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# SERASI Program ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OCTOBER 2009 – SEPTEMBER 2010



October 31, 2010

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). It was prepared by International Relief and Development (IRD).

# SERASI Program

## ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

### OCTOBER 2009 – SEPTEMBER 2010

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*Cover photo: Women in a focus group discussion about village issues of most concern to them, facilitated by SERASI grantee, Walang Perempuan in Saparua, Central Maluku.*

#### **DISCLAIMER**

The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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# ACRONYMS AND INITIALS

<b>ARF</b>	Aceh Recovery Framework
<b>ASA-AF</b>	Asian Soccer Academy – Asia Foundation
<b>BAPPENAS</b>	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional – National Development Planning Agency
<b>BAPPEDA</b>	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah – Regional Development Planning Agency
<b>BPN</b>	Badan Pertanahan Nasional – National Land Agency
<b>CARA</b>	Consortium for Assistance Recovery of Aceh
<b>CBI</b>	Classroom Based Intervention
<b>CCC</b>	California Conservation Corps
<b>CEDAW</b>	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
<b>CEWERS</b>	Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System
<b>COP</b>	Chief of Party
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organization
<b>CWS</b>	Church World Service
<b>Depdagri</b>	Departemen Dalam Negeri – Department of Domestic Affairs
<b>DOE</b>	Department of Education
<b>DOH</b>	Department of Health
<b>DRA</b>	Department of Religious Affairs
<b>DPRA</b>	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Aceh – Aceh’s Regional House of Representatives
<b>DPRD</b>	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah – The Regional House of Representatives
<b>DPRK</b>	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Kabupaten – District’s House of Representatives
<b>EDFF</b>	Economic Development Financing Facility
<b>EEISD</b>	Education and Empowerment Institute for Sustainable Development
<b>ESDM</b>	Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral – Energy and Natural Resources
<b>ESP</b>	Environmental Services Program
<b>FDI</b>	Foreign direct investment
<b>FDI</b>	Focus Group Discussion
<b>FGD</b>	Forum Komunikasi dan Koordinasi – Communication and Coordination Forum
<b>FKK</b>	Forum Komunikasi antar Umat Beragama – Communication Forum for Inter-Religious Communities
<b>FKUB</b>	Forum Pemuda Morowali – Morowali Youth Forum
<b>FPM</b>	Gerakan Aceh Merdeka - Free Aceh Movement
<b>GAM</b>	Governors’ Climate and Forest working group
<b>GCF</b>	Government of Aceh
<b>GoA</b>	Government of Indonesia
<b>Gol</b>	Government of Indonesia
<b>GTZ</b>	German Technical Cooperation
<b>HD Center</b>	Henry Dunant Center
<b>HUMANUM</b>	Himpunan untuk Kemanusiaan Maluku – Humanity Coalition for Maluku
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced People
<b>IPTT</b>	Indicator Performance Tracking Table
<b>IRD</b>	International Relief and Development
<b>IRE</b>	Institute of Research and Empowerment
<b>ITDM</b>	Institute Tifa Damai Maluku
<b>ITP</b>	Institut Titian Perdamaian - Peacebuilding Institute
<b>JMD</b>	Jembatan Masa Depan – Building Bridges to The Future Foundation
<b>JRI</b>	Jasa Layanan Risetindo – Research Service Foundation
<b>Kesbanglinmas</b>	Kesatuan Bangsa Perlindungan Masyarakat – Nation’s Unity Community Security
<b>KontraS</b>	Komisi untuk Orang Hilang dan Korban Tindak Kekerasan - Commission for Disappearances and Victims of Violence
<b>KPU</b>	Komisi Pemilihan Umum – National Election Committee
<b>LBH</b>	Lembaga Bantuan Hukum – Legal Aid

<b>LEMBATA</b>	Lembaga Budaya Tana Poso - Poso Cultural Institution
<b>LIPI</b>	Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia – Indonesian Institute of Sciences
<b>LoGA</b>	Law on Governing Aceh
<b>LP3ES</b>	Lembaga Penelitian, Pendidikan dan Penerangan Ekonomi dan Sosial - Institute of Research, Education and Information of Social and Economic Affairs
<b>LPM</b>	Lembaga Pemberdayaan Masyarakat – Community Empowering Institution
<b>LPS-HAM</b>	Lembaga Pengembangan Studi Hukum dan Advokasi Hak Asasi Manusia - The Institute for Legal Studies Development and Human Rights Advocacy
<b>MFB</b>	Micro Finance Body
<b>MDF</b>	Multi-donor Fund
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MMC</b>	Maluku Media Center
<b>MOU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>MTV</b>	Music Television
<b>MUSRENBANG</b>	Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan – Consultative Development Plan
<b>MUSRENBANGDES</b>	Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan Desa – Consultative Development Plan at the Village level
<b>NAP</b>	National Action Plan
<b>NED</b>	National Endowment for Democracy
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>OTI</b>	Office of Transition Initiatives
<b>P4K-UNTAD</b>	Pusat Penelitian Perdamaian dan Pengelolaan Konflik – Research Center for Peace and Conflict Management, University of Tadulako
<b>PBMS</b>	Performance Based Management System
<b>PDP</b>	Participatory Peaceful Development - Pembangunan Damai Partisipatif
<b>PDDP</b>	Participatory Decentralized Development Planning
<b>PEUDAP</b>	Pembangunan Damai Partisipatif – Participatory Peaceful Development
<b>PILKADA</b>	Pemilihan Kepala Daerah – Regional Head Election
<b>PLN</b>	Perusahaan Listrik Negara - State Power Company
<b>PMP</b>	Performance Monitoring Plan
<b>PNA</b>	Participatory Needs Assessment
<b>PNG</b>	Papua New Guinea
<b>POLRI</b>	Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia - The National Police Force of Indonesia
<b>PPD</b>	Program Pendidikan Damai – Peace Education Program
<b>PRKP</b>	Pusat Resolusi Konflik Poso – Poso Conflict Resolution Center
<b>PSKP</b>	Pusat Studi Keamanan dan Perdamaian – Center for Peace and Security Studies
<b>PSW UNTAD</b>	Pusat Studi Wanita Universitas Tadulako – Research Center for Women’s Studies, University of Tadulako
<b>SBY</b>	Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono – The President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono
<b>SO</b>	Strategic Objective
<b>SPRA</b>	Solidaritas Perjuangan Reforma Agraria - Agrarian Reform Struggle Solidarity
<b>TALOE</b>	Traditional Arts Lecture Organization
<b>UDHR</b>	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNSCR</b>	United Nations Security Council Resolution
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>WWF</b>	World Wildlife Fund for Nature
<b>WMD</b>	World Movement for Democracy
<b>YaSA</b>	Yayasan Seuramoe Aceh

# I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report serves as both the quarterly report for July to September 2010 and as an annual progress report for FY October 2009 to September 2010.

During the year, SERASI completed the award of final grants in all areas of operation. In Aceh and Central Sulawesi, numerous grants have completed and are being archived, and programmatic expansion consequently shifted east. SERASI continued its expansion across conflict-affected areas of Eastern Indonesia, into Maluku, Maluku Utara, and Papua, developing new grants with both new and existing partners, and monitoring existing programs in Aceh, Central Sulawesi, Maluku, and North Maluku, along with national and trans-regional level initiatives. SERASI continued to increase both the number and value of new grants developed and signed with grantees over previous reporting periods, as accompanying charts in figure 3 show. SERASI developed and issued 154 new grants during the year to Indonesian civil society and other organizations and expanded the range of partners with whom the program works. Fifty two of these new grants over the fiscal year are a direct result of a concerted effort to expand programming in Maluku, North Maluku, and Papua. After considerable planning and consultations with potential partners as well as government counterparts in the province, SERASI launched its operations in Papua through the award of 19 grants.

Thematically, SERASI's priorities are livelihoods, governance, conflict mitigation skills, tolerance-building, conflict-sensitive planning, and youth work. Livelihoods are of particular importance. SERASI serves to deliver tangible benefits to beneficiary communities emerging from conflict but without improvements to their economic security. Extensive training programs are matched with in-kind grants enacted by members of communities once in contention with one another and new relationships are being built across ethnic and religious lines, based on livelihoods. This methodology represents a commonality across all SERASI areas of operation, albeit with less of a role in Papua. For many communities struggling to overcome recent historical events, economic stability and market access are key foundations on which to continue to build peaceful and stable communities, as well as finding productive and nonviolent ways for communities to utilize scarce resources. On a concurrent level, across program areas, SERASI focuses on governance (especially through PEUDAP Cycle 2 community-driven planning activities in Aceh) and conflict-sensitive development planning. Numerous PEUDAP Cycle 2 initiatives are helping villages solve age-old issues around village boundaries and use of communal lands, and small-scale infrastructure projects are being implemented based upon village priorities. Dominant themes in Papua concentrate on youth, arts, gender-based violence, the upcoming elections, and analysis by multiple grantees of the province's Special Autonomy status and the results it has delivered to citizenry. Communities in Maluku and Central Sulawesi are also now benefiting from Early Warning, Early Response Projects whereby community activists seek to proactively handle rumors and small conflicts that have the potential to become larger ones. Numerous cooperatives have also been formed from communities that were at war with one another just a decade ago. SERASI's transregional grants have focused on increasing tolerance and reducing radicalism, awareness of trafficking, protecting the status of public broadcasting in Indonesia, and analysis of violent conflict in select regions of the country, among other themes. Of particular interest is the research the SETARA institute is conducting on religious radicalism in Jakarta and its environs, as well as the Violent Conflict in Indonesia Study (ViCIS) conducted by JRI Research and jointly funded by SERASI and the World Bank. The initial report by the ViCIS team in March 2010 provided some interesting preliminary conclusions, specifically highlighting the changing nature of conflict throughout Indonesia, and this report helped inform the development of grants during the latest reporting period. SERASI is expanding ViCIS research into new areas of Indonesia including Kalimantan and Nusa Tenggara Timur.

SERASI's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems continue to pay rich dividends. Highly qualified M&E personnel are regularly monitoring grantee performance against indicators, collecting and analyzing data, and reporting against SERASI's standard indicators as well as its expanded Performance Monitoring Plan. (These results are found in Appendix C.) The charts and graphs found in this annual report begin to demonstrate the outputs and impact that SERASI programming is having in its targeted regions. During the last quarter of

this fiscal year SERASI initiated its M&E endline survey, data from which will be published in the program's final report.

The Performance Based Management System (PBMS) continues to provide SERASI with a central repository and real-time tool for staff and USAID to access information about all aspects of SERASI's work. The GIS component of PBMS is now online and all project locations and activities can be viewed interactively by users. The PBMS can be accessed through an online 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.

This annual report highlights key grantee activities or outcomes by province and thematic area in Section III, rather than providing details on every active grant. Appendix A provides a complete list of all active and closed grants. Throughout the reporting period, SERASI has continued to produce "Upcoming Events and Highlights." These documents continued to be shared on a weekly basis with USAID to provide an overview of various activities in SERASI's work areas. The size of these compiled documents for the annual reporting period (approximately 200 pages, over the period of one year) prohibits its reprinting in this report. However, a review of these documents shows that not only has the number and value of SERASI grants continued to grow, but the sheer volume of activities—from trainings, to concerts, to symposia, to formal and informal discussions—has risen exponentially.

## II. INTRODUCTION

### I. Program Overview

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.



Figure 1. SERASI Office Locations and Geographic Coverage.

Indonesia’s rich diversity leads to unique local dynamics that require tailoring strategies for each geographic area where SERASI operates. SERASI maintains three offices: a central administrative and management office in Jakarta, from which SERASI also develops and manages national level and trans-regional grant activities; a field office in Banda Aceh, from which SERASI develops and manages all grant and program activities in Aceh; and a field office in Palu, Central Sulawesi, from which SERASI develops and manages all programs for Eastern Indonesia (Central Sulawesi, Maluku, North Maluku, and Papua). SERASI additionally maintains one full-time staff member in Jayapura to monitor and liaise with grantees with regard to programmatic and operational matters.

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 in 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.

Maluku and North Maluku have presented unique opportunities and challenges for SERASI, least of which is managing programs in these eastern provinces and in remote areas from the program office in Central Sulawesi. Since initial efforts to develop programs in Maluku and North Maluku in December, SERASI has awarded a total of 35 grants. SERASI's strategy in these provinces of Eastern Indonesia supports those areas recovering from inter-religious/inter-ethnic conflict of the past and those at most risk for seeing conflict erupt again. While the conflict in these areas came to an end in 1999, the scars of the conflict remain. Discussions with government counterparts, civil society and religious leaders, and youth have highlighted the tensions that often remain just below the seemingly calm surface. As religiously and culturally diverse communities have adapted to living with (and learning from) one another over the last decade, new potential triggers of conflict have begun to arise. These have their roots in land rights, the use or exploitation of scarce natural resources, and growing inequalities in access to livelihood opportunities and education. SERASI has begun implementing programs here that continue to focus on creating stronger relationships of mutual respect and understanding among different people, believing that breaking down barriers to understanding, prejudices, and fears, can continue to support the existing peace.

At the national level, SERASI responds to requests for assistance and 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, research into radical groups, and a variety of trainings and symposia bringing together actors from across Indonesia to address common concerns and issues.

In the second half of this fiscal year SERASI expanded into Papua. As the fiscal year came to a close, SERASI was managing a total of 19 grants worth USD 1,557,021 implemented by various academic bodies and CSOs in Papua, largely in Jayapura and the immediate surroundings. These implementing partners are working on a broad range of activities that support peacebuilding activities and conflict mitigation efforts in Papua, with a geographic focus on Jayapura town, Jayapura District, and Keerom District on the Papua New Guinea (PNG) border. The SERASI approach in Papua focuses on governance and civil society issues, specifically, working to improve transparency and accountability in special autonomy implementation via advocacy and studies that can assist those involved and open dialogue between and amongst key actors, and promoting sustainable peace through continuing dialogues at the grassroots level. SERASI funded work focuses both on local government (especially the local legislature) and civil society actors. Issues of violence at the household and community level are also being addressed, especially with regard to violence against women and children, a significant issue in the province. Lastly, work with youth and in the arts is a focus, with particular regard to using art and youth-focused activities as a means to build tolerance in schools.

## 2. Program Approach

SERASI provides grants to (primarily) local NGOs and civil society organizations to implement strategic and sustainable programs throughout Indonesia that contribute to the enhancement of peaceful, stable, and democratic communities. SERASI-funded programs aim to:

- Strengthen communication and trust between diverse groups;
- Provide skills for people and organizations to deal with potentially destabilizing issues;
- Contribute to social, economic, and political development that lead to more harmonious communities; and
- Promote continued tolerance and appreciation of pluralism.

SERASI's overall program approach has not changed significantly from previous reporting periods. SERASI continues to use grants and subcontracts as the vehicle for its engagement with civil society in the provinces hosting SERASI grants. Most notable this year was the continued expansion of SERASI in Maluku, North Maluku, and Papua. Grants in East Indonesia total 39.3% of all grants and approximately 39.2% of total grant funds awarded by SERASI since inception. As the year came to a close, USAID and SERASI staff completed the development of final grants for Papua, Maluku, and North Maluku. All final grants were developed by the last week of October, 2010, although SERASI anticipates a number of new grants to be made in the last quarter of the program, depending on the amount of underspent funds returned from existing grantees.

SERASI recognizes that as a program, it cannot prevent all conflict; indeed, conflict of a non-violent nature is a normal state, and often is symptomatic of a healthy society. A nation as rich and diverse as Indonesia will continually face challenges that if not properly addressed by everyone—from citizens up through government—could easily spiral into outbreaks of violence or prolonged conflict. SERASI can however, work to improve the ability of this wide range of actors to be able to mitigate conflict or prevent its escalation into violence, should it occur. SERASI's methodology to achieve this lofty goal includes teaching new skills that lead to more stable and prosperous communities, encouraging partnerships among diverse groups and between civil society and government, and strengthening and developing individuals and institutions and increasing the level of trust between them.

The USAID mandated Strategic Objectives contained in the SERASI contract continued to drive all SERASI activities throughout the last year. The partial results framework below shows this graphically.

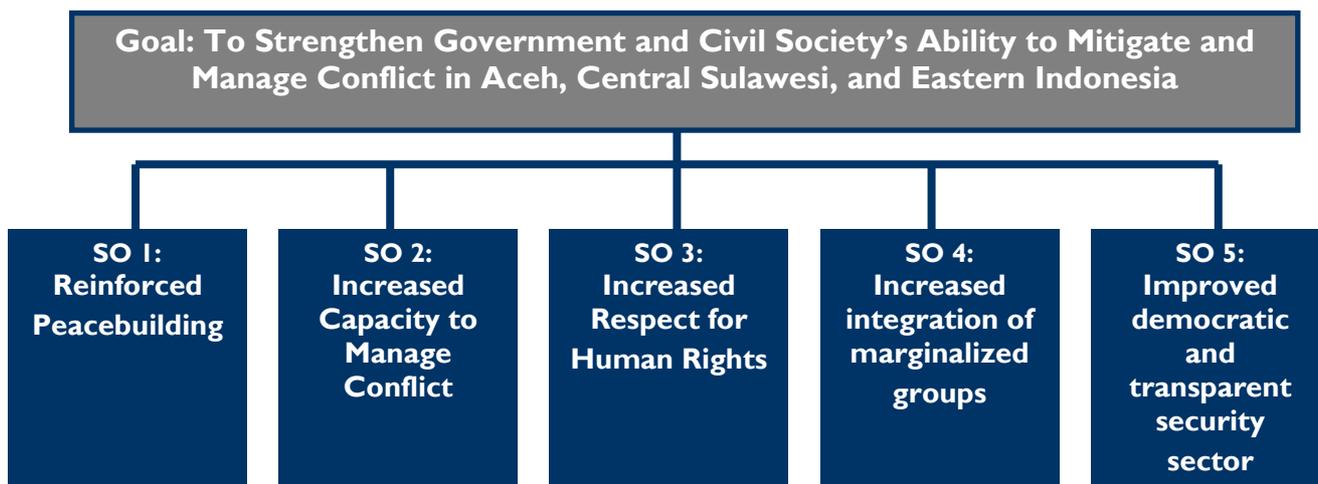


Figure 2. SERASI Results Framework as of September 30, 2009.

SERASI cooperates, collaborates, and partners with government, civil society, and communities to help achieve its objectives and to create sustainable linkages among these groups. These diverse audiences have varying needs. With regard to our government counterparts, SERASI focuses on information sharing and coordination, supporting further development of government professionals, and ensuring local government support for, or buy-in to, SERASI-funded activities. SERASI's engagement with civil society and communities is more direct, wherein SERASI provides resources—financial, material, and technical—to local partner organizations, jointly identifies and develops opportunities for programming with local partners, and works directly with local organizations to implement activities.

# III. MAJOR PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

## I. Summary

During this reporting period (FY 2010) SERASI awarded a total of 154 new grants valued at approximately USD 11,879,572. The breakdown of these grants is shown in Figure 4.

- In Aceh, SERASI is managing 43 active grants, valued at USD 3,161,090 with 72 completed grants, valued at approximately USD 5,020,753. 64 grants were awarded during the current reporting period.
- In Central Sulawesi, SERASI is managing 4 active grants, valued at USD 328,389, with 34 completed grants, valued at USD 1,860,481. 19 grants were awarded during the current reporting period.
- Nationally/transregionally, SERASI is managing 10 active grants valued at USD 928,217, with 14 completed grants valued at USD 1,032,789. 19 grants were awarded during the current reporting period.
- In Maluku, SERASI is managing 13 active grants, valued at USD 1,056,680, with 3 completed grants valued at USD 289,829. All grants were awarded during the current reporting period.
- In North Maluku, SERASI is managing 9 active grants, valued at USD 777,503, with 8 completed grants valued at USD 667,165. All grants were awarded during the current reporting period.
- In Papua, SERASI is managing 18 active grants, valued at USD 1,459,934, with 1 completed grants valued at USD 97,087. All grants were awarded during the current reporting period.

Figure 3 reflects the total number of new grants awarded during the last quarter (July – September 2010) of this reporting period.

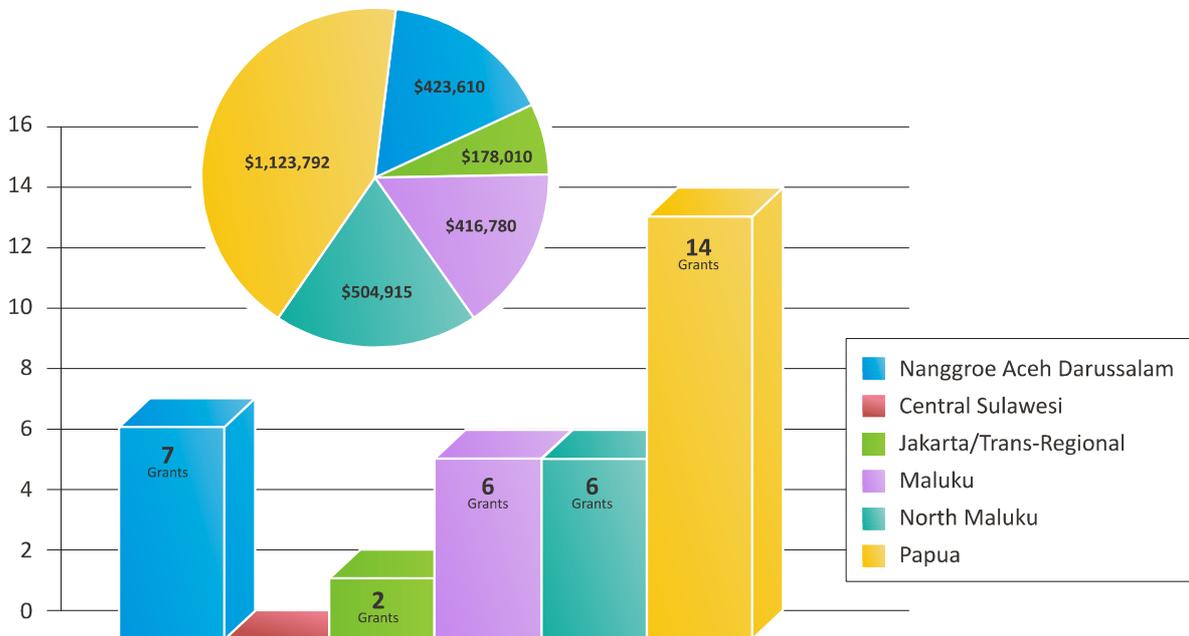


Figure 3. Summary of new grants awarded during July–Sept 2010.

Figure 4 reflects the total number of active and completed grants awarded by SERASI from inception through the end of this reporting period, for each of its areas of work and monetary value:

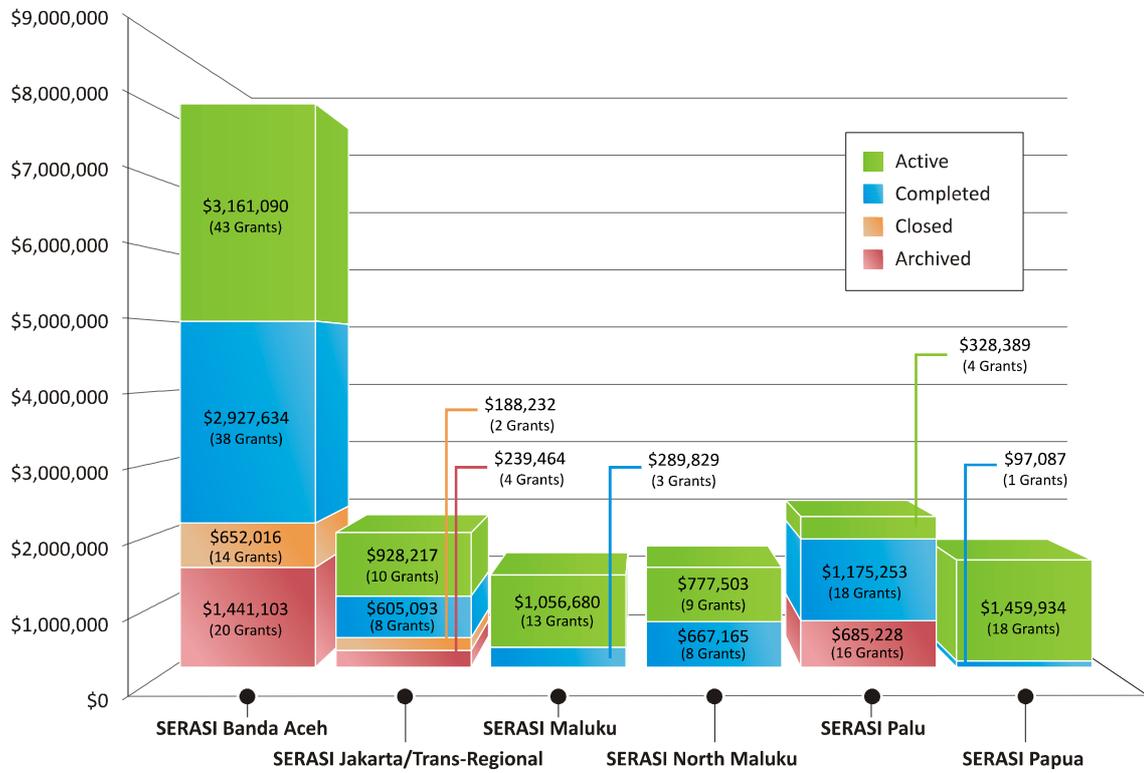


Figure 4. Summary of all SERASI grants since its inception.

**Appendix A** to this report provides a detailed list of all completed and active SERASI grants since program inception in March 2008, whereas **Appendix B** contains relevant data with regards to the SERASI Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) for the reporting period.

## 2. Aceh

### I. Key Political Developments

#### a. Political and Security Overview

During the reporting period, Aceh has continued its transition from the conflict/post-conflict context to the development context. The five-year anniversary of the Helsinki MoU has only recently passed, with no security incidents detrimental enough to derail the peace process, and relative normalcy has returned to the province. The beginning of the reporting period saw numerous shootings directed at the international community in Aceh, worrying numerous Aceh observers and leading some to predict that this was a harbinger of other issues that would adversely affect peace in the province. The shootings were ultimately discovered to be the work of a group of non-resident “jihadis” undergoing training, in Jantho, Aceh Besar, in order to launch later attacks on western interests in Indonesia. The discovery and destruction of that camp—run by a previously unknown group calling itself “Al-Qaeda in Aceh” in March of 2010—was the only large-scale security incident of note in the reporting period. The group is demonstrably part of the *Jamaah Ansharut Tauhid*, a group founded by Abu Bakar Ba’asyir, who has since been arrested for funding the Jantho camp. Additionally, police arrested 61 suspected militants and killed 14 in a series of raids in Aceh and Java. Both the existence of the camp and the subsequent raids are significant in that they contribute to the false stereotype of Aceh as a ‘spiritually conducive’ environment to such ideologies and persons. To the contrary, the camp was reported to the police by suspicious locals, and its location was only conducive to “al-Qaeda in Aceh” because of its remoteness. Law enforcement officials are now focusing their attention on the group in Sumatra Utara, where the group has robbed numerous banks and ATMs and attacked a police station.

During the reporting period the head of the Indonesian armed forces, or TNI, Soenarko. Soenarko, stepped down from his post. Soenarko was a divisive character whose obsession with separatist activities raised tensions in the March 2009 legislative elections that saw Partai Aceh emerge as the leading local political party.

Unenlightened misinterpretations of Syariah law abounded during the reporting period, with biased local laws, vigilante actions, and the misbehavior of religious police all playing their respective parts to ensure that Aceh’s outside reputation as a fundamentalist area of Indonesia continues. West Aceh’s “tight jeans ban” bylaw, increases in *Wilayatul Hisbah* (WH/religious police) activity, the rape conviction of numerous WH officers in Langsa, the abuse of a gay man in police custody in Banda Aceh, the caning of farmers found guilty of gambling, and the severe beating of a couple accused of adultery have all been reported by the national



*Hasan di Tiro returning to Aceh  
(photo credit: courtesy of Reuters).*

media. These events have contributed to an unbalanced picture of Aceh to outsiders—a picture of a violent, crime-ridden, intolerant hotbed of fundamentalism. This is a false and sensational image that feeds into pre-existing stereotypes at the national level and discourages investment and tourism.

Free Aceh Movement founder Hasan di Tiro’s death at Zainal Abidin Hopsital on June 3, 2010 marks the poignant end to a chapter on Aceh’s once-troubled relationship with Indonesia. Di Tiro, who passed away at 84, had returned from 30 years of exile in Sweden in 2008, and had officially become an Indonesian citizen only a day before his passing. Di Tiro was buried in his home sub-district of Tiro, Pidie district.

This year’s anniversary of the end of armed hostilities between the Government of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) was marked by a small event held by the Government of Aceh and attended by representatives of SERASI among others. SERASI’s local partner, the Center for Peace and Conflict Resolution Studies (CPCRS), conducted a joint peace process support seminar for the government, local civil society, and other groups.

The end of the reporting period was marked by public rallies protesting the Aceh Peace and Reintegration Board (Badan Reintegrasi Aceh Damai, hereafter BRA) Director, Tgk. Muhammad Nazar’s decision to suspend all BRA funds to be spent for *diyat* (compensation) for conflict-related victims. Participants of the rally demanded that BRA and the Governor provide a clear explanation of the current whereabouts of the intended *diyat* funds. BRA claimed that the decision to halt *diyat* payments was based upon funding limitations and the need to focus on reconstruction and rehabilitation of houses for conflict victims.

University students in the province rallied to demand the creation of a fact-finding commission on truth and reconciliation (KKR) involving the Governor of Aceh and Minister of Human Rights Patrialis Akbar. The protesters demanded that Acehnese considered by them to be “political prisoners,” and thus eligible for amnesty under the provisions of the Helsinki MoU, be released. However, these prisoners, including the bombers of the Jakarta stock exchange, are ineligible for “political” status by the Government of Indonesia as well as the Aceh Monitoring Mission.

## b. Local Governance

Corruption remains a concern across the province, especially with regard to Aceh Utara Bupati Ilyas Hamid’s mis-allocation of IDR 220,000,000 in funds to a private bank account. The case has been handed to the Aceh police by the Corruption Eradication Commission.

The Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) visited SERASI’s PEUDAP program to see first hand the program’s efforts at integrating village development planning. They found SERASI-funded work to be very relevant to their overall planning efforts and are examining ways in which they can adapt the PEUDAP style participatory village planning approach to villages across the province.

## 2. Program Activities in Aceh

### a. Overview

	# of Grants	Total Budget (IDR)	Total Budget (USD)
Economic empowerment	11	8,205,666,400	943,180
Peace Education	10	6,595,557,700	758,110
Social Reconstruction	6	4,189,990,000	481,608
Participatory Development Planning	25	13,831,213,795	1,589,794
	<b>52</b>	<b>32,822,427,895</b>	<b>3,772,692</b>

During the reporting period, SERASI Aceh has continued to focus on economic empowerment, peace education, social reconstruction, and participatory development planning through its PEUDAP initiative, now in its second year. In PEUDAP Cycle 2, the program is working in every village in the Aceh Utara sub-districts of Matangkuli and Sawang, the latter being one of the most conflict-affected sub-districts in the province. PEUDAP is not only focused on the core task of facilitating village development planning at the grassroots level but also contributes to other sectors of village development through the implementation of SERASI programs including the educational ABC curriculum, creative education for children, inter-village land and conflict mapping, support to local livelihoods and small-scale, community-driven infrastructure, and women's empowerment. One SERASI grantee, **Forum LSM**, is paying particular attention to wedding PEUDAP's bottom-up participatory development processes with top-down district-level development plans, while another grantee, **PT The Globe Journal**, is creating and publishing a regular PEUDAP newsletter to socialize the methodology and results to a province-wide audience.

SERASI also provided new grants during the reporting period to the **Acehnese Civil Society Task Force** or **ACSTF** to accelerate the formulation of legislative policies in 2010 by advocating and facilitating the creation of a series of *Qanun* or regional regulations associated with various social sectors. So far, none of the public services sectors have produced any *Qanun* drafts. As a result of this inactivity in the legislature, the executive will consequently face numerous obstacles, confusion, and delays in implementing its programs, especially those related to public services including health insurance, education, and investment in Aceh, absent the necessary *Qanuns* that will establish and clarify the legal framework of such programs. ACSTF is facilitating and publicizing this process with the hope of speeding up the legislature for the benefit of the citizens of Aceh.

Another grantee, **Bina Rakyat Sejahtera**, or **BYTRA**, completed the review of *Qanuns* being developed by the Aceh Utara district government for village governance systems. The results of the study, involving various NGOs and government actors, have resulted in policy recommendations to the district government to remove or revise several chapters in the *Qanun* that may provoke potential conflict in local communities. The North Aceh legislative board (DPRK) has since committed itself to the revision processes recommended by BYTRA. The *Qanun* revision activities will be covered in the 2011 district budget.



*A focus group discussion in Lhoksemauwe, Aceh to discuss the development status of their Qanun, facilitated by BYTRA.*

**Appendix C** is a map of SERASI managed grants in Aceh.

## **b. Activities by Sector**

### **1) Economic Empowerment**

**Yayasan Bina Usaha Lingkungan** or **YBUL** continues to work in Bener Meriah district, in the Gayo Highlands of Aceh, and has formed a community development program through the establishment of ten community cooperative groups. Each group is engaging in collective economic activities including goat-breeding (3), freshwater fish breeding and sale (4), and horticulture (3). Each of the ten groups have received extensive trainings on the latest technologies and best practices known for each of their activities, with YBUL's demonstration plots and Community Learning Center (CLC) serving as the classroom for these activities. After training, each of the ten groups receive a capital grant and follow-on training. YBUL's CLC is additionally serving as a training facility for the community-at-large and is providing training and demonstrations in the latest in organic

agriculture systems, freshwater fisheries, and livestock management, as well as integrated systems that utilize one sector to support low costs in the others, including use of animal and plant waste.

The **Building Bridges to the Future Foundation** or **JMD** is working with rural communities in the remote and conflict-affected Simpang Jernih sub-district, in rural Aceh Timur district. JMD's communities traditionally have survived at a subsistence level on forest resources including illegal



*Two JMD beneficiaries taking care of the goats they acquired through the goat-breeding program.*

logging. With SERASI funds, however, JMD has introduced livestock breeding and intensive training to the area, along with crop cultivation techniques, to wean the community off previous illegal practices. JMD's work has caused a behavior change in these communities through teaching them alternate livelihoods and providing them with resources that help them make alternate decisions with regard to livelihoods. The Simpang Jernih communities are now planting corn and soybean, raising ducks, goats and broiler chickens, and cultivating mushrooms.

agriculture field school by **Forum Alur Mancang Saree** or **FAMS**, as a place to select local conflict-affected young people as "village cadres (organizers)." So far 27 selected cadres, consisting of local youth and local college students, were provided extensive trainings in biodiversity, organic farming, maintenance of water quality, and biogas technology. These cadres are currently implementing initiatives on their own family plots and training community members in these new and simple technologies.

Another highlight of the economic empowerment sector of SERASI is the establishment of the Mt Seulawah Agam Conservation and Organic

**Fauna and Flora International** or **FFI** conducts two programs funded by SERASI including a community ranger program for forest conservation in Jantho, Aceh Besar district. Through this program, FFI selected and trained 12 young people from six villages surrounding the Jantho forest to become community rangers. Each of the new rangers was previously involved in illegal logging as their main source of income. These 12 rangers regularly patrol the forest for surveillance to prevent and report illegal logging and poaching activities. The second program aims to improve livelihoods and create jobs for coastal communities in the Keunekei village in Sabang through revolving fund mechanisms.

To increase income for conflict-affected communities, and especially for female ex-combatants and conflict survivors in Bireuen district, SERASI works with **Aceh Society Development** or **ASD** through a program that focuses on increasing livelihoods opportunities in the garment industry. ASD is currently working with 21 skilled dressmakers (in sewing, hemming, and embroidery) to train 29 new female participants to become skilled tailors. After the initial training, ASD began receiving orders to produce school uniforms from district schools as well as government offices. ASD is now seeking to expand its orders, and the profits of beneficiaries, through additional clothing orders in districts outside of Bireuen.



*Facilitated by ASD, the mostly former women combatants in its program receive sewing training to establish a regular income.*

Another SERASI partner, the **KEUMALA Foundation**, initiated a livelihoods assistance program in the villages of Krueng Baro, Blang Tarakan, and Babeh Krueng (Sawang sub-district, Aceh Utara district), that focuses on rice cultivation using the intensive SRI cultivation method. The objective of this program is to increase the production of staple crops with less capital, as well as minimize the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides that can damage soil, through simple and easy-to-learn methods that can easily be adopted by communities. KEUMALA also created a demonstration plot to provide a comparison between the use of conventional and SRI methods of planting. The program is targeting neighboring non-SERASI communities as well as the core beneficiaries in the three villages, and so far, the SRI method, which demonstrated a five ton per hectare increase in production over the conventional method, is being adopted readily.



*Women participants paying close attention to an instructor during a workshop session about the SRI cultivation method, facilitated by the Keumala Foundation.*

## 2) Peace Education

Although August 2010 marked the fifth anniversary of the Helsinki MoU, the potential for conflict in Aceh's communities still exists, stemming from a deep-rooted culture of violence in Acehese society as a result of the prolonged conflict. In an effort to supplant this culture of violence, SERASI, through its partners, implements peace education programs to promote peaceful ways of resolving conflict as well as behavioral and attitudinal changes. SERASI and its partners have conducted peace education initiatives through activities such as peace campaigns through dialogue, discussion, seminars, and articles in the media, facilitating resolution of conflicts in society and also a variety of support given to the government of Aceh to enhance their capacity to maintain peace at the local level and beyond.

Through partnerships with the **Aceh Recovery Forum** or **ARF** and **Info Aceh**, SERASI provides support to the Acehese government in order to optimize its role in the maintenance of peace in the province. SERASI has provided a grant to fund three stages of activities undertaken by ARF's Aceh Peace Advisory Committee (APAC). APAC indirectly serves as a communication link between the community, the government of Aceh, the central government, and the local legislature.



*APAC meeting in Jakarta in January 2010 to present their recommendation to establish sustainable peace in Aceh.*

During the first and second stage of in-depth research and discussions with various stakeholders, APAC produced a series of important policy recommendations to sustain peacebuilding in Aceh entitled "Promoting Development, Preventing Conflict." These recommendations were prepared based on input from various elements of the community through hearings and discussions with civil society organizations, government departments, provincial and national level government officials, political parties, and members of parliament at the national, provincial, district, and city levels. In carrying out this activity, APAC noted that communication and coordination among

stakeholders and decision makers at the central level, provinces, and regions must be improved to reduce conflict between the center and outlying areas. The third phase of APAC emphasizes lobbying efforts to improve the quality of peace development, and is enhancing the role of civil society in peace maintenance and development in Aceh.

Simultaneous to the APAC grant, **Info Aceh** is supporting programs to promote the public relations of the Government of Aceh (GoA) at national and international levels. Info Aceh currently provides technical assistance to the Government of Aceh to design a variety of media publications such as posters, leaflets, books, profiles, and short videos. In November 2010, the GoA plans to put these developed materials to use in part of an “Aceh promotion” drive to encourage investment, tourism, and other activities beneficial to the province, activities currently under-utilized because of Aceh’s residual reputation as a place of violence and strife.

Through the “Peace on Air” program, SERASI grantee **Aceh Peace Consultative Management** or **APCM** facilitates dialogue among stakeholders in the community through radio talk shows and monthly discussions. The issue of peace is the main topic of these talk shows, in addition to current events and concerns in the province. APCM invites various parties as speakers in the talk shows and monthly discussions, including representatives of the military, police, legislative, other local government agencies, the Aceh Transition Committee (KPA), academics, and community leaders. The talk shows are receiving a very positive response from the public, judging from the number of incoming calls and text messages. Through another activity, the Community Listening Group (CLG), community members have been gathering to hear the programs and discuss them in APCM-facilitated groups. Participants have become extremely critical about current issues of violence and corruption, particularly with regards to government policies that they question. Aside from being a means for peaceful campaigning, the “Peace on Air” program is also used as a tool to introduce a variety of important government policies to increase public awareness about their implementation at the community level. The APCM radio program is also intended as a means to promote government accountability and for people to voice their aspirations and opinions directly to government and other stakeholders.



*Community members listening to the radio program “Peace On Air” facilitated by APCM*

Land disputes between villages are still a source of current and future conflict in communities across Aceh. Borders between villages are usually marked by natural resources, leading to village disagreements about these territorial markers. These disputes can and do spiral into open conflict in communities if not resolved properly. Bireuen is host to frequent land disputes, so to help mitigate potential conflicts in the area, SERASI provided a grant to **Solidaritas Pembangunan Anak Negeri** or **SoPAN** to facilitate dialogue between people from villages involved in land disputes to resolve their disputes peacefully through facilitated mapping exercises that bring together government, military, and citizenry to solve these disputes by establishing mutually-agreed boundaries that are then mapped and provided to the local cadastral agency.

### 3) Social Reconstruction

Equal participation of women and men in peacebuilding processes can strengthen local ownership and can contribute to greater equality between women and men in post-conflict societies. Violence against women remains one of the most persistent obstacles to women’s full and equal participation,

including in post-conflict peacebuilding and reconciliation processes. Acts of gender-based violence (GBV) committed in conflict situations fundamentally violate the enjoyment by women of their human rights and fundamental freedoms. Equally, the devastating socio-economic consequences of such violence also have a longer-term impact on the post-conflict stability and development. In Aceh, the problem does not end with women—the participation of children and youth are also still very low in the peace and development process. SERASI is increasing the capacity of these marginalized groups and is providing opportunities for them to be able to participate fully in the maintenance of local peace and development.

SERASI provided a grant to **Yayasan Pulih** and the **Aceh Gender Transformation Working Group** or **KKTGA** to continue the second phase of the Action Against Domestic Violence in Conflict-Affected Areas (ADVICE) program in East Aceh. Previously, ADVICE I activities were focused on strengthening the *Pusat Pelayanan Terpadu Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak* (P2TP2A) or Integrated Service Center for Women and Children and their affiliated support networks. During ADVICE II, the main focus includes prevention of domestic violence and direct assistance to affected communities through community discussions and forums involving men and women, as well as training communities in GBV and domestic violence awareness, the protection of women and children for community cadres and leaders, and related issues. Subsequently, Yayasan Pulih and KKTGA will involve P2TP2A staff, trained directly during program implementation in the communities, to facilitate these activities. These programs are strengthening government service providers, leading preventive campaigns as well as interventions at the community and household level, and are strengthening women's groups comprised of victims and survivors. The approach is a replication of an earlier program that was successful in changing the view and perception of youth in eight target villages.

#### 4) Participatory Development Planning (PEUDAP)

A key element of post-conflict peacebuilding is the creation of conditions that prevent the recurrence of violent conflict in the future. In the Aceh context, violent conflict in the province was caused by the absence of democratic mechanisms of conflict resolution, among other things. With regard to this, post-conflict peacebuilding in Aceh requires deliberate efforts to create various mechanisms for peaceful conflict resolution within a democratic structure. SERASI's Participatory Peace Development (PEUDAP) program has strengthened bottom-up community development,



*Part of the PEUDAP program, facilitated by Hati Nurani, community members conduct regular focus group discussions about their village needs in North Aceh.*

conflict resolution and participation mechanisms within democratic systems by empowering traditional and customary-based institutions as informal managers of both participatory development processes and peaceful dispute settlements. Another important achievement of the Peudap program is strengthening the role of civil society organisations in playing a role in both facilitating local development and managing the resolution of disputes at the grassroots level.

PEUDAP Cycle 2 is now being implemented in every village in two conflict-affected sub-districts of Aceh Utara; Sawang and Matangkuli. PEUDAP continues building on the foundation that was built during the implementation of PEUDAP Cycle 1, in which community participation in village development starting from planning to implementation was facilitated. Using a different approach from the previous program in order to enhance positive effects, PEUDAP core activities undertaken

by the 18 PEUDAP Core Partners is now complemented with multiple Expert Service Providers (ESPs) who provide technical assistance to support capacity building of village leaders, village planning, spatial planning, alternative education, publications, and children’s activities among others.

PEUDAP core partners have also completed household surveys and collected demographic data for the development and updating of village profiles. Some communities have implemented PEUDAP social activities.

PEUDAP Cycle 1 activities established entry points for engaging with conflict-affected communities, culminating in the implementation of small-scale village projects based on community-determined priorities. Tangible benefits to communities resulted from this bottom-up approach as well as softer results such as increased community understanding of, and trust in, the village development planning process. It laid the foundation for more valuable intra- and inter-communal interactions guided by participatory, community-driven needs assessments. PEUDAP Cycle 1 programming engaged 50 villages across three districts—East Aceh, North Aceh, and Bener Meriah. PEUDAP Cycle 2 is built on this foundation by providing comprehensive, multi-sector assistance linking communities and government to increase trust and create longer-term development opportunities. Having developed close working relationships with communities and partners during PEUDAP Cycle 1, SERASI through PEUDAP Cycle 2 has ‘scaled up’ activities in order to maximize impact. The cluster-based approach incorporates an additional 138 villages, bringing the potential total PEUDAP villages to 187.

The most recent PEUDAP highlights include the activities of SERASI grantees **Yayasan Bungong Jeumpa** or **YBJ** and **KPI NAD** conducting a series of activities to advocate women participation in development planning processes currently being facilitated across the PEUDAP spectrum. Activities were initiated with a one-day seminar attended by trained women cadres and community representatives from Sawang and Matangkuli. The program aims to facilitate government commitment to women’s involvement in development as planners and beneficiaries. This event was also attended by representatives from local government agencies, local organizations, and universities. The seminar was immediately followed by regular meeting sessions involving representatives of relevant agencies including Women’s Empowerment Agency (BPP), The District’s House of Representatives (DPRK), BAPPEDA, local organizations concerned with women’s issues, and community representatives from Matangkuli and Sawang. The recommendations resulting from these two activities were presented to the DPRK.

### 3. Central Sulawesi

#### 1. Key Political Developments

During the reporting period, no major security incidents related to ethno-religious violence occurred in Central Sulawesi despite observers’ predictions of violent conflict related to district level elections. However, conflict with the potential for violence remains in Central Sulawesi, especially related to issues of “money politics” in mayoral elections in Palu city and Buol district. In Buol, fraud in the June/July 2010 elections is alleged. Political and electoral conflict in the area is set to continue, with the regional election for the Central Sulawesi Governor being held in September of 2011. However, such conflict is normal in Indonesia. That such conflict is occurring but is not spilling over into violence, and is not being articulated by political



*A woman voting during the mayoral elections that took place in Central Sulawesi’s Palu city and Buol district (photo credit: courtesy of Antara).*

elites and others according to ethnic or religious differences is a positive sign with regard to peace in the province.

The most serious violent communal incident in the reporting period occurred in August 2010, in Biau sub-district, Buol district, when a mob attacked the sub-district police station after a 19 year-old *ojek* (motorcycle taxi) driver detained after a traffic accident with a police vehicle allegedly committed suicide in custody. Hundreds of angry residents stormed the station and were fired upon by the police, killing eight and wounding dozens. The police and their families were ultimately evacuated, and 170 officers of the police's car brigade or *Brigade Mobil* (Brimob) were called in to restore order. President Yudhoyono demanded that the police be held accountable for the shooting and several have been arrested.

More worrisome to peace and security in the province is the sustainability of many of the conflict resolution structures created in recent years. Furthermore, many residents of the province cannot seem to agree on definitions of key terms such as conflict resolution and peacebuilding. This implies that much of the peacebuilding work done by non-SERASI agencies is hardly rooted in easily recognized local structures nor is it articulated in normal language. The best indicator that peace will continue is people's memories of a past they dare not return to and people's sensitivity toward possible manipulation according to ethno-religious markers. The surest way to have durable conflict resolution structures in place is to embed them in economic activities, in simple terms, and in smaller "networks" where people need not go out of their way to work together. This is one of SERASI's goals.

## **2. Program Activities**

### **a. Overview**

During this reporting period, SERASI awarded 19 new grants totaling USD 1,303,277 to various CSOs implementing a range of activities that support peace building activities and conflict mitigation efforts in Central Sulawesi. Over the life of the project, a total of 38 grants valued of USD 2,188,830 have been awarded in Central Sulawesi. Over 90% of awarded grants have thus far been completed in the province.

Given that communities are co-existing, albeit as separate entities, *Opening Sustainable Channels of Communication* continues to be the main theme of the Central Sulawesi implementation strategy—building bonds between neighbors and neighborhoods and tying people together in economic, youth-focused, and other activities.

**Appendix D** is a map of SERASI grants in Central Sulawesi.

### **b. Activities by Sector**

#### **1) Intergroup Relations**

SERASI works through local partners to strengthen inter-religious and inter-ethnic relations. The main objective for this sector is to create greater communication and understanding between religious and ethnic groups, reduce the possibilities of recycling mistrust, reduce tensions, and strengthen social cohesion. SERASI recognizes that there is more than one way to create cohesion and harmony among these religious and ethnic groups and the variety and focus of our grants reflects this.

SERASI awarded a grant to the **Centre for Conflict Resolution and Peace** or **PRKP** to support the rehabilitation of decrepit clean water facilities while at the same time bringing Lombogia residents together through structured activities to promote reconciliation. Lombogia was destroyed in April 2000, and the violence there served as the catalyst for what is now called the “second stage” of the Poso conflict. Thousands of Lombogia residents were forced to flee, while hundreds of houses, public facilities, and government facilities were destroyed. Lombogia also had a role in the beginning of the Poso conflict in December 1998, as the initial catalyst for that violence occurred when a protestant youth from Lombogia was stabbed by a Muslim from Kayamanya.



*Women forming a line during to the water resource facility rehabilitation process in Lombogia, Poso, Central Sulawesi facilitated by PRKP.*

Lombogia’s water resource facilities were never repaired after being destroyed. This prevented many Lombogia IDPs temporarily residing in Tentena and Morowali from returning. PRKP has facilitated the return of some of these residents through the project and has brought together the citizens of Lombogia to rehabilitate the facilities in the spirit of reconciliation. The facilities are functioning now for the first time in a decade and water access is no longer an impediment to return.

Specific to inter-religious relations, SERASI works with the **Wasantara Organization**. The Poso/Tentena-based organization has been working on peacebuilding issues in Poso, an earlier flashpoint of the communal conflicts that wracked the province until recently. Wasantara contributes to the social integration of communities who remain segregated according to religion, ethnicity, or other affiliation. Wasantara facilitates community discussions and Christian and Muslim trader dialogues and other activities. Discussions and dialogues with 120 market traders led to the identification of 20 prominent market figures of both communities that are necessary to keep peace and open communication between Christians and Muslims in markets in Poso and Tentena. Wasantara also created forums to discuss problems and solutions related to the access of Muslim traders to Christian markets, and vice-versa. These discussions have facilitated the expansion of the positions of these prominent traders into conflict resolution activities between traders. Further, Wasantara has opened the access of Christian traders to the Muslim-dominated Poso markets, and Muslim traders to the Christian-dominated Tentena markets, thus turning social reintegration activities into profitable activities and making building economic connections between communities an activity much more tangible and sustainable than ordinary peacebuilding interventions that do not impact people’s daily lives.

## 2) Livelihoods and Socio-economic Sector

During the reporting period, SERASI awarded five grants to support economic growth in conflict affected communities, contribute to the integration of marginalized groups, and provide opportunities for individuals, families, and communities to thrive economically.

In Tentena, SERASI has awarded two livelihood grants to the **Mesale Foundation** for freshwater fish farming in Lake Poso, targeting former combatants as beneficiaries. The project brings together former Christian combatants in Tentena and former Muslim combatants in Poso in a fish farming and fodder production enterprise. Mesale recruited 100 ex-combatants from these former opposing sides, of which 30 agreed to participate. Mesale provided them with trainings and in-kind grants, provided and installed the fish pens, provided 150,000 fish fry, and facilitated the development of this

business from the production side to the marketing and sale side. Further, the fish are now being sold in Muslim and Christian markets in Tentena and Poso, with the beneficiaries establishing stalls in both markets.

In West Pamona sub-district, the **Natural Panorama Conservation Foundation** or **YPAL** Foundation, works with IDP groups and local residents in the management of jointly owned fishponds. Initial meetings with 120 community representatives resulted in the construction of three ponds, the extensive trainings of villagers and IDPs in the management of the ponds, and the provision of 130,000 fish fry. Through this, YPAL provides much needed livelihood assistance to 840 beneficiaries, with the support of government extension agents at the district level.



*Residents in the West Pamona district—mostly IDPs—jointly built, manage, and own three fishponds as a means to provide their income.*

In Palu, SERASI also awarded a livelihood grant to the **LPDP Foundation** that supports economic activities for the poorest members of twelve villages that have fought against one another in recent years. Far from being an ethnic or religious conflict, these conflicts were related to poverty and class, with indigenous inhabitants jealous of the successes of better-skilled migrant business owners. Out of 43 villages assessed, the poorest twelve were selected for participation, with the 120 poorest members of those twelve villages formed into small business units that produce and sell briquettes, which are in high demand in Palu.

In coastal areas of Palu, where thousands of families engaged in fisheries depend on Palu bay for their livelihoods, SERASI supports the building of *rumpon*, traditional multi-crew fishing platforms that are floated in the bay and act as shaded shelters and communal areas that attract fish. Through a SERASI grant managed by the **Palu Bay Fishermen's Association** or **SNTP**, *rumpons* have become a very effective way to establish sustainable interactions between native and migrant fishermen who communally managing these *rumpons*. In addition, *rumpons* are environmentally friendly and offset more destructive fishing practices (such as dynamite and carbon fishing—initially a cheaper fishing method than *rumpon*, but ultimately one that devastates fisheries stocks) in Palu bay.

SERASI is also supporting the development of livelihoods security among disadvantaged local and migrant families in the remote Banggai district of Central Sulawesi through a project managed by **Banggai's Fore Culture** or **BFC**. BFC is also focusing on the fisheries sector, especially relating to cultivation in fishponds jointly managed by the members of disadvantaged local and migrant communities. One hundred direct beneficiaries have been extensively trained in fishpond management and are disseminating their skills and knowledge to six villages hosting 20 groups of beneficiaries (five members each), with 20 fishponds and 150,000 fry distributed among them.

### **3) Reconstruction of Social Capital for Marginalized Youth and Women and Psychosocial Interventions**

In the conflict-affected communities of Central Sulawesi, limited psychosocial interventions occasionally remain necessary to ensure that cycles of earlier violence do not return and to provide a psychological climate in which peacebuilding and reconciliation can support sustainable development. SERASI's social reconstruction activities in conflict-affected areas of Central Sulawesi

aim to provide individuals and communities with the mechanisms, tools, and processes to heal, to change embedded destructive behavioral patterns, and to rebuild cohesive, peaceful communities that do not simply exist according to ethnic, religious, or political markers. SERASI has further identified the youth of such communities as a marginalized group that remains negatively affected by the earlier conflicts in Central Sulawesi and also highly susceptible to future conflict, and thus in need of protection and support through education and other activities. SERASI is therefore seeking to offset future conflict patterns by providing peaceful understanding and resolution tools that can serve in the place of violence.



*A KPPA staff during a workshop with teachers and other community members to identify problems and find solutions with regards to children's issues .*

SERASI awarded the **Women's and Children's Care Community** or **KPPA** a grant to explore children's issues in two Central Sulawesi districts. KPPA works to increase the spirit of tolerance and pluralism among children, and to contribute to the social integration of children of diverse communities, by opening children's centers and conducting communal activities for children of different ethnic and religious backgrounds. An initial workshop with 45 teachers and other community participants identified various problems in communities that can be solved through culturally and contextually appropriate conflict resolution activities among school children. This led to the creation of a child-based program entitled "Children's Cultural Show for Peace," an event in the beginning of September

2010 to raise awareness about pluralism, tolerance, and anti-violence through art including: music, poetry, drama, and an art exhibition, as well as community workshops and the establishment of a children's center. KPPA is conducting these activities in Palu city and Poso district. KPPA is also building bonds between children from each of their geographic areas of intervention.

#### 4) Conflict Mitigation and Future Conflict Prevention

SERASI supports conflict prevention initiatives in Central Sulawesi, building a set of instruments and practices that can be effective in preventing or mitigating disputes before they develop into active violent conflicts. SERASI has awarded five grants for such activities in the province.

SERASI is working with the **Peacebuilding Institute** (*Institut Perdamaian*) or **ITP** in Poso. ITP strengthens the capacities of local communities, local government, civil society and other groups to resolve, manage and prevent conflicts, as well as create an enabling environment for the maintenance of peace in Poso through the use of a Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System (CEWERS). The first ITP training module development



*Participants at the National Facilitator Summit in Makassar, South Sulawesi, facilitated by ITP in January 2010.*

period for this activity concluded in June 2010. Classroom trainings on CEWERS for 24 participants have been completed and ITP has established a center for CEWERS facilitators to work together on conflict analysis in their communities.

These trained facilitators are regularly conducting meetings and are sharing and analyzing information on conflict and rumors of conflict at the grassroots level, applying theories learned during the CEWERS training, and are now prepared to generate solutions to conflicts identified before they manifest themselves in violence. ITP expects that this peace network, duly strengthened with the early warning/early response system, will outlive the project cycle and provide benefit to peace after SERASI's completion.

Decentralization and regional autonomy are critical issues in Central Sulawesi, both as potential sources of, and as potential remedies for, conflict. Conflict mitigation or conflict prevention arrangements could represent an effective way to solve the conflicts, but only if the commitment of all parties is genuine and policy frameworks are effectively implemented. In Banggai, **Yayasan Pelita Banggai** or **YPB** organized a series of meetings for community representatives, local government, and the private sector in order for them all to contribute to conflict mitigation policies at the government level. The development of a space for communication between communities, the private sector, and local government has increased trust and dialogue between the three. YPB has created further meetings between these actors in regard to the development of a common and sustainable strategy for the use of natural resources in the district.

On the issue of development planning, SERASI grantee **Perkumpulan Bantuan Hukum Rakyat or PBHR** is working on a project to use participatory and conflict-sensitive development planning methodologies in the development of local government regulations (PERDA), as well as establish better coordination between communities, civil society, and local government in the development of these regulations. The grant is enthusiastically supported by the Central Sulawesi Board for Planning and Regional Development (BAPPEDA), the Central Sulawesi Council, and Central Sulawesi Peace Through Development (PTD). PBHR is also providing technical advice to the provincial government in order for them to develop provincial regulations on conflict-sensitive development planning. PBHR is working with a team of experts to develop academic papers and draft regulation on the subject, with one piece of draft legislation already submitted.

SERASI also provided **Rumah Ide (House of Ideas)** with a grant to undertake a project entitled 'strengthening Peacebuilding in Central Sulawesi through Collaborative Film Making,' based on the premise that documentary films are a tool to foster or influence social change in support of peace. This project is producing conflict resolution-themed documentary films in collaboration with young, amateur filmmakers and their communities in Central Sulawesi's target communities of Palu, Poso, Touna, Morowali, Parimo, and Luwuk. Rumah Ide has completed trainings, screenings, and discussion groups for aspiring film-makers, and is hosting a documentary film class and road show aimed at introducing documentary films to the community. Under the grant, 20 aspiring filmmakers are also learning the basics of documentary film production.



*A training session for young and aspiring film-makers is facilitated by Rumah Ide.*

SERASI awarded a grant to the **CAPPA Foundation** to implement a project entitled “Mitigation of Natural Resource-Related Conflicts Through Cross-Community and Stakeholder Dialogues.” The organization is working with 300 representatives in the villages of Sausu Trans, Taliabo, Tambu, Tiore, and Torono, building a common understanding of sustainable natural resource management and its ability to lessen potential conflicts among locals. CAPPA is facilitating capacity building trainings in natural resource management and conflict resolution for governmental institutions, social organizations, and community members, in Parigi and Sausu villages. They have also started a Community Resource Center as a source, and are working to bring together local government, CSOs, and community representatives to restructure and develop natural resource management plans. In pursuance of this, CAPPA is providing technical assistance to local government officials in local medium-term planning and budgeting for such works, and is assisting the community resource centers in managing information and communication flows among stakeholders in conflict mitigation, resolution and natural resource management.

## 4. Maluku and North Maluku

### I. Key Political Developments

No major security incidents occurred in Maluku or North Maluku in the October 2009–September 2010 reporting period, and the elections period in North Maluku passed with relative calm. Tensions and some protests occurred between political parties and mobilized supporters backing rival candidates for the available Bupati and Mayoral positions in North Maluku’s Ternate, North Halmahera, and South Halmahera districts. Tensions that did occur had to do with natural resources issues including fisheries and mining, and religious or ethnic differences were not mobilized by elites to garner support—a positive sign, given the demonization of “others” which has occurred in the area in the recent past. Particular to Maluku, no district-level election incidents occurred, but communal violence continues: violence between the villages of Batu Merah Dalam and Batu Merah Kampung, in Sirimau sub-district, Ambon, killed one and wounded two in July, and SERASI grantees are working on this issue (see below). Clashes have frequently occurred between villagers in the islands of Southeast Maluku, with eight people wounded by gunfire in April 2010 in Tual sub-district. Tension between villages ultimately led to the mob killing of a journalist in Tual in August 2010. Police shot into another mob and wounded two villagers in the Aru Islands in September 2010. Other instances of internecine strife occurred in Seram and Ambon related to village boundaries and land use issues.

President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s (SBY) cancellation of a planned visit to the Netherlands due to a court case launched against him by representatives of the “Republik Maluku Selatan (RMS)” is not a cause for concern. RMS is a decrepit movement whose only major source of support is among second- and third-generation Dutch citizens of Malukan origin. The movement is a classic case of a disconnected and nostalgic diaspora living in the past, and the Jakarta Post headline “Forgotten RMS given headlines by President” is an apt one. The Indonesian government’s heavy-handed reaction to such events as *Benang Raja* (the official name of the four-colored flag of RMS) flag-raising in the province and its treatment of those bearing the flags, is a cause for concern, and continues to reflect badly upon the government, as described in a June 2010 Human Rights Watch report which alleges that the police special detachment (Densus) 88 tortured RMS political activists in custody in Maluku based on interviews of more than 50 political prisoners between December 2008 and May 2010. Such events as flag raisings would be ignored were it not for the government’s reaction to them.

Overall, the situation in both Maluku and North Maluku can be characterized as peaceful. While the conflict itself may be several years in the past, the damage done and scars inflicted on the region remain. Suspicions that an Islamic sect, Jamaah Tabligh, had set up military training camps in West Seram proved unfounded. The sect was reported by suspicious villagers who likely recalled earlier training camps set up by Laskar Jihad

ten years earlier. Maluku's people share a consensus that violent conflict of the type that occurred in the past must not be allowed to occur again. It is testimony to the peacebuilding efforts of the citizens of Maluku and Maluku Utara that there is so little to report in the reporting period. The main problems facing the provinces right now are issues of governance, corruption, land rights, access to resources and fair use (especially with regard to illegal fishing and logging), access to health and educational opportunities, development, rising crime, and livelihood opportunities that can raise the living standards of Eastern Indonesians, especially with regard to access to markets.

## 2. Program Activities for Maluku

### a. Overview

During the reporting period, SERASI awarded 17 new grants worth a total of USD 1,411,458 to various CSOs implementing a range of activities that support peacebuilding activities and conflict mitigation efforts in Maluku.

SERASI emphasizes sustainable activities that can reach the maximum number of beneficiaries and that can be transferred to the widest possible number of scenarios. SERASI program activities provide an opportunity and a challenge to integrate diverse communities both vertically (connecting people and government) and horizontally (connecting ethnic and religious communities, and geographically specific entities, especially their most marginalized members).

The unifying theme behind these Maluku-based SERASI grants is support to Open Sustainable Channels of Communication, between communities and government, and between communities themselves, through creating and utilizing human and social capital. This is exceptionally important given the ferocity of pre-election mobilizations of communities by elites in the province. Such mobilizations were one of the underlying causes of the earlier conflict, and SERASI prioritizes this methodology as the province moves from the post-conflict to the development stage, and new conflicts emerge over local political and resource issues.

**Appendix E** contains maps of SERASI grants in Maluku and North Maluku, respectively.

### b. Activities by Sector

#### 1) Intergroup Relations

SERASI interventions for inter-group relations aim to create greater communication and understanding between religious and ethnic groups in order to reduce tension and encourage social cohesion. Despite peace holding in the province, residual issues of inter-ethnic and inter-religious relations remain. SERASI encourages creativity in these interventions, recognizing that a myriad of contextually appropriate methods exist at the local level that are outside of predominant theories regarding social cohesion.

SERASI works with **Lakpesdam Nahdlatul Ulama** or **LNU**, the local branch of the national Islamic organization Nahdlatul Ulama, led by the



*Children practicing to play the traditional tambourines as a medium to engage in peacebuilding activities, facilitated by Lakpesdan NU.*

late ex-RI President Abdurrahman “Gus Dur” Wahid. LNU specializes in designing and implementing research programs in education, advocacy, and human resource empowerment. The group has engaged in peacebuilding in the Malukus and Central Sulawesi, and is now implementing the SERASI-funded “Developing Sustainable Peace in Ambon, Maluku through Traditional Arts and Culture” project. LNU conducted a seminar on the preservation of Maluku’s traditional and waning arts and cultural expression and integrated those traditions into peacebuilding processes. LNU has successfully utilized local and traditional music/dancing performances as a medium to open communication between Ambon’s still-polarized communities. In addition, LNU is popularizing the use of such traditional music instruments as the *toto-buang* (traditional percussion), *tifa* (traditional drum), *hadrat*, and *sawat* (tambourine, flute, and horn-like traditional instruments), teaching mixed groups of children to perform these Malukan traditions and rites that are shared by all Malukans, irrespective of religion or ethnicity. LNU worked with 41 music players consisting of 29 males and 12 females.

During this reporting period, SERASI awarded a grant to the **Interfaith Institute** or **ELAIEM** to increase the capacity of youth on interfaith communication as part of the peacebuilding process in Maluku and to broaden interfaith communication among youth and communities as a means to mitigate religious conflict in Maluku. ELAIEM conducted a workshop focusing on developing interfaith common sense among youth in Ambon, Masohi, and Piru on the island of Ambon involving 60 youth as direct beneficiaries with a total of 600 Muslims and Christians as indirect beneficiaries.

## 2) Livelihoods and Socio-economic sector

SERASI assumes that prosperous communities are peaceful communities, and citizens who are able to earn a decent living, and therefore adequately care for and feed their families, are much less prone to manipulation (and, as has occurred in the past, violent mobilization) by political and other elites. SERASI livelihoods and socio-economic projects promote increased economic growth in conflict-affected communities at the grassroots level, contributing to the integration of marginalized groups and providing economic opportunities for individuals, families, and communities.



*Children performing a song to welcome USAID/SERASI staff to Liang, Central Maluku, to kick off the economic empowerment program there, facilitated by YASTRA.*

The **Suwa Sejahtera Foundation**, or **YASTRA**, received a grant from SERASI to strengthen the brotherhood ties of Christians and Muslims to preserve sustainable peace through the economic empowerment of Maluku’s coastal communities. The program aims to open access to economic opportunities, open space to communicate and act together to reduce religious and ethnic tensions, and restore brotherhood and relationship patterns in target communities. YASTRA, through community discussions, has thus far assessed and

analyzed potential problems and information related to coastal communities in Seram Island that remain fragile and vulnerable due to the socio-economic decline caused by the violence of the last decade, and has designed an economic empowerment project for both Christian and Muslim residents in the West Seram Island villages of Amahai, Masohi, Liang Awaiya, and Liang. YASTRA will be providing materials for the villages to construct communal fishing platforms that will be manned by mixed work crews of different religions and ethnicities. The village groups have identified 400 beneficiaries who will directly work on these platforms.

### 3) Reconstruction of Social Capital for Marginalized Youth and Women and Psychosocial Intervention

SERASI's social reconstruction activities in conflict-affected areas of Maluku aim to provide individuals and communities with mechanisms, tools, and processes to heal, to change embedded destructive behavioral patterns, and to rebuild cohesive, peaceful communities that do not simply exist according to ethnic, religious, or political markers. SERASI seeks to offset future conflict patterns by providing peaceful understanding and resolution tools that can serve in the place of violence.

During this reporting period, SERASI is working with the **Arika Mahina Foundation** or **AMF** to preserve peace in four conflict-affected Ambon villages (Galela, Hative Kecil, Nania, and Waiheru) through organized dialogue between, and capacity building for, 50 women per village. Twenty facilitated discussions (five meetings in each village) are introducing new concepts with regard to women's rights. AMF has also held a workshop on women's roles in peacebuilding involving 40 participants, and a training on advocacy for women groups involving 25 participants. These activities have opened channels of communication between women of different religious and ethnic backgrounds as well as differing village allegiances, and are creating friendships where none previously existed. In addition, these groups are receiving training in livelihoods and in-kind support for small business activities (small-scale agriculture and sundries) valued at IDR 100,000,000 per village or IDR 2,000,000 per woman.

SERASI also awarded a grant to **Yayasan Tiara Pusaka** or **YTP** in Saparua, Central Maluku. During this reporting period, YTP has created and organized 368 youth in eight mixed Christian/Muslim student youth groups from the multi-ethnic villages of Sirisori Islam, Sirisori Sarani, Kulur, Pia, Ihamahu, Noloth, Haria and Ulath. They facilitated two workshops on tolerance and nonviolence and have supported exchange visits between groups. These workshops and exchanges successfully created spaces and opportunities to increase communication and social cohesion in the district.

SERASI awarded a grant to **Yayasan Pelangi** in Ambon for trust-building work among both adults and youth in Maluku. During this reporting period, Yayasan Pelangi conducted a tolerance-themed music festival in Ambon involving 60 bands, as well as an amateur singing/talent competition for youth, with 20 teenagers (age 13 to 17) participating. Yayasan Pelangi also introduced a temporary foster parenting project, where couples temporarily care for a youth of a different faith; 15 Muslim and 15 Christian children participated.

The **Walang Perempuan Foundation** or **WPF** received a grant to strengthen women's indigenous rights in Saparua Island, Central Maluku. This program aims to increase local women's groups



*Participants preparing a presentation during a women's discussion session in Saparua, Central Maluku.*

participation in peacebuilding and strengthen conflict resolution processes in Saparua Island to reduce tension and counter the disenfranchisement of women in the area, open access to economic improvement for women in Saparua Island, and increase the strength, capacity, and bonds of women's groups through training, networking, and other opportunities. During this reporting period, WPF conducted village women's discussions in 12 villages on Saparua, with more than 30 women participants in each discussion. WPF also established six women's networking groups in Saparua to strengthen women's rights advocacy efforts.

SERASI also awarded WPF a second grant in order to empower both actual and potential victims of domestic violence through knowledge of the 2004 domestic violence statutes. This grant aims to create and deliver awareness and produce a protection module and printed materials with regards to laws that prevent domestic violence, for delivery to select communities, government, and law enforcement agencies. These material shift to improve the knowledge and understanding of community members with regards to rights and laws particular to domestic violence and recourse to protection and law, allowing potential perpetrators to know consequences, and allowing victims to understand and act upon their rights. During this reporting period, WPF researched and developed a handbook on domestic violence laws and statutes for communities and law enforcement and analyzed and compiled all existing regulations related to domestic violence (the 2004 Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence and Accompanying regulations) into a succinct handbook and accompanying training module, which is now being delivered to civilians, civil servants, and police in select communities in Ambon, Haruku, and Saparua Island.

#### 4) Conflict Mitigation and Future Conflict Prevention

SERASI supports conflict prevention initiatives in Maluku to build and institute a set of instruments and practices that can be effective in preventing or mitigating local disputes before they develop into active violent conflicts.

SERASI grantee **Institut Tifa Damai Maluku** or **ITDM** strengthens the capacity of local communities, local government, civil society, and other groups in resolving, managing, and preventing conflicts in Ambon through the use of a Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System (CEWERS). ITDM conducted trainings for activists, followed by routine quantifiable data collection and qualifiable anecdotal evidence/rumor processing at the grassroots level with subsequent analysis. The training and meeting of these CEWERS participants, all residents of the villages where ITDM works, essentially created a CEWERS peace network on the island of Ambon that is expected to proactively process potential conflict data that will continue to serve communities upon project completion.

ITDM works with 40 peace agents or activists in communities such as Liang, Waai, and Letwaru. ITDM conducted 15 meetings in target communities (five meetings in each community) to bridge differences and promote communication among Liang's Muslim and Christian community members. ITDM program activities include mediator trainings for community members, the establishment of dialogues and meetings among various stakeholders, and cultural events that often feature traditional ceremonies.



*A community meeting between the formerly disputing communities of Liang and Waai villages in Ambon, facilitated by ITDM.*

SERASI awarded ITDM another grant to strengthen and increase the functions and roles of local government to implement community-based programs that can mediate conflicts and keep peace between villages in Maluku. ITDM initiated the program as a response to the violence that took place in Baturerah, Ambon, in mid-2010. ITDM conducted a conflict background assessment and FGD on sustainable peace programs and activities implemented by Ambon's local government bodies. Based on the assessment and FGD, ITDM found that the recurring conflict was caused by the incompleteness of the peacebuilding process, continuous segregation practices, and the lack of

communication channels in various communities. ITDM is now working on addressing these shortfalls with local government representatives and villagers in the Batumerah area.

On the issue of advocacy and development planning, the **Humanity Coalition for Maluku**, or **HUMANUM**, strengthens community and government knowledge of, and use of, participatory and conflict-sensitive development planning methodologies. HUMANUM conducted several FGDs and workshops to promote and teach conflict-sensitive development planning, first to villages and then to local government workers and private sector representatives, bringing these bodies together to discuss and prioritize development initiatives for the government to include in its development plans. HUMANUM's activities serve as a model for partnership and collaboration in an area where most development plans are top-down, rather than bottom-up, by nature. HUMANUM is working with 30 trained community representatives to work with target communities on conflict-sensitive planning at the village level.



*Winners of a neighborhood competition to decorate their trash cans received a cleaning kit facilitated by Organisasi Murkele.*

SERASI awarded a grant to **Organisasi Murkele** or **OM** to promote community pride and responsibility in mixed areas of two sub-districts of Ambon through a “clean communities” initiative. In a series of FGDs and a media campaign, OM mobilized riverside neighborhoods (where waste disposal is a serious issue) in the spirit of unity and civic pride, to undertake cleanup activities. The cleanup crews and FGDs represented a fair mix of Maluku communities, with many women present. OM also distributed garbage bins, carts, and portable latrines to increase community participation in environmental service as a medium of peacebuilding among communities in Ambon. OM mobilized 180 people from 12 riverbank neighborhoods to clean up the

Pohon Pule River. They further mobilized more than 59 people to conduct cleaning activities on a monthly basis in the Sirimau and Nusaniwe sub-districts.

On the issue of policy development and legal issues, the **Law Faculty of Pattimura University** or **FH-UNPATTI** received a grant to facilitate community understanding and knowledge of laws of concern to them, especially regarding issues that often trigger conflict. During the reporting period, FH-UNPATTI conducted research and gathered data on the sources and causes of new local conflicts on Ambon Island. The study, currently in process, will illustrate these sources of conflict and their legal, social, economic, and security impacts. The study will then make recommendations on how such conflicts can be offset by existing laws and how communities can utilize those laws through their enhanced understanding of them. This will give communities better tools to deal with conflicts, and thus reduce violence, which unfortunately is the only tool communities feel they have at their disposal. The data gathered and processed will also serve to assist FH-UNPATTI in legal and policy development in the province.



*SERASI Chief of Party, James Grall (left) took part in the rebuilding process of a community center in Seram, facilitated by Samanuwei Foundation.*

SERASI also supports a conflict mitigation initiative through the rebuilding of a community

center in Seram Island that will serve as a neutral space for communities to gather. SERASI awarded the **Samanuwei Foundation** a grant to undertake this initiative, both for the community center set-up and activities focused on informal education and children's activities. Through this project, Samanuwei created connections among villagers in the villages of Waesamu and Waehatu, which were in conflict with one another in the past. To date, a half-built and previously abandoned structure in Waesamu has been completed and converted into a community center, and is now serving the populations of these two villages. The building is located near a school and health center in Waesamu and is also accessible through public transportation from Waehatu. This neutral/safe space will be the vehicle for both communities to rebuild intergroup community interactions. The aforementioned two villages consist of 480 households or approximately 2,210 people; predominantly local ethnic Christians in Waesamu and predominantly Muslim Javanese migrants in Waehatu. Samanuwei established the community center as a place for community interaction to educate both communities about tolerance and pluralism. The community center is also used to conduct English and computer courses for 80 students from both villages.

To support sustainable peace through economic empowerment and conflict mitigation in Ambon's three largest market neighborhoods, the **Community Empowerment and Development Foundation** or **YPPM** received a grant to implement a conflict resolution program in these areas. This program will increase the capacity and participation of traders and young traders in the traditional market to manage ethnic issues before they become conflicts—something that often happens in these ethnically-segregated market areas. YPPM has conducted FGDs with traders in the Batumerah, Pasartua, and Mahardika Markets, with 25 participants from each market discussing problems and solutions to local conflicts, while learning and practicing conflict resolution tools among themselves. YPPM is also providing young and beginning market traders with trainings in budgeting, book-keeping and other market skills, and is providing them with information on access to loans and capital.

SERASI has provided an additional grant to YPPM for a project entitled "Conflict Prevention in the Markets through the Empowerment of Informal Leaders." Many underprivileged people roaming the markets of Ambon earn their often-irregular income as porters or local thugs, demanding "protection" fees from more successful traders.

Often working as subsistence level traders that are not regulated under any particular authority, these people may cause potential disruption, which may be reinterpreted in the light of ethnic issues. With little intermingling, in addition to Ambon's ethnically segregated markets, all these combined factors make for a volatile potential trigger for future conflicts. YPPM is working to reduce violence in Ambon's three major markets as part of the overall Maluku peacebuilding process by opening communication channels between ethnic groups and their leaders as a stopgap mechanism to preserve peace. YPPM has conducted assessments in the Batumerah, Pasartua, and Mahardika markets in Ambon on market structures, function and power parameters, as well as a holistic overview of the markets. YPPM also conducted meetings and discussions among ethnic leaders in the aforementioned three markets with 20 participants in each market. Both assessments and meetings concluded that fierce competition for limited market resources among the various ethnicities is the primary trigger for current and future conflict. YPPM continues to support meetings and dialogues between these leaders, bringing them together in a neutral space, and ultimately, attempting to form these powerful traders into a conflict resolution body to control younger traders and solve problems as they arise without resorting to violence.



*The market in Batumerah in Ambon is one of the markets included in YPPM's program.*

### 3. Program Activities for North Maluku

#### a. Overview

During the reporting period, SERASI awarded 17 grants totaling USD 1,447,659 to various CSOs implementing a range of activities that support peacebuilding activities and conflict mitigation efforts in North Maluku. The unifying theme behind these Maluku-based SERASI grants is the same as in Maluku—Opening Sustainable Channels of Communication.

#### b. Activities by Sector

##### 1) Intergroup Relations

SERASI awarded **Governance Education for Action** or **GOCEFA** with a grant to undertake the program “Promoting Harmony among Religious and Ethnic Groups in Ternate through Cultural Activities.” The project supports cultural activities as a medium for communication between ethnic and religious groups, and between these groups and their local government representatives. During the reporting period, GOCEFA conducted cultural and pluralism education seminars, in combination with cultural exhibitions for youth and communities in 10 high schools and in four communities in Ternate. GOCEFA works with 500 students and 300 community members in their activities. GOCEFA also facilitated meetings between minority Christian groups and conservative Muslim groups in Ternate, to decrease tensions and promote understanding between the two. This project successfully opened public spaces for revitalization of cultural development as a means to promote social harmony, pluralism, and tolerance in Ternate.

##### 2) Livelihoods



*One beneficiary, a member of a youth entrepreneurship group producing handicraft, facilitated by FE-UNKHAIR in Ternate, North Maluku.*

During the reporting period, SERASI awarded seven projects to develop livelihoods and increase economic security in conflict-affected communities at the grassroots and household level. North Maluku is one of the most extremely economically under-developed provinces of Indonesia, and the number of poor is increasing. The post-conflict environment is not conducive to economic growth, and only now is an environment of economic normalization developing among north Maluku’s communities, encouraged, no doubt, by the absence of violent conflict. One of the inhibitors of economic growth is market linkages, and one of the factors inhibiting those linkages is residual distrust between ethnic and religious groups. SERASI is addressing the lack

of economic opportunity, especially among marginalized communities, through livelihood in-kind support and associated trainings.

SERASI awarded an economic empowerment grant to the **Economics Faculty of Khairun University** or **FE-UNKHAIR** to help increase livelihood opportunities for Ternate’s vulnerable youth. These youth, of different ethnic and religious backgrounds, and from different areas of

Ternate island that are also traditionally in rivalry with one another, are combined into economic livelihood support groups: during the reporting period, FE-UNKHAIR supported ten youth entrepreneurship groups through formation, socialization, training, and the distribution of USD 30,000 in in-kind capital (and subsequent monitoring) for ten groups. FE-UNKHAIR works with four groups that manufacture and market handcrafts, three women's groups that produce and package snacks, and two groups running motorcycle repair shops. FE-UNKHAIR has conducted trainings for these groups that cover topics including business and management skills and marketing of products. These groups are working together regularly and new friendships are being built alongside new livelihoods.

In West Halmahera, SERASI is working with **Lembaga Pesisir dan Lautan** or **eLSiL Kie Raha** for the economic empowerment of the marginalized members of ethnically-mixed coastal communities. The project is opening access to economic opportunities in economically depressed and vulnerable villages in North Halmahera. During the reporting period, eLSiL Kie Raha successfully facilitated the in-kind donation and community construction of traditional multi-crew floating net platforms for beneficiary communities, as well as training for the community members to operate them. This is another powerful example of bonds and friendships built between the vulnerable members of communities who went to war with one another a decade ago. These communities are now bound together in common livelihood activities and the communities are both using and maintaining the equipment well. eLSiL Kie Raha works with communities in the ten villages of Toniku, Tabadamai, Tewe, Dodinga, Akelaha, Tuguraci, Bobaneigo, Paser Putih, Sidangolidehe, and Biyamahe, with a total population of 5,328 people. The traditional multi-crew floating net platforms have 250 community-identified vulnerable members acting as crew.

Based on the success of the North Halmahera project, SERASI awarded an additional economic empowerment grant to **eLSiL Kie Raha** for similar economic empowerment activities in additional remote and underserved areas in Halmahera Selatan District, including: the villages of Doro, Koititi, Oha, Papaceda, Lemo-lemo, and Tabamasa in Gane Barat sub-district; Tabapoma, Tutupa, Tomara, and Wayatim in Bacan Timur sub-district; Tokaka and Moloku in Gane Barat Laut sub-district; and Tawa and Pasipalele in Gane Barat Daya sub-district. These target villages are comprised of five indigenous ethnic groups and four migrant ethnic groups with a total of 4,895 persons benefitting. The project is improving the knowledge of coastal communities with regard to sustainable and profitable management of their own natural resources, opening spaces for communication between ethnic and religious groups, and building opportunities for persons to collectively improve their livelihoods while building trust and friendships. During the reporting period, eLSiL Kie Raha successfully facilitated the in-kind donation and community construction of traditional multi-crew floating net platforms for these targeted communities, as well as training for the community members in maintenance of the crafts.



*An economic empowerment workshop session facilitated by eLSiL Kie Raha in North Halmahera, North Maluku.*

In Central Halmahera, SERASI is working with **Lembaga Mitra Lingkungan** or **LML** to reduce tensions related to poverty and access in the villages of Kobe, Sidanga, Tilope, Nusliko, Loleo, Sosowomo, Klutingjaya, Lembahasri, Were, Summersari, Nurweda, and Fidijaya (population: 7,989) in the Southern Halmahera sub-districts of Weda and South Weda. During the reporting period, LML conducted capacity building trainings and formed 16 business groups for marginalized community members in the two sub-districts. Each group consists of seven to twelve persons engaged in a

common business per group. They include six groups producing and packaging snacks for resale, three groups running motorcycle repair shops, four groups of women running shops, two groups manufacturing furniture, and a group of farmers. LML has conducted three training modules to date: production and diversity in business; business management; and post production and marketing. LML will soon provide in-kind grants to the groups.

Based on positive performance in the initial grant, SERASI awarded a grant to **LML** for similar work in new and underserved areas of North Maluku. The new grant also works to reduce tensions related to poverty and access and will improve the standard of living for marginalized communities by strengthening their capacity for business entrepreneurship and reduce the economic gap between prosperous migrant and disadvantaged local groups. During the reporting period, LML successfully created 12 entrepreneurial groups comprised of marginalized persons (“self-help groups”) in 12 villages across Bacan, Bacan Timur, and Bacan Selatan subdistricts on Pulau Bacan in South Halmahera district. In the next reporting period, LML will provide in-kind grants to each of the twelve groups along with concurrent business and management trainings.

The **SANRO Foundation** was awarded a grant for the creation of village-based small businesses for ethnically mixed and marginalized communities in the vicinity of Tobelo, North Halmahera. During this reporting period, SANRO conducted assessments and conflict mapping exercises and established business groups comprised of poor community members from mixed ethnic and religious backgrounds. SANRO works with four groups from four communities. Each group consists of 10 to 15 persons (64 household representatives total). Working in the sectors of handicraft, agro-business, and coastal-based business, the business groups established by SANRO successfully facilitated in-kind grants for each of the groups. SANRO also works with these target groups to build partnerships with government agencies, existing businesses, and other third parties to maximize group profits.



*A community meeting session in Tobelo, North Halmahera, facilitated by SANRO, part of an economic empowerment program for coastal communities.*

SERASI also awarded a livelihood grant to the **SEMANK Foundation** to work with six poor coastal communities in Central Halmahera. SEMANK works with these communities to cultivate seaweed for export through livelihoods groups comprised of community-identified disadvantaged persons; SEMANK also provided thorough trainings on seaweed processing, and the marketing of their product. SEMANK successfully facilitated the in-kind donation and community based cultivation of seaweed in open-water pens (200 square meters of seaweed under cultivation per pen, seven pens total served by the disadvantaged members of seven communities). 154 households are directly benefitting from the training and livelihood activities.

### 3) Reconstruction of Social Capital

SERASI’s grant to **Forum Studi Halmahera** or **FOSHAL**, entitled “Promoting Peace among Youth in North Maluku,” concluded during the reporting period. The project built trust among youth of different ethnic and religious backgrounds, and opened spaces for communication among youth in Temate, North Halmahera, and West Halmahera. In the project, youth ambassadors from different ethnic and religious backgrounds and geographical locales visited one another and stayed in the homes of members of different communities, experiencing daily life with them before returning to

their own communities to talk about the experience. FOSHAL conducted three home-stays: participants from Ternate stayed in the home of West Halmahera communities, participants from West Halmahera stayed in North Halmahera communities, and vice versa. This was an extremely dynamic and successful program intended to create a common North Maluku identity that stands irrespective of religion or ethnicity.

SERASI also awarded a new youth empowerment grant to FOSHAL for a youth ambassador project in new and underserved areas of Maluku Utara. During the reporting period, FOSHAL started new training activities with 45 new youth ambassadors for peace in Central Halmahera, South Halmahera, and East Halmahera.

SERASI's grant to **Daulat Perempuan Maluku Utara** or **DAURMALA** is supporting the ratification of regional regulations concerning protection of, and services for, female victims of violence in North Maluku, and also increases the capacity of stakeholders in understanding gender perspectives, the scope of the problem of violence against women, and efforts to reduce the violence against women as part of the broader peaceful resolving of conflict in North Maluku. During this reporting period, DAURMALA finished a multi stakeholder workshop in order to develop common perspectives on gender-based violence issues and is now providing support to the passing of regional regulations. Forty activists are involved in the DAURMALA push to secure the passage of these regulations, including academics, NGO activists, representatives of women's groups, and others.



*A FOSHAL workshop in North Halmahera in which new youth cultural ambassadors are selected.*

#### 4) Conflict Mitigation and Future Conflict Prevention

SERASI awarded six grants during the reporting period for work related to conflict mitigation and conflict prevention in North Maluku. **Khairun University** or **UNKHAIR** received a grant to promote conflict-sensitive participatory planning and also completed the grant in this period. The project initiated an academic paper that discussed the local government regulation on “Participatory and Conflict-Sensitive Development Planning” and made a series of recommendations for local government actors to improve implementation of development planning processes that effectively included community voices, concerns, and priorities in the process. UNKHAIR also recommended the establishment of a district peace and development commission to guide and verify planning to ensure conflict sensitivity and the addressing of community priorities and concerns. UNKHAIR's activities in pursuance of the paper and recommendations were a series of public consultations, the drafting of a local regulation for development planning with conflict sensitivity and community participation, and technical advice to the government of Tidore for the development of their own conflict sensitive development planning regulations. The government of Tidore and the North Maluku provincial government have shown their support for this project and durable communication links have been established between academics and development planning actors in Tidore and at the provincial level.

SERASI also awarded a new grant to **UNKHAIR** on instilling conflict sensitivity into development planning in North Maluku. The new grant will increase the capacity of the regional government's departments and personnel in conflict-sensitive development planning with community involvement, increase the competence of the Regional Government apparatus in carrying out planning and budgeting of community development plans in an integrated, efficient, and effective manner that

includes community priorities, and therefore “buy-in,” and to optimize the role of CSOs who can serve as advocates for communities and who can evaluate development planning and budgeting while assisting communities in finding their voices in the process. During this reporting period, UNKHAIR conducted assessments and preparations for a comprehensive training and workshop for government and NGO staff; representatives from 30 Local Government Working Unit (SKPD) bodies and 18 NGOs will attend the upcoming weeklong workshop in Sulawesi Utara.

On the issue of land rights and management of natural resources, SERASI’s grant to **the Law Faculty of the Muhammadiyah University of North Maluku** or **FH-UMMU** to increase communication between communities and government to mitigate conflict resulting from land-based disputes in North Maluku was successfully completed. The project received support from the government body for land management (BPN) office in Ternate, which cooperated with FH-UMMU on the development of strategy on the resolution of land rights issues and sustainable management of natural resources. FH-UMMU worked with citizens to develop conflict mitigation strategies related to farmland disputes and socialized these findings and strategies through public meetings. These strategies were reported to and accepted by local government actors and other parties. The government has since committed to two recommendations: the need to establish a forum for agrarian issues in Ternate, and support for public policy for agrarian reform in North Maluku as part of peacebuilding efforts.

SERASI awarded a grant to **MALUT Post Daily** to promote government performance with beneficial environmental practices and community protection through an award program for local government officials involved in these issues, to be nominated by the public. The program aims to increase the performance of the local government with regard to protection of environments and communities, and aims to reduce conflict surrounding natural resource access and use issues, as well as increase public monitoring of government performance. During the reporting period, MALUT Post established an award team and began the first round of research related to activities. The research activity uses Malut Post past editions and also interviews and other secondary data sources. The results of the first research are to nominate government officials for consideration for the greater award. Malut Post is currently engaging communities to vote for these candidates. The results of this contest will be reported on in the next report.

SERASI awarded a grant to Ternate’s **Istana FM** Radio Station to encourage public inputs for a better North Maluku through the concept of community radio journalism. A combination of 20 young journalists, as well as youth who aspire to be journalists, were recruited and trained by Istana



*Radio broadcasters during a one-hour “SERASI daily feature” are excited and thankful for the opportunity to work with Istana FM, a respected institution in the area.*

FM in the precepts of community journalism, a decentralized form of news-gathering whereby journalists gather stories in their own communities based on community concerns. The 20 youth, from Ternate, West Halmahera, and North Halmahera districts, were brought to Ternate and trained in community and peace journalism methodologies. These journalists are creating their own stories for broadcast on Istana FM. It is envisaged that this initiative, based on earlier USAID-funded work, will support better communication between government/elites and communities and increase confidence of communities toward local government through the airing of community stories and concerns generated by these journalists. To date, 60 stories have been produced and broadcast.

SERASI awarded a second grant to **Istana FM** to develop community radio journalism initiatives for the promotion of pluralism in North Maluku. During the report period, Istana FM undertook initial assessments and laid the groundwork for community radio journalism initiatives in Ibu, Galela, and Bacan Island in North Maluku.

SERASI awarded a grant to the **Center for Security and Peace Studies at Gadjah Mada University** or **PSKP** to conduct a program entitled “Building Peace within Communities: Developing Social Cohesion” in six villages-in-conflict in West Halmahera, North Maluku: Dum Dum, Pasir Putih, Totewang, Ake Lamo, Ake Sahu, and Bobane Igo. The project aims to improve social cohesion among these communities, which are comprised of ethnic Makians, Tobelos, and Javanese transmigrants from the Muslim, Protestant, and Catholic faiths. These six villages were transferred to North Halmahera district in 1998 as part of the pemekaran frenzy, and conflict erupted as a result. The villages continue to resist this, claiming that culturally they have more similarities to, and should therefore belong to, West Halmahera. The representatives from the six villages have gone so far as to attend the hearings at the DPR, visit the Ministry of Home Affairs, and visit various government offices at the provincial level to force the government to implement their demand. In the past twelve years, both the governments from West Halmahera and North Halmahera installed village chiefs in each village, contributing to administration confusions and uncertainties and fuelling horizontal conflicts. PSKP will be mediating possible solutions with this SERASI grant and more information will be provided in the next report.

## 5. National/Transregional programs

### I. Summary

SERASI has supported multiple activities at the national level that contributed to the ability of government agencies and civil society to mitigate and manage conflicts, with a focus on six sectors including: 1) Conflict Mitigation and Future Conflict Prevention; 2) Multiculturalism and Pluralism; 3) Peace Education for Media; 4) Reconstruction of Social Capital for Marginalized Youth and Women/Psychosocial Interventions; 5) Security Sector Reform; and 6) Participatory Development and Urban planning.

During the reporting period, SERASI provided grants to 17 civil society institutions, comprising 13 national and four international organizations, to implement these programs. Although most activities were conducted by grantees at the national level, their impact and influence provided spill-over effects to the regions, in particular the post-conflict areas hosting SERASI field interventions in Aceh, Central Sulawesi, Papua, Maluku, and North Maluku. For example, a series of focus group discussions and national seminars, organized by SERASI grantee **ProPatria Institute**, critically reviewed the National Security Bill initially proposed by the Indonesian Department of Defense in November 2009. ProPatria made policy recommendations to the Government of Indonesia to synchronize the multiple draft regulations currently in play related to defense and security, particularly the Bill on National Security, the Intelligence Bill, the State Secrets Bill, and the Bill on State Defense Reserve Components. The seminars brought together civilians and military representatives and the results of this critical review will benefit the nation as a whole, through the streamlining of bills and the coherence of regulation and enforcement.



*The band Fortuna, performing a few songs during the USAID/SERASI funded SERASI Punya, in partnership with MTV-EXIT.*

SERASI transregional grants also brought in participants from outlying provinces to jointly participate in advocacy activities. The program by **MTV Exit Foundation** is illustrative: several SERASI Grantees from Aceh, Central Sulawesi, and Maluku came to Jakarta to perform in MTV Exit's anti-trafficking campaign and attend workshops on creative entrepreneurship. During this period, the **Institute for Press and Development Studies (LSPP)**, the **Habibie Center**, and the **SET Foundation** also conducted a series of activities in the regions to improve the ability of civil society and youth to understand the positive and negative impacts of the media in their lives.

The activities undertaken by SERASI grant recipients at the national level have significantly impacted Indonesian civil society's capacity to exchange knowledge from the center to outlying regions, through the building of networks inherent in these and other inclusive activities. This is in addition to the way in which SERASI grantees are bringing national attention to conflict, post-conflict, governance, and crime issues in a way that informs policy and educates the public.

## 2. National/Transregional Program Activities

### a. Activities by Sector

#### 1) Conflict Mitigation and Future Conflict Prevention

SERASI provided a grant to the **National Endowment for Democracy** or **NED** to support its role as Secretariat for the Sixth Assembly of the World Movement for Democracy ([www.wmd.org](http://www.wmd.org)). The assembly, held April 11–14, 2010 in Jakarta, brought together 600 participants from more than 100 countries, and featured the President of Republic of Indonesia, SBY, as a key note speaker. SERASI supported the participation of 30 Indonesian participants from across Indonesia through grant funding, working closely with NED to identify and choose participants. The overall theme of the Assembly was 'solidarity across Cultures: Working Together for Democracy,' but the Assembly also focused on the salient aspects of Indonesian democracy's progress, and the challenges the country still confronts in its efforts to consolidate its post-1998 democratic system. The Assembly theme encompassed the important relationships between tradition, culture, and religion, on the one hand, and democratic practices and institutions, on the other, as well as the challenges to developing those relationships in ways that can deepen, rather than undermine, democratic progress.



*Latifah Arum Siregar (left) a representative of Democratic Alliance for Papua (AIDP) shared experiences during the roundtable discussion held in Jakarta, facilitated by HDC.*

As previously reported, SERASI awarded a grant to the **Henry Dunant Center for Humanitarian Dialogue** or **HD Center** for "Women at the Indonesian Peace Table: Enhancing the Participation of Women in Conflict Resolution." The HD Center, in cooperation with the State Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPP), held a meeting on "Developing a National Action Plan on United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 in

Indonesia" at the Hotel Intercontinental in Jakarta on May 31, 2010. This was the third major meeting in a series of consultations that KPP has conducted under the auspices of this grant. Karen Tanada, director of the Gaston Z. Ortigas Peace Institute in the Philippines, was a guest speaker. Ms Tanada shared her experience in drafting the Philippines National Action Plan (NAP) on UNCR

1325 that was launched in March 2010. She also presented her review of the Indonesian draft NAP. This was the first such meeting where non-governmental actors were extensively involved in the consultation of the drafting of the Indonesian NAP.

SERASI grantee **Jasa Layanan Risentindo** or **JRI**, implemented the “National Conflict Monitoring System: Newspaper Data Collection on Conflict” grant as part of the World Bank’s *Violent Conflict in Indonesia Study (ViCIS): Early Evidence from Six Post-Conflict Provinces*, preliminary findings were presented in April 2010 in Jakarta. The JRI presentation illustrated the changing nature of conflict trends over the last 11 years as well as the painstaking process of ViCIS data aggregation. The quantitative conflict database produced by the study will play an important role as the basis for conflict mitigation programming by key Indonesian stakeholders including government. Not only will ViCIS enable local governments to devise effective conflict prevention and management measures, it will also provide information to help the government revise laws for managing potential conflicts and create awareness about local-level conflict dynamics. ViCIS also serves as Indonesia’s contribution to the academic analysis of violent conflict in general.

SERASI provided a grant to the **Peacebuilding and Development Institute of Sri Lanka** or **PDI-SL** to conduct a Master Training of Trainers in Conflict-Sensitive Design, Monitoring and Evaluation of projects (MToT). This series of trainings, undertaken by international experts on conflict-sensitive M&E from American University (Washington, DC) and International Alert, among others, is building capacity within SERASI grantees and local government staff in order for them to design development projects with contextual sensitivity, and to build conflict-sensitive design, monitoring and evaluation plans into government projects. The training has developed a core cadre of M&E specialists able to train and support others in conflict-sensitive monitoring and evaluation. Experienced PDI-SL trainers from the United States and Sri Lanka provided two five-day courses, the first in Palu, Central Sulawesi (July 26-30), and the second in Banda Aceh (August 9-13), with a final training scheduled to take place in Papua in December 2010. Each program has trained a group of up to 15 M&E focal points from government and civil society partner organizations, in order for them to provide high quality trainings in conflict-sensitive program design. This grant represents the first importation of such knowledge into Indonesia and will fill a major gap in future development planning with regard to conflict sensitivity as well as the setting of objectives, results, and indicators to future projects that will measure project outputs concretely.

SERASI also provided a grant to the **Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia** or **Komnas HAM** to conduct a Human Rights National Workshop for government officials and the Heads of all regions/provinces hosting SERASI programs. The national workshops, to be held in Makassar, Jakarta, and Medan in the next reporting period, will develop comprehension among regional-level policy makers to help them take into account human rights concerns, and address legally-recognized rights, while formulating regional policies.

## 2) Multiculturalism and Pluralism

During the reporting period SERASI awarded a grant to **MTV EXIT: End Exploitation and Trafficking**, for the Indonesia section of their Southeast Asia-wide anti-trafficking campaign. Since 2004, MTV has been producing multimedia and multi-platform Trafficking in Persons (TIP) awareness and prevention campaigns across Europe,



*Young people from Maluku during an entrepreneur workshop session of SERASI Punya, facilitated by Yoris Sebastian in partnership with MTV EXIT.*

Asia, and the Pacific. Since 2007, MTV EXIT has worked in partnership with USAID in Asia. MTV EXIT held a two-day event in Jakarta on June 5-6 as part of their multimedia campaign to end trafficking, culminating in the June 6 MTV EXIT Concert at Senayan, which was the culmination of a campaign tour that performed in Medan, Pontianak, Makassar, and Surabaya. At the first day the MTV EXIT Foundation conducted an entrepreneurial workshop for SERASI grantees and beneficiaries from Aceh, Central Sulawesi and Maluku at the Hard Rock Café Jakarta. The workshop was facilitated by famed Indonesian director Garin Nugroho, with social entrepreneur Yoris Sebastian participating. The workshop was followed by a mini concert featuring a series of SERASI-sponsored performers whose compositions reflect peacebuilding themes, including a series of short films from InfoAceh (Aceh), Malukan traditional music played on *totobuang*, *hadrat*, and *sawut* instruments, original music performed by the winners of the USAID-SERASI *Pamona Idol* contest (Central Sulawesi), traditional music performed by the acclaimed Acehnese folk musician Rafly and his band, Rapa'I (Aceh), performances by the Hidung Merah Circus (Jakarta), and songs performed by The Box Band (Central Sulawesi), the Fortuna Band (Jakarta), and folk act Endah-n-Rhesa (Jakarta).



Two dancers part of a Reog dance during the PSIK-facilitated Nusantara Festival of Harmony in Jakarta.

SERASI continued work with the **Center for Islam and State Studies Indonesia** or **PSIK** to promote and commemorate the pluralistic and inclusive beliefs of two famed Indonesian Islamic leaders: former Indonesian President and *Nadhlatul Ulama* leader Abdurrahman Wahid (“Gus Dur”) and Nurcholis Madjid (“Cak Nur”). During the reporting period, PSIK conducted three events; the *Harmony Film Festival*, a public event designed to promote peacebuilding and integration through film; *Jazz for Harmony*, a public Jazz music festival that invited participation from musicians from various persuasions and backgrounds to popularly communicate messages of harmony, inclusivity, and peace in Indonesian society; and the *Nusantara Festival of Harmony*, a public event involving participation from

traditional musicians from various religious and cultural backgrounds to celebrate diversity, harmony and multiculturalism in Indonesia. Over a thousand participants and media representatives attended these gatherings. PSIK ended its grant with a “Jamboree for Harmony,” held in Puncak in mid-August 2010 which was attended by youth from Aceh, Central Sulawesi, Maluku, North Maluku, and Papua.

SERASI also awarded a grant to the **SETARA Institute for Justice and Democracy** to conduct a research program, “Religious Radicalism in Urban Society and Its Implication for The Guarantee of Freedom of Religion/Belief.” The objective of this program is to identify the particular details underlying the motivations and beliefs of certain puritanical religious groups in the greater Jakarta area and West Java, in order to concretely assess the depth of religious radicalism and intolerance in Java and its implications with regard to freedom of religion and belief in the area. SETARA Institute is beginning its research in Jakarta, Bekasi, Tangerang, and other suburban areas of Jakarta, as well as cities in West Java including Cirebon, Garut, and Tasikmalaya. This report will be the first of its kind to assess the “creeping religious radicalism” that hardline groups refer to in an effort to justify that their actions are part of the public’s wishes, and will result in policy recommendations to government as well as reports for the national media to cover.

### 3) Peace Education for Media

SERASI awarded a grant to **The Habibie Center** or **THC**, a leading think-tank in Indonesia founded by ex-president Jusuf Habibie. THC was established to promote the modernization and democratization of Indonesian society based on the morality and integrity found in cultural and religious values. THC is implementing a SERASI-funded program to develop the skills of Indonesia's younger generations to be critical of the content published by mass media, and to develop an understanding of the benefits of diversity in society. The program is based on the highly successful "Media Watch" program undertaken by THC during the last decade in support of accurate, objective, free, and fair reporting, particularly on issues related to democracy, human rights, and peacebuilding.

SERASI continued to work with **SET Foundation** to conduct a program entitled 'safeguard Peace, Safeguard TVRI (*Televisi Republik Indonesia*), and Promote Pluralism.' The objectives of this program are to prevent government control of the Indonesian public broadcasting station TVRI, to promote TVRI as a public broadcaster who can help strengthen the peacebuilding process in Indonesia in general and in conflict-prone areas in particular, to continue to allow TVRI to provide a medium for the general public to express themselves, to broaden people's perspectives about local values about tolerance, respect and sympathy, and to enhance understanding and promote tolerance. During this reporting period SET conducted two National Policy Advocacy Seminars on the draft of a Government Regulation (RPP) that would place TVRI under government control, and therefore, censorship. The seminars were attended by approximately 187 persons consisting of civil society representatives, students, media analysts and advocates, journalists, the director and Supervisory Body of TVRI and RRI, with the members of DPR Commission I, a Communication and Information Staff Specialist, and Media Analysts acting as resource persons. Despite wide coverage of the government's plan to merge TVRI, RRI, and *Antara* News Agency, government spokesperson Henry Subiakto, a Communication and Information Staff Specialist, denied that this was the government's intention, and that earlier reports by other government officials to the contrary were "impromptu" in nature. Nevertheless, the results of the seminar hint that the public actually does object to the merger as long as the role and the nature of RTRI remain unchanged, and most importantly, as long as government does not intervene with programming.

SERASI also awarded a grant to the **Institute for Press and Development Studies** or **LSPP** to increase the roles of print and electronic media in promoting pluralism when reporting on inter-religious stories. LSPP intends to improve the capacity of journalists in reporting on religion with a pluralism perspective, increasing the number of media outlets committed to pluralism issues as part of editorial policy, and establish a multi-stakeholder forum that monitors the way religion is reported upon in mass media outlets.

### 4) Reconstruction of Social Capital for Marginalized Youth and Women and Psychosocial Intervention

The **Hidung Merah (Red Nose) Circus** received a grant from SERASI to support training and outreach activities for marginalized youth, both in Jakarta's destitute fishing villages and further afield. HMC serves underprivileged children by bringing them joy and hope through inclusion and training in a circus troupe founded by HMC director Dan Roberts. Since its founding in Indonesia in January 2009, HMC has



*The Hidung Merah Circus facilitates a group of children in Cilincing, North Jakarta in a training session to perform entertaining acts.*

entertained thousands of children (and adults) in villages, schools, and community centers.

HMC conducts a SERASI-funded training program entitled “Clown: Joy and Personal Empowerment in Aceh.” The purpose of the training is to increase self-confidence, teamwork, and problem solving skills of young adults in select SERASI Aceh locations. The training program accommodates up to 14 participants, with twelve participants from SERASI’s outreach field locations in Aceh and two from Jakarta. In the reporting period, HMC has traveled to Aceh with a “Clown and Circus Road Show” in order to socialize the program and select participants for advanced training in Jakarta. HMC has selected ten participants from Aceh, and training has been underway since July 2010.

SERASI also provided a grant to **The Interseksi Foundation** to conduct a documentary exercise entitled “*Cross-Cultural Video-Making for Peace: Crossing the Boundaries.*” This program is deepening the respect between different societal groups through the video making process. As video is a product of popular culture through which people can see the cultural bias of the video maker, the Interseksi foundation will have each participant “cross” their cultural boundaries by making a video of a particular group that is not their own.

## 5) Security Sector Reform

SERASI continued work with **ProPatria Institute** to complete a critical review of the National Security Bill, which was issued by the Department of Defense in November 2009, and to make policy recommendations to synchronize the multiple draft regulations currently in play related to defense and security, particularly the Bill on National Security, the Intelligence Bill, the State Secrets Bill, and the Bill on State Defense Reserve Components. During the reporting period, ProPatria completed their activities, which involved state actors in the Ministry of Defense and other bodies who work on security reform issues.



A ProPatria talks show to make policy recommendations in synchronizing drafts of four bills on national security, intelligence, state secrets and reserve components.

In addition, SERASI provided a grant to **Imparsial**, the Indonesian Human Rights Monitoring Group, in order for them to raise public awareness of the professional role of security management actors in promoting peace. To achieve this goal, Imparsial conducted a variety of activities including research and FGDs. Imparsial then facilitated public debates on security and peace issues on television talk shows and radio talk shows.

## 6) Participatory Development Planning and City Mapping

SERASI provided a grant to **Yayasan Kota Kita Surakarta** or **YKKS**, a non-governmental, non-partisan organization whose goal is the creation and entrenchment of democratic planning processes within government development plans, in order to create healthier, more equitable, and productive cities. Under the grant, YKKS is completing 33 neighborhood mini-atlases that will map Solo’s environs for the first time, allowing these neighborhoods to more fully participate in Solo’s participatory mapping process (*musrenbang*) and have their needs and concerns addressed. Neighborhood data collection systems are being created to ensure the sustainability of future mapping updates as needed and the grant is also building capacity in the city’s development planning unit (Bappeda) to respond to local planning needs. YKKS is currently expanding this SERASI-funded

pilot initiative into other cities, and is also developing urban planning projects that address climate change vulnerability (Semarang and Bandar Lampung), disaster recovery (Padang), historic preservation (Medan), and public health (Jakarta).

## 6. Papua

### I. Key Political Developments

The recent emergence of a video purportedly showing Papuans being tortured by Indonesian security forces, testimony of villagers in Puncak Jaya stating that Brimob troops burned their homes, a small but growing IDP problem caused by military operations in the highlands, another video emerging of a dying OPM fighter taunted by security forces, the killing of a journalist in Merauke by persons unknown—through these stories and more, Papua is again making international headlines. And the region continues to host a dwindling but dogged insurgency led by the Free Papua Movement (*Organisasi Papua Merdeka*, OPM).

The successes or failures of a decade of Special Autonomy (*Otomomi Khusus*, or OTSUS), continue to be debated, with most agreeing that the program has failed to benefit most Papuans. Papuan political activists are once again demanding that autonomy be given back to Jakarta, and a dialogue occur between Papua and Indonesia, with a goal toward building a more equitable relationship and ameliorating the *memoria passionis* that continues to lead more radical activists to demand a referendum on Independence. Papua is one of the two regions in Indonesia that have been granted OTSUS, the other being Aceh province, where SERASI also works. OTSUS, granted to Papua in 2001, allows for a greater share of revenues from locally extracted natural resource wealth to be returned to the province, with the proviso that these funds are spent on health, education, infrastructure, and other poverty-alleviating measures.



A public rally in July to protest the OTSUS program that is deemed a failure in benefitting Papuan communities.  
(photo credit: courtesy of Papua Post)

The ultimate goal of special autonomy is to allow the Papuans a greater role in governing and managing their own resources and it was created to fulfill people's desires for greater decision-making powers by decentralizing decision making and resources. However, after over eight years of implementation, it is difficult to ascertain whether OTSUS has improved the welfare of ordinary Papuans. Anecdotal evidence remains doubtful, and it seems that OTSUS has only served to enrich Papua's elites at the expense of its people. In 2005 the Indonesian Central Statistics Agency (*Badan Pusat Statistik*, BPS) ranked Papua as having the lowest human development index in the country, with a rating of 62.1 compared to Indonesia's average of 69.6. Little has changed since that measurement. Much of the funds are lost to corruption and the majority of funds go to construction projects of dubious worth and quality. A July 2010 report by the University of Sydney's Center for Peace and Conflict Studies, found that "the majority of Papuans believe that the special autonomy granted to the province had failed to bring prosperity and had opened the door to corruption." The report continued, "Money supposed to be allocated to health and education expenditure was swallowed up in public servants' wages, in buildings and even in funding local military operations. Health and education services declined in many areas as special autonomy led to a fall in people's living standards. [It] also failed to empower the Papuans politically." Lately, protests are occurring in Jayapura on a regular basis, demanding that OTSUS be revoked, and that a referendum be held so that Papuans may decide their own fate. Two French journalists were deported for filming one of these protests. Meanwhile many of Papua's elected politicians are absent from their constituencies for months at a time.

In another controversial act, the Papuan People’s Assembly (*Majelis Rakyat Papua*, MRP) issued a decree on the protection and empowerment of the indigenous people of Papua. The decree rules that candidates for governor, vice governor, district leader, vice-district leader, mayor, and vice mayor, must be native Papuan. This MRP Decree has been rejected by the provincial legislature, as it is against notions of pluralism and tolerance. It also removes from consideration a significant population not considered to be indigenous, namely migrants and transmigrants who have been settling in Papua for generations. Further, the MRP decree seems to lose sight of the much more pressing issues facing Papua today—issues of conflict, health, education, economics, and representation will hardly be served well by such a degree, which might only exacerbate the problems that impact average Papuans on a daily basis.

The further delay of local elections for a number of provincial and district posts is now leading to speculation about behind-the-scenes politicking and on politic inconsistency of policy. And in connection with the movement to return special autonomy, a growing demand remains for dialogue between Jakarta and Papua, to work towards settling many of the economic, political, and historical issues that plague this relationship and leave unclear Papua’s status and do not address Papua’s needs for access to basic services.

Natural disasters have recently struck the province, with a destructive earthquake in Yapen, followed by flashfloods in Wasior, caused by illegal logging, which killed over 100 people. Communal tensions remain in relation to Freeport mining operations in the Grasberg gold and copper concession, HIV infections are on the increase, the interior hosts significant communal/tribal warfare and bow-and-arrow exchanges.

Overall, Papua remains problematic, as does the need for programs to address the myriad issues that affect the region and its people.

## 2. Program Activities for Papua

### a. Overview

In mid-2010 SERASI expanded into Papua. SERASI has now awarded 19 grants totaling USD 1,557,021 to various academic bodies and CSOs implementing a range of activities that support peacebuilding activities and conflict mitigation efforts in Papua, with a geographic focus on the capital, Jayapura, Jayapura District, and Keerom District on the PNG border.

SERASI focuses on governance and civil society issues in Papua, especially with regard to improved transparency and accountability in special autonomy implementation via advocacy and studies which can assist those Papuans in improvements to their everyday lives.

**Appendix G** is a map of all SERASI grants in Papua.

### b. Activities by Sector

#### 1) Intergroup Relations

SERASI interventions for inter-group relations aim to create greater communication and understanding between religious and ethnic groups in order to reduce tension and encourage social cohesion. SERASI encourages creativity in these interventions, recognizing that a myriad of contextually appropriate methods exist at the local level that are outside of predominant theories



*A village community gathering, aimed at providing a medium for dialogue, facilitated by ALDP.*

regarding social cohesion. During this reporting period, SERASI worked through two local Papua partners on issues of inter-group relations.

SERASI grantee **Democracy Alliance for Papua** or **ALDP** is working on issues of peace and tolerance between Papuans and migrant communities through community gatherings at the village level in the communities of Yapsi, Nimbokrang, Arso, and Arso Timur. During this reporting period, ALDP has been conducting numerous village focus group discussions as a medium to share experiences and issues among and between communities of indigenous Papuans and migrants.

ALDP has successfully assessed and analyzed problems between communities as articulated during these FGDs and is shaping the next steps of their intervention based on the results of their ongoing



*A community meeting session at the Depapre sub-district in July 2010, facilitated by FOKER LSM Papua.*

analysis. During this report period, ALDP has conducted village discussions and workshops on peace and communication among indigenous Papuan and migrant populations alike in mixed areas, opening and expanding communication channels between the two and forming friendships in the process. Local government representatives are strongly supporting ALDP's efforts. The FGDs culminated in a two-day workshop with 35 attendees. More will be reported in the next quarterly.

SERASI is also working with **FOKER LSM Papua** (the Papua NGO Forum) to open communication between indigenous tribes, government, and stakeholders in Jayapura District. They are facilitating dialogue among tribes and communities

in Depapre sub-district, in order to decrease tension related to new port construction and land issues. FOKER is using a local television program, "Para-Para Pinang," in service to this program. During the reporting period, FOKER conducted initial meetings to map and discuss issues relating to the port, as well as local government and local community interpretations of these issues and their possible solutions. FOKER has also conducted workshops with 35 participants in order to build communication between tribes, government representatives, and other parties. The project is now seeking to mediate a settlement of the issues of land ownership between parties.

## 2) Reconstruction of Social Capital

SERASI grantee **Institute of Empowerment Study on Papuan Women and Children** or **LP3A Papua** is working towards increasing women's roles in peacebuilding in Keerom district. This project focuses on the sub-districts of Arso, Arso Timur, and Skanto. LP3A Papua is establishing, and building the capacity of, a network of women's groups in Keerom and Jayapura, thereby allowing women's voices to be heard in an area where women are traditionally marginalized. It is envisaged that the establishment of these groups and the raising of their profiles will help to offset the myriad communal conflicts that plague Keerom. LP3A Papua conducted dialogues and FGDs among women, social analysis



*A session of a focus group discussion for women empowerment and roles in peacebuilding, facilitated by LP3A Papua in the Keerom district.*

training for women, and network development activities. LP3AP has now successfully built a network of women's groups in Keerom through learning exchanges between groups. Through cross visits, LP3AP also is helping these groups support one another and share experiences.

**LENERA** received a SERASI grant for peace promotion through women and children in 12 villages in Muaratami sub-district, Jayapura regency. The aims of the project are to encourage the creation of equilibrium for men and women's roles in the project area, to enhance the skills of women in preventing and managing conflicts, and to establish equal and mutual commitment between men and women. LENTERA has successfully conducted assessments, an initial workshop to increase women's participation in conflict settlement, and the provision of assistance to women dealing with gender-based violence. During the assessment, LENTERA discovered local methods to manage conflict within families, family, and community responses toward conflict within a family, types and forms of common violence, factors which may trigger violence, consequences of violence at the household and community level, common perpetrators and victims of violence, and a total quantitative measurement of the percentage of the population that has fallen victim to this violence. LENTERA also successfully conducted workshops to improve awareness with regard to the basic rights of women and children, improve awareness of the significance of equality of men's and women's roles, and improve women's understanding with regard to their significant and under-utilized roles in keeping the peace in homes and communities. LENTERA also works with targeted groups using informal discussions and small group discussions, to develop supportive social networks among local women. The discussions are usually conducted after church sessions. This project is empowering women through information and knowledge of rights.

**Voice of the Voiceless** or **Vox Papua** has also received a SERASI grant to uncover solutions to conflicts emerging from traditional political systems in six villages in Muaratami and Abepura sub-districts. The project intends to identify the scope of the problem of violence against women and children in six Papuan villages with patrilineal cultures through mapping and research, and then identify palliatives to this violence, which can be inserted into coming-of-age initiation ceremonies. Vox Papua will emphasize and interpret the positive values of the male initiation rites that will build local capacity to offset violence and mitigate conflicts—a crucial step in securing peace and security at the grassroots level in these communities. VOX Papua has conducted in-depth assessments of violent actions in six villages using interviews, observations, and FGDs. The assessment has comprehensively illustrated the frequency and types of violence, along with the triggers and their interplay across the social lives of these six communities. The assessment and mapping also identified culture-based amelioratives to violence.

SERASI has awarded a grant to the **GENCAR Foundation** to promote peace through students and teachers in Jayapura. This project is assessing incidences of violence and conflict in Jayapura



*A focus group discussion and introduction session with high school students in Sentani, Jayapura, Papua, facilitated by GENCAR*

schools and is designing a conflict resolution training and conflict awareness short curriculum based on the assessment and analysis for delivery in vulnerable schools. The curriculum is to improve awareness of teachers and high school students with regard to both the causes of violence and conflict resolution tools as an alternate to violence and encourage teachers and high school students' participation with regard to conflict resolution and peacebuilding through various activities. GENCAR has successfully conducted assessments, school selections, and several meetings with government and stakeholders. The assessment has been conducted in 15 high schools across sub-districts

in Jayapura district. GENCAR considered several variables in school selection and selection of participants within chosen schools, including: mixed representation of ethnic, religious, and interests groups, mixed representations of rich and poor communities in schools. GENCAR has additionally collected data related to the causes of conflict and violence to discover the most vulnerable schools in Jayapura district based upon numbers of violent incidents and causes of those violent incidents.

SERASI also awarded a grant to **Yayasan Pendidikan Lingkungan Hidup Cyclops** or **YPLHC** for the project “Promoting Peace through Sport among Youth in Papua.” The project intends to promote pluralism and tolerance among youth through sports activities in Jayapura city, Jayapura district and Keerom district, and demonstrate to the public that youth of mixed backgrounds can work together through sports. During the report period, YPLHC has conducted the preparation of a multi-stage sport competition for youth. The preparation included the initial meetings with education offices in Keerom, Jayapura, and Jayapura district. The schedule of these competitions has been developed based on the discussions and all competitions, and non-violence campaigns conducted by teams in their own schools, will be reported on in the next report.



*A workshop at the Keerom district on promoting tolerance and pluralism among youth, facilitated by YPLHC.*

### 3) Conflict Mitigation and Future Conflict Prevention

The **Democratic Center of Cendrawasih University** or **DC-UNCEN** received a grant from SERASI to compile and advocate for a draft regulation with regard to the election procedures for the Papuan People’s Assembly (2010-2015) based on an MRP-proposed “Papuan-only People’s Assembly” principle. DC-UNCEN argued against the notion that certain elected officials must be Papuan, as proposed by MRP. The concept for the draft regulation was presented to the government of Papua and feedback was incorporated in the draft. Research findings regarding election procedures were socialized and a project workshop was held in Jayapura that involved 64



*A focus group discussion, facilitated by DC-UNCEN with regards to the OTSUS management and implementation in Jayapura, Papua.*

traditional leaders, religious leaders, and women. DC-UNCEN also presented its findings to the Minister of Home Affairs and the Coordinating Minister of Political, Legal, and Security Affairs in Jakarta, the Governor of Papua Province, members of the Papua House of Representatives, and members of the Papuan People’s Assembly in Jayapura, as well as Governor and members of the West Papua House of Representatives in Manokwari.

During the reporting period, SERASI also awarded a new grant to **DC-UNCEN** related to special autonomy issues. This new project will map the criteria, composition, and ideal number of autonomous territories in Papua, and will establish a set of guidelines and best practices for government to measure the viability and

usefulness of proposed new sub-districts, districts, and provinces. The measurements will be replicable to other parts of Indonesia. This is a collaborative project with the **Social and Political Faculty of the University of Indonesia** or **FISIP UI**.

The **Institute of Civil Strengthening** or **ICS Papua** received a SERASI grant for the enhancement of local village development planning and management. This project intends to synchronize the provincial government's community-based development program (*RESPEK*) with district government development programs, decrease the potential for conflict at the village level through increased conflict-sensitive development planning in Keerom, especially over inter-village issues and priorities, and ensure the implementation of development policy is carried out in line with the mandate of special autonomy policy. During the reporting period, ICS Papua conducted initial mapping of village-based planning initiatives, capacity-building needs with regard to village development planning, and multi-stakeholder dialogue on development planning and the harmonization of development Programs with other plans related to Otsus. In each location, ICS has assessed, analyzed, and developed village development planning maps. Overall, ICS has produced in-depth analysis of the implementation of the provincial government's *Respek*. Based on the initial needs analysis, ICS has conducted trainings on village-based development planning for village representatives, village government, local leaders, and district government officials. ICS has also developed modules on conflict-sensitive development planning at the village level, and has provided these modules to local government for future use.



*A community discussion session on the implementation of RESPEK, a provincial government community-based development program, facilitated by KIPRA.*

SERASI awarded a grant to **Konsultasi Independen Pemberdayaan Rakyat Papua** or **KIPRA** to undertake additional monitoring of the utility and impact of the RESPEK program. KIPRA will evaluate the effectiveness of the RESPEK program with regard to the sustainability of the interventions, and whether the interventions were community-driven, to develop critical awareness among the community toward RESPEK, and therefore positively affect RESPEK implementation by greater community participation and involvement, and to develop public awareness of good governance and transparency related to RESPEK implementation. During the report period, KIPRA conducted community discussions about RESPEK in 12 targeted villages covering Kota Jayapura (Abepura, Jayapura utara, Jayapura selatan, and Muara Tami); Jayapura District (Sentani kota, Sentani Barat, Depapre, Demta, Nimboran, and Distrik Kemtuk Gresi) and Keerom district (Arso Kota and Skamto) involving over 240 participants.

The **Independent Journalist's Alliance of Jayapura** or **AJI Jayapura** has received a SERASI grant to promote peace through a photo contest, exhibition, and a short movie. These activities are intended to promote tolerance and pluralism, to build and shape community perspectives related to peacebuilding in Papua, and to provide communities with images and messages that represent Papua and its citizen's efforts to preserve peace in their communities. AJI has conducted workshops on peace journalism through photography and short documentaries for 65 AJI members, affiliates, and other participants including amateur photographers and students. AJI is now conducting a competition on peace-themed photography and short films. As a part of the competition, AJI is conducting photography and short movie mentoring for amateur photographers and film-makers in Jayapura.

The **Peacebuilding and Development Institute of Sri Lanka** or **PDI-SL** was awarded a grant from SERASI to conduct a Master Training of Trainers course in Conflict Sensitive Design, Monitoring and Evaluation. This project will build the capacity of SERASI government and NGO



*Participants during a PDI-SL facilitated training session for government and NGO partners of SERASI in Biak, Papua.*

partners in Papua in the construction of conflict-sensitive design, monitoring and evaluation into development plans, and has developed a core cohort of local Papuan and migrant M&E specialists able to train and support others in conflict sensitive monitoring and evaluation. PDI-SL conducted basic conflict-sensitive monitoring and evaluation system design training in Biak. Participants came from SERASI partners Aji Jayapura, Foker LSM, KIPRa, Lentera, Yayasan Harapan Ibu, GENCAR, DC UNCEN, VOX Papua, YBSBP, and others, with 24 participants total graduating from the training, which was conducted by M&E specialists from International Alert and American University. PDI-SL is currently mentoring participants who will be trained in December 2010 in the MTOT segment.

**KBR68H** received a SERASI grant to deliver a variety of programs that will promote peace, dialogue, free information exchange, and engage the listening public through radio talk shows and workshops on the media’s responsibilities in the promotion of peace. KBR68H launched a nationwide radio talk show with the theme “Living Together in Peace and Harmony” to discuss Papua issues, how Papuans are responding to their own and outside political issues, migration, resource rights, and traditional values. The show is being presented live from the KBR68H studio in Jakarta and is broadcast on over 100 radio stations across the KBR68H Indonesia network, including 10 radio stations in Papua and West Papua. KBR68H is also utilizing media workers from radio, TV, magazines, and newspapers in the assemblage and management of information relating to conflict and post-conflict issues. KBR68H also organized a workshop for the national media on coverage of Papua and Papuan issues and how to cover these issues in balanced, fair, inclusive, and non-inflammatory ways.

The **Center for the Study of Religion and Culture at the State Islamic University** in Jakarta or **CSRC** has received a SERASI grant to research “Islamic Radicalism in the Mosques of Post-Conflict and Potential Conflict Areas: Case Studies in Ambon (Maluku), Poso (Central Sulawesi), and Jayapura (Papua).” This project intends to clarify and provide an adequate understanding of mosque religious instruction practices and the stakeholders’ perceptions of ideological issues such as systems of governance, concepts of jihad, and pluralism/tolerance. The research aims to provide practical outputs to interest groups and concerned parties including local governments, the Department of Religion, Civil Society Organizations and especially NGOs who are working to strengthen Islamic moderation and create peace. CSRC has launched the research through the drafting of ToRs, initial analysis, and the dispatching of researchers to each of the three focus areas. The field data gathered will inform a widely-disseminated report



*A workshop session for basic radio journalism to provide a voice for communities, facilitated by Firmansyah and Friends, a media consultancy firm.*

that will help governments formulate effective advocacy strategies to support moderation and tolerance in mosques, as well as identify areas of concern with regard to radicalization in mosques in the research areas.

During this report period, SERASI also awarded a new Community Journalism grant to the peace and community journalism NGO **Firmansyah and Friends** or **F&F**. F&F will train over 50 actual and aspiring journalists in community journalism techniques. Bottom-up stories gathered in communities, based on local concerns, and for local consumption, in order to give ordinary people a voice and allow them to report what matters to them. The initiative will train and mentor community journalists and 13 radio stations broadcasting community journalism stories in Jayapura city, Jayapura district, and Keerom. More detail will be provided in the next report.

## 7. Program Management

### I. Monitoring and Evaluation

SERASI grantees actively participate in the program's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) component by submitting monthly monitoring forms to their respective SERASI Program Officer and Monitoring & Evaluation Officer (M&EO). Based on suggestions from grantees and staff, monitoring forms were simplified and standardized and one version is now used for each type of monitoring form. The monitoring forms now include:

1. Grantee Monitoring Form: containing the indicators/targets set and required for each grant. The M&E Officers and Program Officers determine indicators that will be used in a particular grant. The M&E Officers then train grantee staff on proper collection and recording of data to be submitted to SERASI.
2. Grantee Monthly Report: containing grantee's narrative report, outlining the progress and challenges as well as solutions taken to overcome any constraints during the implementation and support required from SERASI in the following month(s). This form is the source of information for the Program Officers to assess the grant's progress and may be used to work with the grantee to change their approach if a constraint is faced by grantee during implementation of its grant.
3. Grantee Final Report: containing grantee's narrative final report describing achievements, challenges, established/strengthened network, and lessons learned during the lifetime of the grant.
4. Post-Grant Review Form: this form is used by the M&EO when a grantee is proposing a new grant after their respective grant is completed. The purpose of this form is to collect the necessary information related to the grantee as well as interviewing the beneficiaries on their experience and opinion toward the grantee. The M&EO will then propose the suggestion and/or improvement needed if the respective grantee is granted a new grant.

SERASI continues to collect data required for USAID Peace & Security Indicators as well as for SERASI Strategic Objective Indicators. With such a large number of new activities coming on line in new provinces during the reporting period, SERASI M&E staff have focused a great deal of attention on grantees in these regions to make sure they understand and comply with SERASI's M&E processes. To support grantees in collecting the required information, SERASI M&E Officers in the field are monitoring grantee progress and processing/analyzing quantifiable measurements from grantees. M&E Officers also perform monthly trips to all SERASI grantees, cross-checking grantee progress reports, meeting beneficiaries and grantee staff, making recommendations on obstacles faced by grantees and providing support as needed, especially with regard to improving the M&E methodologies and tools of the grantees themselves.

The extra efforts by SERASI M&E staff have paid off, with good results in all regions and grantees that are skilled at data collection and reporting. Cases of misinterpretation and incorrect data entry have decreased

significantly, and the M&E Officers in the field offices were able to perform checks and rechecks to the respective grantees to make the necessary corrections.

For this fiscal year reporting period, USAID Peace & Security Indicator (A) on the number of USG-assisted facilitated events geared toward strengthening understanding and mitigating discord between groups, and (B) on the number of people attending USG-assisted facilitated events geared toward strengthening understanding and mitigating discord between groups, have over-delivered by 370% and 320%, respectively. Further, the number of people trained in conflict mitigation & resolution reached 70% of its financial year target.

Below is the list of achievements based on USAID Peace & Security Indicators utilized by SERASI:

USAID Peace & Security Indicators	FY2010 Targets	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	FY 2010 Data (%)	Notes
PS1. Number people trained in conflict mitigation/resolution skills with USG assistance	5500	1449	1372	695	336	3852 (70%)	<p>During the period from October 2009 through September 2010, a total of 3852 people have received capacity building on conflict mitigation/resolution skills – where 50% of the participants were women. More women in Central Sulawesi received capacity building on conflict mitigation and/or resolution skills, while a significant number of women trained also recorded for activities in Aceh, Maluku, and North Maluku.</p> <p>The figures for this particular indicator reached 71% of its fiscal year target of 5500 people trained. This was due for the declining of activities related to conflict mitigation/resolution skills trainings during the last two quarters of FY10 –and grants were starting to more focusing on livelihood projects.</p>
PS2. Number of non-governmental constituencies (focusing on conflict mitigation) built or strengthened with USG assistance	15	1	6	12	-	19 (126%)	<p>During this FY10 reporting, as high as 19 non-governmental constituencies have been built through SERASI grants. It was intended to prevent conflict through economic based interventions.</p>
PS3. Number of USG-assisted facilitated events geared toward strengthening	400	293	344	522	325	1484 (371%)	<p>During this FY10 period of reporting, SERASI through its grants have conducted almost 1500 USG-facilitated events</p>

understanding and mitigating conflict between groups							geared toward strengthening understanding and mitigating conflict between groups. The highest number of activity was recorded during the period of April-June 2010.  The indicator for PS3 has exceeded its target for FY10.
PS4. Number people attending USG-assisted facilitated events geared toward strengthening understanding and mitigating conflict between groups	16500	6286	11957	20977	14012	53232 (323%)	For this FY10 reporting period, more than 50,000 people have attended the events held by SERASI grantees in Aceh, Central Sulawesi, Maluku, North Maluku, Papua and activities in Trans-regional level. Women participants were recorded 42% from total participants –with the highest events attended by women were the activities held in Aceh, followed by those in Central Sulawesi and Maluku.  This reporting period has exceeded the annual target set for FY10.
PS5. Number of peacebuilding structures established or strengthened with USG assistance that engage affected citizens in peace and/or reconciliation activities  Note: PS5 is a non-cumulative indicator	12	3	4	3	1	11 (91%)	For this FY10 reporting, several structures have been established/strengthened through SERASI grants. Including a Trans-Regional grantee, JRI, which had set up a structure on database set for conflict-related media information that can be accessed by the stakeholders. Grantees in Central Sulawesi have set up an early warning system engaging the local community as well as establishment of <i>Forum Pemuda Perdamaian, Forum Resolusi Konflik Agraria, &amp; Forum Kerukunan Umat Beragama</i> . In Aceh, the PEUDAP activities set up a system where it will lead to peacebuilding covering 88 villages in the area of North Aceh.

Figure 8. USAID Peace & Security Indicators Utilized by SERASI (October 2009 – September 2010)

## 2. Performance Based Management System (PBMS)

### a. Development Update

The IT division of SERASI established and launched the Performance Based Management System (PBMS) and continued fine-tuning and enhancing its engine throughout the reporting period. The ongoing development of this system ensures more robust monitoring and management functions, reporting, and information sharing. While the core functions of the system are operational, SERASI continually looks to make improvements and add functionality to the system to enhance its benefits to SERASI, USAID, and other stakeholders.

All program forms, documents, and data records are currently available electronically, especially those intended for internal SERASI use. All data will be used by SERASI management to fulfill their reporting responsibilities as they can then be used to generate information for daily, weekly, monthly, and annual reporting for USAID. Monitoring and Evaluation are now moving to the new interface, as well as the grants closing mechanism is now provided within the system to assist further coordination within Jakarta office and respective staff in the field.

### b. GIS Component

Using the Geographic Information System (GIS) in PBMS, SERASI can produce printed and electronic maps that show grants, program impact, and other relevant information, with user-friendly interfaces. All maps of SERASI's focus provinces are now available in the system, linking the project's data and information with its geographic area relative to program activities.

Understanding the spatial distribution of data that occurs in SERASI's working areas helps to understand the actual impact of SERASI's work. Linking the project's data and information with its geographic area relative to program activities is the first step of projecting each project's node to the map of grant activities in each region. Based on this map, any related data such as Monitoring and Evaluation information, grant distribution, and project beneficiaries can be linked and presented in a map geared towards that specific purpose.

### c. Completion

With final enhancements to PBMS now complete, SERASI is continuing with some major data collection and re-collection activities, as well as their data quality assurance. Primary data completion is done and active in the system, while secondary and tertiary data that was previously available but stored on various hard drives, such as multimedia and knowledge based information, are targeted to be done by the end of this year.



*The PBMS is launched and developed as a tool for sharing between USAID and SERASI to ensure more robust monitoring and management functions, reporting, and information sharing.*

## 3. Operations

### a. Staffing

The following table outlines staffing changes that occurred during this reporting period (October 2009 – September 2010):

No	Names	Position	Beginning	Ending	Base
1	Eddy H.A. Bahfen	Director of Program & Operations	13 Oct 2009		Jakarta
2	Rika Fitria	Finance Assistant	16 Nov 2009		Jakarta
3	Keith Hargreaves	Deputy Chief of Party		31 Dec 2009	Jakarta
4	Wanri Naibaho	Finance Officer		7 Jan 2010	Palu
5	Alexandra Bean	Program Officer		8 Jan 2010	Aceh
7	Wali Akbar	Grants Officer	25 Jan 2010		Aceh
8	Erwin Wuisan	Finance Assistant	2 Mar 2010		Palu
9	Branco Kalesaran	East Indonesia Program Manager		26 Mar 2010	Palu
10	Syamsuddin Toba	Procurement Officer		7 April 2010	Palu
11	Christopher Felley	Aceh Field Manager		7 May 2010	Aceh
12	Robert Anderson	Deputy Chief of Party	17 May 2010		Jakarta
13	Anton Victor Paulus Johannes	Logistic & Procurement Officer	20 May 2010		Palu
14	Adella Mega Yunitasari	Grants Officer		30 June 2010	Palu
15	Cirilus Deni Bora	Grants Officer	1 July 2010		Papua
16	Iwan Sardjono	Procurement Officer	5 July 2010		Palu
17	Muhammad Rasyidi Bakry	Program Officer		28 July 2010	Palu
18	Nasharuddin	Program Officer		9 Aug 2010	Aceh
19	Rika Fitria	Finance Assistant		18 Aug 2010	Jakarta
20	Yos Pinus	Office Cleaner		23 Aug 2010	Palu
21	Lisa Novita Lasut	Finance Assistant	30 Aug 2010		Jakarta
22	Marlene Lily Timbuleng	Office Manager	27 Sept 2010		Palu

Figure 9. SERASI Staff Transitions

## b. Other Matters

Other operational matters that occurred during the FY reporting period include:

- Project contract amendment #03 was approved on 3 September 2010, which incrementally funded the contract by an additional amount of USD 9,485,298, increasing the total obligated amount from USD 17,721,103 to USD 27,206,401.
- Project contract amendment #04 was approved in the month of September 2010, which is to amended:

1. Budget line items, without an increase in the contract's total estimated costs.
2. The total Level of Effort.
3. The key personnel listed in the contract.

#### 4. Communications

##### a. Support for SERASI Program Activities

SERASI continues to communicate the work and impact of SERASI to USAID, key stakeholders, partners, and the public. SERASI communications staff frequently travel to program areas to provide their support for special events and/or collect additional information from the field to ensure continuous production of publication materials (Success Stories, Activity Updates, and Profiles in Peace).

This first quarter of this reporting period was highlighted by assistance to the East Indonesia team in launching the program in Maluku and North Maluku. The launching events that took place on December 15, 2009 in Ambon and on December 17, 2009 in Ternate involved various stakeholders including potential grantees, local government representatives, and national and local media agencies.

In accordance with the SERASI Communications Strategy, the Upcoming Events and Highlight (UEH) document, which was previously produced twice monthly by the communications division, has been transitioned into the PBMS for direct access, review, and download by its users. The UEH feature allows appropriate program staff to directly input real-time program activity data into the PBMS, which is available for immediate use. For additional support, the communications division now only provides weekly reminders to USAID to review the continuously updated data in the PBMS. To ensure that USAID continues to receive updates of important and high-profile events, the communications division additionally highlights major events that are included in its weekly reminder to USAID.

Other events that highlighted communications support included: SERASI's participation in the World Movement for Democracy, and an event to promote inter-related themes of peacebuilding and the threat of human trafficking in partnership on June 5, 2010, in partnership with one of its grantees, MTV EXIT. The event, aptly called *SERASI Punya* consisted of a half-day workshop that featured Garin Nugroho, a famous Indonesian film director as a speaker and a young advertising entrepreneur, Yoris Sebastian as facilitator, and an evening of cultural performances by grantees from Aceh, Central Sulawesi, and Central Maluku.

Similar to previous reports, the communications division continued to provide support to the program through guidance on branding issues and continued in-house media monitoring of all program activities media coverage.

The coverage of the media agencies of various program activities by grantees in its target locations is included in **Appendix I** of this report.



*Part of the regular publication material produced by the communications division of SERASI.*

##### b. Development of Promotional Materials

During the reporting period, the SERASI communications staff continued its production of publication materials that highlight successes through various program activities. In addition, during the last three months of this reporting period, SERASI introduced a new publication piece, Profiles in Peace (PIP) that

features a specific person that dedicated his/her work to promoting tolerance, acceptance, and peacebuilding in their communities. All the aforementioned publication materials including all reports are available for review on the PBMS and SERASI website.

The USAID/SERASI website ([www.serasi-ird.org](http://www.serasi-ird.org)) was established during the first year of the project and has continued to serve its purpose as a promotional tool to share basic information about SERASI partners and its programs. The USAID/SERASI website contains information materials including reports, all types of stories, and promotional videos.

During the last quarter (July – September 2010) of this reporting period SERASI produced the following Success Stories, Activity Updates, and Profiles in Peace to support its communications work:

**1) Success Stories:**

- Success Story # 16 : Peace Strikes a Chord
- Success Story # 17 : Peace and Harmony, Foundation of SERASI Punya
- Success Story # 18 : Fusing Jazz, Creating Harmony
- Success Story # 19 : Tuning Into Peace
- Success Story # 20 : Cultural Ambassadors Foster Peace and Understanding
- Success Story # 21 : Empowering Women to Foster Peace
- Success Story # 22 : Untangling the Threads: Indonesia's Security and Defense Reforms

**2) Profiles in Peace:**

- Profiles in Peace # 01 : Children Live What They Learn (Hilda Rollobessy)
- Profiles in Peace # 02 : Telling Stories, Giving a Voice to Society (Andi Arfan Sabran)

**Appendix I** of this report contains all success stories, activity updates, and/or profiles in peace produced during the last quarter 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, often together with USAID, regularly visit and keep their counterparts at BAPPEDA informed of program activities. While SERASI does not maintain an office in Ambon or Ternate (unlike in Jayapura, where SERASI operates out of a government-provided office, with one staff member representing the program), SERASI staff coordinates closely with government counterparts in both locations and continues to call upon these government officers during regularly planned monitoring trips. The reception by provincial and local government leaders in Eastern Indonesia to SERASI has been particularly encouraging. Government representatives are often present at grantee events and representatives of the Governor's office in the three provinces have indicated their pleasure at having SERASI support the continued development of the provinces. Until the end of June, 2010, SERASI provided and funded a Senior Governance Advisor to the Governor of Aceh who assisted the program in maintaining close relations with multiple agencies and ministries at the provincial level.

### **b. International Donors/International and National NGOs**

While SERASI funds primarily local NGOs to achieve its program objectives, the program does work with international NGOs and other donors to complement core program activities. SERASI continued to cooperate with the World Bank through a national level study of Violent Conflict in Indonesia with JRI, and

an additional grant has been provided to continue the partnership; during the reporting period, SERASI also closed grants with the National Endowment for Democracy, based in Washington, D.C. to support the World Movement for Democracy gathering in Jakarta, and also completed a series of events with MTV to draw attention to human rights and human trafficking. SERASI also funds the livelihoods and forest monitoring projects implemented by Flora and Fauna International in Aceh.

## **6. Consultation with USAID**

SERASI continues to conduct weekly meetings with USAID counterparts and other ad hoc meetings as needed. USAID and SERASI have continued to conduct joint monitoring trips and to date, there are more than 20 trips during the reporting period, with numerous trips scheduled before program close on February 24, 2011. This close collaboration resulted in a rapid scale up of program operations in the Malukus and Papua.

## IV. APPENDICES

## Appendix A: Summary of Active and Completed Grants of Project SERASI as of September 30, 2010

### ACEH

No.	Project Name	Grantee	Budget (IDR)	Budget (USD)	Start Date	End Date	Region	Duration (Months)	Status
1	Peace On Air	APCM	855,942,000	93,542	8-Jan-10	8-Jan-11	Aceh	13	Active
2	Patchouli: A livelihoods opportunity in Pidie Jaya	KEUMANG	730,650,000	82,373	22-Jan-10	22-Oct-10	Aceh	10	Active
3	Economic, Psychosocial and Occupation support for Disable	RTK	823,250,000	90,867	19-Feb-10	19-Oct-10	Aceh	9	Active
4	Aceh Community Ranger Program - Aceh Besar	FFI	897,100,000	98,800	25-Feb-10	25-Dec-10	Aceh	11	Active
5	Strengthening Community Development Initiatives in Bener Meriah	YBUL	891,600,000	97,978	23-Feb-10	23-Feb-11	Aceh	13	Active
6	Livelihood Assistance for People Affected by Conflict in Pidie Jaya	MD	708,700,000	77,285	15-Feb-10	15-Jan-11	Aceh	12	Active
7	Income Generation for Women and Youth in Sawang, North Aceh	Keumala	793,150,000	87,932	10-Mar-10	9-Jan-11	Aceh	11	Active
8	Towards an industry for garments in Bireuen	ASD	893,300,000	97,949	1-Feb-10	31-Jan-11	Aceh	13	Active
9	PEUDAP: Engaging women in village development planning processes [KPI NAD]	KPI NAD	537,335,000	60,511	1-Apr-10	3-Oct-10	Aceh	7	Active
10	PEUDAP: Creating Awareness and Increasing Understanding of the Development Planning Process [ForumLSM]	Forum LSM Aceh	846,800,000	96,446	7-Apr-10	7-Jan-11	Aceh	10	Active
11	Socializing and Implementing North Aceh's Qanun: Mitigating Potential Conflict	KANAPAKAD	805,340,000	92,039	16-Apr-10	18-Oct-10	Aceh	7	Active
12	Sustainable Livelihood on Pulau Weh	FFI	765,600,000	84,878	30-Mar-10	15-Jan-11	Aceh	11	Active
13	PEUDAP: Engaging women in village development planning processes [YB]	Yayasan Bungong Jeumpa	505,510,000	57,773	15-Apr-10	20-Oct-10	Aceh	7	Active
14	PEUDAP: Ensuring professional, effective and participatory coordination and facilitation [RATA]	RATA	590,390,000	67,281	19-Apr-10	17-Jan-11	Aceh	10	Active
15	PEUDAP: Ensuring professional, effective and participatory coordination and facilitation [PUGAR]	PUGAR	610,590,000	69,583	19-Apr-10	17-Jan-11	Aceh	10	Active
16	PEUDAP: Ensuring professional, effective and participatory coordination and facilitation [LSPENA]	LSPENA	608,402,500	69,334	19-Apr-10	17-Jan-11	Aceh	10	Active
17	PEUDAP: Ensuring professional, effective and participatory coordination and facilitation [MAPAN]	MAPAN	614,072,500	69,980	19-Apr-10	17-Jan-11	Aceh	10	Active
18	PEUDAP: Ensuring professional, effective and participatory coordination and facilitation [LSM Tani Bahari]	LSM Tani Bahari	535,412,500	61,015	19-Apr-10	17-Jan-11	Aceh	10	Active

## Appendix A: Summary of Active and Completed Grants as of September 30, 2010 (continued)

### ACEH

No.	Project Name	Grantee	Budget (IDR)	Budget (USD)	Start Date	End Date	Region	Duration (Months)	Status
19	PEUDAP: Ensuring professional, effective and participatory coordination and facilitation [SEPAKAT]	SEPAKAT	613,840,000	69,953	19-Apr-10	17-Jan-11	Aceh	10	Active
20	PEUDAP: Ensuring professional, effective and participatory coordination and facilitation [L-eRem]	L-eRem	611,790,000	69,719	19-Apr-10	17-Jan-11	Aceh	10	Active
21	PEUDAP: Ensuring professional, effective and participatory coordination and facilitation [Hati Nurani]	Hati Nurani	611,190,000	69,651	19-Apr-10	17-Jan-11	Aceh	10	Active
22	PEUDAP: Ensuring professional, effective and participatory coordination and facilitation [MATAHARI]	MATAHARI	610,052,500	69,522	19-Apr-10	17-Jan-11	Aceh	10	Active
23	PEUDAP: Ensuring professional, effective and participatory coordination and facilitation [SAHARA]	SAHARA	612,240,000	69,771	19-Apr-10	17-Jan-11	Aceh	10	Active
24	PEUDAP: Ensuring professional, effective and participatory coordination and facilitation [JARI]	JARI Aceh	608,340,000	69,326	19-Apr-10	17-Jan-11	Aceh	10	Active
25	PEUDAP: Ensuring professional, effective and participatory coordination and facilitation [CARA]	CARA	622,650,000	70,957	19-Apr-10	17-Jan-11	Aceh	10	Active
26	PEUDAP: Ensuring professional, effective and participatory coordination and facilitation [CHSE]	CHSE	622,650,000	70,957	19-Apr-10	17-Jan-11	Aceh	10	Active
27	PEUDAP: Ensuring professional, effective and participatory coordination and facilitation [BIMA]	BIMA	608,402,500	69,334	19-Apr-10	17-Jan-11	Aceh	10	Active
28	PEUDAP: Ensuring professional, effective and participatory coordination and facilitation [BYTRA]	BYTRA	502,940,000	57,315	19-Apr-10	17-Jan-11	Aceh	10	Active
29	PEUDAP: Ensuring professional, effective and participatory coordination and facilitation [KEUMALA]	Keumala	576,840,000	65,737	19-Apr-10	17-Jan-11	Aceh	10	Active
30	Toward Communications Improvement of Aceh Governance (TCI-AG)	INFO ACEH	768,450,000	87,573	7-May-10	10-Jan-11	Aceh	9	Active
31	PEUDAP: Ensuring professional, effective and participatory coordination and facilitation [LPL-Ha]	LPL-Ha	593,002,500	67,578	19-Apr-10	17-Jan-11	Aceh	10	Active
32	PEUDAP: Ensuring professional, effective and participatory coordination and facilitation [MASKOT]	MASKOT	614,840,000	70,067	19-Apr-10	17-Jan-11	Aceh	10	Active

## Appendix A: Summary of Active and Completed Grants as of September 30, 2010 (continued)

### ACEH

No.	Project Name	Grantee	Budget (IDR)	Budget (USD)	Start Date	End Date	Region	Duration (Months)	Status
33	PEUDAP: Children Helping Children through Creative Expression and Support Groups in North Aceh	LBH Anak	830,420,000	92,013	10-May-10	10-Jan-11	Aceh	9	Active
34	PEUDAP: Program Paket ABC [Psikodinamika]	PSIKODINAMIKA	732,150,000	82,496	1-Jun-10	7-Jan-11	Aceh	8	Active
35	PEUDAP: Mapping for Good Governance [Architecture Unsyiah]	Arsitektur Unsyiah	712,785,000	79,864	24-Jun-10	31-Dec-10	Aceh	7	Active
36	PEUDAP: Mapping for Good Governance [POLTEK Lsm]	POLTEK Lhokseumawe	681,010,000	76,304	24-Jul-10	31-Dec-10	Aceh	6	Active
37	Aceh Peace Advisory Committe (APAC-III)	ARF	593,495,000	67,673	2-Aug-10	10-Jan-11	Aceh	6	Active
38	PEUDAP: Transparent and timely information and communication [GLOBE]	The Globe Journal	439,460,000	50,081	24-Jun-10	31-Dec-10	Aceh	7	Active
39	Poverty Reduction and Promoting Conservation in Aceh	AGC	555,208,000	63,890	9-Aug-10	24-Jan-11	Aceh	7	Active
40	Action Against Domestic Violence in Conflict-Affected East Aceh II (ADVICE II) - PULIH	Pulih	412,175,000	47,431	10-Aug-10	31-Dec-10	Aceh	6	Active
41	Capacity building for women farmers	CARA	616,550,000	70,543	18-Aug-10	31-Dec-10	Aceh	5	Active
42	Action Against Domestic Violence in Conflict-Affected East Aceh II ( ADVICE II ) - KKTGA	KKTGA	400,465,000	46,083	10-Aug-10	31-Dec-10	Aceh	6	Active
43	Promoting Public Priorities and Concerns in Aceh Legislative Qanun Development	ACSTF	453,030,000	51,686	17-Sep-10	31-Dec-10	Aceh	4	Active
44	16 Days Without Violence	WDC	338,152,500	35,595	19-Nov-08	31-Dec-08	Aceh	2	Archived
45	Increasing Community Capacity to Manage Conflict and Integration of Marginalized Groups	Pulih	569,085,000	56,909	1-Apr-09	31-Oct-09	Aceh	8	Archived
46	Promoting Social Cohesion and the Role of Women by Increasing Their Economic Power	FLOWER	996,775,000	99,678	1-Mar-09	28-Feb-10	Aceh	13	Archived
47	Sampling Based Observation (SBO)	e-CARD	894,097,500	89,401	1-Apr-09	1-May-09	Aceh	2	Archived
48	Psychosocial and Mental Health Recovery in East Aceh & North Aceh	PSIKODISTA	819,215,000	74,474	20-Apr-09	19-Dec-09	Aceh	9	Archived
49	Integrated Mental Health and Psychosocial Workshop	Pulih	132,320,000	13,819	5-Aug-09	31-Aug-09	Aceh	2	Archived

## Appendix A: Summary of Active and Completed Grants as of September 30, 2010 (continued)

### ACEH

No.	Project Name	Grantee	Budget (IDR)	Budget (USD)	Start Date	End Date	Region	Duration (Months)	Status
50	PEUDAP-II-CARA	CARA	920,100,000	92,010	24-Aug-09	31-Dec-09	Aceh	5	Archived
51	PEUDAP-II-BYTRA	BYTRA	920,100,000	92,010	24-Aug-09	31-Dec-09	Aceh	5	Archived
52	PEUDAP-II-BTRT	BTRT	999,980,000	99,998	24-Aug-09	31-Jan-10	Aceh	6	Archived
53	Promoting Peace Education and Children's Rights through High Schools in the Districts of Pidie and Pidie Jaya	PPD	822,458,000	84,789	3-Sep-09	3-Feb-10	Aceh	6	Archived
54	Youth Fora and affinity networks for peace in Bener Meriah, and North and East Aceh	TRANSISI	807,730,000	83,271	8-Sep-09	8-May-10	Aceh	9	Archived
55	Building Back Social Capital through Traditional Arts	TALOE	904,275,000	93,224	1-Sep-09	1-Jun-10	Aceh	10	Archived
56	Youth, vocations and peace in Pirak Timue, Aceh Utara	YaSA	637,725,500	64,743	8-Sep-09	8-May-10	Aceh	9	Archived
57	Conflict Sensitive Design, Monitoring and Evaluation	PDISL	102,050,000	10,799	1-Oct-09	10-Nov-09	Aceh	2	Archived
58	Aceh Peace Advisory Committee (APAC)	ARF	905,972,000	99,557	12-Oct-09	31-Dec-09	Aceh	4	Archived
59	Journalists and Future Human Rights Defenders	YPHAM	756,165,000	83,554	21-Oct-09	31-Mar-10	Aceh	6	Archived
60	Peace PR Capacity Building	INFO ACEH	21,325,000	2,324	10-Dec-09	20-Dec-09	Aceh	1	Archived
61	Peace Development Analysis and Peace Information Dissemination to Public	The Aceh Institute	610,500,000	66,395	2-Jan-10	2-Jun-10	Aceh	6	Archived
62	Advisory Committee for the Aceh Peace Process (2nd Phase)	ARF	898,818,000	98,555	15-Feb-10	17-May-10	Aceh	4	Archived
63	PEUDAP-II-MASKOT	MASKOT	999,980,000	99,998	24-Aug-09	31-Dec-09	Aceh	5	Archived
64	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	JMD	336,934,100	37,100	6-Oct-08	5-Sep-09	Aceh	12	Closed
65	Women and Peace Process in Aceh: A Qualitative Research of Post Conflict Review by Stakeholders	The Aceh Institute	258,000,000	28,767	22-Sep-08	8-Nov-08	Aceh	3	Closed
66	Jendela Perdamaian TingkaP or Window on Peace	CV Cosmopolite	318,625,000	31,863	13-Feb-09	13-Jul-09	Aceh	6	Closed
67	Increasing Outreach Capacity of the Aceh Peace Communication and Coordination Forum	FKK	83,100,000	8,748	20-Mar-09	30-Apr-09	Aceh	2	Closed
68	Sustaining Peace Through "Peace Roadmap" to Aceh	ACSTF	158,000,000	14,364	16-Apr-09	15-May-09	Aceh	2	Closed
69	Peace Generation: "Peace Through the Eyes of Aceh's Youth" Short Film Festival	INFO ACEH	812,987,500	81,988	1-Jun-09	30-Oct-09	Aceh	6	Closed

## Appendix A: Summary of Active and Completed Grants as of September 30, 2010 (continued)

### ACEH

No.	Project Name	Grantee	Budget (IDR)	Budget (USD)	Start Date	End Date	Region	Duration (Months)	Status
70	17th CoSPA Meeting in Sabang Island	APRC	49,190,000	4,919	18-Jun-09	17-Jul-09	Aceh	2	Closed
71	Multi-Ethnic Conflict Mediation Working Groups in Bener Meriah	Kontras Aceh	627,650,000	64,046	30-Jul-09	30-Jul-10	Aceh	13	Closed
72	Commemorating the 4th anniversary of the Helsinki MoU	ACSTF	402,190,000	40,219	12-Aug-09	10-Sep-09	Aceh	2	Closed
73	PEUDAP-I-IMPACT	IMPACT	974,100,000	92,769	17-Nov-08	30-Apr-09	Aceh	6	Closed
74	Children helping children through support groups and creative expression in North Aceh	LBH Anak	580,140,000	58,014	9-Sep-09	10-May-10	Aceh	9	Closed
75	Libraries and creative peace education for children in Bireuen	BIMA	686,405,000	70,768	4-Sep-09	4-Apr-10	Aceh	8	Closed
76	Protecting women's rights: training advocates in four districts in Aceh	Sri Ratu	545,240,000	59,589	20-Oct-09	19-May-10	Aceh	8	Closed
77	Socio-economic support to youth in Beuringen, North Aceh	LPL-Ha	546,540,367	58,862	1-Nov-09	31-Jan-10	Aceh	4	Closed
78	Sub-Contract [FORBES]	APRC	5,864,368,580	668,558	12-May-08	31-Mar-09	Aceh	12	Completed
79	Increasing Community Capacity in Performing Their Roles to Maintain Peace Process Through Livelihood Activities	BYTRA	288,000,000	32,000	6-Oct-08	5-Feb-09	Aceh	5	Completed
80	Increasing Capacity of Badan Pengawas BRA/BRA's Monitoring Council (BAWAS BRA) through Consultant, Equipment and Transportation Support	BRA	157,543,000	17,315	6-Nov-08	6-Mar-09	Aceh	5	Completed
81	Promoting Peace Building Through Capacity Building of Micro Finance Programs for Communities Affected by Conflict	CARA	253,100,000	25,310	6-Oct-08	5-Mar-09	Aceh	6	Completed
82	Livelihood Support for ex. Combatans, Women Victims of Conflict as a Form of Acceleration of the Process of Social Integrity and Peace	FORPEL Aceh Selatan	294,550,000	27,728	10-Jun-08	3-May-09	Aceh	12	Completed
83	PEUDAP-I-PUSPA	PUSPA	440,460,000	46,364	17-Nov-08	16-Mar-09	Aceh	5	Completed
84	PEUDAP-I-BTRT	BTRT	464,830,000	48,929	17-Nov-08	16-Mar-09	Aceh	5	Completed
85	PEUDAP-I-CHSE	CHSE	432,460,000	45,522	17-Nov-08	16-Mar-09	Aceh	5	Completed

**Appendix A: Summary of Active and Completed Grants as of September 30, 2010 (continued)**

**ACEH**

No.	Project Name	Grantee	Budget (IDR)	Budget (USD)	Start Date	End Date	Region	Duration (Months)	Status
86	PEUDAP-I-MASKOT	MASKOT	464,830,000	48,929	17-Nov-08	16-Mar-09	Aceh	5	Completed
87	PEUDAP-I-CARA	CARA	421,460,000	44,364	17-Nov-08	16-Mar-09	Aceh	5	Completed
88	PEUDAP-I-BYTRA	BYTRA	413,460,000	43,522	17-Nov-08	16-Mar-09	Aceh	5	Completed
89	Jambo Damai ( Peace Tent )	RAPA'I	973,263,500	97,326	13-Feb-09	13-Sep-09	Aceh	8	Completed
90	Decreasing Potential for Election Conflict	IFES	940,490,000	94,049	25-Feb-09	5-Jul-09	Aceh	5	Completed
91	Political Parties Forum for a Peaceful Election	FORBES	648,800,000	64,880	12-Feb-09	12-May-09	Aceh	4	Completed
92	Voter Education and Peace Election Campaign Activities as Part of Conflict Prevention to the coming election in Aceh	Forum LSM Aceh	946,734,000	94,673	19-Feb-09	19-May-09	Aceh	4	Completed
93	Voter Education and Peace Election Campaign	e-CARD	801,722,000	80,172	27-Feb-09	27-Apr-09	Aceh	3	Completed
94	On Behalf of Election Consortium - Support Implementation of a Fair and Peaceful Election Environment	Forum LSM Aceh	990,649,000	99,065	27-Feb-09	30-Jun-09	Aceh	5	Completed
95	Workshop on the Future Peace Of Aceh	APCM	95,000,000	9,500	17-Mar-09	31-Mar-09	Aceh	1	Completed
96	Workshop to Increase the Capacity of Imum Mukim (Traditional Institution) in Leadership and Conflict Transformation in Aceh Timur District	Imum Mukim	118,950,000	9,996	25-Apr-09	25-May-09	Aceh	2	Completed
97	Strengthen Peace Building through Targeted Capacity Building as Mechanism for Re-Integration	YPM2	391,000,000	43,444	8-Apr-09	30-Sep-09	Aceh	7	Completed
98	BA: Conflict Management Through Sport Development Program	ASA	761,635,000	69,664	23-Apr-09	23-Sep-09	Aceh	6	Completed
99	PEUDAP-II-PUSPA	PUSPA	945,440,000	94,544	24-Aug-09	31-Dec-09	Aceh	5	Completed
100	PEUDAP-II-CHSE	CHSE	926,540,000	92,654	24-Aug-09	31-Dec-09	Aceh	5	Completed
101	Livelihoods Support and Alternative Education Opportunities in East Aceh	JMD	940,155,400	96,426	1-Oct-09	30-Sep-10	Aceh	13	Completed

## Appendix A: Summary of Active and Completed Grants as of September 30, 2010 (continued)

### ACEH

No	Project Name	Grantee	Budget (IDR)	Budget (USD)	Start Date	End Date	Region	Duration (Months)	Status
102	Conflict Resolution Education Development Program	CCRPS	540,790,000	58,464	4-Jan-09	4-Jul-10	Aceh	7	Completed
103	Community-Based Psychosocial and Mental Health Services in North Aceh	CCH	795,410,000	86,693	16-Dec-09	16-Sep-10	Aceh	10	Completed
104	Mandate and Commitment Survey of Acehs Parliamentarians and Political Parties	SICD	809,600,000	87,524	5-Jan-10	5-Jul-10	Aceh	7	Completed
105	Noble Hearts: Supporting psychosocial healing in Meulaboh, West Aceh	YMH	549,318,634	56,053	1-Nov-09	31-Jan-10	Aceh	4	Completed
106	Action Against Domestic Violence in Conflict-Affected East Aceh	KKTGA	700,460,000	72,804	9-Feb-10	8-Aug-10	Aceh	7	Completed
107	Inter-village Conflict Mitigation: Bireuen	SoPAN	433,400,000	47,263	16-Feb-10	16-Aug-10	Aceh	7	Completed
108	Action Against Domestic Violence in Conflict-Affected East Aceh	Pulih	663,080,000	72,706	8-Feb-10	7-Aug-10	Aceh	7	Completed
109	Aceh Peace Monitoring Update Skills Development and Publication	CPCRS	898,050,000	98,470	1-Feb-10	31-Aug-10	Aceh	8	Completed
110	Support BRA's Participation in MSR Panel Review	BRA	10,360,000	1,132	18-Nov-08	12-Mar-09	Aceh	5	Completed
111	Citizenship and your community: A Team Exercise	CCEI	516,483,200	57,675	15-Mar-10	15-Sep-10	Aceh	7	Completed
112	Researching North Aceh's Qanun: Mitigating potential conflicts	BYTRA	424,490,000	47,803	1-Apr-10	30-Sep-10	Aceh	7	Completed
113	PEUDAP: Responsible development planning [ForumLSM]	Forum LSM Aceh	847,720,000	95,036	18-Mar-10	18-May-10	Aceh	3	Completed
114	Mt. Seulawah Agam Conservation and Organic Agriculture Field School	FAMS	497,653,000	54,567	9-Mar-10	2-Aug-10	Aceh	6	Completed
115	Supporting Implementation of the Special Autonomy Fund in Aceh	LPKM Unsyiah	846,877,500	96,510	10-May-10	31-Aug-10	Aceh	5	Completed

## Appendix A: Summary of Active and Completed Grants as of September 30, 2010 (continued)

### TRANSREGIONAL

No	Project Name	Grantee	Budget (IDR)	Budget (USD)	Start Date	End Date	Region	Duration (Months)	Status
1	Women at the Indonesia Peace Table: Enhancing the Participation of Women in Conflict Resolution	HD Centre	917,643,595	98,144	16-Nov-09	30-Nov-10	Jakarta/Trans Regional	1	Active
2	Voicing Diversity and Tolerance to Young Generation through Media Literacy	TH Center	909,898,990	99,988	1-Mar-10	11-Oct-10	Jakarta/Trans Regional	8	Active
3	Building Peace within Community: Developing Social Cohesion in West Halmahera, North Maluku	PSKP	878,900,000	96,582	1-Mar-10	13-Oct-10	Jakarta/Trans Regional	8	Active
4	Master Training of Trainers in Conflict Sensitive Design, Monitoring and Evaluation (MToT).	PDISL	720,362,300	81,305	1-Apr-10	15-Dec-10	Jakarta/Trans Regional	9	Active
5	Cross-Cultural Video Making For Peace: Crossing The Boundaries	Yayasan Interseksi	884,105,400	97,691	4-May-10	20-Oct-10	Jakarta/Trans Regional	7	Active
6	Strengthening Peace through Increasing Public Awareness on the Professional Role of Security Actors in Promoting Peace	Imparsial	840,008,500	94,756	15-Feb-10	31-Jan-10	Jakarta/Trans Regional	11	Active
7	Fostering Pluralism Values through Media Intervention	LSPP	832,964,375	93,961	4-May-10	19-Oct-10	Jakarta/Trans Regional	7	Active
8	Kota Kita: Knowing Our City; Developing Surakarta	YKKS	769,832,705	87,780	1-May-10	15-Jan-11	Jakarta/Trans Regional	10	Active
9	Human Rights National Workshop for Heads of Region	Komnas HAM	830,750,000	95,324	20-Sep-10	14-Jan-11	Jakarta/Trans Regional	5	Active
10	Religious Radicalism in Urban Society and Its Implication for The Guarantee of Freedom of Religion/Belief	SETARA Institute	721,850,000	82,686	20-Sep-10	14-Jan-11	Jakarta/Trans Regional	5	Active
11	National Conflict Monitoring System; Newspaper Data Collection on Conflict	JRI	730,485,000	81,165	1-Oct-08	31-Mar-09	Jakarta/Trans Regional	7	Archived
12	Strengthening Peace Building in a Post Conflict Environment in Indonesia	PPI	912,700,000	91,720	15-Jan-09	15-Jul-09	Jakarta/Trans Regional	7	Archived
13	Strengthening Security Sector Governance: Working to Build a More Democratic and Transparent Security Sector Capable of Protecting Human Rights and Promoting Inter-group Relation	Kontras Aceh	375,280,000	37,528	12-Jan-09	30-Jan-09	Jakarta/Trans Regional	2	Archived
14	IRE II: Evaluation and Assessment for Improving PEmbangUnan DAmal Partisipatif (PEUDAP, Peaceful Participative Development) in Aceh	IRE	268,000,000	29,051	30-Oct-09	20-Jan-10	Jakarta/Trans Regional	4	Archived

**Appendix A: Summary of Active and Completed Grants as of September 30, 2010 (continued)**

**TRANSREGIONAL**

No	Project Name	Grantee	Budget (IDR)	Budget (USD)	Start Date	End Date	Region	Duration (Months)	Status
15	National Conflict Monitoring System; Newspaper Data Collection on Conflict	JRI	915,618,000	99,253	16-Nov-09	28-Feb-10	Jakarta/Trans Regional	4	Closed
16	Solidarity across Cultures - Working Together for Democracy	WMD	475,000,000	58,000	1-Apr-10	30-Apr-10	Jakarta/Trans Regional	2	Completed
17	Sub-Contract [Strategic Asia]	Strategic Asia	418,000,000	44,000	12-Jun-08	12-Sep-08	Jakarta/Trans Regional	4	Completed
18	Harmony after Cak Nur and Gus Dur	PSIK	890,300,000	98,889	1-Mar-10	20-Sep-10	Jakarta/Trans Regional	8	Completed
19	Safeguard Peace, Safeguard TVRI, Promote Pluralism	SET	899,254,000	98,819	2-Mar-10	30-Sep-10	Jakarta/Trans Regional	8	Completed
20	Critical Reviews on National Security Bill	PPI	867,520,000	95,594	10-Mar-10	10-Sep-10	Jakarta/Trans Regional	7	Completed
21	Clown: Joy and Personal Empowerment in Aceh	HMC	825,257,000	91,189	3-Jan-10	30-Sep-10	Jakarta/Trans Regional	10	Completed
22	MTV EXIT: End Exploitation and Trafficking, Live in Indonesia 2010	MTV	861,177,500	97,750	1-Apr-10	31-Jul-10	Jakarta/Trans Regional	5	Completed
23	IRE III: Evaluation and Assessment for Improving PembangUnan DAmair Partisipatif (PEUDAP, Peaceful Participative Development) in Aceh	IRE	190,800,000	20,852	8-Feb-10	10-Mar-10	Jakarta/Trans Regional	2	Completed

## Appendix A: Summary of Active and Completed Grants as of September 30, 2010 (continued)

### CENTRAL SULAWESI

No	Project Name	Grantee	Budget (IDR)	Budget (USD)	Start Date	End Date	Region	Duration (Months)	Status
1	Cultural Congress of Multi-ethnic society for peace in Palu, Parigi, Sigi and Donggala districts of Central Sulawesi	Tadulakota	378,875,000	40,521	15-Oct-09	15-Dec-09	Palu	3	Archived
2	Youth Creativity Week for Morowali Peace	FPM	380,375,000	40,682	15-Oct-09	15-Dec-09	Palu	3	Archived
3	Youth Jamboree for Peace in Banggai and Banggai Kepulauan district of Central Sulawesi	YKPM	521,861,560	57,347	1-Nov-09	31-Jan-10	Palu	4	Archived
4	Rehabilitation of Water Resources Facility as a Medium of Reconciliation and Peace Building among Lambogja Residents	PRKP	449,881,000	48,768	7-Nov-09	7-Mar-10	Palu	5	Archived
5	Seminar and Workshop on Safe Morowali	P4K UNTAD	252,673,000	27,334	28-May-08	28-Jun-08	Palu	2	Completed
6	The dissemination of the results of the semiloka on the issue of the division of Morowali District	P4K UNTAD	281,780,625	31,309	20-Oct-08	20-Nov-08	Palu	2	Completed
7	Accelerate the capacity of women as mediators in conflict management in Central Sulawesi	PSW UNTAD	98,475,000	10,942	15-Oct-08	15-Mar-09	Palu	6	Completed
8	Psychosocial Support (Poso) peace and conflict mitigation support	CWS	1,049,387,348	99,946	15-May-09	15-Dec-09	Palu	8	Completed
9	Strengthening Inter-faith dialogue to promote sustainable peace in Central	FKUB Sulceng	568,445,000	56,884	15-Jul-09	14-Nov-09	Palu	5	Completed
10	Community-Based Conflict Mitigation Initiative on Agrarian Issues	SPRA	379,800,000	37,980	15-Jul-09	22-Dec-09	Palu	6	Completed
11	After Ten Years: A Symposium on Reflection of Poso Conflict	P4K UNTAD	831,040,000	83,104	15-Jul-09	21-Oct-09	Palu	4	Completed
12	Development Conflict Early Warning and Early Response Systems for Sustainable Peace in Morowali	ITP	900,080,000	90,080	28-Jul-09	28-Dec-09	Palu	6	Completed
13	Scaling Up the Prosperity of IDPs and Disadvantaged Group in West Pantona through Livelihood Support	YPAL	412,541,000	44,866	4-Jan-10	4-Jun-10	Palu	6	Completed
14	Empowering Ex-combatants Through Livelihood Support	PMS MESALE	535,530,000	58,368	14-Dec-09	13-May-10	Palu	6	Completed
15	National Consultative Assembly for Peace Facilitators (Musyawarah Nasional Fasilitator Perdamaian)	ITP	649,785,000	71,602	15-Jan-10	15-Mar-10	Palu	3	Completed
16	Knitting Way to Peace by Strengthening the Self-sufficiency of Marginal Society in Palu	LPDP	449,730,000	49,313	22-Feb-10	22-Jul-10	Palu	6	Completed
17	Integrated Advocacy on Conflict Sensitive Development Planning in Central Sulawesi	PBHR	780,000,000	86,331	23-Feb-10	22-Jun-10	Palu	5	Completed
18	Strengthening Peace building in Central Sulawesi through Collaborative Film Making	Rumah Ide	881,050,000	97,032	21-Feb-10	21-Aug-10	Palu	7	Completed
19	CS: Conflict Management Through Sports Development Program	ASA	836,800,000	86,268	19-Nov-09	19-Apr-10	Palu	6	Completed
20	Mitigation of Natural Resource-Related Conflicts Through Cross-Community and Stakeholder Dialogs	CAPPA Foundation	799,865,000	89,872	1-Apr-10	30-Sep-10	Palu	7	Completed
21	Children Cultural Show for Peace	KPPA	671,635,000	75,805	1-Apr-10	30-Sep-10	Palu	7	Completed
22	Building Rumpon as a Medium for Conflict Mitigation and Peace Building at Palu Bay	SNTP	694,570,000	78,217	1-Apr-10	31-Aug-10	Palu	6	Completed

## Appendix A: Summary of Active and Completed Grants as of September 30, 2010 (continued)

### CENTRAL SULAWESI

No	Project Name	Grantee	Budget (IDR)	Budget (USD)	Start Date	End Date	Region	Duration (Months)	Status
17	Cultural Congress of Multi-ethnic society for peace in Palu, Parigi, Sigi and Donggala districts of Central Sulawesi	Tadulakota	378,875,000	40,521	15-Oct-09	15-Dec-09	Palu	3	Archived
18	Youth Creativity Week for Morowali Peace	FPM	380,375,000	40,682	15-Oct-09	15-Dec-09	Palu	3	Archived
19	Youth Jamboree for Peace in Banggai and Banggai Kepulauan district of Central Sulawesi	YKPM	521,861,560	57,347	1-Nov-09	31-Jan-10	Palu	4	Archived
20	Rehabilitation of Water Resources Facility as a Medium of Reconciliation and Peace Building among Lambogia Residents	PRKP	449,881,000	48,768	7-Nov-09	7-Mar-10	Palu	5	Archived
21	Seminar and Workshop on Safe Morowali	P4K UNTAD	252,673,000	27,334	28-May-08	28-Jun-08	Palu	2	Completed
22	The dissemination of the results of the semiloka on the issue of the division of Morowali District	P4K UNTAD	281,780,625	31,309	20-Oct-08	20-Nov-08	Palu	2	Completed
23	Accelerate the capacity of women as mediators in conflict management in Central Sulawesi	PSW UNTAD	98,475,000	10,942	15-Oct-08	15-Mar-09	Palu	6	Completed
24	Psychosocial Support (Poso) peace and conflict mitigation support	CWS	1,049,387,348	99,946	15-May-09	15-Dec-09	Palu	8	Completed
25	Strengthening Inter-faith dialogue to promote sustainable peace in Central	FKUB Sulteng	568,445,000	56,884	15-Jul-09	14-Nov-09	Palu	5	Completed
26	Community-Based Conflict Mitigation Initiative on Agrarian Issues	SPRA	379,800,000	37,980	15-Jul-09	22-Dec-09	Palu	6	Completed
27	After Ten Years; A Symposium on Reflection of Poso Conflict	P4K UNTAD	831,040,000	83,104	15-Jul-09	21-Oct-09	Palu	4	Completed
28	Development Conflict Early Warning and Early Response Systems for Sustainable Peace in Morowali	ITP	900,080,000	90,080	28-Jul-09	28-Dec-09	Palu	6	Completed
29	Scaling Up the Prosperity of IDPs and Disadvantages Group in West Pamona through Livelihood Support	YPAL	412,541,000	44,866	4-Jan-10	4-Jun-10	Palu	6	Completed
30	Empowering Ex-combatants Through Livelihood Support	PMS MESALE	535,530,000	58,368	14-Dec-09	13-May-10	Palu	6	Completed
31	National Consultative Assembly for Peace Facilitators (Musyawarah Nasional Fasilitator Perdamaian)	ITP	649,785,000	71,602	15-Jan-10	15-Mar-10	Palu	3	Completed
32	Knitting Way to Peace by Strengthening the Self-sufficiency of Marginal Society in Palu	LPDP	449,730,000	49,313	22-Feb-10	22-Jul-10	Palu	6	Completed
33	Integrated Advocacy on Conflict Sensitive Development Planning in Central Sulawesi	PBHR	780,000,000	86,331	23-Feb-10	22-Jun-10	Palu	5	Completed
34	Strengthening Peace building in Central Sulawesi through Collaborative Film Making	Rumah Ide	881,050,000	97,032	21-Feb-10	21-Aug-10	Palu	7	Completed
35	CS: Conflict Management Through Sports Development Program	ASA	836,800,000	86,268	19-Nov-09	19-Apr-10	Palu	6	Completed
36	Mitigation of Natural Resource-Related Conflicts Through Cross-Community and Stakeholder Dialogs	CAPPA Foundation	799,865,000	89,872	1-Apr-10	30-Sep-10	Palu	7	Completed
37	Children Cultural Show for Peace	KPPA	671,635,000	75,805	1-Apr-10	30-Sep-10	Palu	7	Completed
38	Building Rumpon as a Medium for Conflict Mitigation and Peace Building at Palu Bay	SNTP	694,570,000	78,217	1-Apr-10	31-Aug-10	Palu	6	Completed

**Appendix A: Summary of Active and Completed Grants as of September 30, 2010 (continued)**

**MALUKU**

No	Project Name	Grantee	Budget (IDR)	Budget (USD)	Start Date	End Date	Region	Duration (Months)	Status
1	Strengthening Women's Indigenous Rights to Enhance Women's Role in Peace Building in Saparua, Central Maluku	Walang Perempuan Foundation	609,650,000	69,200	15-Jul-10	14-Jan-10	Maluku	6	Active
2	Promoting Inter-group Harmony through Informal Education and Play	YS	906,410,000	98,256	5-Jan-10	5-Dec-10	Maluku	12	Active
3	Developing Sustainable Peace through Collaboration for the Creation of Cleaner Communities	OM	857,635,449	92,969	21-Dec-09	21-Nov-10	Maluku	12	Active
4	Strengthening the local indigenous communities for sustainable peace	HUMANUM	876,175,000	94,978	5-Jan-10	31-Dec-10	Maluku	13	Active
5	Empowerment of the conflict-victim-women to support lasting peace in Galala – Hative Kecil villages, Sub-district of Sirimau and Nania – Waiheru villages, Sub-district of Baguala, Ambon Municipality	AMF	882,400,000	97,665	1-Mar-10	31-Oct-10	Maluku	9	Active
6	Encouraging and Facilitating Sustainable Peace in the Province of Maluku through Strengthening the Community's Legal Understanding	FH Unpatti	879,575,000	98,442	22-Mar-10	21-Oct-10	Maluku	8	Active
7	Develop Trust Between Youth	Pelaengi	699,342,500	79,879	26-Apr-10	25-Oct-10	Maluku	7	Active
8	Supporting Sustainable Peace Through Economic Empowering and Conflict Mitigation in Three Big Market in Ambon	YPPM	841,200,000	95,700	12-Jul-10	11-Jan-11	Maluku	7	Active
9	Strengthening Women's Indigenous Rights to Enhance Women's Role in Peace Building in Saparua, Central Maluku	Walang Perempuan Foundation	609,650,000	69,200	15-Jul-10	14-Jan-10	Maluku	6	Active
10	Strengthening Brotherhood of Christians and Muslims to Preserve Sustainable Peace Through Economic Empowerment of Coastal Communities	Yastra	666,380,000	75,811	12-Jul-10	11-Jan-11	Maluku	7	Active
11	Build Tolerance Among Children to Sustain Peace in Maluku	LAPPAN	699,400,000	77,711	21-Jun-10	20-Dec-10	Maluku	7	Active
12	Develop Interfaith Communication Among Youth to Preserve Peace in Maluku	Elaiem	465,325,000	53,302	8-Sep-10	31-Dec-10	Maluku	3	Active
13	Strengthen the function and role of government in implementation of community based sustainable peace for Maluku	ITDM	566,850,000	64,931	8-Sep-10	31-Dec-10	Maluku	3	Active
14	Conflict Prevention In The Market Through Empowering Market Informal Leader	YPPM	503,575,000	57,836	20-Sep-10	31-Dec-10	Maluku	4	Active
15	Sustainable Peace Development through Early Conflict Warning Systems and Early Conflict Response based on Local Resources in the village of Waai Liang, and the sub-district of Letwaru in the district of Central Maluku (Maluku Tengah)	ITDM	911,343,204	98,791	21-Dec-09	21-Jun-10	Maluku	7	Completed
16	Developing Sustainable Peace in Ambon, Maluku by Traditional Art and Culture	LAKPESDAM NU	889,450,054	96,675	15-Jan-10	14-Aug-10	Maluku	8	Completed
17	Developing an integrated community by strengthening peace building in Subdistrict of Saparua, Central Maluku	YTP	852,565,319	94,363	1-Mar-10	30-Sep-10	Maluku	8	Completed

**Appendix A: Summary of Active and Completed Grants as of September 30, 2010 (continued)**

**NORTH MALUKU**

No	Project Name	Grantee	Budget (IDR)	Budget (USD)	Start Date	End Date	Region	Duration (Months)	Status
1	Engaging Marginalized groups for reducing tensions in Weda and South Weda, Central Halmahera district through Entrepreneurship Empowerment	LML	919,125,000	99,688	1-Jan-10	31-Oct-10	North Maluku	11	Active
2	Building Peace Through Economic Empowerment of Coastal Communities in West Halmahera	eLSiL Kie Raha	914,637,500	99,201	5-Jan-10	5-Oct-10	North Maluku	10	Active
3	Supporting Youth in Peace Building Process through Entrepreneurship Development in Ternate, North Maluku	FE UNKHAIR	750,000,000	81,345	4-Jan-10	4-Nov-10	North Maluku	11	Active
4	Promote Sustainable Development that Respect to Environmental Practices and Community Protection through Award Program for Local Government	MALUT POST	830,630,000	90,741	14-Jan-10	14-Oct-10	North Maluku	10	Active
5	Engaging Marginalized Groups to Reduce Tensions in the Sub-Districts of Bacan, South Bacan and East Bacan, South Halmahera District, Maluku Utara Province, through Entrepreneurial Development	LML	860,250,000	97,645	1-Aug-10	31-Jan-11	North Maluku	7	Active
6	North Maluku Youth Ambassadors for Peace	FOSHAL	695,925,000	78,993	1-Aug-10	31-Dec-10	North Maluku	6	Active
7	Develop Community Radio for promoting pluralism in North Maluku	Istana FM	842,400,000	95,619	1-Aug-10	31-Dec-10	North Maluku	6	Active
8	Advocacy for Local Regulations on Protection and Services for Women Victims of Violence in North Maluku	DaurMala	585,450,000	66,604	16-Aug-10	15-Jan-11	North Maluku	6	Active
9	Instilling Conflict Sensitivity into Development Planning in North Maluku	UNKHAIR	589,175,000	67,667	17-Sep-10	16-Dec-10	North Maluku	4	Active
10	Promoting Harmony among religious and ethnics groups in Ternate through Cultural Activities	GOCEFA	747,750,000	81,101	15-Jan-10	15-Jul-10	North Maluku	7	Completed
11	Encouraging public inputs towards better North Maluku	Istana FM	906,208,000	98,287	10-Jan-10	10-Aug-10	North Maluku	8	Completed
12	Promoting conflict-sensitive participatory planning, North Maluku	UNKHAIR	702,375,000	76,179	5-Jan-10	5-Jul-10	North Maluku	7	Completed
13	Promoting Peace among Youth in North Maluku	FOSHAL	806,820,000	87,507	5-Jan-10	5-Jul-10	North Maluku	7	Completed
14	Advocacy on Agrarian Issues Potential for Creating Conflicts in North Maluku	FH - UMMU	676,100,000	73,330	5-Jan-10	5-Jul-10	North Maluku	7	Completed
15	Supporting Marginalized groups in Peace Building Process through Village based Small Business in North Halmahera	SANRO	662,000,000	74,550	1-Apr-10	30-Sep-10	North Maluku	7	Completed
16	Livelihood Development for Coastal Marginalized Communities in Central Halmahera	SEMANK	691,080,000	77,824	1-Apr-10	30-Sep-10	North Maluku	7	Completed
17	Economic Empowerment for Peace Building in Coastal Communities in South Halmahera	eLSiL Kie Raha	866,792,000	98,387	2-Sep-10	2-Sep-10	North Maluku	1	Completed

**Appendix A: Summary of Active and Completed Grants as of September 30, 2010 (continued)**

**PAPUA**

No	Project Name	Grantee	Budget (IDR)	Budget (USD)	Start Date	End Date	Region	Duration (Months)	Status
1	Enhancement of Inter Ethnicity Peace Based on Community Gathering in the Village.	ALDP	823,955,000	93,898	3-May-10	2-Jan-11	Papua	9	Active
2	Compilation and Advocacy for the Draft Regulation of Special Region In Regard to the Election of Papuan People Assembly (2010-2015) Based on a "Sole Papuan People Assembly for the Land of Papua" Principle	PKD-UnCen	718,330,000	81,861	3-May-10	2-Oct-10	Papua	6	Active
3	Opening Communication among Tribes, Government, and Stakeholders for Better Depapre in Jayapura District	FOKER LSM Papua	711,545,000	80,174	1-Jun-10	31-Dec-10	Papua	8	Active
4	Capacity Enhancement for Village Planning Management	ICS Papua	873,725,000	98,448	1-Jun-10	31-Oct-10	Papua	6	Active
5	Increasing Women Roles on Peace Building in Kota Jayapura and Keerom District, Papua	LP3AP	699,775,000	78,848	1-Jun-10	30-Nov-10	Papua	7	Active
6	Monitoring and Campaigning for RESPEK Program Implementation in Papua	KIPRa	657,280,000	74,776	10-Jul-10	10-Jan-11	Papua	7	Active
7	Research "Islamic Radicalism in the Mosques of Post and Potential Conflict Areas: Case Studies of Ambon (Maluku), Poso (Central Sulawesi), and Jayapura (Papua)"	CSRC	844,695,000	95,879	1-Aug-10	31-Jan-11	Papua	7	Active
8	Reconciliation By Increasing The Capacity Of The People And Media in Papua	KBR68H	840,620,000	95,417	2-Aug-10	31-Jan-11	Papua	7	Active
9	National Seminar and Workshop on Grand Design Development of Proliferation based on Special Autonomy Policy in Papua	PKD-UnCen	745,800,000	85,922	5-Aug-10	5-Dec-10	Papua	5	Active
10	Decreasing Gender Based Violence as part of peace building process in Keerom District, Papua	YHI	632,350,000	71,940	5-Aug-10	4-Jan-11	Papua	6	Active
11	Peace Promotion Through Women and Children in Muaratami Sub-District, Jayapura Regency	Lentera	381,900,000	43,998	5-Aug-10	4-Dec-10	Papua	5	Active
12	Promoting Peace through Students and Teachers in Jayapura	GENCAR	457,600,000	52,598	5-Aug-10	4-Jan-11	Papua	6	Active
13	Promoting Peace in Papua through Art and Culture	YBSBP	851,150,000	96,612	5-Aug-10	31-Dec-10	Papua	6	Active
14	Peace Initiation: Solution for Conflict Due To Traditional Political System and Its Relationship with the Community Social Life at six villages in Muaratami and Abepura sub-districts	Vox Papua	424,600,000	48,415	6-Sep-10	31-Dec-10	Papua	5	Active
15	Community Journalism in Papua	F&F	783,610,000	89,915	20-Sep-10	19-Dec-10	Papua	4	Active
16	Master Training of Trainers in Conflict Sensitive Design, Monitoring and Evaluation (MToT)	PDISL	854,965,650	98,385	16-Aug-10	17-Jan-11	Papua	6	Active
17	Study and National Symposium on Grand Design Concept of Autonomous Territory Management in Papua	FISIP-UI	777,578,000	89,172	1-Sep-10	31-Dec-10	Papua	5	Active
18	Promoting Peace through Photo Exhibition And Short Movie	AJI Jayapura	866,500,000	97,087	2-Sep-10	2-Sep-10	Papua	1	Completed

**Appendix B: SERASI Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) FY 2010 (October 2009 – September 2010)**

Performance Indicators	Achievements						Remarks
	FY2010 Targets	Q1 (Oct – Dec '09)	Q2 (Jan – Mar '10)	Q3 (Apr – Jun '10)	Q4 (Jul – Aug '10)	To Date	
PS1. Number people trained in discord mitigation/resolution skills with USG assistance	5500	1449	1372	695	336	3852 (70%)	<p>During the period from October 2009 through September 2010, a total of 3852 people have received capacity building on conflict mitigation/resolution skills –where 50% of the participants were women. More women in Central Sulawesi received capacity building on conflict mitigation and/or resolution skills, while a significant number of women trained also recorded for activities in Aceh, Maluku, and North Maluku.</p> <p>The figures for this particular indicator reached 71% of its fiscal year target of 5500 people trained. This was due for the declining of activities related to conflict mitigation/resolution skills trainings during the last two quarters of FY10 –and grants were starting to more focusing on livelihood projects.</p>
PS2. Number non-governmental constituencies (focusing on discord mitigation) built or strengthened with USG assistance	15	1	6	12	-	19 (126%)	<p>During this FY10 reporting, as high as 19 non-governmental constituencies have been built through SERASI grants. It was intended to prevent conflict through economic based interventions.</p>
PS3. Number USG-assisted facilitated events geared toward strengthening understanding and mitigating discord between groups	400	293	344	522	325	1484 (371%)	<p>During this FY10 period of reporting, SERASI through its grants have conducted almost 1500 USG-facilitated events geared toward strengthening understanding and mitigating conflict between groups. The highest number of activity was recorded during the period of April-June 2010.</p> <p>The indicator for PS3 has exceeded</p>

Performance Indicators	Achievements						Remarks
	FY2010 Targets	Q1 (Oct – Dec '09)	Q2 (Jan – Mar '10)	Q3 (Apr – Jun '10)	Q4 (Jul – Aug '10)	To Date	
PS4. Number people attending USG-assisted facilitated events geared toward strengthening understanding and mitigating discord between groups	16500	6286	11957	20977	14012	53232 (323%)	its target for FY10.  For this FY10 reporting period, more than 50,000 people have attended the events held by SERASI grantees in Aceh, Central Sulawesi, Maluku, North Maluku, Papua and activities in Trans-regional level. Women participants were recorded 42% from total participants –with the highest events attended by women were the activities held in Aceh, followed by those in Central Sulawesi and Maluku.  This reporting period has exceeded the annual target set for FY10.
PS5. Number peace building structures established or strengthened with USG assistance that engage affected citizens in peace and/or reconciliation activities <sup>1</sup>	12	3	4	3	1	11 (91%)	For this FY10 reporting, several structures have been established/strengthened through SERASI grants. Including a Trans-Regional grantee, JRI, which had set up a structure on database set for conflict-related media information that can be accessed by the stakeholders. Grantees in Central Sulawesi have set up an early warning system engaging the local community as well as establishment of <i>Forum Pemuda Perdamaian</i> , <i>Forum Resolusi Konflik Agraria</i> , & <i>Forum Kerukunan Umat Beragama</i> . In Aceh, the PEUDAP activities set up a system where it will lead to peacebuilding covering 88 villages in the area of North Aceh.
<b>SOI. Reinforced Peacebuilding</b>							
<b>IRI.1.: Government Planning and Peacebuilding Mechanism Supported</b>							
III. Number meetings for FORBES/APRC held with	-	-				-	Note: this indicator is completed and

<sup>1</sup> PS5 is a non-cumulative indicator

Performance Indicators	Achievements						Remarks
	FY2010 Targets	Q1 (Oct – Dec '09)	Q2 (Jan – Mar '10)	Q3 (Apr – Jun '10)	Q4 (Jul – Aug '10)	To Date	
SERASI support							will not be collected for FY2010.
I 12. Number outreach activities	-	-				-	Note: this indicator is completed and will not be collected for FY2010.
I 13. Number communities implementing Participatory Decentralized Development Planning (PDDP)-sponsored activities	75	50	-	88	-	138	For this reporting period, as much as 138 communities in Aceh has are participating in the development planning. This activities including community meetings, village planning meetings, as well as small group discussions for women and youth groups.
I 14. Number outreach activities on development planning implemented	5	-	33	33	200	266	The activities include talkshows broadcast and small discussions as well as study on conflict resolution that would be used as input for the local government.
<b>IRI.2.: Stakeholder Organizations and Appropriate Network Developed</b>							
I 21. Number organizations identified participating in networking activities	175	87	34	130	12	263	During this period, as much as 263 organizations were recorded in participating in the network activities conducted by SERASI grants.
I 22. Number networking events organized	10	7	18	46	15	86	Following up on IR.121, as much as 86 networking activities have been conducted during this period of reporting.
<b>IRI.3.: Technical Assistance to Participating Stakeholder Organizations for Capacity-building Expanded</b>							
I 31. Number STTA provided to SERASI stakeholders	1	1	-	-	-	1	SERASI grants managed to awarded one STTA during this fiscal year period.
<b>IRI.4.: Communication and Understanding Among Religious and Ethnic Communities Improved</b>							
I 41. Number educational-based cross-community exchanges held	10	6	-	8	-	14	-
I 42. Number opportunities taken to deliver cogent peace messages	5	-	-	3	-	3	-
I 43. Number peer partnerships developed	3	2	-	-	-	2	-
I 44. Number 'collaborative contests' undertaken to build up cross community understanding	10	6	-	4	-	10	For this reporting period, as much as four events have been conducted by SERASI grants in Central Sulawesi, Makuku, and North Maluku.

Performance Indicators	Achievements						Remarks
	FY2010 Targets	Q1 (Oct – Dec '09)	Q2 (Jan – Mar '10)	Q3 (Apr – Jun '10)	Q4 (Jul – Aug '10)	To Date	
<b>SO2. Increased Capacity to Manage Discord</b>							
<b>IR2.1.: Grants on Managing Discord and Peacebuilding Supported</b>							
211. Percent operating grants that promote dialogue on discord resolution and peacebuilding topics	n/a	65%	90%	93%	80%	80%	This indicator is not acumulative.
<b>IR2.2.: Innovative Discord Mitigation Methods, Approaches, and/or Technologies Introduced</b>							
221. Number new methods, approaches, or technologies introduced	10	6	1	-	1	8	-
<b>IR2.3.: Access to Private Sector Funds Made Available to Partner Organizations Increased</b>							
231. Number funding streams used by grantees	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-
232. Number private sector contributions/donations to grantees	1	-	1	-	-	1	A garment company supported ASD on its implementation in Aceh.
<b>IR2.4.: Discord Mitigation Networks Expanded and Reinforced</b>							
241. Number organization participating in discord mitigation meetings	350	222	242	11	11	486	-
242. Number meetings led by grantees	750	498	183	200	14	895	-
<b>IR2.5.: Capacity for Discord Mitigation Professionals Developed and Strengthened</b>							
251. Number training of trainers (TOT) sessions	10	6	6	2	2	16	-
252. Number people trained in TOT	1000	149	214	45	34	442	-
253. Number people trained in discord resolution	4500	1277	1158	40	292	2767	-
254. Number discord resolution outreach activities conducted	50	36	800	3140	35	4011	-
<b>IR2.6.: Interventions That Provide Youth with Channels for Healing Supported</b>							
261. Number youth-based grants	5	4	7	3	9	23	These grants have been produced in Aceh, Central Sulawesi, and the Maluku.
<b>IR2.7.: People Suffering Discord Related Psychosocial Cases Supported</b>							
271. Number psychosocial-based grants	5	-	1	2	2	5	These grants have been produced through SERASI grants in Aceh.
<b>IR2.8.: Household Income Among Affected Communities Increased</b>							
281. Number households reporting increased savings	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-
282. Number vulnerable households receiving assistance	750	593	277	476	465	1811	These numbers were recorded for households receiving assistance in Aceh. The assistance including providing trainings in handy craft, nursery, organic fertilizing, organic farming as well as training on how starting a business.

Performance Indicators	Achievements						Remarks
	FY2010 Targets	Q1 (Oct – Dec '09)	Q2 (Jan – Mar '10)	Q3 (Apr – Jun '10)	Q4 (Jul – Aug '10)	To Date	
283. Number vulnerable households reporting increased income	n/a	-	-			-	-
<b>IR2.9.: Community-led Development Supported</b>							
291. Number grants that increase community assets	10	7	3	1	6	17	One grants from Aceh, Maluku, and North Maluku.
292. Number jobs created through infrastructure opportunities	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-
293. Number infrastructure rehabilitated	100	99	1	-	2	102	-
<b>SO3. Increased Respect for Human Rights</b>							
<b>IR3.1.: Capacity of Local Organizations to Promote Dialogue on Human Rights Strengthened</b>							
311. Percent operating grants that promote dialogue on social violence and human rights topics	n/a	5%	10%	4%	4%	4%	This indicator is not acumulative.
312. Number people trained in social violence and human rights	25	-	354	155	12	521	-
313. Number social violence and human rights awareness campaigns	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>IR3.2.: Inter-group Networks and Communications Strengthened</b>							
321. Number organizations participating in social violence/human rights meetings	20	-	26	2	2	30	-
322. Number consortium grants awarded (one grant or two plus organizations)	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
323. Number communities where two or more grantees are operating	1	-	1	1	-	2	-
<b>IR3.3.: Synergy with Other USAID Projects Reinforced</b>							
331. Number meetings held with USAID-funded stakeholders	1	-		-	-	-	-
332. Number grantee organizations working with other USAID-funded projects	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
<b>SO4. Increased Integration of Marginalized Groups</b>							
<b>IR4.1.: Capacity of Local Organizations to Promote Dialogue on Issues Related to Marginalized Groups Increased</b>							
411. Percent operating grants that promote dialogue on marginalized group topics	n/a	11%	8%	6%	9%	9%	This indicator is not acumulative.
412. Number awareness campaigns conducted on marginalized groups	50	-	6	10	15	31	All these activities provided by SERASI grants in Aceh, Central Sulawesi, and Papua.
413. Number people trained in marginalized group	400	186	364	1237	-	1787	-

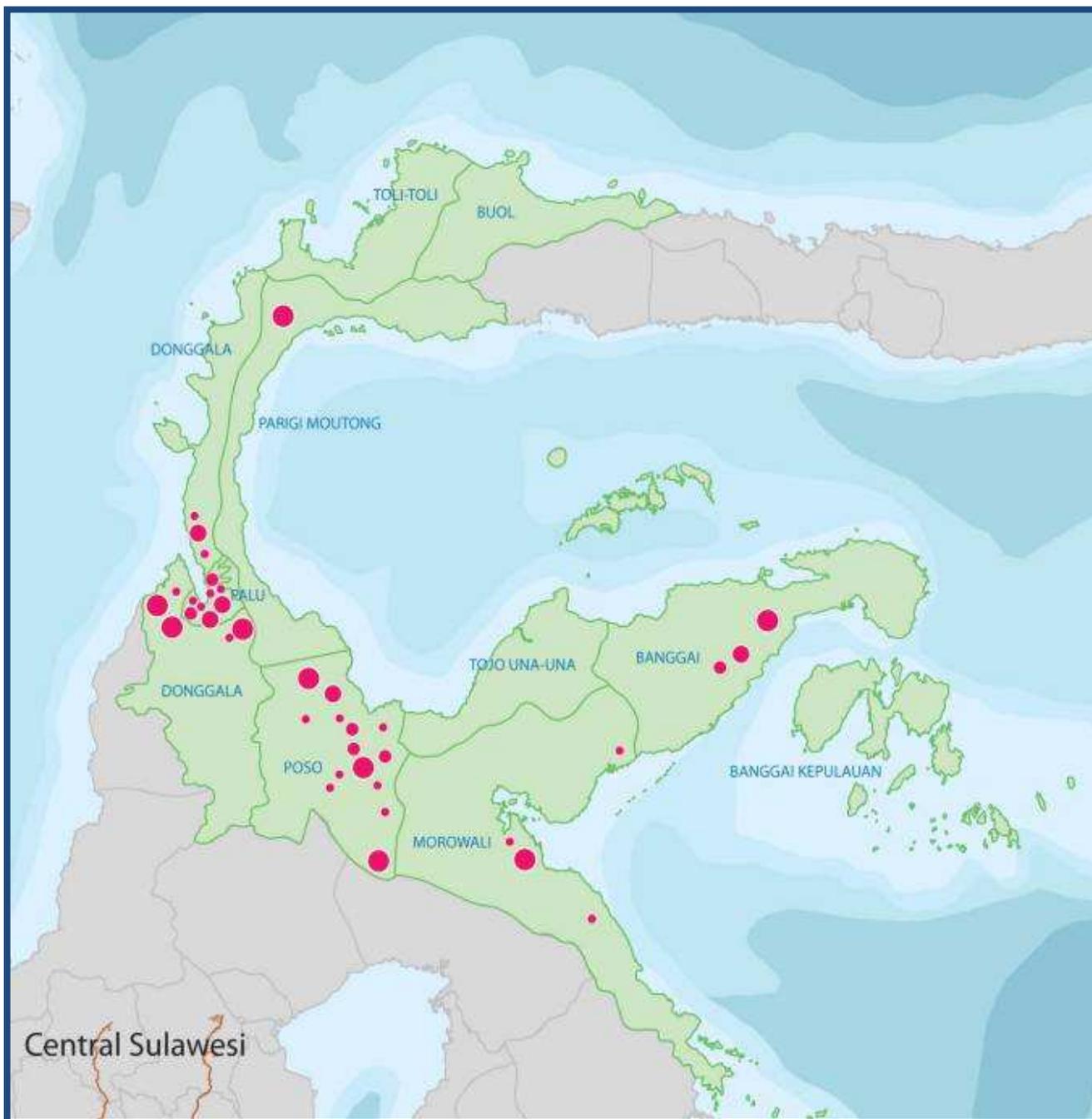
Performance Indicators	Achievements						Remarks
	FY2010 Targets	Q1 (Oct – Dec '09)	Q2 (Jan – Mar '10)	Q3 (Apr – Jun '10)	Q4 (Jul – Aug '10)	To Date	
sensitivity							
414. Number outreach activities on marginalized group sensitivity	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SO5. Improved Democratic and Transparent Security Sector</b>							
<b>IR5.1.: Capacity in Local Organizations to Advocate for a Democratic and Transparent Security Oversight Improved</b>							
511. Number communities reached by SERASI-trained grantees	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-
512. Number people trained in security oversight	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>IR5.2.: Civil Society and Security Sector Awareness and Understanding of Roles and Responsibilities Increased</b>							
521. Number organizations participating in meetings	1	-	-	72	80	152	
522. Number outreach activities	1	-	5	-	10	15	
523. Number media campaigns conducted on roles and responsibilities	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>IR5.3.: Legislation, Policies, and Programs About Security Oversight Disseminated</b>							
531. Number organizations involved with conducting information campaigns	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-
532. Number media campaigns conducted on legislation	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-
533. Number draft legislation submitted to house of representatives (DPRD)	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Appendix C: Map of SERASI Grants for the Province of Aceh –including Transregional Grants (As of September 30, 2010)**



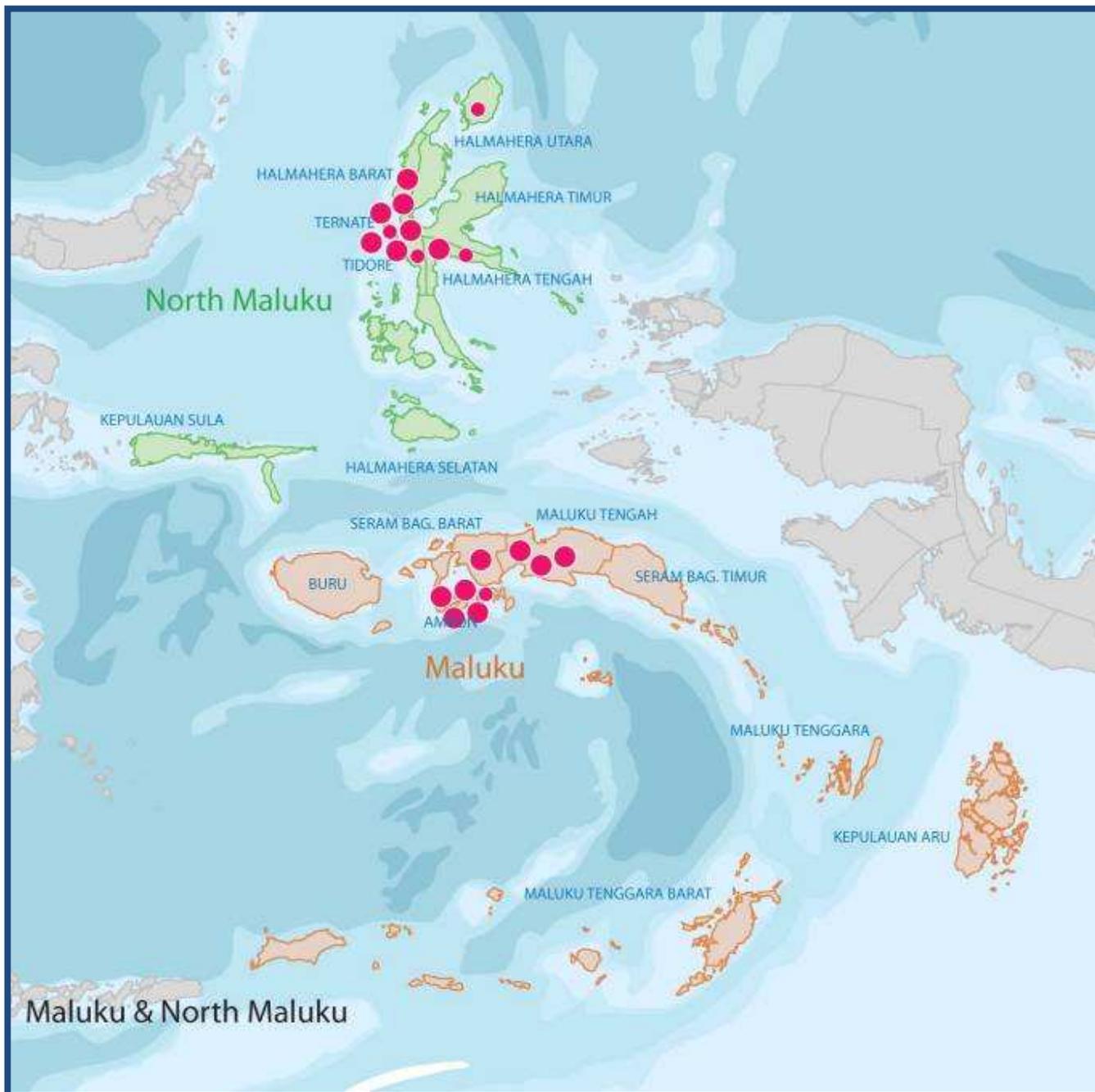
(Please note: all maps are available on the PBMS. Each dot represents a SERASI partner, which can be seen in detail when mousing over them, when logged onto the internet)

**Appendix D: Map of SERASI Grants for the Province of Central Sulawesi –including Transregional Grants (As of September 30, 2010)**



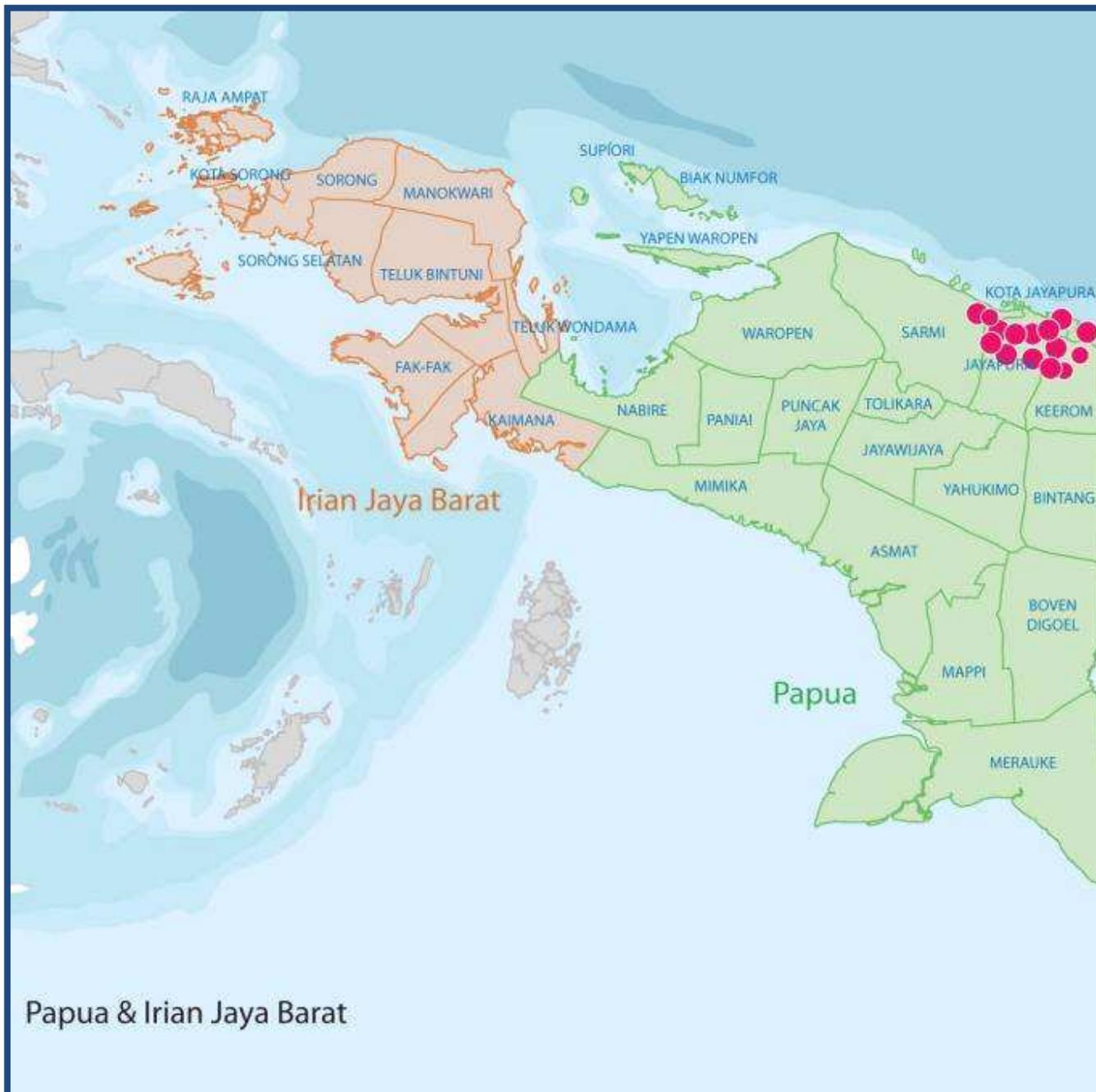
(Please note: all maps are available on the PBMS. Each dot represents a SERASI partner, which can be seen in detail when mousing over them, when logged onto the internet)

**Appendix E: Map of SERASI Grants for the Province of Maluku and North Maluku – including Transregional Grants (As of September 30, 2010)**



(Please note: all maps are available on the PBMS. Each dot represents a SERASI partner, which can be seen in detail when mousing over them, when logged onto the internet)

**Appendix G: Map of SERASI Managed Grants for the Province of Papua –including Transregional Grants (As of September 30, 2010)**



(Please note: all maps are available on the PBMS. Each dot represents a SERASI partner, which can be seen in detail when mousing over them, when logged onto the internet)

## Appendix H: Media Coverage for SERASI Special Events and Program Activities (October 2009-September 2010)

<b>SERASI Program Launch in Maluku and North Maluku (Ambon, December 15; Ternate December 17, 2009)</b>				
<b>No.</b>	<b>Media Agency</b>	<b>Title of Article</b>	<b>Media Type</b>	<b>Coverage Date</b>
1	Antara News	USAID Launches SERASI Program in Maluku	National news agency - online media	December 15, 2009
2	Suara Maluku	USAID Provides USD 500,000 Grant for SERASI Maluku	Daily regional newspaper	December 16, 2009
3	Ambon Ekspres	SERASI is launched in Maluku	Daily regional newspaper	December 16, 2009
4	Siwalima	USAID funds the SERASI Program in Maluku	Daily regional newspaper	December 16, 2009
5	Metro Maluku	SERASI is launched in Maluku	Daily regional newspaper	December 16, 2009
6	Malut Post	Funded by USAID, SERASI Program in North Maluku is Launched	Daily regional newspaper	December 19, 2009
7	Cermin Reformasi	SERASI Program in North Maluku is Launched	Daily regional newspaper	December 21, 2009
<b>Various SERASI Program Activities Covered by National and Regional Media (October - December 2009)</b>				
<b>No.</b>	<b>Media Agency/ Date</b>	<b>Title of Article</b>	<b>Media Type</b>	<b>Coverage Date</b>
1	Serambi	Recycling Trauma to Cheers: A Psychological Gait for the Communities by Psikodista in North and East Aceh	Daily regional newspaper	November 1, 2009
2	Radar Sulteng	Pamona Idol, Building Trans-community Communication	Daily regional newspaper	November 15, 2009
3	Radar Sulteng	Pamona Idol Festivities Ends in Poso	Daily regional newspaper	November 20, 2009
4	Metro TV	Footage: ASA Asia Foundation's Tournament in East Aceh	Television	November 22, 2009
5	Serambi News	Seven Teams Compete For the Asa Asia Foundation Cup	Online media	November 23, 2009
6	Mercusuar	Youth Creativity Week for a Peaceful Morowali 2009. FPM's Tribute to Morowali's youth Development	Daily regional newspaper	December 10, 2009
<b>National Peace Facilitator Symposium, Makassar, South Sulawesi, January 25-26, 2010</b>				
<b>No.</b>	<b>Media Agency</b>	<b>Title of Article</b>	<b>Media Type</b>	<b>Coverage Date</b>
1	Tribun Timur	Photo News: Dr Karlina In Action in Makassar	Daily regional newspaper	January 26, 2010
2	Jurnal Nasional	Conflict Trends in Indonesia are shifting	Daily regional newspaper	January 27, 2010
3	The Jakarta Post	Ethnic and Religious Issues No Longer Main Conflict: ITP	Daily national newspaper	January 27, 2010
4	Suara Pembaruan	Government Policies Still Underscore Image	Daily national newspaper	January 27, 2010
5	Tempo Interaktif	Peace Conference Says Papua Most Vulnerable to Conflict	Online media	January 27, 2010
6	Kompas	Political Communication - Sultan HB X: Government Should Not be Suspicious	Daily national newspaper	January 29, 2010
<b>Various SERASI Program Activities Covered by National and Regional Media (January-March 2010)</b>				
1	Serambi	Recycling Trauma into Happiness: Psychology's Gait for Community by Psikodista in North and East Aceh	Daily regional newspaper	January 12, 2010
2	Balagu.com	Save Ambon from Pohon Pule River Slum	Online media	January 13, 2010

## Appendix H: Media Coverage for SERASI (October 2009-September 2010) (continued)

Various SERASI Program Activities Covered by National and Regional Media (April-June 2010)				
1	Serambi	In Matangkuli, Even Mukim Candidates Debate It Out!	Daily regional newspaper	April 11, 2010
2	Kompas	Borrowing Jazz, Harvesting Harmony	Daily national newspaper	April 25, 2010
3	Sinar Harapan	Dwiki's "Multicultural Jazz" Goes Multinational	Daily national newspaper	April 26, 2010
4	The Jakarta Post	Correction to the "UNDP Promotes Peace in Central Sulawesi" Article	Daily national newspaper	May 22, 2010
5	Serambi	USAID: The Acehnese Want Change - Aceh Asks America Not to Divert Serasi Program	Daily regional newspaper	June 2, 2010
6	Antara	Aceh Government Requests USAID to Continue "SERASI" Program	Online media/ National News Agency	June 3, 2010
7	Serambi News	Aceh Requests America Not to Divert SERASI Program	Online media	June 3, 2010
8	Kabarindo Magazine	MTV Exit Presents SERASI PUNYA; Berbeda Tapi Harmonis	Online media	June 6, 2010
Media Literacy in Schools (June-July 2010)				
1	Literasi Media.org	The Habibie Center Conducts a Depok ToT for Media Literacy	Online media	May 23, 2010
2	Metronews.com	The Habibie Center Conducts Media Literacy	Online media	June 23, 2010
3	Kompas	Media Literacy by Habibie Center	Online media	June 24, 2010
4	Balagu.com	The Habibie Center Conducts Media Literacy in Four Ambon High Schools\	Online media	July 29, 2010
5	Radar Online	Media Literacy Activity	Online media	July 30, 2010
Public Review and Discussions of Four Bill Drafts by ProPatria Institute (August 12, 25)				
1	Kompas.com	There's No Rush to Form	Online media	August 13, 2010
2	The Jakarta Post	Bill Should Factor in Rehabilitation: Activists	Daily national newspaper	August 13, 2010
3	The Jakarta Post	Activists raise questions about military bill	Daily national newspaper	August 16, 2010
4	Antara News	Four Defense and Security Bills Must Be Revised	National news agency	August 25, 2010
5	Republika	Four Defense and Security Bills Must Be Revised	Daily national newspaper	August 25, 2010
6	Komisi Kepolisian Indonesia	Four Defense and Security Bills Must Be Revised	Police media service	August 25, 2010
7	Media Indonesia	Defense and Security Regulations Must Be Synergized	Daily national newspaper	August 25, 2010
8	Media Indonesia	Four Defense and Security Bills Must Be Revised: Sultan HB X: Government Should Not be Suspicious	Daily national newspaper	August 26, 2010



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## SUCCESS STORY

# Peace Strikes a Chord

The LAKPESDAM NU program promotes traditional values of harmony and brotherhood in communities by combining musical traditions to renew and instill appreciation of diversity and achieve sustainable peace for Maluku's next generation.



Some of the student participants playing the *tobuung*, *hadrat*, and *sawat*, during a training session in Ambon, Central Maluku.

***"I hope that cultural activities like these can continue in the future so that we can also pass it on to our next generation!"***

***Granada, 16 years-old  
High-school student,  
training participant***

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The past conflict in Maluku has eroded the traditional values of harmony and brotherhood (*pela gandong*) and tolerance in many communities. Over time this has impacted not only adults view of one-another but has also influenced the interaction among the next generation of people in the Malukus—youth. There remains a need to continue to rehabilitate communities, rebuild trust, and inspire a sense of harmony among youth utilizing existing tools and limited resources. One SERASI grantee is working hard to make use of one such traditional resource—native music—that reflects centuries old traditions and the value of harmony amidst diversity in Maluku. This musical heritage has long been expressed through the Christian community's *tobuung*, an instrument of small, horizontally-laid gongs that function melodically. The Muslim community has traditionally used percussion, flutes, and horn-like *hadrat* and *sawat* musical instruments performed in a *salawat* (musical compositions) to sing religious praises. These two musical forms are usually played as a backdrop to the *lenso* (handkerchief—dance) in the Christian community and the *sawat* dance in the Muslim community, respectively.

USAID/SERASI grantee LAKPESDAM NU is implementing a program in Central Maluku aimed to help rebuild trust and break down barriers between different religious groups. LAKPESDAM NU traditionally focuses on designing and implementing research programs in education, advocacy, and human resource empowerment, but has gotten into the spirit of the SERASI program in working to promote the traditional music of Maluku as a means to educate citizens about the need to continue to preserve, and build, peace in the province.

"The program aims to bring together youth from the Muslim and Christian communities, combine the traditions of *tobuung* and *salawat*, and compel participants to appreciate each other's cultural heritage at an early age, establishing tolerance for diversity," says Hilda Rollobessy, LAKPESDAM NU's Director. "There are currently 50 participants, ages 10-17 years in our 24-day program that trains participants to play traditional musical instruments. Participants and audience will ultimately re-discover and learn more about the richness of Maluku's culture, appreciating its values of harmony and brotherhood."

"I learn more about the Malukan culture as a whole and develop new friendships," says Granada, a 16 year-old high school student, participant and dancer from the village of Tial, in the predominantly Muslim Batu Merah region of Ambon. "My friends and I hope to get invitations to perform at bigger events because we want to introduce outsiders to Maluku's culture so they can see that we now live harmoniously and peacefully."

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Success Story # 16e-June 2010

## Appendix I: SERASI Promotional Publications (July-September 2010) (continued)



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## SUCCESS STORY

### Peace and Harmony—Foundation of *SERASI Punya*

*SERASI Punya* consisted of a workshop and mini concert for grantees to share work, experiences, and creative programming to build greater awareness of the inter-related themes of peacebuilding and the threat of human trafficking.



One of the guest performers, the duet of Endah N Rhesa, performs a few songs during “SERASI Punya” at the Hard Rock Cafe in Jakarta.

**“This event is a chance for the performers to shine on MTV’s platform and be part of our campaign to raise awareness about critical social issues that are facing young people throughout the world.”**

**Alex Heath,  
Distribution Manager  
Asia Pacific MTV EXIT**

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Diversity, harmony, and unity were celebrated in style at a dynamic cultural performance featuring talent from across Indonesia on June 5, 2010 at the Hard Rock Café in Jakarta. *SERASI Punya; Berbeda Tetapi Harmonis* was sponsored by USAID/ SERASI. The day-long celebration and workshop for participants was timed to coincide with the MTV EXIT campaign, a concert series and multimedia initiative to raise awareness and increase prevention of human trafficking and exploitation in Southeast Asia.

*SERASI Punya* brought together SERASI grantees who have worked in the arts during the past year to participate in a workshop led by celebrated Indonesian filmmaker Garin Nugroho, with Indonesia’s young advertising entrepreneur Yoris Sebastian as guest speaker. Participants engaged in a day of learning around the theme of peacebuilding, coupled with lessons in entrepreneurship. SERASI coordinated with MTV EXIT to further educate participants on the threat of human trafficking in Indonesia. After an intensive day learning, participants shared their talent with one another and a packed house of guests, performing compositions celebrating peace and diversity. The line up included a series of short films from InfoAceh (Aceh); Malukuan traditional music played on *tobuang*, *hadrat*, and *sawat* instruments; original songs by the winners of the *SERASI Pamona Idol* contest (Central Sulawesi); traditional music performed by acclaimed Acehese folk musician Rafly (Aceh); performances by Hidung Merah Circus (Jakarta); and songs performed by Box Band (Central Sulawesi), Fortuna Band (Jakarta), and Endah N Rhesa (Jakarta).

“This event brings beneficiaries together to share their work, experiences, and best practices in implementing programs built around native culture that help to mitigate conflict and engage the communities in which they live in peacebuilding activities,” Leila Abu Gheida, a USAID Senior Peacebuilding Advisor in Jakarta explained. “Communities living in harmony are stronger communities that are better equipped to collectively work to prevent conflict and guard against outside threats like human trafficking.”

“This event is a chance for SERASI to showcase the talent of its grantees, while engaging them in serious work on topics of peacebuilding and trafficking. They have proven themselves to be groups that can unite their communities through their artistry. We hope they will return to their homes and continue to educate their friends and neighbors, including the threat of trafficking,” explained James Grall, SERASI’s Chief of Party.

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Success Story # 17e-July 2010



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## SUCCESS STORY Fusing Jazz, Creating Harmony

**The Jazz for Harmony festival was successfully presented as part of a series of events to promote pluralism and multiculturalism. Modern and traditional sounds were fused to produce music that expresses diversity and generate harmony.**



*Ichhan (left, guitarist) and Apel (right, vocalist) of Fortuna band, the student jazz band from Universitas Islam Negeri Jakarta who rocked the house with their jazz rendition of "Bengawan Solo"*

**"Jazz reaches far beyond what can be conveyed verbally. Everyone can enjoy jazz regardless of their nationalities, religions, or ethnicities. Every sound and everyone can unite and be together harmoniously in jazz"**

**Yudi Latif,  
Head of Pusat Studi Islam dan  
Kenegaraan (PSIK)**

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Multiculturalism and pluralism were central themes celebrated with a jazzier tone at a music concert at Teater Kecil, Taman Ismail Marzuki, Jakarta on April 24, 2010. Aptly named "Jazz for Harmony," the concert is part of a series of events to promote peace and harmony entitled "*Suara Harmony Indonesia*" or Harmony Voice of Indonesia, organized by one of USAID/SERASI grantees, *Pusat Studi Islam dan Kenegaraan* (PSIK) or The Center for Islam and State Studies Indonesia. The series of events started with a screening of foreign and national films in a "Harmony Film Festival" on March 29, 2010 and concluded with the "Nusantara Festival of Harmony" on May 20, 2010 that featured Indonesian traditional dances, music, and songs.

Jazz for Harmony featured a special guest performance by Dwiki Darmawan (and Friends), a highly acclaimed jazz musician, famous for conveying messages with elements of diversity and harmony in his compositions. His music combines a variety of modern instruments with traditional music instruments, including the traditional flute and *gendang* or drum, producing a complex fusion of musical flavors. The event also highlighted a number of talented college student bands, such as: Mamboo representing *Institut Pertanian Bogor*, Bluey from *Universitas Nasional*, and Fortuna from *Universitas Islam Negeri Jakarta*. These bands produced unique and exciting jazz compositions enriched by traditional elements. Fortuna, for example, brought the audience to their feet with their spectacular renditions of popular ethnic songs, *Tombo Ati* and *Bengawan Solo*.

"Jazz is an ideal medium to campaign pluralism and multiculturalism as it represents an array of musical instruments that provide unconventional sounds that make up a harmonious melody," Yudi Latif, Chair Person of PSIK explained. According to Mr. Latif, "In the past, people promoted religious teachings effectively through wayang, poetry, and traditional music. Hence, in a modern world, we feel that we may be able to apply the same principles using jazz to promote peaceful interactions and recognition of diversity."

At the end of performing four exhilarating musical numbers, Dwiki Darmawan conveyed to the audience that his music is thoroughly inspired by his experiences meeting and interacting with people of various ethnic backgrounds and nationalities. "Judging by the audience's reaction at the Jazz for Harmony festival tonight, we hope that the audience walk away with a renewed sense of unity brought on by watching the unique and special performances that inspire harmony and peace," concluded Mr. Latif.

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Success Story # 18e-May 2010



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## SUCCESS STORY

# Tuning In to Peace

**Istana FM radio programs promote respect for pluralism and allow citizens to be engaged in a province-wide dialogue on the critical issues facing their communities.**



*Radio broadcaster Zick Fahrezy (right) during a one-hour 'SERASI daily feature' broadcast with fellow broadcaster, Eki, is thankful for the opportunity to work with Istana FM.*

***"Like everyone, we struggled during the conflict of the past. However, Istana FM has emerged as a strong and respected institution that belongs to the people of North Maluku. Citizens rely on our programming to have a voice in the continued peaceful development of our province."***

***Inrico Pattipeiluhu,  
General Manager, Istana FM***

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Ten years have passed since violent conflict rocked communities in North Maluku. While this new, young province has emerged from violent conflict, it continues to struggle with a variety of social issues, including quality education, socio-economic opportunities, good governance, and competition over limited natural resources. Engaging and educating a population spread over a wide and remote geography to enable them to mitigate these potential triggers of conflict is difficult. While television and internet penetration are low across the province, radio is used in nearly every household.

Recognizing the potential impact radio can play in promoting peace, USAID/SERASI has partnered with Istana FM, a private radio station in Ternate, North Maluku. With USAID/SERASI grant funds, Istana FM provides valuable information to the listening public and airs interactive programming that promotes respect for multiculturalism and pluralism. Their innovative programming helps to give a voice to the people of the region to address the social issues that are most important to them, including elections, employment, and access to education.

"Our radio station delivers quality programs that are both informative and provide opportunities for listeners to be engaged over the airwaves by exchanging ideas, sharing practical solutions to social issues, and discussing the promotion of religious and ethnic tolerance and sustainable peace in the region," explained Inrico Pattipeiluhu, Istana FM's General Manager. Istana FM has used grant funding to develop a one-hour daily feature where listeners can SMS or call in with their opinions on various social issues. They have also developed several talk-show format programs featuring timely topics and engaging guests. In addition, they sponsor a training program for amateur journalist, inviting their reports from around the province while ensuring they understand how to sensitively report on the "hot topics" of the day.

"Working with Istana FM is a privilege for me, because they are recognized for always airing quality programs," said Zick Fahrezy, a 20-year old radio broadcaster and full-time student at the Khairun University's College of Law who grew up listening to Istana FM. He added, "The programs featured by this radio station are very relevant today, especially for young people, and gives them the freedom to express their views on critical issues faced in North Maluku."

High quality, interactive broadcasts have the power to deliver positive and educational messages, which in turn can help form public opinion, further reducing the likelihood that potentially destabilizing issues in communities turn into prolonged conflict.

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Success Story # 19e-May 2010



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## SUCCESS STORY

### Cultural Ambassadors Foster Peace and Understanding

**FOSHAL prepares young individuals to be ‘cultural ambassadors’—individuals who promote the values of tolerance and respect for diversity and instill these qualities in their peers and the next generation of people in North Maluku.**



A FOSHAL workshop in North Halmahera in which new youth cultural ambassadors are selected.

***“As one of the older program participants, this program has proven invaluable, providing me a non-traditional learning experience and an opportunity to be a role model to my younger brothers and sisters in the community—demonstrating how we can appreciate diversity, promote tolerance, and value solidarity despite differences, especially among us youth.”***

**Stanley, 22 years old  
Participant,  
Cultural Ambassador from Ternate**

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More than 10 years after widespread violence plagued their province, the people of North Maluku—especially youth—still find themselves living in relative isolation. Communities are often segregated along faith lines and levels of mistrust of people perceived as ‘different’ remains high.

Forum Studi Halmahera Foundation (FOSHAL) is working to change this. With funding from USAID/SERASI, FOSHAL is preparing youth from throughout North Maluku to serve as ‘cultural ambassadors’—individuals who promote the values of tolerance and respect for diversity and work to instill these qualities in their peers. FOSHAL recruits ambassadors from existing youth groups and organizations in three districts of North Maluku: Ternate, West Halmahera, and North Halmahera. Many of these youth, in spite of having grown up in the post-conflict era—have been involved in verbal and physical attacks against one another, attacks rooted in misinformation, mistrust, and ignorance.

“To me, being a cultural ambassador means that I represent my community in learning about other people’s culture and customs,” says Fauziah, a recent university graduate and newly selected cultural ambassador from Ternate. “After the unique experiences I’ve had in this program, I feel I have an obligation to promote, educate, and advocate my peers back home to appreciate their friends’ diverse traditions and backgrounds.”

It is this kind of attitude change that FOSHAL believes is the key to the ability of the next generation of citizens of North Maluku to maintain a lasting peace and be able to address misunderstandings before they grow into conflict.

As part of FOSHAL’s program, Fauziah and all other ambassadors participated in a three-day cross community exchange program living with families of different faiths and cultural backgrounds in neighboring communities. “Although most of us needed to adjust to our families at first, we quickly felt at home, and most importantly, we learned so much about them and how our own prejudices and views were proven wrong by these families. It was not easy to bid our farewells,” explained Fauziah further. This activity has created not only communication, but also friendships between participants and their communities where none existed and has begun to change stereotypical perceptions and views of one another. FOSHAL’s grant culminated in a week-long festival, *Creative Cultural Week for Peace*, in Ternate in April 2010. The event further increased solidarity, understanding, and communication among participants through artistic performances.

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## Appendix I: SERASI Promotional Publications (July-September 2010) (continued)



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# SUCCESS STORY

## Empowering Women to Foster Peace

*Walang Perempuan* seeks to reduce tension and counter violence on Saparua by creating bonds of support between women and promoting women's roles in peace-building in Maluku, especially through capacity-building for village-based women's groups.



Women's group in Nolloth village, Saparua. These groups meet regularly to discuss issues that affect their families and their communities. They are wearing the traditional costume called "celi".

***"The women's groups have proven to be a successful tool to open dialogue between communities in conflict, due in no small part to the increasing influence women have over traditional community structures. As identified by the groups, joint economic activities and collaboration through inter-community functions will bring prosperity and peace to this island."***

***Daniela Loupatty,  
Yayasan Walang Perempuan***

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Saparua Island, in rural Maluku province, has moved beyond the communal violence that plagued it over the last decade. On the surface, Saparua's ethnicities and religions now co-exist supported by the continuing efforts of neighbors, families, community leaders, local civil society, and local government to live in peace. However, structural inequalities remain, especially relating to gender and the scourge of violence against women and children, a problem that SERASI grantee *Yayasan Walang Perempuan* (YWP) is actively challenging through a women's empowerment and support program in four villages on the island.

The need for such programs is great. Apart from ruined infrastructure and reduced access to basic services (legacies of the conflict that tend to affect women in disproportionate numbers, as they are the main caregivers to families), gender-based violence at the household level has increased greatly in the post-conflict era. This problem of gender based violence has been compounded by the codification of traditional law (*saniiri*) systems that have returned village authority in Maluku to *negeri adat* leaders—an inherited position that traditionally excludes women. The return of these traditional laws indicates a respect for indigenous people's rights; paradoxically, however, those laws disfavor indigenous women's rights, previously guaranteed under the New Order's 1979 laws.

YWP is leading efforts to empower women and make their voices heard in Saparua. The group has facilitated the establishment of women's groups in four *negeris* where men occupying traditional positions are more open to the inclusion of women. During the first two months, these groups held several "*Batori*" (women's discussions) where the groups identified and prioritized various concerns and problems of women related to the return to traditional structures. In the first *Batori*, the group at Nolloth village ranked domestic violence, youth fights compounded by alcohol abuse, and inter-community disputes as the most pressing problems. YWP has taken these meetings and used the outcomes to comprehensively map conflict in communities and against women. The issues were then presented to local government agencies and the traditional rulers, as well as to the local *musrenbang* (village coordination and development meetings). YWP is now addressing identified issues through both facilitation between villagers, and economic empowerment of women, whereby women of differing ethnic and religious affiliations will work together in cooperatives that will receive grants and training. These are crucial steps to foster peace in Saparua where the territorial divisions of *negeris* based on religion have played a role in conflict. This exchange of women's groups will also create a broader support network for women to share and increase their knowledge and open communication among women to advocate against, and solve, their own problems. Even at this early stage, women participants are saying that the greatest benefit they have received from the project is a sense of individual empowerment and collective responsibility.

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Success Story # 21e-August 2010

## Appendix I: SERASI Promotional Publications (July-September 2010) (continued)



**USAID | INDONESIA**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

# SUCCESS STORY

## Untangling the Threads: Indonesia's Security and Defense Reforms

**The Propatria Institute facilitated a much needed public review of contentious security and defense bills currently stalled in the Indonesian Parliament.**



*Panel presentation during the first round of public discussions on untangling the overlapping elements of draft security and defense regulations.*

***"With the new bill on state intelligence and secrecy, we hope to gain the public trust that we will have a different kind of intelligence agency and defense council, one with better accountability and transparency."***

***Muhammad Najib,  
Commission I, DPR Member***

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Security and defense have become a focus for change in Indonesia's pursuit of a democratic and secure nation, after more than a decade of state and government reforms. At present, four important bills are being finalized by the Government of Indonesia for submission to Parliament (DPR): the national security bill, the state intelligence bill, the state secrecy bill, and the defense reserve component bill. However, the drafts still have many inherent weaknesses, and reflect confusing overlaps between bills and contradictions with existing laws and regulations. Further complicating the situation, in the seven years since the bill drafts were initiated by the government they have not been subject to outside or public review and key stakeholders lack a common understanding about the substance, purpose, dimension, and approaches of the bills.

To support public reviews by key stakeholders to help shape the outcome of the bills in the DPR, USAID/SERASI funded Propatria Institute to hold three rounds of public discussions on the draft bills on August 12, 18, and 25, 2010 in Jakarta. The public discussions were preceded by several focus-group discussions in July, involving key staff from relevant government bodies and local civil society organizations. The meetings produced an easy-to-read narrative summary that delineated problems in each bill, including the lack of an agreed-upon definition of national security, concerns over special powers given to the State Civilian Intelligence Agency (Badan Inteligen Negara), and questions underlying the defense reserve component.

Focus group findings were presented to the larger public in discussions led by security and defense experts (Andi Widjajanto and Kusnanto Anggoro), parliament representative on the defense and security working group (Muhammad AS Hikam), a representative of the Defense Ministry (Budi Supanji), and several reviewers representing CSOs (Al A'raf and Monica Tanuhandaru). Each round was well attended, with 200 attendees at the first round and at least 100 active participants at the other two. Attendance demonstrated that public interest in reviews of the bills was substantial. Critically important issues were fleshed out during the discussions. For example, while Ronald Tumpal from the State Cryptographic Agency (Lemsanneg) outlined that the Public Information Law currently does not have enough capacity and lacks an effective mechanism to protect state secrets, several rights activists proposed that the intelligence bill should also accommodate independent monitoring mechanisms, as well as compensation/rehabilitation mechanisms for those who suffer from wrongly-targeted intelligence operations. This kind of discussion may not have taken place without public consultations of the bills. The panel agreed that any potential overlapping of authority in the new security bill between the National Security Council (NSC) and the Defense Ministry must be eliminated. The panel also agreed that further in-depth analysis and impact trials are needed for the defense reserve component bill.

The range and depth of opinions and concerns expressed during the discussion were incorporated into a working paper on the four bills, and were also integrated in various papers submitted to the Government of Indonesia's Department of Defense, Ministry of Home Affairs, and DPR. The papers were then disseminated to various CSOs, universities, and media outlets. It is expected that the papers will spark further public discussions and encourage increased public participation in the review process of the four bills.

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Success Story # 22e-September 2010



# USAID | INDONESIA

FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

## PROFILES IN PEACE

# Children Live What They Learn

**Affected at an early age by the violence that plagued her community, Hilda Rollobessy vowed to work to instill the values of tolerance and appreciation of diversity in Maluku's next generation.**



*Hilda Rollobessy, the Director of LAKPESDAM NU, wants to teach Maluku's next generation to live harmoniously amidst diversity.*

***"Ibu Hilda always encourages us to keep an open mind and to work together in our dance and music routines. It is important for us to understand our own culture so that we can appreciate others with different backgrounds better."***

***Granada, 16 years old  
Participant of LAKPESDAM NU  
training program***

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Equal treatment of everyone, regardless of background, race, or creed, is a philosophy that has always driven Hilda Rollobessy in life. The Director of the Institute for Research and Human Resource Development Nadhatul Ulama or LAKPESDAM NU, developed this view early in life growing up in a family of seven children. "Although we were many, with different personalities, we were always taught to respect and love each other's differences," said Hilda. She was naturally very distraught by her experiences as a young adult during the period of violent and widespread conflict that destroyed both Muslim and Christian lives and communities in her native Maluku.

"During the (Muslim) celebration of Ied' Al Fitr in 1998, I heard of people burning mosques and churches in our district. I could not understand why. My family was close to our Christian neighbors and would even visit each other during one another's important religious celebrations," she explained. "Those days, however, things changed rapidly as people began attacking one another—physically and verbally—because of their faith. We soon found ourselves the object of attack when a crowd of people doused our home with gasoline and set it aflame. My family ran, taking whatever we could grab, and when I turned around to look, I only saw the flames and black smoke rising from where our family's home of 30 years stood."

With a wisdom that belies her age, Hilda says she vowed then to dedicate herself to promoting greater understanding between people of different backgrounds. "I have been involved with the NU's youth organization since my university days because it promotes equality and tolerance for others," explained Hilda. In 1999, when one of the key leaders of NU, Abdurrahman Wahid, better known as Gus Dur, came to Ambon and initiated humanitarian aid to both Muslim and Christian refugees and the provinces divided communities, Hilda immediately signed on to volunteer. "I worked as a volunteer to deliver rice in Ambon and by boat to Haruku, Saparua, and West Seram. There were approximately 10,000 refugees from both sides and the work was difficult as we endured harassment and attacks on our aid delivery boats." Today Hilda leads the LAKPESDAM NU program funded by USAID/SERASI that brings together youth from Muslim and Christian communities, teaching the combined musical traditions of *totobuang* and *salawat*, and compels participants to appreciate each other's cultural heritage at an early age, establishing tolerance for diversity. "We want our children to grow up living diversity and living tolerance, so the violence of the past never returns," Hilda explained.

The work Hilda does has been featured in a SERASI success story and LAKPESDAM NU's youth participants in the program also participated in the Serasi Punya event in Jakarta in May 2010. SERASI is a USAID funded project focused on creating stable, democratic communities. It is implemented by International Relief and Development (IRD).

## Appendix I: SERASI Promotional Publications (July-September 2010) (continued)



# USAID | INDONESIA

FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

## PROFILES IN PEACE Telling Stories, Giving a Voice to Society

**With a passion for documentary films, inspired by a loving father, Arfan Sabran uses his talent and knowledge to foster creativity and promote peace in Eastern Indonesia.**



Andi Arfan Sabran, the Director of Rumah Ide, wants to cultivate a passion for documentary films in youth so that they can educate others about critical social issues.

**“Documentary films tell a story; they provide people with a voice, and provide filmmaker with a creative tool to communicate meaning to the audience.”**

**Arfan Sabran,  
Director of Rumah Ide**

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At the tender age of 28, Andi Arfan Sabran, the Director of SERASI Grantee *Rumah Ide* (House of Ideas), lives and breathes documentary films. Born and raised in Makassar, South Sulawesi, young Arfan was profoundly inspired by his father, a former technical consultant who later became a *budayawan*, or cultural scholar. Before his passing, Arfan's father imparted him with a passion for social issues such as poverty eradication, human-rights issues, health, and the preservation of local cultures and ideas through the collection of rare texts and the study of ancient *lontar* manuscripts. It was also through his father that Arfan developed a passion for computers, photography, and more specifically, film-making.

Arfan's first film commission was a high school class assignment to film a reunion. During the communal violence that plagued Indonesia's eastern provinces, Arfan began to engage in issues of peace and war. After completing university in Makassar with a bachelor's degree in Biology and a Master's in Biomedicine, Arfan produced a documentary film, "Suster Apung" ("the Floating Nurse"). Metro TV, one of Indonesia's biggest television stations, awarded him three Eagle Awards for the film.

Capitalizing on this recognition, Arfan immediately founded *Rumah Ide* to provide a support medium for film-makers and producers that can contribute to the development of the film industry in Eastern Indonesia. Arfan continued to build his network through the Jakarta International Film Festival (Jiffest) and Palu's Independent Film Networking (JALIN) and produced more documentary films with funding from various organizations and donors.

With funding from USAID, and under Arfan's direction, *Rumah Ide* supports young filmmakers in their craft. With a focus on peace-related themes, the program creates and screens documentaries, hosts discussion groups, leads training classes in documentary film production, and holds road shows to showcase produced films. Despite his success, Arfan feels the need to do more. His goal is to cultivate a love for documentary films in younger generations, to encourage creativity, and to foster awareness for a variety of social issues.

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