

Name of Giro555 Campaign	"Nederland helpt Sulawesi"
Reporting period	1 October 2018 – 31 September 2019
Name organisation	Penabulu Foundation
About us:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>• Community based disaster response Penabulu Foundation believes that the best approach in implementing disaster response programs in Indonesia is based on understanding and centering on affected communities. A holistic understanding of local cultural, social, economic and environmental aspects and contexts will ensure local wisdom and wisdom are maintained and strengthened, which in turn is expected to be able to strengthen community resilience in the face of potential long-term disasters</p> <p>• A bridge for multi-party Penabulu facilitates and brings together, coordinates the multi-party: donors, other humanitarian agencies working at the site, volunteers, the private sector, local government and affected communities in every disaster response activity</p> <p>• Community-centered Penabulu ensures that every disaster response activity begins with "<i>Padiatapa</i>", and all activity plans are designed and agreed by the affected communities and are aimed to meet the community's needs</p> <p>• Capacity building Penabulu realizes that capacity building is one of the main approaches in disaster risk reduction, through reducing the level of disaster vulnerability and increasing social, economic and disaster response management capacity</p> <p>• Resource Sharing Penabulu places live-in assistants in affected villages, supports the construction of temporary shelter frameworks and shares resources with other humanitarian agencies working in the same place to support the rest</p> <p>• Maintaining Social Capital Penabulu respects the culture, institutions and social capital and local togetherness in every disaster response activity, tries not to damage it with the swift assistance available, and chooses the most appropriate type of aid distribution</p> <p>• Friendly with Nature Penabulu focuses on adapting potential disasters and the impacts of climate change</p> <p>• Livelihoods Recovery Penabulu will try to safeguard and encourage the economic recovery of affected communities after a disaster occurs as soon as possible through improving</p>

	<p>the value chain of local commodities, strengthening community business institutions and expanding market access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding of the Market System Penabulu considers the local market system in every disaster response activity as the basis for choosing the type of intervention and places the local market as a node for logistics and resource mobilization during the emergency response period
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthquake and Tsunami Emergency Response in Aceh 2005 - 2009. Activities were carried out in Leupung sub-district, Aceh Besar, with activities including: support for hygiene kits, clean water supply and improvement of clean water installations, disaster resilient village planning and strengthening capacity of local institutional Panglima Laot. • Earthquake Emergency Response in Lombok period July - September 2018. Activities have been carried out in the village of Salut, North Lombok, with activities including: temporary shelter, emergency schools, bamboo musholla, school equipment, logistics distribution, and facilitation of planning for permanent residential design develop
Total amount received from SHO/Giro555 (in €):	€ 100,000 (IDR. 1,636,100,000)
Total actual expenditure on provision of aid till 30 September 2019:	€ 97,492 (IDR. 1,595,066,421)
which is XX% of total amount received from SHO/Giro555	97%

Programmes and results

Shelter
<p>Meeting the minimum basic needs of affected communities is the aim of the program to intervene in 4 target villages.</p> <p>Emergency response activities were carried out in 2 sub-district locations, namely Kulawi Sub-district (Boladangko village and Tangkulowi village) and Dolo Sub-district (Jono village and Wisolo Village), Both sub-districts have a very severe impact due to the earthquake and liquefaction. The selection of activities in the shelter sector is based on actual needs and current condition. During construction activities, all communities voluntarily working together. The following is a list of shelter sector activities and number of beneficiaries in the two target sub-district.</p> <p>South Dolo Jono village:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building the frame of temporary shelter: 51 packages (51 HH, 184 people) • Distributing electrical equipment: 49 packages (49 HH, 138 people) • Installing wooden chairs and speaker: 45 wooden benches and 1 unit sound system (152 HH, 504 people)

South Dolo sub-district, Wisolo village:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building the temporary church: 1 temporary church (111 HH, 358 people) 	
Kulawi sub-district, Boladangko village:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distributing carpentry equipment: 80 packages (136 HH, 513 people) • Renovating the permanent mosque: 1 unit (53 HH, 171 people) 	
Kulawi sub-district, Tangkulowi village:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distributing carpentry equipment: 80 packages (108 HH, 378 people) • Building the permanent mosque: 1 unit (25 HH, 78 people) 	
Results till Sept 30, 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All religious residents in the 4 target villages can access the place of worship • 51 household in Jono village live in the temporary shelter. • 160 carpentry equipment were distributed and 244 HH in both Boladangko and Tangkulowi village can use the carpentry equipment to accelerate construction of their temporary shelter
Expenditures on shelter till Sept 30, 2019	€ 15,466 (IDR. 253,040,400)

Nutrition	
<p>During the emergency response phase, children nutrition is one of the basic needs that must be met. Distribution of nutritious food packages for children age 1-8 years become the main activity in sector nutrition. The following is a list of nutrition sector activities and number of beneficiaries in the two target sub-district.</p> <p>South Dolo sub-district and Kulawi sub-district:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distributing healthy nutrient food <p>Number of beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Dolo sub-district, Jono village: 50 children • South Dolo sub-district, Wisolo village: 50 children • Kulawi sub-district, Boladangko village: 50 children • Kulawi sub-district, Tangkulowi village: 50 children 	
Results till Sept 30, 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200 children age 1-8 years, pregnant and lactating mothers received healthy nutrient food
Expenditures on shelter till Sept 30, 2019	€ 1,121 (IDR. 18,337,900)

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)	
<p>Support for sanitation construction in the form of emergency communal toilets (shower room, laundry room and latrine) - known as MCK, building clean water reservoirs and piping for clean water distribution are the activities for WASH sector. Coordination with the village government and community regarding the collection of data on community needs for communal toilets and clean water is the basis for selecting the location of these activities. Community voluntarily working together to build those facilities in their village while program supports the materials needed. The following is a list of WASH sector activities and number of beneficiaries in the two target sub-district.</p> <p>South Dolo sub-district, Jono village:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building communal toilets, consists of 3 rooms (shower room, laundry room and latrine): 	

<p>5 units (38 HH, 135 people)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building water storage tanks and install water distribution's pipe: 2 units (160 HH, 536 people) <p>South Dolo sub-district, Wisolo village:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building communal toilets, consists of 3 rooms (shower room, laundry room and latrine): 5 units (42 HH, 154 people) • Building water storage tanks and install water distribution's pipe: 3 units (189 HH, 642 people) <p>Kulawi sub-district, Boladangko village:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building public facilities toilets, consists of 2 rooms (shower room, latrine): 5 units (69 HH, 276 people) • Building household latrine: 5 units (5 HH, 13 people) • Building water storage tanks and install water distribution's pipe: 3 units (116 HH, 393 people) <p>Kulawi sub-district, Tangkulowi village:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building public facility toilets, consists of 2 rooms (shower room, latrine): 1 units (25 HH, 78 people) • Building communal toilet, consists of 3 rooms (shower room, wash rooms, latrine): 1 units (9 HH, 26 people) • Support building materials for household latrines: 18 units (18 HH, 66 people) • Building water storage tanks and installing water distribution's pipe: 2 units (76 HH, 248 people) 	
Results till Sept 30, 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17 communal latrine rooms, 17 communal shower rooms, 11 communal laundry rooms and 23 household latrine rooms have been build, totally 68 rooms that provide MCK services has been build • 748 people have access to MCK (shower room, laundry room and latrine) services • 10 water storage tanks was built and water distribution'pipe from water storage tanks to household was installed • 1730 have acces to clean water
Expenditures on WASH till Sept 30, 2019	€ 7,704 (IDR. 126,043,750)

Non Food Item	
<p>Children are the most vulnerable group in aftermath of disaster. Based on data from needs assessments, number of children in each village, coordination with the village government and with the local preschool and kindergarten management, program decided to build child-friendly room. Child-friendly room will be function as a place for temporary learning center. Preserved bamboo is the main material for child-friendly space. The following is a list of Non Food Item sector activities and number of beneficiaries in the two target sub-district.</p> <p>South Dolo sub-district and Kulawi sub-district:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building child-friendly room: 4 units (1 unit for each village) • Distributing play equipment and stationery set (wooden puzzles, crayon, coloring book, ball, etc): 40 units (10 units for each village) <p>Number of beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Dolo sub-district, Jono village: 13 people, 49 children • South Dolo sub-district, Wisolo village: 7 people, 35 children • Kulawi sub-district, Boladangko village: 5 people, 58 children • Kulawi sub-district, Tangkulowi village: 3 people, 25 children 	
Results till Sept 30, 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 units of child-friendly room have been build

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 167 children have a temporary learning space room that is supported by learning materials/supplies
Expenditures on Livelihood & household security till Sept 30 2019	€ 13,016 (IDR 212,958,300)
Livelihood	
<p>Rapid Analysisi Market</p> <p>Market system analysis activities in South Dolo sub-district and Kulawi sub-district has been identified the supply chain situations of important commodities post-disaster that focus on household food needs, shelter and local commodities. RAM identified that 10 days to 1 month after the disaster, the farmers/planters have returned to their fields/plantations.</p> <p>One of the local commodities of Jono Village that can be an alternative income for the people of Jono Village is corn. Currently corn famers of Jono village sells commodity corn in the form of dried corn pipil and milled dry corn. The obstacle faced by corn farmers of Jono village is the lack of a corn sheller and corn milling machine in Jono village. Therefore, they have to go to other village to access that machines. The existence of a corn sheller machine and a corn milling machine in Jono village will contribute to increasing the income of corn farmers in Jono village.</p> <p>Based on field studies that have been carried out, copra commodity in Wisolo village, South Dolo sub-district produces quite large production, which is 205 tons per year from 60 ha of copra coconut plantation land. Agricultural tools that can help the processing of copra are copra picking tools.</p> <p>Wisolo village also has the potential for local commodities such as bananas. So far, banana production is only sold in the form of fruit, not in the form of other banana preparations such as banana chips which actually have a higher selling price. Based on these conditions, the program decided to provide 1 set of tools to produce banana chips. The following is a list of Livelihood sector activies and list of beneficiaries in the one target sub-district:</p> <p>South Dolo sub-district, Jono village:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distributing corn sheller machine and corn milling machine: 1 unit of each machine (<i>60 people</i>) • Conduct Rapid Analysisi Market (RAM) <p>South Dolo sub-district, Wisolo village:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distributing copra picking tools: 50 units (<i>50 people</i>) • Distributing of banana slicing machine, deep fryer machine, spinner machine, plastic packaging press machine: 1 unit of each machine (<i>40 people</i>) • Conduct Rapid Analysisi Market (RAM) 	
Results till Sept 30, 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 corn farmers in Jono village have access to corn sheller machine and corn milling machine • 50 copra farmers in Wisolo village received copra picking tools • 40 female have access to deep fryer machine, spinner machine, plastic packaging press machine • Total 150 households have access to production tools in preparation for long-term economic opportunities • Data generated by RAM can be used to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of early humanity actions. It was taken to ensure the survival of the community affected, specifically to protect food security and livelihoods of affected community
Expenditures on education till September 30 2019	€ 25,268 (IDR. 413,409,346)

Disaster Management

Program invited the community and village and sub-district governments to develop a community-based disaster risk reduction framework. This activity includes the preparation of indicative disaster response maps, SOPs for community-based disaster risk management and supported by the preparation of disaster risk management modules based on local community wisdom. In each implementation, the Program will carry out routine coordination with parties such as the Regency Government, Sub-district Government, and BPBD. The following is a list of Disaster Management sector activities and list of beneficiaries in the one target sub-district:

South Dolo sub-district and Kulawi sub-district:

- Designing a disaster indicative map
- Developing SOP on community based disaster risk management
- Developing Disaster Risk Management modules based on local community wisdom

Number of beneficiaries:

- South Dolo sub-district, Jono village: 212 HH, 710 people
- South Dolo sub-district, Wisolo village: 334 HH, 1100 people
- Kulawi sub-district, Boladangko village: 177 HH, 587 people
- Kulawi sub-district, Tangkulowi village: 126 HH, 399 people

Results till September 30, 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster indicative map has been developed • SOP on community based disaster risk management has been developed • Disaster Risk Management module based on local community wisdom has been developed • All government village and residents village have access to those documents
Expenditures on disaster management till Sept 30, 2019	€ 3,134 (IDR. 51,277,100)

Program management support (PMS)

Program is set up by conducting an assessment to determine the location of the intervention that will be the focus area. Then after intervention's area was chosen, program put one village organizer – known as community organizer to lived in the village which became the focus area, conducting community organizing activities, encouraging the community to have the ability to organize incoming aid and to have the ability to plan their village development after the earthquake and tsunami disaster. The stages of organizing carried out by our community organizer are as follows:

- Compiling village baseline data by profiling the village and helping village government produce village population data in aftermath of disaster.
- Conducting needs assessment according to the real needs of the community
- Distributing aid by encouraging the community to have the ability to manage aid and encouraging the community to participatively design and build their own infrastructure that will be built
- Conducting coordination between institutions by coordinating with the government, from the village level to the regency and province level and coordinating with fellow aid agencies / donors to synchronize assistance so it does not overlap.
- Conducting monitoring and evaluating by periodic monitoring to ensure the assistance we provide is on target and does not cause conflict in the community

Type of costs reported as Program Management Support (PMS):

- Coordinator and staff honorarium
- Office rent
- Electricity, internet, communication, water
- Stationery and publication
- Internal coordination cost
- Monitoring and evaluating
- Regional transportation (Jakarta-Palu)
- Vehicle and gasoline
- LCD and printer purchase

Expenditures on PMS till September 30, 2019	€ 31,782 (IDR. 519.999,625)
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Challenges and restrictions

- There are aid agencies that enter Jono Village carrying the concept of providing work wages in village recovery. Providing work wages has an impact on the destruction of the mutual cooperation system that has been built in Jono Village. So the Program coordinate
- with the relevant institutions explained the characteristics of the village community so that the relevant institutions did not use the wage system in Jono Village
- Torrent water assistance from other institutions for the provision of clean water has not been able to meet the needs of the community, so jealousy between the citizens arises in the pattern of water utilization. In response to this matter, the ICCO-Penabulu coordinates with the Village Government and the community. The program encourages clean water pipelines, namely repairing water reservoirs and distribution channels for clean water so that the water needs of rural communities are fulfilled.
- There is a lot of aid agencies village which is difficult to cooperate in efforts to restore Tangkulowi Village. The program to conducts intensive coordination with relevant institutions so that post-disaster recovery activities can be carried out in synergy.

Exit programmes

- Penabulu Foundation has submitted all assistance in the form of buildings / infrastructure to each village government so that the assistance can be managed and maintained by the village government and utilized by the entire community.
- All assets are accompanied by an official report on the delivery of goods from Penabulu Foundation to the village government (record of transfer).
- Some village assets originating from Penabulu Foundation are managed by a management appointed through the agreement of the entire village community, such as mosques, temporary churches, water reservoirs, child friendly rooms and livelihood supporting tools (corn processing machines, corn flour machines, 1 set of banana processing machine).

Human Interest Story

BETTER DATA, MAKE US BETTER



“After the disaster, we just realized how important a data is, because with our good data, it is easier to communicate with institutions that have desire to help. The results of data improvements made by Penabulu Foundation together with the village government and youth, currently also used by several other institutions in implementing the programs of each institution, such as ADRA, CWS, Pusaka Indonesia, CRS, YEU, YKMI, GKI, Smart Indonesia. In fact, the data can be submitted to sub-districts and provinces to improve existing data,” said Hezfrianto (38 years), Jono village leader

(Photo Title: Hezfrianto, taken by Hendrik)

The earthquake and liquefaction that struck Palu City, Sigi Regency and Donggala Regency on September 28, 2018 resulted in fatalities and damage to infrastructure. Jono Village, South Dolo Sub-District, Sigi Regency, Central Sulawesi is one of them.

During the emergency response phase, a common step carried out by humanitarian agencies in the affected location is the data collection. Data is a reference for anyone; both the village government and humanitarian agencies to determine what actions should be taken.

On the third week after the earthquake, Penabulu together with ICCO Cooperation also conducted rapid data collection in Jono Village by identifying the number of people affected, the number of damaged buildings and what the community's needs were related to meeting their basic needs.

The method used by Penabulu in conducting data collection is quite unique. While many humanitarian agencies do their data collection independently, Penabulu actually does it by involving local resources in this case the affected community to conduct data collection.

From the basic data obtained from the local village government, Penabulu along with 4 locals consisting of 3 young people and 1 housewife, conducted data verification directly to the affected location using data collection forms and GPS. The items presented in the form contain the name of the hamlet, name of the population, gender, age classification, classification of the level of damage to the house and the coordinates of the location of the house. This is done by Penabulu as a process of learning and empowering affected communities. Penabulu believes that the affected community is a community that is efficient and has concern for others.

From this process, the 4 locals involved were not only able to collect data but also were able to present it in a simple format that was easily understood by other parties. In the process of presenting data, Penabulu provides direct training to 4 locals in inputting data using a computer. As a result, the data can be presented in Excel format that can easily understood by all parties.

With this approach, then many humanitarian agencies responded immediately to whatever needs were needed by the people of Jono Village, and the recovery process after the earthquake in Jono Village was faster compared to other villages in Sigi Regency.

Currently, the Jono Village government has issued a policy so that the data distributed to other parties who want to help Jono Village are data compiled by Penabulu and 4 of its citizens. And this data has been used by many parties such as ADRA, CWS, Pusaka Indonesia, CRS, YEU, YKMI, GKI and Indonesia Smart.

B Specific questions (please report about results with Kerk in Actie/ICCO donations only and report cumulative since the start of the appeal)

Partner Organisation	: Penabulu Foundation	Reporting period	: 1 October 2018 - 30 September 2019
Project Title	: Penabulu – SHO Sulawesi	Approved SHO Fund	: € 100,000 (IDR. 1,636,100,000)

Profile Target Group and Areas

No	Target Area	Age/ Gender									
		0-5 Years		6-18 Years		19-65 Years		Above 65 Years		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Jono village, South Dolo sub-district	38	29	83	98	231	198	15	18	367	343
2	Wisolo village, South Dolo sub-district	54	64	135	132	336	329	24	26	549	551
3	Boladangko village, Kulawi sub-district	17	20	74	61	178	172	27	38	296	291
4	Tangkulowi village, Kulawi sub-district	24	12	47	32	127	123	15	19	213	186

Performance Matrix

(1) Result Agreement	(2) Initial Target	(3) Reached Target	(4) Deviation	(5) Justification	(6) Lessons Learned
Cluster: Shelters and Protection					
<p>Outcome: 200 household live in temporary shelters</p> <p>Output: 200 household will received temporary shelters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200 household will received temporary shelters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 51 household received frame of temporary shelters • 49 HH received packages of electrical equipment • 1 permanent mosque has been build • 1 permanent mosque has been renovated • 160 packages of carpentry equipment have been distributed • 45 units wooden benches and 1 unit sound system have been distributed 	<p style="text-align: center;">+</p>	<p>1. Based on the identification of the current condition of the field situation. The Program Team has analyzed the need to build suitable temporary shelters to be used for a long time. With substantial costs, the average need reaches ± 8 million and above per occupancy. Seeing the large cost of building shelters, program changed the approach to aid assistance from communal-based activities to being family-based</p> <p>The proposed support intervention approach will be carried out by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing roles with other aid agencies that are in the same village intervention in the construction of temporary shelter • Organizing the community to utilize waste material that is suitable for use, such as wood from non productive coconut trees for temporary shelter buildings • The program does not change the output targets and beneficiaries. Changes in the approach to assistance are only focused in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of the current condition of the field situation is needed to avoid providing assistance that is no longer a necessity for the community • Regular coordination with the village government and other aid agencies can help identify community needs that have not been met • Synergizing with other aid agencies can produce

(1) Result Agreement	(2) Initial Target	(3) Reached Target	(4) Deviation	(5) Justification	(6) Lessons Learned
				<p>the form of more strategic things such as Shelter construction framework, lighting tools and carpentry equipment for the construction of shelters</p> <p>2. In the initial proposal, the construction of places of worship was one part of the activities of the construction of shelters</p>	<p>maximum assistance to the community as a final result</p>
<u>Cluster: Nutrition</u>					
<p>Outcome: 400 hundreds babies, toddlers, pregnant and lactating mothers received healthy nutrient food</p> <p>Output: Healthy nutrient food distributed to 400 hundreds babies, toddlers, pregnant and lactating mothers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy nutrient food distributed to 400 hundreds babies, toddlers, pregnant and lactating mothers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200 hundreds children age 1-10 years, pregnant and lactating mothers years received healthy nutrient food 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of babies, toddlers, pregnant and lactating mothers did not correspond to the relatively small number of them per village. 	-

(1) Result Agreement	(2) Initial Target	(3) Reached Target	(4) Deviation	(5) Justification	(6) Lessons Learned
Cluster: WASH					
<p>Outcome: 400 people get access to sanitation in their camp</p> <p>Output: 30 sanitation build in IDPs camp</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 sanitation build in IDPs camp 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17 communal latrine rooms, 17 communal shower rooms, 11 communal laundry rooms and 23 household latrine rooms have been build, totally 68 rooms that provide MCK services has been build • 748 people have access to MCK (shower room, laundry room and latrine) services • 10 water storage tanks was built and water distribution pipe from water storage tanks to household was installed 	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current situation in 3 villages (Tangkolawi, Boladangku and Jono), the community has now left the emergency post heading for their home site. The need for communal public toilets in emergency posts is not the needs of affected communities. Exceptions to Wisolo Village Post 2 and 3, affected communities still live in emergency posts. But, in the mentioned posts there are sufficient MCK units. Seeing these conditions, the Program made changes to the location of the construction site which was initially transferred to the location of the emergency post in public facilities such as churches, prayer rooms, schools and children's play rooms. • During the emergency response period, there have been aid agencies that have helped procuring water toren as the supply of clean water in the emergency post. Since the affected community has gradually returned to their home sites, making water needs increasingly large from communal to household-based. While the condition of the water channel to the village was damaged by the earthquake. 	

(1) Result Agreement	(2) Initial Target	(3) Reached Target	(4) Deviation	(5) Justification	(6) Lessons Learned
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1730 have access to clean water 		<p>Due to the considerable needs (household-based) with the condition of the water pipeline to the village that is damaged. So the Program will change the intervention approach from the torn to be diverted to the repair of water pipelines. Thus the impact felt by the community will be greater, especially in increasing the number of potential beneficiaries from the re-functioning of clean water fulfillment facilities</p>	
Cluster: Non Food Item					
<p>Outcome: 400 children have space to learn and play</p> <p>Output: 40 emergency space for children to learn and play is running in IDPs camp</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40 emergency space for children to learn and play is running in IDPs camp 40 units of play equipment and stationery sets (color pencils, crayons, etc.) distributed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 child-friendly integrated space has been built 167 children have a temporary learning space room that is supported by learning materials/supplies 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The construction of 10 indoor emergency spaces for children's learning and play did not correspond to the relatively small number of children per village. From the baseline data there are the number of children in each target village as follows: Tangkulowi Village : 25 children Boladangku Village : 58 children Wisolo Village : 35 children Jono Village : 49 children The program change aid interventions in the form of developing child-friendly integrated areas, namely building learning and playing 	

(1) Result Agreement	(2) Initial Target	(3) Reached Target	(4) Deviation	(5) Justification	(6) Lessons Learned
				<p>areas for children with a minimum area of 500 - 1,000 m². Inside it consists of 3 indoor rooms for children's play for early age and kindergarten as well as the posyandu room.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to the target villages, child-friendly integrated spaces will have a wider impact in facilitating children in other villages. 	
Cluster: Emergency Livelihood					
<p>Outcome: 100 people are able to start fulfilling their income sources</p> <p>Output: 100 people receive the production tools for continuing their livelihoods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 production tools distributed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 57 production tools has been distributed Totally 150 households have access to production tools in preparation for long-term economic opportunities Rapid Analysis Market result can be usefull to increase the 	+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the local commodities of Jono Village that can be an alternative income for the people of Jono Village is corn. Currently corn famers of Jono village sells commodity corn in the form of dried corn pipil and milled dry corn. The obstacle faced by corn farmers of Jono village is the lack of a corn sheller and corn milling machine in Jono village. Therefore, they have to go to other village to access that machines. The existence of a corn sheller machine and a corn milling machine in Jono village will contribute to increasing the income of corn farmers in Jono village. Based on field studies that have been carried out, copra commodity in Wisolo village, South Dolo sub-district produces quite large 	

(1) Result Agreement	(2) Initial Target	(3) Reached Target	(4) Deviation	(5) Justification	(6) Lessons Learned
		effectiveness and efficiency of actions early humanity was taken to ensure the survival of the community affected, specifically to protect food security and livelihoods of affected community		<p>production, which is 205 tons per year from 60 ha of copra coconut plantation land. Agricultural tools that can help the processing of copra are copra picking tools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wisolo village also has the potential for local commodities such as bananas. So far, banana production is only sold in the form of fruit, not in the form of other banana preparations such as banana chips which actually have a higher selling price. Based on these conditions, the program decided to provide 1 set of tools to produce banana chips 	
<u>Cluster: Disaster Management</u>					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster indicative map has been developed • SOP on community based disaster risk management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster indicative map has been developed • SOP on community based disaster risk management has been developed 			

(1) Result Agreement	(2) Initial Target	(3) Reached Target	(4) Deviation	(5) Justification	(6) Lessons Learned
	<p>has been developed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster Risk Management module based on local community wisdom has been developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster Risk Management module based on local community wisdom has been developed • All government village and residents village have access to those documents 			