

Annual report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Indonesia

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This report covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2011.



PMI organized the first videography skills training for 17 staff and volunteers from 15 PMI chapters at PUSKAT Audio-Visual Centre in Yogyakarta with IFRC support. The training aimed to provide skills for PMI communicators to be able to produce audio-visual products of the national society's work. (Photo: Ahmad Husein/IFRC)

In brief

Programme outcome: The purpose of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) programme is to support the institutional capacity building of Indonesian Red Cross (*Palang Merah Indonesia/PMI*) and facilitate a coordinated approach from the Movement in supporting PMI's programmes and organizational development.

Programme summary:

At the beginning of the year, the new 15-member board of PMI national headquarters, elected at the General Assembly in December 2009 and led by an ex-vice president, took office. This board inherited a strategic plan for 2009-2014 from their predecessors but soon announced a number of new 'On Top' programme priorities, of which the most prominent is to achieve over 100 per cent increase in voluntary non-remunerated blood donations in order to reach the WHO recommended target of two per cent of the total population, or four million bags a year. At the same time, the new PMI board initiated a process of reviewing and revising the PMI national headquarters' organizational structure, organizational policies, staffing and roles and functions of management and governance which went on throughout 2010 and will continue into 2011.

IFRC, PMI and all remaining partner national societies completed their 2004 Asia tsunami response programmes in Aceh and Nias at different times during 2010, with IFRC marking the end of its programme in Nias in June 2010 and in Aceh in December 2010. Following the trend from 2009, a number of partner national societies who first worked in Indonesia as part of the tsunami response, established longer-term programmes with PMI during the year which mainly focused on integrated community-based risk reduction or community-based health and first aid programmes lasting from two to five years. At the end of 2010, a total of 13 partner national societies were committed to supporting PMI programmes in 23 of Indonesia's 33 provinces.

The occurrence of three serious disasters in Wasior, Mentawai and Merapi, placed additional demands on the resources of PMI and its Movement partners and continues to do so. IFRC issued an emergency appeal for a six-month response programme for the latter two of these events. As a result, some planned activities which IFRC would have supported were postponed or cancelled, and the process of preparing annual work plans for 2011 has also been constrained.

The West Sumatra emergency response programme which began in September 2009 was completed in December 2010 but the West Java emergency response programme, funded from the West Sumatra emergency appeal, is expected to continue until March 2011.

Financial situation: The revised budget for this plan for 2010 is CHF 2,564,818. Coverage is up to 228 per cent with overall expenditure in 2010 reaching 97.2 per cent.

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

See also [Tsunami emergency and recovery revised plan and budget 2005-2010](#).

No. of people reached: The IFRC country office focuses primarily on support to, and capacity building of the PMI national headquarters. This support and capacity building enhances the ability of the PMI headquarters to deliver support, capacity building and coordination to its 33 chapters and more than 400 branches and, in turn, the national society's overall capacity to deliver services to vulnerable people throughout Indonesia.

Our partners: After the closing of the tsunami programme, some partner national societies remain in Indonesia to support PMI in longer-term community-based programmes, organizational development and more. To date, 13 national societies continue to support PMI.

On behalf of PMI, IFRC would like to thank all partners and donors for their generous and invaluable support of this programme.

Context

From a political and socio-economic perspective, 2010 saw steady economic progress with no major changes or crises. Meanwhile three significant disasters occurred in October 2010. Flash floods in the Wasior area of West Papua province, an earthquake and tsunami in the Mentawai islands off the west coast of Sumatra and a large-scale series of eruptions of Mount Merapi in the centre of the island of Java put huge demands on the response capacity of the National Society and its Movement partners. PMI and its partners responded to all three of these disasters and were still engaged at the end of the year.

IFRC issued an emergency appeal for CHF 5,038,980 for the Merapi and Mentawai disasters for a period of six months until April 2011. PMI took the management lead for these responses while requesting technical support from IFRC and partner national societies on an 'as needed' basis.

A new PMI national headquarters board, led by its ex-vice president, took office in January 2010. Almost all members are new to PMI and include senior corporate leaders, retired senior civil servants, politicians and military members. This board brings to PMI considerable ambition coupled with high level networking and resource mobilization capacity. The fact that almost all members are completely new to the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, however, represents a challenge.

Soon after taking office, the new leadership initiated a process of re-organizing the structure, staffing, human resource (HR) policies, salary scales and organizational policies of the PMI national headquarters. This process continued throughout the year and is not yet completed. Notable results are the formation of a new planning and legal bureau; 11 new organization policies covering areas such as roles and responsibilities of board members, office management, PMI services, human resource management, financial management, planning, monitoring, evaluation, reporting, partnership, public relations and statutes for blood donation centres and PMI hospitals. Several phases of staff reshuffling were also initiated. Towards the end of the year, a new head of office position replaced that of the deputy secretary general to reduce the day-to-day management role of the board members.

A strategic plan for the period 2010-2014 was completed by the outgoing board in 2009 and ratified at the General Assembly in December 2009. The new board has since introduced a number of new initiatives, labelled 'On Top' programmes. These include ambitious plans for improving non-remunerated voluntary blood donations (NRVBD) through new blood donation centres in shopping malls and campuses as well as through improvements in the blood donation management, construction of blood bags and eventually plasma/fractionalization factories; a green and healthy environment programme based on large-scale distribution of hoes and shovels; first aid training for public transport drivers and distribution of spectacles to the poor.

Perhaps the biggest challenge for the new PMI leadership is the development of strategic and operational policies for their relationship with, and role within, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. At a Southeast Asia Leadership Meeting hosted by PMI in Jakarta in July and supported by IFRC, PMI was selected as leader of the region for a one-year period and coordinated the drawing up of a Jakarta Declaration, documenting shared priorities for the next year. Further commitments were agreed during the Asia Pacific meeting in Amman in October but there has been little follow up since these two meetings. Meanwhile, development of the partnership management capacity needed to optimize organizational development and capacity building benefits from the presence of 13 partner national societies in Indonesia has progressed rather slowly and the new board has yet to benefit from comprehensive Movement orientation.

IFRC, PMI and remaining partner national society tsunami programmes were all completed in or before December 2010, with the Nias element completed in June with closure of the last office in September following asset demobilization and other exit-related activities. The West Sumatra earthquake response programme completed its transitional shelter project reaching the targeted number of 8,000 shelters in September 2010 and finalized its exit phase in December. However, the West Java earthquake response programme funded from the West Sumatra emergency appeal will continue until March 2011. External evaluations of these two programmes have identified some key issues related to PMI and its Movement partners and recovery programming in particular. These are discussed in the *Looking Ahead* section of this report.

Progress towards outcomes

Disaster management

Programme purpose

Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI) efficiently delivers emergency response and recovery assistance for communities affected by disaster and assists communities in building resilience and reducing vulnerability to disasters.

The disaster management programme budget is CHF 1,182,050.

Programme component 1: Organizational preparedness

Outcome: PMI has an effective mechanism and improved capacity to deliver emergency response.

Achievements

PMI plays a major role in disaster response and preparedness as well as risk and vulnerability reduction with its nationwide network of 33 chapters and more than 400 branches. As the Indonesia representation of IFRC, the Indonesia IFRC country office is ideally situated to partner with PMI in organizational development and capacity building to enable more effective and efficient preparation for, and response to, future disasters. Its worldwide membership and long-term presence in Indonesia enable IFRC to build an understanding of PMI and an ability to leverage resources and best practices from throughout the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.

Significant disasters in the last quarter of 2010 included flooding in Wasior, West Papua province, an earthquake and tsunami in the Mentawai Islands off the west coast of Sumatra, and major volcanic eruptions of Mount Merapi in the centre of the island of Java. These and the various flood emergencies around the country placed huge demands on the response capacity of the National Society and its partners. An international appeal was launched for the Merapi and Mentawai response operations on behalf of PMI who took the management lead for all these responses.

The activities planned in 2010 were specifically designed to help PMI to build human resource capacity. This was to be achieved through simulations, training and the provision of specialized equipment for emergency

response team (Satgana) and medical action teams (MATs) across the country. These enabling actions were necessary to strengthen its logistics and telecommunication management systems and better equip, inform and manage its vast network of offices and warehouses in order to ensure a more rapid response in times of disaster; and to improve its strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation capabilities.

In addition, some Satgana staff have now been selected to develop specialized skills which will help build PMI's capacity to better understand the various elements of disaster hazards such as forest fire, flood, earthquake and volcanic eruption. Many are also receiving (or plan to receive in future programmes) advanced skills in emergency shelter, assessment, early warning, relief-to-recovery approaches, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

Ongoing structural improvements, human resource (HR) capacity building and contingency measures were focused to help improve PMI's capabilities to respond more appropriately to an assortment of disasters and emergencies around the country. In the past PMI has tended to focus on more generic training and equipment procurement and this has at times led to delays and difficulties in finding the right staff and resources. Discussions with the PMI about developing more appropriate and specific training packages have received positive results and during this last half year IFRC and PMI have piloted several specialized training events in forest fire, earthquake search and rescue and flash flood response.



Another issue that PMI is focusing on is forest fires which remains one of the top environmental contributors to annual carbon emissions worldwide. PMI wishes to strengthen the ability of its staff and volunteers living in fire prone locations to engage in a dialogue with the communities to reduce the impact of these fires through awareness raising, community mobilization and prevention activities. To engage better in forest fire programming, PMI has held several follow up training sessions to help build the capacity of their volunteers.

Forest fire training sessions planned for PMI capacity building as forest fires are one of the top environmental contributors to annual carbon emissions worldwide. (Photo:Febi Dwirahmadi/IFRC)

Programme component 2: Community preparedness

Outcome: Communities have a reduced vulnerability to disasters

Achievements

In 2010, PMI implemented 54 community-based programmes in disaster-prone areas in Southeast Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, West Sulawesi, Central Java, Yogyakarta, Jakarta, Nusa Tenggara Timor (NTT), and Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB) provinces. Under these initiatives, PMI has been working to enable communities to identify their existing natural risks and hazards, to set up plans to mitigate the impact and to effectively respond when disasters occur.

PMI has provided training to more than 30 community members to be the Red Cross's community-based action team (CBAT) in North Jakarta. The CBAT members, of whom more than 50 per cent are women, promoted awareness among their neighbours in understanding risk and vulnerability to hazards within their own areas such as making people aware that throwing garbage into the river is bad, or how to save their families if flooding takes place. Some members of CBAT are also leading coordination efforts with village officials on aspects of emergency preparedness and response.



Community-based action team in North Jakarta is practising the production of compost. This is one of the risk reduction activities which aims to improve the community's environmental awareness through the 'green and clean' programme. Photo credit: Febi Dwirahmadi/IFRC.

Along with capacity building, resource allocation and training, PMI has been incorporating its lessons learnt and new approaches into standard operating procedures, guidelines and policies.

Many of the community-based activities now include these new approaches to ensure that the learning and experience of PMI becomes more sustainable and are etched into everyday life. One key focus area of PMI is the sharing of knowledge and building community-based programmes and systems to abate disaster and reduce risk. These are the integrated community-based risk reduction programmes (ICBRR).

CBATs trained by PMI are now being mobilized along with PMI volunteers in new emergencies. It is expected that by integrating these practices into community systems, PMI will continue to be a key player in future responses to disasters around the country.

In addition, an interactive and participatory video activity was developed to allow communities to assess risks in their own living environments. Communities were taught the basic techniques of using a video camera and, in small groups, how to prepare story ideas, shoot and direct their own community films. Women and children were also involved in activities related to the risk reduction such as the composting and the conversion of waste into more useful products in their village.

A recent example is in North Jakarta, where trained PMI Satgana and MAT staff have now become part of a team working with 30 community members to help raise awareness and spread messages related to disaster preparedness, response and risk reduction in order to better prepare for and respond to the risk of climate-related disasters such as sea water intrusion and seasonal flooding. Another example was recently observed when a major flood struck the city of Jakarta, inundating much of the city with particular severity in East Jakarta. PMI and community volunteers assisted the local authorities in Cawang to evacuate people and organize camps for those displaced. Again, no casualties or injuries were reported from this disaster event.

There are already indicators that the PMI training and capacity building programmes have benefited both PMI and the communities. A good example of PMI's ability to transfer its learning and knowledge into community systems can be seen during the recent eruption of the Merapi volcano. In Wonodoyo village, Boyolali district, Central Java province, community (CBAT) volunteers were able to evacuate 749 families to a safer area just before the hot gas clouds and volcanic ash from the Mount Merapi eruption engulfed their village on 25 October 2010. Many of the PMI staff that had already received capacity building training (Satgana and MAT) were able to spontaneously respond and organize village evacuations and relief activities. Contingency stocks and other resources were mobilized and distributed, and radio communication systems that were already set up were used to transmit urgent and vital information about the unfolding situation around the volcano. This system along with the mobilization of additional PMI staff contributed to minimal casualties or injuries in many villages where PMI was active, while several other surrounding villages that were not part of the system suffered significant loss.

Programme component 3: Coordination

Outcome: PMI's involvement and coordination within and outside the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement is increased.

Achievements

PMI has received recognition from the government of Indonesia as an organization that has a wealth of experience and considerable resources that can be utilized in ongoing preparedness, response, community-based early warning and disaster preparedness activities. PMI also has a large network to implement these kinds of community-based disaster preparedness initiatives. However, as dealing with the community in different places requires different approaches, PMI still requires more expertise and assistance in further evaluating these programmes to identify strengths and areas for improvement.

PMI has also become a key participant in Indonesian government emergency programmes and exercises, particularly alongside the *Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana*, better known as BNPB (National Disaster Management Agency) as they are able to quickly mobilize large quantities of specialized equipment and trained human resources.

Many of the staff involved in emergency capacity building activities under this grant are now being used in ongoing emergencies and training programmes to share lessons and experience with other chapters around the country. A recent example of this includes the organization and running of a relief-to-recovery workshop and also a regional technical shelter training programme in West Sumatra where more than 50 per cent of the participants and presenters were from PMI. Other training sessions included 'Clean and Green', an environmental awareness-to-action programme; relief-to-recovery training providing conceptual approaches to the linkage of relief operations to longer term recovery; capacity building for the implementation and adoption of new approaches to assessments; and a training of trainers (ToT) programme to assist senior-level branch staff to train volunteers to better understand disaster management steps and challenges.

PMI has been repeatedly invited to share its lessons and experiences with other organizations and government groups in several national and international forums and events. These events have included the Asian Ministerial Conference on disaster relief reduction (DRR) in Korea, the Red Cross Red Crescent Conference in China and in Indonesia, the Climate Change Conference and the Humanitarian Expo in Jakarta.

PMI also continues to be actively involved in the national platform for DRR that comprises government agencies, NGOs, the media, private companies and universities. Under this platform, representatives from PMI are now advisors on DRR issues and are part of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) reporting team. Through its involvement, PMI continues to be challenged and questioned about its activities and agendas.

Health and care

Programme purpose

Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI) efficiently delivers a public health emergency response for communities affected by disaster, and assists communities in building resilience and reducing vulnerability to disease.

The health and care programme budget is CHF 893,843.

Programme component 1: Emergency health

Outcome 1: PMI has an effective mechanism and improved capacity to deliver response during health emergencies

Outcome 2: PMI has a contingency plan in place for pandemic preparedness.

Achievements

In the second half of the year, PMI's health, and water and sanitation staff and volunteers were heavily involved in the substantial emergency response programmes following the eruption of Mount Sinabung in North Sumatra, the flash floods in the Wasior area of West Papua, the eruption of Mount Merapi, and the earthquake and tsunami in the Mentawai Islands. Medical action teams (MAT) teams provided emergency treatment and longer-term medical services while teams of psychosocial support (PSP) volunteers helped to alleviate trauma. Provision of clean water following the disasters was part of all of these emergency response programmes but it was particularly large and important in the PMI Merapi programme. By the end of December, PMI had provided 8,582,000 litres of clean water to 10,000 beneficiaries in four districts around Mount Merapi. This programme also included a 'software' element of health and sanitation awareness raising, and is expected to continue until April 2011 with provision of water remaining a key need.

In order to improve PMI disaster response capacity, IFRC, in collaboration with German Red Cross, supported the training and equipping of PMI medical action teams. Two of the four training courses planned for 2010 were held in May and early August, and were successfully completed by 56 doctors, nurses, and administration and logistics staff from the PMI chapters of West Java, Yogyakarta, West Sulawesi, Gorontalo, East Kalimantan, South Sulawesi and West Papua. In addition, the IFRC-supported emergency response team (ERT) training sessions in July were attended by 32 participants.

Two MAT refresher courses, the procurement of MAT equipment, the drafting and printing of MAT guidelines, sanitation in emergencies, training-of-trainer sessions in participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST), first aid training and the printing of first aid guidelines, planned for late 2010, were all postponed to 2011, given the substantial demands of the three large emergency response programmes.

Construction of the PMI national water and sanitation training centre in Bandung, which is funded by IFRC, began, after some delay, in the middle of 2010, and the building should be completed in the first quarter of 2011. It is hoped that this will add one further element to the substantial water and sanitation capacity that has been developed in PMI since the tsunami, providing a venue for local, national and regional water and sanitation training sessions which can make use of PMI emergency response water and sanitation equipment stored in a warehouse at the same site.

Challenges

PMI responded to several disasters in Wasior, Mentawai and Merapi in the last quarter of 2010. These events have affected the implementation of many planned activities including training sessions such as MAT refreshers, sanitation in emergency, training-of-trainer sessions in participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) series and first aid sessions. These activities as well as the printing of first aid guidelines and the drafting and printing of MAT guidelines have all been postponed to 2011.

Programme component 2: Community-based health and first aid

Outcome 1: Communities have an increased knowledge of potential risks to health and have adopted appropriate behaviour to reduce risk

Outcome 2: Reduced morbidity and mortality rates from identified community health risks (e.g. malaria, HIV/AIDS, dengue, injuries, etc.)

Achievements

Responding to the high number of dengue cases in Jakarta that has contributed 25 per cent of the total cases in Indonesia, PMI has been preparing to engage with six villages in the Central and East Jakarta municipalities since June 2010. In relation to this programme, PMI has started to strengthen its relationship with the Ministry of Health and the World Health Organization (WHO).

As there is a connection between the increasing number of dengue cases and climate change, PMI is trying to identify existing dengue endemic management systems in the communities and improve on them. This also aims to provide a process of early intervention before an outbreak occurs. During the year PMI has gained a better understanding of how communities behave in response to the endemic situation and its relationship to the changing climate.

PMI has a peer guidance training document which was published in 2004 to organize peer education activities systematically. However, it has not yet been adapted to the current situation.

PMI intended to develop and update a new guide as a reference and to this end, IFRC recruited a consultant in late July to support PMI in reviewing its existing peer-to-peer manual. Based on the review, PMI will develop a new manual and print it before the end of 2011. IFRC also supported PMI to conduct the annual health meeting in the beginning of November. One of the key objectives of this meeting was to improve the PMI HIV/AIDS programme. In addition, PMI developed a performance strategy including evaluation and better planning for the following year.

In line with PMI's strategic plan 2009-2014 and referring to IFRC's Strategy 2020, PMI's health programme targets the most vulnerable communities directly affected by disasters. It is also known that during an emergency response phase, water and sanitation are principal among the basic needs of affected communities. Furthermore, the incidence of health problems and related diseases will increase if no safe water and proper sanitation are available.

Programme component 3: Voluntary, non-remunerated blood donor recruitment

Outcome: Increased supply of safe blood from voluntary, non-remunerated blood donors.

PMI launched several blood donor counters around Jakarta and other big cities in Indonesia. The national society is working to achieve a target of collecting four million blood bags per year, within the next few years, by establishing blood donor counters at public sites such as malls and universities to attract more voluntary blood donors. IFRC supported PMI to increase public awareness to donate blood by organizing several promotional activities.

Programme component 4: Partnership and networking

Outcome 1: PMI efficiently exchanges information and mobilizes resources across all levels and with other stakeholders.

Outcome 2: PMI is an active contributor to national policy and planning on public health emergency response and primary health risk reduction.

Achievements

In line with the overall context, 2010 was a year of transition in the health, and water and sanitation sector. The focus of the new PMI leadership has been very much on blood donor recruitment with less attention paid to other areas of PMI's non-emergency health, water and sanitation, and social service work. In the public health sector Malaria (The *Hang up-Keep up* campaign), H2P pandemic preparedness and avian influenza programmes implemented with support from IFRC were completed in 2010. The one new initiative during 2010 was the start up of a dengue and climate change programme in two districts in the special province of Jakarta which is supported by IFRC with funding from the Rockefeller Foundation and technical support from the IFRC Climate Change Centre. This 30-month programme, which will run from 2010-2012 aims to improve personal and community health for up to 131,991 men and 104,956 women, and promote environmentally sustainable living in partnership with the Ministry of Health. By the end of 2010, the two PMI branches implementing this programme had selected six targeted sub-districts based on dengue data from the Ministry of Health. A survey

questionnaire was piloted in August with assistance from an intern from Columbia University and links to the Climate Change Centre of the University of Indonesia and WHO have been established.

In order to improve PMI services in the eastern provinces of Indonesia, especially Papua, IFRC, in collaboration with Netherlands Red Cross (NLRC), supported a PMI assessment as the first element of a water and sanitation programme for which NLRC will support.

IFRC supported PMI's annual health meeting in November which was attended by all 33 chapters. The Ministry of Health and Ministry of Social Affairs as well as IFRC, ICRC and the partner national societies' representatives also attended this meeting. These stakeholder representatives actively delivered their technical inputs during the meeting which had the primary purpose of evaluating the 2010 activities of PMI and drafting its plans for 2011. An additional outcome of this meeting was the agreement that a key role for IFRC would be to support evaluation and reflection on the programmes developed over the last few years, and to review PMI's emergency and non-emergency health and care strategies, programmes and objectives.

Auxiliary to the government, PMI continues to provide support particularly to communities in need of assistance. In each community-based activity, PMI works closely with local district health offices to identify targeted villages and to monitor the activities of village volunteers. For example, in a disaster emergency situation, PMI is actively involved in health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) cluster meetings.

Organizational development/capacity building

Programme purpose

Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI) is a respected, efficient partner of community, civil society and the government in Indonesia in responding to the needs of the vulnerable

The organizational development/capacity building budget for 2010 has been revised to CHF 429,285.

Programme component 1: National Society organizational development process

Outcome: Modernization of PMI headquarters core management competencies

Achievements

A nine-month external consultancy, funded and managed by IFRC at the request of PMI, which aimed to produce comprehensive human resource (HR) policies and systems for PMI was completed in June. The outputs and the opportunity to work with the consultancy team were of considerable benefit to the newly appointed head of the PMI human resource bureau but perhaps have had less influence on the human resource elements of the organizational changes at the PMI national headquarters in 2010 than was originally hoped for. In order to further promote human resource capacity building, IFRC supported the attendance of two PMI human resource staff at IFRC's global HR workshop.

In the first half of the year, 11 new organizational policies, designed to fill the policy gaps between the PMI statutes and the various standard operating procedures (SOPs) and guidelines developed in the past, have been drafted, with technical and financial support from IFRC, in a series of workshops with strong participation from PMI chapters to promote organization-wide ownership and compliance with the new policies.

An initial restructuring in the first half of the year has been followed by further refinements. The number of service delivery divisions has been reduced while the number of support service bureaus has been substantially increased (to five) with the creation of a new planning and legal bureau and an international relations sub-division. This represents a good beginning in strengthening PMI's partnership and programme management capacity but initial skeleton staffing and a need to clarify how these bureaux will coordinate and cooperate mean that a great deal of capacity building will be needed before substantive increases in capacity and performance can be seen.

IFRC supported two PMI staff to attend the peer researcher training for the intensified capacity building research initiative using the C-BAR (capacity building assessment rubric) paradigm in Washington, USA in October. In addition, IFRC provided further support for the internal and external capacity assessment of PMI as a follow up to this training. It is hoped that this will help to promote the development of a PMI organizational development capacity building needs analysis as the first step in the development of a comprehensive national headquarters organizational development/capacity building plan.

In line with the declared aim of Southeast Asian national societies to promote greater participation of youth and volunteers in decision-making and the development of regional and global youth and volunteer networks, IFRC supported the participation of PMI representatives in the regional Youth Directors' Meeting and Youth Leader Forum in Cambodia (where PMI was appointed coordinator), the Asia Pacific Youth Summit in Jordan and the National Youth and Volunteer meeting.

In order to promote international learning and networking in the area of resource mobilization, IFRC provided support for the head of the PMI resource mobilization division to attend an Asia Pacific Fundraisers Network hosted by New Zealand Red Cross in April.

In the last quarter of the year, IFRC provided technical and financial support for two national workshops to socialize the newly revised finance SOPs and provide training sessions on their use to PMI chapter-level staff.

Programme component 2: National Society leadership development

Outcome 1: Greater coordination between PMI headquarters and chapters
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Outcome 2: Efficient communications and knowledge sharing with stakeholders
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Achievements

It will be clear that a number of the initiatives described above will also contribute to the achievement of these two outcomes.

In addition to the C-BAR initiative described above, IFRC supported further work on developing the PMI organizational capacity assessment tool, in consultation with chapters and branches, as a self-assessment tool and a basis for capacity building needs analysis. Initial results will be socialized at the PMI annual meeting in February 2011.

To promote improved training capacity, IFRC provided technical and financial support for a national training-of-trainers (ToT) workshop for 28 qualified trainers as well as a national technical working group meeting to review and develop the overall training curriculum.

In the last quarter of the year, IFRC provided financial support for the national head of office meeting to improve coordination between the PMI national headquarters and its chapters; and to enhance the capacity of PMI offices in emergency response programming and other PMI priorities.

The PMI finance bureau developed finance standard operating procedures (SOPs) in 2009. During this reporting period, these were revised and additional implementation guidance was developed. IFRC has supported the drafting and printing of these procedures as well as supported socialization workshops for all PMI chapters. It is hoped PMI will socialize this SOP for IFRC and partner national society finance staff.

IFRC provided financial support and facilitated sessions at PMI's national video skill training and public relations training workshops in July and October while the Federation communications coordinator and the communications officer both provided day-to-day technical support to the PMI communications team. Also, to build capacity and improve networking, IFRC provided support for staff from the PMI communications team to attend the annual National Public Relations Coordination Agency (*Bakohumas*) meeting in Lombok in late July.

PMI also requested support for the translation of the PMI web site into English. It has been agreed, however, that a comprehensive review of shortcomings of the current web site has flagged the need for further support.

Principles and values

Programme purpose

Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI) is recognized as a reliable, trustworthy and impartial source of humanitarian assistance to vulnerable people.

The principles and values programme budget has been revised to CHF 59,640.

Programme component 1: Promotion of humanitarian principles and values

Outcome: Increased internal and external understanding on the Red Cross Red Crescent Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values, as well as PMI's role

Achievements

Since 2009, IFRC has worked with both PMI and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in facilitating a series of Red Cross Red Crescent training-of-trainers dissemination courses. Through six series of courses in 2010, IFRC, PMI, and ICRC have successfully trained 128 disseminators from 31 provinces. Up to 54 per cent of them are volunteers while the rest are board members and staff from the PMI chapters. Combined with similar courses in previous years, PMI has now achieved a total of 249 disseminators, against a target of 200 until the end of 2011.

Participants in the training-of-trainers course took the opportunity to practise the dissemination of Red Cross Red Crescent values to audiences which included the local police, military, medical officers, local government, student groups, communities and internal Red Cross volunteers.

With IFRC support, PMI organized the first videography skills training session for 17 staff and volunteers from 15 PMI chapters at PUSKAT Audio-Visual Centre in Yogyakarta. The training session aimed to provide skills for PMI communicators to be able to produce audio-visual products of PMI's work. Participants also produced four short documentary videos as part of their final assignment. Over a period of two weeks, participants learned tips and tricks for using a video camera to produce various kinds of audio-visual products. The pre- and post-training testing showed that participant knowledge of the subject increased by 33 per cent during the course. PMI has monitored numbers of participants who have practised their skill by producing PMI audio-visual materials in-house.

In addition, IFRC provided support for two PMI communications staff to attend the IFRC Asia Pacific Communications Forum in Kathmandu in November. In this forum, PMI shared its experience in improving communications capacity for volunteers and staff at chapter level.

Programme component 2: Anti-discrimination and violence prevention and reduction

Outcome: Vulnerable people are empowered with enhanced ability to combat discrimination, intolerance and violence.

Achievements

In the last two years, IFRC has been supporting PMI with the production of 2,500 copies of the National Society's *Suara PMI* quarterly newsletter. PMI has added a four-page special supplement to raise awareness on HIV/AIDS and to promote anti-stigma and reduce discrimination against people living with HIV/AIDS. In the April 2010 edition, the topic focused on preventing the spread of HIV through provision of safe blood.

Challenges

PMI has not had the means to produce any newsletter after IFRC ceased financial support in April 2010. This event has forced PMI to find alternative resources to continue publication of the newsletter which is perceived as Red Cross' flagstaff publication. PMI should also consider utilizing the potential of the [website](#) to promote Red Cross work in the country.

Working in partnership

IFRC has continued in its threefold role of programme coordination, service provision to PMI partner national societies working in Indonesia and technical support for organizational development and capacity building of PMI.

With regard to the first and second of these roles, the continuing increase in the number of partner national societies working with PMI on non-tsunami programmes has substantially increased the size and complexity of the country office's work in Jakarta in parallel to the downsizing of the tsunami operation in Aceh and Nias. There are now 13 partner national societies working on and/or planning non-emergency programmes with PMI in 23 of Indonesia's 33 provinces. PMI leadership has articulated a desire for a stronger coordination role for IFRC and has put this into practice in the management of partner national societies' support for the Mentawai, Merapi and Wasior emergency response programmes. However, there is still a need to work together on the development of an effective and efficient partnership management and coordination mechanism. Ideally this would be led by a unified PMI team and guided by a Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS) which reflects PMI's programmatic and organizational development objectives and its strategies to optimize benefits from its partnerships.

Looking ahead

The completion of the Merapi and Mentawai emergency response programmes mentioned above will remain a priority for the first four months of 2011. These programmes, together with key findings from evaluations of the West Sumatra and West Java programmes, have brought to the fore a number of key emergency response programme issues which PMI and its Movement partners should aim to address in 2011. The fact that PMI has taken the lead in managing West Java and Mentawai recovery programmes is one key issue. It has been focusing on transitional shelter although the organization has very limited non-volunteer shelter capacity. At the same time, Movement partners have greater shelter and recovery expertise (which may, however, be insufficient) but for a number of reasons, this capacity has not been mobilized optimally.

PMI and its Movement partners have not yet developed strategies, policies and standard operating procedures which would support more effective cooperation in all phases of emergency response programmes. Also still to be addressed are key questions about how to define and manage relationships between PMI chapters and branches, the PMI national headquarters and Movement partners as well as the roles and responsibilities of All these parties. These will be key tasks for 2011.

Issues around PMI and partnership management have been discussed but the facilitation of a cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) process to develop more effective partnership management strategies and tools is clearly a priority for 2011. This will certainly include a review of PMI's relationship with the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement at regional and global levels as well as within Indonesia.

Finally, with the transition phase for the new leadership which lasted throughout 2010 nearing its end, it is hoped that 2011 will see the development of an organization-wide organizational development and capacity building planning process with clearly identified objectives and indicators as a foundation both for PMI and as a strategic foundation for its cooperation with all its Movement partners.

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.

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.

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.

Contact information

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 - Anne Leclerc, head of regional office, email: anne.leclerc@ifrc.org
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[<financial report below; click here to return to title page>](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAID002 - Indonesia

Annual Report 2010

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/9998
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
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	1,182,050	893,843	429,285	59,640	0	2,564,818
B. Opening Balance	1,364,217	98,101	61,268	0	0	1,523,586
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>American Red Cross</i>		0				0
<i>Australian Government</i>	71,854					71,854
<i>DFID - British Government</i>		234,498				234,498
<i>Irish Red Cross</i>	7,841					7,841
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>			118,017			118,017
<i>Netherlands Red Cross (from Rockefeller Foundation)</i>		115,544				115,544
<i>United States Government - USAID</i>	48,814	456,610				505,424
C1. Cash contributions	128,508	806,651	118,017			1,053,177
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>Balance Reallocation</i>	612,230	554,144	2,043,405	59,640		3,269,419
C4. Other Income	612,230	554,144	2,043,405	59,640		3,269,419
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	740,738	1,360,795	2,161,423	59,640	0	4,322,597
D. Total Funding = B + C	2,104,955	1,458,897	2,222,691	59,640	0	5,846,182
Appeal Coverage	178%	163%	518%	100%	#DIV/0	228%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	1,364,217	98,101	61,268	0	0	1,523,586
C. Income	740,738	1,360,795	2,161,423	59,640	0	4,322,597
E. Expenditure	-1,182,809	-891,933	-418,542			-2,493,285
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	922,146	566,964	1,804,148	59,640	0	3,352,898

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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)		1,182,050	893,843	429,285	59,640	0	2,564,818	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	14,000	13,874					13,874	126
Clothing & textiles	25,000	24,300					24,300	700
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	1,400	1,376	35,692				37,069	-35,669
Teaching Materials	165,669	3,381	160,802				164,183	1,486
Utensils & Tools	60	60					60	0
Other Supplies & Services	109,563	66,539	386				66,926	42,637
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies	315,692	109,531	196,881				306,412	9,280
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	68,800	68,787					68,787	13
Computers & Telecom	24,462	24,827		4,262			29,089	-4,627
Others Machinery & Equipment		3,524					3,524	-3,524
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	93,262	97,138		4,262			101,400	-8,138
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	3,153	3,366					3,366	-213
Distribution & Monitoring	53,220	14,046	37,187				51,233	1,987
Transport & Vehicle Costs	4,563	1,197	24	840			2,060	2,503
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	60,936	18,609	37,211	840			56,659	4,277
Personnel								
International Staff	265,600	210,567	6,680	63,357			280,604	-15,004
National Staff	66,665	-11,380	27,336	34,444			50,400	16,265
National Society Staff	70,600	45,303	13,518	17,634			76,455	-5,855
Volunteers		1,619					1,619	-1,619
Total Personnel	402,865	246,108	47,533	115,435			409,077	-6,212
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	70,036		17,089	45,941			63,030	7,006
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	70,036		17,089	45,941			63,030	7,006
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	1,035,731	382,590	522,318	246,958			1,151,866	-116,135
Total Workshops & Training	1,035,731	382,590	522,318	246,958			1,151,866	-116,135
General Expenditure								
Travel	69,891	34,239	15,571	9,063			58,874	11,017
Information & Public Relation	93,405	33,804	8,809	23,533			66,147	27,258
Office Costs	9,753	7,280	1,031	991			9,303	450
Communications	9,163	5,617	635	1,735			7,987	1,176
Financial Charges	19,311	19,241	-300	-871			18,069	1,242
Other General Expenses			-0	0			-0	0
Total General Expenditure	201,522	100,183	25,745	34,452			160,379	41,142
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies	228,236	235,788	43,236				279,024	-50,788
Total Contributions & Transfers	228,236	235,788	43,236				279,024	-50,788
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		-82,337	-54,747	-54,906			-191,990	191,990
Total Operational Provisions		-82,337	-54,747	-54,906			-191,990	191,990
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Service Support	156,538	70,640	54,469	25,563			150,673	5,865
Total Indirect Costs	156,538	70,640	54,469	25,563			150,673	5,865
Pledge Specific Costs								
Earmarking Fee		2,758	2,198				4,957	-4,957
Reporting Fees		1,800					1,800	-1,800

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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)		1,182,050	893,843	429,285	59,640	0	2,564,818	
Total Pledge Specific Costs		4,558	2,198				6,757	-6,757
Supplementary Services								
Supplementary Services Fees				-2			-2	2
Total Supplementary Services				-2			-2	2
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	2,564,818	1,182,809	891,933	418,542			2,493,285	71,533
VARIANCE (C - D)		-759	1,910	10,743	59,640		71,533	