

Annual report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Indonesia

Appeal No. MAAID002

30 April 2010

This report covers the period
1 January to 31 December 2009



Indonesian Red Cross (Palang Merah Indonesia – PMI) responded immediately to two major earthquakes that struck off the west coast of Sumatra on 30 September and 1 October 2009, with emergency relief supplies. (Fauzan Ijazah/Palang Merah Indonesia)

In brief

Programme purpose: The programme supports the institutional capacity building of the Indonesian Red Cross (*Palang Merah Indonesia/PMI*) and facilitates a coordinated approach of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (the Movement) in supporting PMI's programmes in Indonesia.

Programme summary: The year 2009 was crucial for PMI as the National Society formulated its five-year strategy for the period of 2010-2014, revised its statutes and, at the PMI General Assembly in December, elected a new central board. Progress in institutional development as well as programme implementation slowed down, due to the above time-consuming efforts.

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) started the process of coordinating and mapping the support of partner national societies, particularly in terms of capacity building and organizational development. This effort helped PMI in managing the support and efficient use of available resources.

The year saw various achievements in programme implementation, partnership as well as policy changes. The disaster management programme focused on building capacity of PMI in terms of human resources as well as availability of systems, prepositioned relief items, and funding to ensure timely response in times of disaster. During this period, previous capacity building efforts were put to the test as earthquakes struck West Java and West Sumatra in September.

Similarly, in health and water and sanitation sector, IFRC supported PMI in developing strategies to enable prompt response to mitigate impact of disasters, particularly in terms of water supply and sanitation. Additionally, preparedness and awareness programmes such as 'malaria hang up' and human pandemic preparedness (H2P) continued this year, aiming at reducing morbidity and mortality rate related to health risks. HIV/AIDS projects have been initiated with support from several partner national societies.

The highlight of the organizational development programme achievements is the successful fundraising of IDR 62 billion out of the targeted IDR 9 billion. Further capacity building efforts continued, albeit slowly, as the management was mainly focussing on the revision of statutes, formulation of the strategic plan and preparation of the General Assembly.

Efforts of raising PMI's image included the celebration of PMI's 64th anniversary disaster risk reduction activities. PMI's website was awarded the best website by a public relations coordination agency, and the Indonesian museum of records awarded established the most first aid posts during the Eid holiday season in September.

Financial situation: The total 2009 budget is CHF 2,468,086 (USD 2,386,639 or EUR 1,658,801), of which CHF 3,444,225 (140 per cent) was covered during the reporting period (including opening balance). Overall expenditure during the reporting period was CHF 1,920,639 or 78 per cent of the budget.

[Click here to go directly to the attached financial report.](#)

See also [Tsunami Emergency and Recovery Revised Plan and Budget 2005-2010](#) and [Yogyakarta Revised Plan of Action](#).

Our partners: The IFRC country office primarily supports the capacity building of the PMI; hence the main direct beneficiary is the PMI governance and management. With the phasing out of the tsunami programmes, some of the partner national societies such as the American, Australian, Canadian, French, German, Japanese, Spanish Red Cross and the Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China have started shifting some funding support to a longer-term development programme under PMI's five-year strategic plan.

Both the Danish and Netherlands Red Cross societies continue their support to the current programmes, most of which are derived from initiatives which have already started before the tsunami struck in 2004. PMI's relationship with technical departments continues to be strengthened, including the national agency for disaster management (*Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana/BNPB*), with which PMI has signed an agreement earlier this year. It also engaged in a partnership with Thomson Reuters Foundation and the US-based outsource company InSTEDD (Innovative Support to Emergencies, Diseases and Disasters), to develop an emergency information system to ensure effective communications with disaster affected people.

Context

Following peaceful nationwide legislative elections in April, which saw large gains for the party of the incumbent president, the presidential elections in July produced a strong win for the incumbent president, who defeated his erstwhile vice president and his predecessor. This highlighted Indonesia's maturing democracy as the country becomes more stable. The global economic recession has affected Indonesia, although, economists have been quick to point out, that there is increasing resilience in the Indonesian economy.

The prevalence of large disasters in Indonesia was emphasised yet again by earthquakes in West Java and West Sumatra in September. The national society, IFRC and PNS responded to both events, though on a greater scale for the latter. In both cases initial relief operations were followed by recovery programmes focusing on the provision of temporary shelters, based on the model developed in the 2006 Yogyakarta earthquake response programme. Cash transfers were made to community groups who managed the purchase of materials and allocation and construction of temporary shelters with support from PMI volunteers. Skills and capacities developed and lessons learned in the 2004 tsunami and Yogyakarta programmes were critical in enabling PMI, IFRC and PNS to quickly scale up for a large relief programme in West Sumatra that assisted more than 20,000 families and then begin a recovery programme centred on temporary shelter targeting 10,000 families.

Progress towards outcomes

Global Agenda Goal 1: Reduce the number of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters

Overall objective: The Indonesian Red Cross efficiently delivers emergency response and recovery assistance for communities affected by disaster and assists communities in building resilience and reducing vulnerabilities to disasters.

Expected outcome: Communities in Indonesia exposed to disaster recover faster and have fewer deaths and injuries

Achievements:

In 2009, PMI continued to be supported by IFRC to further analyse and identify ongoing potential threats and community vulnerabilities through multi-hazard contingency planning, disaster management, early warning, baseline data and logistics management trainings and workshops.

In order to help identify better ways to reduce community vulnerabilities and reduce negative impact on their livelihoods, PMI included more field staff and volunteers in many of these training programmes. Training-of-trainers and senior staff exercises helped to revitalise and motivate managers and identify competent field staff who could be clearly delegated specific emergency management tasks in new emergencies. This led to quicker deployment of staff in major disasters. An example of this was during the 30 September earthquake in West Sumatra where IFRC was able to quickly provide resources and technical assistance to PMI. The rapid deployment of essential equipment such as water treatment plants, logistics supplies, food, shelter and equipment for emergency medical assistance and care was made possible initially through locally prepositioned stocks, and competent technical and management staff.



June 2009: A CBAT of Rawa Buaya, Jakarta monitors the possibility of mosquito larva in a resident's bathroom. This activity runs every Friday in the community. After Red Cross volunteers carry out the risk reduction programme in several communities in high-risk areas, community volunteers follow up with their community members. This is one of the ongoing disaster risk reduction activities of Indonesian Red Cross (PMI).
(Photo: Cici Riesmasari/IFRC)

In collaboration with partner national societies, IFRC continued to support PMI with strategic training, drills and simulation programmes to test, better enhance and further build the National Society's internal capacity at central, chapter and branch level. In the last half of 2009 this capacity building was put to the test and proved to be a valuable investment for mobilizing skilled and professional staff, in the earthquakes in West Java and West Sumatra.

Through IFRC, PMI continued to build mechanisms and systems that ensured early and rapid access to family essentials immediately after a disaster has occurred. The ongoing build up of strategically located storage containers and warehouses helped to provide quicker access to urgent relief commodities and needs immediately after a disaster. In the first half of 2009, disaster preparedness containers were distributed to many locations around the country. As this activity continued, technical assistance and funds were provided to ensure that family kits were prepositioned once each location and storage facility was secure. A contingency funding mechanism was also generated to allow for immediate funds to be available and transferred, to ensure a quick and appropriate response, more organized deployment of human resources, and the mobilization of essential materials and equipment to occur in a timely manner.

In August, a joint PMI and IFRC logistics monitoring assessment was undertaken in all regional and central warehouses located in the country. The assessment identified key constraints, opportunities and capacity considerations. Results of this assessment were used to develop disaster preparedness container and warehouse management guidelines, which were then disseminated through a logistics training-of-trainers course. Trainers from this programme were subsequently deployed to various chapter offices to train chapter and branch staff on logistics. Ongoing discussions and training are intended to maximise this process and to develop an extensive logistics and warehouse management system.

An assortment of specialized volunteer training programmes were facilitated through the reporting period as a means to help build stronger team capacities and strengthen synergies across sectors and chapters. Many of the branch disaster response teams (SATGANA) started the process of developing branch contingency plans that considered both technical and programme needs and used learning from training programmes. Basic volunteer training is a pre-requisite before introduction of any specialized trainings such as SATGANA or integrated community-based risk reduction (ICBRR). Once the training is completed, SATGANA equipment is then procured and distributed. This process was a welcome factor during both the earthquake responses mentioned above, where hundreds of trained volunteers were sent to the disaster locations from several neighbouring provinces.

Funding was provided to PMI to help assess, equip and install key chapter and branch offices with essential equipment for monitoring, tracking and managing upcoming disasters. Radio and communication systems were provided to help ensure that communication between the disaster locations and external support offices were maintained. This helps to ensure regular updates, reporting and tracking options are constantly available even if

electricity is unavailable. Staff members have been trained to manage, maintain and operate this communication lifeline and to ensure that the systems are in accordance with national and international systems and operating procedures. In addition, other technical equipment such as loud speakers, sirens, reflective and protective clothing, safety materials, computers, printers, GPS and phones helped to reinforce the chapter and branch capacities to maintain readiness and responsiveness. One example of this was seen in the rehabilitated and extensive PMI radio communication network in Aceh, Nias, North Sumatra chapter offices and PMI headquarters.

The PMI worked closely with IFRC to strengthen community resiliency to face the many ongoing threats and disasters across the country. The ICBRR programmes helped to build early warning, preventative measures and small-scale risk reduction activities in many high-risk locations around the country including West Timor, Aceh, Central Java and West Sumatra. With IFRC's support, PMI played a critical role in helping to facilitate an interagency early warning training programme in Aceh and Medan as a means to develop a stronger network and system.

A series of training programmes were conducted during the year to develop trainers in ICBRR, hazard vulnerability capacity assessment (HVCA), risk mapping and community-based action team (CBAT) skills. Many coordination meetings were held during this period to clarify and streamline the conceptual framework for ICBRR and to take decisions on its approach implementation methodology. The collective funding support by IFRC and Movement partners for PMI helped train a large numbers of skilled volunteers, qualified disaster management trainers, programme staff and other resource people to effectively implement activities.

During the year, PMI continued its implementation of ICBRR programmes across the country. This participatory approach method put community as the backbone of the programme and participants were extensively involved in the planning, implementation, evaluation, and monitoring stages. As Indonesia is also very much influenced by changes in the ecological system, due to global warming and climate change, climate change issues were one of the main focus points of the national ICBRR programme, particularly in urban areas. An example was the ICBRR-climate change project in East Jakarta (Cawang and Bidara Cina) and West Jakarta (Kedaung Kaliangke; Rawa Buaya), in four communities prone to disasters, particularly climate change related disasters. The project was co-funded by IFRC and built on existing PMI structures, with the aim of strengthening capacities of vulnerable communities at risk to cope with disasters and to reduce their vulnerabilities to natural and man made hazards, including the negative impacts of climate change. Residents engaged in a series of community training (e.g. flood water evacuation management and mosquito observer cadre training), campaigns, and awareness raising activities (e.g. hygiene and sanitation promotion through community *betawi* traditional art performance) facilitated by PMI volunteers.

The ICBRR climate change projects produced some innovative features and case examples such as the inclusion of a micro-finance activity, as a risk transfer mechanism, and the inclusion of biophory activities. Risk reduction and early recovery activities of PMI have been orientated towards a build back better approach that encourages communities to consider making improved behavior and attitude adjustments as well as structural improvements to their homes, environment and neighborhoods. The lessons and examples have been and continue to be shared with disaster risk reduction platforms and forums.

In 2009, IFRC promoted PMI's participation in the global platform for disaster risk reduction and PMI has now become a strategic partner for raising awareness about disaster risk reduction at both national and global level. Many of their disaster risk reduction examples have been shared in Indonesia and this knowledge is expected to be disseminated at global platform discussions. The National Society participated in many national forums and discussions on topics that include international disaster response law, international humanitarian law, disaster risk reduction, early warning systems, temporary shelter and other interagency and government facilitated initiatives. Since its establishment in 2009, PMI has been actively involved in the rapid action force for disaster response (*Satuan Reaksi Cepat Penanggulangan Bencana*), which is led by the national disaster management agency BNPB. In line with this, PMI was and continues to be involved in all key divisions of the rapid action force response including rapid assessment, emergency field operations, emergency shelter, and volunteer mobilization.

In the areas of emergency response and risk reduction, IFRC has contributed toward PMI's role in disseminating information on humanitarian policy and planning. It continues to analyse and advocate that marginalized, excluded and those most vulnerable are not left exposed and susceptible to exploitation, neglect, mistreatment and abuse with particular emphasizes on the importance of gender equity and diversity.

During the year, IFRC continued to explore innovative ways of working with PMI in encouraging decision makers (including local and international government, community leaders, donors, and lenders) to embrace mitigation efforts in new policies and strategies in order to save more lives, improve livelihoods, and strengthen coping mechanisms, and to assist communities to quickly recover from ongoing disasters.

Global Agenda Goal 2: Reduce the number of deaths, injuries and impact from diseases and public health emergencies

Overall objective: The Indonesian Red Cross efficiently delivers public health emergency response for communities affected by disaster and assists communities in building resilience and reducing vulnerabilities to diseases.

Expected outcome: Communities in Indonesia have a reduced morbidity and mortality rate to common health risks and in times of emergency.

Achievements

The Icelandic Red Cross tsunami-related contribution, which was reallocated for this appeal, has provided a useful financial resource for IFRC's support to PMI's national water and sanitation efforts. The planned participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) training-of-trainers was successfully completed in 2009; a second event will take place in 2010. The trained participants from 16 chapters have gained the knowledge and expertise to train PHAST implementers in their respective geographical locations. Two water and sanitation emergency response team (ERT)¹ training courses and one sanitation in emergencies course will be held in 2010, along with one regional disaster response team (RDRT) course in water and sanitation to be covered by other funds. The 2009 RDRT water and sanitation training was held in Bandung, at the future water and sanitation training centre. The PMI water and sanitation ERT provided a well-set up venue for both the theory classes and practical exercises.



West Java, October 2009: Air medical teams reach communities affected by the earthquake in difficult access areas by chopper. Two Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) medical volunteers treat a community member for a head injury during their visit to this area. (Photo: Fauzan Ijazah/Canadian Red Cross)



October 2009: Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) distributes clean water to survivors of the Padang earthquake. (Photo: Fauzan Ijazah/Canadian Red Cross)

The Federation continued to support PMI in drafting a business plan for the water and sanitation training centre. The centre will benefit PMI West Java chapter as well as national headquarters in terms of providing a venue for training in water and sanitation as well as other disciplines. The warehouse ERT will be responsible for the centre that will be supported by the chapter as well as the PMI resources development division. Preliminary designs have been agreed upon for the centre, and a design consultant hired to finalize the designs, engineering specifications and terms of reference for recruitment of a contractor. The centre is expected to be completed by the end of 2010.

In 2009, the PMI water and sanitation strategy was finalized jointly by PMI, IFRC, ICRC and representatives of several partner national societies.

Malaria 'hang-up' project activities have been completed but the project has been extended until the end of June 2010 to allow for an end-line survey and an evaluation. In total, 587 village health volunteers in 70 villages have been trained and equipped to conduct door-to-door 'hang up' campaigns. All branches conducted three campaigns including public carnival and malaria-themed competitions in conjunction with Indonesia's Independence Day.

Nine PMI chapters were supported by IFRC to prepare funding proposals for future projects in prevention and anti-stigma and anti-discrimination campaigns. The national project proposal document

¹ PMI's version of the water and sanitation ER

and those from some of the chapters have been shared and, so far, the Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China has committed to providing financial support for three years towards the Bali chapter project.

The Red Cross peer educator training manual *Together We Can* (prepared for and used by the Caribbean national societies') was shared by IFRC with PMI chapters implementing the Netherlands Red Cross-supported HIV projects. Plans are underway to review feedback from both chapters and branches on the use of this methodology so that the manual can be re-edited, adapted and re-drafted to suit the Indonesian cultural and religious context.

Financial support was provided by IFRC for HIV activities at PMI national headquarters, including the salary of one staff and organizational and facilitation support to meetings including the annual PMI HIV coordination meeting in October. Valuable support was provided by the IFRC Southeast Asia regional HIV/AIDS delegate, through regular visits and active participation and facilitation at workshops and training courses.

Although the human pandemic preparedness (H2P) project was hampered by a slow recruitment process, PMI was able to accomplish most of its activities in 2009. National, regional and district level training modules have been finalized and trialled, and the planned IEC material (posters, leaflets, flipcharts etc.) were finalized and field tested. Two planned workshops were conducted by consultants to draft the H2P country plan and the business continuity plan, attended by partner national societies and international organizations. The "Who does what where" road map was developed by 26 national and international partners to ensure that responsibilities are delegated to the appropriate partner while preparing for, or in the event of, a pandemic outbreak.

Global Agenda Goal 3: Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.

Overall objective: PMI is a respected, efficient partner of community, civil society and the government in Indonesia in responding to the needs of the vulnerable.

Expected outcome: PMI is engaged in nationwide planning and coordinated delivery of appropriate services for vulnerable people in a resource and time efficient manner with stakeholders, i.e. in disaster preparedness/risk reduction, disaster response and public health emergencies.

Achievements

The year 2009 was the final year for the now-former PMI national governing board and of the previous PMI national strategic plan. Technical and financial support was provided by IFRC for many of the events and processes required to prepare the new strategic plan 2010-2014, ensure a smooth process for electing a new governing board, and revision of the PMI statutes to support key objectives. Support also aimed to promote comprehensive, organization-wide consultation.

Work to modernize core management competencies included support for the preparation, printing, socialization and training of PMI's new finance standard operating procedures, purchase of new IT equipment and training for finance division and internal audit staff. Late in the year, a long-planned, three-phase, human resource (HR) consultancy that will help PMI develop comprehensive, recruitment-to-retirement HR management policies, systems and standards, began. By the end of 2009, the initial HR audit was completed. It is hoped that this and further work in early 2010 will assist the PMI governing board in rationalisation of PMI national headquarters' structure and improved HR management.

Significant achievements in resource mobilization (RM) included the RM team generating some IDR54 billion (CHF6 million), or nearly 60 per cent for the West Java and West Sumatra earthquake response programmes and 40 per cent to cover routine PMI expenses. This compares to a figure of IDR300 million (CHF33,000) for 2008.

In the first half of 2009, the IFRC and PMI IT/telecom teams completed an IT/telecom needs assessment and have since purchased the hardware and software to meet the needs it identified. Software use and hardware maintenance training for PMI staff began in 2009 and will continue into 2010.

Technical and funding support was provided for the printing, publication and socialisation of PMI's new volunteer management guidelines. It also promoted global networking for PMI youth and volunteers in supporting delegations to attend the Solferino Gathering, the IFRC General Assembly, and a youth directors' forum in Lao PDR. In addition, the promotion of youth and volunteer participation in decision making at all levels of PMI was supported.

For an organization like PMI that aspires to operate in a unified and coordinated way throughout a vast country, regional and national coordination meetings and workshops are both important and expensive. Financial support was provided by IFRC for the annual chapter head of office coordination meeting, the PMI national work planning meeting, several national coordination meetings related to the new strategic plan and the process of revising PMI statutes, and a national OD meeting.

This reporting period has seen further development of an integrated approach to the capacity building of chapters and branches coordinated by the PMI national headquarters OD division but with emphasis on the participation of all divisions. The PMI national headquarters OD team held workshops in six chapters that have, or plan to have, programme partnerships with Red Cross Red Crescent national societies. In addition to technical support, IFRC provided financial support for the workshop in South East Sulawesi province so that the six branches that are not part of the Danish Red Cross-supported ICBRR programme, as well as the two that are, could attend.

The PMI youth and volunteer division, thanks to technical and financial support from IFRC, was well represented internationally in 2009. A PMI youth delegation participated in the Solferino Youth Gathering and then visited the IFRC secretariat in Geneva. Youth members, as well as PMI staff, attended the November youth directors meeting in Lao PDR and a youth representative, as well as the PMI national headquarters board member responsible for youth and volunteers, attended the IFRC General Assembly in Nairobi. The youth programme at PMI was further recognized by winning one of two international youth awards. In addition, IFRC supported work led by PMI national headquarters to develop mechanisms to promote greater volunteer and youth participation in decision making and improved peer-to-peer learning and support.

The readiness, dedication and commitment of thousands of PMI volunteers was clearly demonstrated in 2009 in the West Papua, West Java and West Sumatra earthquake response programmes in which volunteers from all over Indonesia constituted by far the largest element of the PMI response. In addition, PMI volunteers played a key role in many smaller emergency response actions throughout the country.



July 2009: Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) launches its outlet, called Friends of PMI. This event was conducted in a shopping mall in the capital city, Jakarta. This launch was followed by other events in other malls around the city. At this outlet, people can support the Red Cross by buying the merchandise and can also obtain information about the Red Cross from the volunteers at the outlet. (Photo: Mira Utami/Indonesian Red Cross)

In the allied area of communications, IFRC support for PMI included public relations and communications training, publication of the PMI magazine and *We Care HIV/AIDS* bulletins, PMI events to mark PMI's anniversary, volunteer day and Indonesian volunteer day. Technical and financial support for PMI work with Thomas Reuters Foundation in developing more effective approaches to communication with beneficiaries in emergency response programmes as well as further improvements to the content of PMI's new website at www.pmi.or.id was also provided by IFRC.

Challenges

National parliamentary and presidential elections were held in April and July 2009, respectively. During the three-month campaign period for both elections, PMI activity was reduced in order to safeguard the national society's neutrality. In addition, throughout the year, a great deal of effort and resources were directed to planning and implementation of the annual national planning meeting, the five yearly General Assembly, and the process of revising PMI's statutes and drafting the 2009- 2014 strategic plan.

- **Global Agenda Goal 4:** Promote respect for diversity and human dignity and reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion
- **Overall objective:** The Indonesian Red Cross is recognized as a reliable, trustworthy and impartial source of humanitarian assistance to vulnerable people.
- **Expected outcome:** Community and government support for PMI and its activities is increased and PMI is a highly esteemed and regularly consulted member of the Indonesian society.

Achievements

With IFRC support, PMI improved its homepage design at www.pmi.or.id. The website plays an important role in disseminating Red Cross Red Crescent's humanitarian values and, in particular, promotes PMI's works with communities throughout Indonesia. In recognition of this, PMI received an award under the 'best website' category from the Coordinating Agency of National Public Relations (*Bakohumas*).

The PMI "Our World Your Move" global campaign 2009 mobilized 300 kindergarten students to visit their friends at orphanage to learn together about Red Cross. The national theme "I'm happy to help people" called everybody to voluntarily help people regardless of age, race, status, and gender. PMI continued the campaign into its 64th anniversary, mobilizing 1,000 volunteers to clean up neighbourhoods in East Jakarta. PMI took this opportunity to inaugurate 250 *jumantik* (mosquito larvae monitoring officers), mostly young Red Cross women officers.

Challenges

While PMI's website in Bahasa Indonesia serves the local market, an English version would reach a much broader and global public. Web analysis in 2009 showed that the site received the highest number of hits during the West Sumatra earthquake operation, when PMI, supported by IFRC, provided updates in English. A bilingual version of the website should be considered a high priority by PMI.

Working in partnership

Together with several partner national societies, who have initiated or are planning non-tsunami bilateral programmes with PMI chapters and branches, IFRC worked to promote a coherent and cohesive integrated approach. This is also to ensure equitable geographical coverage and to ensure that bilateral programme planning is tied to and helps further the development of PMI capacity building plans, methodologies and priorities. Most importantly, IFRC, with support from partner national societies ensures that support and programmes are in line with Indonesia's cooperation agreement strategy.

In early 2009, PMI signed a memorandum of understanding with the national disaster response agency BNPB, strengthening its role in disaster response and emergency in the eyes of the central government. The agreement defines the roles and responsibilities of the two parties in disaster management.

Contributing to longer-term impact

Recognizing that the monitoring and evaluation framework for Goal 3 needed revising in order to ensure that information related to indicators could easily and productively be collected and collated by PMI and that some of the indicators were insufficiently rigorous, a consultant was employed to produce a revised indicator matrix and work with PMI staff to collect and collate baseline data. The consultant also suggested other initiatives needed to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation.

A revised performance tracking table has been produced and collection of baseline data with PMI staff has demonstrated that collection of data related to the revised indicators is feasible and not overly time consuming. It now remains to collect a second round of data, in the first half of 2010, and annually thereafter. In addition, however, to ensure comprehensive data, the consultant has recommended that PMI with support from IFRC should conduct surveys on staff satisfaction, volunteer satisfaction, chapter relations with PMI national headquarters, public image, and stakeholder satisfaction. The first of these should be covered by the HR consultancy described above but the other four remain as action points.

Looking ahead

The PMI General Assembly in late December elected a new national governing board. Of the 11 members, 15 are new and, of these, many are new to the Movement. This will inevitably mean that 2010 will see change in PMI and probably a period early in the year when very little activity will take place. IFRC anticipates a need to re-negotiate its relationship with PMI and to be prepared to adapt to changes in it.

Immediate priorities will be to advocate for the importance of a comprehensive Movement orientation for new board members and to facilitate this process, as well as to engage the new board in developing a shared understanding of the ways in which IFRC can support OD and capacity building in PMI.

Completion of the IFRC tsunami response programmes in Aceh and Nias and closure of two sub-delegations in both these locations, as well as completion of the West Sumatra and West Java earthquake response programmes in 2010, will require substantial changes in the IFRC country office. At the same time, completion of

partner national societies' programmes in Aceh will see more partner national societies wishing to negotiate new programmes with PMI in other parts of Indonesia.

All Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGOs\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to:

Inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAID002 - Indonesia

Annual Report 2009

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Appeal	MAAID002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	1,058,824	291,262	1,118,000	0	0	2,468,086
B. Opening Balance	0	46,805	1,513,788	0	0	1,560,593
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>American Red Cross</i>		119,168				119,168
<i>Australian Government</i>	393,183		-393,183			0
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	38,670					38,670
<i>Germany Red Cross</i>		32,336				32,336
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	1,100,000					1,100,000
<i>Korea Republic Red Cross</i>	150,000					150,000
<i>New Zealand Government</i>		87,734				87,734
<i>New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government)</i>		7,996				7,996
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	14,759	9,021	58,036			81,815
<i>OPEC Fund For Int-l Development</i>	215,913					215,913
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	50,000					50,000
C1. Cash contributions	1,962,525	256,254	-335,147			1,883,631
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	1,962,525	256,254	-335,147	0	0	1,883,631
D. Total Funding = B + C	1,962,525	303,060	1,178,640	0	0	3,444,225
Appeal Coverage	185%	104%	105%	#DIV/0	#DIV/0	140%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0	46,805	1,513,788	0	0	1,560,593
C. Income	1,962,525	256,254	-335,147	0	0	1,883,631
E. Expenditure	-598,308	-204,958	-1,117,373			-1,920,639
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	1,364,217	98,101	61,268	0	0	1,523,586

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MAAID002 - Indonesia

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Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
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All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		1,058,824	291,262	1,118,000	0	0	2,468,086	
Supplies								
Water & Sanitation	10,000							10,000
Teaching Materials		3,654					3,654	-3,654
Other Supplies & Services	50,000		15,785				15,785	34,215
Total Supplies	60,000	3,654	15,785				19,439	40,561
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	50,000	1,326	959	29,058			31,343	18,657
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	50,000	1,326	959	29,058			31,343	18,657
Transport & Storage								
Storage		363					363	-363
Distribution & Monitoring		10,585					10,585	-10,585
Transport & Vehicle Costs		48	202	8,506			8,756	-8,756
Total Transport & Storage		10,996	202	8,506			19,704	-19,704
Personnel								
International Staff	190,000	146,407		109,021			255,427	-65,427
National Staff	254,946	91,284	197	42,474			133,955	120,991
National Society Staff	184,226	1,540	12,482	211,510			225,532	-41,306
Consultants	86,000	1,174		9,928			11,102	74,898
Total Personnel	715,172	240,405	12,679	372,933			626,017	89,155
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	887,954	151,718	110,239	511,136			773,093	114,861
Total Workshops & Training	887,954	151,718	110,239	511,136			773,093	114,861
General Expenditure								
Travel	100,358	15,522	2,493	19,708			37,723	62,635
Information & Public Relation	443,405	4,385	9,564	61,131			75,080	368,325
Office Costs	9,575	48,302	451	23,114			71,867	-62,292
Communications	29,000	1,850	941	2,222			5,013	23,987
Financial Charges	500	1,466	635	4,767			6,868	-6,368
Other General Expenses		0	0				0	-0
Total General Expenditure	582,838	71,526	14,084	110,942			196,552	386,286
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies	11,696	551	2,951				3,502	8,194
Total Contributions & Transfers	11,696	551	2,951				3,502	8,194
Programme Support								
Program Support	160,426	35,795	10,885	58,088			104,768	55,657
Total Programme Support	160,426	35,795	10,885	58,088			104,768	55,657
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		82,337	37,173	26,710			146,221	-146,221
Total Operational Provisions		82,337	37,173	26,710			146,221	-146,221
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	2,468,086	598,308	204,958	1,117,373			1,920,639	547,447
VARIANCE (C - D)		460,516	86,304	627	0		547,447	