

ANNUAL REPORT



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

INDONESIA

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in 178 countries. For more information: www.ifrc.org

Appeal No. 01.33/2002; Appeal target: CHF 2,059,101; Appeal coverage: 76%

Overall analysis of the programme w

An archipelago of 18,000 islands covering some 5,000 km, Indonesia is a nation plagued by poverty and ethnic, religious and political unrest. Its population of approximately 230 million people, the fourth largest in the world, is 87 per cent Muslim, predominately rural, and made up of numerous ethnic groups.

Three years on from the democratic elections of 1999, Indonesia's economic outlook remains uncertain. The current growth rate of three per cent holds no prospect of reducing unemployment, which at a reported 40 million, is dramatically high. Meanwhile, average basic wages remain low and the country's under-utilised industrial capacity continues to decline with shrinking demand from global business. Since the start of the economic crisis in 1997, poverty has been on the increase. According to statistics, by the end of 1998 about 49.5 million people, more than 24 per cent of the Indonesian population, were living below the poverty line, with many more on the margin. Poverty related vulnerability therefore continues to be high throughout the country. Malnutrition and exposure to diseases is widespread, and large numbers of people have no access to basic health care and education.

Indonesia is also one of the world's most disaster prone countries, located at the friction points of three continental tectonic plates, the starting point of earthquakes and tsunamis. Added to this, the country lies along the so-called 'belt of fire' - a zone comprising 128 active volcanoes. This ill-fated combination of earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, droughts, forest fires, and floods combined with large scale ecological exploitation has taken a significant human and economic toll on the country and its people.

During 2002, natural disasters ranging from floods and earthquakes to drought and volcanic eruptions placed the Indonesian Red Cross - Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI) - in a challenging situation. Seasonal rains in the country's largest island of Java in February led to severe flooding, claiming 150 lives and displacing a further 150,000 people.

The past year has also seen several areas of Indonesia in a state of prolonged conflict - from secession in Aceh, Irian Jaya, to ethnic and/or religious strife in Maluku, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan and Sulawesi. As a result, population movements placed tremendous pressure on PMI to deal with the

needs of more than 1.3 million internally displaced persons in 14 different provinces, including more than 53,000 East Timorese in West Timor.

In August/September, as new immigration laws took effect in Malaysia, more than 100,000 migrant workers returned to Indonesia. Tens of thousands of these returnees, stranded in border-towns scattered across Kalimantan and Sumatra, were assisted by PMI. The high level of unrest stemming from secessionist, ethnic and religious differences, found the Federation working in close coordination with the ICRC as it responded to the same events.

In October, a bomb attack in Bali claimed more than 200 victims, most of them foreign tourists. The incident reinforced the urgent need for Satgana (basic disaster management) teams in all disaster prone areas of the country. Specific focus on strengthening management capacity at all levels has been intensified, as has the formulation of strategies for chapter and branch development in disaster prone areas. By the end of 2002 more than 60 Satgana teams had been organised and trained throughout the country.

This reporting period has seen continued development in the Federation's position in Indonesia. The facilitator role of the delegation became increasingly important as three new partners - the Australian, Danish and Netherlands Red Cross Societies - started bilateral projects with PMI. In November 2002, the Federation signed a status agreement with the Indonesian government, a major achievement after three years of negotiation. The Federation's role as coordinator/facilitator for all national societies operating in Indonesia was highlighted in the agreement.

The main goal of the Federation in Indonesia has been to build the capacity of PMI in four core areas: humanitarian values, disaster preparedness, disaster response, and health and care in the community. The objectives for 2002 have been revised to better reflect the capacity of the national society. With the Federation delegation in Indonesia fully staffed for the first time, delegates have been working closely with their respective PMI counterparts. The stability at staff level has had a significant impact on the Federation's ability to provide sufficient technical support to PMI. Using the national society's 1999-2004 strategic plan, the Federation has provided support to key programmes, thus enabling PMI to provide better quality services to the people of Indonesia.

As a whole, funding for Federation programmes in 2002 was realistic. Both the organisational development and health and care programmes, however, suffered setbacks – the former received little interest from donors and the latter lost of its biggest contribution towards the end of the year.

Disaster Response/Preparedness w

The Federation has committed to continue supporting PMI in its role within the national disaster plan, and aims to strengthen further the national society's disaster preparedness capacity at all levels. Under its 2002/2003 disaster preparedness programme, the Federation aims to enable PMI to organise for and respond to disasters and conflicts, with minimal external assistance.

During 2002 more than 60 branches of PMI responded to emergency situations caused by natural or man-made events; some 150,000 victims received support through disaster response operations. The 15 most disaster-prone chapters have been involved in coordinating assistance and providing additional resources, either on their own or from national headquarters. Twelve new Satgana teams have also been trained and equipped. Operations such as the Bali bomb attack in October, reinforced the need for trained Satgana teams in all disaster-prone areas.

Achievements

1. From January to March, the Jakarta chapter of PMI, together with five branches, assisted over 8,000 families in and around the capital city affected by floods. Five mobile emergency units and 300 volunteers provided rescue, evacuation, health and relief distribution services.
2. Floods and landslides caused severe disasters in Bali as well as the east, west and central provinces of Java. The national society assisted more than 40,000 victims with rescue, evacuation and health services and distribution of food and non-food items.
3. Two Satgana teams assisted local government networks combat the haze that resulted from forest fires in West and Central Kalimantan in August/September. To reduce the vulnerability of the more than 20,000 people living in affected sites, PMI conducted public awareness campaigns, distributed face masks and medicines for respiratory infections, and produced and distributed posters and leaflets with health awareness messages.
4. The national society assisted some 15,000 migrant workers in Nunukan, East Kalimantan, over a two-month period. It provided ambulance and health services, health education, food, medicines, and hygiene kits. During the operation, PMI national headquarters worked together with the East Kalimantan chapter and Tarakan branch.
5. PMI carried out a second food distribution exercise in Sampang Madura island, for 65,000 internally displaced persons awaiting repatriation to their place of origin.
6. PMI assisted more than 4,000 people in the remote Manokwari district of Papua over a two-month period following a massive (7.6 on the Richter scale) earthquake. Two Satgana teams helped manage two phases of the operation (emergency response and rehabilitation), initially providing food, cooking facilities, hygiene items, and plastic sheeting (for temporary shelter), sleeping mats, and primary medical care. Essential repair items, agricultural tools, fishing nets/lines were subsequently provided, thereby improving basic coping capacities.
7. More than 100 volunteers of the local Satgana team provided support in the hours and days that followed the Bali bomb attack in October. Volunteers provided first aid services, transferred casualties to hospital, supported medical personnel, controlled crowds, assisted with clean-up of affected sites, assisted medics/paramedics identify dead bodies, and contacted relatives of local (Indonesian) victims.
8. Throughout the year, PMI national headquarters has provided health-monitoring services (medical referrals and home visits) to 1,400 refugees.

Constraints

Communication and information sharing between key departments at PMI national headquarters and with chapters and branches, has been wanting. During emergencies, chapters and branches were sometimes repeatedly contacted for the same information by different departments. This lack of coordination stretched resources in the field, where often there was no focal reporting person. With the introduction of monthly departmental coordination meetings and the idea of assigning a reporting person to each branch, these issues are expected to gradually settle down.

Inadequate knowledge in conducting rapid assessments, together with logistical constraints (such as remote locations, lack of emergency storage and pre-positioned stocks), the lack of disaster response plans, and poor procurement and logistics processes, led to delays in emergency response operations.

Disaster Preparedness w

In 2000, the Federation established a task force to review PMI's disaster preparedness/response activities and help develop a future disaster management strategy for the society. The review acknowledged PMI's achievements in disaster response but found its capacity in disaster preparedness limited, often not adapted for local needs. The Indonesian delegation used recommendations of the review as the basis for the Federation's 2002/2003 appeal.

To this end, basic disaster management teams (Satgana) and a rapid response team (Khusus) have and will continue to be established at branch and national headquarter level, respectively. The teams are supported with standard equipment and ongoing, relevant training. Priority has also been given to the

development of regional emergency storage and pre-positioning of essential stocks. The disaster management division at headquarters will be re-structured, and key staff fully trained and supported through the changes.

A five-year community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) pilot project formulated by the Australian and Danish Red Cross, integrated a CBDP approach into PMI's disaster management activities (one of the suggestions of the review). This was done in close cooperation with the Federation and ICRC. The focus of the project has been to strengthen disaster preparedness/CBDP in the provinces of West Sumatra, Lampung and South Sulawesi by improving local mechanisms for coping with natural disasters (especially floods), at the initial stages. Twenty communities have been targeted. This management concept aims to 'harmonise' the Federation, ICRC and PNS support to PMI in overall disaster preparedness and response. Furthermore, the regional disaster management cooperation between all 11 national societies in South East Asia has played a major role in the programme, including the CBDP planning phase.

***Objective 1** Further improve the capacity for adequate and timely disaster response.*

Achievements

- Standardised logistics guidelines have been developed and are now ready for distribution.
- A joint logistics operation between PMI, the Federation and ICRC has been reviewed and the final draft of a memorandum of understanding (MoU) awaits consideration.
- A plan to keep non-food items (for a minimum of 500 families) in each of the strategic regional emergency storage sites of Jakarta, Padang and Makassar has been finalised. This was followed by a feasibility study and a vulnerability and capacity assessment, to assess the abilities of targeted PMI chapter and branches.
- Primary selection for members of team Khusus has been carried out and a training curriculum, based on PMI's latest disaster management working group meeting, outlined.
- Development of a disaster management communication network has been initiated between headquarters and disaster prone chapters; it works at a minimal level.
- A disaster management technical working committee has been formed and institutionalised in the national society.

Constraints

- Establishing regional emergency storage sites, sharing operational expenditure, and fundraising for specific activities are all new concepts to Red Cross chapters and branches.
- Inadequate personnel in the disaster management division, exacerbated when people were seconded to other programme areas during disasters, occasionally delayed planned activities.
- More commitment is required at all levels of the national society, if local initiatives are to succeed

***Objective 2** Strengthen disaster/conflict management capacity, in particular at headquarters' level.*

Achievements

- PMI has established links and regularly used the global disaster management information system (DMIS) website, an important means to keep the Red Cross Red Crescent community and other stakeholders updated of emergencies in the country. PMI has been one of the highest rated contributors to the system.
- Regional disaster management cooperation has been a high priority for PMI, with the society now a member of the South East Asia disaster management committee (DMC).
- As part of the regional disaster management network, PMI attended periodic regional DMC meetings in Bangkok, which has contributed to disaster management activities in Indonesia.
- Staff from PMI headquarters visited the Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC) to gain an overview of PNRC disaster management activities, specifically related to CBDP programmes.

Subsequently, a resource person from PNRC trained PMI staff and volunteers on successful interventions in the CBDP programme.

- A disaster management working group, providing technical expertise in disaster management policies and activities, has expanded to include heads of department at PMI (health, logistics, and human resources), and resource persons from disaster prone chapters and branches. Representatives from the Federation, ICRC and PNS also sit in the group. The following outcomes have been achieved by the group in 2002: revised version of disaster management guidelines and operations manual; reviewed and revised Satgana team training curriculum; outlined training curriculum (advance level) for team Khusus; draft framework of PMI DP/DR plan; and standard operational procedures for effective response to natural disasters and conflict.

Constraints

Frequent disasters and lack of support staff slowed down the division's regular activities, while the lack of teamwork within some PMI departments reduced the immediate effectiveness of DMIS as a tool.

Objective 3 Improve support for disaster/conflict prone branches' preparedness and response activities.

Achievements

- Ten Satgana teams (comprising 320 male and female volunteers) participated in one-week long basic disaster management courses in ten disaster prone areas throughout the country. This investment in skills development training proved its value on several occasions (already mentioned under disaster response section).
- To upgrade Satgana training facilities and first aid services, equipment (including mannequins and stretchers for first aid training and services) has been procured and distributed to 27 PMI chapters.
- One mobile emergency unit vehicle has been purchased and deployed to support Bandung and Sukabumi districts' emergency response activities.

Constraints

Due to security reasons (incidents of social unrest and micro-level disasters), some training courses had to be delayed and changes made to the areas selected for programme implementation.

Objective 4 Develop community based disaster/conflict preparedness projects (CBDP/CP) in two selected chapters and in one branch, each serving as a pilot project and as part of the development of an overall CBDP/CP programme.

Achievements

The CBDP pilot project fulfilled two specific objectives: strengthened PMI capacity and ensured timely assistance to victims of disasters; and enhanced capacity of communities to mitigate and respond to disasters.

Following an extensive (nine-month long) process, three PMI chapters have been selected for future CBDP interventions. A workshop to formulate the CBDP planning document was conducted with participation of PMI, PNS, the Federation and ICRC.

Constraints

Without clear support mechanisms and procedures in place, at all levels of PMI, sustainability of community-based activity has been difficult to maintain. Furthermore, to establish and implement such a programme, suitability of the host community in terms of willingness and community dynamics needs to be assessed

Humanitarian Values w

The goal of the programme has been to develop a high degree of visibility, credibility, cooperation and support for the Red Cross in Indonesia. Despite this, PMI's communication capacity remains a relatively low priority and its funding situation poor. The sole donor, Netherlands Red Cross, funded a communication workshop as well as printing of Red Cross leaflets and the 2003 PMI calendar.

***Objective 1** A strong and well- developed communications capacity of the Indonesian Red Cross.*

Achievements

- Ongoing dialogue between the Indonesia delegation and PMI leadership to encourage recognition of the communications department as part of the society's core services and structure.
- Technical hardware for PMI's public relations division, essential for a well-functioning communication department, has been procured.
- A communication workshop focusing on public relations (PR) policies and skills, has been conducted involving all PMI chapters in Semarang, Central Java. During the meeting a PR focal person was appointed for each of the 30 chapters.

Constraints

Development of a comprehensive communication strategy for PMI has been postponed due to the fact that PMI has not given priority to this achievement but rather focused on its overall strategies. Certain activities have been postponed due to the lack of funds.

***Objective 2** Expanded strategic links with local and international media to ensure sustained and high profile media coverage for the activities of the Federation and PMI, particularly in times of emergencies.*

Achievements

During the Jakarta floods in early 2002, local and international media covered the activities of PMI and the Federation. Links with media have since been set up and continue to expand.

***Objective 3** Heightened awareness of Red Cross Red Crescent activities and humanitarian values in Indonesia among key external stakeholders, including diplomatic missions, the corporate sector, the authorities, NGOs, INGOs and civil society.*

Achievements

- In its efforts to stimulate better-coordinated services and provide a better understanding of the Federation's role and activities in Indonesia, the delegation continued to develop links with key external partners, such as OCHA, Unicef, WFP, AUSAid, USAid and various embassies. Delegation staff also attended regular interagency meetings, seminars and briefings, and networked with foreign missions and potential donors.
- The Federation, PMI and ICRC have been holding regular coordination meetings, related to planning and training of communications and dissemination staff and volunteers. These meetings helped ensure activities within the Movement were not duplicated.

***Objective 4** Integration of communications components into all national programmes*

Achievements

None.

Constraints

Due to the limited human resources capacity of the PR department, other activities have been given priority during this period.

Health and Care w

Although PMI has an ongoing health and care programme, its effectiveness and capacity has been severely restricted because of the lack of funds. During the year, the Federation assisted where possible, with human and limited financial resources. The Netherlands Red Cross initiated a bilateral community based first aid (CBFA) and water and sanitation project, to be implemented in 2003.

There is no doubt that health needs in Indonesia, with many millions living below the poverty line, continue to be of major concern. Because of this, the health programme remains a top priority for PMI. If supported in future, it could have a measurable and profound impact on the needs of Indonesia's most vulnerable.

The programme received minimal financial support in 2002 (CHF 7,000 against a total budget of CHF 573,000); hence it has been impossible to meet the objectives as stated.

Capacity building and technical support

Goal PMI's health and social services and training divisions have adequate capacity to deliver effectively coordinated, sustainable and integrated health programmes according to PMI's strategic plan.

Objective 1 PMI has adequate human resource capacity to deliver health programmes according to the strategic plan.

Achievements

This has been one of the principle objectives considered by the Netherlands Red Cross in its proposal to develop a comprehensive CBFA and water and sanitation project in the country in 2003. During the past year, the Federation managed to support one PMI staff member (with a focus on CBFA and water and sanitation), using funds from the organisational development programme.

Constraints

No further initiatives have been possible due to the unavailability of funds.

Objective 2 PMI has adequate managerial and reporting systems.

Achievements

No specific activity has been carried out under this objective. However some practical advice and support has been provided on an ad hoc basis to the Netherlands bilateral programme.

Constraints

Current reporting and monitoring systems lack substance but remain a low priority for PMI because of the shortage of human resources.

Objective 3 PMI has adequate capacity to effectively coordinate all Red Cross health activities in Indonesia.

Achievements

The national society has maintained involvement in various national, regional and local liaison meetings and committees with both the government (in particular the Ministry of Health) and other health related organisations..

Constraints

No constraints have been experienced.

HIV/AIDS programme

Goal To reduce the impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic among women and youth.

Objective 1 Decrease HIV/AIDS-related discrimination and stigmatisation of PLWHA.

Achievements

PMI continued as an active member of the national body concerned with HIV/AIDS, and remained in regular contact with government agencies and various NGOs. The national society conducted a one-day advocacy/publicity workshop on HIV/AIDS for board members and local (Jakarta) branch volunteers on World Red Cross Red Crescent Day. It also organised a publicity event (in the form of kite flying) on World AIDS Day, attended by large numbers of the general public. Two representatives from PMI participated in the HIV/AIDS conference in Barcelona in July.

Constraints

Limited funding dictated the number and type of activities PMI participated in and organised.

Objective 2 Reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS among youth and women by providing information

Achievements

Well-designed education programmes targeted at youth and women are available in PMI. Support from Australia Red Cross enabled some of these programmes to be conducted for a small number of volunteers. Potential exists to expand the programme.

Constraints

As previously stated, lack of financial support has prevented programme implementation.

Objective 3 Ensure sufficient support for HIV/AIDS work within PMI.

Achievements

The HIV/AIDS programme has been fully supported by the board of PMI, with a strong advocate in its chairman. During the year some chapters took the initiative to promote HIV/AIDS awareness in their local area.

Constraints

Lack of funds hampered the national society's ability to produce adequate materials effectively to promote HIV/AIDS awareness among its membership.

Objective 4 Establish a coordination mechanism and network with other government and non-government institutions to strengthen support for the HIV/AIDS programme.

Achievements

PMI is a member of the National HIV/AIDS Commission, through which it has links to other HIV/AIDS related organisations in the country.

Constraints

No constraints experienced under this objective

Community based first aid

Goal To reduce the impact of accidents and the incidence of the most important preventable diseases in target communities.

***Objective 1** Reduced risk behaviour of target community members and increased coping mechanisms to deal with daily emergencies and common diseases through an effective CBFA programme.*

Achievements

During the year, Singapore Red Cross completed a bilateral construction programme in Lampung and intends to use a similar model in another chapter. The Tarakan project has been completed and is now maintained by the local branch, supported by the East Kalimantan chapter. As mentioned earlier, in 2003 the Netherlands Red Cross will focus on the CBFA programme.

A comprehensive CBFA reference manual has been produced for branches.

Constraints

The CBFA programme has great potential to impact on the most vulnerable, and remains a priority for PMI. However, lack of human resources within the Indonesia delegation and PMI, combined with the lack of funding, has frustrated its expansion.

***Objective 2** PMI headquarters staff and chapter and branch staff have adequate capacity to implement a national CBFA programme.*

Achievements

The Australian and Danish Red Cross CBFA project design team provided training to health division staff on project management and assessment techniques; however it has been insufficient to ensure staff implementation of a national CBFA programme.

Constraints

No concrete or practical steps have been taken due to the lack of financial resources. In future, the capacity of PMI staff should be addressed through the Netherlands Red Cross bilateral programme.

Organisational Development w

Compared with 2001, the past year has been one of significant activity for PMI. The national society started to 'awaken' and, through a series of management workshops involving participants from all 30 chapters and some 60 branches, has come to a common understanding of its mission and vision. With this also came a stronger sense of unity. Added interest in PMI programmes from various PNSs has also given recognition to the national society's potential.

There has been a healthy increase in the number of PMI chapters and branches considered 'well functioning'. Furthermore, 30 chapters and over 70 branches incorporated the objectives of PMI's strategic plan into their annual business plans.

Organisational strengthening has been evident through PMI's improved computer network systems (commissioned at PMI headquarters) and improved human resources. Enhanced computer systems led to both better internal communications as well as improved access to the outside world. Red Cross management training has led to greater understanding of roles and functions and, in some cases, to improved practices such as staff recruitment.

In 2003, progress should be consolidated further through the improvement of financial management, further enhancements of communications system between chapters and headquarters, and focus on branch and sub-branch structures.

***Objective 1** PMI has developed better application and implementation strategies for core programmes through a supportive working relationship. To achieve this the Federation has promoted and strengthened strategic guidance and consolidated technical advice to the PMI leadership and*

management for their organisational development process by emphasising good governance, improving management skills and capacities at headquarters and chapter level.

Achievements

The number of Red Cross chapters and branches considered 'well functioning' (based on criteria outlined by PMI) increased by 41 per cent during 2002. Management workshops, which provided focus on PMI's mission and vision as well as its national policies and practices, partly contributed to the increase. Guidelines for Red Cross statutes have been distributed to all levels of PMI, clarified through a series of chapter visits (during statutory annual assemblies) by PMI and the Federation. The guidelines also formed the basis of discussion during 'orientation' programmes for board members.

Financial resource development took high priority in 2002, and will continue to do so in 2003. Office managers from all 30 chapters attended a one-week training workshop, focused on administrative and financial procedures. The workshop further clarified the office manager's role within chapter management. Courses on management skills training for national office staff have also commenced. The lack of in-house, inter-divisional coordination has been addressed through the initiation of regular coordination meetings and a team-building workshop.

Constraints

Lack of coordination between national office divisions, coupled with busy work schedules, at times hindered programme implementation. The relationship between governance and management needs to be further addressed, as 'management' decisions are often delayed because of board involvement in the approval process.

Objective 2 *By December 2002, all levels of PMI are familiar with the PMI five-year strategic development plan, and use it as a base for the development, planning and implementation of programme activities.*

Achievements

Presentation and discussion of the PMI five-year strategic plan has been integral to all management and orientation workshops. Every Red Cross chapter visit has been an opportunity to reiterate adherence to the objectives and to incorporate them into annual business plans. The result is that all chapters and branches are now familiar with the plan and its requirements. A half-term review of the plan has been conducted to ensure the organisation remains on track, to achieve its goals by 2004.

Constraints

No real constraints have been experienced, save for the need of chapters to clarify practical steps to achieve objectives and goals in the five-year plan.

Objective 3 *Three chapters (East Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan and the Malukus) and five provincial branches (one each from the Kalimantan chapters and two from the Malukus plus Sampang branch) with experience of Federation supported activities have increased management capacity which can be used as a model for comprehensive chapter and branch development.*

Achievements

Changes have been made to Red Cross chapters and branches originally targeted for participation, based on greater interest by PNSs in PMI's health and CBDP programmes. Those now involved are Central Sulawesi and South Sumatra chapters, along with three to four branches within their jurisdiction. Meanwhile branches in West Kalimantan and West Java are focused on CBFA and water and sanitation programmes, sponsored and driven by the Australian, Danish and Netherlands Red Cross Societies respectively. All programmes contain a capacity building element for all levels of PMI.

Constraints

The above changes have been endorsed because of limited funding available via the Federation appeal as well as interest from PNS in the society's programmes. Full support has been provided PNS to develop programme proposals and to ensure a common capacity building approach.

Regional Cooperation w

Collaboration between the Indonesia delegation and the Bangkok regional office continued to be strong and fruitful, with PMI staff encouraged to participate in various regional workshops, seminars and meetings. During both the preparation and implementation phase of the partnership meeting in March, cooperation between PMI, the regional delegation and the Indonesia delegation was excellent.

During Indonesia's many natural disasters in 2002, cooperation with, and support from, the regional delegation has been outstanding.

Coordination and Management w

The Federation delegation, established in Indonesia in 1998, aims to assist and empower the country's most vulnerable groups thus complementing the efforts of PMI. It has achieved this by strengthening the national society and supporting its activities, in close cooperation with other stakeholders at country, regional and international level. Historically, support from the Federation to PMI has concentrated on management issues, assistance to major disaster response events, assessment missions, and presenting PMI as a capable and credible partner to funding agencies. In 1999, PMI announced its five-year strategic development plan. Since then, increased support has been given to the process, dissemination and implementation of the priorities outlined in the Federation appeal.

In 2002, the Federation delegation was adequately staffed for the first time - with a head of delegation, and delegates leading the organisational development and disaster management programmes. Locally recruited personnel include a finance/reporting officer, office manager and three drivers.

Through teamwork with PMI, ICRC and the regional delegation, the Indonesia delegation's seeks to effectively and efficiently deliver its humanitarian mission.

***Objective 1** Federation supported programmes and operations in Indonesia are well coordinated and soundly managed; the core programmes receive high quality technical support.*

Achievements

With the exception of a health delegate, all positions in the delegation have been filled. Together with skilled local staff, familiar with Federation strategies and new directions, the delegation had the capacity to fulfill its programme objectives.

Constraints

Other than support from the Swedish, Norwegian and Netherlands Red Cross Societies, the delegation encountered problems attracting funds for the programme described in the annual appeal.

***Objective 2** Heightened public awareness and profile for the Federation and Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in Indonesia, particularly in advocacy for disaster preparedness and HIV/AIDS.*

Achievements

Technical delegates and the head of delegation participated in and represented the delegation at various government meetings and conferences. Several meetings were held with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to discuss the status agreement between the Federation and the Republic of Indonesia. To further solidify the process, the Federation's secretary general together with the country head of delegation visited the Indonesian vice-president and the minister of foreign affairs. The agreement was signed in Jakarta in November 2002.

In March 2002, PMI hosted a partnership meeting and a meeting of South East Asia Red Cross Red Crescent secretaries-general in Jakarta. The Indonesia delegation supported PMI prepare for and run the meetings, attended by 75 participants from 25 national societies. In November PMI and the Federation delegation organised a second 'mini' partnership meeting attended by all donor societies.

Constraints

No constraints have been experienced. This objective does not need specific funding, but has always been and will continue to be an ongoing and extremely important part of the delegation's work.

Objective 3 A comprehensive, well-negotiated and manageable Cooperation Agreement Strategy is in place.

Achievements

Together with partners Danish and Australian Red Cross, PMI conducted a bilateral CDBP project that included an element of capacity building. The Netherlands Red Cross and PMI conducted a health evaluation, with the view of establishing a future bilateral programme, and also carried out an assessment of projects in West Kalimantan and West Java. These activities were coordinated and facilitated by the Federation, together with ICRC.

All Red Cross Red Crescent partners operating in Indonesia have been involved in development of a Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS), coordinated by the Federation delegation. The CAS will outline parameters required for structured coordination between PMI and its partners, complemented by a MoU defining the role of each partner. The first draft has been presented to all partners, at the mini partnership meeting in November.

Constraints

None have been experienced.

Objective 4 Sound delegation systems for finances, administration and human resource management are in place.

Achievements

The delegation's financial management continues to comply with Federation standards. Delegates and local staff attended various regional and international workshops that helped encourage personal growth as well as team building.

A trainee delegate, on a six-month attachment from Norway, worked with the delegation from May to end November, helping with both the CAS and Federation 2003/2004 appeal process.

The head of delegation ensured administrative support to delegates, their teams and to Federation supported programmes and operations.

Security measures for the delegation were increased and put into effect as and when the situation in the country deteriorated.

Constraints

Some CHF 200,000 pledged towards the organisational development programme in early 2002 were by September withdrawn, sending the programme into deficit.

Objective 5 Effective consolidated planning, budgeting, funding and reporting systems in line with agreed programmes and donors are being implemented.

Achievements

In close cooperation with PMI, the delegation drafted the Federation's appeal 2003/2004 based on a review of the society's strategy 1999-2005. The PMI plan of action for the next two years was used as part of this process. Federation programme proposals have been produced in line with the Federation national society development strategy and Strategy 2010, in consultation with PMI.

Constraints

None have been experienced.

Conclusion

With the establishment of a fully staffed delegation, attention has been focused on implementation of as many of the planned objectives under the 2002 appeal as possible. Consolidation of the relationship between the Federation and PMI continues, together with the objective of building a strong team within the delegation. Interest from new donors to support PMI has been positive, but largely for disaster preparedness programmes. The Indonesia delegation has started developing a partnership agreement for all stakeholders, with the first draft introduced at the Jakarta partnership meeting mid-November.

Achieving status and recognition as the Federation in Indonesia was a priority task for the delegation in 2002. Endorsement of the status agreement with the Indonesian government in November has been a huge step forward.

The period in review has seen an enhanced relationship with ICRC and the growing complementary approach of both working as a Movement and tackling the humanitarian needs of Indonesia. With new partners coming in, cooperation with stakeholders in 2002 has been extremely important.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME SUPPORT IN 2002

| Programme Category based on S 2010 | Individual programmes / projects under each programme category | Current or anticipated Federation partners/ donors for 2002 |
|--|---|--|
| 1. Disaster Preparedness | 1. Capacity building 2. Disaster preparedness 3. Delegate support | 1. Netherlands and Japanese RC 2. Japanese, Swedish, Norwegian and Austrian Red Cross 3. Finnish and Swedish RC |
| 2. Disaster Response | 1. Floods (February) 2. Papua earthquake (October) | 1. AUSAid, French Embassy, USAid Japanese RC 2. Swedish, Danish, Japanese and Australian Red Cross. OCHA, Netherlands Embassy, AUSAid, New Zealand embassy and PT Freeport (organisation) |
| 3. Humanitarian Values | 1. Information seminar 2. Red Cross publications | 1. Netherlands RC 2. Netherlands RC |
| 4. Health and Care in the community | 1. Water/sanitation programme in Tarakan, East Kalimantan 2. HIV/AIDS | 1. Netherlands RC 2. Netherlands RC |
| 5 Organisational and Resource Development | 1. Capacity building. 2. Delegate support 3. Orientation of board members | 1. Norwegian, Swedish Netherlands R C 2. New Zealand RC 3. Netherlands and Norwegian RC |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| | 4. Management workshops (three local and one regional) | 4. Norwegian RC |
| | 5. Development of annual business plan | 5. Netherlands RC |
| | 6. Computer support for national headquarters and five chapters | 6. Swedish RC |
| | 7. Support to selected branches | 7. Swedish RC |
| 6. Coordination and Management | Federation coordination and management | Swedish, Norwegian and Netherlands Red Cross Societies |

For further details please contact:

- *Indonesia Delegation: Ole Johan Hauge, Head of Delegation; Tel: +62 21 791 91 841; Fax: +62 21 791 80 905; mobile: +62 811 824 859; email: ifrcid07@ifrc.org*
- *In Bangkok: Juergen Weyand, Regional Head of Delegation; Tel. + 662 661 69 33 and Fax: + 662 661 6937; email: ifrcth23@ifrc.org*
- *In Geneva: Charles Eldred-Evans/Sandra Rosner, Phone: 41 22 730 4320/4456; Fax: 41 22 733 03 95; email: <eldred@ifrc.org> or <rosner@ifrc.org>*

All International Federation Operations seek to adhere to the Code of Conduct and are committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. For further information concerning Federation operations in this or other countries, please access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Interim report | |
| Annual report | X |
| Final report | |

Appeal No & title: 01.33/2002 Indonesia

Period: year 2002

Project(s): PID001, 005, 160, 301, 401

Currency: CHF

I - CONSOLIDATED RESPONSE TO APPEAL

| FUNDING | CASH | | KIND & SERVICES | | TOTAL INCOME |
|---|------------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Contributions | Comments | Goods/Services | Personnel | |
| Appeal budget | 2,059,101 | | | | |
| less | | | | | |
| Cash brought forward | 640,849 | | | | |
| TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT | 1,418,252 | | | | |
| Contributions from Donors | | | | | |
| Donor - Unidentified (D000) | 957 | | | | 957 |
| Japanese Red Cross (DNJP) | 101,196 | | | | 101,196 |
| Netherlands Govt.via Netherlands RC (DGNL) | 113,109 | | | | 113,109 |
| Netherlands Red Cross (DNNL) | 29,526 | | | | 29,526 |
| Norwegian Govt.via Norcross Grant No (DGNNO1) | 135,336 | | | | 135,336 |
| Norwegian Govt.via Norwegian Red Cro (DGNNO) | -8,236 | | | | -8,236 |
| Norwegian Red Cross (DNN01) | 15,037 | | | | 15,037 |
| Singapore Red Cross (DNSG) | -589 | | | | -589 |
| Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross # (DGNSE1) | 137,025 | | | | 137,025 |
| Swedish Red Cross- #01 (DNSE01) | 24,180 | | | | 24,180 |
| FINLAND | | | | 20,534 | 20,534 |
| NEW ZEALAND | | | | 59,959 | 59,959 |
| NORWAY | | | | 59,959 | 59,959 |
| TOTAL | 547,541 | | | 140,452 | 687,993 |

II - Balance of funds

| | |
|-------------------|----------|
| OPENING | 640,849 |
| CASH INCOME Rcv'd | 547,541 |
| CASH EXPENDITURE | -928,230 |
| | ----- |
| CASH BALANCE | 260,160 |

Appeal No & title: 01.33/2002 Indonesia

Period: year 2002

Project(s): PID001, 005, 160, 301, 401

Currency: CHF

III - Budget analysis / Breakdown of expenditures

| Description | APPEAL Budget | CASH Expenditures | KIND & SERVICES | | TOTAL Expenditures | Variance |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| | | | Goods/services | Personnel | | |
| <u>SUPPLIES</u> | | | | | | |
| Shelter & Construction | 39,136 | | | | | 39,136 |
| Clothing & Textiles | 12,409 | | | | | 12,409 |
| Food & Seeds | 13,364 | | | | | 13,364 |
| Water & sanitation | 80,229 | | | | | 80,229 |
| Medical & First Aid | 5,819 | | | | | 5,819 |
| Teaching materials | | 58,716 | | | 58,716 | -58,716 |
| Utensils & Tools | 9,545 | | | | | 9,545 |
| Other relief supplies | 40,133 | 94,014 | | | 94,014 | -53,881 |
| Sub-Total | 200,635 | 152,731 | | | 152,731 | 47,905 |
| <u>CAPITAL EXPENSES</u> | | | | | | |
| Land & Buildings | | | | | | |
| Vehicles | 79,946 | 58,928 | | | 58,928 | 21,018 |
| Computers & Telecom equip. | 15,932 | 58,841 | | | 58,841 | -42,910 |
| Medical equipment | | 6,491 | | | 6,491 | -6,491 |
| Other capital expenditures | 34,863 | 3,414 | | | 3,414 | 31,450 |
| Sub-Total | 130,741 | 127,674 | | | 127,674 | 3,067 |
| <u>TRANSPORT & STORAGE</u> | 85,612 | 16,899 | | | 16,899 | 68,713 |
| Sub-Total | 85,612 | 16,899 | | | 16,899 | 68,713 |
| <u>PERSONNEL</u> | | | | | | |
| Personnel (delegates) | 409,113 | 245,937 | | 140,452 | 386,389 | 22,724 |
| Personnel (national staff) | 131,158 | 35,959 | | | 35,959 | 95,199 |
| Sub-Total | 540,271 | 281,896 | | 140,452 | 422,348 | 117,923 |
| <u>GENERAL & ADMINISTRATION</u> | | | | | | |
| Assessment/Monitoring/experts | 19,925 | 2,214 | | | 2,214 | 17,711 |
| Travel & related expenses | 98,320 | 63,905 | | | 63,905 | 34,414 |
| Information expenses | 20,829 | 41,169 | | | 41,169 | -20,340 |
| Admin./general expenses | 152,984 | 5,508 | | | 5,508 | 147,476 |
| External workshops & Seminars | 583,284 | 133,943 | | | 133,943 | 449,340 |
| Sub-Total | 875,342 | 246,740 | | | 246,740 | 628,602 |
| <u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u> | | | | | | |
| Programme management | 138,845 | 62,583 | | | 62,583 | 76,261 |
| Technical services | 41,563 | 18,738 | | | 18,738 | 22,825 |
| Professional services | 46,093 | 20,786 | | | 20,786 | 25,307 |
| Sub-Total | 226,500 | 102,107 | | | 102,107 | 124,393 |
| Operational provisions | | 184 | | | 184 | -184 |
| Transfers to National Societies | | | | | | |
| TOTAL BUDGET | 2,059,101 | 928,230 | | 140,452 | 1,068,682 | 990,419 |