

Field Survey of Namo River

Characteristics of NamoRiver

I. Existing River Structure and Other issues

The consultant has conducted inventory survey in the early stages of the design phase and found the following.

I.1.Morphology of Namo River

Namo river is located in the village NamoKulawiSigi Regency is one of the tributaries of the Palu River. Inventory survey conducted on the 2,5 km long in Namo River. The section is transition section from natural river to flood plain with natural meandering river route. Materials sedimentation consists stone and sand along the river. Erosion and landslide also occurs in several places along the river. Riverbed slope in the sections from upstream to downstream to 2,5km is about 1/16,3. (Refer to Figure : 1)

Figure 1 : Object Region in Namo River



1.2. Conditions of River

Generally, rivers in Central Sulawesi have morphological characteristics that meandering almost along the river. From some cases of flooding that occurred lately, overflows and inundations actually often occur at the river bends, which are accompanied by a grinding process on the outside of bends.

Flooding occurs on the downstream section where the river conditions meandering with a relatively very low base slope. Flood overflow occurs inof large debits where the river cross-section capacity is exceeded,has always impacted the residents of the settlers surrounding the river basin (DAS) concerned. On the other hand, the tidal influence on the flood was significant. Its influence is possible occurrence of back water phenomenon or the phenomenon of dam in both low discharge and on high discharge. Thus, the elevation of flood water will increase and in the end can lead to even the closure of the groove in the lower the (estuary).

II. Characteristic conditions of River by Sections

The conditions of Namo River by sections are as follows :




II.1 . Section 1– 4 :





- Width of river is 5 – 25 meters
- River alignment are curved
- There are two tributaries that enter the Namo river, the Namo1tributary and the Namo2 tributary
- In the river there is fast water flow and there are many materials sedimentation consists stone, and sand
- Diameters of materials sand 1-2 mm and stone 5 up to 150 mm
- On the right and left side of the river there are steep and high cliffs and hills that are overgrown with trees
- Intake and water tub for water supply is in point 1
- Namo Village on the right side river, one of the villages in Sigi Regency which has been prone to natural disasters, floods and landslides. Rivers in the region often overflow and the water is certain to soak people's homes along the watershed (DAS) as is the case at this time
- Lots of mud material as well as wood, sand, and rock waste that has been piled up on people's houses and roads

➤ There are landslide several locations :

- At point 2, there are landslide on the right side river that occurred
- At point 2 – 3, landslide on the right side river that occurred

River pointsphoto and Landslide area

No	Points	River Photos
1	Point 1 : Coordinate : X : 831935.28 Y : 9847108.25 Z : 734 m	
2	Point 2 : Coordinate : X : 831568.93 Y : 9846931.45 Z : 703 m	
3	Point 3 : Coordinate : X : 831298.25 Y : 9846760.79 Z : 662 m	



4	Point 4 : Coordinate : X : 8311961.40 Y : 9846604.29 Z : 638 m	
No	Landslide Area	
A.	Long (L)= 25m Height (H)= 45m Area Landslide = 1125 m ² Position Right Bank Point 2	
B.	Long (L)= 50m Height (H)= 15m Area Landslide = 750 m ² Position Right bank Point 2- 3	
C.	Long (Lb)= 25m Height (H)= 45 m Area Landslide = 1125 m ² Position Right bank Point 2 - 3	





Land Slide Area (m ²)	1125m ²	750m ²	1125m ²	1125m ²				
Houses & Plantation area								
- High from Riverbad (m)	2	-	-	-				
- Distance from River (m)	17	-	-	-				
Road Condition								
- High from River (m)	2(R)	17(R)	45(R)	20(R)				
- Distance from River (m)	5(R)	15(R)	40(R)	60(R)				
Tributary river								
POINT	4	3	2	1				
RIGHT								
LEFT								
POINT								
Distance (m)					200	330	450	
Tributary river								
River Bad Condition								
- Slope (I %)	i = 1/8,33 = 0,120%	i = 1/8,05 = 0,124%	i = 1/14,52 = 0,069%					
- Material Diameter								
- Sand (mm)	1-2	1-2	1-2					
- Stone (cm)	5-150	5-150	5-150					
- Width of River (m)	15	5	15	25				
- Dept of River (m)	0,25	0,25	0,25	0,30				
Debit (m ³ /s)	QI =m ³ /s	QI =m ³ /s	QI =m ³ /s	QI =m ³ /s				
Multi Purpose Utilization	Mosque			Water tub from Intake (damaged conditions)				
Land Slide Area (m ²)								

II.2 Section 5 –10 :

- Width of river is 5 – 10 meters and river alignment are curved
- In the river there is water flow and there are many materials sedimentation consists stone, and sand
- Diameters of materials sand 1-2 mm and stone 5 up to 150 mm
- On the right and left side of the river there are steep and high cliffs that are overgrown with trees
- Namo Village on the right side river, one of the villages in Sigi Regency which has been prone to natural disasters, floods and landslides. Rivers in the region often overflow and the water is certain to soak people's homes along the watershed (DAS) as is the case at this time
- Lots of mud material as well as wood, sand, and rock waste that has been piled up on people's houses and roads
- There are worship place (mosque) building damaged condition.
- The existing bridge connecting the Palu - Kulawi axis road was also damaged

River points photo and Landslide area




No	Points	River Photos
5	Point 5 : Coordinate : X : 831102.00 Y : 9846534.00 Z : 628 m	
6	Point 6 : Coordinate : X : 831069.00 Y : 9846523.00 Z : 623 m	





	<p>Point 7 : Coordinate : X : 830999.00 Y : 9846476.00 Z :617 m</p>	
	<p>Point 8 : Coordinate : X : 830964.00 Y : 9846381.00 Z :613 m</p>	
	<p>Point 9 : Coordinate : X : 830964.00 Y : 9846306.00 Z :611 m</p>	
7	<p>Point 10 : Coordinate : X : 830876.00 Y : 9846173.00 Z :609 m</p>	

II.2 Section 11 – 16 :

- Width of river is 2 – 10 meters and river alignment are curved
- In the river there is water flow and there are many materials sedimentation consists stone, and sand
- Diameters of materials sand 1-2 mm and stone 2 up to 150 mm
- On the right and left side of the river there are steep and high cliffs that are overgrown with trees
- Riverbed and water flow conditions have started to be stable and normal

River points photo and Landslide area

No	Points	River Photos
11	Point 11 : Coordinate : X : 830812.00 Y : 9846084.00 Z : 607 m	
	Point 12 : Coordinate : X : 830763.00 Y : 9845996.00 Z : 596 m	
	Point 13 : Coordinate : X : 830748.00 Y : 9845862.00 Z : 589 m	

	<p>Point 14 : Coordinate : X : 830730.00 Y : 9845780.00 Z : 585 m</p>	
	<p>Point 15 : Coordinate : X : 830726.00 Y : 9845684.00 Z : 583 m</p>	
	<p>Point 16 : Coordinate : X : 830656.00 Y : 9845672.00 Z : 581 m</p>	
No	Landslide	
	<p>Long (Lb)= 60m Height (H)= 100 m Area Landslide = 6000 m² Position Left bank Point 15 -16</p>	

Land Slide Area (m ²)						
Houses & Plantation area						
- High from Riverbad (m)						
- Distance from River (m)						
Road Condition						
- High from River (m)					15(L)	
- Distance from River (m)					35(L)	
Tributary river						
POINT	16	15	14	13	12	11
RIGHT						
LEFT						
POINT	16	15	14	13	12	11
Distance (m)	75	100	90	200	100	
Tributary river						
River Bad Condition						
- Existing BedSlope (i %)	i = 1/37,5 = 0,027%	i = 1/50 = 0,020%	i = 1/22,5 = 0,044%	i = 1/28,57 = 0,035%	i = 1/9,09 = 0,110%	
- Material Diameter						
- Sand (mm)	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	
- Stone (cm)	5-100	5-100	5-100	5-100	5-100	
- Width of River (m)	2	1,5	1,5	1	2	
- Dept of River (m)	0,30	0,20	0,20	0,20	0,25	
Debit (m3/s)	Q1 = m3/s	Q1 = m3/s	Q1 = m3/s	Q1 = m3/s	Q1 = m3/s	
Multi Purpose Utilization						
Land Slide Area (m ²)	6000 m2					

Existing Structures

1. Bridge

There is one bridge in the target section, located point 5. Namo bridge has a length 10 meters, width 5 meters, and height from river is 1,5 meters. The condition of the bridge was damaged due to sediment floods that occurred some time ago. Sediment materials loaded road and bridge, the riverbed becomes shallow due to mud flooding that occurs.



2. Water Intake Facilities

Water intake facilities located at upstream of point 1 which accommodated in water tub and then flowed to the Namo village using pipe. The condition of the water intake facilities was damaged due to sediment floods that occurred.



3. Public Facilities

Mosque worship facilities located between point 4 and 5 on the right side river, bordering from the river. The condition of the building still in use but some parts are damaged.



Field Survey of Omu River

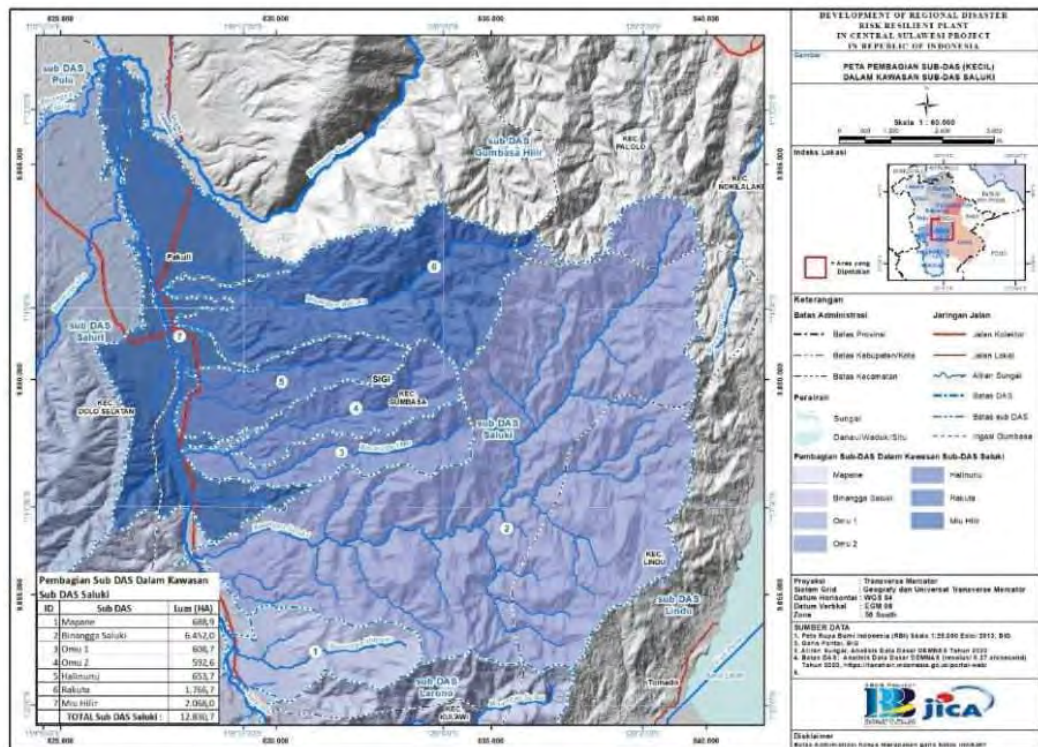
Characteristics of Omu River

I. Existing River Structure and Other issues

The consultant has conducted inventory survey in the early stages of the design phase and found the following.

I.1. Morphology of Omu River

The river basin area (DAS) Omu with area of 608,7 km² is located in Southern Palu city.



Inventory survey conducted on the 2 km long in Omu River. The section is transition section from natural river to flood plain with natural meandering river route. Materials sedimentation consists of sand, gravel and stone along the river. Erosion and landslide also occurs in several places along the river. Riverbed slope in the sections from upstream to downstream to 2 km is about 1/125. (Refer to Figure)

Figure : Object Region in Omu River



1.2. Conditions of River

Generally, rivers in Central Sulawesi have morphological characteristics that meandering almost along the river. Of the several cases of flooding that occurred lately, overflows and inundations actually often occur at river bends, which are accompanied by a grinding process on the outside of bends. Flood overflows occur at large discharges where the cross-sectional capacity of the river is exceeded, so that it always effects the residents of settlers around the watershed (DAS) concerned.

Condition in the dry season, the Omu River looks dry. On the site of a river that is approximately 40 meters wide only visible medium and small rocks. The water flow is only 3-6 meters wide.

II. Characteristic conditions of River by Sections




The conditions of Omu River by sections are as follows :





II.1 . Section 1– 11 :





- Width of river is 10 - 43 meters
- On the right and left bank river existing is soil, sand and stone material.
- In the river there is little water flow in this moment but there are many materials sedimentation consists stone, and sand

- Diameters of materials sand 1-2 mm and stone 5 up to 100 mm
- On the right and left side of the river there are some steep and high cliffs and hills that are overgrown with trees
- There are two bridges on the Omu river, at point 2 and point 11
- There are landslide several locations :
 - At point 5, there are landslide on the right side river that occurred
 - At point 11, landslide on the left side river that occurred

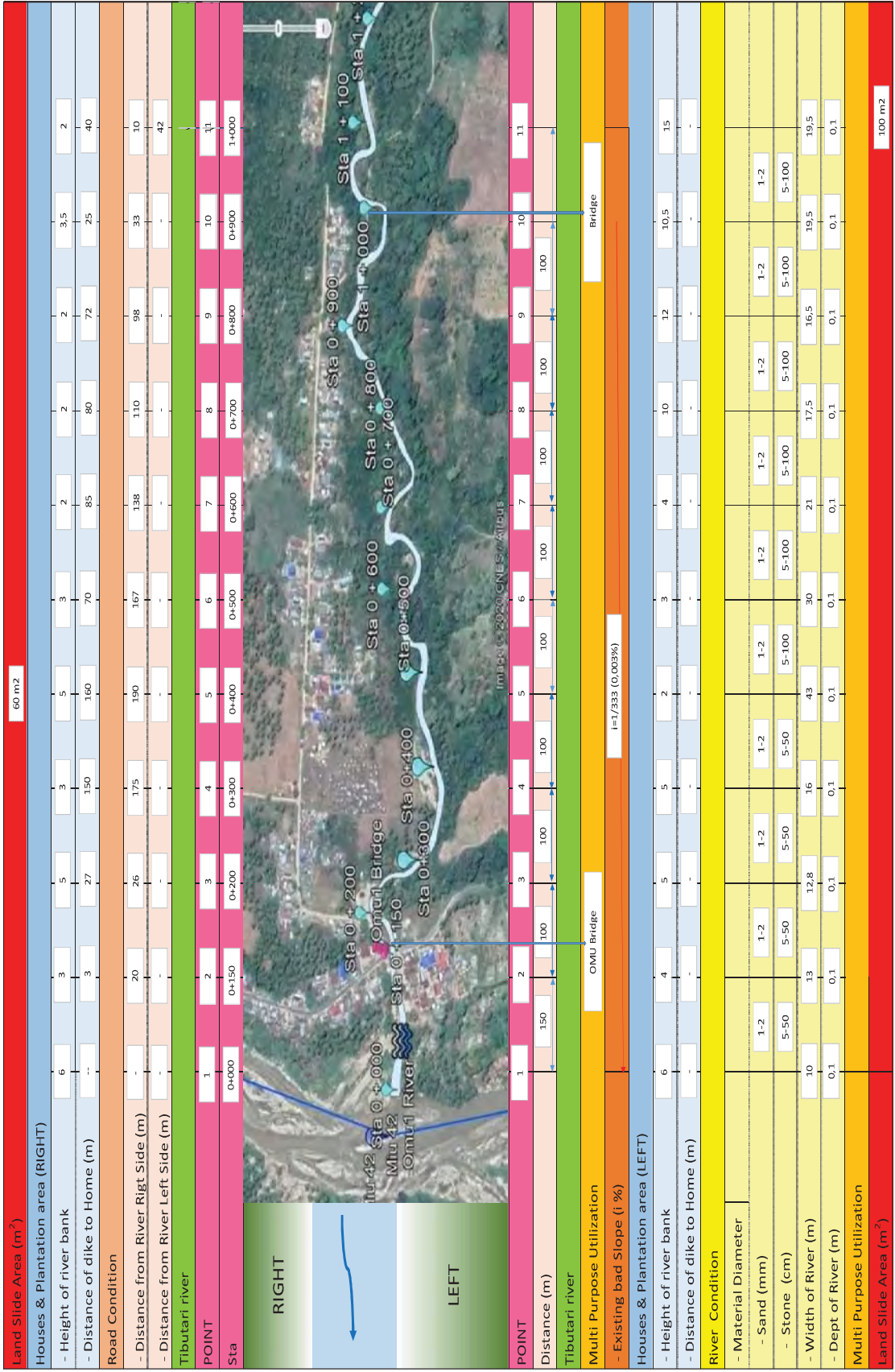
River points photo and Landslide area

No	Points	River Photos
1	Point 1 : Coordinate : X : 1°16'54.29"S Y : 119°56'39.87"E Z : 145,5 m	
2	Point 2 : Coordinate : X : 1°16'53.48"S Y : 119°56'44.56"E Z : 145,95 m	
3	Point 3 : Coordinate : X : 1°16'52.32"S Y : 119°56'45.50"E Z : 146,1 m	

<p>4</p>	<p>Point 4 : Coordinate : X : 1°16'54.34"S Y : 119°56'47.64"E Z : 146,4 m</p>	
<p>5</p>	<p>Point 5 : Coordinate : X : 1°16'54.66"S Y : 119°56'55.91"E Z : 146,7 m</p>	
<p>6</p>	<p>Point 6 : Coordinate : X : 1°16'53.65"S Y : 119°56'53.46"E Z : 147 m</p>	
<p>7</p>	<p>Point 7 : Coordinate : X : 1°16'52.15"S Y : 119°56'55.91"E Z : 147,3 m</p>	

<p>8</p>	<p>Point 8 : Coordinate : X : 1°16'51.79"S Y : 119°56'58.43"E Z : 147,6 m</p>	
<p>9</p>	<p>Point 9 : Coordinate : X : 1°16'51.39"S Y : 119°57'1.44"E Z : 147,9 m</p>	
<p>10</p>	<p>Point 10 : Coordinate : X : 1°16'49.34"S Y : 119°57'3.76"E Z : 148,2 m</p>	
<p>11</p>	<p>Point 11 : Coordinate : X : 1°16'49.92"S Y : 119°57'7.37"E Z : 148,5 m</p>	




No	Landslide Area	
A.	Long (L)= 30 m Height (H)= 2 m Area Landslide = 60 m ² Position Rigt bank Point 5	
B.	Long (L)= 20 m Height (H)= 5 m Area Landslide = 100 m ² Position Left bank Point 11	










II.2 Section 12 – 21 :

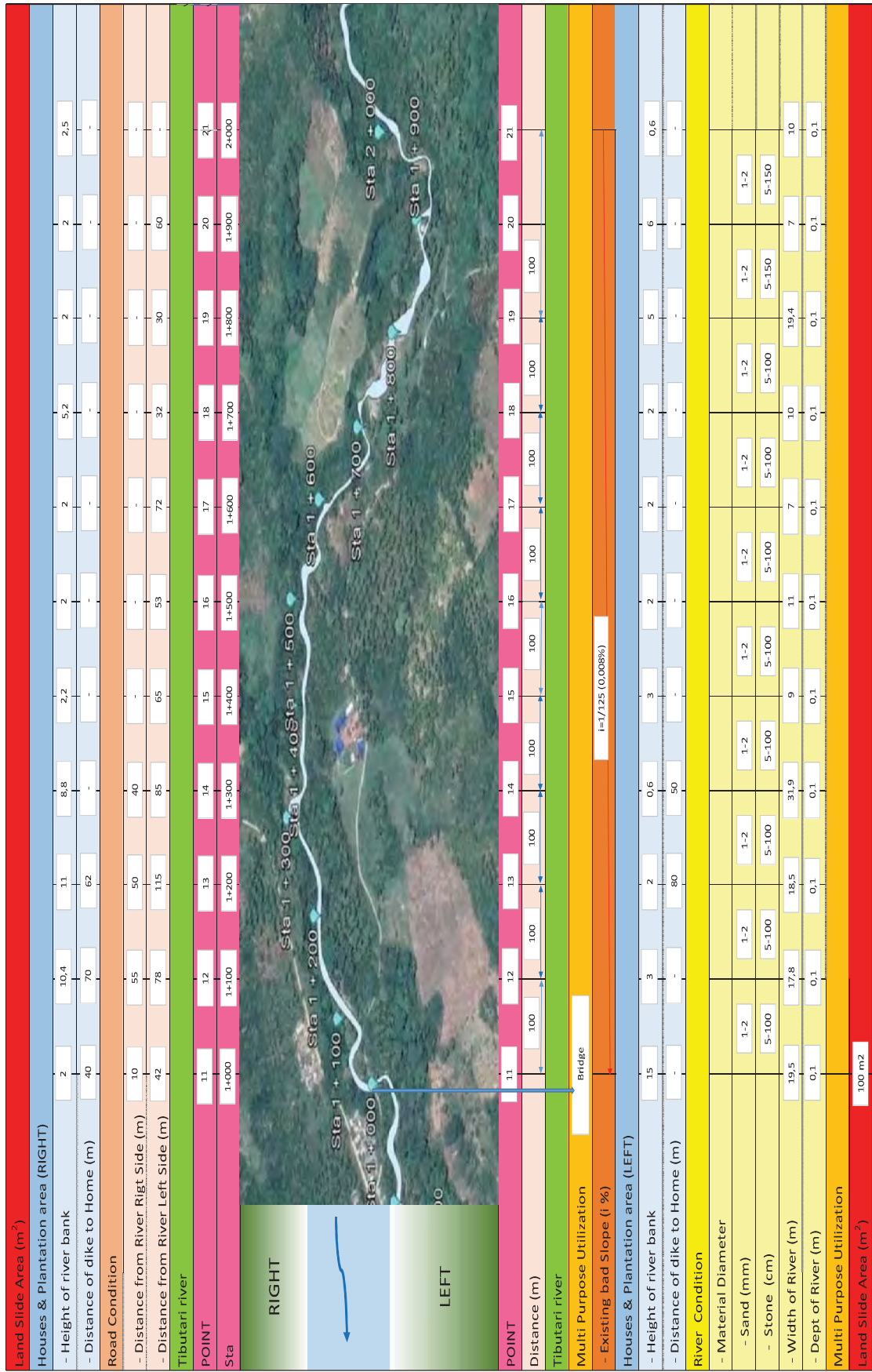
- Width of river is 9 – 31,9 meters
- On the right and left bank river existing is soil, sand, stone material and many trees
- Many trees grow in the middle of the river
- In the river there is little water flow in this moment but there are many materials sedimentation consists stone, and sand
- Diameters of materials sand 1-2 mm and stone 5 up to 100 mm
- On the right and left side of the river there are some steep and high cliffs and hills that are overgrown with trees

River points photo

No	Points	River Photos
12	Point 12 : Coordinate : X : 1°16'49.11"S Y : 119°57'9.90"E Z : 148,8 m	
13	Point 13 : Coordinate : X : 1°16'49.40"S Y : 119°57'13.03"E Z : 149,1 m	
14	Point 14 : Coordinate : X : 1°16'49.42"S Y : 119°57'16.14"E Z : 149,1 m	

<p>15</p>	<p>Point 15 : Coordinate : X : 1°16'51.15"S Y : 119°57'18.69"E Z : 150,7 m</p>	
<p>16</p>	<p>Point 16 : Coordinate : X : 1°16'52.54"S Y : 119°57'21.25"E Z : 151,5 m</p>	
<p>17</p>	<p>Point 17 : Coordinate : X : 1°16'55.21"S Y : 119°57'22.83"E Z : 152,3 m</p>	
<p>18</p>	<p>Point 18 : Coordinate : X : 1°16'57.97"S Y : 119°57'23.52"E Z : 153,1 m</p>	

<p>19</p>	<p>Point 19 : Coordinate : X : 1°17'0.83"S Y : 119°57'24.81"E Z : 153,9 m</p>	
<p>20</p>	<p>Point 20 : Coordinate : X : 1°17'3.37"S Y : 119°57'26.79"E Z : 154,7 m</p>	
<p>21</p>	<p>Point 21 : Coordinate : X : 1°17'2.71"S Y : 119°57'29.69"E Z : 155,5 m</p>	



Field Survey of Palu River

Characteristics of Palu River

I. Existing River Structure and Other Problems

The consultant has conducted a field survey in the early stages of the design phase and found the following.

I.1. River Morphology

The river basin area (DAS) Palu with total area of 3,041.1 km² is located in Southern Palu city, where 92.4% of its area are within Sigi regency. There are 3 (three) main rivers flow in DAS Palu, i.e: (i) Miu river (33.4 km) in Southern upper stream area, (ii) Gumbasa river (26.5 km) in South Eastern upper stream area, and (iii) Palu river (50.6 km) in Northern down stream area which flows into its estuary at Palu bay. DAS Palu is divided into 15 sub DAS as seen in figure 1.

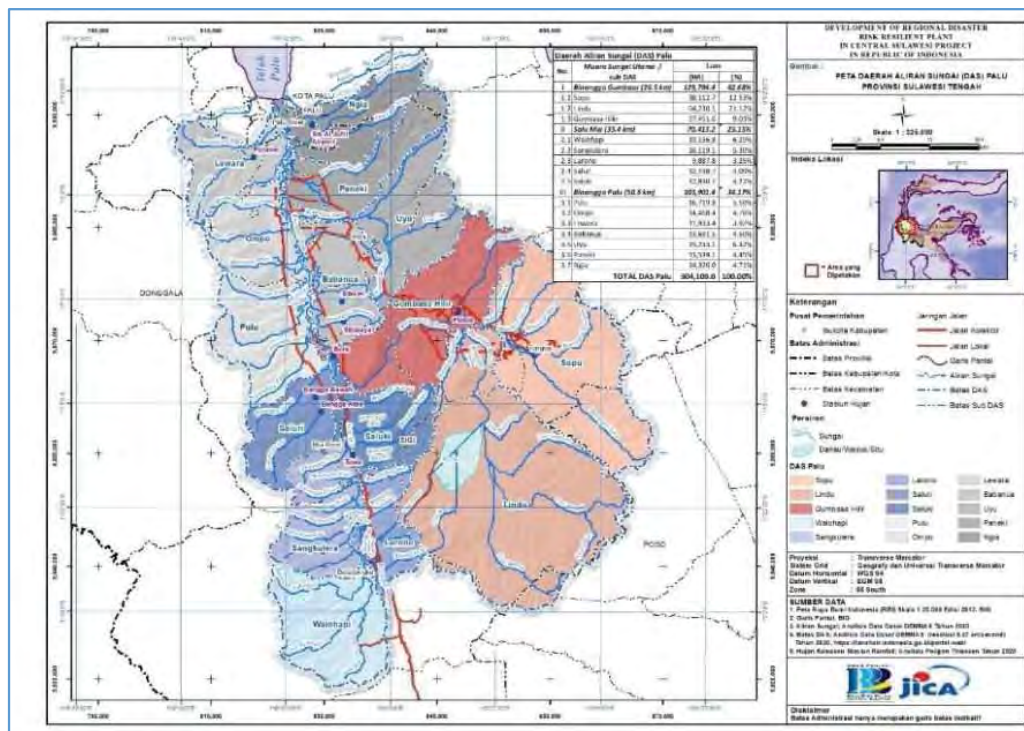


Figure 1 : DAS Palu

There are totally 13 (thirteen) tributaries (1st level) flows into Palu river both from the left side and from the right side of the river, as seen in table 1 and figure 2

Table1 :Palu River Tributaries

No.	Tributary River	Length (km)	Sub DAS
A Left Side			
1	Binangga Lewara	17.7	Lewara
2	Binangga Ngangabomba	13.9	Ompo
3	Binangga Wera	13.3	
4	Binangga Rumai	9.2	
5	Binangga Ompo	12.4	
6	Binangga Sambo	16.1	Pulu
7	Binangga Ombi	11.9	
8	Binangga Pulu	13.9	
B Right Side			
9	Binangga Babanua	16.0	Babanua
10	Binangga Wuno	27.6	Uyu
11	Binangga Langaleso	17.3	Paneki
12	Binangga Mamara	15.8	Ngia
13	Binangga Kawatuna	26.1	

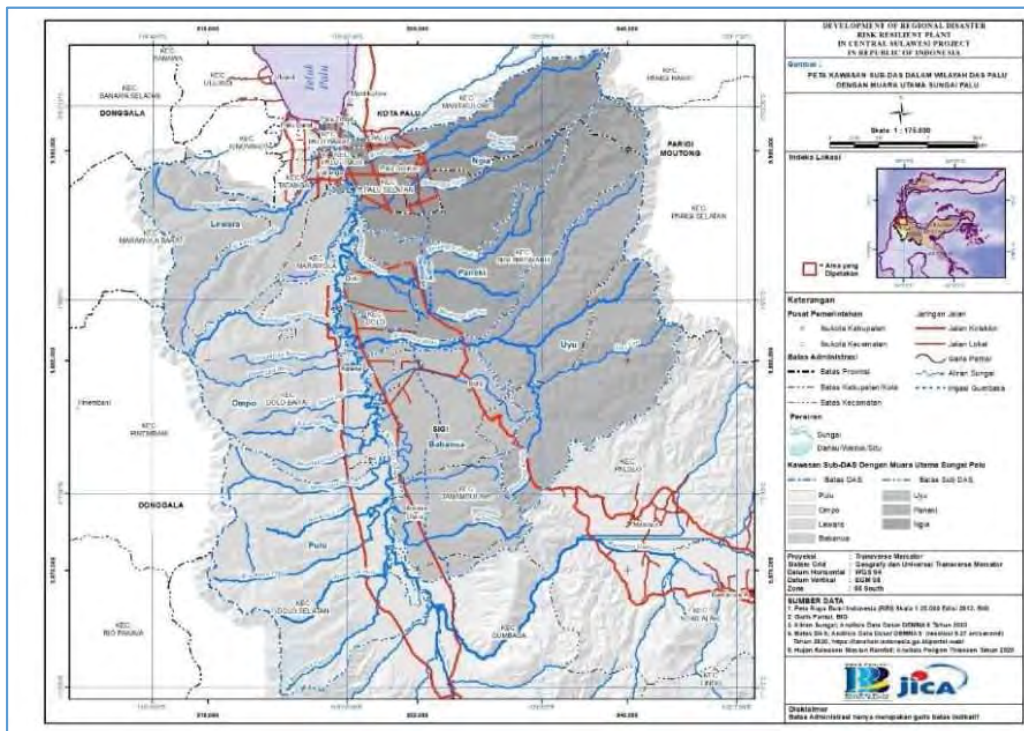


Figure 2 : Palu River And Its Tributaries

Detail Slope and morphology of Palu river (main) and its tributaries (1st level) are summarized as seen in table 2.

Table2 :Slope And Morphology of Palu River And Its Tributaries (1st Level)

No.	Main River / Tributary River (1st Level)	UPPER Stream			MID Stream			DOWN Stream					
		L (km)	MAX Slope (°)	AVERAGE Slope (°)	Morphology	L (km)	MAX Slope (°)	AVERAGE Slope (°)	Morphology	L (km)	MAX Slope (°)	AVERAGE Slope (°)	Morphology
	Binangga Palu	22,3	4,3146	0,4850	Braided	22,9	4,6077	0,3413	Meandering	5,4	2,6797	0,2759	Straight
A	Left Side												
1	Binangga Lewara	1,9	51,5137	12,3805	Straight	10,9	71,5773	7,6820	Straight	4,9	5,7404	1,5881	Straight
2	Binangga Ngangabomba	7,5	25,6100	6,1781	Straight	3,5	45,3177	16,2772	Straight	2,8	24,2935	4,3430	Straight
3	Binangga Wera	4,6	29,4222	8,1256	Straight	5,9	61,5930	11,9107	Straight	2,8	10,9135	2,0515	Straight
4	Binangga Rumai	3,1	46,5300	23,4476	Straight	2,4	39,4032	10,4695	Straight	3,7	11,3305	2,8963	Straight
5	Binangga Ompo	2,5	51,3165	17,4440	Straight	4,9	46,3225	13,5628	Straight	4,9	19,2407	1,4576	Straight
6	Binangga Sambo	3,1	34,5164	12,5837	Straight	7,7	45,1605	8,9749	Straight	5,3	8,3674	0,9323	Straight
7	Binangga Ombi	4,0	60,5798	15,6879	Straight	3,5	29,9792	8,3517	Straight	4,3	15,2965	1,8284	Straight
8	Binangga Pulu	2,1	53,3414	18,1055	Straight	6,4	38,8003	7,9282	Straight	5,4	8,0579	1,2503	Straight
B	Right Side												
9	Binangga Babanua	4,0	55,0297	12,5211	Straight	6,0	32,1834	5,5376	Straight	6,0	6,2739	0,5517	Straight
10	Binangga Wuno	5,7	55,8979	9,4237	Straight	13,4	36,9217	5,3687	Straight	8,5	3,4687	0,7438	Braided
11	Binangga Langaleso	1,6	32,4399	11,3089	Straight	6,7	19,1194	2,6757	Straight	9,0	7,2092	0,7870	Straight
12	Binangga Mamara	4,9	33,9892	7,4020	Straight	5,1	12,3492	2,2299	Straight	5,8	5,8744	0,8257	Straight
13	Binangga Kawatuna	3,7	48,5044	9,6923	Straight	15,3	37,2137	5,2090	Straight	7,0	13,7628	1,6042	Straight

Detail Slope and morphology of Palu river tributaries (2nd and higher level) are summarized as seen in table 3.

Table3 :Slope And Morphology of Palu RiverTributaries (2nd And Higher Level)

No.	Tributary River (2nd & Higher Level)	UPPER Stream				MID Stream				DOWN Stream			
		L (km)	MAX Slope (°)	AVERAGE Slope (°)	Morfology	L (km)	MAX Slope (°)	AVERAGE Slope (°)	Morfology	L (km)	MAX Slope (°)	AVERAGE Slope (°)	Morfology
A Left Side													
1	Binangga Sombe (flows into Binangga Lewara)	2,1	62,8827	13,5831	Straight	9,1	39,8185	6,8932	Straight	3,7	11,6152	2,5076	Straight
2	Binangga Kurayo (flows into Binangga Ngangabomba)	3,3	41,3888	12,2583	Straight	3,0	58,8979	22,8828	Straight	4,2	12,9236	2,2644	Straight
3	Binangga Salubi (flows into Binangga Ompo)	3,2	51,8943	18,7765	Straight	2,2	54,9144	14,2154	Straight	2,5	8,9723	1,3384	Straight
4	Binangga Pema (flows into Binangga Ombi)	3,7	46,5293	12,5104	Straight	8,8	43,2141	6,6800	Straight	4,4	22,9288	2,0348	Straight
5	Binangga Palindo (flows into Binangga Pulu)	3,7	49,8105	12,8074	Straight	5,1	40,1591	6,8239	Straight	6,2	11,4417	1,5155	Straight
B Right Side													
6	Binangga Konju (flows into Binangga Wuno)	1,8	54,9131	12,9676	Straight	8,4	29,5949	5,1046	Straight	4,1	28,6081	7,2154	Straight
7	Binangga Paneki (flows into Binangga Langaleso)	3,6	50,5923	11,0877	Straight	5,5	22,4160	4,0342	Straight	6,4	10,1646	1,2458	Straight
8	Binangga Sidera (flows into Binangga Langaleso)	3,1	15,5074	3,3105	Straight	2,7	9,4734	1,7027	Straight	2,5	3,5031	0,6478	Straight
9	Binangga Ngia (flows into Binangga Mamara)	2,2	38,6373	9,4128	Straight	6,2	36,6462	7,3050	Straight	5,7	8,6091	2,6533	Straight
10	Uwe Uyu (flows into Binangga Konju)	2,2	54,4009	10,9507	Straight	8,1	40,4446	8,2430	Straight	3,8	29,6209	6,5734	Straight

Inventory survey conducted on the 5.2 km long in Palu River. Materials sedimentation consist of sand and soil along the river. Small erosion also occurs in several places along the river. Riverbed slope in the sections from upstream to downstream to 5.2 km is about $i=1/180$ (0,005%) and $i=1/900$ (0,001%). (Refer to Figure 3)



Figure 3 : Object Region in Palu River

1.2. Conditions of River

In general, rivers in Central Sulawesi have morphological characteristics that turn (meandering) almost along the river. Of the several cases of flooding that occurred lately, overflows and inundations actually often occur at river bends, which are accompanied by a grinding process on the outside of bends.

Flood overflows occur at large discharges where the cross-sectional capacity of the river is exceeded, so that it always affects the residents of settlers around the watershed (DAS) concerned.

II. Characteristic conditions of River by Sections

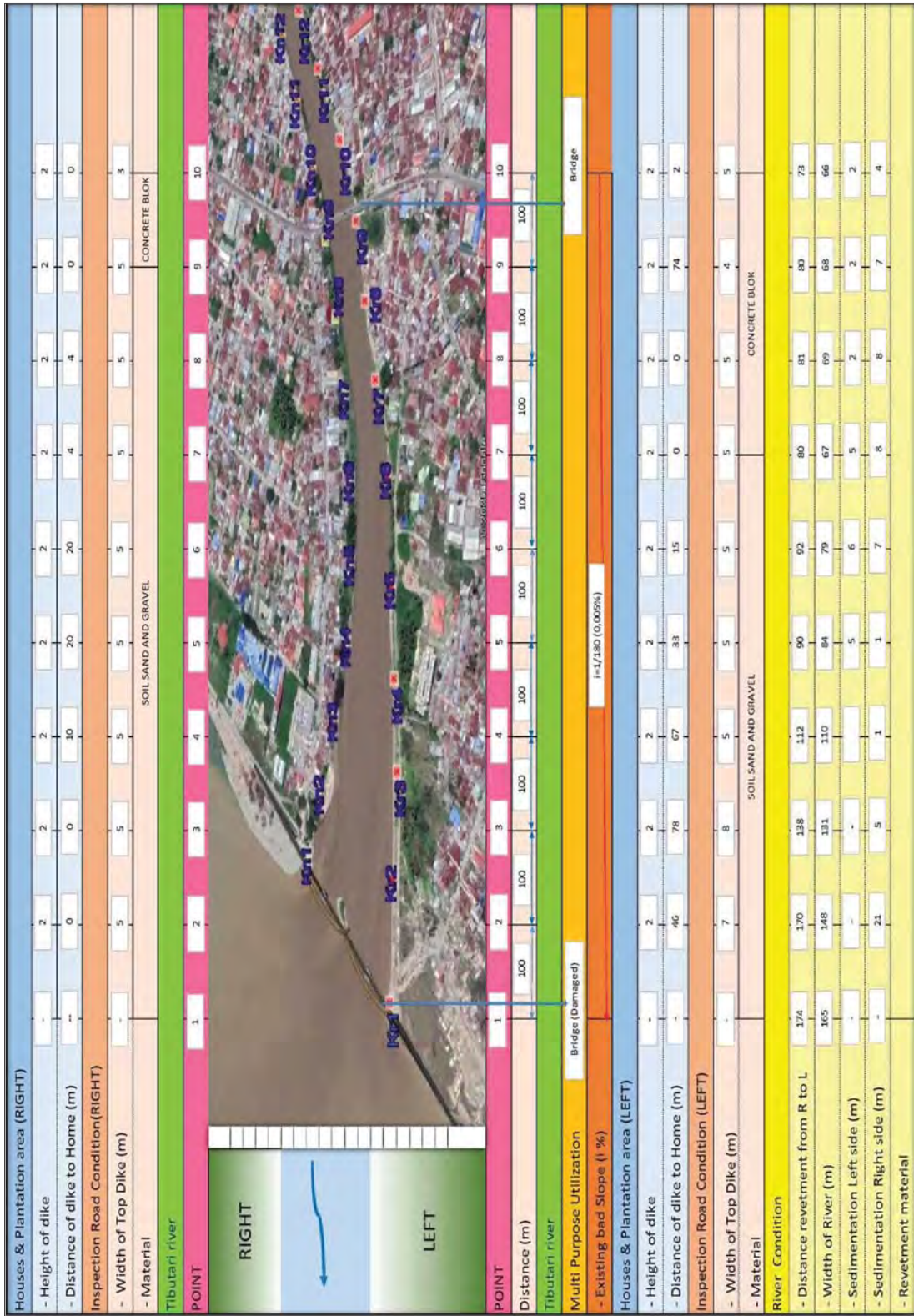
The conditions of Palu River by sections are as follows.

II.1 . Section 1 – 10 :

- The Ponulele Bridge, stretches over Talise Bay, Besusu and Lere Sub-districts, which connects East Palu and West Palu sub-districts. It is known, the length of the main bridge is 250 meters, bridge body and 7.5 meters wide with the highest point of the bridge arch, which is 20.2 meters from the which has become an icon of Palu City, was damaged by an earthquake with a magnitude of 7.4 and a

tsunami that occurred in Palu City and Donggala Regency, Central Sulawesi, Friday (28/9/2018).

- Between points 1 and 2 the river bank is low and without protection, so that when the sea level rises, it causes sea water to enter residential areas.
- At point 2 until point 10 Protection dike already constructed by using cyclopean concrete at the right and left side of river. Height of dike is 2 m.
- At point 2 until point 6, top of dike only use sand and gravel at the right and left side of dike, and some part top of dike need sand and gravel for backfill.
- At point 7 until point 10, top of dike use concrete paving block at the right and left side of dike, and some part top of dike concrete paving block already broken
- At point 2 until point 10, at top of dike many of grass, at the right and left side of dike.
- At point 2 until point 10, There are many sediment deposits on the right side and the left side on the riverbank, many of grass and a lot of banana and coconuts trees.



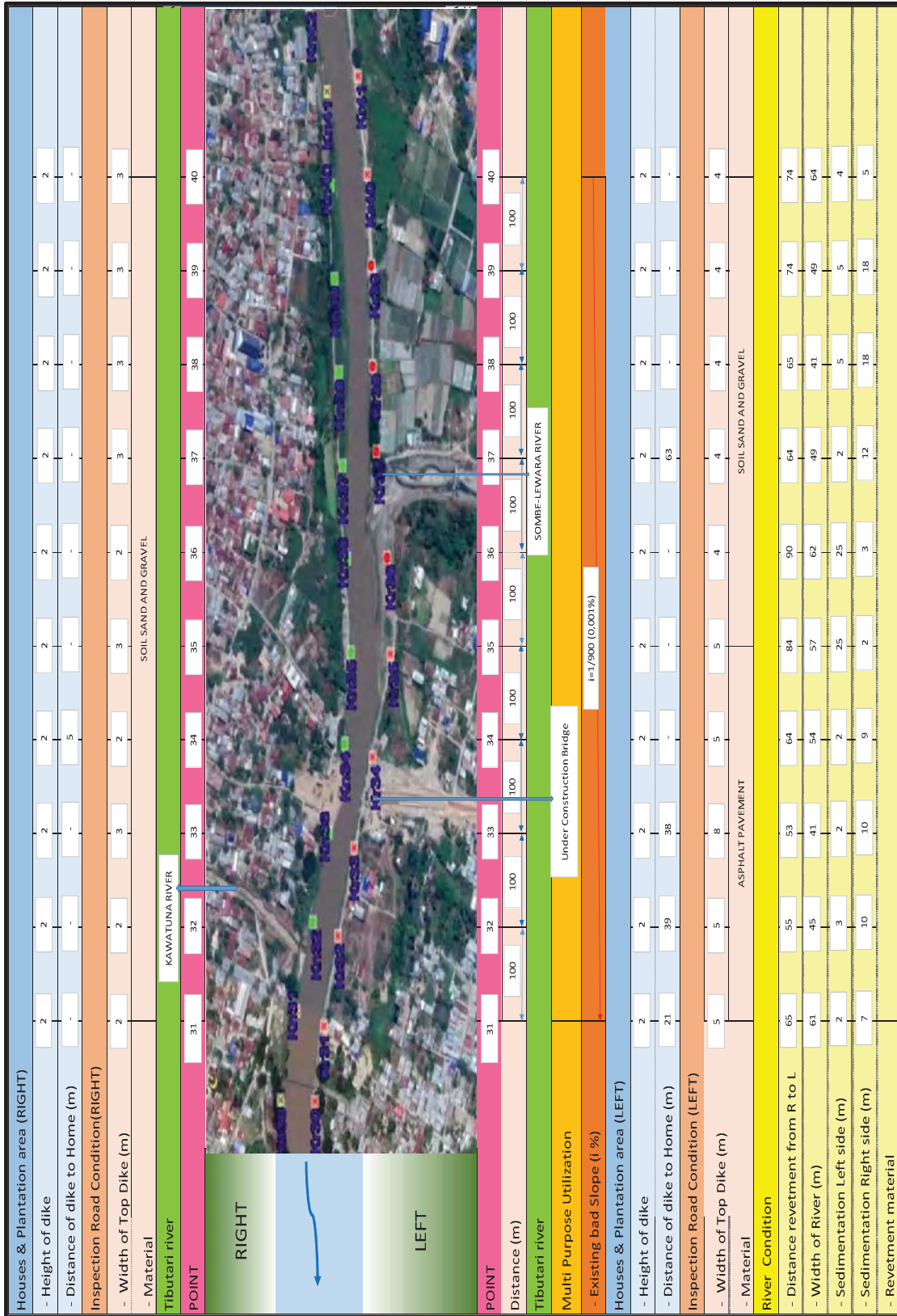
II..2 Section 11 –20 :

- Protection dike already constructed by using cyclopean concrete at the right and left side of river. Height of dike is 2 m.
- Top of dike use concrete paving block at the right and left side of dike, and some part top of dike concrete paving block already broken
- Many houses near of dike at the right and left side.
- There are many sediment deposits on the right side and the left side on the riverbank, many of grass and a lot of banana and coconuts tress.
- There are many waste on the left side of riverbank,
- At point 11 to 16 on the right side of dike already install handrail protection.
- At point 17 there are multipurpose utilization bridge

II.3. Section 21 – 30 :

- At point 21 until point 30 Protection dike already constructed by using cyclopean concrete at the right and left side of river. Height of dike is 2 m.
- At Point 27 left side position concrete protection damage.
- Many houses are on the right side of the river.
- At point 21 – 24 and point 26 – 30 right side position top of dike use sand and gravel
- At point 24 – 26 right side position top of dike use paving block.
- At point 21 – 30 left side position top of dike use paving block.
- There are many sediment deposits on the right side and the left side on the riverbank, many of grass and a lot of banana and coconuts trees.
- At Point 23 left side position there are drainage channel.

- II.4. Section 31 – 40 :
- At point 31 until point 40 Protection dike already constructed by using cyclopean concrete at the right and left side of river. Height of dike is 2 m.
- Many houses are on the right side of the river.
- Near Point 32 right side there are tributary Kawatunariver.
- Near Point 37 left side there are tributary Sombe-Lewarariver.
- At point 31 – 40 right side position top of dike use sand and gravel
- At point 31 – 35 left side position top of dike use asphalt pavement
- At point 35 – 40 left side position top of dike use sand and gravel
- Between point 33 and 34 there are activity of new bridge construction.



II.5. Section 41 – 52 :

- Many houses are on the right side of the river.
- Dozens of people's homes damaged due to being hit by floods
- There are tributaries that enter the Miu river, in between 36 – 38 section.
- On the river channel between miu points 30–31 and 37 - 38 there is a suspension bridge, which is currently in damaged condition.
- At point miu31–35 and 36 - 38 there are cliffs on the left sides of the river that occurred landslide due to flooding
- At point miu 30–31 and 36 - 37 there is a cliff on the right side of the river that occurred landslide due to flooding
- In the river channel there is also rubbish from the trunk of a tree
- Diameter of material sand 2 mm and stone 2 cm up to 30 cm
- River improvement has been carried out in the section of 33 - 34 right side with gabion and boulder revetment.

Field Survey of Poboya River

Characteristics of Poboya River

I. Existing River Structure and Other issues

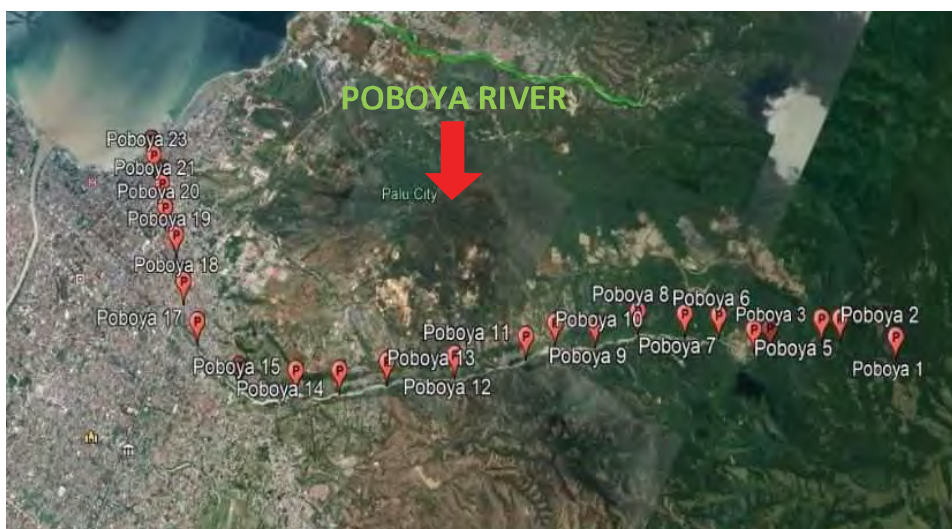
The consultant has conducted inventory survey in the early stages of the design phase and found the following.

I.1. Morphology of Poboya River

The river basin area (DAS) Poboya, is the heart of water resources for residents in the district Mantikulore, East Palu and surrounding areas. Unfortunately, the current condition of concern, discharge and water quality is increasingly declining because gold mining is also a change of land. Instead of being dominated by trees, along the remaining streams are only grasslands, cactus, and perdu plants.

Inventory survey conducted on the 13 km long in Poboya River. The section is transition section from natural river to flood plain with natural meandering river route. Materials sedimentation consists stone and sand along the river. Erosion and landslide also occurs in several places along the river. Riverbed slope in the sections from upstream to downstream to 13km is about 1/26,4. (Refer to Figure)

Figure : Object Region in Poboya River



1.2. Conditions of River

Generally, rivers in Central Sulawesi have morphological characteristics that meandering almost along the river. Of the several cases of flooding that occurred lately, overflows and inundations actually often occur at river bends, which are accompanied by a grinding process on the outside of bends. Flood overflows occur at large discharges where the cross-sectional capacity of the river is exceeded, so that it always effects the residents of settlers around the watershed (DAS) concerned.

Condition in the dry season, the Poboya River looks dry. On the site of a river that is approximately 40 meters wide only visible medium and small rocks. The water flow is only 1-2 meters wide. To the west is the location of the gold mine, just below the bridge connecting the villages of Poboya and Lasoani.

II. Characteristic conditions of River by Sections




The conditions of Poboya River by sections are as follows :





II.1 . Section 1– 8 :





- Width of river is 5 – 10 meters
- At Point 3, local people cross the river to return to their homes from traditional gold mining. There are two tributaries that enter the Poboya river, the Poboya1 tributary and the Poboya2 tributary.
- There is water intake used by PDAM for the clean water supply of Palu city
- In the river there is fast water flow and there are many materials sedimentation consists stone, and sand
- Diameters of materials sand 1-2 mm and stone 5 up to 100 mm
- On the right and left side of the river there are steep and high cliffs and hills that are overgrown with trees
- [At Point 3, local people cross the river to return to their homes from traditional gold mining .](#)
- located at point 5 – point 6 to the right side of river
- Access roads are also available on the right and left side along the river to the mining site
- There are landslide several locations :
 - At point 2 - 3, there are landslide on the left side river that occurred
 - At point 6, landslide on the left side river that occurred
 - At point 7, landslide on the left side river that occurred


- Points 7 – 8, landslide on the left side river

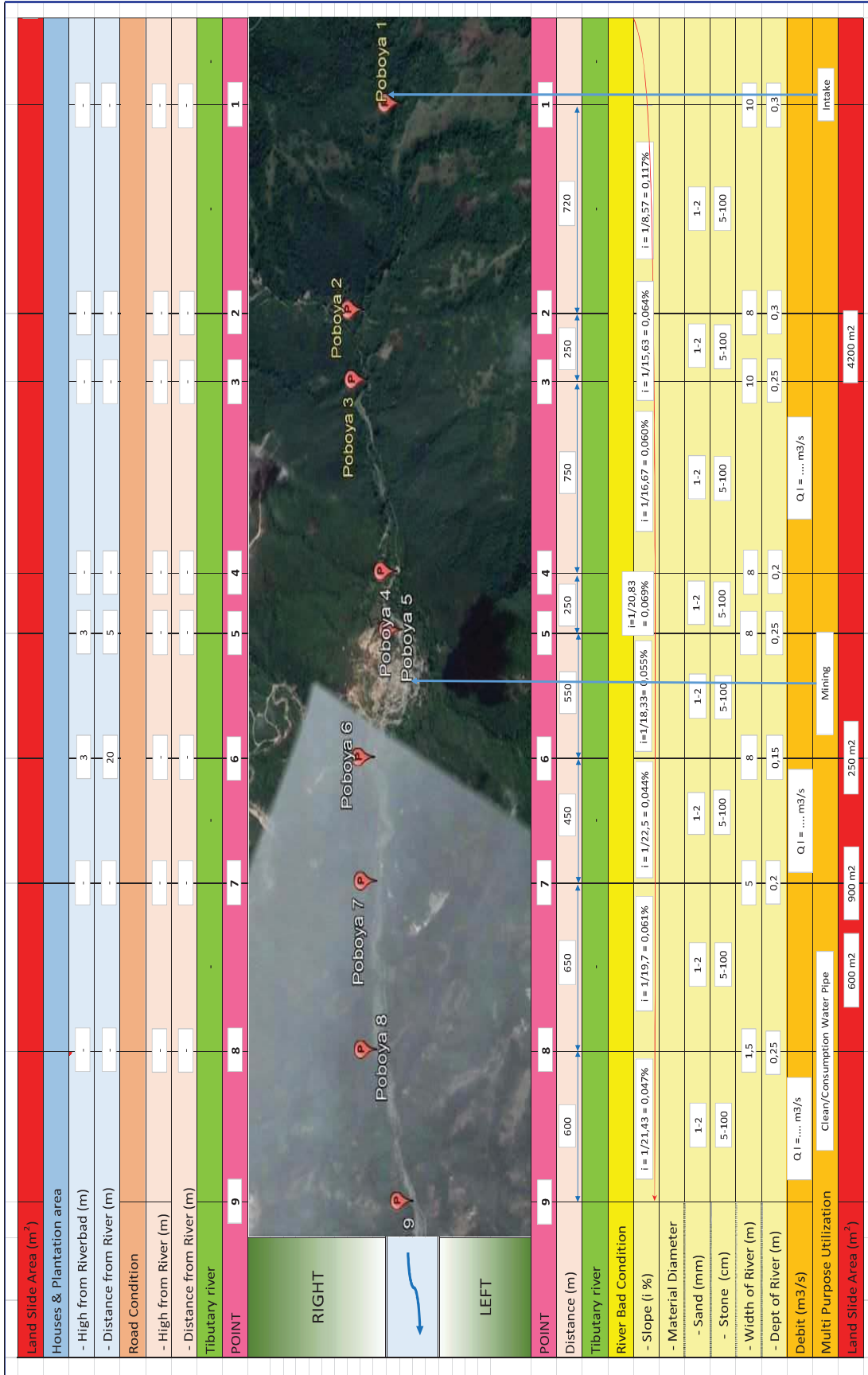
River pointsphoto and Landslide area

No	Points	River Photos
1	Point 1 : Coordinate : X : 830042.00 Y : 9905273.00 Z : 501 m	
2	Point 2 : Coordinate : X : 829342.00 Y : 9905148.00 Z : 417 m	
3	Point 3 : Coordinate : X : 829131.00 Y : 9905030.00 Z : 401 m	
4	Point 4 : Coordinate : X : 828586.00 Y : 9904611.00 Z : 356 m	

		
5	Point 5 : Coordinate : X : 828409.00 Y : 9904499.00 Z : 344 m	
6	Point 6 : Coordinate : X : 827933.00 Y : 9904430.00 Z : 314 m	
7	Point 7 : Coordinate : X : 827531.00 Y : 9904227.00 Z : 294 m	
8	Point 8 : Coordinate :	

	<p>X : 826968.00 Y : 9903962.00 Z : 261 m</p>	
No	Landslide Area	
A.	<p>Long (L)= 60m Height (H)= 70m Area Landslide = 4200 m² Position Left Bank Point 2 - 3</p>	
B.	<p>Long (L)= 50m Height (H)= 5m Area Landslide = 250 m² Position Left bank Point 6</p>	
C.	<p>Long (L)= 60m Height (H)= 15 m Area Landslide = 900 m² Position Left bank Point 7</p>	
D.	<p>Long (L)= 100m</p>	




	<p>Height (H)= 6 m Area Landslide = 600 m² Position Left bank Point 7- 8</p>	 A photograph showing a riverbed filled with grey and white rocks of various sizes. The river is narrow and flows through a rocky channel. On the left bank, there is a steep, rocky slope with some green vegetation. In the background, there are more hills and a cloudy sky.
--	---	--











II.2 Section 9 –15 :

- Width of river is 3 – 5 meters
- River alignment are curved
- Inthe river there is water flow and there are many materials sedimentation stoneand sand
- Diameters of materials sand 1-2 mm and stone 2 up to 50 mm
- In this section, there are several existing structures such as the dams and bridges, some of which are still functioning, and some have been damaged by flooding
- Housing and roads have started a lot in this section

River points photo and Landslide area

No	Points	River Photos
9	Point 9 : Coordinate : X : 826537.00 Y : 9903550.00 Z : 233 m	
10	Point 10 : Coordinate : X :826058.00 Y : 9903301.00 Z : 212 m	
11	Point 11 : Coordinate : X : 825790.00 Y : 9902978.00 Z :196 m	

<p>12</p>	<p>Point 12 : Coordinate : X : 825069.00 Y : 9902321.00 Z :166 m</p>	
<p>13</p>	<p>Point 13 : Coordinate : X : 824308.00 Y : 9901813.00 Z :141 m</p>	
<p>14</p>	<p>Point 14 : Coordinate : X : 823803.00 Y : 9901415.00 Z :126 m</p>	
<p>15</p>	<p>Point 15 : Coordinate : X : 823283.00 Y : 9901129.00 Z :103 m</p>	




No	Landslide Area	
A.	Long (L)= 100m Height (H)= 4m Area Landslide = 400 m ² Position Left Bank Point 10	
B.	Long (L)= 60m Height (H)= 4m Area Landslide = 240 m ² Position Left Bank Point 11	
C.	Long (L)= 300m Height (H)= 20m Area Landslide = 6000 m ² Position Left Bank Point 11-12	
D.	Long (L)= 60m Height (H)= 12m Area Landslide = 720 m ² Position Left Bank Point 12	

Land Slide Area (m ²)																	
Houses & Plantation area																	
- High from Riverbad (m)	-	-	2,5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
- Distance from River (m)	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Road Condition																	
- High from River (m)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
- Distance from River (m)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Tributary river																	
POINT	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	
RIGHT																	
LEFT																	
POINT	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	
Distance (m)	800	600	600	650	950	950	430	550	800	600	600	650	950	950	430	550	
Tributary river																	
River Bad Condition	$i = 1/38,10 = 0,026\%$ $i = 1/26,09 = 0,038\%$ $i = 1/43,33 = 0,023\%$ $i = 1/78 = 0,026\%$ $i = 1/21,67 = 0,032\%$ $i = 1/26,19 = 0,038\%$																
- Slope (i %)	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	
- Material Diameter	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	
- Sand (mm)	2-5	2-10	2-10	2-10	2-10	2-10	2-10	2-10	2-10	2-10	2-10	2-10	2-10	2-10	2-10	2-10	
- Stone (cm)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Width of River (m)	-	-	0,1	0,2	0,25	0,25	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,25	0,25	0,2	0,2	0,2	
- Dept of River (m)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Debit (m ³ /s)	Q1 = 0,199 m ³ /s	Q1 = 0,199 m ³ /s	Q1 = 0,258 m ³ /s	Q1 = 0,425 m ³ /s	Q1 = 0,425 m ³ /s	Q1 = 0,425 m ³ /s	Q1 = 0,425 m ³ /s	Q1 = 0,425 m ³ /s	Q1 = 0,425 m ³ /s	Q1 = 0,425 m ³ /s	Q1 = 0,425 m ³ /s	Q1 = 0,425 m ³ /s	Q1 = 0,425 m ³ /s	Q1 = 0,425 m ³ /s	Q1 = 0,425 m ³ /s	Q1 = 0,425 m ³ /s	
Multi Purpose Utilization	Poboya Bridge	Consolidation Dam	Dam and Irrigation	Cleany/Consumption Water Pipe													
Land Slide Area (m ²)			720 m ²	6000 m ²	240 m ²	400 m ²											

II.2 Section 16 – 24 :

- No water flow in the river
- Rivers alignment are curved in the downstream of river confluence point
- There are many materials sedimentation consists stone, sand, grass, and garbage
- Diameters of materials sand 1-2 mm and stone 2 up to 10 mm
- Compared to the upstream section, the river width is narrow
- Confluence downstream section has become a trouble spot of flooding
- Houses and buildings are close to the immediate vicinity of the both sides
- There are health concern by domestic garbage and wastewater pollution

River points photo and Landslide area

No	Points	River Photos
16	Point 16 : Coordinate : X : 822586.00 Y : 9900788.00 Z : 82 m	
17	Point 17 : Coordinate : X : 821755.00 Y : 9900943.00 Z : 60 m	
18	Point 18 : Coordinate : X : 821283.00 Y : 9901247.00 Z : 50 m	

19	<p>Point 19: Coordinate : X : 820827.00 Y : 9901667.00 Z : 35 m</p>	
20	<p>Point 20 : Coordinate : X : 820468.00 Y : 9901877.00 Z : 30 m</p>	
21	<p>Point 21: Coordinate : X : 820229.00 Y : 9902108.00 Z : 23 m</p>	
22	<p>Point 22: Coordinate : X : 820123.00 Y : 9902264.00 Z : 19 m</p>	

23	<p>Point 23: Coordinate : X : 819881.00 Y : 9902356.00 Z : 14 m</p>	
24	<p>Point 24 : Coordinate : X : 819716.00 Y : 9902510.00 Z : 9 m</p>	

Existing River Structures

1. Bridge

There are six bridges in the target section, located along the river from point 14 until point 24. The condition of all the bridges is still good and can be used.

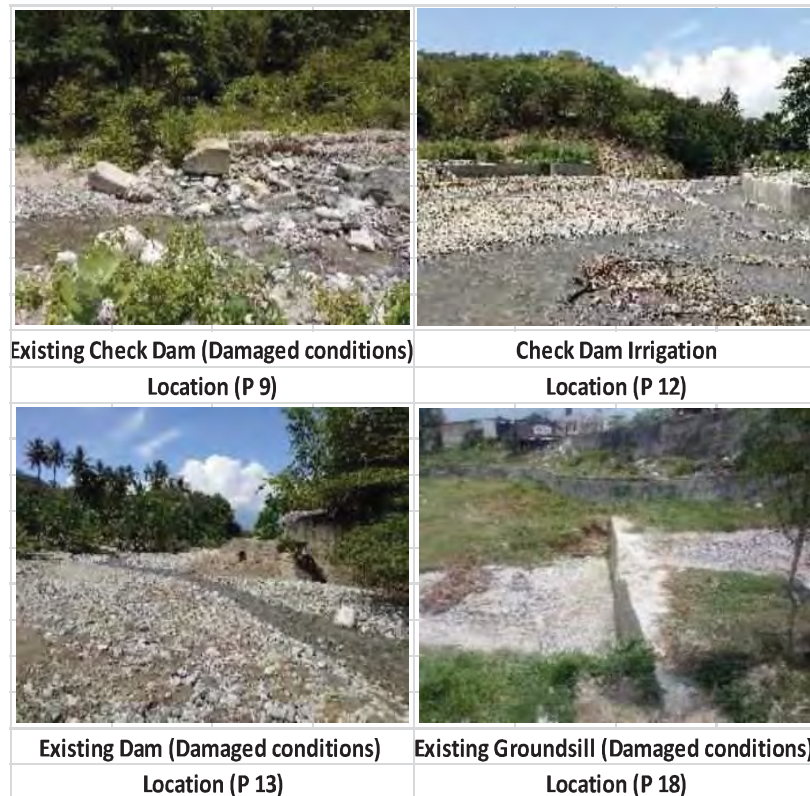


2. Water Intake Facilities

Water intake facilities located at upstream of point 1 which accommodated in water tub and then flowed to the village using pipe. The condition of the water intake can be used. Water intake used by PDAM for the clean water supply in Palu city.

3. Dam Facilities

There are four (4) existing dams in the target section. Existing dam is located at point 9, point 12, point 13, and point 18. Three (3) dams are in damaged conditions and one (1) check dam is still good condition and used for irrigation.




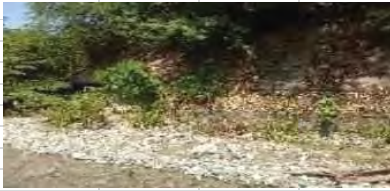












4. Drainage Facilities

The target area is located in dense populated area with roads, houses, buildings, religious facilities and factories along the river, and many drainage inflows to the river with various scales from domestic sewerage the scale which can be said as confluence of tributary. There are some drainage facilities on the right and left of the river along the river especially in downstream areas

5. Bank River Protections

Bank protection works by parapet walls, stone masonry and gabions mattress have been partially conducted by Balai and the local governments. However, structures conditions in some locations already damaged by floods or deterioration. Besides, structures are not designed considering design flood discharge such as height and stability.

	
Gabion Mattress Location P 4	Gabion Mattress Location P 6
	
Gabion Mattress Location P 11 - 12	Retaining Wall Location P 14
	
Gabion Mattress Location P 14	Gabion Mattress Location P 17
	
Parapet Wall Location P 18	Parapet Wall Location P 19
	
Stone Masonry Location P 20	Parapet Wall Location P 20
	
Parapet Wall Location P 21	Parapet Wall Location P 22
	
Parapet Wall Location P 23	Parapet Wall Location P 24

6. Conditions of Roads and Buildings along River

There are many houses and buildings along 8 km the river from the river point 10 to point 24. Some of them are constructed utilizing bank protection works as foundation of building, others jetties to the river course. Many existing roads along the river are arterial roads to the center of city and many buildings such as supermarkets and public facilities are located between the roads and the river as well as houses.

APPENDIX II -4-1

Reference Manual for Promoting Post-Disaster Livelihood Recovery and Community Restoration

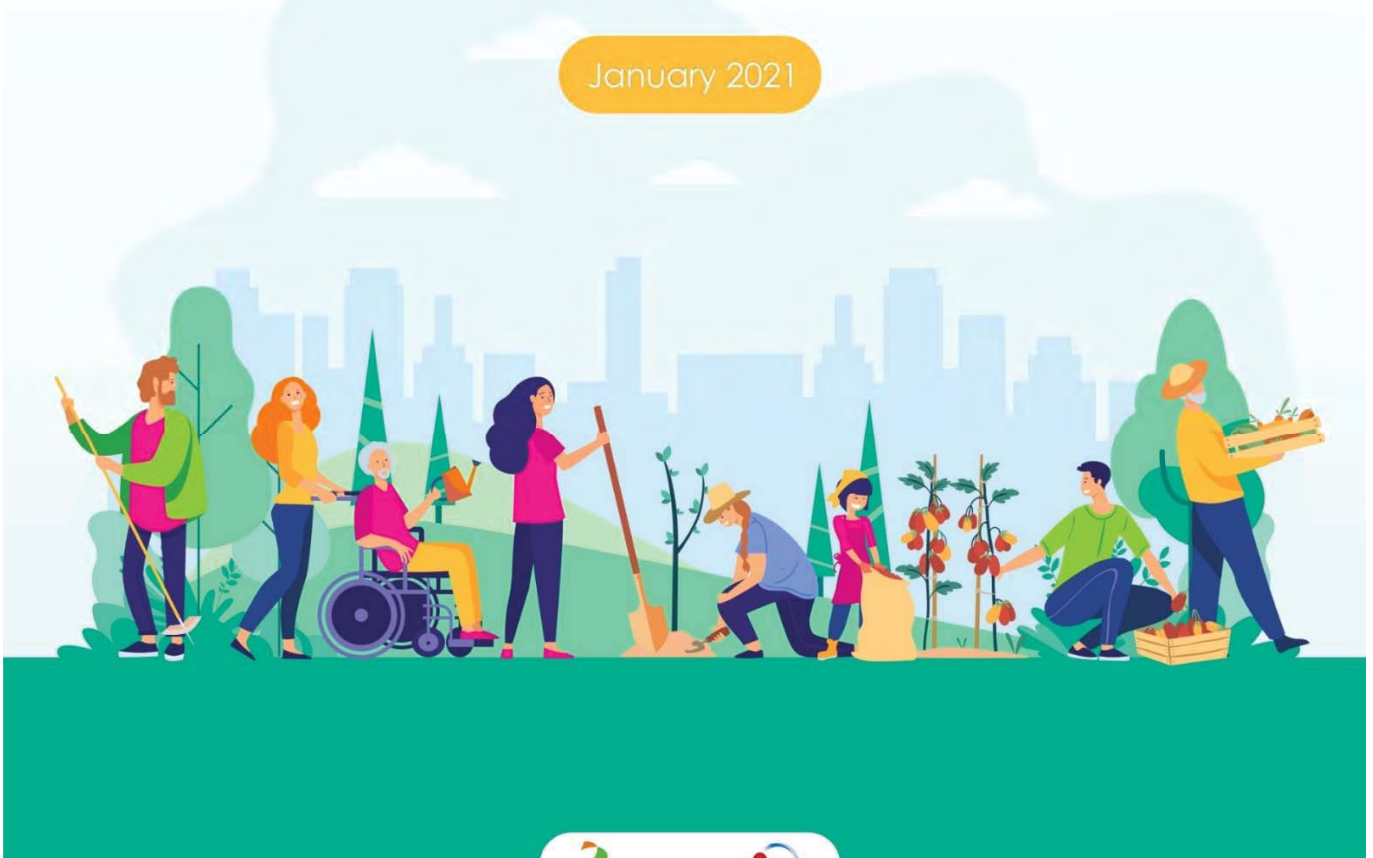
- (1) English Version
- (2) Indonesian Version

Reference Manual

PROMOTING POST-DISASTER LIVELIHOOD RECOVERY AND COMMUNITY RESTORATION

Lessons learned from the Post-Disaster
Livelihood Recovery and Community Restoration Activities
in Central Sulawesi Province

January 2021



**Reference Manual for Promoting Post-Disaster
Livelihood Recovery and Community Restoration**
January, 2021

Ministry of National Development Planning/ National
Development Planning of the Republic of Indonesia -
JICA: Japann International Cooperation Agency

This manual comprises of steps for planning and implementing
a post-disaster socio-economics recovery program
based on actual experiences and lessons learned in the field.

This manual is free to use, copy, distribute and transmit,
as well as remix or adapt for non-commercial purposes,
as long as the Reference Manual for Promoting Post-Disaster
Livelihood Recovery and Community Restoration is credited
and all existing accreditations are retained.

Any feedback or input into the further development of
this manual is much appreciated.

All comments should be sent to:
jica.cslivelihood@gmail.com

An online version of the reference manual
can be found by scanning the QR code below:



Preface

The Reference Manual for Promoting Post-Disaster Livelihood Recovery and Community Restoration , was published in 2019 under technical cooperation of the Government of Indonesia and the Government of Japan. The Manual presented approaches and implementation steps for promoting the livelihood recovery and community restoration after the disaster.

The Manual was prepared based on the experiences obtained in the recovery and reconstruction activities in Central Sulawesi Province affected by tsunami, liquefaction (Nalodo) and land slide disasters caused by earthquake in September 28, 2018. And also it was based on the experience of post- disaster recovery and disaster risk reduction (DRR) in Japan.

The team continues the activities toward recovery the livelihood and restore the community post disasters in Central Sulawesi Province in 2020. The Manual published in 2019 was applied in actual program implementation. In 2020, there is a large scale pandemic of COVID-19 and the activities in the field was followed the COVID-19 protocol. Based on the accumulated lesson learnt from two phases of activities including consideration for COVID-19 protocol, the Manual is updated and completed.

At the end, we do thank for all the stakeholders who have kindly given a great contribution to compile the Manual. Our special thanks go to the Government of Central Sulawesi Province, Local Government of Palu Municipality, Same of Sigi Regency and Same of Donggala Regency, among others.

Jakarta, January 2021

Dr. Ir. Ahmad Dading Gunadi, MA,
Director of Directorate of SMEs and Cooperatives Development, Bappenas

Table of Contents

	PREFACE	i
	TABLE OF CONTENTS	ii
	LIST OF TABLES	iv
	LIST OF FIGURES	iv
	LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	v
1	INTRODUCTION	1
	1.1 Background	2
	1.2 Main Purposes of the Manual	3
	1.3 Target Users of the Manual	4
	1.4 Basic Principles for Post-Disaster Livelihood Recovery and Community Restoration	4
2	KEY APPROACHES FOR POST-DISASTER LIVELIHOOD RECOVERY AND COMMUNITY RESTORATION	7
	2.1 Strengthen Mutual Assistance	8
	2.2 Ensure the Accountability and Transparency	9
	2.3 Facilitate the Community for Continuous Recovery activities	9
	2.4 Consider Differences in Stages of Recovery and Reconstruction Based on Conditions/Situations of Affected Communities	10
3	STRATEGIES IN MAINSTREAMING LIVELIHOOD RECOVERY AND COMMUNITY RESTORATION SUPPORT AFFECTED BY THE DISASTERS	11
	3.1 Inclusiveness	11
	3.2 Sustainability	15
	3.3 Self-Reliance	16

4	IMPLEMENTATION STEPS OF THE ACTIVITIES	17
	4.1 Planning Activities	20
	4.2 Selection of Beneficiaries	30
	4.3 Implementation of Activities	37
	4.4 Monitoring and Evaluation	43
5	ROLES OF STAKEHOLDERS AND COORDINATION FRAMEWORK	47
	5.1 Coordination framework in the context of recovery and reconstruction ...	48
	5.2 Proposed Coordination framework at Regency / Municipality Level	52
	5.3 Roles and Responsibility of Each Stakeholder	53
	5.4 Stakeholder Mapping for Coordination of the Programs/Activities	57
6	APPENDIX	61
	1 Project Profile of Pilot Projects in Municipalities	62
	2 Program for DRR Education	66
	3 Check Sheets for Implementation of the Activities	67
	4 Sample of SOP – Standard Operating Procedure	71
	5 Sample of Implemented Program – Case Study	81
	6 Implemented Program in Central Sulawesi	104
	7 Sample Questionnaire for Baseline Survey	110

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1	Relationship between Recovery Stages and Interventions	10
TABLE 2	Implementation Steps of the Activities/Projects.....	18
TABLE 3	Summary of the Required Activities on each step Based on the key Approaches.....	19
TABLE 4	Items to be identified its Damage in Economic Sector at First Assessment	21
TABLE 5	Key Roles of Municipality/Regency and Partners/Stakeholders-1	58
TABLE 6	Key Roles of Municipality/Regency and Partners/Stakeholders-2.....	59
TABLE 7	Stakeholder Mapping Format (Sample)	60

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1	Indicative Step for Livelihood Recovery and Community Restoration Project Post-Disasters with Key Approaches.....	18
FIGURE 2	Coordination Framework at Emergency Response Phase.....	49
FIGURE 3	Coordination Framework from Transitional Phase in Central Sulawesi Province	51
FIGURE 4	Example of Coordination Framework at Regency/Municipality Level	52
FIGURE 5	Types of Local Government Programs/Activities	105
FIGURE 6	Distribution of NGOs and Development Partners' Programs/Activities.....	108
FIGURE 7	Types of Activities by NGOs and Development Partners' Program.....	109

List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	English	Indonesian
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome	
ASEAN-ERAT	Association of South-East Asian Nations - Emergency Response and Assessment Team	<i>Perhimpunan Bangsa-Bangsa Asia Tenggara – Tim Tanggap Darurat dan Kajian</i>
APBN	State Budget	<i>Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara</i>
APBD	Regional Budget	<i>Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah</i>
Bappenas	National Development Planning Agency	<i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional</i>
Bappeda	Regional Development Planning Agency	<i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah</i>
BNPB	National Disaster Management Authority	<i>Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana</i>
BPBD	Regional Disaster Management Authority	<i>Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah</i>
CSO	Civil Society Organization	<i>Organisasi Masyarakat Sipil</i>
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease-2019	
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	<i>Pengurangan Risiko Bencana (PRB)</i>
GOI	Government of Indonesia	<i>Pemerintah Indonesia</i>
GRP	Gross Regional Production	<i>Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (PDRB)</i>
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	<i>Organisasi Pangan Dunia</i>
FSLH	Food Security and Livelihood	<i>Ketahanan Pangan dan Mata Pencaharian</i>
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	
ICT	Information and Communication Technology	<i>Teknologi Informasi dan Komunikasi (TIK)</i>
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	<i>Federasi Internasional Perhimpunan Palang Merah dan Bulan Sabit Merah</i>
IKM	Small Medium Industry (SMI)	<i>Industri Kecil dan Menengah</i>
IUKM	License of Micro and Small Enterprises	<i>Izin Usaha Mikro Kecil</i>

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Reference Manual for Promoting Post-Disaster Livelihood Recovery and Community Restoration // January 2021



Abbreviation	English	Indonesian
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency	<i>Badan Kerjasama Internasional Jepang</i>
JOCCIA	Joint Operation Coordination Center for International Assistance	<i>Pusat Koordinasi Operasi Bersama untuk Bantuan Internasional</i>
K/L	Ministry/Institution	<i>Kementerian/ Lembaga</i>
LPDB-KUMKM	The Agency of Revolving Fund Management for Cooperatives and Micro-Small-Medium Enterprises	<i>Lembaga Pengelola Dana Bergulir - Koperasi dan Usaha Mikro, Kecil dan Menengah</i>
LNGO	Local NGO	<i>Lembaga Non Pemerintah lokal</i>
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	<i>Usaha Mikro, Kecil dan Menengah (UMKM)</i>
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding	<i>Nota Kesepahaman</i>
NGO	Non-Government Organization	<i>Lembaga Non-Pemerintah</i>
NIB	Business Identification Number	<i>Nomor Induk Berusaha</i>
OPD	Regional Apparatus Organisation	<i>Organisasi Perangkat Daerah</i>
UN OCHA	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	<i>Kantor Koordinasi Urusan Kemanusiaan PBB</i>
POLRI	Indonesian National Police	<i>Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia</i>
PUPR	Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing	<i>Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat</i>
PwDs	Person with Disabilities	<i>Penyandang Disabilitas</i>
RT	Neighborhood Association	<i>Rukun Tetangga</i>
RW	Citizen Association	<i>Rukun Warga</i>
SK	Decree	<i>Surat Keputusan</i>
SKU	Business Certificate	<i>Syarat Kecakapan Umum</i>
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure	<i>Prosedur Tetap (Protap)</i>
TA	Technical Arrangement	<i>Pengaturan Teknis</i>
TNI	The Indonesian National Army Forces	<i>Tentara Nasional Indonesia</i>
ToT	Training on Trainers	<i>Pelatihan untuk Pelatih/Instruktur</i>
UMKM	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)	<i>Usaha Mikro, Kecil, dan Menengah</i>
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	<i>Dana Anak- Anak Perserikatan Bangsa - Bangsa</i>

Abbreviation	English	Indonesian
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities	<i>Dana Penduduk Perserikatan Bangsa - Bangsa</i>
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene	<i>Air bersih, sanitasi dan higiene</i>
WG	Working Group	<i>Kelompok Kerja (Pokja)</i>
WFP	World Food Program	<i>Program Pangan Dunia</i>
WHO	World Health Organization	<i>Organisasi Kesehatan Dunia</i>

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Reference Manual for Promoting Post-Disaster Livelihood Recovery and Community Restoration // January 2021

CHAPTER-1

Introduction

- 1.1 Background
- 1.2 Main Purposes of the Manual
- 1.3 Target Users of the Manual
- 1.4 Basic Principles for Post-Disaster Livelihood Recovery and Community Restoration



CHAPTER 1

Introduction

1.1 Background

Indonesia is a country prone to natural disasters such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, etc. The Indonesian people need to realize that Indonesia is an archipelago country that has 129 active volcanoes, being in the ring of fire, and is located at the confluence of three active tectonic plates of the world: the Indo-Australian Plate, Eurasia, and the Pacific. Moreover, Indonesia's position is in the tropics and its hydrological conditions trigger other natural disasters, such as tornadoes, extreme rainfall, floods, landslides and drought. However, natural disasters are not the only ones that pose threat to lives and property, but also human-induced disasters that often hit the country such as forest and land fires, social conflicts, and technological failures.

On 28 September 2018, an enormous earthquake with a magnitude of 7.5 occurred at a depth of 10 km in Palu Koro fault line in Donggala Regency, Central Sulawesi Province. The area has suffered a large number of casualties such as 4,340 in total of dead, disappeared and unidentified as well as significant physical damages. Consequently, community activities, specifically in Palu City, Sigi and Donggala districts were paralyzed brought about by the impact of the earthquake, tsunami and liquefaction.

Furthermore, 53,182 households in Central Sulawesi Province became refugees and lost their livelihood due to physical damages caused by this natural disaster. In order to help their recover economically in the affected areas, local governments provided necessary equipment and supports procured through its own budget (APBD/Local Budget) and likewise the recovery programs of pertinent Ministries (APBN/National Budget). Similarly, departments in the provincial level in partnership with pertinent Ministries organized various trainings for livelihood recovery. International and domestic NGOs/CSOs and development partners also provided various materials to help out, including food packages and equipment.

In response to the enormous disaster, the Government of Indonesia, represented by Bappenas and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) agreed to the cooperation for supporting the recovery and reconstruction activities in the disaster affected areas in Central Sulawesi Province through a technical cooperation project titled **“Project for Development of Regional Disaster Risk Resilience Plan in Central Sulawesi in the Republic of Indonesia.”** One of the four target outputs of the Project is Post-disaster livelihood recovery and community restoration¹. The Project has carried out three pilot projects in Palu City, Sigi Regency and Donggala Regency as of September 2019.

In addition to implementing pilot projects in three disaster-affected locations, another output of the Project is a Reference Manual for Promoting Post-Disaster Livelihood Recovery and Community Restoration. The Manual contains basic procedures carried out during post-disaster management activities based on learning outcomes obtained during field implementation. **The Manual is expected to be a guideline for the implementation of post-disaster livelihood recovery and community restoration activities** in other affected areas.

1.2 Main Purposes of the Manual

The main purpose of the Manual is to **provide an exemplary procedure for effectively implementing livelihood recovery and community restoration programs and activities at the community level, as well as for facilitating the timely interventions of concerned government agencies** in disaster-affected areas and contribute to sustainable communities.

The contents of the manual is usable under the widespread of COVID-19 by providing the protocols under the pandemic.

*Adaptation
of
Programs/
Activities to
the COVID-
19 Protocol*

¹ The four main target of the Project are “Preparing Disaster Risk Assessment and Hazard Map”, “Spatial Plan(s) Based on Disaster Risk Assessment”, “Promotion of Resilient Infrastructure and Public Facilities” and “Realization of Post-Disaster Livelihood Recovery and Community Restoration”.

Government of Indonesia can utilize the manual as:

- *Reference for responding to disaster and reconstruction*
- *Introduction of good practices for budgeting (APBN/APBD)*
- *Reference to arrange assistance from development partners and NGOs*
- *Reference to livelihood recovery and community restoration activities during transition phase*

1.3 Target Users of the Manual

The target users of the Manual are government agencies both at the central and regional levels, as well as other stakeholders who carry out livelihood recovery and community restoration activities.



The agencies referred to specifically are those whose scope of work covers the fields of planning, Cooperative and Micro-Small-Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), industry, agriculture, fisheries, and other economic sectors, as well as those concerned with social affairs, gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment, child protection, and disaster risk reduction (DRR). The Manual is also expected to be used by NGOs/CSOs and development partners as reference for implementing post-disaster livelihood recovery and community restoration activities.

1.4 Basic Principles for Post-Disaster Livelihood Recovery and Community Restoration

In response to the natural disaster that occurred in Central Sulawesi in September 2018, Bappenas has prepared a Master Plan for Recovery and Reconstruction of Central Sulawesi Province, which indicated the policies and strategies for recovery in each sector, as well as a set of basic principles for recovery activities.

The Manual applies the basic principles which is almost the same guiding principles stipulated in **the Master Plan for the Recovery and Redevelopment of the Post-Disaster Area of Central Sulawesi Province** as follows;

1. Better, safer and sustainable recovery (Build Back Better)

Recovery is not only about restoration of the pre-disaster conditions, but also an opportunity to reduce future disaster risks for the community to be more resilient in responding to disasters. This strategy will be implemented through recovery efforts in sectors involving structural design of buildings, spatial planning, social, economic, and institutional development.

2. Holistic and inclusive by mainstreaming a gender–equality and diversity perspective

Recovery and development will be implemented comprehensively and fairly by considering all aspects such as social, economic and cultural environment in a balanced manner. Recovery will be implemented by mainstreaming gender equality and women’s and girls’ empowerment, the vulnerable groups and people with disabilities, paying due attention to their intersectionality issues.

3. Integrative, collaborative and participative

Recovery and reconstruction activities will be implemented by involving all stakeholders both at the national and regional levels including proactive participation of the community through good coordination efforts to ensure consistency and effectiveness of the activities.

4. Recovery that are inclusive to vulnerable groups

Recovery and reconstruction are carried out in stages based on priority scale especially for economically, socially and culturally vulnerable groups in a fair manner.

5. Transparent and accountable

Program planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring processes are carried out through an open and accountable process

6. Mobilization resources/financing

The recovery and reconstruction process will use resources from various parties to generate greater and fair recovery benefits and impacts.

7. Monitoring and evaluation

Recovery and reconstruction are carried out in participatory manner by the stakeholders with effective and comprehensive supervision.

8. Prepare for the future disaster risk reduction

Based upon the experiences and lessons learnt from recovery and reconstruction, the community people and local government should increase capacity for disaster resilience and future disaster risk reduction.

02



CHAPTER-2

Key Approaches for Post-Disaster Livelihood Recovery and Community Restoration

- 2.1 Strengthen Mutual Assistance
- 2.2 Ensure the Accountability and Transparency
- 2.3 Facilitate the Community for Continuous Recovery activities
- 2.4 Consider Differences in Stages of Recovery and Reconstruction Based on Conditions/Situations of Affected Communities



CHAPTER 2

Key Approaches for Post-Disaster Livelihood Recovery and Community Restoration

Based upon the lessons learnt from the implementation of pilot projects in Central Sulawesi Province as well as experiences gained from natural disaster recovery and reconstruction in Japan, key approaches for livelihood recovery and community restoration should be as follows;

1. **Strengthen mutual assistance**
2. **Ensure the Accountability and transparency**
3. **Facilitate the community for continuous recovery activities**
4. **Consider Differences in Stages of Recovery and Reconstruction Based on Conditions/Situations of Affected Communities**

2.1 Strengthen Mutual Assistance

By experience on several disasters, it became clear that it is difficult for the government to support all the victims and survivors promptly, and that the administration itself could suffer a paralysis of function due to the extent of damage. In order to reduce devastation during large-scale, wide-area disaster, **it is indispensable to effectively utilize self-help and mutual assistance among the local community.**

In a general sense, it might be difficult to organize the people who do not know each other well into groups to cooperate for livelihood activities due to the absence of trust among each other, especially in urban and suburban areas. Hence, it will be better to carry out support activities for strengthening post-disaster community through group approaches.

In early stages after the disaster, evacuees strongly tend to have high stress and trauma. To mitigate such post-disaster stress, it is important for individual to recover the livelihood and for community to restore its function. When group activities can be introduced at this time, it might work to mitigate some of the stress and help to distract their minds from the trauma of the disaster. Group activities will provide member with many opportunities to interact with other persons. This approach will help them to relieve their worries and anxieties even when relationships in the group are not so strong. Knowing that each victim



and survivor have similar experiences and share the same sentiments and emotions ease a bit of emotional burden. Moreover, it will lead to the community restoration in future.

- Actual practices in the field program -

- *In the pilot project, a percipient for a training to produce had-craft told that “She had nothing to do every day in the shelter after the disaster, just sitting and think back many bad things. When she worked together with other women in the training, she could concentrate on it. And chatting with other women could mitigates her post-disaster stress a little.*

2.2 Ensure the Accountability and Transparency

Though this is not a new topic, but it needs to be stressed that the planning and budgeting process must be carried out through an open and accountable process. Since the victims and survivors are in severe condition and are in anxiety and doubt on when and/or how support may be received in a fair and even manner. **Transparency is very important not only for the expected activities, but also to maintain the solidarity of the community.**

In order to secure accountability and transparency, inclusion of community in all steps of the activities is an effective approach. Due to confounded situation after the disaster, evacuees are likely worried that they might miss any opportunity and be left behind. If they think information sharing is limited, they may start guessing that something wrong is happening that could make them think inappropriately. Therefore, their inclusion in the process is important even if their demands and expectations cannot be fully satisfied in the process. All people in the community cannot participate in all steps of the activities because of their physical number. Therefore, it is important to include the village head, community leaders, coordinators of the temporary houses and other key persons and make sure they are involved in the process, at least in order to share correct information about the activities among the community.

2.3 Facilitate the Community for Continuous Recovery Activities

After the disaster, people have to recover their life and restore their communities by self-help activities, mutual assistance and through public assistance activities. During the emergency response period, support from


public, development partners and various organizations are widely provided. But such support is decreased at the stage of recovery and reconstruction. During and after the recovery and reconstruction stages, **it is important that self-reliant efforts are carried out by the community for the recovery of the people themselves, and also activities for the restoration of the entire community are initiated.**

Therefore, it is necessary to encourage peoples' intention for recovery through support activities for their livelihood recovery and community restoration. This facilitates recovery process in line with the direction of development. To that end, it is necessary to raise the awareness of the people for the recovery activities by involving the community throughout from the planning stage.

2.4 Consider Differences in Stages of Recovery and Reconstruction Based on Conditions/Situations of Affected Communities

In case of the Central Sulawesi Earthquake and Tsunami, Governor Decree of Central Sulawesi prescribed the post-disaster phase as shown below. In each phase, desirable interventions to the affected people vary. **It is essential to design and implement the activities based on the different needs and living conditions of the affected population.**

Table 1 Relationship between Recovery Stages and Interventions



Phase	Timing	Activities to be implemented in the phase
Emergency Response	4 weeks ² from the disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fulfil the basic human needs • Provide day-to-day income source (ex. Cash-for-work, Food-for-work)
Transition to Recovery	From 4 weeks to 180 days ³ from the disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-employment support (provision of equipment) • Recovery of the facilities • Technical and vocational training
Rehabilitation and Reconstruction	2 years ⁴ after the transition phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support restarting the business in the new settlement (Restart-up grants or package)

(Source: JICA Study Team)

2 Governor decree of Central Sulawesi No. 466/463/BPBD/2018

3 Governor decree of Central Sulawesi No. 367/076/BPBD-G.ST/2019

4 Governor decree of Central Sulawesi No. 369/192/BPBD-G.ST/2019

CHAPTER-3

Strategies in Mainstreaming Livelihood Recovery and Community Restoration Support Affected by the Disasters

-
- 3.1 Inclusiveness
 - 3.2 Sustainability
 - 3.3 Self-Reliance

03



CHAPTER 3

Strategies in Mainstreaming Livelihood Recovery and Community Restoration Support Affected by the Disasters

3.1 Inclusiveness

Inclusiveness pertains not only promoting gender equality but also **involves all the vulnerable and diverse groups, including women, youth, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities (PwDs), people living with HIV and AIDS and other community members deemed vulnerable**, paying due attention to their intersectionality.



It is inevitable that disasters give varying degrees and types of damage to people based on their gender, age, and physical condition and health issues. Hence, the required type of support connects closely with gender and diversity, and experience from past disasters can prove which supports are necessary. For example, it is

common for the number of female deaths to be greater than that of the males, due to the pre-existing gender based bias and discrimination. Also, during past earthquakes in Japan, the death rates of persons with disabilities were more than double than those of persons without disabilities. Moreover, it may be difficult to obtain the essential medicine for persons living with HIV and AIDS during post disaster situation. To mainstream inclusivity, there is a need to support not only women but also high-risk groups of people during post-disaster situation, and specific approaches shall be considered for each particular group.

(1) Gender-Responsive Approach

Gender-responsive approach is necessary to be taken in all activities in all steps.

- There are low percentages of women who are heads of villages, *Dusuns*, *Rukun Warga* (RWa), *Rukun Tetangga* (RTs) and coordinators of evacuation shelters and temporary housing sites. Therefore, **women in the community should participate in consultation meetings in order to include their voice and needs** in the processes of activities formulation and implementation and also to ensure information sharing among them.
- The gender roles and social and cultural norms and practices should be considered in preparing design of activities, selection criteria, etc. However, it should be noted that harmful practices for women and girls should not be encouraged nor repeated. **The activities should aim for social and gender transformation for build back better and gender-equal societies.** In this sense, the approach should not be taken only for women, but also for men in order to do well balanced activities.
- In general, **literacy rate of females is lower** than that of males, especially in the case of elderly and ethnic minority women, and in rural and remote areas. Numeracy skills also have the same trend. **This should be considered in the announcement of information, collection of proposal, implementation of trainings,** etc.
- When a disaster occurs, **the challenges that exist under normal circumstances become even more pronounced**, such as gender-based violence. In activities related to community restoration, violence against women and girls, domestic violence, gender harassment and gender-based violence, trafficking in women and children should be considered and appropriate measures should be taken at the same time.
- The provincial and municipal department of women's empowerment and child protection should be primarily responsible for ensuring the integration of the gender-responsive and diversity-responsive approaches, as well as measures needed for violence against women and girls and gender-based violence. The provincial and municipal **department of women's empowerment and child protection should be well consulted and coordinated for all the activities.**

(2) Youth Employment

Youth involvement should also be considered to secure the community connection with youth, as well as to maximize the effect of recovery of individuals and the community. In general, youth comprised majority of the population yet their needs have often been left behind, as many support mechanisms are focusing more on younger children and adults (women). Also, youth may have less opportunity to get involved in the community activities and decision making process. Lack of support for youth, both girls and boys, or poor access to productive work could result in physical and psychological difficulties, together with high stress brought about by the disaster. Thus, it is important to provide the youth new opportunities for new employment, skill development and vocational training. Also, it might be a good opportunity, especially for girls, to challenge new study and skill areas such as science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and ICTs. Therefore, **youth involvement could accelerate youth and community recovery and their connection.**

(3) Elderly and PwDs

In some temporary housing sites, the condition of elderly persons and PwDs were considered in the design of the units. Moreover, village heads who are in charge of temporary housing arrangement for residents in their own villages prioritized such affected people and did the necessary arrangement so that they could be moved into temporary houses. It may be necessary to suggest for the application of **“universal design”, friendly to the needs of different vulnerable groups, for the design of the temporally housings and permanent housings.**

(4) People living with HIV and AIDS

Difficulties of accessing to medical care can be life-threatening for people living with HIV and AIDS so that **their needs should be considered and prepared in advance.** Like other chronic diseases, people living with HIV and AIDS are required a regular daily adherence of medicine (Anti-retroviral treatment; ART), which suppress the viral activities and an effective treatment can maintain people living with HIV and AIDS as healthy as people not living with HIV and AIDS.

However, when a large-scale disaster occurs, lifelines may be stopped and medical and healthcare facilities may not be able to continuously provide

medical care. The cease of the treatment may be severely harmful for people living with HIV and AIDS, because it can cause not only a retrieve of the virus activities but also a development of drug-resistance to the current treatment. In general, people living with HIV and AIDS can access medical care at hospitals, under post-disaster condition, they will face difficulties to access medical care and treatments they need.



3.2 Sustainability

(1) BBB (Build Back Better) in the Recovery and Reconstruction toward Sustainable Community

Sustainability from economic, environmental, social and institutional perspectives, should be considered in any aspect in the recovery and reconstruction stage.

Recovery does not just pertain to the restoration of the initial conditions in the affected area, but the most important point is that these stages are taken as **opportunities to reduce various vulnerabilities and future disaster risk for the community to be more resilient and to maintain sustainability of the activities.**

(2) Environment Friendly

During the recovery and reconstruction, **it should consider the conservation of the natural and also social environment.** The situation for living, community and livelihood was changed by the disaster, and many

resources are required for the recovery and reconstruction. In that time, it should be considered the sustainable usage of the natural resources.

3.3 Self-Reliance

The community is encouraged and facilitated to be able to carry out its activities in a self-reliant way. The people have to recover their life and restore the community by self-help activities, mutual assistance and through public assistance activities.

Considering that the resources of the government to support the community are limited, especially during disaster when its priorities are focused on the maintenance of stability in the community. Therefore, **the community should be a partner of the government and should have the initiative to carry out the activities independently**

04



BAB-4

Langkah-Langkah Pelaksanaan Kegiatan

- 4.1 Perencanaan Kegiatan
- 4.2 Penyeleksian Penerima Manfaat
- 4.3 Pelaksanaan Kegiatan
- 4.4 Pengawasan dan Pengendalian

CHAPTER 4

Implementation Steps of the Activities

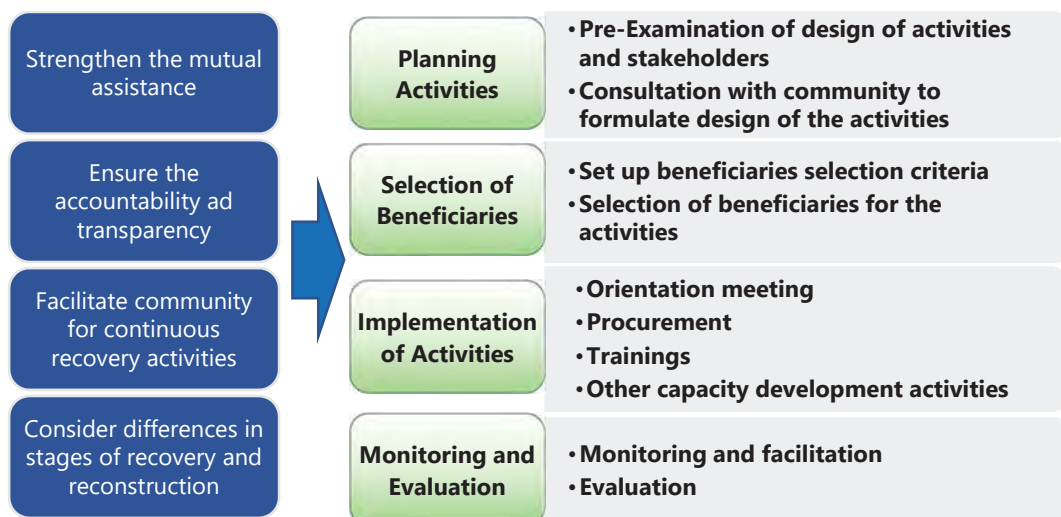
For implementation of the livelihood recovery and community restoration activities/projects, there are several steps taken by responsible department in the municipality/regency together with community leaders, beneficiaries for the activities and other stakeholders.

Table 2 Implementation Steps of the Activities/Projects

Category	Steps
(1) Planning Activities	1-1 Pre-examination of design of activities and its stakeholders 1-2 Consultation with community to formulate design of the activities
(2) Selection of Beneficiaries	2-1 Set up beneficiaries selection criteria 2-2 Selection of beneficiaries for the activities
(3) Implementation of Activities	3-1 Orientation meeting 3-2 Procurement 3-3 Trainings 3-4 Other capacity development activities
(4) Monitoring and Evaluation	4-1 Monitoring 4-2 Evaluation

(Source: JICA Study Team)

In each step, some activities and considerations should be prioritized according to the key approaches explained in chapter 2.



(Source: JICA Study Team)

Figure 1 Indicative Step for Post-Disaster Livelihood Recovery and Community Restoration Project with Key Approaches

The approaches and required activities are summarized in Table 3 and the activities in each step are explained as follows:

Table 3 Summary of the Required Activities on each Steps of Program/Activity Based on the key Approaches

Category	Steps	Strengthen mutual assistance	Ensure the accountability and transparency	Facilitate community for continuous recovery activities	Consider differences in stages of recovery and reconstruction
(1) Planning Activities	1-1. Pre-examination of design of activities and stakeholders	Include group activities	Determine the person who will share the information to community		Make clear decision to determine purpose of the activities
	1-2. Consultation with community to formulate design of the activities	Increase opportunities for dialogue with the community people	Create an activity plan in the community people involving village and district heads.	Increase opportunities for dialogue with the community people	
(2) Selection of Beneficiaries	2-1. Set up beneficiaries selection Criteria	Consciously incorporate group activities into the selection criteria, such as prioritizing group activities	The selection criteria are set by involving the community people, including the village and district heads.	The selection criteria are set by involving the community people.	
	2-2. Selection of beneficiaries for the activities	-	The selection is carried out with the village, district heads.	The selection is carried out with participation of the community people.	-
(3) Implementation of Activities	3-1. Orientation meeting	Disseminate the purpose of group activities.	Share information about risks accurately with participants of activities	Accurately convey the content of support, activities to be performed by themselves, and risks	-
	3-2: Procurement	-	-	Identify equipment that can be provided by the participants and organize the purchase of the equipment by themselves.	-
	3-3. Training	Include training to promote group cooperation in activities	-	-	Carry out training according to the purposes
	3-4. Other capacity development activities	Include training to promote group cooperation in activities		Facilitate the community people's initiative	
(4) Monitoring and Evaluation	4-1. Monitoring 4-2. Evaluation		Involve village and district heads so that the results of activities will be accurately communicated.	Share monitoring results with participants and community people to raise awareness.	Set indicators according to purpose of the activities.

4.1 Planning Activities

1. Pre-examination of Design of Activities and Stakeholders

Objective:

The responsible department in the municipality/regency shall prepare preliminary ideas of the recovery and reconstruction activities. Before carrying out the activities the concerned departments should **collect information and data, examine the proposed ideas, decide target areas and identify their target stakeholders** in reference to the action plan.

Major actors and their roles:

Name of Organization	Role
The responsible department of the municipality/regency	Pre-examine and prioritize target activities as well as candidate sites for their implementation
Kelurahan/Village head or community leaders	provide information to the responsible department as required

Output:

A. Collection of Data and Information

In order to decide the activities, the data and information about the current situation and needs of beneficiaries is required, although it is difficult post-disaster due to losing document and data media, limited manpower and communication, etc.



The items listed in Table 4 is collected data to identify the damage in the Economic Sector in Central Sulawesi.

They collected data from each facility, entity or infrastructure about its location, degree of damage, damage value, and

forecast loss. Because of the industrial structure in the Central Sulawesi, many items related to the primary industry is included in the table. Similar data is also collected for settlement, infrastructure, social and governmental sectors.

Such data was collected by the responsible department in each municipality and gathered at the Bappeda. Based on the gathered data,

each municipality prepared a recovery action plan in case of the disaster in Central Sulawesi.

Table 4 Items to be identified for its Damage in the Economic Sector at First Assessment

Sub Sector	Items	Sub Sector	Items	
1. Trade Sub Sector	Market	5. Agriculture Sub-Sector	Agricultural Land	
	Warehouse		Irrigation Networks, Reservoirs and Dams	
2. Tourism Sub-Sector	Hotel / Lodging		Irrigation Channel (tertiary irrigation)	
	Restaurant / Restaurant		Structure/ Water Gate	
	Other Buildings		Rice Milling Centre	
	Attraction (beach, etc.)		Onion farm irrigation networks	
3. Cooperatives and UMKM Sub-Sector	Cooperative		Plantation	
	Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)		6. Animal Husbandry Sub-Sector	Livestock animals
	Kiosk/Shop			Livestock facilities
4. Sub-Industrial Sector	Food industry		7. Fishery Sub Sector	Field of fish cultivation
		Marine Fisheries' Facilities		
		Fishermen's Equipment		
		Fisheries processing and marketing facilities		

Based on the experience in Central Sulawesi, **it is recommended that Bappeda maintains the data shown below in cooperation with each department as preparation for disasters.**

Information related to livelihood recovery

- Major industries and/or business in each territory, GRP and its structure (if the major industry is micro-enterprise, income structure of family), Employment Structure (number of employees in each sector, sex and age-disaggregated data), main markets
- External support and the support plans for industry and livelihood (support amount / support field)
- Status of external investment (investment destination / investment entity)

- Support plan for the disaster affected areas by the government / local government that is prepared before the disaster
- Challenges, issues and points to consider that existed before the disaster

Moreover, in combination with the data aforementioned, when the project design is planned, **the following actual data and needs assessment in the target area is also needed:**

- (1) Number of victims/survivors including information on age/gender in the area
- (2) Economic and social conditions before the disaster, its damage and current situation after the disaster
- (3) Needs among victims and survivors in each location such as shelter, community, villages.
- (4) Sex and age-disaggregated data of all of the above

B. Selection Criteria of the Activities:

In order to secure accountability on the selection of the activities, it is important to set criteria for the pre-selection of the activities. Example of selection criteria compromised as follows;

- (1) Number of victims/survivors in the area of the activities by sex and age
- (2) Economic and social situation and damage after the disaster
- (3) Quick implementation (Availability of the necessary materials)
- (4) Balanced distribution of support in the territory
- (5) Sustainability of the activities
- (6) Period of the activities
- (7) Possible risks for the beneficiaries and communities; etc.

- *The activities will be decided based on the selection criteria and the Master Plan/Action Plan prepared by the municipality/regency in order to accelerate regional reconstruction*

C. Design of Activities:

In the pre-examination, the following items will be determined.

- (1) Candidate Location

- (2) Target Group (expected beneficiaries for the activities)
- (3) Background of the Activities (Rational of the Activities)
- (4) Objective
- (5) Activities
- (6) Period of the Activities

▪ *Implementation for group activities should be considered in order to mitigate post-disaster trauma and to strengthen the community*

- *To avoid activities gathering many people in the small place.*
- *To avoid activities required traveling of large number of beneficiaries*
- *To consider applying digital techniques to reduce risk of infection*
- *To consider combination of measures for livelihood recovery not only from the natural disaster but also COVID-19*
- *To take countermeasures for infection spread at damaged or vulnerable areas under Post-disaster situation.*

**Adaptation
of
Programs/
Activities to
the COVID-
19 Protocol**

D. Identification of stakeholders:

The responsible departments in the municipality/regency not only identify beneficiaries but also the stakeholders who can contribute/synergize in the supporting activities. After identifying the stakeholders, the municipality/regency departments need to analyze the specific roles of the stakeholders in the activities.

The basic roles of the stakeholders in the activities might be as follows:

- (1) Management /implementation of the activities
- (2) Coordination with beneficiaries for the activities and other sectors
- (3) Providing resource person (for example, trainers for training)
- (4) Providing financial resources

▪ *Identification and analysis of stakeholders will optimize the government support and the establishment of synergy or planned collaborative works once consensus is formulated.*

The above outputs will comprise the basic material to be discussed with the communities in the following step.

E. Synergizing Programs and Activities

Management of post-disaster areas cannot be carried out by sectors or as a single stakeholder. **It must be carried out in an integrated multi-sectoral manner** because the adverse effects of disasters can cover all aspects of housing, infrastructure, society and the sectors of livelihood recovery, and also because the community restoration are no exception of the sectors. **Multi-sectoral involvement** includes the stages of planning, implementing, controlling, monitoring and evaluation of programs and activities. Implementing programs and activities in an integrated manner also guarantees the success of activities and their sustainability.

After determining the pre-examination of activity designs, selecting activities and identifying stakeholders, it is necessary to agree during the initial planning on what programs and activities should be carried out in an integrated manner. This work can be carried out through preparing a table showing list of stakeholders and their implementation activities. This stakeholder mapping is described in Chapter 5.

- *The Form of stakeholder mapping is shown in Chapter 5, in Page 63*

~ Pilot Project Experiences ~
Selection Criteria of the Pilot Project

In the case of Central Sulawesi Province, the Recovery and Reconstruction Master Plan and its action plans for each municipality/regency were prepared based on the assessment of damage and situation after the disaster. In the master plan, the Action Plan consists of an indicative list of projects for each sector and together with the estimated budget needed for recovery.



In consideration of the above, pilot project for livelihood recovery and community restoration affected by disasters in 2019 is decided based on selection criteria. Selection criteria of the activity is renewed through discussions with related departments in Central Sulawesi Province and Regency/Municipality level in November 2019.

<Policy>

- + Activities that can effectively introduce Japan experience in the recovery and reconstruction of natural disasters in Indonesia
- + Activities contributing to community restoration (strengthen solidarity of the community people)
- + Activities contributing to the capacity development of the Indonesia government agencies and community affected by disasters

<Preconditions>

- + Activities that accelerate the implementation of Recovery and Reconstruction Master Plan and highly prioritized in the action plan of each local government
- + Activities that counterpart organization, responsible department of municipality expressly commits its implementation
- + Activities that can be implemented by the GOI utilizing the experiences and lessons compiled in the reference manual, such as community-based planning, involvement of related stakeholders, group approaches, maintaining the transparency

<Selection Criteria>

- + Ensure sustainability of the activities by the beneficiaries in collaboration with the counterpart
- + Expand the achievements of the 1st Year in target location
- + Replicate the achievement of the 1st Year for the other location
- + Involve the vulnerable groups such as women, people with disabilities, etc. as key actors
- + Integrate support by Local Governments and related Ministries, or has synergy with activities of other stakeholders (volunteers, NGOs, financial institutions, development partners, etc.)
- + Ensure continuity of activities even the conditions of beneficiaries will be changed like moving to permanent houses
- + Projects that can start quickly and complete within the project period.

2. Consultation with Community to Formulate Design of the Activities

Objective:

The outline of the activities prepared in pre-examination of design should be consulted with the community heads and people to confirm whether it is feasible in the light of local information and context, and more importantly, whether it satisfies the local needs or not.

Also, **it is important to involve the community heads and people from the beginning of the activities** to facilitate the community and also to ensure its sustainability. Therefore, the municipality/regency shall organize consultation meetings with the candidate communities.

Major actors and their roles:

Name of Organization	Role
The responsible department of the municipality/regency	Consult with the candidate communities on the outlines of the candidate activities, and modify its contents based on local contexts and needs as required
Kelurahan/village office	organize the meeting with heads of Dusun/ RW/ RT ⁵ , neighborhood community association, and other community people, both men and women, among others

Output:

A. Formulate the Plan of the Activities together with the Target Community

The responsible department in Regency/Municipality level shall discuss matters with head of village office and organize the community consultation to discuss the outline of the plan of activities. The head of village will organize the meeting and invite community leaders and community people, as appropriate, who have information on the shelter, temporary housing units and of other residents, such as Dusun Heads, RW/RT heads, coordinators⁶ of evacuation shelter or temporary housing site due to the situation after the disaster, representative of related

⁵ Rukun Tetangga (Neighborhood Association)

⁶ Coordinators of the evacuation shelter or temporary housings site: for managing the victims and survivors on site. They are usually appointed by the Kelurahan/village office and are working with them.

organizations, women's associations, youth associations, PwD and others. In the consultation meeting, the following items are discussed;

- (1) Current situation of victims and survivors, the demands and needs of the community.
- (2) Objective of activities
- (3) Activities
- (4) Period of Implementation
- (5) Stakeholders for the Activities

- *Consultation with community heads and people, both men and women, should be conducted in an interactive manner in order to identify the local needs and context.*
- *The expected activities should be flexibly altered/modified in order to incorporate local people's needs.*
- *The location and time of the consultation meeting should be convenient for the community. One idea is to organize the meeting at nighttime, because the participants may have own jobs in the daytime. However, the convenient time for women and men to participate meetings and activities may be different, so the convenient time for both women and men should be well considered and consulted.*

Consultation should be repeated until consensus is reached. If consensus cannot be reached, other target communities may be sought.

- *To arrange meeting with small number of participants.*
- *To request participants to wear a Mask*
- *To prepare sanitizer or washing basin for hand cleaning at entrance of the meeting room, considering air ventilation in the meeting room*

**Adaptation
of
Programs/
Activities to
the COVID-
19 Protocol**



- Actual practices in the field program -

- *YPAL Poso provided permaculture trainings and provided necessary equipment. The beneficiaries of the program participated in the selection of agricultural product to grow and equipment based on their local wisdom.*
- *For more detailed approach, refer to Appendix 5 "Welfare improvement and women empowerment in concordance with disaster risk reduction activities in Central Sulawesi"*

B. Prepare the TOR of the project (implementation plan)

Finally, based on the agreed upon outline of the activities, the department shall prepare a Term of Reference (implementation plan) for its own project including the items below. In the case of the National Program, it is better to prepare this plan as a Standard Operation Plan (SOP) by the Ministry including following points:

- (1) Location
- (2) Beneficiaries
- (3) Background of the Activities
- (4) Objective
- (5) Activities
- (6) Timeline
- (7) Role and responsibilities of the stakeholders including the department itself
- (8) Budget and required input (including cash, time, labor contribution) from the participants,
- (9) Risks that the participants may need to burden (especially when related to economic activities).
- (10) Monitoring and evaluation framework

- *Monitoring and Evaluation framework is formulated together with its necessary budget.*

For the purpose of ensuring a realization of the plan of activities in the field as well as an appropriate operation by concerned regional departments' staff, the preparation of a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is useful.

~ **Pilot Project Experiences** ~

Preparation of SOP for BANPEM Program

In the case of Central Sulawesi Province, Indonesian stakeholders and the JICA Study Team agreed to apply the reference manual to a support program of The Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs called Banpem (Bantuan Pemerintah: Government Assistance) for the affected micro-small enterprises. Each municipality/regency department of cooperatives and MSMEs prepared Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) incorporating the essences of the Reference Manual (Refer to Appendix-4: Sample of SOP for reference).

Major points adopted from the Reference Manual into SOP of Banpem are summarized as follows:

Essence in the Reference Manual	Input to SOP
Setting measurable selection criteria of beneficiaries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added measurable criteria, in addition to the criteria determined by the Ministry. <i>Examples:</i> age, gender, period of business experience after the disaster until now.
Disclosure of information regarding beneficiary selection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Described policy/procedures of selecting beneficiaries. (Ensuring transparency by stating the information in SOP). Determined the notification of beneficiary selection results to village/Kelurahan heads as one of the procedures.
Prior explanation to beneficiaries on their responsibility and penalties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determined and described penalties when inappropriate use of subsidy is found, then explained to the beneficiaries at a socialization meeting.
Formulation of monitoring and evaluation framework.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added monitoring and evaluation plan (schedule and items to be monitored/evaluated), in addition to the plan determined by the Ministry.
Conduct evaluation at the end of the program and share the results.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decided to collect comments and recommendations from the beneficiaries to evaluate the program. Added a plan of evaluation workshop to share the evaluation results of the program among the beneficiaries and related departments, in addition to reporting to the Ministry.

- *The SOP for BANPEM Program is attached in Appendix 4 for your reference.*

4.2 Selection of Beneficiaries

1. Set up Beneficiaries Selection Criteria

Output:

To ensure transparency and accountability in the selection of the beneficiaries, it is necessary to determine the selection criteria.

Major actors and their roles:

Name of Organization	Role
The responsible department of the municipality/regency	Prepare draft criteria for selection of beneficiaries, and discuss the contents with the community while considering their capacity and understanding.
Kelurahan/Village head or community leaders	To understand the purpose of the activities and considering fairness of selection. Participate in meetings with other community leaders and some members to discuss the criteria for selection of beneficiaries.

Output:

A. Selection criteria for beneficiaries for the activities is set and agreed by the community.

Sometimes, department in a municipality/regency chooses the target persons/organizations from their own list of contact persons/organizations whom they have assisted before. Even though, in order to avoid any argument in the process, **selection criteria should be determined in advance to ensure the accountability of the selection.**

Moreover, the selection of beneficiaries should be in line with the strategy in order to achieve the objective, therefore, the criteria is necessary to clarify the beneficiaries for the activities.

The selection criteria should consider the following points

- (1) How to select beneficiaries in order to maximize the effect of the activities
- (2) How to select beneficiaries most relevant to the activities
- (3) Factors that may limit the participation of local community members in the activities, including possibilities to mitigate this by changing the design of activities
- (4) Information required for evaluation based on the criteria

- *The criteria should be simple and understandable by the community members in order to maintain further accountability.*

In terms of post-disaster support for beneficiaries, **selection criteria should be divided into three categories (heavy – medium – light)** based on its damage assessment, both infrastructure (house, production site) and financial wise. The result of damage assessment for houses and buildings carried out by a special task force of each municipality might be used for the evaluation of infrastructure.

Based on the experiences in the pilot projects, the standard selection criteria are assumed as below. Moreover, because the situation and **beneficiaries needs are not equal between the emergency phase and recovery and reconstruction phase**. In the emergency phase, the needs of victims and survivor are to fulfil their basic needs, but in the recovery and reconstruction phase, their needs are varied. The standard selection criteria for the livelihood recovery program is shown below for reference.

Recovery and Reconstruction Phase

- (1) Have a strong willingness and proven commitment to recover (i.e. resumed / has opened the business after the disaster)
- (2) Have proven experience in doing business
- (3) A legal resident of the affected disaster area, proven by ID card
- (4) Have a business license (IUMK, NIB) and a bank account, in the case of the livelihood recovery*

*Note: Documentation for business requirement should be elaborated considering the situation that many local small businesses are undocumented and owners frequently change their business responding to the situation. In particular, even in areas where business registration is widely carried out, many business entities often lose their registration certificates or they carry out unusual businesses after the disaster.

- *To determine the selection criteria with considering measurable data showing impact of COVID-19.*
- *To select the target from most vulnerable groups*

**Adaptation
of
Programs/
Activities to
the COVID-
19 Protocol**

~ Pilot Project Experiences ~

Study for the selection of beneficiaries of construction skills training under Mpanau Project in Sigi

In case of the pilot project "construction skill training at Mpanau village in Sigi regency", trainees were selected from entire village of Mpanau. Before starting the selection process, a consultation meeting was organized by village head with four heads of Dusun and heads of RTs. Ideas concerning of the pilot project including the concept of the construction skill training were explained during the meeting.



After obtaining beneficiaries' consent on the concept of the training, the selection criteria for the trainees were discussed, and the following nine items were determined.

- (1) A person whose house was severely or moderately damaged (RB or RS) by the earthquake or liquefaction, and who is currently living in the Mpanau shelter or temporary house.
- (2) A person who lost his/her job due to the earthquake or liquefaction, and is currently working as a daily labor or temporary staff (no permanent job).
- (3) A person who is not receiving any financial assistance from the government (such as pension).
- (4) A person who desires to get a job in the construction sector using the skills obtained when the training is over (regardless of their previous job).
- (5) A person who can be committed to participate in the entire course of training.
- (6) A person who has some sort of experience in construction-related activities.
- (7) No more than one participant from one family.
- (8) A person who has recommendation from RT.
- (9) A person who is literate.

According to the criteria, the heads of RT and heads of Dusun selected the trainees for the above-cited training. While considering the habitat and customs in Central Sulawesi, women usually do not work in construction sector, so that they did not select woman for trainee.

However, it should be considered expanding the opportunities for women to play an active role while considering the local culture.

2. Selection of Beneficiaries for the Activities

Objective:

The beneficiaries for the activities are chosen according to the selection criteria. When the selection is carried out properly, transparency can be maintained because the selection process and result can be explained clearly.



The community leaders know the situation of the local community very well and their information and knowledge are useful for the selection of the beneficiaries. In the meantime, local human relationships may create bias in the selection if the community leaders do not understand the purpose of the activities and the importance of transparency.

Major actors and their roles:

Name of Organization	Role
The responsible department of the municipality/regency	Manage the selection of beneficiaries
Kelurahan/Village head	Making announcements or dissemination of information of the activities to community members.
community leaders and some other stakeholders related to activities implementation:	Participate in the selection process and facilitate the community members for the selection of beneficiaries, including making announcements or dissemination of information of the activities to community members.

Outputs:

A. Making public announcement for the selection.

This is an effective way to maintain transparency. The public announcement can be carried out through several ways, for example

- (1) Digital public announcement (website, social media: Facebook, Instagram) is useful when such access is secured among victims and survivors.
- (2) Put announcement or posters in municipality government offices, taskforce offices, Kelurahan/village office, shelter, permanent housing sites and other many places
- (3) Announcement will be distributed through the coordinators
- (4) By making sound announcement by means of loudspeakers in mosques.

- *Information on project application must be widely disseminated to the potential beneficiaries, both men and women, in a fair and equal manner.*

B. Collection of Applications from Community.

The responsible department together with the Kelurahan/Village office collects applications from the community to select the beneficiaries. It may happen that some people cannot prepare the application by themselves due to their education background or literacy levels. So that, **consultation sessions have to be organized to support the community people**, both men and women, to prepare the application.

- *Consideration should be made for supporting potential beneficiaries who have difficulties in preparing document for application.*

- *To arrange meeting with small number of participants.*
- *To request all participants to wear a Mask in the meeting*
- *To prepare sanitizer or washing basin for hand cleaning at entrance of the meeting room, considering air ventilation in the meeting room*

**Adaptation
of
Programs/
Activities to
the COVID-
19 Protocol**



C. Data Collection for Selection when public announcement cannot be made.

The beneficiaries for the activities can also be selected based on collected data. The data for selection shall be gathered **based upon gender, age, disabilities and other social factors** for all beneficiaries by community leaders. When gradual selection is carried out due to large number of candidates, selection criteria for each step are necessary.

- *If beneficiaries are to be selected through evaluating data, data should be collected based upon gender, age, disabilities and other social factors from for all potential beneficiaries so that fair evaluation can be conducted.*

D. Scoring the candidates of the beneficiaries according to the criteria:

Based on the collected data or written information in the application sheet, all candidates of the beneficiaries are given the score according to the criteria for selection. Usually, each criterion is not equal, and then the weighting is applied at giving score for evaluation. For example, if one criterion is a necessary condition, even total score of a candidate is high, the candidate cannot be selected.

E. Interview with the candidate beneficiaries to confirm the information:

After selection of the candidate for participants for the activities, interview should be conducted to confirm the detailed information and also real condition. In this interview, it should confirm their experience and willingness for continue the activities. All the victims and survivors need assistance, so some information given by the candidate is not true. So that, interview to confirm the reality is important. After confirmation of the information by interview, score for candidate is reviewed.

F. Selection of the participants:

When scores of all candidates are determined, the selection of participants will be conducted. This scoring is conducted by the responsible department. Then, if possible, the selection will be explained in the meeting with community or by the selection committee. The expected members of the selection committee are 1) Responsible department, 2) Head of Kelurahan/Village and 3) other representative of community, both women and men.

G. Announcement of the Result of Selection of the beneficiaries:

After the selection, the result should be announced for the community. At least, the result will be posted at village office and inform to community.

H. Complaint Mechanism:

After the selection, someone may make a complaint about the result. In order to avoid confusion in the community, **it is better to set a hotline for the complaint mechanism** and announce it when the result of the selection is announced.

~ Pilot Project Experiences ~
Case Study of Balaroa Project in Palu city

Silar weaving activity was introduced to the evacuees living in shelter at Balaroa, Palu, with the aim of supporting them obtain quick cash income. The women in the target shelter were set as candidate beneficiaries for this activity, because it had been more difficult for them to find job in general.

The project team together with Department of Industry and Trade drafted the selection criteria for the target women. These criteria were then agreed by the head of Kelurahan Balaroa, who was in charge of supervising the shelter.

At that time, there were more than 600 households in the shelter and they were divided into 21 blocks. The shelter site was managed by the shelter coordinator and each block also has a block coordinator. First, the project team and the department of industry and trade held a meeting in order to share the purpose of the activity with concerned parties, attended by the head of Kelurahan Balaroa as well as the Head of Sub-district, the shelter coordinator, block coordinators, and representative from women support organizations in the Balaroa shelter. In this meeting, the selection criteria were presented and cooperation among concerned parties was requested.

Subsequently, based on the selection criteria, one person from each block was selected. For this process, the shelter and block coordinators checked basic information for each household and nominated the suitable person from each block. The Kelurahan office, the Department of Industry and Trade in Palu city and the Project team checked the results and determined the target women beneficiaries.

Selection criteria for women participants for the Silar weaving activity in Balaroa were as follows:

- (1) Interested in the activities;
- (2) Does not have own income yet;
- (3) Husband does not have a permanent job;
- (4) Does not have husband;
- (5) Recommended by the head of each shelter block;
- (6) Does not bring her children to the training site unless she is accompanied by someone (to keep an eye on the children for safety reason).

As part of our lessons from this experience, it might be better to arrange childcare service for women participating during the training, because it was not easy to find someone to care for the children for several days.

4.3 Implementation of Activities

1. Orientation Meeting

Objective:

The beneficiaries understand correct and detailed content of the activities, including: a) the objective of the activities, b) assistance to be provided such as training and equipment, c) responsibility and obligation of the beneficiaries for the activities (including cash, time, labor and contribution), d) time schedule, and e) risks that the beneficiaries may have to burden in the course of the activities.

Major actors and their roles:

Name of Organization	Role
The responsible department of the municipality/regency	Hold an orientation meeting by inviting the participants for the activities to explain details of the activities
Kelurahan/Village head and community leaders	Coordinate and attend the meeting. Share information to those concerned.
Beneficiaries	Participate in the meeting and express their needs

Output:

A. Identified support activities and responsibilities of the concerned department and the participants:

It is necessary to explain and confirm about

- (1) the support activities provided by the department and other stakeholders
- (2) Contribution expected from the beneficiaries
- (3) Since the department may not be able to cover all necessary costs/ equipment to (re)start the activity, the beneficiaries need to agree and prepare a part of contributions/ costs such as initial funds and running costs (e.g., electricity, water supply expense).
- (4) Responsibility of proper operation and maintenance of the provided equipment by the beneficiaries
- (5) Obligation and entitlement to complain and feedback to participate in planned training for capacity development and to cooperate in monitoring process.

The explanation and confirmation for the above responsibility/obligations should be done in written form.

- *To arrange meeting with small number of participants.*
- *To request all participants to wear a Mask in the meeting*
- *To prepare sanitizer or washing basin for hand cleaning at entrance of the meeting room, considering air ventilation in the meeting room*

**Adaptation
of
Programs/
Activities to
the COVID-
19 Protocol**



- *Beneficiaries must be correctly informed of the objective and activity timeline, support that they will and will not receive, the contribution that they need to manage, expected results and risks.*
- *Community representatives must understand the activity information correctly in order to facilitate the beneficiaries for the activities.*

2. Procurement

Objective:

In order to maintain the sustainability of the activities, procurement of appropriate equipment/ material/facility be carried out according to governmental procedures.

Major actors and their roles:

Name of Organization	Role
The department who procures equipment/material/facility	Procure the certain equipment according to own rules and prepare the MoU
Beneficiaries	Sign the MoU for appropriate usage of the provided equipment/ material/facility.
Kelurahan/Village head and coordinator (shelter/temporary housing)	Cooperates for the signing of the MoU

Output:

A. Required equipment/materials/facilities in the activities is confirmed

Before procurement, the department **confirms with the beneficiaries for the activities, the specifications of the equipment/material/facility to be provided** to them. This is to avoid the cause of having unused equipment, which is usually a mismatch between the demand and provided tools.

- *Sometimes, the beneficiaries for the activities also do not know exactly necessary equipment and/or its specification.*
- *So, cross check after listen their request is also important.*

B. The appropriate equipment/material/facility is procured according to the government procedure.

The procurement of the tools should be carried out according to the government rules and regulation.

- *Procurement must be conducted in compliance to government regulations and guidelines on order to secure transparency and accountability.*

- Actual challenges in the Pilot Project -

- *In the pilot project, the equipment for construction work was provided to the beneficiaries group. Their specifications were agreed with the beneficiaries, before procurement. However, due to the post-disaster situation, distribution of goods was still limited and some equipment was not able to be purchased according to the agreed specification. So, the replacement equipment was purchased, but not fully meet with their request. Post-disaster situation should be counted in the procurement, too.*

C. Signing the Minute of Understanding (MOU) for utilization of the equipment

When the concerned department provides the equipment as assistance to the beneficiaries, a Minute of Understanding (MoU) on the usage and management of the equipment shall be signed between the department and the participants as means of securing sustainability of the activities.

The points to be included in the MoU are listed below:

- (1) List of the equipment provided including the price of each equipment,
- (2) Responsibility of the participants to maintain the provided equipment,
- (3) Responsibility when the equipment provided is missing and sold.
- (4) Measures to dissuade free-rider/moral hazard activities of the beneficiaries. For example, a penalty for a breach of the agreement, such as adding names to a black list to avoid future assistance.



A Copy of the MoU shall be given to the beneficiaries for the activities.

- Actual challenges in the Pilot Project -

- *In case of the pilot project “construction skill training at Mpanau village in Sigi regency”, one of the beneficiaries sold the equipment purchased as a group-based construction activities due to economic hardship. The MoU between department and beneficiary group about the equipment did not have a penalty clause about misconduct and other group members could not receive the compensation. In order to discourage such free-rider and moral hazard, it is desirable to articulate the penalty for the misconduct.*

3. Trainings

Objective:

The participants increase their capacity as well as are encouraged to participate in the activities aiming to increase their sense of ownership

Major actors and their roles:

Name of Organization	Role
The department who arranges training	Arrange the training. The lecturer(s) varies depending on the type of training; they may come from department staff, NGOs, provincial department, etc.
Beneficiaries	Receive the training to increase capacity of the members.
Kelurahan/Village head and coordinator (shelter/temporary housing)	Supports/facilitates the training.

Output:

A. Decide the Contents of Training and its Level

In the context of livelihood recovery activities, there are two types of trainings.

- (1) **Learning new techniques or skills** to find new jobs (e.g., such as vocational training).
- (2) **Improving existing capacity/procedure.** For example, bookkeeping training for MSMEs is useful to increase sustainability and effectiveness of conventional activities.

Furthermore, due attention must be paid to the levels of the beneficiaries in view of the training topic. The knowledge to be transferred as well as the lecturers needs to be carefully selected to fit the local needs and at the same time be practical for the beneficiaries.

- *Training contents needs to be carefully considered based on the level of trainees*

B. Decide the Trainer to Provide Training:

There are various government organizations/institutions conducting such trainings, so that, it is needed to check the possibilities to synergize with the organizations/institutions in the implementation of support activity. The trainings provided by others and combining them into the activities. Also, it is often likely that the beneficiaries, having lost their jobs due to the disaster, are engaged in day labor or other temporary jobs. Securing daily income for sustaining their day-to-day living is a critical issue for people affected by disasters, and it must be noted that taking one or more days of their time for training is at the same time, depriving them of income for the same period. In this context, it may be useful to consider the provision of certain amounts as per-diem, meal costs, transportation costs, etc., to the beneficiaries.

- *To arrange meeting with small number of participants.*
- *To request all participants to wear a Mask in the meeting*
- *To prepare sanitizer or washing basin for hand cleaning at entrance of the meeting room, considering air ventilation in the meeting room*

*Adaptation
of
Programs/
Activities to
the COVID-
19 Protocol*



4. Other Capacity Development Activities

Objective:

The beneficiaries for the activities increase their capacity to coordinate and make maximum use of local resources as well as maintain the sustainability of the activities. The encouraging participation in the activities aims to increase their sense of ownership

Major actors and their roles:

Name of Organization	Role
The responsible department of the municipality/regency	Arrange the activities in cooperation with various stakeholders
Beneficiaries	Carry out the activities to increase capacity of the members.
Kelurahan/Village head	Supports/facilitates the activities in the community.

Output:

The capacity of the participants is increased and sustainability of the activities is improved:

The various activities are expected to carry out the livelihood recovery initiatives, excluding the trainings such as those for market survey, exhibition, periodical focus group discussion (FGD), etc.

- *Activities and its content should timely contribute to meet beneficiaries' needs.*
- *Beneficiaries should be facilitated so as they will take initiative for future activities.*

4.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

1. Monitoring and Facilitation

Objective:

Monitoring is carried out in order to **find the issues** occurring in the course of implementation of the activities and to **provide necessary guidance/support** to the beneficiaries, as well as to take necessary measures to correct any errors or gaps that could have occurred during the implementation of activities.

Major actors and their roles:

Name of Organization	Role
The responsible department of the municipality/regency	Conducting monitoring together with the Kelurahan/Village Head; provide necessary guidance/support for the beneficiaries or any other corrective measures for substantial issues identified.
Beneficiaries	Share the status of the activities and issues occurring. Receive and implement the guidance from the responsible departments.
Kelurahan/Village head	Conducting monitoring

Output:

A. Prepare the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework:

The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework shall be prepared by the concerned department in cooperation with village office as well as community people concerned when the activities have started.

The M&E framework shall be set for the expected results to be monitored and/or evaluated. The monitoring indicators decided in the M & E framework shall be set based on the baseline data, which should be collected at the initial phase of the activities.

- *It is important that sufficient budget for monitoring activities is secured at the design stage of the activities*

B. Conduct the baseline survey:

The baseline survey is conducted at the beginning of the activities. Ideally the data is collected during the interview with candidate for the beneficiary, but actually it is difficult to cover all candidates. In this baseline survey, the necessary data to be used for evaluation should be collected.

C. Monitoring the Activities:

The monitoring process is as follows;

(1) Collect monitoring data:

The department shall ensure regular collection of data to monitor progress and identify issues that are faced in accordance with the M&E framework. If necessary, initial data collection and monitoring can be entrusted to the Village office.



(2) Compile the data:

The department shall compile the monitoring results in a simple format to share the lessons learned in coordination meetings in the Municipality/Regency.

- (3) **Appropriate guidance shall be provided to the beneficiaries** based on the issues identified. If major disparities are found between the progress and goal, corrective measures shall be examined and implemented to achieve the original goal of the activities.

▪ *It must be understood that monitoring is not only to monitor the situation of the activity, but also to providing guidance/support or taking other necessary measures in order to bring out better solution and put the activity on the right track.*

2. Evaluation

Objective:

Evaluation is carried out in order to understand the outcomes of the activities using certain indicators.

Major actors and their roles:

Name of Organization	Role
The responsible department of the municipality/regency	conduct evaluation together with the Kelurahan/Village Head
Beneficiaries	Participate in evaluation meetings. Identify the achievements as well as the lessons learnt from the activities in order to further continue with the activities.
Kelurahan/Village head	conduct evaluation together with the responsible department

Output:

A. The results of the activities are evaluated using certain indicators:

The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework prepared when the activities has started is used for evaluation.

At the end of the activities or at other timings determined the M &E frame, the responsible department carries out the evaluation. Evaluation of the activities shall be made from the viewpoint of **whether the activities has effectively achieved its objective**, through evaluation of indicators based on collected data as well as group interviews to the beneficiaries.

B. The results of the Evaluation are discussed with Beneficiaries:

The results of the above shall be compiled and presented in a workshop with the beneficiaries for the activities to identify major issues that both negatively and positively influenced, the achievements of the activities, and to discuss measures to both mitigate negative influences and propel positive results. The workshop should be concluded by summarizing **the lessons learnt from the activities** so that the beneficiaries can further enhance their activities and/or the responsible department can improve further interventions.



- *To arrange meeting with small number of participants.*
- *To request all participants to wear a Mask in the meeting*
- *To prepare sanitizer or washing basin for hand cleaning at entrance of the meeting room, considering air ventilation in the meeting room*

*Adaptation
of
Programs/
Activities to
the COVID-
19 Protocol*



C. The results of the Evaluation are shared with and among stakeholders:

After the evaluation, the results shall be shared in the Coordination Meeting, so as to ensure that the findings can be used in ongoing and planned programs.

- *Findings and lessons learnt from the project must be duly extracted and shared with stakeholders for further betterment in the future*

CHAPTER-5

Roles of Stakeholders and Coordination Framework

- 5.1 Coordination framework in the context of recovery and reconstruction
- 5.2 Proposed Coordination framework at Regency / Municipality Level
- 5.3 Roles and responsibility of each stakeholder
- 5.4 Stakeholder Mapping for Coordination of the Programs/Activities

»
05



CHAPTER 5

Roles of Stakeholders and Coordination Framework

5.1 Coordination framework in the context of recovery and reconstruction

Coordination and communication among the stakeholders of recovery is essential for efficient use of limited resources and prompt program implementation. This sub-chapter presents the actual coordination framework of the Central Sulawesi Earthquake and Tsunami from emergency response phase to reconstruction phase.

1. Coordination framework at national level

During the emergency response phase, the Government of Indonesia activated **the cluster framework as a platform for coordination and cooperation in the event of a disasters based on Inter-Agency Contingency Plan**. GoI has a National Cluster led by government ministerial departments with the International Cluster led by Humanitarian Country Team organizations, which are composed of UN agencies and NGOs. Central government agencies dispatched officials at Palu as the Joint Operation Coordination Center for International Assistance (JOCCIA), set up by the ASEAN ERAT team, and was mandated by the National Agency for Disaster Management, hereinafter called BNPB, to coordinate and facilitate the accepted international offers of assistance. The framework is shown in the table below.

This cluster framework at national level ends at the end of emergency response phase in October 2018.



Central Government (JKT base)	Humanitarian Country Team			
	National Cluster			
	Combination of Government and Development partners with Inter-cluster coordinator (OCHA) In charge of policy making and decision-making at central level.			
	Sector	National Cluster		International Support
		Lead	Co-Lead	
	Education	Ministry of Education and Culture	Ministry of Religious Affairs	UNICEF, Save the Children
	Health	Ministry of Health	Ministry of Medical and Health, POLRI	WHO and UNICEF (WASH & Nutrition)
	Logistics and Equipment	BNPB	Ministry of Social Affairs and TNI	WFP
	Early Recovery	Ministry of Home Affair	BNBP	UNDP
	Displacement and Protection	Ministry of Social Affaire	POLRI	IFRC, UNICEF and UNFPA
	Infrastructure and Facilities	Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing	-	UNICEF and WFP
	Economy	Bappenas	Ministry of Cooperative and Small and Medium Enterprise	FAO and WFP
	Search and Rescuer	BASARNAS	TNI	OCHA
Provincial Government (Palu base)	Joint Operation Coordination Center for International Assistance (JOCCIA)			
	Purpose: Coordinate and facilitate international assistance Base Office: Governor's Office Coordinator : ASEAN-ERAT, BNPB			
	Organization			
	<u>Central Government</u> (Dispatched from Jakarta) BNPB, MOFA, PUPR etc. <u>Local Government</u> BPBD, Social Affairs, Health etc. Development Partner UN, Donor, I/LNGOs			

Figure 2 Coordination Framework at Emergency Response Phase⁷

⁷ Inter Agency Coordination

2. Coordination framework at Regional Government Level

A. Emergency Response Phase

Coordination at regional government level starts during the emergency response phase as mentioned in the previous section at Palu as JOCCIA. As for the activities related to livelihood recovery, **BPBD province collects and compiles data collection of loss and damage** in collaboration with related agencies including Bappeda province, the disaster-affected Regency/Municipality's BPBD, Ministry of PUPR, Department of PUPR and Bappenas.

B. Transition Phase

In the transition phase, which comes after the emergency response phase, **data collection extends to five sectors** namely; **the housing sector, infrastructure, economy, social and cross-sector** covered in the Post-disaster Rehabilitation & Reconstruction Plans. As for the data collection, please refer to "Chapter 4 Pre-examination of Design of Activities and Stakeholders Involved (Sub-chapter 4.1.1)".

When the National Cluster ended at the end of the emergency phase, the Regional Cluster was established during the transition phase by sustaining the same cluster groupings as emergency response to ensure continuity of the coordination. The outline of the framework is shown in the table below.



Provincial Government	Regional Cluster (Nov.1 2018~) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination meetings led by Central Sulawesi Provincial Secretary (governor's office) • Contact list update (Phone, mail, WA group) • Compile 4W format by sector at village level 																		
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Regional Cluster</th> <th>Sub-cluster and WG</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Education</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Health</td> <td>Nutrition, Health, Reproductive Health</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Logistics</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Early Recovery</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Displacement and Protection</td> <td> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Displacement(sub-cluster)</th> <th>Protection(sub-cluster)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Shelter, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Camp Management, Security</td> <td>Child Protection, Women's Rights Protection, Disabilities, Elderly, Minorities, Psychosocial Support</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Economy</td> <td>Food Security and Livelihood, Cash Transfer WG</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Regional Cluster	Sub-cluster and WG	Education	-	Health	Nutrition, Health, Reproductive Health	Logistics	-	Early Recovery	-	Displacement and Protection	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Displacement(sub-cluster)</th> <th>Protection(sub-cluster)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Shelter, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Camp Management, Security</td> <td>Child Protection, Women's Rights Protection, Disabilities, Elderly, Minorities, Psychosocial Support</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Displacement(sub-cluster)	Protection(sub-cluster)	Shelter, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Camp Management, Security	Child Protection, Women's Rights Protection, Disabilities, Elderly, Minorities, Psychosocial Support	Economy
Regional Cluster	Sub-cluster and WG																		
Education	-																		
Health	Nutrition, Health, Reproductive Health																		
Logistics	-																		
Early Recovery	-																		
Displacement and Protection	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Displacement(sub-cluster)</th> <th>Protection(sub-cluster)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Shelter, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Camp Management, Security</td> <td>Child Protection, Women's Rights Protection, Disabilities, Elderly, Minorities, Psychosocial Support</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Displacement(sub-cluster)	Protection(sub-cluster)	Shelter, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Camp Management, Security	Child Protection, Women's Rights Protection, Disabilities, Elderly, Minorities, Psychosocial Support														
Displacement(sub-cluster)	Protection(sub-cluster)																		
Shelter, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Camp Management, Security	Child Protection, Women's Rights Protection, Disabilities, Elderly, Minorities, Psychosocial Support																		
Economy	Food Security and Livelihood, Cash Transfer WG																		

| **Regency/ Municipality** | **Ad-hoc coordination (situation differs by each Regency/Municipality)** - Led by Governor and/or Bappeda - Meeting/coordination among development partners - Meeting/coordination among government - Meeting/coordination among development partners and government | |

Figure 3 Coordination Framework from Transitional Phase in Central Sulawesi Province

C. Recovery and Reconstruction Phase

During the recovery and reconstruction phase, **Bappeda province led the coordination meeting** with related government agencies and development partners/NGOs to share the progress of the programs implemented by development partners/NGOs .

The regional cluster is also maintained but each cluster is active individually based on their necessity.

5.2 Proposed Coordination framework at Regency / Municipality Level

At the Regency/Municipality level, there is no formal/legalized institutional arrangement for coordination among stakeholders such as a cluster framework. As mentioned in the previous section, the coordination framework and structure in each Regency/Municipality were created on an ad-hoc basis. This caused difficulty for communicating with stakeholders at the Regency/Municipality for avoiding overlap of the activities, collecting necessary data and so on.

Therefore, it is recommended to establish a coordination framework at the Regency/Municipality level by **extending the Regional Cluster to Regency/Municipality level especially for certain sectors** such as shelter, economy, and WASH, in which a large number of NGOs tends to be involved.

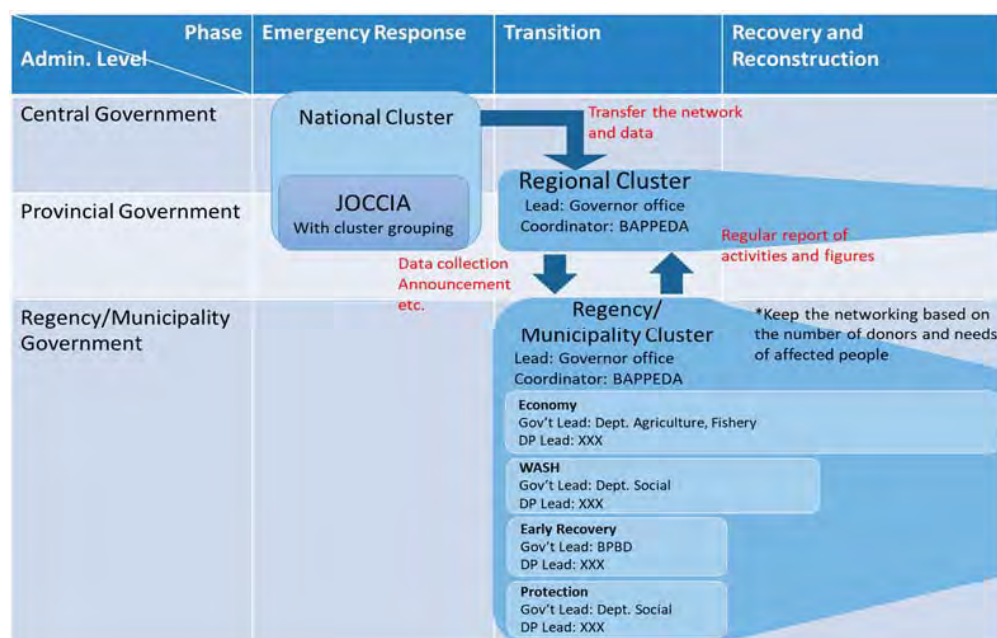


Figure 4 Example of Coordination Framework at Regency/Municipality Level

This coordination system contributes as a platform to collect inter-sectorial data for utilizing the planning of the recovery and reconstruction programs. Efficient data acquisition from the government sources was prerequisite for ensuring the transparency and accountability for selecting the programs and its beneficiaries.

5.3 Roles and responsibility of each stakeholder

To implement livelihood recovery activities, various actors are involved. Municipality/ Regency is the main actors and the village/Kelurahan heads and other community leaders will play a supporting role in these activities. The role of the municipality/regency and related partners/stakeholders is described below and is summarized in table-5 and table -6.

1. Municipality/Regency

Municipality (Kota) and Regency (Kabupaten) are administration units close to the community and has own budget for its activities. Therefore, the Municipality and Regency play a main role to carry out the support activities to the community, individuals and any entities by its own budget and also with other various funds, including national budget, private contributions and other donors.

The Municipality and Regency should gather needs and data of victims and survivors, disaggregated by sex and age and share it to other stakeholders. Meantime, they should coordinate and adjust various supports obtained from outside to their territory by donors, volunteers and others.

2. Head of Kecamatan

Kecamatan is located between the municipality/regency and villages. The local needs confirmed at the village level should be collected at the Kecamatan level and informed to the municipality/regency to decide the actions and distribution of the budget and human resources. When a village receives severe damage and does not function its duties well, the Kecamatan should cover its function as upper governmental institutions. In Central Sulawesi, the election of village head was underway when a disaster occurred, accordingly there were absence of a village head in some villages. To overcome this situation, the Kecamatan office dispatched staff who were also residents of the village to function as acting village head.

3. Head of Village/Kelurahan (sub-urban Village) and Village/Sub-urban Village Office

Kelurahan (urban areas) and Desa (rural areas) are categorized as the closest governmental body to the community and people. Therefore, the village/Kelurahan head will become the mediator between the local

government and the community. In general, the village/Kelurahan office is responsible for their village and also responsible for evacuation shelter management and temporary housing sites (*Huntara*) in the village/Kelurahan area after the disaster.

The information about damage, needs and status of communities in the village/Kelurahan is collected by community leaders and the village office reports it to Kecamatan. Conversely, the information, announcements and materials provided by municipalities or other parties are provided to the community through the village/Kelurahan office. Especially, when information and communication is limited after a disaster, the provision of information from the village/Kelurahan office is quite important for the victims and survivors.

4. Dusun Head/RW/RT Head (Leader of Existing Community)

In the central Sulawesi province, neighboring organization under the *Desa* is called "*Dusun*". *Rukun Warga* (RW) and *Rukun Tetangga* (RT) are also set below the "*Dusun*" whose are not officially included as the administrative division. The community service set by the village is provided through the community composition. Heads of the organizations can be considered community leaders, so that they are the interface of the community to share information and data. They collect data about the community member by sex and age, and report to the village, for example where their households are evacuated and how many households stay in each area.

5. Shelter/Temporary Housing Site Coordinator(s) (Leader of New Community after the Disaster)

The Dusun head and RW/RT head are community leaders who were in the social structure before the disaster. On the other hands, the shelter sites and temporary housing sites comprised the new communities formed after the disaster and the both heads are also considered as new community leaders. They work together with the village/Kelurahan office to collect information about evacuees in the shelter site and to coordinate distribution of the emergency-relief materials, foods, etc., in the shelter, though they are also evacuees. Their coordination is quite important to maintain the fine condition in the shelter site, so that the fairness and transparency are required in their activities.

6. Provincial Government

The Provincial Government is a responsible organization for emergency response and recovery and reconstruction activities. Therefore, the Provincial Government shall gather information about damage, the current situation and the needs of victims and survivor.

The gathered information is utilized to arrange the appropriate coordination and adjustment at provincial level, at national level and among other stakeholders. The Provincial Government shall support and coordinate with the municipality/regency for livelihood recovery and community restoration especially on technical and financial aspects.

7. Central Government

Central government and line ministries shall support and coordinate with the municipality/ regency through the Provincial Government for livelihood recovery and community restoration especially on technical and financial aspects according to their own tasks and authority. The line ministries can arrange their own programs to support the disaster affected areas while considering the limitation of their capacity and resources in the area. If the resources of both human resources and financial resources are insufficient in the area because of damages by the disaster, the Central Government shall arrange its support, such as providing resources from the outside to the area.

8. NGOs/CSOs and Development Partners

There are many local and International NGOs/CSOs, including grass-roots organizations, and development partners supporting the victims and survivors. The role of NGOs/CSOs varies depending on their role and task in relation to the local government. Almost all NGOs/CSOs are connected with the local government in some way. Many of them are working for emergency response and continuing certain kinds of livelihood recovery support.

In Central Sulawesi, there is a challenge about information sharing between the municipality government and NGOs. Both sides need information. The NGOs is requested to be registered at Bappeda on the municipal level.

9. Private Sector Partners

The Private Sector provided many grant aids for delivering emergency foods, for construction of temporary houses, mosques etc. That is one of the great

functions of the private sector. Apart from that, in the context of livelihood recovery, cooperation with private sector partners, such as companies, enterprises and financial associations, is one of the effective ways to increase sustainability of the livelihood activities. It is highly beneficial for the victims and survivor if private sector partners, expected to come from outside of the disaster affected area, are able to provide assistance: for example, providing a market either physically or electrically (web-base), training for improving the technical level of production, partnership for some promotion activities, etc.

In the meantime, micro and small enterprises including shops, venders, small processing industries etc., who affected damages by the disaster, are also the private entities. Although, they are victims to be supported in their recovery, they should strive to recover their livelihoods through voluntary activities, rather than overly relying on external support. Their early recovery supports people in the disaster affected area through providing work places or providing services to meet living needs, etc.

10. Community People and Groups

Community people, both women and men, and target groups are beneficiaries of the livelihood recovery and community restoration activities. In the recovery and reconstruction process, the community people and groups shall develop their capacity for recovery and reconstruction, including livelihood and become self-reliant, socially and economically.

11. Academia/University

Academia and Universities in the disaster affected area will play a key role to share/disseminate information through their own channels. For the disaster affected area, they will cooperate with government officials to analyze the current situation, to study the cause of the disaster and to suggest necessary measures. Moreover, they can connect with other academia and Universities to share reliable and correct information. They can also play an important role to involve and capacitate youth, the future generation, to be more active for disaster risk reduction activities.

12. Media

Media should play important role in the post-disaster. They play role not only in transmitting information but also in physically and mentally helping the victims and survivors. In the event of a disaster, in addition to the normal

function of transmitting information to the recipient, they are required to provide a persuasive function that minimizes damage and guides appropriate evacuation behavior, a needs-satisfying function that responds to the information needs of the victims and survivors, and an anxiety reduction function to reduce fear and tension of the victims. At the same time, the media must endeavor to avoid the damage caused by rumors and misunderstandings in the affected areas and victims. Moreover, it should raise awareness of common gender-based violence and various discriminations against vulnerable and marginalized groups in emergency and recovery phases, as well as information about their helplines and support services shall also be disseminated through media.

5.4 Stakeholder Mapping for Coordination of the Programs/Activities

In the management of post-disaster activities, coordination and integration of the activities is one of the important activities. As mention in 4.1 Planning Activities 0)Pre-examination of Design of Activities and Stakeholders Involved, the Stakeholder Mapping that is a table showing the list of stakeholders and their implementation activities can help to arrange it. **Sample of the Stakeholder Mapping** is shown in **Table 7 on Page 63**.



Table 5 Key Roles of Municipality/Regency and Partners/Stakeholders-1

	Central Government	Provincial Government	Municipality/Regency (Bappeda)	Responsible departments in Municipality/Regency	Village/Kelurahan Head	Dusun head/RW/RT head / coordinator(s)
(1) Planning Activities						
1-1. Pre-examination of design of activities and stakeholders	Provide information regarding the available support from central level	Summarize the information regarding the available support by stakeholders	Prioritize target activities among action plans	Prioritize target activities and identify stakeholders	Provide information as required	Provide information as required
1-2. Consultation with community to formulate design of the activities		Monitor the activities		Manage the consultation meeting and facilitate the activities	Organize the meeting	Participate in the meeting, share information before/after the meeting
(2) Selection of Beneficiaries						
2-1. Set up beneficiaries selection criteria			Share the result in the municipality/Regency	Prepare the draft of selection criteria, finalize the criteria	Attend the meeting to prepare the criteria	Attend the meeting to prepare the criteria
2-2. Selection of beneficiaries for the activities				Manage selection of beneficiaries	Manage selection of beneficiaries, Make announcement	Data collection, Support in making the announcement
(3) Implementation of Activities						
3-1. Orientation meeting				Organize the meeting	Attend the meeting	Attend the meeting
3-2. Procurement	Provide equipment / facilities if it is agreed	Provide equipment / facilities if it is agreed	Arrange budget for the activities	Confirm the specification and procure the equipment Signing the MOU for the usage of equipment	Support in preparing MOU for the usage of equipment	
3-3. Trainings	Provide training if the it is agreed	Provide training if the it is agreed	Arrange budget for the activities	Organize the training	Support in organizing the training	Support in organizing the training
3-4. Other capacity development activities	Provide supporting if it is agreed	Provide support if it is agreed	Arrange budget for the activities	Organize the activities	Support the activities	Support the activities, if necessary
(4) Monitoring and Evaluation						
4-1. Monitoring and facilitation & 4-2. Evaluation	Collect the results of monitoring as reference	Collect the results of monitoring as reference	Coordinate the meeting to share the results	Conducts the monitoring and evaluation	Conducts the monitoring and evaluation	Support in the collection of data

Table 6 Key Roles of Municipality/Regency and Partners/Stakeholders-2

	NGOs, Private partners and others	Community	Academical/ University	Media
(1) Planning Activities				
1-1. Pre-examination of design of activities and stakeholders	Cooperate to identify the stakeholders (if required)		Provide information and advice, if required	
1-2. Consultation with community to formulate design of the activities		Participate to prepare the activity's plan		
(2) Selection of Beneficiaries				
2-1. Set up beneficiaries selection criteria		Participate to prepare the criteria		
2-2. Selection of beneficiaries for the activities		Organize the group, Submission of the application		
(3) Implementation of Activities				
3-1. Orientation meeting		Participate in the meeting		Transmit the news to facilitate the victims and survivors for recovery and reconstruction
3-2. Procurement		Prepare the list of equipment required. Signing the MOU for the maintenance of equipment		
3-3. Training	Resources for Trainers	Participate in the training voluntarily	Resources for trainers	Transmit the news to facilitate the victims and survivors
3-4. Other capacity development activities	Resources for supporting the activities	Carry out the activities	Resources for supporting the activities	Transmit the news to facilitate the victims and survivors
(4) Monitoring and Evaluation				
4-1. Monitoring and facilitation & 4-2. Evaluation		Participate in the monitoring and evaluation	Transmit the results of activities, if agreed with project implementation unit	Transmit the results of activities to facilitate the victims and survivors
5. Others				
				Transmit correct and on-time information

Table 7 Stakeholder Mapping Format (Sample)

No	Stakeholders	Activities/ Sub Activities	Output	Outcome	Impact	Target	Location	Period
1	Ministry/ Institution and related Regional Apparatus Organization Infrastructure and Territorial Planning Program	Public facility infrastructure development	The flight of the Palu City Pavilion	Increased number of visitors at the Palu City Pavilion (regional income through fees in tourist areas)	Reducing the poverty rate in Palu City by 0.2% through the growth of small businesses in the Palu City Pavilion area	Society and Economic Business Actors	Palu City Beach Area, Talise Village	2 years '2019, June to 2021 May
2	Ministry/ Institution and related Regional Apparatus Organization Department of Cooperatives & UMKM	1) Development, Strengthening and Protection of Small Businesses; 2) Capacity Development Training; 3) Digitalization of Cooperatives	Economic actors can be independent and empowered after falling from a disaster	MSEs are empowered	Increase job opportunities Increase job opportunities	Economic Business Actors (Micro and Small Scale)	Mpanau Village Bromaru Sigi Regency	3 months 2020 Feb to May
3	Ministry/ Institution and related Regional Apparatus Organization Department of Industry and Trade	1) Increasing the Use of Halal Certificate for MSEs 2) Training, Marketing and Product Promotion 3) Development of Small Industries to strengthen industrial cluster networks 4) Licensing and Business Development 5) Featured Products Exhibition and Convenience market 6) Packaging processing training						6 months 2020, Mar to Aug
4	Ministry/ Institution and related Regional Apparatus Organization Government Tourism Office Central Sulawesi Province	1) Tourism Small Business Partnership 2) Standardization of Tourism Small Business		Increased small business in tourism section				6 months 2020, Feb to May

06






Appendix

- (1) Project Profiles for Pilot Projects in Municipalities
- (2) Program for DRR Education
- (3) Check Sheets for Implementation of the Activities
- (4) Sample of SOP – Standard Operating Procedure
- (5) Sample of Implemented Program – Case Study
- (6) Implemented Program in Central Sulawesi
- (7) Sample Questionnaire for Baseline Survey




1. Project Profiles for Pilot Projects in Municipalities

(1) Palu City

Project Title	The Pilot Project on Livelihood Recovery of Women in Balaroa Evacuation Shelter through Work Trainings and Community Activities	
Location	Palu City, Palu Barat Kecamatan, Balaroa Kelurahan, Balaroa Shelter	
Target Group	Women and others in Balaroa shelter	
Object	To empower economic activities of women in Balaroa shelter and to create and strengthen the unity of women community as well as whole evacuees in the shelter through community activities	
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss with counterpart about expected activities 2. Organize consultative meetings to understand demands in the community 3. Decide introducing <i>silar</i> weaving activity as small income generating activity in short term <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3-1. To select the participants in coordination with Shelter coordinator 3-2. To organize 4days training on <i>silar</i> weaving for 21 participants. Department of Industry and Trade arrange the trainer and materials. 3-3. To organize 2nd training for making commercial products. 4. Decide to support long-term activities for livelihood recovery in women community (ex.: light meal production and selling) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4-1. To select the participants through public announcement in the shelter 4-2. To establish Balaroa culinary center in front of Balaroa Kelurahan Office 4-3. To provide equipment for participants' groups 5. Develop the capacity of the participants <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5-1. To organize 2 days bookkeeping training for both <i>silar</i> weaving group and culinary group and continuous monitoring 	
Period	February to December , 2019	
Counterpart	Department of Trade and Industry of Palu city	
Pictures of the Project	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Products of <i>silar</i> weaving</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Women groups selling snacks</p> </div> </div>	




Source: JICA Study Team

(2) Sigi Regency

Project Title	the Pilot Project on Installation and Operation of Community MSMEs Centre and Providing training for livelihood Recovery at Temporary Houses Site	
Location	Temporary House Site in Mpanau village in Biromaru Kecamatan, Sigi	
Target Group	Micro and small enterprises who lost asset in temporary house sites	
Object	To recover the livelihood of MSMEs and also to improve the access to daily essentials for the community through operation of community SMEs centers installed in the temporary house sites and to increase revenue opportunities for both women and men through providing training related to livelihood recovery	
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss with the dept. of cooperative and SMEs to decide the target location as Mpanau Village 2. Organize consultative meetings to discuss about idea of construction of MSME center and vocational training in the community 3. Construction Skill training <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3-1. To identify the Trainor of the training. 3-2. To conduct community consultation to discuss the selection criteria for trainees for training on construction skill training 3-3. To carry out training on construction skills training for the men who aiming to recovering the livelihood in the area. 3-4. To Monitor monthly the activities of trainees together with the department to monitor the progress of beneficiaries and the effectiveness of activities after the training 4. Establish the MSME Centre <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4-1. To conduct community consultation to discuss suitable business operated in MSME Centre 4-2. To decide the MSME Centre and Construct it 4-3. To make public announcement to disseminate activity plan, collect application and select the candidate of SMEs group to use the MSME Centre 4-4. To provide the equipment for the trainee's group 4-5. To build capacity for beneficiaries through provision of 2 days bookkeeping training for the SMEs groups 4-6. To Monitor monthly the activities of trainees together with the department regarding the beneficiaries' progress and effectiveness of activities after implementing support activities 	
Period	February to December, 2019	
Counterpart	Department of Cooperatives and MSMEs, Sigi regency	
Pictures of the Project	 	


Source: JICA Study Team

(3) Donggala Regency

Project Title	Pilot Project on Livelihood Restoration of Affected Fishermen (fishing Ikan Teri) by Building of Boats & Provision of Fishing Equipment, and Livelihood Recovery of Women Traditionally processing Ikan Teri Products	
Location	Lero Tatari village, Sindue Kecamatan, Donggala regency	
Target Group	Fisheries in Lero Tatari village	
Object	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To restart economic activities of fishery sector through providing training and equipment for the community in Lero Tatari To support sustainable restoration of economy through improving the quality of processed fishery products 	
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss with counterpart departments to decide the structure of project and roles Determine the participant (target groups) for supporting fisheries and processing groups Contract with NGO to support this activities Support to restart of Ikan Teri fishing <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To organize the training for construction of fishing boats To decide specification of fishing boat, equipment and fishing gear to be provided for fishermen group To organize the boat construction by local boat carpenters with fishermen To provide 20 sets of boat, engine, other equipment and fishing gear for 2 fishermen group with 40 members To organize business management training Support women group for restarting and improving the Ikan Teri processing <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To organize the 3 days training for fish processing To decide new activities for fish processing and required equipment with their specification To provide equipment for fish processing both for traditional products and new products for 38 members in the group To organize 2 days bookkeeping training Organize 2 days Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) education workshop for 2 fishermen groups and a women group 	
Period	February to December, 2019	
Counterpart	Dept. of Fishery and Marine Affairs and Dept. of Cooperative and SMEs, Donggala regency	
Pictures of the Project	 <p>New products of women groups</p>	 <p>Fishermen with new boats</p>

Source: JICA Study Team

2. Program for DRR Education

Activity	Disaster Risk Reduction Workshop for Pilot Project Beneficiaries at Lero Tatari Village		
	Date	Tuesday, 30 July 2019 – Wednesday, 31 July 2019; 09.00 ~ 16.00 WITA (GMT +8)	
Place	Hall of Public Junior High School (SMP) 2, Sindue Sub district, Donggala Regency		
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To strengthen knowledge and skill of villagers in Lero Tatari in mitigating potential impacts of natural disasters such as earthquake and tsunami To discuss content of tsunami signage and its installation location to pass on the disaster memory and record to the next generation as part of disaster risk reduction initiative 		
Program		Contents	Responsible Organization
	1 st day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overview of disaster and information transmission during disaster Awareness of disaster information including early warning message from BMK 	BMKG Geophysics Station Palu -
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Characteristics of trauma by disaster How to cope trauma of disaster 	Social Workers (PEKSOS) of Donggala Social Affairs Dept.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous knowledge 	Disaster Mitigation Field Officer/Juru Bencana of Donggala BPBD
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharing disaster memories and keeping records in Japan 	JICA Project Team
	2 nd day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work shop on signboards for sharing disaster memories and keeping records 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practice for male : Basic search and rescue skill 	SAR Office Palu
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practice for female : Basic first aid 		Indonesia Red Cross (PMI) Donggala Office	
Pictures of the Activity			
	Evacuation and rescue training for fishing groups and first aid training for a group of women making processed of whitebait in Lero Tatari Village, Donggala		

3. Check Sheets for Implementation of the Activities



The important points to confirm during the implementation of the activities explained in Chapter 4 are listed in a check sheet format.

(1) Check sheets for Project Implementation Unit / Department in the Municipalities

Steps/Items	Check
1. Planning Activities	
Step 1-1: Pre-examination of design of activities and stakeholders	-
Contents of the activities and target area is determined based on a clear and explainable reason	
Compliance of the activities with Master Plan/Action Plan is confirmed	
Possibilities for applying group activities are examined	
Step 1-2: Consultation with community to formulate design of the activities	-
Date and time of meetings is decided taking into consideration the availability of the beneficiaries, paying due attention to the different daily time use by men and women.	
Dusun/RT heads, neighborhood community associations, shelter/housing coordinators as well as other community members participate in the meeting	
An activity design and its implementation plan is prepared including: 1) activities, 2) timeline, 3) responsibilities of the stakeholders including the department itself, 4) required input (including cash, time, labor contribution) from the beneficiaries, 5) risks that the beneficiaries may need to endure (especially when related to economic activities), 6) monitoring framework with adequate budget.	
2. Selection of Beneficiaries	-
Step 2-1: Set up beneficiaries selection criteria	-
The selection criteria is discussed with the community as appropriate.	
The criteria are based on collectable and measurable data/information.	
Step 2-2: Selection of beneficiaries for the activities	-
The information for the selection of participants is advertised to the community.	
An application form to evaluate the candidate beneficiaries based on the selection criteria is prepared.	
Necessary support is provided for those who cannot prepare applications by themselves.	
The selection of participants is made with the criteria and its results is noted to the community.	

Steps/Items	Check
3. Implementation of Activities	-
Step 3-1: Orientation meeting	-
Date and time of the meeting was decided taking into consideration the availability of the beneficiaries	
Step 3-2: Procurement	-
Specifications of equipment/material/facility is confirmed with the community/beneficiaries	
Equipment/material/facility is procured in compliance with government regulations	
MOU to use and maintain the equipment properly is agreed upon with the participants when the equipment is provided to the participant.	
Step 3-3: Trainings	-
Training schedule is prepared in consideration of the availability of the beneficiaries.	
Information is collected on existing schemes/programs that can be utilized for the training.	
Step 3-4: Other capacity development activities	-
The activities contribute to provide solutions for current issues.	
Beneficiaries understand the necessity of the activities.	
4. Monitoring and Evaluation	-
Step 4-1: Monitoring and facilitation	-
Data are collected based upon gender, age, disability and other social factors, as appropriate.	
Step 4-2: Evaluation	-
Achievements of the activities are evaluated based on the indicators	
Issues faced and lessons learnt throughout the activities are discussed.	

(2) Check sheets for Project Supervisor / Monitoring Officers

Steps/Items	Check
1. Planning Activities	
Step 1-1: Pre-examination of design of activities and stakeholders	-
Pre-selection of contents of the activities and target area is done based on clear and explainable criteria	
Pre-selection of contents of the activities is done based on available data based on gender, age, disability and other social factors	
Compliance of the activities with Master Plan/Action Plan is confirmed	
Pre-examined design of the activities are discussed in the coordination meeting	
Step 1-2: Consultation with community to formulate design of the activities	-
Available information on the general situation of target community and particular points to be considered is collected within the responsible department and from other relevant departments	
Community leaders such as village head, Dusun/RT heads, neighborhood community associations, shelter/housing coordinators as well as other community members participate in the meeting in order to discuss the current situation of the victims and survivors, as well as the needs of the target community	
The outline of the candidate activities is explained to the community/beneficiaries including the contents of the activities. Consistency and feasibility of the activities contents in the light of local needs and contexts are discussed with the beneficiaries	
An activity design and its implementation plan is prepared including: 1) activities, 2) timeline, 3) responsibilities of the stakeholders including the department itself, 4) required input (including cash, time, labor contribution) from the beneficiaries, 5) risks that the beneficiaries may need to endure (especially when related to economic activities), 6) monitoring framework with adequate budget.	
2. Selection of Beneficiaries	
Step 2-1: Set up beneficiaries selection criteria	-
Criteria for selection of beneficiaries are prepared by the responsible department.	
Contents of the draft selection criteria is discussed with community as appropriate.	
The criteria are based on collectable and measurable data/information.	
Step 2-2: Selection of beneficiaries for the activities	-
The selection of beneficiaries is carried out according to the selection criteria.	
Community is informed of the result of the selection and its complaint method	

Steps/Items	Check
3. Implementation of Activities	-
Step 3-1: Orientation meeting	-
Contents of the activities including; 1) activities, 2) timeline, 3) responsibilities of the stakeholders including the department itself, 4) required input (including cash, time, labor contribution) from the beneficiaries, 5) risks that the beneficiaries may need to endure are explained and questions raised by beneficiaries are answered in the orientation meeting.	
Willingness of participation is confirmed through writing.	
Step 3-2: Procurement	-
MOU to use and maintain the equipment properly is agreed upon with the participants when the equipment is provided to the participant.	
Equipment/material/facility is procured in compliance with government regulations	
Step 3-3: Trainings	-
Training is carried out according to the design such as contents, training period, number of participants, etc.	
Step 3-4: Other capacity development activities	-
The activities contribute to provide solutions for current issues.	
Target level of the capacity developed in the activities is set considering the required and current level of the beneficiaries.	
4. Monitoring and Evaluation	-
Step 4-1: Monitoring and facilitation	-
Monitoring & evaluation framework is prepared.	
Data are collected based on the monitoring form, and issues that the beneficiaries faced are recorded in a periodic basis according to the monitoring framework.	
Data are collected based upon gender, age, disability and other social factors, as appropriate.	
Collected data and actions taken are compiled in a simple format and shared in coordination meetings	
Step 4-2: Evaluation	-
Data and information required for evaluation is collected through surveys and group interviews, and compiled so that it can be compared with the evaluation indicators.	
Data are collected based upon gender, age, disability and other social factors, as appropriate.	
An evaluation meeting is held with the major stakeholders of the activities.	
The results of the evaluation meeting is recorded and presented in the Coordination Meeting	

4. Sample of SOP – Standard Operating Procedure

Sample of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Government Assistance Program to Empower Micro and Small Businesses in Disasters Affected Area



DEPARTMENT OF COOPERATIVE AND MSME OF XXXXX REGENCY

Contents

- 1 Selection Criteria and Steps of Beneficiaries of Government Assistance**
 - 1.1 Selection Criteria of Beneficiaries of Government Assistance
 - 1.2 Selection Steps of Beneficiaries of Government Assistance

- 2 Selection of Candidates for Beneficiaries of Government Assistance**
 - 2.1 Field Survey and Interview
 - 2.2 Determination of Candidates for Beneficiaries of Government Assistance
 - 2.3 Submission of Candidates List for Beneficiaries of Government Assistance

- 3 Document Preparation by Candidates for Beneficiaries of Government Assistance**
 - 3.1 Preparation by Candidates for Beneficiaries of Government Assistance
 - 3.2 Submission of Proposal on Candidates for Beneficiaries of Government Assistance
 - 3.3 Determination of Beneficiaries of Government Assistance
 - 3.4 Notification of Beneficiaries of Government Assistance

- 4 Socialization to Beneficiaries of Government Assistance**
 - 4.1 Support for Conducting Socialization of Government Assistance Program Organized by the Ministry of Cooperative and MSMEs

- 5 Disbursement of Government Assistance Funds**
 - 5.1 Confirmation of Receiving Government Assistance Funds
 - 5.2 Confirmation on Use of Government Assistance Funds

- 6 Monitoring and Facilitation**
 - 6.1 Monitoring Framework and Implementation
 - 6.2 Reporting on Monitoring Results to the Ministry of Cooperative and MSMEs
 - 6.3 Monitoring and Evaluation by Ministry/Agency
 - 6.4 Assistance to the Beneficiaries
 - 6.5 Misuse of Government Assistance Funds

- 7. Program Evaluation**
 - 7.1 Evaluation Framework and Implementation
 - 7.2 Preparation of Evaluation Report
 - 7.3 Reporting on Evaluation Results of Government Assistance Program

1. Selection Criteria and Steps of Beneficiaries of Government Assistance

1.1 Selection Criteria of Beneficiaries of Government Assistance

Based on the Implementation Guideline from the Ministry of Cooperative and MSMEs, the Department of Cooperative and MSMEs of XXXXX has prepared the selection criteria for Government Assistance Beneficiaries in 2020 as follows:

Criteria in the Implementation Guideline
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▫ MSEs affected by disasters▫ Has business legality in the form of IUMK that is registered through OSS▫ Has an active savings account in the name of Government Assistance Beneficiary▫ MSEs have commitment to report their businesses situation (asset and turnover) per semester for 2 years▫ Are not receiving/have not received assistance from the Ministry of Cooperative and MSMEs and LPDB-KUMKM▫ Provide administrative requirements (Business Profile, Statement Letter, BAP-Inspection Report, etc.)▫ Report the use of funds in detail; operational funds and/or reserve funds
Criteria are determined by Cooperative and MSMEs Department of XXXXX
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• MSEs that have been established before the disaster and have restarted their businesses post-disasters until now (At least for 3 months. Business sector change is allowed) *verification through field survey• Residing and doing business in XXXXX Regency• Minimum 17 years old (having KTP)• MSEs in production and trading business are prioritized• Priority is given to MSEs who have not yet received any/much assistance

1.2 Selection Steps of Beneficiaries of Government Assistance

The Cooperative and MSMEs Department of XXXXX selects the candidates in accordance with the following steps:

Selection Steps of Beneficiaries of Government Assistance
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Determine areas for field survey which suffered heavy damage due to disaster2. Inspect and discuss the data/information of MSEs in the areas to determine the candidate to be observed through field survey3. Implement field survey to inspect the candidates

2. Selection of Candidates for Beneficiaries of Government Assistance

2.1 Field Survey and Interview

The Cooperative and MSMEs Department of XXXXX conducted field surveys and interviews directly in person using a questionnaire that had been prepared with the aim of obtaining detailed information on the actual conditions of candidates for Beneficiary Government Assistance.

In this interview, business experience and commitment to continuing the business need to be confirmed.

Points to be confirmed by the department are as follows:

Business situation before receiving assistance (actual condition)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assets Value• Turnover per month/year• Production volume per month/day• Number of Employees (if available)• Assistance received before and post-disasters• Obstacles in running the business
Impact of the disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Impact to business<ul style="list-style-type: none">▫ Damage/loss of tools▫ Damage/loss of workshop▫ Loss of capital, etc.
Plans for using the funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Plans for using the funds<ul style="list-style-type: none">▫ Types of items to be purchased with estimated prices▫ Purchasing schedule

2.2 Determination of Candidates for Beneficiaries of Government Assistance

The Cooperative and MSMEs Department of XXXXX verifies the data of field survey result & interview, then determines appropriate candidates through internal discussion in the Department. Then the results is informed to the Village/Kelurahan Office.

2.3 Submission of Candidates List for Beneficiaries of Government Assistance

The selection results are determined based on the Decree of the Head of the Cooperative and MSMEs Department of XXXXX.

3. Document Preparation by Candidates for Beneficiaries of Government Assistance

3.1 Preparation by Candidates for Beneficiaries of Government Assistance

The Cooperative and MSMEs Department of XXXXX prepares documents that need to be filled out by the candidates and invites all the candidates to the department office for filling out the documents.

The documents to be prepared by the candidates are as follows:

1. Request letter for disbursement of Government Assistance funds (Example 2)
 2. Minutes of disbursement of Government Assistance funds (Example 3)
 3. Statement Letter of Responsibility (Example 4)
 4. Receipt of Government Assistance funds (Example 5)
 5. Business profile (Example 6)
- The following documents also need to be collected:
- Photocopy of active national bank account in the name of the candidate
 - Photocopy License of Micro and Small Enterprises (IUMK) and / or Business Certificate (SKU) from the village/ Kelurahan office.

3.2 Submission of Proposal on Candidates for Beneficiaries of Government Assistance

The Cooperative and MSMEs Department of XXXXX submits a proposal on candidates for Beneficiaries of Government Assistance to PPK Deputy, with a copy to the provincial department of Cooperative and MSMEs, attaching the following documents:

6. Decree of the head of the Regional Apparatus (Example 1);
7. Request letter for disbursement of Government Assistance funds (Example 2)
8. Minutes of disbursement of Government Assistance funds (Example 3)
9. Statement Letter of Responsibility (Example 4)
10. Receipt of Government Assistance funds (Example 5)
11. Photocopy of active national bank account in the name of the candidate
12. Business profile (Example 6)
13. Photocopy License Micro and Small Enterprises (IUMK) and / or Business Certificate (SKU) from the village/ Kelurahan office

3.3 Determination of Beneficiaries of Government Assistance

The Assistant Deputy for Business Protection checks the documents submitted, then the proposal will be certified by a Deputy PPK Decree and approved officially by KPA. The Cooperative and MSMEs Department of XXXXX confirmed the Deputy PPK Decree; the name, address, amount of Government Assistance, and bank account numbers are in the name of the beneficiaries.

3.4 Notification of Beneficiaries of Government Assistance

Selection results are informed directly to the beneficiaries of Government Assistance and informed to the village office through the Decree of Cooperative and MSMEs Department of XXXXX Regency.

4. Socialization to Beneficiaries of Government Assistance

4.1 Support for Conducting Socialization of Government Assistance Program organized by the Ministry of Cooperative and MSMEs

The Cooperative and MSMEs Department of XXXXX supports the Ministry of Cooperative and MSMEs to carry out socialization to the beneficiaries, also facilitate the beneficiaries to fill out documents to be prepared by the Ministry of Cooperative and MSMEs at the socialization.

5. Disbursement of Government Assistance Funds

5.1 Confirmation of Receiving Government Assistance Funds

After obtaining confirmation from the Ministry of Cooperative and MSMEs for the disbursement of funds to the beneficiaries' accounts of Government Assistance, the department invites the beneficiaries to inform and to provide direction about disbursement, utilization, and reporting mechanism of fund utilization (submission of receipts/purchase note) of Government Assistance funds.

5.2 Confirmation on Use of Government Assistance Funds

No later than 10 (ten) days after the disbursement of the fund, the Cooperative and MSMEs Department of XXXXX invites the beneficiaries to the department office to bring photocopies of receipts/notes and photos of purchased goods.

6. Monitoring and Facilitation

6.1 Monitoring Framework and Implementation

Periodic monitoring is carried out to collect information regarding business development especially data of monitoring indicator, to find issues that arise in the implementation of the program, to provide guidance/support needed by the beneficiaries, and to take the necessary actions to solve problems that might have happened during two years.

A monitoring form is provided to the beneficiaries to be filled out every month. Staff of XXXXX Cooperative and MSMEs Department visit every 3 months to collect monitoring forms, check the use of funds and the business situation.

Monitoring Framework of Cooperative and MSMEs Department of XXXXX is as follows:

Implementation Structure	<u>Coordinator:</u> Head of Cooperative and MSMEs Division Head of Supervision and Inspection Division <u>Field Staff:</u> Staff members of the Cooperative and MSMEs Department
Monitoring Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Value of assets ▫ Turnover per month ▫ Number of Employees (if available) ▫ Obstacles in running the business
Implementation Schedule	Every three months for two years
Budget Allocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transportation cost for field staff - Cost of printing/photocopying the monitoring format

6.2 Reporting on Monitoring Results to the Ministry of Cooperative and MSMEs

Cooperative and MSMEs Department of XXXXX reports the implementation progress of Government Assistance to the Deputy with a copy to the provincial department of Cooperative and MSMEs each semester for 2 (two) years using the report format prepared by the Ministry of Cooperative and MSMEs.

6.3 Monitoring and Evaluation by Ministry/Agency

Cooperative and MSMEs Department of XXXXX supports and facilitates monitoring, evaluation and inspection activities for the Government Assistance program implemented by the Ministry of Cooperative and MSMEs and other related agencies.

6.4 Assistance to the Beneficiaries

Cooperative and MSMEs Department of XXXXX provides assistance and guidance to the beneficiaries for 2 (two) years.

6.5 Misuse of Government Assistance Funds

If any misuse of Government Assistance funds is found during the monitoring, the beneficiaries will receive sanctions from the department as follows:

- Blacklisted on the Cooperative and MSMEs Department of XXXXX so he/she will not receive any assistance from the Cooperative and MSMEs Department of XXXXX in the future.

7. Program Evaluation

7.1 Evaluation Framework and Implementation

Cooperative and MSMEs Department of XXXXX conducts a program evaluation to find out and to analyze the achievement of the program as a lesson learnt to improve the effectiveness of the program in future implementation.

Evaluation activity is carried out by Cooperative and MSMEs Department of XXXXX by visiting the beneficiaries at their business locations to collect feedback and comments from the beneficiaries (using additional evaluation form; appendix 1 in SOP).

Evaluation Framework of Cooperative and MSMEs Department of XXXXX is as follows:

Implementation Structure	<u>Coordinator:</u> Head of Cooperative and MSMEs Division Head of Supervision and Inspection Division <u>Field Staff:</u> Staff members of the Cooperative and MSMEs Department
Evaluation Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Feedback & comments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in business development after receiving Government Assistance funds • Challenges and obstacles faced during the two years of the program implementation • Specific problems in the post-disaster period • Suggestions for programs
Implementation Schedule	End of the program (at the time of final monitoring)
Budget Allocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transportation cost for field staff - Cost of printing/photocopying the evaluation format

7.2 Preparation of Evaluation Report

The Cooperative and MSMEs Department of XXXXX prepares evaluation reports based on information collected from the beneficiaries as well as lessons learnt during program implementation.

7.3 Reporting on Evaluation Results of Government Assistance Program

The Cooperative and MSMEs Department of XXXXX explains the results of the program implementation and evaluation of the Government Assistance program:

- a) in the Coordination Meeting of the Cooperative and MSMEs Department of Central Sulawesi Province
- b) in the Coordination Meeting of the Cooperative and MSMEs Department of XXXXX

to share the results of the evaluation and to discuss the achievements/lessons learnt/other findings identified during the program implementation.


Appendix 1

Additional Evaluation Format: Feedback and Comments from Beneficiaries of Government Assistance

	Date:	
Name of Beneficiary:		
Name of Department Officer:		
Feedback from Beneficiaries:		
1) Changes in business development after receiving Government Assistance funds		
2) Challenges and obstacles faced during the two years of the program implementation		
3) Specific problems in the post-disaster period		
4) Suggestions to Cooperative and MSMEs Department and the Government Assistance Program		




5. Sample of Implemented Program – Case Study

(1) Habitat for Humanity Indonesia (HFHI)


Project title	Indonesia Central Sulawesi Disaster Response Project		
Implementing organization	Habitat for Humanity Indonesia (HFHI)		
Counterpart organization in Indonesian Government	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social Affairs Ministry 2. Central Sulawesi Social Affairs Department 3. Local Government at Regency and Municipality level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Education Department ▪ Expert team for construction & building of Public Works & Housing (PUPR) Dept. ▪ Social Department ▪ Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Sigi & Donggala 4. Sub-district and village government, community unit, neighborhood unit 		
Supporting organization	Community Disaster Management Post (PMPB)		
Project sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction and services 		
Output of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emergency Kit ▪ Temporary/Permanent housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CBDRM Training/Safety Housing Training ▪ Labor provision 	
Project type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash Grants ▪ Community Empowerment ▪ Gender Equality & Women Empowerment ▪ Vulnerable Group Support (Social Inclusion) 		
Project location (Sub-district level)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Palu (1 sub-district; 1 urban village) 2. Sigi (2 sub-districts; 11 villages) 3. Donggala (1 sub-district; 1 village) 	Implementation period	Starting date: Sep. 2018 Completion date: Dec. 2020
Project budget (in IDR)	20 billion to 40 billion	Funding Source	Company Partners and Individual
Project outline			
<p>1. Background</p> <p>The earthquake, liquefaction and tsunami that occurred in Central Sulawesi on 28 September 2018 had a very large impact. More than 2,000 people died, more than 1,300 people were missing and also hundreds of thousands of houses were severely, moderately and lightly damaged.</p> <p>HFH Indonesia, which is a humanitarian organization that focuses on providing adequate housing, including in disaster areas, was moved to carry out a disaster response program in Central Sulawesi.</p> <p>In accordance with the results of the assessment conducted, the community does not only need physical assistance such as the provision of houses, sanitation facilities and clean water but also how to increase community capacity so that they can build their lives better and reduce the risk of disasters in the future.</p> <p>2. Objectives</p> <p>Affected disaster community in Central Sulawesi is able to rebuild a better life and has capacity in disaster risk reduction.</p>			

3. Target Indicator (if any) 4,000 households in Central Sulawesi have access to livable housing, water and sanitation facilities, carpentry equipment, hygiene and health equipment, as well as training and education to increase disaster risk reduction capacity.			
Target beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Individuals: 16,000 (10,000 male; 6,000 female) ▪ Households: 4,000 HH 	Inclusiveness of vulnerable population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) ▪ Women ▪ Children ▪ Youth ▪ Elderly
Detailed activities/assistance of the project			
<p>1. Distribution of Emergency Shelter Kits, Hygiene Kits, and Community Debris Removal HFHI distributed assistance with village office and village office provided data about damaged houses and conducted field verification.</p> <p>2. Provision of Temporary Housing This one-year housing provision targeted 1039 units and utilizing the land of private land owners. HFHI provided the construction materials and employed local workers for the construction. Activity included the following items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducted Socialization to the village office and formulation of a local committee to facilitate the program ▪ After the local committee received the data from villagers, it filed verification to finalize the beneficiaries with the village office ▪ Conducted public announcement through a notice board in office village, and several strategic public places (food stall, mosque, meeting hall, etc.) ▪ Provided opportunities for villagers who disagree during a week of rebuttal ▪ Signed MOU with beneficiaries including obligation that must be followed by beneficiaries ▪ Provided construction materials and employed the workers from beneficiaries ▪ Supervised the construction <p>3. Provision of Permanent Housing Applying the same work procedures as Temporary Housing construction, HFHI provided 181 units of permanent housing for those who satisfied the following requirements; (1) Earthquake victims; (2) Lolu's villager proof by local ID; (3) Highly damaged; (4) Already married; (5) Poverty; (6) Vulnerable people (widows/elderly/many family members)</p> <p>4. Provision of Proper Clean Water and Sanitation Facilities HFHI conducted the activities by employing local workers</p> <p>5. Capacity Building for Disaster Risk Reduction (PASSA and CBDRM Training) HFHI trained PASSA (Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness) then Donggala BPBD and Fire Dept. provided CBDRM (Community Based Disaster Risk Management) training to the selected villagers including youth organizations, the elderly, religious leaders, community leaders, women, village government, community unit (Rukun Warga/RW), neighborhood unit (Rukun Tetangga/RT) and PwDs.</p> <p>6. Construction Training and Healthy & Safe Houses HFHI provided the "Healthy and Safe House training" composed of 2 sessions over 2 days (first day; theory and second day; practice) utilizing Indonesian National Standard guideline (SNI) to all beneficiaries of permanent housing assistance.</p>			
Project practices and policy			
<p>1. Strengthen mutual assistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participatory processes including socialization, making agreements and rules of the game, selecting local committees, cooperation during the construction of housing contributed to build 			

<p>mutual assistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training and capacity building activities, such as training on clean and healthy living habits, disaster risk reduction, and proper & safe housing construction created interaction between the community and facilitators, even from various communities; ▪ Involvement of the government especially at the village and sub-district levels, at least provides a space for interaction with the community and mutual cooperation. The government and communities jointly participated in the meetings to discuss project progress, existing challenges, and agreed on solutions for problems or challenges faced <p>2. Ensure accountability and transparency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the socialization and initial meeting, the criteria for beneficiaries were discussed and agreed upon, for example: disaster victims, residents outside of red zone, and those who did not receive the same assistance from other parties ▪ Set the public trial period which announced potential beneficiaries to ensure a refutation period. ▪ Beneficiaries were informed about the quantity and quality of materials provided to build a house and ensured the receipt from the suppliers <p>3. Facilitate the community for continuous recovery and reconstruction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local communities and government discussed designs and locations of houses, water and sanitation facilities, local material supply and local craftsmen. ▪ Set the regulations including the involvement of beneficiaries during program implementation, for example when building housing, beneficiaries are responsible for distributing materials, monitoring construction work, and helping with construction activities, etc. ▪ Prioritized local materials and craftsmen especially for natural materials needed and involved local organizations, for example involving PMPB in planning, implementing, and conducting monitoring and evaluation of the programs <p>4. Considering the needs and priority in each phase of reconstruction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Considered needs of needy families when prioritizing the housing assistance and this was deliberately discussed among community and local leaders <p>5. Inclusiveness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Selection of the local committees as well as PMPB membership considering vulnerable people (persons with disabilities, women, youth, etc.) and selection of beneficiaries which prioritized vulnerable people (such as widows, the elderly, families with babies / children, etc.) ▪ Considered design of shelters and other facilities for the use of vulnerable people ▪ Considered gender balance in local committee membership, training participants, participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. ▪ Participated and initiated "Women as Pioneers of Reconstruction" activities by providing training in proper and safe house construction for women
<p>Actual achievement and unexpected positive effect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CBDRM training contributed to making villagers aware of the dangers in their neighborhood, so they can actively find solutions to minimize and prevent the hazards ▪ Builder training, for example in mild steel skills. At first, there were few builders who mastered mild steel work. However, now, many builders in Sigi and Lombonga have mastered mild steel work.
<p>Lessons learned for future reconstruction projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Disaster Management and Development</u>: In theory of Disaster Management, the cycle of rehabilitation and reconstruction phases of disaster response will be followed by developmental stages. Rehabilitation and reconstruction will guide and become opportunities for development. In practice, however, reconstruction can become a barrier to development depending on the way of implementing habilitation. ▪ <u>Emergency Response and Transfer of Technology and Skills</u>: Emergency response in general must be carried out quickly to pursue the efficiency in solving the issues caused by disasters. Prioritizing the speed for the interest of donors such as fiscal year and reputation from outside may often neglect the necessary processes. In order to pursue promptness, experts or parties capable of providing assistance such as contractors are necessary to be involved.




<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Huntara focuses on the best interests of the family</u>: The housing construction carried out by Yayasan Habitat Kemanusiaan Indonesia (YHKI) is different from the concept of temporary shelters in general. YHKI Temporary Shelter centralized the recipient families in all phase of the housing construction project from the planning to implementation including involvement of the beneficiaries such as choice of building shelter on their own land or plots. The result was good quality housing, high sense of ownership, and improvement of dignity of recipients also motivating them to improve their lives ▪ <u>Emergency Response and Economic Empowerment</u>: Emergency response activities rarely stimulates the community of survivors. Emergency response is the expenditure of resources as costs that do not generate incentives for the stretching of the local economy that benefits survivors by only stimulating those outside of the local economy suppliers of aid materials, transport operators (air, land and sea), contractors and their business entities and especially survivors who did not get the assistance.
Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited supply of materials with 'competition' programs from other NGOs and government programs especially for housing. ▪ The number of local builders is limited, especially in the early stages. ▪ Current conditions, many builders set high rates because of the large number of needs, including the standard wage from the government's Permanent Housing program
Notable attention in the implementation of activities/Points of concern for future expansion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community participation, especially local village leadership really supported running the program ▪ Empowerment of the local economy by prioritizing the supply of materials from local suppliers and local builders ▪ Coordination with all parties including the government, especially BPBD, Social Affair Department and also with other NGOs. ▪ Necessity to consider the sustainability of the program not to be limited to providing assistance (providers) but to enable the community to obtain capacity to build their lives better (enabler)
Pictures of the Project
  
Provision of Permanent Housing
Temporary Housing Unit
URL/Useful link for further information
www.habitatindonesia.org Instagram : @habitat_id

(2) Yayasan Panorama Alam Lestari (YPAL) Poso


Project title	Welfare improvement and women empowerment in concordance with disaster risk reduction activities in Central Sulawesi			
Implementing organization	Yayasan Panorama Alam Lestari (YPAL) Poso			
Counterpart organization in Indonesian Government	1. Village Government 2. Village Posyandu (integrated community health service post) 3. Donggala BPBD & Sigi DRR Forum			
Supporting organization	Yayasan IDEP Selaras Alam (Bali)			
Project sector	Agriculture and Forestry			
Output of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Permaculture Training ▪ Provision of Agriculture Tools ▪ Post-harvest product processing training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participatory Mapping ▪ Agroforestry Training ▪ Distribution of fruit seeds as many as 3,500 trees for all assisted villages 		
Project type	1. Agriculture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community Empowerment ▪ Gender Equality ▪ Women Empowerment ▪ Voucher Assistance 	2. Forestry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community Empowerment ▪ Voucher Assistance 		
Project location (Sub-district level)	1. Sigi (1 sub-district; 1 village) 2. Donggala (2 sub-districts; 5 villages)	Implementation period	Starting date: Aug. 2019 Completion date: Aug. 2020	
Project budget (in IDR)	IDR 500,000,000-	Funding Source	Medico International, Give2Asia and Caritas Austria	
Project outline				
<p>1. Background Post-disaster 28 September 2018, the community's economic activities in the agricultural sector tended to experience significant changes and impacts, dryness and the dysfunction of the dam made it difficult for community agriculture to operate optimally, so it is necessary to formulate activities that can support and provide alternative livelihoods for survivors in Central Sulawesi.</p> <p>2. Objectives Developing alternative agriculture through a land-use approach with the Permaculture method, a series of training sessions, providing support for garden tools and distributing seeds that can be cultivated on an agricultural scale in the yards of the houses.</p> <p>3. Target Indicator (if any)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The community is expected to be resilient and can fulfill the need for healthy food, whether for consumption during the emergency period and for sale during the recovery period; ▪ Fair and sustainable land use and governance practices are expected to reduce the risk level of disasters such as floods and landslides 				
Target beneficiaries	520 households	Inclusiveness of vulnerable population	Women	

Detailed activities/assistance of the project	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Permaculture Training <p>The training targets a total of 520 disaster-affected women; 100 are from Sigi Regency (Jono Oge village) and 420 are from Donggala Regency (Amal, Salova, Sumari, Tariipa & Kumbasa villages) to independently make a garden nearby their yard by planting plants such as long beans, chilies, tomatoes, eggplants, etc.)</p> <p>This training was facilitated by IDEP Selaras Alam Bali and YPAL Poso using group-based learning with a maximum of 25 people/group. This activity not only improved knowledge about preparedness and food security but also as a trauma healing for adults.</p> 2. Provision of agricultural tools (hoes, shovels, machetes, 40-meter nets, compost buckets, watering cans, sprayers) and organic vegetable seeds to 520 beneficiaries <p>The agricultural tools were determined by field staff when observing the needs of villagers. IDEP, YPAL, vendors and the village government distributed the tools at the end of the training activity, each family received one tools package when finished their garden and field staff checked the distribution.</p> 3. Post-harvest product processing training for 10 representatives from each village <p>This training was a follow-up activity of permaculture training that produced VCO (Virgin Coconut Oil) and dry spices. The program selected 10 representatives from each village who satisfied the following requirements; (1) Interest in SME; (2) Good harvest result; (3) Availability of potential local raw materials such as coconut for VCO production; (4) Committed to running a new additional business.</p> <p>The outcome of this activity, such as the VCO product, has been marketed through a local village level and increasing women's capacity & family income.</p> 4. Participatory Mapping <p>The objective of this activity was to create a Disaster Risk Sketch Map at the village level, also to determine specific locations for installing the evacuation and gathering point signs. The stakeholders of the activities were village government, community leaders & institutional and Community Disaster Management Group (KMPB) Group</p> 5. Agroforestry Training <p>The project provided training to the community about planting trees between secondary crops or flood & landslide-prone areas</p> 6. Distribution of fruit seeds for as many as 3,500 trees for all assisted villages <p>The project distributed fruit seeds of durian, avocado, coconut and mango. Priority of seed distribution was assisted group, village government, KMPB group, and non-direct beneficiaries</p> 	
Project practices and policy	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen mutual assistance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training for village women's groups which was carried out gradually ▪ KMPB formulation activity included women's groups as part of the logistics team and fulfillment of healthy food ▪ Psychosocial services were carried out during emergency phase such as inviting children to play and provided direct education by using comics & other equipment; while during the reconstruction-rehabilitation period, the project formulated KMPB and trained women on developing family-based healthy food gardens ▪ BPBD Donggala and Sigi DRR Forum played a role in helping the process of establishing KMPB in each village ▪ Each village head supported developing permaculture gardens as an alternative livelihood for the communities. 2. Ensure accountability and transparency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In accordance to the agreement in coordination with the village government and open socialization, the YPAL team determined the criteria based on Posyandu (Integrated Service Post) data to see families categorized as malnourished and to avoid beneficiaries who had received similar assistance from other NGOs / Organizations 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Beneficiary selection was conducted by checking professions that are in accordance with the mentoring program, namely farmers and asking for KK (Family Card) / KTP (ID Cards) identity and committed willingness to cooperate and participate in the mentoring program ▪ The result of the selection was returned to the village government to obtain approval and ratification of the beneficiaries list; ▪ The project conducted on-site surveys at the candidates' houses to check their whereabouts and availability of land, and to ensure willingness to participate in program assistance; ▪ The project shared beneficiary data with other NGOs by WhatsApp groups and informal meetings to avoid overlapping the assistance <p>3. Facilitate the community for continuous recovery and reconstruction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Beneficiaries are involved in determining the type of agricultural equipment needed and discussing climatic conditions related to the types of plants that want to be cultivated based on local wisdom and local cultural practices; ▪ The program trained Post-harvest processing to anticipate overproduction of crops and learn about hatchery systems that can be sold or stored for replanting <p>4. Considering the needs and priorities in each phase of reconstruction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agricultural sector was selected since the majority of the target communities were farmers to rapidly recover the economy without changing their professions during the recovery period, there is also need for trauma healing for adults. . <p>5. Inclusiveness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The activity was designed to meet the health and nutritious needs of vulnerable groups in beneficiary families; ▪ This activity was designed as a family basis, so if the selected beneficiaries were vulnerable groups, other family members could do the gardening; ▪ This activity focused on helping beneficiaries work together so gender equality can be achieve in plantation development. For example, husbands help hoe, collect local materials for making organic compost while wives or children can plant, harvest crops and cook for daily needs.
<p>Actual achievement and unexpected positive effect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As of the end of the program, the achievements are that the beneficiaries started to harvest garden products, enjoyed the products to eat and some sold the extra food at the market. The income range is around IDR 100,000/month. ▪ The practice was extended to non-beneficiary groups who participated in developing the gardens in their family's field. The knowledge sharing about permaculture garden development for non-target group who only received the seeds occurred during the wedding celebration or funeral.
<p>Lessons learned for future reconstruction project</p> <p>Coordination and community involvement in determining the type of agricultural aid, so the equipment provided is in accordance with the needs</p>
<p>Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adjusting community time to be able to participate in the meeting optimally ▪ Changes in Village heads that have an impact on team coordination in the field ▪ Beneficiary commitment ▪ Social jealousy ▪ Scarcity of agricultural equipment from suppliers
<p>Notable attentions in the implementation of activities/Points of concern for future expansion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consensus is needed to ensure beneficiary commitment ▪ Data collection must be carried out directly by the YPAL team while still coordinating with village stakeholders ▪ Understand social dynamics at the village level such as community free time to be invited to meetings and comply with local customs

Pictures of the Project		
		
Permaculture Training	Garden Pilot Project	Harvest of society
URL/Useful link for further information		
https://www.voaindonesia.com/a/bertani-di-lahan-pekarangan-bantu-petani-sigi-memenuhi-kebutuhan-rumah-tangga/5220794.html https://www.facebook.com/ypallestari https://ypallestari.wordpress.com/		

(3) Yayasan Bumi Tangguh

Project title	Central Sulawesi Sigi District Resilience Program (CSSDRP)			
Implementing organization	Yayasan Bumi Tangguh			
Counterpart organization in Indonesian Government	1. Bappeda of Central Sulawesi 2. Sigi Cooperative and MSMEs Department 3. Agriculture Department Up. Agricultural Extension Agency			
Supporting organization	1. World Renew 2. ZOA			
Project sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Culinary Business ▪ Food Processing ▪ Handcrafts ▪ Textiles ▪ Agriculture ▪ Livestock ▪ Automotive ▪ Services ▪ Construction 			
Output of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Product processing training ▪ Cocoa rejuvenation training ▪ Livestock training ▪ Recapitalization of small business ▪ Cash for Work 			
Project type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash Grants ▪ Community Empowerment ▪ Gender Equality & Women Empowerment ▪ Vulnerable Group Support (Social Inclusion) ▪ Livelihood Recovery for Micro and Small Businesses ▪ Voucher Assistance 			
Project location	Sigi (1 sub-district; 6 villages)	Implementation period	Starting date: May. 2019 Completion date: Sep. 2020	
Project budget (in IDR)	IDR 869,200,000-	Funding Source	1. World Renew 2. ZOA	
Project outline				
<p>1. Background</p> <p>Central Sulawesi Sigi District Resilience Program (CSSDRP) is a program implemented by Yayasan Bumi Tangguh (YBT) after the earthquake and tsunami disaster in Palu-Sigi-Donggala, Central Sulawesi. The program locus was located in Sigi Regency, Dolo Selatan Sub-district, especially in 6 target villages namely, Jono Village, Sambo Village, Wisolo Village, Balongga Village, Ramba Village and Bangga Village. This program was a collaboration between YBT and World Renew Canada.</p> <p>2. Objectives</p> <p>Disaster-affected communities in Central Sulawesi can rebuild their lives better and have the capacity to reduce disaster risks.</p> <p>3. Target Indicator (if any)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alternative livelihood, tools and equipment for 198 HH in 6 target villages ▪ Farming training and inputs for 198 HH in 6 target villages ▪ Livestock replacement and husbandry training for 50 HH in 6 target villages ▪ Recapitalization of small business for 198 HH in 6 target villages ▪ Cash for Work for 250 HH in 6 target villages 				
Target beneficiaries	Households: 894 HH	Inclusiveness of vulnerable population	Persons with disabilities, Women, Children, Elderly	

Detailed activities/assistance of the project
<p>1. Alternative livelihood, tools and equipment The activity was banana processing training targeted to women for selling processed banana snacks, from 6 target villages. The banana processing training included banana bolen, strudel banana, banana nuggets, sale bananas, shredded banana peels and banana brownies. This activity was carried out in Sambo Village</p> <p>2. Farming training and inputs Agricultural activities included methods of replanting using side grafting and cup on grafting methods as cocoa cultivation training activities for cocoa farmers in Ramba Village. Cocoa cultivation training activities extended separately in the 6 program target villages. In addition, the program conducted training for the manufacture of liquid organic fertilizer and solid organic fertilizer (Compost) for farmers from the 6 target villages. This activity was conducted in Ramba Village, in collaboration with the South Dolo District Agricultural Extension Center (BPP).</p> <p>3. Livestock replacement and husbandry training The program provided training for making silage for ruminant animal feed targeting cattle and goat breeders. This activity was carried out in Ramba Village and in the cattle breeder community from the 6 target villages.</p> <p>4. Recapitalization of small business Business capital assistance was provided to businesses at a very micro level with the types of businesses including small-scale yellow rice sellers, traditional cakes and fried food sellers, small-scale vegetable sellers, and similar businesses at this level. The village government played a role in verifying and validating SMEs data resulting from the YBT assessment in the field.</p> <p>5. Cash for work The cash for work activities utilized local communities as labor for infrastructure development such as broncaptering and excavating pipelines at water point construction as a source of clean water for the community in Balongga Village.</p>
Project practices and policy
<p>1. Strengthen mutual assistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cash for Work encouraged to working together. ▪ The business recapitalization program formulated groups considering the high value of recapitalization assistance for individuals. YBT did not intervene in their group formation and this was carried out based on the number of members who process the product. ▪ Group production was applied to business assistance. <p>2. Ensure accountability and transparency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The program posted the list of beneficiaries at the village office and each hamlet. ▪ The program prepared a complaint form and a program announcement board. <p>3. Facilitate the community for continuous recovery and reconstruction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The program carried out activities, training, input and facilitation of business development. ▪ The program introduced mentoring and assistance. ▪ The program introduced simultaneous monitoring and evaluation <p>4. Considering the needs and priority in each phase of reconstruction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The program referred to the condition of vulnerable communities and coordination with stakeholders during decision-making. <p>5. Inclusiveness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The program involved women, children, vulnerable communities, female head of family, persons with disabilities, and vulnerable communities in terms of location access. <p>6. Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The program explored the potential of local resources, prioritizing community knowledge and experience in determining proposed activities, and providing examples of good practice.
Actual achievement and unexpected positive effect
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Even though the number of target beneficiaries is limited, the livelihood and food security programs could reach all communities in the target villages.


<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are alternative livelihoods related to environmental sustainability, such as weaver ants farming. The amount of assistance from micro and small enterprises was not as large as some other NGOs, but according to beneficiaries, the assistance was directly provided to the communities and benefitted their micro business development. 		
Lessons learned for future reconstruction project		
<p>In the future, it is important to involve women. When dams and irrigation were damaged, farming activities that were generally carried out by men could not run well, while women supported by selling at the kiosks, market, in front of the houses, or school canteen, which was helpful in meeting the daily needs of the family.</p>		
Challenges		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While recognizing the benefits, the real sector micro-enterprises such as kiosks and small snack stalls cannot be developed on a large scale because there is market saturation. In one village, the number of customers are not sufficient unless micro-entrepreneurs develop their merchandise by selling to public markets. For farming, more alternatives such as crops are needed when land is damaged and water is scarce. Collected data was fluctuating, especially during the emergency response period. 		
Notable attentions in the implementation of activities/Points of concern for future expansion		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the response period and reconstruction-rehabilitation period, the process of determining beneficiaries does not need to be too long because people need a good and fast livelihood. When it comes to disaster programs, program implementation should be faster, more concise, and simple. If the program desires to develop livelihoods in a village that has not experienced a disaster, the intervention period will be longer because the raw materials, human resources, and others are available. The situation was different if a village that has experienced a disaster, the intervention period would be shorter because the community urgently needs food, jobs and inhabitation immediately after the disaster. Therefore, requiring cooperation and coordination with stakeholders in the formulation of strategies for fast and appropriate livelihood restoration is essential. 		
Pictures of the Project		
		
<p>Husbandry Training Activities</p>	<p>Alternative Livelihoods Training Activities</p>	<p>Training Activities for Making Liquid Organic Fertilizer (POC) and Solid Organic Fertilizer (Compost)</p>
		
<p>Rejuvenation training activities using the Side Grafting and Cup on Grafting methods</p>	<p>Cash for Work Activities</p>	
<p>URL/Useful link for further information</p> <p>http://www.bumitangguh.or.id/</p>		

(4) Mercy Corps Indonesia (MCI)


Project Title	Agriculture Recovery		Mercy Corps Indonesia	
Implementing Organization	Mercy Corps Indonesia (MCI)			
Counterpart organization in Indonesian Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Taripa Village Gov. ▪ Agriculture Extension Agency (BPP) 			
Supporting Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PT Kultiva 			
Project Sector	Agriculture			
Output of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training on cocoa and corn cultivation ▪ Household financial management training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access water for agriculture 		
Project Type	Community Empowerment			
Project Location	1. Sigi (5 sub-districts; 23 villages) 2. Donggala (2 sub-districts; 4 villages)	Implementation Period	Starting date: Jul. 2019 Completion date: Jul. 2020	
Project Budget (in IDR)	Not disclosed	Funding Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PT Cargill ▪ PT Bayer ▪ Syngenta Foundation 	
Project Outline				
<p>1. Background</p> <p>On September 28, 2018, an earthquake of 7.4M triggered a tsunami, land liquefaction, and landslides in Central Sulawesi, Indonesia which cost 4,340 lives. 172,635 people were displaced and 100,028 houses were damaged (according to the Central Sulawesi Provincial Government, 7 January 2019) The most affected areas identified by the Government of Indonesia are the districts of Sigi, Donggala, Parigi Moutong, and Palu City. The total loss caused by the disaster was around IDR 2.8 trillion, and the total damage to the entire province was IDR 15.58 trillion. In 2019, the Central Sulawesi economy is predicted to grow by 6.24%. At this rate of growth, the provincial economy is expected to create 30,168 new jobs. The disaster has immediately slowed growth to 4.49%, which will significantly reduce new job creation to 8,461 people. The poverty rate will increase further until 2020, to 495,528 people (16.05% of the population). This has also significantly reduced the capital stock to minus 9%, which is equivalent to IDR 15 trillion of infrastructure damage. Compared to the other three affected cities/regencies in Central Sulawesi, Sigi Regency has the largest agricultural area affected by the disaster. Data from the Sigi Agriculture Department (2019) shows that around 11,500 farmer households with 13,500 HA of agricultural land are affected; most of them are rice, corn and cocoa farmers. Based on an assessment conducted by MCI (2018), most of the irrigation networks in Sigi Regency are damaged, and farmers (especially rice and maize farmers) need urgent support to restore their access to water resources.</p> <p>2. Objectives</p> <p>Accelerating farmer recovery and building resilience with the aim of helping farmer families recover from disasters while also addressing the overall impact on the agricultural sector to reduce the long-term negative impact of the ongoing disruption since the September events to meet the needs of farmers in Sigi Regency with a focus on corn and cocoa farmers.</p> <p>3. Target Indicator (if any)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 50 farmers participated in ToT on Household Financial Management 				

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 600 farmers participated in Household Financial Management Training ▪ 200 farmers participated in Cocoa Cultivation Technique Training ▪ 150 farmers participated in Corn Cultivation Technique Training ▪ 418 Households (1,603 Individual) have access to water for agriculture through water pumps and shallow wells 			
Target beneficiaries	2,603 Individuals 418 Households/60 Groups	Inclusiveness of vulnerable population	Person with disabilities, Women, Elderly, Illiteracy
Detailed activities/assistance of the project			
<p>Mercy Corps Indonesia (MCI) provided support for access to water through bore wells and water pumps so that farmers could immediately resume farming. The proposed concept would provide much needed support to maize and cocoa farmers in Sigi Regency so that the agricultural sector recovered quickly after the impact of the earthquake and liquefaction, returned crop productivity to the same state it was before the disaster, and to improve access to markets and financial services. Mercy Corps works in partnership with local farmer groups, extension agents, local community groups and the private sector to implement these agricultural restoration initiatives and help farmers and their communities become more resilient</p>			
Project Practices and policy			
<p>1.Strengthen mutual assistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MCI carried out community-based activities involving farmer groups, Family Welfare Advisors (PKK), youth organizations, Entrepreneurial Skills Education (PKW), and other groups at the village level. ▪ MCI facilitated to enable voluntary farmer groups to be actively involved in agricultural activities. The selection and activation of groups were carried out together with the village government, as well as recommendations from BPP and PT Kultiva. ▪ Farmers who were trained in the ToT on household financial management have become facilitators and trainers for household financial management training at the village level. ▪ Changes in behavior of cocoa farmers who rejuvenate and cut old cocoa to renew unproductive plant conditions. ▪ Two maize demonstration plots facilitated by MCI in collaboration with farmer groups showed average tile yields of 7-9 tons/ ha and encouraged farmers to replicate in their respective fields. ▪ One cocoa demonstration plot with a polyculture system has succeeded in encouraging farmers to replicate rejuvenation of cocoa by planting corn and papaya as alternative income. The role of the community in the demonstration plot activities were the provision of land, provision of local materials and as labor. ▪ The economic recovery of farmers after the assistance of agricultural shallow wells succeeded in reactivating 490 Ha of dry land which was affected by disasters due to the breakdown of Gumbasa agricultural irrigation <p>2.Ensure accountability and transparency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The criteria for beneficiaries were developed together with the village and the Agricultural Extension Agency (BPP) through coordination so as to answer all needs and match the resources of MCI and MCI, stakeholders and target community made agreement for the determination of criteria for beneficiaries as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Registered in a farmer group that has a decree (SK) ○ Are farmers affected by the 28 September 2019 disaster and registered as residents in the target village of MCI ○ Farmers who are involved in MCI in data through the verification of ID cards and KK ▪ All documents of MCI and community activities were informed to the village head and related institutions such as the Agricultural Extension Agency (BPP) and the Water Committee. 			




<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MCI held meetings at the village and sub-district levels to select beneficiaries to ensure transparency ▪ A letter of agreement for sharing of roles between farmers, farmer groups and MCI signed by all parties and acknowledged by the village head. ▪ MCI ensures to submit work reports by farmers who are actively involved in MCI's activities ▪ MCI kept records of activities, photos and attendance lists for each activity and proof of goods handover <p>3. Facilitate the community for continuous recovery and reconstruction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MCI ensured a follow-up plan for every training session that is carried out ▪ MCI conducted field monitoring and evaluation of programs to ensure the sustainability and success of the program ▪ MCI conducted discussions and coordination with related parties to determine farmers' needs. ▪ The community provided land and other resources in the village, and labor to help with the MCI construction ▪ Communities and villages shared funds to meet program needs that are not facilitated by MCI ▪ MCI and the village government of Taripa shared the resource for cocoa rejuvenation, which the village contributed IDR 60,000,000. The partnership mechanism with the village government was based on the commitment from the village government to continue to participate in these cocoa rejuvenation activities. <p>4. Considering the needs and priority in each phase of reconstruction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MCI conducted assessments through FGD and KII to find accurate information and data related to the condition of the post-disaster community to determine the right recovery program and study the related documents available. <p>5. Inclusiveness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MCI worked with all groups regardless of race, ethnicity, religion, gender, people with disabilities (physical disabilities, illiteracy, elderly, etc.). ▪ MCI directed farmer groups, cadres, village government to involve people with special needs in training activities. ▪ MCI ensured the involvement of women in every activity.
Actual achievement and unexpected positive effect
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 58 farmers participated in the ToT on household financial management ▪ 706 farmers participated in household financial management training ▪ 357 farmers participated in cocoa cultivation technique training ▪ 399 farmers participated in corn cultivation technique training ▪ 418 Households (1,603 Individuals) have access to water for agriculture through water pumps and shallow wells
Lessons learned for future reconstruction project
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordination between institutions must be carried out regularly so that the programs are not overlapping but complementary. ▪ The role of the government as the leading sector functioned to coordinate and took roles for all existing non-governmental organizations so that the assistance distributed to the community can be evenly distributed and answer all needs. In addition, the government needs to provide the necessary data to provide the implementing agencies before their intervention. The prior coordination would contribute to the distribution of assistance and fulfil the needs of beneficiaries. ▪ All levels of the governments needs to have good primary and secondary data for all the impacts of disasters that occurred both economically, infrastructure, etc.

Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The absence of comprehensive data on the impact of disasters and the community's needs for post-disaster recovery. ▪ The tendency of dependence on assistance owned by the community was a big challenge for implementing institutions that are purely engaged in community empowerment. ▪ Social jealousy existed at the community level which made it difficult for non-governmental organizations with limited resources to facilitate all the needs of the community.
Notable attentions in the implementation of activities/Points of concern for future expansion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is necessary to involve the community in planning, implementation, and monitoring evaluation ▪ It is essential to build consensus among stakeholders regarding plans and strategies that will be used in carrying out support activities.
Pictures of the Project

URL/Useful link for further information
https://www.mercycorps.or.id/program/palu-lombok-response


(5) Yakkum Emergency Unit (YEU)

Project title	Post-disaster support for elderly and people with disabilities affected by the earthquake, liquefaction and tsunami disasters with an inclusive approach			
Implementing organization	Yakkum Emergency Unit (YEU)			
Counterpart organization in Indonesian Government	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Central Sulawesi Provincial Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Disaster Management Dept. (BPBD) Health Dept Social Affairs Dept. Local Government at Regency and Municipality level (Palu, Sigi, and Donggala) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Palu, Sigi and Donggala Regional Disaster Management Dept. Palu, Sigi and Donggala Health Dept Sigi and Donggala Communities Empowerment Palu, Sigi and Donggala Social Affairs Dept. Palu, Sigi and Donggala Livestock Dept. Sigi Crops and Agriculture Department 			
Supporting organization	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Peer Support Groups (KDS) 			
Project sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture Livestock Construction Furniture Handcrafts Culinary 			
Output of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health services: elderly posyandu, home care, distribution of assistive devices for the elderly and disabled Protection: organizer of the elderly and PwDs Livelihood support assistance 			
Project type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voucher assistance Community empowerment Gender equality & women empowerment Vulnerable group support (social inclusion) 			
Project location	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Palu (4 sub-districts; 7 urban villages) Sigi (5/6 sub-districts; 8/9 villages) Donggala (4 sub-districts; 7 villages) 	Implementation period	Starting date: Sep.2018 Completion date: Dec. 2020	
Project budget (in IDR)	IDR 36,039,677,139,-	Funding Source	Help Age International, Christian Aid, Christofel Blind mission, Tear and Act Alliance	
Outline of the Project				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Background After the disaster, health services for the elderly and Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) are difficult and not friendly according to their needs, so most of the basic needs of the elderly and vulnerable groups are not fulfilled. Objectives 				

<p>This program was designed to improve access to good health, home care services, protection and fulfillment of rights protection for those with disabilities</p> <p>3. Target Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Better access to healthcare and home care for elderly (M/F) and PwDs in 5 villages. ▪ Establishment of a sustainable formal platform for the elderly (M/F) to voice their concerns and to uphold their rights. ▪ Elderly (M/F) and PwDs are able to earn income through livelihood resilience intervention. 			
Target beneficiaries	Households= 7,000 HH Male= 14,000/Female=21,000 Total=35,000	Inclusiveness of vulnerable population	People with disabilities, women, children, youth, elderly and stigmatized illnesses
<p>Detailed activities/assistance of the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Livelihood restoration in agriculture, construction, culinary, animal husbandry and handicrafts was implemented through cash giving and training such as bookkeeping training, market chain management, packaging training, promotional training, other internal capacity building ▪ Beneficiaries needed to make a business plan for the following few weeks if they want to receive these funds. The contents of the business plan were what beneficiaries need to run their business. ▪ The program implemented psychosocial support activities such as joint exercise, sharing together, increasing skills, and games. ▪ The program provided protection to the lansian, namely health services including family planning service posts - Integrated Health (Posyandu) for the elderly, home care, distribution of assistive devices for the elderly and PwDs. 			
<p>Project practices and policy</p> <p>1.Strengthen mutual assistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assistance for the elderly was conducted by organizing the elderly in the form of elderly groups, sharing media together including monthly meetings and peer support ▪ Psychosocial support activities were implemented such as joint exercise, sharing together, improving skills, and games. ▪ Healthy elderly people helped the sick as voluntary/social funding, family support, and village government for inclusive housing in the village land provided for the construction of houses for PwDs <p>2.Ensure accountability and transparency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The program was conducted in a participatory and consultative manner with the stakeholders including village government, community leaders, disability organizations, elderly organizations, organizations in the village and religious leaders. ▪ The program ensured dissemination and public consultation for each activity, such as socialization of the criteria for beneficiaries, selection of beneficiaries and monitoring ▪ The program prepared a complaint mechanism, written reports to YEU parties, and information media such as banners that are easily read by vulnerable groups. <p>3. Facilitate the community for continuous recovery and reconstruction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The program formulated a joint plan and was agreed upon jointly by villages and institutions, then completed by dividing the roles for both villages and institutions. Village government acted as a control in occupancy development. ▪ Beneficiaries contributed to the housing development, for example, as builders and also independently added materials, especially natural materials. For economic empowerment, beneficiaries contributed to labor and made efforts to increase business capital ▪ Programs were in line with government policies, namely by synchronizing government assistance with YEU beneficiaries. This enabled beneficiaries to obtain information and assistance from government work programs and to increase market reach. Training for beneficiaries included good packaging practices and introducing their products to souvenir figures and to other UMKM members for expanding their market 			

<p>4. Considering the needs and priority in each phase of reconstruction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Design in the program ensured accessibility at the construction sector work program, including building housing with easy access for the elderly. <p>5. Inclusiveness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The program provided suitable support/accommodation tools, determining accessible places for vulnerable groups ▪ The program completed a database with disaggregated data, ensuring friendly access to information for all vulnerable groups ▪ The involvement of women was considered when making decisions <p>6. Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Involving vulnerable groups was ensured in every stage of implementation, involving the government at every stage and the village government as a control in implementation
Actual achievement and unexpected positive effect
<p><u>Actual achievement:</u> Inclusive access in the context of this program was to ensure access to information related to government programs, opportunities to receive government assistance, build networks in partnership. This contributed to survival and increasing the income of beneficiaries to be self-sustained.</p> <p><u>Unexpected positive effect:</u> All activities carried out by YEU were participatory, starting from determining criteria for beneficiaries, determining beneficiaries and monitoring. Everything was carried out jointly with stakeholders.</p>
Lessons learned for future reconstruction project
In this program there were problems or difficulties in collecting data related to the elderly and those with disabilities. The village did not share YEU's perceptions about the definition of disability. Therefore, it is essential to explain the common perception of the definition of disability.
Challenges
At the start of the survey, the village government did not understand how to find data related to disabilities, so YEU needed to use the words such as, "people with hearing disabilities", or other physical disabilities. The program could not rely on data available at the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), because BPS data on disability conditions were not specific.
Notable attentions in the implementation of activities/Points of concern for future expansion
Participation and Culture perception for the beneficiaries are indispensable.
Pictures of the Project
  
<p>Monitoring Elderly Business Capital Assistance</p> <p>Mobile Clinic for Elderly Examination.</p> <p>Coordination with Bangga Village Governments Regarding Beneficiaries of Non-Cash Assistance</p>
URL/Useful link for further information
<p>ww.yeu.or.id</p> <p>FB Yakkum emergency Unit</p>

(6) PKBI-JMK OXFAM

Project title	Livelihood Recovery in MSME, Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries sector by Capital Support for Business Group		
Implementing organization	PKBI-JMK OXFAM		
Counterpart organization in Indonesian Government	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Central Sulawesi Provincial Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population and Civil Registration Dept. Cooperative and SMEs Dept Health Dept Social Affairs Dept. Agricultural Dept Animal Husbandry Dept Fisheries Dept Local Government at Regency and Municipality level (Palu, Sigi, and Donggala) 		
Supporting organization	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mandiri Bank Roles: Supporting cash transfer program Telkomsel Roles: Wifi installation On-line media Roles: Publication of good practices 		
Project sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture Fishery Livestock Culinary Business Food Processing Handcrafts 		
Output of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing Business Capital Assistance Training According to Sector (SMEs, Fishery, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry) Introduction and Development of Digital Marketing Software Equipment Assistance Establishment of Village Economic Forum 		
Project type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash grants Voucher assistance Community Empowerment Livelihood recovery for Micro and Small businesses 		
Project location	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Palu (3 sub-districts; 3 urban villages) Sigi (6 sub-districts; 6 villages): Donggala (3 sub-districts; 11 villages): 	Implementation period	Starting date: Oct.2018 Completion date: Sep. 2020
Project budget (in IDR)	IDR 12,434,863,000	Funding Source	Oxfam
Outline of the Project			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Background Damage and loss of livelihood assets of people affected by the PASIGALA disaster on September 28 2018, especially the MSME, agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries sectors, causing community income sources to be disrupted and tend to be unstable and some do not operate at all. Objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovery of sources of income for the affected community through the support of the capital 			

<p>assistance business in the amount of Rp. 2,550,000 to 4,344 disaster-affected communities, assistance and training for livelihood resilience, for example in the fisheries sector (salt farmers and fishermen), MSMEs (food processing, culinary and handicrafts as well as textiles) livestock (goat farming), and agriculture (organic, hydroponic and hydroponic).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take an inclusive approach in mapping/assessing livelihood potential which is a superior product in an intervention area or village and the result is the need for livelihood restoration in each village such as the agriculture, fisheries, livestock and SME sectors. Digitization. Introducing the digital world by doing capacity building to prepare human resources to do this. Compilation of digital software in marketing products. Testing applications that have been made for marketing, for example (salt production). Launched the use of digital marketing (salt) outside the region. <p>3. Target Indicator (if any)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration of productivity of Talise Salt Farmers (\pm 70-80 tons / 3 days before the disaster. Currently \pm 20-25 tons / 3 days). Be more creative and organized in managing group businesses after training such as group management according to group basics such as 1) salting using bio membranes (16 salt farmer groups), 2) SMEs (40 SMEs Groups), organic farming, aquaponics, hydroponics (74 agricultural groups), 3) raising goats (66 livestock groups), 4) sewing (2 sewing groups), and 5) Fisherman (23 groups). The creation of an independent community after providing assistance in the form of training, venture capital of Rp. 2,550,000 and assistance to 221 groups in PASIGALA (Palu, Sigi and Donggala). 40 SMEs in 20 villages/sub-urban villages know more about business after being given basic and general training, such as bookkeeping training, business model canvas, Business Impact Analysis (BIA), and Business Work Plans (BWP). 			
Target Beneficiaries	Households= 4,344 HH Male= 2,825 Female= 1,519	Inclusiveness of Vulnerable Population	Community with disabilities, Girls, Youth and elderly
Detailed activities/assistance of the project			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The activities provide business capital assistance for groups in 20 PASIGALA villages, an amount of Rp. 2,550,000 to 221 groups. The groups are as follows: 1) 23 fishery groups; 2) 16 groups of salt farmers; 3) 40 groups of SMEs; 4) 74 agricultural groups; and, 5) 2 groups of sewing. The program trained group management to the groups such as salt group for salting using bio membranes, sewing training for sewing groups, organic farming training, aquaponics and hydroponics for agricultural groups, training on raising goats for livestock groups and book keeping training, business model cambas, BIA and BWP for MSMEs The program provided packaging training as an introduction to digital markets to reach a wider target buyer. The program assisted equipment to fishermen groups in the form of boats for individuals and collective boats for a capacity of 8 people and other fishing tools. The program established village economic forums in each village as a marketing and publication media for business groups (beneficiaries) and post-disaster survivors. 			
Practices and policy of the Project			
<p>1. Strengthen mutual assistance</p> <p>(1) FGD (Focus Group Discussion) activities in group mentoring meetings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production routine schedule as well as regular schedule of meetings. Training for each group on basic groups, resilient MSMEs, marketing digitalization, financial literacy, etc. Making RAB, expenditure, development and maintenance of group assets in deliberation and collectively. <p>(2) Involvement of stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involvement of departments in training and advocacy on business licenses such as the Social Affairs Department, Livestock Dept., Population and Civil Registration Dept., Agriculture Dept., Cooperative and MSMEs Dept., according to the roles and functions of each Department. 			

- Involvement of Central Sulawesi Provincial Government, Palu City Government, Donggala and Sigi Regency Governments as stakeholders in carrying out the program

2. Ensure accountability and transparency




- (1) The criteria and requirements for being a beneficiary were as follows:
 - No more than one person from one household
 - Community registered in the affected areas (eg Sipi)
 - Age over 19 years
 - National Identity Card (KTP) and Family Card (KK) holder
 - Never received the same assistance or the same activities from other NGOs.
 - Willingness to be actively involved in groups
- (2) The criteria and requirements for groups were as follows:
 - The group must have a decree from the village or district head as the legality of the group.
 - The minimum number of group members is 20 people, if less, will be contacted again with the facilitator and the group
 - Groups must be ready to work together
 - The group must agree that all that has been given by JMK-OXFAM are group assets and cannot become private property.
 - The group must make a proposal and attach a RAB to get a description of the needs in the group. And group needs must be productive and can be used together.
 - Joinable groups are efforts that lead to groups and can be implemented jointly with the group.
- (3) The team from JMK OXFAM conducted socialization openly in assisted areas, and conveys the criteria and requirements to all participants.
 - The team entrusted the CO (Community Organizer) staff to accompanying staff in each village to input the database of registered beneficiaries so that all registrants have gone through village verification.
 - The process of verification, validation and finalization were carried out together with village officials to detect doubling of members in the head of family, beneficiaries, and the invalidity of the existing database.
 - The program collected files required for groups
- (4) Registration was open and not confidential. Everyone had the right to take himself.
 - The final list of beneficiaries was announced on the announcement board at the assisted area village office.
 - The program provided the database/baseline file to the village so that it can be used again in the future.

3. Facilitate the community for continuous recovery and reconstruction.

- (1) Each group was welcome to deliberate with their respective groups in determining the budget plan (RAB) group.
 - Each group is welcome to discuss again with their respective groups after the disbursement of Business Capital Assistance to spend group assets together according to the agreement.
- (2) FGD activities in group mentoring meetings.
 - Production routine schedule as well as regular schedule of meetings.
 - Training for each group on basic groups, resilient MSMEs, marketing digitalization, financial literacy, etc.
 - Making expenditure, development and maintenance of group assets deliberately and collectively.
- (3) Empowering community members of groups who work with specific expertise to serve as project heads in a project, such as construction of a goat cage, making ponds, making rice farming drainage, event catering, etc.

4. Considering the needs and priority in each phase of reconstruction

<p>Priority needs have been explained in the discussion on how to design the RAB in groups, so that the list of needs in the group was discussed to fulfil the needs not by wants.</p> <p>5. Inclusiveness</p> <p>(1) The program provided explanations to the group about the distribution of roles in group productivity and giving fair rights to each member, especially for inclusive/vulnerable members.</p> <p>(2) The program made a policy to become a beneficiary requires that productive youth start from 19 years old until an unspecified age. Elderly people could be involved in business groups if they are still productive and can share roles with other group members. The program prohibited the restriction by gender group.</p> <p>The program provided equal opportunities for each gender to become group members and even become important members of the group including chairperson, secretary and treasurer and prohibited discrimination against beneficiaries to treat the beneficiaries fairly and equally.</p>
<p>Actual achievement and unexpected positive effect</p> <p>(1) Actual Achievement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support for business capital assistance to 221 groups consisting of 23 fishery groups, 74 farmer groups, 16 salt farmer groups, 66 livestock groups, 40 MSME groups and 2 sewing groups. These groups come from 20 villages / kelurahan with a total of 4,344 people, each of which provided capital assistance of Rp. 2,550,000 and we divided into 2 stages: the first stage of Rp. 1,650,000 and the second stage Rp. 650,000 before the disbursement process and after disbursement the funds used as joint venture capital and group assets. ▪ Wheelbarrow support in each assisted village: as many as 50 units distributed to each group in need. ▪ Technology literacy for the marketing of beneficiaries who previously only relied on traditional marketing improved ▪ Group understanding related to basic groups and administration improved. ▪ The group understands the business-related Canvas Model, BIA and RKU and can be implemented into their business, so that they can analyze before undertaking a business action. <p>(2) Unexpected Positive Effect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Beneficiaries were willing to work together in groups to do business. The viewpoint of group/joint ventures was not a negative thing from the thoughts of business group members. ▪ There was good cooperation between assisted areas in determining the market price of an item by seeing a good opportunity for a business, etc. ▪ Collaboration was established between the groups that produce raw materials and the groups that managed the raw materials to become food/cuisine. ▪ Opening up new jobs for people outside the group was observed such as making cages, making ponds, processing sago, etc. ▪ Beneficiaries became more independent in carrying out their daily lives.
<p>Lessons learned for future reconstruction project</p> <p>Beneficiary involvement in determining equipment specifications so that the equipment provided is in accordance with the needs, the goal was that the equipment that will be purchased can be used optimally and according to the needs of the beneficiaries.</p>
<p>Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited human resources (staff) in managing a program. ▪ Very short time for the community to ensure empowerment, sustainability and livelihood restoration programs. Program had 10 months for 20 assisted areas with a total of 221 groups (4,344 people/household). ▪ To overcome limited human resources and short time constraints in implementing the program JMK-Oxfam employed several additional staff.

<p>Notable attentions in the implementation of activities/Points of concern for future expansion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valid data updated by the government was indispensable to be clearly synchronized and validated to ensure eligible beneficiary. A special budget is required in handling each village such as a special village representative who can assist the staff. It is critical to perform the assessment properly so that the program implementation runs better. It was essential to build good relations with local stakeholders who can be a source of policy; for example, the village government. This is important because building relationships with the village government will have a positive effect on the sustainability of the program. Understand the character, tradition and culture of a particular area is essential It is necessary to be assertive by someone who does not hurt the feelings of others, especially the beneficiaries. This is important in order to provide assistance to right targets and to minimize social jealousy. It is necessary to conduct socialization regarding the requirements of beneficiaries. Understanding the program before running an important program is critical so that the program does not conflict with culture and cause a problem in the future. 		
<p>Pictures of the Project</p>		
		
<p>SME training Toaya village. TOT facilitator from village</p>	<p>Aquaponics Training. Making Rockwool for sowing vegetables.</p>	<p>Group productivity in making cakes</p>
<p>URL/Useful link for further information</p>		
<p>https://instagram.com/jmk_oxfam?igshid=16pgdeinzdn61 https://www.facebook.com/jmk.indonesia/</p>		

6. Implemented Program in Central Sulawesi

Supporting activities carried out in Central Sulawesi since 2018 to 2019.

(1) By the Municipal Governmental and Provincial Government

No.	Sector	Phase	Activities
1	Agriculture	Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction	Providing fertilizer(Urea and NPK) for coming planting season
			Disbursement of funds through program of Ministry of Social for improving the long-term economy of local indigenous communities.
			Setting up criteria for location candidates and prospective recipients and determining location and beneficiaries. Arranging recapitulation of Activity Plans and Budget Needs and coordinating assistance and training for production and market-oriented food supply
			Making the drying floor for improving the quality of results and reduce loss of crops (working space)
2	Fishery	Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction	Government assistance in the form of catfish seed aid, fish feed and medicines was distributed.
			Government assistance in the form of a boat and a fishing gear.
			Providing technical training for fish processed products
			Distribution of 5 motorcycles equipped with cold chain facilities as a stimulant to restart the beneficiaries' businesses.
			Rehabilitation of fish ponds and operational facilities for freshwater aquaculture. Assistance for drilling wells and freshwater fish seeds.
			Stimulation by funds to restart small and medium size businesses in the field of fishery.
			Training for making milkfish with no bones, fish balls and processed food using fish or other seafood as raw materials.
3	Livestock	Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction	Rehabilitation of breeding houses to start a broiler chicken business.
4	Construction	Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction	Program for Physical Rehabilitation of Public Facilities, markets after the disaster
5	Automotive repair service	Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction	Providing training for repair service with obtaining equipment
6	Furniture	Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction	Providing equipment to start the business
7	Culinary Business	Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction	Implementing food processing technical training by Industry and Trade extension agencies
			Funds for restarting the business of beneficiaries.
8	Food processing	Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction	Business training for entrepreneurs to strengthen business capacity. Product added value through manufacturing practices. Facilitation making the Food Safety License (PIRT) permits in expanding permits.
9	Services	Emergency response	Distributing a sewing machine as a stimulant to start the business of beneficiaries.

			Psychosocial support for women in disaster situations Provision of female-friendly spaces in 12 areas. Training in sewing, baking, chips and brooch making skills.
10	Handcrafts	Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction	Provision of funds to restart the beneficiaries' businesses.
11	Textiles	Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction	Training for enhancing industrial and technology capacity such as Bomba Batik Weaving Technology
12	MSEs and Cooperatives	Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction	To improve the quality of human resources, also in order to raise/restore enthusiasm in carrying out cooperative activities and an entrepreneurial spirit, so that strong, independent and competitive cooperatives and MSEs can be realized.

As shown below in Figure 5, the classification of type of activities by the Municipal Governmental and Provincial Government indicates that "Community empowerment" and "Livelihood recovery for Micro and Small business" have been implemented remarkably. The result would mean that the governments counted on the self-reliance of the community and the implementation of ownership for livelihood recovery and community restoration. Furthermore, at the disaster areas, there were lots of small and medium enterprises which supported the community economy and society. Therefore the governments had to stimulate their business and provide capacity training and business training in order to enable them to restart their own businesses, especially the fishery, food processing and culinary businesses.

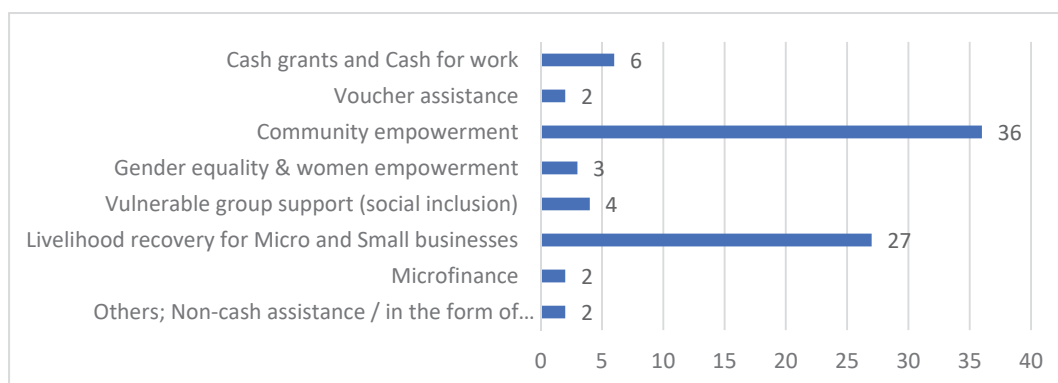


Figure 5 Types of Local Government Programs/Activities

(2) By NGO and Donor Agencies

No.	Sector	Phase	Activities
1	Agriculture	Emergency response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing seeds and NPK fertilizers, - Technical assistance for disaster preparedness capacity building
		Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing permaculture and cultivation training. - Providing agricultural tools and organic vegetable seeds
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to training and support on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)
2	Animal husbandry	Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducting livestock training (pigs and cows) business management and marketing, management finance
3	Automotive	Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training in improving their business skills - Provide technical support for the preparation of early recovery with fund assistance
4	Construction	Emergency response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distribution of Emergency Shelter Kits, Hygiene Kits - Labor intensive to clean up post-disaster debris/ruins - Provision of Adequate Clean Water and Sanitation Facilities
		Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reinforcement/Rehabilitation of building structures and/or architecture - Training of carpenters and construction workers - Construction of Integrated Community Shelter (ICS) complex
5	Crafts & Textiles	Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Skill training on bricks making for Female and Men - Training on making furniture
6	Culinary Business	Emergency response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distribution of production tools and raw materials as well as training in accounting (bookkeeping) - Home industry business innovation.
		Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training and assistance for business management, marketing and financial management, as well as providing raw material for food.
7	Fishery	Emergency response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encouragement for the restart of fishing with equipment assistance such as monofilament nylon net, buoys, ballast, etc.
		Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing boats, fishing gear, engines, cooler box, etc. - Training and assistance for making business plans
8	Food processing	Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Business management training and marketing, financial management. - Provision of raw materials and cooking equipment
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assistance in form of capital and processed products
9	Furniture	Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical Business Training (including coaching and mentoring) - Assistance in making business plans; - Distribution of conditional grant assistance
10	Handcrafts	Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training and assistance in business creation; - Funding assistance, equipment and supplies for small businesses; - Skills training for alternative livelihoods - Making alternative energy, namely energy-saving stoves and research on alternative energy

11	Health	Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of Children's Hygiene Kits, - Mobile Clinic activities, - Psychosocial Children activities
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health services and distribution of assistive devices for the elderly and disabled
12	Micro and Small Businesses	Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing business capital assistance (stimulant), training assistance
13	Livestock	Emergency response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical support for early recovery preparation during emergency response
		Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assistance for animal feed ; - Farm training
14	Services	Emergency response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distribution of Emergency Shelter Kits, Hygiene Kits, and Community Rubble Removal - Provision of Proper Clean Water and Sanitation Facilities. - Provision of Temporary Shelter (Huntara)
		Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assistance in form of capital - Business management training (marketing and finance)
15	Disaster preparedness	Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening inclusive community preparedness through the initiation of the Disaster Resilient Village - Strengthening preparedness through Disaster Safe Education Unit
16	Others	Emergency response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distribution of emergency aid in the form of food packages and hygiene kits; - Providing an environment or space free for children and water resources.
		Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emergency Response Training and Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS)

Figure 6 below shows the number of sectors to which the program is associated. According to the Figure, "Agriculture" related programs were most implemented with 26 points, followed by "Service". Emergency responses right after the disaster were most carried out in "Construction" and "Service" sectors because NGOs and donors provided shelters and related goods in order to fulfil Basic Human Needs in the disaster affected area and people. As for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, various types of activities were implemented based on measures of livelihood in Central Sulawesi. Especially, activities related food such as agriculture, fisheries and food processing were carried out because of the original industrial structure in Central Sulawesi.

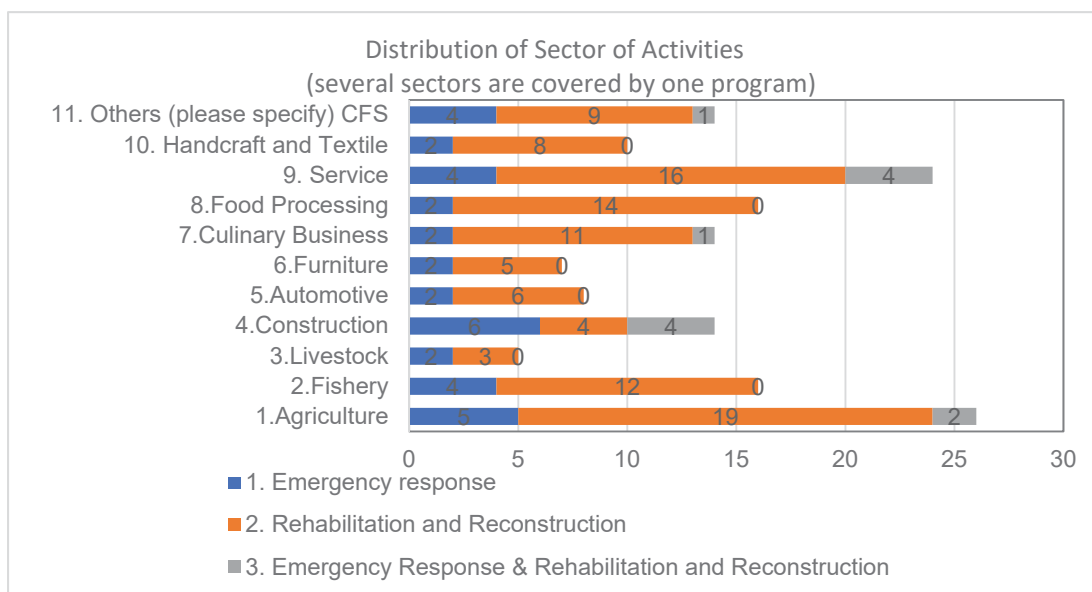


Figure 6 Distribution of NGOs and Development Partners' Programs/Activities

According to Figure 7 Type of Activities, "Community Empowerment" followed by "Vulnerable group support" and "Gender Equality & Women Empowerment" have the largest numbers. These types of activities have been implemented during both the Emergency Response period and Rehabilitation and Reconstruction period. It is thought that community empowerment is an essential factor for livelihood recovery and community restoration and for long-lasting social and economy growth after a disaster. Also, community empowerment is essentially linked to other types of activities because it is the basic essential factor.

When all of the types of activities are looked at, the following points could be mentioned. It seems to promote the creation of groups with mutual assistance. As activities for trauma caring from the disaster and social and economic recovery are carried out, there are a wide range of human communications such as interaction between different areas, sharing of business experience and knowledge, provision of business training and provision of psychosocial therapy. In order to ensure fairness and transparency in the selection of beneficiaries, gender balance was considered, including comparatively various people and vulnerable groups in the selection of beneficiaries. They participated in the selection of process, planning, implementation and evaluation of the project activities, too.

For sustainable community development, the actions fostering ownership of the activities of the community and beneficiaries were important, and there was the autonomous management between beneficiaries, governments and other related organizations.

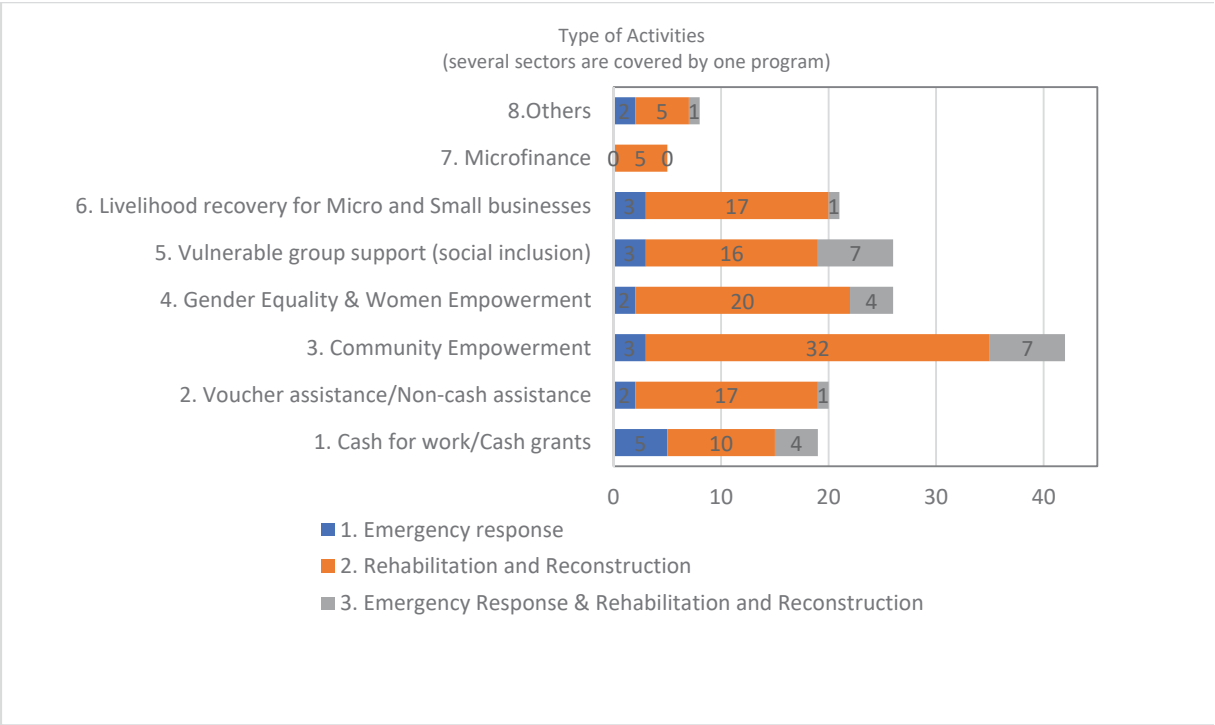


Figure 7 Types of Activities by NGOs and Development Partners' Program

7. Sample Questionnaire for Baseline Survey

Form No.:

Baseline Survey Questionnaire

Funded By: JICA

Project: Project for Development of Regional Disaster Risk Resilience Plan in Central Sulawesi

Name of Pilot Project: Project on Livelihood Recovery of Women in Balaroa Evacuation Shelter

(1) Basic Profile

1-1.	Respondent's Name	
1-2.	Birthday (Age)	Year _____, Month _____, Date _____ (Age: _____)
1-3.	Sex	①Male ② Female
1-4.	Religion	①Muslim ②Christian ③Others (please Specify: _____)
1-5.	Ethnicity	
1-6.	Address	Post disaster (shelter block/tent No.)
		Pre disaster (registered address)
1-7.	Family Structure	Number of family members: _____ people in total.
		Family member's name, age and the relationship with the respondent; 1. _____ (Age: _____), (Relationship; _____)
		2. _____ (Age: _____), (Relationship; _____)
		3. _____ (Age: _____), (Relationship; _____)
		4. _____ (Age: _____), (Relationship; _____)
5. _____ (Age: _____), (Relationship; _____)		
6. _____ (Age: _____), (Relationship; _____)		
7. _____ (Age: _____), (Relationship; _____)		
8. _____ (Age: _____), (Relationship; _____)		
		Who is the head of family? :

		<p>Is there any change in family structure after the disaster (especially changes for women in earning income, for example: from not working to working, becoming head of the family/main person to generate income)?</p> <p>① Yes (please specify: _____)</p> <p>② No</p>
Family photo		(To be attached by surveyor)

(2) Family Economy and Work Status

2-1. Work status	Post disaster	<p>Do you currently have a job earning wages or salary? (incl. self-employment)</p> <p>① full-time ② part-time (about ____ times per week) ③ day-labor (about ____ times per week) ④ No</p>																											
	Pre disaster	<p>Do you currently have a job earning wages or salary? (incl. self-employment)</p> <p>① full-time ② part-time (about ____ times per week) ③ day-labor (about ____ times per week) ④ No</p>																											
2-2. Occupation	Post disaster	<p>Your occupation; Your family member's occupation</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>(Relationship)</th> <th>Occupation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1. _____</td><td>(_____);</td><td>_____ ;</td></tr> <tr><td>2. _____</td><td>(_____);</td><td>_____ ;</td></tr> <tr><td>3. _____</td><td>(_____);</td><td>_____ ;</td></tr> <tr><td>4. _____</td><td>(_____);</td><td>_____ ;</td></tr> <tr><td>5. _____</td><td>(_____);</td><td>_____ ;</td></tr> <tr><td>6. _____</td><td>(_____);</td><td>_____ ;</td></tr> <tr><td>7. _____</td><td>(_____);</td><td>_____ ;</td></tr> <tr><td>8. _____</td><td>(_____);</td><td>_____ ;</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	(Relationship)	Occupation	1. _____	(_____);	_____ ;	2. _____	(_____);	_____ ;	3. _____	(_____);	_____ ;	4. _____	(_____);	_____ ;	5. _____	(_____);	_____ ;	6. _____	(_____);	_____ ;	7. _____	(_____);	_____ ;	8. _____	(_____);	_____ ;
	Name	(Relationship)	Occupation																										
1. _____	(_____);	_____ ;																											
2. _____	(_____);	_____ ;																											
3. _____	(_____);	_____ ;																											
4. _____	(_____);	_____ ;																											
5. _____	(_____);	_____ ;																											
6. _____	(_____);	_____ ;																											
7. _____	(_____);	_____ ;																											
8. _____	(_____);	_____ ;																											
Pre disaster	<p>Your occupation; Your family member's occupation</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>(Relationship)</th> <th>Occupation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1. _____</td><td>(_____);</td><td>_____ ;</td></tr> <tr><td>2. _____</td><td>(_____);</td><td>_____ ;</td></tr> <tr><td>3. _____</td><td>(_____);</td><td>_____ ;</td></tr> <tr><td>4. _____</td><td>(_____);</td><td>_____ ;</td></tr> <tr><td>5. _____</td><td>(_____);</td><td>_____ ;</td></tr> <tr><td>6. _____</td><td>(_____);</td><td>_____ ;</td></tr> <tr><td>7. _____</td><td>(_____);</td><td>_____ ;</td></tr> <tr><td>8. _____</td><td>(_____);</td><td>_____ ;</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	(Relationship)	Occupation	1. _____	(_____);	_____ ;	2. _____	(_____);	_____ ;	3. _____	(_____);	_____ ;	4. _____	(_____);	_____ ;	5. _____	(_____);	_____ ;	6. _____	(_____);	_____ ;	7. _____	(_____);	_____ ;	8. _____	(_____);	_____ ;	
Name	(Relationship)	Occupation																											
1. _____	(_____);	_____ ;																											
2. _____	(_____);	_____ ;																											
3. _____	(_____);	_____ ;																											
4. _____	(_____);	_____ ;																											
5. _____	(_____);	_____ ;																											
6. _____	(_____);	_____ ;																											
7. _____	(_____);	_____ ;																											
8. _____	(_____);	_____ ;																											

2-3.	Place of Work		If you have a job, where do you work? ① Home ② in Palu city ③ outside of Palu City															
2-4.	Income	Post disaster	How much do you earn?; _____IDR/month How much does your family member earn? <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>(Relationship)</th> <th>Amount of Income</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>• _____</td> <td>(_____);</td> <td>_____ IDR/month</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• _____</td> <td>(_____);</td> <td>_____ IDR/month</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• _____</td> <td>(_____);</td> <td>_____ IDR/month</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• _____</td> <td>(_____);</td> <td>_____ IDR/month</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	(Relationship)	Amount of Income	• _____	(_____);	_____ IDR/month	• _____	(_____);	_____ IDR/month	• _____	(_____);	_____ IDR/month	• _____	(_____);	_____ IDR/month
		Name	(Relationship)	Amount of Income														
• _____	(_____);	_____ IDR/month																
• _____	(_____);	_____ IDR/month																
• _____	(_____);	_____ IDR/month																
• _____	(_____);	_____ IDR/month																
Pre disaster	How much did you earn?; _____IDR/month How much did your family member earn? <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>(Relationship)</th> <th>Amount of Income</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>• _____</td> <td>(_____);</td> <td>_____ IDR/month</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• _____</td> <td>(_____);</td> <td>_____ IDR/month</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• _____</td> <td>(_____);</td> <td>_____ IDR/month</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• _____</td> <td>(_____);</td> <td>_____ IDR/month</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	(Relationship)	Amount of Income	• _____	(_____);	_____ IDR/month	• _____	(_____);	_____ IDR/month	• _____	(_____);	_____ IDR/month	• _____	(_____);	_____ IDR/month		
Name	(Relationship)	Amount of Income																
• _____	(_____);	_____ IDR/month																
• _____	(_____);	_____ IDR/month																
• _____	(_____);	_____ IDR/month																
• _____	(_____);	_____ IDR/month																
2-5.	Your prospects for the family economy, as well as what you will do to archive these goals																	

(3) Living and Daily Activities

3-1.	Daily Activities	Post disaster	How much time do you spend for the following activities a day (=24h)? 1. Productive activities* : ____hours (*income generating activities) 2. Cooking/washing dishes: ____hours 3. Cleaning/ washing clothes: ____hours 4. Caregiving (children, elderly, sick person): ____hours 5. Other household works: ____hours 6. Sleeping: ____hours 7. Community/social activities: ____hours 8. Free time / hobbies : ____hours
------	------------------	---------------	--

		Pre disaster	<p>How much time did you spend for the following?</p> <p>1. Productive activities* : ____hours (*income generating activities)</p> <p>2. Cooking/washing dishes: ____hours</p> <p>3. Cleaning/ washing clothes: ____hours</p> <p>4. Caregiving (children, elderly, sick person): ____hours</p> <p>5. Other household works: ____hours</p> <p>6. Sleeping: ____hours</p> <p>7. Community/social activities: ____hours</p> <p>8. Free time / hobbies : ____hours</p>
3-2.	Family decision making		<p>Are you able to make decision over the following items? If the answer is no, please provide who has a control over it.</p> <p>① Whether and where to work for earning money (____)</p> <p>② Spend money (____)</p> <p>③ Save money (____)</p> <p>④ Sell Property (____)</p> <p>⑤ Join a community group / activities (____)</p>
3-3.	Social /Community Activities by other organization (s)		<p>1. Type of activities; (implementing organization; _____)</p> <p>2. Frequency (how often);</p> <p>3. Place of Activity;</p> <p>4. Challenges in participating ;</p> <p>① too busy</p> <p>② little/no understanding from family members</p> <p>③ I don't think the activity/project is useful or helpful</p> <p>④ others(_____)</p>

(4) Future Prospects

4-1.	Effect of Pilot project	<p>Do you think the training in this pilot project is helpful in the following aspects? (please check)</p> <p>1. Relief / reduce your stress after disaster</p> <p>① very much ② helpful ③ depends/I don't know ④ No</p> <p>2. Restoring/fostering of community or sense of belongings</p> <p>① very much ② helpful ③ depends/I don't know ④ No</p>
------	-------------------------	---

		3. Supporting your family income ① very much ② helpful ③ depends/I don't know ④ No
4-2.	Another Training	Do you want to take another training in the future? ① Yes (please specify the kind of training; _____) ② No
4-3.	Work/job	Do you have any prospects for the future job? ① I want to work full-time (please specify the field; _____) ② I want to work part-time (please specify the field; _____) ③ I have no idea for now. ④ I want to stay the same. ⑤ Others (please specify; _____)
4-4.	Place of living	Where would you like to live in the future? 1. Place (_____) 2. Reason for the above (_____)



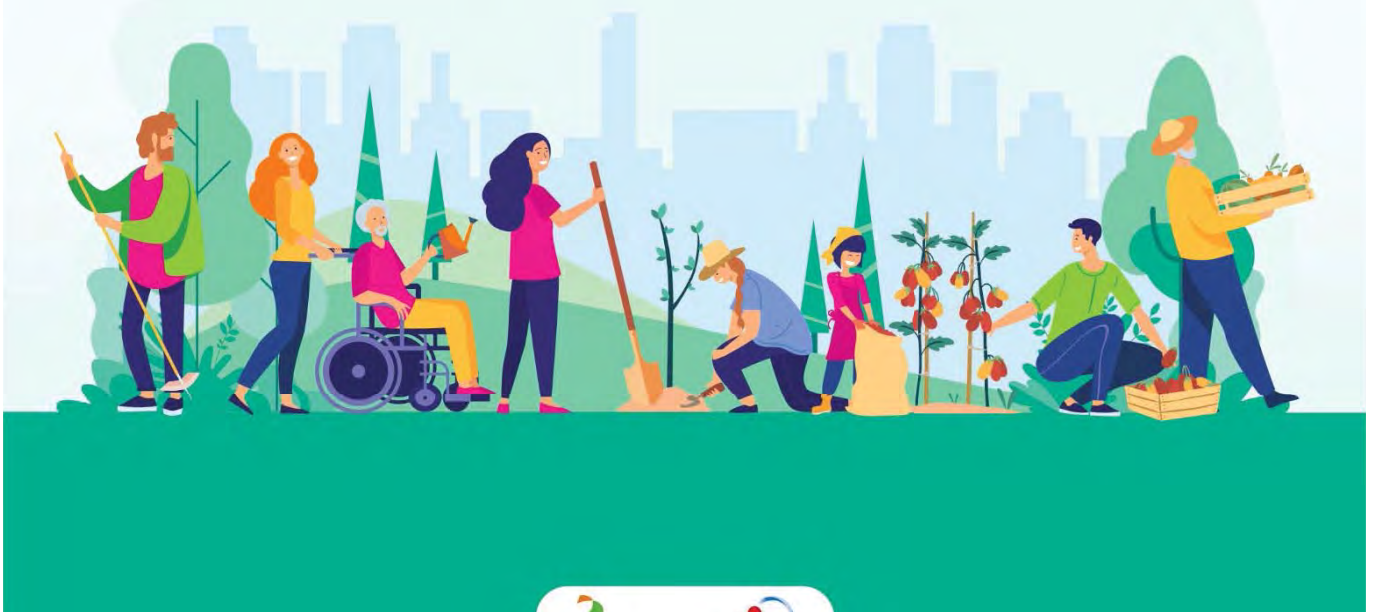
REFERENCE MANUAL FOR PROMOTING POST-DISASTER LIVELIHOOD RECOVERY AND COMMUNITY RESTORATION
JANUARY 2021
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AGENCY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA - JICA

Panduan

DUKUNGAN PEMULIHAN MATA PENCAHARIAN DAN PENGUATAN MASYARAKAT PASCABENCANA

Pembelajaran dari Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Pemulihan
Mata Pencaharian dan Penguatan Masyarakat
Pascabencana di Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah

Januari 2021



**Panduan Dukungan Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian dan
Penguatan Masyarakat Pascabencana**

Januari, 2021

Kementerian PPN/Bappenas - JICA

Dokumen ini adalah panduan yang berisi langkah-langkah penyusunan dan pelaksanaan program pemulihan sosial-ekonomi pascabencana berdasarkan hasil pembelajaran yang diperoleh di lapangan.

Dokumen ini bebas digunakan, disalin, didistribusikan, dikirim, disusun ulang atau diadaptasi untuk tujuan non-komersial, selama mencantumkan sumber pada Panduan Dukungan Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian dan Penguatan Masyarakat Pascabencana.

Umpan balik dan masukan untuk mengembangkan panduan ini lebih lanjut akan sangat dihargai.

Seluruh komentar hendaknya ditujukan ke:
@jica.cslivelihood@gmail.com

Silahkan pindai kode QR berikut untuk mengunduh dokumen versi digital



KATA PENGANTAR

Panduan Dukungan Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian dan Penguatan Masyarakat Pascabencana telah dipublikasikan pada tahun 2019 melalui kerjasama teknis antara Pemerintah Indonesia dengan Pemerintah Jepang. Panduan ini berisi pendekatan dan langkah-langkah untuk merencanakan, melaksanakan, memantau dan mengevaluasi program pemulihan mata pencaharian dan penguatan masyarakat pascabencana.

Panduan ini disusun berdasarkan pengalaman yang diperoleh dalam kegiatan pemulihan dan pembangunan kembali di Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah yang terdampak bencana tsunami, likuefaksi (*nalodo*), dan longsor akibat gempa bumi pada tanggal 28 September 2018, serta pengalaman pengurangan risiko bencana (PRB) di Jepang.

Tim melanjutkan kegiatan pemulihan mata pencaharian dan pemulihan masyarakat pascabencana di Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah dengan menerapkan panduan edisi 2019 dalam program nasional Kementerian Koperasi dan UKM tahun anggaran 2020, yaitu Program Bantuan Pemerintah bagi UMKM terdampak bencana di Kota Palu, Kabupaten Sigi dan Kabupaten Donggala. Di tahun 2020, terjadi pandemi global COVID-19 sehingga program di lapangan pun dilaksanakan mengikuti protokol kesehatan COVID-19. Berdasarkan pembelajaran yang terhimpun dari pelaksanaan kegiatan di 2019 dan program di 2020, termasuk penyesuaian dengan protokol kesehatan COVID-19, Panduan ini pun diperbarui.

Akhir kata, kami ucapkan terima kasih kepada seluruh pemangku kepentingan yang telah berkontribusi, khususnya kepada Pemerintah Daerah Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah, Kota Palu, Kabupaten Sigi, dan Kabupaten Donggala.

Jakarta, Januari 2021

Dr. Ir. Ahmad Dading Gunadi, MA.
Direktur Pengembangan UKM dan Koperasi, Bappenas

DAFTAR ISI

	KATA PENGANTAR	i
	DAFTAR ISI	ii
	DAFTAR TABEL	iv
	DAFTAR GAMBAR	iv
	DAFTAR SINGKATAN	v
1	PENDAHULUAN	1
	1.1 Latar Belakang.....	2
	1.2 Tujuan Utama Panduan.....	3
	1.3 Target Pengguna.....	4
	1.4 Prinsip Dasar Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian dan Penguatan Masyarakat Pascabencana.....	4
2	PENDEKATAN UTAMA PEMULIHAN MATA PENCAHARIAN DAN PENGUATAN MASYARAKAT PASCABENCANA	7
	2.1 Memperkuat Gotong Royong.....	8
	2.2 Menjamin Transparansi dan Akuntabilitas.....	9
	2.3 Memfasilitasi Masyarakat dalam Kegiatan Pemulihan yang Berkelanjutan.....	10
	2.4 Mempertimbangkan Perbedaan Kebutuhan dan Kondisi Masyarakat Terdampak pada Setiap Tahap Pemulihan dan Rekonstruksi	11
3	STRATEGI PENGARUSUTAMAAN PEMULIHAN MATA PENCAHARIAN DAN PENGUATAN MASYARAKAT PASCABENCANA	12
	3.1 Inklusif.....	13
	3.2 Keberlanjutan.....	16
	3.3 Kemandirian.....	17

4	LANGKAH-LANGKAH PELAKSANAAN KEGIATAN	18
	4.1 Perencanaan Kegiatan.....	21
	4.2 Penyeleksian Penerima Manfaat.....	31
	4.3 Pelaksanaan Kegiatan.....	38
	4.4 Pengawasan dan Pengendalian.....	44
5	PERAN PARA PEMANGKU KEPENTINGAN DAN KERANGKA KOORDINASI	49
	5.1 Kerangka Koordinasi dalam Konteks Pemulihan dan Rekonstruksi.....	50
	5.2 Usulan Kerangka Koordinasi di Tingkat Kabupaten/Kota.....	54
	5.3 Peran dan Tanggung Jawab Para Pemangku Kepentingan.....	55
	5.4 Pemetaan Pemangku Kepentingan untuk Koordinasi Program/Kegiatan..	60
	LAMPIRAN	64
	1 Profil Kegiatan Percontohan di Kabupaten/Kota.....	65
	2 Program Edukasi Pengurangan Risiko Bencana.....	68
	3 Lembar Pengecekan Pelaksanaan Kegiatan.....	69
	4 Contoh SOP-Standard Operating Procedure.....	73
	5 Contoh Program Kegiatan - Studi Kasus.....	81
	6 Program Kegiatan Pemda di Sulawesi Tengah.....	102
	7 Contoh Kuesioner Survei Awal.....	107

DAFTAR TABEL

TABEL 1	Keterkaitan antar Tahap dengan Intervensi.....	11
TABEL 2	Langkah-langkah Pelaksanaan Program/Kegiatan.....	19
TABEL 3	Contoh Penerapan Pendekatan Utama dalam Langkah-Langkah Pelaksanaan Kegiatan.....	20
TABEL 4	Kajian Awal Dampak Bencana terhadap Fasilitas Sub Sektor Ekonomi....	22
TABEL 5	Peran Utama Pemerintah Pusat dan Pemerintah Daerah.....	60
TABEL 6	Peran Utama Lembaga Non Pemerintah dan Pemangku Kepentingan Lainnya.....	61
TABEL 7	Pemetaan Pemangku Kepentingan untuk Koordinasi dan Sinkronisasi Program/ Kegiatan.....	63
TABEL 8	Program/Kegiatan yang dilaksanakan Pemda di Sulawesi Tengah pada tahun 2018 dan 2019.....	102

DAFTAR GAMBAR

GAMBAR 1	Penerapan Pendekatan Utama dalam Langkah-langkah Indikatif Proyek Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian & Penguatan Masyarakat Pascabencana....	19
GAMBAR 2	Kerangka Koordinasi pada Tahap Tanggap Darurat.....	53
GAMBAR 3	Kerangka Koordinasi di Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah pada Tahap Transisi....	55
GAMBAR 4	Usulan Kerangka Koordinasi di Tingkat Kabupaten/Kota.....	54
GAMBAR 5	Jenis Program/Kegiatan Pemerintah Daerah	103
GAMBAR 6	Distribusi Sektor Program/Kegiatan NGO dan Mitra Pembangunan.....	105
GAMBAR 7	Jenis Program/Kegiatan NGO dan Mitra Pembangunan.....	106

DAFTAR SINGKATAN

Singkatan	Bahasa Indonesia	Bahasa Inggris
AIDS		<i>Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome</i>
ASEAN-ERAT	Perhimpunan Bangsa-Bangsa Asia Tenggara – Tim Tanggap Darurat dan Kajian	Association of South-East Asian Nations - Emergency Response and Assessment Team
APBN	Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara	State Budget
APBD	Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah	Regional Budget
Bappenas	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional	National Development Planning Agency
Bappeda	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah	Regional Development Planning Agency
BNPB	Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana	National Disaster Management Authority
BPBD	Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah	Regional Disaster Management Authority
CSO	Organisasi Masyarakat Sipil	Civil Society Organization
COVID-19		Corona Virus Disease-2019
DRR	Pengurangan Risiko Bencana (PRB)	Disaster Risk Reduction
Gol	Pemerintah Indonesia	Government of Indonesia

Singkatan	Bahasa Indonesia	Bahasa Inggris
GRP	Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (PDRB)	Gross Regional Production
FAO	Organisasi Pangan Dunia	Food and Agriculture Organization
FSLH	Ketahanan Pangan dan Mata Pencaharian	Food Security and Livelihood
HIV		Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Teknologi Informasi dan Komunikasi (TIK)	Information and Communication Technology
IFRC	Federasi Internasional Perhimpunan Palang Merah dan Bulan Sabit Merah	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IKM	Industri Kecil dan Menengah	Small Medium Industry (SMI)
IUMK	Izin Usaha Mikro Kecil	License of Micro and Small Enterprises
JICA	Badan Kerjasama Internasional Jepang	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JOCCIA	Pusat Koordinasi Operasi Bersama untuk Bantuan Internasional	Joint Operation Coordination Center for International Assistance
K/L	Kementerian/ Lembaga	Ministry/ Institution
LPDB-KUMKM	Lembaga Pengelola Dana Bergulir - Koperasi dan Usaha Mikro, Kecil dan Menengah	The Agency of Revolving Fund Management for Cooperatives and Micro-Small-Medium Enterprises
LNGO	Lembaga Non Pemerintah lokal	Local NGO

Singkatan	Bahasa Indonesia	Bahasa Inggris
MSME	Usaha Mikro, Kecil dan Menengah (UMKM)	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
MoU	Nota Kesepahaman	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Lembaga Non- Pemerintah	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIB	Nomor Induk Berusaha	Business Identification Number
OPD	Organisasi Perangkat Daerah	Regional Apparatus Organisation
UN OCHA	Kantor Koordinasi Urusan Kemanusiaan PBB	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
POLRI	Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia	The Indonesian National Police
PUPR	Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat	Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing
PWDs	Penyandang Disabilitas	Person with Disabilities
RT	Rukun Tetangga	Neighborhood Association
RW	Rukun Warga	Community Association
SK	Surat Keputusan	Decree
SKU	Surat Keterangan Usaha	Business Certificate
SOP	Prosedur Tetap (Protap)	Standard Operating Procedure
TA	Pengaturan Teknis	Technical Arrangement
TNI	Tentara Nasional Indonesia	The Indonesian National Army Forces

Singkatan	Bahasa Indonesia	Bahasa Inggris
ToT	Pelatihan untuk Pelatih/Instruktur	Training of Trainers
UMKM	Usaha Mikro, Kecil dan Menengah	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME)
UNICEF	Dana Anak- Anak Perserikatan Bangsa - Bangsa	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNFPA	Dana Penduduk Perserikatan Bangsa - Bangsa	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
WASH	Air bersih, sanitasi dan higiene	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WG	Kelompok Kerja (Pokja)	Working Group
WFP	Program Pangan Dunia	World Food Program
WHO	Organisasi Kesehatan Dunia	World Health Organization

BAB-1

Pendahuluan

- 1.1 Latar Belakang
- 1.2 Tujuan Utama Panduan
- 1.3 Target Pengguna
- 1.4 Prinsip Dasar Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian dan Penguatan Masyarakat Pascabencana

»
01



BAB 1

Pendahuluan

1.1 Latar Belakang

Indonesia merupakan negara yang rentan terhadap bencana alam, seperti gempa bumi, letusan gunung berapi, tsunami, dan sebagainya. Bangsa Indonesia perlu menyadari bahwa Indonesia adalah negara kepulauan dengan 129 gunung api aktif yang berada di jalur cincin api dan terletak di atas pertemuan tiga lempeng tektonik aktif dunia, yaitu Lempeng Indo-Australia, Lempeng Eurasia, dan Lempeng Pasifik. Selain itu, Indonesia juga berada di wilayah tropis dengan kondisi hidrologis yang dapat memicu bencana alam lainnya, seperti tornado, curah hujan ekstrem, banjir, tanah longsor, dan kekeringan. Namun, bencana alam bukanlah satu-satunya yang dapat mengancam jiwa dan harta benda, ada pula bencana yang disebabkan oleh manusia yang seringkali terjadi di negara ini, antara lain pembakaran hutan dan lahan, konflik sosial, serta kegagalan teknologi.

Pada 28 September 2018, gempa bumi dahsyat berkekuatan magnitudo 7,5 pada kedalaman 10 km terjadi di sekitar jalur sesar Palu Koro dengan pusat gempa di Kabupaten Donggala, Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah. Akibat bencana alam ini, 4.340 korban jiwa meninggal dunia, hilang, dan tidak teridentifikasi serta terjadi kerusakan bangunan yang signifikan di wilayah terdampak bencana. Kegiatan masyarakat, khususnya di Kota Palu, Kabupaten Sigi, dan Kabupaten Donggala pun menjadi lumpuh pasca kejadian gempa bumi, tsunami, dan likuefaksi.

Selain itu, 53.182 KK di Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah terpaksa mengungsi dan kehilangan mata pencaharian akibat kerusakan yang ditimbulkan bencana alam tersebut. Guna membantu pemulihan ekonomi masyarakat di daerah terdampak bencana, pemerintah daerah menyediakan berbagai bantuan serta dukungan melalui APBD dan program pemulihan dari kementerian terkait (APBN). Instansi pemerintah di tingkat provinsi bekerja sama dengan kementerian terkait turut menyelenggarakan berbagai pelatihan untuk pemulihan mata pencaharian. NGO, baik internasional maupun lokal, serta mitra pembangunan juga memberikan berbagai bantuan materiil, antara lain makanan dan peralatan.

Menyikapi peristiwa bencana dahsyat ini, Pemerintah Indonesia melalui Bappenas dan Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) sepakat bekerja sama mendukung kegiatan pemulihan dan pembangunan di Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah melalui proyek kerjasama teknis yang disebut **“Project for Development of Regional Disaster Risk Resilience Plan in Central Sulawesi in the Republic of Indonesia”**. Proyek ini memiliki empat keluaran utama, salah satunya adalah pemulihan mata pencaharian dan penguatan masyarakat pascabencana¹. Hingga September 2019, proyek telah melaksanakan tiga kegiatan percontohan di Kota Palu, Kabupaten Sigi, dan Kabupaten Donggala.

Selain pelaksanaan kegiatan percontohan di tiga lokasi terdampak bencana, keluaran lain dari proyek ini adalah Panduan Dukungan Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian dan Penguatan Masyarakat Pascabencana. Panduan ini berisi langkah-langkah dasar pelaksanaan kegiatan pascabencana berdasarkan hasil pembelajaran yang diperoleh selama pelaksanaan kegiatan di lapangan. **Panduan ini diharapkan dapat menjadi pedoman dalam pelaksanaan kegiatan pemulihan mata pencaharian dan penguatan masyarakat pascabencana** di wilayah terdampak lainnya.

1.2 Tujuan Utama Panduan

Tujuan utama buku panduan ini adalah **memberikan contoh prosedur pelaksanaan program dan kegiatan pemulihan mata pencaharian dan penguatan masyarakat yang efektif di tingkat masyarakat serta intervensi yang tepat oleh instansi terkait** dalam penanganan daerah terdampak bencana serta berkontribusi terhadap masyarakat secara berkelanjutan.

Panduan ini dapat digunakan pada kondisi pandemi COVID-19 dengan menjalankan protokol kesehatan yang berlaku

**Adaptasi
Program/
Kegiatan
dengan
Protokol
COVID-19**



¹ Empat keluaran utama proyek adalah “Penyiapan Kajian Risiko Bencana dan Peta Zona Rawan Bencana”, “Tata Ruang/Tata Wilayah berdasarkan Kajian Risiko Bencana”, “Dukungan Infrastruktur dan Fasilitas Umum yang Tahan Bencana”, dan “Realisasi Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian dan Penguatan Masyarakat Pascabencana”.

Pemerintah Indonesia dapat memanfaatkan panduan ini sebagai:

- *Referensi dalam penanganan bencana dan pembangunan kembali*
- *Pengenalan praktik baik dalam penganggaran (APBN/APBD)*
- *Referensi dalam koordinasi dan sinergi bantuan/ dukungan dari mitra pembangunan dan NGO*
- *Referensi program/kegiatan pemulihan mata pencaharian dan penguatan masyarakat pascabencana pada masa transisi.*

1.3 Target Pengguna

Target pengguna Panduan ini adalah instansi pemerintah di tingkat pusat dan daerah serta para pemangku kepentingan yang melaksanakan program pemulihan mata pencaharian dan penguatan masyarakat.



Khususnya, instansi yang lingkup kerjanya mencakup bidang perencanaan, koperasi dan UMKM, industri, pertanian, perikanan, dan sektor ekonomi lainnya, termasuk instansi yang memiliki keterkaitan terhadap bidang sosial, kesetaraan gender, pemberdayaan perempuan dan anak perempuan, perlindungan anak, dan bidang pengurangan risiko bencana (PRB). Panduan ini juga diharapkan dapat digunakan sebagai referensi oleh Lembaga Non Pemerintah (NGO)/Organisasi Masyarakat Sipil dan mitra pembangunan lainnya dalam pelaksanaan kegiatan pemulihan mata pencaharian dan penguatan masyarakat pascabencana.

1.4 Prinsip Dasar Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian dan Penguatan Masyarakat Pascabencana

Menyikapi bencana alam yang terjadi di Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah pada September 2018, Bappenas telah menyusun Rencana Induk Pemulihan dan Pembangunan Kembali di Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah yang memuat kebijakan dan strategi pemulihan di setiap sektor dan prinsip dasar kegiatan pemulihan.

Panduan ini menerapkan prinsip dasar yang hampir serupa dengan **Rencana Induk Pemulihan dan Pembangunan Kembali Wilayah Pascabencana Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah** sebagai berikut:

1. Membangun kembali lebih baik, lebih aman, dan berkelanjutan (Built Back Better)

Pembangunan kembali tidak hanya sekedar mengembalikan masyarakat ke kondisi sebelum terjadinya bencana, tetapi juga kesempatan untuk mengurangi risiko bencana di masa depan agar masyarakat lebih tangguh dalam menghadapi bencana. Strategi ini diterapkan dalam pemulihan di bidang rancang struktural bangunan, tata ruang, sosial, ekonomi, serta kelembagaan.

2. Holistik dan inklusif terhadap pengarusutamaan kesetaraan gender dan keberagaman sudut pandang

Pemulihan dan pembangunan dilaksanakan secara komprehensif dan adil dengan mempertimbangkan seluruh aspek secara berimbang, seperti aspek sosial, ekonomi, dan budaya. Pemulihan dilaksanakan dengan pengarusutamaan kesetaraan gender, pemberdayaan perempuan dan anak perempuan, kelompok rentan dan penyandang disabilitas, serta memberikan perhatian lebih terhadap aspek interseksionalitasnya.

3. Integratif, kolaboratif, dan partisipatif

Pemulihan dan pembangunan kembali dilaksanakan dengan melibatkan seluruh pemangku kepentingan terkait, baik di tingkat nasional maupun daerah termasuk partisipasi proaktif masyarakat melalui koordinasi yang baik guna menjamin konsistensi dan efektivitas kegiatan.

4. Pemulihan yang inklusif terhadap kelompok rentan

Pemulihan dan pembangunan kembali dilakukan secara bertahap berdasarkan skala prioritas, khususnya ekonomi, sosial, dan budaya yang sesuai dengan kelompok rentan.

5. Transparan dan akuntabel

Perencanaan program, penganggaran, pelaksanaan, dan pemantauan dilakukan secara terbuka dan dapat dipertanggungjawabkan.

6. Mobilisasi sumber daya/pembiayaan

Pemulihan dan pembangunan kembali membutuhkan dukungan sumber daya/ pembiayaan dari berbagai pihak agar dapat memberikan dampak dan manfaat yang lebih besar dan merata.

7. Pemantauan dan evaluasi

Pemulihan dan pembangunan kembali dilaksanakan secara partisipatif oleh seluruh pemangku kepentingan dengan pengawasan yang efektif dan menyeluruh.

8. Persiapan pengurangan risiko bencana di masa mendatang

Melalui pengalaman dan pembelajaran yang diperoleh dalam pelaksanaan pemulihan dan pembangunan kembali, masyarakat dan pemerintah daerah dapat meningkatkan kapasitasnya dalam hal ketangguhan bencana dan pengurangan risiko bencana di masa mendatang.

02



BAB-2

Pendekatan Utama Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian & Penguatan Masyarakat Pascabencana

-
- 2.1 Memperkuat Gotong Royong
 - 2.2 Menjamin Transparansi dan Akuntabilitas
 - 2.3 Memfasilitasi Masyarakat dalam Kegiatan Pemulihan yang Berkelanjutan
 - 2.4 Mempertimbangkan Perbedaan Kebutuhan dan Kondisi Masyarakat Terdampak pada Setiap Tahap Pemulihan dan Rekonstruksi



BAB 2

Pendekatan Utama Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian dan Penguatan Masyarakat Pascabencana

Berdasarkan pembelajaran dari pelaksanaan kegiatan percontohan di Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah serta pengalaman pemulihan dan pembangunan kembali pascabencana di Jepang, pendekatan utama pemulihan mata pencaharian dan penguatan masyarakat terdampak bencana dapat dijabarkan sebagai berikut:

1. **Memperkuat gotong royong**
2. **Menjamin transparansi dan akuntabilitas**
3. **Memfasilitasi masyarakat dalam kegiatan pemulihan yang berkelanjutan**
4. **Mempertimbangkan perbedaan kebutuhan dan kondisi masyarakat terdampak pada setiap tahap pemulihan dan rekonstruksi**

2.1 Memperkuat Gotong Royong

Dari pengalaman penanganan beberapa peristiwa bencana, diketahui bahwa pemerintah seringkali mengalami kesulitan untuk segera membantu korban dan penyintas akibat lumpuhnya fungsi administrasi pemerintahan di daerah bencana. Untuk mengurangi dampak kerusakan yang lebih besar dan luas akibat bencana, **amatlah penting untuk meningkatkan gerakan swadaya dan gotong royong antarwarga.**

Pada praktiknya akan sedikit sulit untuk mengorganisasi para individu yang tidak saling mengenal menjadi suatu kelompok dan saling bekerja sama dalam kegiatan pemulihan mata pencaharian karena belum terjalinnya rasa saling percaya antar satu sama lain, terutama bagi masyarakat yang tinggal di daerah perkotaan dan pinggiran kota. Oleh karena itu, sebaiknya menerapkan pendekatan kelompok dalam beberapa program/kegiatan pascabencana untuk memperkuat hubungan sosial kemasyarakatan dan kegotongroyongan.

Di masa awal pascabencana, para pengungsi cenderung mengalami stres yang tinggi dan trauma. Guna mengurangi stres dan trauma pascabencana, penting bagi setiap individu untuk memulihkan mata pencahariannya dan bagi masyarakat untuk mempererat hubungan sosial kemasyarakatannya. Jika kegiatan berkelompok dapat dilakukan pada tahap ini, hal tersebut dapat



mengurangi tingkat stres serta mengalihkan pikiran mereka dari trauma bencana. Kegiatan kelompok memberikan peluang bagi anggotanya untuk berinteraksi satu sama lain. Pendekatan ini bisa membantu mengurangi kekhawatiran dan kecemasan bahkan ketika hubungan dalam kelompok itu sendiri belum terlalu kuat. Berbagi asa dan rasa dengan para korban dan penyintas lain yang senasib sepenanggungan dapat sedikit mengurangi beban emosi yang ditanggung. Mengetahui bahwa ada korban dan penyintas lain dengan pengalaman dan emosi yang sama dapat membantu meringankan beban emosi yang harus ditanggung. Kebersamaan dan kegotongroyongan, selain memperlerat hubungan kemasyarakatan juga menjadi modal sosial di masa mendatang.

- Pengalaman di Lapangan -

- Pada kegiatan percontohan, salah seorang peserta pelatihan kerajinan tangan mengatakan bahwa “Saya tidak melakukan apa-apa selama berada di shelter pascabencana, hanya duduk terpekuk dan termenung mengingat malapetaka yang telah terjadi.” Saat dia berinteraksi dengan para perempuan lain di pelatihan, ia dapat berkonsentrasi berkarya. Bercakap-cakap dan berbagi rasa dengan para penyintas perempuan lainnya dapat sedikit mengurangi rasa stres setelah mengalami bencana.

2.2 Menjamin Transparansi dan Akuntabilitas

Meskipun bukan topik baru, perlu ditekankan bahwa perencanaan dan penganggaran harus dilaksanakan secara terbuka dan dapat dipertanggungjawabkan. Mengingat para korban berada dalam kondisi sulit, cemas, dan ragu mengenai kapan dan/atau bagaimana bantuan dapat diterima secara adil dan merata, maka **transparansi menjadi sangat penting guna menjamin akuntabilitas program serta menjaga stabilitas dan solidaritas masyarakat.**

Untuk menjamin akuntabilitas dan transparansi, pelibatan masyarakat dalam setiap langkah kegiatan menjadi pendekatan yang efektif. Situasi pascabencana yang penuh dengan ketidakpastian dan membingungkan

membuat para pengungsi cenderung mudah khawatir akan hilangnya kesempatan dan terlewatkan. Jika masyarakat merasa penyebaranluasan informasi hanya terbatas pada pihak tertentu saja, maka hal ini dapat menimbulkan prasangka di masyarakat. Oleh sebab itu, keterlibatan masyarakat berdampak dalam setiap proses sangat penting, meskipun tuntutan dan harapannya tidak dapat terpenuhi seluruhnya. Mengingat besarnya jumlah masyarakat terdampak bencana, tentunya tidak seluruh anggota masyarakat terdampak dapat terlibat dalam kegiatan. Oleh sebab itu, penting untuk melibatkan kepala desa, tokoh masyarakat, koordinator hunian sementara, dan tokoh kunci lainnya dalam setiap proses kegiatan agar dapat membantu penyebaran informasi yang benar mengenai program kegiatan kepada masyarakat.

2.3 Memfasilitasi Masyarakat dalam Kegiatan Pemulihan yang Berkelanjutan


Setelah terjadi bencana, masyarakat terdampak perlu memulihkan kehidupan dan hubungan sosial kemasyarakatannya, baik melalui kegiatan swadaya, gotong royong maupun bantuan pemerintah. Pada tahap tanggap darurat, bantuan dari pemerintah, mitra pembangunan dan beragam organisasi tersedia secara luas. Namun, dukungan tersebut akan berkurang di tahap pemulihan dan rekonstruksi. Selama dan setelah tahap pemulihan dan rekonstruksi, **perlu diinisiasi program penguatan masyarakat agar masyarakat dapat bangkit dan pulih dengan daya dan upayanya sendiri.**

Semangat masyarakat untuk pulih perlu dibangkitkan, salah satunya melalui program kegiatan fasilitasi pemulihan mata pencaharian dan penguatan masyarakat terdampak. Fasilitasi pemulihan ini sejalan dengan arah pembangunan. Oleh karena itu, amatlah penting untuk meningkatkan kesadaran masyarakat terhadap program/kegiatan pemulihan melalui pelibatan masyarakat terdampak sejak tahap perencanaan.

2.4 Mempertimbangkan Perbedaan Kebutuhan dan Kondisi Masyarakat Terdampak pada Setiap Tahap Pemulihan dan Rekonstruksi

Pada kasus gempa bumi dan tsunami di Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah, Surat Keputusan Gubernur Sulawesi Tengah menetapkan tahapan penanganan pascabencana sebagaimana ditunjukkan tabel di bawah ini. Setiap tahap membutuhkan intervensi yang berbeda. **Penting untung merancang dan melaksanakan program/kegiatan berdasarkan kebutuhan dan kondisi masyarakat terdampak.**

Tabel 1 Keterkaitan Antar Tahap dan Intervensi



Tahap	Periode	Kegiatan Dukungan
Tanggap darurat	4 minggu ² sejak bencana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pemenuhan kebutuhan dasar manusia • Penyediaan sumber pendapatan harian (contoh: padat karya tunai, bantuan non-tunai)
Transisi hingga pemulihan	60 hari sampai dengan 180 hari ³ sejak masa tanggap darurat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dukungan untuk berwirausaha (penyediaan peralatan) • Pemulihan failitas • Pelatihan teknis dan keterampilan
Rehabilitasi dan rekonstruksi	2 tahun ⁴ setelah masa transisi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dukungan untuk berusaha kembali di permukiman baru (hibah/paket berusaha kembali)

(Sumber: Tim Studi JICA)

² SK Gubernur Sulawesi Tengah No. 466/463/BPBD/2018

³ SK Gubernur Sulawesi Tengah No. 367/076/BPBD-G.ST/2019

⁴ SK Gubernur Sulawesi Tengah No. 369/192/BPBD-G.ST/2019

BAB-3

Strategi Pengarusutamaan Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian dan Penguatan Masyarakat Pascabencana

- 2.1 Inklusif
- 2.2 Keberlanjutan
- 2.3 Kemandirian

»
03



BAB 3

Strategi Pengarusutamaan Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian dan Penguatan Masyarakat Pascabencana

3.1 Inklusif

Inklusif tidak hanya menyangkut kesetaraan gender tetapi juga mencakup **pelibatan berbagai kelompok rentan seperti perempuan, kaum muda, lansia, penyandang disabilitas, pengidap HIV/AIDS dan anggota masyarakat lainnya yang dianggap rentan** dengan mempertimbangkan aspek interseksionalitasnya.



Tidak dapat disangkal bahwa bencana menimbulkan dampak yang berbeda bagi setiap individu bergantung pada jenis kelamin, usia, kondisi fisik, dan kesehatan sehingga perlu diperhatikan aspek kesetaraan gender dan keberagaman dalam formulasi kegiatan dukungan. Hal ini pun tercermin dalam pengalaman penanggulangan bencana di masa lalu. Misalnya, terdapat kecenderungan jumlah korban perempuan lebih banyak daripada laki-laki dikarenakan bias dan diskriminasi berbasis gender yang telah ada sebelumnya.

Saat gempa bumi terdahulu di Jepang, angka kematian penyandang disabilitas dua kali lipat lebih banyak dibandingkan dengan bukan penyandang disabilitas. Pascabencana, pengidap HIV dan AIDS mungkin akan kesulitan memperoleh obat-obatan esensial. Dalam pengarusutamaan kesetaraan gender dan inklusi sosial, penyediaan dukungan tidak hanya berfokus terhadap perempuan, tetapi juga kelompok rentan lainnya pada situasi pascabencana. Oleh karena itu, perlu dipertimbangkan pendekatan khusus bagi masing – masing kelompok rentan.

1. Pendekatan Responsif Gender

Pendekatan responsif gender perlu diperhatikan dalam seluruh langkah – langkah pelaksanaan kegiatan.

- Persentase perempuan yang menjadi kepala desa, kepala dusun, ketua RT serta koordinator di tempat penampungan dan huntara masih sangat rendah. Oleh karena itu, **perempuan di masyarakat perlu berperan serta secara aktif dalam pertemuan konsultatif untuk memastikan keterwakilan suara serta menyuarakan kebutuhannya** dalam tahap formulasi dan pelaksanaan kegiatan serta menjamin penyebarluasan informasi bagi perempuan.
- Peran gender, norma, praktik sosial, dan budaya harus dipertimbangkan dalam formulasi rancangan rencana kegiatan, kriteria seleksi, dan lainnya. Segala jenis kegiatan yang tidak responsif gender terhadap perempuan (dewasa dan anak) harus dihindari. **Kegiatan yang dilaksanakan harus memiliki andil dalam transformasi sosial dan gender untuk pembangunan yang lebih baik dan kesetaraan gender dalam masyarakat.** Dalam hal ini, pendekatan tidak hanya ditujukan bagi kaum perempuan tetapi juga kaum laki-laki demi menjaga keseimbangan dalam kegiatan.
- Secara umum, **tingkat literasi kaum perempuan lebih rendah** dibandingkan kaum laki-laki, terutama lansia dan etnis minoritas yang tinggal di daerah perdesaan/terpencil, demikian pula dengan keterampilan berhitung. **Hal ini harus dipertimbangkan dalam penyebarluasan informasi, pengumpulan proposal kegiatan, penyelenggaraan pelatihan,** dan lain-lain.
- Ketika terjadi bencana, **permasalahan yang kerap terjadi dalam kondisi normal semakin meningkat**, seperti kekerasan berbasis gender. Terkait kegiatan pemulihan masyarakat, potensi terjadinya kekerasan terhadap perempuan (dewasa dan anak) dan rumah tangga, pelecehan gender dan kekerasan berbasis gender, perdagangan perempuan (dewasa dan anak) harus dipertimbangkan dan langkah penanganan yang tepat harus dilakukan pada saat yang bersamaan.
- Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak di tingkat provinsi dan kabupaten/kota merupakan penanggung jawab utama untuk memastikan integrasi pendekatan responsif gender dan responsif

keragaman, serta langkah-langkah yang diperlukan untuk mengatasi kekerasan terhadap perempuan (dewasa dan anak) termasuk kekerasan berbasis gender. **Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak di provinsi dan kabupaten/kota perlu dilibatkan dalam setiap konsultasi dan koordinasi di semua kegiatan.**

2. Lapangan Kerja bagi Kaum Muda

Keterlibatan kaum muda merupakan salah satu faktor yang harus dipertimbangkan dalam menjaga stabilitas hubungan antara pemuda dan masyarakat serta mengoptimalkan dampak pemulihan baik secara individu maupun kolektif. Secara umum, kaum muda merupakan mayoritas dalam populasi, tetapi kebutuhan mereka seringkali terabaikan karena mekanisme dukungan cenderung berfokus kepada anak-anak dan perempuan dewasa. Selain itu, kaum muda juga memiliki kesempatan yang terbatas untuk terlibat dalam kegiatan masyarakat dan pengambilan keputusan.

Kurangnya dukungan terhadap kaum muda baik laki-laki maupun perempuan atau terbatasnya akses terhadap pekerjaan yang produktif dapat berdampak secara fisik maupun psikis selain stres yang tinggi akibat bencana. Oleh karena itu, sangat penting untuk menciptakan peluang kerja baru, peningkatan keahlian, dan pelatihan keterampilan bagi kaum muda. Hal ini merupakan peluang bagi pemuda khususnya perempuan muda untuk mempelajari bidang dan keahlian baru seperti keterampilan sains, teknologi, teknik, dan matematika (STEM) dan juga teknologi informatika dan komunikasi (TIK) yang bisa menjadi pilihan untuk digeluti. **Pelibatan pemuda dapat mempercepat pemulihan kaum muda dan masyarakat serta hubungan sosial kemasyarakatannya.**

3. Lansia dan Penyandang Disabilitas

Di sejumlah lokasi huntara, bangunan telah dirancang dengan mempertimbangkan kondisi lansia dan penyandang disabilitas. Kepala desa selaku penanggung jawab pengaturan/pengalokasian penghuni huntara di desanya telah memprioritaskan lansia dan penyandang disabilitas dalam pengaturan relokasi. Oleh karena itu, direkomendasikan untuk mengaplikasikan **“rancangan atau desain bangunan universal” yang dapat mengakomodasi berbagai kebutuhan kelompok rentan di hunian**

sementara maupun hunian tetap.

4. Pengidap HIV dan AIDS

Sulitnya memperoleh perawatan medis dapat mengancam kehidupan pengidap HIV dan AIDS maka **kebutuhan mereka perlu dipertimbangkan dan dipersiapkan sebelumnya**. Seperti halnya penderita penyakit kronis yang lain, pengidap HIV dan AIDS wajib mengonsumsi obat-obatan secara rutin (Pengobatan Anti-Retroviral-ART) yang bisa menekan aktivitas virus sehingga pengidap HIV dan AIDS bisa hidup normal seperti individu yang lain.



Ketika bencana skala besar terjadi, sarana penopang kehidupan dan fasilitas medis dapat terganggu/terhenti sehingga penyediaan pengobatan yang diperlukan dapat terhambat. Pada kasus pengidap HIV dan AIDS, Kondisi ini sangat berbahaya karena virus dapat berkembang lebih cepat dan resisten terhadap obat-obatan yang digunakan. Pada umumnya pengidap HIV dan AIDS bisa memperoleh obat-obatan yang diperlukan di rumah sakit, tetapi perubahan kondisi pascabencana dapat menyulitkan mereka untuk mengakses obat-obatan dan perawatan yang dibutuhkan.

3.2 Keberlanjutan

1. Membangun Kembali Lebih Baik (*Build Back Better*) untuk pemulihan dan pembangunan kembali masyarakat yang berkelanjutan

Keberlanjutan dalam perspektif ekonomi, lingkungan, sosial dan kelembagaan perlu dipertimbangkan di seluruh aspek tahapan pemulihan dan pembangunan kembali. Pemulihan dan penguatan tidak hanya berkaitan dengan pemulihan kembali ke kondisi awal di daerah terdampak bencana, tetapi yang paling penting pada tahapan ini **adalah kesempatan untuk mengurangi risiko bencana di masa depan melalui masyarakat yang lebih tangguh dan menjaga keberlanjutan kegiatan**.

2. Ramah Lingkungan

Selama pemulihan dan pembangunan kembali, **perlu dipertimbangkan aspek konservasi lingkungan alam dan sosial**. Kondisi kehidupan dan mata pencaharian masyarakat berubah akibat bencana sehingga membutuhkan banyak sumber daya untuk pemulihan dan pembangunan kembali. Dalam kondisi ini, keberkelanjutan sumber daya alam adalah salah satu hal yang harus dipertimbangkan.

3.3 Kemandirian

Masyarakat didorong dan difasilitasi untuk menginisiasi dan melaksanakan kegiatan swadaya. Pascabencana, masyarakat perlu memulihkan kehidupannya dan mengeratkan hubungan sosial kemasyarakatannya, baik secara swadaya, gotong royong, maupun dengan bantuan pemerintah.

Mengingat keterbatasan sumber daya pemerintah untuk membantu masyarakat, khususnya pascabencana karena Mereka harus mampu memulihkan kehidupan mereka dan melakukan penguatan masyarakat secara mandiri, gotong royong, dan melalui bantuan publik. Mengingat sumber daya pemerintah untuk membantu masyarakat terbatas, terutama selama bencana, prioritas difokuskan pada pemeliharaan stabilitas dalam masyarakat. **Oleh karena itu, masyarakat harus menjadi mitra pemerintah dan memiliki inisiatif dalam melakukan kegiatan swadaya.**

04



BAB-4

Langkah-Langkah Pelaksanaan Kegiatan

- 4.1 Perencanaan Kegiatan
- 4.2 Penyeleksian Penerima Manfaat
- 4.3 Pelaksanaan Kegiatan
- 4.4 Pengawasan dan Pengendalian



BAB 4

Langkah-Langkah Pelaksanaan Kegiatan

Dalam pelaksanaan program/kegiatan pemulihan mata pencaharian dan penguatan masyarakat terdapat langkah - langkah yang perlu dilakukan oleh OPD kabupaten/kota yang bertanggung jawab bersama dengan tokoh masyarakat, penerima manfaat, dan pemangku kepentingan lain.

Tabel 2 Langkah-Langkah Pelaksanaan Program/Kegiatan

Kategori	Langkah-Langkah
a. Perencanaan kegiatan	1) Kajian awal rancangan rencana kegiatan dan pemangku kepentingannya 2) Konsultasi dengan masyarakat untuk memformulasikan rancangan rencana kegiatan
b. Penyeleksian penerima manfaat	1) Penentuan kriteria seleksi penerima manfaat 2) Penyeleksian penerima manfaat kegiatan
c. Pelaksanaan kegiatan	1) Pertemuan orientasi 2) Pengadaan 3) Pelatihan 4) Kegiatan peningkatan kapasitas lain
d. Pengawasan dan pengendalian	1) Pemantauan 2) Evaluasi

(Sumber: Tim Studi JICA)

Setiap langkah pelaksanaan program/kegiatan harus memprioritaskan kegiatan dan pertimbangan yang sejalan dengan pendekatan utama pemulihan dan pembangunan kembali pascabencana sebagaimana dijelaskan pada Bab 2.



(Sumber: Tim Studi JICA)

Gambar 1 Penerapan Pendekatan Utama dalam Langkah-Langkah Indikatif Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian dan Penguatan Masyarakat Pascabencana

Pendekatan dan kegiatan yang perlu dilakukan dalam setiap langkah pemulihan sosial ekonomi terangkum pada Tabel 3 berikut ini:

Tabel 3 Contoh Penerapan Pendekatan Utama dalam Langkah-Langkah Pelaksanaan Kegiatan

Kategori	Langkah – Langkah	Memperkuat Gotong Royong	Menjamin transparansi dan akuntabilitas	Memfasilitasi masyarakat dalam kegiatan pemulihan yang berkelanjutan	Mempertimbangkan perbedaan kondisi pada setiap tahap pemulihan dan rekonstruksi
(1) Perencanaan kegiatan	1-1. Kajian awal rancangan rencana kegiatan dan pemangku kepentingan	Memasukkan kegiatan kelompok	Menentukan individu yang akan menyebarkan informasi kepada masyarakat		Membuat keputusan yang jelas untuk menentukan tujuan kegiatan
	1-2. Konsultasi masyarakat untuk memformulasikan rancangan rencana kegiatan	Meningkatkan kesempatan berdialog dengan masyarakat	Membuat rancangan rencana kegiatan masyarakat dengan melibatkan kepala desa dan camat	Meningkatkan kesempatan berdialog dengan masyarakat	
(2) Penyeleksian penerima manfaat	2-1. Penentuan kriteria seleksi penerima manfaat	Pertimbangan khusus terhadap kegiatan kelompok dalam kriteria seleksi, misalnya memprioritaskan kegiatan kelompok	Kriteria seleksi ditentukan dengan melibatkan masyarakat termasuk kepala desa dan kepala daerah	Kriteria seleksi ditentukan dengan melibatkan masyarakat	
	2-2. Seleksi penerima manfaat kegiatan		Seleksi dilaksanakan bersama pemerintah desa dan camat	Seleksi dilaksanakan dengan partisipasi masyarakat	
(3) Pelaksanaan kegiatan	3-1. Pertemuan orientasi	Diseminasi tujuan kegiatan kelompok	Menyampaikan risiko/tanggung jawab penerima manfaat secara rinci	Menyampaikan isi bantuan/kegiatan yang dilaksanakan, termasuk kontribusi mandiri/ swadaya dan risiko penerima manfaat secara rinci	
	3-2. Pengadaan			Mengidentifikasi peralatan yang dapat disediakan oleh penerima manfaat, termasuk mengatur pembelian barang oleh penerima manfaat	
	3-3. Pelatihan	Memasukkan pelatihan yang mendorong/ menguatkan kerja sama kelompok			Melaksanakan pelatihan sesuai tujuan
	3-4. Kegiatan peningkatan kapasitas lain	Memasukkan pelatihan yang mendorong/ menguatkan kerja sama kelompok		Memfasilitasi prakarsa masyarakat	
(4) Pengawasan dan pengendalian	4.1. Pemantauan 4.2. Evaluasi		Melibatkan kepala desa dan camat agar hasil kegiatan dapat dikomunikasikan dengan baik	Menyampaikan hasil pemantauan kepada penerima manfaat dan masyarakat untuk meningkatkan kesadaran	Menentukan indikator yang sesuai dengan tujuan kegiatan

(Sumber: Tim Studi JICA)

4.1 Perencanaan Kegiatan

1. Kajian Awal Rancangan Rencana Kegiatan dan Pemangku Kepentingan

Tujuan:

Untuk menyiapkan usulan – usulan kegiatan pemulihan dan pembangunan kembali yang akan dilaksanakan, OPD kabupaten/kota yang bertanggung jawab perlu mengumpulkan data, mengkaji ide kegiatan yang diusulkan, menentukan lokasi sasaran, dan mengidentifikasi pemangku kepentingan mengacu pada rencana aksi.

Aktor Utama dan Perannya:

Organisasi	Peran
OPD kabupaten/kota penanggung jawab	Melakukan kajian awal, prioritas kegiatan sasaran, dan lokasi kandidat pelaksanaan kegiatan
Lurah/kepala desa/tokoh masyarakat	Menyiapkan informasi yang dibutuhkan OPD terkait

Indikator Capaian:

A. Pengumpulan data dan informasi

Untuk menentukan kegiatan, diperlukan data dan informasi mengenai situasi dan kebutuhan terkini dari para penerima manfaat, meskipun terkendala hilangnya berkas dokumen, data, serta keterbatasan SDM dan sistem komunikasi akibat bencana.



Untuk mengidentifikasi kerusakan sektor ekonomi pascabencana di Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah, maka dikumpulkanlah data dan informasi sebagaimana tercantum pada Tabel 4.

Data yang dikumpulkan dari setiap fasilitas, entitas atau infrastruktur mencakup informasi lokasi, tingkat kerusakan, nilai kerusakan dan perkiraan kerugian. Dengan mempertimbangkan struktur industri di Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah, maka lebih banyak fasilitas terkait industri primer yang dimasukkan dalam tabel. Data serupa juga dikumpulkan untuk sektor permukiman, infrastruktur, sosial dan pemerintahan.

Data – data tersebut dikumpulkan oleh OPD penanggung jawab di kabupaten/kota untuk selanjutnya dikompilasi di Bappeda. Berdasarkan kompilasi data tersebut, setiap kabupaten/kota menyiapkan Rencana Aksi pemulihan dan pembangunan kembali. Skema inilah yang dilaksanakan saat bencana lalu di Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah.

Tabel 4 Kajian Awal Dampak Bencana terhadap Fasilitas Sub Sektor Ekonomi

Sub Sektor	Fasilitas	Sub Sektor	Fasilitas
1. Perdagangan	Pasar	5. Pertanian	Lahan pertanian
	Pergudangan		Jaringan irigasi, reservoir dan bendungan
2. Pariwisata	Hotel/penginapan		Saluran irigasi (irigasi tersir)
	Restoran		Struktur/ pintu Air
	Bangunan lainnya		Sentra penggilingan padi
	Tempat wisata/ rekreasi (pantai, dll)		Jaringa irigasi di pertanian bawang
3. Koperasi dan UMKM	Koperasi		Perkebunan
	Usaha Mikro, Kecil dan Menengah (UMKM)		6. Peternakan
	Kios/Toko	Fasilitas peternakan	
4. Industri	Industri Makanan	7. Perikanan	Lahan untuk budidaya ikan
			Fasilitas perikanan laut
			Perahu dan alat tangkap nelayan
			Pengolahan ikan dan fasilitas pemasaran

Berdasarkan pengalaman di Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah, **direkomendasikan agar Bappeda memiliki dan memutakhirkan secara berkala data – data yang tercantum di bawah ini bekerja sama dengan OPD terkait sebagai persiapan penanganan bencana.**

Informasi terkait pemulihan mata pencaharian

- Industri dan/atau sektor usaha utama di daerahnya, PDRB beserta strukturnya (jika sektor usaha utama adalah usaha mikro, struktur pendapatan keluarga), struktur ketenagakerjaan (jumlah karyawan di setiap sektor dengan data terpilah berdasarkan jenis kelamin dan usia),

pasar utama.

- Dukungan eksternal dan rencana dukungan bagi industri dan mata pencaharian (jumlah dukungan/ sektor yang didukung)
- Status investasi eksternal (lokasi investasi/ entitas investasi)
- Rencana dukungan di daerah terdampak bencana yang dipersiapkan sebelum terjadi bencana oleh pemerintah/pemerintah daerah
- Tantangan, isu dan hal – hal yang telah ada sejak sebelum bencana dan perlu dipertimbangkan

Selain kompilasi data tersebut di atas, saat perencanaan program/kegiatan **dibutuhkan pula data aktual dan kajian kebutuhan di lokasi sasaran sebagai berikut:**

- (1) Jumlah korban/ penyintas, termasuk informasi usia dan gender di lokasi
- (2) Kondisi ekonomi dan sosial sebelum bencana, kerusakan serta situasi terkini pascabencana
- (3) Kebutuhan para korban dan penyintas di tiap lokasi, seperti shelter/huntara, komunitas, dan desa.
- (4) Seluruh data di atas harus memuat data terpilah berdasarkan jenis kelamin dan usia..

B. Kriteria seleksi kegiatan

Untuk menjamin akuntabilitas penyeleksian kegiatan, penting untuk menetapkan kriteria pra-seleksi kegiatan. Contoh kriteria seleksi yang harus diperhatikan sebagai berikut:

- (1) Jumlah korban/penyintas di lokasi kegiatan berdasarkan jenis kelamin dan usia
- (2) Situasi ekonomi dan sosial termasuk kerusakan pascabencana;
- (3) Pelaksanaan dengan cepat (ketersediaan material yang dibutuhkan);
- (4) Distribusi dukungan secara merata di wilayah tersebut;
- (5) Keberlanjutan kegiatan;
- (6) Jangka waktu kegiatan;
- (7) Kemungkinan risiko yang ditanggung penerima manfaat dan masyarakat; dll.

- Kegiatan ditentukan berdasarkan kriteria seleksi dan Rencana Induk/Rencana Aksi yang disiapkan oleh Pemerintah Kabupaten/Kota untuk mempercepat rekonstruksi daerah

C. Rancangan rencana kegiatan

Pada kajian awal ditentukan hal – hal berikut ini:

- (1) Lokasi sasaran;
- (2) Kelompok sasaran (target penerima manfaat program/kegiatan);
- (3) Latar belakang kegiatan (Rationale Kegiatan);
- (4) Tujuan;
- (5) Kegiatan;
- (6) Periode Kegiatan.

- Mempertimbangkan pelaksanaan kegiatan kelompok untuk menangani trauma pascabencana dan penguatan masyarakat

- Menghindari kegiatan berkumpul dengan banyak orang di ruang kecil
- Menghindari kegiatan perjalanan dengan banyak penerima manfaat
- Pemanfaatan teknologi digital untuk mengurangi risiko infeksi
- Kombinasi langkah-langkah pemulihan mata pencaharian tidak hanya dari bencana alam tetapi juga COVID-19
- Antisipasi/penanggulangan penyebaran infeksi di lokasi terdampak atau rentan pascabencana

**Adaptasi
Program/
Kegiatan
dengan
Protokol
COVID-19**



D. Identifikasi pemangku kepentingan

Dinas kabupaten/kota yang bertanggung jawab tidak hanya mengidentifikasi penerima manfaat tetapi juga pemangku kepentingan lain yang dapat berkontribusi/bersinergi dalam kegiatan dukungan. Setelah mengidentifikasi para pemangku kepentingan, OPD kabupaten/kota perlu menganalisis peran mereka dalam pelaksanaan kegiatan.

Berikut merupakan peran dasar pemangku kepentingan, antara lain:

- (1) Pengaturan/pelaksanaan kegiatan;
- (2) Koordinasi dengan penerima manfaat kegiatan dan sektor lain;
- (3) Penyediaan narasumber (misalnya, instruktur pelatihan);
- (4) Penyediaan sumber pembiayaan.

- *Identifikasi dan analisis pemangku kepentingan dapat mengoptimalkan dukungan pemerintah dan dampak intervensi melalui terjalannya sinergi atau pekerjaan kolaboratif yang terencana setelah tercapainya konsensus/ kesepakatan bersama*

Hasil capaian di atas menjadi bahan diskusi dengan masyarakat pada langkah selanjutnya.

E. Sinergi program dan kegiatan

Penanganan pascabencana tidak bisa dilakukan secara sektoral atau oleh satu pemangku kepentingan saja, tetapi **harus dilakukan secara terpadu lintas sektor dan lintas lembaga** di tingkat daerah dan nasional karena dampak buruk bencana terjadi di berbagai aspek, baik permukiman, infrastruktur, sosial, serta sektor pemulihan ekonomi dan penguatan masyarakat. **Pelibatan multisektoral** secara terpadu dalam seluruh tahapan program kegiatan yang mencakup perencanaan, pelaksanaan, pengendalian, pemantauan hingga evaluasi akan menjamin keberhasilan program kegiatan dan keberlanjutannya.

Setelah melaksanakan kajian awal rancangan rencana kegiatan, seleksi kegiatan dan identifikasi pemangku kepentingan, di awal penyusunan rencana program/kegiatan perlu disepakati tentang program dan kegiatan apa saja yang harus dilaksanakan secara terpadu dan terintegrasi. Tahapan ini dapat dilakukan dengan membuat pemetaan pemangku kepentingan beserta program kegiatan yang dapat disinergikan.

- *Tabulasi pemetaan pemangku kepentingan ini terdapat di **BAB 5, Halaman 63***

~Pengalaman Kegiatan Percontohan~

Kriteria Seleksi Kegiatan Percontohan

Berdasarkan pengalaman di Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah, Rencana Induk Pemulihan dan Rekonstruksi, dan Rencana Aksi untuk setiap kabupaten/kota disusun berdasarkan penilaian kerusakan dan situasi setelah bencana. Dalam Rencana Induk, Rencana Aksi terdiri dari daftar indikatif proyek untuk setiap sektor dan bersamaan dengan estimasi anggaran yang diperlukan untuk pemulihan.



Dengan mempertimbangkan hal tersebut di atas, kegiatan percontohan untuk pemulihan mata pencaharian dan penguatan masyarakat terdampak pada tahun 2019 ditentukan berdasarkan kriteria seleksi. Kriteria seleksi kegiatan percontohan diperbaharui melalui diskusi dengan dinas terkait di Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah dan kabupaten/ Kota pada bulan November 2019.

<Kebijakan>

- + Kegiatan yang dapat secara efektif memperkenalkan pengalaman Jepang dalam pemulihan dan rekonstruksi pascabencana kepada Indonesia
- + Kegiatan yang berkontribusi terhadap penguatan masyarakat (memperkuat solidaritas masyarakat)
- + Kegiatan yang berkontribusi terhadap pengembangan kapasitas kelembagaan pemerintah Indonesia dan masyarakat terdampak bencana

<Prasyarat>

- + Kegiatan yang mempercepat implementasi Rencana Induk Pemulihan dan Rekonstruksi, serta diprioritaskan dalam rencana aksi oleh setiap pemerintah daerah
- + Kegiatan instansi mitra dengan komitmen pelaksanaan yang kuat dari dinas kabupaten/kota yang bertanggung jawab
- + Kegiatan yang dapat dilaksanakan oleh Pemerintah Indonesia dengan menggunakan pengalaman dan pembelajaran yang dikumpulkan dalam buku panduan, seperti perencanaan berbasis masyarakat, pelibatan pemangku kepentingan, pendekatan kelompok, dan menjamin transparansi

<Kriteria Seleksi>

- + Memastikan keberlanjutan kegiatan oleh penerima manfaat melalui kerja sama dengan mitraimbangan (mitra pembangunan?)
- + Memperluas capaian tahun pertama di lokasi sasaran
- + Mereplikasi capaian tahun pertama di lokasi lain
- + Melibatkan kelompok rentan seperti perempuan, penyandang disabilitas, dll. sebagai aktor kunci
- + Mengintegrasikan dukungan pemerintah daerah dengan kementerian terkait, atau memiliki sinergi dengan kegiatan pemangku kepentingan lain (sukarelawan, LSM, institusi keuangan, mitra pembangunan, dll.)
- + Memastikan keberlanjutan kegiatan walaupun penerima manfaat pindah lokasi hunian. Kegiatan yang dapat dimulai dengan cepat dan diselesaikan sesuai periode waktu yang ditentukan

2. Konsultasi Masyarakat untuk Memformulasikan Rancangan Rencana Kegiatan

Tujuan:

Untuk mengonfirmasikan kelayakan usulan kegiatan yang telah dipersiapkan terhadap sudut pandang dan konteks lokal, maka OPD yang bertanggung jawab perlu berkonsultasi dengan tokoh masyarakat dan masyarakat. Melalui konsultasi dengan masyarakat, OPD dapat mengetahui apakah rencana kegiatan yang diusulkan tersebut dapat memenuhi kebutuhan masyarakat atau tidak. Selain itu, **penting untuk melibatkan tokoh masyarakat dan masyarakat sejak awal kegiatan** fasilitasi masyarakat guna memastikan keberlanjutan. Oleh karena itu, pemerintah kabupaten/kota perlu mengatur pertemuan konsultatif dengan masyarakat sasaran.

Aktor Utama dan Perannya:

Organisasi	Peran
OPD kabupaten/kota penanggung jawab	Berkonsultasi dengan calon masyarakat sasaran mengenai garis besar kegiatan, dan memodifikasi isi kegiatan berdasarkan kebutuhan dan kearifan lokal setempat
Kantor kelurahan/desa	Mengadakan pertemuan dengan kepala dusun/RT ⁵ , RW, dan tokoh masyarakat baik laki-laki maupun perempuan

Indikator Capaian:

A. Perencanaan kegiatan bersama masyarakat sasaran

Pemerintah kabupaten/kota bertanggung jawab mendiskusikan permasalahan dengan kepala desa dan mengadakan konsultasi masyarakat untuk mendiskusikan skema rencana kegiatan. Kepala desa mengadakan pertemuan dan mengundang para tokoh dan perwakilan masyarakat yang memiliki informasi terkait shelter, unit-unit hunian sementara, dan warga lainnya, seperti Kepala Dusun, Ketua RT/RW,⁶ koordinator shelter/huntara, perwakilan organisasi terkait, seperti kelompok perempuan, kelompok pemuda/karang taruna, kelompok

⁵ Rukun Tetangga (Neighborhood Association);

⁶ Koordinator shelter evakuasi/huntara; mengoordinasikan korban dan penyintas di lokasi evakuasi/pengungsian. Biasanya ditunjuk dan berkerja sama dengan kelurahan/pemerintah desa

penyanggah disabilitas dan lainnya.

Dalam pertemuan konsultasi, didiskusikan hal – hal berikut:

- (1) Situasi korban dan penyintas saat ini, permintaan dan kebutuhan masyarakat;
- (2) Tujuan kegiatan;
- (3) Kegiatan;
- (4) Waktu pelaksanaan;
- (5) Para pemangku kepentingan kegiatan.

- *Konsultasi dengan tokoh dan perwakilan masyarakat baik laki-laki maupun perempuan dilakukan secara interaktif untuk mengidentifikasi kebutuhan dan konteks setempat.*
- *Kegiatan sebaiknya dapat diubah/dimodifikasi secara fleksibel untuk mengakomodasi kebutuhan masyarakat setempat*
- *Lokasi dan waktu pertemuan konsultatif harus nyaman bagi masyarakat. Salah satunya yaitu dengan mengadakan pertemuan pada malam hari karena penerima manfaat mungkin bekerja di siang hari. Bila waktu yang baik untuk berpartisipasi dalam pertemuan dan kegiatan berbeda antara perempuan dan laki-laki maka waktu yang baik bagi keduanya juga harus dipertimbangkan dan dikonsultasikan.*

Konsultasi harus diulang hingga tercapai kesepakatan. Jika kesepakatan tidak tercapai, dapat mencari masyarakat sasaran yang lain.

- *Mengadakan pertemuan dalam kelompok kecil*
- *Peserta pertemuan wajib memakai masker*
- *Menyediakan sanitiser atau wastafel dan sabun cuci tangan untuk membersihkan/mencuci tangan di pintu masuk dan memastikan ventilasi udara yang baik di ruang rapat*

**Adaptasi
Program/
Kegiatan
dengan
Protokol
COVID-19**



- Pengalaman di Lapangan -

- *YPAL Poso menyelenggarakan pelatihan permakultur serta penyediaan peralatan yang diperlukan. Pada program ini, para penerima manfaat turut terlibat dalam pemilihan produk pertanian yang ditanam serta peralatan yang diberikan berdasarkan kearifan lokal setempat*
- *Pendekatan terperinci, dapat dilihat pada Lampiran 5 "Peningkatan kesejahteraan dan pemberdayaan perempuan berbasis pengurangan risiko bencana di Sulawesi Tengah"*

B. Penyusunan rencana kegiatan dan prosedur pelaksanaan

Berdasarkan garis besar program/kegiatan yang disepakati, OPD menyusun rencana kegiatan/kerangka acuan kerja (KAK), khususnya jika program/kegiatan tersebut merupakan Rencana Kerja (Renja) OPD. Sedangkan untuk program nasional dari K/L, sebaiknya OPD menyusun Prosedur Tetap (Protap; SOP) sebagai pedoman staf di lapangan, selain petunjuk teknis atau petunjuk pelaksanaan yang disiapkan oleh K/L. KAK dan Protap bagi program/kegiatan yang disusun OPD memuat perihal berikut:

- (1) Lokasi;
- (2) Penerima manfaat;
- (3) Latar belakang kegiatan;
- (4) Tujuan;
- (5) Kegiatan;
- (6) Batas waktu;
- (7) Peran dan tanggung jawab pemangku kepentingan termasuk dinas;
- (8) Anggaran/pembiayaan dan kontribusi yang ditanggung penerima manfaat seperti modal uang, waktu, dan tenaga kerja;
- (9) Risiko kegiatan ekonomi yang ditanggung penerima manfaat;
- (10) Kerangka pemantauan dan evaluasi

- *Kerangka pemantauan dan evaluasi serta skema penganggarnya diformulasikan secara paralel*

Untuk memastikan rencana kegiatan terealisasi dengan baik di lapangan oleh staf OPD terkait, ketersediaan dokumen tata cara pelaksanaan kegiatan terperinci, seperti Prosedur Tetap (Protap; SOP) akan sangat membantu.

~Pengalaman Kegiatan Percontohan~
Penyusunan SOP Program Bantuan Pemerintah (Banpem)

Pada penanganan bencana di Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah, pemerintah Indonesia dan tim Studi JICA sepakat menerapkan buku panduan untuk mendukung program Bantuan Pemerintah (Banpem) Kementerian Koperasi dan UKM bagi UMKM terdampak bencana. Dinas Koperasi dan UKM di kabupaten/kota terdampak bencana menyusun *Standard Operating Procedure* (SOP) dengan mengintegrasikan substansi pokok Buku Panduan (terdapat di Lampiran 4: Contoh SOP Program Banpem).

Substansi pokok Buku Panduan yang diadopsi ke dalam SOP Program Banpem dapat dirangkum sebagai berikut:

Substansi Pokok Buku Panduan	Adaptasi di SOP
Menetapkan kriteria seleksi manfaat yang terukur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Menambahkan kriteria terukur, selain kriteria yang ditentukan kementerian. - <i>Contoh:</i> usia, periode pengalaman berwirausaha sejak pascabencana hingga kini.
Keterbukaan informasi mengenai penyeleksian penerima manfaat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Menjelaskan kebijakan/prosedur seleksi penerima manfaat (Menjamin transparansi dengan mencantumkan informasi tersebut di SOP). - Menetapkan pemberitahuan hasil seleksi penerima manfaat kepada lurah/kepala desa lokasi sasaran sebagai salah satu prosedur.
Penjelasan pendahuluan tentang tanggung jawab dan sanksi bagi penerima manfaat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Menentukan dan menjabarkan sanksi hukuman jika terjadi/ditemukan penyalahgunaan bantuan, serta menjelaskan hal tersebut kepada penerima manfaat saat pertemuan sosialisasi.
Formulasi kerangka pemantauan dan evaluasi.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Menambah rencana pemantauan dan evaluasi (jadwal dan perihal/indikator yang dipantau/dievaluasi), selain yang telah ditetapkan oleh kementerian.
Mengadakan evaluasi di akhir program dan saling berbagi hasil capaian.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Memutuskan untuk mengumpulkan umpan balik dan saran dari penerima manfaat untuk mengevaluasi program. - Merencanakan penyelenggaraan lokakarya evaluasi untuk menyampaikan hasil evaluasi kepada penerima manfaat dan OPD terkait, selain pelaporan ke kementerian.

- Untuk referensi: Protap (SOP) Program Banpem terdapat di Lampiran 4

4.2 Penyeleksian Penerima Manfaat

1. Penentuan Kriteria Seleksi Penerima Manfaat

Tujuan:

Untuk menjamin transparansi dan akuntabilitas dalam penyeleksian penerima manfaat, perlu ditentukan kriteria seleksi.

Aktor Utama dan Perannya:

Organisasi	Peran
OPD kabupaten/kota penanggung jawab	Menyiapkan usulan kriteria seleksi penerima manfaat, dan mendiskusikan isinya bersama masyarakat dengan memperhatikan kapasitas dan pemahaman masyarakat
Lurah/kepala desa/tokoh masyarakat	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Memahami tujuan kegiatan dan mempertimbangkan obyektivitas seleksi.- Berpartisipasi dalam pertemuan dengan tokoh masyarakat dan pemangku kepentingan lainnya untuk mendiskusikan kriteria seleksi penerima manfaat.

Indikator Capaian:

Kriteria seleksi penerima manfaat kegiatan ditentukan dan disetujui oleh masyarakat

Lazim ditemui OPD kabupaten/kota memilih individu/organisasi sasaran dari daftar kontak individu/organisasi binaan/yang telah mendapat pendampingan sebelumnya. Untuk menghindari argumentasi dalam proses pelaksanaan serta **untuk menjamin akuntabilitas penyeleksian, maka kriteria seleksi sudah harus ditentukan sejak awal perencanaan.**

Selain itu, seleksi penerima manfaat harus sejalan dengan strategi untuk mencapai tujuan. Dengan demikian, kriteria diperlukan untuk mengklarifikasi penerima manfaat kegiatan.

- (1) Kriteria seleksi sebaiknya mempertimbangkan perihal berikut:
- (2) Cara memilih penerima manfaat untuk memaksimalkan dampak kegiatan;
- (3) Cara memilih penerima manfaat yang paling relevan untuk kegiatan;
- (4) Faktor yang dapat membatasi partisipasi anggota masyarakat dalam kegiatan, termasuk kemungkinan mengurangi jumlah penerima manfaat dengan mengubah rancangan rencana kegiatan;
- (5) Informasi yang dibutuhkan untuk evaluasi berdasarkan kriteria.

- *Kriteria sebaiknya sederhana dan dapat dengan mudah dipahami oleh masyarakat untuk menjamin akuntabilitas*

Terkait kegiatan dukungan pascabencana bagi penerima manfaat, **kriteria seleksi penerima manfaat sebaiknya dibagi menjadi 3 kategori (berat, sedang dan ringan)** berdasarkan kajian dampak kerusakan baik dari sisi kerusakan infrastruktur (rumah hunian, tempat produksi/usaha), maupun sisi ekonomi penerima manfaat. Hasil kajian dampak kerusakan rumah dan bangunan yang dilakukan oleh satgas di kabupaten/kota dapat digunakan untuk mengevaluasi infrastruktur

Situasi dan kebutuhan penerima manfaat di masa tanggap darurat serta di masa pemulihan tidaklah sama. Pada masa tanggap darurat, pemenuhan kebutuhan dasar menjadi kebutuhan utama para penyintas, sedangkan pada masa pemulihan dan pembangunan kembali kebutuhan penyintas lebih beragam. Berdasarkan pengalaman dalam kegiatan percontohan, kriteria seleksi standar untuk pemulihan mata pencaharian dapat diasumsikan sebagai berikut:

Tahap Pemulihan dan Pembangunan Kembali

- (1) Memiliki keinginan dan komitmen yang kuat untuk memulihkan mata pencahariannya (misalnya, telah kembali berusaha pascabencana);
- (2) Memiliki pengalaman berwirausaha;
- (3) Warga yang resmi berdomisili di daerah terdampak bencana (dibuktikan dengan KTP);
- (4) Memiliki surat keterangan/ijin usaha (IUMK, NIB) dan nomor rekening bank, khususnya untuk pemulihan mata pencaharian*

*Catatan: Pemberkasan izin usaha yang disyaratkan sebaiknya dijelaskan secara terperinci karena pada umumnya UMK tidak memiliki berkas izin usaha dan pengusaha mikro sering mengubah jenis usaha sesuai dengan situasi dan kondisi. Bahkan, di daerah-daerah yang UMKnya telah lazim memiliki izin usaha, banyak UMK yang kehilangan dokumen izin usaha atau beralih usaha akibat bencana.

- *Menentukan kriteria seleksi dengan mempertimbangkan data kuantitatif dampak COVID-19*
- *Memprioritaskan kelompok rentan sebagai penerima manfaat*

**Adaptasi
Program/
Kegiatan
dengan
Protokol
COVID-19**



~Pengalaman Kegiatan Percontohan~

Studi kasus pemilihan penerima manfaat pelatihan keterampilan konstruksi di Desa Mpanau, Kabupaten Sigi

Pada kegiatan percontohan “pelatihan keterampilan konstruksi di Desa Mpanau, Kabupaten Sigi”, penerima manfaat pelatihan dipilih dari Desa Mpanau. Sebelum memulai proses seleksi, kepala desa melakukan pertemuan konsultasi bersama empat kepala dusun dan ketua RT. Selama pertemuan, gagasan mengenai kegiatan percontohan termasuk konsep pelatihan keterampilan konstruksi dijelaskan.



Setelah bersepakat dengan penerima manfaat tentang konsep pelatihan, kriteria pemilihan penerima manfaat didiskusikan. Berikut ini sembilan poin yang ditetapkan.

- (1) Individu yang rumahnya rusak berat atau rusak sedang (RB or RS) karena gempa bumi atau likuefaksi dan saat ini tinggal di shelter Mpanau atau hunian sementara.
- (2) Individu yang kehilangan pekerjaan karena gempa bumi atau likuefaksi dan saat ini bekerja sebagai buruh harian atau karyawan sementara (tidak ada pekerjaan tetap).
- (3) Individu yang tidak mendapat bantuan finansial dari pemerintah (mis. pensiunan).
- (4) Individu yang berkeinginan memiliki pekerjaan di bidang konstruksi dengan menggunakan keterampilan yang diperoleh setelah pelatihan berakhir (terlepas dari pekerjaan mereka sebelumnya).
- (5) Individu yang berkomitmen untuk berpartisipasi mengikuti seluruh kegiatan pelatihan.
- (6) Individu yang memiliki pengalaman dasar dalam kegiatan yang berhubungan dengan konstruksi.
- (7) Tidak boleh ada lebih dari satu penerima manfaat dalam satu keluarga.
- (8) Individu yang direkomendasikan oleh ketua RT.
- (9) Individu yang bisa baca tulis.

Berdasarkan kriteria tersebut, ketua RT dan kepala dusun memilih penerima manfaat untuk pelatihan yang dimaksud.

Saat menentukan kriteria penerima manfaat program/kegiatan amatlah penting untuk mempertimbangkan kebiasaan sosial budaya setempat. Di Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah, perempuan biasanya tidak bekerja di sektor konstruksi, sehingga pada pelatihan konstruksi tidak terdapat penerima manfaat perempuan.

Meskipun demikian, sebaiknya tetap membuka peluang bagi perempuan untuk berperan aktif dengan mempertimbangkan budaya setempat.

2. Penyeleksian Penerima Manfaat Kegiatan

Tujuan:

Untuk memilih penerima manfaat kegiatan berdasarkan kriteria seleksi. Jika dilaksanakan dengan benar, maka Ptransparansi dapat dijamin karena proses dan hasil seleksi dapat diklarifikasi dengan jelas. Tokoh masyarakat



mengetahui situasi masyarakat setempat dengan amat baik dan informasi serta pemahaman tersebut bermanfaat dalam penyeleksian penerima manfaat. Akan tetapi, interaksi sosial kemasyarakatan dapat menimbulkan bias dalam penyeleksian jika tokoh masyarakat tidak memahami tujuan kegiatan dan pentingnya transparansi.

Aktor Utama dan Perannya:

Organisasi	Peran
OPD kabupaten/kota penanggung jawab	Mengatur seleksi penerima manfaat
Lurah/kepala desa	Mengumumkan atau menyebarkan informasi kegiatan kepada anggota masyarakat
Tokoh masyarakat dan pemangku kepentingan lain yang terkait dengan pelaksanaan kegiatan	Berpartisipasi dalam proses dan fasilitasi anggota masyarakat dalam penyeleksian penerima manfaat, termasuk mengumumkan dan menyebarkan informasi kegiatan kepada masyarakat

Indikator Capaian:

A. Pengumuman publik terkait proses seleksi

Cara ini efektif untuk menjamin transparansi. Pengumuman publik dapat dilakukan dengan beberapa cara, contohnya:

- (1) Pengumuman publik digital (situs web, media sosial: Facebook, Instagram, dsb.) dengan mempertimbangkan aksesibilitas penyintas;
- (2) Menempelkan pengumuman atau poster di kantor pemda kabupaten/kota, posko satgas, kelurahan/kantor desa, shelter, hunian tetap, dan tempat lainnya;
- (3) Pengumuman disebarluaskan melalui koordinator;
- (4) Pengumuman lewat pengeras suara di masjid dan rumah ibadah lainnya.

- *Informasi formulir pendaftaran kegiatan harus disebarluaskan kepada calon penerima manfaat, baik laki-laki maupun perempuan, secara adil dan merata*

B. Pengumpulan formulir pendaftaran dari masyarakat

OPD penanggung jawab bersama kantor kelurahan/desa mengumpulkan formulir pendaftaran dari masyarakat sebagai bagian dari penyeleksian penerima manfaat. Perlu diantisipasi kemungkinan pendaftar mengalami kesulitan dalam pengisian formulir pendaftaran karena latar belakang pendidikan dan tingkat literasinya. Oleh karena itu, perlu diselenggarakan **sesi konsultasi untuk membantu pendaftar, baik pria dan wanita, dalam mengisi formulir pendaftaran.**

- *Bimbingan/pendampingan pengisian formulir pendaftaran kepada calon penerima manfaat*

- *Mengadakan pertemuan dalam kelompok kecil*
- *Peserta pertemuan wajib memakai masker*
- *Menyediakan sanitiser atau wastafel dan sabun cuci tangan untuk membersihkan/mencuci tangan di pintu masuk dan memastikan ventilasi udara yang baik di ruang rapat*

**Adaptasi
Program/
Kegiatan
dengan
Protokol
COVID-19**



C. Penyeleksian penerima manfaat berdasarkan data dan informasi saat pengumuman publik tidak dapat dilaksanakan

Penerima manfaat dapat diseleksi berdasarkan data informasi yang dikumpulkan oleh pemimpin/ tokoh masyarakat. Data yang diperlukan dalam proses seleksi calon penerima manfaat meliputi informasi terkait **jenis kelamin, usia, disabilitas, dan faktor sosial lainnya.** Jika dilakukan pemilihan bertahap karena banyaknya jumlah calon penerima manfaat, maka diperlukan kriteria seleksi dalam setiap tahapannya.

- *Jika penerima manfaat diseleksi melalui evaluasi data, maka diperlukan data calon penerima manfaat yang mencakup: jenis kelamin, usia, disabilitas, dan faktor sosial lainnya agar penilaian yang adil dapat terlaksana*

D. Penilaian calon penerima manfaat sesuai kriteria seleksi

Berdasarkan data informasi yang diperoleh atau tertulis dalam formulir pendaftaran, dilakukan penilaian terhadap calon penerima manfaat berdasarkan kriteria seleksi. Biasanya setiap kriteria memiliki bobot penilaian yang berbeda berdasarkan skala prioritas. Ada juga kriteria yang bersifat mutlak sehingga walaupun hasil penilaian calon penerima manfaat tinggi, tetapi jika syarat mutlak ini tidak terpenuhi maka calon penerima manfaat tetap tidak dapat dipilih.

E. Wawancara dengan calon penerima manfaat untuk mengonfirmasi informasi yang ada

Setelah calon penerima manfaat kegiatan terseleksi, wajib dilakukan wawancara untuk memperoleh informasi rinci termasuk kondisi sebenarnya. Dalam wawancara ini, komitmen dan pengalaman calon penerima manfaat terhadap kegiatan perlu dikonfirmasi. Seluruh korban dan penyintas perlu bantuan sehingga ada kemungkinan informasi yang diberikan oleh calon penerima tidak benar. Oleh karena itu, wawancara penting dilaksanakan untuk memverifikasi informasi. Setelah informasi diverifikasi melalui wawancara, penilaian terhadap calon penerima manfaat ditinjau ulang.

F. Seleksi penerima manfaat:

Setelah dilakukan penilaian terhadap seluruh penerima manfaat, maka penerima manfaat dapat ditentukan/ditetapkan. Penilaian dilakukan oleh OPD. Jika memungkinkan, penyeleksian dapat dijelaskan dalam pertemuan dengan masyarakat atau panitia pemilihan untuk disepakati. Anggota panitia pemilihan yang disarankan adalah 1) dinas yang bertanggung jawab, 2) Lurah/kepala desa, dan 3) tokoh/perwakilan masyarakat, baik perempuan maupun laki-laki.

G. Pengumuman hasil seleksi penerima manfaat

Hasil seleksi sebaiknya diumumkan kepada masyarakat. Setidaknya, hasil seleksi terpampang di papan pengumuman di kelurahan/kantor desa untuk diketahui masyarakat.

H. Mekanisme pengaduan

Setelah proses seleksi selesai, masyarakat dapat mengajukan aduan terhadap hasil seleksi. Untuk mencegah terjadinya keresahan di masyarakat, sebaiknya **disediakan akses saluran siaga (hotline) pengaduan** yang diinformasikan saat pengumuman hasil seleksi.

~Pengalaman Kegiatan Percontohan~

Studi Kasus Kegiatan Dukungan di Balaroa, Kota Palu

Kegiatan menganyam silar diperkenalkan kepada para penyintas yang tinggal di shelter Balaroa, Kota Palu. Kegiatan ini bertujuan membantu penyintas memperoleh pendapatan tunai secara cepat. Para perempuan di shelter sasaran ditetapkan sebagai calon penerima manfaat untuk kegiatan ini karena umumnya mereka lebih sulit mendapatkan pekerjaan.

Tim proyek bersama dengan Dinas Perdagangan dan Perindustrian Kota Palu menyusun kriteria seleksi untuk perempuan sasaran. Kriteria ini kemudian disetujui oleh Lurah Balaroa yang bertugas mengawasi shelter.

Pada saat itu, terdapat lebih dari 600 kepala keluarga (KK) di shelter yang terbagi menjadi 21 blok. Shelter dikelola oleh seorang koordinator dan setiap blok memiliki ketua. Pertama, tim proyek beserta Dinas Perindustrian dan Perdagangan mengadakan pertemuan untuk berbagi tujuan kegiatan dengan pihak-pihak terkait. Pertemuan ini dihadiri oleh Lurah Balaroa serta Camat Palu Barat, koordinator shelter, ketua-ketua blok, serta perwakilan dari organisasi perempuan di shelter Balaroa. Dalam pertemuan ini, kriteria seleksi dipaparkan dan dijalinnya kerja sama dengan pihak terkait.

Selanjutnya, berdasarkan kriteria seleksi, dipilih satu perwakilan dari setiap blok. Untuk proses ini, koordinator shelter dan ketua blok mengecek informasi dasar dari setiap KK dan menunjuk individu yang cocok dari setiap blok. Kantor kelurahan, Dinas Perdagangan dan Perindustrian Kota Palu, dan tim proyek mengevaluasi hasilnya dan menentukan penerima manfaat

Kriteria seleksi penerima manfaat perempuan untuk kegiatan menganyam silar di Balaroa adalah sebagai berikut:

- (1) Berminat dengan kegiatan tersebut;
- (2) Tidak memiliki pendapatan sendiri;
- (3) Suami tidak memiliki pekerjaan tetap;
- (4) Tidak memiliki suami;
- (5) Direkomendasikan oleh ketua blok;
- (6) Tidak membawa anak ke tempat pelatihan, kecuali ada pendamping anak yang ikut menemani (dengan alasan keamanan anak karena kegiatan anyaman silar menggunakan pisau irat yang tajam).

Pembelajaran dari kegiatan percontohan ini, sebaiknya disiapkan tempat penitipan anak bagi para perempuan yang berpartisipasi dalam pelatihan karena cukup sulit mendapatkan orang yang dapat menjaga anak-anak mereka selama beberapa hari.

4.3 Pelaksanaan Kegiatan

1. Pertemuan Orientasi

Tujuan:

Untuk memberikan penjelasan dan pemahaman kepada penerima manfaat mengenai tahapan dan isi kegiatan secara benar dan terperinci, termasuk: a) tujuan kegiatan; b) bantuan yang akan diberikan seperti pelatihan dan peralatan; c) tanggung jawab dan kewajiban penerima manfaat kegiatan (termasuk modal uang, waktu, tenaga kerja, dan kontribusi); d) jadwal; dan e) risiko yang mungkin ditanggung penerima manfaat dalam pelaksanaan kegiatan.

Aktor Utama dan Perannya:

Organisasi	Peran
OPD kabupaten/kota penanggung jawab	Mengadakan pertemuan orientasi dengan mengundang penerima manfaat untuk menjelaskan rincian kegiatan
Lurah/kepala desa	Mengoordinasikan dan menghadiri pertemuan. Berbagi informasi kepada para pihak terkait
Penerima Manfaat	Berpartisipasi dalam pertemuan dan mengutarakan kebutuhannya

Indikator Capaian:

Identifikasi kegiatan dukungan dan tanggung jawab dinas terkait serta penerima manfaat.

Penting untuk menjelaskan dan mengonfirmasikan:

- (1) Kegiatan dukungan yang disediakan oleh dinas dan pemangku kepentingan lain;
- (2) Kontribusi yang diharapkan dari penerima manfaat;
- (3) Penerima manfaat wajib menyetujui dan mempersiapkan kontribusi/biaya, seperti modal awal dan biaya operasional (misalnya biaya listrik dan air) karena dinas mungkin tidak dapat menanggung semua biaya/peralatan yang dibutuhkan untuk memulai kegiatan;
- (4) Penerima manfaat wajib bertanggung jawab terhadap pengoperasian dan pemeliharaan peralatan yang diberikan dengan baik;
- (5) Penerima manfaat berkewajiban dan berhak mengajukan pengaduan, memberikan umpan balik, dan berpartisipasi dalam pelatihan yang telah

direncanakan sebagai upaya peningkatan kapasitas serta bekerjasama dalam pemantauan.

Sebaiknya penjelasan dan konfirmasi terhadap tanggung jawab/kewajiban di atas dibuat dalam bentuk tertulis.

- *Mengadakan pertemuan dalam kelompok kecil*
- *Peserta pertemuan wajib memakai masker*
- *Menyediakan sanitizer atau wastafel dan sabun cuci tangan untuk membersihkan/mencuci tangan di pintu masuk dan memastikan ventilasi udara yang baik di ruang rapat*

**Adaptasi
Program/
Kegiatan
dengan
Protokol
COVID-19**



- *Tujuan dan periode kegiatan harus disampaikan dengan baik kepada penerima manfaat termasuk bantuan yang akan atau tidak akan mereka terima, kontribusi yang perlu diberikan, hasil yang diharapkan, dan risiko yang ditanggung*
- *Perwakilan masyarakat harus memahami informasi kegiatan dengan baik agar dapat memfasilitasi penerima manfaat dalam kegiatan tersebut.*

2. Pengadaan

Tujuan:

Untuk menjaga keberlanjutan kegiatan, pengadaan peralatan/ material/ fasilitas yang sesuai dilaksanakan sesuai dengan prosedur pemerintah.

Aktor Utama dan Perannya:

Organisasi	Peran
OPD kabupaten/kota penanggung jawab	Pengadaan peralatan tertentu sesuai dengan peraturan, dan penyiapan MoU
Penerima manfaat	Penandatanganan MoU terkait pemanfaatan peralatan/ material/fasilitas yang diberikan secara benar
Lurah/kepala desa dan koordinator (shelter/Huntara)	Bekerjasama dalam penandatanganan MoU

Indikator Capaian:

- A. Konfirmasi peralatan/material/fasilitas yang dibutuhkan dalam kegiatan
Sebelum melakukan pengadaan, dinas mengonfirmasikan kepada penerima manfaat perihal kegiatan dan spesifikasi peralatan/material/fasilitas yang akan disediakan. Hal ini untuk menghindari adanya peralatan yang tidak digunakan karena ketidaksesuaian antara kebutuhan dengan peralatan yang disediakan.

- *Terkadang penerima manfaat kegiatan tidak tahu peralatan yang dibutuhkan dan/atau spesifikasinya.*
- *Sehingga, penting untuk mengecek kembali permintaan mereka.*

- B. Pengadaan peralatan/material/fasilitas yang sesuai dilaksanakan berdasarkan prosedur pemerintah.

Pengadaan peralatan dilaksanakan berdasarkan peraturan dan regulasi pemerintah.

- *Pengadaan harus dilaksanakan sesuai dengan peraturan dan pedoman pemerintah untuk menjamin transparansi dan akuntabilitas*

- Tantangan dalam Kegiatan Percontohan -

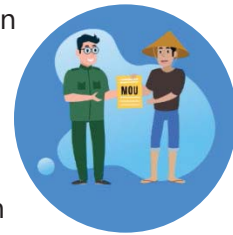
- *Sebelum pengadaan barang pada kegiatan percontohan pelatihan konstruksi, spesifikasi peralatan konstruksi yang akan diberikan kepada penerima manfaat didiskusikan dan disepakati bersama dengan penerima manfaat. Namun, karena masih terbatasnya distribusi barang pascabencana, beberapa peralatan belum dapat dibeli sesuai dengan spesifikasi yang disepakati. Oleh karena itu, saat pengadaan barang tidak dapat sepenuhnya sesuai dengan permintaan penerima manfaat. Kondisi pascabencana perlu dipertimbangkan juga dalam pengadaan.*

C. Pengadaan Nota Kesepahaman (MoU) terkait penggunaan peralatan

Ketika dinas terkait memberikan bantuan peralatan kepada penerima manfaat, sebaiknya dibuat Surat Perjanjian atau Nota Kesepahaman (MoU) mengenai penggunaan dan pengelolaan peralatan yang wajib ditandatangani antara dinas dengan penerima manfaat guna menjamin keberlanjutan kegiatan.

Berikut hal-hal yang dimasukkan dalam MoU:

- (1) Daftar peralatan yang disediakan termasuk harga setiap peralatan;
- (2) Tanggung jawab penerima manfaat untuk menjaga dan merawat peralatan yang diberikan;
- (3) Tanggung jawab penerima manfaat saat peralatan yang diberikan hilang atau dijual,
- (4) Tindakan/sanksi untuk mencegah penyalahgunaan bantuan atau kesengajaan bertindak lalai oleh penerima manfaat akibat ketiadaan konsekuensi berefek jera. Misalnya, hukuman atas pelanggaran perjanjian seperti memasukkan nama ke dalam daftar hitam agar tidak dapat menerima bantuan di masa mendatang.



Salinan surat perjanjian atau nota kesepahaman (MoU) juga diberikan kepada penerima manfaat kegiatan.

- Tantangan dalam Kegiatan Percontohan -

- Pada kegiatan percontohan pelatihan konstruksi di Desa Mpanau, Kabupaten Sigi, salah satu penerima manfaat menjual peralatan kelompok yang diberikan karena kesulitan ekonomi. Dalam surat perjanjian antara dinas dengan penerima manfaat tidak terdapat klausul penalti terhadap pelanggaran tersebut dan tanggung jawab bersama anggota kelompok. Untuk mencegah hal dan perilaku serupa di masa mendatang, sebaiknya dimasukkan klausul penalti yang jelas dan berefek jera atas pelanggaran tersebut. Jika terjadi pelanggaran, hukuman penalti wajib diberlakukan.

3. Pelatihan

Tujuan:

Untuk meningkatkan kapasitas dan partisipasi penerima manfaat dalam kegiatan serta membangun dan menguatkan rasa kepemilikan.

Aktor Utama dan Perannya:

Organisasi	Peran
OPD kabupaten/kota penanggung jawab	- Menyelenggarakan pelatihan. - Pengajar disesuaikan dengan jenis pelatihan; bisa berasal dari dinas kabupaten/kota, LSM, dinas provinsi, dll.
Penerima manfaat	Mengikuti pelatihan untuk peningkatan kapasitas.
Lurah/kepala desa dan koordinator (shelter/Huntara)	Mendukung/memfasilitasi pelatihan.

Indikator Capaian:

A. Penentuan isi pelatihan dan tingkatannya

Dalam konteks kegiatan pemulihan mata pencaharian, ada dua jenis pelatihan.

- (1) **Mempelajari teknik atau keterampilan baru** untuk memperoleh pekerjaan baru (misalnya pelatihan kejuruan).
- (2) **Meningkatkan kapasitas/prosedur.** Contohnya, pelatihan pembukuan bagi UMKM bermanfaat untuk meningkatkan keberlanjutan dan efektifitas kegiatan.

Selain itu, topik pelatihan harus disesuaikan dengan tingkat kemahiran penerima manfaat. Materi yang diajarkan beserta pengajarnya harus disesuaikan dengan kebutuhan setempat serta dapat diaplikasikan dengan baik oleh penerima manfaat.

- *Isi pelatihan perlu mempertimbangkan tingkat kemahiran penerima manfaat*

B. Penentuan instruktur pelatihan

Ada berbagai lembaga/instansi pemerintahan yang melaksanakan pelatihan serupa. Oleh karena itu, perlu mempertimbangkan kemungkinan untuk bersinergi dengan lembaga/instansi tersebut dalam pelaksanaan kegiatan dukungan. Seringkali penerima manfaat melakukan pekerjaan harian atau pekerjaan tidak tetap karena hilangnya pekerjaan mereka setelah bencana. Mengamankan penghasilan harian untuk mempertahankan kehidupannya menjadi isu kritis bagi masyarakat terdampak bencana. Oleh sebab itu, penyelenggara pelatihan perlu mempertimbangkan pemberian insentif dalam jumlah tertentu kepada penerima manfaat, seperti per-diem, biaya makan, biaya transportasi, dll sebagai pengganti pendapatan harian yang hilang saat mengikuti pelatihan.

- *Mengadakan pertemuan dalam kelompok kecil*
- *Peserta pertemuan wajib memakai masker*
- *Menyediakan sanitizer atau wastafel dan sabun cuci tangan untuk membersihkan/mencuci tangan di pintu masuk dan memastikan ventilasi udara yang baik di ruang rapat*

**Adaptasi
Program/
Kegiatan
dengan
Protokol
COVID-19**



4. Kegiatan peningkatan kapasitas lainnya

Tujuan:

Untuk meningkatkan kapasitas penerima manfaat dalam berkoordinasi dan mengoptimalkan pemanfaatan sumber daya lokal termasuk menjamin keberlanjutan kegiatan yang bertujuan memperkuat rasa kepemilikan.

Aktor Utama dan Perannya:

Organisasi	Peran
OPD kabupaten/kota penanggung jawab	Pengaturan kegiatan bekerja sama dengan para pemangku kepentingan terkait
Penerima Manfaat	Melaksanakan kegiatan untuk meningkatkan kapasitasnya
Lurah/kepala desa	Mendukung/memfasilitasi kegiatan di masyarakat

Indikator Capaian:

Peningkatan kapasitas penerima manfaat dan keberlanjutan kegiatan

Selain pelatihan terdapat berbagai kegiatan yang dapat dilakukan dalam upaya pemulihan mata pencaharian seperti survei pasar, pameran, diskusi kelompok terarah (FGD), dll.

- Kegiatan dan isinya sesuai dengan kebutuhan penerima manfaat
- Penerima manfaat difasilitasi guna membangun gerakan swadaya di masa mendatang

4.4 Pengawasan dan Pengendalian

1. Pemantauan

Tujuan:

Untuk mengetahui permasalahan yang terjadi dalam pelaksanaan kegiatan dan pemberian pendampingan/ dukungan diperlukan bagi penerima manfaat, serta pengambilan tindakan yang diperlukan untuk mengatasi permasalahan atau kesenjangan yang terjadi selama pelaksanaan kegiatan.

Aktor Utama dan Perannya:

Organisasi	Peran
OPD kabupaten/kota penanggung jawab	- Melakukan pemantauan bersama lurah/kepala desa - Memberikan bimbingan/dukungan yang diperlukan kepada penerima manfaat atau langkah-langkah perbaikan lainnya terkait masalah-masalah substansial yang telah teridentifikasi
Penerima Manfaat	- Menyampaikan perkembangan kegiatan dan persoalan yang muncul - Menerima dan melaksanakan petunjuk dari dinas yang bertanggung jawab
Lurah/kepala desa	Melaksanakan pemantauan

Indikator Capaian:

A. Penyusunan kerangka pemantauan dan evaluasi

Kerangka pemantauan dan evaluasi diformulasikan oleh dinas terkait bekerja sama dengan kantor desa dan juga masyarakat saat kegiatan dimulai. Kerangka diformulasikan berdasarkan hasil yang diharapkan pada saat pemantauan dan evaluasi dilaksanakan. Indikator pemantauan yang dikan dalam kerangka tersebut ditentukan berdasarkan data awal (baseline) yang diperoleh pada fase/tahap awal kegiatan.

- *Anggaran pengawasan kegiatan yang memadai perlu disiapkan pada saat memformulasikan kegiatan*

B. Pelaksanaan survei awal

Survei awal dilaksanakan pada tahap awal kegiatan. Idealnya, data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara dengan kandidat penerima manfaat. Akan tetapi, cukup sulit untuk mencakup seluruh calon penerima manfaat. Melalui survei awal ini, data-data penting yang diperlukan dalam evaluasi dikumpulkan.

C. Pemantauan program/kegiatan

Proses pemantauan dilakukan sebagai berikut:

(1) **Pengumpulan data**

Dinas melakukan pengumpulan data secara berkala untuk memantau kemajuan dan mengidentifikasi kendala yang dihadapi berdasarkan kerangka pemantauan dan evaluasi. Jika diperlukan, pengumpulan data awal dan pemantauan dapat dilakukan oleh kantor desa.



(2) **Kompilasi data**

Dinas mengompilasikan hasil pemantauan dalam format sederhana sebagai materi berbagi pembelajaran dalam pertemuan koordinasi di tingkat kabupaten/kota.

(3) **Pendampingan yang tepat kepada penerima manfaat** berdasarkan masalah yang teridentifikasi

Jika terjadi kesenjangan yang cukup besar antara kemajuan dengan tujuan kegiatan, maka perlu dilakukan tindakan korektif agar tujuan kegiatan yang telah ditentukan di awal tetap tercapai.

- *Perlu dipahami bahwa pengawasan tidak hanya bertujuan untuk memantau pelaksanaan kegiatan, tetapi juga untuk melakukan pendampingan atau mengambil langkah-langkah yang diperlukan untuk memperoleh solusi yang lebih baik, serta untuk mengawal kegiatan.*

2. Evaluasi

Tujuan:

Untuk mengetahui capaian kegiatan yang mengacu terhadap indikator tertentu.

Aktor Utama dan Perannya:

Organisasi	Peran
OPD kabupaten/kota penanggung jawab	Melakukan evaluasi bersama lurah/kepala desa
Penerima Manfaat	Berpartisipasi dalam pertemuan evaluasi. Mengidentifikasi capaian serta pembelajaran yang diambil dari kegiatan untuk melanjutkan kegiatan tersebut
Lurah/kepala desa	Melakukan kegiatan evaluasi bersama dinas yang bertanggung jawab

Indikator Capaian:

A. Hasil kegiatan dievaluasi menggunakan indikator tertentu

Kerangka pemantauan dan evaluasi yang dibuat pada awal kegiatan dipergunakan untuk menilai pelaksanaan dan hasil kegiatan. Di akhir kegiatan atau pada waktu yang telah ditetapkan dalam kerangka pemantauan dan evaluasi, dinas yang bertanggung jawab melaksanakan evaluasi. Kegiatan dievaluasi dengan perspektif **apakah kegiatan yang dilaksanakan telah secara efektif mencapai tujuannya** berdasarkan data indikator yang dikumpulkan melalui wawancara penerima manfaat.

B. Hasil penilaian didiskusikan dengan penerima manfaat

Hasil evaluasi disusun dan dipresentasikan di lokakarya bersama dengan penerima manfaat untuk mengidentifikasi kendala-kendala yang berpengaruh secara negatif maupun positif terhadap pencapaian kegiatan, serta membahas langkah-langkah untuk mengurangi pengaruh negatif dan mendorong hasil positif. Lokakarya diakhiri dengan merangkul **pembelajaran pelaksanaan program kegiatan** sehingga penerima manfaat dapat lebih meningkatkan kegiatan mereka, dan/atau dinas yang bertanggung jawab dapat meningkatkan program/ kegiatan intervensinya.



- *Mengadakan pertemuan dalam kelompok kecil*
- *Peserta pertemuan wajib memakai masker*
- *Menyediakan sanitizer atau wastafel dan sabun cuci tangan untuk membersihkan/mencuci tangan di pintu masuk dan memastikan ventilasi udara yang baik di ruang rapat*

**Adaptasi
Program/
Kegiatan
dengan
Protokol
COVID-19**



C. Hasil penilaian dibagi kepada dan antara pemangku kepentingan

Hasil evaluasi disampaikan dalam rapat koordinasi agar temuan dan pembelajaran dapat digunakan pada program yang sedang berjalan ataupun direncanakan.

- *Temuan dan pembelajaran yang diperoleh dari kegiatan dirangkul dan disebarluaskan kepada para pemangku kepentingan guna perbaikan lebih lanjut di masa mendatang.*

BAB-5

Peran Pemangku Kepentingan dan Kerangka Koordinasi

- 5.1 Kerangka koordinasi dalam konteks pemulihan dan rekonstruksi
- 5.2 Usulan kerangka koordinasi di tingkat Kabupaten/Kota
- 5.3 Peran dan tanggung jawab para pemangku kepentingan

05 »



BAB 5

Peran Pemangku Kepentingan dan Kerangka Koordinasi

5.1 Kerangka Koordinasi dalam Konteks Pemulihan dan Rekonstruksi

Koordinasi dan komunikasi antar para pemangku kepentingan sangat penting dalam efisiensi pemanfaatan sumber daya yang terbatas dan percepatan pelaksanaan program. Sub-bab ini menyajikan kerangka koordinasi aktual pada tahap tanggap darurat hingga rekonstruksi pascabencana Gempa Bumi dan Tsunami di Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah.

1. Kerangka koordinasi di tingkat nasional

Pada masa tanggap darurat, Pemerintah Indonesia mengaktivasi **kerangka klaster sebagai platform koordinasi dan kerjasama saat terjadi bencana berdasarkan Rencana Kontijensi Antar Lembaga**. Pemerintah Indonesia memiliki Klaster Nasional yang dikoordinasi oleh K/L terkait dan Klaster Internasional yang dikoordinasi oleh Humanitarian Country Team (HCT; forum organisasi urusan kemanusiaan di suatu negara, yang terdiri dari organisasi PBB, non-PBB dan lembaga non pemerintah). Pemerintah pusat menugaskan para pejabat terkait ke Palu sebagai Pusat Koordinasi Operasi Gabungan untuk Bantuan Internasional (Joint Operation Coordination Center for International Assistance (JOCCIA) yang dibentuk oleh tim ASEAN – ERAT, dan diberi mandat oleh Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (BNPB) untuk berkoordinasi dan memfasilitasi penawaran bantuan internasional yang diterima. Kerangka koordinasi ditunjukkan pada tabel di bawah ini.

Kerangka klaster tingkat nasional ini berakhir seiring dengan berakhirnya masa tanggap darurat pada Oktober 2018.

Pemerintah Pusat (berbasis di Jakarta)	<u>Humanitarian Country Team</u> <u>Klaster Nasional</u> Tim gabungan pemerintah dan mitra pembangunan dengan koordinator antar klaster (OCHA) Bertanggung jawab dalam pengambilan kebijakan dan keputusan di tingkat pusat.																																								
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Sektor</th> <th colspan="2">Klaster Nasional</th> <th rowspan="2">Bantuan Internasional</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Koordinator</th> <th>Wakil Koordinator</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pendidikan</td> <td>Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan</td> <td>Kementerian Agama</td> <td>UNICEF, Save the Children</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kesehatan</td> <td>Kementerian Kesehatan</td> <td>Kementerian Kesehatan, POLRI</td> <td>WHO dan UNICEF (Air Bersih, Sanitasi, Higiene (WASH) dan Nutrisi)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Logistik dan peralatan</td> <td>BNPB</td> <td>Kementerian Sosial dan TNI</td> <td>WFP</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pemulihan awal</td> <td>Kementerian Dalam Negeri</td> <td>BNBP</td> <td>UNDP</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pengungsian dan perlindungan</td> <td>Kementerian Sosial</td> <td>POLRI</td> <td>IFRC, UNICEF dan UNFPA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Infrastruktur and fasilitas</td> <td>Kementerian PUPR</td> <td>-</td> <td>UNICEF dan WFP</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ekonomi</td> <td>Bappenas</td> <td>Kementerian Koperasi dan UKM</td> <td>FAO dan WFP</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pencarian dan penyelamatan</td> <td>BASARNAS</td> <td>TNI</td> <td>OCHA</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Sektor	Klaster Nasional		Bantuan Internasional	Koordinator	Wakil Koordinator	Pendidikan	Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan	Kementerian Agama	UNICEF, Save the Children	Kesehatan	Kementerian Kesehatan	Kementerian Kesehatan, POLRI	WHO dan UNICEF (Air Bersih, Sanitasi, Higiene (WASH) dan Nutrisi)	Logistik dan peralatan	BNPB	Kementerian Sosial dan TNI	WFP	Pemulihan awal	Kementerian Dalam Negeri	BNBP	UNDP	Pengungsian dan perlindungan	Kementerian Sosial	POLRI	IFRC, UNICEF dan UNFPA	Infrastruktur and fasilitas	Kementerian PUPR	-	UNICEF dan WFP	Ekonomi	Bappenas	Kementerian Koperasi dan UKM	FAO dan WFP	Pencarian dan penyelamatan	BASARNAS	TNI	OCHA
	Sektor	Klaster Nasional			Bantuan Internasional																																				
		Koordinator	Wakil Koordinator																																						
	Pendidikan	Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan	Kementerian Agama	UNICEF, Save the Children																																					
	Kesehatan	Kementerian Kesehatan	Kementerian Kesehatan, POLRI	WHO dan UNICEF (Air Bersih, Sanitasi, Higiene (WASH) dan Nutrisi)																																					
	Logistik dan peralatan	BNPB	Kementerian Sosial dan TNI	WFP																																					
	Pemulihan awal	Kementerian Dalam Negeri	BNBP	UNDP																																					
	Pengungsian dan perlindungan	Kementerian Sosial	POLRI	IFRC, UNICEF dan UNFPA																																					
	Infrastruktur and fasilitas	Kementerian PUPR	-	UNICEF dan WFP																																					
Ekonomi	Bappenas	Kementerian Koperasi dan UKM	FAO dan WFP																																						
Pencarian dan penyelamatan	BASARNAS	TNI	OCHA																																						
<u>Pusat Koordinasi Operasi Gabungan untuk Bantuan Internasional (JOCCIA)</u> Tujuan: Koordinasi dan fasilitasi bantuan internasional Kantor: Kantor Gubernur Koordinator: ASEAN-ERAT, BNPB <u>Organisasi</u> <u>Pemerintah Pusat (ditugaskan dari Jakarta)</u> BNPB, Kementerian Luar Negeri, Kementerian PUPR, dll. <u>Pemerintah Daerah</u> BPBD, Dinas Sosial, Dinas Kesehatan, dll. <u>Mitra Pembangunan</u> PBB, Donor, Lembaga Non Pemerintah internasional dan lokal																																									

Gambar 2 Kerangka Koordinasi pada Tahap Tanggap Darurat⁷

⁷ Koordinasi Antar Lembaga

2. Kerangka koordinasi di tingkat pemerintah daerah

A. Tahap Tanggap Darurat

Koordinasi di tingkat pemerintah daerah dimulai sejak tahap tanggap darurat dengan terbentuknya JOCCIA di Kota Palu, seperti yang dipaparkan di sub-bab sebelumnya. Sedangkan untuk kegiatan terkait pemulihan mata pencaharian, **BPBD Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah mengumpulkan dan mengompilasi data kehilangan dan kerusakan** bekerja sama dengan instansi terkait, seperti Bappeda Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah, BPBD kabupaten/kota terdampak bencana, Kementerian PUPR, Dinas PUPR, dan Bappenas.

B. Tahap Transisi

Pada masa transisi yang berlangsung setelah masa tanggap darurat, **pendataan diperluas ke lima sektor**, yaitu **sektor perumahan, infrastruktur, ekonomi, sosial dan lintas sektor**, yang tercakup dalam Rencana Rehabilitasi dan Rekonstruksi Pascabencana. Terkait pendataan dapat merujuk ke Bab 4 (4.1.1) Kajian Awal Rancangan Rencana Kegiatan dan Pemangku Kepentingannya

Saat Klaster Nasional berakhir pada akhir tahap tanggap darurat, dibentuklah Klaster Daerah pada tahap transisi dengan mempertahankan format pengelompokan klaster di tahap tanggap darurat guna menjaga kontinuitas koordinasi. Kerangka koordinasi ditunjukkan pada Gambar 3 berikut ini.



Pemda Provinsi	Klaster Daerah (1 November 2018 ~)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Rapat koordinasi dipimpin oleh Sekretaris Daerah Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah (kantor Gubernur) · Pemutakhiran daftar kontak (telepon, e-mail, grup WhatsApp) · Pengumpulan format 4W berdasarkan sektor hingga tingkat desa 		
	Klaster Daerah	Sub-klaster dan Pokja	
	Pendidikan	-	
	Kesehatan	Nutrisi, Kesehatan, Kesehatan Reproduksi	
	Logistik	-	
	Pemulihan Awal	-	
Pengungsian dan Perlindungan	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Pengungsian (sub-klaster) Shelter, Air bersih, Sanitasi dan Higiene (<i>WASH</i>), Pengelolaan shelter, Keamanan</td> <td>Perlindungan (sub-klaster) Perlindungan Anak, Perlindungan Hak Perempuan, Penyandang Disabilitas, Lansia, Minoritas, Dukungan Psikososial</td> </tr> </table>	Pengungsian (sub-klaster) Shelter, Air bersih, Sanitasi dan Higiene (<i>WASH</i>), Pengelolaan shelter, Keamanan	Perlindungan (sub-klaster) Perlindungan Anak, Perlindungan Hak Perempuan, Penyandang Disabilitas, Lansia, Minoritas, Dukungan Psikososial
Pengungsian (sub-klaster) Shelter, Air bersih, Sanitasi dan Higiene (<i>WASH</i>), Pengelolaan shelter, Keamanan	Perlindungan (sub-klaster) Perlindungan Anak, Perlindungan Hak Perempuan, Penyandang Disabilitas, Lansia, Minoritas, Dukungan Psikososial		
Ekonomi	Ketahanan Pangan dan Mata Pencaharian (<i>FSLH</i>), Pokja Bantuan Non Tunai (BaNTu)		
Pemda Kabupaten/Kota	Koordinasi Ad-hoc (kondisi berbeda di tiap kabupaten/kota)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Dipimpin oleh gubernur dan/atau Bappeda · Rapat/koordinasi antar mitra pembangunan · Rapat/koordinasi antar instansi pemerintah · Rapat/koordinasi antara mitra pembangunan dengan pemerintah 		

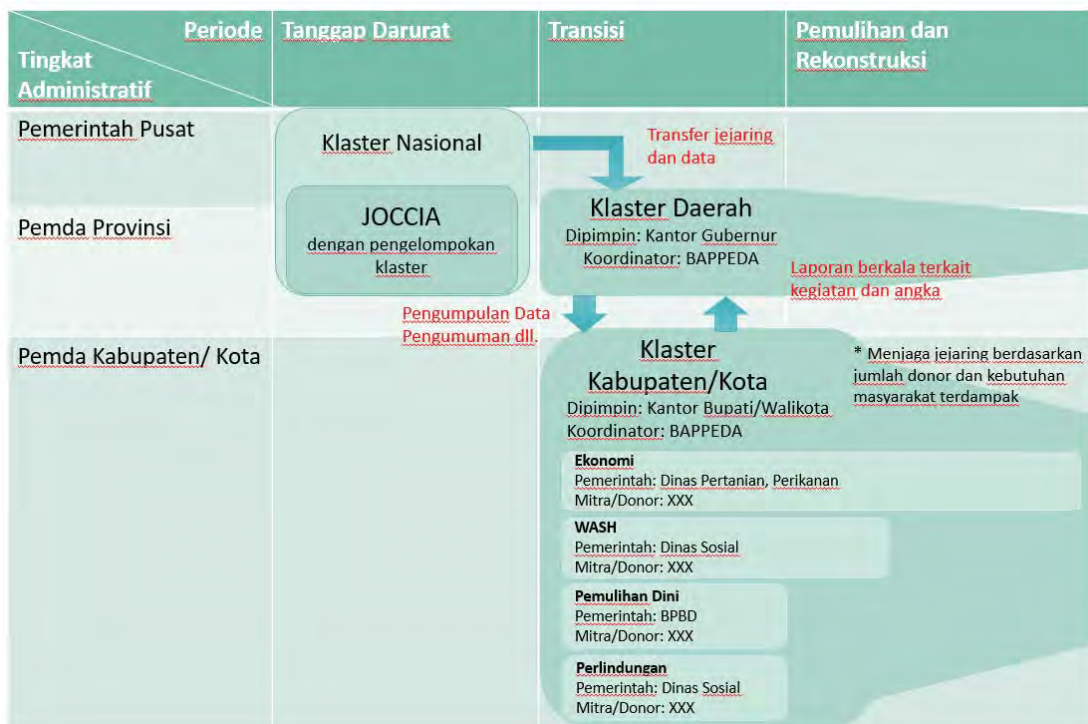
Gambar 3 Kerangka Koordinasi di Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah pada Tahap Transisi

C. Tahap Pemulihan dan Rekonstruksi

Koordinasi di tingkat pemerintah daerah dimulai sejak masa tanggap darurat dengan terbentuknya JOCCIA di Kota Palu, seperti yang dipaparkan di sub-bab sebelumnya. Sedangkan untuk kegiatan terkait pemulihan mata pencaharian, BPBD Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah mengumpulkan dan mengompilasi data kehilangan dan kerusakan bekerja sama dengan instansi terkait, seperti Bappeda Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah, BPBD kabupaten/kota terdampak bencana, Kementerian PUPR, Dinas PUPR, dan Bappenas.

5.2 Usulan kerangka koordinasi di tingkat kabupaten/kota

Di tingkat kabupaten/kota, tidak ada pengaturan kelembagaan resmi untuk koordinasi antar pemangku kepentingan seperti kerangka klaster. Seperti dijelaskan pada sub-bab sebelumnya, kerangka koordinasi dan struktur di masing-masing kabupaten/kota bersifat ad-hoc sehingga terjadi kendala komunikasi antar pemangku kepentingan. Dalam upaya menghindari tumpang tindih program kegiatan, pengumpulan data, dsb, disarankan untuk mengoperasikan kerangka koordinasi di tingkat kabupaten/kota melalui **perluasan klaster daerah hingga ke tingkat kabupaten/kota khususnya untuk sektor tertentu**, seperti perlindungan yang mencakup shelter, ekonomi, dan WASH dimana banyak mitra pembangunan dan lembaga non-pemerintah yang terlibat.



Gambar 4 Usulan Kerangka Koordinasi di Tingkat Kabupaten/Kota

Sistem koordinasi ini berkontribusi dalam pengumpulan dan kompilasi data lintas sektoral yang selanjutnya dipergunakan dalam perencanaan program pemulihan dan rekonstruksi. Akuisisi data yang efisien dari pemerintah merupakan prasyarat untuk menjamin transparansi dan akuntabilitas dalam pemilihan program kegiatan dan penerima manfaatnya.

5.3 Peran dan tanggung jawab para pemangku kepentingan

Pelaksanaan kegiatan pemulihan mata pencaharian melibatkan berbagai pemangku kepentingan. Pemerintah daerah kabupaten/kota merupakan pemangku kepentingan utama, sedangkan kepala desa serta tokoh masyarakat lainnya berperan sebagai pendukung dalam kegiatan tersebut. Rangkuman peran utama pemerintah kabupaten/kota dan para pemangku kepentingan lainnya dapat dilihat pada tabel 5 dan tabel 6 (halaman 61 ~ 62).

1. Pemerintah kabupaten/kota

Kabupaten dan kota adalah unit administrasi yang dekat dengan masyarakat dan memiliki anggaran untuk melaksanakan kegiatannya. Oleh karena itu, kabupaten dan kota memainkan peran utama untuk melakukan kegiatan dukungan kepada masyarakat, individu dan setiap entitas dengan anggarannya sendiri maupun melalui sumber dana lain, seperti APBN, pihak swasta dan mitra pembangunan.

Pemerintah kabupaten/kota mengumpulkan informasi kebutuhan dan data dari korban dan penyintas yang dipilah berdasarkan jenis kelamin dan usia untuk selanjutnya diinformasikan kepada para pemangku kepentingan terkait. Selain itu, pemerintah kabupaten/kota juga mengoordinasikan dan menyesuaikan berbagai dukungan yang diterima dari para donor, relawan dan sumber lainnya.

2. Camat

Kecamatan adalah bagian wilayah dari daerah kabupaten/kota yang dipimpin oleh camat. Desa dan kelurahan merupakan bagian wilayah dari kecamatan. Kebutuhan setempat yang telah dikonfirmasi di tingkat desa/kelurahan, kemudian dihimpun di tingkat kecamatan untuk dilaporkan kepada pemerintah daerah kabupaten/kota guna memutuskan tindakan dan pendistribusian anggaran serta sumber daya manusia. Ketika suatu desa menderita kerusakan parah dan pemerintahan desa tidak berjalan, maka kecamatan selaku lembaga pemerintahan di atasnya akan menjalankan fungsi tersebut. Contoh kasus di Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah, pilkades tengah berjalan saat terjadi bencana, sehingga terjadi kekosongan kepala desa. Untuk mengatasi hal tersebut kecamatan menugaskan stafnya untuk berfungsi sebagai Plt. Kepala Desa.

3. Kepala desa/lurah dan pemerintahan desa/kelurahan

Kelurahan (kawasan urban) dan desa (kawasan rural) adalah unit pemerintahan yang terdekat dengan masyarakat. Kepala desa dan lurah berfungsi sebagai mediator antara pemerintah dengan masyarakat. Secara umum, pemerintah desa dan kelurahan bertanggung jawab atas wilayahnya, termasuk mengelola tempat pengungsian, dan hunian sementara (huntara) setelah terjadi bencana.

Informasi mengenai kerusakan, kebutuhan dan status masyarakat di desa/kelurahan yang dikumpulkan oleh tokoh masyarakat desa, dikompilasi di kantor desa/ kelurahan untuk selanjutnya dilaporkan oleh kantor desa ke kecamatan. Demikian juga sebaliknya, jika pemerintah daerah kabupaten/kota atau pihak lainnya bermaksud menyampaikan informasi, pengumuman, dan materi kepada masyarakat, maka hal tersebut sebaiknya diinformasikan melalui kantor desa/ kelurahan. Peranan kantor desa/kelurahan sebagai sumber dan penyedia informasi bagi masyarakat amatlah penting, khususnya ketika para penyintas dan korban bencana mengalami keterbatasan informasi dan komunikasi saat terjadi bencana.

4. Kepala dusun/ketua RW/ketua RT (struktur pemimpin masyarakat yang telah ada)

Di Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah, dusun adalah bagian wilayah dalam desa, sedangkan rukun warga (RW) dan rukun tetangga (RT) adalah lembaga kemasyarakatan di bawah desa atau dusun walaupun tidak termasuk secara resmi dalam administratif pemerintahan. Layanan masyarakat yang dilaksanakan oleh pemerintahan desa ditetapkan melalui hasil musyawarah dengan warga. Ketua lembaga kemasyarakatan biasanya merupakan tokoh masyarakat dan berperan sebagai penghubung antara masyarakat dengan pemerintah desa/kelurahan, khususnya untuk berbagi informasi dan data. Saat terjadi bencana, kepala dusun/ketua RW/ketua RT bertugas mengumpulkan data warga berdasarkan jenis kelamin dan usia, lokasi evakuasi warga serta jumlah KK yang tinggal di wilayahnya, dan melaporkannya ke kantor desa/kelurahan.

5. Koordinator tempat pengungsian/hunian sementara (pemimpin komunitas baru pascabencana)

Kepala dusun dan ketua RW/RT merupakan struktur tatanan sosial pemimpin masyarakat yang terbentuk sebelum bencana. Pada kasus pascabencana di Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah dengan kondisi terbentuknya masyarakat/komunitas baru di lokasi pengungsian seperti tenda dan hunian sementara (huntara), muncul struktur pemimpin masyarakat yang baru, yaitu koordinator shelter dan koordinator huntara. Koordinator shelter/huntara ini ditunjuk oleh warga shelter/huntara berkoordinasi dengan kepala desa/lurah setempat.

Bekerja sama dengan pemerintah desa/kelurahan, Koordinator shelter/huntara mengumpulkan data pengungsi di lokasi pengungsian serta mengoordinasikan distribusi bantuan logistik, makanan, dsb di shelter/huntara, walaupun status mereka pun pengungsi. Agar situasi kondisi di shelter/huntara tetap kondusif, maka kemampuan koordinasi yang baik, keadilan, dan transparansi menjadi kunci utama bagi koordinator shelter/huntara dalam menjalankan tugasnya.

6. Pemerintah provinsi

Pemerintah provinsi merupakan instansi yang bertanggung jawab dalam pengoordinasian respon tanggap darurat serta kegiatan pemulihan dan rekonstruksi pascabencana. Data dan informasi yang perlu dihimpun oleh pemda provinsi mencakup kerusakan, situasi terkini, serta kebutuhan para korban dan penyintas untuk selanjutnya diinformasikan dan dikoordinasikan di tingkat provinsi, nasional dan antar para pemangku kepentingan lainnya. Pemda provinsi dan kabupaten/kota harus saling berkoordinasi dan mendukung dalam pemulihan mata pencaharian dan penguatan masyarakat pascabencana, khususnya dalam aspek teknis dan penganggaran.

7. Pemerintah pusat

Pemerintah pusat dan K/L terkait mendukung dan berkoordinasi dengan pemerintah kota/kabupaten melalui pemerintah provinsi untuk pemulihan mata pencaharian dan penguatan masyarakat, khususnya dalam aspek teknis dan penganggaran sesuai dengan tupoksi dan kewenangannya. K/ L perlu mempertimbangkan keterbatasan dan kapasitas sumber daya di lokasi

intervensi saat menyusun dan melaksanakan program dukungan pascabencana. Jika SDM dan anggaran di lokasi intervensi tidak memadai akibat terdampak bencana, maka pemerintah pusat sebaiknya menyiapkan dukungan tambahan yang diperlukan, baik SDM dan sumber daya lainnya dari luar wilayah bencana.

8. Lembaga non-pemerintah dan mitra pembangunan

Ada banyak lembaga non-pemerintah (NGO) baik nasional/lokal maupun internasional, organisasi akar rumput, dan mitra pembangunan yang membantu para korban dan penyintas bencana. Perannya bervariasi bergantung pada program/kegiatan dukungan yang dilaksanakan serta skema hubungan kerjasama dengan pemerintah daerah setempat. Dalam pelaksanaan program/kegiatan dukungannya, NGO/mitra pembangunan berinteraksi dan terkoneksi dengan pemerintah setempat, baik langsung maupun tidak langsung.

Pada umumnya, program/kegiatan dukungan pascabencana dari NGO/mitra pembangunan dilaksanakan di masa tanggap darurat, kemudian dilanjutkan dengan program/kegiatan dukungan terkait pemulihan mata pencaharian. Pada kasus Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah, setiap NGO/mitra pembangunan yang melaksanakan program/kegiatan dukungan pascabencana wajib melapor ke Bappeda kabupaten/kota setempat. Salah satu tantangan yang dihadapi adalah berbagi informasi antara pemerintah kabupaten/kota dengan NGO/mitra pembangunan. Agar dapat saling mendukung, bertukar dan berbagi informasi antara kedua belah pihak amatlah penting.

9. Sektor swasta

Pasca bencana, sektor swasta seringkali memberikan bantuan hibah berupa bantuan logistik, seperti sembako, pembangunan hunian sementara, tempat beribadah, dsb. Dalam konteks pemulihan mata pencaharian pascabencana yang berkelanjutan, peranan dan keterlibatan sektor swasta dapat diperluas dan dikembangkan menjadi jalinan kemitraan dengan UMKM, dan kelompok sasaran terdampak, misalnya penyediaan dukungan pemasaran baik di toko fisik (luring) dan daring (on-line), pelatihan teknis terkait produksi, promosi, dll.

Selain sektor swasta yang berada di luar lokasi bencana, UMKM terdampak

bencana yang bangkit dan kembali berusaha dengan upayanya sendiri turut berperan dalam penyediaan lapangan kerja dan pemenuhan kebutuhan barang/jasa di lokasi bencana.

10. Masyarakat dan kelompok sasaran

Masyarakat terdampak bencana dan kelompok sasaran, baik perempuan maupun laki-laki adalah penerima manfaat program kegiatan pemulihan mata pencaharian dan penguatan masyarakat. Pada proses dan upaya pemulihan dan pembangunan kembali, perlu dilakukan peningkatan kapasitas masyarakat dan kelompok sasaran, antara lain mata pencaharian dan kemandirian sosial ekonomi.

11. Akademisi dan universitas

Akademisi dan universitas di daerah terdampak bencana memiliki peran penting dalam penyebarluasan informasi melalui jejaringnya. Di lokasi terdampak bencana, akademisi dan universitas bekerja sama dengan pemerintah setempat untuk menganalisis situasi terkini, mengkaji penyebab bencana, dan menyarankan langkah-langkah yang perlu dilakukan. Akademisi dan universitas juga saling terkoneksi dengan akademisi dan universitas lainnya untuk berbagi informasi yang benar dan terpercaya. Selain itu, akademisi dan universitas juga berperan dalam pelibatan dan pemberdayaan kaum muda agar lebih pro-aktif dalam kegiatan pengurangan risiko bencana di masa mendatang.

12. Media

Saat terjadi bencana, media tidak hanya berperan penting sebagai penyedia dan penyebar informasi, tetapi juga berperan dalam menjaga stabilitas kondisi fisik dan mental para penyintas dan korban.

Selain berfungsi utama sebagai penyalur informasi, media melalui pendekatan persuasif dapat menginformasikan upaya meminimalan kerusakan dan mengarahkan tata cara evakuasi yang benar bagi masyarakat, merespon kebutuhan informasi bagi para korban dan penyintas, serta mengurangi rasa ketakutan dan kecemasan para korban. Di saat yang sama, media juga berperan sebagai bufer untuk mencegah dampak yang disebabkan oleh rumor dan kesalahpahaman masyarakat di daerah bencana. Selain itu, media juga berperan untuk mengedukasi masyarakat mengenai kesadaran terhadap

kekerasan berbasis gender serta diskriminasi terhadap kaum rentan dan termarginalkan di masa tanggap darurat dan pemulihan. Media juga dapat membantu menyebarluaskan informasi mengenai nomor kontak saluran siaga (hotline) dan layanan dukungan lainnya.

5.4 Pemetaan pemangku kepentingan untuk koordinasi program/ kegiatan

Dalam penanganan pascabencana, koordinasi dan sinkronisasi program/kegiatan antar pemangku kepentingan merupakan salah satu kegiatan penting, sebagaimana disebutkan pada sub-bab 4.1 Perencanaan Kegiatan, langkah 1) Kajian awal rancangan rencana kegiatan dan identifikasi pemangku kepentingan yang terlibat. Pemetaan pemangku kepentingan berupa tabulasi yang memuat daftar para pemangku kepentingan beserta program/kegiatannya dapat membantu koordinasi dan sinkronisasi program/kegiatan penanganan bencana yang saling terkait. Contoh **pemetaan pemangku kepentingan** dapat dilihat pada **tabel 7 di halaman 63**.



Tabel 5. Peran Utama Lembaga Pemerintah

Langkah – Langkah Pelaksanaan Kegiatan	Pemerintah Pusat	Pemda Provinsi	Pemda Kabupaten/ Kota (Bappeda)	OPD Kabupaten/ Kota	Kepala Desa/ Lurah	Kepala Dusun/Ketua RW/RT/ Koordinator Shelter/Huntara
(1) Perencanaan Kegiatan						
1-1. Kajian awal rancangan rencana kegiatan dan pemangku kepentingan	Menginformasikan dukungan pemerintah pusat yang tersedia	Merangkul informasi oleh para pemangku kepentingan	Memprioritaskan kegiatan sasaran dalam rencana aksi	Memprioritaskan kegiatan sasaran dan identifikasi pemangku kepentingan	Menyediakan informasi yang dibutuhkan	Menyediakan informasi yang dibutuhkan
1-2. Konsultasi dengan masyarakat untuk memformulasikan rancangan rencana kegiatan		Mengawal dan memantau kegiatan		Mengatur pertemuan konsultasi dan fasilitasi kegiatan	Pengorganisasian pertemuan konsultasi	Hadir di pertemuan, berbagi informasi sebelum/ setelah pertemuan konsultasi
(2) Penyeleksi Penerima Manfaat						
2-1. Penentuan kriteria seleksi penerima manfaat			Menginformasikan hasil di kabupaten/ kota	Menyampaikan usulan kriteria seleksi, finalisasi kriteria seleksi	Hadir di pertemuan untuk menyusun kriteria	Hadir di pertemuan untuk menyusun kriteria
2-2. Seleksi penerima manfaat program kegiatan				Mengatur seleksi penerima manfaat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mengatur seleksi penerima manfaat ▪ Membuat pengumuman 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mengumpulkan data ▪ Membantu mengumumkan
(3) Pelaksanaan Kegiatan						
3-1. Pertemuan Orientasi				Menyelenggarakan pertemuan	Hadir di pertemuan	Hadir di pertemuan
3-2. Pengadaan	Menyediakan peralatan/fasilitas (jika sepakat)	Menyediakan peralatan/fasilitas (jika sepakat)	Mengatur anggaran program/ kegiatan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mengonfirmasi spesifikasi peralatan dan pengadaan peralatan ▪ Penandatanganan nota kesepahaman/surat perjanjian terkait penggunaan alat 	Membantu penyajian nota kesepahaman terkait penggunaan alat	
3-3. Pelatihan	Menyediakan pelatihan (jika sepakat)	Menyediakan dukungan/bantuan (jika sepakat)	Mengatur anggaran program/ kegiatan	Menyelenggarakan pelatihan	Mendukung penyelenggaraan pelatihan	Mendukung penyelenggaraan pelatihan
3-4. Kegiatan peningkatan kapasitas lainnya	Menyediakan dukungan/bantuan (jika sepakat)	Menyediakan dukungan/bantuan (jika sepakat)	Mengatur anggaran program/ kegiatan	Menyelenggarakan program/kegiatan	Mendukung program kegiatan	Mendukung program kegiatan (jika perlu)
(4) Pengawasan dan Pengendalian						
4-1. Pemantauan	Menghimpun hasil pemantauan sebagai referensi		Mengelenggarakan rapat koordinasi untuk saling berbagi hasil	Melaksanakan pemantauan dan evaluasi	Melaksanakan pemantauan dan evaluasi	Membantu pengumpulan data
4-2. Evaluasi						

Tabel 6. Peran Utama Lembaga Non Pemerintah dan Pemegang Kepentingan Lainnya

Langkah – Langkah Pelaksanaan Kegiatan	NGO, Sektor swasta, dan lainnya	Masyarakat	Akademi/ Universitas	Media
(1) Perencanaan Kegiatan				
1-1. Kajian awal rancangan rencana kegiatan dan pemangku kepentingan	Bekerja sama dalam pemetaan pemangku kepentingan (jika diperlukan)		Menyediakan informasi dan saran (jika diperlukan)	
1-3. Konsultasi dengan masyarakat untuk memformulasikan rancangan rencana kegiatan		Berpartisipasi dalam penyusunan rencana kegiatan		
(2) Penyelesaian Penerima Manfaat				
2-1. Penentuan kriteria seleksi penerima manfaat		Berpartisipasi dalam penentuan kriteria		
2-2. Seleksi penerima manfaat program kegiatan		Pengorganisasian kelompok, Memasukkan berkas pendaftaran		
(3) Pelaksanaan Kegiatan				
3-1. Pertemuan orientasi		Berpartisipasi dalam pertemuan		Menyebarkan berita fasilitasi pemulihan dan rekonstruksi para korban dan penyintas
3-2. Pengadaan		Menyiapkan daftar peralatan yang dibutuhkan. Penandatanganan nota kesepahaman/surat perjanjian terkait penggunaan peralatan		
3-3. Pelatihan	SDM instruktur pelatihan	Turut serta dalam pelatihan secara sukarela	SDM instruktur pelatihan	Menyebarkan berita fasilitasi kepada para korban dan penyintas
3-4. Kegiatan peningkatan kapasitas lainnya	Sumber daya untuk mendukung program kegiatan	Melaksanakan program/kegiatan	Sumber daya untuk mendukung program/kegiatan	Menyebarkan berita fasilitasi kepada para korban dan penyintas
(4) Pengawasan dan Pengendalian				
4-1. Pemantauan		Berpartisipasi dalam pemantauan dan evaluasi	Menyebarkan hasil kegiatan jika disetujui oleh penyelenggara program/kegiatan	Menyebarkan berita fasilitasi kepada para korban dan penyintas
4-2. Evaluasi				
(5) Lainnya				
				Memberikan informasi faktual yang akurat, tepercaya dan cepat

Tabel 7 Pemetaan Pemangku Kepentingan untuk Koordinasi dan Sinkronisasi Program/ Kegiatan

Pemangku Kepentingan	Kegiatan/ Sub Kegiatan	Output	Outcome	Dampak	Target	Lokasi	Periode
K/L dan OPD terkait infrastruktur dan tata ruang/ tata wilayah	Pembangunan infrastruktur fasilitas umum	Kawasan wisata Teluk Palu (<i>Palu Pavillion</i>)	Peningkatan jumlah pengunjung ke Kawasan Wisata Teluk Palu (peningkatan PAD melalui retribusi di kawasan wisata)	Mengurangi tingkat kemiskinan di Kota Palu sebesar 0,2% melalui pertumbuhan UMKM di Kawasan Wisata Teluk Palu	Masyarakat dan pelaku usaha	Area Teluk, Palu, Kelurahan Talise	2 tahun
K/L dan OPD terkait Koperasi dan UMKM	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Pengembangan, penguatan, dan perlindungan UMK 2) Pelatihan peningkatan kapasitas kewirausahaan 3) Digitalisasi koperasi 	Pelaku usaha dapat kembali mandiri dan berdaya setelah bencana	Pemberdayaan UMKM	Meningkatkan peluang kerja	Pelaku usaha (UMK)	Desa Mpanau, Biromaru, Kabupaten Sigi	3 bulan
K/L dan OPD terkait Perindustrian dan Perdagangan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Fasilitasi sertifikat Halal bagi IKM 2) Pelatihan pemasaran dan promosi produk 3) Pengembangan IKM melalui penguatan jaringan sentra industri 4) Fasilitasi izin dan pengembangan usaha 5) Fasilitasi promosi produk di pameran dan pasar retail (mini market, supermarket) 6) Fasilitasi kemasan dan pelatihan pengolahan/ pemrosesan 						6 bulan
K/L dan OPD terkait Pariwisata di Sulawesi Tengah	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Fasilitasi kemitraan dengan/ bagi UMK di sektor pariwisata 2) Standarisasi UMK di sektor pariwisata 		Peningkatan UMK di sektor pariwisata				6 bulan

06




LAMPIRAN




1. Profil Kegiatan Percontohan di Kabupaten/Kota
2. Program Edukasi Pengurangan Risiko Bencana
3. Lembar Pengecekan Pelaksanaan Kegiatan
4. Contoh SOP-Standard Operating Procedure
5. Contoh Program Kegiatan - Studi Kasus
6. Contoh Program Kegiatan Pemda di Sulawesi Tengah
7. Contoh Kuesioner Survei Awal

1. Profil Kegiatan Percontohan di Kabupaten/Kota




(1) Kota Palu

Nama Kegiatan	Kegiatan percontohan pemulihan mata pencaharian kaum perempuan di shelter Balaroa melalui pelatihan kerja dan kegiatan masyarakat	
Lokasi	Shelter Balaroa, Kelurahan Balaroa, Kecamatan Palu Barat, Kota Palu	
Kelompok Sasaran	Kaum perempuan dan pengungsi lainnya di Shelter Balaroa	
Tujuan	Pemberdayaan kegiatan ekonomi kaum perempuan di Shelter Balaroa serta mewujudkan dan memperkuat kebersamaan kaum perempuan serta seluruh pengungsi di shelter melalui kegiatan kemasyarakatan	
Kegiatan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diskusi dengan mitra imbalan mengenai ide kegiatan 2. Pertemuan konsultatif untuk memahami kebutuhan masyarakat 3. Penentuan pengenalan kegiatan anyaman silar sebagai upaya penciptaan pendapatan secara cepat dalam jangka pendek <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3-1. Seleksi penerima manfaat kegiatan berkoordinasi dengankoordinator shelter 3-2. Pelaksanaan pelatihan anyaman silar selama 4 hari bagi 21 peserta. Dinas Perdagangan dan Perindustrian Kota Palu menyiapkanpelatih dan material pelatihan. 3-3. Pelaksanaan pelatihan ke-2 untuk membuat produk bernilai komersil. 4. Penentuan kegiatan dukungan jangka panjang untuk pemulihan mata pencahar kaum perempuan (misalkan: pembuatan dan penjualan makanan ringan) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4-1. Seleksi penerima manfaat kegiatan dukungan melalui pengumuman publik di shelter 4-2. Pendirian sentra kuliner Balaroa di depan Kantor Kelurahan Balaroa 4-3. Penyediaan peralatan bagi penerima manfaat 5. Peningkatan kapasitas kelompok <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5-1. Penyelenggaraan pelatihan pembukuan selama 2 hari bagi kelompok anyaman silar dan kelompok kuliner 6. Pendampingan intensif dan monitoring secara periodik 	
Periode	Februari 2019 – Desember 2019	
Mitra	Dinas Perdagangan dan Perindustrian Kota Palu	
Foto Kegiatan	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Produk anyaman silar</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Kelompok perempuan pembuat camilan</p> </div> </div>	


(2) Kabupaten Sigi

Nama Kegiatan	Kegiatan percontohan pembangunan dan pengoperasian sentra UMKM masyarakat dan penyelenggaraan pelatihan untuk pemulihan mata pencaharian di lokasi hunian sementara	
Lokasi	Huntara Desa Mpanau, Kecamatan Sigi Biromaru, Kabupaten Sigi	
Kelompok Sasaran	Usaha mikro dan kecil di lokasi huntara yang kehilangan asetnya	
Tujuan	Memulihkan mata pencaharian pelaku UMKM dan juga meningkatkan akses terhadap kebutuhan hidup sehari-hari masyarakat melalui pengoperasian sentra UMKM masyarakat yang dibangun di lokasi huntara, serta meningkatkan peluang memperoleh pendapatan bagi kaum perempuan dan laki-laki melalui penyediaan pelatihan terkait pemulihan mata pencaharian	
Kegiatan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diskusi bersama dengan Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM untuk menentukan lokus kegiatan, yaitu Desa Mpanau 2. Pertemuan konsultatif dengan masyarakat untuk mendiskusikan ide pembangunan sentra UMKM dan pelatihan keterampilan 3. Pelatihan keterampilan konstruksi bangunan <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3-1. Identifikasi pelatih/instruktur untuk pelatihan 3-2. Pertemuan konsultatif dengan masyarakat untuk mendiskusikan kriteria seleksi bagi penerima manfaat pelatihan keterampilan konstruksi bangunan 3-3. Pelatihan keterampilan konstruksi bangunan bagi kaum laki-laki sebagai upaya pemulihan mata pencaharian 3-4. Monitoring bulanan dengan sarjana pendamping dari Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM Kab. Sigi untuk memantau kemajuan penerima manfaat dan efektivitas kegiatan setelah pelatihan 4. Pembangunan sentra UMKM <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4-1. Pertemuan konsultatif dengan masyarakat untuk mendiskusikan jenis usaha yang dibutuhkan di sentra UMKM 4-2. Penentuan lokasi dan pembangunan sentra UMKM 4-3. Pengumuman publik untuk diseminasi rencana kegiatan, pengumpulan formulir pendaftaran, dan seleksi calon kelompok usaha pengguna sentra UMKM 4-4. Penyediaan peralatan bagi kelompok penerima manfaat 4-5. Peningkatan kapasitas penerima manfaat melalui pelatihan pembukuan selama 2 hari bagi kelompok UMKM 4-6. Pemantauan bulanan dengan sarjana pendamping dari Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM untuk memantau kemajuan peserta dan efektivitas kegiatan setelah pelaksanaan kegiatan dukungan 	
Periode Mitra	Februari 2019 – Desember 2019 Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM Kabupaten Sigi	
Foto Kegiatan	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Pelatihan konstruksi</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Sentra UMKM</p> </div> </div>	

(3) Kabupaten Donggala

Nama Kegiatan	Kegiatan percontohan restorasi mata pencaharian nelayan terdampak (penangkap ikan teri) melalui konstruksi perahu dan penyediaan alat tangkap ikan, serta pemulihan mata pencaharian kaum perempuan pengolah produk ikan teri secara tradisional	
Lokasi	Desa Lero Tatari, Kecamatan Sindue, Kabupaten Donggala	
Kelompok Sasaran	Sektor perikanan di Desa Lero Tatari	
Tujuan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Memulai kembali kegiatan ekonomi di sektor perikanan ▪ melalui penyelenggaraan pelatihan dan penyediaan peralatan bagi masyarakat di Desa Lero Tatari ▪ Mendukung upaya restorasi ekonomi yang ▪ berkelanjutan melalui peningkatan kualitas produk olahan di sektor perikanan 	
Kegiatan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diskusi bersama dengan kedua mitra imbalan untuk menentukan struktur kegiatan percontohan dan peran setiap pihak dalam pelaksanaan kegiatan 2. Penentuan penerima manfaat (kelompok sasaran) untuk kegiatan dukungan terhadap nelayan penangkap ikan dan kelompok pengolahan produk ikan 3. Kontrak dengan LSM lokal untuk dukungan pelaksanaan kegiatan 4. Kegiatan dukungan untuk memulai kembali penangkapan ikan teri <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4-1 Penyelenggaraan pelatihan konstruksi perahu penangkap ikan 4-2 Penentuan spesifikasi perahu penangkap ikan, alat tangkap ikan yang akan diberikan kepada kelompok nelayan 4-3 Pengorganisasian pembuatan perahu bersama dengan tukang pembuat perahu dan nelayan 4-4 Penyediaan 20 set perahu, mesin, peralatan pelengkap dan alat tangkap ikan bagi 2 kelompok nelayan dengan jumlah anggota 40 orang 4-5 Penyelenggaraan pelatihan manajemen usaha 5. Kegiatan dukungan bagi kelompok perempuan untuk berusaha kembali dan meningkatkan produk olahan Ikan Teri <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5-1 Penyelenggaraan pelatihan pengolahan Ikan Teri selama 3 hari 5-2 Penentuan produk olah baru ikan teri serta peralatan yang dibutuhkan termasuk spesifikasinya 5-3 Penyediaan peralatan pengolahan ikan teri, baik secara tradisional maupun modern kepada 38 anggota kelompok 5-4 Penyelenggaraan pelatihan pembukuan selama 2 hari 6. Penyelenggaraan edukasi Pengurangan Risiko Bencana (PRB) selama 2 hari bagi 2 kelompok nelayan dan kelompok perempuan penerima manfaat 	
Periode	Februari 2019 - Desember 2019	
Mitra	Dinas Perikanan Kabupaten Donggala Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM Kabupaten Donggala	
Foto Kegiatan	 <p>Produk baru kelompok perempuan</p>	 <p>Bantuan perahu dan alat tangkap bagi nelayan</p>

2. Program Edukasi Pengurangan Risiko Bencana

Kegiatan	Lokakarya pengurangan risiko bencana bagi penerima manfaat kegiatan percontohan di Desa Lero Tatari		
Tanggal	Selasa, 30 Juli 2019 – Rabu, 31 Juli 2019; 09.00 ~ 16.00 WITA (GMT +8)		
Tempat	Aula SMP Negeri 2, Kecamatan Sindue, Kabupaten Donggala		
Tujuan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meningkatkan wawasan, kesadaran dan kesiapsiagaan masyarakat di Desa Lero Tatari untuk menanggulangi dampak potensi bencana alam seperti gempa bumi dan tsunami 2. Mendiskusikan isi papan penanda tsunami dan lokasi instalasi sebagai dokumentasi memori bencana yang akan diteruskan kepada generasi selanjutnya sebagai bagian dari prakarsa pengurangan risiko bencana 		
Program		Instansi Penanggung Jawab	
	Hari 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tinjauan umum bencana dan mekanisme transmisi informasi saat bencana • Kesadaran dan kesiapsiagaan terhadap informasi bencana, termasuk peringatan dini dari BMKG 	BMKG Stasiun Geofisika I, Palu
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trauma pascabencana • Pemulihan trauma pascabencana 	Pekerja sosial Dinas Sosial Kabupaten Donggala
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pengetahuan lokal terkait kebencanaan 	Juru Bencana BPBD Donggala
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dokumentasi memori bencana di Jepang 	Tim Proyek JICA
	Hari 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lokakarya penanda bencana sebagai dokumentasi memori bencana 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Praktik bagi laki-laki: Penyelamatan dan Evakuasi • Praktik bagi perempuan: Pertolongan Pertama 	Kantor SAR Palu PMI Kabupaten Donggala
Foto kegiatan	 <p>Pelatihan evakuasi dan penyelamatan bagi kelompok nelayan dan pelatihan P3K bagi kelompok perempuan pembuat olahan ikan teri di Desa Lero Tatari, Donggala</p>		

3. Lembar Pengecekan Pelaksanaan Kegiatan



Hal – hal pokok yang perlu dikonfirmasi dalam pelaksanaan kegiatan yang dipaparkan di Bab 4 telah dirangkum dalam lembar pengecekan berikut:

(1) Lembar pengecekan bagi unit pelaksana program/ OPD kabupaten/kota

Langkah/Hal Pokok	Cek
1. Perencanaan Kegiatan	
Langkah 1-1: Kajian awal rancangan rencana kegiatan dan pemangku kepentingan	-
Isi kegiatan dan lokasi sasaran ditentukan berdasarkan kriteria yang jelas	
Konfirmasi kesesuaian kegiatan dengan Rencana Induk/ Rencana Aksi	
Cek kemungkinan penerapan kegiatan kelompok	
Langkah 1-2: Konsultasi masyarakat untuk memformulasikan rancangan rencana kegiatan	-
Tanggal dan waktu pertemuan ditentukan dengan mempertimbangkan waktu luang penerima manfaat, serta memerhatikan kegiatan rutin harian kaum pria dan wanita.	
Kepala dusun/RT, kepala RW, koordinator shelter/hunian beserta anggota masyarakat lain berpartisipasi dalam pertemuan.	
Rancangan rencana kegiatan dan prosedur pelaksanaannya disusun dengan memuat: 1) kegiatan; 2) periode waktu; 3) tanggung jawab para pemangku kepentingan termasuk OPD; 4) kontribusi yang ditanggung penerima manfaat (mis. modal tunai, waktu, tenaga kerja); 5) risiko terkait kegiatan ekonomi yang ditanggung penerima manfaat, dan; 6) kerangka pemantauan dengan anggaran yang memadai.	
2. Penyeleksian Penerima Manfaat	
Langkah 2-1: Penentuan Kriteria Seleksi Penerima Manfaat	-
Kriteria seleksi didiskusikan dengan masyarakat, jika memungkinkan.	
Kriteria dibuat berdasarkan informasi yang dikumpulkan dan data yang terukur.	
Langkah 2-2: Seleksi Penerima Manfaat	-
Informasi terkait seleksi penerima manfaat diumumkan kepada masyarakat.	
Formulir pendaftaran untuk mengevaluasi calon penerima manfaat berdasarkan kriteria seleksi telah disiapkan.	
Penyediaan dukungan bantuan bagi calon penerima manfaat yang kesulitan/ tidak dapat mengisi formulir pendaftaran secara mandiri.	
Seleksi penerima manfaat dilakukan berdasarkan kriteria dan hasil seleksi diinformasikan kepada masyarakat.	

Langkah/Hal Pokok	Cek
3. Pelaksanaan Kegiatan	
Langkah 3-1: Pertemuan Orientasi	-
Tanggal dan pertemuan ditentukan dengan mempertimbangkan waktu luang penerima manfaat.	
Langkah 3-2: Pengadaan	-
Konfirmasi spesifikasi peralatan/material/ fasilitas dengan masyarakat/ penerima manfaat	
Pengadaan peralatan/material/ fasilitas sesuai dengan peraturan pemerintah	
Surat perjanjian/MoU terkait pemanfaatan dan perawatan peralatan dengan baik yang disepakati penerima manfaat, jika terdapat bantuan peralatan bagi penerima manfaat.	
Langkah 3-3: Pelatihan	-
Jadwal pelatihan ditentukan dengan mempertimbangkan waktu luang penerima manfaat.	
Pengumpulan informasi terkait skema/program yang ada untuk disinergikan dengan pelatihan.	
Langkah 3-4: Kegiatan peningkatan kapasitas lainnya	-
Kegiatan dapat menjadi solusi terhadap isu/kendala yang ada.	
Penerima manfaat paham akan pentingnya kegiatan tsb.	
4. Pemantauan dan Evaluasi	
Langkah 4-1: Pemantauan	-
Di awal kegiatan, OPD menyusun kerangka pemantauan dan evaluasi dan disepakati oleh masyarakat. Data yang dikumpulkan antara lain gender, usia, disabilitas dan faktor sosial lainnya sesuai kebutuhan.	
Langkah 4-2: Evaluasi	-
Capaian kegiatan dievaluasi berdasarkan indikator tertentu.	
Diskusi mengenai kendala yang dihadapi dan pembelajaran saat melaksanakan kegiatan	

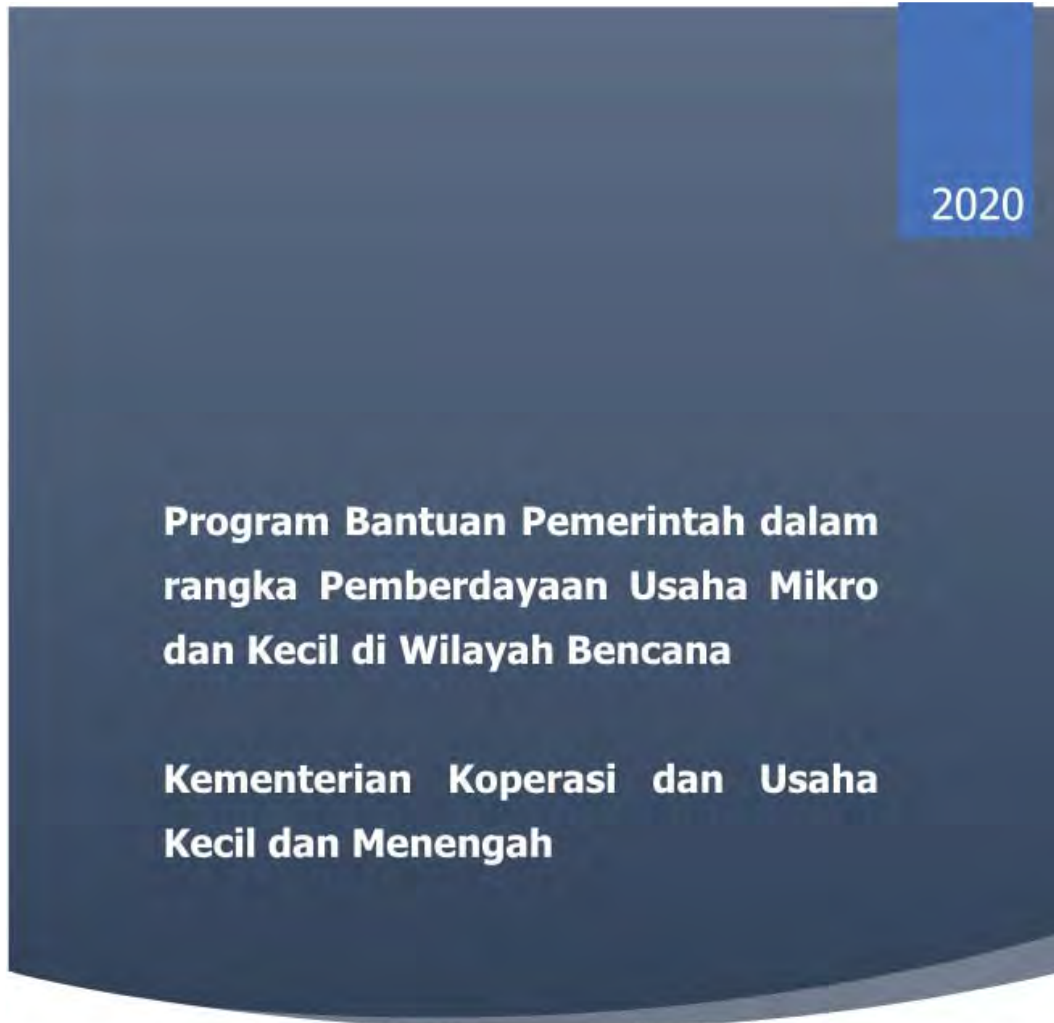
(2) Lembar pengecekan bagi Pengawas Program/Pelaksana Monitoring

Langkah/ Hal Pokok	Cek
1. Perencanaan Kegiatan	
Langkah 1-1: Kajian awal rancangan rencana kegiatan dan pemangku kepentingan	-
Pra-seleksi isi kegiatan dan lokasi sasaran berdasarkan kriteria yang jelas.	
Pra-seleksi isi kegiatan berdasarkan data informasi yang tersedia mengenai gender, usia, disabilitas dan faktor sosial lainnya.	
Konfirmasi kesesuaian kegiatan dengan Rencana Induk/ Rencana Aksi.	
Kajian awal rancangan rencana kegiatan dibahas pada rapat koordinasi.	
Langkah 1-2: Konsultasi masyarakat untuk memformulasikan rancangan rencana kegiatan	-
Mengumpulkan informasi yang ada mengenai situasi umum masyarakat sasaran dan hal-hal khusus yang perlu dipertimbangkan dari internal dinas penanggung jawab dan OPD terkait lainnya.	
Tokoh masyarakat seperti kepala desa, kepala dusun/RT, kepala RW, koordinator shelter/ huntara serta anggota masyarakat lainnya berpartisipasi dalam pertemuan yang membahas situasi terkini dari para korban dan penyintas serta kebutuhan masyarakat sasaran.	
Garis besar usulan kegiatan dan isi kegiatan dijelaskan kepada masyarakat/ penerima manfaat. Konsistensi dan kelayakan isi kegiatan terhadap kebutuhan dan konteks masyarakat setempat didiskusikan dengan penerima manfaat.	
Rancangan rencana kegiatan dan prosedur pelaksanaannya disusun dengan memuat: 1) kegiatan; 2) periode pelaksanaan; 3) tanggung jawab para pemangku kepentingan termasuk OPD; 4) kontribusi yang ditanggung penerima manfaat (mis. modal tunai, waktu, tenaga kerja); 5) risiko terkait kegiatan ekonomi yang ditanggung penerima manfaat, dan; 6) kerangka pemantauan dengan anggaran yang memadai.	
2. Penyeleksian Penerima Manfaat	
Langkah 2-1: Penentuan Kriteria Seleksi Penerima Manfaat	-
Kriteria seleksi penerima manfaat disusun oleh OPD yang bertanggung jawab.	
Draf kriteria seleksi didiskusikan dengan masyarakat, jika memungkinkan.	
Kriteria ditentukan berdasarkan informasi yang terkumpul dan data yang terukur.	
Langkah 2-2: Seleksi Penerima Manfaat	-
Seleksi penerima manfaat dilakukan berdasarkan kriteria seleksi.	
Menginformasikan hasil seleksi dan mekanisme pengaduan kepada masyarakat.	

Langkah/ Hal Pokok	Cek
3. Pelaksanaan Kegiatan	
Langkah 3-1: Pertemuan Orientasi	-
Agenda pertemuan orientasi mencakup penjelasan mengenai: 1) kegiatan; 2) periode pelaksanaan; 3) tanggung jawab para pemangku kepentingan, termasuk OPD/dinas; 4) kontribusi yang ditanggung penerima manfaat (mis. modal/uang tunai, waktu, tenaga kerja); 5) risiko yang ditanggung penerima manfaat serta menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan yang diajukan penerima manfaat.	
Kesediaan untuk berpartisipasi dikonfirmasi dan didokumentasikan melalui surat pernyataan secara tertulis.	
Langkah 3-2: Pengadaan	-
Surat perjanjian/MoU terkait pemanfaatan dan perawatan peralatan dengan baik yang disepakati penerima manfaat, jika terdapat bantuan peralatan bagi penerima manfaat.	
Pengadaan peralatan/material/fasilitas sesuai dengan peraturan pemerintah.	
Langkah 3-3: Pelatihan	-
Pelatihan diselenggarakan sesuai rancangan rencana, seperti isi, periode pelatihan, jumlah peserta, dsb.	
Langkah 3-4: Kegiatan pengembangan kapasitas lainnya	-
Kegiatan dapat menjadi solusi terhadap isu/kendala yang ada.	
Tingkat sasaran/capaian dari kegiatan pengembangan kapasitas ditentukan dengan mempertimbangkan kapasitas dan kebutuhan penerima manfaat.	
4. Pemantauan dan Evaluasi	
Langkah 4-1: Pemantauan	-
Kerangka pemantauan dan evaluasi disiapkan.	
Data dikumpulkan berdasarkan lembar pemantauan, kendala yang dihadapi penerima manfaat dicatat secara berkala sesuai dengan kerangka pemantauan.	
Data pemantauan yang dikumpulkan memuat informasi terkait gender, usia, disabilitas dan faktor sosial lainnya yang sesuai.	
Data yang dikumpulkan dan tindakan/fasilitasi yang dilakukan dikompilasi dalam format sederhana dan dipresentasikan pada rapat koordinasi.	
Langkah 4-2: Evaluasi	-
Data dan informasi yang diperlukan untuk evaluasi dikumpulkan melalui survei dan wawancara kelompok, kemudian dikompilasi, sehingga dapat dibandingkan dengan indikator evaluasi.	
Data evaluasi yang dikumpulkan memuat informasi terkait gender, usia, disabilitas dan faktor sosial lainnya yang sesuai.	
Rapat evaluasi diselenggarakan bersama para pemangku kepentingan utama kegiatan	
Hasil rapat evaluasi dicatat dan dipresentasikan pada rapat koordinasi.	

4. Contoh SOP-Standard Operating Procedure

Contoh SOP Program Bantuan Pemerintah dalam rangka Pemberdayaan Usaha Mikro dan Kecil di Wilayah Bencana tingkat Kota/Kabupaten



DINAS KOPERASI DAN UMKM KABUPATEN XXXXX

Daftar Isi

- 1. Kriteria dan Tahapan Seleksi Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah**
 - 1.1 Kriteria Seleksi Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah
 - 1.2 Tahapan Seleksi Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah
- 2. Seleksi Calon Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah**
 - 2.1 Survei Lapangan dan Wawancara
 - 2.2 Penentuan Calon Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah
 - 2.3 Penetapan Calon Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah
- 3. Persiapan Dokumen oleh Calon Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah**
 - 3.1 Pengisian Dokumen oleh Calon Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah
 - 3.2 Pengajuan Usulan Calon Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah
 - 3.3 Penetapan Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah
 - 3.4 Penyampaian Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah
- 4. Sosialisasi kepada Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah**
 - 4.1 Dukungan Pelaksanaan Sosialisasi Program Bantuan Pemerintah yang diselenggarakan Kementerian Koperasi dan Usaha Kecil dan Menengah
- 5. Pencairan Dana Bantuan Pemerintah**
 - 5.1 Konfirmasi Penerimaan Dana Bantuan Pemerintah
 - 5.2 Pengecekan Pemanfaatan Dana Bantuan Pemerintah
- 6. Monitoring dan Fasilitasi**
 - 6.1 Kerangka dan Pelaksanaan Monitoring
 - 6.2 Pelaporan Hasil Monitoring kepada Kementerian KUKM
 - 6.3 Monitoring dan Evaluasi Program Bantuan Pemerintah oleh K/L
 - 6.4 Pendampingan kepada Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah
 - 6.5 Penyalahgunaan Pemanfaatan Dana Bantuan Pemerintah
- 7. Evaluasi Program Bantuan Pemerintah**
 - 7.1 Kerangka dan Pelaksanaan Evaluasi Program Bantuan Pemerintah
 - 7.2 Pembuatan Laporan Evaluasi Program Bantuan Pemerintah
 - 7.3 Pelaporan Hasil Evaluasi Program Bantuan Pemerintah

1. Kriteria dan Tahapan Seleksi Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah

1.1 Kriteria Seleksi Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah

Berdasarkan Petunjuk Pelaksanaan Kementerian Koperasi dan Usaha Kecil dan Menengah, Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM Kabupaten XXXXX menetapkan kriteria seleksi penerima Bantuan Pemerintah tahun 2020 sebagai berikut:

Kriteria di Petunjuk Pelaksanaan
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▫ UMK yang usahanya terdampak bencana▫ Memiliki legalitas usaha berupa IUMK melalui OSS▫ Memiliki rekening tabungan yang masih aktif atas nama penerima Bantuan Pemerintah▫ UMK memiliki komitmen untuk melaporkan keberlangsungan kegiatan usahanya (aset dan omset) pada setiap semester selama 2 tahun▫ UMK calon Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah tidak sedang/pernah mendapatkan bantuan dari Kementerian Koperasi dan UKM dan LPDB-KUMKM▫ UMK Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah Memberikan Kelengkapan Administrasi (Profil Usaha, Surat Pernyataan, BAP, dsb.)▫ UMK Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah wajib melaporkan rincian penggunaan Dana; yaitu untuk Modal Kerja dan/atau Modal Investasi
Kriteria ditentukan oleh Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM Kabupaten XXXXX
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▫ UMK yang terbentuk sebelum bencana dan usahanya telah berjalan kembali pascabencana hingga sekarang (minimal 3 bulan. Alih usaha diperbolehkan) *diverifikasi melalui survei lapangan▫ Berdomisili dan berusaha di wilayah Kabupaten XXXXX▫ Berumur minimum 17 tahun (sudah mempunyai KTP)▫ Diprioritaskan UMK yang bergerak di bidang produksi dan perdagangan▫ Memprioritaskan UMK yang belum pernah/belum banyak menerima bantuan.

1.2 Tahapan Seleksi Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah

Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM Kabupaten XXXXX menyeleksi UMK calon Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah mengikuti tahapan seleksi sebagai berikut:

Tahapan Seleksi Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Menentukan lokasi survei lapangan yang terdampak berat akibat bencana2. Data/informasi UMK yang berada di lokasi tersebut diverifikasi/didiskusikan untuk menentukan calon penerima yang akan diobservasi di lapangan3. Melaksanakan survei lapangan untuk observasi UMK tersebut

2. Seleksi Calon Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah

2.1 Survei Lapangan dan Wawancara

Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM Kabupaten XXXXX melaksanakan survei lapangan dan wawancara secara langsung menggunakan kuesioner yang telah disiapkan dengan tujuan memperoleh informasi rinci kondisi sebenarnya dari calon Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah.

Dalam wawancara kepada calon Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah ini, pengalaman usaha dan komitmen terhadap melanjutkan usaha perlu dikonfirmasi.

Hal-hal yang perlu dikonfirmasi oleh Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM Kabupaten XXXXX sebagai berikut:

Situasi usaha sebelum mendapatkan bantuan (kondisi sekarang)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nilai aset • Omset per bulan/tahun • Volume produksi per bulan atau per hari • Jumlah karyawan (jika ada) • Bantuan yang diterima sebelum dan pasca bencana • Hambatan dalam menjalankan usaha
Dampak bencana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dampak bencana terhadap usaha <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Kerusakan/ kehilangan alat ▫ Kerusakan/ kehilangan tempat usaha ▫ Kehilangan modal usaha, dll.
Rencana pemanfaatan dana bantuan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rencana pemanfaatan dana bantuan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Jenis barang yang akan dibeli beserta perkiraan harga ▫ Jadwal pembelian

2.2 Penentuan Calon Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah

Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM Kabupaten XXXXX memverifikasi data hasil survei lapangan dan wawancara, dan menentukan calon Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah yang tepat melalui diskusi internal Dinas. Kemudian penetapan tersebut diinformasikan kepada Kantor Desa/ Kelurahan.

2.3 Penetapan Calon Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah

Hasil seleksi ditetapkan berdasarkan SK Kepala Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM Kabupaten XXXXX.

3. Persiapan Dokumen oleh Calon Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah

3.1 Pengisian Dokumen oleh Calon Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah

Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM Kabupaten XXXXX menyiapkan dokumen yang perlu diisi oleh Calon Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah dan mengundang semua Calon Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah ke Kantor Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM Kabupaten XXXXX untuk mengisi dokumen tersebut.

Dokumen yang perlu dilengkapi oleh UMK Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah sebagai berikut:

1. Surat permohonan pencairan dana Bantuan Pemerintah (Contoh 2)
 2. Berita acara pencairan dana Bantuan Pemerintah (Contoh 3)
 3. Surat pernyataan bertanggung jawab (Contoh 4)
 4. Tanda terima uang Bantuan Pemerintah (Contoh 5)
 5. Profil usaha (Contoh 6)
- Dokumen berikut juga perlu dikumpulkan:
- Fotokopi rekening bank nasional yang masih aktif atas nama UMK penerima Bantuan Pemerintah
 - Fotokopi Izin Usaha Mikro dan Kecil (IUMK) dan/atau Surat Keterangan Usaha (SKU) dari kantor Desa/ Kelurahan.

3.2 Pengajuan Usulan Calon Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah

Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM Kabupaten XXXXX mengajukan usulan UMK Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah kepada PPK Deputy dengan tembusan kepada Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM Provinsi serta melampirkan dokumen sebagai berikut:

1. Surat keputusan kepala Perangkat Daerah (Contoh 1);
2. Surat permohonan pencairan dana Bantuan Pemerintah (Contoh 2)

- | |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">3. Berita acara pencairan dana Bantuan Pemerintah (Contoh 3)4. Surat pernyataan bertanggung jawab (Contoh 4)5. Tanda terima uang Bantuan Pemerintah (Contoh 5)6. Fotokopi rekening bank nasional yang masih aktif atas nama calon penerima Bantuan Pemerintah7. Profil usaha (Contoh 6)8. Fotokopi Izin Usaha Mikro dan kecil (IUMK) dan/atau Surat Keterangan Usaha (SKU) dari kantor Desa/ Kelurahan |
|---|

3.3 Penetapan Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah

Setelah kelengkapan dokumen diperiksa oleh asisten Deputi Perlindungan Usaha, usulan tersebut diproses dan ditetapkan melalui Surat Keputusan PPK Deputi dan disahkan oleh KPA. Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM Kabupaten XXXXX mengonfirmasikan Surat Keputusan PPK Deputi paling sedikit memuat nama, alamat, nilai Bantuan Pemerintah, dan nomor rekening bank atas nama Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah.

3.4 Penyampaian Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah

Hasil seleksi disampaikan kepada Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah serta diinformasikan pula kepada kantor desa melalui SK Dinas Koperasi UMKM Kabupaten XXXXX.

4. Sosialisasi kepada Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah

4.1 Dukungan Pelaksanaan Sosialisasi Program Bantuan Pemerintah yang diselenggarakan Kementerian Koperasi dan Usaha Kecil dan Menengah

Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM Kabupaten XXXXX mendukung Kementerian KUKM untuk melaksanakan sosialisasi kepada Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah, dan memfasilitasi Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah untuk mengisi dokumen yang akan dipersiapkan oleh Kementerian KUKM pada sosialisasi.

5. Pencairan Dana Bantuan Pemerintah

5.1 Konfirmasi Penerimaan Dana Bantuan Pemerintah

Setelah mendapatkan konfirmasi dari Kementerian KUKM atas pencairan dana ke rekening Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah, Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM Kabupaten XXXXX mengundang UMK Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah untuk menginformasikan dan memberikan arahan tentang pencairan, pemanfaatan, dan mekanisme pelaporan pemanfaatan (melampirkan kuitansi/nota pembelian) dana Bantuan Pemerintah.

5.2 Pengecekan Pemanfaatan Dana Bantuan Pemerintah

Paling lambat 10 (sepuluh) hari setelah pencairan dana tersebut, Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM Kabupaten XXXXX mengundang Penerima ke Kantor Dinas dengan membawa fotocopy kuitansi/nota belanja dan foto barang.

6. Monitoring dan Fasilitasi

6.1 Kerangka dan Pelaksanaan Monitoring

Monitoring berkala dilaksanakan untuk mengumpulkan informasi perkembangan usaha khususnya data terkait indikator monitoring, menemukan isu yang muncul dalam pelaksanaan program, memberikan bimbingan / dukungan yang diperlukan kepada Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah, dan mengambil tindakan yang diperlukan

untuk memperbaiki kesalahan yang mungkin terjadi selama dua tahun.

Formulir monitoring diberikan kepada penerima Bantuan Pemerintah untuk diisi dan dilengkapi setiap bulannya. Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM Kabupaten XXXXX berkunjung setiap 3 bulan untuk mengumpulkan formulir monitoring, mengecek pemanfaatan dana dan situasi usaha di lapangan.

Kerangka monitoring Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM Kabupaten XXXXX sebagai berikut:

Struktur Pelaksana	<u>Koordinator:</u> Kepala Bidang Koperasi dan UMKM Kepala Bidang Pengawasan dan Pemeriksaan <u>Peninjau lapangan:</u> Staf Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM
Indikator Monitoring	□ Nilai aset □ Omset per bulan □ Jumlah karyawan (jika ada) □ Kendala dalam menjalankan usaha
Jadwal Pelaksanaan	Setiap tiga bulan sekali selama dua tahun
Alokasi anggaran	– Biaya transportasi bagi peninjau lapangan – Biaya pencetakan/fotocopy lembar monitoring

6.2 Pelaporan Hasil Monitoring kepada Kementerian KUKM

Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM Kabupaten XXXXX melaporkan perkembangan pelaksanaan Bantuan Pemerintah kepada Deputy dengan tembusan provinsi sebanyak 1 (satu) kali setiap semester selama 2 (dua) tahun menggunakan format laporan yang telah disiapkan oleh Kementerian KUKM.

6.3 Monitoring dan Evaluasi Program Bantuan Pemerintah oleh K/L

Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM Kabupaten XXXXX mendukung dan memfasilitasi kegiatan monitoring, evaluasi dan pemeriksaan program Bantuan Pemerintah yang dilaksanakan oleh Kementerian KUKM dan instansi terkait lainnya.

6.4 Pendampingan kepada Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah

Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM Kabupaten XXXXX memberikan pendampingan dan pembinaan kepada penerima bantuan selama 2 (dua) tahun.

6.5 Penyalahgunaan Pemanfaatan Dana Bantuan Pemerintah

Jika pada saat monitoring ditemukan penyalahgunaan dana Bantuan Pemerintah, maka penerima Bantuan Pemerintah akan mendapat sanksi dari Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM Kabupaten XXXXX berupa:

- Dimasukkan ke dalam daftar hitam Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM Kabupaten XXXXX, sehingga UMK tersebut tidak akan mendapat bantuan apapun dari Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM Kabupaten XXXXX.

7. Evaluasi Program Bantuan Program

7.1 Kerangka dan Pelaksanaan Evaluasi Program Bantuan Pemerintah

Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM Kabupaten XXXXX melaksanakan evaluasi program untuk mengetahui dan menganalisis capaian tujuan program sebagai pembelajaran untuk meningkatkan efektivitas pelaksanaan program di masa mendatang.

Kegiatan evaluasi dilaksanakan oleh Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM Kabupaten XXXXX

dengan cara berkunjung ke lokasi usaha UMK penerima Bantuan Pemerintah untuk mengumpulkan umpan balik dan komentar dari UMK penerima Bantuan Pemerintah (format evaluasi tambahan; lampiran 1 dalam SOP).

Kerangka evaluasi Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM Kabupaten XXXXX sebagai berikut:

Struktur Pelaksana	<p><u>Koordinator:</u> Kepala Bidang Koperasi dan UMKM Kepala Bidang Pengawasan dan Pemeriksaan</p> <p><u>Peninjau lapangan:</u> Staf Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM</p>
Indikator Evaluasi	<p>▫ Umpan balik & komentar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Perubahan perkembangan usaha setelah memperoleh dana Bantuan Pemerintah ▪ Tantangan dan kendala yang dihadapi selama dua tahun masa program ▪ Masalah spesifik di periode pasca bencana ▪ Saran kepada Dinas dan program
Jadwal Pelaksanaan	Akhir program (pada periode monitoring terakhir)
Alokasi anggaran	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Biaya transportasi bagi peninjau lapangan – Biaya pencetakan/fotocopy lembar evaluasi tambahan

7.2 Pembuatan Laporan Evaluasi Program Bantuan Pemerintah

Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM Kabupaten XXXXX membuat laporan evaluasi berdasarkan informasi terkumpul dari Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah serta pembelajaran diperoleh selama pelaksanaan program.

7.3 Pelaporan Hasil Evaluasi Program Bantuan Pemerintah

Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM Kabupaten XXXXX memaparkan hasil pelaksanaan dan evaluasi program Bantuan Pemerintah dalam:

- a) Rapat Koordinasi Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah
- b) Rapat Koordinasi UMKM Kabupaten XXXXX

Untuk berbagi hasil evaluasi dan diskusi pencapaian/pembelajaran diperoleh/temuan lain yang diidentifikasi selama pelaksanaan program.

Lampiran

Format Evaluasi Tambahan:

Umpan Balik dan Komentar dari Penerima Bantuan Pemerintah

		Tanggal:	
Nama Penerima:			
Nama Petugas Dinas:			
Umpan balik dari Penerima:			
1) Perubahan perkembangan usaha setelah memperoleh dana Bantuan Pemerintah			
2) Tantangan dan kendala yang dihadapi selama dua tahun pelaksanaan program			
3) Masalah spesifik di periode pascabencana			
4) Saran kepada Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM dan Program Bantuan Pemerintah			




5. Contoh Program Kegiatan – Studi Kasus

(1) Habitat for Humanity Indonesia (HFHI)

Nama Proyek	<i>Indonesia Central Sulawesi Disaster Response Project</i>			
Lembaga Pelaksana	<i>Habitat for Humanity Indonesia (HFHI)</i>			
Mitra Kerja dari Pemerintah Indonesia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kementerian Sosial 2. Dinas Sosial Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah 3. Pemerintah Daerah di tingkat kabupaten/kota <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dinas Pendidikan ▪ Tim Ahli Bangunan & Gedung Dinas PUPR (Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan) ▪ Dinas Sosial ▪ BPBD (Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah) Kab. Sigi dan Donggala 4. Pihak Kantor Kecamatan, Desa, RW (Rukun Warga) dan RT (Rukun Tetangga) 			
Lembaga Pendukung	Pos Masyarakat Penanggulangan Bencana (PMPB)			
Sektor Proyek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Konstruksi dan Jasa 			
Kegiatan Proyek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Distribusi <i>Emergency Kit</i> ▪ Penyediaan huntera dan hantap 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pelatihan PASSA dan CBDRM ▪ Penyediaan Tenaga Kerja 		
Jenis Proyek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bantuan tunai dan padat karya ▪ Pemberdayaan masyarakat ▪ Kesetaraan gender dan pemberdayaan perempuan ▪ Dukungan bagi kelompok rentan (inklusivitas sosial) 			
Lokasi Proyek	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Palu (1 kecamatan, 1 kelurahan) 2. Sigi (2 kecamatan, 11 desa) 3. Donggala (1 kecamatan, 1 desa) 	Periode Pelaksanaan	Bulan mulai: September/2018 Bulan selesai: Desember/2020	
Anggaran Proyek (Rp)	20-40 miliar	Sumber Pendanaan	Mitra perusahaan dan individu	
Garis besar Proyek				
<p>1. Latar Belakang</p> <p>Gempa Bumi, Likuefaksi dan Tsunami yang terjadi di Sulawesi Tengah pada tanggal 28 September 2018 memberikan dampak yang sangat besar. Lebih dari 2.000 orang yang meninggal dunia, lebih dari 1.300 orang yang hilang dan juga ratusan ribu rumah rusak berat, sedang dan ringan.</p> <p>HFHI Indonesia yang merupakan lembaga kemanusiaan yang memiliki fokus untuk menyediakan rumah yang layak termasuk di wilayah bencana bergerak melakukan program tanggap bencana di Sulawesi Tengah. Sesuai dengan hasil kajian yang dilakukan, masyarakat tidak hanya membutuhkan bantuan fisik seperti penyediaan rumah, fasilitas sanitasi dan air bersih tetapi juga bagaimana meningkatkan kapasitas masyarakat untuk mereka dapat membangun kehidupan mereka lebih baik serta mengurangi risiko bencana kedepannya.</p> <p>2. Tujuan</p> <p>Masyarakat terdampak bencana di Sulawesi Tengah dapat membangun kembali hidup mereka lebih baik dan memiliki kapasitas untuk mengurangi risiko bencana</p> <p>3. Indikator Sasaran</p> <p>4.000 keluarga di Sulawesi Tengah mendapatkan akses hunian yang layak, fasilitas air dan sanitasi, perlengkapan pertukangan, perlengkapan alat kebersihan dan kesehatan, serta pelatihan dan pendidikan untuk peningkatan kapasitas pengurangan risiko bencana</p>				
Target Penerima Bantuan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Individu: 16.000 (10.000 laki-laki; 6.000 perempuan) ▪ Rumah Tangga: 4.000 KK 	Inklusivitas Kelompok Rentan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Penyandang Disabilitas ▪ Kaum Perempuan ▪ Anak-anak ▪ Kaum muda ▪ Lansia 	

Rincian Kegiatan / Bantuan Proyek
<p>1. Distribusi <i>Emergency Shelter Kits, Hygiene Kits, dan Community Debris Removal</i> Peran pemerintah desa adalah menyediakan data rumah terdampak bencana, melakukan verifikasi lapangan dan menyalurkan bantuan bersama Tim HFHI.</p> <p>2. Penyediaan huntera (hunian sementara) Penyediaan huntera sebanyak 1.039 unit ditargetkan selesai dalam waktu satu tahun yang dibangun pada lahan pribadi penerima manfaat. HFHI menyediakan bahan bangunan dan mempekerjakan tenaga kerja/tukang lokal untuk pembangunan. Rangkaian kegiatan sebagai berikut:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Melakukan sosialisasi di kantor desa dan membentuk Komite Lokal sebagai fasilitator ▪ Setelah menerima berkas pendaftaran dari warga desa, Tim Komite Lokal melakukan verifikasi lapangan untuk finalisasi penerima bantuan bersama pemerintah desa ▪ Melakukan Uji Publik dengan menempelkan data-data penerima manfaat pada media papan pengumuman di kantor desa dan beberapa lokasi strategis (warung, masjid, balai pertemuan, dll) ▪ Masa sanggah selama satu minggu memberikan kesempatan kepada warga yang tidak setuju untuk memberikan laporan kepada HFHI ▪ Penandatanganan MoU yang menerangkan aturan-aturan dan kewajiban bagi penerima manfaat ▪ HFHI menyediakan bahan bangunan dan penerima bantuan menyediakan pekerja konstruksi ▪ Proses pembangunan diawasi oleh Tim Konstruksi HFHI <p>3. Penyediaan huntap (hunian tetap) Menggunakan prosedur pelaksanaan yang sama dengan program pembangunan HUNTARA. HFHI menyediakan 181 unit hunian tetap untuk warga yang memenuhi persyaratan berikut: (1) Warga korban bencana; (2) Warga desa Lolu dengan bukti KTP; (3) Rumah rusak berat/hancur; (4) Status menikah; (5) Miskin; (6) Kelompok rentan (janda/lansia/jumlah anggota keluarga yang banyak)</p> <p>4. Penyediaan Fasilitas Air Bersih & Sanitasi yang Layak HFHI melakukan kegiatan dengan mempekerjakan tenaga kerja lokal</p> <p>5. Peningkatan Kapasitas Pengurangan Risiko Bencana (Pelatihan PASSA dan CBDRM) Trainer dari HFHI melakukan pelatihan PASSA (Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness), dari BPBD Kab. Donggala dan Dinas Kebakaran Kab. Donggala melakukan pelatihan CBDRM (Community Based Disaster Risk Management) kepada perwakilan warga yang terdiri atas; karang taruna, lansia, tokoh agama, tokoh masyarakat, kaum perempuan, pemerintah desa, RT (Rukun Tetangga), RW (Rukun Warga), kepala dusun, dan penyandang disabilitas</p> <p>6. Pelatihan Konstruksi dan Rumah Sehat & Aman HFHI melakukan pelatihan dalam dua sesi pertemuan selama 2 hari (hari pertama; teori dan hari kedua: praktik) yang mengacu pada pedoman Standar Nasional Indonesia (SNI). Peserta pelatihan adalah penerima bantuan huntap.</p>
Praktik dan Kebijakan Proyek
<p>1. Memperkuat gotong royong</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ada proses dilakukan seperti sosialisasi, membuat kesepakatan dan aturan main, pemilihan komite lokal yang turut memfasilitasi pengorganisasian masyarakat, gotong royong pembangunan huntera/huntap, evaluasi dan monitoring proyek, dan lain-lain. ▪ Kegiatan pelatihan dan peningkatan kapasitas seperti pelatihan tentang perilaku hidup bersih dan sehat, pengurangan resiko bencana, dan konstruksi rumah yang layak dan aman menciptakan interaksi masyarakat dan juga fasilitator, bahkan dari berbagai komunitas masyarakat. ▪ Keterlibatan pemerintah khususnya level desa dan kecamatan setidaknya memberikan ruang interaksi dengan masyarakat dan gotong royong. Pemerintah dan masyarakat juga dilibatkan dalam pertemuan untuk mendiskusikan perkembangan proyek, membahas tantangan yang ada, dan bersama-sama menyepakati jalan keluar untuk masalah atau tantangan yang dihadapi. <p>2. Menjamin transparansi dan akuntabilitas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dalam sosialisasi dan pertemuan awal dibicarakan dan disepakati kriteria penerima manfaat, misalnya: yang terkena dampak bencana, lokasi hunian yang dibangun bukan zona merah, dan belum/tidak sedang menerima bantuan yang sama dari pemerintah atau institusi/organisasi yang lain. ▪ Ada uji publik yang mana nama calon penerima manfaat diumumkan, dan ada masa sanggah. ▪ Penerima manfaat mengetahui kuantitas dan kualitas material yang diberikan untuk membangun rumah, serta mereka bertanggung jawab juga untuk memastikan material yang mereka terima dari supplier sesuai dengan yang disepakati.

<p>3. Memfasilitasi masyarakat dalam kegiatan pemulihan dan rekonstruksi yang berkelanjutan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desain rumah, lokasi rumah, dan fasilitas air dan sanitasi didiskusikan bersama masyarakat. Termasuk juga untuk suplai material lokal dan tukang lokal melibatkan masyarakat dan pemerintah lokal. ▪ Ada aturan main, termasuk keterlibatan penerima bantuan saat pelaksanaan program, misalnya saat pembangunan huntara/huntap mereka bertanggung jawab untuk pendistribusian material, monitoring pekerjaan pembangunan, dan membantu kegiatan konstruksi, dll. ▪ Mengutamakan material lokal dan tukang lokal khususnya untuk material alam yang dibutuhkan; melibatkan organisasi lokal misalnya di Lombonga ada Pos Masyarakat Penanggulangan Bencana (PMPB) dalam merencanakan, menjalankan, dan melakukan movev program. <p>4. Mempertimbangkan perbedaan kebutuhan dan kondisi pada setiap tahap pemulihan dan rekonstruksi pascabencana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mempertimbangkan kebutuhan keluarga ketika memprioritaskan bantuan hunian dan ini didiskusikan di antara masyarakat dan tokoh setempat. <p>5. Inklusif</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Komite lokal dan juga keanggotaan PMPB mempertimbangkan kaum rentan (penyandang disabilitas, perempuan, pemuda, dan lain-lain). Juga penerima manfaat memprioritaskan kaum rentan seperti janda, usia lanjut, keluarga yang memiliki bayi/anak, dll. ▪ Desain hunian dan fasilitas lain dengan mempertimbangkan kaum rentan. ▪ Keseimbangan gender pada keanggotaan komite lokal, peserta training, dan partisipasi dalam perencanaan, pelaksanaan, dan monitoring dan evaluasi. ▪ Ikut menginisiasi dan melakukan kegiatan “Perempuan Sebagai Pelopor Rekonstruksi” dengan memberikan pelatihan konstruksi rumah yang layak dan aman bagi ibu-ibu atau perempuan.
<p>Pencapaian Aktual dan Efek Positif Tidak Terduga</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pelatihan PRBBK membuat warga desa sadar akan bahaya di lingkungannya sehingga mereka dapat secara aktif mencari solusi untuk meminimalisir dan mencegah bahaya tersebut. ▪ Pelatihan konstruksi, misalnya keterampilan baja ringan. Pada awalnya, hanya sedikit tukang yang menguasai pekerjaan baja ringan. Namun saat ini sudah banyak tukang di Sigi dan Lombonga yang menguasai pekerjaan baja ringan.
<p>Pengalaman dan Pembelajaran untuk Proyek Rekonstruksi di Masa Depan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Penanggulangan Bencana dan Pembangunan</u>: Dalam teori Manajemen Penanggulangan Bancana, siklus tahap rehabilitasi dan rekonstruksi dari tanggap bencana akan disusul dengan tahap pembangunan (development). Rehabilitasi dan rekonstruksi akan menuntun dan menjadi peluang pada pembangunan. Namun dalam praktik, rekonstruksi dapat menjadi hambatan bagi pembangunan. Itu semua tergantung bagaimana rehabilitasi dan rekonstruksi dilaksanakan. ▪ <u>Tanggap Darurat dan Alih Teknologi serta Keterampilan</u>: Tanggap darurat pada umumnya harus dilakukan dengan cepat. Semakin cepat semakin berdaya guna dalam menyelesaikan masalah yang ditimbulkan oleh bencana. Seberapa cepat prosesnya sering ditentukan oleh kepentingan donor, misalnya mengejar akhir tahun anggaran, demi reputasi Lembaga bantuan kemanusiaan di hadapan donornya, dsb, Akibatnya, demi kecepatan sering melalaikan proses. Agar bisa cepat, didatangkanlah tenaga-tenaga yang dianggap ahli atau pihak mampu melakukan pemberian bantuan seperti kontraktor. ▪ <u>Huntara berfokus pada kepentingan terbaik keluarga</u>: Pembangunan Huntara yang dilakukan YHKI jauh berbeda dengan konsep hunian sementara pada umumnya. Huntara YHKI menempatkan keluarga yang akan menghuni sebagai subjek terpenting dan fokus utama bagi di buatnya hunian untuk mereka. Mereka ditempatkan di tengah, bukan di pinggiran atau malah dikesampingkan dalam proses pembangunannya. Pilihan membangun Huntara di lahan atau kapling milik mereka sendiri adalah manifestasi penempatan mereka di tengah proses. Para penerima Huntara dilibatkan dari awal proses hingga akhir pelaksanaan peembangunannya. Hasilnya adalah kualitas hunian yang baik, rasa kepemilikan yang tinggi, terangkatnya martabat penerima hunian. Penerima hunian sementara, menganggapnya sebagai hunian tetap dan yang terutama, cara pemberian hunian sementara itu, dapat mengangkat martabat (dignity) masyarakat yang terpuruk, dan membangkitkan semangat untuk membangun hidup mereka ▪ <u>Tanggap Darurat Pemberdayaan Ekonomi</u>: Kegiatan tanggap darurat jarang mendorong komunitas penyintas. Efek ransangan ekonomi program tanggap darurat adalah pengeluaran sumber daya sebagai biaya yang tidak menghasilkan insentif bagi geliat ekonomi lokal. Pemanfaat rangsangan ekonomi dari program tanggap darurat pada umumnya adalah pemasok bahan bantuan, operator transportasi (udara, darat dan laut), kontraktor dan badan usahanya.

Tantangan		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pasokan material yang terbatas karena adanya program serupa dari LSM lain dan pemerintah khususnya untuk hunian. ▪ Jumlah tukang lokal yang terbatas khususnya pada tahap awal. ▪ Kondisi sekarang, banyak tukang yang menetapkan tarif tinggi karena banyaknya kebutuhan termasuk juga standar upah dari Program Huntap Pemerintah. 		
Perhatian penting dalam pelaksanaan kegiatan dukungan		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Partisipasi masyarakat, khususnya pimpinan desa setempat sangat mendukung jalannya program. ▪ Pemberdayaan ekonomi lokal melalui pengutamaan pemasokan material dari <i>supplier</i> lokal dan juga tukang lokal ▪ Koordinasi dengan semua pihak termasuk pemerintah khususnya BPBD, Dinas Sosial dan juga dengan LSM lainnya. ▪ Keharusan untuk mempertimbangkan keberlanjutan program tidak hanya sebatas pemberian bantuan (<i>provider</i>) tetapi agar masyarakat dapat memperoleh kapasitas untuk membangun kehidupannya lebih baik (<i>enabler</i>). 		
Foto Kegiatan		
		
Pembangunan Hunian Tetap	Pembangunan Hunian Tetap	Unit Hunian Sementara
Situs/tautan yang bermanfaat untuk informasi lebih lanjut		
www.habitatindonesia.org Instagram : @habitat_id		

(2) Yayasan Panorama Alam Lestari (YPAL) Poso

Nama Proyek	<i>Peningkatan kesejahteraan dan pemberdayaan perempuan melalui kegiatan pengurangan risiko bencana di Sulawesi Tengah</i>			
Lembaga Pelaksana	Yayasan Panorama Alam Lestari (YPAL) Poso			
Mitra Kerja dari Pemerintah Indonesia	1. Pemerintah Desa 2. Posyandu Desa 3. BPBD Kab. Donggala & Forum PRB (Pengurangan Risiko Bencana) Kab. Sigi			
Lembaga Pendukung	Yayasan IDEP Selaras Alam (Bali)			
Sektor Proyek	Pertanian dan Kehutanan			
Kegiatan Proyek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pelatihan Permakultur ▪ Pemberian Alat Pertanian ▪ Pelatihan Pengolahan Produk Pasca-panen 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pemetaan Partisipatif ▪ Pelatihan Agroforestry ▪ Pembagian Bibit Buah sebanyak 3500 pohon 	
Jenis Proyek	1. Pertanian <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pemberdayaan Masyarakat ▪ Kesetaraan Gender ▪ Pemberdayaan Perempuan ▪ Bantuan Non-tunai 		2. Kehutanan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pemberdayaan Masyarakat ▪ Bantuan Non-tunai 	
Lokasi Proyek	1. Sigi (1 kecamatan; 1 desa) 2. Donggala (2 kecamatan; 5 desa)		Periode Pelaksanaan	Bulan mulai: Agustus/2019 Bulan selesai: Agustus/2020
Anggaran Proyek (Rp)	500,000,000		Sumber Pendanaan	Medico International, Give2Asia dan Caritas Austria
Garis besar Proyek				
1. Latar Belakang Pasca bencana 28 September 2018 aktivitas perekonomian masyarakat di sektor pertanian cenderung mengalami perubahan dan terdampak signifikan, kekeringan dan tidak beroperasinya bendungan membuat pertanian masyarakat sulit beroperasi secara optimal. Oleh karena itu, dipandang perlu untuk merumuskan kegiatan yang dapat mendukung dan memberikan mata pencaharian alternatif bagi masyarakat penyintas di Sulawesi Tengah 2. Tujuan Mengembangkan pertanian alternatif melalui pendekatan tata guna lahan dengan metode Permakultur, serangkaian pelatihan dan penyediaan dukungan peralatan kebun serta pembagian benih yang dapat dibudidayakan dalam skala pertanian di pekarangan rumah 3. Indikator Sasaran <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Masyarakat diharapkan memiliki ketangguhan dan memiliki kemampuan pemenuhan kebutuhan pangan sehat baik di konsumsi dalam masa darurat hingga di jual pada masa pemulihan; ▪ Praktik tata kelola dan pemanfaatan lahan secara adil dan berkelanjutan, sehingga diharapkan dapat mengurangi tingkat risiko ancaman bencana seperti banjir dan tanah longsor 				
Target Penerima Bantuan	Rumah tangga: 520 KK	Inklusivitas Kelompok Rentan	Kaum Perempuan	
Rincian Kegiatan / Bantuan Proyek				
1. Pelatihan Permakultur Terdapat 520 penerima manfaat yang merupakan kaum perempuan yang sudah berumah tangga dan terdampak bencana (desa Amal, Salova, Sumari, Taripta & Kumbasa), bertujuan agar kaum perempuan mampu membuat kebun pekarangan secara mandiri. Jenis tanaman yang ditanam antara lain kacang panjang, cabai, tomat, terong, dll. Kegiatan ini difasilitasi oleh IDEP Selaras Alam Bali dan YPAL Poso menggunakan pendekatan kelompok belajar dengan maksimum 25 peserta tiap grup. Pelatihan ini tidak hanya meningkatkan pengetahuan tentang				

- kesiapsiagaan dan ketahanan pangan keluarga yang sehat tapi juga sebagai *trauma healing* bagi orang dewasa.
2. Pemberian Alat Pertanian (cangkul, sekop, parang, jaring 40 meter, ember kompos, gembor, sprayer) dan benih sayur organik kepada 520 penerima bantuan
 Jenis alat pertanian ditentukan oleh staf lapangan berdasarkan hasil pengamatan kebutuhan warga secara langsung. Penyaluran bantuan dilakukan oleh tim IDEP, YPAL, Vendor dan pemerintah desa di akhir masa pelatihan, setiap keluarga menerima satu paket alat pertanian jika telah membuat kebun pekarangan yang diperiksa langsung oleh staf lapangan.
 3. Pelatihan Pengolahan Produk Paska Panen untuk 10 orang Perwakilan dari tiap Desa
 Pelatihan ini adalah bentuk tindak lanjut dari pengembangan kebun permakultur untuk memproduksi Virgin Coconut Oil (VCO) dan bumbu kering. Peserta pelatihan adalah 10 orang perwakilan dari tiap desa yang memenuhi kriteria berikut; (1) Tertarik dengan UMK; (2) Hasil panen melimpah; (3) Ketersediaan potensi bahan baku local; (4) Komitmen untuk mengembangkan usaha baru.
 Keluaran dari kegiatan ini adalah pemasaran produk VCO skala lokal/desa dan peningkatan kapasitas perempuan & bertambahnya pendapatan keluarga.
 4. Pemetaan Partisipatif
 Tujuan dari kegiatan ini adalah untuk membuat Peta Sketsa Risiko Bencana di tingkat desa, juga menentukan lokasi pemasangan rambu evakuasi dan titik kumpul. Peserta yang terlibat adalah pemerintah desa, tokoh masyarakat, kelembagaan masyarakat dan KMPB.
 5. Pelatihan Agroforestri
 Kegiatan ini dilakukan dengan memberikan pengetahuan kepada masyarakat tentang penanaman pohon diantara tanaman palawija atau area potensial bencana longsor dan banjir.
 6. Pembagian Bibit Buah sebanyak 3.500 Pohon untuk seluruh Desa Dampingan
 Jenis bibit buah yang diserahkan adalah durian, alpukat, kelapa dan mangga. Bibit ini didistribusikan dengan memprioritaskan kelompok dampingan, pihak desa, KMPB dan warga non-penerima bantuan.

Praktik dan Kebijakan Proyek

1. Memperkuat gotong royong


- Pelatihan langsung kepada kelompok perempuan desa yang dilakukan secara bertahap;
- Kegiatan pembentukan kelompok masyarakat penganggulangan bencana (KMPB) yang mengikutsertakan kelompok perempuan sebagai bagian dari regu logistik dan pemenuhan pangan sehat;
- Layanan psikososial dilakukan pada masa tanggap darurat seperti mengundang anak-anak untuk bermain sekaligus memberikan edukasi langsung menggunakan media komik & peralatan tulis-menulis lainnya, sedangkan untuk masa rehab-rekon dilakukan kegiatan pembentukan KMPB dan melatih perempuan dalam pengembangan kebun pangan sehat berbasis keluarga;
- BPBD Kabupaten donggala dan Forum PRB Sigi ikut berperan dalam membantu proses pembentukan KMPB di masing-masing desa;
- Dukungan langsung masing-masing kepala desa dalam pengembangan Kebun Permakultur sebagai systemtve mata pencaharian warganya.

2. Menjamin transparansi dan akuntabilitas


- Sesuai kesepakatan dalam koordinasi bersama pemerintah desa dan sosialisasi terbuka, Penetapan kriteria dilakukan oleh tim YPAL berbasis data posyandu untuk melihat keluarga yang dikategorikan kekurangan gizi serta menghindari penerima manfaat yang sudah menerima bantuan serupa dari LSM lainnya;
- Seleksi penerima bantuan juga dilakukan dengan mengecek profesi yang sesuai dengan program pendampingan yaitu petani, serta meminta identitas Kartu Keluarga/KTP warga setempat dan membangun komitmen langsung agar bersedia bekerjasama dan mengikuti pendampingan program;
- Data hasil seleksi kemudian di koordinasikan kembali kepada pemerintah desa untuk mendapatkan persetujuan dan pengesahan daftar penerima manfaat yang akan mendapat pendampingan;
- Dilakukan survey langsung ke rumah kandidat untuk mengecek keberadaan dan ketersediaan lahan serta memastikan kesediaan mengikuti pendampingan program;
- Data penerima manfaat di sampaikan kepada LSM/Yayasan lainnya guna menghindari pemberian bantuan serupa kepada orang yang sama, metode yang dilakukan antara lain melalui pertemuan informal atau via grup Whatsapp.

3. Memfasilitasi masyarakat dalam kegiatan pemulihan dan rekonstruksi yang berkelanjutan

- Penerima bantuan dilibatkan dalam menentukan jenis alat pertanian yang dibutuhkan serta mendiskusikan kondisi iklim terkait jenis tanaman yang ingin dibudidaya berdasarkan praktik kearifan lokal dan budaya

<p>setempat;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pelatihan pengolahan pasca panen untuk mengantisipasi over produksi hasil panen dan mempelajari sistem pembenihan yang dapat dijual atau disimpan untuk ditanam kembali <p>4. Mempertimbangkan perbedaan kebutuhan dan kondisi pada setiap tahap pemulihan dan rekonstruksi pascabencana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sebagian besar masyarakat berprofesi sebagai petani, sehingga yang dibutuhkan adalah bantuan di sektor pertanian pada masa pemulihan, hal ini merupakan salah satu bentuk <i>trauma healing</i> bagi orang dewasa dengan kembalinya aktivitas pertanian maka ekonomi dapat tumbuh secara bertahap tanpa harus alih profesi <p>5. Inklusif</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dalam perumusan kegiatan tidak melibatkan partisipasi langsung masyarakat kelompok rentan, akan tetapi kegiatan ini dirancang untuk dapat memenuhi kebutuhan nutrisi baik dan sehat bagi kelompok rentan dalam keluarga inti penerima bantuan; ▪ Kegiatan ini dirancang berbasis keluarga, sehingga apabila penerima bantuan yang terpilih adalah kelompok rentan maka dalam pembuatan kebun dapat dilakukan oleh anggota keluarga lainnya; ▪ Kegiatan ini di fokuskan agar penerima bantuan dapat bekerja bersama, sehingga kesetaraan gender dapat terlaksana dalam pengembangan kebun. Contohnya, suami membantu mencangkul dan mengambil bahan lokal untuk pembuatan kompos organik, sedangkan istri ataupun anak dapat bekerja untuk menanam dan memanen hasil serta memasak untuk kebutuhan makan sehari-hari
<p>Pencapaian Aktual dan Efek Positif Tidak Terduga</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sejauh ini pencapaian yang telah diraih adalah penerima manfaat sudah mulai memanen hasil kebun dan menikmati hasil untuk kebutuhan harian dan memasarkan jika hasil panen melimpah, kisaran pendapatan sekitar Rp.100.000/bulan. Selain itu praktik ini mulai mempengaruhi warga lainnya (non-penerima bantuan) untuk ikut mengembangkan kebun pekarangan; ▪ Untuk masyarakat yang tidak mendapat bantuan YPAL, saat ini hanya dapat di dukung oleh penerima manfaat melalui pemberian benih, pembagian hasil panen saat hajatan pernikahan atau kedukaan dan berbagi pengetahuan tentang pengembangan kebun permakultur
<p>Pengalaman Pembelajaran untuk Proyek Rekonstruksi di Masa Depan</p> <p>Koordinasi dan pelibatan masyarakat dalam menentukan jenis alat bantuan pertanian agar peralatan yang diberikan sesuai dengan kebutuhan</p>
<p>Tantangan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Menyesuaikan waktu masyarakat agar dapat mengikuti pertemuan secara maksimal; ▪ Perubahan kepemimpinan desa yang berdampak pada koordinasi tim di lapangan; ▪ Komitmen penerima manfaat; ▪ Kecemburuan sosial; ▪ Adanya kelangkaan perlengkapan pertanian dari penyedia/vendor
<p>Perhatian penting dalam pelaksanaan kegiatan dukungan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Konsensus diperlukan untuk menjamin komitmen penerima bantuan ▪ Pendataan harus dilakukan secara langsung oleh tim YPAL dengan tetap melakukan koordinasi dengan para pemangku kepentingan di desa ▪ Memahami dinamika sosial di tingkat desa seperti waktu luang bagi masyarakat untuk pertemuan dan mematuhi adat istiadat setempat
<p>Foto Kegiatan</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Pelatihan Permakultur</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Kebun Percontohan</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Panen Pertama</p> </div> </div>
<p>Situs/tautan yang bermanfaat untuk informasi lebih lanjut</p> <p>https://www.voaindonesia.com/a/bertani-di-lahan-pekarangan-bantu-petani-sigi-memenuhi-kebutuhan-rumah-tangga/5220794.html</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/ypallestari</p> <p>https://ypallestari.wordpress.com/</p>

(3) Yayasan Bumi Tangguh

Nama Proyek	Central Sulawesi Sigi District Resilience Program (CSSDRP)			
Lembaga Pelaksana	Yayasan Bumi Tangguh			
Mitra Kerja dari Pemerintah Indonesia	1. Bappeda Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah 2. Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM Kabupaten Sigi 3. Dinas Pertanian Up. Badan Penyuluh Pertanian			
Lembaga Pendukung	1. World Renew 2. ZOA			
Sektor Proyek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Usaha Kuliner ▪ Makanan Olahan ▪ Kerajinan Tangan ▪ Tekstil ▪ Pertanian ▪ Peternakan ▪ Otomotif ▪ Jasa ▪ Konstruksi 			
Kegiatan Proyek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Penyediaan peralatan untuk mata pencaharian alternatif ▪ Pelatihan pertanian ▪ Pelatihan peternakan ▪ Rekapitalisasi usaha kecil ▪ <i>Cash for Work</i> 			
Jenis Proyek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bantuan Tunai & Padat Karya ▪ Pemberdayaan Masyarakat ▪ Kesetaraan Gender & Pemberdayaan Perempuan ▪ Dukungan Kelompok Rentan (inklusivitas sosial) ▪ Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian bagi UMK ▪ Voucher/Bantuan NonTunai 			
Lokasi Proyek	Sigi (1 Kecamatan; 6 Desa)	Periode Pelaksanaan	Tanggal mulai: Mei. 2019 Tanggal selesai: Sep. 2020	
Anggaran Proyek (Rp)	869,200,000	Sumber Pendanaan	1. World Renew 2. ZOA	
Garis Besar Proyek				
<p>1. Latar Belakang <i>Central Sulawesi Sigi District Resilience Program (CSSDRP)</i> adalah program yang dilaksanakan oleh Yayasan Bumi Tangguh pasca bencana gempa dan tsunami di Palu-Sigi-Donggala, Sulawesi Tengah. Namun, locus program hanya berlokasi di Kabupaten Sigi, Kecamatan Dolo Selatan, khususnya pada 6 Desa sasaran yaitu, Desa Jono, Desa Sambo, Desa Wisolo, Desa Balongga, Desa Ramba dan Desa Bangga. Program ini adalah kerjasama antara Yayasan Bumi Tangguh dengan <i>World Renew</i> Canada.</p> <p>2. Tujuan Masyarakat yang terkena bencana di Sulawesi Tengah dapat membangun kembali kehidupan mereka dengan lebih baik dan memiliki kapasitas untuk mengurangi risiko bencana.</p> <p>3. Indikator Sasaran (jika ada)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Penyediaan peralatan untuk mata pencaharian alternatif untuk 198 KK di 6 desa binaan ▪ Pelatihan pertanian untuk 198 KK di 6 desa binaan ▪ Pelatihan peternakan untuk 50 KK di 6 desa binaan ▪ Rekapitalisasi usaha kecil untuk 198 KK di 6 desa binaan ▪ <i>Cash for Work</i> untuk 250 KK di 6 desa binaan 				
Target Penerima Manfaat	Kepala Keluarga: 894 KK	Inklusivitas populasi rentan	Penyandang Disabilitas, Kaum Perempuan, Anak-anak, Lansia	
Rincian Kegiatan / Bantuan Proyek				
1. Penyediaan peralatan dan pelatihan untuk mata pencaharian alternatif Kegiatan dalam bentuk pelatihan pengolahan pisang yang diikuti oleh ibu-ibu penjual jajanan olahan pisang, dari 6 desa sasaran program. Jenis olahan pisang yang dilatihkan adalah bolen pisang, pisang strudel, nugget pisang, sale pisang, abon kulit pisang dan brownies pisang. Kegiatan ini dilaksanakan di Desa Sambo.				

<p>2. Pelatihan pertanian Kegiatan pertanian yang dilakukan mencakup cara melakukan peremajaan dengan metode Sambung Samping (<i>Side Grafting</i>) dan Sambung Pucuk (<i>Cup on Grafting</i>), pada kegiatan Pelatihan Budidaya Kakao bagi Petani Kakao di Desa Ramba. Kegiatan pelatihan budidaya kakao juga dilakukan secara terpisah pada 6 desa sasaran program. Selain itu terdapat kegiatan pelatihan pembuatan Pupuk Organik Cair (POC) dan Pupuk Organik Padat (Kompos) bagi petani-petani dari 6 desa sasaran program. Kegiatan ini dilaksanakan di Desa Ramba, bekerjasama dengan Balai Penyuluh Pertanian Kecamatan Dolo Selatan</p> <p>3. Pelatihan pembuatan pakan ternak dan pemeliharaan ternak Kegiatan pelatihan pembuatan silase untuk pakan ternak ruminansia sebagai input untuk masyarakat yang mata pencahariannya sebagai peternak sapi dan kambing. Kegiatan ini dilaksanakan di Desa Ramba dan diikuti oleh masyarakat peternak sapi dari 6 desa sasaran program.</p> <p>4. Rekapitalisasi usaha kecil Bantuan modal usaha diberikan kepada usaha dengan tingkatan yang sangat mikro dengan jenis usaha antara lain penjual nasi kuning skala kecil (bukan warung makan), penjual kue dan gorengan dengan jumlah terbatas, penjual sayuran eceran skala kecil, dan usaha serupa dengan tingkatan tersebut. Pemerintah Desa berperan dalam verifikasi dan validasi data UKM hasil dari proses penilaian YBT di lapangan.</p> <p>5. <i>Cash for Work</i> Salah satu kegiatan <i>Cash for Work</i> (Padat Karya) berupa penyediaan tenaga kerja yang berdomisili di desa terkait untuk pembangunan infrastruktur seperti broncaptering dan penggalian jalur pipa pada pembangunan Waterpoint sebagai sumber air bersih bagi masyarakat di Desa Balongga.</p>
<p>Praktik dan Kebijakan Proyek</p> <p>1. Memperkuat gotong royong</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kegiatan <i>Cash for Work</i> ▪ Rekapitalisasi Usaha dalam bentuk kelompok, dikarenakan nilai bantuan rekapitalisasi yang cukup besar jika hanya untuk satu individu. Pembentukan kelompok dilakukan berdasarkan jumlah anggota yang mengolah produk, dan sama sekali tidak diintervensi oleh YBT. ▪ Bantuan usaha produksi berkelompok <p>2. Menjamin transparansi dan akuntabilitas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Memasang daftar penerima bantuan di kantor desa dan setiap dusun ▪ Menyiapkan formulir pengaduan dan papan pengumuman program. <p>3. Memfasilitasi masyarakat dalam kegiatan pemulihan dan rekonstruksi berkelanjutan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Melaksanakan kegiatan, pelatihan, masukan dan fasilitasi pengembangan usaha ▪ Melaksanakan pendampingan dan asistensi ▪ Melakukan monitoring dan evaluasi secara simultan <p>4. Mempertimbangkan perbedaan kebutuhan dan kondisi pada setiap tahap pemulihan dan rekonstruksi pascabencana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mengacu pada kondisi masyarakat rentan dan koordinasi dengan pemangku kepentingan dalam pengambilan keputusan <p>5. Inklusif</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Melibatkan perempuan, anak, masyarakat rentan, kepala keluarga perempuan, dan penyandang disabilitas dalam hal akses lokasi. <p>6. Lainnya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Menggali potensi sumberdaya lokal, mengedepankan pengetahuan dan pengalaman masyarakat dalam penentuan kegiatan usulan, serta memberikan contoh praktik yang baik.
<p>Pencapaian Aktual dan Efek Positif Tidak Terduga</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meskipun jumlah penerima manfaat terbatas, program mata pencaharian dan ketahanan pangan dapat menjangkau semua masyarakat di desa sasaran. ▪ Terdapat alternatif mata pencaharian yang terkait dengan kelestarian lingkungan, seperti budidaya semut rangrang. ▪ Jumlah bantuan bagi UMK tidak sebesar beberapa LSM lainnya, tetapi menurut penerima bantuan, bantuan tersebut diberikan langsung kepada masyarakat dan bermanfaat bagi perkembangan usaha mikro mereka.
<p>Pengalaman Pembelajaran Untuk Kegiatan Dukungan Pascabencana di Masa Depan</p> <p>Di masa depan, penting untuk menyentuh perempuan dan ibu-ibu. Saat bendungan dan irigasi rusak, kegiatan bertani yang dilakukan kaum pria umumnya tidak dapat berjalan dengan baik. Dan dukungan istri dengan</p>

berjualan di kios, pasar, depan rumah, kantin sekolah, sangat membantu pemenuhan kebutuhan keluarga sehari-hari.

Tantangan

- Meski manfaatnya sangat bagus, usaha mikro sektor riil seperti kios dan warung jajanan kecil tidak bisa dikembangkan secara besar-besaran karena ada kejenuhan pasar. Di satu desa, jumlah pelanggan tidak mencukupi kecuali pengusaha mikro mengembangkan dagangannya dengan menjual ke pasar umum. Untuk bercocok tanam, perlu lebih banyak alternatif tanaman yang dibutuhkan saat lahan rusak dan kesulitan air.
- Adanya fluktuasi data khususnya pada tahap tanggap darurat.

Poin penting yang perlu diperhatikan dalam mereplikasi/perluasan di masa mendatang

- Pada tahap tanggap darurat serta tahap rehabilitasi dan rekonstruksi, penentuan penerima manfaat dilakukan secepatnya dalam kurun waktu yang singkat karena masyarakat butuh penghidupan yang baik dan cepat.
- Terkait program bencana, implementasi program harus lebih cepat, ringkas, dan sederhana. Jika program ingin mengembangkan mata pencaharian di desa yang belum mengalami bencana, masa intervensi akan lebih lama karena ketersediaan bahan baku, sumber daya manusia, dan lainnya. Berbeda jika suatu desa yang pernah/telah mengalami bencana, masa intervensi akan lebih singkat karena masyarakat segera membutuhkan makanan, pekerjaan dan tempat tinggal setelah bencana. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan kerjasama dan koordinasi dengan para pemangku kepentingan dalam perumusan strategi pemulihan mata pencaharian.

Foto Proyek



Kegiatan Pelatihan Peternakan Alternatif



Pelatihan Mata Pencaharian



Pelatihan Pembuatan Pupuk Pupuk Organik Cair (POC) dan Pupuk Organik Padat (Kompos)



Peremajaan dengan metode Sambung Samping (Side Grafting) dan Sambung Pucuk (Cup on Grafting)



Cash for Work (Padat Karya)


Situs/Tautan yang Bermanfaat untuk Informasi Lebih Lanjut

<http://www.bumitangguh.or.id/>


(4) Mercy Corps Indonesia (MCI)

Nama Proyek	Program Pemulihan Pertanian			Mercy Corps Indonesia
Lembaga Pelaksana	Mercy Corps Indonesia (MCI)			
Mitra Kerja dari Pemerintah Indonesia	1. Pemerintah Desa Taripa 2. Badan Penyuluh Pertanian (BPP)			
Lembaga Pendukung	PT. Kultiva			
Sektor Proyek	Pertanian			
Kegiatan Proyek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pelatihan budidaya tanaman coklat dan jagung ▪ Pelatihan pengelolaan keuangan rumah tangga 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Akses air untuk pertanian 		
Jenis Proyek	Pemberdayaan Masyarakat			
Lokasi Proyek	1. Sigi (5 Kecamatan; 23 Desa) 2. Donggala (2 Kecamatan; 4 Desa)	Periode Pelaksanaan	Tanggal mulai: Jul. 2019 Tanggal selesai: Jul. 2020	
Anggaran Proyek (Rp)	N/A	Sumber Pendanaan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PT. Cargill ▪ PT. Bayer ▪ Yayasan Syngenta 	
Garis Besar Proyek				
<p>1. Latar Belakang</p> <p>Pada tanggal 28 September 2018, gempa bumi 7,4M memicu tsunami, pencairan tanah, dan tanah longsor di Sulawesi Tengah, Indonesia yang menyebabkan 4.340 korban jiwa. 172.635 orang terlantar dan 100.028 rumah rusak (menurut Pemerintah Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah, 7 Januari 2019). Daerah yang paling terkena dampak yang diidentifikasi oleh Pemerintah Indonesia adalah kabupaten Sigi, Donggala, Parigi Moutong, dan Kota Palu. Total kerugian yang disebabkan oleh bencana tersebut sekitar Rp2,8 Triliun, dan total kerusakan seluruh provinsi mencapai Rp15,58 Triliun. Pada tahun 2019, ekonomi Sulawesi Tengah diprediksi tumbuh sebesar 6,24%. Pada tingkat pertumbuhan itu, ekonomi provinsi diharapkan menciptakan 30.168 lapangan kerja baru. Bencana telah segera memperlambat pertumbuhan menjadi 4,49%, yang secara signifikan akan mengurangi penciptaan lapangan kerja baru menjadi 8.461 orang1.</p> <p>Tingkat kemiskinan akan meningkat lebih lanjut hingga 2020, menjadi 495.528 orang (16,05% dari populasi). Bencana ini juga secara signifikan mengurangi persediaan modal menjadi minus 9% yang setara dengan kerusakan infrastruktur Rp15 Triliun. Dibandingkan dengan tiga kota / kabupaten lain yang terkena dampak di Sulawesi Tengah, Kabupaten Sigi memiliki wilayah pertanian terbesar yang terkena dampak bencana. Data dari Dinas Pertanian Kabupaten Sigi (2019) menunjukkan bahwa sekitar 11.500 rumah tangga petani dengan 13.500 HA lahan pertanian terpengaruh; sebagian besar dari mereka adalah petani padi, jagung, dan kakao. Berdasarkan penilaian yang dilakukan oleh Mercy Corps Indonesia (2018), sebagian besar jaringan irigasi di Kabupaten Sigi rusak, dan petani (terutama petani padi dan jagung) membutuhkan dukungan mendesak untuk memulihkan akses mereka ke sumber daya air.</p> <p>2. Tujuan</p> <p>Mempercepat pemulihan petani dan membangun ketahanan dengan tujuan membantu keluarga petani pulih dari bencana sambil juga mengatasi dampak keseluruhan pada sektor pertanian untuk mengurangi dampak negatif jangka panjang dari gangguan berkelanjutan sejak peristiwa September untuk memenuhi kebutuhan petani di Kabupaten Sigi dengan fokus pada petani jagung dan kakao.</p> <p>3. Indikator Sasaran (jika ada)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 50 petani mengikuti ToT Pengelolaan Keuangan Rumah Tangga ▪ 600 petani mengikuti Pelatihan Pengelolaan Keuangan Rumah Tangga ▪ 200 petani mengikuti Pelatihan Teknik Budidaya Kakao ▪ 150 petani mengikuti Pelatihan Teknik Budidaya Jagung ▪ 418 Kepala Keluarga (1.603 Individu) mendapatkan akses air untuk pertanian melalui pompa air dan sumur dangkal 				
Target Penerima Manfaat	2.603 Individu 418 KK/60 Kelompok	Inklusivitas populasi rentan	Penyandang Disabilitas, Kaum Perempuan, Lansia, Tuna Aksara	




Rincian Kegiatan / Bantuan Proyek
<p>Mercy Corps Indonesia memberikan dukungan untuk akses air melalui sumur bor dan pompa air, sehingga petani dapat segera melanjutkan pertanian. Konsep yang diusulkan akan memberikan dukungan yang sangat dibutuhkan untuk petani jagung dan kakao di Kabupaten Sigi, sehingga sektor pertanian segera pulih setelah terdampak gempa bumi dan likuifaksi, mengembalikan produktivitas tanaman ke kondisi yang sama seperti sebelum bencana, dan untuk meningkatkan akses ke pasar dan layanan keuangan. MCI bekerja dalam kemitraan dengan kelompok tani lokal, agen penyuluh, kelompok masyarakat lokal dan sektor swasta untuk mengimplementasikan inisiatif pemulihan pertanian ini dan membantu petani dan komunitas mereka menjadi lebih tangguh.</p>
Praktik dan Kebijakan Proyek
<p>1. Memperkuat gotong-royong</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MCI melakukan kegiatan berbasis masyarakat dengan melibatkan kelompok- kelompok tani, Pemberdayaan dan Kesejahteraan Keluarga (PKK), Karang Taruna, Pendidikan Kecakapan Wirausaha (PKW), dan kelompok lainnya yang ada di level desa. ▪ MCI memfasilitasi pengaktifan kelompok tani untuk terlibat aktif secara sukarela dalam kegiatan pertanian. Pemilihan dan pengaktifan kelompok dilakukan bersama dengan pemerintah desa, serta rekomendasi dari BPP dan PT. Kultiva. ▪ Petani yang dilatih pada ToT Pengelolaan Keuangan Rumah Tangga sudah menjadi fasilitator dan trainer untuk Pelatihan Pengelolaan Keuangan Rumah Tangga di tingkat desa. ▪ Perubahan perilaku pada petani kakao yang melakukan peremajaan dan penebangan kakao yang sudah tua untuk memperbaharui kondisi tanaman yang sudah tidak produktif. ▪ Dua demplot jagung difasilitasi oleh MCI bekerjasama dengan kelompok tani menunjukkan hasil ubin rata-rata panen diangka 7-9 ton/Ha dan mendorong petani untuk mereplikasi di lahan mereka masing- masing. ▪ Satu demplot kakao dengan sistem polikultur berhasil mendorong petani untuk mereplikasi peremajaan kakao dengan menanam jagung dan papaya sebagai pendapatan alternatif. Peran masyarakat dalam kegiatan demplot adalah penyediaan lahan, penyediaan bahan baku dan sebagai tenaga kerja. ▪ Pemulihan ekomoni petani setelah bantuan sumur dangkal pertanian berhasil mengaktifkan kembali 490 Ha lahan kering yang terdampak bencana akibat putusnya irigasi pertanian gumbasa. <p>2. Menjamin transparansi dan akuntabilitas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kriteria penerima manfaat ditentukan bersama dengan pemerintah desa dan BPP melalui koordinasi, sehingga dapat menjawab semua kebutuhan dan sesuai dengan sumber daya yang disediakan oleh MCI. Pemangku kepentingan dan masyarakat membuat kesepakatan untuk menetapkan kriteria penerima manfaat sebagai berikut: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Terdaftar di kelompok tani yang memiliki Surat Keterangan (SK) ○ Merupakan petani yang terdampak bencana 28 September 2019 dan terdata sebagai warga di desa sasaran program Mercy Corps Indonesia ○ Petani yang terlibat di dalam kegiatan MCI di data melalui verifikasi KTP dan KK ▪ Seluruh dokumen kegiatan MCI dan masyarakat diketahui oleh kepala desa, dan lembaga terkait seperti BPP dan Komite Air. ▪ MCI melakukan pertemuan di tingkat desa dan kecamatan dalam melakukan seleksi penerima manfaat untuk memastikan transparansi. ▪ Surat perjanjian pembagian peran antara petani, kelompok tani dan MCI yang ditandatangani oleh seluruh pihak dan diketahui oleh kepala desa. ▪ MCI memastikan adanya penyampaian laporan kerja oleh petani yang terlibat aktif dalam kegiatan MCI. ▪ MCI menyimpan dokumentasi foto kegiatan dan daftar hadir untuk setiap kegiatan dan bukti serah terima barang. <p>3. Memfasilitasi masyarakat dalam kegiatan pemulihan dan rekonstruksi berkelanjutan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MCI memastikan rencana tindak lanjut di setiap pelatihan yang dilakukan. ▪ MCI melakukan monitoring lapangan dan evaluasi program untuk memastikan keberlanjutan dan keberhasilan program. ▪ MCI melakukan diskusi dan koordinasi dengan pihak terkait untuk menentukan kebutuhan petani. ▪ Masyarakat menyediakan lahan, sumber daya lain di desa, dan tenaga kerja untuk membantu kegiatan pembangunan MCI. ▪ Masyarakat dan pihak desa sharing dana untuk memenuhi kebutuhan program yang tidak difasilitasi oleh MCI.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCI dan pemerintah desa Taripa berbagi sumber daya untuk peremajaan kakao, dengan kontribusi desa sebesar Rp 60.000.000. Mekanisme kemitraan dengan pemerintah desa didasarkan pada komitmen pemerintah desa untuk terus mengikuti perkembangan kegiatan peremajaan kakao tersebut.
<p>4. Mempertimbangkan perbedaan kebutuhan dan kondisi pada setiap tahap pemulihan dan rekonstruksi pascabencana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCI melakukan pengkajian melalui FGD dan KII untuk menemukan informasi dan data yang akurat terkait kondisi masyarakat pascabencana untuk menentukan program pemulihan yang tepat serta mempelajari dokumen terkait yang tersedia.
<p>5. Inklusif</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCI bekerja dengan semua golongan tanpa membedakan ras, suku, agama, jenis kelamin, atau orang dengan disability (cacat fisik, buta huruf, lansia, dll). MCI mengarahkan kepada kelompok tani, kader, dan pemerintah desa untuk melibatkan orang-orang dengan kebutuhan khusus pada kegiatan pelatihan. MCI memastikan keterlibatan perempuan dalam setiap kegiatan.
<p>Pencapaian Aktual dan Efek Positif Tidak Terduga</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 58 petani mengikuti ToT pengelolaan keuangan rumah tangga 706 petani mengikuti pelatihan pengelolaan keuangan rumah tangga 357 petani mengikuti pelatihan teknik budidaya kakao 399 petani mengikuti pelatihan teknik budidaya jagung 418 Kepala Keluarga (1.603 Individu) mendapatkan akses air untuk pertanian melalui pompa air dan sumur dangkal
<p>Pengalaman Pembelajaran Untuk Kegiatan Dukungan Pascabencana di Masa Depan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Koordinasi antar lembaga harus dilakukan secara regular, sehingga tidak ada program yang tumpang tindih tapi saling melengkapi. Peran pemerintah sebagai leading sektor untuk memastikan koordinasi dan peran seluruh lembaga non-pemerintah yang ada, sehingga bantuan yang diturunkan ke masyarakat bisa merata dan memenuhi seluruh kebutuhan. Selain itu, pemerintah perlu menyediakan data yang diperlukan untuk lembaga pelaksana sebelum melakukan intervensi. Koordinasi yang dilakukan lebih dulu akan sangat membantu dalam mendistribusikan bantuan dan memenuhi kebutuhan penerima manfaat. Pemerintah perlu memiliki data primer dan sekunder yang baik untuk seluruh dampak bencana yang terjadi, baik secara ekonomi, infrastruktur, dll.
<p>Tantangan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tidak tersedianya data yang komprehensif mengenai dampak bencana dan kebutuhan masyarakat untuk pemulihan pasca bencana. Pola ketergantungan masyarakat terhadap bantuan menjadi sebuah tantangan besar bagi lembaga yang bergerak dalam pemberdayaan masyarakat. Kecemburuan social yang ada di level masyarakat membuat lembaga non pemerintah yang memiliki sumber daya terbatas mengalami kesulitan untuk memfasilitasi seluruh kebutuhan masyarakat.
<p>Poin penting yang perlu diperhatikan dalam mereplikas / Poin penting untuk perluasan di masa mendatang</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harus melibatkan masyarakat mulai dari perencanaan, pelaksanaan, dan monitoring evaluasi. Penting untuk membangun konsensus dengan para pemangku kepentingan mengenai rencana dan strategi yang akan digunakan dalam melaksanakan kegiatan dukungan.
<p>Foto kegiatan</p> 
<p>Situs/Tautan yang Bermanfaat Untuk Informasi Lebih Lanjut</p> <p>https://www.mercycorps.or.id/program/palu-lombok-response</p>


(5) Yakkum Emergency Unit (YEU)

Nama proyek	<i>Dukungan PaskaBencana kepada Lansia dan Disabilitas yang Terdampak Bencana Gempa Bumi, Likuifaksi dan Tsunami dengan Pedekatan Inklusif</i>		
Lembaga Pelaksana	Yakkum Emergency Unit (YEU)		
Mitra Kerja dari Pemerintah Indonesia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pemerintah Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BPBD ▪ Dinas Kesehatan ▪ Dinas Sosial 2. Pemerintah Kabupaten Kota (Palu, Sigi, dan Donggala) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BPBD Palu, Sigi dan Donggala ▪ Dinas Kesehatan Palu, Sigi dan Donggala ▪ Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa Sigi dan Donggala ▪ Dinas Sosial Palu, Sigi dan Donggala ▪ Dinas Peternekan Palu, Sigi dan Donggala ▪ Dinas Ketahanan Pangan dan Pertanian Kabupaten Sigi 		
Lembaga Pendukung	Kelompok Dukungan Sebaya (KDS)		
Sektor Proyek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pertanian ▪ Peternakan ▪ Furnitur ▪ Konstruksi ▪ Kerajinan Tangan ▪ Usaha Kuliner 		
Kegiatan Proyek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pelayanan kesehatan: posyandu lansia, home care, distribusi alat bantu untuk lansia dan disabilitas ▪ Perlindungan: pengorganisasi lansia dan disabilitas ▪ Bantuan dukungan mata pencarian 		
Jenis Proyek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Voucher/ Bantuan Non-Tunai ▪ Pemberdayaan Masyarakat ▪ Kesetaraan Gender & Pemberdayaan Perempuan ▪ Dukungan Kelompok Rentan (Inklusivitas Sosial) 		
Lokasi Proyek	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Palu (4 kecamatan, 7 kelurahan) 2. Sigi (6 kecamatan, 9 desa) 3. Donggala (4 kecamatan; 7 desa) 	Periode Pelaksanaan	Bulan Mulai: September/2018 Bulan Selesai: Desember/ 2020
Anggaran Proyek (Rp)	36,039,677,139	Sumber Pendanaan	Help Age International, Christian Aid, Christofel Blind Mission, Tear and Act Alliance
Garis Besar Proyek			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Latar Belakang Paska bencana akses layanan kesehatan bagi lansia dan disabilitas sulit dan belum ramah sesuai kebutuhan sehingga Sebagian besar kebutuhan dasar lansia dan kelompok rentan tidak terpenuhi. 2. Tujuan Program ini dirancang untuk mendekatkan/ membuka akses baik kesehatan, layanan home care, perlindungan dan pemenuhan hak lansia dan disabilitas. 3. Indikator Sasaran <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lansia (L/P) dengan disabilitas memiliki peningkatan akses terhadap kesehatan dan perawatan rumah di 5 Desa. ▪ Lansia (L/P) memiliki platform formal yang berkelanjutan untuk menyampaikan keprihatinan mereka dan melindungi hak-hak mereka. ▪ Lansia (L/P), dan orang-orang penyandang cacat mendapatkan penghasilan melalui intervensi mata pencaharian yang tangguh. 			

Target Penerima Bantuan	KK= 7.000 KK Laki-Laki= 14.000/P=21.000 Total=35.000	Inklusivitas Kelompok Rentan	Penyandang Disabilitas, Kaum Perempuan, Kaum Muda dan Lansia
Rincian Kegiatan / Bantuan Proyek			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Untuk pemulihan mata pencaharian di bidang pertanian, konstruksi, kuliner, peternakan, dan kerajinan tangan yaitu melalui pemberian uang tunai dan pelatihan seperti pelatihan pembukuan, pengelolaan rantai pasar, pelatihan pengemasan, pelatihan promosi, pengembangan kapasitas internal lainnya ▪ Penerima manfaat perlu membuat rencana usaha untuk beberapa minggu ke depan apabila ingin mencairkan dana tersebut. Isi dari <i>business plan</i> inilah yang dibutuhkan penerima manfaat untuk menjalankan usahanya. ▪ Pelaksanaan kegiatan dukungan psikososial seperti senam bersama, sharing bersama, peningkatan keterampilan, permainan, dan studi banding dengan kelompok lain. ▪ Memberikan perlindungan kepada lansia yaitu pelayanan kesehatan antara lain pos pelayanan KB - Kesehatan Terpadu (Posyandu) untuk lansia, perawatan di rumah, pembagian alat bantu untuk lansia dan penyandang disabilitas. 			
Praktik dan Kebijakan Proyek			
<p>1. Memperkuat gotong royong</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pendampingan lansia dilakukan dengan mengorganisir lansia dalam bentuk kelompok lansia, adanya media berbagi bersama seperti pertemuan bulanan dan dukungan sebaya. ▪ Pelaksanaan kegiatan dukungan psikososial seperti senam bersama, sharing bersama, peningkatan keterampilan, permainan, dan studi banding dengan kelompok lain. ▪ Lansia sehat membantu yang sakit, salah satunya adalah dana sukarela / sosial, dukungan keluarga, pemerintah desa untuk perumahan inklusif berupa tanah desa yang diberikan untuk pembangunan rumah bagi penyandang disabilitas <p>2. Menjamin transparansi dan akuntabilitas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Program dilaksanakan secara partisipatif dan konsultatif dengan para pemangku kepentingan termasuk pemerintah desa, tokoh masyarakat, organisasi disabilitas, organisasi lansia, organisasi di desa dan tokoh agama. ▪ Dilakukan diseminasi dan konsultasi publik untuk setiap kegiatan seperti sosialisasi persyaratan kriteria penerima manfaat, pemilihan penerima manfaat dan monitoring. ▪ Program menyiapkan mekanisme pengaduan, laporan tertulis kepada para pihak YEU, dan media informasi seperti spanduk yang mudah dibaca oleh kelompok rentan <p>3. Memfasilitasi masyarakat dalam kegiatan pemulihan dan rekonstruksi yang berkelanjutan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Program ini merumuskan rencana bersama dan disepakati bersama antara desa dan lembaga, kemudian diselesaikan dengan pembagian peran desa dan lembaga. Pemerintah desa berperan sebagai pengendali dalam pembangunan hunian. ▪ Penerima bantuan berkontribusi pada pembangunan hunian contohnya sebagai tukang dan juga secara mandiri menambahkan material khususnya material alam. untuk pemberdayaan ekonomi, penerima bantuan berkontribusi pada tenaga kerja dan juga ada upaya penambahan modal usaha ▪ Program terkait dengan kebijakan pemerintah yaitu dengan melakukan sinkronisasi bantuan pemerintah dengan penerima manfaat YEU, sehingga mereka juga dapat memperoleh informasi dan bantuan dari program kerja pemerintah dan untuk menambah jangkauan pasar. Adapun yang dilakukan yaitu melatih penerima manfaat dengan mengajari mereka cara membuat kemasan yang baik dan memperkenalkan produk mereka kepada tokoh suvenir dan juga kepada anggota UMKM lainnya, sehingga produk tersebut lebih luas pemasarannya. <p>4. Mempertimbangkan perbedaan kebutuhan dan kondisi pada setiap tahap pemulihan dan rekonstruksi pascabencana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Perancangan akses ditujukan pada program kerja sektor konstruksi, bukan untuk mata pencaharian, seperti membangun perumahan dengan akses yang mudah bagi lansia. <p>5. Inklusif</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Menyediakan alat pendukung / akomodasi yang sesuai, menentukan tempat yang dapat diakses Bagi kelompok rentan ▪ Melengkapi database dengan data terpilah serta memastikan akses informasi yang ramah untuk semua kelompok rentan ▪ Pelibatan perempuan hingga pada pengambilan keputusan 			

<p>6. Lainnya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pelibatan kelompok rentan dipastikan dalam setiap tahap pelaksanaan, melibatkan pemerintah di setiap tahap dan pemerintah desa menjadi pengendali dalam pelaksanaan
<p>Pencapaian Aktual dan Efek Positif Tidak Terduga</p>
<p><u>Pencapaian Aktual:</u> Akses inklusif dalam konteks program ini adalah untuk menjamin akses informasi terkait program pemerintah, peluang mendapatkan bantuan pemerintah, membangun jejaring kemitraan, mandiri dan meningkatkan pendapatan sehingga penerima manfaat dapat mandiri.</p> <p><u>Efek Positif yang Tidak Terduga:</u> Semua kegiatan yang dilakukan YEU bersifat partisipatif, mulai dari penentuan kriteria penerima manfaat, penentuan penerima manfaat, dan pemantauan. Semuanya kegiatan tersebut dilakukan bersama pemangku kepentingan.</p>
<p>Pengalaman dan Pembelajaran untuk Proyek Rekonstruksi di Masa Depan</p>
<p>Pada program ini terdapat kendala atau kesulitan dalam mengumpulkan data terkait lansia dan disabilitas. Pihak desa belum menyamakan persepsi dengan YEU tentang definisi disabilitas. Sehingga perlu menjelaskan adanya penyamaan persepsi terkait definisi disabilitas</p>
<p>Tantangan</p>
<p>Pada awal survei, pemerintah desa tidak memahami cara mencari data terkait disabilitas, sehingga YEU perlu menggunakan kata-kata penyandang disabilitas-tuna rungu atau penyandang disabilitas fisik lainnya. Program tersebut tidak bisa mengandalkan data yang tersedia di Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS), karena data BPS kondisi disabilitasnya tidak spesifik.</p>
<p>Perhatian Penting dalam Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Dukungan</p>
<p>Partisipasi dan Budaya</p>
<p>Foto Kegiatan</p>
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Monitoring Bantuan Modal Usaha Lansia</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Mobile Clinic pemeriksaan Lansia.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Koordinasi dengan Pemerintah Desa Bangga Terkait Penerima Manfaat Bantuan Non Tunai</p> </div> </div>
<p>Situs/tautan yang bermanfaat untuk informasi lebih lanjut</p>
<p>www.yeu.or.id Facebook: @Yakkum Emergency Unit</p>

(6) PKBI-JMK OXFAM

Nama proyek	<i>Pemulihan Mata pencaharian untuk sektor UMKM, Pertanian, Peternakan dan Perikanan melalui Dukungan Modal Usaha Kelompok</i>		
Lembaga Pelaksana	PKBI-JMK OXFAM		
Mitra Kerja dari Pemerintah Indonesia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pemerintah Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dinas Kependudukan dan Catatan Sipil. Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM Dinas Kesehatan Dinas Sosial Dinas Pertanian Dinas Peternakan Dinas Perikanan Pemerintah kabupaten/kota (Palu, Sigi, dan Donggala) 		
Lembaga Pendukung	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bank Mandiri Telkomsel Media Online 		
Sektor Proyek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pertanian Perikanan Peternakan Usaha Makanan Olahan Makanan Kerajinan Tangan 		
Kegiatan Proyek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pemberian Bantuan Modal Usaha Pemberian Pelatihan Sesuai Dengan Sektor (UMKM, Perikanan, Pertanian dan Peternakan) Pengenalan dan Pembuatan <i>Software</i> Digital Marketing Bantuan Perlatan Pembentukan Forum Ekonomi Desa 		
Jenis Proyek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bantuan Tunai & Padat Karya Voucher/ Bantuan Non-Tunai Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian untuk Usaha Mikro dan Kecil 		
Lokasi Proyek	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Palu (3 kecamatan; 3 kelurahan) Sigi (6 kecamatan; 6 desa): Donggala (3 kecamatan; 11 desa): 	Periode Pelaksanaan	Bulan mulai: Oktober/2018 Bulan selesai: September/2020
Anggaran Proyek (Rp)	12,434,863,000	Sumber Pendanaan	Oxfam
Garis besar Proyek			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Latar Belakang Rusak dan hilangnya asset mata pencaharian masyarakat terdampak bencana PASIGALA 28 September 2018, khususnya sektor UMKM, Pertanian, Peternakan dan Perikanan menyebabkan sumber penghasilan masyarakat terganggu dan cenderung tidak stabil bahkan ada yang tidak beroperasi sama sekali. Tujuan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pemulihan sumber penghasilan bagi masyarakat yang terdampak melalui dukungan Bantuan Modal sebesar Rp. 2.550.000 untuk 4.344 masyarakat terdampak bencana, pendampingan dan pelatihan ketahanan mata pencaharian, misalnya pada sektor perikanan (petani garam dan nelayan), UMKM (olahan makanan, kuliner dan kerajinan tangan serta tekstil) peternakan (peternakan kambing), dan pertanian (organik, hidroponik dan hidroponik). Melakukan pendekatan inklusif dalam memetakan / menilai potensi yang merupakan produk unggulan di suatu wilayah intervensi atau desa dan hasilnya yaitu kebutuhan akan pemulihan mata pencaharian di setiap desa seperti sektor pertanian, perikanan, peternakan dan UKM. Digitalisasi. Pengenalan tentang dunia digital dengan melakukan peningkatan kapasitas untuk penyiapan 			

SDM dalam melakukan hal tersebut. Penyiapan software digital dalam pemasaran produk. Pengujian aplikasi yang sudah dibuat untuk pemasaran hasil produksi misalnya (garam). Meluncurkan penggunaan digital pemasaran garam keluar daerah.

3. Indikator Sasaran:

- Pulihnya produktifitas Petani Garam Talise (-+ 70-80 ton/3 hari sebelum bencana. saat ini -+ 20 25 ton/3 Hari).
- Lebih kreatif dan terorganisir dalam mengelola usaha kelompok setelah adanya pelatihan seperti pengelolaan kelompok sesuai dasar kelompok yaitu, 1) penggaraman menggunakan bio membran (16 kelompok petani garam), 2) UKM (40 Kelompok UKM), pertanian organik, aquaponik, hidroponik (74 kelompok tani), 3) beternak kambing (66 kelompok peternakan), 4) menjahit (2 kelompok menjahit) dan 5) Nelayan (23 kelompok)
- Terciptanya masyarakat mandiri setelah pemberian Bantuan berupa pelatihan, modal usaha sebesar Rp. 2.550.000 dan pendampingan kepada 221 kelompok di PASIGALA (Palu, Sigi dan Donggala).
- 40 UMKM di 20 Desa/ Kelurahan mengetahui lebih banyak tentang usaha setelah diberikan pelatihan dasar dan umum, seperti pelatihan pembukuan, Bisnis Model Kanvas, *Business Impact Analysis* (BIA), dan Rencana Kerja Usaha (RKU) serta pemahaman tentang pentingnya pengemasan dalam suatu usaha untuk meningkatkan branding dan pemahaman mereka tentang pemasaran digital setelah menerima pelatihan digitalisasi.

Target Penerima Manfaat	Individual= 4,344 (2,825 laki-laki dan 1,519 perempuan)	Inklusivitas Kelompok Rentan	Penyanggah Disabilitas, kaum Perempuan, Kaum Muda dan Lansia.
-------------------------	---	------------------------------	---

Rincian Kegiatan / Bantuan Proyek




- Program ini memberikan bantuan modal usaha untuk kelompok di 20 desa PASIGALA. Adapun kelompok tersebut sebagai berikut: 1) 23 kelompok perikanan; 2) 16 kelompok petani garam; 3) 40 kelompok UMKM; 4) 74 kelompok pertanian; dan; 5) 2 kelompok menjahit.
- Pemberian pelatihan manajemen kelompok diberikan sesuai dengan dasar-dasar kelompok seperti pada kelompok garam yaitu penggaraman menggunakan bio membran, pelatihan menjahit pada kelompok menjahit, pelatihan bertani organik, aquaponik, hidroponik pada kelompok pertanian, pelatihan beternak kambing pada kelompok peternakan dan untuk UMKM berupa pelatihan pembukuan, bisnis model kanvas, *Business Impact Analysis* (BIA), dan Rencana Kerja Usaha (RKU).
- Pemberian pelatihan pengemasan hingga pengenalan pasar digital untuk menjangkau target pembeli yang lebih luas.
- Bantuan peralatan pada kelompok nelayan berupa perahu untuk perorangan dan perahu kolektif yang dapat digunakan untuk kapasitas 8 orang dan alat tangkap lainnya.
- Pembentukan Forum Ekonomi Desa di setiap Desa sebagai media pemasaran dan publikasi bagi kelompok usaha (penerima manfaat) dan masyarakat penyintas pasca bencana.

Praktik dan Kebijakan Proyek

- 1. Memperkuat gotong royong**
- (1) Kegiatan FGD (Focus Group Discussion) dalam pertemuan pendampingan kelompok.
 - Jadwal Rutin Produksi dan sekaligus jadwal rutin Rapat.
 - Pelatihan setiap kelompok tentang dasar kelompok, umkm tangguh, digitalisasi *marketing*, literasi keuangan, dll.
 - Pembuatan RAB, pembelanjaan, pembangunan dan perawatan aset kelompok secara musyawarah dan bersama-sama.
 - (2) Keterlibatan Pemangku Kepentingan
 - Pelibatan Dinas-dinas dalam pelatihan dan advokasi tentang izin usaha. Seperti Dinas Sosial, Dinas Peternakan, Dinas Kependudukan dan Pencatatan Sipil, Dinas Pertanian, Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM, sesuai peran dan fungsi masing-masing Dinas.
 - Pelibatan Pemprov Sulawesi Tengah, Pemkot Palu, dan Pemkab Donggala dan Sigi sebagai stakeholder dalam melakukan program.
- 2. Menjamin transparansi dan akuntabilitas**
- (1) Kriteria dan persyaratan menjadi penerima manfaat adalah sebagai berikut:
 - Dalam satu KK hanya satu orang yang dapat bergabung, tidak boleh lebih
 - Merupakan Masyarakat yang terdaftar di Desa Wilayah Dampingan (Mis. Sipi)
 - Berumur diatas 19 Tahun

- Memiliki KTP dan KK
 - Belum pernah mendapatkan bantuan yang sama atau kegiatan yang sama dari NGO lain.
 - Mau terlibat Aktif dalam kelompok
- (2) Kriteria dan syarat untuk kelompok, sebagai berikut:
- Kelompok telah memiliki SK dari desa atau bupati sebagai legalitas kelompok.
 - Kelompok beranggotakan minimal 20 orang, jika kurang akan didiskusikan kembali bersama fasilitator melalui diskusi kelompok
 - Kelompok harus siap bekerjasama
 - Kelompok harus bersepakat bahwa semua yang telah diberikan JMK-OXFAM merupakan aset kelompok dan tidak bias menjadi Hak Milik Pribadi.
 - Kelompok harus membuat proposal beserta RAB sehingga proyek bisa mendapatkan gambaran kebutuhan kelompok. Kebutuhan kelompok harus bersifat produktif dan dapat digunakan bersama.
 - Kelompok yang dapat bergabung adalah usaha berkelompok dan dapat dilaksanakan Bersama-sama dengan kelompok.
- (3) Tim dari JMK OXFAM melakukan sosialisasi secara terbuka di daerah sasaran dan menyampaikan kriteria serta persyaratan kepada seluruh peserta.
- Tim mempercayakan petugas CO (Community Organizer) kepada petugas pendamping di tiap desa untuk menginput database penerima manfaat yang terdaftar sehingga semua pendaftar telah melalui verifikasi pihak desa.
 - Proses Verifikasi, Validasi hingga Finalisasi dilakukan Bersama aparat Desa. Untuk melihat mengecek anggota dalam KK, penerima manfaat, dan ketidakvalidan database yang ada.
 - Pengumpulan berkas-berkas yang disyaratkan untuk kelompok
- (4) Pendaftaran dilakukan secara terbuka dan tidak ada rahasia. Semua orang berhak untuk mengambil dirinya.
- Daftar penerima bantuan yang telah final diumumkan di papan pengumuman di Kantor Desa wilayah dampingan.
 - Memberikan File Database/Baseline kepada pihak desa agar dapat digunakan kembali dikemudian hari.
- 3. Memfasilitasi masyarakat dalam kegiatan pemulihan dan rekonstruksi yang berkelanjutan**
- (1) Setiap Kelompok dipersilahkan untuk bermusyawarah bersama kelompoknya masing- masing dalam penentuan RAB kelompok.
- Setiap Kelompok dipersilahkan untuk bermusyawarah kembali Bersama kelompoknya masing-masing setelah pencairan Bantuan Modal Usaha untuk membelanjakan aset kelompok Bersama-sama sesuai kesepakatan.
- (2) Kegiatan FGD (Focus Group Discussion) dalam pertemuan pendampingan kelompok.
- Jadwal Rutin Produksi dan sekaligus jadwal rutin Rapat.
 - Pelatihan setiap kelompok tentang dasar kelompok, umkm tangguh, digitalisasi marketing, literasi keuangan, dll.
 - Pembuatan RAB, pembelanjaan, pembangunan dan perawatan aset kelompok secara musyawarah dan bersama-sama.
- (3) Memberdayakan masyarakat anggota kelompok yang berprofesi sebagai keahlian tertentu untuk dijadikan sebagai kepala proyek dalam suatu pengerjaan, seperti Tukang pembuatan Kandang Kambing, Pembuatan Kolam, Pembuatan drainase pertanian Padi, Event Catering, dll.
- 4. Mempertimbangkan perbedaan kebutuhan dan kondisi pada setiap tahap pemulihan dan rekonstruksi pascabencana**
- Kebutuhan prioritas telah dijelaskan dalam pembahasan mengenai perancangan RAB dalam kelompok, daftar kebutuhan kelompok dimusyawarahkan bersama agar benar- benar sesuai kebutuhan bukan sekedar keinginan.
- 5. Inklusif**
- (1) Memberikan penjelasan kepada kelompok tentang pembagian peran dalam produktivitas kelompok dan pemberian hak yang adil kepada masing-masing anggota khususnya untuk anggota inklusi/rentan.
- (2) Membuat kebijakan syarat untuk menjadi penerima manfaat diharuskan usia remaja produktif mulai dari 19 Tahun hingga usia yang tidak ditentukan. Lansia dapat terlibat dalam kelompok usaha jika masih produktif dan dapat berbagi peran dengan anggota kelompok lainnya. Tidak membatasi gender apapun dalam kelompok.
- (3) Memberikan kesempatan yang sama kepada setiap gender untuk menjadi anggota kelompok bahkan

<p>memegang posisi tertentu dalam kelompok, seperti ketua, sekretaris dan bendahara. Tidak mendiskriminasi penerima manfaat, memperlakukan penerima manfaat secara adil dan seimbang.</p>
<p>Pencapaian Aktual dan Efek Positif Tidak Terduga</p>
<p>(1) Pencapaian Aktual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dukungan bantuan modal usaha kepada 221 kelompok yang terdiri dari 23 kelompok perikanan, 74 kelompok petani, 16 kelompok petani garam, 66 kelompok ternak, 40 kelompok UMKM dan 2 kelompok menjahit. Kelompok ini berasal dari 20 desa/ kelurahan yang telah dibentuk dan berjumlah 4.344 jiwa, masing-masing berikan bantuan modal sebesar Rp. 2.550.000 dan dibagi menjadi 2 tahapan, tahap pertama sebesar Rp. 1.650.000 dan tahap kedua Rp. 650.000 yang sebelum proses pencairan dana tersebut akan dibuatkan RAB dan setelah pencairan dana tersebut digunakan sebagai modal usaha bersama dan aset kelompok. ▪ Bantuan 50 unit gerobak dorong di setiap desa dampingan dan disalurkan kepada setiap kelompok yang membutuhkan. ▪ Melek Teknologi. Sebelumnya penerima manfaat hanya mengandalkan pasar tradisional/ metode konvensional, setelah pendampingan penerima manfaat dapat merambah pasar modern dan memanfaatkan platform digital (lokapasar) untuk meningkatkan mata pencahariannya. ▪ Pemahaman kelompok terkait basic kelompok dan administrasi menjadi semakin tertata rapi. ▪ Kelompok memahami terkait bisnis Model Kanvas, <i>Business Impact Analysis</i> (BIA) dan RKU (Rencana Kerja Usaha) dan dapat terimplementasikan kedalam usaha mereka, sehingga mereka dapat menganalisis sebelum melakukan suatu tindakan usaha. <p>(2) Efek Positif yang Tidak Terduga</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Penerima manfaat mau bekerjasama dalam kelompok untuk melakukan usaha. Pandangan usaha kelompok/Bersama tidak menjadi hal negative dari pemikiran anggota kelompok usaha. ▪ Terjalin kerjasama yang baik antar wilayah dampingan dalam menentukan harga pasaran suatu barang. Melihat peluang yang baik untuk suatu usaha, dll. ▪ Terjalin kerjasama antara kelompok yang memproduksi bahan baku dengan kelompok yang mengelola menjadi suatu makanan/masakan. ▪ Membuka lapangan pekerjaan baru untuk masyarakat diluar kelompok. Pembuatan Kandang, pembuatan Kolam, Pengolahan Sagu, dll. ▪ Penerima Manfaat menjadi lebih mandiri untuk menjalankan kehidupan sehari-hari.
<p>Pengalaman Pembedajaran untuk Proyek Rekonstruksi di Masa Depan</p>
<p>Keterlibatan penerima manfaat dalam menentukan spesifikasi peralatan agar peralatan yang disediakan sesuai dengan kebutuhan, tujuannya agar peralatan yang akan dibeli dapat digunakan secara maksimal dan sesuai dengan kebutuhan penerima manfaat.</p>
<p>Tantangan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Keterbatasan Sumber Daya Manusia (Staf) dalam mengelola suatu program. ▪ Waktu yang sangat singkat untuk program pemberdayaan masyarakat, Keberlanjutan dan pemulihan matapencaharian. Yaitu selama 10 Bulan untuk 20 Wilayah dampingan dengan jumlah kelompok sebanyak 221 (4.344 orang/KK). ▪ Untuk mengatasi keterbatasan sumber daya manusia dan keterbatasan waktu dalam melaksanakan program JMK-Oxfam memiliki beberapa staf tambahan.
<p>Perhatian Penting dalam Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Dukungan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Diperlukan data yang benar-benar valid dan terupdate dari pihak pemerintah agar dapat di sinkronkan dan tervalidasi dengan jelas siapa saja yang berhak menjadi penerima manfaat.. ▪ Diperlukan anggaran khusus dalam menangani setiap desa seperti perwakilan desa khusus yang dapat membantu staf. ▪ Melakukan pengkajian dengan baik agar pelaksanaan program berjalan lebih baik. ▪ Menjadi orang yang memiliki hubungan baik dengan pemangku kepentingan lokal yang dapat menjadi sumber kebijakan misalnya pemerintah desa, hal ini penting karena membangun hubungan dengan pemerintah desa akan berdampak positif terhadap keberlanjutan program. ▪ Memahami karakter, tradisi dan budaya suatu wilayah tertentu ▪ Menjadi orang yang tegas yang tidak melukai perasaan orang lain, terutama penerima manfaat. Hal ini penting agar bantuan yang diberikan tepat sasaran dan untuk meminimalisir kecemburuan sosial perlu dilakukan sosialisasi mengenai kebutuhan penerima manfaat. ▪ Memahami program sebelum menjalankan program penting agar program yang dilaksanakan tidak

bertentangan dengan budaya dan tidak menjadi masalah dikemudian hari.		
Foto Kegiatan		
		
Pelatihan UMKM Tangguh Desa Toaya Induk. Fasilitator dari Desa melalui ToT	Pelatihan Aquaponik dan pembuatan <i>rockwool</i> untuk menyemai sayuran.	Produktivitas kelompok dalam membuat Kue
Situs/ tautan yang bermanfaat untuk informasi lebih lanjut		
https://instagram.com/jmk_oxfam?igshid=16pgdeinzdn61 https://www.facebook.com/jmk.indonesia/		

6. Contoh Program Kegiatan Pemda di Sulawesi Tengah

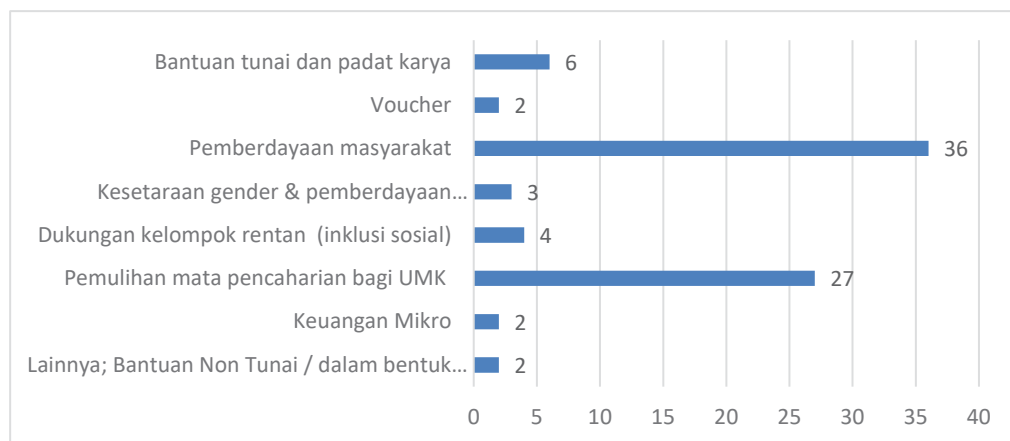
Tabel-8 Program/ kegiatan yang dilaksanakan Pemerintah Daerah di Sulawesi Tengah pada tahun 2018 dan 2019

(1) Program Kegiatan oleh Pemerintah Kota, Kabupaten dan Provinsi

No	Sektor	Fase	Kegiatan
1	Pertanian	Rehab - Rekon	Distribusi benih dan pupuk untuk musim tanam yang akan datang
			Pencairan dana melalui program Kementerian Sosial
			Pembangunan area lantai jemur (<i>drying floor</i>)
2	Perikanan	Rehab - Rekon	Penyediaan peralatan untuk budidaya perikanan seperti benih ikan, pakan, obat-obatan dan kolam ikan bioflok; Rehabilitasi kolam ikan, perahu dan alat tangkap nelayan
			Pengadaan pelatihan secara teknis untuk produk olahan ikan
3	Peternakan	Rehab - Rekon	Rehabilitasi Rumah Penangkaran
4	Konstruksi	Rehab - Rekon	Rehabilitasi dan penyediaan pasar; Distribusi barang sebagai langkah awal untuk memulai usaha bagi penerima bantuan
5	Otomotif	Rehab - Rekon	Pelatihan dan pemberian peralatan penunjang
6	Furnitur	Rehab - Rekon	Pemberian peralatan untuk memulai bisnis
7	Usaha Kuliner	Rehab - Rekon	Pemberian peralatan, pelaksanaan pelatihan teknis pengolahan pangan dan bantuan dana
8	Makanan Olahan	Rehab - Rekon	Pelatihan kewirausahaan dan bantuan keuangan bagi pelaku usaha
9	Jasa	Tanggap Darurat	Penyediaan mesin jahit; Pelatihan pengembangan kapasitas bagi perempuan; Pelatihan untuk pemulihan trauma
10	Kerajinan Tangan	Rehab - Rekon	Bantuan pendanaan untuk penerima manfaat agar dapat memulai usaha kembali
11	Tekstil	Rehab - Rekon	Pelatihan peningkatan kapasitas industri dan teknologi
12	UMKM dan Koperasi	Rehab - Rekon	Bantuan pendanaan untuk penerima manfaat agar dapat memulai usaha kembali

Seperti yang ditampilkan di Gambar 5, klasifikasi jenis kegiatan oleh Pemerintah Kota dan Pemerintah Provinsi, menunjukkan bahwa "Pemberdayaan masyarakat" dan "Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian bagi UMK " telah dilaksanakan dengan baik. Data menunjukkan bahwa pemerintah menitikberatkan pada kemandirian dan rasa kepemilikan masyarakat dalam program/kegiatan pemulihan mata pencaharian dan penguatan masyarakat. Selain itu, di daerah

bencana, ada banyak UMK yang mendukung perekonomian masyarakat. Oleh karena itu pemerintah harus mendukung UMK terdampak melalui pelatihan kapasitas dan pelatihan usaha guna memampukan mereka memulai kembali usahanya, terutama di sektor perikanan, makanan olahan dan usaha kuliner



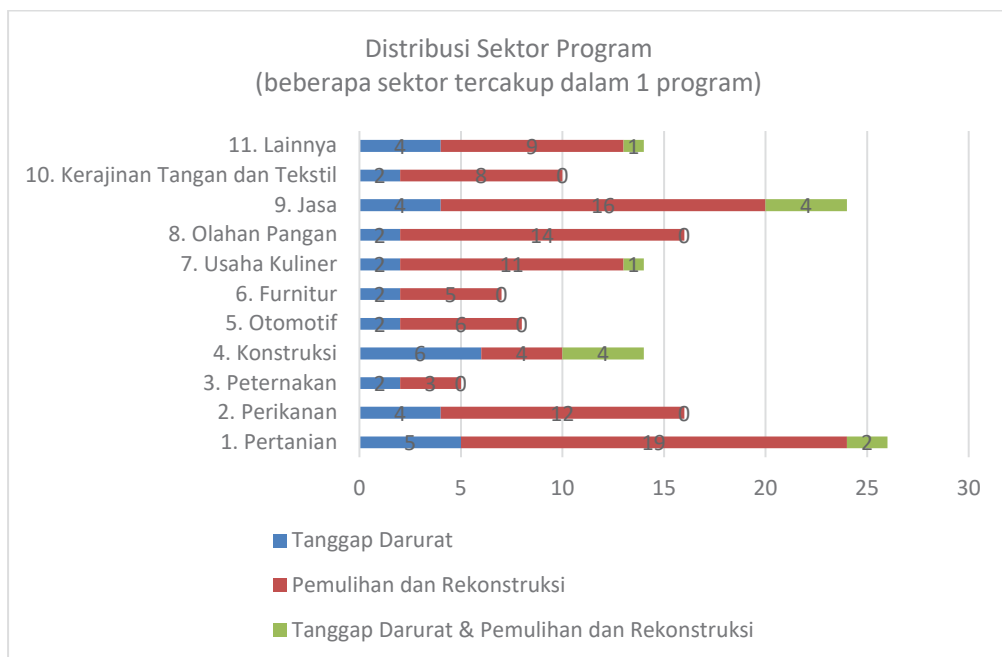
Gambar 5 Jenis Program/Kegiatan Pemerintah Daerah

(2) Program Kegiatan oleh NGO dan Mitra Pembangunan

No.	Sektor	Tahapan	Kegiatan
1	Pertanian	Tanggap Darurat	- Pengadaan benih dan pupuk; - Pendampingan teknis untuk peningkatan kapasitas kesiapsiagaan bencana
		Rehab - Rekon	- Pelatihan penanaman dan permakultur; - Pemberian alat pertanian dan benih sayur organik - Pelatihan dan dukungan terkait <i>Good Agriculture Practices</i> (GAP)
2	Peternakan	Rehab - Rekon	- Pelatihan peternakan, manajemen kewirausahaan, pemasaran, dan keuangan
3	Otomotif	Rehab - Rekon	- Pelatihan keterampilan dan perencanaan usaha; - Rekapitulasi Usaha Otomotif untuk bantuan pendanaan
4	Konstruksi	Tanggap Darurat	- Distribusi <i>Emergency Shelter Kits</i> dan Kit Higiene; - Padat karya untuk membersihkan puing/reruntuhan pascabencana - Penyediaan Fasilitas Air Bersih dan Sanitasi yang Layak - Penguatan/Rehabilitasi untuk struktur dan/atau arsitektur bangunan
		Rehab - Rekon	- Pelatihan pertukangan dan pekerja konstruksi; - Pembangunan kompleks <i>Integrated Community Shelter</i> (ICS)
5	Kerajinan Tangan dan Tekstil	Rehab - Rekon	- Pelatihan keterampilan pembuatan batu bata untuk pria/wanita; - Pelatihan pembuatan furnitur
6	Usaha Kuliner	Tanggap Darurat	- Distribusi alat dan bahan baku produksi serta pelatihan menghitung (pembukuan);

No.	Sektor	Tahapan	Kegiatan
	Usaha Kuliner (lanjutan)	Tanggap Darurat	- Inovasi usaha industri rumah tangga
		Rehab - Rekon	- Pelatihan dan pendampingan dalam pembuatan rencana dan manajemen usaha, serta penyediaan bahan baku makanan.
7	Perikanan	Tanggap Darurat	- Bantuan peralatan tangkap kepada nelayan sebagai dorongan untuk memulai aktifitas kembali
		Rehab - Rekon	- Pemberian bantuan perahu, peralatan tangkap dan rumpon; - Pelatihan dan pendampingan untuk pembuatan rencana usaha
8	Makanan Olahan	Rehab - Rekon	- Pelatihan manajemen usaha, pemasaran dan keuangan; - Penyediaan bahan baku dan peralatan memasak - Bantuan permodalan dan produk olahan
9	Furnitur	Rehab - Rekon	- Pelatihan usaha secara teknis; - Pendampingan pembuatan rencana usaha; - Distribusi bantuan hibah bersyarat
10	Kerajinan Tangan	Rehab - Rekon	- Pelatihan dan pendampingan dalam pembuatan usaha; - Bantuan pendanaan, peralatan dan perlengkapan untuk usaha kecil; - Pelatihan keterampilan untuk mata pencaharian alternatif
			- Pembuatan energi alternatif yaitu tungku hemat energi dan riset energi alternatif
11	Kesehatan	Rehab - Rekon	- Penyediaan Hygiene Kits untuk anak-anak; - Kegiatan Mobile Clinic (Klinik Keliling); - Kegiatan Psikososial anak;
12	Usaha Mikro dan Kecil	Tanggap Darurat	- Pelayanan kesehatan dan distribusi alat bantu untuk lansia dan disabilitas - Pemberian bantuan modal usaha (stimulan), dan pendampingan pelatihan
13	Pternakan	Tanggap Darurat	- Dukungan teknis untuk persiapan pemulihan dini pada masa tanggap darurat
		Rehab - Rekon	- Bantuan penggantian pakan ternak; Pelatihan peternakan
14	Jasa	Tanggap Darurat	- Distribusi Emergency Shelter Kits dan Hygiene Kits; - Penyediaan Fasilitas Air Bersih dan Sanitasi; - Penyediaan Hunian Sementara
		Rehab - Rekon	- Pencairan bantuan tunai; - Pelaksanaan pelatihan manajemen usaha
15	Kesiapsiagaan bencana	Rehab - Rekon	- Penguatan kesiapsiagaan masyarakat yang inklusif melalui inisiasi Desa Tangguh Bencana; - Penguatan kesiapsiagaan melalui Satuan Pendidikan Aman Bencana
16	Tekstil	Tanggap Darurat	- Distribusi bantuan darurat berupa paket makanan dan higiene kits; - Penyediaan ruang untuk anak-anak dan sumber air
		Rehab - Rekon	- Pelatihan dan pendampingan dalam pembuatan rencana usaha
			- Pelatihan Tanggap Darurat dan Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS)

Gambar 6 di bawah ini mengilustrasikan jenis sektor beserta jumlah program kegiatan terkait yang dilaksanakan oleh NGO dan mitra pembangunan. Dari gambar tersebut, terlihat bahwa sektor "Pertanian" dengan total 26 program kegiatan merupakan sektor sasaran utama, diikuti dengan sektor "Jasa". Pada masa tanggap darurat, khususnya tepat setelah terjadi bencana, sektor konstruksi dan jasa adalah sektor utama yang dilaksanakan karena NGO dan mitra pembangunan masih berfokus pada penyediaan tempat pengungsian dan kebutuhan dasar hidup. Sedangkan, pada masa rehabilitasi dan rekonstruksi di Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah dilaksanakan berbagai jenis program kegiatan terkait pemulihan mata pencaharian khususnya, program kegiatan terkait pangan, seperti pertanian, perikanan dan makanan olahan dengan mempertimbangkan struktur industri asli di Sulawesi Tengah.



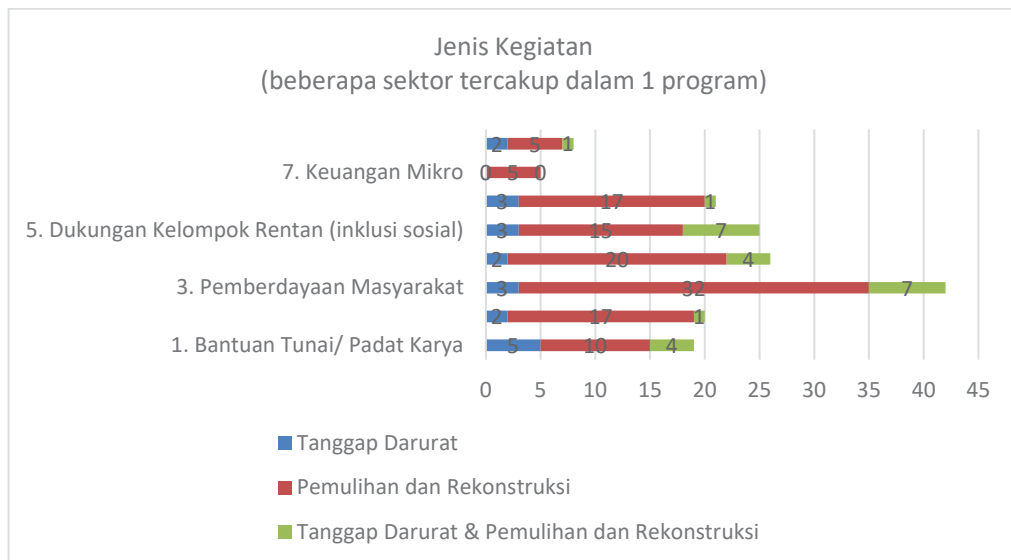
Gambar 6 Distribusi Sektor Program NGO dan Mitra Pembangunan

Dari Gambar 7 terlihat bahwa Jenis Kegiatan "Pemberdayaan Masyarakat", "Dukungan terhadap Kelompok Rentan" serta "Kesetaraan Gender dan Pemberdayaan Perempuan" merupakan kegiatan dukungan yang paling banyak dilakukan pada masa tanggap darurat serta masa pemulihan dan rekonstruksi. Oleh karena itu, bisa ditarik kesimpulan bahwa pemberdayaan masyarakat merupakan faktor penting dalam pemulihan mata pencaharian dan penguatan masyarakat serta pertumbuhan sosial ekonomi pascabencana dalam jangka

panjang. Selain itu, pemberdayaan masyarakat menjadi pondasi dari kegiatan lainnya.

Jika ditinjau secara keseluruhan, terlihat bahwa jenis kegiatan yang dilaksanakan mendorong terciptanya kegiatan berkelompok dan gotong royong. Dalam pelaksanaan kegiatan pemulihan trauma dan sosial-ekonomi pascabencana terdapat ruang lingkup komunikasi antar manusia yang amat luas, seperti interaksi antar wilayah, berbagi pengalaman dan pengetahuan dalam berwirausaha, penyediaan pelatihan berwirausaha dan dukungan psikososial. Guna menjamin keadilan dan transparansi dalam penyeleksian penerima manfaat, perlu dipertimbangkan keseimbangan gender, keragaman masyarakat dan kelompok rentan dalam seleksi penerima manfaat. Hal tersebut perlu dipertimbangkan juga dalam proses seleksi, perencanaan, pelaksanaan dan evaluasi program kegiatan.

Guna mewujudkan pembangunan masyarakat yang berkelanjutan amatlah penting untuk menumbuhkan rasa kepemilikan masyarakat/penerima manfaat terhadap program/kegiatan yang dilaksanakan serta mengelola peran serta penerima manfaat, pemerintah serta lembaga terkait lainnya.



Gambar 7 Jenis Program/Kegiatan NGO dan Mitra Pembangunan

7. Contoh Kuesioner Survei Awal

No. Formulir:

Kuesioner Survei Awal

Didanai oleh: JICA

Proyek: Proyek Pengembangan Rencana Ketahanan Risiko Bencana Daerah di Sulawesi Tengah

Nama Proyek Percontohan: Proyek Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian Kaum Perempuan di Shelter Evakuasi Balaroa

(1) Profil Dasar

1-1.	Nama Responden	
1-2.	Tanggal Lahir (Umur)	Tahun _____, Bulan _____, Tanggal _____ (Umur: _____)
1-3.	Jenis Kelamin	① Pria ② Wanita
1-4.	Agama	① Islam ② Kristen ③ Lainnya (sebutkan: _____)
1-5.	Suku/Etnis	
1-6.	Alamat	Pascabencana (blok shelter /No. Tenda)
		Sebelum bencana (alamat terdaftar/sesuai KTP)
1-7.	Struktur Keluarga	Jumlah anggota keluarga : _____ orang
		Nama, umur dan hubungan anggota keluarga dengan responden; 1. _____ (Umur: _____), (Hubungan; _____)
		2. _____ (Umur: _____), (Hubungan; _____)
		3. _____ (Umur: _____), (Hubungan; _____)
		4. _____ (Umur: _____), (Hubungan; _____)
5. _____ (Umur: _____), (Hubungan; _____)		
6. _____ (Umur: _____), (Hubungan; _____)		
7. _____ (Umur: _____), (Hubungan; _____)		
8. _____ (Umur: _____), (Hubungan; _____)		
		Nama Kepala Keluarga :
		Apakah terjadi perubahan struktur keluarga pascabencana (anggota keluarga dalam 1 KK yang meninggal, keluar kota karena sesuatu keperluan, perubahan kepala keluarga, dll)?

	<p>① Ya ; mohon sebutkan nama, hubungan keluarga, umur:</p> <p>② Tidak</p>
Foto Keluarga	(Ditempelkan oleh penyurvei)

(2) Ekonomi dan Status Pekerjaan Keluarga

2-1.	Status Pekerjaan	Setelah bencana	<p>Apakah Anda saat ini memiliki pekerjaan yang menghasilkan upah atau gaji? (termasuk usaha mandiri)</p> <p>① purna waktu ② paruh waktu (sekitar ____ kali/minggu) ③ kerja harian (sekitar ____ kali/minggu) ④ tidak bekerja</p>																					
		Sebelum Bencana	<p>Apakah Anda saat ini memiliki pekerjaan yang menghasilkan upah atau gaji? (termasuk usaha mandiri)</p> <p>① purna waktu ② paruh waktu (sekitar ____ kali/minggu) ③ kerja harian (sekitar ____ kali/minggu) ④ tidak bekerja</p>																					
2-2.	Pekerjaan	Pascabencana	<p>Pekerjaan Anda: _____</p> <p>Pekerjaan Anggota Keluarga Anda</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Nama</th> <th>(Hubungan)</th> <th>Pekerjaan</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. _____</td> <td>(_____)</td> <td>_____ ;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. _____</td> <td>(_____)</td> <td>_____ ;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. _____</td> <td>(_____)</td> <td>_____ ;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. _____</td> <td>(_____)</td> <td>_____ ;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. _____</td> <td>(_____)</td> <td>_____ ;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. _____</td> <td>(_____)</td> <td>_____ ;</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Nama	(Hubungan)	Pekerjaan	1. _____	(_____)	_____ ;	2. _____	(_____)	_____ ;	3. _____	(_____)	_____ ;	4. _____	(_____)	_____ ;	5. _____	(_____)	_____ ;	6. _____	(_____)	_____ ;
		Nama	(Hubungan)	Pekerjaan																				
1. _____	(_____)	_____ ;																						
2. _____	(_____)	_____ ;																						
3. _____	(_____)	_____ ;																						
4. _____	(_____)	_____ ;																						
5. _____	(_____)	_____ ;																						
6. _____	(_____)	_____ ;																						
Sebelum Bencana	<p>Pekerjaan Anda: _____</p>																							

			Pekerjaan Anggota Keluarga Anda <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Nama</th> <th>(Hubungan)</th> <th>Pekerjaan</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. _____</td> <td>(_____)</td> <td>_____ ;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. _____</td> <td>(_____)</td> <td>_____ ;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. _____</td> <td>(_____)</td> <td>_____ ;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. _____</td> <td>(_____)</td> <td>_____ ;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. _____</td> <td>(_____)</td> <td>_____ ;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. _____</td> <td>(_____)</td> <td>_____ ;</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Nama	(Hubungan)	Pekerjaan	1. _____	(_____)	_____ ;	2. _____	(_____)	_____ ;	3. _____	(_____)	_____ ;	4. _____	(_____)	_____ ;	5. _____	(_____)	_____ ;	6. _____	(_____)	_____ ;
Nama	(Hubungan)	Pekerjaan																						
1. _____	(_____)	_____ ;																						
2. _____	(_____)	_____ ;																						
3. _____	(_____)	_____ ;																						
4. _____	(_____)	_____ ;																						
5. _____	(_____)	_____ ;																						
6. _____	(_____)	_____ ;																						
2-3.	Tempat Kerja		Jika Anda memiliki pekerjaan, dimanakah Anda Bekerja? ① Rumah ② di Mpanau ③ Lainnya (Sebutkan: _____)																					
2-4.	Pendapatan	Pascabencana	Saat ini, berapa jumlah pendapatan Anda?; Rp. _____/bulan Berapa jumlah pendapatan anggota keluarga Anda? <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Nama</th> <th>(Hubungan)</th> <th>Jumlah Pendapatan</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>• _____</td> <td>(_____)</td> <td>Rp. _____/bulan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• _____</td> <td>(_____)</td> <td>Rp. _____/bulan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• _____</td> <td>(_____)</td> <td>Rp. _____/bulan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• _____</td> <td>(_____)</td> <td>Rp. _____/bulan</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Nama	(Hubungan)	Jumlah Pendapatan	• _____	(_____)	Rp. _____/bulan	• _____	(_____)	Rp. _____/bulan	• _____	(_____)	Rp. _____/bulan	• _____	(_____)	Rp. _____/bulan						
		Nama	(Hubungan)	Jumlah Pendapatan																				
• _____	(_____)	Rp. _____/bulan																						
• _____	(_____)	Rp. _____/bulan																						
• _____	(_____)	Rp. _____/bulan																						
• _____	(_____)	Rp. _____/bulan																						
Sebelum Bencana	Sebelumnya, berapa jumlah pendapatan Anda? Rp. _____/bulan Berapa jumlah pendapatan anggota keluarga Anda? <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Nama</th> <th>(Hubungan)</th> <th>Pendapatan</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>• _____</td> <td>(_____)</td> <td>Rp. _____/bulan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• _____</td> <td>(_____)</td> <td>Rp. _____/bulan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• _____</td> <td>(_____)</td> <td>Rp. _____/bulan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• _____</td> <td>(_____)</td> <td>Rp. _____/bulan</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Nama	(Hubungan)	Pendapatan	• _____	(_____)	Rp. _____/bulan	• _____	(_____)	Rp. _____/bulan	• _____	(_____)	Rp. _____/bulan	• _____	(_____)	Rp. _____/bulan								
Nama	(Hubungan)	Pendapatan																						
• _____	(_____)	Rp. _____/bulan																						
• _____	(_____)	Rp. _____/bulan																						
• _____	(_____)	Rp. _____/bulan																						
• _____	(_____)	Rp. _____/bulan																						

2-5.	Harapan/keinginan Anda terhadap ekonomi keluarga, serta apa yang akan Anda lakukan untuk mencapai tujuan tersebut	
------	---	--

(3) Kehidupan dan Kegiatan Rutin Harian

3-1.	Kegiatan Rutin Harian	Pascabencana	<p>Berapa lama Anda melakukan kegiatan berikut ini (=24 jam)?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kegiatan produktif*: _____jam (*kegiatan yang menghasilkan uang) Sebutkan: _____ 2. Memasak/mencuci piring: _____jam 3. Membersihkan rumah/mencuci pakaian: _____jam 4. Merawat (anak, orang tua, orang sakit): _____jam 5. Pekerjaan rumah tangga lainnya: _____jam 6. Tidur: _____jam 7. Kegiatan bermasyarakat/sosial : _____jam 8. Waktu luang/hobi : _____jam
		Sebelum bencana	<p>Berapa lama Anda melakukan kegiatan berikut ini (=24 jam)?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kegiatan produktif*: _____jam (*kegiatan yang menghasilkan uang) Sebutkan: _____ 2. Memasak/mencuci piring: _____jam 3. Membersihkan rumah/mencuci pakaian: _____jam 4. Merawat (anak, orang tua, orang sakit): _____jam 5. Pekerjaan rumah tangga lainnya: _____jam 6. Tidur: _____jam 7. Kegiatan bermasyarakat/sosial : _____jam 8. Waktu luang/hobi : _____jam

3-2.	Membuat Keputusan dalam Keluarga	<p>Apakah Anda dapat membuat keputusan terhadap hal-hal berikut ini? Jika tidak, siapa yang biasanya memutuskan hal tersebut.</p> <p>① Boleh/tidaknya bekerja dan tempat bekerja (_____)</p> <p>② Mengeluarkan uang (_____)</p> <p>③ Menabung (_____)</p> <p>④ Menjual properti/aset (_____)</p> <p>⑤ Mengikuti kegiatan/kelompok/sosial (_____)</p>
3-3.	Kegiatan Sosial/Kemasyarakatan oleh Organisasi Lainnya (Donor, LSM, Pemerintah, dll)	<p>Saat ini, apakah Anda terlibat dalam kegiatan sosial/kemasyarakatan?</p> <p>1. Jenis kegiatan; _____ (Organisasi pelaksana; _____)</p> <p>2. Frekuensi (seberapa sering dilakukan); _____</p> <p>3. Tempat kegiatan; _____</p> <p>4. Alasan tidak mengikuti kegiatan sosial/kemasyarakatan;</p> <p>① Terlalu sibuk</p> <p>② Sedikit/tidak ada pengertian dari anggota keluarga</p> <p>③ Kegiatan tersebut kurang bermanfaat/kurang menarik bagi saya</p> <p>④ Lainnya (_____)</p>

(4) Harapan/Keinginan di Masa Depan

4-1.	Efek dari Proyek Percontohan	<p>Apakah menurut Anda pelatihan yang dilakukan oleh proyek percontohan ini bermanfaat dalam hal: (beri tanda silang pada pilihan yang sesuai)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Menghilangkan/mengurangi stress Anda pascabencana: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① Sangat bermanfaat ② Bermanfaat ③ Tergantung/tidak tahu ④ Tidak 2. Memulihkan/menguatkan hubungan sosial kemasyarakatan <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① Sangat bermanfaat ② Bermanfaat ③ Tergantung/tidak tahu ④ Tidak 3. Membantu memulihkan mata pencaharian/pendapatan Anda <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① Sangat bermanfaat ② Bermanfaat ③ Tergantung/tidak tahu ④ Tidak
4-2.	Pelatihan Lainnya	<p>Apakah Anda berminat untuk mengikuti pelatihan lainnya di masa mendatang?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① Ya (sebutkan jenis pelatihan yang ingin diikuti _____) ② Tidak
4-3.	Pekerjaan	<p>Apakah Anda memiliki harapan/keinginan khusus terkait pekerjaan di masa mendatang?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① Saya ingin bekerja penuh waktu (sebutkan jenis pekerjaan _____) ② Saya ingin bekerja paruh waktu (sebutkan jenis pekerjaan _____) ③ Saya belum ada ide untuk saat ini ④ Saya sudah puas dengan kondisi saat ini ⑤ Lainnya (jelaskan _____)
4-4.	Tempat Tinggal	<p>Dimana Anda ingin tinggal di masa mendatang?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① Tempat/lokasi _____ ② Alasan memilih lokasi di atas _____



PANDUAN DUKUNGAN PEMULIHAN MATA PENCAHARIAN DAN PENGUATAN MASYARAKAT PASCABENCANA
JANUARI 2021
KEMENTERIAN PPN/BAPPENAS - JICA

APPENDIX II-4-2

Packet Book on Reference Manual for Promoting Livelihood Recovery and Community Restoration Post-Disasters

- (1) Indonesian Version
- (2) English Translation

PANDUAN

DUKUNGAN PEMULIHAN MATA PENCAHARIAN DAN PENGUATAN MASYARAKAT PASCABENCANA



Januari 2021

PANDUAN DUKUNGAN PEMULIHAN MATA PENCAHARIAN DAN PENGUATAN MASYARAKAT PASCABENCANA

Pembelajaran dari Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Pemulihan
Mata Pencaharian dan Penguatan Masyarakat
Pascabencana di Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah

Januari 2021

Dokumen ini adalah panduan yang berisi langkah-langkah penyusunan dan pelaksanaan program pemulihan sosial-ekonomi pascabencana berdasarkan hasil pembelajaran yang diperoleh di lapangan.

Dokumen ini bebas digunakan, disalin, didistribusikan, dikirim, disusun ulang atau diadaptasi untuk tujuan non-komersial, selama mencantumkan sumber pada Panduan Dukungan Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian dan Penguatan Masyarakat Pascabencana.

Umpan balik dan masukan untuk mengembangkan panduan ini lebih lanjut akan sangat dihargai.

Seluruh komentar hendaknya ditujukan ke:
@jica.cslivelihood@gmail.com

Silahkan pindai kode QR berikut untuk mengunduh dokumen versi digital



KATA PENGANTAR

Panduan Dukungan Pemulihan Mata Pencaharian dan Penguatan Masyarakat Pascabencana telah dipublikasikan pada tahun 2019 melalui kerjasama teknis antara Pemerintah Indonesia dengan Pemerintah Jepang. Panduan ini berisi pendekatan dan langkah-langkah untuk merencanakan, melaksanakan, memantau dan mengevaluasi program pemulihan mata pencaharian dan penguatan masyarakat pascabencana.

Panduan ini disusun berdasarkan pengalaman yang diperoleh dalam pelaksanaan kegiatan pemulihan dan pembangunan kembali di Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah yang terdampak bencana tsunami, likuefaksi (nalodo), dan longsor akibat gempa bumi pada tanggal 28 September 2018, serta pengalaman pengurangan risiko bencana (PRB) di Jepang.

Tim melanjutkan kegiatan pemulihan mata pencaharian dan pemulihan masyarakat pascabencana di Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah dengan menerapkan panduan edisi 2019 dalam pelaksanaan program nasional Kementerian Koperasi dan UKM tahun 2020, yaitu Program Bantuan Pemerintah bagi UMKM terdampak bencana di Kota Palu, Kabupaten Sigi dan Kabupaten Donggala. Di tahun 2020, terjadi pandemi global COVID-19 sehingga kegiatan di lapangan pun dilaksanakan dengan mengikuti protokol kesehatan COVID-19. Berdasarkan pembelajaran yang terhimpun dalam pelaksanaan program/kegiatan di 2019 dan 2020, termasuk penyesuaian terhadap protokol kesehatan COVID-19, Panduan ini pun diperbarui.

Akhir kata, kami ucapkan terima kasih kepada seluruh pemangku kepentingan yang telah berkontribusi, khususnya kepada Pemerintah Daerah Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah, Kota Palu, Kabupaten Sigi, dan Kabupaten Donggala.

Jakarta, Januari 2021

Dr. Ir. Ahmad Dading Gunadi, MA.
Direktur Pengembangan UKM dan Koperasi, Bappenas

PENDAHULUAN



BAB I

PENDAHULUAN

1. Tujuan

Memberikan contoh prosedur pelaksanaan program pemulihan mata pencaharian dan penguatan masyarakat yang efektif di tingkat masyarakat untuk mempercepat program intervensi instansi pemerintah terkait.



2. Target Pengguna

- a. Pemerintah **kabupaten/kota** yang melaksanakan program pemulihan mata pencaharian dan penguatan masyarakat.
- b. Pemerintah provinsi dan kementerian/lembaga (K/L) yang mendukung program pemerintah kabupaten/kota, NGO, dan mitra pembangunan juga dapat memanfaatkan panduan ini sebagai referensi dalam program kegiatannya.

Panduan ini dapat digunakan pada kondisi pandemi COVID-19 dengan menjalankan protokol kesehatan yang berlaku



PENDEKATAN UTAMA PEMULIHAN
MATA PENCAHARIAN DAN PENGUATAN
MASYARAKAT PASCABENCANA



BAB II

PENDEKATAN UTAMA PEMULIHAN MATA PENCAHARIAN DAN PENGUATAN MASYARAKAT PASCABENCANA

1. Memperkuat Gotong Royong

Kegiatan kelompok dapat membantu mengurangi stres pascabencana. Berbagi asa dan rasa dengan korban dan penyintas lain yang senasib dan sepenanggungan dapat membantu meringankan beban emosi. Kebersamaan dan kegotongroyongan mengeratkan hubungan kemasyarakatan dan menjadi modal sosial di masa depan.



2. Menjamin Transparansi dan Akuntabilitas

Mengingat para korban dan penyintas berada dalam kondisi sulit, cemas dan ragu mengenai kapan dan/atau bagaimana bantuan dapat diterima secara adil dan merata, maka transparansi menjadi sangat penting guna menjamin akuntabilitas program dan menjaga stabilitas masyarakat.



3. Memfasilitasi Masyarakat dalam Kegiatan Pemulihan yang Berkelanjutan


Setelah terjadi bencana, masyarakat terdampak menerima banyak bantuan dari berbagai pihak. Namun seiring berjalannya waktu, bantuan yang diterima akan semakin berkurang dan keberlanjutan pemulihan bergantung pada daya dan upaya masyarakat itu sendiri. Upaya mandiri masyarakat untuk bangkit dan berdaya merupakan kunci pemulihan yang berkelanjutan. Oleh karena itu, amatlah penting untuk membangkitkan semangat masyarakat untuk pulih melalui program/kegiatan fasilitasi pemulihan mata pencaharian dan penguatan masyarakat.



4. Mempertimbangkan Perbedaan Kebutuhan dan Kondisi Masyarakat Terdampak dalam Tahapan Pemulihan dan Rekonstruksi

Pada kasus gempa bumi dan tsunami di Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah, Surat Keputusan Gubernur Sulawesi Tengah menetapkan tahapan penanganan pascabencana sebagaimana ditunjukkan tabel di bawah ini. Setiap tahap membutuhkan intervensi yang berbeda. Penting untuk merancang dan melaksanakan program/kegiatan berdasarkan kebutuhan dan kondisi masyarakat terdampak

Tabel 1 Keterkaitan Antar Tahap dan Intervensi

Bencana	Tahap	Periode	Kegiatan Dukungan
	Tanggap darurat	4 minggu ¹ sejak bencana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pemenuhan kebutuhan dasar manusia • Penyediaan sumber pendapatan harian (contoh: padat karya untuk memperoleh bantuan uang tunai atau bahan pangan)
	Transisi ke pemulihan	60 hari sampai dengan 180 hari ² sejak masa tanggap darurat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dukungan untuk berwirausaha (penyediaan peralatan) • Pemulihan fasilitas • Pelatihan teknis dan keterampilan
	Rehabilitasi dan rekonstruksi	2 tahun ³ setelah masa transisi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dukungan untuk berusahakembali di permukiman baru (hibah/paket untuk berusaha kembali)



1 SK Gubernur Sulawesi Tengah No. 466/463/BPBD/2018

2 SK Gubernur Sulawesi Tengah No. 367/076/BPBD-G.ST/2019

3 SK Gubernur Sulawesi Tengah No. 369/192/BPBD-G.ST/2019

STRATEGI PENGARUSUTAMAAN PEMULIHAN MATA PENCAHARIAN DAN PENGUATAN MASYARAKAT PASCABENCANA



BAB III

STRATEGI PENGARUSUTAMAAN PEMULIHAN MATA PENCAHARIAN DAN PENGUATAN MASYARAKAT PASCABENCANA

1. Inklusif

Inklusif tidak hanya menyangkut kesetaraan gender tetapi juga mencakup pelibatan berbagai kelompok rentan seperti perempuan, kaum muda, lansia, penyandang disabilitas, pengidap HIV/AIDS dan anggota masyarakat lainnya yang dianggap rentan dengan mempertimbangkan aspek interseksionalitasnya.



2. Keberlanjutan

Konsep Membangun Kembali yang lebih baik (*Built Back Better*) dan keberlanjutan perlu dipertimbangkan dalam seluruh aspek pemulihan dan rekonstruksi untuk pengurangan risiko bencana di masa mendatang serta mewujudkan masyarakat yang lestari. Selain itu, perlu dipertimbangkan pula penerapan metode ramah lingkungan sebagai upaya konservasi sumber daya alam dan lingkungan.

3. Kemandirian

Masyarakat didorong dan difasilitasi untuk melaksanakan kegiatan swadaya.



LANGKAH – LANGKAH PELAKSANAAN KEGIATAN



BAB IV

LANGKAH – LANGKAH PELAKSANAAN KEGIATAN

1. Pengumpulan Data dan Informasi

- a. Untuk menentukan program/kegiatan yang tepat, maka dibutuhkan data dan informasi mengenai situasi terkini serta kebutuhan penerima manfaat.
- b. Data dihimpun dari masyarakat, komunitas, fasilitas, entitas, atau infrastruktur. Informasi yang dikumpulkan mencakup lokasi, tingkat kerusakan, nilai kerusakan, dan perkiraan kerugian.
- c. Data dihimpun oleh OPD penanggung jawab di masing – masing kabupaten/ kota, kemudian dikompilasi di Bappeda.
- d. Selain kompilasi data di atas (poin a dan b), saat perencanaan program/kegiatan **diperlukan pula data aktual dan kajian kebutuhan di lokasi sasaran sebagai berikut:**
 - ① Jumlah korban/ penyintas beserta informasi usia dan gendernya di lokasi
 - ② Kondisi ekonomi dan sosial sebelum bencana serta kerusakan dan situasi terkini pascabencana
 - ③ Kebutuhan para korban dan penyintas di tiap lokasi, seperti shelter/huntara, komunitas dan desa.
 - ④ Seluruh data di atas harus memuat data terpisah berdasarkan jenis kelamin dan usia.

2. Persiapan Rancangan Kegiatan

- a. Pertama, dinas kabupaten/kota penanggung jawab menyiapkan beberapa ide/usulan program/kegiatan yang hendak dilaksanakan.
- b. Dinas penanggung jawab kemudian menyelenggarakan kegiatan “konsultasi masyarakat” untuk bermusyawarah dengan masyarakat mengenai usulan program/kegiatan, situasi dan kondisi terkini para korban dan penyintas, serta permintaan dan kebutuhan masyarakat. Dalam kegiatan konsultasi masyarakat tersebut, dinas dan masyarakat bermufakat mengenai program/kegiatan yang dilaksanakan serta tujuan yang hendak dicapai.
- c. Berdasarkan hasil musyawarah dengan masyarakat, dinas penanggung jawab menyiapkan rencana program/kegiatan.
- d. Program/kegiatan harus dilaksanakan secara terpadu.



3. Penyeleksian Penerima Manfaat

- a. Seleksi penerima manfaat merupakan salah satu hal yang sensitif. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan kriteria seleksi untuk memilih penerima manfaat.
- b. Kriteria seleksi ditentukan melalui diskusi antara dinas dengan kepala desa dan masyarakat.
- c. Informasi mengenai seleksi penerima manfaat disebarluaskan ke masyarakat. Kelurahan/ Kepala Desa membantu penyebarluasan informasi ke masyarakat melalui pengumuman tertulis di papan pengumuman, pengumuman lisan di masjid/rumah ibadah lainnya, pertemuan warga, dan sebagainya.
- d. Dinas penanggung jawab bersama dengan kelurahan/pemerintah desa mengumpulkan formulir pendaftaran yang diserahkan oleh masyarakat. Formulir pendaftaran ini selanjutnya dipergunakan untuk menyeleksi calon penerima manfaat. Pada tahap ini perlu disiapkan sesi konsultasi untuk fasilitasi/layanan penyediaan informasi dan pendampingan pengisian formulir pendaftaran program/kegiatan bagi masyarakat yang ingin berpartisipasi.
- e. Validasi data dengan mewawancarai secara langsung calon penerima manfaat.
- f. Seleksi penerima manfaat dilaksanakan oleh dinas bersama dengan masyarakat.



4. Pelaksanaan Kegiatan

- a. Penerima manfaat perlu memahami dengan baik mengenai tanggung jawab, konsekuensi dan sanksi yang berlaku ketika mengikuti program/kegiatan. Oleh karena itu, **perlu diselenggarakan pertemuan orientasi bagi para penerima manfaat** untuk memaparkan secara terperinci mengenai tahapan pelaksanaan serta ketentuan program/ kegiatan, seperti tanggung jawab masing – masing pihak, konsekuensi, dan sanksi yang berlaku.
- b. **Surat perjanjian (MoU) antara dinas penanggung jawab dengan penerima manfaat** yang memuat klausa penggunaan dan perawatan peralatan yang diberikan serta sanksi yang berlaku jika terjadi penyalahgunaan dan/ atau pelanggaran. Jika terjadi penyalahgunaan atau pelanggaran, maka **sanksi** yang tertulis dalam surat perjanjian **harus dijalankan secara tegas untuk memberikan efek jera dan mencegah terjadinya hal serupa di masa mendatang.**
- c. **Pelatihan atau kegiatan pengembangan kapasitas lainnya** yang diperlukan penerima manfaat. Kegiatan ini dapat juga difasilitasi oleh para pemangku kepentingan lainnya, seperti K/L terkait, NGO, Organisasi Masyarakat Sipil (CSO), mitra pembangunan, dan sebagainya.



5. Pengawasan dan Pengendalian

- a. Di awal program/kegiatan, dinas penanggung jawab menyiapkan Kerangka Pemantauan dan Evaluasi, untuk selanjutnya diinformasikan ke masyarakat, khususnya penerima manfaat untuk dipahami dan disepakati.
- b. Di akhir program/kegiatan, capaian program/kegiatan dievaluasi menggunakan indikator - indikator yang telah ditetapkan saat perancangan program. Hasil evaluasi diinformasikan dan dibahas bersama dengan para penerima manfaat dan pemangku kepentingan lainnya.



PERAN PEMANGKU KEPENTINGAN DAN KERANGKA KOORDINASI



BAB V

PERAN

PEMANGKU KEPENTINGAN

Pemerintah Pusat	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fasilitasi aspek teknis dan pembiayaan bagi kabupaten/kota• Mobilisasi sumber daya (internasional, nasional, regional)
Pemerintah Provinsi	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kompilasi data dan informasi mengenai kerusakan dan kerugian• Koordinasi dan sinkronisasi
Pemerintah Kabupaten/Kota (Bappeda)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Menetapkan program/kegiatan prioritas dalam rencana aksi• Mengatur rapat koordinasi untuk membahas kemajuan dan hasil
OPD Kabupaten/Kota Penanggung jawab	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Menentukan program/kegiatan sasaran dan mengidentifikasi pemangku kepentingan• Mengatur pelaksanaan program/kegiatan
Kepala Desa	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Menyediakan informasi yang dibutuhkan dinas kabupaten/ kota yang bertanggung jawab• Menyelenggarakan pertemuan warga• Memilih kelompok sasaran
Kepala Dusun/ Ketua RT/ Koordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Menyediakan informasi bagi kepala desa• Menyebarkan informasi dan mengumpulkan data warga
NGO/ CSO/ Mitra Pembangunan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kerjasama program/kegiatan• SDM instruktur pelatihan
Masyarakat	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pengorganisasian kelompok• Berpartisipasi dalam program/kegiatan
Akademisi/ Universitas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Memberikan informasi dan saran, jika diperlukan• SDM instruktur pelatihan dan mendukung kegiatan program
Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Memberitakan informasi aktual yang benar dan tepercaya dengan cepat kepada masyarakat, khususnya para korban dan penyintas

Pemetaan Pemangku Kepentingan untuk Koordinasi Program/Kegiatan

Pemetaan pemangku kepentingan, yaitu tabulasi yang memuat daftar para pemangku kepentingan beserta program/kegiatan yang dilaksanakannya, dapat membantu koordinasi dan sinkronisasi penanganan pascabencana. Contoh pemetaan pemangku kepentingan dapat dilihat di bawah ini:

Pemangku Kepentingan	Kegiatan/ Sub Kegiatan	Output	Outcome	Dampak	Target	Lokasi	Periode
K/L dan OPD terkait infrastruktur dan tata ruang/ tata wilayah	Pembangunan infrastruktur fasilitas umum	Kawasan wisata Teluk Palu (<i>Palu Pavillion</i>)	Peningkatan jumlah pengunjung ke Kawasan Wisata Teluk Palu (peningkatan PAD melalui retribusi di kawasan wisata)	Mengurangi tingkat kemiskinan di Kota Palu sebesar 0,2% melalui pertumbuhan UMKM di Kawasan Wisata Teluk Palu	Masyarakat dan pelaku usaha	Area Teluk, Palu, Kelurahan Talise	2 tahun
K/L dan OPD terkait Koperasi dan UMKM	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Pengembangan, penguatan, dan perlindungan UMK 2) Pelatihan peningkatan kapasitas kewirausahaan 3) Digitalisasi koperasi 	Pelaku usaha dapat kembali mandiri dan berdaya setelah bencana	Pemberdayaan UMKM	Meningkatkan peluang kerja	Pelaku usaha (UMK)	Desa Mpanau, Biromaru, Kabupaten Sigi	3 bulan
K/L dan OPD terkait Perindustrian dan Perdagangan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Fasilitasi sertifikat Halal bagi IKM 2) Pelatihan pemasaran dan promosi produk 3) Pengembangan IKM melalui penguatan jaringan sentra industri 4) Fasilitasi izin dan pengembangan usaha 5) Fasilitasi promosi produk di pameran dan pasar retail (mini market, supermarket) 6) Fasilitasi kemasan dan pelatihan pengolahan/ pemrosesan 						6 bulan
K/L dan OPD terkait Pariwisata di Sulawesi Tengah	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Fasilitasi kemitraan dengan/ bagi UMK di sektor pariwisata 2) Standarisasi UMK di sektor pariwisata 		Peningkatan UMK di sektor pariwisata				6 bulan

LEMBAR PENGECEKAN PELAKSANAAN KEGIATAN



BAB VI

LEMBAR PENGECEKAN PELAKSANAAN KEGIATAN

1. Lembar Pengecekan bagi Unit Pelaksana Program/ OPD Kabupaten/ Kota

LANGKAH/ HAL POKOK	CEK
1. Perencanaan Kegiatan	
Langkah 1-1: Kajian awal rancangan rencana kegiatan dan pemangku kepentingan	-
Isi kegiatan dan lokasi sasaran ditentukan berdasarkan kriteria yang jelas	
Konfirmasi kesesuaian kegiatan dengan Rencana Induk/ Rencana Aksi	
Cek kemungkinan penerapan kegiatan kelompok	
Langkah 1-2: Konsultasi masyarakat untuk memformulasikan rancangan rencana kegiatan	-
Tanggal dan waktu pertemuan ditentukan dengan mempertimbangkan waktu luang penerima manfaat, serta memerhatikan kegiatan rutin harian kaum pria dan wanita.	
Kepala dusun/ketua RT, kepala RW, koordinator shelter/hunian beserta anggota masyarakat lain berpartisipasi dalam pertemuan.	
Rancangan rencana kegiatan dan prosedur pelaksanaannya disusun dengan memuat: 1) kegiatan; 2) periode pelaksanaan; 3) tanggung jawab para pemangku kepentingan termasuk OPD; 4) kontribusi yang ditanggung penerima manfaat (mis. modal tunai, waktu, tenaga kerja); 5) risiko terkait kegiatan ekonomi yang ditanggung penerima manfaat, dan; 6) kerangka pemantauan dengan anggaran yang memadai.	

LANGKAH/ HAL POKOK	CEK
2. Penyeleksian Penerima Manfaat	
Langkah 2-1: Penentuan Kriteria Seleksi Penerima Manfaat	-
Kriteria seleksi didiskusikan dengan masyarakat, sesuai kebutuhan	
Kriteria dibuat dan ditentukan berdasarkan data/ informasi yang dikumpulkan dan terukur	
Langkah 2-2: Seleksi Penerima Manfaat	
Informasi mengenai penyeleksian penerima manfaat diumumkan kepada masyarakat	
Formulir pendaftaran untuk mengevaluasi calon penerima manfaat berdasarkan kriteria disiapkan	
Penyediaan dukungan/layanan bagi masyarakat yang memiliki kendala untuk mengisi formulir pendaftaran secara mandiri.	
Penyeleksian penerima manfaat dilaksanakan berdasarkan kriteria dan hasilnya diumumkan kepada masyarakat.	
3. Pelaksanaan Kegiatan	
Langkah 3-1: Pertemuan Orientasi	-
Tanggal dan waktu pertemuan ditentukan dengan mempertimbangkan waktu luang penerima manfaat.	
Langkah 3-2: Pengadaan	
Konfirmasi spesifikasi peralatan/material/ fasilitas dengan masyarakat/ penerima manfaat	
Pengadaan peralatan/material/ fasilitas sesuai dengan peraturan pemerintah	
Surat perjanjian/MoU terkait pemanfaatan dan perawatan peralatan dengan baik yang disepakati penerima manfaat, jika terdapat bantuan peralatan bagi penerima manfaat.	

LANGKAH/ HAL POKOK	CEK
3. Pelaksanaan Kegiatan	
Langkah 3-3: Pelatihan	-
Jadwal pelatihan ditentukan dengan mempertimbangkan waktu luang penerima manfaat.	
Pengumpulan informasi terkait skema/program yang ada untuk disinergikan dengan pelatihan.	
Langkah 3-4: Kegiatan peningkatan kapasitas lainnya	
Kegiatan dapat menjadi solusi terhadap isu/kendala yang ada.	
Penerima manfaat paham akan pentingnya kegiatan tsb.	
4. Pemantauan dan Evaluasi	
Langkah 4-1: Pemantauan	
Data yang dikumpulkan mencakup gender, usia, disabilitas dan faktor sosial lainnya sesuai kebutuhan.	
Langkah 4-2: Evaluasi	
Capaian kegiatan dievaluasi berdasarkan indikator.	
Diskusi mengenai kendala yang dihadapi dan pembelajaran saat melaksanakan kegiatan	



2. Lembar Pengecekan bagi Pengawas Program/ Pelaksana Monitoring

LANGKAH/ HAL POKOK	CEK
1. Perencanaan Kegiatan	
Langkah 1-1: Kajian awal rancangan rencana kegiatan dan pemangku kepentingan	-
Pra-seleksi isi kegiatan dan lokasi sasaran berdasarkan kriteria yang jelas.	
Pra-seleksi isi kegiatan dilakukan berdasarkan data informasi yang ada mengenai gender, usia, disabilitas, dan faktor sosial lainnya.	
Konfirmasi kesesuaian kegiatan dengan Rencana Induk/ Rencana Aksi.	
Kajian awal rancangan rencana kegiatan dibahas pada rapat koordinasi.	
Langkah 1-2: Konsultasi masyarakat untuk memformulasikan rancangan rencana kegiatan	-
Mengumpulkan informasi yang ada mengenai situasi umum masyarakat sasaran dan hal-hal khusus yang perlu dipertimbangkan dari internal dinas penanggung jawab dan OPD terkait lainnya.	
Tokoh masyarakat seperti kepala desa, kepala dusun/RT, kepala RW, koordinator shelter/ huntara serta anggota masyarakat lainnya berpartisipasi dalam pertemuan yang membahas situasi terkini dari para korban dan penyintas serta kebutuhan masyarakat sasaran.	
Garis besar usulan dan isi kegiatan dijelaskan kepada masyarakat/ penerima manfaat. Konsistensi dan kelayakan isi kegiatan terhadap kebutuhan dan konteks masyarakat setempat didiskusikan dengan penerima manfaat.	
Rancangan rencana kegiatan dan prosedur pelaksanaannya disusun dengan memuat: 1) kegiatan; 2) periode pelaksanaan; 3) tanggung jawab para pemangku kepentingan termasuk OPD; 4) kontribusi yang ditanggung penerima manfaat (mis. modal tunai, waktu, tenaga kerja); 5) risiko terkait kegiatan ekonomi yang ditanggung penerima manfaat, dan; 6) kerangka pemantauan dengan anggaran yang memadai.	




LANGKAH/ HAL POKOK	CEK
2. Penyeleksian Penerima Manfaat	
Langkah 2-1: Penentuan Kriteria Seleksi Penerima Manfaat	-
Kriteria seleksi penerima manfaat disiapkan oleh OPD yang bertanggung jawab	
Usulan kriteria seleksi didiskusikan dengan masyarakat	
Kriteria dibuat dan ditentukan berdasarkan data/ informasi yang dikumpulkan dan terukur	
Langkah 2-2: Seleksi Penerima Manfaat	
Penyeleksian penerima manfaat dilaksanakan berdasarkan kriteria seleksi	
Hasil seleksi dan mekanisme pengaduan/ snggah diinformasikan kepada masyarakat	
3. Pelaksanaan Kegiatan	
Langkah 3-1: Pertemuan Orientasi	
Agenda pertemuan orientasi mencakup penjelasan mengenai: 1) kegiatan; 2) periode pelaksanaan; 3) tanggung jawab para pemangku kepentingan, termasuk OPD/dinas; 4) kontribusi yang ditanggung penerima manfaat (mis. modal/uang tunai, waktu, tenaga kerja; 5) risiko yang ditanggung penerima manfaat serta menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan yang diajukan penerima manfaat.	
Kesediaan untuk berpartisipasi dikonfirmasi dan didokumentasikan melalui surat pernyataan secara tertulis.	
Langkah 3-2: Pengadaan	
Surat perjanjian/MoU terkait pemanfaatan dan perawatan peralatan dengan baik yang disepakati penerima manfaat, jika terdapat bantuan peralatan bagi penerima manfaat.	
Pengadaan peralatan/material/fasilitas sesuai dengan peraturan pemerintah.	




LANGKAH/ HAL POKOK	CEK
Langkah 3-3: Pelatihan	-
Pelatihan diselenggarakan sesuai rancangan rencana, seperti isi, periode pelatihan, jumlah peserta, dsb.	
Langkah 3-4: Kegiatan pengembangan kapasitas lainnya	-
Kegiatan dapat menjadi solusi terhadap isu/ kendala yang ada.	
Tingkat sasaran/capaian dari kegiatan pengembangan kapasitas ditentukan dengan mempertimbangkan kapasitas dan kebutuhan penerima manfaat.	
4. Pemantauan dan Evaluasi	
Langkah 4-1: Pemantauan	-
Kerangka pemantauan dan evaluasi disiapkan.	
Data dikumpulkan berdasarkan lembar pemantauan, kendala yang dihadapi penerima manfaat dicatat secara berkala sesuai dengan kerangka pemantauan.	
Data pemantauan yang dikumpulkan memuat informasi terkait gender, usia, disabilitas dan faktor sosial lainnya yang sesuai.	
Data yang dikumpulkan dan tindakan/fasilitas yang dilakukan dikompilasi dalam format sederhana dan dipresentasikan pada rapat koordinasi.	
Langkah 4-2: Evaluasi	-
Data dan informasi yang diperlukan untuk evaluasi dikumpulkan melalui survei dan wawancara kelompok, kemudian dikompilasi sehingga dapat dibandingkan dengan indikator evaluasi.	
Data evaluasi yang dikumpulkan memuat informasi terkait gender, usia, disabilitas dan faktor sosial lainnya sesuai kebutuhan	
Rapat evaluasi diselenggarakan bersama para pemangku kepentingan utama kegiatan	
Hasil rapat evaluasi dicatat dan dipresentasikan pada rapat koordinasi.	



<p>COVER PAGE</p> 	<p>REFERENCE MANUAL FOR PROMOTING POST-DISASTER LIVELIHOOD RECOVERY AND COMMUNITY RESTORATION</p>
<p>Back cover</p> 	<p>REFERENCE MANUAL FOR PROMOTING POST-DISASTER LIVELIHOOD RECOVERY AND COMMUNITY RESTORATION</p> <p>Lesson learned from the implementation of post-disaster livelihood recovery and community restoration activities in Central Sulawesi</p> <p>January 2021</p>

<p>PREFACE</p> <p>KATA PENGANTAR</p> <p>Panduan Dukungan Pemulihan Mata Pencarian dan Penguatan Masyarakat Pascabencana telah dipublikasikan pada tahun 2019 melalui kerjasama teknis antara Pemerintah Indonesia dengan Pemerintah Jepang. Panduan ini berisi pendekatan dan langkah-langkah untuk merencanakan, melaksanakan, memantau dan mengevaluasi program pemulihan mata pencarian dan penguatan masyarakat pascabencana.</p> <p>Panduan ini disusun berdasarkan pengalaman yang diperoleh dalam pelaksanaan kegiatan pemulihan dan pembangunan kembali di Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah yang terdampak bencana tsunami, likuefaksi (nalodo), dan longsor akibat gempa bumi pada tanggal 28 September 2018, serta pengalaman pengurangan risiko bencana (PRB) di Jepang.</p> <p>Tim melanjutkan kegiatan pemulihan mata pencarian dan pemulihan masyarakat pascabencana di Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah dengan menerapkan panduan edisi 2019 dalam pelaksanaan program nasional Kementerian Koperasi dan UKM tahun 2020, yaitu Program Bantuan Pemerintah bagi UMKM terdampak bencana di Kota Palu, Kabupaten Sigi dan Kabupaten Donggala. Di tahun 2020, terjadi pandemi global COVID-19 sehingga kegiatan di lapangan pun dilaksanakan dengan mengikuti protokol kesehatan COVID-19. Berdasarkan pembelajaran yang tertampung dalam pelaksanaan program/kegiatan di 2019 dan 2020, termasuk penyesuaian terhadap protokol kesehatan COVID-19, Panduan ini pun diperbarui.</p> <p>Akhir kata, kami ucapkan terima kasih kepada seluruh pemangku kepentingan yang telah berkontribusi, khususnya kepada Pemerintah Daerah Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah, Kota Palu, Kabupaten Sigi, dan Kabupaten Donggala.</p> <p>Jakarta, Januari 2021</p> <p>Dr. Ir. Ahmad Dading Gunadi, MA, Direktur Pengembangan UKM dan Koperasi, Bappenas</p>	<p>PREFACE</p> <p>The Reference Manual for Promoting Post-Disaster Livelihood Recovery and Community Restoration was published in 2019 under the technical cooperation of the Government of Indonesia and the Government of Japan. The Manual presented approaches and implementation steps promoting livelihood recovery and community restoration after the disaster.</p> <p>The Manual was prepared based on the experiences obtained in the recovery and reconstruction activities in Central Sulawesi Province affected by the tsunami, liquefaction (Nalodo), and landslide disasters caused by the earthquake on September 28, 2018. And also it was based on the experience of post-disaster recovery and disaster risk reduction (DRR) in Japan.</p> <p>The team continues the activities toward recovery the livelihood and restore the community post disasters in Central Sulawesi Province in 2020. The Manual published in 2019 was applied in actual program implementation. In 2020, there is a large-scale pandemic of COVID-19, and the activities in the field were followed the COVID-19 protocol. Based on the accumulated lesson learned from two phases of activities including consideration for COVID-19 protocol, the Manual is updated.</p> <p>In the end, we do thank all the stakeholders who have kindly given a great contribution to compile the Manual. Our special thanks go to the Government of Central Sulawesi Province, Local Government of Palu Municipality, Sigi Regency, and Donggala Regency.</p> <p>Jakarta, January 2021</p> <p>Dr. Ir. Ahmad Dading Gunadi, MA. Director for SMEs and Cooperatives Development, Bappenas</p>
<p>Chapter 1: (divider & illustration) – p.1</p>  <p>PENDAHULUAN</p> <p>1</p>	<p>INTRODUCTION</p>

<p>Chapter 1 Introduction – p.2</p> <p>BAB I</p> <p>PENDAHULUAN</p> <p>1. Tujuan</p> <p>Memberikan contoh prosedur pelaksanaan program pemulihan mata pencaharian dan penguatan masyarakat yang efektif di tingkat masyarakat untuk mempercepat program intervensi instansi pemerintah terkait.</p>  <p>2. Target Pengguna</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pemerintah kabupaten/kota yang melaksanakan program pemulihan mata pencaharian dan penguatan masyarakat. Pemerintah provinsi dan kementerian/lembaga (K/L) yang mendukung program pemerintah kabupaten/kota, NGO, dan mitra pembangunan juga dapat memanfaatkan panduan ini sebagai referensi dalam program kegiatannya. <p><i>Panduan ini dapat digunakan pada kondisi pandemi COVID-19 dengan menjalankan protokol kesehatan yang berlaku</i></p>  <p>2</p>	<p>CHAPTER I.</p> <p>INTRODUCTION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Purpose: To provide an example procedure for effectively implementing livelihood recovery/community restoration projects at the community level to speed u the interventions of concerned government agencies Target Users of the Manual <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The municipality/regency undertaking livelihood recovery and community restoration activities. Provincial government and line ministries who support the activities of the municipality/regency, NGOs, and development partners are also expected to use this manual as a reference for their activities. <p><i>The contents of the manual is usable under the widespread of COVID-19 by providing the protocols under the pandemic.</i></p>
<p>Chapter 2 illustrations – p.3</p> <p>PEDEKATAN UTAMA PEMULIHAN MATA PENCAHARIAN DAN Penguatan MASYARAKAT PASCABENCANA</p>  <p>3</p>	<p>Key Approaches for Post-Disaster Livelihood Recovery and Community Restoration</p>

<p>Chapter 2 -p.4</p> <p>BAB II</p> <p>PENDEKATAN UTAMA PEMULIHAN MATA PENCAHARIAN DAN PENGUATAN MASYARAKAT PASCABENCANA</p> <p>1. Memperkuat Gotong Royong</p> <p>Kegiatan kelompok dapat membantu mengurangi stres pascabencana. Berbagi asa dan rasa dengan korban dan penyintas lain yang senasib dan sepenanggungan dapat membantu meringankan beban emosi. Kebersamaan dan kegotongroyongan mengeratkan hubungan kemasyarakatan dan menjadi modal sosial di masa depan.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">4</p>	<p>CHAPTER II.</p> <p>Key Approaches for Post-Disaster Livelihood Recovery and Community Restoration</p> <p>1. Strengthen Mutual Assistance</p> <p>The group activities help to mitigate post-disaster stress. Knowing that each victim and survivor have similar experiences and share the same sentiments and emotions eases a bit of emotional burden. Moreover, it will lead to community restoration in the future.</p>
<p>Chapter 2 – p.5</p> <p>2. Menjamin Transparansi dan Akuntabilitas</p> <p>Mengingat para korban dan penyintas berada dalam kondisi sulit, cemas dan ragu mengenai kapan dan/atau bagaimana bantuan dapat diterima secara adil dan merata, maka transparansi menjadi sangat penting guna menjamin akuntabilitas program dan menjaga stabilitas masyarakat.</p>  <p>3. Memfasilitasi Masyarakat dalam Kegiatan Pemulihan yang Berkelanjutan</p> <p>Setelah terjadi bencana, masyarakat terdampak menerima banyak bantuan dari berbagai pihak. Namun seiring berjalannya waktu, bantuan yang diterima akan semakin berkurang dan keberlanjutan pemulihan bergantung pada daya dan upaya masyarakat itu sendiri. Upaya mandiri masyarakat untuk bangkit dan berdaya merupakan kunci pemulihan yang berkelanjutan. Oleh karena itu, amatlah penting untuk membangkitkan semangat masyarakat untuk pulih melalui program/ kegiatan fasilitasi pemulihan mata pencaharian dan penguatan masyarakat.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">5</p>	<p>2. Ensure the Accountability and Transparency</p> <p>Since the victims and survivors are in severe condition and are in anxiety and doubt on when and/or how support may be received in a fair and even manner, transparency is very important not only for the expected activities but also to maintain the stability of the community.</p> <p>3. Facilitate the Community for Continuous Recovery Activities</p> <p>After the disaster, the community receives much assistance. But later, self-reliant efforts should be carried out by the community for the recovery of the people themselves. Therefore, it is necessary to encourage peoples' intention for recovery through support activities for their livelihood recovery and community restoration.</p>

Chapter 2 (continue) – p.6

4. Mempertimbangkan Perbedaan Kebutuhan dan Kondisi Masyarakat Terdampak dalam Tahapan Pemulihan dan Rekonstruksi

Pada kasus gempa bumi dan tsunami di Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah, Surat Keputusan Gubernur Sulawesi Tengah menetapkan tahapan penanganan pascabencana sebagaimana ditunjukkan tabel di bawah ini. Setiap tahap membutuhkan intervensi yang berbeda. Penting untuk merancang dan melaksanakan program/kegiatan berdasarkan kebutuhan dan kondisi masyarakat terdampak.

Tabel 1 Keterkaitan Antar Tahap dan Intervensi

Bencana	Tahap	Periode	Kegiatan Dukungan
Gempa bumi dan tsunami	Tanggap darurat	4 minggu sejak bencana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pemenuhan kebutuhan dasar manusia Persediaan sumber pendapatan (misalnya: pemberian paket kerja untuk memenuhi kebutuhan bulat atau bahan pangan)
	Transisi ke pemulihan	60 hari sampai dengan 180 hari (sejak masa tanggap darurat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dukungan untuk berwisata (penyediaan peralatan) Pemulihan fasilitas Pelatihan teknis dan soft skill
	Rehabilitasi dan rekonstruksi	2 tahun setelah masa transisi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dukungan untuk berwisata (misalnya: di permukiman baru) (paket untuk keluarga kembali)



1 SK Gubernur Sulawesi Tengah No. 466/463/BPBD/2018
 2 SK Gubernur Sulawesi Tengah No. 367/076/BPBD-G.ST/2019
 3 SK Gubernur Sulawesi Tengah No. 369/192/BPBD-G.ST/2019

1. Consider Differences in Stages of Recovery and Reconstruction Based on Conditions/Situations of Affected Communities

In the case of the Central Sulawesi Earthquake and Tsunami, Governor Decree of Central Sulawesi prescribed the post-disaster phase as shown below. In each phase, desirable interventions to the affected people vary. It is essential to design and implement the activities based on the different needs and living conditions of the affected population.

Table 1 Relationship between Recovery Stages and Interventions

Phase	Timing	Activities to be implemented in the phase
Emergency Response	4 weeks ¹ from the disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fulfil the basic human needs Provide day-to-day income source (ex. Cash-for-work, Food-for-work)
Transition to Recovery	60 days to 180 days ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-employment support (provision of equipment) Recovery of the facilities Technical and vocational training
Rehabilitation and Reconstruction	2 years ³ after the transition phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support restarting the business in the new settlement (Restart grants or package)



1. Governor decree of Central Sulawesi No. 466/463/BPBD/2018
 2. Governor decree of Central Sulawesi No. 367/076/BPBD-G.ST/2019
 3. Governor decree of Central Sulawesi No. 369/192/BPBD-G.ST/2019


Chapter 3 (illustration) – p.7



STRATEGI PENGARUSUTAMAAN PEMULIHAN MATA PENCAHARIAN DAN PENGUATAN MASYARAKAT PASCABENCANA



Key Points in Mainstreaming Post-Disaster Livelihood Recovery and Community Restoration

<p>Chapter 3 – p.8</p> <p>BAB III</p> <p>STRATEGI PENGARUSUTAMAAN PEMULIHAN MATA PENCAHARIAN DAN PENGUATAN MASYARAKAT PASCABENCANA</p> <p>1. Inklusif</p> <p>Inklusif tidak hanya menyangkut kesetaraan gender tetapi juga mencakup pelibatan berbagai kelompok rentan seperti perempuan, kaum muda, lansia, penyandang disabilitas, pengidap HIV/AIDS dan anggota masyarakat lainnya yang dianggap rentan dengan mempertimbangkan aspek interseksionalitasnya.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;">8</p>	<p>CHAPTER III.</p> <p>Key Points in Mainstreaming Livelihood Recovery and Community Restoration Support</p> <p>1. Inclusiveness</p> <p>Inclusiveness pertains not only to promoting gender equality but also involves all the vulnerable and diverse groups, including women, youth, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities (PWDs), people living with HIV and AIDS, and other community members deemed vulnerable, paying due attention to their intersectionality.</p>
<p>Chapter 3 (continue)-p.9</p> <p>2. Keberlanjutan</p> <p>Konsep Membangun Kembali yang lebih baik (<i>Built Back Better</i>) dan keberlanjutan perlu dipertimbangkan dalam seluruh aspek pemulihan dan rekonstruksi untuk pengurangan risiko bencana di masa mendatang serta mewujudkan masyarakat yang lestari. Selain itu, perlu dipertimbangkan pula penerapan metode ramah lingkungan sebagai upaya konservasi sumber daya alam dan lingkungan.</p> <p>3. Kemandirian</p> <p>Masyarakat didorong dan difasilitasi untuk melaksanakan kegiatan swadaya.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;">9</p>	<p>2. Sustainability</p> <p>Sustainability should be considered in any aspect in the recovery and reconstruction stage. It needs to consider the BBB (Build Back Better) concept to reduce future disaster risk in the Recovery and Reconstruction toward Sustainable Community. And also Environmental Friendly methods should be considered for the conservation of the natural resource and social environments.</p> <p>3. Self-Reliance</p> <p>The community is encouraged and facilitated to be able to carry out its activities in a self-reliant way.</p>

<p>Chapter 4 (illustration) – p.10</p>  <p>LANGKAH – LANGKAH PELAKSANAAN KEGIATAN</p> <p>10</p>	<p>Implementation Steps of the Activities</p>
<p>Chapter 4 – p.11</p> <p>BAB IV</p> <p>LANGKAH – LANGKAH PELAKSANAAN KEGIATAN</p> <p>1. Pengumpulan Data dan Informasi</p> <p>a. Untuk menentukan program/kegiatan yang tepat, maka dibutuhkan data dan informasi mengenai situasi terkini serta kebutuhan penerima manfaat.</p> <p>b. Data dihimpun dari masyarakat, komunitas, fasilitas, entitas, atau infrastruktur. Informasi yang dikumpulkan mencakup lokasi, tingkat kerusakan, nilai kerusakan, dan perkiraan kerugian.</p> <p>c. Data dihimpun oleh OPD penanggung jawab di masing – masing kabupaten/ kota, kemudian dikompilasi di Bappeda.</p> <p>d. Selain kompilasi data di atas (poin a dan b), saat perencanaan program/kegiatan diperlukan pula data aktual dan kajian kebutuhan di lokasi sasaran sebagai berikut:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① Jumlah korban/ penyintas beserta informasi usia dan gendernya di lokasi ② Kondisi ekonomi dan sosial sebelum bencana serta kerusakan dan situasi terkini pascabencana ③ Kebutuhan para korban dan penyintas di tiap lokasi, seperti shelter/huntera, komunitas dan desa. ④ Seluruh data di atas harus memuat data terpilah berdasarkan jenis kelamin dan usia. <p>11</p>	<p>CHAPTER IV.</p> <p>Implementation Steps of the Activities</p> <p>1. Collection of Data and Information</p> <p>a. To decide the activities, data and information about the current situation and needs of beneficiaries are required.</p> <p>b. Data are collected from each community, facility, entity, or infrastructure. The information needs to include the location, degree of damage, damage value, and forecast loss.</p> <p>c. Data are collected by the responsible department in each municipality and gathered at the Bappeda.</p> <p>d. In combination with the data aforementioned, when the project design is planned, the following actual data and needs assessment in the target area are also needed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① Number of victims/survivors, including information on age and gender in the area ② Socioeconomic conditions before the disaster, its damage, and current situation after the disaster ③ Needs among victims and survivors in each location such as shelter, community, villages. ④ Sex and age-disaggregated data of all of the above

<p>Chapter 4 (continue) – p.12</p> <p>2. Persiapan Rancangan Kegiatan</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pertama, dinas kabupaten/kota penanggung jawab menyiapkan beberapa ide/usulan program/kegiatan yang hendak dilaksanakan. Dinas penanggung jawab kemudian menyelenggarakan kegiatan "konsultasi masyarakat" untuk bermusyawarah dengan masyarakat mengenai usulan program/kegiatan, situasi dan kondisi terkini para korban dan penyintas, serta permintaan dan kebutuhan masyarakat. Dalam kegiatan konsultasi masyarakat tersebut, dinas dan masyarakat bermufakat mengenai program/kegiatan yang dilaksanakan serta tujuan yang hendak dicapai. Berdasarkan hasil musyawarah dengan masyarakat, dinas penanggung jawab menyiapkan rencana program/kegiatan. Program/kegiatan harus dilaksanakan secara terpadu.  <p style="text-align: right;">12</p>	<p>2. Preparation of Design of Activities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Firstly, the responsible department of the municipality/ regency prepares ideas of activities to be carried out. Based on the idea, the responsible department organizes community consultations to discuss the current situation of victims and survivors, the demands and needs of the community. Based on the discussion, the activities and their objective are determined in the consultation. According to the results of the discussion with the community, the responsible department prepares a plan of activities. Activities should be carried out in an integrated manner.
<p>Chapter 4 (continue) – p.13</p> <p>3. Penyeleksian Penerima Manfaat</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Seleksi penerima manfaat merupakan salah satu hal yang sensitif. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan kriteria seleksi untuk memilih penerima manfaat. Kriteria seleksi ditentukan melalui diskusi antara dinas dengan kepala desa dan masyarakat. Informasi mengenai seleksi penerima manfaat disebarluaskan ke masyarakat. Kelurahan/ Kepala Desa membantu penyebarluasan informasi ke masyarakat melalui pengumuman tertulis di papan pengumuman, pengumuman lisan di masjid/ rumah ibadah lainnya, pertemuan warga, dan sebagainya. Dinas penanggung jawab bersama dengan kelurahan/pemerintah desa mengumpulkan formulir pendaftaran yang diserahkan oleh masyarakat. Formulir pendaftaran ini selanjutnya dipergunakan untuk menyeleksi calon penerima manfaat. Pada tahap ini perlu disiapkan sesi konsultasi untuk fasilitasi/layanan penyediaan informasi dan pendampingan pengisian formulir pendaftaran program/kegiatan bagi masyarakat yang ingin berpartisipasi. Validasi data dengan mewawancarai secara langsung calon penerima manfaat. Seleksi penerima manfaat dilaksanakan oleh dinas bersama dengan masyarakat.  <p style="text-align: right;">13</p>	<p>3. Selection of Participants</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The selection of the participant is one of the sensitive issues. Therefore, participants should be selected based on the selection criteria. Selection criteria are determined through discussion among the department, village head, and community. The information of selection for the participant is advertised to the community. The Kelurahan/village head will organize the announcement by putting posters, making the sound announcement, organizing the meetings, etc. The responsible department together with the kelurahan/village office collects applications from the community to select the participants. At this moment, some potential participants may need support to prepare the application, so that some support is required. Collected data is checked through interviews with participants. The selection of participants is made by the department together with the community

Chapter 4 (continue) – p.14

4. Pelaksanaan Kegiatan

- a. Penerima manfaat perlu memahami dengan baik mengenai tanggung jawab, konsekuensi dan sanksi yang berlaku ketika mengikuti program/kegiatan. Oleh karena itu, **perlu diselenggarakan pertemuan orientasi bagi para penerima manfaat** untuk memaparkan secara terperinci mengenai tahapan pelaksanaan serta ketentuan program/ kegiatan, seperti tanggung jawab masing – masing pihak, konsekuensi, dan sanksi yang berlaku.
- b. **Surat perjanjian (MoU) antara dinas penanggung jawab dengan penerima manfaat** yang memuat klausa penggunaan dan perawatan peralatan yang diberikan serta sanksi yang berlaku jika terjadi penyalahgunaan dan/ atau pelanggaran. Jika terjadi penyalahgunaan atau pelanggaran, maka **senksi** yang tertulis dalam surat perjanjian **harus dijalankan secara tegas untuk memberikan efek jera dan mencegah terjadinya hal serupa di masa mendatang**.
- c. **Pelatihan atau kegiatan pengembangan kapasitas** lainnya yang diperlukan penerima manfaat. Kegiatan ini dapat juga difasilitasi oleh para pemangku kepentingan lainnya, seperti K/L, terkait, NGO, Organisasi Masyarakat Sipil (CSO), mitra pembangunan, dan sebagainya.



14

4. Implementation of Activities

- a. The risks and responsibilities of the participants are well understood by the participants through the orientation meeting.
- b. MOU to use and maintain the equipment properly is agreed upon with the participants when the equipment is provided to the participant. Measures to dissuade free-rider/moral hazard activities of the beneficiaries should be mentioned.
- c. **Training and other activities are conducted** as needed. The responsible department could seek support from any possible sources such as line ministries, NGOs, CSOs, development partners, etc.)

Chapter 4 (continue) – p.15

5. Pengawasan dan Pengendalian

- a. Di awal program/kegiatan, dinas penanggung jawab menyiapkan Kerangka Pemantauan dan Evaluasi, untuk selanjutnya diinformasikan ke masyarakat, khususnya penerima manfaat untuk dipahami dan disepakati.
- b. Di akhir program/kegiatan, capaian program/kegiatan dievaluasi menggunakan indikator - indikator yang telah ditetapkan saat perancangan program. Hasil evaluasi diinformasikan dan dibahas bersama dengan para penerima manfaat dan pemangku kepentingan lainnya.



15

5. Monitoring and Evaluation

- a. At the beginning of the activities, the responsible department prepares the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and agreed in the communities.
- b. At the end of the activities, the achievement of the activities is evaluated using the indicators, and the result shall be discussed with participants and other stakeholders.

Chapter 5 (divider & illustration) – p.16



Roles of Stakeholders and
Coordination Framework

Chapter 5 – p.17

BAB V

PERAN PEMANGKU KEPENTINGAN

Perwakilan Internasional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memfasilitasi aspek teknis dan pembiayaan bagi kabupaten/kota • Mobilisasi sumber daya (internasional, nasional, regional)
Perwakilan Nasional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kompilasi data dan informasi mengenai kerusakan dan kerugian • Koordinasi dan sinkronisasi
Perwakilan Kabupaten/Kota (Bappeda)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Menetapkan program/kegiatan prioritas dalam rencana aksi • Mengatur rapat koordinasi untuk membahas kemajuan dan hasil
DPO Kabupaten/Kota Penanggung jawab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Menentukan program/kegiatan sasaran dan mengidentifikasi pemangku kepentingan • Menatur pelaksanaan program/kegiatan
Kepala Desa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Menyediakan informasi yang dibutuhkan dinas kabupaten/ kota yang bertanggung jawab • Menyelenggarakan pertemuan warga • Memilih kelompok sasaran
Badan Dusun/ Kepala RT Korwintan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Menyediakan informasi bagi kepala desa • Menyebarkan informasi dan mengumpulkan data warga
NGOs/CSOs Mitra Swadarmas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kerjasama program/kegiatan • SDM instruktur pelatihan
Masyarakat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pengorganisasian kelompok • Berpartisipasi dalam program/kegiatan
Kelembagaan/ Organisasi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memberikan informasi dan saran, jika diperlukan • SDM instruktur pelatihan dan mendukung kegiatan program
Majelis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memberikan informasi aktual yang benar dan terpercaya dengan cepat kepada masyarakat, khususnya para korban dan penyintas

17

CHAPTER V.
Roles of Stakeholders

Central Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support municipality/ regency on technical and financial aspects • Provide resource from the outside of the area
Provincial Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gather information about damage and losses • Coordination and adjustment
Municipality/ Regency (BAPPEDA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritize target activities among action plans • Coordinate the meeting to share the results
Responsible departments in Municipality/ Regency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritize target activities and identify stakeholders • Manage the project implementation • Provide information for Responsible departments in Municipality
Village Head	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize the meeting in the community • Select the target group
Dusun head/ RT head / coordinator(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information for village heads • Sharing information and collecting Data in the community
NGOs/CSOs and Development Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate to the projects • Resource for Trainer
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize the group • Participate to the project activities
Academia/ University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information and advice, if required • Resources for trainers and supporting the activities
Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transmit the correct and on-time news to facilitate the victims and survivors

Chapter 5 – p.18

Pemetaan Pemangku Kepentingan untuk Koordinasi Program/Kegiatan

Pemetaan pemangku kepentingan, yaitu tabular yang memuat daftar para pemangku kepentingan beserta program/kegiatan yang dilaksanakannya, dapat membantu koordinasi dan sinkronisasi penanganan pascabencana. Contoh pemetaan pemangku kepentingan dapat dilihat di bawah ini.

Kelembagaan Pemangku Kepentingan	Agenda/Topik Kegiatan	Dibuat	Output	Statistik	Target	Area Kerja, Foto, dan Keterangan Lain	Periode
Ko. dan OPS, instansi, organisasi, dan lembaga lainnya	Perencanaan infrastruktur pedesaan, desa	Kerangka acuan Teknik Peta (KATP/Peta Perencanaan)	Perencanaan dan penganggaran ke desa	Mengurangi jumlah penduduk di desa yang terdampak bencana	Mengurangi jumlah penduduk di desa yang terdampak bencana	Area Kerja, Foto, dan Keterangan Lain	3 bulan
Ko. dan OPS, instansi, organisasi, dan lembaga lainnya	1) Pengembangan program, dan penganggaran (DAP)	Publikasi surat kabar, media elektronik, dan media lainnya	Perencanaan dan penganggaran (DAP)	Meningkatkan program kerja	Publikasi surat kabar (DAP)	Area Kerja, Foto, dan Keterangan Lain	3 bulan
	2) Pelaksanaan program dan penganggaran (DAP)						
Ko. dan OPS, instansi, organisasi, dan lembaga lainnya	1) Fasilitas untuk desa yang terdampak bencana						3 bulan
	2) Pengembangan program dan penganggaran (DAP)						
	3) Pelaksanaan program dan penganggaran (DAP)						
Ko. dan OPS, instansi, organisasi, dan lembaga lainnya	1) Fasilitas untuk desa yang terdampak bencana						3 bulan
	2) Fasilitas untuk desa yang terdampak bencana						

18

Stakeholder Mapping for Coordination of the Program/Activities

Stakeholder mapping, which is a table containing a list of stakeholders and the programs/activities they carry out, can help coordinate and synchronize post-disaster management. An example of stakeholder mapping is shown below:

No.	Stakeholder	Agenda/Topik Kegiatan	Output	Outcome	Impact	Target	Location	Periode
1	Ministry of Industry and Retail Regional Apparatus, Organization and Technical Planning Program	Public Service Infrastructure Development	The Topical of the Policy City-Practical	to meet the number of citizens in the Policy City, Partner Regional through the growth of small businesses in the Policy City-Practical area	Reducing the poverty rate in the Policy City by 0.2% through the growth of small businesses in the Policy City-Practical area	Small Business and Economic Success Action	Policy City Beach Area, Talaga Village	2 years 30th, June to 2021 May
2	Ministry of Industry and Retail Regional Apparatus, Organization and Technical Planning Program	1) Development, Strengthening and Protection of Small Businesses, 2) Capacity Development of Operators & UMKM	Economic actors can be independent and improved after being hit by a disaster	UMKM are empowered	Increased job opportunities, Increased job opportunities	Contents Success Action (Micro and Small Scale)	Marau Village, Srimenu Sub-Regency	3 months 2020 Feb to May
3	Ministry of Industry and Retail Regional Apparatus, Organization and Technical Planning Program	1) Increasing the Use of Small Certificate for UMKM, 2) Training, Mentoring and Startup Formation, 3) Development of Small Industries to strengthen industrial cluster networks, 4) Learning and Business Development, 5) Featured Product Exhibition and Commerce market, 6) Packaging processing training						6 months 2020 Feb to Aug
4	Ministry of Industry and Retail Regional Apparatus, Organization and Technical Planning Program	1) Tourism Small Business Partnership, 2) Certification of Tourism Small Business		Increased small business in tourism sector				6 months 2020 Feb to May

Chapter 6 (divider & illustration) – p.19

LEMBAR PENGECEKAN PELAKSANAAN KEGIATAN



19

Check Sheets for Implementation of the Activities

<p>Chapter 6 – p.20</p> <p>BAB VI</p> <p>LEMBAR PENGECEKAN PELAKSANAAN KEGIATAN</p> <p>1. Lembar Pengecekan bagi Unit Pelaksana Program/ OPD Kabupaten/ Kota</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>LANGKAH/ HAL POKOK</th> <th>CEK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Perencanaan Kegiatan</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Langkah 1-1: Kajian awal rancangan rencana kegiatan dan pemangku kepentingan</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Isi kegiatan dan lokasi sasaran ditentukan berdasarkan kriteria yang jelas</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Konfirmasi kesesuaian kegiatan dengan Rencana Induk/ Rencana Aksi</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cek kemungkinan penerapan kegiatan kelompok</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Langkah 1-2: Konsultasi masyarakat untuk memformulasikan rancangan rencana kegiatan</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tanggal dan waktu pertemuan ditentukan dengan mempertimbangkan waktu luang penerima manfaat, serta memperhatikan kegiatan rutin harian kaum pria dan wanita.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kopala dusun/ketua RT, kepala RW, koordinator shelter/human beserta anggota masyarakat lain berpartisipasi dalam pertemuan.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rancangan rencana kegiatan dan prosedur pelaksanaannya disusun dengan memuat: 1) kegiatan; 2) periode pelaksanaan; 3) tanggung jawab para pemangku kepentingan termasuk OPD; 4) kontribusi yang ditanggung penerima manfaat (mis. modal (uang, waktu, tenaga kerja); 5) risiko terkait kegiatan ekonomi yang ditanggung penerima manfaat, dan; 6) kerangka pemantauan dengan anggaran yang memadai.</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>20</p>	LANGKAH/ HAL POKOK	CEK	1. Perencanaan Kegiatan		Langkah 1-1: Kajian awal rancangan rencana kegiatan dan pemangku kepentingan	-	Isi kegiatan dan lokasi sasaran ditentukan berdasarkan kriteria yang jelas		Konfirmasi kesesuaian kegiatan dengan Rencana Induk/ Rencana Aksi		Cek kemungkinan penerapan kegiatan kelompok		Langkah 1-2: Konsultasi masyarakat untuk memformulasikan rancangan rencana kegiatan	-	Tanggal dan waktu pertemuan ditentukan dengan mempertimbangkan waktu luang penerima manfaat, serta memperhatikan kegiatan rutin harian kaum pria dan wanita.		Kopala dusun/ketua RT, kepala RW, koordinator shelter/human beserta anggota masyarakat lain berpartisipasi dalam pertemuan.		Rancangan rencana kegiatan dan prosedur pelaksanaannya disusun dengan memuat: 1) kegiatan; 2) periode pelaksanaan; 3) tanggung jawab para pemangku kepentingan termasuk OPD; 4) kontribusi yang ditanggung penerima manfaat (mis. modal (uang, waktu, tenaga kerja); 5) risiko terkait kegiatan ekonomi yang ditanggung penerima manfaat, dan; 6) kerangka pemantauan dengan anggaran yang memadai.		<p>Chapter VI</p> <p>Check Sheets of Activities Implementation</p> <p>1 Check sheets for Project Implementation Unit / Department in the Municipalities</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Steps/Items</th> <th>✓</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(1) Planning Activities</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Step 1-1: Pre-examination of activities design and stakeholders</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contents of the activities and target area are determined based on a clear and explainable reason.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Compliance of the activities with the Master Plan/Action Plan is confirmed.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Possibilities for applying group activities are examined.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Step 1-2: Consultation with the community to formulate activities design</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The date and time of meetings are decided taking into consideration the availability of the beneficiaries, paying due attention to the different daily time use by men and women.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dusun/RT heads, neighborhood community associations, shelter/housing coordinators as well as other community members participate in the meeting.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>An activity design and its implementation plan are prepared including: 1) activities; 2) timeline; 3) responsibilities of the stakeholders including the department itself; 4) required input (including cash, time, labor contribution) from the beneficiaries; 5) risks that the beneficiaries may need to endure (especially when related to economic activities), and; 6) monitoring framework with an adequate budget.</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Steps/Items	✓	(1) Planning Activities		Step 1-1: Pre-examination of activities design and stakeholders	-	Contents of the activities and target area are determined based on a clear and explainable reason.		Compliance of the activities with the Master Plan/Action Plan is confirmed.		Possibilities for applying group activities are examined.		Step 1-2: Consultation with the community to formulate activities design	-	The date and time of meetings are decided taking into consideration the availability of the beneficiaries, paying due attention to the different daily time use by men and women.		Dusun/RT heads, neighborhood community associations, shelter/housing coordinators as well as other community members participate in the meeting.		An activity design and its implementation plan are prepared including: 1) activities; 2) timeline; 3) responsibilities of the stakeholders including the department itself; 4) required input (including cash, time, labor contribution) from the beneficiaries; 5) risks that the beneficiaries may need to endure (especially when related to economic activities), and; 6) monitoring framework with an adequate budget.																													
LANGKAH/ HAL POKOK	CEK																																																																				
1. Perencanaan Kegiatan																																																																					
Langkah 1-1: Kajian awal rancangan rencana kegiatan dan pemangku kepentingan	-																																																																				
Isi kegiatan dan lokasi sasaran ditentukan berdasarkan kriteria yang jelas																																																																					
Konfirmasi kesesuaian kegiatan dengan Rencana Induk/ Rencana Aksi																																																																					
Cek kemungkinan penerapan kegiatan kelompok																																																																					
Langkah 1-2: Konsultasi masyarakat untuk memformulasikan rancangan rencana kegiatan	-																																																																				
Tanggal dan waktu pertemuan ditentukan dengan mempertimbangkan waktu luang penerima manfaat, serta memperhatikan kegiatan rutin harian kaum pria dan wanita.																																																																					
Kopala dusun/ketua RT, kepala RW, koordinator shelter/human beserta anggota masyarakat lain berpartisipasi dalam pertemuan.																																																																					
Rancangan rencana kegiatan dan prosedur pelaksanaannya disusun dengan memuat: 1) kegiatan; 2) periode pelaksanaan; 3) tanggung jawab para pemangku kepentingan termasuk OPD; 4) kontribusi yang ditanggung penerima manfaat (mis. modal (uang, waktu, tenaga kerja); 5) risiko terkait kegiatan ekonomi yang ditanggung penerima manfaat, dan; 6) kerangka pemantauan dengan anggaran yang memadai.																																																																					
Steps/Items	✓																																																																				
(1) Planning Activities																																																																					
Step 1-1: Pre-examination of activities design and stakeholders	-																																																																				
Contents of the activities and target area are determined based on a clear and explainable reason.																																																																					
Compliance of the activities with the Master Plan/Action Plan is confirmed.																																																																					
Possibilities for applying group activities are examined.																																																																					
Step 1-2: Consultation with the community to formulate activities design	-																																																																				
The date and time of meetings are decided taking into consideration the availability of the beneficiaries, paying due attention to the different daily time use by men and women.																																																																					
Dusun/RT heads, neighborhood community associations, shelter/housing coordinators as well as other community members participate in the meeting.																																																																					
An activity design and its implementation plan are prepared including: 1) activities; 2) timeline; 3) responsibilities of the stakeholders including the department itself; 4) required input (including cash, time, labor contribution) from the beneficiaries; 5) risks that the beneficiaries may need to endure (especially when related to economic activities), and; 6) monitoring framework with an adequate budget.																																																																					
<p>Chapter 6 (continue)– p.21</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>LANGKAH/ HAL POKOK</th> <th>CEK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2. Penyeleksiian Penerima Manfaat</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Langkah 2-1: Penentuan Kriteria Seleksi Penerima Manfaat</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kriteria seleksi dilaksanakan dengan masyarakat, sesuai kebutuhan</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kriteria dibuat dan ditentukan berdasarkan data/ informasi yang dikumpulkan dan terukur</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Langkah 2-2: Seleksi Penerima Manfaat</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Informasi mengenai penyeleksiian penerima manfaat diumumkan kepada masyarakat</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Formulir pendaftaran untuk mengevaluasi calon penerima manfaat berdasarkan kriteria disiapkan</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Penyediaan dukungan/layanan bagi masyarakat yang memiliki kendala untuk mengisi formulir pendaftaran secara mandiri</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Penyeleksiian penerima manfaat dilaksanakan berdasarkan kriteria dan hasilnya diumumkan kepada masyarakat</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Pelaksanaan Kegiatan</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Langkah 3-1: Pertemuan Orientasi</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tanggal dan waktu pertemuan ditentukan dengan mempertimbangkan waktu luang penerima manfaat.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Langkah 3-2: Pengadaan</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Konfirmasi spesifikasi peralatan/material/ fasilitas dengan masyarakat/ penerima manfaat</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pengadaan peralatan/material/ fasilitas sesuai dengan peraturan pemerintah</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Surat perjanjian/MoU terkait pemanfaatan dan perawatan peralatan dengan baik yang disepakati penerima manfaat, jika terdapat bantuan peralatan bagi penerima manfaat.</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>21</p>	LANGKAH/ HAL POKOK	CEK	2. Penyeleksiian Penerima Manfaat		Langkah 2-1: Penentuan Kriteria Seleksi Penerima Manfaat	-	Kriteria seleksi dilaksanakan dengan masyarakat, sesuai kebutuhan		Kriteria dibuat dan ditentukan berdasarkan data/ informasi yang dikumpulkan dan terukur		Langkah 2-2: Seleksi Penerima Manfaat	-	Informasi mengenai penyeleksiian penerima manfaat diumumkan kepada masyarakat		Formulir pendaftaran untuk mengevaluasi calon penerima manfaat berdasarkan kriteria disiapkan		Penyediaan dukungan/layanan bagi masyarakat yang memiliki kendala untuk mengisi formulir pendaftaran secara mandiri		Penyeleksiian penerima manfaat dilaksanakan berdasarkan kriteria dan hasilnya diumumkan kepada masyarakat		3. Pelaksanaan Kegiatan		Langkah 3-1: Pertemuan Orientasi	-	Tanggal dan waktu pertemuan ditentukan dengan mempertimbangkan waktu luang penerima manfaat.		Langkah 3-2: Pengadaan	-	Konfirmasi spesifikasi peralatan/material/ fasilitas dengan masyarakat/ penerima manfaat		Pengadaan peralatan/material/ fasilitas sesuai dengan peraturan pemerintah		Surat perjanjian/MoU terkait pemanfaatan dan perawatan peralatan dengan baik yang disepakati penerima manfaat, jika terdapat bantuan peralatan bagi penerima manfaat.		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Steps/Items</th> <th>✓</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(2) Selection of Beneficiaries</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Step 2-1: Set up beneficiaries selection criteria</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The selection criteria are discussed with the community as appropriate.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>The criteria are based on collectible and measurable data/information.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Step 2-2: Selection of beneficiaries for the activities</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The information for the selection of participants is advertised to the community.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>An application form to evaluate the candidate beneficiaries based on the selection criteria is prepared.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Necessary support is provided for those who cannot prepare applications by themselves.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>The selection of participants is made with the criteria and its results are noted to the community.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(3) Implementation of Activities</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Step 3-1: Orientation meeting</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The date and time of the meeting was decided taking into consideration the availability of the beneficiaries.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Step 3-2: Procurement</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Specifications of equipment/material/facility are confirmed with the community/beneficiaries.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Equipment/material/facility is procured in compliance with government regulations</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>MOU to use and maintain the equipment properly is agreed upon with the participants when the equipment is provided to the participant.</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Steps/Items	✓	(2) Selection of Beneficiaries	-	Step 2-1: Set up beneficiaries selection criteria	-	The selection criteria are discussed with the community as appropriate.		The criteria are based on collectible and measurable data/information.		Step 2-2: Selection of beneficiaries for the activities	-	The information for the selection of participants is advertised to the community.		An application form to evaluate the candidate beneficiaries based on the selection criteria is prepared.		Necessary support is provided for those who cannot prepare applications by themselves.		The selection of participants is made with the criteria and its results are noted to the community.		(3) Implementation of Activities	-	Step 3-1: Orientation meeting	-	The date and time of the meeting was decided taking into consideration the availability of the beneficiaries.		Step 3-2: Procurement	-	Specifications of equipment/material/facility are confirmed with the community/beneficiaries.		Equipment/material/facility is procured in compliance with government regulations		MOU to use and maintain the equipment properly is agreed upon with the participants when the equipment is provided to the participant.	
LANGKAH/ HAL POKOK	CEK																																																																				
2. Penyeleksiian Penerima Manfaat																																																																					
Langkah 2-1: Penentuan Kriteria Seleksi Penerima Manfaat	-																																																																				
Kriteria seleksi dilaksanakan dengan masyarakat, sesuai kebutuhan																																																																					
Kriteria dibuat dan ditentukan berdasarkan data/ informasi yang dikumpulkan dan terukur																																																																					
Langkah 2-2: Seleksi Penerima Manfaat	-																																																																				
Informasi mengenai penyeleksiian penerima manfaat diumumkan kepada masyarakat																																																																					
Formulir pendaftaran untuk mengevaluasi calon penerima manfaat berdasarkan kriteria disiapkan																																																																					
Penyediaan dukungan/layanan bagi masyarakat yang memiliki kendala untuk mengisi formulir pendaftaran secara mandiri																																																																					
Penyeleksiian penerima manfaat dilaksanakan berdasarkan kriteria dan hasilnya diumumkan kepada masyarakat																																																																					
3. Pelaksanaan Kegiatan																																																																					
Langkah 3-1: Pertemuan Orientasi	-																																																																				
Tanggal dan waktu pertemuan ditentukan dengan mempertimbangkan waktu luang penerima manfaat.																																																																					
Langkah 3-2: Pengadaan	-																																																																				
Konfirmasi spesifikasi peralatan/material/ fasilitas dengan masyarakat/ penerima manfaat																																																																					
Pengadaan peralatan/material/ fasilitas sesuai dengan peraturan pemerintah																																																																					
Surat perjanjian/MoU terkait pemanfaatan dan perawatan peralatan dengan baik yang disepakati penerima manfaat, jika terdapat bantuan peralatan bagi penerima manfaat.																																																																					
Steps/Items	✓																																																																				
(2) Selection of Beneficiaries	-																																																																				
Step 2-1: Set up beneficiaries selection criteria	-																																																																				
The selection criteria are discussed with the community as appropriate.																																																																					
The criteria are based on collectible and measurable data/information.																																																																					
Step 2-2: Selection of beneficiaries for the activities	-																																																																				
The information for the selection of participants is advertised to the community.																																																																					
An application form to evaluate the candidate beneficiaries based on the selection criteria is prepared.																																																																					
Necessary support is provided for those who cannot prepare applications by themselves.																																																																					
The selection of participants is made with the criteria and its results are noted to the community.																																																																					
(3) Implementation of Activities	-																																																																				
Step 3-1: Orientation meeting	-																																																																				
The date and time of the meeting was decided taking into consideration the availability of the beneficiaries.																																																																					
Step 3-2: Procurement	-																																																																				
Specifications of equipment/material/facility are confirmed with the community/beneficiaries.																																																																					
Equipment/material/facility is procured in compliance with government regulations																																																																					
MOU to use and maintain the equipment properly is agreed upon with the participants when the equipment is provided to the participant.																																																																					

Chapter 6 (continue)– p.22																																																							
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #FFD700;">LANGKAH/ HAL POKOK</th> <th style="background-color: #0070C0; color: white;">CEK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2">3. Pelaksanaan Kegiatan</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Langkah 3-3: Pelatihan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jadwal pelatihan ditentukan dengan mempertimbangkan waktu luang penerima manfaat.</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pengumpulan informasi terkait skema/program yang ada untuk diserikan dengan pelatihan.</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Langkah 3-4: Kegiatan peningkatan kapasitas lainnya</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kegiatan dapat menjadi solusi terhadap isu/kondisi yang ada.</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Penerima manfaat paham akan pentingnya kegiatan tsb.</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">4. Pemantauan dan Evaluasi</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Langkah 4-1: Pemantauan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Data yang dikumpulkan mencakup gender, usia, disabilitas dan faktor sosial lainnya sesuai kebutuhan.</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Langkah 4-2: Evaluasi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capaian kegiatan dievaluasi berdasarkan indikator.</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Diskus mengenai kendala yang dihadapi dan pembelajaran saat melaksanakan kegiatan.</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	LANGKAH/ HAL POKOK	CEK	3. Pelaksanaan Kegiatan		Langkah 3-3: Pelatihan		Jadwal pelatihan ditentukan dengan mempertimbangkan waktu luang penerima manfaat.	-	Pengumpulan informasi terkait skema/program yang ada untuk diserikan dengan pelatihan.	-	Langkah 3-4: Kegiatan peningkatan kapasitas lainnya		Kegiatan dapat menjadi solusi terhadap isu/kondisi yang ada.	-	Penerima manfaat paham akan pentingnya kegiatan tsb.	-	4. Pemantauan dan Evaluasi		Langkah 4-1: Pemantauan		Data yang dikumpulkan mencakup gender, usia, disabilitas dan faktor sosial lainnya sesuai kebutuhan.	-	Langkah 4-2: Evaluasi		Capaian kegiatan dievaluasi berdasarkan indikator.	-	Diskus mengenai kendala yang dihadapi dan pembelajaran saat melaksanakan kegiatan.	-	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #FFD700;">Steps/Items</th> <th style="background-color: #0070C0; color: white;">✓</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2">Step 3-3: Training</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The training schedule is prepared in consideration of the availability of the beneficiaries.</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Information is collected on existing schemes/programs that can be utilized for the training.</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Step 3-4: Other capacity development activities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The activities contribute to providing solutions for current issues.</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Beneficiaries understand the necessity of the activities.</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">(4) Monitoring and Evaluation</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Step 4-1: Monitoring and facilitation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Data are collected based upon gender, age, disability, and other social factors, as appropriate.</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Step 4-2: Evaluation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Achievements of the activities are evaluated based on the indicators</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Issues faced and lessons learned throughout the activities are discussed.</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Steps/Items	✓	Step 3-3: Training		The training schedule is prepared in consideration of the availability of the beneficiaries.	-	Information is collected on existing schemes/programs that can be utilized for the training.	-	Step 3-4: Other capacity development activities		The activities contribute to providing solutions for current issues.	-	Beneficiaries understand the necessity of the activities.	-	(4) Monitoring and Evaluation		Step 4-1: Monitoring and facilitation		Data are collected based upon gender, age, disability, and other social factors, as appropriate.	-	Step 4-2: Evaluation		Achievements of the activities are evaluated based on the indicators	-	Issues faced and lessons learned throughout the activities are discussed.	-
LANGKAH/ HAL POKOK	CEK																																																						
3. Pelaksanaan Kegiatan																																																							
Langkah 3-3: Pelatihan																																																							
Jadwal pelatihan ditentukan dengan mempertimbangkan waktu luang penerima manfaat.	-																																																						
Pengumpulan informasi terkait skema/program yang ada untuk diserikan dengan pelatihan.	-																																																						
Langkah 3-4: Kegiatan peningkatan kapasitas lainnya																																																							
Kegiatan dapat menjadi solusi terhadap isu/kondisi yang ada.	-																																																						
Penerima manfaat paham akan pentingnya kegiatan tsb.	-																																																						
4. Pemantauan dan Evaluasi																																																							
Langkah 4-1: Pemantauan																																																							
Data yang dikumpulkan mencakup gender, usia, disabilitas dan faktor sosial lainnya sesuai kebutuhan.	-																																																						
Langkah 4-2: Evaluasi																																																							
Capaian kegiatan dievaluasi berdasarkan indikator.	-																																																						
Diskus mengenai kendala yang dihadapi dan pembelajaran saat melaksanakan kegiatan.	-																																																						
Steps/Items	✓																																																						
Step 3-3: Training																																																							
The training schedule is prepared in consideration of the availability of the beneficiaries.	-																																																						
Information is collected on existing schemes/programs that can be utilized for the training.	-																																																						
Step 3-4: Other capacity development activities																																																							
The activities contribute to providing solutions for current issues.	-																																																						
Beneficiaries understand the necessity of the activities.	-																																																						
(4) Monitoring and Evaluation																																																							
Step 4-1: Monitoring and facilitation																																																							
Data are collected based upon gender, age, disability, and other social factors, as appropriate.	-																																																						
Step 4-2: Evaluation																																																							
Achievements of the activities are evaluated based on the indicators	-																																																						
Issues faced and lessons learned throughout the activities are discussed.	-																																																						
22																																																							

Chapter 6 (continue)– p.23																																																			
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #FFD700;">LANGKAH/ HAL POKOK</th> <th style="background-color: #0070C0; color: white;">CEK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2">2. Lembar Pengecekan bagi Pengawas Program/ Pelaksana Monitoring</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">1. Perencanaan Kegiatan</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Langkah 1-1: Kajian awal rancangan rencana kegiatan dan pemangku kepentingan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pra-seleksi isi kegiatan dan lokasi sasaran berdasarkan kriteria yang jelas.</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pra-seleksi isi kegiatan dilakukan berdasarkan data informasi yang ada mengenai gender, usia, disabilitas, dan faktor sosial lainnya.</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Konfirmasi kesesuaian kegiatan dengan Rencana Induk/ Rencana Aksi.</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kajian awal rancangan rencana kegiatan dibahas pada rapat koordinasi.</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Langkah 1-2: Konsultasi masyarakat untuk memformulasikan rancangan rencana kegiatan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mengumpulkan informasi yang ada mengenai situasi umum masyarakat sasaran dan hal-hal khusus yang perlu dipertimbangkan dan internal dinas penanggung jawab dan OPD terkait lainnya.</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tukuh masyarakat seperti kepala desa, kepala dusun/RT, kepala RW, koordinator shelter/ hunian serta anggota masyarakat lainnya berpartisipasi dalam pertemuan yang membahas situasi terkini dan para korban dan penyintas serta kebutuhan masyarakat sasaran.</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Genre besar usulan dan isi kegiatan dijelaskan kepada masyarakat/ penerima manfaat. Konsistensi dan kelayakan isi kegiatan terhadap kebutuhan dan konteks masyarakat setempat didiskusikan dengan penerima manfaat.</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rancangan rencana kegiatan dan prosedur pelaksanaannya disusun dengan memuat: 1) kegiatan; 2) periode pelaksanaannya; 3) tanggung jawab para pemangku kepentingan termasuk OPD; 4) kontribusi yang ditanggung penerima manfaat (mis. modal tunai, waktu, tenaga kerja); 5) risiko terkait kegiatan ekonomi yang ditanggung penerima manfaat; dan 6) kerangka pemantauan dengan anggaran yang memadai.</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	LANGKAH/ HAL POKOK	CEK	2. Lembar Pengecekan bagi Pengawas Program/ Pelaksana Monitoring		1. Perencanaan Kegiatan		Langkah 1-1: Kajian awal rancangan rencana kegiatan dan pemangku kepentingan		Pra-seleksi isi kegiatan dan lokasi sasaran berdasarkan kriteria yang jelas.	-	Pra-seleksi isi kegiatan dilakukan berdasarkan data informasi yang ada mengenai gender, usia, disabilitas, dan faktor sosial lainnya.	-	Konfirmasi kesesuaian kegiatan dengan Rencana Induk/ Rencana Aksi.	-	Kajian awal rancangan rencana kegiatan dibahas pada rapat koordinasi.	-	Langkah 1-2: Konsultasi masyarakat untuk memformulasikan rancangan rencana kegiatan		Mengumpulkan informasi yang ada mengenai situasi umum masyarakat sasaran dan hal-hal khusus yang perlu dipertimbangkan dan internal dinas penanggung jawab dan OPD terkait lainnya.	-	Tukuh masyarakat seperti kepala desa, kepala dusun/RT, kepala RW, koordinator shelter/ hunian serta anggota masyarakat lainnya berpartisipasi dalam pertemuan yang membahas situasi terkini dan para korban dan penyintas serta kebutuhan masyarakat sasaran.	-	Genre besar usulan dan isi kegiatan dijelaskan kepada masyarakat/ penerima manfaat. Konsistensi dan kelayakan isi kegiatan terhadap kebutuhan dan konteks masyarakat setempat didiskusikan dengan penerima manfaat.	-	Rancangan rencana kegiatan dan prosedur pelaksanaannya disusun dengan memuat: 1) kegiatan; 2) periode pelaksanaannya; 3) tanggung jawab para pemangku kepentingan termasuk OPD; 4) kontribusi yang ditanggung penerima manfaat (mis. modal tunai, waktu, tenaga kerja); 5) risiko terkait kegiatan ekonomi yang ditanggung penerima manfaat; dan 6) kerangka pemantauan dengan anggaran yang memadai.	-	<p>2 Check sheets for Project Supervisor / Monitoring Officers</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #FFD700;">Steps/Items</th> <th style="background-color: #0070C0; color: white;">✓</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2">(1) Planning Activities</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Step 1-1: Pre-examination of activities design and stakeholders</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pre-selection of contents of the activities and target area is done based on clear and explainable criteria</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pre-selection of contents of the activities is done based on available data based on gender, age, disability, and other social factors</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Compliance of the activities with the Master Plan/Action Plan is confirmed</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pre-examined design of the activities are discussed in the coordination meeting</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Step 1-2: Consultation with the community to formulate activities design</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Available information on the general situation of the target community and particular points to be considered is collected within the responsible department and from other relevant departments.</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Community leaders such as village heads, Dusun/RT heads, neighborhood community associations, shelter/housing coordinators as well as other community members participate in the meeting to discuss the current situation of the victims and survivors, as well as the needs of the target community.</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The outline of the candidate activities is explained to the community/beneficiaries including the contents of the activities. Consistency and feasibility of the activities contents in the light of local needs and contexts are discussed with the beneficiaries</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>An activity design and its implementation plan are prepared including: 1) activities; 2) timeline; 3) responsibilities of the stakeholders including the department itself; 4) required input (including cash, time, labor contribution) from the beneficiaries; 5) risks that the beneficiaries may need to endure (especially when related to economic activities), and; 6) monitoring framework with an adequate budget.</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Steps/Items	✓	(1) Planning Activities		Step 1-1: Pre-examination of activities design and stakeholders		Pre-selection of contents of the activities and target area is done based on clear and explainable criteria	-	Pre-selection of contents of the activities is done based on available data based on gender, age, disability, and other social factors	-	Compliance of the activities with the Master Plan/Action Plan is confirmed	-	Pre-examined design of the activities are discussed in the coordination meeting	-	Step 1-2: Consultation with the community to formulate activities design		Available information on the general situation of the target community and particular points to be considered is collected within the responsible department and from other relevant departments.	-	Community leaders such as village heads, Dusun/RT heads, neighborhood community associations, shelter/housing coordinators as well as other community members participate in the meeting to discuss the current situation of the victims and survivors, as well as the needs of the target community.	-	The outline of the candidate activities is explained to the community/beneficiaries including the contents of the activities. Consistency and feasibility of the activities contents in the light of local needs and contexts are discussed with the beneficiaries	-	An activity design and its implementation plan are prepared including: 1) activities; 2) timeline; 3) responsibilities of the stakeholders including the department itself; 4) required input (including cash, time, labor contribution) from the beneficiaries; 5) risks that the beneficiaries may need to endure (especially when related to economic activities), and; 6) monitoring framework with an adequate budget.	-
LANGKAH/ HAL POKOK	CEK																																																		
2. Lembar Pengecekan bagi Pengawas Program/ Pelaksana Monitoring																																																			
1. Perencanaan Kegiatan																																																			
Langkah 1-1: Kajian awal rancangan rencana kegiatan dan pemangku kepentingan																																																			
Pra-seleksi isi kegiatan dan lokasi sasaran berdasarkan kriteria yang jelas.	-																																																		
Pra-seleksi isi kegiatan dilakukan berdasarkan data informasi yang ada mengenai gender, usia, disabilitas, dan faktor sosial lainnya.	-																																																		
Konfirmasi kesesuaian kegiatan dengan Rencana Induk/ Rencana Aksi.	-																																																		
Kajian awal rancangan rencana kegiatan dibahas pada rapat koordinasi.	-																																																		
Langkah 1-2: Konsultasi masyarakat untuk memformulasikan rancangan rencana kegiatan																																																			
Mengumpulkan informasi yang ada mengenai situasi umum masyarakat sasaran dan hal-hal khusus yang perlu dipertimbangkan dan internal dinas penanggung jawab dan OPD terkait lainnya.	-																																																		
Tukuh masyarakat seperti kepala desa, kepala dusun/RT, kepala RW, koordinator shelter/ hunian serta anggota masyarakat lainnya berpartisipasi dalam pertemuan yang membahas situasi terkini dan para korban dan penyintas serta kebutuhan masyarakat sasaran.	-																																																		
Genre besar usulan dan isi kegiatan dijelaskan kepada masyarakat/ penerima manfaat. Konsistensi dan kelayakan isi kegiatan terhadap kebutuhan dan konteks masyarakat setempat didiskusikan dengan penerima manfaat.	-																																																		
Rancangan rencana kegiatan dan prosedur pelaksanaannya disusun dengan memuat: 1) kegiatan; 2) periode pelaksanaannya; 3) tanggung jawab para pemangku kepentingan termasuk OPD; 4) kontribusi yang ditanggung penerima manfaat (mis. modal tunai, waktu, tenaga kerja); 5) risiko terkait kegiatan ekonomi yang ditanggung penerima manfaat; dan 6) kerangka pemantauan dengan anggaran yang memadai.	-																																																		
Steps/Items	✓																																																		
(1) Planning Activities																																																			
Step 1-1: Pre-examination of activities design and stakeholders																																																			
Pre-selection of contents of the activities and target area is done based on clear and explainable criteria	-																																																		
Pre-selection of contents of the activities is done based on available data based on gender, age, disability, and other social factors	-																																																		
Compliance of the activities with the Master Plan/Action Plan is confirmed	-																																																		
Pre-examined design of the activities are discussed in the coordination meeting	-																																																		
Step 1-2: Consultation with the community to formulate activities design																																																			
Available information on the general situation of the target community and particular points to be considered is collected within the responsible department and from other relevant departments.	-																																																		
Community leaders such as village heads, Dusun/RT heads, neighborhood community associations, shelter/housing coordinators as well as other community members participate in the meeting to discuss the current situation of the victims and survivors, as well as the needs of the target community.	-																																																		
The outline of the candidate activities is explained to the community/beneficiaries including the contents of the activities. Consistency and feasibility of the activities contents in the light of local needs and contexts are discussed with the beneficiaries	-																																																		
An activity design and its implementation plan are prepared including: 1) activities; 2) timeline; 3) responsibilities of the stakeholders including the department itself; 4) required input (including cash, time, labor contribution) from the beneficiaries; 5) risks that the beneficiaries may need to endure (especially when related to economic activities), and; 6) monitoring framework with an adequate budget.	-																																																		
23																																																			

Chapter 6 (continue)– p.24

LANGKAH/ HAL POKOK	CEK
2. Penyeleksiian Penerima Manfaat	
Langkah 2-1: Penentuan Kriteria Seleksi Penerima Manfaat	-
Kriteria seleksi penerima manfaat disiapkan oleh OPD yang bertanggung jawab	
Usulan kriteria seleksi didiskusikan dengan masyarakat	
Kriteria dibuat dan ditentukan berdasarkan data/ informasi yang dikumpulkan dan terukur	
Langkah 2-2: Seleksi Penerima Manfaat	-
Penyeleksiian penerima manfaat dilaksanakan berdasarkan kriteria seleksi	
Hasil seleksi dan mekanisme pengaduan/ sengkah diinformasikan kepada masyarakat	
3. Pelaksanaan Kegiatan	
Langkah 3-1: Pertemuan Orientasi	-
Agenda pertemuan orientasi mencakup penjelasan mengenai: 1) kegiatan; 2) periode pelaksanaan; 3) tanggung jawab para pemangku kepentingan, termasuk OPD/dinas; 4) kontribusi yang ditanggung penerima manfaat (mis. modal/uang tunai, waktu, tenaga kerja); 5) risiko yang ditanggung penerima manfaat serta menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan yang diajukan penerima manfaat.	
Kesediaan untuk berpartisipasi dikonfirmasi dan didokumentasikan melalui surat pernyataan secara tertulis.	
Langkah 3-2: Pengadaan	-
Surat perjanjian/MoU terkait pemanfaatan dan perawatan peralatan dengan baik yang disepakati penerima manfaat, jika terdapat bantuan peralatan bagi penerima manfaat.	
Pengadaan peralatan/material/fasilitas sesuai dengan peraturan pemerintahan.	

24

Steps/Items	✓
(2) Selection of Beneficiaries	-
Step 2-1: Set up beneficiaries selection criteria	-
Criteria for the selection of beneficiaries are prepared by the responsible department.	
Contents of the draft selection criteria are discussed with the community as appropriate.	
The criteria are based on collectible and measurable data/information.	
Step 2-2: Selection of beneficiaries for the activities	-
The selection of beneficiaries is carried out according to the selection criteria.	
The community is informed of the result of the selection and its complaint method	
(3) Implementation of Activities	-
Step 3-1: Orientation meeting	-
Contents of the activities including; 1) activities; 2) timeline; 3) responsibilities of the stakeholders including the department itself; 4) required input (including cash, time, labor contribution) from the beneficiaries; 5) risks that the beneficiaries may need to endure burden are explained, and questions raised by beneficiaries are answered in the orientation meeting.	
The willingness to participate is confirmed through writing.	
Step 3-2: Procurement	-
MOU to use and maintain the equipment properly is agreed upon with the participants when the equipment is provided to the participant.	
Equipment/material/facility is procured in compliance with government regulations.	

Chapter 6 (continue)– p.25

LANGKAH/ HAL POKOK	CEK
Langkah 3-3: Pelatihan	-
Pelatihan diselenggarakan sesuai rancangan rencana, seperti isi, periode pelatihan, jumlah peserta, dst.	
Langkah 3-4: Kegiatan pengembangan kapasitas lainnya	-
Kegiatan dapat menjadi solusi terhadap isu/ kendala yang ada	
Tingkat sasaran/capaian dan kegiatan pengembangan kapasitas ditentukan dengan mempertimbangkan kapasitas dan kebutuhan penerima manfaat.	
4. Pemantauan dan Evaluasi	
Langkah 4-1: Pemantauan	-
Kerangka pemantauan dan evaluasi disiapkan.	
Data dikumpulkan berdasarkan lembar pemantauan, kendala yang dihadapi penerima manfaat dicatat secara berkala sesuai dengan kerangka pemantauan.	
Data pemantauan yang dikumpulkan memuat informasi terkait gender, usia, disabilitas dan faktor sosial lainnya yang sesuai.	
Data yang dikumpulkan dan tindakan/fasilitas yang dilakukan dikompilasi dalam format sederhana dan dipresentasikan pada rapat koordinasi.	
Langkah 4-2: Evaluasi	-
Data dan informasi yang diperlukan untuk evaluasi dikumpulkan melalui survei dan wawancara kelompok, kemudian dikompilasi sehingga dapat dibandingkan dengan indikator evaluasi.	
Data evaluasi yang dikumpulkan memuat informasi terkait gender, usia, disabilitas dan faktor sosial lainnya sesuai kebutuhan.	
Rapat evaluasi diselenggarakan bersama para pemangku kepentingan utama kegiatan.	
Hasil rapat evaluasi dicatat dan dipresentasikan pada rapat koordinasi.	

25

Steps/Items	✓
Step 3-3: Training	-
Training is carried out according to the design such as contents, training period, number of participants, etc.	
Step 3-4: Other capacity development activities	-
The activities contribute to providing solutions for current issues.	
The target level of the capacity developed in the activities is set considering the required and current level of the beneficiaries.	
(4) Monitoring and Evaluation	-
Step 4-1: Monitoring and facilitation	-
A monitoring & evaluation framework is prepared.	
Data are collected based on the monitoring form, and issues that the beneficiaries faced are recorded periodically according to the monitoring framework.	
Data are collected based upon gender, age, disability, and other social factors, as appropriate.	
Collected data and actions taken are compiled in a simple format and shared in coordination meetings	
Step 4-2: Evaluation	-
Data and information required for evaluation are collected through surveys and group interviews and compiled so that they can be compared with the evaluation indicators.	
Data are collected based upon gender, age, disability, and other social factors, as appropriate.	
An evaluation meeting is held with the major stakeholders of the activities.	
The results of the evaluation meeting are recorded and presented in the Coordination Meeting	

end

APPENDIX II-4-3

Record of Case Study

APPENDIX II-4-3-A

Record of Case Study by NGOs

	No	1					
	Organization Profil	Organization	Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund (ASB) Indonesia and the Philippines				
	Name of Project		Strengthening local capacities for humanitarian response and inclusive early recovery post-earthquake and tsunami in Central Sulawesi				
	Support Activities		Cash for Work (CFW)				
	Background and Objects of the Project	Background	<p>After the earthquake and tsunami in Central Sulawesi, Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund (ASB) Indonesia and the Philippines in collaboration with the Working Group (WG) of Organisations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) in Palu, Sigi, and Donggala (consists of 5 PWDs organizations) implemented an Inclusive Emergency Response for Affected Community Program from October 2018 until March 2019.</p> <p>Using social inclusion approach, the program focused on Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene/WASH sector, in particular construction of semi-permanent latrines (universal), provision of clean water supply using SkyHydrant filtration units, also hygiene kits distribution for women, persons with disabilities and elderly. A series of trainings, workshops, mentoring and coaching to enhance the capacity of the working group and its members in inclusive humanitarian reliefs also had been conducted.</p> <p>The program is extended in April 2019 and still on-going (as of May 2021). The on-going program focuses on capacity building for local OPDs and community empowerment for inclusive disaster preparedness.</p>				
		Objectives	To promote social inclusion in humanitarian response and early recovery activities in post-earthquake and tsunami in Central Sulawesi				
		Target Indicator (if any)	Vulnerable group (especially PWDs) of affected community are able to access WASH assistance/facilities and key public facilities in a safe and equal manners as well as to play active roles in humanitarian response and post-disaster recovery activities				
	Detailed Support Activities	Contents of the Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of WASH facilities, as in latrines/ sanitation facility semi-permanent and permanent) Enhancing physical accessibility for PWDs in key public facilities Installation of clean water facilities (cash for work) 	Initiating disaster resilient village to enhance social inclusion in community disaster preparednes activities	Strengthening the safe schools task force to promote social inclusion in disaster preparedness at school	Health promotion and hygiene kits distribution	Health promotion and distribution of food and non-food items as response to COVID-19
		Type of activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The earthquake, tsunami and liquefaction had destroyed infrastructure and people's livelihoods. Immediate action was necessary to restore the food sources of affected families to fulfill their food needs and sources of income after food aid is stopped. Pregnant women, breastfeeding, and toddlers are the most vulnerable groups. Immediate assistance is needed so that they can fulfill their nutritional needs to support the development properly 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Community empowerment Gender equality & women empowerment Vulnerable group support (social inclusion) 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Voucher/ Non-cash assistance Gender equality & women empowerment Vulnerable group support(social inclusion) 	
		Sector of Activity	Construction	Community empowerment on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)		Health	
		Implementation Period (Emergency response or Rehabilitation/Reconstruction)	Emergency Response, Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Emergency Response	Emergency Response
		Duration of Implementation (month/year~month/year)	Nov 2018 - present	Jun 2019 - present	Jun 2019 - present	Nov 2018 - Mar 2019	Apr - May 2020
Support Activities Location		City/Regency	Sigi and Donggala				
	Kecamatan/Sub-District	Dolo Barat, Dolo Selatan, Sindue, Sirenja, Balaesang					
	Kelurahan/Village	Kaleke, Pewunu, Rarampadende, Mantikole, Pesaku, Walatana, Baluase, Rogo, Pulu, Ramba, Toaya, Toaya Vunta, Dalaka, Marana, Ape Maliko, Balentuma, Tanjung Padang, Lende Tovea, Lombonga					

SUPPORT ACTIVITIES PROFILE		
Strengthen Mutual Assistance	Promoted interaction among beneficiaries/community like conducting group-based activities and increasing opportunity for gathering	It is a community based activities/program conducted in a community level, such as village, hamlet and shelter; therefore collective action is a necessity.
	Adopt activity that could contribute to mitigate post-disaster stress/trauma (ex. recreation activities, opportunity to interact with other people, etc.)	
	Any other practice/policy applied to strengthen mutual assistance among people and between people and government	Organizing dan facilitating meetings for the community to discuss steps and procedure of the activity, direct involvement and contribution of the community, cash for work scheme, beneficiaries and location of the activities.
Ensure Accountability and Transparency	Defined selection criteria of beneficiary	Prioritizing vulnerable group, in particular persons with disabilities (PWDs) and elderly.
	Opened to the public about selection criteria of beneficiary, selection method and its result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiaries of the activity were discussed and selected in community meeting. Data verification of beneficiary candidates. Selection criteria, methods, and results were open for public.
	Any other practice/policy applied to ensure accountability and transparency	
Facilitate The Community for Continuous Recovery and Reconstruction	Active involvement of community in project formulation (ex. participatory needs assessment, community dialogue for designing project), implementation (ex. selection of beneficiary, selection/ procurement of equipment provided), monitoring & evaluation	The community were actively involved in the program, as in its preparation and formulation (i.e. survey, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and community meetings to discuss the construction/installation program, location, community contribution, etc.), implementation (i.e. construction workers were resourced locally, therefore a construction training to built a standardized universal latrines/ WASH facilities was organized to enhance the capacity of local community), and evaluation (i.e. interview and FGD).
	Set up self-supporting activity/contribution of beneficiary such as labor force, cost sharing, etc. for the purpose of encouraging self-reliance aiming their continuous recovery	The community provided labor force and contributed in cost-sharing of the construction/installation works.
	Any other practice/policy applied to facilitate the community for continuous recovery and construction	-
Considering The Needs and Priority in Each Phase of Post-Disasters Recovery	Any other practice/policy applied according to needs and priority in each phase of post-disaster recovery	Conducting needs assessment in government and community level.
Inclusiveness	Considering inclusiveness of vulnerable population and diverse people in the formulation of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The program focuses on the involvement and active roles of vulnerable group, in particular PWDs and elderly, also promotes social inclusion in community activities. Enhancing physical accessibility of PWDs and elderly at WASH facilities Hygiene kit for vulnerable group Providing Communication, Information and Education (CIE) services for vulnerable group, particularly PWDs and elderly, i.e. sign language interpreter
	Arranged a special measure/support to ensure involvement of vulnerable populations and diverse people in implementation of the support activities	Considering and ensuring the availability of physical accessibility and non-physical support to vulnerable group
	Developed gender-responsive strategies and approaches	-

	Others	Encouraging vulnerable group to play active roles in the program activities, not only as beneficiary but also as volunteer in humanitarian response/ community activity.						
FUNDING SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Support Activities Budget (IDR)		Rp16,259,568,500					
	Funding Details	Funding Source	Swiss Solidarity & Solidar Suisse	ADH	arche noVa	Fons Catala	Action Medeor	
		Amount (IDR)	Rp 4,925,403,500	Rp 5,409,165,000	Rp 1,050,000,000	Rp 1,125,000,000	Rp 3,750,000,000	
TARGET BENEFICIARY	Number of Beneficiary	Individual	Total Number of Individuals (person)	22,000				
			Male (person)	10,500				
			Female (person)	11,500				
		Household (HH)	4,900					
		SMEs	-					
		Group	Existing Group (group / person)	22,000				
			Newly Established Group (group / person)	-				
	Others	* the above numbers have been rounded						
	Vulnerable group who became target beneficiary (if any)	Persons with disabilities (PWDs)	Women	Children	Youth	Elderly		
	Occupation of beneficiaries before the disaster	Farmers, fishermen, employees, students, civil servants, etc.						
IMPLEMENTING STRUCTURE	Implementing Institution		Working Group of Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) in Palu Sigi and Donggala					
	Non-Government Supporting Institution	Institution/Organization	PPDI (Indonesian Association of Persons with Disabilities)	HWDI (Indonesian Association of Women with Disabilities)	Pertuni (Indonesian Association of Blind Persons)	Gerkatin (Indonesian Movement for Deaf Persons Welfare)		
		Support	Volunteers (PWDs) and caregiver	Volunteers (PWDs) and caregiver	Volunteers (PWDs) and caregiver	Volunteers (PWDs) and sign language interpreter		
	Counterpart Institution of Indonesian Government	Institution	Regional disaster management agency	Social affairs department	Education department	Health department		
		Support	Inputs, monitoring, partnership	Inputs and monitoring	Inputs and monitoring	Inputs and monitoring		
	Number of Support Activities Personnel	Total Personnel		9				
		Staff from Central Sulawesi	Female	1				
			Male	8				
		Staff from outside Central Sulawesi	Female	3				
			Male	3				
International Staff		Female	-					
	Male	-						
Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring	Implementing Institution	ASB - MEAL Coordinator					
		Methodology	Field visit, activity report, FGD, interview					
		Implementation Time	During the program implementation					
	Monitoring Results	-						
	Evaluation	Implementing Institution	Independent consultant					
		Methodology	Desk review, observation, interview, FGD					
Implementation Time		Feb-20						

RESULTS AND EVALUATION OF THE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Actual Achievement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 111 semi-permanent sanitation facilities (in average: 4 CfW beneficiaries/facility) - 20 SkyHidrant water filtration units - 2555 packages of hygiene kits with additional items to designated vulnerable group - 32 universal permanent sanitation facilities (in average: 4 CfW beneficiaries/facility) - 157 schools received DRR training practice , established safe school plan, evacuation routes and safe space area. - 20 villages are able to conduct disaster risk mapping, prepare evacuation routes, develop early warning and evacuation plans, establish village task force for disaster preparedness village teams for disaster preparedness - Involvement of OPDs and its members as DRR and WASH facilitators 	
	Unexpected Positive Effect	Active roles of PWDs in the program has significantly increase the awareness of the community and related stakeholders on challenges faced by PWDs and their possible contribution in disaster preparedness and other activities. '	
	Comments/Feedbacks from Beneficiaries	-	
	Lessons Learned for Future Post-Disaster Support Activities	Positioning vulnerable group as actor in the program/ activities increases social inclusion awareness in the community as well as provides access to vulnerable group to contribute in community activities	
	Lessons Learnt from Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Perspective	It is important to hear and to consider women's perspective in the construction of public facility to ensure a safe and female friendly facility. Women involvement in community based program increases its outreach.	
	Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building materials availability to construct the facilities - Lack of coordination among stakeholder, overlapping activities - Most stakeholders acknowledge vulnerable group as beneficiary or passive actor 	
	Notable Attentions in the Implementation of Support Activities	An inclusive initial program assesment shall be made. It's not only conducted to local government and community leaders, but also other community members such as vulnerable group.	
Notable Points of Concern to Extend Your Activities for Other Locations in Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of vulnerable group as actor in project formulation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation • Capacity building and knowledge transfer to local actors, including vulnerable group 		
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	Useful Sites/Links for Further Information	http://www.asbindonesia.org/resources.html	https://reliefweb.int/report/world/humanitarian-inclusionstandards-older-people-and-people-disabilities

	No	2									
	Organization Profile	Organization	Dompot Dhuafa								
	Name of Project		Livelihood Recovery for Poor and Vulnerable Communities in Sigi and Donggala, Central Sulawesi								
	Support Activities		-								
Background and Objects of the Project	Background		<p>Central Sulawesi is categorized as the least-developed area in Indonesia. In 2018, the Human Development Index (HDI) of Central Sulawesi was only 68.88 or below the national average of 71.39. In the same year, HDI for regencies affected by earthquake-tsunami-liquefaction; Sigi (67.66), Donggala (65.14), Parigi-Motong (64.38) were generally below the HDI average of Central Sulawesi; only the city of Palu was above the provincial index with 80.91.</p> <p>Dompot Dhuafa with the support of Care International/Yayasan Care Peduli Indonesia had continuously supported the Government of Indonesia in recovery acceleration of affected communities in Central Sulawesi, from emergency response to rehab - recon phase. During the emergency response, the organizations contributed in the provision of basic necessities such as drinking water, sanitation facilities, shelter and distribution of emergency livelihood kits. In the rehab - recon phase, the organizations focused their supports in livelihood sector.</p>								
	Objectives		To accelerate the recovery in livelihood sector based on the Build Back Better principle as the precondition to improve community preparedness and resilience in Sigi and Donggala.								
	Target Indicator (if any)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restored/ increased production capacity of 370 affected households (HH) in agriculture, fisheries, and micro-enterprises sector. Knowledge transfer to 320 HH on the application of resilient farming/fishing practices, basic entrepreneurship, simple business plan, marketing strategy, including supply chain and value chain. Capacity building to 50 HH in SMEs sector which will lead to livelihood recovery of poor and vulnerable households in sub-urban area. Capacity improvement of poor and vulnerable households on adaptive skills to cope with disaster risks and climate change as well as access to climate and weather information (i.e. floods, landslides, heavy-rains, etc.) 								
Detailed Support Activities	Contents of the Activities		<p>Agriculture Provision of 130 modules, 160 hydroponic planting holes, 3 greenhouses (each greenhouse is equipped with 2000 planting holes, equipment and materials for planting)</p> <p>Fisheries Provision of 12 trawlers and 148 packages of machinery and fish flasks</p> <p>MSME 50 packages of tools and materials for the peanuts processing</p>	<p>Agriculture Organisation of eco-farming (hydroponics) training using learning by doing approach. There is also mentoring on seedlings, maintenance, harvest and post-harvest activities.</p>	<p>SMEs Organisation of food processing training for peanut based product(s) to improve the production procedure (Good Manufacturing Practices; GMP) and product quality .</p>	<p>Agriculture, Fisheries, SMEs Introducing business model canvas (BMC) to develop a simple business plan</p>	<p>Agriculture, Fisheries, SMEs Organisation of bookkeeping training to introduce simple accounting for recording income and expenditure of the business also promote the importance of savings (i.e. capital reverse)</p>	<p>Agriculture, Fisheries, SMEs Organisation of product packing training for improving techniques and methods to packaged the products</p>	Assisting the beneficiaries to open a savings account, so they can prepare a capital reverse for their business as part of DRR and resilience enhancement.	Sharing the result of Dompot Dhuafa market assesment for sectors of intervention (agriculture, fisheries, SMEs (peanut based processing products) in Palu, Sigi, and Donggala to the beneficiaries, so they have a better understanding and insights on market potential and access of their products.	
	Type of activity		Provision of hydroponic equipments and relevant training	Provision of fisherman equipments and relevant training	Livelihood restoration for MSMEs and relevant training						
	Sector of Activity		Agriculture	Fisheries	SMEs - food processing						
	Implementation Period (Emergency response or Rehabilitation/Reconstruction)		Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon						
	Duration of Implementation (month/year~month/year)		Mar 2020- Aug 2020	Mar 2020- Aug 2020	Mar 2020- Aug 2020						
	Support Activities Location		City/Regency	Sigi							
		Kecamatan/Sub-District	Dolo and Sigi Biromaru								
		Kelurahan/Village	Kabobona, Lolu, Loru, and Pombewe								

SUPPORT ACTIVITIES PROFIL	Strengthen Mutual Assistance	Promoted interaction among beneficiaries/community like conducting group-based activities and increasing opportunity for gathering	Group establishment to promote collaboration in livelihood recovery activities, trainings and savings.
		Adopt activity that could contribute to mitigate post-disaster stress/trauma (ex. recreation activities, opportunity to interact with other people, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitating market visits for MSMEs sector beneficiaries to gifts shop as part of market assesment activity. Facilitating market visits for agriculture sector beneficiaries to hydroponics entrepreneur
		Any other practice/policy applied to strengthen mutual assistance among people and between people and government	-
	Ensure Accountability and Transparency	Defined selection criteria of beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster affected community (i.e. farmers, fishermen, and MSMEs) Poor community with a maximum income of IDR 900,000 per month Vulnerable group, prioritizing pregnant and lactating women, persons with disabilities, elderly (age > 60-year old), and single mothers/woman as the head of)
		Opened to the public about selection criteria of beneficiary, selection method and its result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizing FGD for program socialization to all/most village community (prior to the Covid-19 pandemic) Assigned one community member in each village of intervention as a focal point, in particular to collect complaints, feedbacks, and response from the community (Complaints, Feedbacks, Response Mechanism; CFRM). Announcing the result of the selection of the beneficiaries in strategic places (i.e. announcement board at village office). The announcement always states the program hotline number for complaints, feedbacks, and responses. Putting CFRM sticker/label at beneficiary's house. Putting CFRM banners at strategic places in each village of intervention
		Any other practice/policy applied to ensure accountability and transparency	Monitoring is carried out during and after the implementation of the activity by MEAL staff(s).
	Facilitate The Community for Continuous Recovery and Reconstruction	Active involvement of community in project formulation (ex. participatory needs assessment, community dialogue for designing project), implementation (ex. selection of beneficiary, selection/procurement of equipment provided), monitoring & evaluation	<p>Selection of beneficiaries: FGD was carried out for socializing the Dompot Dhuafa-Yayasan Care Peduli (DD-YCP) program to all community members in each village of intervention. During the Covid-19 pandemic, the FGD was modified into house visit to each household by the PIC.</p> <p>Needs assessment: The beneficiaries filled out the need assessment form of DD-YCP (i.e. budget estimates of capital for a business), then submitted the form and proposal to the PIC of each sector. The PIC adjusted the budget estimates accoding to standard project budget.</p>
		Set up self-supporting activity/contribution of beneficiary such as labor force, cost sharing, etc. for the purpose of encouraging self-reliance aiming their continuous recovery	DD conducted market assessment survey of sectors of intervention and facilitated business matching between beneficiaries and middlemen (example: agriculture sector).
		Any other practice/policy applied to facilitate the community for continuous recovery and construction	Provision of seasonal calendar, facilitation of business matching, opening a savings account, and food production certificate for home industry (P-IRT).
	Considering The Needs and Priority in Each Phase of Post-Disasters Recovery	Any other practice/policy applied according to needs and priority in each phase of post-disaster recovery	-
Inclusiveness	Considering inclusiveness of vulnerable population and diverse people in the formulation of activities	Members of community can give their feedbacks on DD-YCP program during the socialization event (FGD/house visit). To include vulnerable group as one of selection criteria for beneficiaries.	
	Arranged a special measure/support to ensure involvement of vulnerable populations and diverse people in implementation of the support activities	In training activity, Dompot Dhuafa (DD) allows elderly and pregnant women beneficiaries to pass their participation to one of their family members if their condition does not allow. Dompot Dhuafa also provides necessary facility for vulnerable group during training, as in comfortable chair for pregnant women.	
	Developed gender-responsive strategies and approaches	-	
Others		Established a collaboration with village government. In fishery sector, the village government facilitated a pickup truck (owned by the village office) to DD team for distributing goods to beneficiaries. Empowering local youth in the village as volunteers, such as distributing goods to beneficiaries since they are more familiar with the location and its routes.	

FUNDING SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Support Activities Budget (IDR)		Rp. 28,356,640,000								
	Funding Details		Funding Source		SHO and Mitra Yayasan Care Peduli						
			Amount (IDR)		Rp. 3,358,822,000						
TARGET BENEFICIARY	Number of Beneficiary	Individual	Total Number of Individuals (person)		1,459						
			Male (person)		681						
			Female (person)		778						
		Household (HH)		370							
		SMEs		50							
		Group	Existing Group (group / person)		-						
	Newly Established Group (group / person)		37								
	Others		-								
	Vulnerable group who became target beneficiary (if any)			Persons with disabilities (PwDs), elderly, pregnant and lactating women, single mothers/ household with woman as the head of the family)							
	Occupation of beneficiaries before the disaster			Farmers, MSMEs, and fishermen							
IMPLEMENTING STRUCTURE	Implementing Institution		-								
	Non-Government Supporting Institution	Institution/Organization		SHO	CARE						
		Support		Funding	Cooperation partner						
	Counterpart Institution of Indonesian Government	Institution		Sigi Investment Coordinating Board and One-Stop-Service Department	Sigi Health Department	Sigi / Donggala Cooperatives and MSMEs Department	Sigi Agriculture Department	Sigi/Donggala Food Security Department	Sigi/Donggala Industry and Trade Department	Central Sulawesi Agriculture Department	Donggala Fisheries Department
		Support		Socialization on procedure to obtain Food Production Certificate for Home Industry (P-IRT) to beneficiaries	Socialization on health standards for food processing and packaging as a pre-requisite prior to P-IRT application	Respondent in DD market assessment survey	Respondent in DD market assessment survey	Respondent in DD market assessment survey	Respondent in DD market assessment survey	Respondent of Market Assessment Interview	Respondent of Market Assessment Interview
	Number of Support Activities Personnel	Total Personnel		24							
		Staff from Central Sulawesi	Female		5						
			Male		16						
		Staff from outside Central Sulawesi	Female		3						
			Male		0						
International Staff		Female		0							
	Male		0								
Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring	Implementing Institution		MEAL Program							
		Methodology		PAM (Post-Approval Monitoring) and PDM (Post-Distribution Monitoring) survey using Kobotoolbox e-questionnaire Field monitoring by MEAL staff(s)							
		Implementation Time		1 ~ 3 weeks after the activity is completed (PAM and PDM)							
		Monitoring Results		-							
	Evaluation	Implementing Institution		MEAL Program							
		Methodology		Meetings with PIC / Specialists about findings from the field.							
Implementation Time		Weekly/monthly/after monitoring									

RESULTS AND EVALUATION OF THE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Actual Achievement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conventional farmers have a good understanding on hydroponics and its advantages. • Established new market access for the food processing MSMEs. Previously, their product is sold in their kiosks and nearby kiosks, now their peanut-based product is sold in supermarket. • Disaster affected fishermen obtain new machines and trawlers • Beneficiaries have a good understanding of doing business, such as its potential/future growth, supply chain, value chain, etc. • Wives of the fishermen are able to produce fish nuggets.
	Unexpected Positive Effect	-
	Comments/Feedbacks from Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Love the simple accounting training. After the training, I can manage my finance better (Badri). • Thank you very much for teaching us to make nuggets, now I can make it at home for private consumption. In the future, it may become a new business for me (Hapila)
	Lessons Learned for Future Post-Disaster Support Activities	Beneficiaries are aware of the importance of savings; however, there is still a need for assistance from the government and NGOs on supporting facilities (especially in a remote area) and financial literacy on the importance of having capital reverse as risk management. If most businesses have capital reverse, they can immediately recover when a disaster happened.
	Lessons Learnt from Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Perspective	-
	Challenges	The main challenges are the short duration for program implementation, community acceptance for vulnerable group beneficiaries, and the Covid-19 pandemic.
	Notable Attentions in the Implementation of Support Activities	A good coordination with the village governments and related stakeholders is crucial for program implementation.
	Notable Points of Concern to Extend Your Activities for Other Locations in Indonesia	Market assessment and its follow-up activities are the heart of a speedy economic recovery. Based on the data and result of the market assessment, the key stakeholders can identify prioritized sectors, their potential market, issues in the supply chain, hindering and supporting policies, required financial support and possible linkage to financial institutions, also existing market fairness.
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	Useful Sites/Links for Further Information	-

No		3					
Organization Profile		Organization					
		Yavasan Plan International Indonesia					
Name of Project		DEC Phase 2 Sulawesi Recovery and Reconstruction Project					
Support Activities		Improving school learning spaces, disaster risk reduction for households, knowledge about CP (Child Protection), Hygiene, MHM (Menstrual Hygiene Management), SGBV (Sexual and Gender-based Violence), and safe school programs.					
Background and Objectives of Project	Background	Conditions found in the education sector after the Central Sulawesi 7.4 earthquake that occurred on September 28, 2018, recorded that 1,185 education units were affected. They are 936 schools and 20 madrasah (Islamic School). The impact for the education unit is as follow; the classroom was severely damaged/collapsed, other teaching and learning facilities were damaged.					
	Objectives	1. Increasing household income through multipurpose cash, 2. Constructing safe schools both in structure and in community capacity related to disaster-safe school programs and also related to knowledge about Child Protection, Hygiene, MHM, and SGBV. 3. Increasing knowledge about disaster risk reduction in the scope of households and the improvement capacities for the teachers and civil servants related to disaster risk reduction.					
	Target Indicator (if any)	1. Students receive many benefits from the safe school program such as knowledge, awareness and safer learning environment. 2. The level of awareness and knowledge of girls and boys regarding child protection, SGBV, and MHM 3. Family knowledge and awareness about disaster risk reduction increases.					
Support Activity Details	Contents of the Activity	Strengthening/rehabilitation for structures and/or architecture regarding lightly or moderately damaged schools based on the safer school building guidelines including structural assessment, and training for construction workers from the community	Conducting training on DRR and comprehensive safe school training for school staff and civil servants	Strengthening the CP forums at the district and provincial levels about regulation and programs.	Supporting the development prevention mechanism and reporting of CP and SGBV in schools	Disbursement of Multipurpose Cash-Based Assistance for affected families	
	Type of activity	Vulnerable group support (social inclusion)	Community empowerment, Gender equality & women empowerment, Vulnerable group support (social inclusion)			Cash & Labor Intensive Assistance, Vouchers/Non-Cash Assistance	
	Sector of Activity	4. Construction	9. Service				
	Implementation Period (Emergency response or Rehabilitation/Reconstruction)	Emergency Response, Rehab-Recon	Emergency Response, Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	
	Duration of Implementation (month/year~month/year)	18 months	18 months	12 months	12 months	10 months	
	Support Activities Location	City/Regency	Sigi and Palu				
		Kecamatan/Sub-District	Kulawi, South Kulawi, Sigi Biromaru, North Palu, West Palu, Tawaeli				
Kelurahan/Village		Bolapapu, Lonca, Tangkulowi, Pombewe, Jono Oge, Gimpu, Kayumalue, Baru, panau					
Strengthen Mutual Assistance	Promoted interaction among beneficiaries/community like conducting group-based activities and increasing opportunity for gathering						
	Adopt activity that can contribute to mitigate post-disaster stress/trauma (ex. recreation activities, opportunity to interact with other people, etc.)	The involvement of community and local leaders in the activity implementation					
	Any other practice/policy applied to strengthen mutual assistance among people and between people and government	Developing the mechanisms that is applicable in society based on the existed policies at the district level and province					
Ensure Accountability and Transparency	Defined selection criteria of beneficiary	Establishing the criteria for each beneficiary					
	Open to the public about selection criteria of beneficiary, selection method and its result	The involvement of government and community leaders during the selection of beneficiary.					
	Any other practice/policy applied to ensure accountability and transparency	establishing the feedback mechanism from beneficiaries, community and also government.					

SUPPORT ACTIVITIES PROFILE

	Facilitate The Community for Continuous Recovery and Reconstruction	Activating the involvement of community in project formulation (ex. participatory needs assessment, community dialogue for designing project), implementation (ex. selection of beneficiary, selection/procurement of equipment provided), monitoring & evaluation	Limited Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was intended to obtain data and information from representatives (teacher, parents, and students)				
		Setting up self-supporting activity/contribution of beneficiary such as labor force, cost sharing, etc. for the purpose of encouraging self-reliance aiming their continuous recovery	Providing scholarship assistance for students whose schools were affected.				
		Any other practice/policy applied to facilitate the community for continuous recovery and construction	Construction of learning spaces according to minimum standards of education services				
	Considering The Needs and Priority in Each Phase of Post-Disasters Recovery	Any other practice/policy applied according to needs and priority in each phase of post-disaster recovery	Conducting surveys to obtain data and information related to gaps that may be possible to help students get services and teachers to provide appropriate educational services needs				
	Inclusiveness	Considering inclusiveness of vulnerable population and diverse people in the formulation of activities	Considering access for disabilities in the construction of learning spaces and including inclusive school content				
		Arranged a special measure/support to ensure involvement of vulnerable populations and diverse people in implementation of the support activities	Involving and providing space for people with disabilities in every project activity				
		Developed gender-responsive strategies and approaches	the usage of cultural sensitive gender approach by improving the knowledge of teachers, local government and students about SGBV, MHM, and Hygiene in schools				
Others		Direct involvement of people with disabilities in balance for men and women, facilitating the dissemination of inclusivity and gender in society					
FUNDING SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Support Activities Budget (IDR)		Rp22,073,131,304				
	Funding Details	Funding Source	Disaster Emergency Committee Phase-I	SHO	KNO	UNICEF	Disaster Emergency Committee Phase-II
		Amount (IDR)	Rp2,962,640,000	Rp4,141,940,000	Rp1,557,957,250	Rp1,594,770,000	Rp11,815,824,054
TARGET BENEFICIARY	Number of Beneficiary	Individual	Total Number of Individuals (person)	8,329			
			Male (person)	3,896			
			Female (person)	4,496			
		Group	Household (HH)	1,069			
			SMEs	-			
			Existing Group (group / person)	-			
	Newly Established Group (group / person)	-					
Others	32 schools						
Vulnerable group who became target beneficiary (if any)	People with Disabilities, Women, Children, Youth						
Occupation of beneficiaries before the disaster	Farmers, Fishermen, Carpenters, Odd jobs, etc.						
IMPLEMENTING STRUCTURE	Implementing Institution		Education and Culture Department				
	Non-Government Supporting Institution	Institution/Organization	Yayasan Rebana	Yayasan Ibu	YEU	Disaster Management Community Association	
		Support	Program implementation	Program implementation	Program implementation	Program implementation	
	Counterpart Institution of Indonesian Government	Institution	Education and Culture Department	Women Empowerment & Child Protection Department (DP3A)	Public Works Department	Regional Disaster Management Department	Tadulako University
		Support	Consultation	Consultation	Assistant	Coordination and Consultation	Research
	Number of Support Activities Personnel	Total Personnel		8			
		Staff from Central Sulawesi	Female	4			
Male			4				
Staff from outside Central Sulawesi		Female	5				
	Male	6					

		International Staff	Female	-	
			Male	-	
RESULTS AND EVALUATION OF THE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring	Implementing Institution	Yayasan Plan International Indonesia	
			Methodology	Field Visits, FGDs, Interviews, Audits	
			Implementation Time	At the middle and the end of the project period	
			Monitoring Results	-	
		Evaluation	Implementing Institution	Yayasan Plan International Indonesia	
	Methodology		Workshop		
	Implementation Time		At the middle and the end of the project period		
		Actual Achievement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construct safe learning spaces for 32 schools in 3 districts 2. Distributed school kits: 4447; hygiene kits: 3588; cfs kits: 50; shelter kits: 4438 3. 1069 Families received cash funds 4. 1004 Household disaster preparedness equipment 5. 4 Child-friendly building 6. Installment of water tap 40 units (during COVID-19) 		
		Unexpected Positive Effect	Government and community response in the acceptance of highly cooperative institution		
		Comments/Feedbacks from Beneficiaries	-		
		Lessons Learned for Future Post-Disaster Support Activities	Good communication with stakeholders was very crucial for better implementation at the field level		
		Lessons Learnt from Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Perspective	There is still a small part of the community that has not been introduced about gender equality, but in activities that were conducted together, there was a good understanding of gender equality		
		Challenges	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of materials needed by the community at the beginning to the middle of an emergency period 2. Access to the location was constrained by other emergencies situations such as landslides and floods 3. Coordination between agencies at the beginning of the emergency period, there were still overlap of locations and types of assistance 		
	Notable Attentions in the Implementation of Support Activities	During the implementation period, there was not the same criteria between institutions, hence the government policy is required for uniformity of criteria in each sector			
	Notable Points of Concern to Extend Your Activities for Other Locations in Indonesia	For instance, in the education sector, not all schools have comprehensively received the implementation of disaster-safe schools, hence the government needs to issue a policy as a reference for implementing the disaster-safe education for all schools in Central Sulawesi Province			
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION		Useful Sites/Links for Further Information	-		

ACTIVITIES PROFILE	No		4				
	Organization Profile		Organization				
			Yayasan Menara Agung Pengharapan Internasional				
	Name of Project		Palu Recovery Project				
	Support Activities		Mobile health clinic, health promotion, maternal and child nutrition support, organic farming, hygiene kit for children, psychosocial support for children				
	Background and Objects of the Project		Background				
			On 28 September 2018, a series of natural disasters (i.e. earthquakes, tsunami, and liquefaction) had occurred in Central Sulawesi, particularly in Palu, Sigi, Donggala, and Parigi Moutong. The disasters caused many casualties, injuries, and environmental damage that affected the communities' livelihood and well-being. Menara Agung had actively contributed to the post-disaster recovery activity in Central Sulawesi since the emergency response phase in October 2018. In the emergency response phase, Menara Agung supported the distribution of food and non-food materials also provided a free medical treatment program in Palu and Sigi. In the rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, Menara Agung continued its assistance in Sigi (February 2019 ~ January 2020).				
			Objectives				
			1. To improve the well-being of affected community 2. To provide accessible healthcare service to vulnerable group 3. To fulfill the needs of hygiene and sanitation kits of targeted population 4. To increase food security of vulnerable households with organic farming 5. To support child development and resilience with age-based psychosocial activities				
			Target Indicator (if any)				
			1. A 12-month of health and nutrition supports to pregnant and lactating mothers in Sigi. 2. Monthly-based mobile health clinic service to communities in Sigi for 12 months. 3. Health education for communities in Sigi 4. Age-based non-food items kits for children 5. Training on organic farming (vegetables) for the head of the family 6. Provision of seeds and agriculture materials for the trainees of organic farming. 7. Children attended the psychosocial support activity; the activity also includes disaster risk reduction materials.				
	Detailed Support Activities		Contents of the Activities				
			Health promotion and nutritional Support	Provision of hygiene kits for children	Mobile health clinic	Organic farming	Psychosocial support for children
			Type of activity				
			Gender equality & women empowerment Vulnerable group support (social inclusion)	Vulnerable group support (social inclusion)	Vulnerable group support (social inclusion)	Community empowerment Vulnerable group support (social inclusion)	Vulnerable group support (social inclusion)
			Sector of Activity				
		Health	Health	Health	Agriculture	Health	
			Implementation Period (Emergency response or Rehabilitation/Reconstruction)				
			Rehab-Recon				
		Duration of Implementation (month/year~month/year)					
		Jan-20					
Support Activities Location		City/Regency					
		Sigi					
		Kecamatan/Sub-District					
		Dolo, Dolo Selatan, Tanambulava, Gumbasa, Kulawi, and Sigi Biromaru					
		Kelurahan/Village					
		Potoya, Karawana, Kabobona, Jono, Sibalaya Utara, Sibalaya Selatan, Omu, Simoro, Tuva, Sungku, Loru, Jono Oge, andPombewe					
Strengthen Mutual Assistance		Promoted interaction among beneficiaries/community like conducting group-based activities and increasing opportunity for gathering					
		Promoting group activity (women farmers group) in organic farming Promoting child interaction in psychosocial support activity (to play together and to support each other)					
		Adopt activity that could contribute to mitigate post-disaster stress/trauma (ex. recreation activities, opportunity to interact with other people, etc.)					
		Integrating fun and entertaining activities, such as playing games, singing, dancing in psychosocial support for children					

SUPPORT AC		Any other practice/policy applied to strengthen mutual assistance among people and between people and government	Health promotion and nutritional support for mothers and children is a good platform to establish and strengthen mutual assistance between communities and the governments (i.e. the community health center)
	Ensure Accountability and Transparency	Defined selection criteria of beneficiary	Selection criteria was developed together with the sub-district and village governments
		Opened to the public about selection criteria of beneficiary, selection method and its result	-
		Any other practice/policy applied to ensure accountability and transparency	-
	Facilitate The Community for Continuous Recovery and Reconstruction	Active involvement of community in project formulation (ex. participatory needs assessment, community dialogue for designing project), implementation (ex. selection of beneficiary, selection/procurement of equipment provided), monitoring & evaluation	-
		Set up self-supporting activity/contribution of beneficiary such as labor force, cost sharing, etc. for the purpose of encouraging self-reliance aiming their continuous recovery	-
		Any other practice/policy applied to facilitate the community for continuous recovery and construction	Organized training on organic farming to disaster-affected households to fulfill their nutrition also as part of food security at the family level
	Considering The Needs and Priority in Each Phase of Post-Disasters Recovery	Any other practice/policy applied according to needs and priority in each phase of post-disaster recovery	-
	Inclusiveness	Considering inclusiveness of vulnerable population and diverse people in the formulation of activities	-
		Arranged a special measure/support to ensure involvement of vulnerable populations and diverse people in implementation of the support activities	-
		Developed gender-responsive strategies and approaches	-
	Others		1. Coordination with local governments in the location of intervention prior the program implementation 2. Established a partnership with village government and local communities.
	FUNDING SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Support Activities Budget (IDR)	
Funding Details		Funding Source	Tearfund New Zealand
		Amount (IDR)	Rp177,500,000

TARGET BENEFICIARY	Number of Beneficiary	Individual	Total Number of Individuals (person)	26,481				
			Male (person)	10,419				
			Female (person)	16,062				
		Household (HH)	398					
		SMEs	-					
		Group	Existing Group (group / person)	-				
			Newly Established Group (group / person)	-				
	Others	-						
	Vulnerable group who became target beneficiary (if any)	Women, Children, Elderly, Community						
	Occupation of beneficiaries before the disaster	Farmers						
IMPLEMENTING STRUCTURE	Implementing Institution		Yayasan Menara Agung Pengharapan Internasional					
	Non-Government Supporting Institution	Institution/Organization						
		Support						
	Counterpart Institution of Indonesian Government	Institution	Central Sulawesi Social Affairs Department	Central Sulawesi Health Department	Sigi Government	Sigi Health Department	Sigi Agriculture Department and Food Security Department	
		Support	Inputs, guidance, and coordination letters	Inputs, guidance, and coordination letters	Inputs and guidance	Inputs and guidance	Inputs and guidance	
	Number of Support Activities Personnel	Total Personnel		8				
		Staff from Central Sulawesi	Female	2				
			Male	3				
		Staff from outside Central Sulawesi	Female	2				
			Male	1				
International Staff		Female	-					
	Male	-						
RESULTS AND EVALUATION OF THE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring	Implementing Institution	-				
			Methodology	-				
			Implementation Time	-				
			Monitoring Results	-				
		Evaluation	Implementing Institution	-				
			Methodology	-				
	Implementation Time		-					
	Actual Achievement		<p>1. Mobile health clinic services could reach a remote village with challenging geographies and limited healthcare services in Sigi. The total number of beneficiaries is 3,927 persons.</p> <p>2. Provision of health education and nutritional support to target communities in Sigi, such as mothers, children, and the elderly. The total number of beneficiaries is 11,150 persons</p> <p>3. Organic farming training reached out to 398 housewives as beneficiaries. The trainees also received the necessary agriculture materials and equipment, such as vegetable seeds.</p> <p>4. Hygiene kits were distributed to 4,540 children.</p> <p>5. The psychosocial activities reached out to 6,466 children.</p>					
	Unexpected Positive Effect		-					
	Comments/Feedbacks from Beneficiaries		The beneficiaries were very grateful for the supports because it helped them to stay motivated and to recover from the severed post-disaster condition.					
Lessons Learned for Future Post-Disaster Support Activities		Good coordination, cooperation, and collaboration between local governments, private sectors, NGOs, and other elements are essential in post-disaster recovery and restoration activities.						

F	Lessons Learnt from Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Perspective	According to the organization's core value in gender equality, Menara Agung always supports and involves women in program activities.
	Challenges	1. Challenging geographies and weather in the location of intervention. 2. Inconsistent village data.
	Notable Attentions in the Implementation of Support Activities	To include beneficiaries' criteria in the prepared list of beneficiaries.
	Notable Points of Concern to Extend Your Activities for Other Locations in Indonesia	Coordination with local governments
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	Useful Sites/Links for Further Information	yayasanmenaraagung.org

No		5						
Organization Profile		Organization						
		Karsa Institute						
Name of Project		The Livelihood Recovery of Affected Peoples after the Earthquake and Tsunami Disasters in Central Sulawesi						
Support Activities		The support for agricultural, livestock, fishery, and MSMEs activities						
Background and Objects of the Project		Background						
		The Post-disaster Regional Recovery and Reconstruction Plan focusing on; acceleration of post-disaster social recovery, acceleration of post-disaster economic recovery and reconstruction, also normalization of social, economic, and culture. In the social sector, a development recovery program was conducted that pays attention to women's groups and other vulnerable groups.						
		Objectives						
		The expected results of this project are; The recovery of sustainable livelihood of SMEs, agriculture, livestock, fisheries, and coastal sectors, followed by an increase in a business management capacity for 120 peoples or head of households who were most vulnerable to the earthquake and tsunami in Sigi and Donggala regencies						
		Target Indicator (if any)						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The 6 SMEs managed by the most vulnerable business in the Sigi and Donggala regencies can be built and restored; - The recovery of 30 fisheries and coastal processing products in Donggala regency - The development of sustainable agricultural practices for 50 affected farmers in Sigi regency -Recovering and developing livestock businesses for 30 most vulnerable peoples or household heads in Sigi and Donggala regencies - Increased capacity in the business management, marketing, and finance for 120 vulnerable peoples or households, SMEs, farmers, breeders and fishermen 						
Detailed Support Activities		Contents of the Activities						
		Agriculture Sector: 1. Agricultural training (chili and onions), business management, marketing, and financial management; 2. Farming onions and chilies Seed distribution support and land management for both groups and individuals.	Livestock Sector: 1. Livestock training (pigs and cows) business management, marketing, and finance management; 2. Distribution of 20 pigs and 60 piglets, distribution of 10 cows for fattening and cage construction.	Fisheries sector: 1. Training fo Capture fishery, business management and marketing, Finance management; 2. Boat assistance with engines and equipment of 24 units, assistance of rumpon (FAD; Fish Aggregating device) for 1 group	MSME Sector: 1. Business management training, marketing, and finance management; 2. Business Capital Assistance and processed products for 50 beneficiaries			
		Type of activity			Voucher/Non-Cash Assistance, Community Empowerment, Gender Equality & Women Empowerment, Vulnerable Group Support (social inclusivity)			
		Sector of Activity			Agriculture	Livestock, Construction	Fishery	Culinary Business, Processed Food, Services
		Implementation Period (Emergency response or Rehabilitation/Reconstruction)			Rehab-Recon			
Duration of Implementation (month/year~month/year)			January-July, 2020	January-July, 2020				

SUPPORT ACTIVITIES PROFILE	Support Activities Location	City/Regency	Donggala and Sigi
		Kecamatan/Sub-District	Sirenja and Kulawi
		Kelurahan/Village	Tanjung Padang, Namo, and Lonca
	Strengthen Mutual Assistance	Promoted interaction among beneficiaries/community like conducting group-based activities and increasing opportunity for gathering	Grouping based on the same type of business has proceeded an exchange of knowledge and experience. This is also an opening of socialization space for survivors in each program location through the series of training and organizing of business groups
		Adopt activity that could contribute to mitigate post-disaster stress/trauma (ex. recreation activities, opportunity to interact with other people, etc.)	At the end of the program, a cross visit was planned between business groups in Donggala and Sigi regencies. Program locations in the highlands (Sigi) and coastal areas (Donggala) have different characteristics to be shared such as experiences and good practice, also build cohesion between communities
		Any other practice/policy applied to strengthen mutual assistance among people and between people and government	The Speakers of agriculture, livestock, and fisheries training are the civil servant from each regency. Government official and department are also involved in the handing-over process to built the synergy and commitments for sustainability of programs from the village government, municipalities, and implementing organizations
	Ensure Accountability and Transparency	Defined selection criteria of beneficiary	The approved criteria with the donor (marginal group: female head of household, poverty people, elderly, and groups with disabilities - program commitment to guide 60% female beneficiaries) are discussed with the village office to create the same perception, assessment, and determination.
		Opened to the public about selection criteria of beneficiary, selection method and its result	Beneficiary mapping was conducted through a field survey and consultation with village office, then decided together and announced through a meeting between potential beneficiaries and the village office
		Any other practice/policy applied to ensure accountability and transparency	Feedback regarding complaints, objections, suggestions, appreciation will be delivered through face-to-face activities conducted by project staff and the village office, especially the heads of hamlets and community neighborhood (RT)
	Facilitate The Community for Continuous Recovery and Reconstruction	Active involvement of community in project formulation (ex. participatory needs assessment, community dialogue for designing project), implementation (ex. selection of beneficiary, selection/procurement of equipment provided), monitoring & evaluation	The kind of assistance types and specifications are determined together with project staff through the FGD with the beneficiary in groups based on intervention sector.
		Set up self-supporting activity/contribution of beneficiary such as labor force, cost sharing, etc. for the purpose of encouraging self-reliance aiming their continuous recovery	Types of assistance and activities which are selected by the group are submitted through a business activity proposal. This approach allows business groups to plan and outline an implementation strategy of activities
		Any other practice/policy applied to facilitate the community for continuous recovery and construction	-
	Considering The Needs and Priority in Each Phase of Post-Disasters Recovery	Any other practice/policy applied according to needs and priority in each phase of post-disaster recovery	The restoration of production facilities for community that will grow the economic and social aspects and also encourage their participation in the agriculture, livestock, fishery, and MSME development sectors

	Inclusiveness	Considering inclusiveness of vulnerable population and diverse people in the formulation of activities		The commitment is to prioritize the active that may involve vulnerable groups in planning, implementation and also monitoring activities.		
		Arranged a special measure/support to ensure involvement of vulnerable populations and diverse people in implementation of the support activities		CFM is used to accommodate the interest of vulnerable group. The criteria of beneficiary should be set on vulnerable group		
		Developed gender-responsive strategies and approaches		the main target of the program is 60% of women, explaining the commitment to involve women in planning, implementing and monitoring activities		
	Others		Procurement of fishing boats in the Tanjung Padang village: The vendor (boat carpenters) was determined by the beneficiary as many as two persons. The boat carpenters have received the list of beneficiaries' names and either beneficiary was received the information about the boat carpenters to allow the supervision and monitoring of the quality and duration of boat construction. Moreover, this model is used to leverage the local businesses and encourage economic recovery for boat-construction groups. The procurement model agreement was stated in the minutes of procurement goods			
FUNDING SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Support Activities Budget (IDR)			Rp1,913,213,053		
	Funding Details		Funding Source	Movalux-Care Indonesia (YCP)		
			Amount (IDR)	Rp1,913,213,053		
TARGET BENEFICIARY	Number of Beneficiary	Individual	Total Number of Individuals (person)	160		
			Male (person)	44		
			Female (person)	116		
		Household (HH)		160		
		SMEs		3		
		Group	Existing Group (group / person)	-		
			Newly Established Group (group / person)	-		
	Others		-			
	Vulnerable group who became target beneficiary (if any)			People with Disabilities, Women, Youth, Elderly, Female family head, and Orphaned children		
	Occupation of beneficiaries before the disaster			Farmers/breeders, Fishermen and SMEs		
IE	Implementing Institution			Karsa institute		
	Non-Government Supporting Institution	Institution/Organization	Care Indonesia - (YCP)	businessman (individual)		
		Support	MEAL assistance, CMF, Covid-19 Response support project staff capacity building and project funding	Training for MSME trainer		
	Institution	Sigi Agriculture Department	Sigi Livestock Department	Donggala Fisheries Department	Donggala Local Government (vice regent)	

IMPLEMENTING STRUCTURE	Counterpart Institution of Indonesian Government		Support	TOT and technical assistance	TOT and assistance for breeders group	TOT and assistance for fishermen group	Sustainability commitment, making the target village (Tanjung Padang) a land fishery pilot project. The formed group through this project will become the executor and beneficiary	
	Number of Support Activities Personnel	Total Personnel		7				
		Staff from Central Sulawesi	Female	-				
			Male	-				
		Staff from outside Central Sulawesi	Female	-				
			Male	-				
		International Staff	Female	-				
Male	-							
RESULTS AND EVALUATION OF THE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring	Implementing Institution	Care dan Karsa				
			Methodology	Survey and interviews, PDM (Precedence Diagram Method)				
			Implementation Time	January-July, 2020				
			Monitoring Results	-				
	Evaluation	Evaluation	Implementing Institution	Care and Karsa Institute				
			Methodology	Program review by beneficiary and local government				
			Implementation Time	Jul-20				
	Actual Achievement			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Pig farmer group in Lonca village starting their business with 20 pigs and 60 piglets for fattening - The Cattle farmer group raises 10 cows for fattening in Namo village - A group of farmers who grows shallots on an area of 2 ha in Lonca village - Chili farmer groups in Namo village covering an area of 2 ha - 24 fishermen obtained boats, engines and fishing gear assistances - A group of fishermen works on rumpon (FAD) in Tanjung Padang village - The processing products (fish and cattle abon) produce by SME group in Tanjung Padang village - Business capital assistance for clothing seller and additional goods for kiosk of 3 million rupiahs, also the equipment of salons business for disability groups in namo village <p>*Abon: shredded fish and beef floss</p>				
	Unexpected Positive Effect			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The establishment of Sigi Livestock Department's commitments through the head of department during the hand-over of assistance, to accompany the pigs farmer on business expand into a center of big breeding in Lonca village, Kulawi sub-district - Additional program delivered by the Donggala Vice Regent in Tanjung Padang village as a pilot project of shrimp farming managed by groups involved in the project 				
	Comments/Feedbacks from Beneficiaries			-				
	Lessons Learned for Future Post-Disaster Support Activities			The same program (livestock assistance) is also implemented by the department, but the different approach and spirit gives a different result				
	Lessons Learnt from Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Perspective			Providing space and opportunities for women in planning, implementation and evaluation teaches the implementers that communities can control and lead the recovery				
	Challenges			The short period of the program and the Covid-19 pandemi shortening the period of assistance				
	Notable Attentions in the Implementation of Support Activities			An agreement of assistance utilization is very important to obtain a sense of responsibility. The local official's involvement in providing assistance gives self-motivation for beneficiaries to prove the sustainability of the program				
Notable Points of Concern to Extend Your Activities for Other Locations in Indonesia			Each village/location of program has its socio-economic characteristic configuration. A local-based approach would be very helpful for the program to be success					
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	Useful Sites/Links for Further Information			-				

SUPPORT ACTIVITIES PROFILE	No	6	
	Organization Profile	Organization	SKP-HAM Sulawesi Tengah
	Name of Project	Business Kitchen by female survivors	
	Support Activities	Distribution of production equipment, basic materials supply, and knowledge of managing the household businesses	
	Background and Objects of the Project	Background	<p>The culture applies in Kaili and Kulawi communities, earning a living for the family is a shared responsibility between men and women (husband and wife). The earthquake on September 28, 2018 in Central Sulawesi, has caused the household businesses of many families to come to a halt, especially agricultural businesses and small household industries. The cessation of agricultural business was caused by damage to the Gumbasa irrigation channel, while the cessation of home industry business was caused by damage to production equipment and the depletion of raw materials. This situation generally occurs in Sigi Regency, one of the worst affected areas hit by the earthquake, liquefaction and flooding.</p> <p>To contribute to the restoration, SKP-HAM initiated a program with 40 women from 4 villages in Sigi Regency called Business Kitchen. This program was created as the results of women's reflections after participating in building and developing public kitchens in the village for 2 months during emergency response period. Initially, the capital to revive this business was provided from SKP-HAM by utilizing production tools from public kitchen equipment. Over time, the Business Kitchen Program finally received support from two institutions in two different periods. Between January-April 2019, SKP-HAM collaborated with the Partnership Institute - Indonesia to support 69 survivors (68 women and 1 transgender) from 4 villages in Sigi Regency; Soulowe, Potoya, Karawana, and Sidera. Even though the Cooperation with the Partnership only lasted for 4 months, SKP-HAM continued to provide business assistance in the village. In December 2019, the Business Kitchen program then received more support from the PACIC Institute - Japan. At this stage, the Business Kitchen program reached more women survivors in a total of 250 people (248 women, 2 transgender). This program lasted for 8 months with 1 additional village in Kulawi, Sigi Regency, named Namu Village.</p> <p>As the cooperation of the two institutions, SKP-HAM has developed a training module of accounting and innovation in home industry, which is not only used by SKP-HAM assisted survivors, but also by other assisted groups such as JICA's. This training module gets more proper methods due to the Covid-19 pandemic season that forced to use online-based training. SKP-HAM creates modules in video form that are shared on the YouTube channel and WhatsApp. The learning process is conducted through Zoom and telephone. In the new normal Covid-19, SKP-HAM conducting a face-to-face business assistance process that follows the health protocols. The collaboration</p>
		Objectives	Supporting female survivors to restore their family economic business after the earthquakes, liquefaction and flash floods
		Target Indicator (if any)	Female survivors obtained a business income minimum of Rp.500,000 per month, to meet the consumption needs of family with a living standard in the village
		Detailed Support Activities	Contents of the Activities
	Type of activity		Livelihood recovery for Micro and Small businesses
	Sector of Activity		Culinary Business
	Implementation Period (Emergency response or Rehabilitation/Reconstruction)		Emergency Response & Rehab-Recon
	Duration of Implementation (month/year~month/year)		Phase-I: January-April 2019 Phase-II: December 2019 until July 2020
	Support Activities Location	City/Regency	Sigi
		Kecamatan/Sub-District	Dolo, Sigi Biromaru, and Kulawi
		Kelurahan/Village	Soulowe, Karawana, Potoya, Sidera, and Namu
	Strengthen Mutual Assistance	Promoted interaction among beneficiaries/ community like conducting group-based activities and increasing opportunity for gathering	<p>To strengthen the value of mutual assistance, beneficiaries were directed to form study groups. The selected method is "Find Friends" which means that everyone is free to choose their friends for the specified reasons such as; friendship or kinship, the same type of business or a nearby place of residence.</p> <p>The number of participants in a group is maximum of 10 peoples. The group consists only of the chairman and members. The group uses it as a learning forum to develop the business plans. The group leader is responsible to ensure all members have developed a business plan and carried out assignments. If there are members who experience difficulties, all group members are obliged to help. The method can minimize conflict within the group because mutual trust has been built between fellow group members from the start.</p>
		Adopt activity that could contribute to mitigate post-disaster stress/ trauma (ex. recreation activities, opportunity to interact with other people, etc.)	The Cooking activity between female and male survivors in the Public Kitchen before transforming into a Business Kitchen has become a recovery space for survivors between communities and the village officials. The Public Kitchen was not only a gathering space for preparing and distributing food for all villagers, but also as a place to clarify the false information that has spread. In the Kitchen Business program, the training method uses a psychological approach to help beneficiaries understand their mental situation as a producer, and understand the mentality of consumers who will be targeted. One material in the training module about business innovation invites psychologists as resource persons. Outside, the process of selling a profitable product has become a beneficiary of psychological therapy.
		Any other practice/policy applied to strengthen mutual assistance among people and between people and government	The Business Kitchen Program collaborates with the village government to strengthen the PKK (Empowerment of Family Welfare) program. The business groups was formed to become the PKK-assisted village groups.
	Ensure Accountability and Transparency	Defined selection criteria of beneficiary	The potential beneficiaries criteria were formulated based on the results of consultations with the village officials, PKK and SKP-HAM volunteers who live in the village
		Opened to the public about selection criteria of beneficiary, selection method and its result	There were 5 criteria for the selection of beneficiaries; 1) women who have stopped their home businesses due to the disaster, 2) women as head of family, 3) women with disabilities who can run businesses, 3) women with disability, 4) women who support many family members, 5) transgender (women psychologically) who have stopped their business due to the disaster
Any other practice/policy applied to ensure accountability and transparency		All selected beneficiaries from each village are informed to the village government through a SKP-HAM decree, the list of beneficiaries was displayed at the village office for public knowledge. SKP-HAM also informed the village officials and beneficiaries about the amount of funds managed by SKP-HAM for the Business Kitchen program. This information was conveyed during the initial program socialization.	

	Facilitate The Community for Continuous Recovery and Reconstruction	Active involvement of community in project formulation (ex. participatory needs assessment, community dialogue for designing project), implementation (ex. selection of beneficiary, selection/procurement of equipment provided), monitoring & evaluation	The beneficiary has the right to determining their needs of equipment and basic materials for production. Each beneficiary will receive an application form to be submitted, then SKP-HAM will organize a workshop to help beneficiaries verify and clarify the type, brand, and number of proposed equipment and basic materials needs. The application form was also required by questions related to what knowledge it needs to develop the business. Based on the beneficiaries proposed, SKP-HAM developed training modules. Furthermore, to monitor the business development of each beneficiary, monitoring will be conducted every month to check whether each beneficiary has reached the minimum target profit of Rp.500,000 per month. Beneficiaries who do not reach the target will receive special assistance from SKP-HAM and support from study group members.	
		Set up self-supporting activity/contribution of beneficiary such as labor force, cost sharing, etc. for the purpose of encouraging self-reliance aiming their continuous recovery	The Business Kitchen Program was designed to assist the needs of production equipment, basic materials, and also knowledge in developing a business. These objectives were informed to potential beneficiaries. Based on the program design, the registered prospective beneficiaries have been selected since the beginning, consider their efforts and will to start business. Their independence can be seen from their ongoing efforts since the program ended.	
		Any other practice/policy applied to facilitate the community for continuous recovery and construction	SKP-HAM provides knowledge support on how to build and develop post-disaster businesses as the main capital for beneficiaries. The knowledge can be used for the possible future disasters. During post-disaster, the capital for production equipment and raw materials may run out, but if the beneficiaries have the knowledge to restart their business and have a mitigation plan to secure their business such as business capital savings and business insurance, in the future they will not rely on assistance. Therefore, in the Business Kitchen program scheme, learning class activities become the main activity of the program.	
	Considering The Needs and Priority in Each Phase of Post-Disasters Recovery	Any other practice/policy applied according to needs and priority in each phase of post-disaster recovery	In the emergency response phase, SKP-HAM implemented a Public Kitchen program to ensure that villagers, especially vulnerable groups (elderly, children, and pregnant women) received healthy food. In the transition phase, SKP-HAM started developing a Business Kitchen program	
	Inclusiveness	Considering inclusiveness of vulnerable population and diverse people in the formulation of activities	The criteria for beneficiaries of the Business Kitchen program are formed based on vulnerable groups.	
		Arranged a special measure/support to ensure involvement of vulnerable populations and diverse people in implementation of the support activities	-	
		Developed gender-responsive strategies and approaches	In the business innovation training, the beneficiaries (women) were trained to develop key partners from the family, especially husbands and other members. The involvement of husbands and other family members, creating shared roles and responsibilities in restoring family's economy	
	Others		-	
	FUNDING SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Support Activities Budget (IDR)		Rp1,645,000,000
		Funding Details	Funding Source	Partnership & PARCIC
Amount (IDR)			-	
TARGET BENEFICIARY	Number of Beneficiary	Individual	Total Number of Individuals (person)	250
			Male (person)	2 (transgender)
			Female (person)	248
		Household (HH)		-
		SMEs		-
		Group	Existing Group (group / person)	-
			Newly Established Group (group / person)	-
		Others		-
		Vulnerable group who became target beneficiary (if any)		-
	Occupation of beneficiaries before the disaster		-	

IMPLEMENTING STRUCTURE	Implementing Institution		SKP-HAM Sulawesi Tengah					
	Non-Government Supporting Institution	Institution/Organization	Partnership			PARCIC		
		Support	Fund			Fund		
	Counterpart Institution of Indonesian Government	Institution	Village Office	Village Office (BPD)	Sigi Health Department	Sigi Cooperatives & MSMEs Department	Sigi Empowerment of Family Welfare	Sigi Women Empowerment & Child Protection Department (DP3A)
		Support	Meeting facilities	Discussion and consultation	Training resource	Training resource	Training resource	Training resource
	Number of Support Activities Personnel	Total Personnel		20				
		Staff from Central Sulawesi	Female	8				
			Male	10				
		Staff from outside Central Sulawesi	Female	-				
			Male	-				
International Staff		Female	-					
	Male	-						
RESULTS AND EVALUATION OF THE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring	Implementing Institution	SKP-HAM and PARCIC				
			Methodology	Interviews during field visits to beneficiaries				
			Implementation Time	Once a month during the production period of the business				
			Monitoring Results	-				
	Evaluation	Evaluation	Implementing Institution	SKP-HAM and PARCIC				
			Methodology	Focus Group Discussion				
			Implementation Time	At the end of the program				
	Actual Achievement		Initially, the program only sets a minimum standard that must be achieved by the beneficiaries after receiving business capital support, for monthly net-profit of about Rp.500,000. However, the actual average net-profit achieved was more than Rp.800,000, about 45% of beneficiaries reach the turn-over >Rp.5,000,000 per month. Regarding their income, some beneficiaries have succeeded in developing their business by obtaining motorbikes, new television, and cellphone to use for online classes.					
	Unexpected Positive Effect		-					
	Comments/Feedbacks from Beneficiaries		The accounting knowledge to calculate the production cost and business innovation are felt to be very beneficial for the beneficiaries. The worksheet assignments for the two materials were not only done by women as beneficiaries and group members, but also involved husbands and their children. Before attending the class, beneficiaries developed their business not based on a definite calculation. Many people lost money because they were wrong when determining the selling price of the product, or because of many unexpected costs that were never taken into account. Some of the beneficiaries' feedback can be seen in the following short video: https://youtu.be/riFEgS4PUqY					
Lessons Learned for Future Post-Disaster Support Activities		The programs that formulated from the response to the needs of the beneficiaries designed jointly by the beneficiaries will be more sustainable than programs that have been prepared by the implementers. The key of this process is the participatory principle from the planning to evaluation stages.						
Lessons Learnt from Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Perspective		Selecting the women as beneficiaries, at the same time has actually made women play a dual role; take care of the household and working. There were no gender-equality and women empowerment issues in this project because due to the Kali and Kulawi's cultural approach, working for family is a joint obligation between men and women. The cultural approach was also used in designing the learning class module by ensuring the women found the key partners from family members, especially husbands. Several times husbands of beneficiaries had come as additional participants to accompany their wife or as a substitute before sharing to their wife.						
Challenges		Some beneficiaries were elderly, drop out of school, and unable to read and write but have been conducting business activities for years with low-profits or even experienced loss. This group of beneficiaries needs special assistance in the learning process. Facilitators were trained to be patient in assisting the beneficiaries until they can learn by using lowered standards. Even with limited capacity to read and write, their worksheets can be written by family members or group friends						
Notable Attentions in the Implementation of Support Activities		Implementers need to understand the cultural context of community regarding the roles/obligation of women and men in terms of livelihood						
Notable Points of Concern to Extend Your Activities for Other Locations in Indonesia		Implementers need to apply the participatory principles from the stage of planning, implementation, monitoring to the evaluation of the program						
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	Useful Sites/Links for Further Information		www.skp-ham.org FB: Skp-ham Sulteng					

	No	7				
	Organization Profile	Organization	Human Initiative			
SUPPORT ACTIVITIES PROFILE	Name of Project		Partnership Project For DEC (Disaster Emergency Committee) phase-2 (recovery project)			
	Support Activities		Livelihood and WASH			
	Background and Objects of the Project		Background	<p>On September 28, 2018, Central Sulawesi Province has experienced an earthquake of 7,5SR, followed by a tsunami on coastal areas in Palu Bay and Liquefaction in several areas. More than 1000 victims were recorded with estimated damaged houses to reach 6800 units. Disaster increased the unemployment rate particularly the affected areas, and caused damage to infrastructures and also public facilities.</p> <p>Responding to the earthquake, tsunami, and liquefaction disasters in Central Sulawesi, the Human Initiative in collaboration with the Yayasan Care peduli (YCP) agreed to establish a joint partnership. The DEC Partnership Project Phase-2 is a collaboration project between Human Initiative and YCP started from July 2019 to July 2020. This project focuses on economic recovery activities, and Health Promotion activities for affected communities in Central Sulawesi. This project is targeting 3 community groups; farmers, women, and youth groups. Each group will receive business capital support, assistance and appropriate training based on the needs of each group.</p>		
			Objectives	<p>The main activities of agricultural empowerment for disaster-affected communities include the improvement of the knowledge, skill of organic agriculture and sea processed food, providing business capital for organic agriculture and processed food, production and marketing assistance, and conducting multi-stakeholder partnerships to accelerate business development.</p> <p>The Human Initiative in collaboration with YCP will prioritize the empowerment process to affected farmers and fishermen based on the recommendations of the Human Initiative and local stakeholders.</p>		
			Target Indicator (if any)	<p>1. Number of individuals receiving direct hygiene promotion (excluding mass media campaigns): targeted 3100 persons</p> <p>2. Number of individuals assisted through the provision and rehabilitation of productive agricultural and fishing assets: targeted 280 HH</p> <p>3. Number of individuals assisted through livelihood enhancing training: targeted 280 HH</p>		
	Detailed Support Activities		Contents of the Activities	Assisting group training; Business plan, bookkeeping, production cost determination, food processing, organic farming	providing capital assistance to farmer groups and women	supporting marketing group
			Type of activity	Community Empowerment, Livelihoods recovery for SMEs	Vouchers/Non-Cash Assistance, Community Empowerment	Community Empowerment
			Sector of Activity	Agriculture, Food Processing	Agriculture, Food Processing	Services
			Implementation Period (Emergency response or Rehabilitation/Reconstruction)	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon
			Duration of Implementation (month/year~month/year)	June 2019 - August 2020	June 2019 - August 2020	June 2019 - August 2020
	Support Activities Location		City/Regency	Donggala		
			Kecamatan/Sub-District	Sirenja		
			Kelurahan/Village	Sibado and Balentuma		
	Strengthen Mutual Assistance		Promoted interaction among beneficiaries/community like conducting group-based activities and increasing opportunity for gathering	Each assisting activity was conducted in group - based and also ensure the interaction among all community members.		
			Adopt activity that could contribute to mitigate post-disaster stress/trauma (ex. recreation activities, opportunity to interact with other people, etc.)	-		
Any other practice/policy applied to strengthen mutual assistance among people and between people and government			-			
Ensure Accountability and Transparency		Defined selection criteria of beneficiary	The criteria have been determined at the beginning of implementation and selection of prospective beneficiaries phases			
		Opened to the public about selection criteria of beneficiary, selection method and its result	the selection process was conducted transparently and widely communicated to the public. Before deciding the prospective beneficiaries, community was allow to deliver their feedback on the selection results			

		Any other practice/policy applied to ensure accountability and transparency	-	
	Facilitate The Community for Continuous Recovery and Reconstruction	Active involvement of community in project formulation (ex. participatory needs assessment, community dialogue for designing project), implementation (ex. selection of beneficiary, selection/procurement of equipment provided), monitoring & evaluation	The assisted group activities will be planned and formulated by every group through mentoring process from the institution. Group discussion was held to decide the type of activity, budget planning, and equipment needed	
		Set up self-supporting activity/contribution of beneficiary such as labor force, cost sharing, etc. for the purpose of encouraging self-reliance aiming their continuous recovery	-	
		Any other practice/policy applied to facilitate the community for continuous recovery and construction	-	
	Considering The Needs and Priority in Each Phase of Post-Disasters Recovery	Any other practice/policy applied according to needs and priority in each phase of post-disaster recovery	-	
	Inclusiveness	Considering inclusiveness of vulnerable population and diverse people in the formulation of activities	One of the criteria of beneficiaries selection is the beneficiaries are required to have the vulnerable member in their family	
		Arranged a special measure/support to ensure involvement of vulnerable populations and diverse people in implementation of the support activities	-	
		Developed gender-responsive strategies and approaches	-	
Others		-		
FUNDING SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Support Activities Budget (IDR)		Rp3,075,008,000	
	Funding Details	Funding Source	Yayasan Care Peduli (DEC)	
		Amount (IDR)	Rp3,075,008,000	
TARGET BENEFICIARY	Number of Beneficiary	Individual	Total Number of Individuals (person)	-
			Male (person)	-
			Female (person)	-
		Household (HH)	200	
		SMEs	-	
		Group	Existing Group (group / person)	-
	Newly Established Group (group / person)		-	
	Others	-		
	Vulnerable group who became target beneficiary (if any)		Women	
	Occupation of beneficiaries before the disaster		Farmers and Housewives	
Implementing Institution		Human Initiative		

IMPLEMENTING STRUCTURE	Non-Government Supporting Institution		Institution/Organization	-		
			Support	-		
	Counterpart Institution of Indonesian Government		Institution	Health Department	Cooperatives & MSMEs Department	
			Support	Providing the presenters/trainers	Providing the presenters/trainers	
	Number of Support Activities Personnel	Total Personnel		7		
		Staff from Central Sulawesi	Female	3		
			Male	2		
		Staff from outside Central Sulawesi	Female	-		
			Male	2		
		International Staff	Female	-		
Male	-					
RESULTS AND EVALUATION OF THE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring	Implementing Institution	MEAL-HI (Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning-Humanity & Inclusion) Team		
			Methodology	Interview, Observation, and FGD		
			Implementation Time	During the project		
			Monitoring Results	-		
	Evaluation	Evaluation	Implementing Institution	MEAL-HI Team		
			Methodology	Interview, Observation, and FGD		
			Implementation Time	During the project		
	Actual Achievement			1. 16 assisted groups were formed in 2 villages (8 groups per village); 8 groups of farmers and 8 groups of women 2. Number of families that involved in the livelihood program were 200 families 3. Capital assistance was distributed for businesses of Rp.5,000,000 per person		
	Unexpected Positive Effect			-		
	Comments/Feedbacks from Beneficiaries			The feedbacks from community are as follow: 1. Request for assistance 2. Grateful and praise 3. Request for further assessment 4. Complaints and hope		
	Lessons Learned for Future Post-Disaster Support Activities			Involving community leaders in the program implementation. Support from the village officials and community leaders, especially in the early phase will help the implementation in society		
	Lessons Learnt from Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Perspective			In this program, there are groups of women who works on food processing. Deep and intense interaction and communication among women create a strong bond and this will make them able to solve problems that occur in respective groups		
	Challenges			Inform the group members that every community empowerment program, everything must be seen as process and never orientes on money/capital assistance		
Notable Attentions in the Implementation of Support Activities			- due to its relation to capital assistance (funds), the utilization of capital assistance must be well explained and understood by the groups - The possibilities of misusing the capital assistance			
Notable Points of Concern to Extend Your Activities for Other Locations in Indonesia			focus on the local context when conducting the program (local wisdom and community potential)			
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	Useful Sites/Links for Further Information			-		

ORT ACTIVITIES PROFILE	No		8				
	Organization Profile		Organization				
			Catholic Relief Services (CRS)				
	Name of Project		DRR in the Central Sulawesi Post-2018 Earthquake, Tsunami and Liquefaction				
	Support Activities		Strengthening community through livelihood program				
	Background and Objects of the Project		Background				
			In post-disaster, affected communities need many supports to run their activities. Those supports are basic needs and social cohesion which are believed can make them a strong community in the prone area				
			Objectives				
			Strengthening community at household level and small groups.				
			Target Indicator (if any)				
			30 Saving and Internal Lending Community (SILC) groups with 600 participant-beneficiaries in 6 villages on the end of September 2020.				
	Detailed Support Activities		Contents of the Activities				
			SILC Training of Trainers	SILC Training for Agents in the village	Assistance to SILC Agents	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation	Learning Action Plan and practice for SILC groups
			Type of activity				
			Community Empowerment, Gender Equality & Women Empowerment, Support for vulnerable group (social inclusiveness), Microfinance	Community Empowerment, Support for Vulnerable Groups (social inclusivity), Microfinance	Community Empowerment, Gender Equality & Women Empowerment, Support for vulnerable group (social inclusiveness), Microfinance		
			Sector of Activity				
			Services	Services	Services	Services	Agriculture, Fisheries, Livestock, Culinary Enterprises, Food Processing, Services
			Implementation Period (Emergency response or Rehabilitation/Reconstruction)				
		Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	
		Duration of Implementation (month/year~month/year)					
		February 2019 - September 2020	February 2019 - September 2020	February 2019 - September 2020	February 2019 - September 2020	February 2019 - September 2020	
Support Activities Location		City/Regency					
		Sigi and Donggala					
		Kecamatan/Sub-District					
		Kulawi, Gumbasa, and Banawa					
		Kelurahan/Village					
		Bolapapu, Namo, Salua, Tuva, Loli Tasiburi, and Kabonga Besar					
Strengthen Mutual Assistance		Promoted interaction among beneficiaries/community like conducting group-based activities and increasing opportunity for gathering					
		Regular meeting regarding saving management activities for the SILC members aim to increase the income and social relation, the existence of social funds, donations, and productive business learning activities that were needed					
		Adopt activity that could contribute to mitigate post-disaster stress/trauma (ex. recreation activities, opportunity to interact with other people, etc.)					
		SILC group as a sharing media between family members who were affected by the disaster.					
		Any other practice/policy applied to strengthen mutual assistance among people and between people and government					
		-					

SUPPI	Ensure Accountability and Transparency	Defined selection criteria of beneficiary	Affected village			
		Opened to the public about selection criteria of beneficiary, selection method and its result	-			
		Any other practice/policy applied to ensure accountability and transparency	Partnership implementation and community participation			
	Facilitate The Community for Continuous Recovery and Reconstruction	Active involvement of community in project formulation (ex. participatory needs assessment, community dialogue for designing project), implementation (ex. selection of beneficiary, selection/procurement of equipment provided), monitoring & evaluation	Activity planning, implementation, and reflection are conducted participatively			
		Set up self-supporting activity/contribution of beneficiary such as labor force, cost sharing, etc. for the purpose of encouraging self-reliance aiming their continuous recovery	A real contribution from the involved communities			
		Any other practice/policy applied to facilitate the community for continuous recovery and construction	The followed-up Feedback mechanism to sustain the good practice			
	Considering The Needs and Priority in Each Phase of Post-Disasters Recovery	Any other practice/policy applied according to needs and priority in each phase of post-disaster recovery	The SILC microfinance activity applies the same model with the limitations of financial access to the low economic level communities including the poor-household			
	Inclusiveness	Considering inclusiveness of vulnerable population and diverse people in the formulation of activities	Involving all parties both men & women, disabled people (different ability), children and adults, all peoples without discrimination			
		Arranged a special measure/support to ensure involvement of vulnerable populations and diverse people in implementation of the support activities	-			
		Developed gender-responsive strategies and approaches	-			
	Others	Entrust the community to manage their group proportionally related to financial, material and services				
	FUNDING SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Support Activities Budget (IDR)		Rp600,000,000		
Funding Details		Funding Source	SHO	CRS		
		Amount (IDR)	Rp 500,000,000	Rp 100,000,000		
	Individual	Total Number of Individuals (person)	600			
		Male (person)	100			

TARGET BENEFICIARY	Number of Beneficiary		Female (person)	500
			Household (HH)	600
			SMEs	-
		Group	Existing Group (group / person)	-
			Newly Established Group (group / person)	30/600
			Others	-
		Vulnerable group who became target beneficiary (if any)	People with Disabilities, Women, Children, Youth, and Elderly	
	Occupation of beneficiaries before the disaster	Housewives, Honorary employees, Cake sellers, ect.		
IMPLEMENTING STRUCTURE	Implementing Institution			Yayasan Pusaka Indonesia (YPI)
	Non-Government Supporting Institution	Institution/Organization		Yayasan Pusaka Indonesia
		Support		-
	Counterpart Institution of Indonesian Government	Institution		Urban-village and village Official
		Support		Legality, working space, ect.
	Number of Support Activities Personnel	Total Personnel		41
		Staff from Central Sulawesi	Female	25
			Male	10
		Staff from outside Central Sulawesi	Female	2
			Male	5
		International Staff	Female	1
Male	-			
RESULTS AND EVALUATION OF THE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring	Implementing Institution	Internal and external
			Methodology	Participative
			Implementation Time	from the beginning until October 2020 based on a participative approach using COPAR (Community Organizing Participatory Action Research)
			Monitoring Results	-
	Evaluation	Evaluation	Implementing Institution	External (undecided)
			Methodology	Quantitative and qualitative
			Implementation Time	September - October 2020
	Actual Achievement			30 SILC-groups
	Unexpected Positive Effect			Self-managed community cash reached 200 million rupiahs.
	Comments/Feedbacks from Beneficiaries			This group is very useful for the members to know about the cash needed for daily life, no interest expense, and flexible time
Lessons Learned for Future Post-Disaster Support Activities			Community independence can be established through participatory and gradual assistance activities based on the beneficiaries' capacity	
Lessons Learnt from Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Perspective			Women's figure has an effective role in strengthening social relation	
Challenges			Orientation of participant fee and transport fee. Participants were still difficult to join community meetings.	
Notable Attentions in the Implementation of Support Activities			Assistance to groups and cadres is very important to achieve the expected progress	
Notable Points of Concern to Extend Your Activities for Other Locations in Indonesia			- Sufficient time in each stage of program activity - Sufficient assessment data - Stakeholder Partners who have the same vision and values - Live in approach - Good coordination	

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	Useful Sites/Links for Further Information	<u>related CRS experience in global</u>
--------------------------------------	---	---

No		9-1								
Organization Profile		Organization								
		Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)								
Name of Project		Emergency Support to Restore Food Production and Livelihood of Vulnerable Households Affected by the Earthquake and Tsunami in Central Sulawesi, Indonesia (OSRO/INS/801/CHA, CERF Project)								
Support Activities		Livelihood Recovery of affected horticultural farmers and fishermen								
Background and Objects of the Project	Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The earthquake, tsunami and liquefaction had destroyed infrastructure and people's livelihoods. Immediate action was necessary to restore the food sources of affected families to fulfill their food needs and sources of income after food aid is stopped. Pregnant women, breastfeeding, and toddlers are the most vulnerable groups. Immediate assistance is needed so that they can fulfill their nutritional needs to support the development properly 								
	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restarting the economic activities, especially for affected farmers' and fisherman's households in Palu city, Sigi, and Donggala Regencies by providing agricultural production facilities (horticultural seeds & fertilizers) and fishing equipment Providing healthy food through non-cash transfers to farmers and fishermen families who have pregnant women, breastfeeding, and toddlers. 								
	Target Indicator (if any)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community's livelihood has recovered in the horticulture and fisheries sub-sector as the main source of people's income in the affected municipalities Fulfillment of the nutritional needs of pregnant women, breastfeeding, and toddlers in the farmers and fisherman households 								
Detailed Support Activities	Contents of the Activities	Assisting to restart the horticultural production through; • 2,517 packs of paprika seeds @20 grams, 675 packs of tomato seeds @20 grams, and 5,152 packs of sweet corn seeds @250 grams, • 528 rolls of plastic mulch @500 m/roll, • 8,597 sacks (429,850 tons) of NPK fertilizer, • Technical assistance for 8,597 farmer families in Donggala (2,773HH), Palu (1,137HH), and Sigi (4,687HH) delivered to 132 villages in 21 sub-districts.	Assisting to restart the fishing activities through equipment assistance of; • 5,300 pieces of monofilament nylon net, • 2,650 rolls of nylon monofilament rope of 3 mm diameters, • 2,650 rolls of nylon monofilament rope of 5 mm diameters, • 5,300 pieces of buoys for the net, • 5,300 kg of lead ballast, • 2,650 packages of net sign buoys, and • 5,300 cooler boxes for 2,650 affected fishermen households; in Palu (1,117 HH) and Donggala (1,533 HH) delivered to 69 villages in 15 sub-districts	Maintaining the nutritional needs for mothers and toddlers through non-cash transfers to farmers and fishermen families who have pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and toddlers to 3,866 HH (agriculture and fishermen) delivered to 166 villages in 22 sub-districts in Palu city, Sigi, and Donggala regencies	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Type of activity	6. Livelihood recovery for MSEs	6. Livelihood recovery for MSEs	1. Cash for work	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sector of Activity	1. Agriculture	2. Fishery	Assistance for farmers and fishermen families who have pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and toddlers	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Implementation Period (Emergency response or Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction)	1. Emergency response	1. Emergency response	1. Emergency response	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Duration of Implementation (month/year~month/year)	October 2018 – June 2019	October 2018 – June 2019	October 2018 – June 2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
	City/Regency		Palu and Donggala	Palu, Sigi, and Donggala	-	-	-	-	-	-

SUPPORT ACTIVITIES PROFILE	Support Activities Location	Kecamatan/Sub-District	East Palu West Palu Tavaili Mantikulore Ulujadi North Palu Tanantovea Labuan Banawa Balaesang Tanjung Sindue Sindue Tombusabora Sindue Tobata Sirenja Balaesang	Ulujadi East Palu West Palu North Palu Tawaeli South Palu Tatanga Mantikulore West Dolo Marawola Dolo Gumbasa Tanambulava Sigi Biromaru Labuan Sindue Balaesang Balaesang Tanjung Sindue Tombusabora Sirenja Tanantovea Banawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Kelurahan/Village	- 19 urban-villages in Palu City - 50 villages in Donggala Regency	- 23 urban-villages in Palu City - 73 villages in Sigi Regency - 70 villages in Donggala Regency	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Strengthen Mutual Assistance	Promoted interaction among beneficiaries/community like conducting group-based activities and increasing opportunity for gathering									
		Adopt activity that could contribute to mitigate post-disaster stress/trauma (ex. recreation activities, opportunity to interact with other people, etc.)									
		Any other practice/policy applied to strengthen mutual assistance among people and between people and government									
	Ensure Accountability and Transparency	Defined selection criteria of beneficiary	Potential beneficiaries in 3 selected regencies based on their level of vulnerability								
		Opened to the public about selection criteria of beneficiary, selection method and its result	There were 3 activities conducted in this project to affected farmers and fishermen families to restart their livelihoods and also for the families who have pregnant women, nursing mothers, and toddlers have enough nutrition. Based on these criteria, the selection was conducted together with the local village officials. The results will be verified with the community and shared in public								
		Any other practice/policy applied to ensure accountability and transparency	Data collection of affected areas, potential beneficiaries, verification, and distribution of assistance was conducted with the village office and community leaders to ensure the validity and transparency								

FUNDING SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Facilitate The Community for Continuous Recovery and Reconstruction	Active involvement of community in project formulation (ex. participatory needs assessment, community dialogue for designing project), implementation (ex. selection of beneficiary, selection/procurement of equipment provided), monitoring & evaluation	Local communities are involved in all stages of activities, starting from data collection, implementation, to evaluation of post-distribution
		Set up self-supporting activity/contribution of beneficiary such as labor force, cost sharing, etc. for the purpose of encouraging self-reliance aiming their continuous recovery	The horticultural production facilities and fishing equipment assistance were provided as a stimulus for community to restart their livelihood activities through the workers' provision
		Any other practice/policy applied to facilitate the community for continuous recovery and construction	-
	Considering The Needs and Priority in Each Phase of Post-Disasters Recovery	Any other practice/policy applied according to needs and priority in each phase of post-disaster recovery	The prior-needs at the time when disaster occurred were food and water. Besides food assistance provided by NGOs, community needed to restart their food and fisheries production through the procurement of seeds, fertilizers, and fishing equipment. Meanwhile, families who have pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and toddlers had to fulfill enough nutritional needs for their health
	Inclusiveness	Considering inclusiveness of vulnerable population and diverse people in the formulation of activities	-
		Arranged a special measure/support to ensure involvement of vulnerable populations and diverse people in implementation of the support activities	Providing special supports by cash transfers for vulnerable groups, especially families who have pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and toddlers
		Developed gender-responsive strategies and approaches	Providing special supports through cash transfers for vulnerable groups, especially families who have pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and toddlers
	Others		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid Rural Appraisal, data verification by involving village office and community leaders to develop complaint and feedback mechanisms and supporting the horticultural farmers. • Collaboration with local NGOs as implementing partners • The involvement of the provincial and regency's governments to identify the needs and distribute • Cash transfer through Regional Government Banks (Bank Sulteng).
	Support Activities Budget (IDR)		Rp14,381,935,658
	Funding Details	Funding Source	CERF
Amount (IDR)		Rp14,381,935,658	
	Total Number of Individuals (person)	-	

TARGET BENEFICIARY	Number of Beneficiary	Individual	Male (person)	-									
			Female (person)	-									
		Household (HH)	17,113 HH of: - 8,597 farmers families - 2,650 fishermen households - 3,866 households that have pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and toddlers.										
		SMEs	-										
		Group	Existing Group (group / person)	-									
			Newly Established Group (group / person)	-									
		Others	-										
		Vulnerable group who became target beneficiary (if any)	Women, Children, Farmers' Families, Fishermen Families and Families who have pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and toddlers										
		Occupation of beneficiaries before the disaster	-										
	IMPLEMENTING STRUCTURE	Implementing Institution		-									
Non-Government Supporting Institution		Institution/Organization	Karsa Institute	SIKAP Institute	CV. Nur Tani	PT. Duta Mitra Alam Citra (DMAC)							
		Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey and data collection of potential beneficiaries. Implementing partners and distributing horticultural seeds, fertilizer and plastic mulch to target farmers' families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying the needs of fishermen's families. Implementing partners and distributing fishing equipment assistance to target fishermen's families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supplier of horticultural seeds, fertilizers and agricultural equipment Together with the Karsa Institute, distributing horticultural seeds, fertilizers and plastic mulch to target farmer' households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supplier of fishing equipment Together with the SIKAP Institute, distributing fishing equipment to target fishermen's families 							
Counterpart Institution of Indonesian Government		Institution	BAPPENAS c.q. Directorate of Food and Agriculture	BNPB	Cetral Sulawesi BAPPEDA Department	-	Central Sulawesi Agricultural Department	Central Sulawesi Fishery Department	Agriculture Department of Palu city, Sigi and Donggala regencies	Fishery Department of Palu city, Sigi and Donggala regencies	Bank Sulteng		
		Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination of Sub-Cluster Food Security and Agriculture. Provide consideration on priority activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination of Sub-Cluster Food Security and Agriculture. Provide consideration on priority activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination of target beneficiaries. Data collection and verification. 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination of target beneficiaries. Data collection and verification. Delivery of assistance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination of target beneficiaries. Data collection and verification. Delivery of assistance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination of target beneficiaries. Data collection and verification. Supporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination of target beneficiaries. Data collection and verification. Distribution of assistance 	Distribution of cash transfer to families who have pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and toddlers		
Number of Support Activities Personnel		Total Personnel		6									
		Staff from Central Sulawesi	Female	5									
			Male	3									
		Staff from outside Central Sulawesi	Female	-									
			Male	1									
	International Staff	Female	1										
Male		-											
Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring	Implementing Institution	Karsa Institute										
		Methodology	Semi-structured interviews, data collection, in-depth interviews, field observations										
		Implementation Time	21 – 30 October 2019										
		Monitoring Results	-										
		Implementing Institution	Karsa Institute										

RESULTS AND EVALUATION OF THE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Evaluation</td> <td>Methodology</td> <td>21 – 30 October 2019</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Implementation Time</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Evaluation	Methodology	21 – 30 October 2019		Implementation Time		Semi-structured interviews, data collection, in-depth interviews, field observations								
	Evaluation	Methodology	21 – 30 October 2019													
		Implementation Time														
	Actual Achievement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8,597 farmers' families were able to restart horticultural production through assistance of seeds, fertilizers and plastic mulch provided by FAO. As the results of post-distribution monitoring, the farmers' families who received agricultural inputs were able to obtain an income of IDR 1-2 million/month from horticultural production, which means they were able to recover 30-50% of their previous income of IDR 3-4 million/month. 2,650 fishermen families received fishing equipment to restart their fishing activities. 3,866 families with pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and toddlers were able to obtain the nutritional needs during the emergency response period through cash transfers of IDR 650,000 per family using Central Sulawesi Bank 														
	Unexpected Positive Effect	-														
	Comments/Feedbacks from Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The horticultural assistance was very beneficial for affected farmers' families to start their horticultural production activities and recover half of their income. Half of the fishing equipment can't be used because their boats were highly damaged. Reparation of the damaged fishing boats could not proceed due to limited funds in this project. Cash transfer assistance for families who have pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and toddlers were very useful to fulfill the nutritional needs, especially during critical times of fetal and toddler growth 														
	Lessons Learned for Future Post-Disaster Support Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project has provided valuable experience for government officials in assessing/identifying the needs and potential beneficiaries. Based on the learning and experience obtained, they will be more confident to respond the similar situations in the future 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through coordination and collaboration of the involved agencies in disaster management, this project has succeeded to activate the Sub-cluster of Food Security, Agriculture and Fisheries, then BNPB will be contributed to project implementation according to the function 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involvement and good relations with government agencies is very important to increase the provincial government's commitment in supporting the recovery and sustainable agricultural development in the long term 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through collaboration with FAO, the NGOs have increased their capacity to conduct identification of post-disaster needs and recovery activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active coordination between FAO field teams with provincial and regencies instructors had supports the project in accessing secondary data and conducting surveys to identify needs and target beneficiaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involvement of government officials during the process; started from the needs' assessment to distribution inputs, - post-distribution monitoring - close coordination with authorities at the village & community level, and also local partners in terms of social risk-management during the project has a positive impact especially to avoid social conflicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The implementation of transparency and accountability principles through active participation of government and village officials to identify an appropriate inputs and be involved in the inspection and monitoring process. This approaches had built mutual trust and understanding between local governments and FAO A feedback mechanism was established using a suggestion- box in each village. The inputs were collected by the village officials within three days and followed up by the project team and field officers as soon as possible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Effective coordination mechanisms between the parties (SW matrix - who, what, where, when and why) help to avoid overlaps of assistance conducted between institutions in the same area FAO formulated general guidelines on non-cash-based livelihood assistance, supported by the Cluster and the provincial government under the CERF project which is very useful for the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is very important for local governments (provincial and city/regency) to develop contingency plans and budget provisions for initiation of emergency and recovery actions in more structured, planned and systematic ways 						
	Lessons Learnt from Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Perspective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women and toddlers were the most vulnerable groups after disaster. The fulfillment of nutritional needs was important for their growth The involvement of women in every stage of the activity has given the possibilities for women to communicate their needs and received benefits from the activities 														
	Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondary data of affected farmers provided by the provincial government was not enough to use as baseline data. FAO field staff developed a data system for assessment needs by using the Rapid Rural Appraisal approach in the affected area. This assessment was performed through surveys and in-depth interviews to obtain more accurate information about the needs of affected communities and field verification. The Information about the affected agricultural sector by earthquakes and liquefaction was limited. Local governments do not have the technical knowledge about disaster issues. Furthermore, the instructors and their families were also affected by disaster making it difficult for them to obtain data and conduct verification process. To solve this problem, FAO communicated directly with instructors by maximizing their support for completing the secondary data verification to obtain data of affected areas and targeted beneficiaries. The number of affected beneficiaries was high and spread. Rational decisions and adjustments of the project intervention activities have been decided to fit the available budget 														
	Notable Attentions in the Implementation of Support Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further planning was required to ensure the sustainability of horticultural sub-sector projects with more specific commodities. FAO was submitting the beneficiaries list, maps, areas of intervention, and activity reports to provincial governments as a pilot for their future planning processes. Awareness must be built at the community level regarding disaster risk management, mitigation, and preparedness actions to managed climate change and other possible disasters Provincial and regency governments need to develop contingency plans and budget management. Contingency plans should be integrated into the Government's annual plans and budgets to manage the disaster risk including mitigation, preparedness, emergency response, and recovery activities. 														
Notable Points of Concern to Extend Your Activities for Other Locations in Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the affected areas through collecting the number of affected families, their sources of livelihood, and their urgent needs Coordination with the involved parties such as provincial & regency governments, NGOs, and private sectors to ensure the correct-target families and minimize overlapped assistance The assistance should be oriented to production aspects to reduce the dependency of external-assistance The mechanism for providing feedback and complaints from the public should be developed and followed-up immediately. These mechanisms were very helpful to ensure the effectiveness of the project. 															
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	Useful Sites/Links for Further Information	-														

SUPPORT ACTIVITIES PROFILE	No	9-2	
	Organization Profile	Organization	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
	Name of Project		Emergency Assistance for Post-earthquake and Tsunami Recovery in Central Sulawesi (OSRO/INS/802/BEL, SFERA)
	Support Activities		Livelihoods recovery for horticultural farmers in affected areas in Palu and Sigi Regencies
	Background and Objects of the Project	Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The earthquake disaster followed by the tsunami and liquefaction had destroyed infrastructure and people's livelihoods. Immediate action was necessary to restore the food sources of affected families to fulfill their food needs and sources of income after food aid is stopped. Palu, Sigi, and Donggala regencies are centers of horticultural production in Central Sulawesi and suppliers for other regencies and provinces. Horticulture is a commodity that can quickly contribute to farmers' income.
		Objectives	Restarting the economic activities for communities in affected areas (Palu, Sigi, and Donggala) by providing agricultural production facilities, especially horticultural seeds and fertilizers to affected farmer households.
		Target Indicator (if any)	The restoration of horticulture sub-sector as the main source of farmers' income the affected regency
	Detailed Support Activities	Contents of the Activities	Restarting the horticultural production through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,500 packs of paprika seeds @20 grams, 1,080 packs of tomato seeds @20 grams, and 3,375 packs of sweet corn seeds @250 grams 2,175 sacks @50 kg (10,875 tons) of NPK fertilizer Technical assistance to 2,175 farmer families in Palu city (510HH) and Sigi (1,665HH) delivered to 51 villages in 13 sub-districts
		Type of activity	6. Livelihood recovery for MSEs
		Sector of Activity	1. Agriculture
		Implementation Period (Emergency response or Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction)	1. Emergency response
		Duration of Implementation (month/year~month/year)	November 2018 – October 2019
	Support Activities Location	City/Regency	Palu & Sigi
		Kecamatan/Sub-District	Mantikulore West Palu South Palu East Palu North Palu Tatanga Tawaeli Ulujadi Dolo Sigi Biromaru Tanambulava Gumbasa
		Kelurahan/Village	- 20 urban-villages at Palu City - 31 villages at Sigi Regency
	Strengthen Mutual Assistance	Promoted interaction among beneficiaries/community like conducting group-based activities and increasing opportunity for gathering	-
		Adopt activity that could contribute to mitigate post-disaster stress/trauma (ex. recreation activities, opportunity to interact with other people, etc.)	-
		Any other practice/policy applied to strengthen mutual assistance among people and between people and government	-
	Ensure Accountability and Transparency	Defined selection criteria of beneficiary	Prospective beneficiaries in the 2 affected regencies were selected based on their level of vulnerability, especially to restart the horticultural development activities and restore their livelihoods.
		Opened to the public about selection criteria of beneficiary, selection method and its result	The main activity of this project is providing horticultural seeds and fertilizers to restart horticultural development activities and restore farmers' source of income. Based on these criteria, a selection has been conducted with the local village office and the results will be verified with community then shared in public.

		Any other practice/policy applied to ensure accountability and transparency	Data collection of affected areas, potential beneficiaries, verification, and distribution of assistance was conducted with the village office and community leaders to ensure the validity and transparency	
	Facilitate The Community for Continuous Recovery and Reconstruction	Active involvement of community in project formulation (ex. participatory needs assessment, community dialogue for designing project), implementation (ex. selection of beneficiary, selection/procurement of equipment provided), monitoring & evaluation	Local communities are involved in all stages of activities, starting from data collection, implementation, to evaluation of post-distribution	
		Set up self-supporting activity/contribution of beneficiary such as labor force, cost sharing, etc. for the purpose of encouraging self-reliance aiming their continuous recovery	The horticultural production facilities and fishing equipment assistance were provided as a stimulus for community to restart their livelihood activities through the workers' provision	
		Any other practice/policy applied to facilitate the community for continuous recovery and construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid Rural Appraisal. • Data collection. • Procurement of horticultural seeds and fertilizers through selected suppliers. • Providing assistance of horticultural seeds and fertilizers to restart horticultural development activities. • Assistance by PPL (Field Agricultural Instructors) • Collaborate with local NGOs. • Develop a complaint and feedback mechanism. 	
	Considering The Needs and Priority in Each Phase of Post-Disasters Recovery	Any other practice/policy applied according to needs and priority in each phase of post-disaster recovery	The prior-needs after the occurrence of disaster were food and water. Besides the food assistance provided by NGOs, the community needs to restart their food and fisheries production through procurement of seeds and fertilizers	
	Inclusiveness	Considering inclusiveness of vulnerable population and diverse people in the formulation of activities	-	
		Arranged a special measure/support to ensure involvement of vulnerable populations and diverse people in implementation of the support activities	-	
Developed gender-responsive strategies and approaches		Providing special supports through cash transfers for vulnerable groups, especially families who have pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and toddlers		
Others		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid Rural Appraisal, data verification by involving village office and community leaders to develop complaint and feedback mechanisms and supporting the horticultural farmers. • Collaboration with local NGOs as implementing partners • The involvement of the provincial and regency's governments to identify the needs and distribute 		
FUNDING SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Support Activities Budget (IDR)		Rp2,876,600,000	
	Funding Details	Funding Source	The Belgian Government through the Special Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation Activities (SFERA)	
		Amount (IDR)	Rp2,876,600,000	
TARGET BENEFICIARY	Number of Beneficiary	Individual	Total Number of Individuals (person)	-
			Male (person)	-
			Female (person)	-
		Household (HH)	2175	
	Group	Existing Group (group / person)	-	
		Newly Established Group (group / person)	-	
		Others	-	
	Vulnerable group who became target beneficiary (if any)		The target beneficiaries in this project are farmer families whose highly dependent on horticultural production as source of income. While the sub-sectors of food crops were not included in this project because of the irrigation channel damage, production process now required a longer period. Also, the food crop development activities have been conducted by the regency government.	
	Occupation of beneficiaries before the disaster		-	
	Implementing Institution		-	

IMPLEMENTING STRUCTURE	Non-Government Supporting Institution	Institution/ Organization	Karsa Institute	CV. Prima Tani	CV. Jaka Utama Mandiri	-	-	
		Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey and data collection of potential beneficiaries. Implementing partners. 	Horticultural seed supplier.	Supplier of NPK fertilizer (nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium)	-	-	
	Counterpart Institution of Indonesian Government	Institution	BAPPENAS c.q. Directorate of Food and Agriculture	National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB)	Central Sulawesi Province Department (BAPPEDA)	Central Sulawesi Agriculture Department	Palu, Sigi and Donggala Agriculture Department	
		Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination of target beneficiaries. Provide consideration on priority activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination of target beneficiaries. Provide consideration on priority activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination of target beneficiaries. Provide consideration on priority activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination of target beneficiaries. Data collection and verification. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination of target beneficiaries. Data collection and verification. Distribution of assistance Supporting 	
	Number of Support Activities Personnel	Total Personnel		6				
		Staff from Central Sulawesi	Female	2				
			Male	3				
		Staff from outside Central Sulawesi	Female	-				
			Male	1				
		International Staff	Female	-				
Male	-							
RESULTS AND EVALUATION OF THE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring	Implementing Institution	Karsa Institute				
			Methodology	Semi-structured interviews, data collection, in-depth interviews, field observations.				
			Implementation Time	21 – 30 October 2019				
			Monitoring Results	-				
	Evaluation	Evaluation	Implementing Institution	Karsa Institute				
			Methodology	Semi-structured interviews, data collection, in-depth interviews, field observations.				
			Implementation Time	21 – 30 October 2019				
	Actual Achievement			2,175 farmer families had to restart their horticultural production through the seeds, fertilizers and plastic mulch assistance provided by FAO. As the results of post-distribution monitoring, the beneficiaries were able to get an income of IDR 1-2 million/month (recovered 30-50% of their income previously) from horticultural production.				
	Unexpected Positive Effect			-				
	Comments/Feedbacks from Beneficiaries			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The horticultural assistance was very beneficial for affected farmers' families to start their horticultural production activities and recover half of their income. The horticultural products not only for household consumption but also as a source of income to recover half of their income 				
Lessons Learned for Future Post-Disaster Support Activities			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project has provided valuable experience for government officials in assessing/identifying the needs and potential beneficiaries. Based on the learning and experience obtained, they will be more confident to respond the similar situations in the future Through coordination and collaboration of the involved agencies in disaster management, this project has succeeded to activate the Sub-cluster of Food Security, Agriculture and Fisheries, then BNPB will be contributed to project implementation according to the function Involvement and good relations with government agencies is very important to increase the provincial government's commitment to supporting the recovery and sustainable agricultural development in the long term Through collaboration with FAO, the NGOs have increased their capacity to conduct identification of post-disaster needs and recovery activities Active coordination between FAO field teams with provincial and regencies instructors had supported the project in accessing secondary data and conducting surveys to identify needs and target beneficiaries. Involvement of government officials during the process; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - started from the needs assessment to distribution inputs, - post-distribution monitoring - close-coordination with authorities at the village & community level, and also local partners in terms of social risk-management during the project has a positive impact especially to avoid social conflicts The implementation of transparency and accountability principles through active participation of government and village officials to identify an appropriate inputs and be involved in the inspection and monitoring process. This approaches had built mutual trust and understanding between local governments and FAO A feedback mechanism was established using a suggestion- box in each village. The inputs were collected by the village officials within three days and followed up by the project team and field officers as soon as possible. An Effective coordination mechanisms between the parties (SW matrix - who, what, where, when and why) help to avoid overlaps of assistance conducted between institutions in the same area FAO formulated general guidelines on non-cash-based livelihood assistance, supported by the Cluster and the provincial government under the CERF project which is very useful for the project It is very important for local governments (provincial and city/regency) to develop contingency plans and budget provisions for initiation of emergency and recovery actions in more structured, planned and systematic ways 					
Lessons Learnt from Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Perspective			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The involvement of women in every stage of the activity has given the possibilities for women to communicate their needs and received benefits from the activities 					

	<p>Challenges</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary data of affected farmers provided by the provincial government was not enough to use as baseline data. FAO field staff developed a data system for assessment needs by using the Rapid Rural Appraisal approach in the affected area. This assessment was performed through surveys and in-depth interviews to obtain more accurate information about the needs of affected communities and field verification. • The Information about the affected agricultural sector by earthquakes and liquefaction was limited. • Local governments do not have the technical knowledge about disaster issues. Furthermore, the instructors and their families were also affected by disaster making it difficult for them to obtain data and conduct a verification process. To solve this problem, FAO communicated directly with instructors by maximizing their support for completing the secondary data verification to obtain data of affected areas and targeted beneficiaries. • The number of affected beneficiaries was high and spread. Rational decisions and adjustments of the project intervention activities have been decided to fit the available budget
	<p>Notable Attentions in the Implementation of Support Activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further planning was required to ensure the sustainability of horticultural sub-sector projects with more specific commodities. FAO was submitting the beneficiaries list, maps, areas of intervention, and activity reports to provincial governments as a pilot for their future planning processes. • Awareness must be built at the community level regarding disaster risk management, mitigation, and preparedness actions to managed climate change and other possible disasters • Provincial and regency governments need to develop contingency plans and budget management. Contingency plans should be integrated into the Government's annual plans and budgets to manage the disaster risk including mitigation, preparedness, emergency response, and recovery activities.
	<p>Notable Points of Concern to Extend Your Activities for Other Locations in Indonesia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the affected areas through collecting the number of affected families, their sources of livelihood, and their urgent needs • Coordination with the involved parties such as provincial & regency governments, NGOs, and private sectors to ensure the correct-target families and minimize overlapped assistance • The assistance should be oriented to production aspects to reduce the dependency of external-assistance • The mechanism for providing feedback and complaints from the public should be developed and followed-up immediately. These mechanisms were very helpful to ensure the effectiveness of the project.
<p>SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION</p>	<p>Useful Sites/Links for Further Information</p>	<p>-</p>

	No	10							
	Organization Profile	Organization	Habitat for Humanity Indonesia (HFHI)						
SUPPORT ACTIVITIES PROFILE	Name of Project		Indonesia Central Sulawesi Disaster Response Project						
	Support Activities		Strengthening Post-Disaster Communities through the Provision of Adequate Housing and Increased Community Capacity for Disaster Risk Reduction						
	Background and Objects of the Project		Background						
			The earthquake, liquefaction and tsunami that occurred in Central Sulawesi on 28 September 2018 had a very large impact. More than 2.000 peoples died, more than 1.300 peoples were missing and also hundreds of thousands of houses were highly, moderately and lightly damaged. The HFH Indonesia, as a humanitarian organization that focuses on providing adequate housing and conducting a disaster response program in Central Sulawesi. Based on the assessment's results, the community does not only need physical assistance such as the provision of houses, sanitation facilities, and clean water but also how to increase community capacity so people can build their lives better and reduce the risk of disasters in the future						
			Objectives						
			Affected communities in Central Sulawesi can rebuild their lives better and have the capacity to reduce disaster risks						
			Target Indicator (if any)						
			4000 families in Central Sulawesi have access to adequate housing, water and sanitation facilities, carpentry equipment, hygiene and health equipment, also training and education to increase the disaster risk reduction capacity						
	Detailed Support Activities		Contents of the Activities		Distribution of Emergency Shelter Kits, Hygiene Kits, and Community Rubble Removal	Provision of Temporary Housing (Huntara)	Provision of Permanent Housing (Huntap)	Provision of Clean Water and Sanitation Facilities	Capacity Building for Disaster Risk Reduction (PASSA & CBDRM Training, Construction Training and Healthy & Safe Houses)
			Type of activity		- Cash Grants - Community Empowerment - Gender Equality & Women Empowerment - Vulnerable Group Support (Social Inclusion)	- Cash Grants - Community Empowerment - Gender Equality & Women Empowerment - Vulnerable Group Support (Social Inclusion)	- Cash Grants - Community Empowerment - Gender Equality & Women Empowerment - Vulnerable Group Support (Social Inclusion)	- Cash Grants - Community Empowerment - Gender Equality & Women Empowerment - Vulnerable Group Support (Social Inclusion)	- Cash Grants - Community Empowerment - Gender Equality & Women Empowerment - Vulnerable Group Support (Social Inclusion)
Sector of Activity			- Construction - Services	- Construction - Services	- Construction - Services	- Construction - Services	- Construction - Services		
Implementation Period (Emergency response or Rehabilitation/Reconstruction)			Emergency Response	Emergency Response	Rehab-Recon	Emergency Response, Rehab-Recon	Emergency Response, Rehab-Recon		
Duration of Implementation (month/year~month/year)			September 2018 - December 2018	September 2018 - December 2019	January 2020 - December 2021	September 2018 - December 2021	September 2018 - December 2021		
Support Activities Location			City/Regency		Sigi, Donggala, and Palu				
		Kecamatan/Sub-District		Dolo Selatan, Sigi Biromaru (Sigi); Balaesang (Donggala); Palu Utara (Palu)					
		Kelurahan/Village		Wisolo, Bulubete, Jono, Poi, Baluase, Pulu, Sambo, Balonga, Rogo, Pulu (Dolo Selatan); Lolu (Sigi Biromaru); Lombonga (Balaesang); Momaboro (Palu Utara)					
Strengthen Mutual Assistance		Promoted interaction among beneficiaries/community like conducting group-based activities and increasing opportunity for gathering		Conducting socialization, making agreements and regulations, selecting local committees as facilitator, mutual assistance in the development of Huntara/Huntap, project evaluation, monitoring, and so on.					
		Adopt activity that could contribute to mitigate post-disaster stress/trauma (ex. recreation activities, opportunity to interact with other people, etc.)		Training and capacity building activities such as training on clean and healthy living habits, disaster risk reduction, and safe housing construction create interaction between the community and facilitators from various communities					
		Any other practice/policy applied to strengthen mutual assistance among people and between people and government		The involvement of the government especially at the village and sub-district levels providing a space for communities' interaction and mutual assistance. The government and communities were also involved in the meetings to discuss project progress, existing challenges, and jointly problem-solving					

	Ensure Accountability and Transparency	Defined selection criteria of beneficiary	The selection criteria of beneficiary have been discussed and agreed upon at the socialization and initial meeting activities, such as: affected by disaster, lived out of red-zone area, and not yet receiving the same assistance from the government or other institutions/organizations.			
		Opened to the public about selection criteria of beneficiary, selection method and its result	There is a trial-period by announcing the name of prospective beneficiaries in public with a period of refutation.			
		Any other practice/policy applied to ensure accountability and transparency	The Beneficiaries are understood the quantity and quality of materials, and responsible to ensure before received them from suppliers			
	Facilitate The Community for Continuous Recovery and Reconstruction	Active involvement of community in project formulation (ex. participatory needs assessment, community dialogue for designing project), implementation (ex. selection of beneficiary, selection/procurement of equipment provided), monitoring & evaluation	The housing designs and locations, water, and sanitation facilities, local material supply and local craftsmen were discussed with the community and local government			
		Set up self-supporting activity/contribution of beneficiary such as labor force, cost sharing, etc. for the purpose of encouraging self-reliance aiming their continuous recovery	There were regulations regarding the involvement of beneficiaries during program, for example when building a Huntara/Huntap they were responsible for distributing materials, monitoring and helping the construction activities, etc.			
		Any other practice/policy applied to facilitate the community for continuous recovery and construction	Prioritizing local materials and local craftsmen especially for natural materials; Involving local organizations, for example in Lombonga there was PMPB (Disaster Management Community Post) who in charge of planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating programs.			
	Considering The Needs and Priority in Each Phase of Post-Disasters Recovery	Any other practice/policy applied according to needs and priority in each phase of post-disaster recovery	Consideration of needs is always decided through discussion with the community and local leaders for example the prior-family to received housing assistance			
	Inclusiveness	Considering inclusiveness of vulnerable population and diverse people in the formulation of activities	Local committees and also PMPB's members were considering the vulnerable people (persons with disabilities, women, youth, etc.). The Beneficiaries also prioritize vulnerable groups such as widows, elderly, families with babies/children, etc.			
		Arranged a special measure/support to ensure involvement of vulnerable populations and diverse people in implementation of the support activities	The design of housing and other facilities were considered the vulnerable groups			
		Developed gender-responsive strategies and approaches	Gender-balance was applied in local committee members, training participants, participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. Participated in initiating and conducting "Women as Pioneers of Reconstruction" activities by providing training in proper and safe house construction for women			
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The involvement of local leaders was urgently needed - Prioritizing local suppliers to re-activate the local's economy. - Maison training such as improving light steal expertise. At first, there were only a few peoples who can master the light steal expertise in Sigi and Lombonga but currently, many peoples have mastered it - Coordination with the government, especially BPBD, Social Affairs Department and other NGOs. 					
FUNDING SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Support Activities Budget (IDR)		IDR 20-40 Billion			
	Funding Details	Funding Source	Company Partners	Individual		
		Amount (IDR)	IDR 35 Billion	IDR 5 Billion		
	Individual	Total Number of Individuals (person)	16,000			
		Male (person)	10,000			

TARGET BENEFICIARY	Number of Beneficiary	Female (person)	6,000				
		Household (HH)	4,000				
		SMEs	-				
		Group	Existing Group (group / person)	-			
			Newly Established Group (group / person)	-			
	Others	-					
	Vulnerable group who became target beneficiary (if any)	People with Disability, Women, Children, Youth, and Elderly					
Occupation of beneficiaries before the disaster	The Informal sector, farmers/farm laborers, private sector, construction workers/laborers, etc						
IMPLEMENTING STRUCTURE	Implementing Institution		Habitat for Humanity Indonesia				
	Non-Government Supporting Institution	Institution/Organization	Disaster Management Community Post (PMPB)				
		Support	Community Organizing				
	Counterpart Institution of Indonesian Government	Institution	Ministry of Social Affairs	Central Sulawesi Social Affairs Department	Local Government and BPBD (Regional Disaster Management Agency) of Sigi & Donggala	Expert team for construction & building of Public Works & Housing (PUPR) Department	Sub-district and village government, community unit (Rukun Warga; RW), neighborhood unit (Rukun Tetangga, RT)
			Support	Coordination at the national level	Coordination at the provincial level	Verification of location and beneficiaries	Approval on housing design and other construction
	Number of Support Activities Personnel	Total Personnel		40			
		Staff from Central Sulawesi	Female	15			
			Male	10			
		Staff from outside Central Sulawesi	Female	12			
			Male	3			
International Staff		Female	0				
	Male	0					
Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring	Implementing Institution	Habitat for Humanity Indonesia				
		Methodology	Site visits, interviews, document checks, discussions with teams, communities and local leaders				
		Implementation Time	During the program				
		Monitoring Results	-				
	Evaluation	Implementing Institution	Habitat for Humanity Indonesia				
		Methodology	Site visits, interviews, document checks, discussions with teams, communities and local leaders				
		Implementation Time	During the program				
Actual Achievement		More than 37.000 families have been assisted from various interventions					
Unexpected Positive Effect		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-activation of the local economies • Increased skills and numbers of construction workers • PMPB organizations become independent 					
Comments/Feedbacks from Beneficiaries		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good quality housing • The process of involving the community and Local Government was highly appreciated 					

RESULTS AND EVALUATION OF THE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Lessons Learned for Future Post-Disaster Support Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster Management and Development: In the theory of Disaster Management, the cycle of rehab-recon phases of disaster response will be continued by development phase. Rehab-recon will guide and become opportunities for the next phase. However, in practice, the Rehab-recon could become an obstacle to development phase, depends on how it was implemented. • Emergency Response and Transfer of Technology and Skills: Emergency response, in general, must be conducted immediately. The sooner the more efficient it is when solving problems caused by disasters. The period was often determined by donors, for example catching up to the end of the fiscal year, for the reputation of the humanitarian aid organization to its donors, etc. Sometimes, for the faster project development, several processes were ignored and had to provide many experts or contractors to work • Huntara focuses on the best interests of the family: The way Yayasan Habitat Kemanusiaan Indonesia (YHKI) constructing HUNTARA was different from other concepts in general. The YHKI's HUNTARA puts the recipients as the most important subject and the main focus for making shelters. They are placed in the middle of the construction process such as deciding to build the house either on their lands or plots. The beneficiaries were involved from the beginning until the end of the construction process. The results were good quality housing and high sense of ownership. The way of giving Huntara, can uplift the dignity of the depressed community and inspire them to restore their lives. • Emergency Response and Economic Empowerment: Emergency response activities were rarely found to be an economic investment for survivor communities. The emergency response activities are the fund assistance that doesn't affect to the local's economy. In general, these activities were conducted outside (un-directly) of the local community and survivors. The beneficiaries of the economic stimulus who received a direct stimulus were suppliers of aid-materials, transport operators (air, land, and sea), and contractors. 	
	Lessons Learnt from Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Perspective	<p>The vulnerable groups such as widows, widowers, elderly and people with special needs were not only the beneficiary's priority groups, but they were directly involved in community meetings from planning to implementation phases by prioritizing their houses to be built.</p> <p>The feedback-system was implemented through public sharing in every stage of development to open an opportunity for communities to submit their objections or inputs regarding HUNTARA's construction</p>	
	Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited supply of materials caused by the high-rate housing program conducted by other NGOs and governments. - Limited numbers of local Maisons especially in the early stages - Currently, many workers set a high-salary for construction activities (even for government's program) due to daily needs 	
	Notable Attentions in the Implementation of Support Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community participation - Empowerment of the local economy by prioritizing the supply of materials from local suppliers and local Maisons. - Local leadership highly supported the running of the program - Coordination with all parties 	
	Notable Points of Concern to Extend Your Activities for Other Locations in Indonesia	Considering the program's sustainability, so community could recover their lives independently	
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	Useful Sites/Links for Further Information	www.habitatindonesia.org	Instagram: @habitat_id

	No	11-1			
	Organization Profile	Organization	Wahana Visi Indonesia (WVI)		
SUPPORT ACTIVITIES PROFILE	Name of Project		Aktion Deutschland Hilft (ADH) 2 Livelihood Agriculture		
	Support Activities		Livelihood support for 400 farmers in Bangga & Loru Villages		
	Background and Objects of the Project	Background	The majority of communities who work as farmers lost their livelihoods due to the earthquake, tsunami, and flash floods disasters, cause the economic condition of the family to become paralyzed and the family's needs could not be fulfilled		
		Objectives	The affected families have restarted livelihoods and use alternative livelihood skills		
		Target Indicator (if any)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Households assisted by Cash For Work program - Farmer received agricultural assistance - Farmer/business owner trained 		
	Detailed Support Activities	Contents of the Activities	Preparation of agricultural land	Providing agricultural assistance	Providing training assistance
		Type of activity	Cash grants and Cash for work	Voucher assistance/Non-cash assistance	Agricultural Training
		Sector of Activity	Agriculture	Agriculture	Agriculture
		Implementation Period (Emergency response or Rehabilitation/Reconstruction)	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon
		Duration of Implementation (month/year~month/year)	Sept 2019 – Sept 2019	Nov 2019 – Jun 2020	Nov 2019 – Mar 2020
	Support Activities Location	City/Regency	Sigi		
		Kecamatan/Sub-District	South Dolo and Sigi Biromaru		
		Kelurahan/Village	Bangga Loru		
Strengthen Mutual Assistance	Promoted interaction among beneficiaries/community like conducting group-based activities and increasing opportunity for gathering	WVI provides assistance and mentoring in both individual and groups. The beneficiary farmers will be included in farmer groups. Besides receiving individual assistance, WVI also provides agricultural equipment assistance and training in groups			
	Adopt activity that could contribute to mitigate post-disaster stress/trauma (ex. recreation activities, opportunity to interact with other people, etc.)	-			
	Any other practice/policy applied to strengthen mutual assistance among people and between people and government	-			
Ensure Accountability and Transparency	Defined selection criteria of beneficiary	The criteria for beneficiaries were consulted with the village/urban-village officials			
	Opened to the public about selection criteria of beneficiary, selection method and its result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beneficiary criteria: the beneficiaries of this program previously worked as farmers and not civil servants - Village official and WVI staff verify and validate beneficiary data - The selection results were published through the village/urban-village offices 			
	Any other practice/policy applied to ensure accountability and transparency	WVI provides a feedback mechanism for public, so the communities has access to submit suggestions, input, and complaints about the program. The WVI has responsibilities to respond and follow-up. In addition, WVI also involve beneficiaries to conduct a regular monitoring			

	Facilitate The Community for Continuous Recovery and Reconstruction		Active involvement of community in project formulation (ex. participatory needs assessment, community dialogue for designing project), implementation (ex. selection of beneficiary, selection/procurement of equipment provided), monitoring & evaluation	-	
			Set up self-supporting activity/contribution of beneficiary such as labor force, cost sharing, etc. for the purpose of encouraging self-reliance aiming their continuous recovery	-	
			Any other practice/policy applied to facilitate the community for continuous recovery and construction	-	
	Considering The Needs and Priority in Each Phase of Post-Disasters Recovery		Any other practice/policy applied according to needs and priority in each phase of post-disaster recovery	-	
	Inclusiveness		Considering inclusiveness of vulnerable population and diverse people in the formulation of activities	-	
			Arranged a special measure/support to ensure involvement of vulnerable populations and diverse people in implementation of the support activities	-	
			Developed gender-responsive strategies and approaches	-	
	Others			-	
	FUNDING SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Support Activities Budget (IDR)			
		Funding Details	Funding Source		Aktion Deutschland Hilft (ADH)
Amount (IDR)			-		
TARGET BENEFICIARY	Number of Beneficiary	Individual	Total Number of Individuals (person)	400	
			Male (person)	370	
			Female (person)	30	
		Household (HH)	-		
		SMEs	-		
		Group	Existing Group (group / person)	-	
	Newly Established Group (group / person)		-		
	Others	-			
	Vulnerable group who became target beneficiary (if any)			Women	
	Occupation of beneficiaries before the disaster			Farmers	

IMPLEMENTING STRUCTURE	Implementing Institution		-		
	Non-Government Supporting Institution	Institution/Organization		-	
		Support			
	Counterpart Institution of Indonesian Government	Institution		BPTP (Agricultural Technology Research Center)	Agriculture Department
		Support		Module Development	-
	Number of Support Activities Personnel	Total Personnel		-	
		Staff from Central Sulawesi	Female		-
			Male		-
		Staff from outside Central Sulawesi	Female		-
			Male		-
		International Staff	Female		-
	Male		-		
RESULTS AND EVALUATION OF THE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring	Implementing Institution	WVI	
			Methodology	Interview	
			Implementation Time	End of support activities	
			Monitoring Results	-	
	Evaluation	Evaluation	Implementing Institution	-	
			Methodology	-	
			Implementation Time	-	
	Actual Achievement		-		
	Unexpected Positive Effect		-		
	Comments/Feedbacks from Beneficiaries		Overall, the community was satisfied with the assistance provided by WVI		
	Lessons Learned for Future Post-Disaster Support Activities		-		
	Lessons Learnt from Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Perspective		-		
Challenges		Assistance has been limited due to Covid-19 pandemic situation			
Notable Attentions in the Implementation of Support Activities		Need to pay attention to water availability as one of supporting factor for the successful program			
Notable Points of Concern to Extend Your Activities for Other Locations in Indonesia		-			
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	Useful Sites/Links for Further Information		-		

No		11-2				
Organization Profile		Organization				
		Wahana Visi Indonesia (WVI)				
Name of Project		Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC) 2 Livelihood Fishery				
Support Activities		Livelihood support for fishermen in Lombonga & Marana Villages				
Background and Objects of the Project		Background				
		The majority of communities who work as fishermen in Lombonga and Marana villages lost their livelihoods due to the earthquake and tsunami disasters, cause the economic condition of the family to become paralyzed and the family's needs could not be fulfilled				
		Objectives				
		Distribution of commodity vouchers for households to support the restoration of livelihood activities				
		Target Indicator (if any)				
		- Individuals assisted through livelihood restoration activities [fisheries assistance/boat] - Individuals assisted through fishing trap/net - Individuals assisted through fishing machine				
Detailed Support Activities		Contents of the Activities				
		Providing boat assistance through conditional-cash	Providing fishing gear assistance	Providing boat engine assistance	Providing rompong assistance	Providing training assistance
		Type of activity				
		Voucher assistance/Non-cash assistance	Voucher assistance/Non-cash assistance	Direct distribution	Community empowerment	Fishery training
		Sector of Activity				
		Fishery	Fishery	Fishery	Fishery	Fishery
		Implementation Period (Emergency response or Rehabilitation/Reconstruction)				
		Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon
		Duration of Implementation (month/year~month/year)				
		Oct 2019 – Mar 2020	Feb 2020 – Feb 2020	Jan 2020 – Jun 2020	Sept 2019 – Nov 2019	Des 2019 – Mar 2020
Support Activities Location		City/Regency				
		Donggala				
		Kecamatan/Sub-District				
		Balaesang	Sindue			
		Kelurahan/Village				
		Lombonga	Marana			
Strengthen Mutual Assistance		Promoted interaction among beneficiaries/community like conducting group-based activities and increasing opportunity for gathering				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assisting the existing fishermen groups to re-activate their routine - Community mutual assistance to move the boats and boat-engines - Specifically for Marana Village, there was mutual assistance of fishermen in making rompong, providing bamboo, gasoline, and consumption during the process. Currently, rompong can be used by local communities and others to catch fish because a lot of fish will gather around the rompong - The good cooperation between local fishermen and Kavaya village's fishermen to deliver the third rompong, boat, and engine of 13 HP. - Sharing profit between the rompong owner and fishermen who catching fish around the rompong area. The profit will be used to buy oil for engine and saved on the group saving. - Household financial management training, Fishing Field Schools (about sea waves, wind, rain, and natural phenomenon that may occur), and BPJS Ketenagakerjaan (Employment Social Security Administering Bodies) provided space for fishermen to gather and meet the other parties such as BPJS Ketenagakerjaan, BPBD, UPTD Fisheries, DKP (Marine & Fisheries Department), and BMKG. - Establishment of a savings-loan group in Marana Village as a saving facility for fishermen's income (There were 2 groups by 1 group of men and 1 group of women) 				
		Adopt activity that could contribute to mitigate post-disaster stress/trauma (ex. recreation activities, opportunity to interact with other people, etc.)				
		Training activities, making boat monitoring, making rompong, savings-loan groups have giving opportunities for people to learn, help each other, and hopes to increase their income for family needs in the future.				
		Any other practice/policy applied to strengthen mutual assistance among people and between people and government				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involving Hamlet officials, Village, and Sub-District Governments in activities. Also, several departments such as UPTD Fisheries, DKP, BPBD, and BMKG were involved as presenters in the training - Fishermen who have smartphones and UPTD Fisheries joined the Whatsapp Group of "WVI Fishermen and Farmers in Central Sulawesi" then receive updates of climate and weather information every day 				
Ensure Accountability and Transparency		Defined selection criteria of beneficiary				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The criteria for beneficiaries were discussed with the local government: - The main job as a Fisherman (proven by a Fisherman Card/Certificate from the Village Government) - Live in Marana and Lombonga Villages - Has not received similar assistance - Prioritizing the vulnerable fishermen: boats/engines/fishing gear were lost or damaged due to natural disasters, Pre-Prosperous Families, having family members of pregnant women/with special needs (disabled), and the house was highly damaged 				
		Opened to the public about selection criteria of beneficiary, selection method and its result				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data obtained from the Village Office - WVI staff verified and validated the beneficiary data through interviews - The selection results were published through the Village Office 				

			Any other practice/policy applied to ensure accountability and transparency	WVI provides a feedback mechanism for public, hence the communities have access to submit suggestions, input, and complaints about the program. WVI has responsibilities to respond and follow-up. WVI also involving the beneficiaries to conduct a regular monitoring
	Facilitate The Community for Continuous Recovery and Reconstruction		Active involvement of community in project formulation (ex. participatory needs assessment, community dialogue for designing project), implementation (ex. selection of beneficiary, selection/procurement of equipment provided), monitoring & evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of boat construction was conducted by the community to the vendor (the community was trained before conduct the monitoring survey) WVI was conducting a discussion/sharing knowledge with the community
			Set up self-supporting activity/contribution of beneficiary such as labor force, cost sharing, etc. for the purpose of encouraging self-reliance aiming their continuous recovery	The community was involved in the rompong construction in the contribution of materials and labor. Fishermen could earn an additional income through assisting in boat construction processes such as sandpapering, painting, and pasting glue
			Any other practice/policy applied to facilitate the community for continuous recovery and construction	-
	Considering The Needs and Priority in Each Phase of Post-Disasters Recovery		Any other practice/policy applied according to needs and priority in each phase of post-disaster recovery	-
	Inclusiveness		Considering inclusiveness of vulnerable population and diverse people in the formulation of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considering the vulnerable people in the beneficiary criteria Fishermen's wives were involved in the boat monitoring process There was one savings-loan group consisting of fishermen's wives
			Arranged a special measure/support to ensure involvement of vulnerable populations and diverse people in implementation of the support activities	-
			Developed gender-responsive strategies and approaches	-
	Others			-
	FUNDING SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Support Activities Budget (IDR)		- The number of beneficiaries was 99 fishermen of 1 boat IDR 7.000.000, - Fishing equipment of IDR 1.000.000 and boat engines of IDR 7.000.000 - Total assistance was around IDR 1.700.000.000
Funding Details		Funding Source	Disaster Emergency Committee (DEC)-UK Aid	
		Amount (IDR)		
TARGET BENEFICIARY	Number of Beneficiary	Individual	Total Number of Individuals (person)	508
			Male (person)	252
			Female (person)	256
		Household (HH)		130
		SMEs		-
		Group	Existing Group (group / person)	5 Groups
			Newly Established Group (group / person)	-
		Others		-
		Vulnerable group who became target beneficiary (if any)	People with disability, Women, and Youth	
	Occupation of beneficiaries before the disaster	Fisherman		

IMPLEMENTING STRUCTURE	Implementing Institution		-						
	Non-Government Supporting Institution		Institution/Organization		IBU FOUNDATION		Fishermen Group		
	Supporting Institution		Support		Assistance of 30 boats for fishermen		Monitoring boat construction, initiative to make rompong		
	Counterpart Institution of Indonesian Government		Institution		BPBD (Regional Disaster Management Agency)	Marine & Fisheries Department	BMKG (Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysical Agency)	UPTD (Regional Technical Implementation Unit) of Fisheries	BPJS Ketenagakerjaan (Employment Social Security Administering Bodies)
			Support		Fisherman field school training	Fisherman group training	Weather & climate training for fishermen	Fisherman group training	The importance of labor insurance
	Number of Support Activities Personnel		Total Personnel		6				
			Staff from Central Sulawesi		Female		1		
					Male		3		
			Staff from outside Central Sulawesi		Female		2		
					Male		-		
International Staff			Female		-				
		Male		-					

RESULTS AND EVALUATION OF THE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring	Implementing Institution	WVI	
			Methodology	Vendor Interviews, Household Survey for boat beneficiaries	
			Implementation Time	Apr 2019 – Jul 2020	
			Monitoring Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All respondents agreed with the criteria for beneficiaries. However, only around 28% of respondents knew exactly the process of selecting beneficiaries, while others forgot and remembered that they were elected by the village parties. - There were no reciprocal services performed by any party during the program. - 97% of respondents were satisfied and had no trouble when redeemed the voucher. The difficulty was the higher price than the market, so the equipment that was planned to buy cannot be covered with a voucher - Satisfied with the mechanism, beneficiary can choose the items, the bazaar providing various equipment, good quality products and will be delivered to the village - 91% of respondents felt no difficulties in the boat monitoring process, while the others experiencing no vehicles, the vendor's workmanship was slow, and the quality was not as expected (related to glue and wood) - 100% experienced no difficulties in the boat engine distribution process. - The most popular types of training were engine maintenance (88%), fish storage (66%), fishing field schools (47%), BPJS TK (31%), Establishment of savings-loan groups (25%) and Household Economic Management (16%). - There were only 12% of the total respondents who utilizing the available feedback facilities. The most preferred method is face-to-face with WVI staff. However, during the pandemic situation, WVI staff took the initiative to maximize the telephone/call center facilities. - Monitoring was conducted not only on beneficiaries, government but also vendors. The vendor assesses that the explanation in the contract was clear and the implementation according to the agreement. Vendors were grateful to participate because they can contribute socially, receive knowledge, and open networks with the local community 	
	Evaluation	Implementing Institution	-		
		Methodology	-		
		Implementation Time	-		
	Actual Achievement				-
	Unexpected Positive Effect				-
	Comments/Feedbacks from Beneficiaries				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The feedback related to boat construction: The completion of boats were late and has low-quality (finally WVI doesn't continue to cooperate with the related vendor) - Distribution of fishing equipment vouchers: The beneficiaries were complaining about the unrevealed and higher price than in the market. Additional transportation fees to deliver the equipment need to be communicated to beneficiary before attending the bazaar. - Feedback related to the needs of water sources in Marana Village. The feedback was followed up by using other project funding because the DEC did not focus on WASH activity. • As a result of Covid-19, there have been inputs related to basic food needs. The remainder of the budget is communicated to donors and allocated for the distribution of basic necessities and education on preventing the spread of the corona virus • Due to Covid-19 pandemic, there has been feedback related to basic food needs. The rest of the budget was communicated to donors and allocated for food provision and education on preventing the spread of the corona virus. • At the end of the program, there were some inputs related to expensive cost of the boat's paint but not suitable and fade quickly. There were various sizes of boats. Input at the end of the program will become a lesson learned for similar programs in the future
	Lessons Learned for Future Post-Disaster Support Activities				WVI as an organization was neutral in the middle of a political situation (Village Head Election) and continues to coordinate with the legal authority government
	Lessons Learnt from Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Perspective				-
	Challenges				Provision of goods was late due to the limited capacity of vendors to provide
	Notable Attentions in the Implementation of Support Activities				-
	Notable Points of Concern to Extend Your Activities for Other Locations in Indonesia				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish the right conditional-cash mechanism to ensure the flexibility of beneficiaries in choosing the type/quality of boat materials, types and numbers of fishing equipment, and participatory monitoring. The selection of vendors was also important for community to be involved. Ensuring the local vendors could provide standard products (especially wood, it is very difficult to find wood with the right size and curve) - In conducting the program of cash transfer and voucher approaches, it was necessary to have an on-site distribution monitoring to monitors the initial process (selection of beneficiaries) until disbursement (withdrawal) of money/vouchers, before conducting Post-distribution monitoring. - The conditional-cash method also needs to be agreed upon with the community. Inclusion or representation of each important group. - Cooperation with the relevant government through facilitating the community and the Local Government was very good
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	Useful Sites/Links for Further Information				-

	No	11-3			
	Organization Profile	Organization	Wahana Visi Indonesia (WVI)		
SUPPORT ACTIVITIES PROFILE	Name of Project		Aktion Deutschland Hilft (ADH) 2 Livelihood Small Micro Enterprise		
	Support Activities		-		
	Background and Objects of the Project	Background	The majority of communities who work as small and medium enterprises lost their livelihoods due to the earthquake, tsunami, and flash floods disasters, cause the economic condition of the family to become paralyzed and the family's needs could not be fulfilled		
		Objectives	The affected families have restarted livelihoods and use alternative livelihood skills		
		Target Indicator (if any)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Households received the assistance (e.g: seeds, fertilizers, agricultural tools) production to start their business (as an alternative income) - Woman trained alternative livelihood skills 		
	Detailed Support Activities	Contents of the Activities	Providing business capital assistance (stimulant)	Providing training assistance	
		Type of activity	Voucher assistance/Non-cash assistance	Training for micro-businesses	
		Sector of Activity	Livelihood recovery for Micro and Small Businesses	Livelihood recovery for Micro and Small Businesses	
		Implementation Period (Emergency response or Rehabilitation/Reconstruction)	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	
		Duration of Implementation (month/year~month/year)	Jan 2020 – Aug 2020	Jan 2020 – Aug 2020	
	Support Activities Location	City/Regency	Palu	Sigi	Donggala
		Kecamatan/Sub-District	Ulujadi	South Dolo	Sindue
		Kelurahan/Village	Tipo and Watusampu	Bangga	Lero tatari
	Strengthen Mutual Assistance	Promoted interaction among beneficiaries/community like conducting group-based activities and increasing opportunity for gathering	WVI in the SMEs program providing assistance and mentoring in individuals and groups. The beneficiaries will be included in groups. In the group, WVI conducts training activities to increase the capacity of beneficiaries in managing businesses and finances		
		Adopt activity that could contribute to mitigate post-disaster stress/trauma (ex. recreation activities, opportunity to interact with other people, etc.)	Beneficiaries can use capital and training to develop their businesses, interact with other entrepreneurs, and earn income		
Any other practice/policy applied to strengthen mutual assistance among people and between people and government		-			
Ensure Accountability and Transparency	Defined selection criteria of beneficiary	The criteria for beneficiaries were consulted with the village/urban-village officials			
	Opened to the public about selection criteria of beneficiary, selection method and its result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beneficiary criteria: Communities who work as small business actors, disaster victims, and not civil servants/TNI (Indonesian National Army)/Polri (Indonesian National Police) - Village office and WVI staff were verifying and validating the beneficiary data - The selection results were published through the village/urban-village offices 			
	Any other practice/policy applied to ensure accountability and transparency	Providing a feedback mechanism and field monitoring			
Facilitate The Community for Continuous Recovery and Reconstruction	Active involvement of community in project formulation (ex. participatory needs assessment, community dialogue for designing project), implementation (ex. selection of beneficiary, selection/procurement of equipment provided), monitoring & evaluation	-			

		Set up self-supporting activity/contribution of beneficiary such as labor force, cost sharing, etc. for the purpose of encouraging self-reliance aiming their continuous recovery	Beneficiaries were required to prepare a business proposal as a basic requirement to received cash transfer assistance. There were 2 stages of transfer, first is completing a business proposal and a series of training	
		Any other practice/policy applied to facilitate the community for continuous recovery and construction	-	
	Considering The Needs and Priority in Each Phase of Post-Disasters Recovery	Any other practice/policy applied according to needs and priority in each phase of post-disaster recovery	-	
	Inclusiveness	Considering inclusiveness of vulnerable population and diverse people in the formulation of activities	Involvement of women entrepreneurs, elderly entrepreneurs, and entrepreneurs with disabilities	
		Arranged a special measure/support to ensure involvement of vulnerable populations and diverse people in implementation of the support activities	-	
		Developed gender-responsive strategies and approaches	Involvement of women entrepreneurs	
Others		-		
FUNDING SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Support Activities Budget (IDR)		Total assistance was around Rp. 840,000,000 excluding training and operational	
	Funding Details	Funding Source	Aktion Deutschland Hilft (ADH)	
		Amount (IDR)		
TARGET BENEFICIARY	Number of Beneficiary	Individual	Total Number of Individuals (person)	280
			Male (person)	43
			Female (person)	237
	Household (HH)	280 HHs (150 in stage I and 130 in stage II)		
		SMEs	280 MSMEs	
	Group	Existing Group (group / person)	-	
		Newly Established Group (group / person)	-	
	Others	-		
	Vulnerable group who became target beneficiary (if any)		People with disability, Women, and Elderly	
	Occupation of beneficiaries before the disaster		-	
IMPLEMENTING STRUCTURE	Implementing Institution		-	
	Non-Government Supporting Institution	Institution/Organization		
		Support		
	Counterpart Institution of Indonesian Government	Institution	MSMEs Department	
		Support	Facilitate the training and as websites operators	
	Number of Support Activities Personnel	Total Personnel		5
		Staff from Central Sulawesi	Female	1
			Male	3
Staff from outside Central Sulawesi		Female	-	
		Male	1	

		International Staff	Female	-
			Male	-
RESULTS AND EVALUATION OF THE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring	Implementing Institution	WVI
			Methodology	Interview
			Implementation Time	End of support activities
			Monitoring Results	-
	Evaluation	Evaluation	Implementing Institution	-
			Methodology	-
			Implementation Time	-
	Actual Achievement			-
	Unexpected Positive Effect			-
	Comments/Feedbacks from Beneficiaries			-
	Lessons Learned for Future Post-Disaster Support Activities			WVI has to emphasize the importance of needs/market analysis when starting or developing a business.
	Lessons Learnt from Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Perspective			-
	Challenges			Socializing the results of verification and analysis of business capital needs that WVI can provide to each beneficiary according to the proposed business proposal
Notable Attentions in the Implementation of Support Activities			The special policy for incompatible business data in the submitted proposal and actual	
Notable Points of Concern to Extend Your Activities for Other Locations in Indonesia			The beneficiaries experience in business	
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	Useful Sites/Links for Further Information			Link to marketing website (still in progress) yakumart.com

	No	12						
	Organization Profile	Organization						
		Solidar Suisse						
SUPPORT ACTIVITIES PROFILE	Name of Project		Micro Enterprises Project (MEP) I					
	Support Activities		Conditional Cash Grant and Technical Business Training (including coaching and mentoring)					
	Background and Objects of the Project		Background	<p>The earthquake of 7.4 SR and tsunami that occurred in Central Sulawesi on September 28, 2018, has devastated the economy of communities in the affected areas in Palu, Sigi, and Donggala. More than 63.4% lost their livelihoods, 29.3% experienced an income decreased, and 22% became unemployed. In the agricultural sector, more than 9.718 Ha of land cannot be utilized due to irrigation channels damaged. There were more than 1.548 Fishermen who suffered loss/severe damage to their fishing equipment, especially boats and boat engines. More than 40% of poultry died and 70% had decreased egg production. More than 1.000 SMEs were unable to operate due to loss of assets and capital. After conducting an emergency response with Arbeiter Samariter Bund (ASB) in the clean water and sanitation (WASH) sector in three regions, Solidar Suisse continued in the rehabilitation/reconstruction phase that focused on the livelihood sector.</p> <p>Since March 2019, Solidar Suisse and MDMC have supported 268 Fishermen in 9 Villages of Sirenja Sub-District, Donggala Regency through distributing 189 boats and/or 218 boat engines, also providing cash assistance through cash for work programs for 230 other families.</p> <p>The Coastal Community Recovery (COCORECO) project has finished in June 2019. To support the family's economic recovery, Solidar Suisse and MDMC continue the COCORECO project by implementing the Micro-Business Project Phase-I (MEP-I) in 10 Villages in Sirenja since July 2019 and will be finished in June 2020. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic situation, the project had to be postponed until September 2020. Meanwhile, MEP-II has just started since July 2020 with the same pattern and targeting the affected families in other areas, namely Balaesang and Balaesang Tanjung Sub-Districts, Donggala Regency.</p>				
			Objectives	<p>Contributing to the economic recovery of affected communities. The outcome includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The pre-disaster livelihoods of affected families could recover sustainably 2) Local partners become organizations that ready to respond to humanitarian crisis 				
			Target Indicator (if any)	<p>Outcome indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1.200 micro-businesses can re-operate after the project ends. - The micro-businesses beneficiary can recover their income up to 70% compared to before the disaster - Central Sulawesi MDMC was developed and/or adopted guidelines regarding international humanitarian standards - Central Sulawesi MDMC was developed the humanitarian response strategy <p>Output indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1.300 micro-businesses developed the business plans - 1.300 micro-businesses received the conditional cash grants - 1.300 micro-businesses joined the technical training - The training evaluation stated a positive view from the technical trainees - 1.300 micro-businesses joined business counseling training. - The training evaluation stated a positive view from the business counseling trainees - Central Sulawesi MDMC personnel joined the training on specific topics to respond to the emergency humanitarian crisis - The training evaluation stated positive views of the trainees on specific topics to respond to the emergency humanitarian business crisis 				
	Detailed Support Activities		Contents of the Activities	Training and mentoring in making business plans	Distribution of conditional grants	Training, mentoring, and counseling management training and vocational	Emergency response training and Core Humanitarian Standards for MDMC personnel	Post Distribution Monitoring of conditional cash grants training evaluation
			Type of activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community Empowerment - Gender Equality & Women Empowerment - Livelihood Recovery for Micro and Small Businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash Grants - Gender Equality & Women Empowerment - Livelihood Recovery for Micro and Small Businesses - Microfinance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community Empowerment - Gender Equality & Women Empowerment - Livelihood Recovery for Micro and Small Businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender Equality & Women Empowerment - Vulnerable Group Support (Social Inclusion) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livelihood Recovery for Micro and Small Businesses - Microfinance - Vulnerable Group Support (Social Inclusion) - Gender Equality & Women Empowerment - Community Empowerment - Cash Grants
			Sector of Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fishery, - Automotive, - Furniture, - Culinary Business, - Food Processing, - Services, - Handcrafts - Textiles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fishery, - Automotive, - Furniture, - Culinary Business, - Food Processing, - Services, - Handcrafts - Textiles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fishery, - Automotive, - Furniture, - Culinary Business, - Food Processing, - Services, - Handcrafts - Textiles 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fishery, - Automotive, - Furniture, - Culinary Business, - Food Processing, - Services, - Handcrafts - Textiles

		Implementation Period (Emergency response or Rehabilitation/Reconstruction)	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon
		Duration of Implementation (month/year~month/year)	Jul 2019 - Jun 2020	Aug 2019 - Jul 2020	Aug 2019 - Jul 2020	Aug 2019	Aug 2020
Support Activities Location	City/Regency	Donggala					
	Kecamatan/Sub-District	Sirenja					
	Kelurahan/Village	Sipi, Jono Oge, Balentuma, Dampal, Lompio, Tondo, Lende, Tompe, Tanjung Padang, and Lende Tovea					
Strengthen Mutual Assistance	Promoted interaction among beneficiaries/community like conducting group-based activities and increasing opportunity for gathering	All activities were conducted in groups. In each training session, group-based learning was used that prioritizes interaction and sharing knowledge between members. Based on the idea, each individual has a different experience in managing business before disaster with good practice, successes, and failures. Also, regarding their differences in dealing with crises during emergency period. The training facilitators were project personnel and professionals in certain vocational fields. In a participatory manner, the beneficiaries make liability agreements, so all the risks have to be borne together for a decision or implementation of a determining mechanism					
	Adopt activity that could contribute to mitigate post-disaster stress/trauma (ex. recreation activities, opportunity to interact with other people, etc.)	The training, mentoring, and counseling was conducted using the Adult Learning (POD) method and participatory approach. Facilitators were specially trained to build traumatic recovery communication. The field office was located in the sub-district center and personnel who lived in each village enable them to establish an effective relationship and interaction with the beneficiaries then create a joyful and comfortable learning atmosphere among participants and facilitators.					
	Any other practice/policy applied to strengthen mutual assistance among people and between people and government	-					
Ensure Accountability and Transparency	Defined selection criteria of beneficiary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Having/running a micro-business before and stopped due to the disaster 2. When joining the program, businesses still unoperated or not yet recovered as before the disaster. 3. Business owners are farmers/farm laborer and fishermen or their families 4. Has total assets of IDR 10 million max. and monthly income of IDR 2 million max. 5. Cannot recover their livelihoods independently unless receive an assistance 6. Fishermen or families did not receive any boat equipment assistance from MDMC or institutions 7. Not a civil servants/army/police 8. The businesses run by women will be prioritized 9. The priority groups were vulnerable people, poor people, people with disabilities, elderly widows, families with toddlers, single lives, families with more than 5 members 					
	Opened to the public about selection criteria of beneficiary, selection method and its result	After conducting the assessment, the selection results were processed and announced openly. The list of potential beneficiaries was displayed at the village office so the candidates could easily check the list. MDMC providing a refutation period in 2 weeks for candidates to accept or reject the result of the selection, also for the unregistered/unselected peoples who have complaints. When receiving the complaints, MHMC explains transparently from the selection of criteria until determination of beneficiary's list.					
	Any other practice/policy applied to ensure accountability and transparency	MDMC has a digital database stored in Kobotoolbox that contains the assessment of each selection criteria. These data will be kept as evidence for related parties.					
Facilitate The Community for Continuous Recovery and Reconstruction	Active involvement of community in project formulation (ex. participatory needs assessment, community dialogue for designing project), implementation (ex. selection of beneficiary, selection/procurement of equipment provided), monitoring & evaluation	Even though the selection criteria were determined by MDMC, but the draft criteria were communicated to the public during socialization at the beginning. Providing opportunities for participants to respond but in fact, all the participants accepted and agreed with the criteria. MDMC provides opportunities for beneficiaries to choose a particular type of vocational that suits their interests, to develop their business. Our next role is to find professional trainers for vocational fields that they were interested in. MDMC facilitates mentoring activity conducted by the selected micro-entrepreneurs from the communities to share their experiences and tips of the successful business.					
	Set up self-supporting activity/contribution of beneficiary such as labor force, cost sharing, etc. for the purpose of encouraging self-reliance aiming their continuous recovery	MDMC provides an opportunity for beneficiaries to design their business plans. Also, provides knowledge to identify business opportunities, recognize potential and risks, and determine priority assets to start a business with existing capital limits.					

		Any other practice/policy applied to facilitate the community for continuous recovery and construction	-	
	Considering The Needs and Priority in Each Phase of Post-Disasters Recovery	Any other practice/policy applied according to needs and priority in each phase of post-disaster recovery	MDMC introduces syariah (Islamic) business management. Sharing tips on accessing the capital following banking policies.	
	Inclusiveness	Considering inclusiveness of vulnerable population and diverse people in the formulation of activities	Prioritizing the micro-entrepreneurs from vulnerable groups, poor people, people with disabilities, elderly widows, families with toddlers, lived alone, families with more than 5 members. The information was shown in the criteria displayed in accessible public places. Give an understanding to the community about the importance of vulnerable groups.	
		Arranged a special measure/support to ensure involvement of vulnerable populations and diverse people in implementation of the support activities	-	
		Developed gender-responsive strategies and approaches	Prioritize the women micro-businesses. More than 90% of the micro-businesses were women. MDMC encourages women to be involved in this program not only as representation but also to increase their position and status in the household as husband's partners. Therefore, MDMC always includes the gendered material conceptually and practically in every training, mentoring, and counseling session.	
	Others		-	
FUNDING SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Support Activities Budget (IDR)		Rp. 10,001,836,500	
	Funding Details	Funding Source	Swiss Solidarity	
		Amount (IDR)	Rp. 10,001,836,500	
TARGET BENEFICIARY	Number of Beneficiary	Individual	Total Number of Individuals (person)	5,633
			Male (person)	2,881
			Female (person)	2,752
		Household (HH)	1,310	
			SMEs	
		Group	Existing Group (group / person)	-
			Newly Established Group (group / person)	73 Groups/1310 people
		Others		-
	Vulnerable group who became target beneficiary (if any)		Women, Youth, and Elderly	
	Occupation of beneficiaries before the disaster		Micro-business	
IMPLEMENTING STRUCTURE	Implementing Institution		Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center (MDMC) Central Sulawesi	
	Non-Government Supporting Institution	Institution/Organization	-	
		Support	-	
	Counterpart Institution of Indonesian Government	Institution	-	
		Support	-	
	Number of Support Activities Personnel	Total Personnel		21
		Staff from Central Sulawesi	Female	4
			Male	12
		Staff from outside Central Sulawesi	Female	2
			Male	3
International Staff		Female	-	
	Male	-		
Monitoring and	Monitoring	Implementing Institution	Solidar Suisse	
		Methodology	Survey and observation	
		Implementation Time	During the project	
		Monitoring Results	-	

RESULTS AND EVALUATION OF THE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Evaluation	Implementing Institution	Private consultant		
		Evaluation	Methodology	Survey	
			Implementation Time	February 2020	
	Actual Achievement	<p>- The monitoring result shows that the beneficiaries have high enthusiasm to restarting their business with higher expectations because of the new applicable innovations obtained from the training. The most important lessons according to the testimonies of many participants were the Business Development Plan (RPU) and bookkeeping practices that had to increase their knowledge. However, the results of monitoring show that bookkeeping practices were still very diverse and not perfect, but it was highly accepted.</p> <p>- At each training session, MDMC was conducting pre and post-tests that indicates a good acceptance rate. The test results indicate a significant change in knowledge of more than 90%. The test also shows a high level of satisfaction in more than 90%.</p> <p>- In February 2020, MDMC conducted a Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) by an external consultant to measure the relevance of the project to the level of need, and the level of project outcome achievement. The results show the project content was relevant to the needs, which micro-businesses were one of the main sources of income for families and highly impacting the family's economy.</p> <p>- Based on the outcome achievement aspects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The livelihoods recovery; Can't be concluded because most of the activities were still ongoing when MTE was conducted. 2. Concluded that MDMC staff involved in this project were trained in humanitarian response, and MDMC itself had specific guidelines and policies related to disaster response. However, the overall application of the sphere standard still needs attention. The final evaluation will be conducted in August 2020 			
	Unexpected Positive Effect	The training participants were mostly women with low levels of education, but they can understand the training material very well and gave excellent feedback			
	Comments/Feedbacks from Beneficiaries	In the early period, the beneficiaries candidates were questioning the selection criteria because of a misconception about the assessment. Their assessment understanding was similar to data collection, so their name will be automatically registered as a beneficiary. But this matter has been resolved through good communication. Also, they provided inputs regarding the terms that are commonly used to avoid misinterpretation.			
	Lessons Learned for Future Post-Disaster Support Activities	<p>- Complaints about the selection process were considered reasonable</p> <p>- A good relationship between MDMC's personnel and the community was an important factor in solving the issues. This was supported by Community Facilitators who consistently lived in the project's location. The training content, in general, can be understood by the beneficiaries, but there were still some terms that difficult for them to understand</p>			
	Lessons Learnt from Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Perspective	Women were generally not recognized as the breadwinner in family, even they also support the household economy in reality. This condition was restricting their creativity in business and caused unstable development. However, due to the training provided by MDMC, the beneficiaries could run the business more professionally and optimally. Hopefully, the improved business condition can change families' and communities' perspectives on women's roles and position in their environment.			
	Challenges	The COVID-19 pandemic has changed the global situation, including the development of micro-businesses in this project. The challenge was on the achieved outcome.			
	Notable Attentions in the Implementation of Support Activities	Since the micro-businesses is household businesses in general, so the participation of each family member needs to be considered			
Notable Points of Concern to Extend Your Activities for Other Locations in Indonesia	Encouraging the beneficiaries participation to become a meaningful participation				
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	Useful Sites/Links for Further Information	https://sultengraya.com/read/89141/mdmc-salurkan-rp3miliar-lebih-untuk-warga-sirenja/	https://radarsulteng.id/penerima-bantuan-mdmc-disirenja-buka-rekening-online-bsm/	https://radarsulteng.id/penerima-bantuan-mdmc-disirenja-buka-rekening-online-bsm/	

	No	13				
	Organization Profile	Organization	Peace Winds Japan			
SUPPORT ACTIVITIES PROFILE	Name of Project	Indonesia, Sulawesi Island Earthquake, Tsunami Disaster Relief Program				
	Support Activities	Emergency distribution, temporary housing construction, farmland rehabilitation				
	Background and Objects of the Project	Background	Support disaster-affected communities from the Central Sulawesi Earthquake and Tsunami, Liquefaction in September 2018.			
		Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide emergency relief assistance and assessment. 2. Provide emergency relief goods to the victims and contribute to sustaining the minimum living conditions. 3. Provide minimum living foundation during the reconstruction period 4. Support for improving access to agricultural and domestic water by constructing toilets and water supplies and constructing wells for victims of the Sulawesi earthquake, tsunami, and liquefaction 			
		Target Indicator (if any)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Daily supplies (rice, oil, sugar, tea bags, canned fish, dried meat, water, etc.) will be distributed to 6,000 households (about 24,000 people). 2-1 The minimum environment for the victims to live in the medium to long term was secured. 2-2 Improve hygiene of victims 2-3 An environment has been set up for the disaster victims to voluntarily organize communities and live together for recovery 3-1 Toilet construction will allow residents to access the toilets and improve the sanitary environment of the village. 3-2 By installing water supply at 12 locations in the village, safe water is supplied to the villagers. 3-3 Villagers understand the importance of safe water, etc., and knowledge about the sanitary environment 			
	Detailed Support Activities	Contents of the Activities	Emergency Relief – Distribution of Emergency supplies of food packages, hygiene kits	Emergency Relief – Distribution of Relief Items and Drinkable Water	Recovery – Construction of Integrated Community Shelter (ICS)	Recovery – Water points construction to improve hygiene condition and restore farmland
		Type of activity	Voucher assistance/Non-cash assistance and Distribution of relief material	Voucher assistance/Non-cash assistance and Distribution of relief material	Construction of temporary housing	Livelihood recovery for Micro and Small businesses and WASH (Water Sanitation and Hygiene)
		Sector of Activity	Food Security, Shelter	Construction (Temporary Shelter) and Food Security	Construction and Shelter	Agriculture and WASH
		Implementation Period (Emergency response or Rehabilitation/Reconstruction)	Emergency Response	Emergency Response	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon
		Duration of Implementation (month/year~month/year)	Oct 2018	Oct 2018 - Jan 2019	Feb 2019 - May 2019	July 2019 - Aug 2020
		Support Activities Location	City/Regency	Palu	Sigi	Donggala
	Kecamatan/Sub-District		Tondo	Gumbasa, Biromaru	Sindue, Sirenja	
Kelurahan/Village			Maranata, Sibowi, Sidondo	Lompio		
Strengthen Mutual Assistance	Promoted interaction among beneficiaries/community like conducting group-based activities and increasing opportunity for gathering	We worked with community to select beneficiaries, identify vulnerable people to ensure inclusiveness, provided workshops to strengthen community-wide hygiene practices.				
	Adopt activity that could contribute to mitigate post-disaster stress/trauma (ex. recreation activities, opportunity to interact with other people, etc.)	Coordinate with local groups to provide psychosocial or medical assistance at temporary housing constructed by PWJ/ACT, for WASH, villagers helped dig the entire village-wide pipelines.				
	Any other practice/policy applied to strengthen mutual assistance among people and between people and government	-				
	Defined selection criteria of beneficiary	Clear beneficiary selection criteria: old, handicapped, woman-only household, financially vulnerable, families with small children.				

	Ensure Accountability and Transparency	Opened to the public about selection criteria of beneficiary, selection method and its result	Beneficiary selection criteria were always shared to the communities and selection was conducted together with the host communities to ensure transparency. The result was shared to the community and the beneficiary lists were created and shared.	
		Any other practice/policy applied to ensure accountability and transparency	-	
	Facilitate The Community for Continuous Recovery and Reconstruction	Active involvement of community in project formulation (ex. participatory needs assessment, community dialogue for designing project), implementation (ex. selection of beneficiary, selection/procurement of equipment provided), monitoring & evaluation	Providing pipeline maintenance technical workshops, facility maintenance workshops so that the communities can manage and operate toilets and village-wide pipelines for a long time.	
		Set up self-supporting activity/contribution of beneficiary such as labor force, cost sharing, etc. for the purpose of encouraging self-reliance aiming their continuous recovery	We always encourage our beneficiaries or beneficiary communities to volunteer for supporting our activities.	
		Any other practice/policy applied to facilitate the community for continuous recovery and construction	-	
	Considering The Needs and Priority in Each Phase of Post-Disasters Recovery	Any other practice/policy applied according to needs and priority in each phase of post-disaster recovery	We continue to coordinate with the government and sub-sector to identify the needs during each phase of recovery. We also conduct field assessments.	
	Inclusiveness	Considering inclusiveness of vulnerable population and diverse people in the formulation of activities	Ensuring the vulnerable populations were a part of the project.	
		Arranged a special measure/support to ensure involvement of vulnerable populations and diverse people in implementation of the support activities	We implemented special specifications to support the handicapped or elder rise and all beneficiaries have equal access to our services.	
		Developed gender-responsive strategies and approaches	Anytime when we work with groups of beneficiaries, we ensure that the groups were gender-equal.	
	Others		-	
FUNDING SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Support Activities Budget (IDR)		Rp. 28,356,640,000	
	Funding Details	Funding Source	Japan Platform	
		Amount (IDR)	Rp. 28,356,640,000	
TARGET BENEFICIARY	Number of Beneficiary	Individual	Total Number of Individuals (person)	148
			Male (person)	-
			Female (person)	-
	Group	Household (HH)	SMEs	63,000, 256
			Existing Group (group / person)	22 Farmer's Group
			Newly Established Group (group / person)	-

		Others	-	
	Vulnerable group who became target beneficiary (if any)		People with disabilities, Women, Children, and Elderly	
	Occupation of beneficiaries before the disaster		-	
IMPLEMENTING STRUCTURE	Implementing Institution		ACT (Aksi Cepat Tanggap)	
	Non-Government Supporting Institution	Institution/Organization	-	
		Support	-	
	Counterpart Institution of Indonesian Government	Institution	National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB)	Department of Horticulture
		Support	-	
	Number of Support Activities Personnel	Total Personnel		9
		Staff from Central Sulawesi	Female	3
			Male	2
		Staff from outside Central Sulawesi	Female	1
			Male	1
International Staff		Female	2	
	Male	-		
RESULTS AND EVALUATION OF THE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring	Implementing Institution	-
			Methodology	-
			Implementation Time	-
			Monitoring Results	-
	Evaluation		Implementing Institution	-
			Methodology	-
			Implementation Time	-
	Actual Achievement			-
	Unexpected Positive Effect			-
	Comments/Feedbacks from Beneficiaries			-
	Lessons Learned for Future Post-Disaster Support Activities			-
	Lessons Learnt from Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Perspective			-
	Challenges			-
Notable Attentions in the Implementation of Support Activities			-	
Notable Points of Concern to Extend Your Activities for Other Locations in Indonesia			-	
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	Useful Sites/Links for Further Information			

	No	14		
	Organization Profile	Organization	PARC Interpeoples' Cooperation (PARCIC)	
SUPPORT ACTIVITIES PROFILE	Name of Project	Child Protection and Livelihood Assistance for the Victims in Central Sulawesi		
	Support Activities	Child-Friendly Space (CFS)	Livelihood Assistance for Women	
	Background and Objects of the Project	Background	After the earthquake, the in target villages lost and has been severely reduced or cut, and men left home for daily labor to gain income. Women stay at home, do household chores and look after children, and they face difficulties to gain income.	
		Objectives	To implement livelihood assistance for women and operate CFS so that women in Soulowe, Karawana, and Namu villages can gain income without worrying about children.	
		Target Indicator (if any)	- 70% of the beneficiaries gain a monthly income of Rp. 500,000 or more by participating in the livelihood assistance program. - 70% of the parents whose children participate in CFS give positive feedback on their children's change of behavior, after the disaster.	
	Detailed Support Activities	Contents of the Activities	Providing an environment or space out of anxiety where children with possible trauma from the disaster can feel safe and play	Providing necessary food materials/cooking equipment to start small businesses, together with workshops on pricing, bookkeeping, marketing, etc., for women in target villages to gain additional income.
		Type of activity	Vulnerable group support (social inclusion) and Child Protection	Community empowerment, Gender equality & women empowerment, and Livelihood recovery for Micro and Small businesses
		Sector of Activity	Child-Friendly Space (CFS)	Culinary Business and Food Processing
		Implementation Period (Emergency response or Rehabilitation/Reconstruction)	Emergency Response and Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon
		Duration of Implementation (month/year~month/year)	Dec 2018 - Aug 2020	Jan 2020 - Aug 2020
		Support Activities Location	City/Regency	Sigi
	Kecamatan/Sub-District		Dolo and Kulawi	
	Kelurahan/Village		Soulowe, Karawana, and Namu	
	Strengthen Mutual Assistance	Promoted interaction among beneficiaries/community like conducting group-based activities and increasing opportunity for gathering	-	Women gathered at workshops and work in groups during the workshops
Adopt activity that could contribute to mitigate post-disaster stress/trauma (ex. recreation activities, opportunity to interact with other people, etc.)		Held several events in which children had interactions with those from other villages.	There was a joint workshop where all women from the target villages gathered and interacted	
Any other practice/policy applied to strengthen mutual assistance among people and between people and government		-		
Ensure Accountability and Transparency	Defined selection criteria of beneficiary	No criteria for children, as CFS should be open to all.	Women in target villages who willing to participate in the livelihood program	
	Opened to the public about selection criteria of beneficiary, selection method and its result	Held an introductory session to parents of children before starting the CFS.	Held a socialization session for women in target villages, gave a detailed description of the program, and asked for their willingness to join the program	
	Any other practice/policy applied to ensure accountability and transparency	-		

	Facilitate The Community for Continuous Recovery and Reconstruction	Active involvement of community in project formulation (ex. participatory needs assessment, community dialogue for designing project), implementation (ex. selection of beneficiary, selection/procurement of equipment provided), monitoring & evaluation	Full communications with village leaders. Selection of play toys based on needs of children	Full communications with village leaders. Individual/group survey on needs of food materials/cooking equipment for distributions.
		Set up self-supporting activity/contribution of beneficiary such as labor force, cost sharing, etc. for the purpose of encouraging self-reliance aiming their continuous recovery	-	
		Any other practice/policy applied to facilitate the community for continuous recovery and construction	-	
	Considering The Needs and Priority in Each Phase of Post-Disasters Recovery	Any other practice/policy applied according to needs and priority in each phase of post-disaster recovery	The program itself was implemented during the emergency response period.	The program itself was implemented during the rehabilitation period.
	Inclusiveness	Considering inclusiveness of vulnerable population and diverse people in the formulation of activities	Children with disabilities were included in CFS. Awareness programs such as the production of book on disabilities conducted.	Men with gender identity disorder (GID) included.
		Arranged a special measure/support to ensure involvement of vulnerable populations and diverse people in implementation of the support activities	Special staff assigned to look after children with special needs/disabilities.	-
		Developed gender-responsive strategies and approaches	-	
Others		-		
FUNDING SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Support Activities Budget (IDR)		Rp 2,645,029,060	
	Funding Details	Funding Source	Japan Platform (JPF)	
		Amount (IDR)	Rp 2,645,029,060	
TARGET BENEFICIARY	Individual	Total Number of Individuals (person)	355 persons	250 persons
		Male (person)	105	2
		Female (person)	250	248
	Number of Beneficiary	Household (HH)	-	
		SMEs	-	
	Group	Existing Group (group / person)	-	
		Newly Established Group (group / person)	-	
	Others	-		
	Vulnerable group who became target beneficiary (if any)		People with disabilities, Women, Children, Youth, and Elderly	
Occupation of beneficiaries before the disaster		Farmers, unemployed laborers, etc.		
Implementing Institution		PKPU HI, TRAMP, and SKP-HAM Sulteng		

IMPLEMENTING STRUCTURE	Non-Government Supporting Institution	Institution/Organization	PKPU HI	TRAMP	SKP-HAM Sulteng	
		Support	Supervision of CFS	Supervision of CFS	- Supervision of CFS - Implementation of Livelihood Programme	
	Counterpart Institution of Indonesian Government	Institution	-			
		Support	-			
	Number of Support Activities Personnel	Total Personnel		18		
		Staff from Central Sulawesi	Female	8		
			Male	7		
		Staff from outside Central Sulawesi	Female	-		
			Male	1		
		International Staff	Female	1		
Male	1					
RESULTS AND EVALUATION OF THE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring	Implementing Institution	PARCIC and SKP-HAM Sulteng		
			Methodology	Field (or Phone) Survey		
			Implementation Time	Monthly		
			Monitoring Results	-		
	Evaluation	Evaluation	Implementing Institution	PARCIC and SKP-HAM Sulteng		
			Methodology	The questionnaire and Field Survey		
			Implementation Time	End of Project		
	Actual Achievement		Before COVID-19 pandemic, the daily average attendance of 90 children was recorded	As the end of June 2020, the monthly average net income of women in target village from the program was IDR 870,368.		
	Unexpected Positive Effect		-			
	Comments/Feedbacks from Beneficiaries		From the field survey of 30 parents of each target village, 100% of the respondents said CFS has been (very) helpful. Nearly all respondents said their children settled down, focus on studies/playing, sleep better, help their parents or others, did not cry without parents' company, etc.	Before workshops, women did not consider occurring expenses such as water and electricity for the pricing. Therefore, they realized the pricing of their products was lower and made fair adjustments		
Lessons Learned for Future Post-Disaster Support Activities		Occasional low attendance of children noted, due to schooling, extracurricular activities, event in villages. More communications with schools, village leaders, parents to be enhanced.	-			
Lessons Learnt from Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Perspective		-	Those women who suffer from domestic violence have a tendency of lower-income than those without it. Special attention/care to be given to those affected women.			
Challenges		Due to COVID-19, all activities were suspended. Took some time to conduct alternative activities. The outbreak of COVID-19 are still ongoing. All measures to be taken into consideration.				
Notable Attentions in the Implementation of Support Activities		Data of people with disabilities from government offices is not necessarily accurate. The Field survey is needed before the implementation of support activities.	Domestic violence needs to be detected through other peers and/or other means of communications, as that would affect outcomes of those who suffer from it.			
Notable Points of Concern to Extend Your Activities for Other Locations in Indonesia		No experience in other parts of Indonesia. Therefore, we are not aware of what's unique to Central Sulawesi and what's not.				
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	Useful Sites/Links for Further Information		https://www.parcic.org/indonesia/project/sulawesi_disaster/			

	No	15						
	Organization Profile	Organization	Yayasan Panorama Alam Lestari (YPAL) Poso Regency					
SUPPORT ACTIVITIES PROFILE	Name of Project	Increasing the welfare and women empowerment through disaster risk reduction activities in Central Sulawesi						
	Support Activities	Family Yard Gardens Development through Permaculture (Organic Agriculture) methods						
	Background and Objects of the Project	Background	Post-disaster 28 September 2018, the community economic activities in the agricultural sector tend to experience significant changes and impacts, dryness and the dysfunction of the dam made it difficult for community to farm optimally, so it is necessary to formulate activities that can support and provide alternative livelihoods for survivors in Central Sulawesi					
		Objectives	Developing alternative agriculture through a land-use approach with the Permaculture method, various of training, providing support for garden equipment, and distributing seeds that can be used in the yard of the houses					
		Target Indicator (if any)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The community are expected to be resilient and can fulfill their need for healthy food, whether for consumption during the emergency period and for sale during the recovery period - Sustainable land use and fair governance practices are expected to reduce the risk level of disasters such as floods and landslides 					
	Detailed Support Activities	Contents of the Activities	Permaculture training for 520 beneficiaries; 100 women in Sigi Regency and 420 women in Donggala Regency.	Provision of agricultural equipment (hoes, shovels, machetes, 40-meter nets, compost buckets, watering can, sprayer) and organic vegetable seeds to 520 beneficiaries	Post-harvest product processing training for 10 representatives from each village	Participatory mapping and agroforestry training	Distribution of 3,500 fruit seeds for all the assisted villages	
		Type of activity	Community Empowerment and Gender Equality & Women Empowerment	Voucher Assistance	Community Empowerment	Community Empowerment	Voucher Assistance	
		Sector of Activity	Agriculture	Agriculture	Agriculture	Forestry	Agriculture	
		Implementation Period (Emergency response or Rehabilitation/Reconstruction)	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	
		Duration of Implementation (month/year~month/year)	Aug 2019 - July 2020	Aug 2019 - July 2020	Aug 2019 - July 2020	Jan 2020 - Aug 2020	July 2020 - Aug 2020	
Support Activities Location		City/Regency	Donggala	Donggala	Donggala	Donggala	Donggala	Sigi
	Kecamatan/Sub-District	Sindue	Sindue	Sindue	Sindue	Sindue Tombusabora	Sigi Biromaru	
	Kelurahan/Village	Amal (all hamlets)	Sumari (all hamlets)	Taripa (all hamlets)	Kumbasa (all hamlets)	Saloya (all hamlets)	Jono Oge (all hamlets)	
Strengthen Mutual Assistance	Promoted interaction among beneficiaries/community like conducting group-based activities and increasing opportunity for gathering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct training for village women groups which is conducted gradually - The establishment of the Community Disaster Management Group (KMPB) that include women groups as part of the logistics team and fulfillment of healthy food 						
	Adopt activity that could contribute to mitigate post-disaster stress/trauma (ex. recreation activities, opportunity to interact with other people, etc.)	Psychosocial services were conducted during the emergency phase, while establishment of KMPB and training for women of family-based healthy food gardens development was conducted in the rehab-recon period .						
	Any other practice/policy applied to strengthen mutual assistance among people and between people and government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Donggala BPBD and Sigi DRR Forum were involved in the establishment of KMPB in each village - Direct support from each village head in developing permaculture gardens as an alternative livelihood for the communities 						

FUNDING SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Ensure Accountability and Transparency	Defined selection criteria of beneficiary	<p>- Following the agreement in the village government coordination and open socialization, YPAL team determined the criteria based on Posyandu (Integrated Service Post) data to check the families who were categorized as malnourished and avoid beneficiaries who had received similar assistance from other NGOs / Organization.</p> <p>- Checking the suitable profession with the mentoring program (farmers) and asking for Family Identity Card/ID Cards, then built a commitment with beneficiaries to cooperate and participate in the mentoring program</p> <p>- The selection's result will be coordinated with the village official to obtain approval and ratification of the beneficiaries list</p>		
		Opened to the public about selection criteria of beneficiary, selection method and its result	Direct surveys were conducted at the candidate's house to check their land availability and ensuring their willingness to participate in program assistance		
		Any other practice/policy applied to ensure accountability and transparency	Beneficiary data was submitted to other NGOs/Foundations to avoid similar assistance to the same target		
	Facilitate The Community for Continuous Recovery and Reconstruction	Active involvement of community in project formulation (ex. participatory needs assessment, community dialogue for designing project), implementation (ex. selection of beneficiary, selection/procurement of equipment provided), monitoring & evaluation	Beneficiaries were involved in determining the type of agricultural equipment needed and discussing climatic conditions related to the types of plants that want to be farmed based on local wisdom and local cultural practices		
		Set up self-supporting activity/contribution of beneficiary such as labor force, cost sharing, etc. for the purpose of encouraging self-reliance aiming their continuous recovery	Post-harvest processing training to anticipate the over-production and learn about seeding systems that can be sold or stored for replanting		
		Any other practice/policy applied to facilitate the community for continuous recovery and construction	-		
	Considering The Needs and Priority in Each Phase of Post-Disasters Recovery	Any other practice/policy applied according to needs and priority in each phase of post-disaster recovery	Most of the community work as farmers so they need assistance in the agricultural sector during the recovery period, this has also become a trauma-healing for adults when recovered their economic lives		
	Inclusiveness	Considering inclusiveness of vulnerable population and diverse people in the formulation of activities	The formulation of activities does not involve direct participation of vulnerable groups. However, this activity was designed to provide the needs of healthy nutrition for vulnerable groups in beneficiary's families		
		Arranged a special measure/support to ensure involvement of vulnerable populations and diverse people in implementation of the support activities	This activity was family-based designed, so if the selected beneficiaries were vulnerable groups, other family members could do the gardening		
		Developed gender-responsive strategies and approaches	This activity was focused on assisting beneficiaries to work together, so gender equality can be implemented in the garden's development. For example, husbands help to digging and collecting local materials to make organic compost. wife or children can work on planting, harvesting, and cooking for daily needs		
	Others	-			
	Support Activities Budget (IDR)	Rp 500,000,000			
	Funding Details	Funding Source	Medico International	Give2Asia	Caritas Austria
Amount (IDR)		Rp 166,000,000	Rp 166,000,000	IDR 166,000,000	

TARGET BENEFICIARY	Number of Beneficiary	Individual	Total Number of Individuals (person)	-		
			Male (person)	-		
			Female (person)	-		
		Household (HH)	520			
		SMEs	-			
		Group	Existing Group (group / person)	-		
			Newly Established Group (group / person)	-		
	Others	-				
	Vulnerable group who became target beneficiary (if any)			Women		
	Occupation of beneficiaries before the disaster			Beneficiaries occupations include Housewives, Honorary Staff, and Farmers		
IMPLEMENTING STRUCTURE	Implementing Institution		Yayasan Panorama Alam Lestari (YPAL) Poso			
	Non-Government Supporting Institution	Institution/Organization	Yayasan IDEP Selaras Alam (Bali)			
		Support	Supporting the YPAL team to conduct training and other technical activities			
	Counterpart Institution of Indonesian Government	Institution	Village Official	Village Posyandu (Integrated Service Post)		
		Support	Supporting all the processes such as providing facilities and administrative documents	Providing supporting data for families who categorized as malnutrition		
	Number of Support Activities Personnel	Total Personnel		16		
		Staff from Central Sulawesi	Female	2		
			Male	6		
		Staff from outside Central Sulawesi	Female	3		
			Male	5		
International Staff		Female	-			
	Male	-				
PLTS AND EVALUATION OF THE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring	Implementing Institution	Yayasan IDEP Selaras Alam (Bali)		
			Methodology	FGD and Field Visit		
			Implementation Time	Every 6 months and YPAL team make daily report		
			Monitoring Results	-		
	Evaluation	Implementing Institution	-			
		Methodology	-			
		Implementation Time	-			
	Actual Achievement			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The beneficiaries have started harvesting the produce for consumption or selling to the market with an income of around IDR 100.000/month. - This practice was begun to affect other non-target communities who didn't receive any assistance but participate in developing family gardens - For non-target beneficiaries, can receive support from beneficiary through seeds distribution, sharing the harvest result in the events (wedding celebration or funeral), and sharing knowledge about permaculture garden development. 		
	Unexpected Positive Effect			-		
	Comments/Feedbacks from Beneficiaries			Permaculture farming was the new knowledge for community, they felt the training was very useful because they could produce healthy food for the family and sell the crops to increase family income		
Lessons Learned for Future Post-Disaster Support Activities			Coordination and involvement of the community in determining the type of agricultural aid as needed			
Lessons Learnt from Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Perspective			Women were the most affected group in a post-disaster situation related to food fulfillment for families. The empowerment approach through women was the key for the success of family gardening activities because it can ensure the sustainability of activities in managing small-scale agriculture and provide an alternative of economic opportunities on a household scale			

RESU	<p>Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adjusting the community's schedule to participate optimally in the meeting - Village Head changes were affecting the coordination on the field - Difficulties to ensure the beneficiary's commitment - Social jealousy - Limited agricultural equipment from suppliers 			
	<p>Notable Attentions in the Implementation of Support Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consensus was needed to ensure the beneficiary's commitment - Data collection must be conducted directly by the YPAL team when coordinating with village stakeholders - Understand the social dynamics at the village level such as the community's schedule to be invited to meetings and follow local customs 			
	<p>Notable Points of Concern to Extend Your Activities for Other Locations in Indonesia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A preliminary study was needed to check the possibility of the program being replicated - Prioritizing the processes and holistic approaches to the community and village stakeholders - Build a good coordination relationship between village stakeholders and the community - Conducting intensive assistance and build sensitivity to the community situation 			
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	<p>Useful Sites/Links for Further Information</p>	<p>https://www.voaindonesia.com/a/bertani-dilahan-pekarangan-bantu-petani-sigi-memenuhi-kebutuhan-rumah-tangga/5220794.html</p>	<p>https://www.facebook.com/ypallestari</p>	<p>https://ypallestari.wordpress.com/</p>

	No	16				
	Organization Profile	Organization	MDS indonesia			
SUPPORT ACTIVITIES PROFILE	Name of Project		DRR Program and Community Economic Development in Kulawi			
	Support Activities		Initiation of disaster-resilient villages, SRI (System of Rice Intensification) development, home industry, and alternative energy			
	Background and Objects of the Project	Background	The earthquake on 28 September 2018 had a big impact to Kulawi community			
		Objectives	The Kulawi community has been resilience in disasters and also have economic and energy resilience			
		Target Indicator (if any)	- 3 villages initiates to become disaster resilient villages - 2 villages were developing food security with agricultural system rice intensification (SRI) - 2 villages developing alternative energy - 1 village developing home industry			
	Detailed Support Activities	Contents of the Activities	Initiation of disaster-resilient village	SRI (Rice Intensification) agriculture) system	Making alternative energy using energy-saving stoves and alternative energy research	Home industry training
		Type of activity	Community Empowerment and Vulnerable Group Support (Social Inclusion)	Livelihood Recovery for Micro and Small Businesses and Community Empowerment	Community Empowerment and Voucher Assistance	Community Empowerment, Gender Equality & Women Empowerment, and Livelihood Recovery for Micro and Small Businesses
		Sector of Activity	-	Agriculture	Handcrafts and Textiles	Food Processing and Culinary Business
		Implementation Period (Emergency response or Rehabilitation/Reconstruction)	Emergency Response and Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon
		Duration of Implementation (month/year~month/year)	Oct 2019 - Nov 2020	Oct 2019 - Nov 2020	Oct 2019 - Nov 2020	Oct 2019 - Nov 2020
		Support Activities Location	City/Regency	Sigi		
		Kecamatan/Sub-District	Kulawi			
		Kelurahan/Village	Bolapapu, Boladangko, and Toro			
Strengthen Mutual Assistance	Promoted interaction among beneficiaries/community like conducting group-based activities and increasing opportunity for gathering	Establishing village disaster preparedness groups, farmer groups, and household business groups				
	Adopt activity that could contribute to mitigate post-disaster stress/trauma (ex. recreation activities, opportunity to interact with other people, etc.)	Organizing psychosocial training and stress and trauma recovery program				
	Any other practice/policy applied to strengthen mutual assistance among people and between people and government	All programs were involving stakeholders and should be coordinate with relevant departments				
Ensure Accountability and Transparency	Defined selection criteria of beneficiary	The criteria were made together with the community and village officials				
	Opened to the public about selection criteria of beneficiary, selection method and its result	An open process and there was a local committee from the community				

		Any other practice/policy applied to ensure accountability and transparency	Feedback mechanism, evaluation, and audit	
	Facilitate The Community for Continuous Recovery and Reconstruction	Active involvement of community in project formulation (ex. participatory needs assessment, community dialogue for designing project), implementation (ex. selection of beneficiary, selection/procurement of equipment provided), monitoring & evaluation	The program starts with socialization and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) activities	
		Set up self-supporting activity/contribution of beneficiary such as labor force, cost sharing, etc. for the purpose of encouraging self-reliance aiming their continuous recovery	The program is handled by groups and assisted by facilitator	
		Any other practice/policy applied to facilitate the community for continuous recovery and construction	The communities created an action plan for a sustainable program	
	Considering The Needs and Priority in Each Phase of Post-Disasters Recovery	Any other practice/policy applied according to needs and priority in each phase of post-disaster recovery	FGDs were conducted to determine the priority scale	
	Inclusiveness	Considering inclusiveness of vulnerable population and diverse people in the formulation of activities	The establishment of groups are considered to vulnerable group, ethnic diversity, and religion	
		Arranged a special measure/support to ensure involvement of vulnerable populations and diverse people in implementation of the support activities	In determining the beneficiaries	
		Developed gender-responsive strategies and approaches	Rules of the group balance percentage between men and women	
	Others	Recruitment of local staff for local capacity building. The headquarter office has less number staff		
	FUNDING SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Support Activities Budget (IDR)		Rp. 2.5 M
Funding Details		Funding Source	Zoa Netherland	MDSPLL institution funds
		Amount (IDR)	Rp. 2,373,566,500	Rp. 126,433,500
TARGET BENEFICIARY	Individual	Total Number of Individuals (person)	240	
		Male (person)	-	
		Female (person)	-	
	Number of Beneficiary	Household (HH)	-	
		SMEs	1 Group	
	Group	Existing Group (group / person)	-	
Newly Established Group (group / person)		4 Farmer Groups		

		Others	-				
	Vulnerable group who became target beneficiary (if any)		Women (Increasing the women capacity for home industry and agriculture)				
	Occupation of beneficiaries before the disaster		Farmers, Traders, and Housewives				
IMPLEMENTING STRUCTURE	Implementing Institution		Mennonite Diakonia Service (MDS)				
	Non-Government Supporting Institution	Institution/Organization	-				
		Support	-				
	Counterpart Institution of Indonesian Government	Institution	BNPB (National Agency for Disaster Management), BPBD (Regional Disaster Management Agency), Agriculture Department, Industry and Trade Department, and Puskesmas (Public Health Center)	BNPB and BPBD	Agriculture Department	Industry and Trade Department	
		Support	-	Curriculum, modules, training, and coordination	The agricultural program assisted by PPL (Practical Field Experience)	Business groups were become assisted group, training, networking	
	Number of Support Activities Personnel	Total Personnel		8			
		Staff from Central Sulawesi	Female	2			
			Male	2			
		Staff from outside Central Sulawesi	Female	1			
			Male	3			
International Staff		Female	-				
	Male	-					
RESULTS AND EVALUATION OF THE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring	Implementing Institution	Consultant and program staff from the Headquarters office			
			Methodology	Field visits, documentation, beneficiaries and stakeholder interviews			
			Implementation Time	Once every 4 months			
			Monitoring Results	-			
	Evaluation	Evaluation	Implementing Institution	Consultant and program officer			
			Methodology	Group evaluation meeting with the implementing and donor institutions			
			Implementation Time	Once every 4 months or according to the requirements			
	Actual Achievement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There were 3 groups of disaster-resilient village, 4 farmer groups, and 1 business group have been formed - Crops have been harvested in 2 groups - The business group has been producing 				
	Unexpected Positive Effect		The assistance has been accelerated the recovery process				
	Comments/Feedbacks from Beneficiaries		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited time - There was a delay when starting the program 				
Lessons Learned for Future Post-Disaster Support Activities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The economic recovery program needs to be carried out faster - Fast transition process from emergency to election programs were necessary 					
Lessons Learnt from Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Perspective		In many ways, women were more active than men. However, the men were still dominant in the determination of groups					
Challenges		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The program in Kulawi has high-natural challenges such as bad road access - The program was also suspended for 3 months due to the Covid-19 pandemic 					
Notable Attentions in the Implementation of Support Activities		Understanding of natural conditions and local wisdom					
Notable Points of Concern to Extend Your Activities for Other Locations in Indonesia		Adjustment to local conditions					
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	Useful Sites/Links for Further Information		http://mds-indonesia.com/	https://www.facebook.com/groups/201488946671865/	https://www.instagram.com/mds.indonesia/?hl=id	https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC30LTRehd4P7RxzCNglzFw	

	No	17					
	Organization Profile	Organization	Yayasan Bumi Tangguh (YBT)				
SUPPORT ACTIVITIES PROFILE	Name of Project		Central Sulawesi Sigi District Resilience Program (CSSDRP)				
	Support Activities		Permanent Shelter, WASH, Livelihood, Psychosocial, and DRR				
	Background and Objects of the Project	Background	Central Sulawesi Sigi District Resilience Program (CSSDRP) is a program implemented by Yayasan Bumi Tangguh after the earthquake and tsunami disaster in Palu, Sigi, and Donggala. However, the program locus was only located in South Dolo Sub-district, especially in 6 Targeted Villages (Jono, Sambo, Wisolo, Balongga, Ramba, and Bangga). This program is a collaboration between Yayasan Bumi Tangguh and World Renew Canada.				
		Objectives	Assisting the survivors of earthquake and tsunami disasters through the permanent housing construction, livelihoods recovery, improving hygiene, and disaster preparedness				
		Target Indicator (if any)	-				
	Detailed Support Activities	Contents of the Activities	Alternative Livelihood, Tolls, and Equipment	Farming Training and Inputs	Livestock Replacement and Husbandry Training	Recapitalization of Small Business	Cash for Work
		Type of activity	- Cash Grants - Community Empowerment - Gender Equality & Women Empowerment - Vulnerable Group Support (Social Inclusion) - Livelihood Recovery for Micro and Small Businesses	- Cash Grants - Community Empowerment - Gender Equality & Women Empowerment - Vulnerable Group Support (Social Inclusion) - Livelihood Recovery for Micro and Small Businesses	- Voucher Assistance - Community Empowerment - Vulnerable Group Support (Social Inclusion) - Livelihood Recovery for Micro and Small Businesses	- Cash Grants - Voucher Assistance - Community Empowerment - Gender Equality & Women Empowerment - Vulnerable Group Support (Social Inclusion) - Livelihood Recovery for Micro and Small Businesses	- Cash Grants - Voucher Assistance - Community Empowerment - Gender Equality & Women Empowerment - Vulnerable Group Support (Social Inclusion) - Livelihood Recovery for Micro and Small Businesses
		Sector of Activity	- Culinary Business - Food Processing - Handcrafts - Textiles	Agriculture	Livestock	- Automotive - Culinary Business - Food Processing - Services - Handcrafts - Textiles	Construction
		Implementation Period (Emergency response or Rehabilitation/Reconstruction)	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon
		Duration of Implementation (month/year~month/year)	May 2019 - Sept 2020	May 2019 - Sept 2020	May 2019 - Sept 2020	May 2019 - Sept 2020	May 2019 - Sept 2020
		Support Activities Location	City/Regency	Sigi			
		Kecamatan/Sub-District	South Dolo				
	Kelurahan/Village	Jono, Sambo, Wisolo, Balongga, Ramba, and Bangga					
Strengthen Mutual Assistance	Promoted interaction among beneficiaries/community like conducting group-based activities and increasing opportunity for gathering	Cash for Work, working together					
	Adopt activity that could contribute to mitigate post-disaster stress/trauma (ex. recreation activities, opportunity to interact with other people, etc.)	Groups business recapitalization					
	Any other practice/policy applied to strengthen mutual assistance among people and between people and government	Group business production assistance					
Ensure Accountability and Transparency	Defined selection criteria of beneficiary	Put the list of beneficiaries at the village office and each hamlet					
	Opened to the public about selection criteria of beneficiary, selection method and its result	Providing a complaint form					

		Any other practice/policy applied to ensure accountability and transparency	Providing an announcement board	
Facilitate The Community for Continuous Recovery and Reconstruction		Active involvement of community in project formulation (ex. participatory needs assessment, community dialogue for designing project), implementation (ex. selection of beneficiary, selection/procurement of equipment provided), monitoring & evaluation	Conducting activities, training, input, and facilitation of business development	
		Set up self-supporting activity/contribution of beneficiary such as labor force, cost sharing, etc. for the purpose of encouraging self-reliance aiming their continuous recovery	Mentoring and assistance	
		Any other practice/policy applied to facilitate the community for continuous recovery and construction	Simultaneous monitoring and evaluation	
	Considering The Needs and Priority in Each Phase of Post-Disasters Recovery	Any other practice/policy applied according to needs and priority in each phase of post-disaster recovery	Referring to the condition of vulnerable community and coordination with stakeholders for the determination	
Inclusiveness		Considering inclusiveness of vulnerable population and diverse people in the formulation of activities	Involving women and children	
		Arranged a special measure/support to ensure involvement of vulnerable populations and diverse people in implementation of the support activities	Vulnerable communities, female-head of family, people with disabilities	
		Developed gender-responsive strategies and approaches	Involving vulnerable communities in terms of location access	
Others		Exploring the potential of local resources, prioritizing community knowledge and experience in determining proposed activities, and providing examples of good practice.		
FUNDING SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Support Activities Budget (IDR)		Rp 869,200,000	
	Funding Details	Funding Source	World Renew ZOA	
		Amount (IDR)	-	
TARGET BENEFICIARY	Number of Beneficiary	Individual	Total Number of Individuals (person)	198
			Male (person)	-
			Female (person)	-
	Household (HH)		198	
		SMEs	198	
	Group	Existing Group (group / person)	-	
		Newly Established Group (group / person)	-	
	Others		250 Cash For Work	
	Vulnerable group who became target beneficiary (if any)		People with disability, Women, Children, and Elderly	
Occupation of beneficiaries before the disaster		- 90% of community occupation was the same as before the disaster - Community occupation after the disaster (farming and trading)		

IMPLEMENTING STRUCTURE	Implementing Institution		Yayasan Bumi Tangguh					
	Non-Government Supporting Institution	Institution/Organization	World Renew	ZOA	-	-	-	
		Support	Funding	Funding	-	-	-	
	Counterpart Institution of Indonesian Government	Institution	Central Sulawesi Bappeda	Sigi Cooperative and MSMEs Department	Agricultural Extension Agency of Agricultural Department	-	-	
		Support	Coordination and partnerships	Coordination and partnerships	Coordination and partnerships	-	-	
	Number of Support Activities Personnel	Total Personnel		5				
		Staff from Central Sulawesi	Female	2				
			Male	2				
		Staff from outside Central Sulawesi	Female	-				
			Male	1				
International Staff		Female	-					
	Male	-						
RESULTS AND EVALUATION OF THE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring	Implementing Institution	World Renew				
			Methodology	Field visit				
			Implementation Time	From Dec 2019 until the end of project				
			Monitoring Results	-				
	Evaluation	Implementing Institution	World Renew and Internal Board Management of Yayasan Bumi Tangguh					
		Methodology	Field visit					
		Implementation Time	Dec 2019 until the end of project (per 3 months)					
	Actual Achievement			<p>- Even though the number of target beneficiaries was limited, the Livelihood and Food Security programs that were conducted can reach all communities in the target village</p> <p>- There were alternative livelihoods related to environmental sustainability, such as the weaver ants farming</p> <p>- Even though the amount of assistance from micro and small enterprises was not as large as some other NGOs, but according to the people who were intervened, the assistance was directly provided to the communities</p>				
	Unexpected Positive Effect			Community acceptance for the program, there were no complaints about the limitations of beneficiaries because it is well coordinated with the village government and community leaders.				
	Comments/Feedbacks from Beneficiaries			Feel grateful and helped by the program. The beneficiary can improve their family livelihoods, especially for micro-businesses (food stalls) which are mostly done by women.				
	Lessons Learned for Future Post-Disaster Support Activities			In the future, it is important to involve women in the program. When dams and irrigation channels were damaged, farming activities that were generally conducted by men can't run well. So, the wives support their family's daily needs through selling in kiosk, market, in front of the house, or the school canteen.				
	Lessons Learnt from Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Perspective			In the targeted villages, many men who were farming lost their livelihoods after the earthquake, but mothers/women/wives were able to help the family needs by running a small business.				
	Challenges			The micro-enterprises sector such as kiosks and food stalls can not be developed on a large scale due to the market compact-condition. In one village, of course, the number is not enough. Unless micro-entrepreneurs develop their merchandise by selling to public markets. For farming business, more alternatives are needed due to damaged land and limited water situation, e.g. crops farming.				
Notable Attentions in the Implementation of Support Activities			During the emergency response and rehab-recon periods, the process of determining beneficiaries have to be shortened because the community need a good and fast livelihood.					
Notable Points of Concern to Extend Your Activities for Other Locations in Indonesia			Fast and on target					
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	Useful Sites/Links for Further Information		http://www.bumitangguh.or.id/					

	No	18					
	Organization Profile	Organization	Yayasan Pusaka Indonesia				
SUPPORT ACTIVITIES PROFILE	Name of Project		Livelihood Restoration and Capacity Building for Disaster Risk Reduction				
	Support Activities		Labor Intensive, Establishment of Farmer Groups, Disaster Risk Reduction Groups, Provision of Cash Grants, Equipment Assistance for Village Disaster Risk Reduction Forum (FPRB)				
	Background and Objects of the Project	Background	Assisted villages were affected areas by disasters in Central Sulawesi Province				
		Objectives	Restoration of communities' livelihoods and increasing the disaster preparedness capacity				
		Target Indicator (if any)	- There were 28 farmer groups - 535 beneficiaries were selected - The existence of a DRR group and a Disaster Preparedness Group				
	Detailed Support Activities	Contents of the Activities	Labor intensive	Cultivating training	Provision of Cash Grant	Establishment of DRR Group and Disaster Preparedness Group	Training and Simulation
		Type of activity	Cash and Labor-Intensive Assistance	Community Empowerment	Non-Cash Voucher/Assistance	Community Empowerment	Community Empowerment
		Sector of Activity	Agriculture	Agriculture	Agriculture	Community	Community
		Implementation Period (Emergency response or Rehabilitation/Reconstruction)	Emergency Response & Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon
		Duration of Implementation (month/year~month/year)	July 2019 - Aug 2019	Sept 2019 - Oct 2019	Nov 2019 - Jan 2020	Nov 2019 - Apr 2020	Apr-20
Support Activities Location		City/Regency	Sigi				
	Kecamatan/Sub-District	South Dolo					
	Kelurahan/Village	Jono, Sambo, Wisolo and Baluase					
Strengthen Mutual Assistance	Promoted interaction among beneficiaries/community like conducting group-based activities and increasing opportunity for gathering	The selection of groups was based on the commodity aspect, which means the interaction of several hamlets is possible					
	Adopt activity that could contribute to mitigate post-disaster stress/trauma (ex. recreation activities, opportunity to interact with other people, etc.)	-					
	Any other practice/policy applied to strengthen mutual assistance among people and between people and government	The government was involved in the selection of beneficiaries to prevent jealousy					
Ensure Accountability and Transparency	Defined selection criteria of beneficiary	The most affected communities, damaged houses, damaged land and women family's head.					
	Opened to the public about selection criteria of beneficiary, selection method and its result	The criteria of beneficiaries and the selected beneficiaries are announced/posted in public places.					
	Any other practice/policy applied to ensure accountability and transparency	All grants and incentives were transferred through the bank and applying the feedback and complaint mechanism in every village.					

	Facilitate The Community for Continuous Recovery and Reconstruction	Active involvement of community in project formulation (ex. participatory needs assessment, community dialogue for designing project), implementation (ex. selection of beneficiary, selection/procurement of equipment provided), monitoring & evaluation	Conducted through FGD by inviting the communities to participate in determination the needs and location of labor-intensive.	
		Set up self-supporting activity/contribution of beneficiary such as labor force, cost sharing, etc. for the purpose of encouraging self-reliance aiming their continuous recovery	-	
		Any other practice/policy applied to facilitate the community for continuous recovery and construction	Communities were allowed to choose the suited commodity and determine the usefulness of grant assistance for their production inputs.	
	Considering The Needs and Priority in Each Phase of Post-Disasters Recovery	Any other practice/policy applied according to needs and priority in each phase of post-disaster recovery	Based on the log-frame and time-plan delivered to the community.	
	Inclusiveness	Considering inclusiveness of vulnerable population and diverse people in the formulation of activities	Determining criteria for women as head of a family	
		Arranged a special measure/support to ensure involvement of vulnerable populations and diverse people in implementation of the support activities	The establishment of DRR Group contains the principles of elderly group representation	
		Developed gender-responsive strategies and approaches	34% of beneficiaries were women	
	Others		1. Does not involve children in any activity 2. Change the mindset about women disabling to work and participate 3. Using staff from the assisted villages, so the transfer of knowledge could be continue	
	FUNDING SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Support Activities Budget (IDR)		NA
		Funding Details	Funding Source	Caritas Swiss
Amount (IDR)			NA	
TARGET BENEFICIARY	Number of Beneficiary	Individual	Total Number of Individuals (person)	-
			Male (person)	352
			Female (person)	183
	Household (HH)	SMEs		535
		SMEs		-
	Group	Existing Group (group / person)		-
		Newly Established Group (group / person)		-
	Others		-	
	Vulnerable group who became target beneficiary (if any)		Peoples with Disabilities, and Women	
	Occupation of beneficiaries before the disaster		Farmer	

IMPLEMENTING STRUCTURE	Implementing Institution		Yayasan Pusaka Indonesia				
	Non-Government Supporting Institution	Institution/Organization	Tadulako University				
		Support	Speakers				
	Counterpart Institution of Indonesian Government	Institution	Agriculture Department	Livestock Department	Village Community Empowerment Department	Bappeda	
		Support	Speakers and Facilitators	Speakers and Facilitators	Speakers and Facilitators	Monitoring	
	Number of Support Activities Personnel	Total Personnel		12			
		Staff from Central Sulawesi	Female	4			
			Male	2			
		Staff from outside Central Sulawesi	Female	2			
			Male	4			
International Staff		Female	-				
	Male	-					
RESULTS AND EVALUATION OF THE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring	Implementing Institution	Bappeda			
			Methodology	Field survey			
			Implementation Time	Mar-20			
			Monitoring Results	-			
	Evaluation	Implementing Institution	-				
		Methodology	-				
		Implementation Time	-				
	Actual Achievement			- 95% of the community recovered their livelihood. - Emergency coordination and information systems supported by the construction of 1 Repeater unit and other equipment in South Dolo			
	Unexpected Positive Effect			Support and appreciation from the village office for the livelihood and DRR programs			
	Comments/Feedbacks from Beneficiaries			-			
Lessons Learned for Future Post-Disaster Support Activities			Establish good coordination with stakeholders at the provincial and regency levels so the assistance was not concentrated in one village only				
Lessons Learnt from Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Perspective			Women's involvement is very important through the humanist approach to husbands and families				
Challenges			1. Overlapping programs in one village with many NGOs and different approaches makes the community confused 2. Community referred to receive direct cash assistance (not using bank account)				
Notable Attentions in the Implementation of Support Activities			Always pay attention to gender equality when conducting programs				
Notable Points of Concern to Extend Your Activities for Other Locations in Indonesia			Women's involvement in the establishment of commodity-based groups by using local staff from assisted villages				
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	Useful Sites/Links for Further Information		www.pusakaindonesia.or.id				

	No	19				
	Organization Profile	Organization	Save The Children			
SUPPORT ACTIVITIES PROFILE	Name of Project		Emergency Food Security and Livelihood			
	Support Activities		Vocational training for youths			
	Background and Objects of the Project	Background	After the disaster in Central Sulawesi 2018, many people lost their livelihoods. Most youths have to find new jobs or become entrepreneurs with their limited skills.			
		Objectives	To enhance entrepreneurship skills of the disaster-affected youths			
		Target Indicator (if any)	The youths are able to start businesses and become self-reliant.			
	Detailed Support Activities	Contents of the Activities	Repair shop training	Beauty salon training	Sewing training	Computer training
		Type of activity	Community empowerment Gender equality and women empowerment Livelihood recovery of MSMEs			
		Sector of Activity	Automotive and Services	Services	Services, Crafts & Textiles	Services
		Implementation Period (Emergency response or Rehabilitation/Reconstruction)	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon
		Duration of Implementation (month/year~month/year)	Jan 2019 - Aug 2020			
	Support Activities Location	City/Regency	Palu, Sigi, and Donggala			
		Kecamatan/Sub-District	-			
Kelurahan/Village		-				
Strengthen Mutual Assistance	Promoted interaction among beneficiaries/community like conducting group-based activities and increasing opportunity for gathering	Strengthened local youth organizations (<i>karang taruna</i>)				
	Adopt activity that could contribute to mitigate post-disaster stress/trauma (ex. recreation activities, opportunity to interact with other people, etc.)	Carried out activity outside the neighborhood				
	Any other practice/policy applied to strengthen mutual assistance among people and between people and government	-				
Ensure Accountability and Transparency	Defined selection criteria of beneficiary	The village/urban village office proposed candidates of beneficiaries, followed by candidates verification by the team.				
	Opened to the public about selection criteria of beneficiary, selection method and its result	List of beneficiaries was announced at village/urban village office.				
	Any other practice/policy applied to ensure accountability and transparency	Provision of hotline number for CFRM.				

	Facilitate The Community for Continuous Recovery and Reconstruction	Active involvement of community in project formulation (ex. participatory needs assessment, community dialogue for designing project), implementation (ex. selection of beneficiary, selection/procurement of equipment provided), monitoring & evaluation	Type of training was determined by the beneficiary	
		Set up self-supporting activity/contribution of beneficiary such as labor force, cost sharing, etc. for the purpose of encouraging self-reliance aiming their continuous recovery	-	
		Any other practice/policy applied to facilitate the community for continuous recovery and construction	-	
	Considering The Needs and Priority in Each Phase of Post-Disasters Recovery	Any other practice/policy applied according to needs and priority in each phase of post-disaster recovery	-	
	Inclusiveness	Considering inclusiveness of vulnerable population and diverse people in the formulation of activities	-	
		Arranged a special measure/support to ensure involvement of vulnerable populations and diverse people in implementation of the support activities	-	
		Developed gender-responsive strategies and approaches	-	
	Others		-	
	FUNDING SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Support Activities Budget (IDR)		Rp 1,270,000,000
		Funding Details	Funding Source	DEC 2
Amount (IDR)			Rp 1,270,000,000	
TARGET BENEFICIARY	Number of Beneficiary	Individual	Total Number of Individuals (person)	400
			Male (person)	200
			Female (person)	200
		Household (HH)	-	
		SMEs	-	
		Group	Existing Group (group / person)	-
			Newly Established Group (group / person)	-
		Others	-	

	Vulnerable group who became target beneficiary (if any)		Persons with disabilities (PWDs), women, and youth	
	Occupation of beneficiaries before the disaster		Farmer	
IMPLEMENTING STRUCTURE	Implementing Institution		Save The Children	
	Non-Government Supporting Institution	Institution/Organization	Yayasan Sayangi Tunas Cilik	
		Support	-	
	Counterpart Institution of Indonesian Government	Institution	Social Affairs Department	
		Support	-	
	Number of Support Activities Personnel	Total Personnel		4
		Staff from Central Sulawesi	Female	3
			Male	1
		Staff from outside Central Sulawesi	Female	-
			Male	1
International Staff		Female	-	
	Male	-		
RESULTS AND EVALUATION OF THE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring	Implementing Institution	YSTC
			Methodology	Post-distribution monitoring (PDM)
			Implementation Time	Quarterly
			Monitoring Results	-
	Evaluation	Evaluation	Implementing Institution	-
			Methodology	-
			Implementation Time	-
	Actual Achievement			Four hundred (400) youths participated in various vocational trainings based on their interests.
	Unexpected Positive Effect			-
	Comments/Feedbacks from Beneficiaries			-
	Lessons Learned for Future Post-Disaster Support Activities			Government as project partner should be more active in project implementation.
	Lessons Learnt from Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Perspective			It is difficult to find women beneficiaries as not many women become a member of the youth organization.
	Challenges			The village government did not do their monitoring role after the training.
Notable Attentions in the Implementation of Support Activities			Support from the village/urban village government	
Notable Points of Concern to Extend Your Activities for Other Locations in Indonesia			Support from financial institutions	
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	Useful Sites/Links for Further Information			
	-			

	No	20
	Organization Profile	Organization
	ADRA Indonesia	
	Name of Project	
	REAF: Food Security Enhancement and Livelihood Recovery for Earthquake-Affected Farmers in Central Sulawesi, Indonesia	
	Support Activities	
	Cash transfer, Famers Field School Agriculture and Livestock with Demo-site, General Animal health training and Small scale business training, Animal Health Workers/volunteer training, Training on Marketing (on-line), pricing, group dynamic (leadership) and gender. Agent banking selection and training.Skill training on bricks making for M/F and youth. Skill training on making furniture (bamboo & rattan) for M/F and youth. Start-up support to procure machine and equipment	
	Background	<p>In September 2018 an earthquake hit Central Sulawesi, resulting in landslides and liquefaction that led to extensive loss of lives, homes, farmland and assets; Sigi district was particularly affected. In December 2018, ADRA Indonesia conducted a situation assessment which identified the following needs and issues preventing recovery: (1) food insecurity and reliance on food assistance; (2) loss of livelihoods and facilities; (3) declining household income as a result of damaged agricultural land, loss of livestock and lack of inputs and technology; and, (4) lack of technology, business literacy skills, capital, and weak access to market for successful livelihood activities.</p> <p>The project aims to enhance the food security of disaster-affected households by improving food availability and affordability through increased crop production and enhanced income from on-farm or off-farm interventions. This will be achieved through (1) training farmers groups in improved practices in crop production and livestock management; (2) training and employment opportunities in off-farm income-generating and employment opportunities (including Cash for Work); (3) increased access to services in crop production and livestock management through training of lead farmers and Animal Health Workers; and, (4) increasing linkages to input and output suppliers by training agro-input suppliers and training farmers in marketing and post-harvest management</p>
	Objectives	<p>Ultimate Outcome: Enhanced food security for disaster-affected people especially women, girls, the elderly, and persons with special needs (PSN) in Gumbasa sub-district of Sigi, Central Sulawesi, Indonesia Intermediate Outcomes (also called an Intermediate Objective) Improved food availability and affordability among disaster-affected people especially for women, children, the elderly and persons with special needs through increased crop production and enhanced income from on-farm or off-farm interventions Immediate Outcomes (also called an Immediate Objective).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased engagement and adoption of gender-sensitive and climate-friendly improved practices in crop production and livestock management 2. Increased engagement in gender-sensitive and climate-friendly off-farm income and employment opportunities 3. Increased access to services in crop production and livestock management 4. Strengthened linkage to inputs and output markets
	Background and Objects of the Project	<p>Output 1.1 Establishment and strengthening of inclusive beneficiary groups</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. # of inclusive beneficiary groups farmers groups (women and men) farmers group formed or strengthened B. # of women and men home industry groups formed C. # of group leaders trained on group management and leadership (total/male/female) D. # of groups with group action plan (female/male) <p>Output 1.2- Farmers (M/F/youth) trained and supported on improved and climate friendly crop and vegetable production practices (eg, corn, vegetable, cocoa)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. # of crop production demonstrations (total/corn/cocoa/vegetable) B. # of farmer field school conducted C. # of farmers trained (total/male/female) D. # of members supported with inputs and tools (total/male/female) <p>Output 1.3- Farmers (M/F/youth) trained and supported on culturally appropriate and environment friendly livestock production and management</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A.# farmers who receive livestock management/health training (total/male/female) B. # of farmers who receive direct assistance cash transfer for livestock farming (total/male/female) <p>Output 2.1-Men, women and youth trained and supported in culturally appropriate off-farm enterprises</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A.# persons trained in off-farm income/enterprise opportunities (total/male/female/youth/PSN) B.# of persons/groups received start-up support (total/male/female/youth/PSN) <p>Output 2.2- Rehabilitated cocoa farms through cash for work approach</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. # of HHs benefitted from cocoa rehabilitation B. # of persons benefitted from cash for work (total/male/female) C. # of hectare farm rehabilitated
	Target Indicator (if any)	

SUPPORT ACTIVITIES PROFILE			<p>Output 2.3- Rehabilitated plantation land through cash for work approach</p> <p>A. # of schemes restoration</p> <p>B. # of farmers benefitted from land restored</p> <p>C. # of women and men involved in cash for work</p> <p>D. ha of land watered</p> <p>Output 3.1- Local youth (M/F) trained as Village Animal Health Workers</p> <p>A. # of women and men trained (30% women)</p> <p>B. # of AHWs who received tools and equipment support</p> <p>Output 3.2 Farmers (M/F/youth) trained as lead farmers/facilitators on corn/cocoa/vegetables</p> <p>A. # of women and men trained as lead farmer/facilitators (50% women)</p> <p>B. # of lead farmers establishing model farm</p> <p>Output 4.1-Men/women trained and supported to work as agro-input suppliers</p> <p>A. # of women and men farmers trained</p> <p>B. # of networking/linkage meetings between input suppliers and wholesalers</p> <p>Output 4.2- Strengthened market mechanism of local produce</p> <p>A. # of village level marketing workshops</p> <p>B. # of group leaders trained on marketing management (total/male/female)</p> <p>C. % of women and men farmer groups members trained on post-harvesting management</p> <p>D. # of collective marketing point/depot initiated</p>				
			<p>Activity 1.1.1 Beneficiary identification through participatory process and formation of inclusive groups including men, women and youth affected by disaster (BL 4.02) This activity has been completed in Y-1. Once the beneficiaries were selected, they were invited to the initial meeting at the sub-villages level.</p>	<p>Activity 1.1.2. Training on leadership, gender roles, communication, decision making & group management for M/F beneficiaries. (BL 2.01) During Y-1 this activity is planned on late July-August 2020. Since we have challenges such as, of heavy rain and blocked road and COVID-19's regulation that limit our movement, to anticipate this situation, we proposed training will be conducted in each village in Y-2.</p>	<p>Activity 1.1.4 Assisting HHs & Groups to draft business/action plan prior to cash transfer (BL 2.02, BL 2.03. BL 2.04) Each group should have their business plan, whether for agriculture, livestock or home industry. To make this happen, project teams were providing regular assistance through group meetings.</p>	<p>Activity 1.2.1. Demonstration of corn farming, vegetable production and cocoa quality improvement (BL 3.04) This demonstration plot was set up prior to lead farmers/FFS facilitators training because the training need lands to study. In each village, the FFS facilitators mobilize the farmers to have at least two demonstration plots of corn farming, vegetable, and cocoa.</p>	<p>Activity 1.2.2. Farmers Field School (FFS) in corn, vegetable and cocoa. (BL 3.01; BL 3.02) Currently, the FFSs are available in each village. The group leaders from corn, vegetable, or cocoa focused group has started teaching and working with farmers in harvesting these plantations.</p>

Detailed Support Activities	Contents of the Activities	<p>In this meeting, ADRA explained the CFGB project objectives and main activities to the beneficiaries with participatory approach. After the 535 beneficiaries validated, the team divided the 535 HHs into several groups which mainly focused on agricultural, livestock (with sub-group goat, pig, and chicken), and small business groups</p>	<p>Group leaders or board members, namely, Chairperson, Secretary and Bookkeeper, will participate in the group management training in Y-2. The training aims to help the board members or group leaders understand their roles, how to lead discussions, manage action plans and to understand what and why it is important to do monitoring and evaluation. The participants will learn about gender sensitive, social inclusion as well as mainstreaming DRR into group programs.</p>	<p>During regular group meeting and through individual consultancy, project team has helped group members to conduct business analysis, drafting a simple business plan and household financial management, encourage savings and seek for insurance scheme available for their business. Currently, each group has the business plan draft. However, the plan needs some improvements. All farmers groups are currently working on to complete group's 2-year bussiness/action plan and this will be done in Y-2.</p>	<p>This demonstration plot started in the crop season, which is in the first or the second week after the first plantation (for the corn and vegetables). The FFS and the owner of demonstration plot set up the field visit of farmers in the village to see this demonstration. Now, all villages have demonstration plot for cocoa, chili/tomato, and corn. In total, there are 11 demonstration plots running. Farmers have learned how to prepare plant and manage plants lead by facilitators from BPTP.</p>	<p>After seeing the crops field and sharing knowledge from the FFS facilitators, farmers should discuss and draft an action plan. In Y-2, FFS facilitators will conduct regular meeting, at least once a month, to reflect and share experiences in the process of assisting other farmers. Now, the cocoa farmers in the 3 village are maintaining, cleaning, and pruning their cocoa plants assisted by BPTP. Meanwhile, chili, tomato, and corn were already harvested.</p>
					<p>All groups already have their first harvest of plantation (for the corn, tomato and chilly for the current season. Since all groups will continue to plant for the next planting cycle, this activity will continue in Y-2 with CFW mechanism. In the middle of planting we will invite facilitator from BPTP to check the plant regularly and give follow-up treatments in demonstration plots.</p>	<p>The FFS for chili and tomato have been done in 3 villages (Tuva, Omu and Bangga), while in Jonooge, the FFS for chili and tomato will be done in Y-2. Therefore, famers need more agriculture inputs and further observation and technical assistant especially for maintenance and integrated pest management (MOL) for their plants.</p>
		Type of activity	-	Gender Equality & Women Empowerment	Cash grants & Cash for work, Community Empowerment, Vulnerable group support (social inclusion), Microfinance	Livelihood recovery for Mico and Small Businesses
Sector of Activity	Agriculture, Livestock, Furniture, Culinary Business, Food Processes, Crafts & Textiles	-	Agriculture, Livestock, Furniture, Culinary Business, Food Processes, Crafts & Textiles	Agriculture and Livestock	Agriculture and Livestock	

	Implementation Period (Emergency response or Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction)	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon
	Duration of Implementation (month/year~month/year)	Sept 2019 - Aug 2020	Apr 2019 - Aug 2020	Mar 2020 - Sept 2020	Feb 2020 - Oct 2021	Feb 2020 - Aug 2020
Support Activities Location	City/Regency	Sigi				
	Kecamatan/Sub-District	Sigi Biromaru/Gumbasa/South Dolo				
	Kelurahan/Village	Jono Oge/Omu/Tuva/Bangga				
Strengthen Mutual Assistance	Promoted interaction among beneficiaries/ community like conducting group-based activities and increasing opportunity for gathering	Group responsibility, sharing knowledge, and agricultural good practices to members				
	Adopt activity that could contribute to mitigate post-disaster stress/trauma (ex. recreation activities, opportunity to interact with other people, etc.)	-				
	Any other practice/policy applied to strengthen mutual assistance among people and between people and government	Sharing knowledge and skills of agriculture and livestock between members, across groups in one village, and other villages through guidances and animal health volunteers, farmers training and breeder in the village				
Ensure Accountability and Transparency	Defined selection criteria of beneficiary	Determining the selection criteria of beneficiary with the Head of Hamlet, Head of Village, and Community Leaders				
	Opened to the public about selection criteria of beneficiary, selection method and its result	Conducting an appropriate initial selection of beneficiaries with point (1) and perform verification and validation by the Head of Village				
	Any other practice/policy applied to ensure accountability and transparency	Discussing in the group for each decision related to the amount of assistance, criteria for beneficiary, cash assistance, and equipment assistance then reporting to Head of Hamlet and Village				
Facilitate The Community for Continuous Recovery and Reconstruction	Active involvement of community in project formulation (ex. participatory needs assessment, community dialogue for designing project), implementation (ex. selection of beneficiary, selection/procurement of equipment provided), monitoring & evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Determining the selection criteria with the group - An assessment to determine the equipment needs by the groups/individuals - Monitoring the results of cash transfers according to their designation and usage 				
	Set up self-supporting activity/contribution of beneficiary such as labor force, cost sharing, etc. for the purpose of encouraging self-reliance aiming their continuous recovery	Together with the group to determine the criteria of labor-intensive participants, information of lost-time replacement, and agreement for the independent groups				
	Any other practice/policy applied to facilitate the community for continuous recovery and construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The agreement with the assisted groups by ADRA and independent groups about the harvest time for agriculture and livestock. - For small businesses, there was a group production plan of the potential products on the market 				

	Considering The Needs and Priority in Each Phase of Post-Disasters Recovery		Any other practice/policy applied according to needs and priority in each phase of post-disaster recovery		- Making business plan (2 years) group by the products sold in the market - The prior needs for inputs of agricultural, livestock, and small businesses to the production chain, post-harvest, distribution of goods and collection of results harvest collectively			
	Inclusiveness		Considering inclusiveness of vulnerable population and diverse people in the formulation of activities		Involving the people with disabilities who have small businesses and support their primary needs.			
			Arranged a special measure/support to ensure involvement of vulnerable populations and diverse people in implementation of the support activities		Involving the vulnerable groups in any activities related to determine the criteria and group discussion.			
			Developed gender-responsive strategies and approaches		There was training about gender responsiveness for all beneficiary groups. ADRA ensuring gender balance in every support activity (at least 30% of female)			
Others		ADRA has conducted a special approach in each hamlet/village according to the community's character in collaboration with religious leaders, traditional leaders, and their other leaders. For example; - At the Da'a tribe in Bangga, ADRA works with the Head of village and Pastors to influence and invite them to conduct the group's activity plan. - Several hamlets in Jonooge Village, ADRA apply a special approach through working with local leaders based on the community's character - In Omu Village, the communication was through WhatsApp group. It was effective to mobilize the groups - ADRA was developing relationships with the Heads of Villages and Hamlets, Municipalities, then collaborated with the Central Sulawesi Province BPTP (Agricultural Technology Assessment Agency) regarding the MoU for Farmers Field School activities of Agriculture and Livestock Training; Agricultural Guides Training; and Animal Health Volunteers in collaboration with Animal Instructors, Veterinarians, and Traditional-Veterinarians						
FUNDING SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Support Activities Budget (IDR)			Rp -				
	Funding Details		Funding Source		Canadian Food-grain Bank (CFGB)			
			Amount (IDR)		Rp -			
TARGET BENEFICIARY	Individual	Total Number of Individuals (person)		535				
		Male (person)		425				
		Female (person)		110				
	Number of Beneficiary	Household (HH)		535				
		SMEs		25				
	Group	Existing Group (group / person)		35				
		Newly Established Group (group / person)		20				
	Others		-					
	Vulnerable group who became target beneficiary (if any)			Peoples with Disabilities, Women, Youth, Women Family Head				
	Occupation of beneficiaries before the disaster			-				
Implementing Institution			Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)					
Non-Government Supporting Institution	Institution/Organization		CFGB	WALHI				
	Support		Fund	Group Leadership Training				

IMPLEMENTING STRUCTURE	Counterpart Institution of Indonesian Government	Institution	BPTP (Agricultural Technology Development Center) Central Sulawesi Province	Sigi Food Crops and Horticulture Department	Sigi Livestock and Animal Health Department			
		Support	Trainer of Agriculture and Livestock Field School	Agricultural Field School Trainer	Resource Person for Animal Volunteer Meeting			
	Number of Support Activities Personnel	Total Personnel		7				
		Staff from Central Sulawesi	Female	1				
			Male	6				
		Staff from outside Central Sulawesi	Female	1				
			Male	1				
		International Staff	Female	2				
Male	2							
RESULTS AND EVALUATION OF THE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring	Implementing Institution	Not yet				
			Methodology	Not yet				
			Implementation Time	Not yet				
			Monitoring Results					
	Evaluation	Evaluation	Implementing Institution	Not yet				
			Methodology	Not yet				
			Implementation Time	Not yet				
	Actual Achievement			Not yet				
	Unexpected Positive Effect			Not yet				
	Comments/Feedbacks from Beneficiaries			-				
	Lessons Learned for Future Post-Disaster Support Activities			Due to the Covid-19 protocol, it is necessary to meet virtually with groups in villages				
	Lessons Learnt from Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Perspective			The Sigi community's character is open-minded so it was easy to invite the women and the men were very supporting the involvement of women by inviting their wives and daughters to the activity				
	Challenges			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintaining the group's commitment to remain solid and consistent in attending every group meeting - Heavy rain disrupted the activity's schedule 				
Notable Attentions in the Implementation of Support Activities			Consistency of group monitoring activity. So, there must be staff who lived in the village as a liaison-person and vocal-point due to the limited situation of staff in Palu city					
Notable Points of Concern to Extend Your Activities for Other Locations in Indonesia			Maintaining the group's consistency and assistance in villages/hamlets. Coordinating with government continuously according to their duties, then we can maintain informal-relations with civil servants to maintain a good relationship					
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	Useful Sites/Links for Further Information		www.adraindonesia.org					

	No	21									
	Organization Profile	Organization	Sejenakhening.com								
SUPPORT ACTIVITIES PROFILE	Name of Project		Building Mental Health Resilience Post-Earthquake Disaster in Sigi regency, Central Sulawesi, Indonesia								
	Support Activities		Providing sustainable mental health services in villages and Puskesmas (Community Health Center)								
	Background and Objects of the Project	Background	However, mental health care often forgot and not even included in the preparation of strategic measures for disaster recovery and risk reduction. Based on early detection, many victims experienced anxiety and depression due to disasters that require psychological treatment. Awareness of the importance of psychological services can also help reduce the risk of future disasters.								
		Objectives	Organizing a sustainable mental health system for victims of post-disaster in Sigi Biromaru and Dolo sub-districts primary health services: - Supporting 2 Community Health Services (Puskesmas) in providing mental health recovery services and disaster risk reduction interventions based on mental health - Increasing the community and the Government's participation in the preparation for disaster risk reduction based on mental health. So the Resilient Disaster Village could be established								
		Target Indicator (if any)	- Skills improvement of the medic staff (2 psychologists, 2 nurses, and 2 doctors) in 2 Puskesmas and 8 cadres related to Mechanisms for Health Services - Availability of mental health services in two Puskesmas of Sigi Biromaru and Dolo sub-districts - Improving mental health conditions of post-disaster survivors in Sidera, Soulowe, Potoya and Karawana villages - Psychological First Aid (PFA) materials were included in the Disaster Emergency Plan (RPKB) in 4 villages								
	Detailed Support Activities	Contents of the Activities	Capacity building for medical staff (psychologists, mental nurses, and doctors) in 2 Puskesmas and 8 cadres in 4 intervention villages	Discussion of cases handled by medical staff and cadres	Advocacy to related institution and local government in Sigi regency	Promotion to the community about mental health service in villages and Puskesmas	Group counseling for survivors with psychological problems	Light mental health services for the communities in four intervention villages by The Cadre of Healthy Soul Villages	Medium-high mental health services for the communities by Psychologists at Dolo and Biromaru Puskesmas	Increase public awareness through counseling about the psychological impact of disasters and Psychological First Aid (PFA)	Conduct training and facilitate KRBK (Disaster Volunteer Community Sub-district) members in preparing a mental health-based disaster emergency management plan
		Type of activity	Advocacy	Community empowerment	Advocacy	Psychosocial support	Psychosocial support	Psychosocial support	- Community empowerment - Psychosocial support	Psychosocial support	Others
		Sector of Activity	Services	Services	Services	Services	Services	Services	Services	Services	Services
		Implementation Period (Emergency response or Rehabilitation/Reconstruction)	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon
		Duration of Implementation (month/year~month/year)	Nov 2019 - Dec 2020	Jan 2020 - Oct 2020	Nov 2019 - Dec 2020	Nov 2019 - Dec 2020	Jan 2020 - Oct 2020	Jan 2020 - Oct 2020	Jan 2020 - Oct 2020	Jan 2020 - Oct 2020	Jan 2020 - Oct 2020
Support Activities Location		City/Regency	Sigi								
	Kecamatan/Sub-District	Sigi Biromaru and Dolo Sub-district									
	Kelurahan/Village	Sidera/Potoya Soulowe, and Karawana Villages									
Strengthen Mutual Assistance	Promoted interaction among beneficiaries/community like conducting group-based activities and increasing opportunity for gathering	- The group counseling activities were conducted by 5-6 people in the community and can become a sharing place for participants - Disaster psychological impact counseling and PFA activities were conducted by inviting 20-30 people									
	Adopt activity that could contribute to mitigate post-disaster stress/trauma (ex. recreation activities, opportunity to interact with other people, etc.)	- Mental health services through individual counseling were provided for the community by cadres of mental health village - Mental health services for the community by psychologists at Puskesmas - Group counseling for disaster survivors - Psychosocial support for the head of departments in Sigi Regency									
	Any other practice/policy applied to strengthen mutual assistance among people and between people and government	-									

	Ensure Accountability and Transparency	Defined selection criteria of beneficiary	-
		Opened to the public about selection criteria of beneficiary, selection method and its result	-
		Any other practice/policy applied to ensure accountability and transparency	-
	Facilitate The Community for Continuous Recovery and Reconstruction	Active involvement of community in project formulation (ex. participatory needs assessment, community dialogue for designing project), implementation (ex. selection of beneficiary, selection/procurement of equipment provided), monitoring & evaluation	-
		Set up self-supporting activity/contribution of beneficiary such as labor force, cost sharing, etc. for the purpose of encouraging self-reliance aiming their continuous recovery	-
		Any other practice/policy applied to facilitate the community for continuous recovery and construction	Train and assist the KRBK members regarding the preparation of Psychological First Aid (PFA) documents so they can compile PFA documents to be included in mental health-based disaster emergency management plans in their respective villages.
	Considering The Needs and Priority in Each Phase of Post-Disasters Recovery	Any other practice/policy applied according to needs and priority in each phase of post-disaster recovery	-
	Inclusiveness	Considering inclusiveness of vulnerable population and diverse people in the formulation of activities	-
		Arranged a special measure/support to ensure involvement of vulnerable populations and diverse people in implementation of the support activities	-
		Developed gender-responsive strategies and approaches	-
Others		-	
FUNDING SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Support Activities Budget (IDR)		Rp 921,004,158
	Funding Details	Funding Source	Caritas Germany
		Amount (IDR)	Rp 921,004,158
TARGET BENEFICIARY	Individual	Total Number of Individuals (person)	-
		Male (person)	-
		Female (person)	-
	Household (HH)		-
		SMEs	-
	Group	Existing Group (group / person)	-
		Newly Established Group (group / person)	-
	Others		- 8 cadres and 6 medic staff were received capacity building training - 100 beneficiaries were received psychological services at the Community Health Center (Puskesmas) - 120 beneficiaries were received psychological services in the village by cadres - 50 adult beneficiaries of group counseling - 200 beneficiaries of increased knowledge and awareness in preventing mental health disorders - 8 KRBK members received capacity building related to PFA

	Vulnerable group who became target beneficiary (if any)									
	Occupation of beneficiaries before the disaster		Most beneficiary working as farmers, traders, and housewives							
IMPLEMENTING STRUCTURE	Implementing Institution		Sejenakhening.com							
	Non-Government Supporting Institution	Institution/Organization	SKP-HAM, PARCIC, TRAMP, PMPB NTT	Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)	Libu Perempuan					
		Support	Cooperating in organizing a PFA counseling and the psychological impact of disasters	Making information board as referral mechanism in Karawana and Sidera villages	Referral of violence victims to Psychologist Puskesmas					
	Counterpart Institution of Indonesian Government	Institution	Sigi Local Government		Sigi Health Department		Biomaru and Dolo Puskesmas			
		Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Permitted conducting the program in Sigi regency - Issued Regent Decree No.440-013 of 2020 concerning the Establishment of a Community Welfare Center (Puskesmas) and Puskesmas Medic Staff who Organize Community-Based Mental Health Services in Sigi Regency for the 2020 Fiscal Year - Invite related Civil Servants to attend the Program Launching - Provide room facilities for the implementation of the Program Launching - Launching the Program - Inviting the Sejenakhening.com's team to provide psychological assistance for the heads of departments in Sigi Regency - Inviting civil servants to attend the workshop of mental health's draft preparation at the Puskesmas level - Attending and opening the mental health draft preparation workshop at the Puskesmas level 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inviting medic staff to join the workshop - Applying for issuance of Regent Decree No.440-013 of 2020 - Attending and participating in advocacy activities and program launching - Public Service Advertising - Inviting the Puskesmas of Dolo and Biomaru Sub-district to join the workshop of mental health draft preparation at the Puskesmas level 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Willing to be the activity's place - Assigning the Puskesmas medic staff (doctors and nurses) to participate in capacity-building workshop - Providing counseling room for psychologist services in Puskesmas - Providing Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for Puskesmas Psychologists during the Covid-19 pandemic 			
	Number of Support Activities Personnel	Total Personnel		18						
		Staff from Central Sulawesi	Female	14						
			Male	4						
		Staff from outside Central Sulawesi	Female	-						
			Male	-						
International Staff		Female	-							
	Male	-								
Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring	Implementing Institution	Caritas Germany							
		Methodology	Online							
		Implementation Time	The program was finished in 6 months, then conducting survey record every day after							
		Monitoring Results	-							
	Evaluation	Implementing Institution	Caritas Germany							
		Methodology	Online							
Implementation Time		The program was finished in 6 months, then evaluating after								
RESULTS AND EVALUATION OF THE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Actual Achievement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6 medic staffs (2 psychologists, 2 nurses, and 2 doctors) and 8 cadres received improvements in the mental health services mechanism - 47 people have received mental health services by cadres in the village - 128 people have received mental health services at Puskesmas by psychologists (exceeded the target of the 10-month program) - 16 people have attended group counseling - 85 adults received education about the psychological impact of the disaster - 72 adults received education about PFA (Psychological First Aid) - 9 members of Family Welfare Empowerment and 1 village secretary have received advocacy from the team 							
	Unexpected Positive Effect		-							
	Comments/Feedbacks from Beneficiaries		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The cadres of Mental Health Village were grateful to be able to cooperate by helping the communities to solve their problem and received lesson-learn from the counseling sessions - The community feels happy and grateful for the mental health services provided by cadres in the village. Now, the community will know where to solve and tell their problem when feeling under pressure/stress. The mental health service program by Sejenakhening.com was the first type of activity conducted in their village and finally could reduce self-awareness and fear by themselves. Also, parents who have children with mental disorders had hoped to recover their lives for their children after receiving counseling 							

RE	Lessons Learned for Future Post-Disaster Support Activities	-
	Lessons Learnt from Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Perspective	-
	Challenges	- Negative stigma about mental health - Pandemic Covid-19
	Notable Attentions in the Implementation of Support Activities	-
	Notable Points of Concern to Extend Your Activities for Other Locations in Indonesia	-
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	Useful Sites/Links for Further Information	www.sejenakhening.com https://www.instagram.com/sejenakheningdotcom/?igshid=3xi80cvob0wl https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MsQcijMG6o4&feature=youtu.be https://www.kabarselebes.id/2020/01/pemkab-sigi-apresiasi-program-kesehatan-mental-pascabencana-yang-digagas-sejenakhening-com/ http://metrosulawesi.id/2020/01/30/komunitas-sejenakhening-com-pulihkan-kesehatan-mental-pascabencana-di-sigi/ https://mediasulawesi.com/2020/02/03/cegah-depresi-penyintas-lewat-penempatan-psikolog-di-puskesmas/ http://metrosulawesi.id/2020/02/14/belajar-dari-jepang-bangun-ketangguhan-mental-di-daerah-bencana/

	No	22			
	Organization Profile	Organization	Yayasan Penabulu		
SUPPORT ACTIVITIES PROFILE	Name of Project	SHO Sulawesi			
	Support Activities	Emergency Response of Central Sulawesi in Jono and Wisolo Villages in South Dolo Sub-district and Boladangku and Tangkulowi Villages in Kulawi Sub-district, Sigi			
	Background and Objects of the Project	Background	Due to the natural disaster that occurred on September 28, 2018, this project was providing support to victims including temporary shelters, sanitation, emergency schools and school equipment, also support the nutrition and health for toddlers, pregnant and breastfeeding mothers.		
		Objectives	Providing the infrastructure needs on the early response phase such as worship places, temporary shelters, public toilets, water storage tanks, and nutrition.		
		Target Indicator (if any)	The construction of infrastructure such as places of worship, temporary housing (Huntara)		
	Detailed Support Activities	Contents of the Activities	Building a mosque based on community's needs and has been agreed upon by the village government and community elements	Preparing the structure frame of HUNTARA and sanitation located in the area of HUNTARA	Market analysis for all the affected areas. The assessment and analysis of market system were conducted using the Rapid Assessment of Markets (RAM) tool to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of initial humanitarian measures; to protect their food safety and livelihood.
			Type of activity	Community Empowerment	Community Empowerment
		Sector of Activity	Construction	Construction	Food Business
		Implementation Period (Emergency response or Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction)	1-Oct-18		
		Duration of Implementation (month/year~month/year)	30-Oct-19	Apr-19	30-Oct-19
	Support Activities Location	City/Regency	Sigi		
		Kecamatan/Sub-District	Kulawi and South Dolo		
		Kelurahan/Village	Buladangko,Tangkolowi, Jono, and Wisolo		
Strengthen Mutual Assistance	Promoted interaction among beneficiaries/community like conducting group-based activities and increasing opportunity for gathering	Conducting FGD for the decision-making and the construction process			
	Adopt activity that could contribute to mitigate post-disaster stress/trauma (ex. recreation activities, opportunity to interact with other people, etc.)	Following cultures or habits in the area, such as involving elements or community leaders in every decision-making process			
	Any other practice/policy applied to strengthen mutual assistance among people and between people and government	Every decision-making is always discussed with stakeholders for the community and village office			
Ensure Accountability and Transparency	Defined selection criteria of beneficiary	The development process and concept determination were conducted jointly to prevent alignments conditions			
	Opened to the public about selection criteria of beneficiary, selection method and its result	A joint discussion was conducted to determine the activity's concept			
	Any other practice/policy applied to ensure accountability and transparency	-			

	Facilitate The Community for Continuous Recovery and Reconstruction	Active involvement of community in project formulation (ex. participatory needs assessment, community dialogue for designing project), implementation (ex. selection of beneficiary, selection/procurement of equipment provided), monitoring & evaluation	Community Dialogue was conducted to design the activities and participatory needs assessments	
		Set up self-supporting activity/contribution of beneficiary such as labor force, cost sharing, etc. for the purpose of encouraging self-reliance aiming their continuous recovery	Related to the additional materials	
		Any other practice/policy applied to facilitate the community for continuous recovery and construction	Continuously-assistance has provided to achieve the independent-community	
	Considering The Needs and Priority in Each Phase of Post-Disasters Recovery	Any other practice/policy applied according to needs and priority in each phase of post-disaster recovery	FGD activity by inviting the Village Office and every element in society who can provide input on the needs of recovery stage	
	Inclusiveness	Considering inclusiveness of vulnerable population and diverse people in the formulation of activities	-	
		Arranged a special measure/support to ensure involvement of vulnerable populations and diverse people in implementation of the support activities	-	
		Developed gender-responsive strategies and approaches	Yayasan Penabulu believed that women need to be involved in every progress of the activities by considering their capacities (e.g. in conceptualizing the program). However, when related to physical activity prioritized to men.	
Others		1. NGO's staff must be lived in the study area to strengthen a sense of togetherness to the beneficiaries and establishing good cooperation 2. Collaborating with other NGOs to fulfill the needs of the affected-community in infrastructures and maximizing the economic recovery		
FUNDING SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Support Activities Budget (IDR)		Rp 1,748,100,000	
	Funding Details	Funding Source	The International Cocoa Organization (ICCO) dan Kerk in actie	
		Amount (IDR)	Rp 1,748,100,000	
TARGET BENEFICIARY	Number of Beneficiary	Individual	Total Number of Individuals (person)	-
			Male (person)	-
			Female (person)	-
	Household (HH)	SMEs		-
		Others		-
	Group	Existing Group (group / person)		-
		Newly Established Group (group / person)		-
	Others		-	
	Vulnerable group who became target beneficiary (if any)			-
	Occupation of beneficiaries before the disaster			-

IMPLEMENTING STRUCTURE	Implementing Institution		-	
	Non-Government Supporting Institution	Institution/Organization	IKD	
		Support	-	
	Counterpart Institution of Indonesian Government	Institution	-	
		Support	-	
	Number of Support Activities Personnel	Total Personnel		7
		Staff from Central Sulawesi	Female	1
			Male	3
		Staff from outside Central Sulawesi	Female	2
			Male	1
International Staff		Female	-	
	Male	-		
RESULTS AND EVALUATION OF THE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring	Implementing Institution	- Penabulu - Elements of Society
			Methodology	Baseline dan Endline Survey
			Implementation Time	3 times (beginning, middle and end)
			Monitoring Results	-
	Evaluation	Evaluation	Implementing Institution	- Penabulu - Elements of Society
			Methodology	-
			Implementation Time	-
	Actual Achievement			- The infrastructures were built - The completeness of data collection
	Unexpected Positive Effect			-
	Comments/Feedbacks from Beneficiaries			-
	Lessons Learned for Future Post-Disaster Support Activities			Every program must be adjusted to the needs of community and if not, the program needs to be more flexible for beneficiary as implementer and receiver
	Lessons Learnt from Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Perspective			Women should not be forced to participate in activities that were not within their abilities or capacities
	Challenges			Coordination between NGOs to prevent data overlapped
Notable Attentions in the Implementation of Support Activities			1. Be flexible, don't force the program but adapt to the needs of the community 2. Make the community the main actor, either in the decision-making process or when the program starts running	
Notable Points of Concern to Extend Your Activities for Other Locations in Indonesia			1. Culture is very important to establish good cooperation in each region 2. Geographical condition is very important to identify the different needs of people who live in the coastal or highland areas	
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	Useful Sites/Links for Further Information		http://penabulufoundation.org/	

	No	23			
	Organization Profile	Organization	International Labour Organization (ILO)		
SUPPORT ACTIVITIES PROFILE	Name of Project	Economic Early Recovery			
	Support Activities	Survey			
	Background and Objects of the Project	Background	ILO and other United Nations (UN) Agencies joined the early recovery team led by the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) during the emergency period in Central Sulawesi. The team was formed in the first day after the disaster to provide planning policy for faster recovery. ILO assisted in the guidelines establishment on non-cash assistance mechanisms, workers' wages, and social security. ILO also conducted a quick economic impact assessment which then handed over to the local government.		
		Objectives	Providing technical support for the preparation of early recovery strategies during the emergency response with a team led by the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB)		
		Target Indicator (if any)	-		
	Detailed Support Activities	Contents of the Activities	Joined the early recovery team led by BNPB in the early emergency response period to begin drafting the Action Plan's (RENAKSI) framework	Building a network with BPJS Ketenagakerjaan to promote social inclusion in post-disaster social security policies	Conducting a quick economic impact assessment
		Type of activity	Cash Grants & Labor Intensive, Vulnerable Group Support (social inclusion)	Vulnerable Group Support (social inclusion)	Livelihood recovery for MSMEs
		Sector of Activity	Agriculture, Fisheries, Livestock, Construction, Automotive, Furniture, Culinary Business, Food Processing, Services, and Handcrafts & Textiles		
		Implementation Period (Emergency response or Rehabilitation/Reconstruction)	Emergency Response	Emergency Response	Emergency Response
		Duration of Implementation (month/year~month/year)	15 Sep 2018 - 31 May 2019		
		Support Activities Location	City/Regency	Palu	
	Kecamatan/Sub-District		-		
	Kelurahan/Village		-		
Strengthen Mutual Assistance	Promoted interaction among beneficiaries/community like conducting group-based activities and increasing opportunity for gathering	-			
	Adopt activity that could contribute to mitigate post-disaster stress/trauma (ex. recreation activities, opportunity to interact with other people, etc.)	-			
	Any other practice/policy applied to strengthen mutual assistance among people and between people and government	Encouraging the uniformity of wages and social security in cash for work activity in emergency response phase.			
Ensure Accountability and Transparency	Defined selection criteria of beneficiary	-			
	Opened to the public about selection criteria of beneficiary, selection method and its result	-			

		Any other practice/policy applied to ensure accountability and transparency	Providing technical support to the BNPB team in the preparation of guidelines for key stakeholders in the recovery of Central Sulawesi	
	Facilitate The Community for Continuous Recovery and Reconstruction	Active involvement of community in project formulation (ex. participatory needs assessment, community dialogue for designing project), implementation (ex. selection of beneficiary, selection/procurement of equipment provided), monitoring & evaluation	-	
		Set up self-supporting activity/contribution of beneficiary such as labor force, cost sharing, etc. for the purpose of encouraging self-reliance aiming their continuous recovery	-	
		Any other practice/policy applied to facilitate the community for continuous recovery and construction	Providing technical support to local governments (Palu, Donggala, Parigi Moutong) in preparation of recovery strategy	
	Considering The Needs and Priority in Each Phase of Post-Disasters Recovery	Any other practice/policy applied according to needs and priority in each phase of post-disaster recovery	Prioritizing the local resources-based approach and community participation in every recovery program's policy with the community	
	Inclusiveness	Considering inclusiveness of vulnerable population and diverse people in the formulation of activities	Providing technical support to local governments and the BPJS Ketenagakerjaan in affirmations to the vulnerable groups to gain access to social security	
		Arranged a special measure/support to ensure involvement of vulnerable populations and diverse people in implementation of the support activities	-	
		Developed gender-responsive strategies and approaches	-	
	Others		Social security program was given for all communities involved in the non-cash assistance and other labor-intensive activities in the emergency response period through cooperation program with BPJS Ketenagakerjaan	
FUNDING SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Support Activities Budget (IDR)		Rp 1,031,800,000	
	Funding Details	Funding Source	International Labour Organization	
		Amount (IDR)	Rp 1,031,800,000	
EFICIARY	Number of Beneficiary	Individual	Total Number of Individuals (person)	-
			Male (person)	-
			Female (person)	-
	Household (HH)		200	

TARGET BEN	SMEs		-	
	Group	Existing Group (group / person)	-	
		Newly Established Group (group / person)	-	
	Others		-	
	Vulnerable group who became target beneficiary (if any)		People with Disabilities, Women, and Youth	
Occupation of beneficiaries before the disaster		Farmers, Traders, and Laborers		
IMPLEMENTING STRUCTURE	Implementing Institution		ILO	
	Non-Government Supporting Institution	Institution/Organization	-	
		Support	-	
	Counterpart Institution of Indonesian Government	Institution	National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB)	
		Support	Technical Advice	
	Number of Support Activities Personnel	Total Personnel		1
		Staff from Central Sulawesi	Female	-
			Male	-
		Staff from outside Central Sulawesi	Female	-
			Male	-
International Staff		Female	-	
	Male	-		
RESULTS AND EVALUATION OF THE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring	Implementing Institution	ILO
			Methodology	Field Visit
			Implementation Time	-
			Monitoring Results	-
	Evaluation	Evaluation	Implementing Institution	-
			Methodology	-
			Implementation Time	-
	Actual Achievement		Implementation of workers wage uniformity and social security in cash for work activity by the Workers Social Security Agency (BPJS Ketenagakerjaan)	
	Unexpected Positive Effect		For the first time, the workers and communities affected by disaster who involved in cash for work activities were included in the social security scheme by the Workers Social Security Agency(BPJS Ketenagakerjaan)	
	Comments/Feedbacks from Beneficiaries		-	
Lessons Learned for Future Post-Disaster Support Activities		It is necessary to standardize a social inclusion policy for post-disaster including the standard policy on social security		
Lessons Learnt from Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Perspective		-		
Challenges		-		
Notable Attentions in the Implementation of Support Activities		-		
Notable Points of Concern to Extend Your Activities for Other Locations in Indonesia		-		
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	Useful Sites/Links for Further Information		www.ilo.org/jakarta	

	No	24			
	Organization Profile	Organization	Mercy Corps Indonesia (MCI)		
SUPPORT ACTIVITIES PROFILE	Name of Project	Agriculture Recovery			
	Support Activities	Assistance for Corn and Cocoa Farmers			
	Background and Objects of the Project	Background	<p>On September 28, 2018, an earthquake of 7.4M triggered a tsunami, land liquefaction, and landslides in Central Sulawesi, Indonesia which caused 4,340 victims, 172,635 people were displaced and 100,028 houses were damaged (according to the Central Sulawesi Provincial Government, 7 January 2019). The most affected areas identified by the Government of Indonesia were the regencies of Sigi, Donggala, Parigi Moutong, and Palu City.</p> <p>The total loss caused by the disaster was around IDR 2.8 trillion, and the total damage to the entire province was IDR 15.58 trillion. In 2019, the Central Sulawesi economy is predicted to grow by 6.24% and was expected to create 30,168 new livelihoods. However, The disaster has slowed the growth to 4.49%, which will significantly reduce new occupation to 8,461 people. The poverty rate will be increased until 2020, to 495,528 people (16.05% of the population). Also significantly reduced the capital stock to minus 9%, which is equivalent to IDR 15 trillion of infrastructure damage. Compared to the other three affected cities/regencies in Central Sulawesi, Sigi Regency has the largest agricultural area affected by the disaster. Data from the Sigi Agriculture Department (2019) shows that around 11,500 farmer families with 13,500 Ha of agricultural land were affected; most of them were rice, corn, and cocoa farmers. Based on an assessment conducted by Mercy Corps Indonesia (2018), most of the irrigation networks in Sigi Regency were damaged, and farmers (especially rice and corn farmers) need urgent support to restore their access to water resources. Mercy Corps Indonesia providing assistance for water access through shallow wells and water pumps so farmers can continue their farming activity. The proposed concept would provide support for corn and cocoa farmers in Sigi Regency so that the agricultural sector recovered quickly after the impact, returned crop productivity same as before the disaster, and improve access to markets and financial services. Mercy Corps works in partnership with local farmer groups, facilitators, local community groups and the private sector to implement the agricultural restoration initiatives then helping farmers and communities become more resilient</p>		
		Objectives	Accelerate the farmers' recovery, developing resilience for farmer families, and handling the overall impact on agricultural sector to reduce the long-term negative impact of the ongoing disruption to fulfill the needs of farmers in Sigi Regency especially for corn and cocoa farmers		
		Target Indicator (if any)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of farmers following the ToT of Household Financial Management - Number of farmers participating in Household Financial Management Training - Number of farmers participating in Cocoa Farming Technique Training - Number of farmers participating in Corn Farming Technique Training - Number of households who have access to water for agriculture through water pumps and shallow wells 		
Detailed Support Activities	Contents of the Activities	Access to training and support on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) with considering the issues about recovery of corn and cocoa farming	Access to Household Financial Management training	Access to financial services such as commercial banks, MFI (Micro Finance Institution), and other resources to provide a variety of financial service to farmers and assisted farmer groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Household Financial Management Module - PocketBook of Corn and Cocoa Farming Techniques - 10 units of Chainsaw - Cocoa rejuvenation facilities for 113 farmers in Donggala - Cocoa seed house with capacity of 10,000 seedlings - 98 units of water Alkon - 98 shallow wells for agriculture 	

		Type of activity	Community empowerment	Community empowerment	Community empowerment
		Sector of Activity	Agriculture	Agriculture	Agriculture
		Implementation Period (Emergency response or Rehabilitation/Reconstruction)	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon
		Duration of Implementation (month/year~month/year)	July 2019 - July 2020	July 2019 - July 2020	Mar 2019 - Oct 2019
	Support Activities Location	City/Regency	Sigi and Donggala		
		Kecamatan/Sub-District	- Sigi: Gumbasa, Tanambulava, Sigi Briomaru, Dolo, and Palolo - Donggala: Sindue Tambusabora and Sindue		
		Kelurahan/Village	Sigi Regency - Gumbasa Sub-district: Somoro, Lambara, Tuva, Kalawara, and Pandere - Tanambulava Sub-district: Sibalaya Utara, Sibowi, and Sibalaya Barat - Sigi Briomaru Sub-district: Jono Oge, Sidondo IV, Sidondo III, and Maranatha - Dolo Sub-district: Maku, Waturalele, Kabobona, and Langaleso - Palolo Sub-district: Bobo, Bunga, Bahagia, Sejahtera, Kapiro, Uerani, and Sintuwu Donggala Regency - Sindue Tambusabora Sub-district: Taipa and Ennu - Sindue Sub-district: Salova and Kaliburu		
	Strengthen Mutual Assistance	Promoted interaction among beneficiaries/community like conducting group-based activities and increasing opportunity for gathering	Mercy Corps Indonesia conducts community-based activities involving farmer groups, Family Welfare Advisors (PKK), Youth Organizations, Entrepreneurial Skills Education (PKW), and other groups at the village level.		
		Adopt activity that could contribute to mitigate post-disaster stress/trauma (ex. recreation activities, opportunity to interact with other people, etc.)	-		
		Any other practice/policy applied to strengthen mutual assistance among people and between people and government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enable the voluntary farmer groups to be actively involved in agricultural activities facilitated by Mercy Corps Indonesia. - Farmers who were trained in ToT on Household Financial Management have become facilitators and trainers for Household Financial Management Training at the village level - Behavior change of cocoa farmers who do renewal pruning of old cocoa to improve the unproductive plant conditions - Sharing resources between Mercy Corps Indonesia and the village government of Taripa for cocoa renewal pruning with the village contribution of IDR 60,000,000 - 2 corn demonstration plots facilitated by Mercy Corps Indonesia in collaboration with farmer groups showed average tile yields of 7-9 tonnes/ha and encouraged farmers to replicate in their respective fields - 1 cocoa demonstration plot with a polyculture system has succeeded in encouraging farmers to replicate renewal pruning of cocoa by planting corn and papaya as an alternative income - Farmers' economic recovery after the assistance of shallow agricultural wells has succeeded in reactivating 490 hectares of dry land which was affected by disasters due to the cut off of gumbasa agricultural irrigation 		
		Defined selection criteria of beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agreement with the community and stakeholders for the determination of criteria for beneficiaries - Registered in a farmer group and proved by a Decree - Affected farmers who were lived and registered in the target village of Mercy Corps Indonesia - Farmers who were involved in Mercy Corps Indonesia in data through the verification of ID cards and Family identity cards - All documents of MCI and community activities were known by the Village Head and related institutions such as the Agricultural Extension Agency (BPP) and the Water Committee 		

NG RT IES	Ensure Accountability and Transparency	Opened to the public about selection criteria of beneficiary, selection method and its result	- The MCI was conducting meetings at the village and sub-district levels for selecting the beneficiaries to ensure the transparency - The criteria of beneficiary were built together with the village office and the Agricultural Instructor Agency (BPP) through coordination to allocate all the needs with the MCI resources
		Any other practice/policy applied to ensure accountability and transparency	- Agreement letter on the division of roles between farmers, farmer groups, and MCI signed by all parties and acknowledged by the village head - Verification of ID cards and Family identity cards of farmers beneficiaries - Working Report made by farmers who actively involved in MCI's activities - Documentation and Attendance list of each activity - Handover evidence
	Facilitate The Community for Continuous Recovery and Reconstruction	Active involvement of community in project formulation (ex. participatory needs assessment, community dialogue for designing project), implementation (ex. selection of beneficiary, selection/procurement of equipment provided), monitoring & evaluation	- MCI ensuring the follow-up plans in every training - MCI conducting monitoring and evaluation on the field to ensure the program is sustainable and successful - MCI conducting discussions and coordination with relevant parties to determine the needs of farmers
		Set up self-supporting activity/contribution of beneficiary such as labor force, cost sharing, etc. for the purpose of encouraging self-reliance aiming their continuous recovery	- The community provides land and other resources in the village - The community provides construction labor to help the program - The communities and village offices sharing funds to obtain the needs that were not facilitated by MCI
		Any other practice/policy applied to facilitate the community for continuous recovery and construction	-
	Considering The Needs and Priority in Each Phase of Post-Disasters Recovery	Any other practice/policy applied according to needs and priority in each phase of post-disaster recovery	Mercy Corps Indonesia conducted an assessment through FGD and KII to collect accurate information and data regarding the community's condition after disaster to determine the proper recovery program and study the available documents.
	Inclusiveness	Considering inclusiveness of vulnerable population and diverse people in the formulation of activities	Mercy Corps Indonesia worked with all groups regardless of race, ethnicity, religion, gender, and people with disabilities (physical disabilities, illiteracy, elderly, etc.)
		Arranged a special measure/support to ensure involvement of vulnerable populations and diverse people in implementation of the support activities	Mercy Corps Indonesia suggested the farmer groups, cadres, and village office engage peoples with special needs in training activities
		Developed gender-responsive strategies and approaches	Mercy Corps Indonesia ensures the involvement of women in every activity
	Others		Mercy Corps Indonesia conducted an assessment through FGD and KII to collect accurate information and data regarding the community's condition after disaster to determine the proper recovery program
	Support Activities Budget (IDR)		-

FUNDING SUPPORT ACTIVITY	Funding Details		Funding Source	-		
			Amount (IDR)	-		
TARGET BENEFICIARY	Number of Beneficiary	Individual	Total Number of Individuals (person)	3,786		
			Male (person)	-		
			Female (person)	-		
		Household (HH)	-			
			SMEs			-
		Group	Existing Group (group / person)			-
			Newly Established Group (group / person)			-
		Others		-		
	Vulnerable group who became target beneficiary (if any)				-	
	Occupation of beneficiaries before the disaster				Farmers	
IMPLEMENTING STRUCTURE	Implementing Institution			-		
	Non-Government Supporting Institution	Institution/Organization		-		
		Support		-		
	Counterpart Institution of Indonesian Government	Institution		-		
		Support		-		
	Number of Support Activities Personnel	Total Personnel		21		
		Staff from Central Sulawesi	Female	2		
			Male	5		
		Staff from outside Central Sulawesi	Female	5		
			Male	8		
International Staff		Female	1			
	Male	-				
ACTIVITIES	Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring	Implementing Institution	Mercy Corps Indonesia		
			Methodology	Conducting field survey		
			Implementation Time	Every week/month		
			Monitoring Results	-		
		Evaluation	Implementing Institution	Mercy Corps Indonesia		
			Methodology	Questionnaire of Key Informant Interview (KII) and Focus Group Discussion (FGD)		
	Implementation Time		The Baseline at the beginning and the Endline at the end of program			
	Actual Achievement				4188 Persons (Female:1872; Male:2316)	
	Unexpected Positive Effect				-	
Comments/Feedbacks from Beneficiaries				- The community was helped by the shallow agricultural wells assistance from Mercy Corps Indonesia. Post-disaster, the farmers have failed to harvest and inactive for almost one year. - The Good Agricultural Practice and the Household Financial Management Training conducted by MCI made the community more aware of the way to farm and managing finances, then continue to improve their farming system and financial planning		

RESULTS AND EVALUATION OF THE SUPPORT A	Lessons Learned for Future Post-Disaster Support Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordination between institutions must be conducted regularly to prevent an overlapped programs but complementary - The role of the government as the leading sector was to ensure the coordination and role of all existing non-governmental organizations so the distribution of assistance can be distributed and providing all needs. - The government has good primary and secondary data for all the impacted aspects such as economic, infrastructure, etc.
	Lessons Learnt from Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Perspective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensuring the involvement of women from the planning, implementation, and monitoring of program evaluation
	Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The lack of comprehensive data on the disaster impact and the community's needs for post-disaster recovery - The community's dependence on assistance becomes a major challenge for institutions that were purely engaged in community empowerment. - Social jealousy that exists in the community has made it difficult for non-governmental organizations with limited resources to facilitate all the needs of the community.
	Notable Attentions in the Implementation of Support Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involving the community from planning, implementation, and monitoring evaluation - Conducting consensus
	Notable Points of Concern to Extend Your Activities for Other Locations in Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To build a special infrastructure for large water needs to be adjusted to the contour of the land - In conducting an intervention must adjust to organizational resources including technical teams - Collaborate with institutions and private sectors who have technical expertise with related institutions and the private sector. For example for corn farming needs to collaborate with seed suppliers and medicines. - Pay attention to existing local wisdom so that the community can be fully involved.
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	Useful Sites/Links for Further Information	https://www.mercycorps.or.id/

	No	25						
	Organization Profile	Organization	Yakkum Emergency Unit (YEU)					
SUPPORT ACTIVITIES PROFILE	Name of Project		Post-disaster support for the elderly and people with disabilities affected by the earthquake, liquefaction and tsunami disasters					
	Support Activities		Improving the access to health & home care and encouraging the fulfillment of basic needs for the elderly and people with disabilities					
	Background and Objects of the Project	Background	Post-disaster access to health services for the elderly and people with disabilities was difficult and not sufficient with the basic needs of elderly and vulnerable groups.					
		Objectives	This program was designed to open access to good health, home care services, protection and fulfillment of rights of elderly and disabled people					
		Target Indicator (if any)	1. Elderly (M/F) with disabilities have improved access to health and home care in 5 villagers 2. Elderly (M/F) have a sustainable formal platform to share their concerns and protect their rights 3. Elderly (M&F) people with disabilities earn income through resilient livelihood interventions					
	Detailed Support Activities	Contents of the Activities	Health services: Family Planning Service Post - Integrated Health (Posyandu) for the elderly, home care, distribution of assistance for elderly and people with disabilities	Protection: Elderly and disability organizer	Protection: Elderly and disability organizer			
		Type of activity	Voucher assistance/Non-cash assistance	Community Empowerment	Gender equality & women empowerment	Vulnerable group support (social inclusion)		
		Sector of Activity	Agriculture	Livestock	Construction	Furniture	Handcraft and Textile	
		Implementation Period (Emergency response or Rehabilitation/Reconstruction)	Emergency Response, Rehabilitation-Reconstruction					
		Duration of Implementation (month/year~month/year)	2 years (30 Sept - 31 Dec 2020)	18 months	2 years (30 Sept - 31 Dec 2020)	2 years (30 Sept - 31 Dec 2020)	2 years (30 Sept - 31 Dec 2020)	
Support Activities Location	City/Regency	Palu, Sigi, and Donggala						
	Kecamatan/Sub-District	- Palu: North Palu, Tawaeli, and Mantikole - Sigi: Sigibiramaru, South Dolo, Dolo, and Tanambulava - Donggala: Banawa, and Central of Banawa						
	Kelurahan/Village	- Palu: Gunatarano, Taipa, Kayumalue Pajeko Kayumalue, Ngapa, Pantoloan Boya, Kawatuna, Pantoloan Induk, and Petobo - Sigi: Ngatabru, Kabobona, North Sibalaya, Bangga, Binagga, Potoya, and Kotarindau - Donggala: Lolitasiburi, salubomba, Kola-kola, Wombo, Lelotatari, and Toaya						
Strengthen Mutual Assistance	Promoted interaction among beneficiaries/community like conducting group-based activities and increasing opportunity for gathering	Assistance for the elderly was conducted by organizing the elderly in the form of groups. There was shared media sharing such as monthly meetings and peer support						
	Adopt activity that could contribute to mitigate post-disaster stress/trauma (ex. recreation activities, opportunity to interact with other people, etc.)	Psychosocial support activities were conducted such as joint exercise, sharing, improving skills, games, and comparative studies						
	Any other practice/policy applied to strengthen mutual assistance among people and between people and government	Healthy elderly helping others sick people through voluntary/social funding, family support, village government for inclusion housing in the form of village land was given for the housing construction						
	Defined selection criteria of beneficiary	Defining the selection criteria through participatory and consultatively approach with the parties: head of village, community leaders, disability organization, elderly organization, others organization in the village.						

	Ensure Accountability and Transparency	Opened to the public about selection criteria of beneficiary, selection method and its result	Dissemination and public consultation were conducted				
		Any other practice/policy applied to ensure accountability and transparency	The establishment of a complaint mechanism by a written report to the parties and information media such as banners				
	Facilitate The Community for Continuous Recovery and Reconstruction	Active involvement of community in project formulation (ex. participatory needs assessment, community dialogue for designing project), implementation (ex. selection of beneficiary, selection/procurement of equipment provided), monitoring & evaluation	Roles stipulation of village office and institutions through joint agreement. Village office as quality control in housing construction				
		Set up self-supporting activity/contribution of beneficiary such as labor force, cost sharing, etc. for the purpose of encouraging self-reliance aiming their continuous recovery	Beneficiaries contribute to the housing construction such as builders and suppliers of natural materials. For economic empowerment, beneficiary was contributing to the allocation of workers and additional business capital				
		Any other practice/policy applied to facilitate the community for continuous recovery and construction	Connecting with government and market policies				
	Considering The Needs and Priority in Each Phase of Post-Disasters Recovery	Any other practice/policy applied according to needs and priority in each phase of post-disaster recovery	Design for access				
	Inclusiveness	Considering inclusiveness of vulnerable population and diverse people in the formulation of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing appropriate support/accommodation tools - Determining the accessible places 				
		Arranged a special measure/support to ensure involvement of vulnerable populations and diverse people in implementation of the support activities	A complete database with sorted data, ensuring good access of information to all vulnerable groups				
		Developed gender-responsive strategies and approaches	Women's involvement in the decision-making				
	Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involving the vulnerable groups in every stage of implementation - Government's involvement in every stage - Village office as quality control in implementation 					
FUNDING SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Support Activities Budget (IDR)		Rp. 36,039,677,139				
	Funding Details	Funding Source	HelpAge International	Christian Aid	Christofel blind mission	Tear	Act Alliance
		Amount (IDR)	Rp6,498,066,000	Rp5,385,341,316	Rp1,310,543,000	Rp845,110,323	Rp22,000,716,500

TARGET BENEFICIARY	Number of Beneficiary	Individual	Total Number of Individuals (person)	35,000					
			Male (person)	14,000					
			Female (person)	21,000					
		Group	Household (HH)	7,000					
			SMEs	-					
			Existing Group (group / person)	-					
	Vulnerable group who became target beneficiary (if any)	Occupation of beneficiaries before the disaster	People with Disabilities	Women	Children	Youth	Elderly	Disease with stigma	
			Farmer, Breeder, Fishermen, Craftsman, Businessman, Services						
	IMPLEMENTING STRUCTURE	Implementing Institution		YEU					
		Non-Government Supporting Institution	Institution/Organization	-					
Support			-						
Counterpart Institution of Indonesian Government		Institution	Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD)			Provincial and Regional Government Institutions	Religion Institution		
		Support	-						
Number of Support Activities Personnel		Total Personnel		60					
		Staff from Central Sulawesi	Female	40					
			Male	20					
		Staff from outside Central Sulawesi	Female	-					
			Male	-					
	International Staff	Female	-						
Male		-							
RESULTS AND EVALUATION OF THE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring	Implementing Institution	YEU					
			Methodology	Through Survey and FGD Interview					
			Implementation Time	-					
		Monitoring Results	-						
	Evaluation	Implementing Institution	Disability Organizations						
		Methodology	-						
		Implementation Time	-						
	Actual Achievement		Access was available						
	Unexpected Positive Effect		Participation						
	Comments/Feedbacks from Beneficiaries		The basic necessity of beneficiaries was fulfilled						
Lessons Learned for Future Post-Disaster Support Activities		Data Difficulty							
Lessons Learnt from Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Perspective		Stigma							
Challenges		The community was assuming will be received assistance after the data collection process							
Notable Attentions in the Implementation of Support Activities		Participation							
Notable Points of Concern to Extend Your Activities for Other Locations in Indonesia		Culture							
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	Useful Sites/Links for Further Information		www.yeu.or.id FB Yakkum emergency Unit						

	No	26						
	Organization Profile	Organization	Persekutuan Pelayanan Kristen untuk Kesehatan di Indonesia (PELKESI)					
SUPPORT ACTIVITIES PROFILE	Name of Project	Palu IDN 182 Emergency Assistance in Central Sulawesi						
	Support Activities	Primary Health Services and Disaster Risk Reduction						
	Background and Objects of the Project	Background	<p>Persekutuan Pelayanan Kristen untuk Kesehatan di Indonesia (PELKESI) is an independent health institution and a member of the Act Alliance that has been working with the people of Central Sulawesi after the September 2018 disaster. Working on Primary health services for communities in disaster locations during the emergency period. PELKESI has members in the form of Christian Hospitals, Pharmacies, Health Practitioners spread from Sumatra to Papua. PELKESI has been working in Central Sulawesi on October 4 2018 and performed medical treatment for the patient. In October-November 2018, PELKESI and 7 teams of doctors, 6 nurses and 2 midwives conducted treatment through the mobile clinic method and home visits for patients with disabilities, stroke, paralysis, post-disaster wounds. Provide wound care and treatment for patients.</p> <p>In December 2018-June 2019 PELKESI with 3 general doctor teams, 5 nurses, and 3 community organizers conducted mobile clinic treatment, home visits, strengthening the capacity of POSYANDU cadres in 10 villages, training, intensive assistance related to primary health services and disaster risk reduction with the village office, the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), Puskesmas, Village Midwives and the Central Sulawesi Health Department</p>					
		Objectives	To promote the well-being of the most vulnerable people in 10 villages affected by the earthquake and Tsunami through the fulfillment of basic needs and basic rights for the saving life, disease prevention and recovery the Health Status, The Normalization of The Church Health Service And The Improvement Of The People's Capacity For Health Preparedness.					
		Target Indicator (if any)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Criteria for Home Visit Patients: The indicators are post-injury patients, whose mobility is affected, stroke patients who have difficulty walking and it is difficult for their families to reach health facilities - If there are patients who have difficulty reaching the health facilities because they were far or have no money, inform the Puskesmas - Determination of the villages partners with post-disaster assessment, so the disaster affected villages that have not received medical assistance from the NGO become the target villages 					
	Detailed Support Activities	Contents of the Activities	Treatment with Mobile Clinic and Home Visit	Training for Posyandu Cadres in 10 partner villages and Village Fund Advocacy for Additional Food Funds for toddlers and 10 partner villages	Training for Village Midwives and Puskesmas Officers in 10 villages/urban-villages of PELKESI partners	Socialization and Advocacy for Disaster Risk Reduction	Establishment, Training, and Simulation for Disaster Preparedness Groups in 10 partner villages	-
		Type of activity	Community Empowerment, Support for Vulnerable Groups (social inclusivity)	Community Empowerment and Gender equality & women empowerment	Community Empowerment	Community Empowerment, Gender equality & women empowerment, and Support for Vulnerable Groups (social inclusivity)	Community Empowerment, Gender equality & women empowerment, and Support for Vulnerable Groups (social inclusivity)	Distributing 10,000 packages of Feminine kits, Anthropometry Equipment for 10 villages and 31 Posyandu Posts spread across 10 villages, Additional Food Cooking Equipment in 10 villages, Herbal production equipment for 10 partner villages, Distribution of 8000 masks during Covid 19 for elderly residents and weak economic groups in 10 partner villages and 10,000 glasses of traditional herbal processed by posyandu cadres for 3000 elderly people, disability, and economically weak families spread across 10 partner villages during the pandemic, providing financial support to process additional feeding for 32 Posyandu posts from February 2019 to July 2020.

		Sector of Activity	Services	Services	Services	Services	Services	Distributing seeds of medicinal plants and vegetables in 10 partner villages during the pandemic to be farmed and hopefully can take utilize now and later because of the way of processing we have trained since 2019. Acupressure training and herbal medicine processing has been provided for Posyandu cadres and traditional medicine service actors (village massager)
		Implementation Period (Emergency response or Rehabilitation/Reconstruction)	Emergency Response and Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon	
		Duration of Implementation (month/year~month/year)	Oct 2018 - Dec 2020	Feb 2019 - Dec 2020	Mar 2019 - Dec 2019	Jun 2019 - Sept 2020	Sept 2019 - Sept 2020	
	Support Activities Location	City/Regency	Palu, Sigi, and Donggala					
		Kecamatan/Sub-District	- Palu: Taweli - Sigi: Gumbasa, Tanambulava, and Tanantovea - Donggala: Sindue					
		Kelurahan/Village	- Palu: Pantoloan Induk, Baita, Tuva - Sigi: Simoro, Sibalaya Utara, Sibalaya Barat - Donggala: Wani Satu, Wani Dua, Enu, Lero Tatari					
Strengthen Mutual Assistance		Promoted interaction among beneficiaries/community like conducting group-based activities and increasing opportunity for gathering	Training of Posyandu cadres from 10 villages, Village Midwives, Puskesmas Officers, traditional health service activists has grown a sense of responsibility and cooperation to do their duties and responsibilities with more enthusiasm and better quality for village service					
		Adopt activity that could contribute to mitigate post-disaster stress/trauma (ex. recreation activities, opportunity to interact with other people, etc.)	Socialization of the importance of traditional medicinal plants for 10 groups of herbal medicine and traditional health service activists in 10 partner villages/urban-villages. Also, developed an excellent cooperation between all Posyandu cadres, field coordinators, village offices, and Family Welfare Empowerment (PKK) in the village.					
		Any other practice/policy applied to strengthen mutual assistance among people and between people and government	- Socialization of the importance of disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness - Advocacy for the preparation of village policy documents related to disaster risk reduction, establishment, and disaster preparedness training in 10 villages - Simulation with the local BPBD, Youth Organization, and SAR (Save and Rescue) Team. Also, build a spirit of cooperation and mutual assistance of community to prepare time, thoughts, energy, and materials for social service activities in the villages					
Ensure Accountability and Transparency		Defined selection criteria of beneficiary	Conducting an assessment since the beginning of the disaster then asking the head of village/urban-village to recommend one person as field coordinator. the MoU was made for cooperation between PELKESI, Village/Urban-village offices, and the Field Coordinator from February 2019-December 2020. Field Coordinators have been trained intensively since 2019 and given clear and comprehensive information about the PELKESI program					
		Opened to the public about selection criteria of beneficiary, selection method and its result	Publishing activities on local radio (MS Radio Palu, community radio of Wani Satu village), printed media (Mercu Suar, Metro Palu, Palu Ekspres, etc.), and audiovisual media (Palu TV) from December 2018-December 2020					
		Any other practice/policy applied to ensure accountability and transparency	Providing an advice box, phone number, and email that can be used by community and village officers to provide suggestions, questions, and complaints during program implementation from December 2018-December 2020. Suggestions and complaints were received and followed-up within 24 hours					

	Facilitate The Community for Continuous Recovery and Reconstruction	Active involvement of community in project formulation (ex. participatory needs assessment, community dialogue for designing project), implementation (ex. selection of beneficiary, selection/procurement of equipment provided), monitoring & evaluation	Establishing a field coordinator from local communities as the recommendation from the village/urban village offices was the form of community involvement/participation in the program implementation from the beginning
		Set up self-supporting activity/contribution of beneficiary such as labor force, cost sharing, etc. for the purpose of encouraging self-reliance aiming their continuous recovery	-
		Any other practice/policy applied to facilitate the community for continuous recovery and construction	- Providing various training (local food processing, use of anthropometric devices, sexual and reproductive health training, acupuncture training and herbal medicine processing, and Emergency First Aid) - The establishment and training for disaster preparedness groups in 10 villages
	Considering The Needs and Priority in Each Phase of Post-Disasters Recovery	Any other practice/policy applied according to needs and priority in each phase of post-disaster recovery	- During the emergency period, all activities were focused on treatment according to the situation and needs in October 2018-June 2019. - During the reconstruction period, when the communities began to adapt to the post-disaster situation, PALKESI conducted various training, equipment support, and funds to provide additional food for babies and toddlers in 10 villages from February 2019-September 2020. - September 2019 is the right time to study the theory of disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction, so PALKESI focus on assisting and advocating for disaster risk reduction documents, budgets, formation, establishment, and simulations for disaster preparedness groups in 10 villages - During the pandemic situation, the activities were adjusted and focused on providing cloth masks for the elderly, disabled, low-economic communities, and distribution of herbal medicine directly by Posyandu cadres, advocating for cadres and parents of babies in 10 villages to ensure all babies and toddlers still receive regular immunizations even during pandemic times by implementing the home visit method by Posyandu cadres, village midwives and Puskesmas officers
Inclusiveness	Considering inclusiveness of vulnerable population and diverse people in the formulation of activities		PELKESI serves all patients from all economic backgrounds, cultures, and physical conditions regardless of religion and gender
	Arranged a special measure/support to ensure involvement of vulnerable populations and diverse people in implementation of the support activities		Involving elderly groups, disabilities, and child representatives during the socialization process for disaster risk reduction and disaster response simulations in 10 Villages/Urban-villages
	Developed gender-responsive strategies and approaches		Although the main target of primary health services was babies and toddlers, specifically during the pandemic, PELKESI ensures that the elderly, disabled, and low-economic groups received enough fabric masks and traditional herbal medicine to strengthen the immune system and vitamins
	Others		- During the pandemic, PELKESI became a pioneer of integrated services with the method of visits to the homes of babies, toddlers, and pregnant women by Posyandu cadres who have been trained since 2019. This activity has inspired village governments, village midwives, and Puskesmas to provide things for babies, toddlers, pregnant women, and elderly people to received health services such as immunization, additional food, and health checks by following the health protocols set by the government so that babies, toddlers, elderly people, and disabilities in 10 villages still have their rights even during the pandemic. - Program implementation strategy by recruiting field coordinators in each village from village office recommendation and strengthened by the MoU that binds 3 parties were very relevant to facilitate the organization and dynamism of the community, transfer knowledge, and information to community and ensure the best cadres who can be empowered and involved by the government in the future even after all NGOs have completed their tasks in Central Sulawesi. These field coordinators are a pioneer in each village because they have experienced, knowledge, organizational skills and understanding of primary health services, and disaster risk reduction that will help communities and village officer someday in the event of a difficult period in the village (natural disaster, social disasters, and non-natural disasters such as Covid-19)
FUNDING SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Support Activities Budget (IDR)		Rp. 5,000,000,000
	Funding Details	Funding Source	Act Alliance
		Amount (IDR)	Rp. 5,000,000,000
Individual	Total Number of Individuals (person)	51,300	
	Male (person)	12,825	
	Female (person)	38,475	

TARGET BENEFICIARY	Number of Beneficiary	Household (HH)		-				
		SMEs		-				
		Group	Existing Group (group / person)		32 units of Posyandu			
			Newly Established Group (group / person)		10 Herbal Medicine Processing Groups (100 people), 10 Disaster Preparedness Groups (300 people)			
		Others		-				
	Vulnerable group who became target beneficiary (if any)		Peoples with Disabilities, Women, Children, Elderly, Babies and Toddlers, Low-Income Groups, and Pregnant Women					
Occupation of beneficiaries before the disaster		Farmers, Fishermen, Port Labors						
IMPLEMENTING STRUCTURE	Implementing Institution		Persekutuan Pelayanan Krsiten untuk Kesehatan di Indonesia (PELKESI)					
	Non-Government Supporting Institution	Institution/Organization		Act Alliance				
		Support		Fund Donors				
	Counterpart Institution of Indonesian Government	Institution		Local Village Office	Regional Disaster Management Agency	Central Sulawesi Health Department	Puskesmas in 10 Partner Villages	
		Support		Coordination, communication, and advocacy	Coordination and communication	Coordination and communication	Coordination and communication	
	Number of Support Activities Personnel	Total Personnel		47				
		Staff from Central Sulawesi	Female	12				
			Male	4				
		Staff from outside Central Sulawesi	Female	8				
			Male	23				
International Staff		Female	-					
	Male	-						
MONITORING AND EVALUATION	Monitoring	Implementing Institution		PELEKSI National				
		Methodology		Field Visits and Periodic Activity Report Checks				
		Implementation Time		2 times a year				
		Monitoring Results		-				
	Evaluation	Implementing Institution		PELKESI National and Act Alliance				
		Methodology		Field Visits and Activity Report Checks				
		Implementation Time		2 times a year				
		Actual Achievement						
<p>- Previously, there were only 2 villages that assisted additional food for babies and toddlers, now 10 partner villages have budgeted funds for additional food, that caused by the community's rights of information and village fund proposal have been socialized</p> <p>- Additional food processing training made from local ingredients for posyandu cadres</p> <p>- Has been established and budgeted for disaster preparedness groups in 10 partner villages</p> <p>- Evacuation routes, anthropometric equipment facilities, handwashing facilities with soap and additional food cooking tools has been installed and available at 32 posyandu</p> <p>- Communities in 10 villages get the knowledge and benefits of consuming herbal medicine</p> <p>- 10 villages have disaster risk reduction policy documents, service quality and capacity of Posyandu are more complete and organized.</p> <p>The contributing factors to this achievement were intense cooperation and coordination with all village/urban-village office partners, intense transfer of knowledge and skills for Posyandu cadres, village midwives and field coordinators, the sincerity of communities and institutions in making various efforts to recover the Central Sulawesi</p>								
Unexpected Positive Effect								
Posyandu cadres who have been trained since 2019, are now applying the knowledge and skills they have acquired to increase daily income, such as selling herbal medicine in their villages to receive alternative income								
Comments/Feedbacks from Beneficiaries								
The gratitudes and inputs related to time-adjustment of activities in the villages that need more attention to the social schedule in the village, for example during the events before Padungku, the planting season, and the harvest season, so that the initial information shared by the beneficiaries will be considered before planning activities in the village								

RESULTS AND EVALUATION	Lessons Learned for Future Post-Disaster Support Activities	<p>The recommendation request of the village office to delegate one person to be directly involved as a local organizer was very relevant for all NGOs in the future to received accurate and valid information also facilitate communication and the process of building community trust in the future.</p> <p>Humanitarian workers, both national and international NGOs, need to be aware and understand that they are part of the local community when a disaster occurs (e.g. Covid-19) and can conduct a risk analysis as their field responsibly. When other institutions chose to stop and even exit during the Covid-19 period, PELKESI chose to analyze and calculate risks in the field by conducting the most relevant and needed activities at time such as distributing cloth masks, herbal medicine and vitamins for the elderly, and groups with disabilities.</p> <p>Community participation also means that the community is trusted to prepare and assist in the implementation of our activities, for example, PELKESI empowers all tailors in each of assisted villages to sew cloth masks that will be distributed to villagers so the economic circulation continues</p>
	Lessons Learnt from Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Perspective	<p>The women's group is the most enthusiastic participants in any activities in Central Sulawesi. All of our field coordinators were women and able to conduct their duties and responsibilities with an amazing predicate, proving even women/house-wives were able to exist in the village if they have space to learn and develop themselves to provide more social benefits in the public space</p>
	Challenges	<p>Two villages in Sigi (Tuva and Sibalaya Barat) are often hit by local natural disasters such as floods becomes a particular challenge for PELKESI to advocate, change policies and preparing disaster risk reduction documents because the geographical situation is constantly changing after local floods, so until now there has been no significant policy from the Local Government to relocating and/or normalizing the rivers</p>
	Notable Attentions in the Implementation of Support Activities	<p>The local cultural context and the respect from community need to be considered and appreciated</p>
	Notable Points of Concern to Extend Your Activities for Other Locations in Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The initial assessment must be conducted seriously so that the beneficiary and assistance provided was relevant at the right time - Communication and intense coordination with the local government greatly affects the success of the program and the efficiency of activities; the benefit of activities for communities - The transfer of knowledge and skills for relevant groups but often ignored in the village. When people were given confidence and opportunities to develop themselves, they will grow in confidence, good self-esteem, and respect, so that these skills will be continued even when all post-disaster government and NGO projects have ended; Cooperation with the media is important for transparency and positive image of institution to the public
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	Useful Sites/Links for Further Information	<p>https://drive.google.com/drive/u/1/my-drive</p>

	No	27														
	Organization Profile	Organization	PKBI - JMK – OXFAM													
SUPPORT ACTIVITIES PROFILE	Name of Project		Livelihood Recovery for the MSME, Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries sectors through Group Business Capital Support													
	Support Activities		Providing Business Capital Support for Affected Village Groups													
	Background and Objects of the Project		Background	The affected communities experienced damage and loss of livelihood assets on the Sept 28, 2018, disaster in Palu city, Sigi, and Donggala regencies, especially the MSME, agriculture, livestock, and fishery sectors. As the result, many people's livelihood has been disrupted, unstable or not operated.												
			Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restoring the source of income of affected community through business capital assistance, mentoring, and livelihood resilience training - An inclusionary approach in the assessment of potential featured products in the intervention area/village, for example, the salt farmers in Talise area who suffered damage/losses due to disaster and need to be recovered - The needs of beneficiary were discovered through mapping result, such as providing assistance to recover the production process through provision of equipment - Conducting assistance to restore and sustain the salt production with relevant stakeholders (Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries) through the regular meeting, FGD, and training to increase the capacity of group management in administrative, financial, certification, legality, and quality. - Providing capital/funding assistance to maximize the result through cooperation with related parties such as capital assistance institutions from the MSME department or financial institutions such as banks and cooperatives. - Providing or connecting with wider markets - Starting the digital marketing after establishing the market place and production - Introduction to the digital marketing by conducting capacity building to enhance human resources. Preparation of digital software for salt production marketing. Operate the application. Launching digital marketing. 												
			Target Indicator (if any)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The productivity of Talise Salt Farmer has been restored (before disaster: ±70-80 tons/3 days; currently: ±20-25 tons/3 days) - Restoring income from the sale of the MSME sector (chips, cookies, wet cakes, proceed sago, coconut oil, etc) - Restoring the productivity of agriculture sector, especially rice and secondary crops in Palu, Sigi, and Donggala - Markets opportunities of traditional/direct and modern/digital - Sustainable business by the community - More creative and well organized in managing the groups - Establishing an independent community after receiving the assistance - The communities were increasingly educated about business after received the basic and general training - The changes of agricultural sectors were from inorganic to organic agriculture - The development of hydroponic, aquaponic agriculture, and ornamental plant production in the village. - The community's understanding of the importance of packaging to improve the branding - The community's understanding of the digital marketing 												
Detailed Support Activities		Contents of the Activities	Providing Group Business Capital Support in 20 Villages	Group Monitoring Meetings to continuously evaluate the group for development	- Group Management Training according to the orientation of groups, such as salt production using biomembrane, sewing, organic farming, aquaponics, hydroponics, livestock, etc; - Resilient MSME Training through sharing knowledge of Canvas Business Model, Business Analysis Impact (BIA), and Business Work Plan (RKU); - Digitalization Marketing Training for 12 urban-villages/villages and supported by internet-connection; - Financial Literacy Training for Secretary and Treasurer of Group	Monitoring and Evaluation from PKBI JMK- OXFAM team to check the development of beneficiaries groups	Establishment of Village Economic Forum in each village as a place for assisted group and other groups in general									
		Type of activity	Cash grants and Cash for work	Voucher assistance/ Non-cash assistance	- Voucher assistance/Non-cash assistance - Community empowerment - Livelihood recovery for Micro and Small businesses											
		Sector of Activity	All Sector	All Sector	Agriculture, Fishery, Livestock, Culinary business, Food Processing, Service, Handcraft and Textile											

	Implementation Period (Emergency response or Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction)	Emergency Response	Emergency Response to Rehab-Recon	Rehab-Recon								
	Duration of Implementation (month/year~month/year)	Oct 2018 - Mar 2019	Apr 2019 - Sept 2019	Dec 2019 - Sept 2020								
Support Activities Location	City/Regency	Palu, Sigi and Donggala										
	Kecamatan/Sub-District	- Palu: West Palu, Tatanga, and Mantikolore - Sigi: Dolo, Sigi Biromaru, Tanambulava, South Dolo, Gumbasa, Kulawi - Donggala: Sindue, Sirenja, and Balaesang Tanjung										
	Kelurahan/Village	- Palu: Lere, Duyu, Talise - Sigi: Langaleso, Pombewu, Sibalaya Selatan, Rogo, Pandere, and Lonca - Donggala: Toaya Vunta, Toaya Induk, Ape Maliko, Sipi, Lompio, Lenda Toyea, Walandono, Pomolulu, Palau, Ketong, and Manimbaya										
Strengthen Mutual Assistance	Promoted interaction among beneficiaries/community like conducting group-based activities and increasing opportunity for gathering	- FGD (Focus Group Discussion) activities in group mentoring meetings. - Production Routine Schedule and regular meeting schedule - Training for each group on basic groups, Resilient MSMEs, Marketing Digitalization, Financial Literacy, etc. - Making the Budget Plan (RAB), Expenditure, Development, and Maintenance of Group Assets through joint discussion										
	Adopt activity that could contribute to mitigate post-disaster stress/trauma (ex. recreation activities, opportunity to interact with other people, etc.)	Not yet conducted due to COVID-19										
	Any other practice/policy applied to strengthen mutual assistance among people and between people and government	- Involvement of departments in training and advocacy on business licenses, such as Social Affairs Dept, Livestock Dept, Society and Civil Registration Dept, Agriculture Dept, Cooperatives and MSMEs Dept, according to the roles and functions - Involvement of Central Sulawesi, Palu City, Sigi and Donggala Regencies Governments as implementation stakeholders										
Ensure Accountability and Transparency	Defined selection criteria of beneficiary	The following criteria for individuals: '- One representative in a household - Has registered in the assisted region/village - Age over 19 years old - Have an ID card and family card - Never received the same assistance or activities from other NGOs - Willing to be actively involved in groups The following criteria for groups: '- The group must have a legality decree from the head of village or regent - The minimum number of groups is 20 people, if less, will be communicated again with the facilitator and the group - Willing to cooperate - All the assistance provided by JMK-OXFAM was a group-owned property - The groups should propose and attached RAB to understand the needs of groups. The needs must be a productive property and could be used by all members - As the group's perspective business										
	Opened to the public about selection criteria of beneficiary, selection method and its result	- The team from JMK-OXFAM conducting open socialization in assisted areas, and shared the criteria and requirements to all participants - The team entrusted the Vocal Points in each area for data inputs of registered beneficiary. So that all applicants have through the village verification. - The process of Verification, Validation and Finalization was conducted with Village officials to re-check the false-input and invalidity of the existing database - Collection of required documents for groups										
	Any other practice/policy applied to ensure accountability and transparency	- Registration was conducted openly and confidential. Everyone has the right to register themselves - The final list of beneficiaries was announced on the bulletin board at the Village Office of assisted area - Providing Database/Baseline files to the village office for further used										

	Facilitate The Community for Continuous Recovery and Reconstruction	Active involvement of community in project formulation (ex. participatory needs assessment, community dialogue for designing project), implementation (ex. selection of beneficiary, selection/procurement of equipment provided), monitoring & evaluation	- Each group was allowed to discuss with their group to determine the group's Budget Plan (RAB)
			- Each group was allowed to discuss with their group after the disbursement of Business Capital Assistance for the expenses asset based on their agreement
			- FGD (Focus Group Discussion) activities in group mentoring meetings.
			- Production Routine Schedule and regular meeting schedule
	Considering The Needs and Priority in Each Phase of Post-Disasters Recovery	Any other practice/policy applied to facilitate the community for continuous recovery and construction	- Training for each group on basic groups, Resilient MSMEs, Marketing Digitalization, Financial Literacy, etc.
			- Making the Budget Plan (RAB), Expenditure, Development, and Maintenance of Group Assets through joint discussion
	Inclusiveness	Any other practice/policy applied according to needs and priority in each phase of post-disaster recovery	Empowering the members of groups who work on specific expertise to be appointed as the head of project in workmanship, such as construction of a livestock cage, making ponds, making rice farming drainage, event catering, etc.
			Priority needs have been explained in the Budget Plan framework so that the list of needs in the group was discussed to be suited to their needs not what they're desired
			Explaining to the group about the division of roles in group productivity and giving fair rights to each member, especially for inclusion/vulnerable members
			Considering inclusiveness of vulnerable population and diverse people in the formulation of activities
Others	Developed gender-responsive strategies and approaches	- Making an eligible policy of beneficiary who should be the productive Youth (19 years old to unspecified age). The elderly can be involved in business groups if they are still productive and can share roles with other group members	
		- Do not restrict any gender in the group	
		- Providing equal opportunities for each gender to become group members and important members of the group, such as chairman, secretary and treasurer	
FUNDING SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	Support Activities Budget (IDR)	- Not discriminating beneficiaries but treating beneficiaries fairly and equally	
		-	
		Rp12,434,863,000	
Funding Details	Funding Source	Oxfam	
	Amount (IDR)	Rp12,434,863,000	
Individual	Total Number of Individuals (person)	4,344	
	Male (person)	2,825	
	Female (person)	1,519	

TARGET BENEFICIARY	Number of Beneficiary		Household (HH)	4,344									
	SMEs			119									
	Group	Existing Group (group / person)	221										
		Newly Established Group (group / person)	-										
	Others		-										
Vulnerable group who became target beneficiary (if any)			People with Disabilities, Women, Youth, and Elderly										
Occupation of beneficiaries before the disaster			Almost all of beneficiaries were working based on their expertise in the group when registered. But there were some people who still unfamiliar with the business										
IMPLEMENTING STRUCTURE	Implementing Institution			-									
	Non-Government Supporting Institution	Institution/Organization	Bank Mandiri	Telkomsel	Online Media								
		Support	Cash Transfer Program	Provide WIFI installation service	Good practice publication								
	Counterpart Institution of Indonesian Government	Institution	Central Sulawesi Population and Civil Registration Department	Central Sulawesi Cooperatives and SMEs Department	Central Sulawesi Health Department	Central Sulawesi Social Department	Central Sulawesi Agricultural Department	Central Sulawesi Livestock Department	Central Sulawesi Fishery Department	Central Sulawesi Government	Palu Government	Sigi and Donggala Government	
		Support	Providing to make an ID card for beneficiaries who have recorded but their ID was lost or not yet printed	Providing support for MSME groups and preparation of P-IRT permission	Providing support for preparation of BPOM and HALAL label	Providing support for division of regions and basic database as an initial assessment	Providing support for agricultural sector groups	Providing support for livestock sector groups	Providing support for fishery support groups	As a stakeholder to cooperate in conducting programs in assisted areas	As a stakeholder to cooperate in conducting programs in assisted areas	As a stakeholder to cooperate in conducting programs in assisted areas	
	Number of Support Activities Personnel	Total Personnel		6									
		Staff from Central Sulawesi	Female	1									
			Male	4									
		Staff from outside Central Sulawesi	Female	1									
			Male	-									
International Staff		Female	-										
	Male	-											
Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring	Implementing Institution	JMK MEAL Team										
		Methodology	FGD and questionnaire										
		Implementation Time	July to Oct 2020										
	Evaluation	Monitoring Results	-										
		Implementing Institution	Consultants										
		Methodology	Endline Survey										
Actual Achievement	Implementation Time	Sept to Oct 2020											
	- Business capital support for 221 existing groups from 20 villages with the number of individuals as 4,344 people/HH with a budget for each person of Rp. 2,550,000 to be used for joint capital and group assets - Wheelbarrow support in each assisted village as many as 50 units were distributed to each group who need. - The market place development from traditional/direct market to modern/digital market - The groups understanding related to basic knowledge and administration becomes more organized - The groups understand the Canvas Business Model, Business Analysis Impact (BIA), and Business Work Plan (RKU) then can be implemented into their business to analyze before running a business												
	- The beneficiaries want to cooperate in group-based business. There was no objection regarding this approach. - Good cooperation between regions was established in determining the market price, looking for good opportunities for business, etc. - Collaboration between the raw-material production team and processing team - Providing new livelihood opportunities for people outside the group such as production of cage, pond, sago, etc. - The beneficiaries become more independent in their lives												
- The beneficiaries have developed their market from traditional/direct markets become modern/digital markets - The capital assistance was helping community to reduce the unemployment people - The beneficiaries' income has become more stable													

	Lessons Learned for Future Post-Disaster Support Activities	Involvement of beneficiary in determining the equipment's specifications based on their needs
	Lessons Learnt from Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Perspective	Providing greater opportunities to all genders in leading on group without discrimination and prohibition through open communication to achieve a sustainable business
	Challenges	- Limited number of human resources (staff) in managing a program - Limited time for community empowerment program, sustainability and livelihood recovery activities. These activities were conducted in 10 months for 20 assisted areas with a total of 221 groups (4,344 people/HH)
	Notable Attentions in the Implementation of Support Activities	- A valid and updated data from government is required to synchronized and validated the potential beneficiary - A special budget is required in handling each assisted village such as a village's representative who can assist the staff
	Notable Points of Concern to Extend Your Activities for Other Locations in Indonesia	- Conducting a proper assessment for the better implementation - Having good relation with local stakeholders who can be a source of policy - Understanding the character, tradition, and culture of a particular region - Being an assertive person who doesn't hurt others feeling, especially the beneficiaries - Understand the program first
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	Useful Sites/Links for Further Information	- https://instagram.com/imk_oxfam?igshid=16pgdeinzdn61 - https://www.facebook.com/imk.indonesia/

APPENDIX II-4-3-B

Record of Case Study by Local Government

No	1		
Institution name	Agriculture and Food Security Department of Palu City		
Name of Representative	Ir. H. Burhan Hamading, MH		
Name of the Program(s)	Fisheries Cultivation Development Program (Fostering and Development of Fisheries Cultivation)	Agricultural / Plantation Production Improvement Program (Increasing Rice Production)	Fisheries Development Program (Procurement of Fishing Gear)
Type of Program (*multiple answers possible)	6. Livelihood recovery for Micro and Small businesses	6. Livelihood recovery for Micro and Small businesses	6. Livelihood recovery for Micro and Small businesses
	8. Others; Non-cash assistance / in the form of infrastructure assistance	8. Others; Non-cash assistance / in the form of infrastructure assistance	
Sector of Program (*multiple answers possible)	2. Fishery	1. Agriculture	2. Fishery
Location of Program	Municipality/Regency	Palu	Palu
	District (Kecamatan)	Tawaeli	Mantikulore
	Urban-village/Village (Kelurahan/Desa)	Baiya	Poboya
Implementation period	Starting Date (month/year)	Feb-20	Feb-20
	Completion Date (month/year)	Dec-20	Dec-20
Role of Agency in the Program (please mark with "✓" for suitable role)	Leading Implementor		
	Supporting Agency	✓	✓
Leading Implementing Agency (Institution/Organization)	Palu City Government	Palu City Government	Palu City Government
Supporting Agency (government agency; development partner; iNGO, NGO)	Palu Agriculture and Food Security Department	Palu Agriculture and Food Security Department	Palu Agriculture and Food Security Department
Support	Assistance of Fresh water fish facilities in the form of catfish seeds, fish food and medicines	Assistance of Rice cultivation production facilities in the form of urea and NPK fertilizers	Fishing gear assistance in the form of boats
Number of agency's personnel directly involved in the program	7	7	5
Budget of Program (Rp.)	60,600,000	39,710,000	133,000,000
Funding Source (*multiple answers possible)	APBD (Regional Government Budget)	APBD (Local Government Budget)	APBD (Local Government Budget)
Beneficiaries Selection Criteria	Beneficiaries selection criteria of Government Assistance determined by the Department: 1. Disaster affected groups 2. Live in Palu City 3. Own business related to fisheries 4. Submit written requests for assistance 5. Willing to be surveyed (eligibility survey for assistance) and monitoring	Beneficiaries selection criteria of Government Assistance determined by the Department: 1. Disaster affected groups 2. Live in Palu City 3. Own business related to fisheries 4. Submit written requests for assistance 5. Willing to be surveyed (eligibility survey for assistance) and monitoring	Beneficiaries selection criteria of Government Assistance determined by the Department: 1. Disaster affected groups 2. Live in Palu City 3. Own business related to fisheries 4. Submit written requests for assistance 5. Willing to be surveyed (eligibility survey for assistance) and monitoring
Beneficiaries Selection Method	Department selects the group candidates using bellow criteria: - Group form - Affected urban-village - Prioritizing MSEs that has not received any capital assistance yet.	Department selects the group candidates using bellow criteria: - Group form - Affected urban-village - Prioritizing MSEs that has not received any capital assistance yet.	Department selects the group candidates using bellow criteria: - Group form - Affected urban-village - Prioritizing MSEs that has not received any capital assistance yet.
Type of Beneficiaries (*Please choose)	Group	Group	Group
Total Number of Beneficiaries (Person)	10	12	19
Total Number of Beneficiaries (HH/SME/Group)	-	-	-
Existing Group or Newly Established Group (*Please choose if the Beneficiaries is a group)	Existing Group (before earthquake / program)	Existing Group (before earthquake / program)	Existing Group (before earthquake / program)
Gender (*Please choose accordingly)	Male & Female	Male	Male
Total Number of Male Beneficiaries (Person)	7	12	19

Total Number of Female Beneficiaries (Person)		3	-	-
Age		30-60	30-60	30-60
Vulnerable Population and Social Inclusion <i>(*Please choose if the Beneficiaries is a Vulnerable Group)</i>		Youth	Youth	Youth
Pre-Disaster / Program Occupation		Businessmen	Farmers	Fisherman
Background and Objectives of the Project	Background	After disaster Nov 28, 2018, many people lost their livelihood and experienced low-rate income due to infrastructure damage. The efforts are needed to restore their livelihoods by providing stimulants as a leverage to run the economy.	After disaster Nov 28, 2018, many people lost their livelihood and experienced low-rate income due to infrastructure damage. The efforts are needed to restore their livelihoods by providing stimulants as a leverage to run the economy.	After disaster Nov 28, 2018, many people lost their livelihood and experienced low-rate income due to infrastructure damage. The efforts are needed to restore their livelihoods by providing stimulants as a leverage to run the economy.
	Objectives	Providing stimulants through the assistance of catfish farming infrastructure for fish breeding groups	Providing stimulants through the assistance of rice farming infrastructure for rice farming groups	Providing stimulants through the assistance of fishing infrastructure for fishermen groups
	Program Implementation Targets Indicators (if any)	Improvement in the economy as a result of livelihood recovery of the Fish Cultivators group	Improvement in the economy as a result of livelihood recovery of the Rice Cultivators Group in Palu City	Improvement in the economy as a result of livelihood recovery of the Fishermen Group in Palu City
Detailed Activities/Assistance of the Project		Government assistance such as catfish fingerlings, fish feed and medicines, had been distributed in June 2020.	Government assistance in the form of fertilizer (Urea and NPK) will be distributed in Planting Season-I (May) and Planting Season-II (October)	Government assistance in the form of a boats as a fishing gear
Actual Achievement (output ; outcomes) and Unexpected Positive Effect	Actual Achievement	Assistance of 18,000 catfish fingerlings, 108 fish feed and 9 packages of medicine had been distributed,	So far fertilizer has not been distributed to MT I and II because of the Covid-19 pandemic. The distribution plan for; MT I = 1.100 kg Urea and 1.100 kg NPK, MT II = 1.100 kg Urea and 1.100 kg NPK.	19 fishing boat assistance had been distributed to the Fishermen Group in Mamboro urban-village
	Unexpected Positive Effect/ Output (if any)	Nursery had been carried out in 9 ponds with \pm 1 month age, the positive impact is the group members can share their fish farming experiences with others	The expected positive impact is the farmers are more passionate about farming because fertilizer is available and it does not burden the farmers	Fishermen regain their livelihood using fishing boat assistance
Monitoring & Evaluation	Monitoring Methodology	Monitoring is carried out by the Department every quarter to check the obstacles faced by group.	Monitoring is carried out by the Department every quarter to check the obstacles faced by group.	Monitoring is carried out by the Department every quarter to check the obstacles faced by group.
	Time of Monitoring Implementation	Conducted quarter monitoring supported by technical advisors and management.	Conducted quarter monitoring supported by technical advisors and management.	Conducted quarter monitoring supported by technical advisors and management.
	Evaluation Methodology	Evaluation is carried out by assessing the rate of successfulness in farming related to: production, income, and the next production process.	Evaluation is carried out by assessing the rate of successfulness in farming related to: production, income, and the next production process.	Evaluation is carried out by assessing the rate of successfulness in farming related to: production, income, and the next production process.
	Time of Evaluation Implementation	End of program (in the last monitoring period).	End of program (in the last monitoring period).	End of program (in the last monitoring period).

APPENDIX II-4-4

Training Material used for Pilot Project

APPENDIX II-4-4-A

Training Materials used for DRR education

1. Dissemination of Earthquake Information and Tsunami Early Warning System (PDT) : prepared by BMKG

<div data-bbox="188 452 609 528" data-label="Section-Header"> <h3>DISEMINASI INFORMASI GEMPABUMI DAN SISTEM PERINGATAN DINI TSUNAMI (PDT)</h3> </div> <div data-bbox="651 439 719 519" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="140 663 485 728" data-label="Text"> <p>BADAN METEOROLOGI KLIMATOLOGI DAN GEOFISIKA STASIUN GEOFISIKA PALU Jln. Sumur Yuga No.4 Balaroa Kec. Palu Barat www.bmkg.go.id</p> </div>	<div data-bbox="1024 452 1169 486" data-label="Section-Header"> <h3>OUTLINE</h3> </div> <div data-bbox="1406 434 1465 501" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="1061 512 1394 719" data-label="List-Group"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 01 PERALATAN STASIUN GEOFISIKA PALU 02 GEMPABUMI, TSUNAMI DAN MITIGASINYA 03 DISEMINASI GEMPABUMI DAN SISTEM PDT 04 TIMELINE PDT Gempabumi 28 SEPTEMBER 2018 </div>
<div data-bbox="129 952 531 1281" data-label="Figure"> </div> <div data-bbox="595 945 663 1019" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="564 1025 691 1052" data-label="Section-Header"> <h4>Lokasi Sensor</h4> </div> <div data-bbox="537 1050 734 1240" data-label="List-Group"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Jaringan Sensor InaTEWS Sulteng <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Palu (Balaroa) 2. Tali-Tali 3. Lembah Mukti 4. Ampana 5. Luwuk B. Jaringan Sensor Miniregional Palu <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pombewe 2. Baluase 3. Sadaunta 4. Labuan Toposo </div>	<div data-bbox="1064 952 1249 983" data-label="Section-Header"> <h3>GEMPABUMI</h3> </div> <div data-bbox="962 990 1185 1034" data-label="Text"> <p>Peristiwa bergetarnya bumi yang di akibatkan oleh pelepasan energi akibat pergeseran kerak bumi secara tiba-tiba.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1406 954 1465 1008" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="858 945 962 1285" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="970 1050 1121 1281" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="1209 990 1374 1171" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="1147 1180 1458 1272" data-label="List-Group"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 01 Permukaan bumi terpecah menjadi beberapa lempeng tektonik besar. 02 Lempeng tektonik adalah lapisan keras kerak bumi yang mengapung diatas lapisan cair dan panas. 03 Lempeng tektonik bergerak menyebabkan terjadinya interaksi satu sama lain. </div>
<div data-bbox="140 1471 260 1503" data-label="Section-Header"> <h3>TSUNAMI</h3> </div> <div data-bbox="137 1505 406 1532" data-label="Text"> <p>Tsunami berasal dari bahasa Jepang</p> </div> <div data-bbox="158 1527 341 1568" data-label="List-Group"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ TSU = Pelabuhan ▪ NAMI = Gelombang </div> <div data-bbox="416 1516 729 1590" data-label="Text"> <p>"Tsunami merupakan gelombang laut yang sangat besar yang dihasilkan dari perubahan struktur (deformasi) pada dasar laut akibat gempabumi, tanah longsor ataupun letusan gunung berapi"</p> </div> <div data-bbox="165 1576 383 1659" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="225 1657 323 1680" data-label="Caption"> <p>Akibat Tektonik</p> </div> <div data-bbox="165 1682 383 1778" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="220 1776 320 1796" data-label="Caption"> <p>Akibat Vulkanik</p> </div> <div data-bbox="451 1576 686 1659" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="517 1657 616 1680" data-label="Caption"> <p>Akibat Longsoran</p> </div> <div data-bbox="451 1682 686 1778" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="531 1776 632 1796" data-label="Caption"> <p>Akibat Ledakan</p> </div>	<div data-bbox="994 1498 1153 1545" data-label="Section-Header"> <h3>Kriteria Gempabumi yang menimbulkan Tsunami :</h3> </div> <div data-bbox="1406 1473 1465 1529" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="868 1568 1082 1697" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="1090 1585 1482 1792" data-label="List-Group"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Lokasi gempa di dasar laut 2 Kedalaman dangkal <70km 3 Gempa bumi der pola sesar naik a sesar turun 4 Kekuatan gempa >=7M 5 Terjadi deformasi vertikal di dasar laut </div>

MITIGASI GEMPABUMI DAN TSUNAMI



- 1 • SEBELUM TERJADINYA GEMPA
- 2 • SAAT TERJADINYA GEMPA
- 3 • SETELAH TERJADINYA GEMPA



SEBELUM TERJADINYA GEMPA



- A. Kunci Utama adalah**
Mengetahui apa yang disebut gempabumi. Pastikan bahwa struktur dan letak rumah Anda dapat terhindar dari bahaya yang disebabkan oleh gempabumi (longsor, *liquefaction* dll). Mengevaluasi dan merenovasi ulang struktur bangunan Anda agar terhindar dari bahaya gempabumi.

- B. Kenali Lingkungan Tempat Anda Bekerja**
Perhatikan lokasi pintu, lift serta tangga darurat, apabila terjadi gempabumi, sudah mengetahui tempat paling aman untuk berlindung. Belajar melakukan P3K. Belajar menggunakan alat pemadam kebakaran. Catat nomor telepon penting yang dapat dihubungi pada saat terjadi gempabumi.



- C. Persiapan Rutin pada tempat Anda bekerja dan tinggal**
Perabotan (lemari, cabinet, dll) diatur menempel pada dinding (dipaku, diikat, dll) untuk menghindari jatuh, roboh, bergeser pada saat terjadi gempabumi. Simpan bahan yang mudah terbakar pada tempat yang tidak mudah pecah agar terhindar dari kebakaran. Selalu mematikan air, gas dan listrik apabila tidak sedang digunakan.

- D. Penyebab celaka yang paling banyak pada saat gempabumi adalah akibat kejatuhan material**
Atur benda yang berat sedapat mungkin berada pada bagian bawah. Cek kestabilan benda yang tergantung yang dapat jatuh pada saat gempabumi terjadi (misalnya lampu dll).



- E. Alat yang harus ada di setiap tempat**
Kotak P3K
Senter/lampu baterai
Radio
Makanan suplemen dan air

SAAT TERJADINYA GEMPA

- A. Jika Anda berada di dalam bangunan**
Lindungi badan dan kepala Anda dari reruntuhan bangunan dengan bersembunyi di bawah meja dll. Cari tempat yang paling aman dari reruntuhan dan goncangan. Lari ke luar apabila masih dapat dilakukan.



- B. Jika berada di luar bangunan atau area terbuka**
Menghindari dari bangunan yang ada di sekitar Anda seperti gedung, tiang listrik, pohon, dll. Perhatikan tempat Anda berpijak, hindari apabila terjadi rekahan tanah.

- C. Jika Anda sedang mengendarai mobil**
Keluar, turun dan menjauh dari mobil. Hindari jika terjadi pergeseran atau kebakaran. Lakukan point B.



- D. Jika Anda tinggal atau berada di pantai**
Jauhi pantai untuk menghindari bahaya tsunami.



- E. Jika Anda tinggal di daerah pegunungan**
Apabila terjadi gempabumi hindari daerah yang mungkin terjadi longsor.

SETELAH TERJADINYA GEMPA

A. Jika Anda berada di dalam bangunan
Keluar dari bangunan tersebut dengan tertib. Jangan menggunakan tangga berjalan atau lift, gunakan tangga biasa.
Periksa apa ada yang terluka, lakukan P3K. Telepon atau mintalah pertolongan apabila terjadi luka parah pada Anda atau sekitar Anda.



B. Periksa lingkungan sekitar Anda
Periksa apabila terjadi kebakaran.
Periksa apabila terjadi kebocoran gas.
Periksa apabila terjadi hubungan arus pendek listrik. Periksa aliran dan pipa air.
Periksa apabila ada hal-hal yang membahayakan (mematikan listrik, tidak menyalakan api dll)

C. Jangan memasuki bangunan yang sudah terkena gempa
Karena kemungkinan masih terdapat reruntuhan



D. Jangan berjalan di daerah sekitar gempa
Kemungkinan terjadi bahaya susulan masih ada.



E. Mendengarkan informasi.
Dengarkan informasi mengenai gempabumi dari radio (apabila terjadi gempa susulan). Jangan mudah terpancing oleh isu atau berita yang tidak jelas sumbernya.

F. Mengisi angket yang diberikan oleh instansi terkait untuk mengetahui seberapa besar kerusakan yang terjadi



G. Jangan panik dan jangan lupa selalu berdo'a kepada Tuhan YME demi keamanan dan keselamatan kita semuanya.



Tiga Langkah Tanggap Tsunami



1. Tanggap Gempabumi

- ✓ Waspadalah, gempabumi yang kuat atau berlangsung lama dapat memicu tsunami dalam waktu singkat
- ✓ Jauhi pantai dan tepi sungai serta cari informasi apa yang terjadi



2. Tanggap Peringatan (Dini Tsunami)

- ✓ Dapatkan informasi Peringatan Dini Tsunami dari BMKG melalui Radio, Televisi, internet, pengumuman dari Pemda dll.
- ✓ Jika terdengar bunyi sirene, kentongan atau peralatan lain yang sudah disepakati, segera evakuasi.



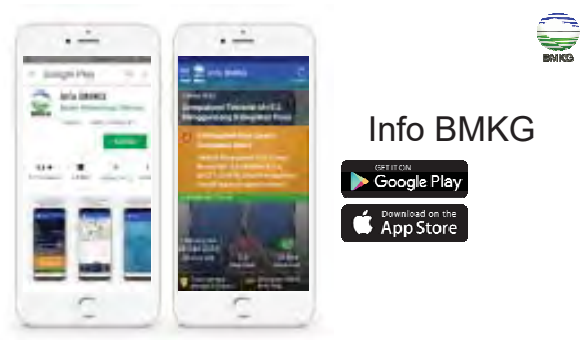
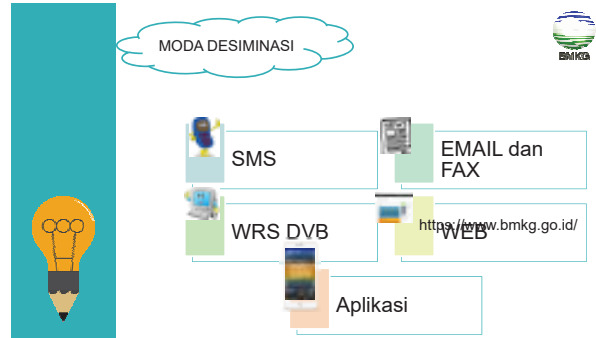
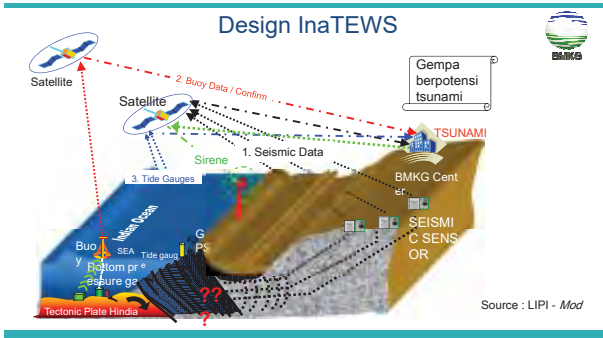
3. Tanggap Evakuasi

- ✓ Setelah merasakan gempabumi atau menerima peringatan tsunami, segera evakuasi ke lokasi yang aman.
- ✓ Ikuti jalur dan rambu evakuasi
- ✓ Jika lokasi aman tidak diketahui, larilah sejauh mungkin dari pantai dan naik ketempat yang tinggi.



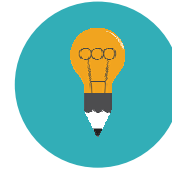
PRODUK BMKG UNTUK MITIGASI GEMPABUMI DAN TSUNAMI





Thank you





Warning Status (Threat Level)

Threat Level	Estimate Tsunami height	Recommendation to Local Government
AWAS (Major Warning)	$h \geq 3$ meter	BPBD diharapkan segera mengarahkan masyarakat di daerah terancam untuk evakuasi, menyeluruh
SIAGA (Warning)	$0.5 \text{ meter} \leq h < 3$ meter	BPBD diharapkan segera mengarahkan masyarakat di daerah terancam untuk evakuasi.
WASPADA (Advisory)	$h < 0.5$ meter	Tidak perlu evakuasi namun jangan beraktifitas di daerah pesisir dan sungai yang terkoneksi dengan laut

Tsunami Warning Message

Jenis Peringatan	Isi Peringatan	Waktu Isu Setelah Kejadian Gempa
Peringatan dini-1	Parameter gempa + prediksi daerah yang akan terkena tsunami	± 5 menit
Peringatan dini-2	Pemutakhiran parameter gempa + prediksi daerah yang akan terkena tsunami	± 10 menit
Peringatan dini-3	Pemutakhiran Parameter gempa + prediksi daerah yang akan terkena tsunami + data observasi tinggi muka laut yang telah terjadi (bila ada)	± 30 menit atau lebih tergantung ketersediaan data observasi dari alat pemantau tinggi muka laut
Peringatan dini-4	Pemberitahuan bahwa bahaya tsunami telah berlalu	> 90 menit

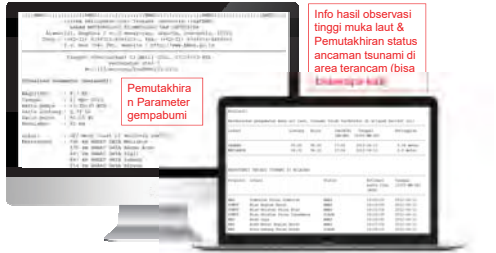
Berita 1 Email



Berita 2 Email



Berita 3 Email



Pemutakhiran Parameter gempa bumi

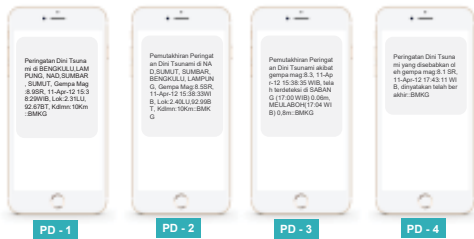
Info hasil observasi tinggi muka laut & Pemutakhiran status ancaman tsunami di area terancam/bisa terancam gempa

Berita 4 Email



Pernyataan Peringatan Dini Tsunami berakhir

Contoh Peringatan Dini (PD) SMS



PD - 1

PD - 2

PD - 3

PD - 4

2. BASIC LIFE HELP: prepared by BASARNAS



BADAN SAR NASIONAL
National Search And Rescue Agency Republic Of Indonesia

BANTUAN HIDUP DASAR

BIODATA

- Nama : Takdir Zulkifli
- Jabatan : Rescuer
- Diklat : Diklat Dasar SAR, MFR, TOT, Instruktur SAR, OWD
- No. HP. : 082292003123

SASARAN

Setelah Mempelajari Materi ini peserta di harapkan Mampu:

1. Menyebutkan penyebab Sumbatan jalan Napas
2. Menjelaskan Perbedaan antara Mati Klinis dan Mati Biologis
3. Mendemostrasikan Cara Melakukan RJP Pada Orang Dewasa

SISTEM UTAMA PADA TUBUH MANUSIA

- Sistem pernapasan;
- Sistem sirkulasi.

Terganggunya salah satu atau kedua sistem tersebut dapat menyebabkan kematian.

ISTILAH MATI MENURUT MEDIS

- Mati klinis :
Tidak berfungsinya kedua sistem utama tersebut dalam waktu kurang dari 5 menit, sel-sel otak mulai mengalami kerusakan.
- Mati biologis :
Tidak berfungsinya kedua sistem utama tersebut dalam waktu kurang dari 8 menit menyebabkan kematian sel-sel otak yang bersifat permanen

PRINSIP RJP



AIRWAY CONTROL

Cara membuka jalan napas :



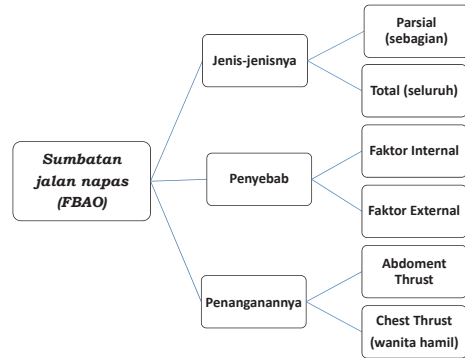
Head Tilt Chin Lift



Jaw Thrust Manoeuvre
(suspect spinal injury)

Tujuan :

1. Memastikan jalan napas terbuka dengan baik;
2. Memeriksa apakah ada objek yang menyumbat jalan napas



TANDA- TANDA ORANG TERSEDAK (masih sadar)

Abdominal Thrust



TANDA ORANG TERSEDAK

Chest Thrust



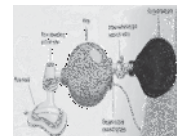
BREATHING SUPPORT

Kandungan O² di udara bebas ± 21%. Proses bernapas manusia hanya membutuhkan ± 5 %



TEHNIK PERNAPASAN BUATAN

- Mulut ke alat;



- Mulut ke mulut.*



*** BAHAYA BAGI PENOLONG**

- Penyebaran penyakit;
- Kontaminasi bahan kimia;
- Muntahan korban.

Tanda pernapasan :

- Pernapasan yang baik;
- Pernapasan yang kurang baik;
- Tidak bernapas.

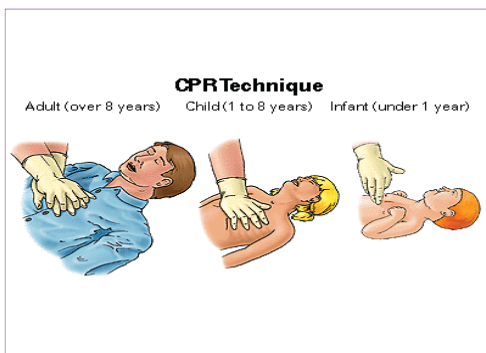


URUTAN PELAKSANAAN RJP

- D DANGER** : Pastikan keadaan Aman
- R RESPONSE** : Cek Respon Korban (*alert, verbal, Painful*)
- S SHOUT FOR HELP** : Tetap bersama korban, minta bantuan
- C CIRCULATION** : Cek napas dan nadi (*LDR -10"*) Kompresi 5-6 cm
- A AIR WAY** : Buka Jalan Napas (*Head Tilt Chinlift & Jaw thrust manufer*)
- B BREATHING** : Beri 2 (dua) Kali napas, 1-6 detik

TEHNIK RJP

- Letakkan tumit tangan sedikit dibawah garis tengah imajiner tulang dada, lalu kunci dengan tangan lainnya;
- Jaga kedua tangan tetap lurus selama melakukan kompresi dada;
- Penekanan dilakukan lurus ke bawah dengan kedalaman 5-6 cm;
- Penekanan dilakukan sebanyak 100x/menit;
- Inflasi diberikan 1"/inflasi.



MONITOR SAAT MELAKUKAN RJP

- Nilai karotis
- Gerakan naik turun dada
- Reaksi pupil normal
- Warna kulit membaik
- Refleks menelan dan bergerak
- Denyut nadi pulih

Note : RJP yang baik bukan berarti korban akan selamat.

Komplikasi yang terjadi saat melakukan RJP

- Patah tulang
- Paru-paru bocor
- Perdarahan dalam paru-paru
- Luka memar dan robek pada paru
- Robekan pada hati

TANDA PASTI KEMATIAN

- Lebam Mayat
- Kaku Mayat
- Pembusukan
- Cedera Yang Mematikan

HANYA DOKTER YANG BERHAK MENENTUKAN SESEORANG MENINGGAL



BADAN SAR NASIONAL
National Search And Rescue Agency Republic Of Indonesia




TERIMA KASIH

SASARAN

Setelah Mempelajari Materi ini peserta di harapkan Mampu:

1. Menyebutkan penyebab Sumbatan jalan Napas
2. Menjelaskan Perbedaan antara Mati Klinis dan Mati Biologis
3. Mendemostrasikan Cara Melakukan RJP Pada Orang Dewasa

3. TRANSFER OF VICTIMS : Prepared by BASARNAS

 <p>BADAN SAR NASIONAL National Search And Rescue Agency Republic Of Indonesia</p> <h2>PEMINDAHAN KORBAN</h2>	 <h2>BIODATA</h2> <p>NAMA : TAKDIR ZULKIFLI JABATAN: RESCUER DIKLAT : ✓ DIKLAT DASAR SAR (2011) ✓ MEDICAL FIRST RESPONDER (2012) ✓ SCUBA DIVER (2016) ✓ TRAINING OF TRAINER (2016) ✓ INSTRUKTUR SAR (2018) NO. HP : 0822 9200 3123</p>
 <h2>SASARAN</h2> <p>Setelah mempelajari materi ini peserta diharapkan mampu:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Menyebutkan 2 Pemindahan darurat dan 2 Pemindahan biasa.2. Menyebutkan 3 contoh situasi yang membutuhkan pemindahan darurat.3. Mendemonstrasikan Pemindahan darurat dan Pemindahan non darurat.4. Mendemonstrasikan Pemindahan korban menggunakan Tandu.	 <h2>MEKANIKA TUBUH</h2> <p>Penggunaan tubuh dengan baik untuk melakukan pemindahan korban agar tidak terjadi cedera pada penolong.</p> <p>Catatan : Mekanika tubuh yang baik tidak akan membantu mereka yang tidak siap secara fisik.</p>
<h2>HAL YANG HARUS DIPERHATIKAN :</h2> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Rencanakan pergerakan sebelum mengangkat2. Gunakan tungkai, jangan punggung3. Upayakan untuk memindahkan beban serapat mungkin dengan tubuh4. Lakukan gerakan secara menyeluruh dan upayakan agar bagian tubuh saling menopang5. Bila dapat kurangi jarak atau ketinggian yang harus dilalui korban/benda.	<h2>PEMINDAHAN DARURAT</h2> <p>Contoh situasi :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Kebakaran atau bahaya kebakaran➤ Ledakan atau bahaya ledakan➤ Sukar untuk mengamankan penderita dari bahaya lingkungannya:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mobil terbalik• Material berbahaya• Tumpahan minyak• Cuaca ekstrim➤ Memperoleh akses menuju penderita lainnya

CONTOH PEMINDAHAN DARURAT

1. Blangket Drag (Tarikan selimut)
2. Shuolder / forearm drag (tarikan lengan/ bahu)
3. Fire fighter carry

CONTOH PEMINDAHAN DARURAT

1. Blangket Drag (tarikan selimut)



2. shoulder/ forarmdrag(tarikan lengan ata bahu)

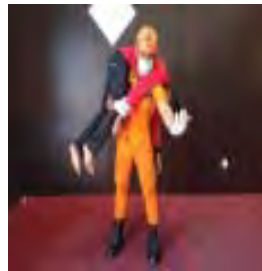


CONTOH PEMINDAHAN DARURAT

3. Fire Fighter Carry



Fire Fighter Carry



CONTOH PEMINDAHAN NON DARURAT

- Angkat Langsung
- Angkat Ekstremitas (alat gerak)

CONTOH PEMINDAHAN NON DARURAT

1. Angkat Langsung



2. Angkat Ekstremitas



JENIS TANDU

- Basket Strecher (Tandu Basket)
- Long Spinal Board (Papan Spinal)





BADAN SAR NASIONAL
National Search And Rescue Agency Republic Of Indonesia



SASARAN

Setelah mempelajari materi ini peserta diharapkan mampu:

1. Menyebutkan 3 Pindahan darurat dan 2 Pindahan biasa.
2. Menyebutkan 3 contoh situasi yang membutuhkan pindahan darurat.
3. Mendemonstrasikan Pindahan darurat dan Pindahan non darurat.
4. Mendemonstrasikan Pindahan korban menggunakan Tandu.

4. PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT SERVICES : Prepared by Department of Social Affair

<p>LAYANAN DUKUNGAN PSIKOSOSIAL</p> <p>PEKERJA SOSIAL PERLINDUNGAN ANAK KEMENTERIAN SOSIAL RI</p>	<p>Definisi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psikososial: KESATUAN dan TIMBAL BALIK antara "psiko" dan "sosial" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psiko: jiwa → pikiran, perasaan, keinginan, keyakinan • Sosial : dunia / lingkungan yang berada di luar diri seseorang & hubungan yang dimiliki • Dukungan psikososial: dukungan berupa aktivitas maupun berbagai hal lain, yang mempertimbangkan aspek psikologis individu dan aspek-aspek dalam lingkungannya untuk membantu MEMULIHKAN kesejahteraan psikososial.
<p>Tujuan dukungan psikososial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MEMULIHKAN kesejahteraan psikososial (mengurangi / meminimalkan dampak masalah psikososial) • Meningkatkan KETANGGUHAN (Resiliensi) • supaya dapat menjalankan fungsi dan peran sosial secara wajar 	<p>APA ITU RESILIENSI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kemampuan yang dimiliki setiap manusia, baik anak-anak maupun orang dewasa, untuk BERJUANG & BANGKIT dalam menghadapi peristiwa-peristiwa sulit yang terjadi dalam kehidupan
<p>CARA MENGATASI STRESS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Banyak Minum Air Putih 2. Curhat keorang lain terutama orang yang dipercaya 3. Tarik Nafas 4. Perbanyak Refleksi 	<p>LAYANAN YANG TERSEDIA</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PEKERJA SOSIAL PERLINDUNGAN ANAK Peksos PA Kab. Donggala: 085219293626 Tepsa (Telpon Pelayanan Sosial Anak): 1500 771 (Bebas Pulsa) 2. LEMBAGA KONSULTASI KESEJAHTERAAN KELUARGA (LK3)

KARAKTERISTIK PENTING

ASPEK DALAM DIRI

- Percaya diri (*self confidence*)
- Percaya akan kemampuannya membuat perubahan (*able to change*)
- Memiliki kemampuan memecahkan masalah (*problem solving*)
- Memiliki cara-cara menghadapi masalah secara sehat (*coping style*)

ASPEK DARI LINGKUNGAN

- Mendapatkan dukungan dari lingkungan (*social support*)



5. Excellence Service Training



PELATIHAN BUDAYA PELAYANAN PRIMA

Hotel Hotel Horison Arcadia Minggu Dua Selatan, 20-21 Juni 2019
Tirtana Brachnata, S.E., MM

Mengapa muncul layanan ?

Human Needs

Human Wants

Service

Apa itu Pelayanan ?

Pelayanan adalah setiap tindakan atau kegiatan yang dapat ditawarkan oleh suatu pihak kepada pihak lain, yang pada dasarnya tidak berwujud dan tidak mengakibatkan kepemilikan apapun



Apa itu Pelayanan Prima (*Service Excellence*) ?

- Pelayanan yang sangat baik dan melampaui harapan pelanggan
- Pelayanan yang memiliki ciri khas kualitas
- Pelayanan yang memnuhi kebutuhan praktis dan kebutuhan emosional pelanggan

Mengapa Pelayanan Prima (*Service Excellence*) Penting?

Karena...

- Pelayanan prima memiliki makna ekonomi
- Pelayanan adalah tempat berkumpulnya uang dan pekerjaan
- Persaingan yang semakin tajam
- Pemahaman yang semakin baik terhadap pelanggan

Keuntungan Meningkatkan Pelayanan Prima

- Menciptakan kepuasan pelanggan (*Customer Satisfaction*)
- Membangun kesetiaan pelanggan (*Customer Loyalty*)
- Melakukan pembelian ulang (*Repeat Order*)
- Meningkatkan omzet perusahaan
- Meningkatkan laba/keuntungan

Proses Pelayanan Prima (*Service Excellence*)

PENYEDIA LAYANAN (SERVICE PROVIDER)

Pihak yang dapat memberikan suatu layanan tertentu kepada konsumen dalam bentuk penyediaan dan penyerahan barang (goods) atau jasa (services).



Proses Pelayanan Prima (*Service Excellence*)

PENERIMA LAYANAN (SERVICE RECEIVER)

Disebut sebagai konsumen (*consumer*) atau pelanggan (*customer*) yaitu pihak yang menerima layanan dari penyedia layanan (*service provider*)



Apa yang harus dipahami ?



Memahami Organisasi Anda

- ☉ Misi dan Visi Organisasi
- ☉ Kultur Organisasi
- ☉ Aturan dan Prosedur Interaksi dengan Pelanggan
- ☉ Dukungan Perusahaan untuk Produk/Service

Memahami Produk/Service Anda

- ☉ Pengembangan Produk/Jasa
- ☉ Konfigurasi Produk/Service
- ☉ Data dan Spesifikasi Produk/Jasa
- ☉ Pemeliharaan dan Perawatan
- ☉ Harga dan Pengiriman

Memahami Customer Anda

- ☉ Kebutuhan Customer
- ☉ Perhatian Customer
- ☉ Kepribadian Customer



Tingkat Kepuasan Pelanggan

BASIC Minimum dapat diterima	EXPECTED Sama dengan kompetitor
DESIRED Sesuai dengan harapan pelanggan	UNANTICIPATED Surprise service yang menyenangkan



Kualitas Pelayanan

5 Element of Quality Service

RELIABILITY KEANDALAN	RESPONSIVENESS TANGGAPAN
ASSURANCE JAMINAN	EMPATHY EMPATI
TANGIBLE NYATA	

RELIABILITY

Kemampuan untuk memberikan apa yang dijanjikan, terpercaya dan akurat



RELIABILITY ACTION STRATEGY

Pastikan bahwa Anda benar mengidentifikasi kebutuhan pelanggan
Berjanji hanya apa yang bisa Anda berikan, dan
Follow up untuk memastikan bahwa produk atau jasa yang diterima seperti yang dijanjikan



ASSURANCE

Pengetahuan, kesopanan dan kemampuan pegawai membawa kepercayaan dan keyakinan

ASSURANCE
ACTION STRATEGY

Meluangkan waktu untuk melayani pelanggan satu per satu.
Buktikan pelayanan prima dengan menggunakan teknik **komunikasi efektif** untuk menjelaskan produk dan layanan secara akurat



TANGIBLE

Pengetahuan, kesopanan dan kemampuan pegawai membawa kepercayaan dan keyakinan

TANGIBLE
ACTION STRATEGY

Menjaga ruang kerja dengan cara yang rapi teratur,
Berpenampilan profesional dan menarik
Memelihara standar kebersihan



EMPATHY

Tingkat kepedulian dan perhatian pegawai yang diberikan kepada pelanggan

EMPATHY
ACTION STRATEGY

Dengarkan emosi dalam pesan pelanggan Anda,
Tempatkan diri Anda ditempat mereka,
Sungguh-sungguh menawarkan layanan untuk mengatasi kebutuhan dan kepentingan mereka



RESPONSIVENESS

Kemauan untuk membantu pelanggan dan memberikan pelayanan yang cepat

RESPONSIVENESS ACTION STRATEGY

Can-do Attitude
Ambil langkah-langkah untuk membantu pelanggan menemukan apa yang mereka butuhkan

3 Pilar Pelayanan Berkualitas



Service Mindset

Dari 3 pilar *Service Excellent*, pilar **PEOPLE** memegang peranan paling penting karena **PRODUCT** dan **PROCESS** merupakan hasil kerja **PEOPLE**.

BAGAIMANA MEMBANGUN EXCELLENT PEOPLE ?



CHANGE THE MINDSET
to be UP Service Mindset

Gesture dan Sikap Pelayanan

- **Ekspresi wajah positif**
 - Kontak mata yang konsisten ketika sedang berbicara
 - Mengangkat alis
 - Posisi kepala ceria dan tidak ragu mengangguk untuk menandakan setuju
 - Kepala miring ke samping yang memberi sinyal tunduk. Bahkan memperlihatkan tenggorokan dan leher, yang menunjukkan rasa ingin tahu atau antusias.

Gesture dan Sikap Pelayanan

- **Ekspresi tubuh positif**
 - Dada terbuka dan tegak, tapi tidak sejajar dengan orang lain adalah tanda kesesuaian dan kesepakatan.
- **Ekspresi lengan positif**
 - Lengan di pinggang atau sedikit terselip di dalam saku dengan posisi ibu jari menunjuk ke depan adalah sikap ingin tahu dan juga tertarik akan sesuatu.
 - Lengan dalam posisi beristirahat di atas perut menandakan bahwa kita dalam posisi santai dan terbuka.

Gesture dan Sikap Pelayanan

- **Ekspresi tangan positif**
 - Posisi tangan seperti sedang memegang benda menunjukkan rasa percaya diri dan kurangnya ancaman.
 - Telapak tangan juga menunjukkan kesepakatan yang melekat dalam hubungan.

Gesture dan Sikap Pelayanan

🗣️ Ekspresi kaki positif

- Posisi kaki yang berat, kaki di salah satu pinggul bergeser dan kaki yang mengarah ke speaker merupakan ekspresi yang menunjukkan daya tarik atau minat untuk mendengarkan.
- Dalam posisi duduk, posisi kaki netral dan tidak terlalu banyak menyebar atau terpisah, juga tidak menyentuh lutut satu sama lainnya, menandakan bahwa diri kita sedang dalam keadaan santai dan menikmati suasana.

AVERAGE HANDLE TIME

- 🗣️ Adalah metrik call center untuk durasi rata-rata satu transaksi, biasanya diukur dari inisiasi pelanggan panggilan dan termasuk waktu tahan, waktu bicara dan tugas terkait yang mengikuti transaksi. AHT adalah faktor utama ketika memutuskan tingkat staf pusat panggilan.

AVERAGE HANDLE TIME

- 🗣️ Pentingnya AHT adalah ukuran utama untuk sistem perencanaan pusat kontak, karena ini memberi tahu Anda berapa lama suatu pekerjaan baru harus ditangani, dan bukan hanya waktu bicara.
- 🗣️ Pada intinya, ini memberi tahu Anda berapa banyak waktu yang dihabiskan oleh penasihat untuk mengerjakan suatu tugas dan ketika mereka tidak dapat menangani item pekerjaan baru.



CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

Sistem Saran Dan Komplain (Complaint and suggestion system)

- Dengan cara menyediakan kotak saran, komunikasi dua arah, menyiapkan petugas seperti customer care atau customer complaint, hot line service, pelayanan 24 jam, telepon bebas pulsa, web dan e-mail untuk usul saran konsumen.

Survey Kepuasan Pelanggan (Customer Satisfaction Surveys)

- Dengan cara melakukan survey ke lapangan, menyebarkan daftar pertanyaan, angket, kuisisioner, wawancara langsung, telephone call, dan lain-lain.

PELAYANAN PUBLIK

- Pelayanan publik adalah segala bentuk jasa pelayanan, baik dalam bentuk barang publik maupun jasa publik yang pada prinsipnya menjadi tanggung jawab dan dilaksanakan oleh Instansi Pemerintah di Pusat, di Daerah, dan di lingkungan Badan Usaha Milik Negara atau Badan Usaha Milik Daerah, dalam rangka upaya pemenuhan kebutuhan masyarakat maupun dalam rangka pelaksanaan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

KARAKTERISTIK PELAYANAN PUBLIK

- Adaptabilitas layanan. Ini berarti derajat perubahan layanan sesuai dengan tuntutan perubahan yang diminta oleh pengguna.
- Posisi tawar pengguna/klien. Semakin tinggi posisi tawar pengguna/klien, maka akan semakin tinggi pula peluang pengguna untuk meminta pelayanan yang lebih baik.
- Type pasar. Karakteristik ini menggambarkan jumlah penyelenggara pelayanan yang ada, dan hubungannya dengan pengguna/klien.
- Locus kontrol. Karakteristik ini menjelaskan siapa yang memegang kontrol atas transaksi, apakah pengguna ataupun penyelenggara pelayanan.
- Sifat pelayanan. Hal ini menunjukkan kepentingan pengguna atau penyelenggara pelayanan yang lebih dominan.

PRINSIP-PRINSIP PELAYANAN PUBLIK

- Kepastian hukum dimaksudkan adanya peraturan perundang-undangan yang menjamin terselenggaranya pelayanan publik sesuai dengan kebutuhan dan rasa keadilan masyarakat.
- Keterbukaan dimaksudkan bahwa setiap penerima pelayanan dapat dengan mudah mengakses dan memperoleh informasi mengenai pelayanan yang diinginkan.
- Partisipatif dimaksudkan untuk mendorong peran serta masyarakat dalam penyelenggaraan pelayanan publik dengan memerhatikan aspirasi, kebutuhan dan harapan masyarakat.

PRINSIP-PRINSIP PELAYANAN PUBLIK

- Akuntabilitas dimaksudkan bahwa proses penyelenggaraan pelayanan publik harus dapat dipertanggungjawabkan sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.
- Kepentingan umum dimaksudkan bahwa dalam pemberian pelayanan publik tidak boleh mengutamakan kepentingan pribadi dan/atau golongan.
- Profesionalisme dimaksudkan bahwa aparat penyelenggaraan pelayanan harus memiliki kompetensi yang sesuai dengan bidang tugasnya.

PRINSIP-PRINSIP PELAYANAN PUBLIK

- Kesamaan hak dimaksudkan bahwa dalam pemberian pelayanan publik tidak diskriminatif dalam arti tidak membedakan suku, ras, agama, golongan, gender dan status ekonomi.
- Keseimbangan hak dan kewajiban dimaksudkan bahwa dalam pemenuhan hak harus sebanding dengan kewajiban yang harus dilaksanakan baik oleh pemberi maupun penerima pelayanan.

HANDLING COMPLAINT

- **Jadilah Pendengar yang Baik untuk Meredakan Emosi Pelanggan**
- Ketika pelanggan melakukan komplain, maka hal pertama yang mereka inginkan adalah agar keluhan dan pendapat mereka didengarkan.
- Di tahap ini, Anda jangan menyangkal, membantah, ngeles atau memotong pembicaraan mereka terlebih dahulu. Biarkan mereka berbicara sampai tuntas.

HANDLING COMPLAINT

📌 Tunjukkan Empati

- Meskipun belum tentu itu semua kesalahan produk dan layanan dari bisnis Anda, tetaplah tunjukkan empati sewajarnya. Ajak mereka berkomunikasi dengan lemah lembut dan minta maaf lah jika memang ada yang keliru terhadap layanan Anda. Bahkan sekalipun kekeliruan sebetulnya tidak ada pada layanan dan produk bisnis Anda, meminta maaf dan senyum adalah senjata ampuh untuk menunjukkan kepada pelanggan bahwa kita berada di pihak mereka.

HANDLING COMPLAINT

📌 Segera Berikan Solusi yang Cerdas dan Tepat

- Ketika pelanggan mulai mereda emosinya, selanjutnya tawarkan lah beberapa solusi untuk permasalahan yang mereka hadapi. Jangan menyalahkan pelanggan secara terang-terangan, tugas Anda adalah berada di pihak mereka. Anda harus tetap tenang dan memberikan mereka solusi yang cerdas dan terbaik, sehingga kedua belah pihak merasa saling diuntungkan dan kepercayaan pelanggan terhadap bisnis Anda kembali seperti sedia kala.

HANDLING COMPLAINT

📌 Ambil Keberanian untuk Bertanggung Jawab atas Komplain

- Ambil alih lah kesalahan tersebut, dengarkan dan berikan solusi yang terbaik. Selanjutnya, baru Anda meneruskan informasi komplain tersebut ke staff yang bersangkutan. Tindakan ini juga dapat menjadi tolak ukur profesionalitas bisnis Anda..

HANDLING COMPLAINT

📌 Lakukan Tindakan untuk Mengobati Kekecewaan Pelanggan

- Meskipun Anda telah memberikan solusi yang terbaik untuk pelanggan, jika dirasa perlu, maka tawarkan paket khusus dan hadiah gratis untuk produk tertentu, voucher diskon atau diganti produknya dengan yang lebih baik.

HANDLING COMPLAINT

📌 Bersikaplah Luwes, Jangan Kaku

- Banyak orang yang berubah menjadi kaku dan grogi ketika menghadapi pelanggan yang sedang melakukan komplain. Sikap kaku seperti ini padahal dapat memicu perasaan kurang lega di hati pelanggan. Untuk menghindari hal seperti, maka posisikanlah mereka sebagai sahabat atau saudara yang membutuhkan perhatian kita, sehingga kita dapat lebih luwes, tenang dan santai ketika berhadapan.

HANDLING COMPLAINT

📌 Catat Semua Komplain sebagai Bahan Evaluasi

- Catat semua komplain tersebut dan jadikan sebagai bahan evaluasi untuk meningkatkan kualitas produk dan layanan yang Anda jual. Peningkatkan kualitas, inovasi dan perbaikan juga merupakan kunci suksesnya sebuah bisnis.

HANDLING COMPLAINT

Berdayakan Semua Karyawan untuk Dapat Mengatasi Komplain dengan Baik

- Di dalam bisnis, meningkatkan pelayanan dan kualitas adalah hal yang sangat penting agar pelanggan tetap setia dan bisnis dapat berkembang dengan baik. Maka dari itu, jika bisnis Anda sudah memiliki karyawan dan cukup besar, penting sekali agar setiap karyawan yang berkaitan dengan pelayanan dan produk agar memiliki kemampuan untuk memproses dan mengatasi komplain dari pelanggan.

KOMUNIKASI EFEKTIF

- Komunikasi adalah suatu proses penyampaian informasi (pesan, ide, gagasan) dari satu pihak kepada pihak lain. Pada umumnya, komunikasi dilakukan secara lisan atau verbal yang dapat dimengerti oleh kedua belah pihak. apabila tidak ada bahasa verbal yang dapat dimengerti oleh keduanya, komunikasi masih dapat dilakukan dengan menggunakan gerak-gerik badan, menunjukkan sikap tertentu

UNSUR-UNSUR KOMUNIKASI

- Komunikator
- Komunikan
- Media
- Pesan
- Tanggapan

TUJUAN KOMUNIKASI EFEKTIF

- Tujuan dari Komunikasi Efektif sebenarnya adalah memberi kan kemudahan dalam memahami pesan yang disampaikan antara pemberi informasi dan penerima informasi sehingga bahasa yang digunakan oleh pemberi informasi lebih jelas dan lengkap, serta dapat dimengerti dan dipahami dengan baik oleh penerima informasi, atau komunikan.
- Agar pengiriman informasi dan umpan balik atau feed back dapat seimbang sehingga tidak terjadi monoton. Selain itu komunikasi efektif dapat melatih penggunaan bahasa nonverbal secara baik

TEKNIK KOMUNIKASI EFEKTIF

- Teknik komunikasi merupakan salah satu proses penyampaian informasi didalam interaksi yang berlangsung dari satu pihak ke pihak lain. Banyak teknik komunikasi efektif juga digunakan dalam menyelesaikan atau mengatasi konflik yang terjadi. Teknik komunikasi dalam mengatasi konflik menjadi penting adanya karena dapat menentukan keberhasilan dari upaya penyelesaian konflik tersebut.

6 TEKNIK KOMUNIKASI EFEKTIF

• Metode Dialektik

Teknik komunikasi dalam mengatasi konflik yang pertama adalah dengan metode dialektik. Metode dialektik sendiri merupakan suatu upaya penyelesaian konflik dengan pengembangan debat dari pandangan yang berlawanan. Metode ini juga merupakan teknik untuk menghargai waktu dan pandangan dari masing-masing pihak untuk kemudian menentukan keputusan bersama.

6 TEKNIK KOMUNIKASI EFEKTIF

- **Berintegrasi**

Teknik berintegrasi merupakan suatu teknik komunikasi yang dilakukan dengan mengidentifikasi masalah atau konflik yang terjadi secara lebih kooperatif.

Hal ini dimaksudkan agar dapat menghasilkan dan memutuskan solusi-solusi terhadap konflik yang ada yang lebih alternatif dan efektif. Oleh sebab itu, teknik komunikasi ini akan membutuhkan lebih banyak waktu dibanding teknik komunikasi yang lainnya.

6 TEKNIK KOMUNIKASI EFEKTIF

- **Akomodasi atau Smoothing**

Dalam teknik komunikasi ini biasanya salah satu pihak akan mengabaikan kepentingannya demi kelancaran penyelesaian konflik yang terjadi. Sehingga perbedaan dapat diperkecil dan lebih menekankan kesamaan.

6 TEKNIK KOMUNIKASI EFEKTIF

- **Kompromi**

Kompromi merupakan teknik komunikasi dengan cara memberi dan menerima perhatian yang cukup untuk diri sendiri dan juga untuk pihak lawan atau orang lain dalam menyelesaikan konflik yang terjadi.

6 TEKNIK KOMUNIKASI EFEKTIF

- **Negosiasi**

Negosiasi merupakan teknik komunikasi dalam mengatasi konflik yang paling mudah dan efektif untuk dilakukan. Teknik negosiasi ini juga termasuk dalam teknik komunikasi persuasif dimana merupakan salah satu proses pengambilan keputusan melalui proses memberi dan menerima pendapat maupun pandangan yang berbeda.

6 TEKNIK KOMUNIKASI EFEKTIF

- **Mendominasi atau Memaksa**

Teknik komunikasi dalam mengatasi konflik yang terakhir adalah dengan mendominasi atau memaksa. Artinya bahwa pihak yang bersangkutan dalam penyelesaian konflik memberikan perhatian yang lebih besar pada diri sendiri dan perhatian yang rendah pada pihak lawan..



SIMULASI

Tips Menangani Keluhan Customer By Phone

- Berikut ini tips menangani keluhan customer by phone secara umum
- Tetap tenang dan jangan mudah terpancing emosi
- Dengarkan apa yang konsumen sampaikan
- Catat semua komplain pelanggan dan jadikan bahan dokumentasi dan evaluasi
- Atur dengan baik intonasi bicara Anda
- Cari cara untuk mencairkan suasana (minta maaf dan membarikan harapan agar solusi segera terselesaikan)
- Jangan menjanjikan hal yang tidak mungkin bisa dipenuhi
- Minta bantuan yang lebih berpengalaman atau atasan Anda bila pembicaraan telah berubah kasar atau solusi yang tak terpecahkan
- Ucapkan terima kasih atas keluhan yang disampaikan
- Lakukan follow up dan realisasi dari solusi yang disepakati.

Tips Menangani Keluhan Customer By Phone

Hal-hal yang perlu diperhatikan ketika menerima telepon customer yang komplain

- Tunjukkan sikap dengan pernyataan ingin membantu.
- Jaga intonasi suara, jangan terlalu lemah tetapi juga jangan terlalu keras seperti orang sedang marah.
- Pilih kata-kata yang sopan, ramah, dan mudah dimengerti.
- Jangan mengangkat telepon jika Anda masih berbicara dengan orang lain.
- Jangan makan/minum selama berbicara di telepon.
- Jangan menguap.
- Dengarkan dengan baik yang customer katakan dan jangan memotong pembicaraan.

Tips Menangani Keluhan Customer By Phone

- Jangan berbicara dengan orang ketiga di sekitar Anda pada saat Anda sedang berbicara di telepon.
- Gunakan sapaan atau kalimat yang berbeda-beda sehingga tidak terkesan kaku.
- Kalo bisa, hindari menelepon pada kondisi ribut di sekitar Anda.
- Jangan terlalu lama menggunakan hold, dan membuat customer terlalu lama menunggu

Tips Menangani Keluhan Customer By Phone

- Hal-Hal yang harus dihindari oleh bagian penanganan komplain ketika menerima telepon :
- Membiarkan telepon berdering terlalu lama
- Berbicara sambil makan
- Berbicara bertele – tele
- Tidak mengucapkan salam
- Tidak menyebutkan identitas
- Terburu – buru menutup telepon
- Terlalu Mendominasi pembicaraan

Tips Menangani Keluhan Customer By Phone

- Tidak menanyakan pesan kepada penelpon
- Berbicara terlalu keras
- Meminta customer untuk menelpon kembali
- Membiarkan penelpon menunggu terlalu lama
- Mendengarkan komplain tanpa menyiapkan catatan
- Meletakkan gagang telepon dengan kasar
- Tidak mengucapkan terima kasih.

Tips Menangani Keluhan Customer Langsung

- **Berikut ini adalah cara menangani keluhan pelanggan atau customer secara umum yang bisa kita lakukan :**
- Tetap tenang & Jangan terlalu defensif
- Gunakan kalimat yang tersusun rapi
- Jangan terlalu diambil hati secara pribadi setiap kritik yang masuk
- Tawarkan sebuah permintaan maaf meskipun itu sebenarnya bukan kesalahan Anda
- Menunjukkan empati dengan menggunakan frase seperti: "Saya bisa mengerti bagaimana perasaan Anda", "Saya menghargai apa yang Anda katakan.", etc.

Tips Menangani Keluhan Customer Langsung

- Sapa Customer dengan nama
- Usahakan semua komunikasi diselesaikan oleh pihak pertama yang ditemui customer
- Biasakan untuk menggunakan "saya minta maaf" bukan "kami minta maaf"
- Jangan membuat alasan yang tidak masuk akal atau menyalahkan orang lain dalam organisasi Anda
- Berikan customer perhatian penuh dan bangun kontak mata secara langsung
- Rangkum keluhan customer dengan kata-kata Anda sendiri untuk menunjukkan bahwa Anda telah benar memahami situasi.

Tips Menangani Keluhan Customer Langsung

- Jika Anda memang benar-benar tidak tahu akan jawaban yang tepat, jangan berbohong
- Hubungi customer jika Anda memang mengatakan akan menghubungi customer untuk memberikan informasi meskipun customer kemungkinan belum puas akan jawaban Anda
- Jadikan customer sebagai bagian solusi, bukan menjadikan customer sebagai bagian dari masalah.

Tips Menangani Keluhan Customer Langsung

- Katakan kepada customer tentang apa yang bisa Anda bantu, jangan katakan tentang apa yang tidak bisa Anda bantu
- Cari tahu bagaimana cara membuat ketidakpuasan mereka berubah menjadi sebuah kepuasan
- Jika Anda dan customer sepakat akan sebuah solusi, lakukan segera sebelum customer berubah pikiran
- Lakukan follow up
- Dan ingat, Anda tidak akan menang melawan customer yang sedang complaint

Tips Menangani Keluhan Customer Langsung

- Jangan buat asumsi yang tidak diperlukan dalam komunikasi dengan customer/pelanggan. Jangan mengabaikan salah satu keluhan pelanggan sebagai hal yang tidak relevan. Berikan nilai pengalaman pelanggan yang sebenarnya. Catat setiap keluhan dengan baik dan cara penanganannya agar tidak terulang

Tips Menangani Keluhan Customer Langsung

Jika semua hal tersebut sudah kita coba lakukan namun tetap gagal, sebaiknya :

- Meminta maaf atas nama pribadi dan management
- Berikan produk pengganti jika memang diperlukan sesuai dengan syarat & prosedur
- Berikan souvenir, merchandise, atau hadiah sebagai rasa terima kasih atas perhatian dan kritiknya
- Berikan free charges atau hal serupa lainnya
- Jangan lupa untuk mengatakan terima kasih

Contoh

- Berikut sebuah contoh percakapan bahasa Inggris tentang handling complain di suatu restoran antara pelayan dan tamu.
- ***This dialog happened after the guest has ordered the food.** (Dialog ini terjadi setelah tamu memesan makanan).
- **Walter :** These are your orders Sir, a chicken steak with mushroom sauce and a glass of avocado juice. (Ini pesanan – pesanan anda Pak, sebuah steak ayam dengan saus jamur dan segelas jus alpukat).
- **Guest :** Excuse me, waiter. (Maaf, pelayan).
- **Walter :** Yes, Sir. What can I do for you? (Ya, Pak. Ada yang bisa saya bantu?).
- **Guest :** I am sorry but this is not like what I have ordered. Would you mind telling me who's the chef? (Maaf makanan ini tidak seperti yang saya pesan. Bisakah anda memberitahu siapa kokinya?).
- **Walter :** I am so sorry Sir. Is there any problem with your order? (Saya minta maaf Pak. Apakah ada masalah dengan pesanan anda?).
- **Guest :** Yeah. I think there is something wrong about the food. Do you still remember what I've ordered? (Ya. Saya rasa ada sesuatu yang salah dengan makanannya. Apakah anda masih ingat dengan apa yang telah saya pesan?).
- **Walter :** Okay Sir, let me repeat your order. You ordered a chicken steak with mushroom sauce and a glass of avocado juice. (Baik Pak, perlihatkan saya untuk mengulangi pesanan anda. Anda memesan sebuah steak ayam dengan saus jamur dan segelas jus alpukat).
- **Guest :** Yes, but as you can see, I ordered a chicken steak with mushroom sauce but that is a black pepper sauce and also the chicken is not well-cooked. (Ya, tapi seperti yang anda lihat, saya memesan sebuah steak ayam dengan saus jamur tetapi itu adalah saus lada hitam dan juga ayamnya tidak matang).
- **Walter :** I really apologise for this inconvenience Sir. Allow me to get you the new one. (Saya sungguh meminta maaf atas ketidaknyamanan ini Pak. Perlihatkan saya untuk memberi anda yang baru).
- **Guest :** That's alright. This restaurant has been running for so long. I just don't expect that such things happen here. (Baiklah. Restoran ini sudah berjalan begitu lama, saya hanya tidak menyangka hal – hal seperti itu bisa terjadi disini).
- **Walter :** I'm sorry Sir. I apologise on behalf of my chef. (Saya minta maaf Pak. Saya meminta maaf atas nama koki saya).
- **Guest :** Okay, no problem. Just make sure that such things will not happen again. (Oke, tidak masalah. Hanya pastikan hal – hal seperti itu tidak terjadi lagi).
- **Walter :** Alright Sir. Thank you for your kindness. (Baik Pak. Terima kasih atas keramahannya anda).
- **Guest :** I would appreciate if you can replace it with the new one. (Saya akan menghargai apabila anda dapat menggantinya dengan yang baru).
- **Walter :** Absolutely Sir, please wait a moment. (Tentu saja tuan, tolong tunggu sebentar).
- **Guest :** Oh, thanks. (Oke, terima kasih).
- **Walter :** You are welcome Sir. (Terima kasih kembali Pak).



APPENDIX II-4-4-B

Training Materials used for SNS Marketing

MEDIA SOSIAL MARKETING



Media Sosial Marketing

- **Pengertian Media Sosial**
- **Manfaat Media Sosial dalam Marketing**
- **Jenis Media Sosial (Aplikasi) yang dapat digunakan dalam Berbisnis**
- **Penerapan Media Sosial dalam menjalankan Bisnis atau Usaha**
- **Cara membuat akun business.facebook.com dan memanfaatkan WhatsApp**
- **Tips-Tips Sosial Media Marketing**

Pengertian Media Sosial

facebook



Google+



YouTube

Pada dasarnya media sosial adalah wadah berbagi informasi melalui jaringan internet dalam waktu bersamaan sehingga memudahkan orang lain untuk bertukar informasi baik berupa tulisan, gambar, video atau alamat website. Media sosial itu sendiri pada umumnya menjadi wadah bagi para pelaku bisnis atau pelaku usaha ekonomi kreatif untuk memasarkan dagangan mereka, baik melalui **FACEBOOK**, **WHATSAPP**, **INSTAGRAM** dan lain-lain

Manfaat Media Sosial dalam Marketing

- Cara mudah mengetahui Pelanggan dan lebih dekat dengan konsumen
- Membantu menemukan **konsumen baru** dan **memperluas target pasar**
- Memudahkan dalam **memberikan feedback (umpan balik)** secara langsung kepada pelanggan.
- Mengembangkan **target pasar** dan selangkah lebih **maju** dari **Kompetitor**
- Membagikan informasi lebih cepat dan mudah.
- Membantu konsumen menjangkau atau mengetahui bisnis anda
- Meningkatkan **brand** anda dan mempromosikan bisnis anda **TANPA BIAYA**.

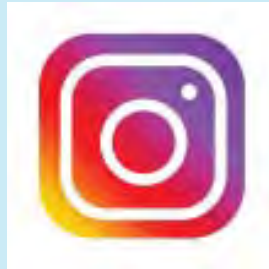


Jenis media sosial (Aplikasi) yang dapat digunakan dalam berbisnis



facebook

Facebook



Instagram



Facebook
Messenger



WhatsApp

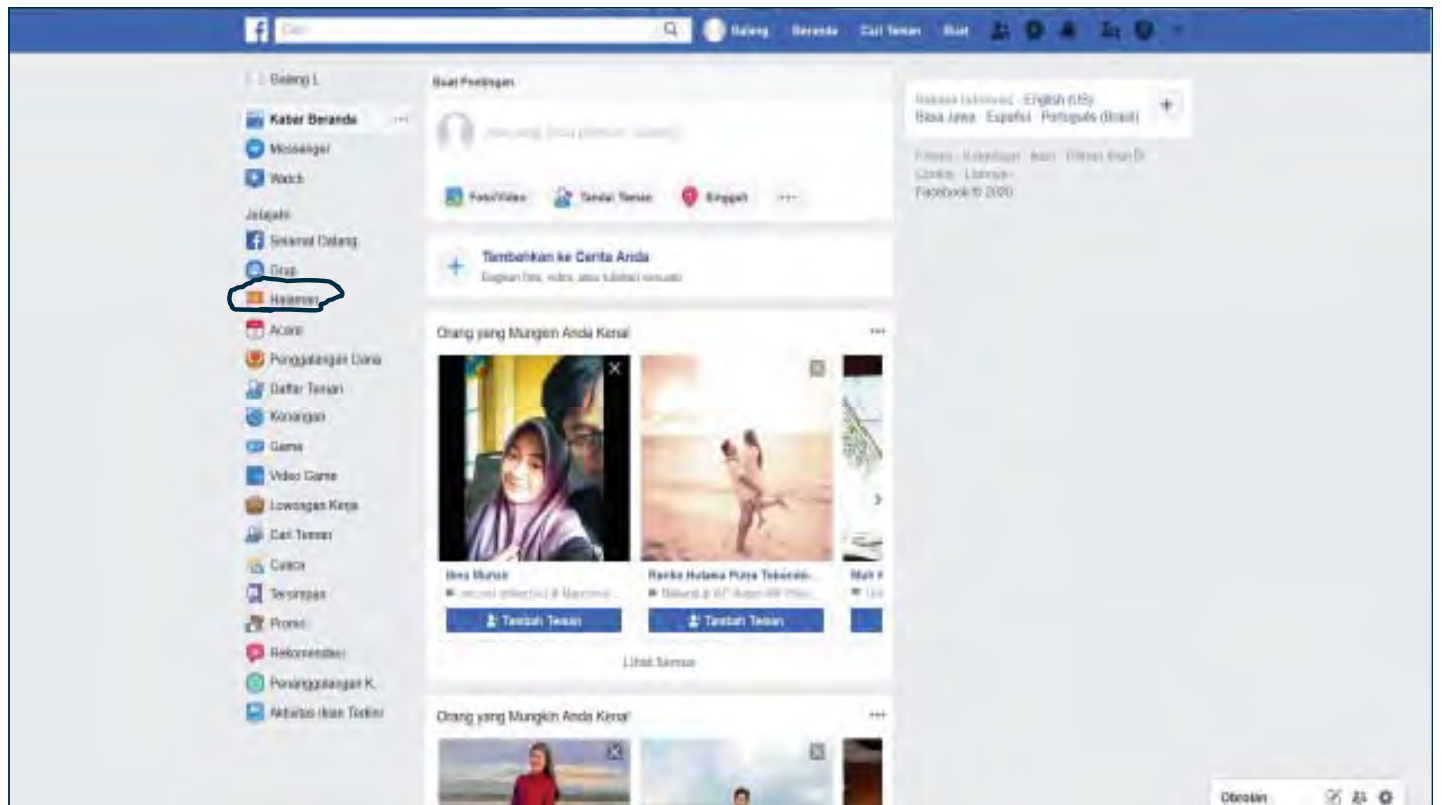
Pengguna SOSMED di Indonesia

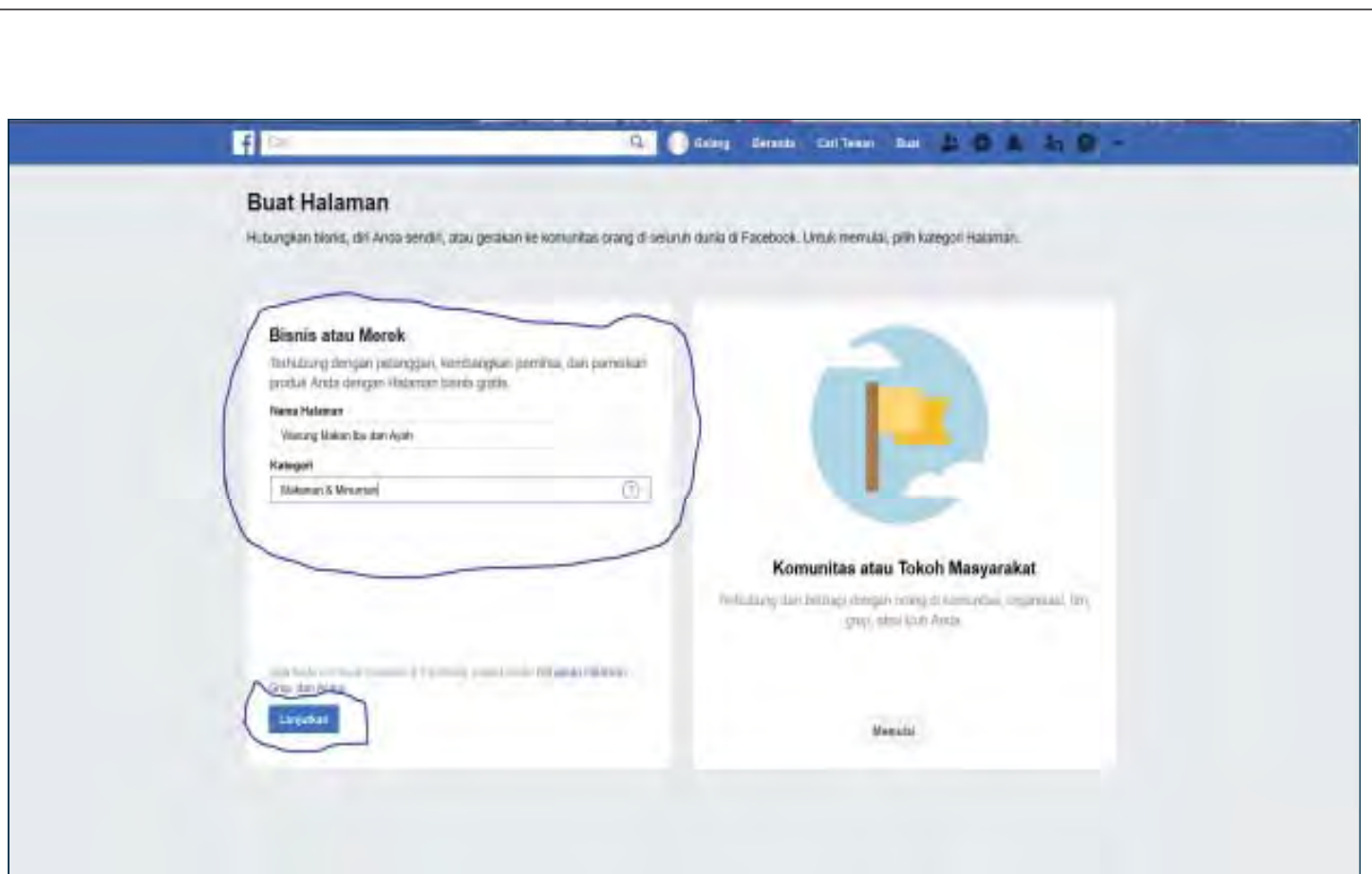
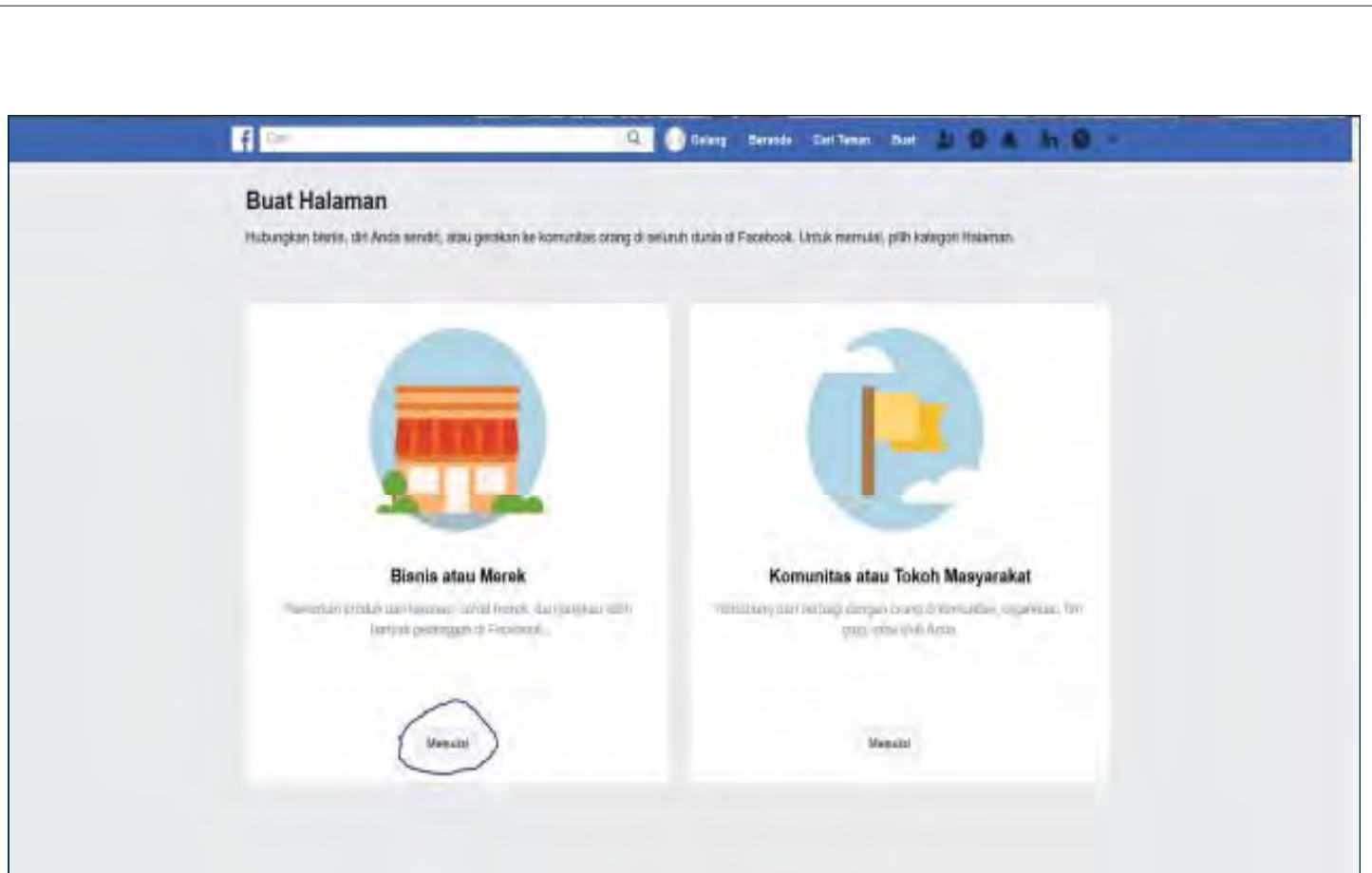
Facebook : 120 juta Jiwa atau 44.94% (2019), **Instagram** : 56 juta atau 20.97% (2019) dan **WhatsApp**: 171 juta jiwa atau sekitar 64% (2019)

Penerapan Media Sosial dalam menjalankan Bisnis atau Usaha

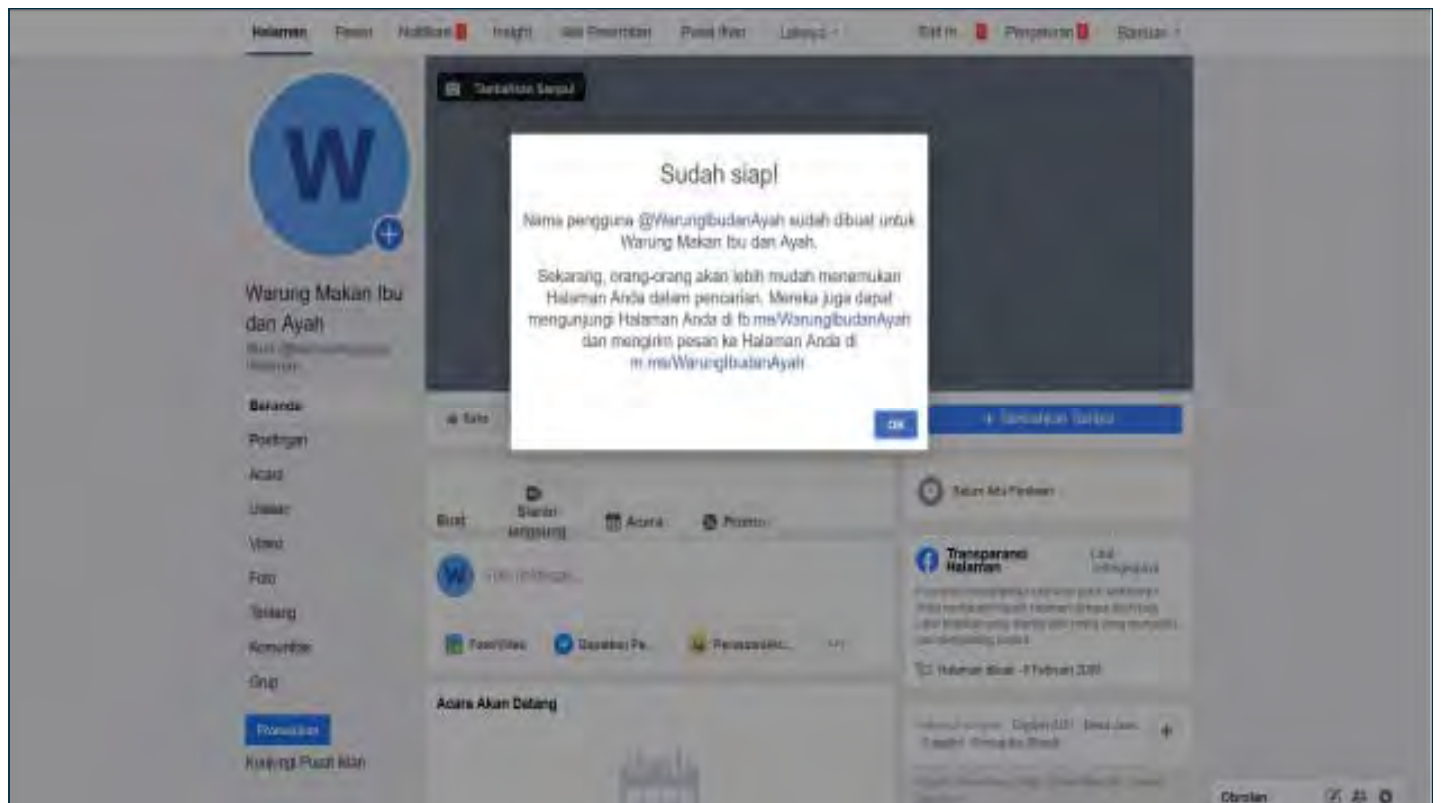
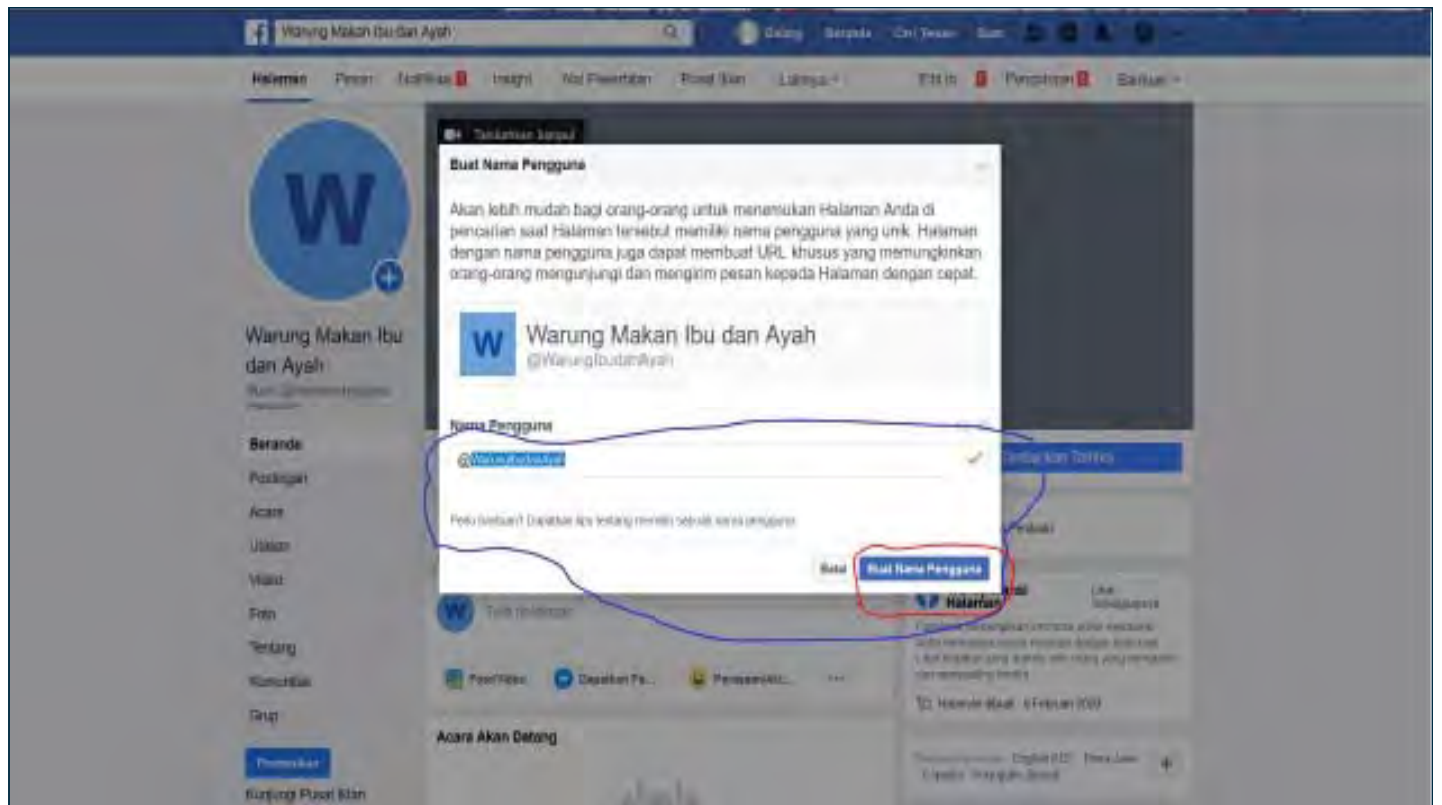
- Proses tawar menawar dapat dilakukan dengan mudah dan dimana saja.
- Dalam contoh kasus ketika pelanggan kesulitan dalam menemukan lokasi atau alamat tempat usaha, melalui layanan media sosial anda dapat membantu mereka menemukan lokasi anda.
- Menjangkau segala kalangan baik usia muda maupun tua dalam memasarkan produk anda.
- Menghemat biaya promosi

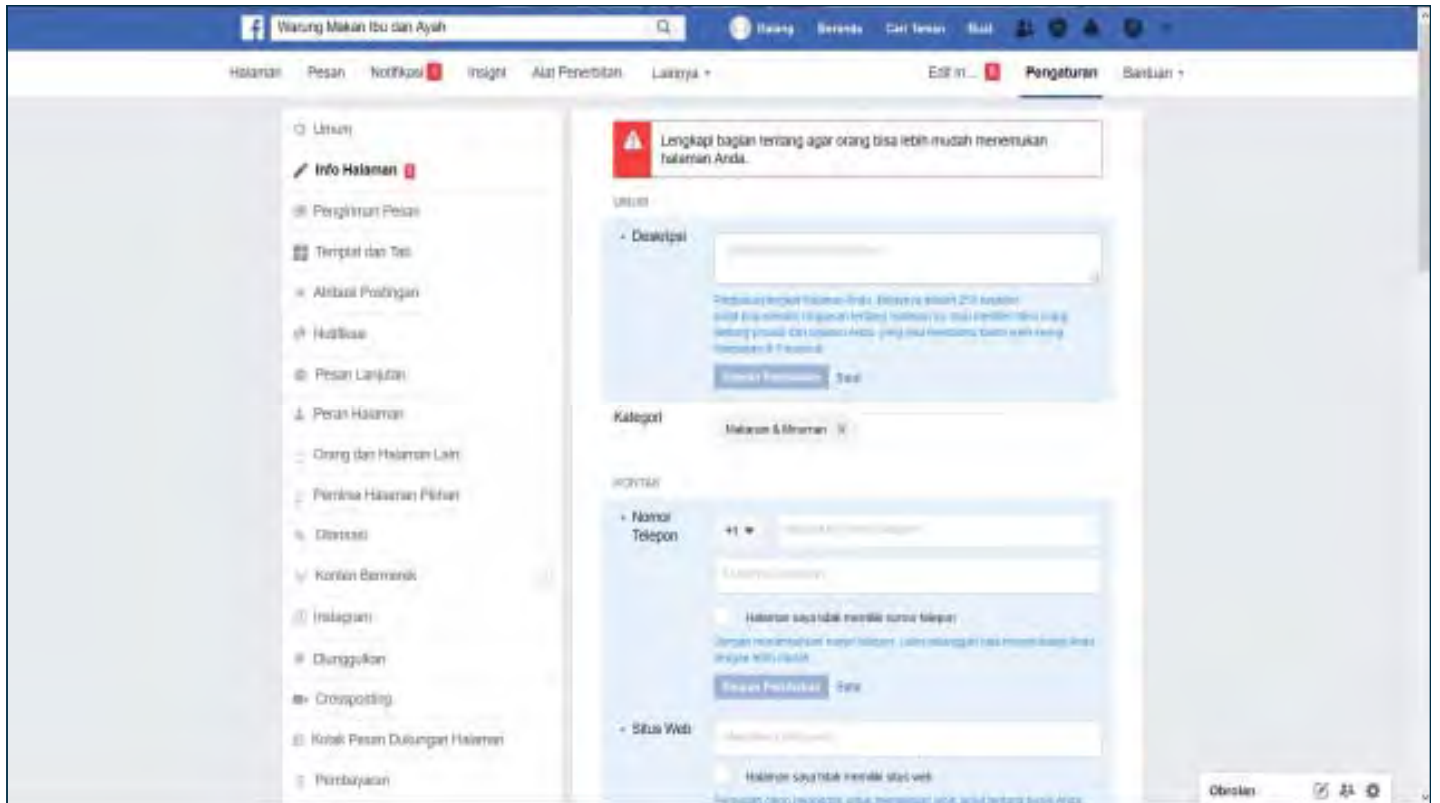












Tips dan Trik Sosial Media Marketing



Membuat click to chat

Sebagai contohnya, pengguna ingin membuat link untuk nomornya sendiri dengan nomor **081234567890**. Maka pengguna hanya perlu mengubah format sebelumnya menjadi URL **<https://wa.me/6285340933316>**

Dalam membuat TeskPesanURL, pengguna bisa menggunakan **%3A** menambahkan untuk tanda titik dua, **%0A** untuk enter, dan **%20** untuk spasi. Sebagai contohnya, penjual bisa menggunakan URL **<https://wa.me/6285340933316?text=Saya%20tertarik%20untuk%20membeli%20produk%20Anda>** untuk mengirim “Saya tertarik untuk membeli mobil Anda” ke 081234567890

Komunikasi Promosi



1. Lengkap dan Jelas
2. Disertai dengan No telpon yang dapat dihubungi
3. Mencantumkan nama usaha (warung, jasa dll)
4. Alamat yang dapat dikunjungi.
5. Harga produk

Komunikasi Promosi



1. Screen Capture Testimoni
2. Jangan menampilkan no HP konsumen (demi keamanan konsumen)
3. Save no konsumen, akan memudahkan anda untuk memberikan penawaran produk.

Komunikasi Promosi



1. Jika memungkinkan mintalah konsumen untuk memposting produk anda.
2. Jika memungkinkan mintalah konsumen untuk memotret dan memberikan komentar tentang rasa makanan anda.

Komunikasi Promosi

PROMO 8-9 FEBRUARI
2020
SANDAL-FLAT SHOES
100rb DAPAT 3
PASANG
PILIH MODEL SUKA
SUKA 😍
UKURAN 37-40

1. Jika ada penawaran paket promo, usahakan agar promo tersebut dibuat hanya untuk beberapa hari.
2. Postinglah promo setiap 2 atau 3 jam di FB atau Story WA.
3. Sebarkan ke nomor konsumen anda.

Komunikasi Promosi



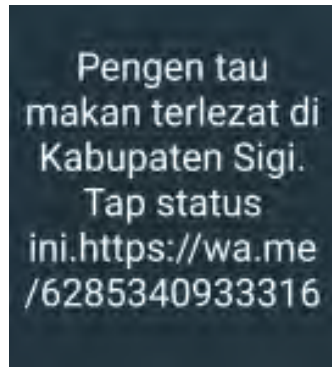
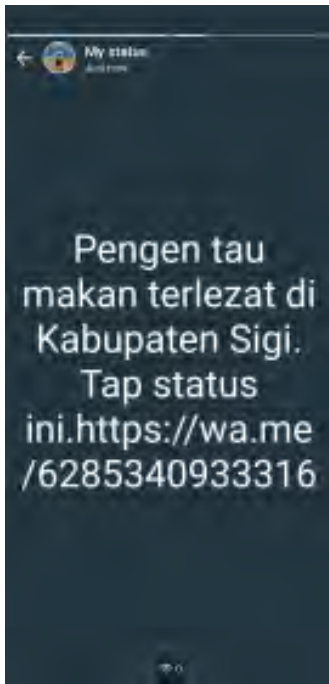
1. Untuk membuat caption atau informasi produk tulislah di note anda.
2. Pada note anda usahakan agar sudah tercantum informasi yang anda ingin anda informasikan.
3. Jangan lupa untuk memeriksa kembali Harga yang anda cantumkan.

Komunikasi Promosi



1. Cantumkan nama warung atau produk.
2. Screen Shoot
3. Jangan memperlihatkan nama konsumen atau nomor konsumen.
4. "Penting untuk mempromosikan kembali"

Komunikasi Promosi



1. Buat kalimat menarik
2. Copy link click to chat anda setelah kalimat yang anda buat
3. Lalu posting.
4. Alangkah baiknya jika memposting setiap 7-10 sekali