



USAID | **INDONESIA**
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

SERASI Program

FISCAL YEAR 2009 ANNUAL REPORT

OCTOBER 2008 – SEPTEMBER 2009



October 30, 2009

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SERASI Program

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Cover photo: Acehese children strategizing during an ASA facilitated football tournament (Photo: Ian Nugrahane).

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ACRONYMS AND INITIALS

ACC	Aceh Conservation Corps
ACSTF	Aceh Civil Society Task Force
AGIS	Aceh Green Interim Secretariat
ALDP	Alliance for Democracy in Papua
APCM	Aceh Peace Consultative Meeting
APRC	Aceh Peace Resource Center
ARF	Aceh Recovery Framework
A-TAIDR	Aceh Technical Assistance Recovery Project
BAPPENAS	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional - National Development Planning Agency
BAWAS BRA	Badan Pengawas Badan Reintegrasi Damai Aceh - Monitoring Unit of the Aceh Reintegration Board
BAPPEDA	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah - Regional Development Planning Agency
BIMA	Bina Masyarakat
BKPG	Bantuan Keuangan Pemakmoe Gampong - Financial Aid for Village Welfare
BKRA	Badan Kesenambungan Rekonstruksi Aceh - Aceh Sustainable Reconstruction Agency
BPD	Badan Permusyawaratan Desa - Village Representative Institution
BPN	Badan Pertanahan Nasional - National Land Agency
BRA	Badan Reintegrasi Damai Aceh - Peace and Reintegration Board
BRR	Badan Rehabilitasi dan Rekonstruksi untuk Aceh dan Nias - Agency of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction for Aceh and Nias
BUMG	Badan Usaha Milik Gampong – Village Enterprises
BYTRA	LSM Bina Rakyat Sejahtera – Building Prosperous Community Organization
CARA	Consortium for Assistance Recovery of Aceh
CBI	Classroom Based Intervention
CCE Indonesia	Civic Education Indonesia
CSPS-UGM	Center for Security and Peace Studies Gadjah Mada University
CEWERS	Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System
CHSE	Center for Humanitarian and Social Empowerment
CoSPA	Committee on Sustaining Peace in Aceh
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CWS	Church World Service
DOE	Department of Education
DOH	Department of Health
DRA	Department of Religious Affairs
DPRD	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah – The Regional House of Representatives
e-CARD	Community for Aceh Resources Development
ELSHAM	Lembaga Study dan Advokasi Hak Asasi Manusia - Institute of Human Rights Studies and Advocacy
ESDM	Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral – Energy and Natural Resources
ESP	Environmental Services Program
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FKK	Forum Komunikasi dan Koordinasi – Communication and Coordination Forum
FKUB	Forum Komunikasi antar Umat Beragama - Communication Forum for Inter-Religious Communities
FORBES	Forum Bersama Damai - Joint Forum to Support Peace for Aceh
FORKAB	Forum Komunikasi Anak Bangsa - Communication Forum for the Nation's Children
FORPEL	Forum Peduli Lingkungan – Care for Environment Forum
FORSIKOM	Forum Silaturahmi dan Komunikasi - Forum for Friendship and Communication

FUKKAD	Forum Komunikasi & Kerjasama Lintas Desa - Forum for Communications and Inter-village Coordination
GAM	Gerakan Aceh Merdeka - Free Aceh Movement
GCF	Governors' Climate and Forest working group
GoA	Government of Aceh
GOI	Government of Indonesia
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
ICS Papua	Institute for Civil Society Strengthening Papua
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IGCT	Individual and Group Counseling Therapy
IOM	International Organization for Migration
INSIST	Indonesian Society for Social Transformation
IPD	International Peace Day
IPTT	Indicator Performance Tracking Table
IRD	International Relief and Development
IRE	Institute of Research and Empowerment
ITDM	Institute Tifa Damai Maluku
ITP	Institut Titian Perdamaian - Peace Building Institute
JCS	Joint Claim Settlement
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JMD	Jembatan Masa Depan
KAPA	Kelompok Pemerhati Perempuan dan Anak - Watch Group on Women and Children
KIP	Komite Independen Pemilu – Election Independent Committee
KIPPRA Papua	Independent Consultation of Papua Community Empowerment Foundation
KontraS	Komisi untuk Orang Hilang dan Korban Tindak Kekerasan - Commission for Disappearances and Victims of Violence
KPA	Komisi Peralihan Aceh – The Aceh Transition Committee
KPIS	Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia Sulteng - Central Sulawesi office of Indonesian Women's Coalition
KPKPST	Kelompok Perjuangan Kesetaraan Perempuan Central Sulawesi – The Group for the Struggle Towards Women's Equality in Central Sulawesi
KPPA	Kelompok Pemerhati Perempuan dan Anak - Group on Women and Children
LBH	Lembaga Bantuan Hukum – Legal Aid
LEMAKA Sorong	Lembaga Masyarakat Adat Karon Sorong
LEMBATA	Lembaga Budaya Tana Poso - Poso Cultural Institution
LGSP	Local Governance Support Program
LIBU	Lingkar Belajar untuk Perempuan - Palu Women's Study Circle
LIPI	Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia – Indonesian Institute of Sciences
LOBO	Poso Analysis Group
LoGA	Law on Governing Aceh
LP3ES	Lembaga Penelitian, Pendidikan dan Penerangan Ekonomi dan Sosial - Institute of Research, Education and Information of Social and Economic Affairs
LPM	Lembaga Pemberdayaan Masyarakat - Community Empowering Institution
LPPSI - UI	Lembaga Penelitian Universitas Indonesia - Center for Psychology Research University of Indonesia
LPS-HAM	Lembaga Pengembangan Studi Hukum dan Advokasi Hak Asasi Manusia - The Institute for Legal Studies Development and Human Rights Advocacy
LSM	Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat – Civil Society Organization
MFB	Micro Finance Body
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSR	Multi-Stakeholder Review
MUSRENBANG	Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan – Development Planning Session
MUSRENBANGDES	Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan Desa – Development Planning Session at the Village level

NDI	National Democratic Institute
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NKRI	Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia - the Unitary Republic of Indonesia
OPANT	Organisasi Perempuan Adat Ngata Toro - Organization for the Interest of Traditional Women in Ngata Toro
OTI	Office of Transition Initiatives
P4K-UNTAD	Pusat Penelitian Perdamaian dan Pengelolaan Konflik - Research Centre for Peace and Conflict Management, University of Tadulako
PANWASLU	Panitia Pengawas Pemilu – Election Observer Committee
Pattiro	Pusat Telaah dan Informasi Regional – Center for Regional Analyses and Information
PBMS	Performance Based Management System
PD	Partai Demokrat – Democratic Party
PDP	Participatory Peaceful Development - Pembangunan Damai Partisipatif
PDDP	Participatory Decentralized Development Planning
PEUDAP	Pembangunan Damai Partisipatif - Participatory Peaceful Development
PERDA	Peraturan Daerah – Regional Government Regulation
PERDES	Peraturan Desa - Village Policies and Regulations
PIPPAK	Pos Informasi dan Pengaduan Perempuan dan Anak Korban Kekerasan - Village Information/Reporting Centers for Victims of Violence against Women and Children
PKK	Pemberdayaan dan Kesejahteraan Keluarga – Family Welfare and Empowerment Movement
PLN	Perusahaan Listrik Negara - State Power Company
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PNA	Participatory Needs Assessment
POLRI	Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia - The National Police Force of Indonesia
PPD	Program Pendidikan Damai – Peace Education Program
PSA	Public Service Announcement
PSKP	Pusat Studi Keamanan dan Perdamaian - Center for Peace and Security Studies
PSW UNTAD	Pusat Studi Wanita Universitas Tadulako - Research Center for Women’s Studies, University of Tadulako
PUSHAM-UII	Pusat Studi Hak Asasi Manusia Universitas Islam Indonesia – Center for Human Rights Studies at the Islamic University of Indonesia
PUSKESMAS	Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat - Sub-district Health Center
PUSPA	Pusat Pengembangan Sumber Daya Alam - Natural Resources Development Center
SBY	Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono – The President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono
SIRA	Partai Suara Independen Rakyat Aceh - The Acehnese People’s Independent Aspiration Party
SKP Jayapura	Sekretariat Keadilan dan Perdamaian - the Office of Justice and Peace of the Catholic Diocese of Jayapura
SMP	Sekolah Menengah Pertama - Junior High School
SO	Strategic Objective
SPP	Solidaritas Perempuan Palu – Palu Women’s Solidarity
SPRA	Solidaritas Perjuangan Reforma Agraria - Agrarian Reform Struggle Solidarity
SSR	Security Sector Reform
TALOE	Traditional Arts Lecture Organization
TNI	Tentara Nasional Indonesia - The Indonesia National Armed Forces
TRANSISI	Transformasi dan Komunikasi – Transformation and Communication
TRC	Truth and Reconciliation Commission
UGM	Gadjah Mada University
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VC	Village Chief

VICIS	Violent Conflict in Indonesia
WDC	Women's Development Center
WWF	World Wildlife Fund for Nature
YaSA	Yayasan Seuramoe Aceh
YCA	Yayasan Citra Aceh - Aceh Image Foundation
YAMMI	Yayasan Masyarakat Madani Indonesia - Indonesian Civil Society Foundation
YASANTO	Yayasan Santo Antonius – Santo Antonius Foundation
YJMD	Yayasan Jembatan Masa Depan - Building Bridges for Future Foundation
YPM2	Yayasan Pembangunan Masyarakat Madani – Development of Civil Society Foundation
YPMD	Yayasan Pengembangan Masyarakat Desa - Rural Community Development Foundation
YPPA Sorong	Yayasan Peduli Pemuda and Anak Jalanan Sorong
YPPMAS	Yayasan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Adat Sulteng - Central Sulawesi Indigenous Community Empowerment Foundation
YPPSE	Yayasan Pengembangan Pembangunan Sosial Ekonomi – Development of Socio-Economy Foundation

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

USAID's SERASI program supports Indonesia's democratic consolidation by funding activities that mitigate sources of communal and regional conflict. USAID supports public institutions, civil society organizations, and other partners in developing and implementing innovative programs to promote engagement, dialogue, and transparency among stakeholders in reinforcing sustainable peace.

SERASI, inspired by the Indonesian word for harmony, assists efforts to build local capacity to mitigate potentially destabilizing factors and influences as a critical step in achieving sustained peace and social cohesion in its regions of focus, by programming in the following key areas:

- A legitimate and robust peace in Aceh;
- Increased capacity to manage destabilizing factors and influences;
- Respect for human rights and intergroup relations;
- Integration of marginalized groups; and
- Democratic and transparent security sector.

Indonesia's rich diversity leads to unique local dynamics that require tailoring strategies for each geographic area where SERASI operates. Since inception in March 2008, SERASI has maintained two offices: a central administrative and management office in Jakarta, from which SERASI also develops and manages national level and trans-regional grant activities and a field office in Banda Aceh; in July 2008, SERASI opened a field office in Palu, which implements programming in Central Sulawesi.



Figure 1. SERASI Office Locations

While the formal conflict in Aceh ended in 2004 with the signing of the Helsinki accords, mitigating the legacy of 30 years of violence is a long-term effort. SERASI's objective is to help consolidate peace in Aceh through initiatives such as:

- **Economic empowerment:** SERASI supports a wide range of activities from developing sustainable livelihoods, in-kind assistance, and technical assistance and training to bolster the economic capacity of post-conflict communities.
- **Peace education and social reconstruction:** SERASI supports local communities in building local capacity to resolve communal disturbances and supports multi-stakeholder programs that focus on engaging conflict-affected parties into the peace dialogue.
- **Social reconstruction:** Years of conflict have profound effects on communities; SERASI works to develop local mechanisms and processes that allow for social healing and reconciliation, with a particular emphasis on women and youth and dealing with psychosocial healing.
- **Participatory development planning:** SERASI works with a large number of local communities, bringing together government, civil society, and citizen representatives to collectively plan village development and growth for the benefit of all.

Conflict in Central Sulawesi has been largely focused at the local level, stirred by issues such as breakdowns in intergroup relations, lack of livelihoods opportunities, and weak or absent social structures to support integrated communities. SERASI's overarching approach in Central Sulawesi is to focus on activities that help to rebuild sustainable channels of communication and re-establish foundations for strong and stable communities. SERASI focuses its support in the following key areas:

- **Inter-Religious, Inter-Ethnic, and other inter-group relations:** SERASI initiatives aim to increase communication and understanding and decrease the "recycling of mistrust" among religious and ethnic communities.
- **Livelihoods and associated socio-economic inequalities:** Recognizing the potential instability that can be caused by competition between and among communities for scarce resources as well as the natural resources in which Central Sulawesi is so rich, SERASI supports socio-economic activities that increase livelihoods for individuals and communities as a whole.
- **Reconstruction of social capital:** Years of violence have left an indelible mark on the people of Central Sulawesi, and SERASI supports local organizations in developing interventions and mechanisms to provide communities, especially youth, with a channel for healing and means to reintegrate into productive society.
- **Future Conflict Prevention:** SERASI promotes long-term peaceful communities by assisting the people of Central Sulawesi to develop improved formal and non-formal means of building cohesive communities and developing skills to mitigate issues that have the potential to lead to future conflict.

At the national level, SERASI responds to requests for assistance, as well as engages partners to develop new program ideas that transcend specific geographic locations and link together communities that are dealing with potentially destabilizing forces. SERASI activities have included national level research, training on conflict mapping, development of early warning systems, and a variety of trainings and symposium bringing together actors from across Indonesia to address common concerns and issues.

At the close of this fiscal year and reporting period, in consultation with USAID, SERASI is assessing the benefits of expanding its programming into the provinces of Maluku and North Maluku. A desk study commissioned by the program has provided a set of assumptions about the need for continued assistance to help these provinces heal from previous conflicts as well as ways in which communities in this eastern part of Indonesia can work together to build more stable communities and prosperous futures. At this writing, SERASI and USAID are examining these factors through a field visit and the next quarter will see the development and implementation of any SERASI expansion to this region.

II. INTRODUCTION

A. Program Overview

This report serves as both the quarterly report for July to September 2009 and as an annual report for FY October 2008 to September 2009.

From a program perspective the last quarter of the financial year covering July to September 2009 was a continuation of the previous quarters in that SERASI continued to focus on developing new programs in both Aceh and Central Sulawesi, as well as national or trans-regional level initiatives. SERASI developed and issued 24 new grants during this period to Indonesian civil society organizations and expanded the range of partners with whom the program works.

Significant efforts over the last few months began to pay rich dividends through the launch of SERASI's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems. With the arrival of three fulltime M&E personnel SERASI is now better positioned to document changes brought about through SERASI sponsored interventions as well as gathering meaningful statistics that show progress with SERASI's partners. This report includes a number of charts and graphs that begin to demonstrate the outputs and impact that SERASI programming is having in its targeted regions.

The progressive deployment of the Performance Based Management System (PBMS), including adjustments and improvements made over the last quarter, now provides SERASI with a central repository and real-time tool for staff and USAID to access information about all aspects of SERASI's work. The PBMS can be accessed through an on line portal and allows for, among others, real time sharing on: the life-cycle of the SERASI grant process, financial reporting, programmatic reporting, media and information, monitoring and evaluation, and program mapping.

As has been documented in previous quarterly reports, the first fiscal year for SERASI (comprised of 6 months, March 2008 to September 2008) was characterized by a variety of start-up challenges; SERASI has tackled those challenges head on, and in consultation with USAID and support from IRD, has made major improvements in every facet of program implementation. The most telling statistic to demonstrate this fact, is the sheer number and value of grants now under SERASI management. A year on year comparison (see Figure 5) shows SERASI having only six active grants at this point in time last year compared to 69 grants at the same point in time this year. The total value of these grants has increased significantly as can be seen in the tables set out in the next section.

The depth and breadth of focus and activities in these grants has grown tremendously throughout the year as well. While all grants continue to fit well within the five Strategic Objectives (SO) mandated by SERASI's contract, SERASI has developed additional indicators to help focus activities and drive impact. With this report, SERASI is starting to report against this much expanded list of indicators.

One exciting and high profile set of grants revolved around the Indonesian Parliamentary Elections, which took place in 2009. SERASI worked with a variety of partners in Aceh to develop election monitoring tools and in turn the ability to report directly to election authorities throughout the province. This election, as an instrument of democracy, allowed SERASI an opportunity to train beneficiaries in the principles of conflict management in a specific setting which helped to highlight its usefulness.

Initiatives on using livelihoods opportunities as a framework for management of potentially destabilizing forces in communities also became a more prevalent theme during this year both in Aceh and Central Sulawesi. For many communities struggling to overcome recent historical events, economic interaction and economic stability are key foundations on which to continue to build peaceful and stable communities, as well as finding productive ways to solve competition for scarce resources.

Another context for building social cohesion in target communities that emerged during this reporting year, specifically targeting youth, were activities built around sports, arts, music, and culture. Many of these very public and interactive programs in both Aceh and Central Sulawesi have proven highly successful in targeting the next generation of affected communities and will hopefully give the young people participating a broader perspective on pluralism and positive aspects of living together.

SERASI has not forgotten the people who have already been negatively affected by past conflict happened the and this reporting year began several psychosocial programs for young and old people alike, still suffering from conflict related trauma in both Central Sulawesi and Aceh. Working with local government and professional practitioners, SERASI supported development of outreach programs, clinics, and training in counseling and mediation to help those still recovering from past conflict.

A small but potentially significant set of research activities on ongoing types of conflict and other communal disturbances were also carried out this reporting year. They have given USAID and SERASI valuable insights into this area and have provided a strong foundation on which to base an expansion into other areas of Indonesia where SERASI might play a role, including Maluku, North Maluku, and maybe Papua.

B. Program Approach

As previously mentioned this quarter’s program approach has not varied significantly from the last quarter. SERASI continues to use grants and subcontracts as the vehicle for its engagement with civil society in Aceh and Central Sulawesi. Some background work on national level issues has also taken place, such as research undertaken with the World Bank, which has added substance to both our ongoing programs and the development work for any expansion that SERASI will undertake over the next year.

The same goal and the same five Strategic Objectives, mandated by USAID, continue to be the focus through the last quarter and throughout the whole of the reporting year. The partial results framework below shows this graphically.

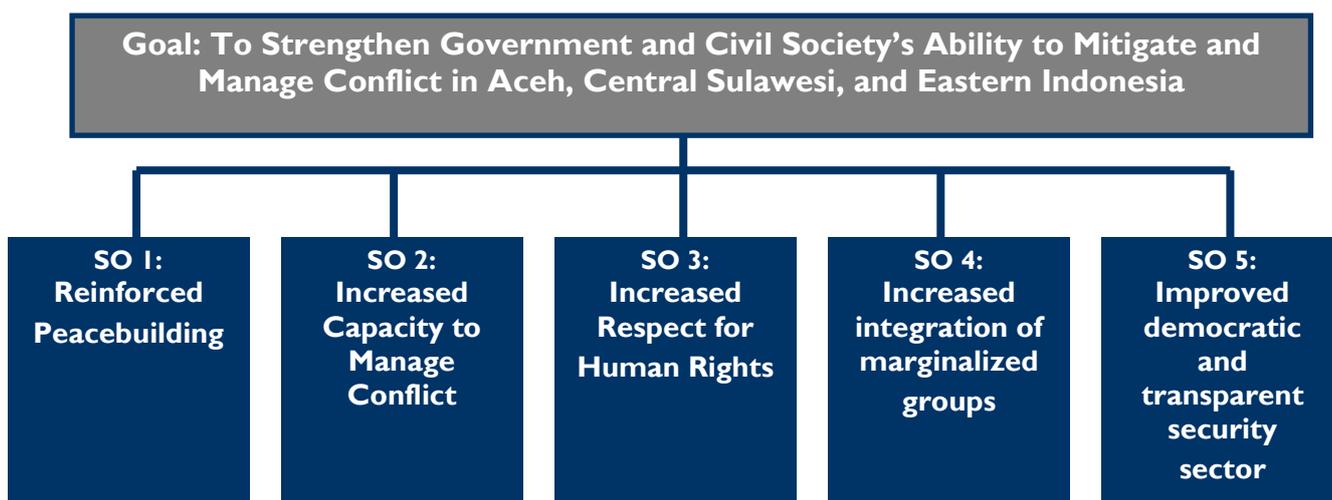


Figure 2. The SERASI Results Framework as of September 30, 2009.

SERASI expanded its results framework through the introduction of a few new intermediate results relating to livelihoods and psychosocial trauma, as well as a series of indicators against which data is being collected

to show results/change and ultimately impact. This document is called the Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP). A copy of the full PMP is attached as Appendix C.

Each grantee is given a specific set of Indicators which they report against and a specific format for this was developed. This is included in Appendix C of this report.

During this quarter and indeed throughout the whole program activities relating to Strategic Objective five have been hampered due to a lack of clarity and legal mandate on just exactly what SERASI can or can not do in this sector, and discussions with USAID on what the priorities should be. SERASI is hoping that this coming year will highlight this issue with more clarity.

III. MAJOR PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

A. Summary

During the fourth quarter (July - September 2009) SERASI awarded a total of 24 new grants valued at approximately USD 1,722,488. The breakdown of these grants is shown in Figure 3.

For the fiscal year reporting period (October 2008 – September 2009) or year two of operation, SERASI in Aceh is managing 25 active grants, valued at USD 1,050,457 with 24 completed (or closed) grants, valued at approximately USD 1,613,984. SERASI in Central Sulawesi is managing ten active grants, valued at USD 581,408 with five completed (or closed) grants, valued at USD 422,387. At the transregional level, SERASI is managing three active grants valued at USD 235, 566 with two completed (or closed) grants valued at USD 118,693.

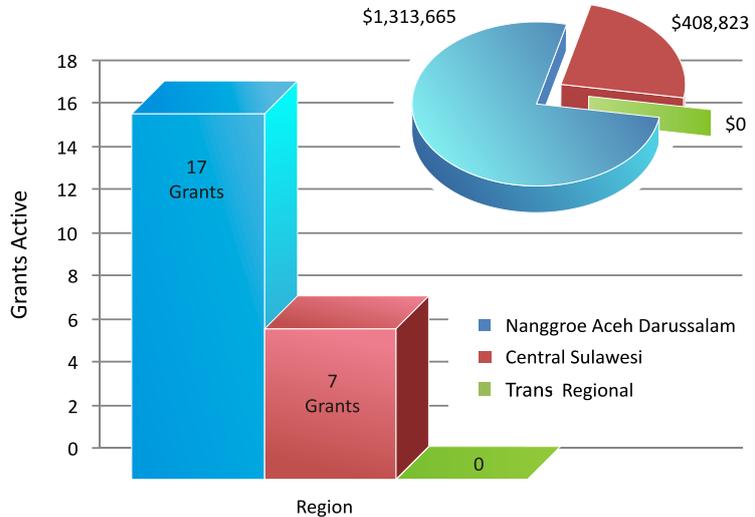


Figure 3. Summary of Newly Awarded Grants by SERASI during July-September 2009.

The following charts reflect the total numbers of active and completed (or closed) grants awarded by SERASI during its second year of operation, for each of its areas of work and monetary value:

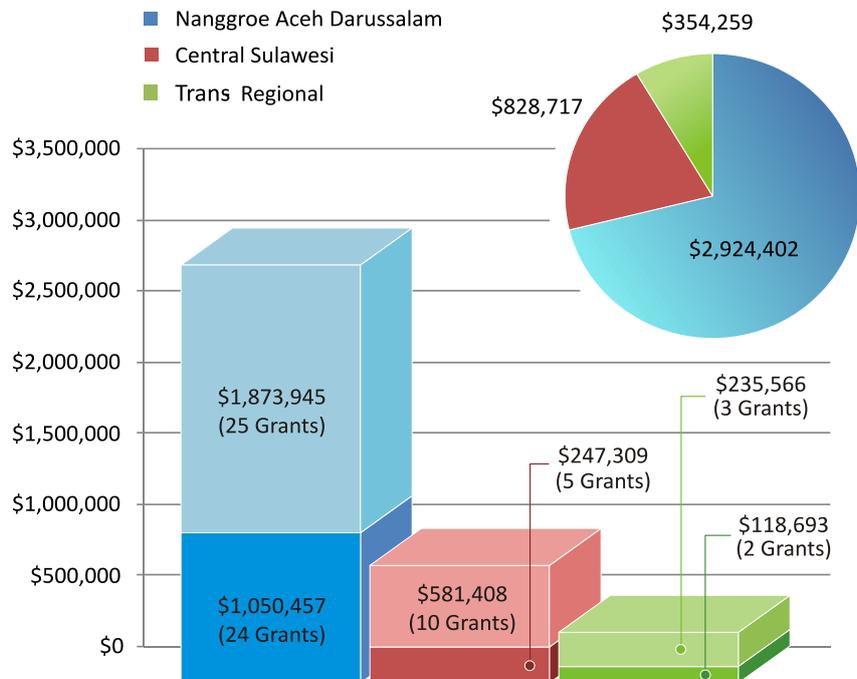


Figure 4. Summary of the number of SERASI Awarded Grants and their values during Year Two of operation October 2008 – September 2009 (as of September 30, 2009). Active grants are represented by the lighter shade of colors in the bar graph; closed grants are represented by the darker shaded colors.

Appendix A to this report provides a detailed list of all completed and active SERASI grants since its inception in March 2008.

In comparison to its first year, SERASI has increased its grant making nearly ten-fold.

Figures 5 and 6 summarize the total number and value of SERASI awarded grants in year two in comparison to year one. A variety of factors contributed to a sudden upswing in grant development and award mid-way through this fiscal year. Among these were several changes in key personnel, development of more robust internal systems and procedures that allowed for an easier grant development and award process, refining of themes and strategies around which to develop grants in Aceh and Central Sulawesi, a concerted outreach effort on behalf of the program to educate and inform potential grantees about their ability to work with SERASI, and strong and active participation and coordination with USAID counterparts in developing potential grantees.

The charts below summarize and describe the total numbers and values of SERASI awarded grants in year two in comparison to year one.

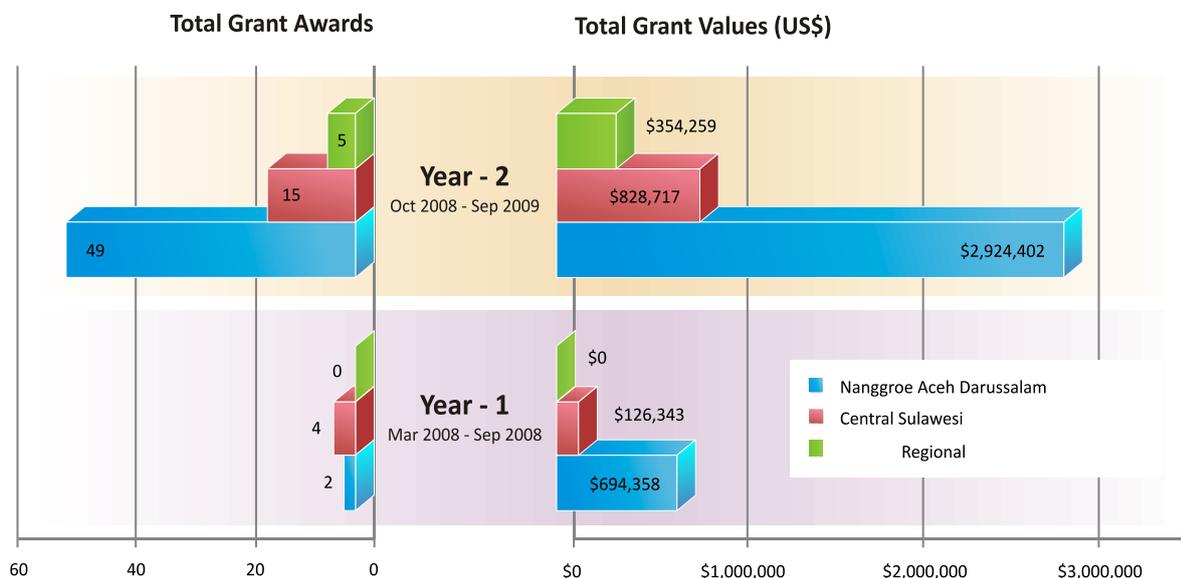


Figure 5. Comparison of SERASI managed grants and values between Year One and Year Two of its operation (as of September 30, 2009).

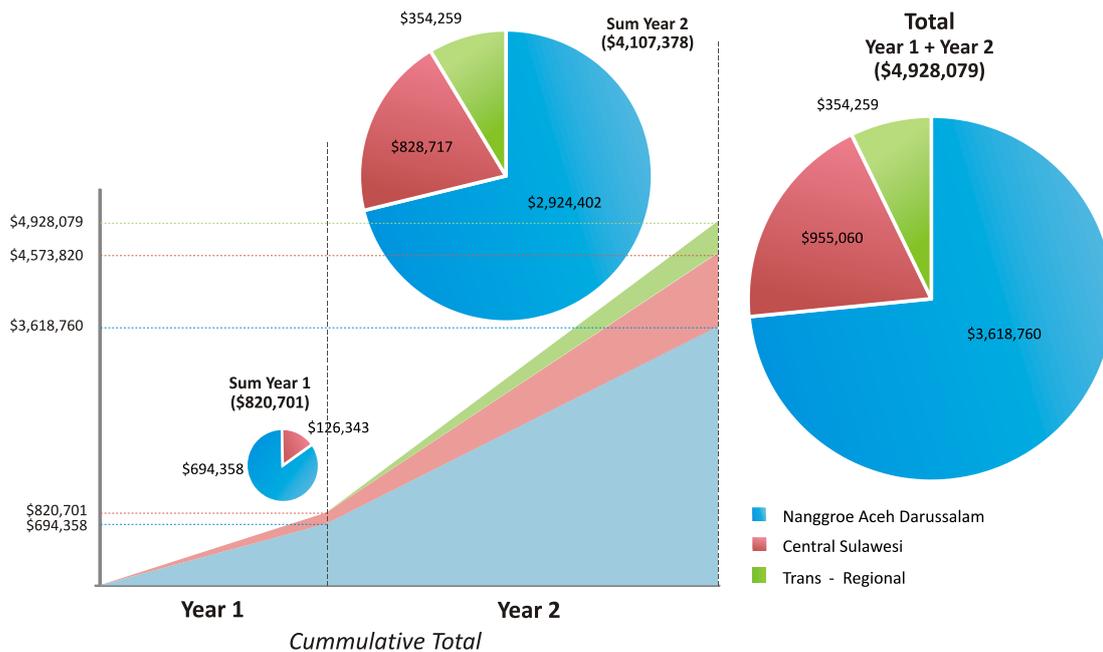


Figure 6. Summary of SERASI managed grants and total values for Year One and Year Two of its operation, since inception (as of September 30, 2009).

This quarter has also seen a continuing increase in the number of grant concepts sent to SERASI. At present there are 14 potential new grants in the pipeline with an estimated total value of IDR 8.824.678.352,- (USD 924,006 at the current exchange rate). The term “pipeline” refers to grants that are currently in Stage 1 (the grant application stage) and Stage 2 (when a program description is created), of their grant award process. These concepts are listed in the project grant pipeline in **Appendix B**. In addition, SERASI staff are presently developing 64 new grant concepts that are expected to enter the pipeline between October and December 2009. These concepts are listed in **Appendix B I** of this report.

SERASI is pleased to report strong results against the USAID mandated Peace and Security Indicators. To date SERASI has trained 5,289 people in “conflict mitigation,” which is 264% more than the FY2009 target of 2000 people. Of these trained 25% were women. At the same time SERASI has supported 17 institutions whose main focus was conflict mitigation. SERASI has also funded 353 events as compared to the target of 20. This is a staggering 1750% increase over the target for this financial year. Fully 19,664 people have attended SERASI events and through their experience, they have gained knowledge of conflict management and mitigation issues and techniques. This is 787% over the targets. Of these 29% were women in Aceh and 33% were women in Central Sulawesi. These figures are significant, however, further effort will be made in the next financial year to increase female participation to 50%.

What these figures show is not only that SERASI surpassed all of its targets for last financial year but that there remains, in Aceh and in Central Sulawesi, a clear interest in the skills that SERASI can offer. We can also say that each of the 19,664 people who attended a SERASI funded event and especially those 5,289 people receiving specialized training, are in a better position to pass on their new skills and influence those people with whom they come into contact. In coming months SERASI will try to get some understanding of just how many people that might be through further research. The figures also reveal that there are still significant numbers of institutions focusing their work on the management and mitigation of conflict fully ten years after the majority of the conflict itself has disappeared and that this in turn means that there are still residual or new issues with which these institutions are dealing. It is, of course, these issues that give SERASI its mandate.

The aforementioned numbers are included in the comprehensive Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) that is attached on the next page of this report.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN

Indicator Performance Tracking Table FY2009

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ACHIEVEMENT				REMARKS
	TARGET	FY2009 (Actual)	%	FY2010 Target ¹	
PS1. Number people trained in conflict resolution skills with USG assistance	2,000	5,289	264%	3,500	During the fiscal year 2009 reporting period, SERASI has trained more than 5,000 people on discord mitigation/resolution skills topic. Out of these people, 25% of them were women. However, during this fiscal year SERASI has trained in total almost 7,000 people in Aceh and Central Sulawesi. The trainings covered the topics on discord mitigation/resolution skills, human rights issues, and also trainings on marginalized group issues.
PS2. Number non-governmental constituencies (focusing on conflict mitigation) built or strengthened with USG assistance	10	17	170%	15	For the FY2009 reporting period, some organizations strengthened for this particular are APRC, Forsikom, Tingkap, BYTRA, and APCM in Aceh. While in Central Sulawesi, they are KPKP-ST, LPSHAM, PSW, YAMMI, CWVS, LIBU, SPRFM, etc.
PS3. Number USG-assisted facilitated events geared toward strengthening understanding and mitigating conflict between groups	20	353	1765%	200	These are the USG-facilitated events conducted by grantees, the events were seminars, conference, focus group discussions, etc. During the FY2009 reporting, some organizations have been contracted to perform these activities, including WDC, Puspa, BTRT, CARA, etc. Some organizations in Central Sulawesi were also conducting these events, they were LIBU, SPRFM, FKUB, etc.
PS4. Number people attending USG-assisted facilitated events geared toward strengthening understanding and mitigating conflict between groups	2,500	19,664	787%	15,000	Actual number for FY2009 reporting is exceeding the set target. Based on a total calculation from Aceh and Central Sulawesi, 29% of those attending these events were women (where the proportion came higher from events held in Central Sulawesi, where 33% of those attended the events were women participants).
PS5. Number peacebuilding structures established or strengthened with USG assistance that engage affected citizens in peace and/or reconciliation activities ²	9	12	133%	12	For this fiscal year of reporting period, we have added new structure established on financial support (conducted by CARA and BYTRA) and counseling center (conducted by Psikodista) in Aceh. We also have a new structure established in trans-regional level, which was the establishment of SSR & Peace Community by Propatria.

¹ Proposed targets for FY2010

² PS5 is a non-cumulative indicator

Table 1. Indicator Performance Tracking Table

B. Aceh

I. Key Political Developments

a. Overview

Aceh is a case study in social-political, environmental and legal shape shifting; and requires implementing agencies working in the province to stay alert to potential developments that may either compromise programming or provide opportunities. During the reporting period several issues emerged that had potentially significant socio-political impact, including: 1) the return of the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) founder, Hasan di Tiro; 2) run-up to and execution of local and national legislative and presidential elections; 3) close-out of the Agency of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction for Aceh and Nias (BRR) and start-up of the Aceh Sustainable Reconstruction Agency (BKRA); 4) political in-fighting between GAM representatives, the Aceh Peace and Reintegration Board (BRA) and the governor's office; and 5) security.

On October 11, 2008, Hasan di Tiro—who is widely considered as the founder of GAM—returned to Aceh; a return timed to coincide with the 32nd anniversary of GAM on December 4. To some, his return signaled the real end of the 30+ year conflict. The fanfare and large crowd turnouts for di Tiro, during which no violence erupted, suggest that GAM's ideology continues to resonate in Aceh, particularly with young men. The fact that the nascent local political party, the Aceh Party (Partai Aceh or PA), sponsored the trip and subsequently won a majority of seats in Aceh's Provincial Parliament during the legislative elections, puts a heavy burden on GAM as it transitions into a political body responsible for the aspirations of the people of Aceh. GAM and PA have been given a mandate by the people, a mandate that validates Hasan di Tiro and the independence movement, but can equally be seen as a summons for them to do right by the Acehnese.

PA's success during the elections represents a benchmark in the peace process and positive development towards democracy in Aceh and Indonesia. However, this benchmark cannot yet be considered a solid foundation for peace. The fact that almost all of elected parliamentarians are new to politics with little to no public service experience presents serious challenges to peace and good governance. Local and international support must now focus on developing the capacity of these freshman Members of Parliament, such that they are able to take on the tasks before them with the appropriate sense of civic duty; particularly as the management of the development process, previously stewarded by BRR, has been divested to the Provincial Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) and the new BKRA, thus under the purview of parliament.

The BRA has a similarly important role in determining the future of Aceh. This agency is mandated with the role of steering Aceh through a turbulent post-conflict period and settling any leftover resentment within the Acehnese populations.

b. Hasan diTiro

There have been many respected GAM leaders over the years, but Hasan diTiro is the most respected of them. His popularity is in part due to his self-imposed 32-year exile in Sweden, his dedication to GAM and Aceh, and his mystique—during the conflict Jakarta declared him dead no less than three times.



Young men gathering at Banda Aceh's Great Mosque to welcome the return of Hasan di Tiro
Photo by Caroline Smith

In post-Helsinki Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) Aceh, however, diTiro has become the leader whose charisma and commitment to Aceh has united people of divergent political views and brought to bear the attention of the international community. In the words of one Acehnese citizen:

He is the one who can sort out the hopes of society so that Aceh can be peaceful. We need him to come.

Indeed, many people expect diTiro to be selected as Aceh's *Wali Nanggroe*, who, as detailed in the Law on Governing Aceh (LoGA), is the head of state (read: Aceh) who embodies the distinct history and traditions of the province, but is not imbued with any political powers. To reflect this non-political status, it is envisaged that the *Wali Nanggroe* will be chosen not by the local legislature but by a separate body called *Ahlul Halli Wal Akdi* (a group of experts), whose form and function are not defined in LoGA. Debate continues as to whether the *Wali Nanggroe* should be non-political or be endowed with decision-making authority above that of the governor.

Post-MoU events such as diTiro's visit provide compelling reason to believe that the peace process is holding and gaining strength, and that open political expression in Aceh is possible without regression into violence.

c. Legislative and Presidential Elections

During the reporting period, Aceh held legislative elections and played a significant role in the national presidential election. Both election processes are seen as clear signs that peace and democracy have been nominally achieved. The landslide victories in Aceh for PA and Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY) validate LoGA and give a clear vote of confidence for the President re-Elect.

Legislative Election



April 2009 legislative election ballot, instructions, and an information bulletin in Aceh.

As stipulated in LoGA, Acehnese political parties (six in total) were formed and allowed to compete against 37 national political parties for provincial parliamentary seats. Among these local parties were the Aceh Party and the Acehnese People's Independent Aspiration Party (SIRA); both of which campaigned on their strong commitment to the Helsinki MoU.

Despite LoGA and the Helsinki MoU being hot topics—a commitment to which was seen as a positive platform position—there were legitimate and significant fears that violence could break out in the lead-up to the ballot, and thus jeopardize the peace process. Several flashpoint issues were of particular concern, including: 1) internal competition within GAM as they transition into a [not entirely unified] political voice, which could fuel a simmering post-MoU horizontal conflict; 2)

concerns of the capacity of newly formed local political party candidates to, if elected, do the job; failure to do so could lead to more corruption and/or expose provincial government to the machinations of die-hards faithful to and independent Aceh; and 3) electoral gamesmanship in Aceh of national parties as they competed for constituents in a heretofore untapped, yet significant voting populous.

In the end, the elections changed the face of government in Aceh as PA—the party of Governor Irwandi—won a majority of the seats. While PA's strategy succeeded, it has, as feared, left Aceh with a parliament yet to be versed in the ways of modern democratic governance.

The competency of Aceh's Legislative Council will be tested immediately by the controversial issue of *Qanun Jinayat*—a local law promulgated by parliament, as opposed to the Ulema Council (religious leaders), that calls for stoning adulterers to death and 100 lashes for premarital sex, among other things. According to Hasbi Abdullah, acting chairman of the Legislative Council, "Qanun Jinayat is still controversial and the

Acehnese people are not ready for it.” The real question is whether Aceh’s parliamentarians are ready to review and revise the bylaw.

Presidential Election

The presidential election in July represented a major milestone for the peace and reintegration process as Acehnese participation in it was at once a vote for autonomy rather than independence, as well as a vote for one or the other of the two architects of the peace—President SBY or Vice President Jusuf Kalla. During the campaigning SBY’s Democratic Party (*Partai Demokrat*, PD) and Kalla’s Golkar Party both claimed ownership of the Helsinki MoU and LoGA. Both issues were of national interest. By presenting successes of the peace process, both candidates could say that they were the right person to protect and serve the integrity of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia (*Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia* or NKRI). At the same time, by flaunting LoGA, both could appeal to the Acehnese (and other like-minded regions) as leaders who understand the importance of decentralization and respect regional autonomy.

As the polls closed and ballots counted, SBY won a resounding victory, claiming over 90% of the votes in Aceh and over 60% nationally. To some observers, the landslide results may not be a good thing for peace and development in Aceh. The results could be interpreted to mean that Aceh has been fully integrated into Indonesia and the national political system. Thus, according to Juanda Jamal for the Consortium of New Aceh, the results show that;

Implementing the peace treaty in Aceh had been done so ideally, so much so that the underlying issues related to the sustainability of peace [are] no longer relevant and [will] not be considered at the national level.

Despite some pessimism, which is likely due to individual political leanings rather than well-founded fears of a peace and development backslide, most people believe that the overwhelming victory erases much uncertainty as to how the Acehnese feel about the direction in which the peace process is going. Furthermore, it is seen as a vote of confidence for SBY and a mandate similar to that given to PA. Elected officials have been given their marching orders, but must remain in lock step in addressing the very real needs of the people who voted them in.

d. BRR/BKRA/BAPPEDA

SBY established the BRR in April 2005 to manage the unprecedented emergency relief and reconstruction efforts needed following the 2004 earthquake and tsunami that devastated parts of Aceh and North Sumatra Provinces. During its four year tenure, BRR implemented over 5,000 reconstruction projects and oversaw more than 12,500 projects implemented by over 60 bilateral donors and multilateral agencies, and upwards of 700 NGOs. When BRR closed its doors on April 16, 2009, the Head of BRR, Kuntoro Mangkusubroto, was lauded for having run a successful program in the face of such a massive natural disaster.

Yet, major recovery and development operations continue. Indeed, there remains upwards of USD 800 million worth of projects that need management and coordination. While in the absence of BRR, the authority for managing the implementation of development projects falls under the purview of BAPPEDA and the Department of Public Works, there remains a need for a purely coordinating body to ensure synergies and sustainability of ongoing development projects. To this end, the new Aceh Sustainable Reconstruction Agency or BKRA was established, with the titular head being the Governor of Aceh, Irwandi Yusuf.

With a one-year mandate, limited budget and skeleton crew staff, the BKRA must pick up where BRR left off. It is charged with crafting a master plan for the “building back better” of Aceh, as well as coordinating activities, monitoring and evaluating programs, and providing development updates to the President of Indonesia. In its coordination capacity, BKRA must work closely with provincial line ministries and seek guidance from local and international experts to ensure proper implementation of a development portfolio that is predominantly infrastructural in nature.

BKRA, however, is not without guidance. In early 2008, Governor Irwandi and his advisors saw the need for balancing post-conflict socio-political issues with critical development needs. They began drafting what has since been called the Aceh Recovery Framework (ARF), representing the Government of Aceh's (GoA) official plan to ensure that recovery and development programming is conflict sensitive and participatory. BKRA will work within this context.

Given that BAPPEDA is now in charge of the reconstruction and rehabilitation effort, it is important for local and international organizations to develop stronger relations and coordinate directly with BAPPEDA and its national equivalent, BAPPENAS (National Development Planning Agency). Although the FY 2010 provincial budget was decreased from the previous year by IDR 3.2 trillion—partly due to a decline in income from the oil and gas sector—there remain significant allocations for a range of reintegration, peace, and development programming. For example, IDR509 billion is allocated for community empowerment, a large portion of which is earmarked for the IDR100 million going to every village in Aceh through the Financial Aid for Village Welfare (*Bantuan Keuangan Pemakmue Gampong*, BKPG) program. BKPG is a program designed to empower village economies and increase access to larger market networks, thus improving employment opportunities and incomes and reducing the rural to urban migration trend.

Developing close working relations with BAPPEDA at the province and district levels will help SERASI leverage support and funds to improve and expand programming, and increase possibilities of positive program sustainability. SERASI will continue to develop good relations with BAPPENAS and BAPPEDA in Aceh.

e. BRA and APRC/Forbes

While Aceh has seen an incremental increase in post-conflict successes in recent times, overall peacebuilding and reintegration of both the combatant and political wings of the former separatist movement remain a priority for the future peace of Aceh. BRA, established on February 11, 2006 under a Governor's Decree, is the body tasked with coordinating and implementing GoA's reintegration program in accordance with the Helsinki MoU. BRA oversees assistance programs for former GAM combatants and non-combatants, former political prisoners, and conflict affected persons.



CoSPA meeting in February 2009.

The initial Governor's Decree also called for the establishment of the Joint Forum Supporting Peace in Aceh (*Forum Bersama Pendukung Perdamaian Aceh* or FORBES) and Aceh Peace Resource Center (*Badan Narasumber Damai Aceh* or APRC). These two bodies, comprised of local political and community leaders, peace and reintegration experts, and donor agencies, were charged with

strengthening BRA with advice on policy and program issues. However, due to various factors, FORBES was disbanded and during this reporting period it has become evident that APRC is unable to support itself without continued (donor or other outside) assistance. In short a new direction for both these agencies was needed.

To this end, the Governor issued a new decree outlining the relationship between BRA, FORBES, and APRC, and during the reporting period BRA acknowledged that APRC was an independent, legally registered body and no longer a quasi-government agency but could serve as an advisory role to be further detailed in an upcoming MoU. At the time of this report, the governor's office had yet to negotiate the MoU with APRC, as neither BRA nor APRC has pushed for clear resolution on the issue. The fact that things have yet to be clarified are likely due to personal politics between members of BRA and APRC, and the present re-drafting of a new Governor's Decree outlining the BRA-Forbes-APRC relationship. At the very least, continued lack of clarity offers certain individuals a way not to be responsible for said resources.

Beyond issues of legality vis-à-vis APRC, BRA worked to revitalize Forbes as a working body able to be the “market place of ideas” that it was originally intended. Following on internal meetings in early July, BRA presented a plan to revitalize Forbes. In late July, they held the first of what was intended to be a series of dedicated meetings geared towards revamping Forbes—including its mandate and Scope of Work (SoW), membership and outreach strategy. The first meeting was poorly attended, and accomplishments were limited to the election of a pro-temp secretary and pledge to have more meetings; follow-on meetings that have yet to occur. Overall, the future role of Forbes remains uncertain. SERASI continues to coordinate with BRA on this issue, and will develop assistance packages in-line with BRA’s guidance.

f. Security

A culture of violence persists in Aceh. While rogue and organized elements of the security forces and former GAM combatants are still involved in criminal activities, an increasing amount of incidents have been traced to thugs and loosely organized gangs. Governor Irwandi and other top-level leaders have pledged support to the police in their work to keep the peace and bring justice to victims; yet the police themselves have been implicated in some high-profile criminal cases. There is the case of a Chief Brigadier apprehended with a small armament of weapons while cavorting with gang members. The same person has been accused by the former Deputy Chief of the Aceh Police and his own wife of involvement in two politically motivated kidnappings and arson attacks on SIRA Party offices.

The World Bank and local Armed Forces of Indonesia (TNI) military commanders have commented on the security situation in Aceh. In the World Bank’s Aceh Growth Diagnostic (July 2009), rising (dis)organized crime was levied as a serious impediment to international investment. Provincial and district government officials took exception to the Bank’s analysis, publicly stating that their conclusions were faulty and perhaps, more harmful to investment than was the security situation. However, the TNI chief in Aceh later stated that he believed that crime was on the rise and was, in fact, curtailing economic development. Regardless of which way the cake is sliced, it is clear that the investment climate must be improved if Aceh is to move from the medium-term recovery to longer-term prosperity.

The Helsinki MoU and the reality of the implementation of the LoGA are still not fully on line. Many in Jakarta consider Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD) to be a province, rather than an autonomous region. Like East Timor before it, Aceh is seen as a harbinger of things to come in other restive regions in Indonesia.

2. Program Activities in Aceh

a. Overview

Almost five years after the devastating 2004 earthquake and tsunami, and more than four years after representatives of the Government of Indonesian (GoI) and GAM signed an MoU in Helsinki, Finland to end the 30+ year conflict, Aceh is on a path towards prosperous and peaceful development. However, there remain significant, albeit predictable, post-conflict challenges to address and opportunities to seize; challenges and opportunities that require immediate, short-term peace and reintegration interventions combined with longer-term democratic governance and economic development solutions.

Recognizing the complexity of the peace and development challenges, SERASI-Aceh has implemented a three-pronged approach that: 1) enhances government capacity and public services; 2) supports civil society program implementation and advocacy; and 3) strengthens village communities’ participation in decision making processes and ability to adjust to changing socio-economic needs and opportunities. This multi-track approach is in accordance with SERASI’s Strategic Objectives (SO) and is embedded in the thematic areas that SERASI-Aceh has adopted, which include:

1. The LoGA and the Helsinki MoU;
2. Livelihoods and economic opportunity;
3. Peace education;
4. Social capital;
5. Psychosocial health; and
6. Support to the Office of the Governor.

Practical issues related to the implementation of SERASI-Aceh’s small grants programs has diversified in form and function over the reporting period. Initial start-up grant making relied heavily on the APRC sub-contract and a predominantly grantee-led proposal development process. SERASI-Aceh has become more directed, employing a workable outreach strategy to engage potential partners through direct contact, or referrals from local government, other implementing agencies and/or local partners.

Types of engagement have also matured in accordance with the changing needs and opportunities in the field and at the government and donor levels. As a small grants program modeled after select OTI-style funding mechanisms (e.g., rapid response and quick funds disbursements), SERASI has been challenged to develop short-term programming with finite available funds that produce medium- to longer-term outputs and outcomes. For this reason, SERASI-Aceh first adopted the participatory development planning process, the Participatory Peaceful Development (PEUDAP) Initiative, as one of its flagship interventions. PEUDAP provided a funding stream that, over time, could impact the lives of whole communities. Having successfully initiated community-level activities based on the development planning process, SERASI moved into more comprehensive engagement, seeking to address a number of prioritized needs and aspirations of village communities as determined by communities, themselves. Essentially, SERASI has set the stage for future, comprehensive and fully participatory community-based, community-driven development activities.



A PEUDAP meeting session in one of the villages in the Sawang sub-district in Aceh.

Dedicated funding support to select village communities will have a long-term positive impact on beneficiaries and surrounding communities. However, SERASI-Aceh is sensitive to the need for filling gaps and seizing unaddressed opportunities as they relate to the peace and reintegration process. Therefore, SERASI-Aceh complements its comprehensive community-based approach by supporting pilot projects that meet urgent needs of discrete populations or represent opportunities for supporting unique, impact-full, and replicable development methodologies.

In this regard, over the reporting period, SERASI has concentrated significant time and effort on developing signature methodological approaches regarding conflict-sensitive development, community engagement and facilitation, and livelihoods and psychosocial support.

To maximize impact, deepen relations cultivated with local government and communities, and to build on previous and concurrent USAID-funded programs, USAID and SERASI staff selected discrete geographic areas in which to focus its efforts. The selection process was based on a combination of elements including conflict mapping exercises, local knowledge and practical grants implementation requirements that resulted in an initial geographic scope covering East Aceh, North Aceh and Bener Meriah. Over the reporting period, this geographic scope was slowly expanded—to include Pidie, Pidie Jaya and Bireuen—thus availing SERASI of unique funding opportunities, at the same time bridging the spatial divide between Banda Aceh and the three initially selected focus areas.

As the peace and development process matures, and as local government agencies and civil society organizations embrace their increasingly important role as prime movers in determining Aceh’s future, international donors and implementing agencies fade into the background. Accordingly, many of these international entities have closed or are in the process of drawing to a close. It is therefore important for

projects like SERASI to focus more effort on building good working relationships with government agencies as well as with the donors, implementing agencies and civil society groups that remain. To this end, SERASI-Aceh has increased its outreach efforts, particularly in the last quarter of the reporting period, to: 1) develop closer ties with provincial and district-level government; 2) leverage expertise and program funds with other implementing groups, including USAID-funded projects; 3) identify potential new grantee organizations; and 4) share program objectives and successes with the US Consular General in Medan and US Embassy officials in Jakarta. The latter of these efforts is increasingly important, for as development assistance for Aceh decreases, its political relevance to the United States Government (USG) does not.

Appendix D is an updated map of all SERASI managed grants for its program in Aceh.

1) Coordination

SERASI continues to increase communication and coordination with other donors, implementing agencies, and local government institutions to decrease program redundancies, increase effectiveness and appropriateness, and improve sustainability of program interventions. More specifically, SERASI has endeavored to engage other USAID-funded organizations, most notably the Environmental Support Project and International Organization for Migration, in identifying possible synergies and leveraging available resources. These collaborative efforts are ongoing and likely to bear fruit in the coming months.

SERASI also focused on engagement and coordination with local and national government agencies as many program interventions—such as village development planning and psychosocial support to mental health practitioners—requires buy-in and resources from local authorities.

2) The Law on Governing Aceh (LoGA) and the Helsinki MoU

Following on the long-term support facility that USAID has provided to the Government of Aceh since the signing of the Helsinki MoU, SERASI continued to work with the Aceh Peace Resource Center (APRC) as the vehicle promoting multi-stakeholder dialogue and donor coordination vis-à-vis peacebuilding and reintegration. Support was levied through a \$614,000 sub-contract. Before closing down the sub-contract on May 15, 2009, APRC implemented a range of activities, including:

- **Sawang Coordination Meeting** to discuss the kidnapping of an expatriate World Bank consultant in late September 2008. The meeting was attended by 31 organizations and provided an opportunity to discuss local security issues, development needs and opportunities for cooperation.
- **Commission on Sustaining Peace in Aceh (CoSPA)** was designed to provide a neutral space for formerly conflicting parties to discuss security concerns, reintegration issues and the peace process, in general. Incidents and ongoing efforts to implement (and, in certain instances, interpret) the MoU and the Law on Governing Aceh (LoGA).
- **Forum for Friendship and Communication (Forum Silaturahmi and Komunikasi, FORSIKOM)** was created following a CoSPA recommendation that APRC work toward making the April 2009 elections free, fair, and devoid of violence and intimidation; and became a forum in which political party leaders could address issues of security, election monitoring, media coverage and campaign issues ahead of the election.
- On October 23, 2008, 35 participants, including five males, attended a **Women as Peace Agents** meeting, hosted by the APRC. Attendees included BRA staff, local civil society organizations, NGOs working with female former combatants and women's empowerment issues, as well as several international NGOs. Discussion topics included: 1) formulation of a SWOT analysis identifying systematic and strategic ways that women could be involved in the peace process; and 2) preparations for plenary workshop to develop tangible programs to support women as peace makers.
- In December, in celebration of Mother's Day, APRC hosted an event to honor the significant impact and influence women have as agents of peace. On December 10, the International Day of Peace, APRC held an event called **Women of Peace Awards**, during which three women were presented with awards for their contribution to the peace process. Twelve other notable women peacemakers were in attendance, along with government officials, local community leaders, and international and local NGOs.

3) PEUDAP

PEUDAP is an acronym in Indonesian for **PEmbangUnan DAMai Partisipatif** (Peaceful Participatory Development); and in Acehnese *peudap* means ‘to make a roof’. Both the acronym and meaning resonate harmoniously with the SERASI objective of consolidating peace through reestablishing social capital,



Another PEUDAP meeting session in the sub-district of Sawang, Aceh.

improving livelihoods and supporting good governance. To this end, PEUDAP is based on a two-tiered platform—bottom-up and top-down—promoting participatory, community-driven village development planning (*Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan* or *Musrenbang*) as a means to bridge community needs with sub-district and district level government public services and budget appropriations.

PEUDAP brings communities together in the context of productive decision making and planning and requires communities to develop a kind of social contract based on principles of mutual respect, interdependency and shared longer-term goals. At the village level, it involves bringing economic, religious, political and ethnic groups

together through participatory and inclusive village development planning processes. Most programs which work on village development planning use similar approaches. However, relevant and well presented bottom-up needs assessments—resulting from the *Musrenbang* process—are rarely met with appropriately allocated top-down government resources (e.g., regional development funds). What sets PEUDAP apart from other programs is that it implements the parallel, top-down effort of creating awareness and a sense of responsibility, or responsiveness, on the part of the public sector.

To maximize outreach and build strong links between communities and local government, PEUDAP engages non-governmental advocacy networks as the conduit through which the bottom-up and top-down efforts can meet. By working with civil society networks, PEUDAP accomplishes several key objectives inherent to peacebuilding and reintegration programming, including: 1) cultivate understanding, productive relationships amongst and between community groups, civil society organizations and local government; 2) promote good governance at the village level complemented by responsive public services on the part of local government; 3) enhance the skills and knowledge of civil society so that it can play a more proactive and effective role in advocating for local development—planning and projects.

Beginning in October, SERASI identified six local PEUDAP implementing partners and introduced them to the goals and methodologies of the initiative. Partners then began engaging with the 50 initially selected villages through stakeholder analyses, data from which was used to organize advocacy meetings and conduct needs assessments in each village that would inform the *Musrenbang* process.

In December, PEUDAP partners began facilitating village level planning meetings. As a result of these meetings, each village developed a prioritized list of development goals. SERASI used this list to help the villages present their priorities to the government. SERASI also used the established priorities as a basis for small-scale village projects, funding for which was released in September.

Principles & Values

- Community-driven, community-owned development;
 - Multi-stakeholder participation;
 - Transparency;
 - Skills transfer;
 - Community contribution; and
 - Sustainability.
-

Timely follow-up on activities to the planning exercises with concrete assistance was critical to maintaining community level buy-in and ensuring successful implementation of prioritized activities. Once these activities are finished, SERASI will begin more comprehensive engagement with local government—village, parish, sub-district and district—in order to leverage existing interventions and build-up economies beyond the village level. Coordination with government will help to:

- Engage communities beyond the initial 50 PEUDAP villages through traditional parish clusters (*kemukiman*). This will increase opportunities for developing cross-village learning and support networks, which in turn will assist in addressing extra-village economic needs and opportunities; and
- Cultivate broader networks and support mechanisms for village development plans and local economies at the sub-district and district levels. This is essential to bridging the development gap between villages and districts, a gap caused by a disconnect between district level budget allocations vis-à-vis village level needs.

4) Psychosocial Health

Psychosocial assistance is critically important in post-conflict environments as it can improve or restore the mental and physical health of individuals and groups, and therefore increase opportunities for social, economic and political stabilisation. In Aceh, psychosocial programming is clearly needed as upwards of 75% of the population (according to several surveys) has experienced at least six categories of trauma; categories being major traumatic events such as torture, rape, and the death of loved ones from the tsunami. Anger is a very common result of these kinds of trauma events, along with insomnia and other mild and severe symptoms. If untreated, these symptoms can compromise social cohesion, familial bonds and individuals' self-esteem; all of which can threaten peace and reintegration processes.



Dancing lessons for children is one of the activities facilitated by Yayasan Pulih in Aceh.

SERASI recognizes the severity of the psychosocial issues experienced by most of its intended program beneficiaries. It also recognizes that in order to treat individuals, programs must be long-term and supported by expert mental healthcare providers. To this end, SERASI has adopted a two-pronged approach to address individuals in its program sites, as well as those in the surrounding areas.

- Program specific interventions: SERASI continued to find ways to embed psychosocial interventions into grant activities. Psychosocial programming has been at least a small, yet meaningful part of all SERASI grants; and
- Region-wide interventions: Collaborating with and supporting local organizations, international experts, and the Ministry of Health has helped SERASI leverage its funds to develop sub-district and district level interventions. Programming in this respect included awareness campaigns, skills building, trauma counseling training for mental health practitioners, and infrastructure support.

5) Peace Education

For the province of Aceh, there is no public understanding of just what peace means beyond an absence of war. Just as importantly, there seems to be little public understanding and recognition of the tremendous strides the province has made towards sustainable peace. The conventional wisdom often repeated is that the tsunami ushered in the peace, but one only has to look to the continued violent conflict in tsunami affected Sri Lanka to see that a will by the people of Indonesia for peace was also an important element.

Peace education grants continue to promote a better understanding by the people of Aceh of what has been accomplished and what still needs to be done. Programs include public information campaigns that celebrate the achievements Aceh has already made towards a sustainable peace such as the former

Finnish President Ahtisaari's winning of the Nobel Peace Prize for his role in the Aceh conflict, the benefits of peace, such as the ability to travel freely throughout Indonesia and the region, and the role of elected officials in maintaining peace. Potential future grants might include supporting the introduction of peace education curricula in schools in Aceh and peace education for public officials.

There continues to be a need to support peace messages in favor of the Helsinki MoU. There is a small, but vocal (and at times violent) minority of former GAM supporters who claim that they are opposed to the Helsinki MoU. A closer examination of their grievances reveals that they are often at odds, not with the MoU, but with the LoGA. This is an important distinction; the MoU is a negotiated peace accord, it cannot easily be re-negotiated and to suggest otherwise is to risk further armed conflict. The LoGA, on the other hand, is a law that is drafted and implemented by elected officials. Many of the so called opponents of the MoU seem to have conflated the LoGA and the MoU. There are democratic systems in place that allow for changes in both the content of the LoGA and the way it is interpreted. Peace education grants to Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) can help the public understand this distinction and how they can constructively play a role in shaping the content and implementation of the LoGA. Grants could include support for journalism on the issue, radio broadcasts, and public advocacy training.

6) Support to the Office of the Governor

Good governance at the provincial and district level is essential for maintaining and furthering the peace process in Aceh. To this end, SERASI has continued to develop strategic partnerships with senior government officials through discrete programming, and with the provision of a Senior Governance Advisor, Dr. Bart Ryan, to support the Office of the Governor of Aceh. Through this support, SERASI has helped the Government of Aceh (GoA) 1) implement Aceh Green, its progressive and environmentally sensitive economic development plan, 2) increase the quality and access to higher education, and 3) improve good governance at the provincial level.

Dr. Ryan's first work with Aceh Green began November 2008 when he accompanied Governor Irwandi to California for the Global Governor's Climate Summit. Leading environmentalists and politicians from around the world interested in reducing climate change and minimizing the causes behind it attended this event. In addition to the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding and a Memorandum of Agreement between several American and Brazilian states and Indonesian provinces, it also spawned the Governors' Climate and Forest working group (GCF), which has since met in Belem, Brazil and again in Los Angeles to forge new means of cooperating on environmental protection activities.

At the Global Governors' Climate Summit 2, Governor Irwandi signed two more international, inter-statal agreements with governors from the three countries mentioned above. These pledged close cooperation on global climate issues, including preserving pristine forests. As a reflection of the high quality of Aceh's participation to date, it was chosen to host the next international meeting scheduled for May. It was also selected to serve as the representative on global climate change for the rest of participating Indonesian provinces.

Dr. Ryan has also been working on establishing an Aceh Conservation Corps (ACC) modeled on the award-winning California Conservation Corps (CCC). The CCC, which is the longest running conservation corps in the world, is a state-wide program for youth that trains them to perform various environmental tasks and provides job skills and access to formal education. The ACC is being designed to fit Aceh's needs, with a strong focus on the socio-economic reintegration of former combatants and conflict affected individuals. Three pilot projects that will be located in marine, terrestrial, and urban environments are now in the final design phase.

Dr. Ryan's work with the Governor and other GoA officials interested in conservation and climate change has evolved over time. Initially, Dr. Ryan focused his efforts on developing an action plan for rolling out the vision of Aceh Green, and the ACC, such that it key Acehnese stakeholders understand how they can put it into action. This effort culminated in for a series of public consultations and workshops for provincial-level department (Dinas) heads in Aceh co-sponsored by two other USAID-funded programs—Environmental Services Program (ESP) and Local Governance Support Program

(LGSP). On August 10-12 Governor Irwandi and the Aceh Green Interim Secretariat (AGIS) held the “Forum SKPA Aceh Green.” During the workshop the Governor and AGIS explained in detail what the Aceh Green vision is. Dinas heads spent three days working together intensively to determine how they can develop and fund Aceh Green-related projects from their budgets in the future. A press conference was also held for representatives from both the local and national media.

SERASI’s Governance Advisor worked with the Aceh delegation to seek new partnerships with a range of institutions working to protect the oceans and coastal areas in Indonesia during the World Ocean’s Conference in Manado, Sulawesi in May. As Aceh Green concerns forest and coastal regions, this conference was especially relevant, as it provided SERASI’s Governance Advisor the opportunity to discuss support for Aceh Green with key counterparts from the Asian Development Bank, Wildlife Conservation Society, and Fauna and Flora International (FFI). SERASI’s continuing networking amongst these and other organizations is bearing fruit, as evidenced by a very exciting collaborative effort between FFI and SERASI slated to begin in December 2009.

In addition to working on environmental issues, SERASI’s Governance Advisor has also spent time trying to forge stronger ties between Acehnese and American institutes of higher education. To this end, Dr. Ryan contacted selected local universities and American researchers, to submit proposals for the USAID Higher Education initiative that will provide funding for collaborative university activities. Proposals submitted included those from Harvard University, Florida University, the Smithsonian Institute, Syiah Kuala University, and IAIN. Dr. Ryan also participated in high-level meetings connected to the US University Presidents delegation that brought representatives from 30 US universities to Indonesia as part of a US government initiative to strengthen ties between US and Indonesian Universities.

b. Grant Activities by Strategic Objective (SO)

Strategic Objective (SO) I: Reinforced Peacebuilding

1) Forum Komunikasi dan Koordinasi (FKK)

SERASI provided an in-kind grant to the Forum for Communication and Coordination (FKK) to improve their capacity to document and disseminate the outputs of CoSPA meetings. In-kind assistance included five laptops and a photocopy machine.

2) TingkaP

In cooperation with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), SERASI supported the publication *TingkaP*, a monthly publication focusing on transitional themes linked to the peace process. Over the course of two reporting quarters, *TingkaP* produced five editions under SERASI funding: *Post-MoU Security Conditions and Peace Hopes for the New Year*; *Peaceful Elections in Aceh*; *Rehabilitation of Victims of Conflict*; *Analysis of the National General Legislative Election*; and *The Role of Women in the Peace Process*. Supported throughout by the Government of Indonesia’s MoU implementation agency and their provincial counterpart, the Forum for Communication and Coordination (FKK) and Aceh Peace Reintegration Board (BRA), *TingkaP* has solidified its role as an important conduit between communities and information. This is evident by the increasing participation of journalists throughout the grant; *TingkaP* received over 500 articles for submission, of which some 75 articles were published.



Two covers for two editions of *TingkaP*, the monthly tabloid.

A related SMS campaign proved a rich source of information on what people think about the peace process. IOM worked with Harian Aceh, a local periodical, to conduct daily public opinion polls related to transitional peace themes. At the end of each month, these themes, and the submissions from readers informed TingkaP as to what their monthly edition would focus on. Important issues revealed by the SMS campaign included a lack of confidence in mandated reintegration agencies and the high levels of optimism towards the April General Legislative Elections; the consensus being that the real threat to stability in Aceh is reintegration and reconciliation, not elections. This information is critical for SERASI: it sheds light on stability threats, informs programming, and provides a clear picture of what community needs and priorities are.

3) Participative Peaceful Development (PEUDAP) as supported through CARA, BYTRA, CHSE, PUSPA, BTRT and MASKOT

In October 2008, SERASI-Aceh launched PEUDAP to increase grassroots participation in three targeted districts—East Aceh, North Aceh and Bener Meriah. During the first half of the report period SERASI worked closely with the six local implementing partner organizations to:



Another PEUDAP meeting session at Gunci village in Sawang, Aceh, facilitated by BYTRA.

1) conduct stakeholder analyses in all 50 program villages; 2) conduct participatory meetings to introduce PEUDAP goals and methodologies, as well as maximize community buy-in and engagement; 3) conduct focus group discussions (FGD) in each village to identify and address specific concerns about the Musrenbang process; 4) facilitate village level planning meetings and developed prioritized list of development goals; 5) support a range of social activities including sporting events and village gatherings; and 6) provide trainings to village leaders facilitators on peacebuilding, gender analysis, advocacy, mediation and negotiation, and leadership.

After having completed the aforementioned activities, SERASI invited all PEUDAP partners and select community members to Banda Aceh to review and revise the PEUDAP

approach with an eye towards improving program implementation and community engagement. In September 2009, having jointly assessed past activities and developed upcoming interventions SERASI provided six new grants to support a range of small-scale village priorities including: 1) rehabilitation of community and education centers; 2) revitalization of local traditional arts groups; and 3) provision of agricultural equipment to be managed by village collectives. These participatory village development activities served as a means of reinforcing to communities the value of participative community decision-making processes that have tangible, positive results and that provide opportunities for people to work together towards shared village goals.

4) Aceh Civil Society Task Force (ACSTF) 2

Aceh still requires strong commitment from different stakeholders to safeguard and nurture the peace process. The Government of Indonesia (GoI) sees the peace process in Aceh as promising but fragile, and has asked all parties to the conflict, including local government, to prioritize the peace process. The international community also echoes the sentiments of GoI. However, both domestic and international observers believe that there are many things to celebrate as Aceh has shown remarkable progress towards peace. Aceh, as a case study in peaceful transformation, is an example of challenges (e.g., peacebuilding and disaster management) becoming opportunities for reintegration and democratic change.

ACSTF worked closely with local government, BRA and civil society organizations to commemorate the 4th anniversary of Helsinki MoU. Grant activities included: 1) a peace rally that attracted 1,500 people; and 2) radio programs and talk shows concerning peace and reintegration issues—guest speakers included Governor Irwandi, and representatives from the military and police.

5) Aceh Peace Consultative Meeting (APCM)

To strengthen commitment of various stakeholders to sustain and safeguard peace in Aceh, Malikussaleh University, through the Aceh Peace Consultative Meeting (APCM) provided the 'space' (physical and intellectual) for formerly parties to the conflict to sit and discuss ideas, aspirations and concerns with a view to producing alternative and constructive solutions and ways forward. To achieve this goal, APCM conducted a one-day peace visioning workshop with former combatants, *Partai Aceh* representatives, military and police officials, academics and civil society leaders. At the end of the event, participants were selected to draft a communiqué of seminar results that represented an informal commitment between them. The communiqué was then published in local and national newspapers.

6) Forum Silaturahmi dan Komunikasi (FORSIKOM)

To support peaceful and democratic legislative elections in 2009, APRC was a hub for coordinating peaceful elections in Aceh through Forsikom, the communication and coordination forum for political parties participating in the 2009 election. Through Forsikom, the 43 political parties contesting the April legislative elections met regularly to discuss election-related issues and have issued a joint statement supporting peaceful elections in Aceh.

As the elections approached, APRC increased its election-related activity by partnering with the Independent Election Commission (KIP) to immediately disseminate information regarding election rules and procedures, promoted a peaceful election, publicized election rules, and encouraged a peaceful and fair election by printing and distributing posters, banners, and ads in all sub-districts and villages throughout Aceh, and conducted radio and television shows to publicize election information and supported a peaceful election cycle; and expanded Forsikom to six high-risk districts to encourage dialogue between political parties and candidates. In addition, regular coordination meetings between political parties were held. Forsikom also facilitated a meeting between the Secretary of the Ministry of Politics, Law, and Security with representatives of all political parties to exchange views on the elections.

7) Committee on Sustaining Peace in Aceh (CoSPA)

SERASI supported regular and continued dialog between relevant stakeholders with a view to safeguard and support the peace process in Aceh. This grant activity enabled the continuation of the CoSPA meetings, the only forum in Aceh where stakeholders can engage to discuss security and developmental issues and particularly in the post parliamentary election and the lead-up to the presidential elections where continued dialog between relevant stakeholders was critical.

Various activities were carried out to support the achievement of the aims; CoSPA dissemination of messages in Sabang through radio talkshow to discuss the issue of investment in Sabang and the fate of Sabang freeport and conducting press releases detailing the key points of the meeting distributed to local print media outlets, such as *Serambi Indonesia*.



A CoSPA meeting discussing election-related issues in February 2009.

Strategic Objective (SO) 2: Increased Capacity to Manage Conflict

8) Aceh Institute

SERASI funded Aceh Institute in their work related to the much needed and highly anticipated Multi-Stakeholder Review (MSR)—a survey-based study looking back at the accomplishments of local and

international insitutions contribution to the peace, reintegration and development process in Aceh. The Aceh Institute was commissioned to document and report on the experience of Acehnese women—particularly former female combatants, victims of sexual violence, and civil society leaders—during the conflict and in the post-MoU Aceh. They conducted FGDs and more than 150 in-depth interviews in Banda Aceh, Pidie, Aceh Besar, and Pidie Jaya. The Aceh Institute presented their draft report on November 5, 2008 at a BRA event attended by USAID, GTZ, UNDP, and government counterparts. The final MSR is slated to be published in early November 2009.

9) Yayasan Rapa'l Aceh

Youth remain one of the most vulnerable groups in Aceh, where around half the population are under the age of 30 years old, most of whom are unemployed or underemployed and face an uncertain future during this transitional peacebuilding stage. Conducted over the course of three reporting quarters, SERASI provided a grant to Yayasan Rapa'l Aceh to implement a youth socio-cultural program reaching out to disenfranchised youth through the medium of music to engage and promote the role of youth in the peace process. Yayasan Rapa'l Aceh conducted 24 two-day music workshops across eight districts in Aceh, participated by nearly 600 youth. Alongside the music workshops, Yayasan Rapa'l Aceh undertook 24 peace advocacy meetings with key government, security, religious, and community



A music workshop for youth facilitated by Rapa'l in Aceh

stakeholders in every location to promote the role of youth in the peace process. Yayasan Rapa'l Aceh travelled to Bireuen, North Aceh, East Aceh, South Aceh, Gayo Lues, Aceh Tenggara, Bener Meriah, and Central Aceh throughout the course of the grant. The program culminated in a 14-day intensive music training workshop, where 57 of the most talented youth from the district workshops were invited to Aceh Besar to participate in advanced skills training. This final intensive skills training saw the establishment of eight regional youth music collectives comprising the graduates of the training. The collectives are tasked with the role as regional youth peace ambassadors: to utilize music as medium to motivate vulnerable youth and promote dialog on the role of youth within their communities and the broader transitional peace process. This grant activity employed an innovative approach to youth and community engagement and additionally revealed that individuals and communities need not only economic assistance but also socio-cultural activities are critical for supporting communities rebuild social fiber.

10) Yayasan Pulih

Commencing April, 2009, the central nexus of this psychosocial program is the mobilization of community based peace cadres and promotion of communal social spaces to enable social reintegration among internally displaced people (IDPs) residing in a resettlement housing complex (*Kompleks Cinta Kasih*) and residents of Neuheun, Aceh Besar. The program features a myriad of intra and inter-village psychosocial activities, including women's forums, adolescent support groups, and children's activities, with participation exceeding 600 people each month. The program has seen an increase in the frequency of inter-village exchanges, which has fuelled a reduction in inter-village tensions. Yayasan Pulih works with communities to identify activities and learning areas of interest throughout the program. At the request of and as a sign of the growing empowerment of women within



A dance training session for young women facilitated by Yayasan Pulih.

the communities, Pulih has conducted a series of conflict awareness trainings, covering conflict analysis, mediation, and transformation. The communities engaged with Yayasan Pulih have worked together towards tangible gains in the aftermath of conflict and natural disaster, but this grant clearly illustrates the challenges faced by communities during this transitional peace process where rapid gains and changes need to be followed by sustained community development if earlier efforts and gains are to be maintained.

11) InfoAceh



Short film shooting session is part of InfoAceh's activities.

Youth are of the most vulnerable groups in transitional peace contexts; however youth are equally capable of becoming beacons of hope and leadership for a new future. SERASI provided a grant to InfoAceh in June with the very intention of showcasing this hope and possibility of the youth of Aceh. To achieve this InfoAceh designed a short-film script competition for youth, the top ten scripts of which were filmed by each winning script team. The subsequent ten short films were simultaneously screened in five cities across Aceh – Banda Aceh, Lhokseumawe, Langsa, Meulaboh and Takengon – to celebrate the anniversary of the Helsinki MoU and Indonesian Independence Day. Over 3,500 people attended the short-film screening followed by discussions on media, youth, and the future of Aceh. This grant exceeded the expectations of both InfoAceh and SERASI; word of the program quickly spread to overseas Diaspora and

submissions were received from as far away as Malaysia and England. Over 5,000 copies of the ten short films have since been distributed to local government, NGOs and youth groups, and will be posted on SERASI's website.

12) Yayasan Pulih

In August, SERASI partnered with Yayasan Pulih to deliver a multi-sectoral and multidisciplinary workshop on mental health and psychosocial wellbeing in Aceh in order to develop a comprehensive mental health and integrated psychosocial strategy to strengthen government capacity and services, establish referral pathways, and consolidate and coordinate community-based initiatives. The workshop featured key note speakers from the University of Indonesia, Provincial Health Office and leading international, national and local organizations working in the arena of post-conflict mental health and psychosocial wellbeing. The workshop shared best practices, lessons learned and identified a strategy outlining areas of cooperation and coordination amongst stakeholders, and linkages with existing provincial health model of service delivery. This workshop provided stakeholders with the momentum to catalyze new partnerships and cooperatives, to date three additional workshops have been held expanding upon the earlier strategy, a mailing list established of all the active stakeholders in Aceh and an audience held with the provincial health office to discuss areas of cooperation.

13) KontraS Aceh

Commencing in August, SERASI entered into partnership with KontraS Aceh, a leading human-rights local organization, to establish community-based and human rights orientated reconciliation and conflict mediation forums. Working in seven villages in Bener Meriah, one of the most difficult districts in Aceh, KontraS Aceh will empower women's multi-ethnic as agents of reconciliation and mediation, thus enabling communities to equip themselves to better manage communal stress and conflict building more stabile and cohesive communities. KontraS Aceh have undertaken socialization activities with communities and micro and local government, and developed discussion modules for the women's multi-ethnic working groups. In what remains a volatile region of Aceh, it is hoped that this grant activity will

support communities to overcome the past, develop the tools to manage the present creating an enabling environment where peace can take root.

I4) Community for Aceh Resources Development / eCARD I (Voter Education)

SERASI partnered with Community for Aceh Resources Development (e-CARD) to implement a voter-education program for the 2009 Legislative Elections. The program was implemented in West Aceh, Southwest Aceh, and South Aceh, specifically targeting senior high school students and illiterate women, two groups typically not involved, or excluded, from the electoral process. The program by e-CARD aimed to increase voter turnout for the Legislation Election of 2009, especially as voting system used during the election was considered the most complicated since 1955. Furthermore, the level of understanding of voters regarding the regulatory framework was still very low. e-CARD delivered a range of voter education seminars and workshops to 427 high school students and 1,281 women using various media applications to educate the public. e-CARD also sent up-to-date election information through SMS (Short Message Service) to around 20,000 registered cellular phone numbers. e-Card's voter education campaign, together with timely and transparent information decreased opportunities for the dissemination misinformation, and thus played at least a nominal role in supporting what was a peaceful and relatively democratic legislative election.



A voters education session facilitated by eCARD.

I5) Community for Aceh Resources Development / eCARD 2 (Sampling Based Observation)

The first post-MoU legislative elections in Aceh to be contested by local Acehese parties was seen at once as a milestone in the peace process and a potential flashpoint for a return to conflict amongst and between interest groups vying for power through politics rather than violence. Recognizing the need for a successful, non-violent election, SERASI worked with e-CARD to conduct a Sampling Based Observation (SBO)—a method for generating quick election results to determine the quality of polling day implementation. SBOs have been used worldwide to assess results of, and act as an early warning system for, conflict-affected or conflict-proned regions, such as Aceh. Working in close coordination with the National Democratic Institute (NDI), e-CARD trained 758 election monitors (40% women) throughout the 24 districts of Aceh. e-CARD and NDI publicized the SBO results during three press conferences in Banda Aceh immediately after the polls were closed. As with the previous e-Card grant, developing a cadre of civic-minded and educated populace vis-à-vis the electoral process, coupled with timely and accurate information as to the results of the elections, helped to decrease would-be ambiguities related to the polling process, and therefore enhanced the validity of the system, and the executing agencies and participating political parties.

I6) Lembaga Bantuan Hukum – Anak (LBH – Anak)

SERASI provided a grant for LBH Anak to implement a social rehabilitation program to support conflict affected youth to overcome the negative psychological effect as a result of long-term conflict in Aceh. The program was implemented in villages as after-school activities—designed to encourage creativity and positive behavior models, support group discussions and provide safe spaces for youth to express their feelings and share experience. As a pilot area, LBH Anak selected eight PEUDAP villages in Matangkuli sub-district, North Aceh, that were severely affected by conflict, with the possible expansion to other PEUDAP areas as means to enrich the achievements of other SERASI objectives and outcomes in these areas. In the program implementation, LBH Anak worked closely with youth from existing village youth organizations (e.g., *karang taruna* and *remaja mesjid*) in order to organize village youth around productive

activities such as recitation of the Koran or sports events, and to train individuals as mentors to continue the activities once the grant period has ended.

17) Yayasan Seuramoe Aceh (YaSA)

Working in Pirak Timue sub-district, North Aceh, Yayasan Seuramoe Aceh (YaSA) implements an economic empowerment program targeted for unemployed youth. Together with local government, YaSA are in the process of establishing a training center that runs mechanic, welding, screen printing, embroidery, and rattan handicraft workshops, as well as tofu and tempeh production equipment. As many as 60 youth will be grouped and trained in vocational skills. Each group will be provided with start-up equipment. YaSA will facilitate the establishment of Village Enterprises (*Badan Usaha Milik Gampong* or BUMG) that will manage the business groups and the equipment. At the end of the program, YaSA will hand over the training center to the local government and North Aceh Office of Workforce Labor which will continue to support the center for coming generations of youth.

18) Psikodista

Psikodista establishes a psychosocial service and trauma relief program targeted at traditional boarding school (or *dayah*) students, teachers, and communities around the schools. The program is implemented in three dayahs in East and North Aceh. During this reporting period, Psikodista conducted several activities such as: 1) baseline assessment of 446 students, 2) training for 24 dayah teachers and 24 peer counselors, 3) conducts monthly discussions that were facilitated by Psikodista staff members, 4) provide counseling services for dayah's student, teachers, and communities around the dayahs themselves, 5) conduct biweekly psychosocial activities such as drama, cooking, and making handicraft, 6) facilitate students in producing a journal posted on a wall, 7) commence Individual and Group Counseling Therapy (IGCT) services, and 8) create a consultation column in the local newspaper (Serambi).



Dayah students during a training session on peer counseling, facilitated by Psikodista.

19) Program Pendidikan Damai (PPD)

With the support of the provincial Religious Affairs Ministry and Department of Education, PPD promoted peace, nonviolence, human rights and diversity in 25 high schools in Pidie and Pidie Jaya through a tailored peace education curriculum. The curriculum is based on dynamic learning, critical thinking, and experiential education. Grant activities included: 1) three half-day advocacy workshops attended by participating schools principals and representatives of the District Education Council, District Education Department and District Religious Affair Department; 2) two seven-day intensive trainings to equip 50 teachers of religion (*guru agama*) from participating schools to be facilitators of peace education; 3) a four-day training on peace education for principals of participating schools; 4) an advocacy workshop at the conclusion of grant activities to ensure institutional support for peace education; and 5) printing and distributing 2,500 copies of the peace education manual for participating schools.

20) Consortium for Assistance Recovery for Aceh (CARA)

CARA is a local CSO consortium that received funds from SERASI to implement an economic empowerment program in Mireu village, Aceh Besar. The program provided 16 cows to select beneficiaries who worked together to construct holding pens and develop a collective asset management system. Beneficiaries were provided with basic business management and marketing, as well as

communication and conflict resolution training to assist them in the development of their village-level SME, which CARA helped them establish.

21) Bina Rakyat Sejahtera (BYTRA)

Located in Pante Jaloh village, Sawang sub-district, North Aceh, BYTRA conducted an economic empowerment program through establishing a village microfinance body named “Lembaga Keuangan Masyarakat (LKM) Makmue Beusaree” to provide capital loan for its beneficiaries to let them start and expand their business. Each month, LKM Makmue Beusaree has a new beneficiary, and after five months of the program’s conclusion, it has 32 beneficiaries who received capital loan (five additional beneficiaries). With assistance from BYTRA and the microfinance body, the community was able to utilize existing and new skills to increase family incomes. Most importantly, the conflict resolution training provided to the community has noticeably helped them to transform violent behavior to thinking more strategically in resolving any form of problems that develop in the community.



A furniture-maker at his shop, with his assistant, received assistance through a BYTRA program.

22) Bina Masyarakat (BIMA)

To cultivate a non-violent generation of educated and industrious children in Bireuen, BIMA worked closely with the Ministries of Education, and Social and Religious Affairs to carry out a pilot project to break the cycle of violence and assist children to develop peace-oriented, nonviolent interests and habits through peace education programs in public and religious elementary schools. Activities included: 1) peace education training for seven facilitators from Al Muslim University (Bireuen) and 21 selected elementary school teachers from Bireuen, Samalanga, Peudada, Jeumpa, Kota Juang, Peusangan, Jangka, and Kuala sub-districts; 2) printing 40 copies of a peace education manual for teachers and 550 copies of a peace education book for children; 3) establishing mini libraries equipped with modern and traditional musical instruments, art material, and books on peace and other related peacebuilding topics; and 4) facilitating a cultural performance by children from targeted schools and documenting the program from beginning to end, capturing individual stories of peace, reintegration, and visions of a positive future.

23) Transformasi dan Komunikasi (Transisi)

Transisi conducted a peace education program with three Youth Fora already established by UNICEF and District Social Offices in Bener Meriah, East Aceh, and North Aceh. Youth involved with the fora were from both tsunami and conflict-affected communities who face a range of personal issues including legal problems, disabilities, and poverty. These Youth Fora have been successful in holding monthly meetings and implementing youth rights campaigns, promoting the role of youth in supporting peace, and strengthening community awareness on child protection issues. Grant activities included: 1) a one-day workshop to discuss young peoples’ role in the peace process with local government, youth groups, and peacebuilding experts; 2) printing and distributing 180 copies of a peace education manual for teachers and 1,600 copies of peace education books for youth; 3) peace education TOT for 48 youth who, after the training, were responsible for training 50 youth from their districts; 4) establishing an inter-district peace network; and 5) organizing a messages of peace competition.

24) Jembatan Masa Depan (JMD)

In an attempt to improve social ties and overall social cohesion, JMD developed and delivered tailored income generation assistance and trainings to select beneficiaries—primarily conflict-affected women—regarding animal husbandry, agriculture, and business and financial management. JMD also worked with communities to construct an Agriculture Education Learning Center for which land and labor was donated by the community. The center first served as a training facility for livelihoods and business development skills enhancement. The center also acted as a place for different community groups to gather and discuss livelihoods and social issues, thus improving inter-group relations. JMD is scheduled to deliver alternative education to these same communities in an effort to improve economic opportunity over the long-term.



A woman in Pidie district is one of the participants of a JMD facilitated goat breeding program.

25) Yayasan Pembangunan Masyarakat Madani (YPM) 2

The YPM2 addressed critical socio-economic issues in targeted communities through programs to reduce boredom among youth, create productive activities, and develop inter-group relations. Grant activities included: 1) economic assistance, in the form of livelihoods programming and capital funding to former combatants, unemployed youth, and conflict-affected community; 2) facilitating community-based social activities and sporting events; and 3) creating awareness and understanding of peacebuilding, conflict reconciliation, and positive communication techniques.

26) Forum Peduli Lingkungan (FORPEL)

Overlaying the ethnic tensions (Acehnese, Kluet, Aneuk Jamea, and Javanese-Indonesian) driven by the scarcity of assistance and economic resources, between former GAM members, militia, and FORKAB (Forum Komunikasi Anak Bangsa/ Communication Forum for People of the Nation), FORPEL plans to address the critical need for improved peacebuilding capacity and social cohesion through this economic empowerment program. Specifically, the project activities are; establishing of a civil society group (CSG) capable of engaging the community in peacebuilding and responding to the social, political and economic needs of the community. To empower CSG, governance and organizational management capacity training will be provided to the CSG and initially be facilitated by Forpel. As the capacity of the CSG increases, Forpel will decrease its facilitation and active involvement leaving a capable and sustainable CSG. These inputs will be canvassed through regular FGDs, facilitated by Forpel, and inviting the participation of representatives from all groups of the village. Prior to the program implementation, participants of the FGDs will attend a conflict management workshop.

In addition, to strengthen the economic capacity of community, a sustainable and profitable farming cooperative will be established. Beneficiaries will be provided with technical assistance, training, and ongoing support from the District Agricultural and Horticultural Office. Capital funding, in the form of production material, will be loaned to each beneficiary through the establishment of a micro finance body (MFB). The MFB will also function to strengthen the community economic capacity, through the revolving funds system, which as the program progresses will provided opportunities for all member of the community to access capital funding.

27) Monitoring Unit of the Aceh Reintegration Board

As part of its overall capacity building strategy for the Monitoring Unit of the Aceh Reintegration Board (Badan Pengawas Badan Reintegrasi Damai Aceh or BAWAS-BRA), the World Bank-led MSR program committed \$8,882 for nine trainings to be conducted over five months to build the capacity of the entire

BAWAS BRA staff. The trainings are adapted from a successful model specifically designed for civil servants and will include instruction in M&E best practices in such areas as data collection, analysis, and management as well as reporting mechanisms.

BAWAS BRA requested logistical and technical in-kind support from SERASI to enhance their ability to practically apply the skills and knowledge they gain from the MSR training in their daily work. BAWAS believes that increased ability to conduct supervision in the field and more efficiently collect and manage data will better enable them to fulfill their mandate to ensure efficiency, transparency, and accountability in BRA's programs thereby improving BRA's performance and public confidence in the peace process.

To achieve the stated aims SERASI leased three vehicles to enable BAWAS BRA M&E teams to conduct site visits in areas of the province in which BRA is implements programs; and provided four laptop computers, four digital cameras, one video camera, and one printer to use in the mobile collection of quantitative and qualitative data on BRA's programs. SERASI also paid for program T-shirts and hats for the M&E teams to wear on their site visits for easy identification and greater visibility and Technical assistance from a statistician to work with BAWAS BRA to further develop their capacity to gather data, perform complex statistical analysis, establish reporting systems, and create performance matrices.

28) Imum Mukim

SERASI engaged with *pemukiman* (parish)—traditional cluster of villages that falls outside of, yet pre-date, the official Gol political units—leaders to promote social reconstruction in Aceh. Working with the East Aceh Mukim secretariat, SERASI provided capacity building to new elected Imum Mukim (religious leaders) in the field of leadership and conflict transformation. These capacity buildings helped to promote social reconstruction, democracy and peace, as well as assisted local government in keeping social order, and preserve the local wisdom as mentioned in “Qanun Aceh Darussalam” (Aceh Local Regulation) and the Helsinki MoU.

There are some strategies implemented in order to achieve the stated objective; conducting a three day training focusing on the effective role of Imum Mukim in promoting social reconstruction in their working areas, conflict management and introduction of peacebuilding, identifying local wisdoms to promote peace and social reconstruction of the community, and preparing self-performance indicators on social reconstruction to be reported to the local government on quarterly basis. In addition, district and sub-district leaders will attend the opening of the event to show their commitment to support Imum Mukim in implementing their tasks. The Imum Mukim will also produce a press release by the end of the workshop about their commitment to promote peace and social reconstruction in East Aceh. Furthermore district and sub-district meetings will also be organized to discuss the strategic roles of the Imum Mukim in promoting peace and social reconstruction in East Aceh.

29) Forum LSM Aceh

Forum LSM Aceh implemented a two-pronged program to address issues of violence and conflict resolution during the lead-up to local legislative elections. Around 3,000 people (representing 300 community forums)—including community and religious leaders, and youth and women's groups—were invited to share concerns and discuss issues on peace, reintegration, and democracy. Forum LSM also conducted a voter education campaign through multiple mass media networks to ensure as many people as possible have access to information regarding voting procedures and the election system.

30) Election Consortium (Yappika, Aceh Development Fund, Forum LSM Aceh)

The Consortium mobilized elections monitors to all 23 districts in Aceh prior to, during, and after the election process to systematically document incidents of election violence, to point out focuses for potential violence, and to identify peace initiatives in the communities.

In relation to this the consortium underwent the following activities; training for consortium's domestic monitors in defining election violence, techniques for monitoring election violence, and using database

information and data capture techniques to help manage and mitigate discord in Aceh during the election period; mobilizing 23 already existing district-based monitors to help manage and mitigate discord in Aceh during the election period; supported the Independent Elections Committee (KIP)'s dissemination activities through the distribution and giving out of voter information materials; and evaluated the election process which was used to determine that there was very little violence used or threatened that undermined the election counting process, the election results.

Strategic Objective (SO) 3: Increased Respect for Human Rights

31) Women's Development Center (WDC)

Violence against women remains one of the most persistent obstacles to women's full and equal participation in post-conflict peacebuilding and reconciliation processes. Supporting Amnesty International's 16 Days of Activism, a global campaign raising awareness of gender-based violence, SERASI provided a grant to Women's Development Center (WDC) to implement an awareness campaign in December 2008. The campaign combined publicized media events, including campaign launch by the Vice Governor of Aceh, and community-based outreach activities across six conflict-affected districts in Aceh. WDC also conducted 12 outreach activities engaging communities, community leaders, government officials, and gender-based violence support service providers (e.g., police). The campaign highlighted deficiencies in public and institutional awareness of gender-based violence and the urgent need to address this growing problem. SERASI has responded by embedding gender mainstreaming in all grants and creating linkages between SERASI partners and gender-based violence service providers and advocacy networks.

Strategic Objective (SO) 4: Integration of Marginalized Groups

32) Yayasan Flower Aceh

Commencing at the start of March, this women's empowerment program is now being implemented in six conflict-affected communities in North Aceh, including villages from the sub-districts of Sawang, Muara Batu, Nisam, Dewantara, and Buloh Blang Ara. This program leverages socio-economic resources and support for women with community and micro-governance sensitization to enable fuller socio-economic participation of women in their communities. During this reporting year, Yayasan Flower Aceh (YFA) delivered a seminar on women's empowerment entitled *Women's Roles and the Responsibility of the State*, established 15 women's self-help groups, provided training and resources to the women's self-help groups, and conducted multiple workshops with community members and village leaders (formal and informal). This program has highlighted the ongoing struggle women striving for socio-economic equality and independence face in their communities. More importantly, the grant activity has illustrated the critical importance of engaging the wider community and formal/informal leadership for women's empowerment to take root. The lesson learned: a good program needs a good enabling environment.



Training for women facilitated by Yayasan Flower in Aceh.

33) TALOE (Traditional Arts Lecture Organization)

Commencing September, this grant activity is part of a series of programs targeting reconciliation and ethnic reintegration in East Aceh. Utilizing the medium of traditional arts, this program will support the recovery of social capital in target communities by linking youth with their cultural heritage, promoting

mutual cultural understanding, and stimulating inter-communal social spaces. TALOE has socialized the program to the target communities and will commence classes shortly.

C. Central Sulawesi

I. Key Political Developments

Ranked at 26 out of 33 provinces in Indonesia on the level of poverty³, Central Sulawesi presents a unique set of challenges that span socio-economic, political, and natural resource based themes, all of which are inevitably related to the province's level of development.

The modern history of Central Sulawesi has been shaped by weak social integration of a diverse society. The predominant religions in the region are Islam ($\pm 72\%$) and Christianity ($\pm 24\%$); there are at least 14 ethnic groups and nearly 70 sub ethnic groups; and there are large communities of migrants who came to Sulawesi as long as 100 years ago and to as recently as the last decade. The highlands have historically been predominantly Christian, while the coastal regions have largely been predominantly Moslem. These historical demographic concentrations have changed in recent times by migration associated with government transmigration programs and economic pressures, and most recently by concerns caused by the Poso conflict in the past.



A destroyed building in Poso as a result of the former conflict ten years ago.

Mutually beneficial trade relationships between the Christians in the highlands and the Moslems on the coast once existed. But changes in the economy, intensified by the influx of migrants, replaced this relationship with competition over scarce resources. The influence of outside actors and competing political and economic interests have contributed to divisions within society along ethnic and religious lines, rather than transforming a diverse society into harmonious melting pot. Exacerbated by outside fomented violence during the last decade, any but resilient social connections were broken, seemingly forever. In some parts of Central Sulawesi entire communities or enclaves populated by a single religion and ethnic group have started to be the norm.

While today the overall security situation in Poso has calmed down, over the last two years conflict dynamics suggest a 'negative' peace, in which certain conflict avoidance institutions have been in place and there has been little proactive engagement in search for a 'positive' peace. The absence of violence has not necessarily meant re-integration, and in some cases communities appear even more segregated than in the past, with for example, separate urban areas for Muslims in Poso Kota and Christians in Tentena. In addition, Muslim and Christian citizens largely live in separated villages surrounding these two main towns with segregated economic activities, schools, and other establishments.

Even though conflict did not return to the region despite regular, often gruesome, provocations, tensions continue to simmer and the fragile peace was repeatedly threatened. Present day issues that need to be resolved include the continued presence of large numbers of security personnel. Though they may have prevented the resurgence of large scale disturbances, some residents have expressed concerns about discipline and the professionalism of security forces.

The widespread decentralization policy launched over a decade ago in Indonesia had also presented difficult challenges for regions like Central Sulawesi. The implementation of decentralization and regional autonomy

³ BPS (Center of Statistics Body), Social Economy National Survey (Susenas), 2007

allowed diversity in the regions to flourish. Regional autonomy devolved significant powers and responsibilities to district and municipal governments, which has also changed the nature of local politics. Prior to and during this transition, minority ethnic groups have increasingly asserted their interests and also separate identities, which they claim to be of parallel importance to their national identity as Indonesians. This intensified when district splitting further concentrated the demographic representation of particular groups in a region, especially where there was a history of competition for power among groups and/or where one of the groups was perceived to have been marginalized from local politics over time. In 2010, at least five regional elections have been scheduled for Palu, Poso, Tojo Unauna, Sigi, and Toli toli districts. Despite of the peaceful national election in 2009, there is always a possibility of instability over local politics.



The mineral-rich land of Central Sulawesi

Decentralization aims, among other things, at putting public decision-making processes closer to the people through empowering local governments and communities. In the political realm, present day provincial and district governments in Central Sulawesi understandably have many competing priorities. Many sub-districts and villages in this province belong to those most deprived due to their geographic isolation, their lack of resources, and the fact that provincial budgets must respond to extra demands created by conflict (essential services for displaced persons, restoring damaged infrastructure, increased law and order costs), leaving little funding available for new or continued socioeconomic development. The March 2009 Central Government release of funds worth USD 98 million, as part of the Presidential Instruction 2008 on the Acceleration of Development in Central Sulawesi, provides some optimism for the province's development.

Issues concerning the community's right to be involved in determining the use of local resources or projects related to these local resources are often problematic, particularly when locals are not given permits to manage their own land, whereas private companies are often given the permits. In many places these are enormous sources of conflict which can fester for a long time if not resolved. One of the examples comes from Poboya-gold mining located in the border of Palu and Sigi Biromaru District. The gold mining activities has been regarded as illegal activities as the Ministry of Mining (Departemen Pertambangan dan ESDM) had put a claim that there had been a directed company that has made their payment of the project but has yet to operate in the area. The Dewan Adat of Poboya claimed that the mining activities are still under control, through a monitoring system set up at the location, yet this does not include the environmental degradation monitoring. Despite the conflicting issues on the legality of the activities, the result upon the economy is visible amongst people. Yet the uncertainties around policy and its mechanisms are far from the expectation. The discovery of new deposits of natural resources can help to bring prosperity to Central Sulawesi; however, the increasing presence of national and international companies bent on extracting these resources has brought about several new conflicts:

- Conflicts occurred because of the overlapping rights to develop land issued to competing companies by local government authorities;
- Areas that used to be protected have now been converted for mining;
- Local initiatives to participate in these new businesses are often rejected by the local government due to a perceived lack of skills, education, and actual levels of basic capital;
- The weak implementation of the rule of law has created animosity between local people categorized as illegal miners in several small mining areas. Government and police authorities are known to have often clashed with these individual miners;
- Many areas of land were often bought from locals through middlemen, resulting in the original owners only receiving approximately 1/8 of the final purchase price; and
- Even when local opportunities are developed an apparent gap in skills has lead many of the companies to recruit skilled staff from outside the area.

Furthermore, research has shown that many of these resources are monopolized by a small number of permit holders. They have used their position to exploit adjoining forests, to expand their projects into conservation areas, and to start mining and plantations that have started to affect housing areas and tourist locations. Furthermore, even where there are some gains it is a very small number of farmers and fishermen that profit from these new developments.

Central Sulawesi is going through a concentration of new wealth into a limited number of individuals. Up to 1,033,245 hectares, or about 6.6%, of Central Sulawesi's land area is currently under the management of only 16 entrepreneurs who hold the permits providing authority to manage and control protected forests including designated State Forests located inside conservation area boundaries. The combination of these factors makes this issue ripe for future discord.

Another prevalent issue in Central Sulawesi has long been a shortage in electricity supplied by the State Power Company (PLN). During the last quarter of this reporting period, in July to September 2009, however, the shortage has gotten worse than ever before. The usual electricity supply at 24 MW has decreased to only a maximum of 8 to 9 MW which has automatically impacted the economic activities in the province's cities. For a while housebreakings became rampant and again prompted fear in communities. The main problem lies with the relocation cost of the new engine, which exceeded the budgeted expense, to which authorities are still seeking a solution for. The shortage in electricity has apparently affected, even suspended incoming investments as it is among the crucial elements to draw business deals to these cities. Without electricity potential new businesses that may have absorbed local workers would have to be put on hold.

The aforementioned setback only points back to issues related to the government's lack of efficiency, as some claims indicate that if the State Power Company could not resolve the situation and if the city government had more authority, the latter could resolve this issue, autonomously.

2. Program Activities

a. Overview

During this reporting period, SERASI awarded 17 grants totaling USD 913,281 to various academic institutions and CSOs implementing a range of activities that support peacebuilding activities and discord mitigation efforts in Central Sulawesi. Of these projects, eight have concluded with nine other ongoing projects. In addition to these, in September 2009 USAID has approved four additional grants totaling USD 227,559, to be implemented in October-November 2009.

Appendix E is an updated map of all SERASI managed grants for its program in Central Sulawesi. Below is a detailed account of the grant activities this quarter.

b. Grant Activities by Strategic Objective

Strategic Objective (SO) 2: Increased Capacity to Manage Conflict

1) Research Center for Peace and Conflict Management, the University of Tadulako

Assisted by SERASI, the Research Center for Peace and Conflict Management, the University of Tadulako (P4K-UNTAD) acts a peaceful moderator that addresses issues arising from Morowali's district division. The Morowali district division is a direct result of regional autonomy, which often leads to the territorial division of districts, as is the case with Morowali's division into two administrative districts—Morowali and North Morowali. To encourage communication and dialogue for peaceful division, P4K held seminars and workshops that brought together key stakeholders in the Morowali division. These key stakeholders included the regional Morowali government representatives, the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) members, Morowali community leaders, and community representatives.

Through these seminars and workshops, all parties agreed to identify, discuss, and formulate practical collective resolutions. Sponsored by SERASI, P4K and the Government of Morowali conducted a series of workshops in July 2008 to address the issue of Morowali's division, and produced the following three conclusions: 1) all stakeholders agreed on undertaking the division of Morowali district; 2) the division process should be undertaken within the spirit of keeping the Morowali community in harmony; and 3) not all stakeholders could agree on the exact line to be drawn as a result of this territorial division, so the workshop agreed to disagree.



Participants at a capacity building training conducted by P4K

Through an additional \$31,309 grant from SERASI, P4K communicated the results of the seminars to the Morowali public to reduce potential conflict and further disagreements through the following activities:

a) Result Presentation Workshops

Held between November 9-15, 2008 in Morowali district, these workshops were aimed at presenting the results of the previous workshops to senior local government personnel—at the executive and legislative level—and to local leaders throughout Morowali. A total of 420 people attended the workshops. In these workshops, the stakeholders learned that there are two ethnic communities within the Morowali district that are competing for land territory in division; The *Mori ethnic* of *Kolonodale* sub-district and the *Bungku ethnic* of *Bungku* sub-district. Both ethnic groups are competing over the inclusion of Bungku Utara and Mamosalato areas into their territory. The two territories are known for their richness in natural resources such as zinc, coal, chrome, and gold. The seminars were participatory rather remedial and therefore did not aim to formulate practical or strategic resolutions that address the issues between the two ethnic groups. However, both parties were satisfied with their involvement and the government's effort to address their concerns in territorial division. This is the first time that community has been involved in a territorial division decision making.

b) Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) Meetings

In cooperation with DPRD, P4K hosted and facilitated a one-day meeting with 30 DPRD members and 30 local government officials. DPRD is the final executor in the Morowali territorial division process and, therefore, all of its members must be in agreement on the next steps in the process, prior to DPRD ratification of the decision to divide Morowali district. DPRD concluded that it would not ratify any proposition (bill) before a consensus between the two disputing ethnic groups and Morowali public's consent. This is a step towards progress in the regional governing.



The situation during P4K facilitated meeting with the DPRD and government officials addressing issues in the Morowali territorial division.

c) Mediation Training on productively addressing Discord

Held from November 20-30, 2008 in the three sub-districts of Bungku, Baturube, and Petasia received a positive response from the community. A total of 120 participants attended the trainings, including 75 attendees representing community and local government leaders. The aim of this training was to strengthen the capacity of community leaders and government personnel in mitigating conflict over the Morowali division process. The event was also to provide all participants with skills to play a better role as mediators. It was a very interactive training

workshop, which included sessions for brainstorming, information sharing, and short presentations.

d) Mass Media Campaigns

As part of the workshop dissemination process, P4K produced messages through a campaign involving the mass media and other various innovative means of communication. The campaigns started from November to December 2008 throughout 15 sub-districts in Morowali. It aimed to inform the general public about the results of the seminars and workshops. Through these media campaigns, P4K promoted the importance of public involvement and their role in the territorial division decision making. P4K delivered media campaign messages to the general public using 100 leaflets, 15 banners, 100 posters, and public announcements for one week in 15 sub-districts of Morowali. The campaigns resulted in a large number of participants in the Seminar Result Presentation Workshops and Mediation Training.

The series of initial workshops were a first step in addressing the potential issues between people in this area arising from district division. The workshops helped to reduce tensions within communities by providing a safe space for open dialogue. Results from these discussions were disseminated to local government. The campaigns at the end also provided communities with credible information for them to be able to take more informed decisions.

The project was concluded in December 2008 and successfully supported peaceful efforts on the potential conflict issue of district division in Morowali area.

2) The Institute for Legal Studies Development and Human Rights Advocacy

SERASI supported the Institute for Legal Studies Development and Human Rights Advocacy (LPSHAM), an organization that conducts research and assists individuals and communities in Central Sulawesi to address legal and human rights issues. SERASI provided a grant for a program to strengthen inter-community solidarity by increasing the capacity of local institutions and government in the Poso District. The program aims to increase public awareness of ten villages in two sub-districts of Poso Pesisir and Lage, about respective roles and responsibilities of the Village Representative Council (BPD) and their Village Chiefs (VC) and the relationship between these two institutions.

During this reporting period, the following activities have been implemented by LPS-HAM, to strengthen the capacity of the BPD members on laws and village government systems which necessary to lower the risk of future conflict:



A session of the Legal Drafting Training at Lage District by LPSHAM

a) Regular Focused Group Discussions

Twenty one discussion sessions attended by 555 people from ten target villages were conducted during the reporting period. This activity aimed to gather the community's input on the optimal roles and functions of the VC and the BPD in the village. The achievements to note from these sessions include: 1) an increased knowledge of BPD members about laws and the village government system, conflict mitigation, and multi-stakeholder forums; 2) an increased knowledge of BPD members to formulate village-based development planning in ten target villages; 3) better alignment of the roles of the VC and BPD at the target sub-districts as a means to prevent conflict over the development process; and 4) citizens are empowered by being active members of their village development process.

b) Village Alliance Meeting

Held on January 20 in Poso Kota, the meeting was attended by 30 members of village government, BPD, LPM (*Lembaga Pemberdayaan Masyarakat* or Community Empowerment Institution), and representatives from women's groups, religious groups, and prominent community figures. The objective of the meeting was to initiate an inter-community alliance in two target sub-districts to foster capacity building in the conflict mitigation process. The meeting successfully reached a consensus among ten villages to be actively involved in supporting the process.

c) Conflict Mediation Trainings

Aimed at increasing knowledge, skills, and awareness of communities on conflict mediation/negotiation, a series of conflict mediation trainings were held in February 2009. Held at two different venues, at the Poso Pesisir and Lage sub-districts, these trainings were attended by more than 35 participants that included village officials, representatives of women groups, prominent religious, and community figures.

d) Project Campaign

LPS-HAM carried out a project campaign on aspects of peacebuilding using village government and village stakeholders. LPS-HAM developed and distributed 700 bulletins and 700 posters to the target areas of ten villages in two sub-districts (Tokorondo, Lape, Sepe, Pindedapa, Saatu, Masamba, Malei, Tongko, Toyado, and Silanca).

e) Participatory Needs Assessment (PNA) Training Program

This event was held twice in Toyado village, Lage sub-district on November 12-13 and at Tokorondo village, Poso Pesisir sub-district on November 19-20, 2008. The aim of the program was to increase the ability of BPD members to formulate representative village-based development planning in ten target villages. A total of 71 people participated in the training sessions. Participants included representatives of community leaders, 23 village government personnel, and BPD members. The event was to provide participants with skills to collect data and information and village development needs using participatory methods.



The opening of the Needs Assessment Training at Poso Pesisir district

f) Village Deliberation Meetings

The aim of these village deliberation meetings was to facilitate dialogue among various elements of the village community to support the village development planning process. These meetings were held in March at three villages in the Lage sub-district and were attended by a total of 232 participants.

g) Legal Drafting Training

On December 3-4 and afterwards, December 17-18, LPS-HAM conducted two Legal Drafting trainings in the Poso Pesisir and Lage Districts. A total of 169 participants attended, representing VC and BPD of ten villages. The trainings were held to: 1) increase the participants' knowledge on laws and village government systems and multi stakeholder forums; 2) integrate community participation and their needs in village government systems; and 3) to develop law and policy for effective village development and



Village development planning that uses a participatory approach at Poso Pesisir.

peacebuilding. It is anticipated that by the end of the grant, BPD in ten target villages will have drafted a conflict mitigation and peacebuilding policy as a tool and mechanism to assist the ongoing effort to address peace process at the village level.

h) Thematic Village Discussions

Discussions were facilitated by LPS-HAM to gather the community's input on the optimum role and function of the VC and the BPD in the village. Regular focus group discussions were conducted in ten villages in Poso Pesisir (five villages) and Lage sub-district (five villages). A total of 786 people attended. LPS-HAM conducted three thematic discussions in each of the ten villages. Output of these meetings included the following recommendations:

- BPD to follow Government Regulation Law No. 72/2008 that outlines the roles, functions and responsibilities of BPD.
- Community participation in development process of village policies and regulations (PERDES).
- Promote partnership among local institutions at the village level.
- Increased community access to village policy and decision making process.
- Roles of the VC and BPD that are better 'aligned' in the two target sub-districts as a way to show how to prevent conflict over the development process.
- Community empowerment in village development process.

i) Inner Circle meeting.

LPS-HAM carried out Inner Circle meetings to strengthen the capacity of the BPD members on laws and village government systems that are necessary to lower the risk of future conflict. The Inner Circle meetings served as initial gatherings for village government and village legislative representatives as part of the establishment of a village based community network in conflict mitigation. The first Inner Circle meeting was attended by 30 participants from ten villages consisting of 12 Village Chiefs, nine BPD members, six LPM (Community Empowering Institution) members, two women leaders, and one religious leader. The second Inner Circle meeting was attended by 44 participants from ten villages, which consisted of 12 Village Chiefs, eight BPD members, five LPM members, one community leader, two religious leaders, five women leaders, and 11 youth representatives. The third Inner Circle meeting was attended by 40 participants, which consisted of 14 Village Chiefs, nine BPD members, one community leader, two religious leaders, two women leaders, and seven youth representatives. The large numbers and diversity of those attending and participating in these meetings helped lead to two key outcomes so far. First, an agreement in ten villages between the local government, BPD, LPM, and communities that are involved in this activity to cooperate in its administrative implementation; and second, an agreed mechanism for the establishment of the Forum for Communications and Inter-village Coordination (FUKKAD) or *Forum Komunikasi & Kerjasama Lintas Desa* for the Poso sub-district to facilitate knowledge and information sharing among villages.



A session of an inner circle meeting facilitated by LPSHAM

The project was completed in August 2009 and has successfully enabled all parties to proactively ensure that distrust and barriers among various communities in post-conflict environments are addressed through increased communications, benefiting ongoing village development processes.

3) Indonesian Civil Society Foundation

Through the SERASI funded project, “Mitigating Inter-Ethnic Communal Conflict through Participatory Conflict Mapping and Establishment of Community Networks,” the Indonesian Civil Society Foundation (YAMMI) works with different community groups to mitigate inter-ethnic or inter-communal tensions and potential conflicts over land and natural resources in Donggala and Sigi Biromaru Districts of Central Sulawesi. YAMMI carried out some activities such as:

a) Community Discussion Sessions

Thirty sessions were held from April to August 2009 in 30 villages in Donggala and Sigi districts. There were 3,185 participants comprised of community leaders, customary leaders, village and sub-district government representatives, and ethnic community representatives attended the discussion sessions. These sessions were designed to initiate inter-cultural communication among the multi-cultural community with a view to mitigate conflict of an ethnic and cultural nature, to initiate inter-community networking, and to foster capacity building on conflict mitigation process, (involving ethnic, cultural, or natural resource based conflicts). The discussion sessions were held in 30 villages of Banawa Selatan, Banawa Tengah, Palolo, and Biromaru sub-districts in Donggala and Sigi districts.

The results of these discussion sessions have led to increased knowledge on multi-cultural and ethnic communication problems based on the natural resources management in their area. In addition, the sessions allowed participants to identify key persons to act as community representatives to organize the peacebuilding process in their community.

b) Human Rights and Peace Training.

Held in four target areas in May 2009, 84 people participated in this training aimed at increasing the knowledge and awareness of communities on conflict mitigation and peacebuilding. Participants were educated on basic human rights with a focus on the Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights Covenant and Indonesia’s ratification of that covenant (UU No 11 and 39, 2005). Armed with this new knowledge, participants established four working group on human rights issues; one each for the targeted areas. The working groups are in the process of developing methods to further disseminating information and educate the public about these issues.



The Gender and Peace Training facilitated by YAMMI.

c) Gender and Peace Training

More than 60 participants attended this training in June, 2009, aimed at increasing knowledge and building awareness around the issues of peacebuilding and gender. Similar to the first round of human rights training, participants gained specific knowledge on peacebuilding and conflict mitigation with a specific focus on gender sensitivity. This activity also resulted in the establishment of working groups on Gender and Peacebuilding that are also developing methods to further educate their associated targeted communities on these issues.

d) Conflict Resolution Training

The training was conducted in three-targeted area (South Banawa, Central Banawa, and Sigi) in August 2009. Sixty six people participated in this training aimed at increasing the knowledge and awareness of communities on conflict elements and analysis through conflict resolution practices. Related to other trainings, participants gained specific knowledge on peacebuilding and conflict resolution with a specific focus on mediation, negotiation, facilitation, and mitigation. This activity also resulted in the network on Peacebuilding agents that are also developing the communication to solve the conflict in their communities.

e) **Network Development Workshop**

In August 2009, YAMMI conducted network development workshop in three-targeted area (Banawa Selatan, Banawa Tengah, and Sigi). A total of 66 participants attended this workshop. The workshop aimed to establish the network between peacebuilding agents that already trained in order to decrease the multi-cultural based conflict in targeted community. The results of the workshop are the establishment of three network institutions in targeted areas (South Banawa, Central Banawa, and Sigi). The networks work to promote pluralism and support peacebuilding process in targeted areas.

YAMMI completed the project implementation in September 2009. The evaluation process is still underway but in general the project has been successful in building a common understanding between different ethnic groups in Donggala and Sigi Biromaru Districts.

4) **Church World Service**

SERASI provided a grant to Church World Service (CWS) for the “Psychosocial Support (PoSo) Peace and Conflict Mitigation Project.” Through this initiative, CWS strives to increase access and space for community members to interact for reconciliation purposes, with a specific focus on children, youth, and women. CWS carried out three major activities during this annual in support of that goal including:

a) **Human Rights and Peace Training**

The trainings were conducted through the Department of Education (DOE), Department of Health (DOH), Department of Religious Affairs (DRA), and the Office of Women Empowerment during May, 2009. The project was well received by the local government and CWS has accommodated several recommendations to expand and improve future training. Efforts are underway to include schools in East and South Pamona sub-districts as recommended by DOE; the *Puskemas* (sub-district health center) staff in the basic counseling training as recommended by the DOH; and local religious leaders in the psychosocial training as recommended by the DRA.

b) **Psychosocial Education**

CWS introduced the topic of psychosocial education for 800 school children, teachers, and parents from 26 schools in June, 2009. The participants were enthusiastic during the information sessions, with multiple requests for CWS to assist in the development of programs for drop-out students and early childhood education. In addition, CWS took their message to the public through five radio broadcasts from two local radio stations, Radio Matahari (Poso), and Radio Rasta (Tentena). The radio programs significantly increased the size of the audience CWS could reach. Topics addressed included violence at school, drug, and alcohol abuse among youth, reproductive health issues for youth, and popular psychological theories such as the Emotional Quotient (EQ).



A session to introduce the topic of psychosocial education for teachers and parents by CWS

Subsequently, CWS conducted a psychosocial education program in August 2009 at the Junior High School (SMP) level and also for church youth including youth of Bethesda Church, Kasiguncu. Around 66 students and 79 people attended this activity. Radio Rasta and Radio Matahari broadcasted two series of psychosocial education discussions inviting CBI facilitators for a special radio broadcast entitled “Youth, Drugs, and Bullying.” Five listeners of the program responded to the discussion through short messaging service (SMS) and seven listeners provided their response by phone during the Q&A session. While the level of listener call-ins and

messaging may appear low, the callers indicated a significant interest in the people listening to the radio discussion. Voicing an opinion openly over the radio, considering the sensitivity of the discussed issue, is rare for people in rural Poso.

CWS also planned to deliver psychosocial education by producing comic strips entitled “*Rasa takut Melindungiku*,” or “Fear Protects Me.” Currently an ongoing process, its production will be concluded sometime in October to be immediately distributed to schools and target communities.

On September 2009 CWS conducted a psychosocial education program in the South Pamona sub-district in a few congregations including: the Youth Commission of Immanuel Bo’e Congregation, Imanuel Bo’e Congregation, Sion Pendolo Congregation, Efrat Wayura Congregation, and the women group of Mitra Tani Mayasari; while in Poso Pesisir, the program reached the Youth Commission of Saatu Congregation and Poso Rayon3 Youth Commission. A total of 280 people participated in the program. The program also received wider publicity by going on-air with Radio Matahari discussing domestic violence and how to communicate effectively. Facilitators recruited two experienced counselors as resource people for the broadcast.

c) Classroom Based Intervention

In June 2009, CWS completed the recruitment of 36 Classroom Based Intervention (CBI) facilitators. The facilitators are to be trained in delivering highly structured, expressive, behavioral group activity (so called semi-therapy), used to identify existing coping resources among youth facing difficult circumstances. The groups are then taught to sustain the utilization of those resources within a group setting. The CBI facilitator training was held between June 29 and July 5, 2009 at Marina Cottage, Ampana. The training was conducted by CBI Master Trainers from CWS. The 36 facilitators have subsequently been assigned to 18 teams who will carry out CBI work in 26 schools in five sub-districts: Lage, Tojo Barat, East Pamona, South Pamona, and North Pamona.



Some participants during the Classroom Based Intervention (CBI) training facilitated by CWS.

d) TOT for Community Leaders, Religious leaders and Government officers.

CWS conducted two training sessions on psychosocial education. Conducted at Ampana on August 5-9, 2009 the first training session was conducted for government officials and teachers to equip them with knowledge and skills to conduct basic counseling. This session was attended by 25 representatives from regional government entities such as: the Education, Health, and Social Departments respectively, the Women Empowerment Unit, and the Religious Affairs Department. The result of this training is the establishment of a government forum on psychosocial of the Poso district. This forum produced a work plan to integrate a psychosocial element into their institutions’ work and among government agencies.



Activities during a TOT on psychosocial education at Ampana, facilitated by CWS.

The second session on August 11-15, 2009 was held for prominent community and religious figures including women leaders and was attended by 23 participants from various women groups, churches, and Islamic associations at the district levels including: the women's group or PKK of the Poso district, PKK of Sangele sub-district, PKK of Petiro village, PKK of Taripa village, PKK of Matakoto village, PKK of Malewa village, Maranatha Kawua church, Efrata Kamba church, GBI Pendolo, Bukit Sion Poleganyara church, Bethesda Kasiguncu church, Majelis Taklim Mayasari, Bethesda Galuga church, Alkhaerat Lemoro, Alkhaerat Bambalo, and Sion Pendolo church.

e) Basic Counseling Skill Training

On September 1-11, 2009, CWS conducted a two-week Basic Counseling Training in Poso. The training was attended by 25 participants from representatives of *Badan Pemberdayaan Perempuan & Keluarga Berencana* or the Office of Women Empowerment and Family Planning, *Departemen Agama* or Religious Affairs Department of Kabupaten Poso, Dinas Sosial Tenaga Kerja & Transmigrasi or Social, Labor and Transmigration Office, Dinas Pendidikan or Local Education Department, Dinas Kesehatan or Local Health Department, and Aisyiah Organization.

The project will be concluded in December 2009, and is currently the only active project in the field of psychosocial serving discord affected communities in the Poso District.

The project was able to initiate specialized psychosocial services, such as counseling and referral services. These services are delivered by relevant institutions including *Puskesmas* or the local sub-district health centers, local hospitals, and the community itself. Initial data shows that clients of counseling were referred to local hospitals for appropriate medical treatment. This referral service was made possible in collaboration with the Taripa *Puskesmas*.

5) Agrarian Reform Struggle Solidarity

The Agrarian Reform Struggle Solidarity (SPRA) is using grant funding from SERASI to increase the communication between community and government to mitigate discord resulting from land-based disputes in Central Sulawesi. Their project entitled, "Community-Based Conflict Mitigation Initiative on Agrarian Issues," represents its objectives that include agrarian-rooted discord mitigation, management, resolution, transformation, and peacebuilding elements. During this reporting period, SPRA carried out two activities including:

a) Focus group discussions on agrarian conflict based issues

The FGDs were conducted through the Central Sulawesi Government's National Land Agency (Badan Pertanahan Nasional / BPN) on July 28 to August 6, 2009 in six target areas including the districts of Palu, Toli-toli, Poso, Morowali, Sigi, and Banggai. Around 179 people participated in these FGDs. The aim of FGD was to re-address the understanding of community and government agencies on agrarian-based conflict issues in Central Sulawesi. The result of these FGDs is a situational analysis of community and government agencies on agrarian-based conflict issues in Central Sulawesi based on the aforementioned six target areas. The situational analysis from these FGDs will be presented in a seminar and workshop during their upcoming activity.



An FGD session in Morowali to address agrarian-based conflict issues in C. Sulawesi by SPRA.

b) Media campaign through local media

SPRA disseminated information on initiatives addressing agrarian conflict mitigation and resolution as products of this project through local newspapers and radios. The disseminated

products included a print public service announcement (PSA), which was placed in the local daily newspaper, *Mercusuar*, on July 31, 2009. In addition, the PSA was also aired daily through some interactive dialogue programming by a local radio station, *Nebula FM Radio*, from July 22 – August 14, 2009.

6) Central Sulawesi Interfaith Forum



Palu was the host for a three-day workshop on interfaith issues, attended by various stakeholders.

Following the recommendation of the Governor of Central Sulawesi, conveyed during a meeting with USAID and SERASI representatives in February 2009, SERASI works with Central Sulawesi Interfaith Forum (FKUB) in the area of interfaith dialogue. FKUB is a communication forum for inter-religious communities in Central Sulawesi. FKUB was established in 2007 by the leaders of Central Sulawesi communities and is legally supported by the local government under Central Sulawesi Governor.

Through the SERASI funded project, “Strengthening interfaith dialogue to promote sustainable peace in Central Sulawesi”, FKUB works to increase the capacity of religious leaders and to broaden interfaith communication

to include the communities they represent as a means to mitigate religious conflicts in Central Sulawesi. During this reporting period, FKUB carried out several activities including:

a) **Workshop to develop an interfaith communication model.**

The three-day workshop was conducted in Palu in August 2009. As many as 87 people participated in this workshop. The participants were the representatives of an interfaith forum of 11 Central Sulawesi districts. The aim of the workshop was to develop a model for interfaith communication to be used by religious leaders in Central Sulawesi. A national level facilitator, Fajar Sudarwo of IRE Yogyakarta, facilitated the workshop alongside local facilitators including Drs. Askar. MPD – STAIN Dato’ Karama and Al-Khairat Islamic University, Drs Muhtadin and Drs Shran Raden, representatives of the provincial FKUB. The results of the workshop include: the interfaith communication mapping of Central Sulawesi, role and experiences of FKUB at the district level, and a social analysis and draft of an interfaith communication strategy. The workshop received coverage by 3 local newspapers in Palu (*Radar Sulteng*, *Mercusuar*, and *Media al Khairat*).

b) **Interfaith Communication Modeling**

FKUB conducted two interfaith meetings attended by religious leaders in Palu. The meetings were conducted using a community-based interfaith communication model developed by the first workshop participants. During these meetings FKUB members were assigned to break into smaller groups, accompanied by local facilitators to help facilitate discussions. The discussions addressed current issues that have become center to interfaith relations. As many as 85 religious leaders representing five different religions in Palu attended these meetings that additionally discussed the implementation of a strategy for interfaith communication in the community. The results of the workshop include an analysis of the current interfaith communication strategy and what it can do to address the aforementioned issues in interfaith relations.

7) Research Centre for Peace and Conflict Management, University of Tadulako (P4K-UNTAD)

Through the SERASI funded project entitled, “After Ten Years: A Symposium on Reflection of Poso Conflict” the Research Center for Peace and Conflict Management, University of Tadulako (P4K-Untad) aims to address the complex challenges and opportunities 10 years after the communal conflict and violence in Poso began. The program addressed the need to build a common perception and vision among various stakeholders in Central Sulawesi especially in Poso District in relation to ongoing peace development process, and helped to harmonize policy and subsequent implementation of peacebuilding programs in Central Sulawesi. During this reporting period P4K-Untad implemented three main activities:



An FGD session to reflect on ten years after the conflict in Poso.

a) Focus Group Discussions (FGD)

A series of 11 FGDs were conducted once in each targeted district (Donggala, Sigi Biromaru, Poso, Parigi Moutong, Toli-Toli, Buol, Tojo Una-Una, Morowali, Banggai, Banggai Kepulauan), and once in the provincial capital of Palu. The FGDs aimed at: 1) ensuring maximum stakeholders buy in and to choose key person for the symposium; 2) taking into account any changes in perception that have occurred over the past ten years; 3) getting potential contributors to have a common understanding of the purpose of the symposium;

b) Public Discussion and Analysis

Discussions and analysis on issues that affect and impact Central Sulawesi in ten years after the Poso conflict were addressed through the publication of a series of columns that were placed in a well-known regional newspaper—Radar Sulteng—targeting the whole Central Sulawesi. A series of radio talk shows were simultaneously aired by Nebula FM, Skip FM, and RRI Pro2 FM with a wide listening audience from all over Central Sulawesi. Targeting a nation-wide audience, national media such as the AR 68 H Radio and Metro TV broadcasted a series of peace messages throughout the month. The purpose of public discussions and analysis is to accommodate opinions and feedback from a wide range of audiences with regards to the present condition and issues facing the province in general 10 years after the Poso conflict, and plan tangible solutions for the future of Central Sulawesi in general.

c) National Symposium

Held in Palu on August 10-12, 2009, the main event was officially opened by the former Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia, Mr. Jusuf Kalla, attended by the Governor of Central Sulawesi, and District Heads from all over Central Sulawesi, in addition to numerous key stakeholder groups. Intense panel discussions were conducted facilitated by three national resource persons including: Ichsan Malik, a practitioner and expert in peacebuilding as well as a well-known discord resolution activist in Indonesia, particularly in Maluku (Ambon) through the “Baku Bae Movement” and in Central Sulawesi (Poso) through P4K UNTAD “Sintuwu Maroso, Restructuring the Future of Poso”; Muhadi Sugiono, the Head of the Center for Security and



The former Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia, Jusuf Kalla (middle), accompanied by the C. Sulawesi Governor (right) and UnTad Rector (left), officially opens the symposium.



SERASI's Chief of Party, Mr. James Grall, delivers his speech during the opening ceremony of the symposium in Palu, in August 2009.

Peace Studies (CSPS) Gadjah Mada University who is an academic figure and a prominent social conflict observer in Indonesia; and Hari Susanto, a researcher with Institute of Science of Indonesia (LIPI) who has produced numerous reviews focusing on the economic implications on conflict areas in Indonesia particularly in Poso, Central Sulawesi. Three group panel presentations were conducted in separate venues to discuss different themes including: 1) Peacebuilding and Post-Conflict Multi-Sector Reconstruction in Poso, towards a Comprehensive Approach on Peace Development Program in Poso and Central Sulawesi; 2) the Influence of the Diaspora of Poso Conflict and its Consequences for Central Sulawesi; and 3) the Structure of Community

Peace Development Capacities in Poso and Central Sulawesi.

As a conclusion of all the aforementioned activities the symposium produced a document that identified issues facing Sulawesi at the moment and provided eighteen recommendations to address all the aforementioned pending and current issues in Central Sulawesi that have impacted and are still affecting the development of the province. This document will be disseminated to related stakeholders both at the national and regional levels.

8) People Education Voices

SERASI provided a grant to People Education Voices (Suara Pendidikan Rakyat/SPR-FM) for a project entitled "Songs for Peace: Music to Transform Conflicts Constructively," which aims to promote inclusiveness and build mutual recognition among youth in Palu by examining differences through music and songs.

The project was initially hampered by the slow down during the fasting month of Ramadhan in August-September 2009. The project however completed several activities during this reporting period including a project campaign through the production and distribution of 2,000 brochures and posters with additional billboards in 8 target districts of Parigi Moutong, Donggala, Sigi Biromaru, Luwuk, Morowali, Poso, Toli-Toli, Tojo Una-una, and Palu. SPR-FM has also established a formal partnership with 25 other local radio stations in eight targeted districts for campaign and recruitment of contestants. Additionally, SPR-FM has received application from 23 local bands to perform in the music contest.

The project that is to be concluded in November 2009 has become an interesting pilot project in the area of peacebuilding in Central Sulawesi as it utilizes community radio to promote social cohesion and tolerance. The inclusion of all stakeholder groups in this artistic production advocates a culturally sensitive message with mutual recognition and shared power. Music has the power to transform cross cultural divides, and in the context of social disputes, it promotes an understanding of other people and cultures. Songs, especially those written by youth, invite the listener to experience distinct backgrounds, needs, and skills of the artists. Music-based intervention will not only target youth, but will also get extended to the general public. By entering the general public sphere, these songs about peacebuilding will facilitate shared knowledge, empower individuals and groups, and bridge the personal, cultural, and political gaps.

9) Peacebuilding Institute

SERASI provided a grant to the Peacebuilding Institute (Institut Titian Perdamaian-ITP) for a project called "Developing Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System for Sustainable Peace in Morowali-Central Sulawesi." The project aims to strengthen the capacities of local communities, local government,

civil society and other groups in resolving, managing and preventing conflicts and create an enabling environment for sustaining peace in Morowali through the use of Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System (CEWERS).

CEWERS became a new tool in resolving problems or discord using local wisdom and knowledge firstly in West Kalimantan and Ambon. This is applicable not only to other conflict areas in Indonesia but by other countries with similar situation as well, e.g. Myanmar. In this project ITP uses CEWERS as a pilot project and apply it in the complex conflict in Morowali. ITP plan to build capacities of the people in handling, resolving and preventing the conflicts within the community.



A focus group discussion during the rapid assessment phase, facilitated by ITP.

During this reporting period, several activities have been implemented by ITP:

a) Rapid Assessment

Assessments were conducted for two weeks in August 2009 to search for issues highlighted by the local Government, NGOs, youth, women and religious figures in 14 sub-districts: Bungku Tengah, Bungku Utara, Bungku Selatan, Menui Kepulauan, Bungku Barat, Bumi Raya, Witaponda, Petasia, Mori Atas, Mori Utara, Soyojaya, Mamosalato, Bahodopi, and Lembo.

b) Development of Training Module

Conducted between August and September 2009, a customized CEWERS module was developed for Morowali. Careful planning on what is appropriate, relevant, just and fair for the community has been its utmost consideration in designing the substance of this module. Appropriate language, activities and teaching methods has been taken into account. New research results and comparisons made from Institute Titian Perdamaian's research in other areas, will also be incorporated. The module can be used as a handbook for other vulnerable conflict areas. The project is anticipated to be finalized in November 2009.

10) Poso Cultural Institution

SERASI provided a grant to Poso Cultural Institution (Lembata) for a project called "Pamona Idol: Integration of IDP youth into their new community." This is a creative project combining a youth talent competition and performances which will be crossing the existing artificial boundary made after the conflict between Muslims in Poso and Christians in Pamona. Through this project, LEMBATA is striving to increase the self-esteem and communication access between youth in Pamona and Poso.

The project was signed towards the end of September 2009 and during this reporting period has concluded its preparatory works in the field.

Strategic Objective (SO) 4: Integration of Marginalized Groups

11) Watch Group on Women and Children

SERASI funded Kelompok Pemerhati Perempuan dan Anak (KPPA) - Group on Women and Children's oversight for a project which aimed to raise public awareness of the continued need for Peace in Central Sulawesi during the celebration of International Peace Day (IPD). The grant operated under recognition that art can be a very effective medium to capture messages of peace, and can be used to extend the impact of IPD by recording these messages on canvas or film to share throughout the year.



These women are part of a play to celebrate the International Peace Day

The focus of IPD allowed local events to be connected to other events occurring throughout the world as a means of affirming the artistic world's solidarity towards peacebuilding.

Through this grant commemorating International Peace Day, KPPA (1) Commissioned artists to create murals expressing their ideas and aspiration about peacebuilding in Central Sulawesi; (2) Facilitated peace dialogues with representatives from Civil Society Organizations; (3) Organized cultural stage performances from various communities around Central Sulawesi; (4) Screened a documentary at several venues presenting the lives of conflict victims and their hopes for a peaceful future; and (5) Promoted a contemporary theater performance

narrating 1,000 women's prayers illustrating the difficulties they face in times of conflict and how important peace is to everyone.

12) The Coalition for Women's Freedom

The Coalition of Women's Freedom (KUPP), is a consortium of five CSOs including: Kelompok Perjuangan Kesetaraan Perempuan Sulawesi Tengah (KPKPST) or the Group for Efforts Towards Women's Equality in Central Sulawesi), Solidaritas Perempuan Palu (SPP)—Palu Women's Solidarity, Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia Sulteng (KPIS)—Central Sulawesi office of Indonesian Women's Coalition, Yayasan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Adat Sulteng (YPPMAS)—Central Sulawesi Indigenous Community Empowerment Foundation, and Lingkaran Belajar untuk Perempuan (LIBU)—Palu Women's Study Circle). KUPP received a \$29,905 grant to raise public awareness of the ongoing need for ending violence against women in Central Sulawesi and conducted a 16-day campaign during the celebration of the Indonesian Mother's day that coincided with Amnesty International's 16 days of Activism.

KUPP conducted a multi-media community festival in five districts of Central Sulawesi. The festival was organized and conducted simultaneously in four districts (Banggai, Donggala, Poso and Morowali) and one municipality (Palu) in Central Sulawesi. The locations were selected due to their history of conflict over a variety of issues (race, religion, natural resources, and territorial division). The objectives of the campaign included: 1) using human rights framework issues that lack public attention; 2) informing public about the impact of eliminating violence against women; and 3) an increased understanding for anti violence against women at all levels of the community.

The campaign highlighted the responsibility of the state, the community and individuals in taking action to end both violence against women and impunity for the perpetrators. It aimed to show that solidarity and support for the human rights movement is the most effective way to overcome violence against women. The campaign was additionally designed to mobilize the community by forming a public opinion to oppose violence against women. While the program processes are collaboratively implemented by the five coalition member organizations, each organization will ultimately be responsible for the implementation of activities in their respective designated districts; Poso, Donggala, Banggai, Morowali, and the city of Palu. Although not all mentioned here were conducted by the five areas, each district participated in several of the following activities:



Visitors observe a photo intently at the photo exhibition in Palu about ending violence against women

a) Photo Exhibition

A photo exhibition of 35 photographs, that took place at the largest mall in Palu city, was the first gender-based violence photo exhibition ever conducted in Palu entitled “The Role of Media in Ending Violence Against Women.” The event received a positive response from the general public (with an estimated 250 visitors), including a two-day extension to exhibit the photos by the mall’s management team. BAPPEDA of Palu city was also keen on showing its support for this event by providing their band (Peace Band) to entertain exhibition visitors.

b) Speech Contest

Around 32 female contestants, most of whom were housewives – between the ages 18 and 50 from various sub-districts in Palu, Donggala, Banggai and Poso participated in a Speech Contest. This contest is a tool to enhance the ability of women to express and deliver their opinions to the general public.

c) Husband & Wife Piggyback-ride competition

The competition is team-building exercise within members of a family. Around 37 couples participated in this competition.

d) Mass Media Campaign

Various printed publication collaterals were distributed to the public with the objective of improving and increasing public awareness of the issue of violence towards women and its relevance to the conflict in Central Sulawesi. The campaign was created to build its constituents’ capacity on effective messaging. KUPP produced and distributed 2,500 leaflets, 2,500 books, 2,500 sticker, 2,500 T-shirts, 2,500 bags, four appearances on various talk shows, three public service announcements in several newspapers in four districts and one city of Central Sulawesi. An estimated 3,000 people from various sectors (regional government, security sector personnel, community leaders, general public and CSO attended and participated in workshops across Donggala, Banggai, Luwuk, Poso and Palu. This campaign was additionally attended by the Kapolres or Poso’s Chief of Police.

13) Group for the Struggle toward Women’s Equality

The Group for the Struggle toward Women’s Equality (KPKP-ST) is using SERASI funding to ensure appropriate mechanisms are in place for individuals to report incidents of violence against women and children and to properly enforce the regional regulation/Peraturan Daerah (PERDA) on women’s and children’s protection. Their project, “Strengthen Female Victims of Gender-based Violence Access to Policy and Justice in Poso District, Central Sulawesi,” represents a first of its kind activity in the region to help safeguard the rights of women and children. Its activities included:



Village discussion sessions were conducted regularly with various women groups in Poso district

a) Pre-program Workshop

The workshop was designed for volunteers who would be assisting the victims of violence against women. The aim was to increase the capacity of the program’s volunteers involved in its implementation in targeted areas. The workshop was attended by 25 volunteers. The participants were presented with the program’s design and strategies, and the association of PERDA’s dissemination in program implementation.

b) Training on Report Writing

The training was conducted to increase the capacity of KPKP-ST staff in documenting cases of violence against women and throughout the dissemination of PERDA. Participants learned to

analyze the logical and component frameworks in defining the indicators that would be used in the report writing. There were 15 participants in the training.

c) Gender-based Violence Data Collection Training

The training was aimed at building the capacity of volunteers in collecting data from cases of violence against women in an effort to increase the PERDA services for the victims. The training successfully increased the skills and knowledge of all 50 female participants in serving victims with better data and instruments. A press conference was held by KPKP-ST to support and promote the new district regulations on gender-based violence victims' services and protection at the district of Poso.

d) Women Volunteers Meeting

On January 23, 2009, KPKP-ST facilitated a women volunteers' meeting for 31 participants in Tangkura, Poso Pesisir Selatan sub-district. The objective of the meeting was to strengthen volunteers' capacity in providing quality assistance to gender-based violence victims. Participants showed their appreciation of the training despite the seriousness of the content as they better understood the importance of their work.



Women regularly conduct meetings to discuss issues that affect women, facilitated by KPKPST

e) Village Discussion Session

Around 1,000 women attended village discussions held in 40 villages of eight sub-districts in Poso. There were approximately 25 participants in each of the various groups representing community leaders, women groups, religion leaders, and youth groups. These groups attended sessions to discuss dissemination of information about the PERDA and the improvement of community awareness about women's equality in targeted areas. The discussions resulted in: 1) an increased understanding by participants of the context of the PERDA, 2) an increased knowledge of the ability to recognize gender-based violence cases; and 3) an increased awareness of the functions of PIPPAK.

f) Survivor Meetings

Three monthly survivors' meetings for 75 women were facilitated by KPKPST during this reporting period. The survivors' meeting is a regular meeting, which serves as a consolidation forum using a participatory problem solving approach to strengthen solidarity among gender-based violence victims. 25 participants attended each meeting from targeted areas. Based on the meetings' results, KPKPST staff and volunteers have assisted in 31 cases of gender-based violence in Poso during the reporting period. The survivors' meetings also contributed to the improvement of skills in providing protection, treating cases of gender-based violence victims, and volunteers, and promoting early warning systems.

g) Campaign

The village discussion in Malitu, Poso, survivors of gender-based violence in post-conflict area shared their experience in solving their problems. The PERDA contents on women's protection and the mechanism for managing victims of gender-based violence in Poso has been widely disseminated by KPKPST to all volunteers. The dissemination was conducted through a series of media campaign activities utilizing both print and audio messaging, comprising 2,000 leaflets, 1,000 stickers, four interactive radio talk shows and 1,500 radio spot messages aired on a Poso based radio station, Matahari FM. The campaign helped contribute to the dissemination of the PERDA in the community as part of the project's objective. In line with the objectives of the project, the campaign has also contributed to increasing awareness among community members about the substance and benefits of the PERDA.

h) The establishment of Village Information & Reporting Centers for Victims of Violence against Women and Children



One of the Village Information and Reporting Centers (PIPPAK) facilitated by KPKP-ST

During this reporting period, the second women's volunteer meeting was successfully implemented by KPKP-ST to support the establishment of several Village Information & Reporting Centers for victims of violence against women and Children (PIPPAK). Approximately 36 women volunteers attended the meeting from 40 villages in the Poso district. The objective of the meeting was to strengthen volunteer's capacity in providing quality assistance to gender-based violence victims. Participants were motivated and showed their high appreciation of the training. KPKPST has facilitated various activities to empower women in 40 villages in six sub-districts of Poso. These activities include capacity building workshops and training sessions

for volunteers working with victims, community discussions, volunteer and survivor meetings, and the establishment of 30 Village Information and Reporting Centers for Victims of Violence against Women and Children. In addition, to successfully maximizing the role of the volunteers in assisting the victims and in managing the Village Reporting Centers, KPKPST has persistently advocated for the *Peraturan Daerah* 2008 (or the 2008 District Regulation) Number 06, which focuses on the treatment for, and protection of, women and children in Poso. As a result, KPKPST still provides consultancy services for the local police force in handling cases of violence against women and children.

I4) Research Center for Women's Studies, University of Tadulako

Through the SERASI funded project, "Accelerate the Capacity of Women as Mediators in Conflict Management," Research Center for Women's Studies, University of Tadulako (PSW-UNTAD) works to promote women's skills as a vehicle for conflict mitigation in Central Sulawesi. From a series of field based reviews undertaken by PSW-UNTAD, it is clear women in the suburbs of Palu indeed play an active role in mitigating conflict, yet go largely unnoticed by both the general public and the authorities. According to field-based findings, women are more interested in contributing to their families' peaceful life than engaging in or seeking public appraisal. PSW-UNTAD conducted the following activities to highlight women's contribution in overall efforts in peacebuilding and increasing women's capacity and skills in mitigating conflict:

a) Project Socialization

The promotion effort was conducted in November 2008 to reach 45 participants from two targeted sub-districts of West Palu and Marawola.

b) Community Discussion

The discussion session was attended by a total of 97 participants from two districts. The discussion addressed: 1) ways to identify potential or actual conflicts that have occurred; 2) ways to prevent conflicts from spreading to the surrounding areas; and 3) solutions to mitigate conflicts. The discussions were used to identify and document appropriate measures in using traditional or local practices and knowledge to manage conflict.

c) Conflict Mediation Training

This training was organized and facilitated by PSW-UNTAD for 57 women leaders from West Palu and Marawola sub-district. The aim of this training is to increase women's skills as conflict mediators. The output of this training is that 57 women acquired an increased skill at

undertaking a mediator role within conflict management. This very interactive workshop included sessions for brainstorming, information sharing, and short presentations.

d) Network Establishment

This event was conducted in January 2009 to highlight women's contributions to overall peacebuilding efforts and to increase women's capacity and skills in mitigating conflict. The women's network was established on 24 January 2009, through a meeting attended by 30 participants with 15 participants from Tavanjuka village and 15 other participants from the village of Tinggede. The women's network has provided space and opportunity for trained female participants to assess potential conflict, mediate community disputes through the formulation of a collective strategy, and take actions to mitigate negative effects of a violent conflict in a community.

e) Campaign and Program Dissemination

The campaign was launched in February-March 2009 to advocate for justice and gender equity in all aspects of conflict. The campaign was supported through the use of billboards and garnered press coverage in local newspapers, radio, and television. Additionally, posters and leaflets were distributed throughout the targeted communities in Tavanjuka, Nunu village in West Palu, and Tinggede Village in Marawola.

The project was concluded in May 2009.

15) Organization of Traditional Women of Ngata Toro (OPANT)

Entitled "Revitalization of the use of Local Wisdom to regulate Social Cohesion to Achieve Sustainable Peace," this program is implemented by Organization of Traditional Women of Ngata Toro (OPANT), a community based organization focusing on women's empowerment and involvement in the Traditional Customary Law on nature conservation, and policy making. OPANT works with the *To Bada* ethnic group in Poso, Banggai, and Donggala districts to further engage women in the decision making processes related to their community development needs. Through this grant, OPANT works to revitalize local wisdom to mitigate against future *To Bada* internal conflicts, to increase social cohesion, and help elevate the role of women in the decision making process. This is a particular challenge in communities where district government regulations state that traditional customary laws (*adat*), which many *To Bada* people strictly adhere to, are not suitable in promoting the integration of women to achieve community development needs. Many *To Bada* people disagree, and believe that it is necessary to revitalize local wisdom regarding the vital role women play in communities to ensure traditional customs are upheld. The women also wish to apply this use of local wisdom to overcome prejudicial misconceptions neighboring Christian and Muslim people hold regarding *To Bada* people.

Through this grant, OPANT is working to revitalize local wisdom to mitigate against future intra-*To Bada* conflicts, to increase social cohesion, and help elevate the role of women in the decision making process. During this reporting period, OPANT has concluded its project activities covering:



The women of To Bada are greeted with a small ceremony by their traditional leader before their meeting session.

a) Village Discussions

These discussions were held from November 5-22, 2008. OPANT organized eight simultaneous village discussions with 320 women representing 14 villages in *To Bada* area. The aims of village-discussions were to enable *To Bada* women to 1) voice their concerns and needs, and 2) build self-awareness of women's role in sustaining peace in their communities. The discussions

resulted in the establishment of traditional women's customary organization that also functions as a discussion group for women in each of the 14 villages in the To Bada area including:

- 1) Organisasi Perempuan Adat Landu (Lengkeka Village)
- 2) Organisasi Perempuan Adat Mohintuwo (Tomehipi Village)
- 3) Organisasi Perempuan Adat Tomadonde (Tuare Village)
- 4) Organisasi Perempuan Adat Malino (Kageroa Village)
- 5) Organisasi Perempuan Adat Kahintuwo (Lelio Village)
- 6) Organisasi Perempuan Adat Palindo (Kolori Village)
- 7) Organisasi perempuan Adat Langkebulova (Bomba Village)
- 8) Organisasi perempuan Adat Loga (Pada Village)
- 9) Organisasi perempuan Adat Bungalimbo (Bewa Village)
- 10) Organisasi Perempuan Adat Terai Ray (Gintu Village)
- 11) Organisasi Perempuan Adat Bunga Ragi (Runde Village)
- 12) Organisasi Perempuan Adat Bunga Lowa (Badangkaia Village)
- 13) Organisasi Perempuan Adat Kahantina (Bakekau Village)
- 14) Organisasi Perempuan Adat Oboka (Bulili Village)

b) Seminar and Workshop

Held from December 2-4, 2008 in Kolori village, the workshop focused on natural resources governance, conflict mitigation and resolution including women's role in conflict prevention. The results were: 1) the formation of The Organization of Traditional Lore Women; 2) the organization structure of To Bada Traditional Women in the village and sub-district level; 3) strategic working plan on natural resources distribution and governance; and 4) the inclusion of women in Traditional Customary Law Forum in January 2009. The workshop was attended by 56 participants that were appointed as representatives from the village discussions.

c) Traditional Conferences

A series of conference sessions were conducted on January 13-15, 2009 in Gintu village, South Lore sub-district with a total of 97 participants that consisted of local government representatives from both villages and sub-district levels, local head of police, community and religion leaders, as well as women from 14 villages.

The customary conference resulted in 1) the establishment of a Tampo Bada women's organization with clear structures at the sub-district level, 2) provision of an open community dialogue on the Tampo Bada customary law that regulates the community's relationship system and local wisdom to manage natural resources. The participants were also actively involved in reviewing the existing customary book and guidance, and 3) the publication and review of several laws and government regulations including: Law Number 5 of 1979 about Local Government, Law of 1995 about the political process and Law Number 22 of 1999 about regional autonomy-related issues.



One of the traditional meetings regularly conducted that are also attended by women.

d) Public Consultation

A public consultation session was conducted on January 19 at the Gintu Village in South Lore sub-district, attended by 40 participants from various elements within the community, including teachers and principals from elementary, secondary and high schools in the Bada area, customary working groups, and local government representatives, including the head of village and the head of the education department at the sub-district level.

The public consultation resulted in 1) promotion and dissemination of the revised Tampo Bada customary book, 2) introduction of the newly revised customary guidance as part of the formal education curriculum 3) promotion of the Tampo Bada customary law to be taught as a local subject by schools in Bada areas, and 4) the establishment of network among Tampo Bada's customary committee with the Division Head of the Education Department and headmasters in a few Bada areas.

- e) **Customary Women Conference on Building the Peace.** This conference was conducted on February 11-14 at the Toro village in the Kulawi sub-district. More than 190 people attended the event representing customary groups in four Central Sulawesi districts including Poso, Donggala, Luwuk, and Palu.



These women are attending the Women Conference on Building the Peace, facilitated by OPANT.

The event resulted in: 1) an increased skill of women in To Bada communities to help elevate their political status in the community, 2) To Bada women were able to create a space for them to contribute to the broader development process and develop an increased social cohesion, 3) through mutual dialogue and consultation, To Bada women helped facilitate sustainable peace among their communities and reduce suspicion among different religious groups, 4) a wider audience, including the government, gained a better understanding about customary traditions, while the government's positive contribution in regulating village institution and all aspects of village decision making in addition to nature conservation efforts were more widely

disseminated as well, 5) an increased acknowledgment of the internationally coded rights of minorities was achieved through disseminating copies of the UN declaration on the Rights of Traditional Communities, 6) a book containing documented evidence that can increase the possibilities of methodology replication by other communities, and 7) the establishment of a *Forum Komunitas Lintas Perempuan Adat* or Customary Women Community Forum as part of the preparation for the Central Sulawesi congress for Customary Women.

In June 2009, OPANT completed documentation of all activities carried out under the grant, together with the outputs and results of these activities, which were then compiled in a book highlighting the successes and positive changes of involving women in *Bada* society. OPANT produced 1000 copies of the books and distributed them to local government representatives, village leaders, and women's organizations in Central Sulawesi. The objective of the book production and distribution was for OPANT to disseminate best practices of women organizing themselves in traditional and public roles in *Bada* society to them stakeholders in Central Sulawesi and proving that they had a positive role to play.

16) Women's Learning Circle

Through the SERASI funded project entitled "Promoting womens role in conflict mediation," Women's Learning Circle (LiBU Perempuan), an NGO focusing on women's empowerment and working for marginalized groups aimed at empowering women through the creation of a learning network that served as shared learning centers to build women's capacity as community conflict mediators in four marginalized communities in Central Sulawesi.

LiBU Perempuan conducted several activities covering:

a) Cross Visits

These visits were aimed at increasing women's capacity on conflict management through sharing experiences. Two cross visits were conducted in Banggai (Bohotokong) and Donggala/Sigi (Kulawi) in June 2009. Fifty all female participants took part in first cross visit in Bohotokong (Banggai) and 54 women participated in second cross visit in Kulawi (Sigi/ formerly Donggala). The results of the cross visits were positive interactions and knowledge transfer from targeted women groups to the visiting women groups vice versa from visitor to targeted women groups and the peacebuilding network establishment among the women groups with different conflict backgrounds.

b) Community Discussion Groups

These four discussion sessions addressing women's role in the peacebuilding process were conducted between communities in Bohotokong, Porame, Kulawi and Tompu on July 7-14, 2009. The discussions emphasized active roles of women in conflict mitigation and peacebuilding. The discussion results were an increased awareness of women groups in each targeted villages on their roles on conflict mediation and sharing experiences from other women groups to greater women audiences. Approximately 120 people participated in these discussions.

c) Peacebuilding Campaign

This campaign on peacebuilding through interactive radio programs aimed to disseminate further information of women's roles and experiences in conflict mediation, LiBU Perempuan conducted 4 interactive radio dialogues. LiBU Perempuan collaborated with the following radio stations, Setia Nada FM Radio in Banggai in July 2009, Nebula FM radio in Palu in August 2009, and Nugraha FM Radio and "Nebula FM" radio in Palu in September 2009. The duration of each interactive dialogue was one hour and guided by the radio mediator. Local resource persons shared their point of view and analysis on women's roles in conflict mediation in each interactive radio dialogue.

17) Poso Analysis Group

SERASI provided a grant to Poso Analysis Group (LOBO) for the "Communal Safe Space: Building Trust Among Inter-Religious Groups" Through this initiative, LOBO is striving to promote inter-religious interaction to build trust and decrease prejudices among women and children in the village of Sintuwu Lemba, Lage sub-district, Poso District. LOBO recognizes that this method of bringing children and parents together has great potential for promoting inter-religious trust and understanding and feels this safe space should be open to all religious groups in the community.

The project was signed on September 2009 and LOBO has been started its project implementation, including a initial project socialization meeting conducted at Sintuwu Lemba village, in Lage sub-district for 60 Muslims and Christians community members. The aim of the meeting is to introduce the project to the village government representatives, community leaders, women groups' representatives, religious organization representatives (Moslem and Christian) and any other community body existing in the village. LOBO is ensuring that role of women shall be fully supported in the project by making solid approaches to the existing women networks.

D. Other Areas of Eastern Indonesia (Papua/Maluku)

I. Overview

SERASI has yet to develop in full its strategy for engagement in the other areas of Eastern Indonesia. It is however likely that the most relevant of SERASI's strategic objectives will figure in any work plan for the region. Papua and Maluku are among the most complex areas of Indonesia, in terms of ethnic, social,

cultural and political pluralism. The complexity of these regions makes them particularly vulnerable to social unrest. Among family members, within villages, and throughout districts, social unrest has the potential to develop on a daily basis throughout much of Papua, especially. Thousands of cases from conflicts have been documented where people have lost their lives, been injured, lost property and possessions, and/or have experienced displacement.

One of the key elements of any program to be developed in the Eastern part of Indonesia is the quality of its partners. This program may subsequently be considered a precursor to developing other programs in other areas of Eastern Indonesia. This annual has set out to develop a pool of potentially qualified partners. This includes both potential recipients of grants and other agencies/donors with which to partner as collaborators.

2. Program Activities for Papua

a. Overview

SERASI staff members have visited Papua three times during the period of this annual progress report. In November 17-22, 2008, SERASI conducted a rapid needs assessment to search for potential partners in implementing its program in Papua. A SERASI team that consisted of the Program Manager and the then Gender, Community Development and Outreach Advisor, attended a workshop on spatial planning in Papua on November 19, hosted by Environmental Service Program or ESP. At this workshop SERASI met with Trigeany Linggoatmojo (USAID CTO for ESP), Reed Merrill (ESP, Deputy Chief of Party) and Chris Bennet (ESP, Spatial Planning Program Specialist) to discuss a possible collaboration with SERASI.

SERASI participated in an International Relief and Development (IRD) sponsored event in Papua between February 6-14, 2009. The event was organized to introduce IRD to local government, CSOs (Civil Society Organizations), and the private sector in Papua. At the event, the SERASI Program Manager presented IRD's experience in managing discord mitigation and peacebuilding programs in Indonesia particularly in implementing the SERASI Program. Apart from giving a presentation on the event, the SERASI Program Manager also had an opportunity to visit several villages in three districts in Jayapura Regency to meet with district local governments, key local people and community-based organizations. SERASI thought that it would look into the possibility of introducing the PEUDAP methodology, formerly known as PDDP or Participatory Decentralized Development Planning, currently used by its Aceh Program. This method was chosen as there are similarities between Aceh and Papua in their village development planning and spatial planning deliberation process.

Subsequently, the SERASI Program Manager attended a workshop on Peacebuilding in Papua between July 29-31, 2009, hosted by the Institute of Research and Empowerment (IRE) Yogyakarta. This workshop was one of their activities funded under the SERASI program as part of their program review of, and workshop on, Peacebuilding and Capacity Building Programs for Organizations Managing Conflict Resolution activities in Papua.

The three aforementioned visits have given SERASI opportunities to meet with multi-stake holders in Papua such as the UNDP Representative in Papua, the Governor of Papua, and a few CSOs in Jayapura that might be interested in working with SERASI on Peacebuilding and Conflict Resolution issues. These CSOs included: KontraS (the Commission for Disappearances and Victims of Violence) Papua, WWF-Indonesia Region Sahul Program, LBH Papua (Indonesia Legal Aid Papua), and Yayasan KIPRA Papua (Independent Consultation of Papua Community Empowerment Foundation).

By the end of the reporting period, and after discussions in the above mentioned USAID/SERASI retreat it was decided that any expansion in Papua would need further thought and would likely use a very different strategy for engagement, given the size of the province(s) and the limited resources left over in SERASI. This will be addressed after decisions on engagements in Maluku and North Maluku are worked out and the revised budget is made official.

Appendix F is a map of all SERASI funded activities for its program in Papua. Please refer to section below of the Program Activities for the National and Transregional programs for more detailed information of the grant activities during the last quarter.

3. Program Activities for Maluku and North Maluku

a. Overview

During the reporting period, SERASI started to gear up for possible expansion into either Maluku and North Maluku, or both.

As background to this decision senior SERASI staff discussed the mechanics of this decision at a staff retreat with USAID colleagues and decided that the likely expansion program, if any might entail opening up a program in Maluku first, then North Maluku followed, possibly, by Papua. The meeting anticipated that an urban youth focus might be the most likely approach and focus.

During this reporting period SERASI received a few proposals from CSOs in the region that stimulated the SERASI team to ask about what type of program in Maluku and North Maluku would be appropriate. These included representatives from three NGOs such as; 1) Pusat Praktek Pekerjaan Sosial (Social Work Practice Resource Center), who are interested in developing a psychosocial program to heal children or school children from traumatic experience caused by the conflict on Seram Island, Maluku; 2) The Center for Civic Education Indonesia (CCE Indonesia), this center proposes an 12-month program for youth from Ambon. This program will support theater groups for youth from both sides of the communities in conflict and post-conflict situations to work together in a creative manner that also explores the causes and solutions for conflict. They already have a trained cadre of facilitators in Maluku that have participated in their "Promoting Tolerance and Dialog through Interactive Theater" program; 3) Yayasan Prasasti Perdamaian (The institute for International Peacebuilding), this foundation is also interested in to work on youth program in Maluku and North Maluku, they want to provide youth with alternative forms of engagement and interaction in order to get them actively involved in promoting and managing peace within their community and with other communities in both provinces; Center for Security and Peace Studies Gadjah Mada University (CSPS-UGM), they are interested in developing Social Cohesion in West Halmahera, North Maluku. CSPS-UGM would like to develop a program that aimed at facilitating peaceful community in six conflicting villages in West Halmahera District, North Maluku and to improve social cohesion among community in the area. The variety in focus and the fact that the SERASI staff were not sure exactly how up to date these issues were meant that more back ground work needed to be done. As a result a desk study and a visit to the field were also deemed appropriate.

Further to this SERASI conducted several meetings with Jakarta based organizations who have a history of involvement with Maluku, such as the Institut Titian Perdamaian (ITP, Peacebuilding Institute) and the representative of the Institute Tifa Damai Maluku (ITDM) to further develop ideas to work in Maluku. ITDM agreed to facilitate SERASI's meetings with the government and other stakeholders in Maluku if SERASI undertakes the field visit.

E. National and Transregional programs

I. Overview

During the review period SERASI has undertaken some activities at the national level on strengthening government and civil society's ability to mitigate and manage conflict particularly on how to bring about a democratic and transparent security sector. SERASI awarded grants to the ProPatria Institute, Federasi KontraS, and IRE (Institute for Research and Empowerment). These organizations have been actively engaged in promoting a democratic security sector in Indonesia.

In addition, SERASI has also been working on the production of new knowledge throughout this reporting period, but in a limited way. This has included joint funding of a World Bank developed study on Violent Conflict in Indonesia known as VICIS. SERASI funded newspaper data collection research in the six provinces of Aceh, Central Sulawesi, Maluku, North Maluku, Papua, and West Papua where SERASI program activities are taking place. To conduct this research SERASI awarded a grant to the Institute of Research, Education and Information of Social and Economic Affairs (LP3ES). However due to limited time and resources, LP3ES were not be able to accomplish the project in as planned, therefore, the World Bank and SERASI decided to shift the contract to another institution to continue the work.

2. Program Activities for National and Transregional

a. Overview

Since its inception SERASI has been open to supporting programs that are nationally focused or organizations that are based at the national level or outside the regions where SERASI has been working. Some issues such as the Law on Conflict Management are best dealt with at this level.

This being said very little work has been done at this level except for the following grants.

b. Grant Activities by Strategic Objectives:

Strategic Objective (SO) 5: An open and more transparent security sector

1) Institute of Research, Education and Information of Social and Economic Affairs

SERASI has successfully engaged in partnership with the World Bank by jointly funding a local organization, the Institute of Research, Education and Information of Social and Economic Affairs or *Lembaga Penelitian, Pendidikan dan Penerangan Ekonomi dan Sosial* (LP3ES) in creating a data base which could be conceived as part of conflict Early Warning System. Signed in December 2008, the grant with LP3ES supported data gathering from provincial and district level newspapers that showed incidences of disturbances, both criminal and communal. The material was gathered from six provinces. On analysis, the data allows SERASI to note trends in levels, forms and impacts of conflicts so the program will be better prepared in quickly designing and implementing mitigation activities as appropriate.

Based on a methodology devised by the World Bank, LP3ES has collected, analyzed, and recorded newspaper conflict data from more than 30 publications, using a large team of trained researchers and coders. During the implementation of the project however, LP3ES encountered many logistical difficulties in the field, largely caused by events outside of the control, resulting in delays to the completion of the project.

Given the inability to complete the database under the initial grant, LP3ES requested additional funding to complete the remaining activities. Unfortunately by the end of this reporting period it was clear that LP3ES would not be able to deliver on their commitments so a new organization is presently being identified. A bidding process involving three institutions is underway. These are: 1) Lembaga Penelitian Universitas Indonesia (LPPSI-UI, Center for Psychology Research University of Indonesia); 2) Pusat Telaah dan Informasi Regional (Pattiro); and 3) JRI Research.

2) KontraS (Komisi Untuk Orang Hilang dan Korban Tindak Kekerasan)

KontraS started its partnership with SERASI in January of 2009. The objective of its work with SERASI was to help increase understanding of the roles of CSOs engaged in the security sector reform advocacy (SSR) and the vital role SSR advocacy has on security sector governance, as well as managing constructive relationships between the security sector, other instruments of good governance and peacebuilders in SERASI target provinces.

During this reporting period, KontraS conducted a three day workshop entitled “Strengthening Security Sector Governance: Working to Build a More Democratic and Transparent Security Sector Capable of Protecting Human Rights and Promoting Inter-Group Relations, a Vital Component for Sustainable Peace in Indonesia”. The workshop helped organize CSOs to work collaboratively within each province to develop a provincial strategy for engaging the formal government security sector agencies in positive, constructive, and collaborative manner. The workshop aimed to; 1) identify civil society’s perceptions and understanding of peacebuilding and security sector reform (SSR); 2) facilitate discussion among stakeholders to explore goals and vision for SSR in the current context of peace, and mechanisms to achieve these objectives; 3) develop and integrated SSR strategy for the five provinces (Aceh, Central Sulawesi, Maluku, North Maluku, and Papua) capable of engaging key stakeholders and agencies; and 4) strengthen the role and engagement of civil society organizations in policy area of SSR.

The workshop was attended by 30 participants from 27 CSOs as well as key stakeholders from Jakarta. Reports produced as an output of this workshop have been widely disseminated to highlight the need for involvement of all stakeholders in the critical area. As a result of this workshop SERASI has received some proposals from some CSOs who participated in the workshop to follow up this initiative. Subsequently SERASI will use the network that has been established as a result of this workshop, particularly in Maluku and North Maluku, to develop SERASI partnerships.

3) ProPatria Institute

SERASI has engaged the ProPatria Institute to conduct a program called ‘Strengthening Peacebuilding in Post-Conflict Environments in Indonesia.’ This six-month project resulted in a manual on post-conflict peacebuilding in Indonesia. This project focused on two main activities. The first is researching and documenting best practices of building, and examining the practices employed for both horizontal and vertical conflict patterns. Following analysis, the research group prepared peacebuilding guidelines, looking specifically at the operation of security apparatuses and civil-military interface to develop early warning systems to detect and mitigate conflicts. The second activity focused on group discussions to gather inputs from stakeholders about experience, perceptions, and understanding of the peacebuilding processes. ProPatria Institute carried out a series of FGDs with civilian stakeholders and key stakeholders including members of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) and the Police Force of Indonesia (POLRI) this year.



ProPatria Institute facilitated the meeting during a presentation about peace dialogue by speaker Ichsan Malik (right), a researcher at Titian Perdamaian

ProPatria accomplished their work during this period and they produced three inter-connected documents; 1) Academic Referent Manual, 2) Reference Manual, and 3) Manual on Post-Conflict Peacebuilding for Civilian stakeholders. The first document, Academic Referent Manual compiled individual papers of the member of research team under different elements of peacebuilding. The second document, the Reference Manual, covers general ideas for Indonesia on post-conflict peacebuilding as a result of data compilation and analysis of their past and on-going experience in managing post-conflict peacebuilding activities. The third document, the Manual on Post-Conflict Peacebuilding for Civilian Stakeholders comprises the principal points of post-conflict peacebuilding, as it has been described in the other two documents, in a comprehensive and concise format. All documents will be disseminated widely and will be made available to the public in the next quarter.

4) Institute for Research and Empowerment

SERASI awarded a grant to the Institute for Research and Empowerment (IRE) to fund a program review of, and workshop on, ‘Peacebuilding and Capacity Building Programs for Organizations Managing Conflict Resolution Activities in Papua.’ The objectives of IRE’s project were as follows: 1) To perform a review

of conflict mitigation programs in the Papua region to identify tools, strategies, and mechanisms that have worked effectively and that can be shared with policy makers, donor agencies, and program implementers, in order to improve conflict programming in the future; 2) generate recommendations to design and set up an early warning system to detect impending conflicts in the region; 3) generate a draft strategy for conflict mitigation programming in the Papua region; and 4) identify institutions and other resources within the Papua region that can contribute constructively to the development of peacebuilding initiatives in the region.

The following is a review of activities undertaken by IRE during this reporting period:

a) **National NGO Assessment**

This event was attended by Dr. Muridan Satrio Widjojo (LIPI), Vidhyandika Djati Perkasa, Ph.D (CSIS), Asmara Nababan, SH (Elsham), George Junnus Aditjondro (YPMD) Meth Kusumahadi (SATUNAMA-Yogyakarta), Sutrisno K.H. (YIS–Solo), FX Wahono, Ph.D (CINDELARASYogyakarta), Roem Topatimasang (INSIST-Yogyakarta), Yando Zakaria (INSIST-Yogyakarta), Toto Rahardjo (SEJATI Yogyakarta), Rizal Panggabean (PSKP-Yogyakarta), Purwoto (Bina Swadaya), Bambang (YPPSE-Banjarnegara/Central Java), and Eko Prasetyo (Pusham-Ull).

Based on the assessment IRE concluded that civil society and NGOs mainly focus on the six following issues: 1) discord resolution through dialogue; 2) social cohesion enhancement; 3) good governance and discord resolution; 4) advocacy on behalf of the victims of violence and human rights violations; 5) the enhancement of NGOs' capacity; and 6) social-economic empowerment of communities.

The second finding was that activities in relation to discord resolution in Papua are still inadequate with only LIPI-Jakarta and UGM-Yogyakarta intensively carrying out such activities. Generally community-based dialogues are still insufficient in Papua. CSIS-Jakarta has launched activities in an effort to strengthen social cohesiveness, particularly in Wamena, which are regarded as dialogue and community enhancement efforts. This being said they also emphasize more on negotiation at a high level. Both types of activities above have shaped a sort of double-track approach in handling discord resolution and peacebuilding in Papua.

b) **Local NGO Assessment**

This activity used the focus group discussion methodology, organized in four representative regions including Jayapura, Merauke, Sorong, and Manokwari. They conducted FGDs in Sorong on May 14-16 2009, Manokwari on May 18-20 2009, Merauke on May 19-20 2009, and Jayapura on 22-24 May 2009. The FGDs involved NGOs, indigenous and religious institutions, governments, several competent officers of Polri (Indonesian police), and TNI (national military). The NGOs involved are Yasanto, Forparmer, SKP Merauke, Dewan Adat Muyu, Solidaritas Perempuan Papua, Jasoil, Yayasan Mikatepmos, Eco Papua, Solidaritas Perempuan Papua, Yayasan Peduli Pemuda and Anak Jalanan/YPPA Sorong, Lembaga Masyarakat Adat Karon (LEMAKA) Sorong, Amne Nimo Raja Ampat, SKP Jayapura, ICS Papua, Komite Perdamaian Papua, Pakja Papua, ALDP, and Elsham Papua.

The assessment showed that there are many conflicts in Sorong related to consumption of alcoholic beverages, domestic violence, rallies and disputes with multi-national companies, disputes between groups breaking tribal law and indigenous communities, as well as protests staged by villagers against local governments due to blatant corruption committed by government officers. There are more conflicts over issues of freedom in Manokwari than in Sorong district. In Sorong and other districts, the economic gap between the migrants and indigenous inhabitants has led to disputes, also clashes between local inhabitants and companies. Other conflict includes disputes over natural resources in the light of the administrative establishments of new regions, social jealousy among tribes, and conflicts between tribal leaders and Papuan Community Assembly. In Merauke, it was discovered that disputes come from establishment of the new district, Kimanan, disputes on relocation of indigenous inhabitants without appropriate compensation, and development of associated conflicts

over indigenous lands in connection of private investments. Furthermore, in Sorong and Manokwari tensions continue over spatial planning schemes incited by social issues, crimes, and alcoholic beverages. The characteristics of disputes surfacing in Jayapura are direct attacks and cases of shooting committed by villagers on government officials and vice versa. There are also religious-based tensions in Jayapura, disputes between fishermen of Buton and Serui, dicords incited by governmental policies on development and tensions in the lights of disparities and development inequality.

Based on the various conflicts concluded during the FGDs, IRE classified them into the following 12 strategic issues, to be used as materials in the experts meeting forum, including: communal disputes between migrants and local inhabitants, between different ethnic groups (ethnicity, religion) and traders (economic-based); separatism; dialogue on the special status of Papua province; the ineffectiveness of public services/governance; decentralization/the establishment of new administrative regions; human rights violations; security; conflicts between multi-national companies and local inhabitants; indigenous land disputes (communities and private companies); socio-economic inequality and disparities; and finally civil as well as political rights.

c) **Discussion Forum**

The forum was held on July 3-4, 2009 at Hotel Santika Yogyakarta, attended by George Junus Aditjondro (YPMD), Dr. Muridan S. Widjojo (LIPI - Jakarta), Vidhyandika Djati Perkasa, Ph.D (CSIS-Jakarta), Asmara Nababan, SH (Elsham-Jakarta), Meth. Kusumahadi, DCM (SATUNAMAYogyakarta), FX Wahono, Ph.D (Cindelas-Yogyakarta), Toto Rahardjo (SEJATI-Yogyakarta), Cornelis Lay, MA (Local Politics and Regional Autonomy, UGM-Yogyakarta), Bambang Hidayana, MA (IRE Yogyakarta researcher and lecturer at UGM), Lambang Triyono, MA (IRE Yogyakarta and lecturer at Fisipol UGM-Yogyakarta), Prof. Dr. Susetawan (PSPK UGM-Yogyakarta), Prof. Dr. Heru Nugroho (a Lecturer at Fisipol UGM-Yogyakarta).

The aforementioned participants delivered many substantive findings, providing various data and inputs in relation to the dynamics of various programs in Papua, and grouping them into various approaches/themes. IRE managed to develop them into a strategic planning tool and a capacity building exercise for Papuan based (local) CSO/NGOs on how to manage conflict resolution and peacebuilding. The experts have also conveyed inputs for formulating a conflict early warning system.

d) **Workshop examining the dynamics of peacebuilding and conflict resolution in Papua on July 27-30, 2009.**

The workshop reviewed, mapped, and evaluated previous programming efforts and presented a strategy for increasing the peacebuilding and conflict resolution capacity of local CSO/NGOs and government stakeholders. The governor of Papua, Barnabas Suebu, attended and formally opened the workshop together with Kapolda Papua (the chairperson of Papua Regional Police Force) and the chairperson of the Papuan Legislative Board (DPRD).



The Governor of Papua, Mr. Barnabas Suebu (left), tapped on a "tifa" or small traditional drum to officially open the workshop in Jayapura

F. Program Management

I. Monitoring and Evaluation

SERASI has completed the deployment of its monitoring and evaluation (M&E) process during the last quarter of this reporting period. Three new recruits have joined SERASI in August including two M&E

Officers based in Banda Aceh and Palu. The position of M&E Manager has also been filled recently in September, based in Jakarta.

A revised M&E Plan was completed under the direction of the Deputy Chief of Party, Mr. Keith Hargreaves, with the assistance of SERASI M&E Manager Yulianto Dewata and Ms. Chung Lai from the IRD home office. This plan, the Performance Monitoring Plan, is attached as **Appendix C** of this report. The major elements of the plan are as follows:

1. The PMP comprises project indicators and methods of data collection. The plan shows the original numbers of 5 SOs with new IR's added to incorporate new areas of assistance.
2. A number of indicators have been defined to avoid confusion during data collection process. These include the definition for vulnerability, new methods, types of meeting led by grantees, psychosocial cases, baseline versus program baseline, etc.;
3. To avoid the use of the word "conflict" in any SERASI external publications and documents, except where talking about historical incidents, the team has complied by rewording the word "*conflict*" in the PMP into "discord" or label specific dispute situations as "affected." These suggested words will also be used throughout the quarterly and annual reports produced for USAID;
4. The incorporation of IPTT, a form used by every SERASI grantee to record and accumulate data for each indicator, and the information it contains into the PBMS system. This is attached as an annex;
5. The development of a post grant monitoring form to assess grantee eligibility for a second grant opportunity; and
6. The development of a grant review sheet to allow a grantee to provide self-assessment of their performance.

Further revisions of the PMP may be required to be able to anticipate changes in activities as a result of future program expansion to North Maluku, Maluku, and Papua and the revised performance monitoring plan should be flexible to accommodate these changes.

Prior to this quarter, SERASI has only been reporting on the five Peace and Security indicators mandated in its contract. During this reporting period, however, the SERASI team has started rolling out the revised M&E plan and identified some indicators applicable for ongoing grantee activities. Beginning with the next quarterly report, the M&E division will provide data against the full set of revised indicators.

Another accomplishment during this reporting period is the implementation of the baseline survey, which falls under the responsibility of the sub-contractor, Democracy International. A bidding process was conducted to select a local company in Indonesia to carry out the baseline survey implementation. Polling Center—a local research company—was selected and it conducted face-to-face interviews for approximately 850 respondents in the provinces of Nangroe Aceh Darusalam and Central Sulawesi, covering SERASI's areas of work.

Field interviews have been completed in mid September, just prior to the eid holidays and obtained data will be analyzed during the next quarter. SERASI has currently a more comprehensive analysis on the seven goals laid out for the baseline survey in the Performance Monitoring Plan for the next reporting period. This baseline survey is mainly used for internal purposes but will also be useful for overall reporting.

During the last quarter of this reporting period SERASI also began to document non numerical sets of data including quotes, photos, GIS readings for map making, audio-visual clips and footage as a way of documenting performances. These alternative sets of data are to be stored in the PBMS.

2. Performance Based Management System

a. Background

The Performance Based Management System (PBMS) is the primary tool for monitoring program impact and progress on indicators, managing grants, and developing reports. Despite its importance in enhancing the

project’s overall performance, however, the establishment of PBMS underwent numerous challenges causing extensive delays and SERASI still did not have this system in place at the end of its first year of operation.

In response to USAID concerns over the delayed delivery, IRD dedicated significant home office resources, as well as the full time services of SERASI’s ICT division, in addition to the services of IRD Indonesia’s IT Specialist to complete the development of the PBMS system. Assisted by IRD, the IT division of SERASI was able to present the PBMS to USAID for approval on April 15, 2009 and is “going live” in multiple stages.

b. Overview and Definition

The Performance Based Management System (PBMS) is an integrated system accessed from a single web portal protected by multi-level security with password authentication. PBMS includes management, procurement, and financial deliverables as well as standardized formats for, and a library of, all reporting deliverables. The platform for PBMS is a combination of the PHP/MySQL programming approach and Microsoft SharePoint technology. The system allows for easy sharing of information between locations that are geographically remote in addition to collation of team knowledge over the internet. The PBMS was presented to USAID for approval on April 15, 2009, and is “going live” in multiple stages.

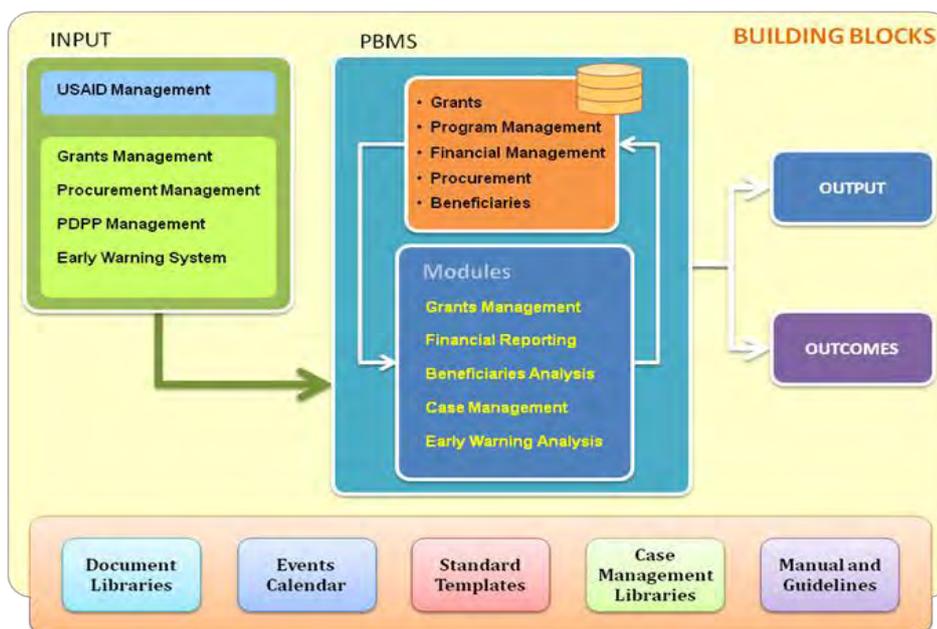


Figure 8. PBMS Building Blocks Scheme

c. PBMS Building Blocks

All processes of PBMS follow appropriate and relevant USAID and IRD management guidelines and regulations. Based on these requirements, technical business roles were defined to be codified by PBMS processes and mechanisms. Five major modules were built to differentiate processes based on their functions. The first module, the ‘Grant Tracker,’ automates the grant management process by capturing all data required to guide a potential grant award towards its implementation. It records all the processes starting with the grant concept through grant implementation and through program activities. Specific technical business roles and application procedures follow the Grant Procedures manual produced by SERASI.

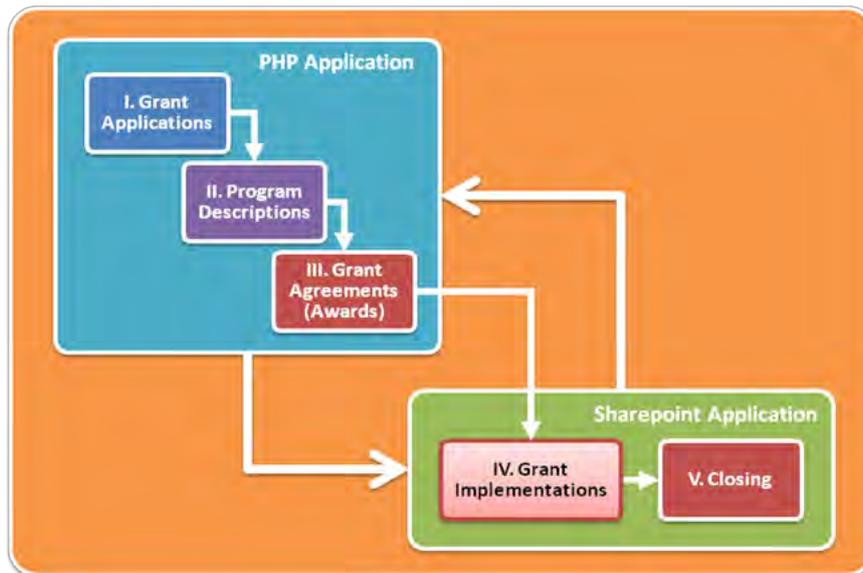
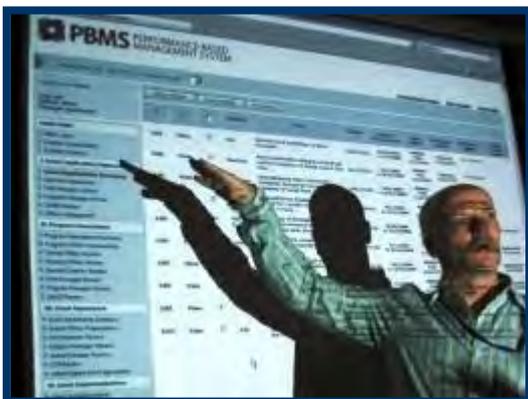


Figure 9. PBMS Tracker Activities Diagram

Once a grant goes to implementation stage, the other four modules assist SERASI staff in managing and controlling grant implementation activities. These modules are: the Financial and Reporting Module for financial related monitoring issues, the Beneficiaries Analysis Module, the Case Management Module included in the grants monitoring and evaluation procedures, and the Early Warning Analysis Module, which uses a system to track data previously connected using a spatial analysis approach.

PBMS is flexible and responsive to a variety of dynamics and evolving situations in the field, permitting instant reconfiguration or addition of data folders as well as their repository. Its design ensures timely and accurate collection, sharing, analysis, and dissemination of vital data for program decisions and strategic directions across the vast geographic distances that this program spans.



SERASI's Deputy Chief of Party, Mr. Keith Hargreaves lead the first presentation of the PBMS to USAID in April 2009.

All forms, documents, and data entries are electronic, and can be completed online enabling daily data entry. All data can be used to generate daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual reports for USAID. Important information can also be directly generated by USAID staff from the database and data will be used by SERASI management to fulfill their reporting requirements. The development of the PBMS aimed to be responsive to desired program outcomes while also ensuring timely and supportive management of ongoing grants and projects, always with an eye to transparency and ensuring anti-corruption.

3. Operations

a. Local Staffing

The following table outlines all locally-hired staff that started their employment during this reporting period (October 2008 – September 2009) including the last quarter between the months of July – September 2009:

No	Names	Position	Beginning Contract	Base
1	Irmawati Achmad	Office Manager	14-Oct-08	Palu
2	Anggoro Santoso	PBMS/ICT Manager	27-Oct-08	Jakarta
3	Deborah Tomasowa	Information/Media Officer	5-Jan-09	Jakarta
4	Stefana Ruri	Personnel & Admin Manager	5-Jan-09	Jakarta
5	Machmud	Driver	5-Jan-09	Jakarta
6	Tahrudi	Driver	19-Jan-09	Jakarta
7	Branco Kalesaran	East Indonesia Field Manager	9-Feb-09	Palu
8	Wanri Naibaho	Finance Officer	9-Feb-09	Palu
9	Eko Hermanto	PBMS/ICT Officer	23-Feb-09	Palu
10	Haykall Hasan	Grants Officer	26-Mar-09	Aceh
11	Rio Harie	PBMS/ICT Officer	20-Apr-09	Jakarta
12	Irhas	Driver	1-May-09	Aceh
13	Basari	Guard	1-May-09	Aceh
14	Nur Effendy	Guard	1-May-09	Aceh
15	Suriyati	Office Cleaner	1-May-09	Aceh
16	Furkan M Yusuf	Driver	1-May-09	Aceh
17	Dede Irwansyah	Guard	1-May-09	Aceh
18	Dwi Jatmiko	Grants Officer	25-May-09	Aceh
19	Ramadian Agung Nugrahane	Media Assistant	1-Jun-09	Jakarta
20	Hansye Kountur	Grants Officer	8-Jun-09	Palu
21	Benny Sumarauw	Finance Assistant	8-Jun-09	Palu
22	Adella Soemantri	Grants Officer	1-Jul-09	Palu
23	Markus Ottay	Guard	15-Jul-09	Palu
24	Irman Lasiata	Driver	21-Jul-09	Palu
25	Wildan Arip Saleh	Senior Finance Officer	27-Jul-09	Jakarta
26	Hendrik Rupang	ME Officer	3-Aug-09	Palu
27	Erwien Djayoesman	ME Officer	10-Aug-09	Aceh
28	Sayuti Malik	Program Officer	18-Aug-09	Aceh
29	Yulianto Dewata	ME Manager	24-Aug-09	Jakarta

Table 2. Local SERASI Staff Transitions

4. Communications

a. Establishment of Strategy and Branding

During its first months of operation SERASI immediately created the SERASI brand that includes a SERASI logo, immediately followed by the completion of a draft for a Communications Strategy. The strategy consists of three primary objectives, each of which addresses the information needs of specific stakeholder/audience groups. Simultaneously, SERASI also established a basic guideline on using the logo for

its operations purposes. So, in-line with the contractual requirement with USAID, a document called the Branding Implementation Plan was immediately established as an inseparable part of the strategy. The Communications Strategy and Branding Implementation Plan was created with the objective to effectively communicate the aims of the project in a meaningful and sensitive manner and conducted in a timely manner to a broad array of interested stakeholders.

The Communications Strategy and Branding Implementation Plan document was subsequently shared through a brief presentation with all SERASI staff members during a meeting in February 2009, while in review by USAID. The strategy document was subsequently approved in May 2009. SERASI ensures that all communication procedures and products developed by program staff and SERASI partners strictly adhere to all USAID branding guidelines outlined in the *Graphics Standards Manual* in accordance with the Automated Directive System (ADS) 320 on Branding and Marking.

b. Support for SERASI Program Activities

The communications division of SERASI, comprised of an Information Officer and a Media Assistant, continues to support the program division through finding new and innovative approaches to effectively communicate the work and impact of SERASI to USAID, key stakeholders, partners, and the public. In addition to introducing staff to the aforementioned Communications Strategy and Branding Implementation Plan, including usage of the SERASI 'brand' by its partner organizations or grantees, the division provides its support through assisting the program offices conduct promotional and other special events that involve print and electronic media coverage.



Central Sulawesi's Program Push event in Poso, in May 2009

To date, the communications division has provided assistance to the Central Sulawesi team in conducting a "Program Push," which is a series of promotional events to further introduce SERASI throughout the province. The Program Push of Central Sulawesi was conducted in four venues including Palu, Poso, Banggai, and Morowali districts in May 2009. Another event supported by the division during this reporting period included a symposium to commemorate ten years of peace in Poso, Central Sulawesi. The event was part of a grant activity of the Research Center for Peace and Conflict Management (P4K) of the Tadulako University in Palu. Conducted in August 11-13, the symposium received great regional and national attention as it was launched by Indonesia's former Vice President, Mr. Jusuf Kalla, who was a key actor of the Malino Peace Accord that officially marked the conclusion of the prolonged conflict in Poso ten years ago.

Appendix G of this report consists a list of the media agencies that covered the PR Push events and the Symposium in Central Sulawesi. The list also contains additional media coverage of other SERASI grantee activities.

c. Development of Promotional Materials

Within a year of its establishment the communications division has continued to develop more promotional materials including finalization of the SERASI project website (<http://www.serasi-ird.org>) with the help of the IT division, a SERASI project folder, the SERASI project factsheet, a factsheet for the program in Central Sulawesi, and continued production of a number of success stories and activity updates. All the aforementioned documents are expected outputs as outlined in the Communications Strategy and Branding Implementation Plan.

A "Success Story" is a one sheet promotional document that highlights the success or accomplishment of a program at the end of its term or during its completion. During the last reporting quarter, the division established an additional promotional document, an "Activity Update," that contains updates from the field about SERASI program activities. While similar in format to a "Success Story," the "Activity Update" content

is intended to highlight or update SERASI's stakeholders about the interesting and important activities of the programs, rather than report on an outcome or success.

Since its inception, SERASI has produced nine success stories and seven activity updates to date. During the last quarter, between July – September, SERASI produced the following Success Stories and Activity Updates to support its communications work:

1) Activity Updates:

- Activity Update # 03 (July): Sports for Peace
- Activity Update # 04 (August): Sustainable Livelihoods for Women's Group
- Activity Update # 05 (August): Workshop Towards a Peaceful Papua
- Activity Update # 06 (August): Celebrating Ten Years of Peace
- Activity Update # 07 (September): Coordination is Key to Effective Healing

2) Success Stories:

- Success Story # 07 (July): Furnishing a New Lease on Life
- Success Story # 08 (August): Dayah Creates Sanctuary for Peace
- Success Story # 09 (August): Sports Bring Communities Together

Appendix H of this report contains all success stories and/ or activity updates produced during the last quarter (July – September 2009) of this reporting period.

5. Building Partnerships

a. Government of Indonesia

SERASI continues to maintain close relationships in both Jakarta and the field through contact with national and local government counterparts. Reports and success stories are regularly sent to a range of counterparts, including BAPPENAS. SERASI field managers in Aceh and Central Sulawesi regularly visit and keep their counterparts at BAPPEDA informed of program activities. SERASI provides and funds a Senior Governance Advisor in Aceh, which assist the program in maintaining close relations with multiple government agencies and ministries at the provincial level.

b. International Donors/ International and National NGOs

Over the reporting period SERASI has worked with several international NGOs. These include Church World Services to undertake a grant in Central Sulawesi, and International Federation for Electoral Systems (IFES) to work with the elections programs in Aceh. Cooperation with the World Bank through joint funding of LP3ES also took place during this reporting period.

c. Other USAID Partners and Programs

During this reporting period work in Aceh is likely to bear the most fruit with significant cooperation between SERASI and LGSP and ESP developing.

As previously mentioned, the Aceh Green initiative and the Aceh Conservation Corps are two examples where SERASI might well cooperate closely with other USAID programs.

6. Consultation with USAID

In July 2009 SERASI held its regular retreat between senior SERASI staff and several USAID colleagues including the COTR for SERASI, Leila Abu Gheida and alternate COTR, Ms. Diah Januarti and Ms. Ketty Kadarwati of the Democracy and Governance office. Ms. Kate Somvongsiri the acting Head of the Democracy and Governance Section of USAID Jakarta also attended the meeting. The meeting was a chance to present potential new programs in Maluku, North Maluku and Papua.

IV. APPENDICES

Appendix A: Summary of Active and Completed Grants of Project SERASI as of September 30, 2009

ACEH PROGRAM

No	Status	PO+GO	Grantee (Full Name)	Contact Person, Address, Phone & e-mail	Grant Title	Award #	Grant Start Date	Grant End Date	NCE	Duration (Months)	Grant Ceiling	
											IDR	US \$
1	Closed	Nash Monik, Maison	APRC, Aceh Peace Resource Center	Contact Point: Yarmen Dinamika Mobile: +62 812 690 5954 e-mail: yarmen@bra-aceh.org	Sub-Grant	Prime Contract Number: 497-C-00-08-00004-00	12-May-08	11-Oct-09	28-Feb-09	9	4,683,318,580	668,558
2	Active	Nash Maison	YJMD, Yayasan Jembatan Masa Depan (Building Bridges to the Future Foundation)	Contact Point: Sara Henderson Address: Jl. T. Daud Beureuh, Lr. Metro No. 5, Beurawe, Banda Aceh, NAD, Indonesia Telp: +628126994717 (HP) e-mail: sara@buildingbridgestothefuture.org	Sustainable Livestock Breeding/Fattening and Agriculture Education Program to Create Economic Opportunity for Women and Youth in the conflict affected Village of Lala in the Pidie District	0012/2008/A004/PB009	6-Oct-08	5-Sep-09		11	336,934,100	33,693
3	Closed	Nash Maison	BYTRA (Bina Rakyat Sejahtera, Building of Community Prosperity Organization)	Contact Point: Syarifuddin Irhas Address: Jl. Listrik, Gang Oskar No 166, Tumpok Teungoh, Lhokseumawe 24317 NAD Telp: +62 645 40835 e-mail: bytra_aceh@yahoo.co.id	Increasing Community Capacity in Performing Their Roles to Maintain Peace Process Through Livelihood Activities	0010/2008/A002/PB007	6-Oct-08	5-Feb-09	30-Mar-09	almost 5	288,000,000	28,800
4	Closed	Nash Maison Yoppie	BAWAS BRA (Badan Pengawas Badan Reintegrasi Damai Aceh, Monitoring Unit of Aceh Reintegration Council)	Contact Point: Nur Juli Address: Kantor Gubernur Lt 2, Gedung Biro Organisasi, Jl. T. Nyak Arief No: 219, Banda Aceh, NAD Telp: +62 651 7551377 Ext. 512	Providing Technical Assistance to BAWAS BRA to Monitor the Implementation of Helsinki MoU in Aceh	0011/2008/A003/PB008	6-Oct-08	6-Mar-09		5	157,543,000	15,754
5	Closed	Nash Maison Pinta	CARA (Consortium for Assistance Recovery of Aceh)	Contact Point: T. Hidayatullah Address: Jl. Kebun Raja No: 1, Komplek Tomat No. 2, Ulee Kareng, Banda Aceh Telp: +62 651 7441491 e-mail: cara_aceh@yahoo.com	Promoting Peace Building Through Capacity Building of Micro Finance Programs for Communities Affected by Conflict	0009/2008/A001/PB006	6-Oct-08	5-Mar-09	5-Apr-09	6	253,100,000	25,310
6	Closed	Nash Maison Yoppie	FORPEL, (Yayasan Forum Peduli Lingkungan/ Foundation for the Forum for Care of the Environment, South Aceh)	Contact Point: Bahrul Mazi Address: Jl. Medan – Tapaktuan km. 35 No.12 Kedai RundingKluet Selatan – Aceh Selatan Telp: +656 441366 e-mail: forpel_asel@yahoo.co.id	Peace-Building and Improved Social Cohesion through Economic Empowerment for Conflict-Affected Communities	0013/2008/A005/PB010	6-Oct-08	5-Mar-09		5	294,550,000	29,455
7	Closed	Nash Maison Yoppie	The Aceh Institute	Contact Point: Lukman Age Address: Jl. Sultan Iskandar Muda No. SK III/12, Punge Blang Cut, Banda Aceh, NAD Mobile: +628126994027 Phone: +62 651 7400185 Fax: +62 651 41682 e-mail: info@acehinstitute.org zitkalasa2000@yahoo.com	Women and Peace Process in Aceh: A Qualitative Research of Post Conflict Review by Stakeholders	0014/2008/A006/GS002	15-Sep-08	8-Nov-08		1,5	258,000,000	25,800
8	Closed	Nash Maison Yoppie Pinta	PUSPA (Pusat Pengembangan Sumber Daya Alam/ Natural Resources Development Environment Center)	Contact Point: Jufriadi Address: Jl. Blang Jorong No.254, Keramat Jaya, 24582 Bener Meriah - NAD Tel: +62 643 22024	PEUDAP	00020/2008/A011/PEUDAP005	17-Nov-08	16-Mar-09	16-Apr-09	5	440,460,000	44,046
9	Closed	Nash Maison Yoppie Pinta	BTRT (Boinah Tuha Rakyat Tani/ Farmers Group)	Contact Point: Tgk. Syarwani Address: Ulee Ateung, Kec. Nurussalam, Aceh Timur Tel: +628527 7215 262 Email: syarwanidi@yahoo.com/boinahtuha@yahoo.co.id	PEUDAP	00019/2008/A010/PEUDAP004	17-Nov-08	16-Mar-09	16-Apr-09	5	464,830,000	46,483
10	Closed	Nash Maison Yoppie Pinta	CHSE (Centre for Humanitarian and Social Empowerment)	Contact Point: Andi Firhaus Address: Jl. A. Madjid Ibrahim, Simpang Lingkar, Sigli - NAD Tel: +62 653 22586 Email: chse@idxc.org	PEUDAP	00021/2008/A012/PEUDAP006	17-Nov-08	16-Mar-09	16-Apr-09	5	432,460,000	43,246

Appendix A: Summary of Active and Completed Grants as of September 30, 2009 (continued)

ACEH PROGRAM

No	Status	PO+GO	Grantee (Full Name)	Contact Person, Address, Phone & e-mail	Grant Title	Award #	Grant Start Date	Grant End Date	NCE	Duration (Months)	Grant Ceiling	
											IDR	US \$
11	Closed	Nash Maison Yoppie Pinta	MASKOT	Contact Point: Sopian Hamid Address: Jl.A.Yani, Lr. Indah No.09, Gampong Teungoh 24411, Kota Langsa, Aceh Timur - NAD Tel: +62852 6133 2548 Email: maskot_lsm@yahoo.co.id	PEUDAP	00018/2008/A009/PEUDAP003	17-Nov-08	16-Mar-09	16-Apr-09	5	464,830,000	46,483
12	Closed	Nash Maison Yoppie Pinta	CARA (Consortium for Assistance Recovery of Aceh)	Contact Point: T. Hidayatullah Address: Jl. Kebun Raja No: 1, Komplek Tomat No: 2, Ulee Kareng, Banda Aceh Telp: +62 651 7441491 e-mail: cara_aceh@yahoo.com	PEUDAP	00016/2008/A007/PEUDAP001	17-Nov-08	16-Mar-09	16-Apr-09	5	421,460,000	42,146
13	Closed	Nash Maison Yoppie Pinta	BYTRA (Bina Rakyat Sejahtera, Building of Community Prosperity Organization)	Contact Point: Syarifuddin Irhas Address: Jl. Listrik, Gang Oskar No 166, Tumpok Teungoh, Lhokseumawe 24317 NAD Telp: +62 645 40835 e-mail: bytra_aceh@yahoo.co.id	PEUDAP	00017/2008/A008/PEUDAP002	17-Nov-08	16-Mar-09	16-Apr-09	5	413,460,000	41,346
14	Closed	Nash Maison Yoppie Pinta	IMPACT (Inspiration for Managing People's Action)	Contact Point: Ramadhana Lubis Address: Jl. T. Iskandar No.50, Lambhuk, Banda Aceh 23118 - NAD Tel: +62 651 28541	PEUDAP	00022/2008/A013/PEUDAP007	17-Nov-08	Feb 31, 2009	30-Apr-09	5,5	505,850,000	50,585
15	Closed	Pippi Maison Yoppie	WDC (Women's Development)	Contact Person: Kusmawati Hatta	Campaign to Increase Awareness of Local and Provincial Governments on Violence Towards Women and Children, and Support the Establishment of Targeted Services	00023/2008/A014/SO2,3,4,001	19-Nov-08	31-Dec-08		1	338,152,500	33,815
16	Completed	Pippi Maison Yoppie	CV Kosmpolit and Media Resources /TingkaP	Radhi Darmansyah, Director, Jl. T. Nyak Arief No. 234, Jeulingke, Banda Aceh	Jendela Perdamaian TingkaP or Window on Peace	00029/2009/A016/SO1-4,001	13-Feb-09	13-Jul-09		5	318,625,000	31,863
17	Active	Pippi Maison Yoppie	Rapa'i	Rafly/ Hamdan Amin Tel: (852) 6000 9767 or (852)60347460		00030/2009/A017/SO2-4,001	12-Feb-09	12-Aug-09	15-Sep-09	7	973,263,500	97,326
18	Completed	Taufik Firlana	IFES (International Foundation for Electoral Systems)	Adam Schmidt, Country Director, Email: aschmidt@ifes.org; HP: +62 815 1306 2895, Kawasan Bismis Granadha, Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 50 Lt. 8#3, Jakarta 12930, Tel: (021) 255-36356; Fax: (021) 255-39402	Decreasing Potential for Election Conflict	00031/2009/A018/SO 4, 001	25-Feb-09	05-Jul-09		4,5	940,490,000	94,049
19	Closed	Nash Maison Yoppie	FORBES (Forum Bersama Damai), FORSIKOM	Yarmen Dinamika, Director Hp: 0813.627.48452, Kompleks Taman Ratu Safiatuddin No. 1, Lampriek, Banda Aceh, Telp. (0651) 7551604, Fax. (0651) 7551605	Political Parties Forum for a Peaceful Election	00032/2009/A019/SO2,001	12-Feb-09	12-May-09		3	648,800,000	64,880
20	Closed	Nash Maison Yoppie	Forum LSM Aceh	Wira Atmadinata, Director Tel: +62 811 681 777 Jl Rumpit No 5, Ds. Lamgapang, Ulee Kareng, Banda Aceh - NAD, Tel/Fax: +62 651 25 391, Email: forumlmsaceh@yahoo.com	Voter Education for Election 2009	00033/2009/A020/SO2,001	19-Feb-09	19-May-09		3	946,734,000	94,673
21	Closed	Nash Maison Yoppie	e-CARD-1 (Community for Aceh Resource Development)	Elli Sufradi, Director Tel: +62 812 6987 9029 Jl. Syiah Kuala no.116 Lambaro Skep, Banda Aceh, NAD, Tel: +62 651 27693 Fax: +62 651 637919 Email: ecardfound@yahoo.com	Voter Education for Election 2009 for Women and Youth	00034/2009/A021/SO2,001	27-Feb-09	27-Apr-09		2	801,722,000	80,172

Appendix A: Summary of Active and Completed Grants as of September 30, 2009 (continued)

ACEH PROGRAM

No	Status	PO+GO	Grantee (Full Name)	Contact Person, Address, Phone & e-mail	Grant Title	Award #	Grant Start Date	Grant End Date	NCE	Duration (Months)	Grant Ceiling	
											IDR	US \$
22	Closed	Nash Maison Yoppie	Forum LSM on behalf of Election Consortium	Wira Admadinata, Director Tel: +62 811 681 777 Jl Rumpit No 5, Ds. Lamgapang, Ulee Kareng, Banda Aceh - NAD, Tel/Fax: +62 651 25 391, Email: forumlmsaceh@yahoo.com	Monitoring on Intimidation prior and during the Election	00035/2009/A023/SO2,001	27-Feb-09	27-Apr-09		2	989,572,000	98,957
23	Active	Pippi Haykall	Pulih	Dian Marina (Coordinator) Tel: +62 8126980 800 Jl. Keumala Lr. Belibis No.3 Sukaramai (Blower), Banda Aceh 23243 - NAD Tel: +62 651 497 23/ 7407951 Email: info@pulih.or.id	Increasing Community Capacity to Manage Conflict and Integration of Marginalized Groups	00036/2009/A023/SO4,T3	1-Apr-09	31-Oct-09		7	569,085,000	56,909
24	Active	Pippi Haykall	Flower Aceh	Desy Setiawaty Tel:+628126999126 Jl. Ilie Lr. Lampoh Paleng No. 3, Ulee Kareng, Banda Aceh - NAD Tel: +62 651 28426 Fax: +62 651 26848	Promoting Social Cohesion and the Role of Women by Increasing Their Economic Power	00037/2009/A024/SO4,T3	1-Mar-09	28-Feb-10		11	996,775,000	99,678
25	Closed	Pippi Maison	FKK	Jl. Sultan Alaidin Machmudsyah Komplek Meuligou Gubernur - NAD Tel: +62 651 28821 Fax: +62 651 28700 Email: fkk.aceh@gmail.com	Increasing Outreach Capacity of the Aceh Peace Communication and Coordination Forum	00040/2009/A025/SO1&2,T1	20-Mar-09	30-Apr-09		1.5	83,100,000	8,310
26	Closed	Nash Maison	APCM	Al Chaidar, S.IP Tel: 081317658142 Fax: (0645) 47146 Panglateh No. 10 Lhokseumawe, 24315 NAD	Seminar for the Future of Peace in Aceh	00041/2009/A026/SO1&2,T1	7-Mar-09	31-Mar-09			95,000,000	9,500
27	Closed	Pippi Haykall	e-CARD-2 (Community for Aceh Resource Development)	Elii Sufrjadi, Director Tel: +62 812 6987 9029 Jl. Syiah Kuala no. 116 Lambaro Skep, Banda Aceh, NAD, Tel: +62 651 27693 Fax: +62 651 637919 Email: ecardfound@yahoo.com	Sampling Based Observation	00042/2009/A027/SO2&4,T2&3	1-Apr-09	01-May-09		1	894,097,500	89,401
28	Closed	Nash Maison Pinta	Imum Mukim	TGK. H. M. Yunus Usman Jl. Medan, Banda Aceh, Idi Rayeuk, Aceh Timur Telp: +62 85277169165	Workshop to Increase the Capacity of Imum Mukim (Traditional Institution) in Leadership and Conflict Transformation in Aceh Timur District	00043/2009/A028/SO2,3&4,T2&3	25-Apr-09	25-May-09		1	118,950,000	11,900
29	Active	Pippi Haykall	Psikodista	Nurjannah Nitura Jl. Tgk Imam Leung Bata no.47 Banda Aceh, NAD Telp: +62 651 635144	Aceh Culture Based and Modern Psychosocial and Mental Health Recovery	00044/2009/A029/SO2,3&4,T2&3	20-Apr-09	19-Dec-09		8	819,215,000	81,922
30	Active	Nash Maison	YPM2	Dody Hendrik	Strengthening Peace - Building through Targeted Capacity Building as a Mechanism for (Re) Integration	00045/2009/A030/SO2,T3	6-Apr-09	30-Sep-09	30-Oct-09	4,5	391,000,000	39,100
31	Closed	Nash Maison	ACSTF-1 (Aceh Civil Society Society Task Force)	Juanda M. Jamal Jl. Merak no.46 Neusu Banda Aceh Telp: +62 651 635010 www.acstf.org	Sustaining Peace Through "Peace Roadmap" to Aceh		15-Apr-09	15-May-09		1	158,000,000	14,364
32	Active	Taufik Firlana	ASA	Lee Hawkins (Director), Komplek Tamansari Pesona Bali, Jl. Denpasar Raya, Blok D2 No. 27 B, Ciputat, Jakarta Selatan, 15419 Telephone: 021 74711215 Fax: 021 74711215 Mobile: 0817133172 Website: www.asaasiafoundation.org	Conflict Management Through Sport Development Program	00047/2009/A032/SO2,T3	23-Apr-09	23-Sep-09		5	761,635,000	69,664

Appendix A: Summary of Active and Completed Grants as of September 30, 2009 (continued)

ACEH PROGRAM

No	Status	PO+GO	Grantee (Full Name)	Contact Person, Address, Phone & e-mail	Grant Title	Award #	Grant Start Date	Grant End Date	NCE	Duration (Months)	Grant Ceiling	
											IDR	US \$
33	Active	Pippi Dwi	Info Aceh	Mahfudh Marzuki Jl. Syiah Kuala no. 193 Kp. Keuramat, Banda Aceh Telp: +62 651 22275 www.inovasimedia.co.id	Peace Generation: "Peace Through the Eyes of Aceh's Youth" Short Film Festival	00048/2009/A033/SO2	1-Jun-09	30-Oct-09		5	812,987,500	81,988
34	Closed	Eka Dwi & Yoppie	FORBES-APRC , Aceh Peace Resource Center	Contact Point: Yarmen Dinamika Mobile: +62 812 690 5954 mail: yarmen@bra-aceh.org	Multi-Stakeholder Engagement for a Legitimate and Robust Peace Process in Aceh	00050/2009/A034/SO1	18-Jun-09	17-Jul-09			49,190,000	4,919
35	Active	Pippi Haykall	KontraS	Hendra Fadli (Director) Jl. Mujur No. 98 A, Lingk. Raja Jali, Gampong Lamlagang, Banda Aceh Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam - Indonesia 23239 Telephone: +62 651 40825 Mobile: +62 856 793 1713 Email: kontrasaceh_federasi@yahoo.com Website: kontrasaceh_federasi@yahoo.com	Multi-Ethnic Conflict Mediation Working Groups in Bener Meriah	00056/2009/A035/SO2	30-Jul-09	30-Jul-10		12	627,650,000	64,046
36	Active	Pippi Eka Haykall Yoppie	Pulih-2	Dian Marina (Coordinator) Tel: +62 8126980 800 Jl. Keumala Lr. Belibis No.3 Sukaramai (Blower), Banda Aceh 23243 - NAD Tel: +62 651 497 23/ 7407951 Email: info@pulih.or.id	Integrated Mental Health and Psychosocial Workshop	00059/2009/A036/SO2	5-Aug-09	31-Aug-09		1	132,320,000	13,819
37	Active	Nash Maison	ACSTF-2 (Aceh Civil Society Society Task Force)	Juanda M. Jamal Jl. Merak no.46 Neusu Banda Aceh Telp: +62 651 635010 www.acstf.org	Commemorating the 4th anniversary of the Helsinki MoU	00060/2009/A037/SO1	12-Aug-09	10-Sep-09		1	402,190,000	40,219
38	Active	Eka Dwi	CARA (Consortium for Assistance Recovery of Aceh)	Contact Point: T. Hidayatullah Address: Jl. Kebun Raja No: 1, Komplek Tomat No: 2, Ulee Kareng, Banda Aceh Telp: +62 651 7441491 e-mail: cara_aceh@yahoo.com	PEUDAP-2	00061/2009/A038/SO2	24-Aug-09	31-Dec-09		4	920,100,000	92,010
39	Active	Nash Maison	PUSPA (Pusat Pengembangan Sumber Daya Alam/ Natural Resources Development Environment Center)	Contact Point: Jufriadi Address: Jl. Blang Jorong No.254, Keramat Jaya, 24582 Bener Meriah - NAD Tel: +62 643 22024	PEUDAP-2	00062/2009/A039/SO2	24-Aug-09	31-Dec-09		4	945,440,000	94,544
40	Active	Nash Maison	CHSE (Centre for Humanitarian and Social Empowerment)	Contact Point: Andi Firhaus Address: Jl. A. Madjid Ibrahim, Simpang Lingkar, Sigli - NAD Tel: +62 653 22586 Email: chse@idxc.org	PEUDAP-2	00063/2009/A040/SO2	24-Aug-09	31-Dec-09		4	926,540,000	92,654
41	Active	Eka Dwi	BYTRA (Bina Rakyat Sejahtera, Building of Community Prosperity Organization)	Contact Point: Syarifuddin Irfhas Address: Jl. Listrik, Gang Gskar No 166, Tumpok Teungoh, Lhokseumawe 24317 NAD Telp: +62 645 40835 e-mail: bytra_aceh@yahoo.co.id	PEUDAP-2	00064/2009/A041/SO2	24-Aug-09	31-Dec-09		4	920,100,000	92,010
42	Active	Pippi Haykall	MASKOT	Contact Point: Sopian Hamid Address: Jl.A.Yani, Lr. Indah No.09, Gampong Teungoh 24411, Kota Langsa, Aceh Timur - NAD Tel: +62852 6133 2548 Email: maskot_ism@yahoo.co.id	PEUDAP-2	00065/2009/A042/SO2	24-Aug-09	31-Dec-09		4	999,980,000	99,998
43	Active	Pippi Haykall	BTRT (Boinah Tuha Rakyat Tani/ Farmers Group)	Contact Point: Tgk. Syarwani Address: Ulee Ateung, Kec. Nurussalam, Aceh Timur Tel:+628527 7215 262 Email: syarwaniidi@yahoo.com/boinahtuha@yahoo.co.id	PEUDAP-2	00066/2009/A043/SO2	24-Aug-09	31-Dec-09		4	999,980,000	99,998

Appendix A: Summary of Active and Completed Grants as of September 30, 2009 (continued)

ACEH PROGRAM

No	Status	PO+GO	Grantee (Full Name)	Contact Person, Address, Phone & e-mail	Grant Title	Award #	Grant Start Date	Grant End Date	NCE	Duration (Months)	Grant Ceiling	
											IDR	US \$
44	Active	Eka Dwi	LBH Anak	Ayu Ningsih, SH (Director) Jln. Angsa No. 2 Kampung Ateuk Pahlawan Kecamatan Baiturrahman Kota Banda Aceh, Banda Aceh Telephone: +62 651 7411587 Fax: +62 651 23304 Mobile: +62 8126906348	Children helping children through support groups and creative expression in North Aceh	00067/2009/A044/SO2	9-Sep-09	10-May-10		8	580,140,000	58,014
45	Active	Nash Dwi	PPD	Dr. Asna Husein (Executive Director) Jalan Angsa, No. 37, Kampung Ateuk Deah Tanoh, Banda Aceh, Banda Aceh Mobile: 0811688931 Email: asna@time.net.my	Promoting Peace Education and Children's Rights through High Schools in the Districts of Pidie and Pidie Jaya	00068/2009/A045/SO2	3-Sep-09	03-Feb-10		5	828,233,000	82,823
46	Active	Nash Dwi	BIMA	M. Nasir (Director) Jl. Bireuen – Takengon No. 6, Lr. Cot Meurak II, Kecamatan Juli, Kab. Bireuen Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	Libraries and creative peace education for children in Bireuen	00069/2009/A046/SO2	4-Sep-09	04-Apr-10		7	694,265,000	69,426
47	Active	Nash Haykall	TRANSISI	Fahmi Yunus (Executive Director) Jln Ranup Lampuan, No 10, Paya Tieng, Kecamatan Pekan Banda, Aceh Besar, Kab. Aceh Besar	Youth Fora and affinity networks for peace in Bener Meriah, and North and East Aceh	00070/2009/A047/SO2	8-Sep-09	08-May-10		8	807,730,000	80,773
48	Active	Pippi Haykall	TALOE	Jamal Abdullah (Director) Jln Nyak Adam Kamil 1, Lingkungan Makmur no 15, Kelurahan Neusu Jaya, Kecamatan Baiturrahman-Banda Aceh	Building Back Social Capital through Traditional Arts	00071/2009/A048/SO4	1-Sep-09	01-Jun-10		9	904,275,000	90,427
49	Active	Pippi Haykall	JMD	Sarah Morrison (Associate Direct) Jl. Tgk. Menara VII No.22, Banda Aceh Telephone: +62 651 41648 Fax: +62 651 44284 Mobile: +62 8111 830 160 Email: sarah@jmd.or.id Website: www.jmd.or.id	Livelihoods Support and Alternative Education Opportunities in East Aceh	00072/2009/A049/SO3	1-Sep-09	01-Sep-10		12	940,155,400	91,837
50	Active	Eka Dwi	FBA	Azwar Hasan (Chairman) Jl. Soekarno - Hatta No.41, Geuceu Meunara, Banda Aceh Telephone: +62 651 45204 Fax: +62 651 45204 Mobile: 0811848394 Email: info@forumbangunaceh.org Website: www.forumbangunaceh.org	Embroidery: Traditional Businesses, Economic Prosperity and Peace in Muara Batu, North Aceh	00073/2009/A050/SO2	5-Sep-09	05-Jul-10		10	848,140,000	86,324
51	Active	Eka Dwi	YASA	Safrizal, ST (Director) Komplek Batara Makmur Lr. Seuramoe Desa Lampoh Daya, Kecamatan Jaya Baru, Banda Aceh Telephone: +62(651)-7118939 Mobile: +62 813 6026 0732 Email: yasaaceh@ymail.com	Youth, vocations and peace in Pirak Timue, Aceh Utara	00074/2009/A051/SO2	8-Sep-09	08-May-10		8	637,725,500	64,743

Appendix A: Summary of Active and Completed Grants of Project SERASI as of September 30, 2009

CENTRAL SULAWESI PROGRAM

No	Status	PO+GO	Grantee (Full Name)	Contact Person, Address, Phone & e-mail	Grant Title	Award #	Grant Start Date	Grant End Date	NCE	Duration (Months)	Grant Ceiling	
											US \$	IDR
1	Closed	Maulana Adella	P4K-1 , Pusat Penelitian Perdamaian dan Pengelolaan Konflik (Research Centre for Peace and Conflict Management)	Contact Point: M. Marzuki Address: Kampus UNTAD, Bumi Tadulako Tondo, Gedung FB 51 - 52, Tondo, Palu, Sulawesi Tengah Telp: +62 451 422844	Seminar and Workshop on Safe Morowali	0001/2008/CS001/PB001	28-May-08	July 7, 008		1,5	26,617	266,173,000
2	Closed	Kusno Hansye	KPKP-ST , Kelompok Perjuangan Kesetaraan Perempuan Sulawesi Tengah (Group for the Struggle Towards Women's Equality in Central Sulawesi)	Contact Point: Soraya Sultan Address: Komplek BTN Tavanjuka Mas Blok C No: 1 Palu Jl. Ahmad Yani No:49 Poso Telp: +62 452 325027 e-mail: kpkpst_palu@yahoo.com	Strengthening access to policy and justice for female victims of gender-based violence in Poso, Central Sulawesi	0004/2008/CS004/PB004	15-Oct-08	15-Apr-09	30-May-09	7	49,197	491,975,000
3	Closed	Maulana Hansye	LPSHAM , Lembaga Pengembangan Studi Hukum dan Advokasi Hak Asasi Manusia (The Institute for Legal Studies Development and Human Rights Advocacy)	Contact Point: Nasrul Jamaludin Address: Jl. Tanjung Tada No: 22 Palu Selatan Kota Palu, Sulawesi Tengah Telp: +62 451 452624 e-mail: lpsshamsulteng@gmail.com	Strengthening inter-community solidarity groups by increasing capacity of local institutions in Poso Districts	0002/2008/CS002/PB002	15-Oct-08	15-Apr-09	7-Aug-09	10	41,558	415,585,000
4	Closed	Kusno Hansye	OPANT , Organisasi Perempuan Adat Ngata Toro (Organization for the Interest of Traditional Women in Ngata Toro)	Contact Point: Rukmini P. Cobeke Address: Boya 1, Ngata Toro, Kecamatan Kulawi, Kabupaten Donggala, Sulawesi Tengah Telp: +6281319616245 e-mail: rukmini_opant@yahoo.com	Revitalization of the use of local wisdom to regulate social cohesion to achieve sustainable peace in Bada communities	0003/2008/CS003/PB003	15-Sep-08	15-May-09	15-Aug-09	11	48,998	489,980,000
5	Closed	Maulana Adella	P4K-2 , Pusat Penelitian Perdamaian dan Pengelolaan Konflik (Research Centre for Peace and Conflict Management)	Contact Point: DR. M. Marzuki Address: Kampus UNTAD, Bumi Tadulako Tondo, Gedung FB 51 - 52, Tondo, Palu, Sulawesi Tengah Telp: +62 451 422844	The dissemination of the results of the semiloka on the issue of the division of Morowali District	0006/2008/CS006/PB005	20-Oct-08	20-Nov-08		1	28,178	281,780,625
6	Closed	Maulana Adella	PSW , Pusat Studi Wanita (Research Centre for Women's Studies)	Contact Point: Drs. Nurasyah Ambo, M.Si Address: Kampus UNTAD, Bumi Tadulako Tondo, Palu, Sulawesi Tengah Telp: +6281524545488	Accelerate the capacity of women as mediators in conflict management in Central Sulawesi	0005/2008/CS005/GS001	15-Oct-08	15-Mar-09		5	98,475	98,475,000
7	Closed	Hansye	Poso Center – YTM (Yayasan Tanah Merdeka, The Free Land Foundation)	Contact Point: Lian Gogali Address: Jl. Tanjung Manimbaya No. 111-b 111 B, Palu-Sulawesi Tengah Telp: +62 451 425892 e-mail: ytm@ytm.or.id	Peace Day Commemoration in Poso	0007/2008/CS007/BR001	15-Sep-08	30-Sep-08		0.5	20,566.0	205,660,000
8	Closed	Hansye	KPPA (Kelompok Pemerhati Perempuan dan Anak, Watch Group on Women and Children) on behalf Central Sulawesi Peace Coalition	Contact Point: Mutmainah Corona Address: Jl. Cemara 6 No: 6, Perumahan Murah Kelurahan Donggala Kodi, Kecamatan Palu Barat, Palu, Sulawesi Tengah Telp: +62 451 561088	Peace Day Commemoration in Palu	0008/2008/CS008/BR002	15-Sep-08	15-Oct-08		1	30,162	301,616,000
9	Closed	Hansye	KuPP (Koalisi untuk Pembebasan Perempuan, Coalition for Women Freedom)	Contact Point: Eva Susanty; Address : Jl. Sutoyo II No.16, Palu ; Hp. +6285241003900 Telp: 0451-422024; Email: sp_palu@yahoo.co.id	16 day Campaign of Women Anti Violent in Central Sulawesi (Donggala, Palu, Poso, Morowali, and Banggai Districts)	0024/2008/CS009/SO4,002	12-Dec-08	22-Dec-08		10 days	29,901	299,050,000
10	Active	Kusono Hansye	YAMMI (Yayasan Masyarakat Madani Indonesia, Indonesian Civil Society Foundation)	Contact Point: Ardin Tahir Jl. Jambu, Lorong 1 no.10A Palu, Central Sulawesi, 94223 Telp: +62 451 458402 e-mail: manggalapi@yahoo.com	Mitigating Inter-Communal Conflict through Participatory Conflict Mapping and Establishment of Community Network in Donggala & Sigi Biromaru	00038/2009/CS010/SO3,T3	1-Apr-09	30-Sep-09		6	48,735	487,350,000

Appendix A: Summary of Active and Completed Grants as of September 30, 2009 (continued)

CENTRAL SULAWESI PROGRAM

No	Status	PO+GO	Grantee (Full Name)	Contact Person, Address, Phone & e-mail	Grant Title	Award #	Grant Start Date	Grant End Date	NCE	Duration (Months)	Grant Ceiling	
											US \$	IDR
11	Active	Maulana Adella	CWS (Church World Service)	Contact Point: Michael Koeniger. Jl. Kemang Selatan II/4A Jakarta 12730 Telp: +62 21 7197927 michael@cwsindonesia.or.id	Psychosocial Support (Poso) peace and conflict mitigation support	00039/2009/CS011/SO2&4,T3	15-May-09	15-Dec-09		7	99,946	999,460,000
12	Active	Kusno Hansye	LIBU (Lingkar Belajar Untuk Perempuan, Women's Learning Circle)	Dewi Rana Amir Jl. Gelatik no.12 Biromuli, Palu, Central Sulawesi Telp: +62 451 481431 libuperempuan@yahoo.com	Promoting Women Role in Conflict Mediator	00049/2009/CS012/SO2&6	1-Jun-09	30-Sep-09		4	23,904	239,040,000
13	Active	Maulana Hansye	SPR FM	Songs for Peace: Music to Transform Conflicts Constructively	Songs for Peace : Music to Transform Conflict Constructively	00051/2009/CS013/SO3	20-Jul-09	20-Nov-09		4	60,825	597,000,000
14	Active	Kusno Adella	FKUB Sulteng	Strengthening interfaith dialogue to promote sustainable peace in Central Sulawe	Strengthening Inter-faith dialogue to promote sustainable peace in Central	00052/2009/CS014/SO2	15-Jul-09	14-Nov-09		4	57,916	568,445,000
15	Active	Kusno Adella	SPRA	Community-Based Conflict Mitigation Initiative on Agrarian Issues	Community-Based Conflict Mitigation Initiative on Agrarian Issues	00053/2009/CS015/SO4	15-Jul-09	22-Dec-09		5	37,980	379,800,000
16	Active	Maulana Adella	P4K-3 UNTAD	After Ten Years: A Symposium on Reflection of Poso Conflict	After Ten Years; A Symposium on Reflection of Poso Conflict	00054/2009/CS016/SO2	15-Jul-09	21-Oct-09		3	83,104	831,040,000
17	Active	Maulana Adella	ITP	Developing Conflict Early Warning and Early Response Systems for Sustainable Peace in Morowali	Development Conflict Early Warning and Early Response Systems for Sustainable Peace in	00055/2009/CS017/SO1&2	28-Jul-09	28-Dec-09		5	90,080	900,800,000
18	Active	Kusno Hansye	LOBO	Agustanty Ruagady (Director) Jl. Setiabudi no. 8, Tentena, Kab. Poso Central Sulawesi - Indonesia Tel: 0458-21133 Fax: 0458-21961 Mobile: 085242363833 mail: agustantyr@yahoo.co.in	Communal safe space: building trust among inter-religious groups	00058/2009/CS019/SO????	15-Sep-09	15-Jan-10		4	30,561	298,734,000
19	Active	Maulana Hansye	LEMBATA	Pamona Idol: Integration of IDP youth into their new community	Pamona Idol: Integration of IDP youth into their new community	00075/2009/CS020/SO3	27-Sep-09	31-Dec-09		3	48,357	472,689,500

Appendix A: Summary of Active and Completed Grants of Project SERASI as of September 30, 2009

TRANSREGIONAL PROGRAM

No	Status	PO+GO	Grantee (Full Name)	Contact Person, Address, Phone & e-mail	Grant Title	Award #	Starting Date	Ending Date	NCE	Duration (Months)	Grant Ceiling	
											US \$	IDR
1	Closed	Taufik & Firlana	LP3ES (Lembaga Penelitian dan Penerangan Ekonomi dan Sosial, Institute for Social and Economic Research, Education & Information)	Contact Point: Suhardi Suryadi Address: Jin S. Parman 81, Slipi, Jakarta 11420 Telp: +6221 5674211 / +6221 5667139	National Conflict Monitoring System; Newspaper Data Collection on Conflict	00015/2008/N001/SO2&5,001	15-Nov-08	15-Apr-09		5	81,165	730,485,000
2	Active	Taufik & Firlana	Propatria Institute	Contact Point: T. Hari Prihatono Address: Jl. Pancoran Barat IV No. 2 (003/06) Pancoran Jakarta 12780 Telp: +62818862024 Email: proapat@cbn.net.id	Strengthening Peace Building in a Post Conflict Environment in Indonesia	0025/2009/N002/SO5,001	12-Jan-09	12-Jul-09	12-Aug-09	7	91,270	912,700,000
3	Closed	Taufik & Firlana	KontraS Federasi (Komisi untuk orang hilang dan korban tindak kekerasan, Federation of Commission for the dissappeared persons and victims of violence)	Contact Point: Oslan Purba Address: Jl. Borobudur No. 14, Menteng - Jakarta Pusat Telp: +62 21 3926983, Fax: +62 21 e-mail: federasikontras@yahoo.com	Strengthening Security Sector Governance: Working to Build a More Democratic and Transparent Security Sector Capable of Protecting Human Rights ad Promoting Inter-group Relation	00026/2009/N003/SO5,002	12-Jan-09	30-Jan-09		18 days	37,528	375,280,000
4	Active	Taufik & Firlana	IRE (Institute for Research and Empowerment)	Mr. Arie Sujito, MS Tel: (0811)256702 Dusun Tegalorejo, Desa Sariharjo, Kec. Ngaglik Jl. Palagan, Tentara Pelajar KM 9, Sleman, Yogyakarta Tel: (274)867686 Fax: (274) 748201	Review of, and Workshop on Peacebuilding and Capacity Building programs for organizations; Managing Conflict Resolution Activities in Tanah Papua	00027/2009/N004/SO5,003	20-Feb-09	20-Aug-09	30-Sep-09	7	94,296	1,037,265,000

Appendix B: Summary List of Concept Papers and Proposal Pipeline 2009 of Project SERASI

Stage I - Grant Application

No	Organization	Theme	Budget (IDR)	Budget (USD)	Start Date	End Date	Base Office
1	KEUMANG	Economic Empowerment	Rp738,424,000	\$75,158	28-Sep-09	28-May-10	SERASI Banda Aceh
2	CCE Indonesia	Social Reconstruction	Rp950,000,000	\$95,000	1-Oct-09	30-Sep-10	Jakarta / Transregional
3	KPI NAD	Social Reconstruction	Rp700,000,000	\$72,917	6-Oct-09	5-Mar-10	SERASI Banda Aceh
4	UPLIFT	Conflict Mitigation	Rp1,288,000		1-Nov-09	31-Aug-10	Jakarta / Transregional
5	PBHR	Conflict Mitigation	Rp785,500,000	\$79,746	2-Nov-09	31-May-10	SERASI Palu
6	LPMI	Social Reconstruction	Rp680,500,000	\$69,086	2-Nov-09	31-Mar-10	SERASI Palu
Total			Rp3,855,712,000	\$391,907			

Stage II - Program Description

No	Organization	Theme	Budget (IDR)	Budget (USD)	Start Date	End Date	Base Office
1	YMH	Psychosocial	Rp549,318,634	\$56,053	1-Oct-09	31-Dec-09	SERASI Banda Aceh
2	CCRPS	Conflict Mitigation	Rp570,825,000	\$58,848	1-Oct-09	30-Apr-10	SERASI Banda Aceh
3	LPL-Ha	Social Reconstruction	Rp765,800,000	\$84,154	16-Oct-09	31-Mar-10	SERASI Banda Aceh
4	YKPM	Social Reconstruction	Rp521,861,560	\$56,570	19-Oct-09	19-Jan-10	SERASI Palu
5	YPHAM	Social Reconstruction	Rp756,165,000	\$83,095	19-Oct-09	31-Mar-10	SERASI Banda Aceh
6	IRE	Social Reconstruction	Rp340,700,000	\$37,235	20-Oct-09	31-Dec-09	Jakarta / Transregional
7	Henry Dunant Centre	Conflict Mitigation	Rp917,643,595	\$98,144	16-Nov-09	30-Nov-10	Jakarta / Transregional
8	WMD	Conflict Mitigation	Rp546,652,563	\$58,000	1-Apr-10	30-Apr-10	Jakarta / Transregional
Total			Rp4,968,966,352	\$532,099			

Appendix BI: Summary List of Projected New Grants to be Developed October – December 2009 of Project SERASI

No.	Organization	Theme	Location	Expected Value
1	LPDP	Livelihood	Palu	\$60,000
2	HKTP	Livelihood	Poso	\$90,000
3	Iguana	Conflict Mitigation	Banggai	\$60,000
4	LBH Luwuk	Conflict Mitigation	Banggai	\$60,000
5	TVRI Palu	Conflict Mitigation	Palu	\$100,000
6	LSM Nusantara	Livelihood	Poso	\$60,000
7	YPR / SNTP	Conflict Mitigation	Palu	\$60,000
8	Rumah Ide	Conflict Mitigation	Palu	\$95,000
9	KPKPST	Social Capital	Poso	\$95,000
10	YPM GKST	Social Capital	Poso	\$65,000
11	LKPR	Conflict Mitigation	Poso	\$45,000
12	Karsa	Conflict Mitigation	Palu	\$50,000
13	Wasantara	Livelihood	Poso	\$60,000
14	LPA awam Green	Conflict Mitigation	Poso	\$65,000
15	LPSHAM	Conflict Mitigation	Poso	\$99,000
16	ASA	Psychosocial	East Aceh	\$59,140
17	CMC	Psychosocial	East Aceh	\$48,387
18	KKTGA	Social Reconstruction	East Aceh	\$34,409
19	KontraS Aceh		All Aceh	\$37,634
20	Psikodinamika	Psychosocial	Banda Aceh	\$61,290

Appendix B1: Summary List of Projected New Grants to be Developed (continued)

No.	Organization	Theme	Location	Expected Value
21	Pulih	Social Reconstruction	East Aceh	\$51,613
22	RATA	Psychosocial	North Aceh	\$30,108
23	TBC	Peace Education	All Aceh	\$69,892
24	Tikar Pandan	Social Reconstruction	East Aceh	\$37,634
25	YBUL	Economic Empowerment	Bener Meriah	\$75,269
26	YTBI	Economic Empowerment	East Aceh	\$64,516
27	CCH	Social Reconstruction	North Aceh	\$78,699
28	FBA	Economic Empowerment	North Aceh	\$94,780
29	Fatayat	Psychosocial	Bireuen	\$82,796
30	Ibu4 Aceh	Social Reconstruction	Bener Meriah	\$91,398
31	Jari Aceh	Social Reconstruction	North Aceh	\$64,516
32	LPL-Ha	Economic Empowerment	North Aceh	\$102,151
33	KPI NAD	Social Reconstruction	North Aceh	\$80,645
34	Roda Tiga	Social Reconstruction	Aceh Besar	\$86,022
35	WGBP	Peace education	All Aceh	\$53,763
36	Yayasan Keumala	Economic Empowerment	North Aceh	\$91,398
37	Aceh Institute	Social Reconstruction	All Aceh	\$107,527
38	Bakna	Economic Empowerment	Aceh Besar	\$75,269
39	CCRPS	Conflict Mitigation	Banda Aceh	\$69,892
40	Cut Nyak Dhien	Economic Empowerment	Bireuen	\$91,398
41	Kanapakat	Conflict Mitigation	North Aceh	\$103,226
42	Keumang	Economic Empowerment	Pidie Jaya	\$92,473
43	Malem Dagang	Economic Empowerment	Aceh Besar, Pidie	\$96,774
44	MEUMADA	Conflict Mitigation	North Aceh	\$81,720
45	Meumeuaneuk	Economic Empowerment	Pidie	\$86,022
46	PASKA	Economic Empowerment	Pidie	\$102,151
47	PONA	Economic Empowerment	Bireuen	\$84,839
48	SICD	Conflict Mitigation	All Aceh	\$86,022
49	YDR	Psychosocial	Aceh Besar	\$99,032
50	Matahari	Economic Empowerment	Bener Meriah	\$48,387
51	World Movement for Democracy (WMD)	Social Reconstruction	Jakarta	58,000.00
52	Henry Dunant Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (HD Centre)	Conflict Mitigation	National	98,144.00
53	IRE Yogyakarta	Social Reconstruction	National	35,124.00
54	PDDCI	Conflict Mitigation Training	National	99,183.00
55	CCE	Conflict Mitigation	Maluku	95,000.00
56	JRI	Conflict Resoulution	National	99,695.00
57	ProPatria	Conflict Mitigation	National	98,000.00
58	Uplift International	Conflict Mitigation	National	99,500.00
59	PSKP UGM	Conflict Mitigation	North maluku	78,700.00
60	Institut Tiva Damai Maluku	Conflict Mitigation	Maluku	79,800.00
61	Institut Titian Perdamaian	Conflict Mitigation	Maluku	99,100.00
62	Yayasan Prasasti Perdamaian	Peace Journalism	National	97,300.00
63	kartini Asia	West Sumatra Eartquake	Padang	98,000.00
64	IIDP	Conflict Mitigation Training	National	97,500.00
TOTAL				\$4,917,837

Appendix C: SERASI Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) as of September 30, 2009

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (USAID Peace & Security Indicators)	DATA SOURCE AND INDICATOR DEFINITION	METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND DISAGGREGATION	FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION	PERSON OR UNIT RESPONSIBLE	SUPERVISOR	REPORTING REQUIREMENT
Goal: To Strengthen Government and Civil Society's Ability to Mitigate and Manage Discord in Aceh, Central Sulawesi and Eastern Indonesia						
GO1. Percent increase in community awareness on discord mitigation	People in target area. (percentage: no. people with community awareness on discord mitigation from baseline/total number of people interviewed X 100)	Survey; disaggregated by region	Baseline/final survey	Democracy International	Democracy International	Baseline and final Reports Q17, 18, 20, 21, 23
GO2. Percent people recognizing discord resolution techniques	People in target area. (percentage: no. People who recognized methods/total number of people interviewed X 100)	Survey; disaggregated by gender, and region	Baseline/final survey	Democracy International	Democracy International	Baseline and Final Report Q24, 25
GO3. Percent people with improved psychosocial condition	People in target area. (percentage: no. of people with improved psychosocial condition from	Survey; disaggregated by gender, and region	Baseline/final survey	Democracy International	Democracy International	Baseline and Final Report Q6c, 10, 11, 45, 46, 47

Appendix C: SERASI Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) (continued)

	baseline/total number of people interviewed X 100)					
GO4. Percent of people with improved livelihood opportunities	People in target area. (percentage: no. of people with improved livelihood opportunities from baseline/total people interviewed X 100)	Survey; disaggregated by gender and region	Baseline/final survey	Democracy International	Democracy international	Baseline and Final Report Q6ab D6, 8, 10
GO5. Percent people aware of social violence/human rights issues	People in target area. (percentage: no. people who recognized issues/total people interviewed X 100)	Survey; disaggregated by gender and region	Baseline/final survey	Democracy International	Democracy International	Baseline and Final Report Q13-15, 30-36
GO6. Percent people aware of marginalized groups issues	People in target area. Marginalized groups include women, tribal groups and other groups. (percentage: no. people who recognized issues/total people interviewed X 100)	Survey; disaggregated by gender and region	Baseline/final survey	Democracy International	Democracy International	Baseline and Final Report Q30-36, 37, 40
GO7. Percent people aware of roles and responsibilities	People in target area. (percentage: no. people who recognized roles &	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; tabulation from grantee records disaggregated by gender and region	Baseline/final survey	Democracy International	Democracy International	Baseline and Final Report Q18-23; 31-34; 41-

Appendix C: SERASI Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) (continued)

	responsibilities/total people interviewed X 100)					43
PS1. Number people trained in discord mitigation/resolution skills with USG assistance	Training report (number) This number is the aggregation from IR.252 and IR.253	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregated by gender, region, type of training (TOT or people trained in discord resolution)	Monthly	Program Officers and grantee organization	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
PS2. Number non-governmental constituencies (focusing on discord mitigation) built or strengthened with USG assistance ¹	Grantee Records (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregated by type of organization (INGO, LNGO, government, semi-autonomous government) and region	Monthly	Program Officers and grantee organization	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
PS3. Number USG-assisted facilitated events geared toward strengthening understanding and mitigating discord between groups ²	Grantee Records (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregated by region	Monthly	Program Officers and grantee organization	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
PS4. Number people attending USG-assisted facilitated events geared toward strengthening understanding and mitigating discord between groups	Grantee Records; This does NOT include people trained (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregated by gender & region	Monthly	Program Officers and grantee organization	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
PS5. Number peacebuilding structures ³ established or strengthened with USG assistance that engage affected citizens in peace and/or reconciliation activities ⁴	Grantee Records; Grantees awarded peacebuilding grants that focus on citizen engagement. (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; tabulation of grantee records; type of structure (government, civil and private sector); region	Quarterly	Program Officers and grantee organization	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
SO 1: Reinforced Peacebuilding						
IR1.1: Government planning and peacebuilding mechanisms supported						
111. Number meetings for FORBES/APRC held with SERASI support ⁵	Grantee Records (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregated by gender &	Quarterly	Program Officers and grantee organization	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports

Appendix C: SERASI Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) (continued)

		region				
112. Number outreach activities supported through the Governor’s office ⁶	Grantee Records; (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregated by region	Monthly	Program Officers and grantee organization	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
113. Number communities implementing development planning activities	Grantee Records; PEUDAP process is a national process that will be expanded into other areas of Serasi. (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregated by region	Monthly	Program Officers and grantee organization	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
114. Number outreach activities on development planning implemented	Grantee Records; Outreach activities are defined as activities where grantees conduct such activities that would promote reinforced peace building. These activities include study tours, advocating on peace building process/activities, focus group discussions, media campaigns to promote the roles of cultural element in peace building, etc. (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregated by region	Monthly	Program Officers and grantee organization	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
IR1.2: Peacebuilding networks/organizations developed and expanded						
121. Number organizations identified as participating in networking activities	STTA report (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits;	Monthly	Program Officers and grantee organization	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports

Appendix C: SERASI Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) (continued)

		disaggregated by region				
122. Number networking events organized	Grantee Records; networking events organized by SERASI and/or grantees (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregated by gender & region	Monthly	Program Officers and grantee organization	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
IR1.3: Technical assistance to participating stakeholder organizations for capacity-building expanded						
131. Number STTA provided to SERASI stakeholders	STTA report (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregated by region	Quarterly	Program Officers and grantee organization	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
IR1.4: Communication and understanding among different religious and ethnic communities improved						
141. Number educational based cross-community exchanges held	Grantee Records (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregated by gender & region	Quarterly	Program Officers	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
142. Number opportunities taken to deliver cogent peace messages	Grantee Records (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregated by region	Quarterly	Program Officers	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
143. Number peer partnerships ⁷ developed	Grantee Records (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregated by region	Quarterly	Program Officers	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
144. Number 'collaborative contests' undertaken to build up cross community understanding	Grantee Records (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregated by region	Quarterly	Program Officers	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
SO 2: Increased Capacity to Manage Discord						
IR 2.1: Grants on managing discord and peacebuilding supported						

Appendix C: SERASI Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) (continued)

211. Percent operating grants that promote dialogue on discord resolution and peacebuilding topics	Grantee Records; (percentage: no. operating grants that promote dialogue on discord resolution topics/total no. beneficiary grants). Includes grants from SO1 and SO2.	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; tabulation of grantee records; disaggregated by region	Quarterly	Program Officers	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
IR 2.2: Innovative discord mitigation methods, approaches, and/or technologies introduced						
221. Number new methods, approaches, or technologies introduced	Grantee Records; Methods, approaches, or technology are defined as “new” if these were regarded new by the grantees and has never been introduced to them. (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregated by region; type of methods (participatory, technology, other medium); type of organization (INGO, LNGO, government, semi-autonomous government)	Quarterly	Program Officers	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
IR 2.3 Access to private sector funds made available to partner organizations increased						
231. Number funding streams used by grantees ⁸	Grantee financial records; indicator calculates the average number of funding streams used by grantees during reporting period of relevant grants. (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregated by region	Quarterly	Program Officers and grantee organization financial records	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
232. Number private sector contributions/donations to grantees	Grantee financial records (US\$)	Grantee monitoring form; disaggregated by region; type of donor (international, local donor, or community contribution); and type of	Quarterly	Program Officers and grantee organization financial records	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports

Appendix C: SERASI Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) (continued)

		contribution (estimated in-kind or cash value).				
IR 2.4 Discord mitigation networks expanded and reinforced						
241. Number organizations participating in discord mitigation meetings	Grantee Records (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregated by gender & region	Monthly	Program Officers and grantee organization	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
242. Number meetings led by grantees	Grantee Records; Any SERASI-funded meetings led and/or initiated by grantees. (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregated by region	Monthly	Program Officers and grantee organization	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
IR 2.5 Capacity of discord mitigation professionals developed and strengthened						
251. Number training of trainers (TOT) sessions	Training Records (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregated by region	Monthly	Program Officers and grantee organization	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
252. Number people trained in TOT sessions	Training Records (number)	Grantee monitoring form; disaggregated by gender; and region	Monthly	Program Officers and grantee organization	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
253. Number people trained in discord resolution	Training Records (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregated by gender; and region	Monthly	Program Officers and grantee organization	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
254. Number discord resolution outreach activities conducted	Grantee Records (number) Outreach activities are defined as activities where grantees conduct such activities that would promote	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregated by region	Monthly	Program Officers and grantee organization	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports

Appendix C: SERASI Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) (continued)

	reinforced discord mitigation. These activities include study tours, advocating on discord mitigation process/activities, focus group discussions, media campaigns to promote the roles of cultural element in peace building, etc					
IR 2.6: Interventions that provide youth with channels for healing supported						
261. Number youth-based grants	Grantee Records (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregate grant beneficiaries by type of gender; region; youth-based activities (arts/music, cross-cultural exchanges, and sports events).	Quarterly	Program Officers and grantee organization	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
IR 2.7: People suffering discord related psychosocial cases supported						
271. Number psychosocial-based grants	Grantee Records; Psychosocial-based grants are defined by activities targeted for households suffering extreme cases of trauma, mental health and stress due to discord in purpose to reduce such suffering due to violence events.	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregate grant beneficiaries by region; non/former-combatant, and age group, and then gender.	Quarterly	Program Officers and grantee organization	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports

Appendix C: SERASI Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) (continued)

	(number)					
IR 2.8: Household income among affected communities increased						
281. Number households reporting increased savings	Grantee Records; Increased livelihood savings from grantee baseline. (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grantee household survey; grant site visits; disaggregated by region	Quarterly	Program Officer s and grantee organization	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
282. Number vulnerable households receiving assistance	Grantee Records; Vulnerability is a lack of ability to cope with shock, such as natural and economic shocks and social, environmental and health risks, such as deforestation, HIV, and physical and economic insecurity caused by discord. (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregated by region	Quarterly	Program Officers and grantee organization	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
283. Number vulnerable households reporting increased income	Grantee Records; Increased household income from grantee baseline. (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grantee household survey; grant site visits; disaggregated by region	Quarterly	Program Officers and grantee organization	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
IR 2.9: Community-led Development supported						
291. Number grants that increase community assets	Grantee Records; community assets refers to no specific owner but the community makes use of the physical asset	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregated by region	Quarterly	Program Officers and grantee organization	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports

Appendix C: SERASI Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) (continued)

292. Number jobs created through infrastructure opportunities	Grantee Records; job created refer to any job lasting 1 day/8 hours or more. The “job” refers to employment opportunity created by the grants. (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregated by region	Quarterly	Program Officers and grantee organization	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
293. Number infrastructure rehabilitated	Grantee Records (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregated by region and type of infrastructure (water & sanitation facilities, community building, roads, and others)	Quarterly	Program Officers and grantee organization	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
SO 3: Increased Respect for Human Rights						
IR 3.1: Capacity of local organizations to promote dialogue on human rights strengthened						
311. Percent operating grants that promote dialogue on social violence and human rights topics	Grantee Records; (percentage: no. operating grants that promote dialogue on social violence and human rights topics/total no. beneficiary grants)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; tabulation from grantee records; disaggregated by region	Quarterly	Program Officers and grantee organization	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
312. Number people trained in social violence and human rights	Training Records (number)	Grantee monitoring form; disaggregated by gender and region	Monthly	Program Officers and grantee organization	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
313. Number social violence and human rights awareness campaigns	Grantee Records (number)	Grantee monitoring form; disaggregated by region	Monthly	Program Officers and grantee organization	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
IR 3.2: Inter-group networks and communication strengthened						
321. Number organizations participating in social violence/human rights meetings	Grantee Records (number)	Grantee monitoring form; disaggregated by gender, region; type of organization	Quarterly	Program Officers	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports

Appendix C: SERASI Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) (continued)

		(INGO, LNGO, government, semi-autonomous government)				
322. Number consortium grants awarded (one grant or two plus organizations) ⁹	Grantee Records; Purpose is to show increased networking capacity among grantees. (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregated by region	Quarterly	Program Officers	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
323. Number communities where two or more grantees are operating	Grantee Records (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregated by region; to be matched with grantee survey	Quarterly	Program Officers	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
IR 3.3: Synergy with other USAID projects reinforced						
331. Number meetings held with USAID-funded stakeholders	Grantee Records; SERASI Records; this applies for SERASI and grantee meetings with other USAID-funded stakeholders working on human rights issues (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregated by gender & region	Monthly	Information Officer	M&E Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
332. Number grantee organizations working with other USAID-funded projects	Grantee Records; (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregated by region	Monthly	Information Officer	M&E Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
SO 4: Increased integration of marginalized groups						
IR 4.1: Capacity of local organizations to promote dialogue on issues related to marginalized groups increased						
411. Percent operating grants that promote dialogue on marginalized group topics	Grantee Records; marginalized groups include women, youth, ethnic and other groups.	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; tabulation from grantee records; disaggregated by region; and type of marginalized group	Quarterly	Grantee Records and monitoring visits	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports

Appendix C: SERASI Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) (continued)

	(percentage: No. operating grants that promote dialogue on marginalized topics/total no. beneficiary grants)	(women, youth, ethnic, other groups)				
412. Number awareness campaigns conducted on marginalized groups	Grantee Records; marginalized groups include women, youth, ethnic and other groups. (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregated by region; and type of marginalized group (women, youth, ethnic, & other groups)	Quarterly	Grantee Records and monitoring visits	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
413. Number people trained in marginalized group sensitivity	Training Records; marginalized groups include women, youth, ethnic and other groups. (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregated by gender; region; and type of marginalized group (women, youth, ethnic, other groups)	Monthly	Program Officers and grantee organization	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
414. Number outreach activities on marginalized group sensitivity	Training Records; marginalized groups include women, youth, ethnic and other groups. (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregated by region; and type of marginalized group (women, youth, ethnic, other groups)	Monthly	Program Officers and grantee organization	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
SO 5: Improved democratic and transparent security sector¹⁰						
IR 5.1: Capacity in local organizations to advocate for a democratic and transparent security oversight improved						
511. Number communities reached by SERASI-trained grantees	Grantee Records; Communities as defined by the grantee. (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregated by region	Quarterly	Grantee Records and monitoring visits	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
512. Number people trained in security oversight	Training Records (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregated by gender and region	Monthly	Program Officers and grantee organization	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
IR 5.2: Civil society and security sector awareness and understanding of roles and responsibilities increased						

Appendix C: SERASI Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) (continued)

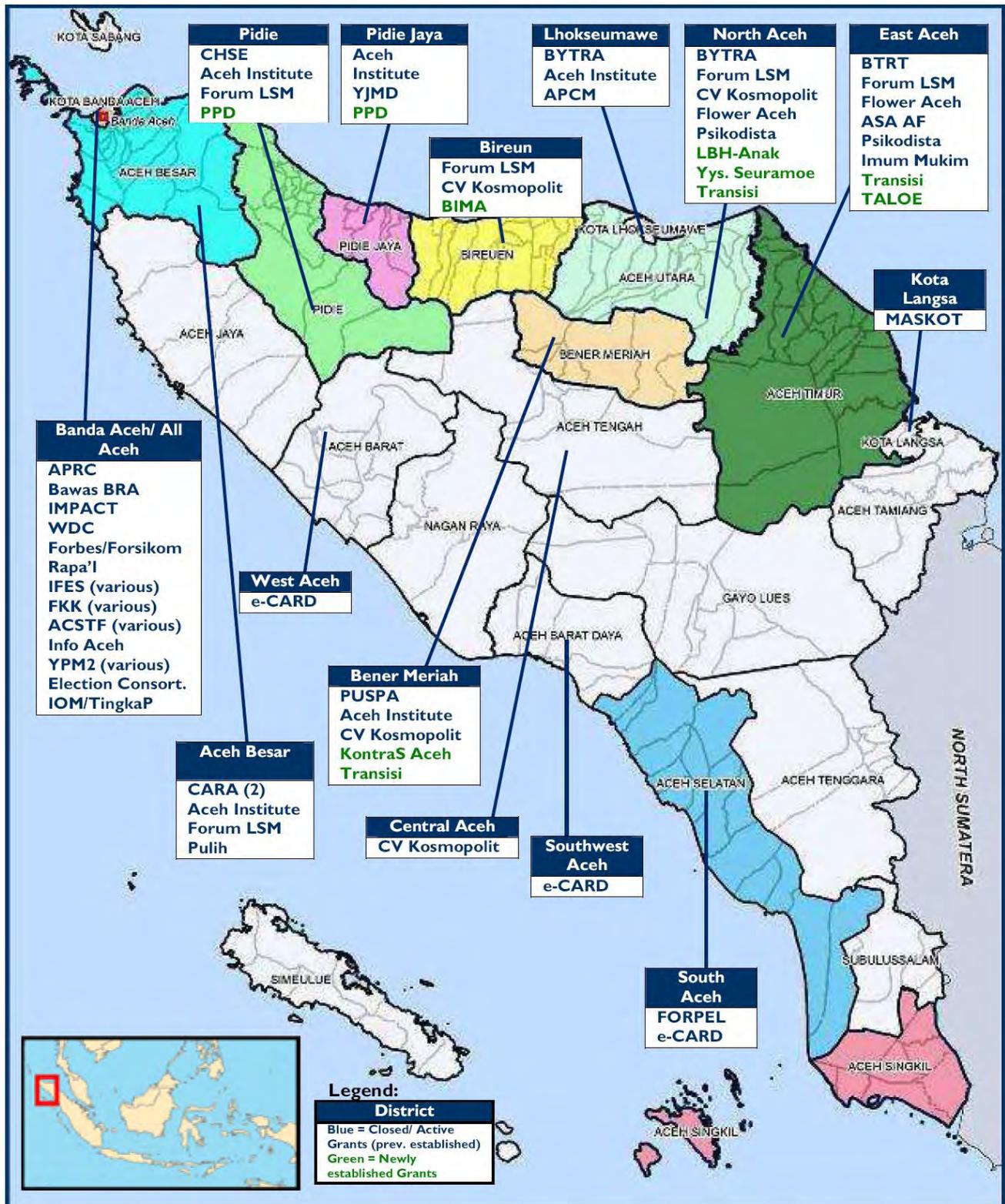
521. Number organizations participating in meetings	Grantee Records (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregated by gender, region and type of organization (INGO, LNGO, government, semi-autonomous government)	Quarterly	Program Officers	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
522. Number outreach activities	Grantee Records (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregated by region	Monthly	Information Officer	M&E Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
523. Number media campaigns conducted on roles and responsibilities	Grantee Records (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregated by region	Monthly	Information Officer	M&E Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
IR 5.3: Legislation, policies, and programs about security oversight disseminated						
531. Number organizations involved with conducting information campaigns	Grantee Records (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregated by region and type of organization (INGO, LNGO, government, semi-autonomous government)	Quarterly	Program Officers	Field Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
532. Number media campaigns conducted on legislation	Grantee Records (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visits; disaggregated by region	Monthly	Information Officer	M&E Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports
533. Number draft legislation submitted to house of representatives (DPRD)	Grantee Records (number)	Grantee monitoring form; grant site visit; disaggregated by region	Quarterly	Program Officers	M&E Manager	Quarterly Progress Reports

Appendix C: SERASI Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) (continued)

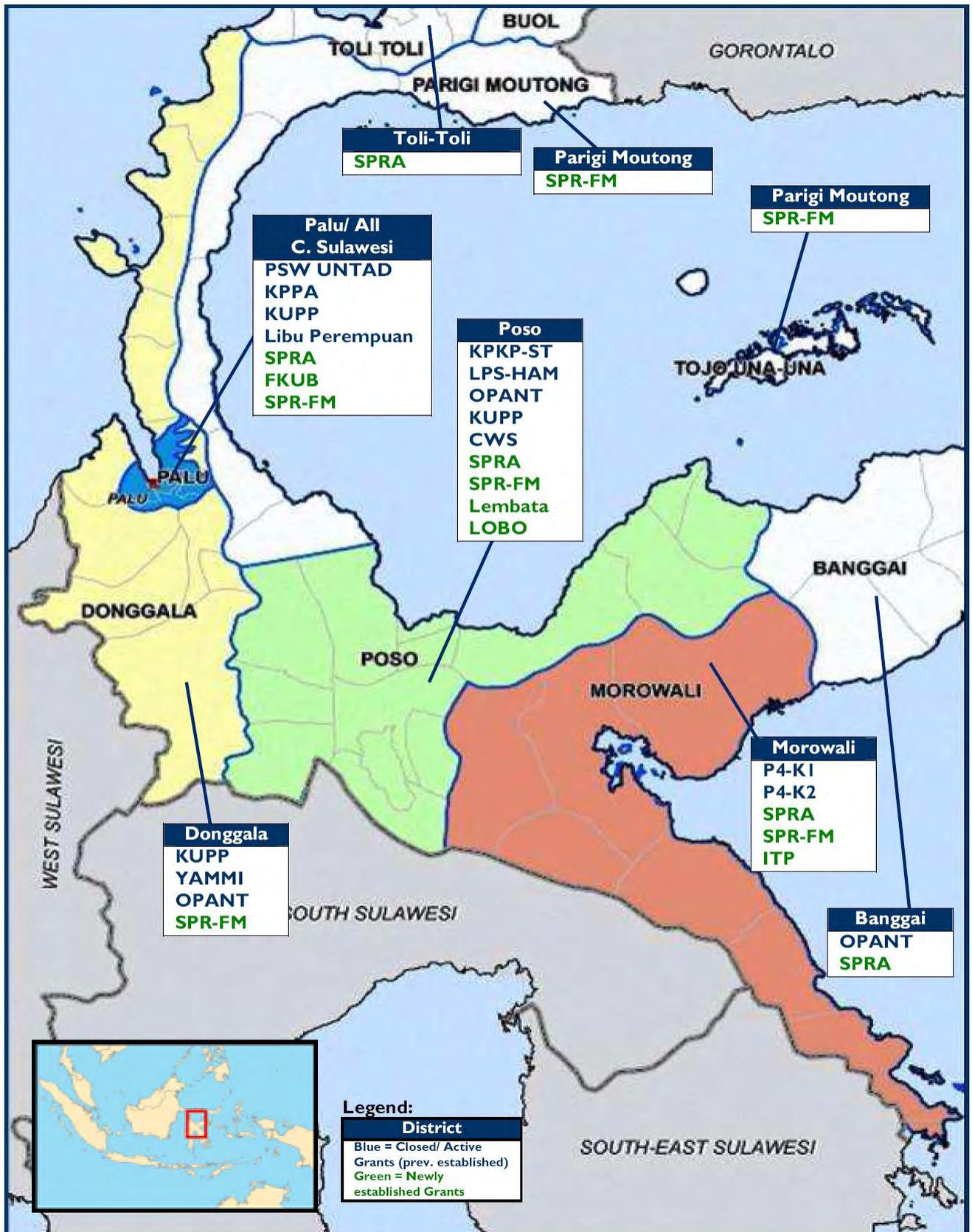
Notes:

- Make sure to control for double counting. Each disaggregation is independent except Type of Age. Within each disaggregation it should add up to the total of the indicator actual achievement. Type of Age has a secondary level of gender disaggregations.
- Type of gender. Response: number of male or female. (Indicator PS1, PS4, IR252, IR253, IR271, IR313, IR413, IR512)
- Region refers to the province, district, sub-district and village name. Response: number within the province, district, sub-district and village name. Data is disaggregated to the village level because many of the work grantees do is village specific, such as discord between groups. (Indicator ALL)
- Type of age: 1st Disaggregation -Adult (>24 age range) and youth (15-24 age range); 2nd Disaggregation-male and female. Response: number of adult and youth, and number male and female of adult and youth. UN definition of youth. (Indicator IR271)
- Ex-combatant refers to people who at one time or another fought on either side of the discord. Response: ex-combatant or non ex-combatant. (Indicator IR271)
- Types of training. Response: There should only be two types of training, TOT (IR252) and practitioners (IR253, IR313, IR413, and IR512. The figures in indicator PS1 should be the aggregation of number of people trained collected in IR252, IR253, IR313, IR413, and IR512.
- Type of methods. Response: participatory or technological or other medium. (Indicator IR221)
- Type of contribution: in-kind or cash value. Response: number of in-kind and value of cash. (Indicator IR232)
- Type of organization. Response: International NGO or local NGO (including CSOs and CBOs) or government or semi-autonomous government entity. (Indicators PS2, IR22, IR321, IR521, IR531)
- Type of youth-based activities. Response: arts/music or cross-cultural exchanges or sports events. (Indicator IR261)
- Type of structure. Response: government or civil society or private sector. (Indicator PS5)
- Type of infrastructure. Response: Number of latrines, house, or boat rehabilitated. (Indicator IR293)
- Type of Donor. Response: International donor, local donor, and community. (Indicator IR232)
- Type of marginalized group. Response: women, tribal group or other. (Indicator IR411, IR412, IR413)
- IR.14 merupakan proses kelanjutan dari 141 – 144
- PS3 is built from IR.111, IR.122, IR.141, IR.241, IR.321, IR.331, IR.521

**Appendix D: Map of SERASI Managed Grants for the Province of Aceh
(As of September 30, 2009)**



**Appendix E: Map of SERASI Managed Grants for the Province of Central Sulawesi
(As of September 30, 2009)**



**Appendix F: Map of SERASI Managed Grants for the Province of Papua
(As of September 30, 2009)**



Appendix G: Media Coverage for SERASI Managed Special Events (As of September 30, 2009)

Media Coverage of Central Sulawesi Program Push (May 12, 14, 19, 26, 2009)				
No.	Media Agency	Title of Article	Media Type	Coverage Date
1	Antara News	USAID Helps Improve Security Central Sulawesi	National News agency	14-May-09
2	Radar Sulteng	SERASI Introduces Its Program	Daily regional newspaper	15-May-09
3	Media Alkhairaat	USAID Helps Improve Security Central Sulawesi	Daily regional newspaper	15-May-09
4	Mercusuar	Peace Communications and Reconciliation Continue	Daily regional newspaper	15-May-09
5	Metro Luwuk	USAID Introduces SERASI Program	Daily regional newspaper	20-May-09
6	Pantau	Establish Communications For Peace	Daily regional newspaper	20-May-09
After Ten Years: A Symposium on Reflection of Poso Conflict, August 10-12, 2009				
No.	Media Agency	Title of Article	Media Type	Coverage Date
1	Antara	Vice President is the Main Speaker for the Poso Conflict Symposium	Online media	July 31, 2009
2	Radar Sulteng	Persuasive and Psychosocial Approaches are in Need	Daily regional newspaper	August 1, 2009
3	Radar Sulteng	Poso's Security Keeps Improving	Daily regional newspaper	August 1, 2009
4	Radar Sulteng	Pemkab's Efforts Deserve an Appreciation	Daily regional newspaper	August 1, 2009
5	Radar Sulteng	Finalization of Civil Rights is Necessary	Daily regional newspaper	August 1, 2009
6	Bisnis Indonesia.com	Poso Conflict Resolution Used as Reference	Online media	August 1, 2009
7	Radar Sulteng	Economic Dynamics of Poso Increases	National News agency	August 5, 2009
8	Radar Sulteng	Pemkab Needs to Explore Local Potential	Daily regional newspaper	August 5, 2009
9	Radar Sulteng	Economic Growth Seen from College Enrollment	Daily regional newspaper	August 5, 2009
10	Tribun Timur	Palu Citizens are Giving Kalla the Cold Shoulder	Daily regional newspaper	August 9, 2009
11	Antara	Vice President: Sincerity is Key to Mitigate Conflict	National News agency	August 10, 2009

Appendix G: Media Coverage for SERASI Managed Special Events (continued)

After Ten Years: A Symposium on Reflection of Poso Conflict, August 10-12, 2009				
No.	Media Agency	Title of Article	Media Type	Coverage Date
12	Detiknews	JK: Conflict May Create Terrorists	Online media	August 10, 2009
13	Indonesia.com	Kalla: Poso Conflict was Settled with Anger	Online media	August 10, 2009
14	Tempo Interaktif	Jusuf Kalla : Don't Politicize Conflict	Online media	August 10, 2009
15	Okezone.com	JK Reflects On 10 Years of Peace in Poso	Online media	August 10, 2009
16	Media Indonesia	Poso Conflict was Settled with Anger	Online media	August 10, 2009
17	Surabaya Post Online	Kalla Hailed as Peace Hero	Online media	August 10, 2009
18	Sasak.net	JK Awarded Peace Hero of Poso Conflict	Online media	August 10, 2009
19	TVRI - Palu	Interactive Dialogue: 10 Years Reflection after the Poso Conflict	National television	August 10, 2009
20	Radar Sulteng Online	Poso Enters Terror Phase - JK: Do Not Make This a Training Event	Online media	August 11, 2009
21	Radar Sulteng	Poso Enters Terror Phase	Daily regional newspaper	August 11, 2009
22	Fajar Online	Post Conflict, Enter the Terror Phase	Online media	August 11, 2009
23	Kompas	If Winner Takes All	Daily national newspaper	August 11, 2009
24	Lampung Post Online	JK Awarded Peace Hero	Online media	August 11, 2009
25	Fajar Online	JK Explains Key to Overcome Terrorism	Online media	August 12, 2009
26	Media Alkhairaat Online	Damanik: Poso's Special Status Must Be Evaluated	Online media	August 13, 2009
27	Media Alkhairaat Online	Ten Years Poso Conflict Symposium: Not Enough Concern for Women and Children	Online media	August 13, 2009
28	Radar Sulteng	Post Conflict Poso Produces 18 Recommendations	Online media	August 21, 2009



USAID | INDONESIA
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

ACTIVITY UPDATE

Sports for Peace

Reinforced peace building in Aceh through a Sports Development Program



Children practicing soccer in East Aceh during a training session

"I used to be afraid of the older kids because they seem a lot bigger than me... Now I am very happy to play soccer with them and I am making new friends."

Zulkifli (10 years old), training participant

U.S. Agency for International Development
www.usaid.gov

In response to a growing concern over at-risk youth in post-conflict Aceh, USAID, through the SERASI program, supports ASA Asia Foundation's Peace Education Through Sports Development Program. Targeting at-risk adolescents and young adults from seven East Aceh districts who have been severely affected by discord, the project aims to empower these young people to become active, productive, and positive citizens and contribute to the rebuilding and strengthening of community cohesion.

Through local capacity building, ASA Asia's Peace education combined with sports development programming is preventing and transforming discord within these target populations. The program's innovative approach addresses injustices in society that cause dispute, raises gender awareness among youth, and facilitates respectful relationships between various parties. Over time, this three-pronged approach aims to create more positive behavioral attitudes that will contribute to sustainable and peaceful communities.

Following an initial program socialization program, ASA delivered an intensive five-day Coach the Coaches (CtC) training program designed to empower 21 male and female young adults to become "edu-trainers," responsible for supporting ASA Asia master trainers with program implementation and ensuring future project sustainability. The CtC beneficiaries were trained on topics such as organization, life skills, discord management, and peace building integration methods, in addition to technical soccer and volleyball skills.

The program has since moved into the core implementation phase where youth beneficiaries participate in weekly workshops addressing topics such as their understanding and perceptions of conflict and conflict prevention and management, reconciliation, and gender equality. Students participate in role playing exercises, focus group discussions, and simulation games that are simultaneously combined with completing regular tests and questionnaires. Key messages about discord mitigation and management and peace building are delivered through professional soccer and volleyball coaching modules, providing students with a unique education through an environment that encourages healthy competition through sport.

ASA Asia plans on bringing all their target communities together to participate in a professional Peace Sports Tournament in September, 2009.

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Activity Update # 03e-July 2009



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ACTIVITY UPDATE

Sustainable Livelihoods for Women's Group

A goat breeding program for a women's group fosters improved welfare, peace, and unity among village residents of Blang Baro, Pidie Jaya.



Nuryati, head of the women's farming group of Kembang Seunong, Pidie Jaya district, enjoys the higher income from goat breeding.

"Without learning goat breeding, I would have needed to rent some more land to farm just to make ends meet and feed my family. Now, not only do I have enough income to support my family, but also contribute more for the village welfare."

**Nuryati,
Head of Kembang Seunong
farming group, Pidie Jaya**

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Blang Baro in the district of Pidie Jaya is a poor village whose social cohesion and economic welfare were torn apart by years of discord in Aceh. Located in a remote area, the residents are limited in their access to opportunities - be they social, cultural, economic, health, or educational. The need to generate income is particularly pressing, and job opportunities are few. Women heads of household lack the experience and skills necessary for most jobs and are frequently the vulnerable group in the community.

Yayasan Jembatan Masa Depan (Building Bridges to the Future) and the community decided that goat breeding had the potential to improve livelihoods and generate income for residents. With funding from USAID/SERASI, YJMD is able to support the 14-member women's group of Kembang Seunong in goat breeding. The women work in pairs and divide responsibilities for taking care of nine goats. This includes one male goat and four female goats for breeding, and four goats for fattening. The fattening takes around four months, at which point they can sell the goats for Rp 1,000,000 each, a net profit of Rp 400,000 per goat. To ensure that others are able to have the same opportunity, the participants have agreed to donate the first two offspring to new participants, thus creating a sustainable program. Also, 25% of the profits from the sale of the fattened goats are set aside by the group, creating seed money for cooperatives.

YJMD oversaw the construction of a goat shelter for 63 goats, and built fences and provided a mixing tool to make organic fertilizer from animal waste. YJMD also provides technical assistance in areas such as agriculture, livestock management and goat breeding, organic farming, financial management, and entrepreneurship.

The women take turns feeding and caring for the goats between farming their own lands. The husbands help with collecting fodder from the field. The members also meet in a communal building nearby to learn various animal husbandry and livelihood skills twice a week. By working in groups, the members learn important skills of cooperation and working out differences in a peaceful way, and by sharing profits, the members are putting common welfare as a top priority, thus creating a strong base for peace in the village.

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ACTIVITY UPDATE

Workshop towards a Peaceful Papua

Increased capacity to manage conflict in Papua



The Governor of Papua, Mr. Barnabas Suebu (left), tapped on a "tifa" or small traditional drum to officially open the workshop in Jayapura

"Despite its small size, we hope that this workshop is filled with superior values that promote justice, law, and respect for basic human rights to achieve sustainable peace in Papua."

***Barnabas Suebu,
Governor of Papua***

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Papua is one of the most complex areas of Indonesia, in terms of ethnic, social, cultural and political pluralism. The complexity of Papua makes it particularly vulnerable to social unrest. Among family members, within villages, and throughout districts, social unrest has the potential to develop on a daily basis throughout much of Papua.

Over the years, several programs have been implemented in Papua by various donor agencies and local and international NGOs and institutions to address the root causes of social disunity, with varying degrees of success. However, there had never been a comprehensive review of the aforementioned efforts. In response to this, USAID, through the SERASI project, funded the Yogyakarta-based Institute for Research and Empowerment (IRE) to conduct a review of peace building and conflict resolution programs implemented in the Papua region. IRE program's main objective was to identify lessons learned, tools, and mechanisms, especially in terms of effective program methodologies to be shared with all stakeholders and program implementers.

On July 29-31, IRE facilitated a workshop in Jayapura, Papua, attended by representatives of civil society organizations, Papua-based NGOs, and other stakeholders, including local government representatives and other public officials. The Governor of Papua, Mr. Barnabas Suebu delivered the opening speech. In his remarks, the Papua Governor expressed his sincere support for and commitment to the workshop that he hoped would produce a strategic agenda and a list of concrete steps to help build a peaceful Papua.

The objective of the workshop was to enable individuals and organizations who work in Papua to directly share and reflect on challenges and past programming experiences, and proposed transformative approaches. The discussion was rich, and lessons were identified about best practices, the current situation and dynamics, and the needs and existing capacity for effective discord resolution and peace programming in Papua. Stimulated by the governor's commitment and support of the program, workshop participants went on to identify needs and issues that continue to affect democracy in Papua. Recommendations were produced on how to improve existing laws, continue dialogue with stakeholders, and build local capacity to protect the rights of Papuan indigenous communities in the spirit of democracy for reconciliation in Papua.

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Appendix H: SERASI Activity Updates and Success Stories (continued)



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ACTIVITY UPDATE

Celebrating Ten Years of Peace

Increased respect for human rights and inter-group relations



The Vice President of Indonesia, Jusuf Kalla, delivered a speech during the opening ceremony of the P4K symposium commemorating ten years of peace, in Palu, Central Sulawesi.

"It is our hope that those involved in this gathering will use information shared as a basis for future intervention strategies, peace building, and conflict management in Poso and Central Sulawesi."

**James Grall,
Chief of Party,
SERASI project**

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Despite tremendous progress in overcoming social unrest and striving to build a lasting democracy in Poso, numerous vulnerabilities still exist in the region that may hinder the stability of Central Sulawesi communities. Unresolved issues unique to Poso include: Internally Displaced Peoples (IDPs) and their unwillingness to return to their land of origin for a variety of factors; problems related to civil rights or *hak-hak perdata* caused by previous social unrest, highly correlated with IDP problems; misuse or poorly allocated funds designated for peace building; and lack of coordination among government departments and between non-government institutions including NGOs and other agencies.

To continue engaging civil society in a dialogue on these and other issues, USAID through the SERASI project, funded a three-day symposium to commemorate 10 years of peace in Poso, organized by *Pusat Penelitian Perdamaian dan Pengelolaan Konflik* (P4K) or the Research Center for Peace and Conflict Management of the Tadulako University in Palu on August 10-12, 2009. The event was launched by the Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia, Mr. Jusuf Kalla, who was a key actor of the Malino Peace Accord that officially marked the conclusion of the prolonged conflict in Poso ten years ago.

Prominent guests attending the symposium included the Governor of Central Sulawesi, Mr. Banjela Paliudju; the Rector of Tadulako University, Mr. Sahabudin; and numerous Regency Heads or *Bupati* from throughout Central Sulawesi. Other participants included representatives of Poso and Tentena communities, district government officials of Poso, Central Sulawesi provincial government, community leaders, and local NGOs.

The opening ceremony featured Vice President Kalla's speech entitled, "The relevance of Malino's Declaration on Peace Building Programs in Poso and Central Sulawesi." Other highlights included three sessions of presentations and panel discussions that took place during the symposium, which consisted of intense dialogue between the participants and a panel of speakers representing various local government entities and academic institutions. The three groups developed recommendations on a variety of approaches and methods essential to finding real solutions for peace and stability in the region's communities, presented in a panel group presentation session. Subsequently, all challenges and recommendations were then listed and summarized through a plenary discussion session prior to the closing ceremony.

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Appendix H: SERASI Activity Updates and Success Stories (continued)



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ACTIVITY UPDATE

Coordination is Key to Effective Healing

Increasing reconstruction of social capital among communities in Aceh



A discussion panel led by Pulih Foundation during the "Strategic Integration of Mental Health and Psychosocial Program in Aceh" workshop in Banda Aceh

"Past conflict in Aceh has affected the province's development, especially social factors. So, it is essential that we identify the problems, find the right tools to address these issues, and utilize cultural and religious elements to conduct activities, such as this workshop, that provide a means to support the healing process."

**Mr. Muhammad Nazar,
Vice Governor of Aceh**

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The prolonged dispute and social unrest in Aceh has left a profound psychological impact on communities throughout the province. Many members of these communities experienced trauma from witnessing violent acts and atrocities committed during the conflict. In addition to losing their livelihoods, many in Aceh continue to experience problems related to social interaction including depression, high levels of stress, mistrust, and anxiety.

Subsequent to the signing of the Aceh Peace Agreement in Helsinki, many organizations have started to address psychosocial needs of affected communities in Aceh. For example, many local hospitals have added a mental health and psychosocial component to their services. However, quality of these services remains low and there is a clear need to strengthen the ability of these institutions to serve citizens. Obstacles to better services include lack of coordination between service providers, limited regional government support, and inadequate funding to implement an effective system that provides quality mental health programs by skilled practitioners.

In response to this need, USAID, through SERASI, provides funding for Pulih Foundation, a national organization that facilitates psychosocial community development and empowerment programs. To identify ways to improve services to victims of Aceh's former conflict, a psychosocial workshop was conducted on August 18-19 in Banda Aceh, attended by professionals in the mental health and psychosocial fields.

The workshop was the first step to developing a strategic plan for a comprehensive mental health and psychosocial program that strengthens existing mechanisms and methods together with the publication of a comprehensive list of service providers to all workshop participants. Workshop participants are also developing a plan to increase coordination among all mental health and psychosocial service providers and government institutions to implement an accessible and effective psychosocial program for affected communities in Aceh.

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Activity Update # 07e-September 2009

Appendix H: SERASI Activity Updates and Success Stories (continued)



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SUCCESS STORY

Furnishing a New Lease on Life

Program helps formerly displaced victim of discord rebuild his livelihood and help others



Forced to leave his hometown after his shop was burned down, Syahril came back to put his life together again with support from USAID/SERASI livelihood program.

“I received help and now I want to ensure that my furniture shop becomes successful so I can employ other victims of discord.”

***Syahril,
Manager and owner,
Furniture workshop, Aceh Timur***

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Building back lives and livelihoods after a conflict requires time and effort, but it can be done. Syahril is a living example of this: today, he owns a successful furniture shop in Gampong Teungoh village in Aceh Utara. But this was not always the case.

“I used to have my own rather successful shop, but after an incident in which a member of the Army was killed by suspected GAM rebels, the military burned down my shop and I was detained for a while as they suspected I was a GAM member. After this, I had no other option than to leave my village to save my life,” said Syahril.

Leaving everyone and everything behind, Syahril moved to the neighboring island of Java with less than \$10 in his pocket. The move was difficult for him, as he was accustomed to rural life and did not have the necessary job skills to find work in the city. He found a job as a worker in a car garage and slowly saved up some money of what little income he earned.

In 2007, inspired by the peace agreement in Aceh, Syahril decided to return to his village. With the money he saved over years, he reopened a small furniture workshop on a patch of land donated by a former neighbor and was able to employ one worker. He had already made progress, but things really took a turn for the better when Syahril learned about the SERASI program implemented through BYTRA, a livelihood program in North Aceh district to help conflict victims return to their former lives.

Syahril was able to enroll in the program, and with its assistance, Syahril and his employee acquired business skills training and small loans to expand his business by buying wood, materials, and equipment. The business skills training helped him to write a simple business plan and improve his financial management.

Today, Syahril's furniture business is growing and he receives more orders than he is able to fill. He feels that SERASI's assistance gave him the kick-start he needed to rebuild his life and he is optimistic that he can help others who find themselves in the same situation he was in just a few short years ago by growing his business and creating more jobs in his workshop.

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Success Story # 07e-August 2009



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SUCCESS STORY

Counseling Creates Sanctuary of Peace

Program gives student residents of Dayah self-esteem and skills to mitigate discord and help heal trauma.



Female students at the Dayah Baitul Huda participated in a psychosocial activity where they discussed a topic of the day presented by students through drama.

“The trainings that I attended gave me skills to provide counseling to the children and better help them navigate their personal problems.”

***Tengku Abdul Azis,
Teacher and supervisor,
Dayah Baitul Huda,
East Aceh***

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Fatimah was 11 years old when she was returning from washing clothes in the river and heard a shot ring out from the direction of her home. She ran home quickly only to find her father dead from gunshot wounds. Frightened, she fled, and has continued to be deeply traumatized ever since. Today Fatimah is 15. Unfortunately, her story is not unique.

The former conflict in Aceh left hundreds of children orphaned, especially in the districts of North Aceh and East Aceh. Thousands more were displaced from their homes by “high security” zones, which are defined as conflict-prone areas enforced by the military. Fortunately, many of these children are taken in by Acehese traditional boarding schools, known locally as *dayahs*.

In an effort to help children like Fatima, Psikodista, an organization providing mental health and psychosocial services for communities affected by discord, runs programs in three *dayahs* in North Aceh and East Aceh with help from USAID/SERASI. Sofie, the psychologist from Psikodista explained that the program has established counseling centers in the *dayahs* and trained teacher counselors in counseling and psychological intervention. The program also creates interesting activities for the students such as interactive plays and storyboards where they have an opportunity to realize their creative talent.

Thirty students from ten *dayahs* were trained to become peer counselors and equipped with knowledge and skills in discord resolution, counseling techniques, and mental health. Fitria, 16, a peer counselor at Dayah Baitul Huda, explained why she volunteered to become a peer counselor. “Living and studying together with the other girls, we share a lot of our personal problems. For some reason, they often came to me to ask for advice. Sometimes I was able to help, but in many cases, I was at a loss for how to help them. That is why I wanted to learn counseling skills, so I can help my friends.”

Fitria is now more confident in helping her friends deal with some of their problems. When she can not handle issues on her own, she encourages her friends to seek advice and help from the trained resident teachers and a psychologist from Psikodista that makes regular weekly visits to the *dayahs*. USAID/SERASI support has enabled these schools to provide the crucial support they need to help students slowly recover from trauma.

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Success Story # 08e-August 2009



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SUCCESS STORY

Sport Brings Communities Together

Mitigation through Sports Development Program



Children learning how to mitigate and resolve conflict peacefully through soccer practice.

“Soccer is not a game for individuals, it’s about teamwork. Likewise, if we are serious about building a peaceful society for all, we need to work as a team.”

***Benny Christian,
Soccer Coach and Program
Manager,
ASA Asia Foundation***

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“I love playing soccer but we never had any opportunity to practice because we did not have any equipment and many people were reluctant to play soccer in the fields during the conflict,” said Zulkarnaen, age 15. Zulkarnaen is from a village in Aceh, Indonesia, which experienced years of conflict.

Soccer is perhaps the favorite form of recreation among Acehese youth. Recognizing the power of soccer, ASA Asia Foundation, with funding from USAID/SERASI, created a sports development program in a former conflict-affected area of East Aceh to help youth and former combatants become engaged in, and continue, the peace building process at the communal level.

The program was introduced in seven villages in East Aceh district. Soccer and volleyball practice are held every afternoon in the villages where groups of children and youth ranging in age from 10 to 24 years old are trained by peer coaches. Youth receive instruction in sports techniques, but also in social skills such as communication and discord management.

Before the practices began, the peer coaches attended intensive Coach the Coaches (CtC) training programs where they learned organization and life skills, discord management, and peace building integration methods, in addition to soccer skills. The peer coaches also participated in discord resolution activities to help them to better work together and set a positive example for the youth participants. A tournament is planned that will help promote peace, teamwork, and friendship between communities in the district that was torn apart by discord for many years, in addition to showcasing the improved soccer skills of the youth.

Zulkarnaen, along with 20 other youth in his village of West Perlak, joined the program and is now a regular at the weekly practice. “I was very shy at first, although I had known some of the other kids. But the coach was very patient and we learned many lessons. By the second week I was already very active participating in all group exercises. The practices are always fun because we also learn other skills such as how to work together with other youth from different backgrounds. Now I am always looking forward to weekly practices and I hope my team wins the tournament,” he said excitedly.

The program also donates sports equipment and apparel that will be used as rewards and incentives for program participants. The apparel will also serve to identify the youth as peer educators and leaders within their communities.

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Success Stories # 09e-August 2009