textbooks and notebooks of the children (until graduate from senior high school).

### 2.6.3 Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs

Table 2.6.3 Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs of Project No. 6

|  |
|--|
| <b>Project Title:</b> Recovery of Economic Capability of Fishermen and Women of Tsunami Victims in Costal Area in Kembang Tanjong  |
| <b>Project Purpose:</b><br>1. Economic conditions of fishermen and women are recovered in sub-district of Kembang Tanjong.<br>2. Role of women in the families is improved.  |
| <b>Indicator:</b><br>* Average family income and female headed families<br>* Change in women's role in the families  |
| <b>Achievement:</b><br>- As micro-finance institutes (LKM) have not yet made investment or crediting, expansion of fishing, salt making or fish processing has not occurred through the investment by the LKMs. Increase in average family income has occurred only by the increase in income of the target groups.<br>- As 40 women of salt making group have started the activities and obtained substantial income (Rp. 0.75-1.5 million/month/women, dependence on male family members might have largely decreased. |
| <b>Outputs 1:</b> Fishermen expand fishing activities  |
| <b>Indicator:</b><br>* Investment for fishing by the micro-finance institute (LKM)<br>* Average monthly fishermen income   |
| <b>Achievement:</b><br>- Micro finance institutes (LKM) have been established but not yet made investment or crediting for fishery.<br>- Average fishermen income has not increased by the implementation of the project, except that caused by the income increase of the target fishermen.   |

|   |
|---|
| <b>Outputs 2: Target fishermen restart fishing.</b>   |
| <p><b>Indicator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Monthly income of target fishermen</li> <li>* Monthly contribution to the micro-finance institute (LKM)</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>Achievement:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- One large fishing boat has made contribution to the micro-finance institute (LKM) since December 2005. Contribution to LKM: Dec. 2005-Rp 9,500,000, Jan. 2006-5,640,000</li> <li>- Income of fishermen of the large fishing (netting) boat in Jan. 2006; Captain-Rp. 4,140,000, Assistant Captain-Rp. 1,320,000, Crew- Rp. 660,000</li> <li>- The rests of 3 night fishing boats and 6 of canoes do not make contribution because the incomes are always very low, except to support for the LKM administration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Income for 4-6 fishermen for 1 night fishing boat (Jan. 2006): Rp. 373,000</li> <li>* Income for 2-3 fishermen for 1 canoe (Jan. 2006): Rp. 80,000</li> </ul> </li> <li>- The LKM of the fishermen of Lancang village is well managed by the board. The LKM in Jeumeurang village, however, is in not well organized since the village head and community still have the problems in other project (housing project).</li> </ul> |
| <b>Outputs 3: Employment opportunities for other villagers are expanded by boat making, fish selling, etc.</b>  |
| <p><b>Indicator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Number of persons who get employment other than target groups by the Project.</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>Achievement:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A large boat and 6 canoes were ordered to carpenters of the neighboring sub-district (Simpang Tiga), and 3 night fishing boat were ordered to carpenters of Bireuen District. Number of the beneficiary carpenters could not be counted.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Outputs 4: Women groups develop group business.</b>  |
| <p><b>Indicator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Investment for women economic activities by the LKM of women group</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>Achievement:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Though target women group has been organizing their own LKM with women of other villages and has been transferred funds contributed so far by the group, the institute has not yet started activities to expand the economic activities of women.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Outputs 5: Target women start/re-start salt making and fish processing.</b>  |
| <p><b>Indicator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Contribution to the LKM from target groups of women</li> <li>* Average monthly family and female headed family income</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>Achievement:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Salt making group has been contributing 3.2kg of salt/women/day when they make salt since October 2005.</li> <li>- In 40 huts of salt making, activities of target group of women have been generating the income although sometimes high and sometimes low depending on natural conditions. In high production months salt making group earn Rp. 1.5 million/month/women in low production month they have got a half.</li> </ul>  |

## 2.6.4 Outcomes to Community Empowerment and Other Impacts

### Participation of villagers to communal/cooperative activities

Women group in the village of Jeumeurang for fish processing had expanded the members with the same resources provided by JICA/YCDI. Despite initial plan targeted 40 women with 40 fish

boiling huts and fish drying facilities, the target women had decided to accept the rest of women (around 130 women) in the village and because some NGO did not realize the promises to assist other women. Now, 3-4 women are working at a hut. The decision would encourage cooperative economic activities of women in the village with maximum use of the limited resources though the profitability of the activities should be continuously and carefully monitored.

Development of community organizations (committees/cooperatives)

The women group of Ara and Krueng Dhoe (for salt making) and Jeumeurang (for fish processing) formed their own LKM (micro-financing institute) by their own management separate from those of fishermen, jointly with women in the villages of Pasi Ie Leubeue and Keude Ie Leubeue (women salt making group assisted by USAID through YCDI). They elected their own chairman, secretary and treasurer. They conduct their monthly meeting discussing problems faced. The establishment of the women LKM would contribute to empowerment of women in the sub-district of Kembang Tanjong.

**2.6.5 Sustainability**

YCDI and the villagers decided to promote or re-start mainly conventional economic activities, i.e., fishing, salt making and fish processing. That decision would contribute to sustainable development of the economic activities. Although fishermen group and salt making women group suffer from fluctuating income caused by natural conditions, mainly by weather conditions, both groups are accustomed to it. Though fish processing women has newly employed fish drying machines, the activities would also be sustainable due to the simple operation of the machines. YCDI has followed-up the start of the operation with field guidance.

The issues or sustainability are micro-financing institutes (LKMs) of fishermen, especially that in Jeumeurang village. Although established in December 2005, the LKM of the village has not well started its operation due to a trouble between village head and the villagers. Continuous and careful follow-up is highly necessary.

**2.7 PROJECT NO. 7**

**2.7.1 Project Summary**

Table 2.7.1 Project Summary of Project No.7

|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>Project Title:</b>       | Reconstruction of Micro Economic Businesses for Village Women groups after the Earthquake and Tsunami in Samalanga of Bireuen  |
| <b>Project Site:</b>        | Desa; Lancok, Lincarh, Anking Kec.; Samalanga Kab.; Bireuen  |
| <b>Necessity/Relevancy:</b> | Though the target area is located in northern costal area of Sumatra Island, 38 out of around 1,100 people were killed and 54 houses were seriously damaged out of 164. Out of survived 156 family heads 26 were female, according to the baseline survey conducted by JICA Study Team. The target area is comprised of 3 small villages and the average monthly family income before the earthquake and tsunami range from Rp. 309,000 to Rp. 546,000. These figures are substantially low compared to those of other villages. Economic development by women group in the target area is highly necessary. |

|  |
|--|
| <p><b>Target Group (Beneficiary):</b> 150 tsunami victim women in 3 villages in Samalanga Sub-district</p> <p><b>Project Purpose:</b> Women are empowered in the village/sub-district development.</p> <p><b>Outputs:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Women-based economic activities are developed in Lancok, Lincah and Angking Barat Villages.</li> <li>2. Target women re-start/develop home industries and animal husbandry (from cake making, goat raising, chicken raising, duck raising, fishing net making, sewing, Jamu (herb tea) making, tempe (fermented soybean cake) making, kiosk management, egg salting).</li> </ol> <p><b>Activities:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Socialization</li> <li>2) Consolidation</li> <li>3) Training <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3-1) Management</li> <li>3-2) Skills on Home Industries</li> </ol> </li> <li>4) Providing capital for revolving funds</li> <li>5) Marketing the products</li> <li>6) Alternative education for business groups</li> <li>7) Monitoring and evaluation</li> </ol> |
| <p><b>Budget:</b> (JPY. 7,714 thousand)</p>  |
| <p><b>Duration:</b> June, 2005 – March, 2006</p>   |
| <p><b>Implementing NGO:</b> Yayasan Sinar Desa Indonesia (Sinar Desa Indonesia Foundation)</p>   |
| <p><b>External Factors:</b></p> <p>Support from village leaders or other male villages are essential for the implementation as well as for achievement of the outputs and project purpose.</p>   |

## 2.7.2 Performance of Project Implementation

Table 2.7.2 Performance of Project Implementation of Project No. 7

|  |
|--|
| <p><b>Activity 1: Socialization</b></p> <p>YASINDO conducted meetings with members of the target group, village head, village leaders, head of the sub-district, head of a bank, chief army commander of the sub-district to get commitments and supports in the target villages of Anking Barat, Lincah, and Lancok during April, May and June, 2005. Later, it was found through the interviews with the villager by JICA monitoring team that male villagers did not have opportunity to discuss their needs though some were invited in the socialization meetings.</p>  |
| <p><b>Activity 2: Consolidation</b></p> <p><i>Planning activities:</i> Identification of type of economic activities had gradually developed. In July 2005, 8 types of economic activities (cake making, livestock/poultry breeding, salted egg making, fried coconut grinding, sewing, Jamu (tonic made of medicinal herbs) making, Tempe (dried fermented soybean cake) making) were identified as activities of the target groups. Later in September at management training, 12 types of activities (livestock/poultry breeding were divided to chicken/duck raising and goat/sheep breeding, and kiosk management was added) were added. Further, before the skill training in December, target group members for activities of 2 types (fried coconut grinding and sheep breeding) changed their will to do one of other 10 type. Number of target group members was determined as shown in Table 7.2.3. Numbers of target group members by village are; 1) Lancok-51 women, 2) Lancok-25 women, and Angking Barat-69 women.</p> <p><i>Establishing group and activity:</i> In the 3 target villages, 3 target groups of women have set up by Project Coordinator.</p> <p><i>Meeting of each group:</i> It is planned to get consensus among the target group of having legal approval/registration for the association and also to share the information on what they can do.</p> |

|  |
|--|
| <p><b>Activity 3-1: Management Training</b></p> <p><i>Schedule and participants:</i> The management training was conducted in September 2005 with 138 participants (target group members).</p> <p><i>Topics:</i> The topics were; 1) Opportunity of economic activity after earthquake and tsunami, 2) Highlight on micro-credit and opportunities for the Acehese community, 3) Importance of organization in economic activity, 4) Partnership in business activities.</p> <p><i>Training on simple book keeping:</i> Although it was planned separately from the management training, the training was included in the management training. As specialist trainer could not be found, YASINDO staff conducted this part of training. It seemed that most of group members could not understand how to keep the simple book because the learning time was very short. As found in the course of implementation of alternative education, many of the members of the target group have low educational level. The timing as well as learning time was not appropriate.</p>  |
| <p><b>Activity 3-2: Training on Skills on Home Industries</b></p> <p><i>Schedule, participants and locations:</i> YASINDO conducted 6 days skill training on December 5-10, 2005, though the target group members request the training to be held soon after the management training in September. The training was conducted at different location of villages where largest numbers of participants live.</p> <p><i>Skills learned:</i> The trainees were divided into 6 activities groups as; 1) Goat breeding, 2) Sewing, 3) Cake making, 4) Chicken raising, duck raising, 6) Kiosk, net making, egg salting, Jamu making and Tempe making. Trainees learned the relevant skills in one day. Training of members for activities 6) was made in a group because except kiosk management, only a woman is engaged the activity.</p>   |
| <p><b>Activity 4: Providing capital for revolving funds</b></p> <p><i>Schedule:</i> Capital was delivered during December 27, 2005-January 6, 2006 to all target group members. Some of them accepted capital higher than their proposals, and some other got lower. YASINDO determined the amount after analyses of the contents of the proposals from each group or individuals. Before the delivery, although YASINDO planned the delivery for 40 days, from December 26, 2005-February 4, 2006 to confirm that target women really spent the capital as their proposals, the delivery was shortened to 9 days because YASINDO staffs found that all the target groups seriously spent money to prepare their activities as they supposed to do. Delivery schedule was; 1) Sewing-December 27, 2) Cake making-December 30, 2) Jamu making, egg salting, net making, Tempe making -January 2, 3) Kiosk, chicken raising, duck raising, and goat breeding -January 3-6.</p> <p><i>Preparation for the economic activities after delivery:</i> As the women of the target groups had eagerly waited the delivery, most of them promptly prepared for respective economic activities within a week.</p>   |
| <p><b>Activity 5: Marketing the products</b></p> <p>So far some of the businesses have started well. No specific supports for marketing the products have been conducted.</p>  |
| <p><b>Activity 6: Alternative education for business groups</b></p> <p><i>Aims:</i> The education aims to help members of target group being able to read, write, do simple arithmetic and use good Indonesian Language. It is assumed that these knowledge/skills would help them carrying out business activities (book keeping, counting, negotiations, etc.). The education would contribute to empowerment of women.</p> <p><i>Subjects and Methods:</i> 1) Arithmetic, 2) Reading, 3) Religion, and 4) Indonesian are taught by two local facilitators. Lectures, discussion and exercises are applied for learning.</p> <p><i>Participants:</i> A total of 96 women were divided into 2 groups. The former group consists of 57 women who have low educational background, namely at elementary school level. The latter group is comprised of 39 women whose educational backgrounds are at the level of junior high school. Out of 145 target women (Lancok-51, Lancok-25, Angking Barat-69), 96 (Lancok-28, Lancok-23, Angking Barat-45) are participating in the alternative education program (66% of the target women have been participating).</p> <p><i>Schedule:</i> YASINDO has conducted alternative education for the target groups since mid-December 2005, and the education lasts until mid-February 2006. A group has learned 2 sessions in a month. A session has two lessons, Religion-Indonesian or Reading-Arithmetic, starting 2:00 p.m. and ending 4:00 p.m. During the learning period there are 36 sessions in total. So far 24 sessions have been held. To set date of learning was hard for certain days because the participants can not learn for some reasons, although the schedule was made under the agreement of the participants.</p> |

Table 2.7.3 Number of Target Group Members and Capital Delivered

| No.          | Type of Activities                   | Target Group Members (persons) | Total Proposed (Rp.) | Total Approved (Rp.) | Capital delivered for a Member (Rp.) |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1            | Cake making                          | 11                             | 16,850,000           | 11,000,000           | 1,000,000                            |
| 2            | Goat breeding                        | 24                             | 43,200,000           | 36,000,000           | 1,500,000                            |
| 3            | Duck raising                         | 14                             | 10,460,000           | 11,900,000           | 850,000                              |
| 4            | Chicken raising                      | 51                             | 38,057,000           | 43,350,000           | 850,000                              |
| 5            | Kiosk                                | 25                             | 37,970,000           | 50,000,000           | 2,000,000                            |
| 6            | Sewing                               | 16                             | 28,967,000           | 28,800,000           | 1,800,000                            |
| 7            | Net making                           | 1                              | 1,900,000            | 1,500,000            | 1,500,000                            |
| 8            | Egg salting                          | 1                              | 900,000              | 850,000              | 850,000                              |
| 9            | Medicinal herb (Jamu)                | 1                              | 3,000,000            | 3,100,000            | 3,100,000                            |
| 10           | Dried fermented soybean cake (Tempe) | 1                              | 1,200,000            | 1,000,000            | 1,000,000                            |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |                                      | <b>145</b>                     | <b>182,504,000</b>   | <b>187,500,000</b>   | <b>---</b>                           |

### 2.7.3 Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs

Table 2.7.3 Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs of Project No. 7

|  |
|--|
| <b>Project Title:</b> Reconstruction of Micro Economic Businesses for Village Women groups after the Earthquake and Tsunami in Samalanga of Bireuen  |
| <b>Project Purpose:</b><br>* Women are empowered in the village/sub-district development   |
| <b>Indicator:</b><br>* Change in women's role in the village/sub-district development  |
| <b>Achievement:</b><br>- Capital for economic activities was delivered to 145 the women target group members, the number corresponds to 90% of the number of the households in the three target villages, in late December 2005 and early January 2005. The target group women prepared and started their respective businesses soon after the delivery. Women's role in the economic development of three villages might have been substantially raised.<br>- YASINDO and target women have a plan to establish an organization for group activities with a status of legal association. However, the organization has not yet been established.  |
| <b>Outputs 1:</b> Women-based economic activities are developed in Lancok, Lincah and Angking Barat Villages.  |
| <b>Indicator:</b><br>* Investment for women economic activities by the revolving fund<br>* Average family income and female headed family income   |
| <b>Achievement:</b><br>- YASINDO and the target women have agreed to start repayment half a year later than the capital delivery, i.e., from June or July 2006. The repayment would be carried out by monthly installment for a year. The investment by the women organization has not yet started.<br>- Since the target women group covers 90% of the total households of the target village, and average family income and female family income even before the earthquake and tsunami were very low, the average income of families and female headed families would be raised substantially by implementation of the project. Before the earthquake and tsunami the average income were; whole families-Rp. 309,000-546,000/month, female headed families; Rp. 200,000- 300,000/month. After the earthquake and tsunami and before the project the average income were; whole families-Rp. 278,000-464,000/month, female headed families; Rp. 150,000- 200,000/month. Besides, some women have got income of Rp. 260,000- |

| 1,000,000/women/month as soon as they have started the businesses. High achievement of the output can be expected.  |                             |                                  |                     |                                  |                     |                |                            |             |           |    |           |         |                |           |    |           |         |             |         |   |         |         |                   |           |   |         |         |                     |           |   |         |         |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------|-----------|----|-----------|---------|----------------|-----------|----|-----------|---------|-------------|---------|---|---------|---------|-------------------|-----------|---|---------|---------|---------------------|-----------|---|---------|---------|
| <b>Outputs 2:</b> Target women re-start/develop home industries and animal husbandry (from cake making, goat raising, chicken raising, duck raising, fishing net making, sewing, Jamu (tonic made of medical herb) making, tempe (dried fermented soybean cake) making, kiosk management, egg salting)  |                             |                                  |                     |                                  |                     |                |                            |             |           |    |           |         |                |           |    |           |         |             |         |   |         |         |                   |           |   |         |         |                     |           |   |         |         |
| <b>Indicator:</b><br>* Monthly income of target group members<br>* Monthly contribution to the revolving fund   |                             |                                  |                     |                                  |                     |                |                            |             |           |    |           |         |                |           |    |           |         |             |         |   |         |         |                   |           |   |         |         |                     |           |   |         |         |
| <b>Achievement:</b><br>- Some have started to get income as soon as capital (cash) was delivered since mid-December 2005. The following figures are just for a half of the month. It could be doubled when it would be converted to the monthly income.   |                             |                                  |                     |                                  |                     |                |                            |             |           |    |           |         |                |           |    |           |         |             |         |   |         |         |                   |           |   |         |         |                     |           |   |         |         |
| <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Type of economic activities</th> <th rowspan="2">Capital amount for a person (Rp)</th> <th rowspan="2">Number of the group</th> <th colspan="2">Benefit making</th> </tr> <tr> <th>In group (Rp)</th> <th>Average in individual (Rp)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cake making</td> <td>1,000,000</td> <td>11</td> <td>2,417,800</td> <td>219,800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kiosk business</td> <td>2,000,000</td> <td>25</td> <td>6,896,875</td> <td>275,875</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Egg salting</td> <td>850,000</td> <td>1</td> <td>130,000</td> <td>130,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Herb tonic making</td> <td>3,100,000</td> <td>1</td> <td>500,000</td> <td>500,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soybean Cake making</td> <td>1,000,000</td> <td>1</td> <td>150,000</td> <td>150,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Type of economic activities | Capital amount for a person (Rp) | Number of the group | Benefit making                   |                     | In group (Rp)  | Average in individual (Rp) | Cake making | 1,000,000 | 11 | 2,417,800 | 219,800 | Kiosk business | 2,000,000 | 25 | 6,896,875 | 275,875 | Egg salting | 850,000 | 1 | 130,000 | 130,000 | Herb tonic making | 3,100,000 | 1 | 500,000 | 500,000 | Soybean Cake making | 1,000,000 | 1 | 150,000 | 150,000 |
| Type of economic activities   |                             |                                  |                     | Capital amount for a person (Rp) | Number of the group | Benefit making |                            |             |           |    |           |         |                |           |    |           |         |             |         |   |         |         |                   |           |   |         |         |                     |           |   |         |         |
|   | In group (Rp)               | Average in individual (Rp)       |                     |                                  |                     |                |                            |             |           |    |           |         |                |           |    |           |         |             |         |   |         |         |                   |           |   |         |         |                     |           |   |         |         |
| Cake making   | 1,000,000                   | 11                               | 2,417,800           | 219,800                          |                     |                |                            |             |           |    |           |         |                |           |    |           |         |             |         |   |         |         |                   |           |   |         |         |                     |           |   |         |         |
| Kiosk business  | 2,000,000                   | 25                               | 6,896,875           | 275,875                          |                     |                |                            |             |           |    |           |         |                |           |    |           |         |             |         |   |         |         |                   |           |   |         |         |                     |           |   |         |         |
| Egg salting   | 850,000                     | 1                                | 130,000             | 130,000                          |                     |                |                            |             |           |    |           |         |                |           |    |           |         |             |         |   |         |         |                   |           |   |         |         |                     |           |   |         |         |
| Herb tonic making   | 3,100,000                   | 1                                | 500,000             | 500,000                          |                     |                |                            |             |           |    |           |         |                |           |    |           |         |             |         |   |         |         |                   |           |   |         |         |                     |           |   |         |         |
| Soybean Cake making   | 1,000,000                   | 1                                | 150,000             | 150,000                          |                     |                |                            |             |           |    |           |         |                |           |    |           |         |             |         |   |         |         |                   |           |   |         |         |                     |           |   |         |         |
| - The target group has just started to get income and the repayment or contribution will start in June or July 2006.  |                             |                                  |                     |                                  |                     |                |                            |             |           |    |           |         |                |           |    |           |         |             |         |   |         |         |                   |           |   |         |         |                     |           |   |         |         |

#### 2.7.4 Outcomes to Community Empowerment and Other Impacts

Economic activities by the target women still remain at individual level. No significant outcome has come out to community empowerment. However, because of good start of businesses at individual level, the target group might have large potential for group activities such as micro-financing for expansion of individual business, cooperative marketing, procurement, quality improvement of products, etc.

As soon as the women got capital, the target women have been diligently running their businesses and women of some types of businesses have already earning substantial profits. Dependence on external assistance might have substantially decreased.

#### 2.7.5 Sustainability

Individual economic activities seem to be sustainable due to the strong willingness of the women shown in the prompt preparation and start of the businesses soon after the capital delivery. To enhance the sustainability and expand the businesses base on the active individual businesses, cooperative activities would help. The implementing NGO (YASINDO) should facilitate, not supervise or instruct, the group activities to help in realizing initiative or aspiration of the target group. As shown during the implementation of the project or other projects, target groups know what they want to do. Things to be done by the implementing NGO are to help the target group to find a way. Sometimes the NGO have to monitor for equitable development of the group activity, avoiding unfair rule by powerful leaders.

## 2.8 PROJECT NO. 8

### 2.8.1 Project Summary

Table 2.8.1 Project Summary of Project No.8

|  |
|--|
| <b>Project Title:</b> Economic Empowerment of the Victims of the Earthquake and Tsunami in Kampung Jawa through Participatory Development of Fishing Boats   |
| <b>Project Site:</b> Kel.; Kampung Jawa Kec.; Kuta Raja Kota; Banda Aceh   |
| <p><b>Necessity/Relevancy:</b></p> <p>The target area represented seriously devastated areas by the earthquake and tsunami. The population decreased to less than one third (from 3,783 to 1,148, according to the baseline survey by JICA Study Team held in July and August 2005. Almost all buildings and houses were swept away. Fishermen Kampung Jawa lost most of their fishing boats and fishing tools and remained unemployed. The area has high potential of small scale business due to its location.</p>   |
| <p><b>Target Group:</b> 50 fishermen and their family (approximately 150 people) will be benefited from the project.</p> <p><b>Project Purpose:</b> Economy of fishermen community is rebuilt in Kampung Jawa.</p> <p><b>Outputs:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The fishermen foundation manages boats operation.</li> <li>2. Small-scale businesses are planned and ready to be started.</li> </ol> <p><b>Activities:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Discussions on the establishment of the community organization</li> <li>2) Ordering and purchasing materials and tools for boat making and fish catching</li> <li>3) Wood drying</li> <li>4) Construction of a warehouse</li> <li>5) Workshop for finishing boats, boat management and business management</li> <li>6) Boat making</li> <li>7) Boat operation</li> <li>8) Management facilitation</li> <li>9) Discussion on small-scale business</li> <li>10) Monthly meetings</li> <li>11) Monitoring and evaluation</li> <li>12) Auditing</li> <li>13) Reporting</li> </ol> |
| <b>Budget:</b> JPY. 8,871 thousand   |
| <b>Duration:</b> June, 2005 - March 31, 2006   |
| <b>Implementing NGO:</b> Yayasan Nurani Dunia (Nurani Dunia Foundation) and Yayasan Komunitas Partecipatif (Participatory Community Foundation)  |
| <p><b>External Factors:</b></p> <p>Because many of fishermen lost the houses and lived in other places, development and timing of housing projects affected project implementation. High demands for boat carpenters and woods for boat making caused price escalation or limited availability and caused delays in boat making process.</p>   |



## 2.8.2 Performance of Project Implementation

Table 2.8.2 Performance of Project Implementation of Project No. 8

|   |
|---|
| <b>Activity 1: Discussions on the establishment of the community organization</b>   |
| <p><i>Meeting for strategy on boats, tools and materials:</i> Requirements for boats, tools and materials were identified through 2 meetings with community leaders, fishermen, traditional fishermen leader (Panglima Laot) in May 2005.</p> <p><i>Discussion for establishment of the community organization:</i> Fishermen foundation of Kampung Jawa (Yayasan Nurani Nelayan, YNN) was established in June. There were 4 discussion meetings conducted on: 1) Functions and members of fishermen organization, 2) Organization structure, 3) Job description for each post and member selection, 4) explanation/confirmation of results of the previous discussions.</p>  |
| <b>Activity 2: Ordering and purchasing materials and tools for boat making and fish catching</b>  |
| <p><i>Woods for boats:</i> Survey on wood prices was conducted in Banda Aceh and Sigli in Jun and July 2005. After analysis of survey results, woods were order to a factory in Sigli because of the cheaper price and appropriateness to the specification of the boats. Panglima Laot, who is respected much by fishermen in Aceh, and his secretary also joined the survey and ordering. Some of delivered woods, however, had deficiency and YKP had to let the factory to change. In November, the price of some parts of woods was extremely escalated and YKP had to buy with the high price not within the budget limit.</p> <p><i>Boat engines, tool and equipment for boat making, and fishing gears:</i> After survey in Banda Aceh and Medan, boat engines, tool and equipment for boat making, and fishing gears with good quality were ordered to dealers in Medan in Jun-August. Panglima Laot and his secretary also joined the survey and ordering.</p>  |
| <b>Activity 3: Wood drying</b>  |
| Wood drying process took 2 months of July and August 2005 with participation of fishermen and supervision of YKP and YND staff.   |
| <b>Activity 4: Construction of a warehouse</b>  |
| <p><i>Location:</i> The discussion was conducted in June 2005, among YKP, village leaders and fishermen and decided as follows; 1) Location should be near the boats making place and the road. 2) The warehouse should be built at a land belong to a fishermen leader who was trusted by the community.</p> <p><i>Design and building works:</i> The design was prepared by a fishermen leader. The warehouse was designed with a size of 5 x 8 m. Materials were for the building was provided</p>   |
| <b>Activity 5: Workshop for finishing boats, boat management and business management</b>  |
| <p><i>Schedule and Topics:</i> In the workshop, participants learned; 1) Community empowerment and impacts of participatory working, 2) How to manage fishermen organization of Kampung Jawa, 2) Techniques for finishing boat in the class and the field, Use of GPS (Global Positioning System). The workshop was delayed from planned July to September due to the schedule of speakers of YND from Jakarta.</p> <p><i>Participants:</i> Participants were selected with criteria as; 1) members of fishermen organization (YNN) established in June 2005, 2) having fishery background, 3) committed to join training, 4) willing to participate in finishing the boat. Members of YNN and young villagers (30 persons) participated.</p> <p><i>Training materials:</i> Training materials were prepared by YNDN speakers. Content of the materials were hard to be understood by the participants.</p> <p><i>Conclusion of the workshop:</i> At the end of training all participants excitingly expressed their conclusion under presiding by a fishermen leader as; 1) Strong promise to finish the boat by participation of fishermen, 2) Establishing cooperative board for fishery activities in Kampung Jawa, 3) Deciding fair income distribution of the income from the boat operation for the community empowerment.</p> |
| <b>Activity 6: Boat making</b>  |
| <p><i>Building main bodies of boats:</i> Building main bodies of 4 boats had started since August 2005 by professional carpenters from North Sumatra. Main bodies of had been built by the end of November. The building works were delayed due to availability of some woods and Ramadan/holidays after that, during when the professional carpenters went back home.</p> <p><i>Finishing works:</i> Finishing works has started in mid-December 2005 with participation of carpenters and volunteer fishermen in Kampung Jawa. Carpenters and volunteer fishermen were divided into 3 groups and each group took charge of certain works by shifting. The finishing works would take 3 months.</p>  |
| <b>Activity 7: Boat operation</b>   |
| The boats have not yet been operated. It was decided that the fishermen organization (YNN) would operate the boats rather that establishing a cooperative under the organization.   |

|  |
|--|
| <b>Activity 8: Management facilitation</b>   |
| Since income from the boat operation has not been obtained, facilitation for management of the fishermen organization have not yet started.  |
| <b>Activity 9: Discussion on small-scale business</b>  |
| Only informal and preliminary discussions have started on small-scale business. It might possibly be that income from boat operation would be invested for building new boats at first rather than for small-scale businesses. |
| <b>Activity 11: Monthly meetings</b>   |
| Informal meetings with leaders of YNN have been held from time to time. Meetings among YKP team have been held every month since May 2005.   |

### 2.8.3 Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs

Table 2.8.3 Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs of Project No. 8

|  |
|--|
| <b>Project Title:</b> Economic Empowerment of the Victims of the Earthquake and Tsunami in Kampung Jawa through Participatory Development of Fishing Boats                 |
| <b>Project Purpose:</b><br>* Economy of fishermen community is rebuilt in Kampung Jawa.  |
| <b>Indicator:</b><br>* Investment for fishing and small-scale businesses by the fishermen organization<br>* Average family income and female headed families               |
| <b>Achievement:</b><br>- Micro-finance system is still in discussion.<br>- As the boats have not yet been operated, the project has not yet contributed to income growth.  |
| <b>Outputs 1:</b> The fishermen foundation manages boats operation.  |
| <b>Indicator:</b><br>* Monthly income of target fishermen<br>* Monthly contribution to the foundation<br>* Weekly and monthly fluctuation in the income and the foundation |
| <b>Achievement:</b><br>- Though fishermen foundation was established in June 2005, the boats have not yet been completed and not operated by the foundation.               |
| <b>Outputs 2:</b> Small-scale businesses are planned and ready to be started.  |
| <b>Indicator:</b><br>* Feasibility of the business plans<br>* Preparedness of the persons whose business plans are approved by the foundation                              |
| <b>Achievement:</b><br>- Plan for small-scale business is still in preliminary discussion. Concrete business plan  |

### 2.8.4 Outcomes to Community Empowerment and Other Impacts

Though spirit of participation seemed to be raised at the workshop held in September 2005, participation to the boat making was not active as expected, probably because the housing project for the return of fishermen to Kampung Jawa has been ongoing and not all fishermen have come back to the village yet.

Due to the delay in boat making and boat operation by the fishermen organization, outcomes to community empowerment by the implementation of the project have not come out.

**2.8.5 Sustainability**

Leaders of Yayasan Nurani Nelayan (YNN) have taken good care of finishing works of boat making though not all members of the fishermen organization had been participating. Sustainability would be obtained to some extent with the leadership of core members of YNN. Careful follow-up of local implementing NGO, however, can be strongly recommended.

**2.9 PROJECT NO. 9**

**2.9.1 Project Summary**

Table 2.9.1 Project Summary of Project No.9

|   |
|---|
| <b>Project Title:</b> Community-based Psychosocial Program Focusing on Women Living in IDP Camps  |
| <b>Project Site:</b> Lamrabo Camp, Neuheun Camp, Kampung Mulia, Kandan Camp Kota; Banda Aceh, and Kab.; Aceh Besar  |
| <p><b>Necessity/Relevancy:</b><br/>         IDPs of these camps came from the most seriously affected areas, such as Pulo Aceh, Meulaboh, Kuta Raja, etc. There were urgent needs for psychological recovery of the IDPs. In addition, those areas are costal areas, and allegedly there are many gender problems, such as domestic violence. There were also many gender issues in the camps, such as ignorance of women’s specific needs, forceful marriage or harassments. Though NGOs/donors had started supports to take care of children, few had started gender related program.</p>   |
| <p><b>Target Group (Beneficiary):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Women survivors in the 4 camps or barracks and women informal leaders in the communities affected by the tsunami</li> <li>* Religious leaders (teungku and ustazah), with specific local capacity building for local partners of RTA and Sanggar Cuex</li> </ul> <p><b>Project Purpose:</b> Women’s resilience is strengthened towards women’s psychological recovery in Lamrado, Neuheun, and Kandan Camps and Kampung Mulia.</p> <p><b>Outputs:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Community awareness about psychological impacts on women and importance of women’s role in community recovery process are raised.</li> <li>2. Local partners and potential women religious leaders (teungku and ustazah) are empowered to safeguard gender-sensitive community-based psychological recovery.</li> <li>3. Women obtain skills and visions for future life.</li> <li>4. Gender-sensitive recovery mechanism and referral system are developed for psychological needs of women.</li> </ol> <p><b>Activities:</b></p> <p><b>Phase I: Identification of specific issues, strategies and initial approaches</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1-1) Visits to camps/barracks</li> <li>1-2) Discussion with other NGOs and the communities</li> <li>1-3) Vocational training as an initial approach to conduct psychosocial intervention</li> <li>1-4) Psycho-educational activities (religious chanting, small discussions, public meetings)</li> <li>1-5) Training for women religious leaders on building-up friendship to lead or to conduct activities in camps or barracks</li> <li>1-6) Preparing psycho-educational materials</li> </ol> |

|   |
|---|
| <p><b>Phase 2: Conducting psycho-educational intervention with gender sensitive approaches</b></p> <p>2-1) Development of psycho educational materials<br/> 2-2) Theater performances<br/> 2-3) Vocational training (sewing, crochet, and cooking, etc.)<br/> 2-4) Religious activities and community discussions<br/> 2-5) Individual counseling</p> <p><b>Phase 3: Ensuring capacity building of women in the community for the sustainability of community empowerment</b></p> <p>3-1) Conducting community impact evaluation<br/> 3-2) Identifying focal points (potential women leaders)<br/> 3-3) Peer facilitation by women themselves<br/> 3-4) Networking and visit to women organizations and IDPs locations outside Banda Aceh</p> |
| <p><b>Budget:</b> JPY. 8,851 thousand</p>   |
| <p><b>Duration:</b> May 1, 2005 - March 31, 2006</p>  |
| <p><b>Implementing NGO:</b> Yayasan Pulih, Sanggar Cuex (Acehnese NGO headed by an activists), RTA (Association of Acehnese Women Students of Islamic Boarding Schools)</p>   |
| <p><b>External Factors:</b> For implementation of the project, support and understanding of men is required.</p>  |

## 2.9.2 Performance of Project Implementation

Table 2.9.2 Performance of Project Implementation No.9

|   |
|---|
| <p><b>Phase I: Identification of specific issues, strategies and initial approaches</b></p>   |
| <p><b>Activity 1-1: Visits to camps/barracks</b></p> <p>From January 2005, a team of PULIH staff had visited all of the 4 camps to collect information for development of the concepts of the project activities (types of activities and schedule), to discuss with and to get approval of camp leaders (informal leaders)/village heads/religious leaders. Until March, continuation of the project as Phase II and III has been agreed.</p>  |
| <p><b>Activity 1-2: Discussion with other NGOs and the communities</b></p> <p>From January until May 2005, specific issues and strategies for project implementation had been identified after meetings and discussions with other NGOs as well as the women in the 4 camps. Series of meeting were held with NGOs, such as Sanggar Cuex (their main field of activities is those for children, especially for street children), RTA, to get information on problems and needs of women in camps and what kind of supports other NGOs already had started. Group discussions with women in the 4 camps were held to identify specific issues and strategy in each of the camps. Good strategy for Kandan camp, where home villages scatter in wide areas (Meulaboh, Lampaseh Kota, Lingke, etc.) could not be formulated during the Phase I. During phase II PULIH and JICA Study Team discussed the strategy and concluded that potential women leaders should be nominated by home village to sustain the group activities after the women go back to their villages.</p>   |
| <p><b>Activity 1-3: Vocational training as an initial approach to conduct psychosocial intervention</b></p> <p><i>Women groups for the activities:</i> From the beginning, women in Neuheun were divided into 2 groups, ‘downhill Neuheun’, whose members had already returned to their home village – Neuheun village, and ‘uphill Neuheun’, who still remained at Neuheun camp.</p> <p><i>Aim of vocational training in Phase I:</i> Vocational training started in March 2005 in the 5 locations. In Phase I, the vocational training was conducted as an initial approach to develop rapport and mutual trust between staff of PULIH/Local Partners and women in the 4 camps for psychological intervention as well as encourage the women to participate in group activities.</p> <p><i>Types of vocational training and regular participants:</i> Vocational training was conducted once a week at each of the 5 locations. The courses were: Lamrabo camp; crochet [25 women] and cooking [40 women], uphill Neuheun ; crochet [15 women] and cooking [55 women], downhill Neuheun ; sewing [50 women], crochet [50 women] and cooking [50 women], Kampung Mulia; cooking [16 women], Kandan camp; crochet [17 women]. In Kandan camp, women’s participation remained at lower level compared to the other locations, because they had to work outside the camp.</p> <p><i>Method of vocational training in Phase I:</i> Lectures were conducted by PULIH staff, followed by practices with tools and materials provided by PULIH.</p> |

|  |
|--|
| <p><i>Results:</i> Due to the introduction of the vocational training, relation between the women groups and PULIH had developed with trusts. Developed trusts encouraged women's active participation in psycho-educational activities. Group activities were promoted and the ties among the women also grew stronger because of the training. The women had developed their skills. Women in Neuheun who participated in the sewing course worked for the women empowerment bureau of the government and were paid Rp. 250,000/person in May.</p>   |
| <p><b>Activity 1-4: Psycho-educational activities (religious chanting, small discussions, public meetings)</b></p>   |
| <p><i>Contents:</i> Psycho-educational activities in Phase I included group religious activities, meetings for small discussions on simple topic and public meeting. Religious activities were held once a week at each camp. In Phase I, religious leaders just gave lectures with little discussion because the women were not ready to be active in discussion. Public meeting were held to introduce, explain and discuss on the project activities to the target women groups. Psycho-educational activities in Phase-I were implemented, emphasizing psychological recovery of individuals. Regular participants were; Lamrabo camp-25 women, uphill Neuheun-20 women, downhill Neuheun-115 women, Kampung Mulia-10 women, Kandan camp-30 women.</p> <p><i>Results:</i> PULIH succeeded to dissolve many psychological misunderstandings of the participants. For example participating women understood that they were not mad because of crying. They gradually started to talk on psychological problems and gender issues in group, and to share the experiences.</p>  |
| <p><b>Activity 1-5: Training for women religious leaders on building-up friendship to lead or to conduct activities in camps or barracks</b></p>   |
| <p><i>Schedule and Trainees:</i> In the project, PULIH conducted training for women religious leader (RTA members) /PULIH staff/members of local partners twice in August and October 2005. Before these training PULIH also conducted training for the women religious leaders in May with its own budget. The training aimed for the trainees to obtain/improve knowledge/skills so that they could lead or conduct project activities in the 5 locations. The reason for local partners other than RTA to send their staff to the training was not for its staff to facilitate the project activities but to expand their activities, such as those for mother-children.</p> <p><i>First training:</i> First training was conducted for 10 days (7days; organizing women groups in communities, 3 days; micro-financing). Trainees were 15 in total; 5 women religious leaders from RTA, 5 field staff of PULIH, 5 staff of local partners (Sanggar Cuex, YAB and Keinafaso). Out of 5 trainees from RTA, 2 were highly committed and could continue the activities.</p> <p><i>Second training:</i> Second training was held in 6 days. Trainees were 16 in total; 4 women religious leaders from RTA, 6 field staff of PULIH, 1 staff of PULIH, 5 staff of Sanggar Cuex. The topics of the training were; 1) introduction of gender concepts, 2) identification of gender problems and the effects to women, 3) harassment and the effects to women, 4) concepts of assistance to communities (how to be good assistants for women, rules of assistances to communities, way to handle harassment victims in camps), 5) techniques for psychological empowerment. In the second training, 2 field staffs of PULIH trained in the first training were given opportunities for facilitation on some topics.</p> <p><i>Results of the training:</i> By the training 5 women religious leaders from RTA (1 for each location) and 10 field staff (2 for each location) had become able to facilitate the activities with women group in 5 locations, with less supervision and guidance of the Project Coordinator and other staff of PULIH.</p> |
| <p><b>Activity 1-6: Preparing psycho-educational materials</b></p>   |
| <p>Psycho-educational activities in Phase I was conducted with materials already developed before the project. In Jun 2005, assessment was conducted for preparation of psycho-educational material to be used in Phase II onward. By reviewing psycho-educational activities and the material used, PULIH obtained enough inputs for the development of the psycho-educational materials specific to the target women.</p>  |
| <p><b>Phase 2: Conducting psycho-educational intervention with gender sensitive approaches</b></p>   |
| <p><b>Activity 2-1: Development of psycho-educational materials</b></p>  |
| <p>Leaflets (2 kinds) [300-500 copies] and flip charts (2 kinds) [2 copies] had been developed and printed by December 2005, though initially planned in June and September. The delay was caused by the difficulty in finding a printing shop in Banda Aceh. PULIH had to print the materials in Jakarta.</p>   |
| <p><b>Activity 2-2: Theater performances</b></p>   |
| <p><i>Schedule:</i> Theater performances (drama plays) were held at the 4 camps, in June-September 2005 as the 1<sup>st</sup> round, in January as the 2<sup>nd</sup> round, as a part of community education about psychological impacts of the disaster to women through entertaining way. For 3<sup>rd</sup> round, PULIH plans to hold in February. PULIH and the women are discussing whether the women write the story and/or play as actresses by themselves.</p> <p><i>Topic of the performance:</i> The topic of the drama in the 1<sup>st</sup> round were; 1) economic difficulties, 2) problems on reproductive health/sex, 3) harassments to women, 4) ignorance of specific needs for women in delivery of essential goods, 5) insufficient health services, 6) importance of women's role in community recovery. Topic of the drama for the 2<sup>nd</sup> round was how to assist friends and families from the impacts of the disaster.</p>   |

*Viewers:* Not only women who participated in the regular activities, i.e. religious activities and community discussions, and vocational training but also other women watched the performance. Viewers included some men (such as community leaders).

*Comments and discussions after the performance:* After the performance, PULIH staff asked the viewers to make comments/discussions, but few of women made comments before the viewers. Later in community discussions of the Activity 2-4, however all topics were discussed and opinions were exchanged.

#### Activity 2-3: Vocational training (sewing, crochet, and cooking, etc.)

*Timing:* Vocational training was continued once a week in all of 5 locations from Phase I. Vocational training was gradually changed the methods and expanded courses, and the participants generally have increased. Prominent change, i.e., less intervention by PULIH occurred in June 2005.

*Women group:* Because of large number of participating women at uphill Neuheun grew, PULIH divided the women group into 2 in late October or November. Women of Group I are from Neuheun village, while those of Group II are from Aleu Naga village.

*Type of vocational training and regular participants in Phase II:* Lamrabo camp; cooking [20 women], crochet (bag making from ropes) [60-70 women], uphill Neuheun; Group I-cooking [50 women], sewing 'kesap' (Acehnese traditional fabric handcraft with beaded thread) and 'sehab' (Acehnese fabric traditional handcraft with golden thread) [50 persons], Group II-cooking [20-25 persons], downhill Neuheun; cooking [30 women], crochet [30-40 women], Kampung Mulia; cooking [20-25 persons] and cloth sewing [10 persons], Kandan camp; cooking [30 persons], crochet (bag making from rope) [30 persons]. Women at Lamrabo camp were busy in visiting the home village (Pulo Aceh) in December 2005 and January 2006.

*Method of vocational training in Phase II:* Vocational training in Phase II was conducted mainly in ways of self-practicing or self-learning. Women with comparatively more advanced skills and knowledge in the group guided the training. PULIH's intervention was limited to provisions materials and encouraging and facilitating group activities. In some occasions PULIH gave assignments, such as recipes for cooking courses, for self-training. PULIH staff also taught the women how to organize training by themselves.

*Assistance for economic activities:* When women developed the skills, they started to think of use of the skill for income generation. In August 2005, Rifka Annisa (PULIH's partner NGO) visited 4 camps to assess the business opportunities for the women and concluded that the quality of the products was good but they were not ready to develop group business. Since July, JICA Study Team member, local staff and PULIH staff had started discussions for possible cooperation to the women with other international organizations regarding business training and capital provision. Though ILO had shown interests until September, it stopped the discussion in November. IMO had no remaining budget for the assistance. Besides, PULIH has assistant for the women to find markets of the products. PULIH also has a plan to conduct training on how to start group business.

*Results of training:* The training substantially promoted group activities of women at the target locations. The skills of the women were highly developed in general.

#### Activity 2-4: Religious activities and community discussions

*Activities and participants:* Religious activities and community discussions have been continued in Phase II once a week at all of 5 locations by 11 PULIH staff (1 Field Coordinator and 10 Field Staffs) and 5 RTA members. Regular participants were: Lamrabo camp; 10 women, Uphill Neuheun (camp); 50-60 women, Downhill Neuheun; 20 women, Kampung Mulia; 10 women, Kandan camp; 20-25 women. Since participants at Kampung Mulia were decreased to 3-5 persons in some month, PULIH held the meeting on the same days as the vocational training. These activities have been implemented before the training.

*Results:* In Phase II, the women were more active in community discussions on psychological topics and gender issues generally. After discussions at each meeting, they discussed on topics to be discussed at next meeting.

#### Activity 2-5: Individual counseling

*Activities:* Since April 2005, PULIH's staff have regularly visited to all of 5 locations twice a week and conducted individual counseling at the living places of the women. To avoid jealousy and unnecessary guess, PULIH's staffs visited all women in rotation. For women who had more serious problems, PULIH staff spent longer time for the counseling. When the women talked their problems, PULIH's staff asked the women to make lists of the problems and on the next visit the staff followed-up the topics by observing whether the problems increased or decreased and discussing for solutions.

*Interaction between individual counseling and community discussions:* When PULIH's staff found, in community discussions, topics to be discussed in individual counseling for specific women, the staff have taken care of the topics in the individual counseling for the women, and vice versa.

*Results:* Especially in Lamrabo camp and Kampung Mulia, women gradually talked more openly. In these places, especially, the problems of trauma have not been problems any more and women have talked more on life plan, economic activities and education of their children. It seems, however, that some women, especially those at Kandan camp and in uphill and downhill Neuheun, are afraid of tsunami. They fear that tsunami will happen again even after small earthquake. At the occasions of earthquakes they would run out of the houses,

|  |
|--|
| even they have known in minds that, by discussion with PULIH staff, they should stay at safe places in the houses while shaking. Women still suffer harassment to them.  |
| <b>Phase 3: Ensuring capacity building of women in the community for the sustainability of community empowerment</b>   |
| <b>Activity 3-1: Conducting community impact evaluation</b>  |
| Preparation for the evaluation has started in January 2006. PULIH plans for the 10 field staffs and 5-10 staff from local partners to conduct interview survey. PULIH has been preparing questionnaires and samples for the interview survey. The interview survey would be conducted after informing to the women groups at 5 locations, and the results would be processed and presented to the women groups by March.   |
| <b>Activity 3-2: Identifying focal points (potential women leaders)</b>  |
| <i>Criteria for identification:</i> In December, PULIH set up criteria for the selection as; 1) respectful persons (even though she is not a leader now), 2) having leadership skills, 3) sensitive to gender issues and women rights, and 4) understood about importance of group activities.<br><i>Identification:</i> PULIH had started the identification even from July by observing the activities of the women. A total of 60 women (5 for each of 6 target groups) were identified as candidate potential women leader at each of 5 locations (Uphill Neuheun has 2 groups according to home villages). For Kandan camp, 5 women by home villages were identified.   |
| <b>Activity 3-3: Peer facilitation by women themselves</b>   |
| <i>Facilitation for bottom-up planning:</i> Peer facilitation by identified potential women leaders will be done at 5 locations for bottom-up planning in February 2006. Peer facilitation for bottom-up plans will include; 1) identifying problems in group or personal, 2) finding solutions for the identified problems, 3) determining expected results/achievements in problem solutions.<br><i>Facilitation of community meetings:</i> In some camps, community meetings have already started. In Kandan camp, the women group succeeded to replace the camp coordinator, who conducted unfair delivery of basic daily goods, by proposing election. In Kampung Mulia, the women group succeeded to establish a center for religious activity of children in the village in November 2006. PULIH also encouraged the women group to prepare proposal to other NGOs for sewing machines to develop their economic activities with skills obtained through the vocational training. |
| <b>Activity 3-4: Networking and visit to women organizations and IDPs locations outside Banda Aceh</b>   |
| <i>Composition of networking:</i> Networking would consists of 2 parts: 1) with women's organizations and women groups in other IDP camps, 2) among target groups of the project. Both networking will be conducted in February and March, 2006. The Study Team recommended using RTA's networks for the networking.<br><i>Networking with women's organizations and women's group in other IDP camps:</i> After identification of the women's organizations which works with women's group or survivors inside or outside Banda Aceh, PULIH staff including field staff and representatives from target groups will visit the organizations and their target areas.<br><i>Networking among PULIH's target groups:</i> Meeting among PULIH's target groups will held establishing networks among the target groups. PULIH plans to encourage networking among target groups that share similar problems/needs.   |

### 2.9.3 Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs

Table 2.9.3 Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs of Project No. 9

|   |
|---|
| <b>Project Title:</b> Community-based Psychosocial Program Focusing on Women Living in IDP Camps  |
| <b>Project Purpose:</b> Women's resilience is strengthened towards women's psychological recovery in Lamrado, Neuheun, and Kandan Camps and Kampung Mulia.  |
| <b>Indicator:</b><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Frequency of going out and frequency of participation to group activities caused by the project</li> <li>* Frequency of participation to group activities caused by the project</li> <li>* Examples of self-help and mutual-help caused by the project</li> <li>* Number of persons (women) with who target women can discuss psychological problems and gender-related problems</li> </ul> |

**Achievement:**

- Generally, before the project the target group women in 4 camps just stayed at home and did not attend social activities with other IDPs. Some women even did not want to join group activity of the project. PULIH staff and the women friend had to ask them repeatedly to join the activity. After the project, they do activity in-group, their social lives started again. They started to interact with other. They frequently going out now and join many activities.
- Women in Lamrabo camp started social activities with other women and villagers of Lamrabo village or other neighboring villages. They started to join other activities out of camp activity. They join Pengajian with village women at Mosque, they participated in wedding party preparation, and they visited the family whose family member died as a way to express their condolence. The women also join actively in other group activities (e.g. sewing) conducted by other NGOs (Amor, Psikodista, Peubat Hatee).
- Women of Kampung Mulia, even though they live in other camps/relative houses, which are located far from Kampung Mulia, they join PULIH's activity conducted in Kampung Mulia.
- Women in Kandang camp found out there was unfairness by the camp coordinator in sembako delivery and others, camp coordinator's wife kept all cooking tools from NGO in storage, and the women can not use it freely, the women together ask the camp coordinator to leave the position, and they elected new camp coordinator.
- IDPs in Neuheun have problem with water supply and sanitation condition (puddle of water) in their camp. The women discussed this problem and they ask PULIH whether PULIH can help them with this problem. PULIH facilitated them to meet with other NGOs (CARE&GTZ) who provide water to the camp to solve the problem.
- After the project, the women in each target area are getting close to each other and have good friendship. According to some women in Lamrabo camp, now if they have some problems they can discuss it with their friend, and if the problem is not very sensitive (e.g. problems with children, economic problem) they also discuss it in their group discussion. Even after they tell the problem their friend cannot give solution, at least they felt better after they talk to someone. If some of them have complicated problem (related to their family), the women used to talk to a religious leader (Ustazah) or to woman who has high religious knowledge who they trust, for some solution or just for some advices.
- Women in Neuheun camp were also mentioned similar thing.
- According to PULIH, in generally the intention of women in 4 camps for gender related problem has increase, the women started to pay attention on their friend problem, the women started to know/can identify which of the problem is gender related problem. The women started to realize that they have so many cases of gender problem around them, even though they still do not have courage or directly involve for solving the problems around them. The women started to have new perception on gender related problem (before the project most of the women have no idea on gender related problem, and some of them have wrong perception on gender related problem).

**Outputs 1:** Community awareness about psychological impacts on women and importance of women's role in community recovery process are raised.

**Indicator:**

- \* Knowledge on preparedness to disaster, women's role in community recovery

**Achievement:**

- According to PULIH staff and our interview with some target women, women in 4 camps have already had some knowledge on preparedness to disaster, e.g. if an earthquake happen the women know that they have to turn off fire in their stove, they need to find save place to covered them from falling things.
- The women know that it is important for them to take cover from something that might falling during the earthquake, but still instead of stay and take cover inside the house, they prefer to run outside the house during the earthquake.
- IDPs in Neuheun camp have developed a strategy to face an earthquake/tsunami; they have developed some job description when an earthquake comes, some men will check the beach, they have already taught their children to stay together and find save place/high place, the women is responsible for children and food.
- Women in Kampung Mulia have initiative to established TPA (Taman Pengajian Anak/ Children Islamic learning center).



|   |
|---|
| - Women in Kandang camp take active role for election of new camp coordinator   |
| <b>Outputs 2:</b> Local partners and potential women religious leaders (teungku and ustazah) are empowered to safeguard gender- sensitive community-based psychological recovery.   |
| <b>Indicator:</b><br>* Performance in peer facilitation   |
| <b>Achievement:</b><br>- PULIH have already conducted trainings for PULIH field staffs, local partner (Sanggar Cuex) and woman religious leaders (RTA). Through the training PULIH introduced gender concepts, identification of gender problem, women harassment, community assistance concept and psychosocial empowerment technique. The purpose of the training is to ensure that all PULIH's partners (field staffs, Sanggar Cuex, RTA) had knowledge and understanding on gender concepts, psychological and psychosocial matter, so they can guide/assist women in 4 camps with the knowledge in the future.   |
| <b>Outputs 3:</b> Women obtain skills and visions for future life.  |
| <b>Indicators:</b><br>* Skills obtained by participation in project activities<br>* Knowledge to solve problems in religious way  |
| <b>Achievement:</b><br>- Women in Kandang camp have already had crochet skill (bag making from rope) (30 participants), they have already participated in an exhibition and they have already started to sell their product. Cooking (cake making) activity with 30 participants, the women have already started to practice by them selves at home and started to sell the cake to kiosks and coffee shop at camp and neighboring village.<br>- Women in Kampung Mulia have already had sewing skill (clothes) with 10 participants, now the women group started to think how they could develop their sewing group by searching for capital for their activity. Cooking (cake making) activity with 20-25 participants, they learn new recipes (cookies, traditional cake, etc).<br>- Women in Lamrabo have already had cooking (cake making) skill (20 participants), they also practicing crochet skill with 60-70 participants.<br>- Women in Neuheun camp (Uphill Neuheun) have already had sewing skill (kasap and sehab/traditional Acehnese ornament with beaded fabric), 50 participants. According to the teacher, these women learn very fast and the quality of their product seems very good. Now they still find a way to sell their product to help their economic life.<br>- The cooking (cake making) activity is running with 50 participants.<br>- Women in Downhill Neuheun practicing cooking (cake making) with 30 participants, and since January they started to learn crochet skill with 30-40 participants.<br>- Trough PULIH religious activity (Pengajian and small discussion), the women in 4 camps have increase their Islamic knowledge, including how to see/face a problem in Islamic way, or how to solve a problem appropriate with Islamic way. |
| <b>Outputs 4:</b> Gender-sensitive recovery mechanism and referral system are developed for psychological needs of women.   |
| <b>Indicators:</b><br>* Development of gender-sensitive recovery mechanism that includes gender sensitive matter (e.g. women role in community, women special needs, food for baby, etc) in community recovery process<br>* Development of referral system  |
| <b>Achievement:</b><br>Under coordination with Dinas Kesehatan and with other national/international NGOs, PULIH became the member of a working group. PULIH as one of expert in psychological problem received referred psychological cases from other partners. For PULIH's target groups, PULIH has managed the psychological problems by themselves. During the process, if PULIH found out other problems of their target groups (e.g. legal, health, etc), PULIH referred to other proper institutions. For legal problem, PULIH referred to LBH; for pregnant women problem, PULIH referred to Klinik Putro Phang/PKBI.  |

## 2.9.4 Outcomes to Community Empowerment and Other Impacts

As can be seen in Table 2.9.3, the target group women have become aware of gender related problems and the women groups have started to solve problems in the community problems in IDP camps. Women’s role in camp communities has grown up.

## 2.9.5 Sustainability

Though the activities to ensure the sustainability of the project are being conducted as Phase III and the results of the Phase III activities have not yet come out, the sustainability of the project could be assessed as high because of the followings.

Local partners (RTA; Association of Acehese Women Students of Islamic Boarding Schools, Sanggar Cuex,) were trained during the project, and the partners have leaned gender concepts, identification of gender problem, concept for community assistance and psychosocial empowerment techniques. The local partners have capability to continuously support the target groups.

Main issue for the sustainability of the project would be when the target women go back to their home villages, except Kampung Mulia. To assure the sustainability The implementing NGO, PULIH has nominated potential woman leader by home village. PULIH has also been working with networking with woman organizations to secure sustainability. The network of RTA would help.

## 2.10 PROJECT NO. 10

### 2.10.1 Project Summary

Table 2.10.1 Project Summary of Project No.10

|   |
|---|
| Project Title: Psychosocial Assistance and Recovery Program for Children in Specific Circumstances in Banda Aceh  |
| Project Site: Kec.; Kuta Raja Kota; Banda Aceh  |
| <p>Necessity/Relevancy:</p> <p>It was estimated that by earthquake and tsunami more that 35,000 children were orphaned or separated from the parents in Aceh. Homes, schools and other community facilities were destroyed. Under the situation, many children were traumatized, and their access to the education services was seriously affected. The children were also suffered from mal-nutrition. Educational documents, such as certificates, student lists of the schools were swept away and it was very hard for children to be enrolled to new or other schools.</p>   |
| <p>Target Group (Beneficiary): Direct beneficiaries;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* About 100 children under 18 years of age who participate CRCC activities</li> <li>* About 140 children under 12 years of age are benefited from the mobile library and additional food and nutrition</li> <li>* About 30 children get health services in IDP camps every week</li> </ul> <p>Project Purpose: Children are psychologically recovered in Kuta Jaya.</p> <p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Children are active and physically grow well.</li> <li>2. Children have opportunity to read books.</li> <li>3. Children regain self-esteem, self-confidence, abilities for decision-making, problem solving and developing critical and creative thinking, self-awareness and empathy.</li> <li>4. Children participate in formal education.</li> </ol> |

|  |
|--|
| <p><b>Main activities:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Recruiting project staff</li> <li>2) Workshop and orientation (for recruited staff)</li> <li>3) Training staff on psychological assistance</li> <li>4) Provision of supplementary foods</li> <li>5) Mobile library service</li> <li>6) Establishment of Children Recovery Creativity Center (CRCC)</li> <li>7) Implementation of supplementary education (in CRCC)</li> <li>8) Library service in CRCC</li> <li>9) Developing children's talent in CRCC</li> <li>10) Sports and art activities in CRCC</li> <li>11) Assistance to solve outreach problems of formal education</li> <li>12) Coordination with education office (Diknas)</li> <li>13) Health service</li> </ol> |
| <p><b>Budget:</b> JPY. 7,779 thousand</p>  |
| <p><b>Duration:</b> May 1, 2005 – March 31, 2006</p>   |
| <p><b>Implementing NGO:</b> Yayasan Anak Bangsa (YAB)</p>  |
| <p><b>External Factors:</b></p> <p>At the time of planning YAB assumed to find rooms for CRCC. Since no suitable rooms were available YAB built a house within the budget with contribution of a land from the community.</p>  |

## 2.10.2 Performance of Project Implementation

Table 2.10.2 Performance of Project Implementation of Project No. 10

|  |
|--|
| <p><b>Activity 1: Recruiting project staff</b></p> <p>In May 2005, YAB prepared job descriptions of the staff for project implementation and employed 5 staffs. Though YAB tried to employ qualified staff by widely advertising the recruitment, YAB could not employ sufficiently qualified staff with abundant experiences because number of qualified persons had already employed by larger international NGOs with good salaries.</p>  |
| <p><b>Activity 2: Workshop and orientation (for recruited staff)</b></p> <p><i>Schedule:</i> Though it should be done soon after the recruitment of project staff and planned August 2005, it was delayed until early December because external facilitators for the workshop were not available.</p> <p><i>Topics of the workshop:</i> Topics of the workshop were planned as; 1) explanation of the project to YAB staff, 2) orientation and re-orientation of YAB staff and discussions on missions, organization, past experiences, potential programs, standard operation procedures of YAB, 3) formulation of strategy for project implementation, 4) formulation of time sequence, 5) developing log frame of the project by analyzing basic children rights, 6) establishing working group including collaboration with NGOs that have children oriented missions, 7) planning for partnership with Social Department and Educational Department as well as appropriate NGOs (local and international). For 1)-5), explanation and discussions were actually conducted. For 3) to 5), however, the topics were not finalized.</p> <p><i>Facilitators and participants:</i> YAB finally asked 2 founders of YAB to work as facilitators. Participants were 19 persons, including YAB staff, YAB volunteers and external facilitators for CRCC activities.</p> |
| <p><b>Activity 3: Training staff on psychological assistance</b></p> <p>This activity was added in December 2005. A facilitator of YAB Board member conducted the training though YAB planned to invite the facilitator from PULIH. Participants were 18 persons in total, including YAB staff, YAB volunteers and external facilitators for CRCC activities.</p>  |

|   |
|---|
| <p><b>Activity 4: Provision of supplementary foods</b></p> <p><i>Target schools:</i> Target were selected as 3 elementary schools located in Kuta Raja with discussions with JICA Study Team in July 2005, though exact number of the of the students of schools were not known. In late August, the supplementary food provision has started for 2 elementary schools, i.e., Muhammadiyah I and II, where 138 students learn in a complex of 2 building after explanation of the 2 head masters of the schools. For another elementary school, YAB later found that students learn with those of other 4 schools and number of total students reached 586. After discussion with JICA Indonesia as well, the target school for supplementary food provision was decided as only the 2 elementary schools.</p> <p><i>Frequency and type of foods:</i> Though 4 times a month (twice with some foods and twice with other foods) were planned, 3 times a week; one with milk and a cake, once with bean porridge, and once with an egg, were decided after analyses of nutrition conditions and eating habits of with JICA Study Team.</p>   |
| <p><b>Activity 5: Mobile library service</b></p> <p><i>Preparation:</i> Before the service, YAB tried to collect information on school conditions in Kuta Raja (number of schools, location, number of students and conditions of libraries) after the disaster. Until August, only enough information was collected for the 2 elementary schools, i.e., Muhammadiyah I and II, and YAB decided to start with the 2 elementary schools after explanation of the service to the 2 head masters. YAB got contract for 8-month rental with a van owner who agreed modification of the van for mobile library service in August. Until September YAB modified the van. From July, YAB purchased and sought donation of books. Until October, YAB procured 1,045 books for the service. In October, the mobile library service was conducted in CRCC because of the Ramadan when students do not go to school and enough books had not yet provided in CRCC by the time. Though YAB planned to provide reading places with 2 units of tents, classrooms for 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> grade students have been used for reading because the students of these grades go home around noon, according to suggestion of teachers.</p> <p><i>Schedule:</i> Mobile library service started in the 2 elementary schools in November after explanation of library system, such as member cards, borrowing-return system, service schedule. Mobile library service is rendered 3 times a week; Monday for 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> grade students, Wednesday for the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup>, Saturday for the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup>.</p> <p><i>Use of mobile service by the target children:</i> In every service day, 25-30 students use the service and 15-20 students borrowed books for the library.</p>   |
| <p><b>Activity 6: Establishment of Children Recovery Creativity Center (CRCC)</b></p> <p><i>Construction of the building:</i> Initially YAB planned to rent a house with budget of Rp. 30,000,000. However, suitable house could not be found and YAB decided to construct a building with the same budget. Community leaders (village head, secretary, camp coordinator, women informal leader and Imam of a mosque) agreed to provide wakaf land (land donated for religious or community use) in Lampaseh Kota village with an area of 300 m<sup>2</sup> for establishment of CRCC in May 2005. Construction works were finished in August. Since the building (a lesson room and a store room) is not as wide as to accommodate all activities, especially education for life skill development, YAB planned to construct another building. The fund for the construction would be provided an international NGO, named Friendship International Cambodia. A security guard was employed in October. From August to October, YAB informed the community of purpose and activities of CRCC. Opening ceremony was held in October with attendance of head of Kuta Raja sub-district, village head, and people and IDPs near the location.</p> <p><i>Procurement of equipment/materials:</i> Equipment and materials required for the activities in CRCC had been continuously procured even until now according to the development of activities. A set of computer to support CRCC activities was purchased in September.</p> <p><i>Qur'an learning in CRCC:</i> Though Qur'an learning in CRCC was planned as an activity in CRCC, the activity has been implemented at a mosque near CRCC. This activity has started since June before the establishment of CRCC. Even after the establishment, this activity has continued in the mosque according to suggestions of the community. This activity has been conducted everyday except Friday during 3:00-5:00 p.m.</p> |
| <p><b>Activity 7: Implementation of supplementary education (in CRCC)</b></p> <p><i>Change from alternative education to supplementary education:</i> When YAB made proposal, many schools had not re-started the operation and YAB thought that there were strong needs of the children who could not go back to school for alternative education. Until July 2005, however, most of the schools in Kuta Raja re-started the operation. Then, YAB has changed its strategy to supplemental education.</p> <p><i>Schedule:</i> Draft curriculum was developed in September. YAB has bought required materials, such as books, boards, and notebooks since September. Supplementary education has started January 2006 though it was planned to start in September. YAB took long time to get agreements with other organizations for external facilitators. This activity has been conducted 3 times a week after Qur'an learning at a mosque near CRCC.</p>  |

*Curriculum:* Curriculum for supplementary education are; 1) basic numeration and literacy (by YAB staff), 2) environmental health and sanitation (by a member of WALHI-coalition of Acehese environmental NGOs), 3) peace education (by member of Koalisi HAM-coalition of Acehese NGOs for human rights), 4) conflict management (by member of Koalisi HAM), 5) understanding local tradition (staff of DKA-Board of Acehese Arts).

#### Activity 8: Library service in CRCC

*Preparation:* In parallel with procurement of books for the mobile library service, YAB purchased around 500 books in September 2005. YAB also procured a TV set and a VCD player for the library service CRCC in September.

*Service:* The library service started in October. Everyday, 15-20 children have enjoyed the service. The audio-visual equipment has been in operation since September with VCD for English learning.

#### Activity 9: Developing children's talent in CRCC

*Courses:* Courses for life skill development were planned for boys and girls of teen-agers as; 1) sewing for 8 girls with a facilitator, 2) crochet for 10 or more girls with a facilitator, 3) furniture for 10 boys.

*Schedule:* Although YAB planned to start the activity in September, only crochet course has started in January 2006. For sewing course, YAB cannot purchase sewing machines because CRCC does not have enough space to store the machines. YAB has got agreement to obtain fund to build another CRCC building in another place. YAB has already found a land for the building with agreement of community leaders.

*Exhibition:* Though exhibition of products by the boys and girls are planned to be held at the end of the project period, the exhibition, except crochet, would be impossible.

#### Activity 10: Sports and art activities in CRCC

*Type of activities:* For sports; 1) soccer, 2) table tennis, 3) badminton. For arts; 1) traditional Acehese dancing, 2) traditional and alternative music with combination of ethnic and pop music. Art activities have been conducted with participation of around 30 children, 3 times a week since August 2005 as scheduled. Children have been practicing the traditional dances under instruction of a staff of Taman Budaya. Sometime the same group of children has been playing traditional or alternative music with instruments provided by YAB or those made of recycled material such as empty bottle under instruction of a staff from Sanggar Cuex. Sports activities were delayed until January 2006 because suitable places for the activities could not be found by that time. YAB has kept sporting goods in CRCC to borrow to children at any time.

*Special events:* Children practicing dancing in CRCC have participated in many events and got various awards. In December, they performed at 2 large events for one year commemoration the earthquake and tsunami.

#### Activity 11: Assistance to solve outreach problems of formal education

*Preparation of data entry forms:* Required types of data for the activity were defined and forms for investigation and data entry were prepared in August 2005.

*Collection of secondary data:* Data on children, such as address, family, have been collected from village heads in the villages of Lampaseh Kota and Lampaseh Aceh have been collected since August.

*Collection of primary data on problem of children:* The problems of the orphans were identified through interview with the orphans, the relative of orphan, community, etc. Problems of orphans include inheritance, parent's money saved in banks, job for the orphans, education problems, etc. YAB so far found 9 children in Lampaseh who could not go back to schools. Their major problems are 1) documents (they lost birth certificate and all school documents), 2) economic, 3) transportation.

*Assistance for solving of problems in formal education:* Assistance by YAB for the children to go back to school has been conducted since August. So far, out of 9 children who could not go to school, 3 children (1 elementary school children and 2 junior high school students) have already been enrolled. YAB assisted for the children to get documents (certificates to show the educational status of the children before the earthquake and tsunami) required for the enrollment to formal school through coordination with Education Department of Banda Aceh City. Other NGOs, such as (WALHI, coalition of Acehese environmental NGOs) or Nurani Dunia gave financial supports (entry fee, cost for uniform, etc) for them to go back to school. YAB has started to solve the document problem for a girl to be enrolled to a senior high school.

*Assistance to the children outside Kuta Raya:* In Peukan Bada sub-district, YAB also assisted 4 children (2 to junior high school and 2 to senior high school) to solve the document problems. These children went back to school with financial assistance of WALHI).

*Problems of orphans referred to other organizations:* For other identified problems, YAB refers to LBH (Lembaga Bantuan Hukum-Law Institution (for land inheritance problems), and KKTGA (Kelompok Kerja Transformasi Gender Aceh-Aceh's Gender Transformation Institution (for women problems).

|  |
|--|
| <b>Activity 12: Coordination with the education office (Diknas)</b>  |
| <p><i>Focus group discussion with the community:</i> Focus group discussion was held in June 2005 to collect information on children's needs, aspiration (want to go back to school) and problems through a discussion meeting with community, parents and village head.</p> <p><i>Information to Education Department:</i> Number of children who want to go back to school had been informed to Education Department, and coordination for their enrollment with Education Department has been carried out since June until September. Since then, this activity has been suspended.</p> <p><i>Facilitation of Meeting with Education Department:</i> A meeting among Education Department, Head Masters, teachers and students to be facilitated by YAB has not yet conducted due to the schedule of the Department.</p>  |
| <b>Activity 13: Health service</b>   |
| <p><i>Assessment of government health program:</i> The government program for health services was assessed in August 2005. The Health Department suggested YAB to conducted POSYANDU service (health service to babies and children, which includes regular health service, immunization service, supplementary food service, etc). YAB decided to conduct regular health service only. YAB selected the 3 camps (Lampasi Engking, Deah, and Lampaya) because in these 3 camps YAB found out that there was no health service conducted there after the emergency time was over.</p> <p><i>Reference of serious cases to hospitals:</i> Children with serious disease have been referenced to other proper health center (hospital).</p> <p><i>Provided service:</i> Health services have been provided 3 times a week (Tuesday in Deah, Thursday in Lampasi Engking, and Saturday in Lampaya) since August. At each time around 20 persons (half of them are children) were benefited. Budget proposal to JICA was estimated only for payment to the doctor, YAB provided medicines with its own budget. YAB has already tried to contact with the Health Department, but it seems that the procedure to get the medicines will take a long process. If the problem is not solved, YAB will have to decrease to twice a week.</p> |

### 2.10.3 Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs

Table 2.10.3 Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs of Project No. 10

|  |
|--|
| <b>Project Title:</b> Psychosocial Assistance and Recovery Program for Children in Specific Circumstances in Banda Aceh  |
| <b>Project Purpose:</b> Children are psychologically recovered in Kuta Jaya.   |
| Status of the psychological recovery in general is hard to be measured. Instead, achievements of outputs are to be measured.   |
| <b>Outputs 1:</b> Children are active and physically grow well   |
| <b>Indicator:</b><br>* Height and weight [measurement]<br>* Attendance of students in target schools   |
| <b>Achievement:</b><br>- According to YAB staff, based on the result of weighing activity conducted on December 15, 2005, indicates that 15% of the students have improved their weight.<br>- According to a Head Master of the school children are more active than before YAB provide supplemental food.<br>- According to a Head Master and teachers of Muhammadiyah Elementary School I&II, after the implementation of supplementary food program, the attendance of students in school is increased. The students are very happy with the program, and they are waiting for the service day. |
| <b>Outputs 2:</b> Children have opportunity to read books..  |
| <b>Indicator:</b><br>* Number of children who received library services (mobile library and that in CRCC)<br>* Number of books rented from the libraries   |

|  |
|--|
| <p><b>Achievement:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In Muhammadiyah Elementary School I&amp;II, 20-30 students in each class enjoyed the library service. In CRCC, 15-20 children are enjoyed the service.</li> <li>- In Muhammadiyah Elementary School, I&amp;II, 15-20 students borrowed books (1-2 books) in each service day. In CRCC, 5-10 children borrowed books (1-2 books) every week.</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>Outputs 3:</b> Children regain self-esteem, self-confidence, abilities for decision-making, problem solving and developing critical and creative thinking, self-awareness and empathy. al and creative thinking, self-awareness and empathy. .</p>   |
| <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Skill development (results of contests, skill for communication, products of life-skill training, behavior when they talk in front of the people)</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>Achievement:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In September, the art group trained by YAB (dancing group, consisted of girls only) was invited for a competition at Taman Budaya Banda Aceh. This competition was conducted by the Sullivan, an NGO that concern on the children need. This group performed “rapai” dance (Acehnese traditional dance with drums) and they appeared as first prize winner. According to YAB staff, the dancing group is famous as good traditional dancing group over the province, and they are always invited to perform at both the province and NGOs to ceremonial events.</li> <li>- Since a part of supplemental education and life skill education has just started in January 2006, the effect will appear in a few months later.</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>Outputs 4:</b> Children participate in formal education.</p>   |
| <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Increase in enrollment cause by project activities (including those to target schools of food provision)</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>Achievement:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- During the program, YAB has identified 9 children in Lampaseh who cannot go to any formal school, because all of them lost their school document during the tsunami. Their previous schools also lost during the tsunami. These cases make them difficult to enroll to another school. The other reason is transportation problem, since most the children still live in barrack that is far from their schools. Family economic condition is also one of the reasons why these children cannot go back to school. Under coordination with Diknas (Education Service), YAB has succeeded to enroll 3 of these children to schools. One of the children is enrolled to an elementary school and the other 2 are enrolled to junior high schools. NGOs such as WALHI and Yayasan Nurani Dunia supports the financial needs for enrollment of these children, such as entry fee, school uniforms, school bags, stationeries, etc. One Senior High School student now is waiting for the process of enrollment to a new school.</li> <li>- According to Head master of Muhammadiyah Elementary School, there is an increase in enrollment in this school (6 new students). According to the teacher, the supplementary food provision might have effect to the increasing of enrollment in this school because some mother found out (from other mothers/children) that in this school there is a supplementary food provision, while other schools do not have this program.</li> </ul> |

#### **2.10.4 Outcomes to Community Empowerment and Other Impacts**

Though the project has not intended to empower the community of the area, YAB has conducted focal group discussions with the community on children’s needs and aspirations for formal education and problems of orphans and other children in difficulties. Through the discussions awareness and concerns of the community of children’s rights might be raised. The community has supported the project by providing lands for CRCC as well as providing data and information on problems of children.

### 2.10.5 Sustainability

For some activities, such as art activities in CRCC, sustainability is highly prospective because of the past experiences of YAB and regular attendance of the children. As for supplemental and life-skill education, sustainability can be expected due to supports by abundantly experienced partners on the respective subjects (coalitions of Acehnese NGOs such as WALHI, NGO HAM) though the activities have just started recently.

As for supports to solve outreach problems of formal education (to help children go back to school), the system being developed by the implementing NGO would be sustainable with well elaborated procedure and supports from large NGOs. The target area, however, is as small as two villages, and expansion to the City or Province level with coordination with relevant authorities is of keen necessity to cope with the extraordinary situation caused by the earthquake and tsunami. Children or families, schools and education departments have lost fundamental documents/information to manage formal education system.

## 2.11 PROJECT NO. 11

### 2.11.1 Project Summary

Table 2.11.1 Project Summary of Project No.11

|   |
|---|
| <b>Project Title:</b> Children Trauma Healing Center (Fun House) – “Rumoeh Ceria Aneuk Aceh” in Meulaboh  |
| <b>Project Site:</b> Meulaboh, Kec. Aceh Barat Regency  |
| <b>Necessity/Relevancy:</b><br>The impacts of the earthquake and tsunami on children who are vulnerable group prone to damaged environment. Huge number of children lost their parents, families, friends and relatives. Children suffer from the traumatic experiences. In addition, they suffer from various post-disaster diseases and mal-nutrition. Immediate help to the children were seriously needed. Though many organizations had started assistance to children in Banda Aceh, children in Meulaboh had got quite limited supports.                           |
| <b>Target Group (Beneficiary):</b> Children in Meulaboh, and potential local volunteer.<br><b>Project Purpose:</b> Children in Meulaboh are ready for facing their future by helping them take best benefits from formal education in schools.  |
| <b>Outputs:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Happiness is brought back to children.</li> <li>2. Trauma/PTSD of children in Meulaboh are healed.</li> <li>3. Mothers are assisted for the healing of the children.</li> </ol>   |
| <b>Activities:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) First action after the earthquake and tsunami</li> <li>2) Preparation and dispatch of volunteers</li> <li>3) Establishment of Fun Houses</li> <li>4) Training local volunteers</li> <li>5) Introduction of games and plays</li> <li>6) Sports games (as therapy)</li> <li>7) Games and plays (as therapy)</li> <li>8) Religious activities (as therapy)</li> <li>9) Art activities (as therapy)</li> <li>10) Story telling (as therapy)</li> <li>11) Focus group discussion with local volunteers</li> </ol> |



|  |
|--|
| 12) Free therapy<br>13) Home visits to IDP's tents<br>14) Medical services<br>15) Children counseling<br>16) Monitoring and evaluation |
| <b>Budget:</b> JPY. 7,785 thousand   |
| <b>Duration:</b> May 1, 2005 - March 31, 2006  |
| <b>Implementing NGO:</b> Yayasan Nanda Dian Nusantara (YNDN)   |
| <b>External Factors:</b> The project assumed application of residents for recruitment of local volunteers.                             |

## 2.11.2 Performance of Project Implementation

Table 2.11.2 Performance of Project Implementation of Project No. 11

|   |
|---|
| <b>Activity 1: First action after the earthquake and tsunami</b>  |
| In January 2005, YNDN formulated an action plan in Jakarta. Live show on TV was also planned. YNDN team visited Banda Aceh and Meulaboh in the month to observe the situation after the earthquake and tsunami and to determine the area for the action. Meulaboh was selected as target area because the limited number of NGOs had given assistance there. YNDN also wanted to work intensively in smaller area. Live interactive TV show was held and around 40 volunteers applied to YNDN to work together.   |
| <b>Activity 2: Preparation and dispatch of volunteers</b>   |
| <p><i>Selection and dispatch of volunteers:</i> With the criteria of; 1) ready to participate in the critical condition, such as no housing, lack of water, no communication, 2) having prime condition of vitality in serious and difficult condition in field (aged 17-40 years-old), 3) experienced with children, 16 volunteers were selected. Selected volunteers were 3 psychologists, 2 story telling therapists, 1 singing therapists and 10 ordinary people. The volunteers were dispatched to Meulaboh in February 2005.</p> <p><i>Initial approaches:</i> To get closer relations with the target group and the communities, initial approaches of; 1) reactivating public prayer rooms/mosques, 2) providing electricity (generators) to the prayer rooms, 3) night visit to camps after ritual prayers together in the prayer rooms, 4) health services in camps, and 5) attracting children in many ways (funny dressing, toys, electronic tools, etc.), were conducted in January 2005.</p> <p><i>Checking IDP camps:</i> Investigations of large IDP camps were conducted during January, February and March 2005 to find target group. In March, the local government spread IDPs to 10 camps.</p> <p><i>Socialization:</i> Meetings were held with National Military, Indonesian Islamic Board, Educational Department and local authorities to inform and explain the trauma healing program for children during January, February and March. Good response from the local authority was obtained.</p> <p><i>Data collection on possible target children:</i> A total of 750 children were identified. The children were classified into 3 age groups; 6-9 year-old, 10-12 year-old, 13-15 year-old.</p> <p><i>Recruiting potential local volunteers:</i> YNDN announced for recruitment of local volunteers in camps during January-March, and 8 persons were attracted. There were various reasons for application. Among others, mothers who lost their children because of the tsunami, and wanted to get close with and to take care of other children. Or, students of colleges who did not go to school because their school was destroyed, and they needed activity to fill their time, needed friends to talk to, etc. YNDN contacted 2 religious leaders (2 persons) and they agreed to support religious activities. By October, 31 local volunteers have been registered to work at; 1) Alpen I-7 persons, 2) Alpen II-5 persons, 3) Ujong Tanjung I-7 persons, 4) Ujong Tanjung II-6 persons, 5) Sentosa: 6 persons. Out of them, more than 10 persons have been working every day as volunteer to help activities at each fun house.</p> |
| <b>Activity 3: Establishment of Fun Houses</b>  |
| <p><i>Determination of locations:</i> Locations of 10 fun houses were determined based on the first survey in January and February 2005 as; 1) Alpen I, 2) Alpen II, 3) Ujong Tanjung I, 4) Ujong Tanjung II, 5) Merbo, 6) Lapang, Kawai 16, 7) Parang Panjang, 8) Samatiga, 9) Kompi C, 10) Paragapasi. As for areas of 5)-10) cannot be YNDN working area because some NGOs (OXAM, CRS, CWS, etc) have established similar program as YNDN planned in these areas. Then, YNDN searched another location of 5) Sentosa. In August, YNDN determined additional 2 locations of; 6) Permnas, and 7) Peunaga Paya. In January 2006, YNDN planned to change the locations to 7) Sinkil – Aceh Sinlil Regency, 8) Calang – Aceh Jaya Regency, and 9) Nagan Raya - Nagan Raya Regency (all in Province of NAD). Including YNDN Office/fun house in Ujong Tanoh Darat, YNDN has decided 10 locations. At 7)-8), mobile library service has mainly been provided.</p>   |

*Construction of YNDN office/fun house:* YNDN office in Ujong Tanoh Darat was built in government land with coordination with military in May. It also serves as a fun house with library service only.

*Established fun houses:* By the end of November, 7 funhouses were established; 1) Ujong Tanoh Darat (also as YNDN office, established in May), with only library service for children live near this place, 2) Alpen I (a room in the camp, established in May), 3) Alpen II (a room in the camp, established in July), 4) Ujong Tanjong I (a room in the camp, established in May), 5) Ujong Tanjong II (a room in the camp, established in May), 6) Sentosa (a room of a kindergarten, established in May), and 7) Permnas (a small room in a camp, established in late November).

*Procurement of materials:* Materials/equipment necessary for the activities, such as reading books, racks, drawing books, drawing tools/materials, toys, sporting goods, have been continuously provided to 7 fun houses. Around 500 books (90%-bought in Jakarta and 10%-donated personally) were delivered to each fun house. Most of the books were for children with small number for adults.

*Library service Fun Houses:* Library service has been offered since establishment of each fun house at: Alpen I; 4 times a week, Alpen II; 2 times a week, Ujong Tanjong; 3 times a week, Ujong Tanjong II; 4 times a week, Sentosa; every day, and Permnas; 2 times a week.

*Activities before establishment of fun houses:* Before the establishment of fun houses in May and July, Activity 5-13 below had been conducted at some places of open meeting hall that is used for common purposes in 4 camps of Alpen I, Alpen II, Ujong Tanjong I, and Ujong Tanjong II.

*Target children and regular participants:* Number of children and regular participants are;

- 1) Ujong Tanoh Darat (only library service for the children near the location)
- 2) Alpen I: 116 children (59 children are regularly join fun house activities)
- 3) Alpen II: 59 children (25-30 children are regularly join fun house activities)
- 4) Ujong Tanjung I: 61 children (35 children are regularly join fun house activities)
- 5) Ujong Tanjung II: 110 children (50 children are regularly join fun house activities)
- 6) Sentosa: 99 children (35 children are regularly join fun house activities)
- 7) Permnas: 35 children (20 children are regularly join fun house activity)

#### Activity 4: Training local volunteers

*Schedule and participants:* One-day (8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.) training to local volunteers were conducted in September 2005 with 32 trainees (5-7 from each of the 5 fun houses) though YNDN planned for August with 25 (5 from each of the 5 fun houses).

*Topics and trainers:* Topics and trainers were; 1) children education and children assistance (a trainer from Educational Department), 2) religious topic (a trainer from Indonesian Islamic Board), 3) leadership management and disciplines (a trainer from National Military, and 4) organization management and concept of togetherness ( a trainer from YNDN). Training materials were prepared by each trainer.

*Establishment of a local committee:* As a result of the training a local committee was established. The composition of the committee was; 1) Chairman, 2) Secretary, 3) Treasurer, 4) Children education coordinators (1 person/fun house), 5) Art coordinators (1 person//fun house), 6) Library coordinators (1 person//fun house), and 7) Religious coordinators (1 person/fun house).

#### Activity 5: Introduction of games and plays

*Identification and classification of games/plays:* Games/plays were identified during January-March 2005 inline with culture of Meulaboh. Most of gamed/plays identified were traditional games/plays to be played in groups. Dolls with traditional clothes were also selected. Identified games/plays were classified to each of 3 age groups.

*Introduction:* Identified games/plays were introduced during January-March (at Sentosa in May) to children of all of 5 fun houses. For children of the fun house at Permnas, established in late November, introduction has started soon after the establishment.

#### Activity 6: Sports games (as therapy)

Jogging, football, and badminton have been played by the children once a week at camps since January 2005 as a way of trauma healing.

#### Activity 7: Games and plays (as therapy)

Children have played identified games/plays since February (at Sentosa since May, and at Permnas since December), in all of 6 fun houses. During Ramadan, this activity was suspended.

|   |
|---|
| <b>Activity 8: Religious activities (as therapy)</b>  |
| Religious activities of; 1) reading Iqra (Qur'an, for the beginner, afternoon of everyday except Friday), 2) reading Juz Amma (Qur'an, for younger children, at night every day except Friday), 3) praying together in meunasah (small mosque), everyday, have been conducted in all 6 fun houses since February (at Sentosa since May and at Permnas since December). During Ramadan, YDND encouraged Tavares Al Qur'an (Qur'an reading by local religious leaders called Us tad, followed by explanation of the meaning) and Scalawag (Praising the Prophet).   |
| <b>Activity 9: Art activities ( as therapy)</b>   |
| <i>Dancing:</i> Children in 4 fun houses (Alpen I, Ujong Tanjong I, Ujong Tanjong II, Sentosa) have practiced traditional dances once a week to forget bad experiences of the disaster. During Ramadan, this activity was suspended.<br><i>Painting:</i> Painting activities as a way of trauma healing has been conducted in all of 5 fun houses, excluding Permnas, since February (at Sentosa since May). Children have freely chosen the painting subjects. Most of the children have painted about the earthquake and tsunami.<br><i>Singing:</i> Children in 5 fun houses, excluding Permnas, have practiced singing since February (at Sentosa since May) to forget the bad experience of the disaster. A chorus group has been formed in each fun house. So far, 3 children have shown prominent talent in singing. During Ramadan, singing activity was changed to religious activity.<br><i>Poetry:</i> Poetry reading activity has been conducted once a week as a way of entertainment in 5 fun houses, excluding Permnas, since February (at Sentosa since May). During Ramadan, this activity was also changed to religious activity. |
| <b>Activity 10: Story telling (as therapy)</b>  |
| This activity is conducted since February 2005 (at Sentosa since May and at Permnas since December) in the 6 fun houses. Bad and good experience encountered by the children of the tsunami victims were expressed through; 1) individual approach (story telling of their experience at the occasions of children counseling, Activity 16). 2) group approach (story telling, a child telling story of his/her experience to their friends), already held 3 times at 6 fun house, and attended by 25 children each time, and 3) at the occasions of camp visit (Activity 14).  |
| <b>Activity 11: Focus group discussion with local volunteers</b>  |
| Focus group discussions have been conducted regularly as a way to guide residents on problem solutions in fields since March (in Permnas since December). At the beginning, YNDN staff visited residents at camps regularly once a week to discuss their problems. After the training of local volunteers, residents agreed to visit YNDN office every Sunday to discuss their problems.  |
| <b>Activity 12: Free therapy</b>  |
| This activity is conducted since January 2005 (in Permnas since December) in camps. At the beginning YNDN staff visited camps every night, YNDN opened free therapy with unlimited time (even until mid-night, some people still came and talked to them). Frequency of the visits has decreased due to decreased traumatic problems. This activity has been conducted at the same time as home visit to IDP's tents once a week.   |
| <b>Activity 13: Home visits to IDP's tents</b>  |
| IDP's tents have been visited in order to see the children's conditions and to identify problems of them since January 2005 (in Permnas since December).  |
| <b>Activity 14: Medical services</b>  |
| Health services and supplementary foods (vitamins, juice) were provided to children in 4 camps everyday until May. Each day, 10-15 children were serviced. YNDN stopped these services because there are so many health service providers have started activities.  |
| <b>Activity 13: Children counseling</b>   |
| This activity has been conducted since January 2005 (in Permnas since December) in camps. So far, 20 children with psychological trauma problems were identified through regular tent visits. The trauma counseling for children was conducted in camps to relieve psychological trauma of the children. The results were followed-up by YNDN staff.  |

### 2.11.3 Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs

Table 2.11.3 Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs of Project No. 11

|   |
|---|
| <b>Project Title:</b> Children Trauma Healing Center (Fun House) – “Rumoech Ceria Aneuk Aceh” in Meulaboh   |
| <b>Project Purpose:</b> Children in Meulaboh are ready for facing their future by helping them take best benefits from formal education in schools.   |
| <b>Indicator:</b><br>* Attitudes or performance (attendance, sincerity, achievement) of the target children in schools  |
| <b>Achievement:</b><br>- On 23 and 24 November 2005, Nilla Rahmasari, a regular participant to fun house activities, attended the “Dokter Kecil” training (“Small Doctor” training, through which the students were taught on how to take care of small wound and how to conduct other simple first aids). This training was conducted by the French Red Cross, in cooperation with the Education Department (Diknas) of Aceh Barat, in Meulaboh. Two students from each elementary school in Aceh Barat attended this training. According to Mr. Saiful (Nilla’s father), his daughter appeared to be the best among other participants during that training. The committee gave her certificate. According to Mr. Saiful, the good performance of his daughter is one of the results of the activities conducted at the fun house of YNDN. Her daughter regularly attended the activity of the fun house. The French Red Cross also asked the teacher as well as her father (Mr. Saiful) why Nilla has a significant difference in her performance during the training of small doctor from other children who also live in camps. The mission asked, “Is it true that she lives in camp?” and “Does she get any assistance from other people?” The father answered that she performed differently from other children because she joined the fun house activities. |
| <b>Outputs 1:</b> Happiness is brought back to children.  |
| <b>Indicator:</b><br>* Number of children who regularly participate in the activities   |
| <b>Achievement:</b><br>The indicator was set with an assumption that if children have felt happy by attending the activities of the fun houses, the children have continued to attend. The following figures would show that happiness is brought back to almost half of the children in the camps.<br>- Alpen I: 116 children (59 children are regularly join fun house activities).<br>- Alpen II: 59 children (25-30 children are regularly join fun house activities).<br>- Ujong Tanjung I: 61 children (35 children are regularly join fun house activities).<br>- Ujong Tanjung II: 110 children (50 children are regularly join fun house activities)<br>- Sentosa: 99 children (35 children are regularly join fun house activities)<br>- Permnas: 35 children (20 children are regularly join fun house activity)<br>- In other 3 fun houses (Singkil, Calang, and Nagan Raya), the program is modified to mobile library service, the activity just started in middle-late of January 2006. There are 700 children as target (from 7 schools & 3 camps) in Singkil; 330 children (3 schools & 1 camp) in Calang; and 300 children (from 2 schools) in Nagan Raya.  |
| <b>Outputs 2:</b> Trauma/PTSD of children in Meulaboh are healed..  |
| <b>Indicator:</b><br>* Openness of the target children when they talk to other persons (except to staff of Implementing NGO and local volunteers)   |

**Achievement:**

- According to the interview with the mothers, the presence of fun house at their barracks is very helpful in healing the trauma of their children. Before their children joined the activities at the fun houses, the children always feel scare to the cloud, rain, storm, and strange noise. In this condition, they did not want to school or even playing outside with their friends. The activities at fun houses keep their children busy and cheerful. Through the activities, they could forget their bad experience of the earthquake and tsunami. The children now do not afraid to go to beach anymore. They have been willing to go school and also actively attended many activities for children conducted by other NGOs.
- When the team of PADU (Pendidikan Anak Dini Terpadu/integrated early education for children) visited Alpen I camp, they found out that the children in this camp are look different from children in other camps. The children look more cheerful and do not scare to outsiders who visit the camp. They asked the mothers, why the children look different, are there any special assistance for the children in Alpen I camp. The parents of the children said that their children look cheerful because they joined the fun house activity.

**Outputs 3:** Mothers are assisted for the healing of the children..

**Indicators:**

- \* Skills and knowledge obtained by mothers

**Achievement:**

- The mothers also mentioned that they get benefits from the presence of YNDN, such as know how to tell the story to their children, to cope with trauma of their children as well as themselves. Formally, when the children cried, suffering from fear, the mother could do nothing and they became stressed themselves. They said now they feel happy and their children are very cheerful.

#### **2.11.4 Outcomes to Community Empowerment and Other Impacts**

Mothers have been assisted how to deal with their children when they are suffered from trauma/PTSD. Local volunteers of young women are actively joined management of the fun houses as a group activity. The experience the group activity would encourage the women for further group activities, especially for similar activities.

A local volunteer, who lost her children by the earthquake and tsunami, after trained of the skill by a staff of implementing NGO, developed unique home industry of producing sandals of dried water weeds by involving other women into the group activity (a good impact of the project on community empowerment)

#### **2.11.5 Sustainability**

Local volunteer have been well trained and motivated. Local committee for management of the fun houses has continued to well operate the funhouses. Sustainability would be very high.

## 2.12 PROJECT NO. 12

### 2.12.1 Project Summary

Table 2.12.1 Project Summary of Project No.12

|  |
|--|
| <b>Project Title:</b> Supporting Program for the Fishery Community by Providing Motorboat and Training the Community for Productivity Improvement, in Afulu and Lahewa of Nias   |
| <b>Project Site:</b> Kec.; Afulu, Lahewa Kab.; Nias, Province; North Sumatra   |
| <b>Necessity/Relevancy:</b><br>One of impacts of the natural disaster that happened in Nias Islands was that most victims had lost their properties including their livelihood equipment, among others, boats for fishing and fishing gears. Supports to fishermen' families were inevitable for them to rebuild their livelihood as fishermen. Economic recovery and development were essential to improve the people's daily lives. It could be assumed that to provide motorboats and fishing gears was one of the best alternative ways to realize the economic recovery of the fisherman families of victim peoples. Also, to provide special trainings and equipments for improvement in the fish processing in home industry would give them opportunity to reach better quantity and quality of their fish products, for example dried salted fish and fish flour, and then better family incomes.   |
| <b>Target Group (Beneficiary):</b> Fishermen and women in Afulu and Lahewa Sub-district and their family are to be directly beneficiary<br><b>Project Purpose:</b> Fishermen communities rebuild sustainable livelihood in Afulu and Lahewa Sub-districts in Nias Regency.<br><b>Outputs:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Fishermen families develop home industry of fish processing.<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1.1 Target fishermen restart fishing.</li></ol></li><li>2. Related families in the respective sub-districts, such as boat makers, fish/fish product traders get higher income.</li><li>3. Lessons are learned from the project implementation and evaluation to be applicable for other communities.</li></ol> <b>Activities:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Preparation</li><li>2) Boat provision</li><li>3) Provision of fish processing machines</li><li>4) Training of fishermen families</li><li>5) Supervision</li><li>6) Monitoring</li><li>7) Evaluation</li><li>8) Reporting</li></ol> |
| <b>Budget:</b> JPY. 11,927 thousand  |
| <b>Duration:</b> May 1. 2005 - March 31, 2006  |
| <b>Implementing NGO:</b> Perkumpulan Keluarga Berencana Indonesia (PKBI) Daerah Sumatera Utara, and Badan Pemberdayaan dan Warisan Nias (BPWN) (Nias Empowering and Heritage Trust)  |
| <b>External Factors:</b><br>Bad access to the market places of fish products due to damaged roads was a critical factor for the fishermen's families to improve the livelihoods. Availability of fuel was also a vital factor for the fishermen for their survival.  |

## 2.12.2 Performance of Project Implementation

Table 2.12.2 Performance of Project Implementation of Project No. 12

|  |
|--|
| <p><b>Activity 1: Preparation</b></p> <p><i>Set up of management team:</i> A joint management team, by PKBI and BPWN, was set up during April-June 2005. Roles of PKBI and BPWN were clearly defined.</p> <p><i>Networking:</i> Networks were established with District Head (Bupati), Engineering University of North Sumatra (for fish drying machines), an engine dealers recommended by FAO, and Office of Fishery Department were developed also during April-June.</p> <p><i>Identification of the target group:</i> Member of the target groups were selected with the criteria as ; 1) should be victim of tsunami, 2) has no or little property left after the tsunami, 3) no more money to buy a new boat, 4) has children or elders to take care, 5) among the fishery families, and 6) accepted by the community. Only 1 member was selected from 1 family. The selection was finalized with good analysis of the local conditions by the coordinator (BPWN chairperson) in August though planned in June due to the start of project in June.</p>   |
| <p><b>Activity 2: Boat provision</b></p> <p>A total of 60 motorboats and sets of fishing gears were provided to fishermen families, 30 to Afulu sub-district in September and 30 to Lahewa sub-district in October 2005. The boats were ordered to a boat carpenter of Gunung Sitoli in July, because of the good quality and easy access for the BPWN chairperson/Community Coordinator to monitor boat making. Though some leaks of sea water happed to some boats in September, it was not serious problem and fishermen were filling to fix without losing thankfulness. In the delivery of October, that problem never happened again.</p>  |
| <p><b>Activity 3: Provision of fish processing machines</b></p> <p>A set of 2 fish drying machine and 1 fish grinding machine were provided to both Afulu and Lahewa fishermen families. These machines were delivered to Gunung Sitoli in June and October 2005, and delivered to the 2 sub-district after the training (Activity 4) of fishermen family, with which fishermen families learned and practiced how to operate these machines in December 2005 and January 2006. The drying machine was developed by Engineering Faculty of University North Sumatra and PKBI with assistance from JICA in a previous CEP project.</p>  |
| <p><b>Activity 4: Training of fishermen families</b></p> <p><i>Place of Training:</i> Initially places of the training were planned in the respective sub-districts by renting training rooms. Because of availability of suitable and security reasons, it was decided that a training center would be constructed in Gunung Sitoli and that the training would be held in the center with the approval of JICA. The training center was constructed in a land that belong to BPWN complex.</p> <p><i>Schedule and participants:</i> Training for target fishermen families in Lahewa sub-district and Afulu sub-district were held for 5 days in December 2005 and January 2006, respectively. Participants were 30 persons for each of the training. Though the training was planned just after the boat delivery, and completion of the training center, it was delayed due to weather and road conditions. Participants were selected from family members with criteria as; 1) healthy men, women or youth, 2) minimum age-18 years, 3) educated persons (if the family has), 4) ready to be member of home industry group, and 5) ready to join training.</p> <p><i>Topics and trainers:</i> Training topics and facilitators were;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Social and human relationship (from PKBI, 2 sessions-2hours),</li> <li>2) Natural disaster and how to overcome the problem and first aid for the victims (from PKBI, 2 sessions),</li> <li>3) Government program of Nias District on fishery and oceanography (from Fishery Dep., 1 session),</li> <li>4) Government program of Nias District on cooperative and micro-financing (Dept. of Cooperative and Micro-financing, 1 session),</li> <li>5) Government program of Nias District on industry and trade (Dep. of Industry and Trade, 1 session),</li> <li>6) Program of BRR (BRR Nias, 1 session),</li> <li>7) Basic knowledge on economic productivity and fish processing (from PKBI, 2 sessions),</li> <li>8) Basic knowledge on community group dynamics (from PKBI, 2 sessions),</li> <li>9) Basic knowledge on maintenance of boat engine, grinding and drying machine (private person, 2 session),</li> <li>10) Basic knowledge on the applied technology of fish processing (from PKBI, 4 sessions),</li> <li>11) Basic knowledge on healthy lives (doctor, 4 sessions),</li> <li>12) Practicing with fish processing equipment (from PKBI/BPWN, 6 sessions).</li> </ol> <p>Through the training, the target group has learned how to apply to the government programs.</p> <p><i>Methods of training:</i> Much discussions and role playing were applied, besides lectures.</p> |
| <p><b>Activity 5: Supervision</b></p> <p>Project manager supervise target groups and all field to understand progress of activities. PKBI also planned to have a seminar or workshop on February involving target groups and all stakeholders to share lessons learned.</p>  |

### 2.12.3 Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs

Table 2.12.3 Achievement of Project Purpose and Outputs of Project No. 12

|  |
|--|
| <b>Project Title:</b> Supporting Program for the Fishery Community by Providing Motorboat and Training the Community for Productivity Improvement, in Afulu and Lahewa of Nias   |
| <b>Project Purpose:</b> Fishermen communities rebuild sustainable livelihood in Afulu and Lahewa Sub-districts in Nias Regency   |
| <b>Indicator:</b><br>* Investment for fishing by fishermen themselves.<br>* Average monthly fishermen income   |
| <b>Achievement:</b><br>- Micro-finance system has been discussed.<br>- Average fishermen income was increased only by increased income of target fishermen   |
| <b>Outputs 1:</b> Fishermen families develop home industry of fish processing  |
| <b>Indicator:</b><br>* Monthly income of fishermen families<br>* Monthly income of target group members  |
| <b>Achievement:</b><br>- Fish processing has not yet fully   |
| <b>Outputs 2:</b> Target fishermen restart fishing.  |
| <b>Indicator:</b><br>* Monthly income of target fishermen<br>* Monthly contribution to the micro-financing institute (LKM)<br>* Weekly and monthly fluctuation in the income, sales and the contribution to the cooperative  |
| <b>Achievement:</b><br>- In December 2005, 30 fishermen in Lahewa got average income of Rp. 1.6 million/fisherman<br>- In December 2006, 30 fishermen in Afulu got average income of Rp. 1.6 million/fisherman<br>- Fluctuation in fishermen income was very high depending on persons, availability of fuel, weather conditions, etc.<br>- In Lahewa sub-district, Moawo village, 30 fishermen families in addition to other 6 families the fishermen have established fishermen group for micro-financing. The contribution was decided Rp.10,000/family/month in January 2006. So far the amount of Rp. 360,000 has been saved<br>- Afulu fishermen families also have established fishermen group when they participated training in January 2006. They have idea to develop that group to be a cooperative institution. Contribution to the group (LKM) was decided as Rp. 10,000/ person/ month. |
| <b>Outputs 3:</b> Related families in the respective sub-districts, such as boat makers, fish/fish product traders get higher income.  |
| <b>Indicator:</b><br>* Increased income of the related families caused by the project  |
| <b>Achievement:</b><br>- Carpenters, dealers of boar engines, fish grinding machines and fishing gears in Gunung Sitoli were also benefited by the implementation of the project. Amount of the increased income could not be measured.  |



|   |
|---|
| <b>Outputs 4:</b> Lessons are learned from the project implementation and evaluation to be applicable for other communities.  |
| <b>Indicator:</b><br>* Contents of lessons learnt   |
| <b>Achievement:</b><br>- Workshop was in February 2006. In the workshop, problems and sustainability of the project were discussed. Invited government authorities committed projects/programs to enhance the sustainability of the project as well as for the improvement of the livelihood of the target groups. In the workshop the implementing NGOs have learned many lessons. |

#### **2.12.4 Outcomes to Community Empowerment and Other Impacts**

Fishermen families in the both sub-district have voluntarily established micro-finance institutes (LKM) and started to make contribution under follow-up of the coordinator of BPWN. In Lahewa sub-district, 6 families other than those of the target group of the project have joined to LkM. The project implementation rendered substantial impacts on cooperative activities of the target fishermen families.

Upon the fish drying and grinding machines delivered to a target village, villagers have starting operation of the machines not only with fish but also agricultural products such as corn or cacao, because the machines developed by the implementing NGO are simple to use and for multi-purpose use.

As implementing NGOs invited representatives from relevant departments of the District Government and the representatives explained the programs of the departments, the target groups have started preparation for application to those programs.

#### **2.12.5 Sustainability**

This project has been implemented by capable national NGO and active local NGO. Though fish processing has just started, sustainability of the project would be high because of the prospective follow-up by the local NGO. In the evaluation workshop held in February 2006, invited government authorities have introduced and committed program/projects to support for the sustainability of the projects.