

INDONESIA: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CRISIS

2 November 2000

appeal no. 09/99

situation report no. 2 (final)

period covered: 17 March 1999 - 30 September 2000

The capacity of the branches was not at the level needed for the implementation of this operation. Civil unrest was reported three times during the operation, necessarily changing the focus of the Indonesian Red Cross Society (PMI). A combination of the lack of funding, limited branch capacity and recurring civil unrest in the country caused difficulties in achieving the objectives from the Appeal.

The context

A serious economic crisis which struck south-east Asia in 1999 had a considerable impact on the population of Indonesia. Millions of people have become gravely impoverished. According to a January 1999 World Bank study, 38 million people were under the poverty line in comparison to 22 million recorded before the onset of the crisis. The Indonesian rupiah lost almost 60% of its pre-crisis value while the unemployment rate was estimated to be over 20%. The economic crisis was topped with the worst *El Niño-induced* drought in the last 50 years which caused a reduced yield of rice which in return created a need for import of rice, resulting in higher prices. An FAO/WFP report published on 8 April 1999, indicated that among those most affected by the shortage of food were lactating mothers and children under five.

The economic crisis made basic food items less affordable and basic social and health care services less available for the poor. The Blood Transfusion Service was out of reach for 70% of those in need of blood since, according to the law, blood can be made available only at a certain cost.

Red Cross/Red Crescent action

An Appeal was launched on 17 March 1999, seeking CHF 2,663,000 to assist 580,000 beneficiaries for 12 months. The Appeal was meant to support the Indonesian Red Cross Society (Palang Merah Indonesia i.e. PMI) Crisis Centres in 12 provincial branches and 52 district level branches, mainly in Java and Sumatra, thus representing an addition to the assistance which was already mobilised from local resources.

The operation •

The Appeal identified the following objectives:

- to provide initial subsidised emergency food assistance to 580,000 people;
- to provide access to free medical consultations and basic drugs for 400,000 people;
- to safeguard the PMI blood programme and to provide blood to an estimated 25,000 people free of charge;
- to strengthen the PMI institutional and emergency preparedness capacity;
- to assist the PMI in defining a longer term strategy and more development response to the crisis.

The overall programme was delayed due to the lack of initial donor interest which later on improved thus making it possible for 46% of the Appeal to be covered.

Food Assistance •

On 30 March 1999, the PMI, WFP and the Federation signed an agreement on the provision and distribution of 10,761 MT of rice for beneficiaries selected from the Pra-sejahtera group (the poorest family category):

- 120,000 female-headed families or 580,000 people;
- 65,000 lonely elderly over 60 years of age;
- 15,000 institutionalised orphans and/or disabled people.

The distribution plan included 12 provincial and 52 district Red Cross branches:

Category of beneficiary	Frequency of distribution	Amount (kg)
Female headed families	Once every two months	20
Lonely elderly over 60	Once every two months	10
Orphans/disabled	Once every two months	10

Due to the general elections campaign and to avoid any misuse for political purposes, it was decided to start the distribution in August 1999. Due to this delay, the PMI was not able to carry out six separate distributions in the course of one year. The PMI organised three separate distributions in 12 provincial Red Cross branches and the table reflects the distribution.

Since, in the meantime, WFP decided against covering the internal shipment and handling charges, a number of the branches delegated these services to local authorities who, in return, selected the beneficiaries. In general, the distribution of WFP rice was problematic at the organisational level as the PMI branches had no experience in organising such a large-scale operation. In addition, the beneficiaries identified for the first distribution changed their location by the time the second distribution was due.

The Japanese Farmers Association donated 356 MT of milled rice and (100+220 in two shipments) 320 MT of rice through the Japanese Red Cross Society. The beneficiaries of 220 MT of rice in West Java

and Jakarta were orphans under five years of age, orphans over five years of age and the elderly over 60 years of age. The beneficiaries of 100 MT of rice in Central Java were orphans under 12 years of age and the elderly over 60 years of age. The beneficiaries of 365 MT of milled rice in Central and East Java were children (99,2%) and the elderly (0,8%).

Distribution	total amount distributed per category (kgs)			total number of beneficiaries per category		
	Female headed families	elderly	orphans/disabled	Female headed families	elderly	orphans/disabled
July-August 1999	1,116,576	383,078	128,367	57,653	38,708	12,971
Sept-Dec 1999	1,184,450	408,294	137,701	65,039	42,477	15,964
Feb-March 2000	1,094,390	385,464	132,171	60,535	39,994	15,411
Total	3,395,416	1,176,836	398,239	183,227	121,179	44,346
Grand total	4,970,491			348,752		

Distribution of rice to orphanages represented an opportunity for reallocation of the education and welfare funds, thus promoting the PMI as a supporter of some other activities besides blood donation.

Medical assistance •

The planned programme targeted 400,000 beneficiaries eligible for free medical consultations (up to maximum of Rp. 20,000 patient/visit) and local generic drugs.

**Medical assistance
July to December 1999**

District	Number of visits	Number of patients
DKI Jakarta	22	3,250
Jawa Barat	107	20,153
Jawa Tengah	71	11,046
D.I. Yogyakarta	4	381
Jawa Timur	66	10,486
Kalimantan Tengah	9	1,455
Kalimantan Timur	14	1,425
D.I. Aceh	12	1,463
Total number	305	49,659

Medical assistance was given in 33 branches in 8 districts. There were five distinctive diseases affecting the patients: respiratory infections (33.26%), diarrhoea (23.17%), gastroenteritis (8%), skin infection (6%), other (30%).

Medical assistance had a limited success due to the delay in the implementation in all the branches. The branches have not achieved the targeted number of visits (12 times). Due to the lack of funding, the branches were not able to provide the assistance to the planned 400,000 beneficiaries.

Blood bag assistance •

The programme itself started in August 1999 with the support in 20,000 blood bags donated by the Republic of Korea National Red Cross. A total of 12,640 (63%) blood bags were distributed to 110 Blood Transfusion Units (BTU) in three separate distributions:

- August/September: 2,400 blood bags to 34 BTUs
- September/October: 2,165 blood bags to 38 BTUs

- October/November: 2,075 blood bags to 38 BTUs

Another part of the donated blood bags (7,360) was put on stock in case of a disaster. The remaining 6,000 blood bags were distributed through the Red Cross branches of Aceh, Ambon and Kupang, with each branch receiving 2,000 blood bags.

In December 1999, the PMI procured the following quantities of blood grouping and HIV testing reagents:

Blood grouping and cross matching reagents

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|--------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Anti - A concentrate | 38 litres |
| 2. Anti - B concentrate | 38 litres |
| 3. Anti - AB concentrate | 37 litres |
| 4. Anti - D concentrate | 16 litres |
| 5. Bovine Albumin | 9 kilograms |

Blood screening reagents

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Anti - HIV Elisa Organon | 47 kits (576 tests) |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|

The first proposed quantity covers approximately 15% of the national requirements for blood grouping and cross matching reagents. The second quantity covers 2% of the national requirements for HIV testing. The HIV testing reagents were distributed to 9 BTUs. There was no special record keeping for this supplies apart from the regular institutional book-keeping.

Institutional development and disaster preparedness •

This objective of the programme has not been reached. A disaster preparedness assessment of PMI was conducted in October 2000 by a joint team comprising representatives from the National Societies of Australia, Canada, Netherlands and Japan. An overall disaster preparedness programme will be proposed upon the completion of this assessment.

Monitoring •

The PMI formed special monitoring units for the implementation of the Appeal programmes. Regular reports were sent to the PMI headquarters and through them to the Federation. The units encountered problems in blood and medical assistance programme monitoring, specially this programme was not implemented directly by the respective branches.

Contributions

See Annex 1 for details.

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INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES			
			Interim report
			Annual report
			Final report
			X

Appeal No: AP 09/99
 Period: April 1999 - September 2000
 Currency: CHF

I - CONSOLIDATED RESPONSE TO APPEAL 09/99: Indonesia: Socio-Economic Crisis

FUNDING	CASH		KIND		TOTAL INCOME
	Contributions	Reallocations	Goods/Services	Personnel	
Appeal budget	2,663,000.00				
Balance carried forward					0.00
<i>Contributions consolidated by donor:</i>					
Denmark - RC	43,148.08				43,148.08
Great Britain - RC	119.72				119.72
Iceland - RC	4,148.80				4,148.80
Japan - RC	58,480.70		776,390.00		834,870.70
Korean Republic - RC			33,391.00		33,391.00
Monaco - RC	9,772.00				9,772.00
New Zealand - Govt. via RC	77,150.00				77,150.00
Sweden - RC	184,000.00	(18,500.00)			165,500.00
Switzerland - RC	70,000.00				70,000.00
Disaster Relief Emergency Fund		12,483.63			12,483.63
TOTAL	446,819.30	(6,016.37)	809,781.00	0.00	1,250,583.93
Coverage	16.78%	-0.23%	30.41%	0.00%	46.96%

II - Balance of funds - CASH ONLY

Opening balance	0.00
INCOME Rcv'd	440,802.93
EXPENDITURE	440,802.57
BALANCE	0.36

Appeal No: AP 09/99						
Period: April 1999 - September 2000						
Currency: CHF						
III - Budget analysis / Breakdown of expenditures						
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Description	Appeal Budget	CASH Expenditures	KIND		TOTAL	Variance
			Goods/services	Personnel	Expenditures	
SUPPLIES						
Food/Seeds/Water			776,390.00		776,390.00	(776,390.00)
Medical & First Aid	2,088,000.00		33,391.00		33,391.00	2,054,609.00
Other relief supplies					0.00	0.00
Sub-Total	2,088,000.00	0.00	809,781.00	0.00	809,781.00	1,278,219.00
CAPITAL EXPENSES						
Vehicles	15,000.00				0.00	15,000.00
Computers & Telecom equip.	15,000.00	2,471.80			2,471.80	12,528.20
Sub-Total	30,000.00	2,471.80	0.00	0.00	2,471.80	27,528.20
TRANSPORT & STORAGE						
	65,000.00	7,960.60				
Sub-Total	65,000.00	7,960.60	0.00	0.00	7,960.60	57,039.40
PERSONNEL						
Personnel (delegates)	60,000.00	731.82			731.82	59,268.18
Personnel (local staff)	79,000.00	1,982.45			1,982.45	77,017.55
Sub-Total	139,000.00	2,714.27	0.00	0.00	2,714.27	136,285.73
GENERAL & ADMINISTRATION						
Travel & related expenses	155,000.00	3,324.21			3,324.21	151,675.79
Information expenses	42,000.00	4,548.77			4,548.77	37,451.23
Administrative expenses	48,000.00	119.00			119.00	47,881.00
Professional services & Financial charges		12,316.51			12,316.51	(12,316.51)
Sub-Total	245,000.00	20,308.49	0.00	0.00	20,308.49	224,691.51
SECRETARIAT SUPPORT						
	96,000.00	18,871.91	0.00	0.00	18,871.91	77,128.09
TRANSFERS TO ONS						
		388,475.50			388,475.50	(388,475.50)
TOTAL BUDGET						
	2,663,000.00	440,802.57	809,781.00	0.00	1,250,583.57	1,412,416.43
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Consumption rate - Total Expenditure vs. Total Income			100.00%			
Execution rate - Total Expenditure vs. Budget			46.96%			