



# SERASI Program QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT JANUARY – MARCH 2010



April 30, 2010

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# SERASI Program

## QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

### JANUARY - MARCH 2010

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*Cover photo: Middle school participants practicing to play traditional Acehnese musical instruments as part of a training program facilitated by TALOE in East Aceh.*

#### **DISCLAIMER**

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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>DPRD</b>	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah – The Regional House of Representatives
<b>DPRA</b>	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Aceh – Aceh’s Regional 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>FGD</b>	Focus Group Discussion
<b>FKK</b>	Forum Komunikasi dan Koordinasi – Communication and Coordination Forum
<b>FKUB</b>	Forum Komunikasi antar Umat Beragama – Communication Forum for Inter-Religious Communities
<b>FPM</b>	Forum Pemuda Morowali – Morowali Youth Forum
<b>GAM</b>	Gerakan Aceh Merdeka - Free Aceh Movement
<b>GCF</b>	Governors’ Climate and Forest working group
<b>GoA</b>	Government of Aceh
<b>GoI</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>	Musyawah Perencanaan Pembangunan – Consultative Development Plan
<b>MUSRENBANGDES</b>	Musyawah 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>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>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 the quarterly report for the period January to March 2010.

From a program perspective this reporting quarter was largely a continuation of the previous quarters in that SERASI continued to focus on development of new programs and monitoring and reporting of existing programs in Aceh, Central Sulawesi, Maluku, and North Maluku, together with national or 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 46 new grants during this period to Indonesian civil society organizations and expanded the range of partners with whom the program works. Seventeen of these new grants are a direct result of a concerted effort to expand programming in Maluku and North Maluku. After considerable planning and consultations with potential partners as well as government counterparts in these provinces, SERASI launched its operations in formal ceremonies in Ambon and Ternate in December 2009. During this reporting period SERASI continued to expand the number of activities in these two new regions.

Significant efforts have begun to pay rich dividends through SERASI's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems. 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 quarterly report begin to demonstrate the outputs and impact that SERASI programming is having in its targeted regions.

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

In terms of grant activities, initiatives using livelihoods opportunities as a framework for management of potentially destabilizing forces in communities has been a prevalent theme both in Aceh and Central Sulawesi. For many communities struggling to overcome recent historical events, economic interaction and economic stability are key foundations on which to continue to build peaceful and stable communities, as well as finding productive ways to solve competition for scarce resources.

Another context for building social cohesion in target communities, specifically targeting youth, are activities built around sports, arts, music, and culture. Many of these very public and interactive programs in all SERASI provinces have proven highly successful in targeting the next generation of affected communities and will hopefully give the young people participating a broader perspective on pluralism and positive aspects of living together.

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

A small but potentially significant set of research activities on ongoing types of conflict and other communal disturbances have also been supported by SERASI. Of particular interest is 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. This and other studies have provided

USAID and SERASI valuable insights and a strong foundation on which SERASI can continue to develop its programs in the remainder of the year.

The format of this quarterly report follows that of the last quarter, wherein some changes were introduced. With the large number of new grants coming on line in the program, this 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.” While readily available for USAID review, reference, and download on the PBMS, the highlights of events in 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 reporting period (approximately 40 pages) 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—continues to rise 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.

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).



Figure 1. SERASI Office Locations and Geographic Coverage.

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 17 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, and a variety of trainings and symposia bringing together actors from across Indonesia to address common concerns and issues.

Lastly, as this reporting period was coming to a close, SERASI and USAID staff were together assessing the ability of the program to develop and implement worthwhile grants in Indonesia's easternmost province,

Papua. Staff traveled to Papua where they met with multiple government leaders and offices as well as a host of civil society organizations (CSO), and began developing concepts that will result in SERASI's first grants in Papua beginning in the next quarter. The SERASI approach in Papua will be focused on governance and civil society issues. Specifically, we will focus on:

- Improved transparency and accountability in special autonomy implementation, via advocacy and studies that can assist those involved and open dialogue between and amongst key actors.
- Promoting sustainable peace through continuing dialogues at the grassroots level. Focus will be both on parliaments and civil society. SERASI will also consider funding other studies that can be of use to USG or USAID in planning future projects in the region.

## 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 quarters. SERASI continues to use grants and subcontracts as the vehicle for its engagement with civil society in its provinces of operations. Most notable this quarter was the continued expansion of SERASI in Maluku and North Maluku, where the program now manages a total of 16 grants valued at USD 1,461,075. As the quarter came to a close, USAID and SERASI staff were developing plans for the program's expansion into Papua, which will see its first active grants by May 2010.

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

SERASI recognizes that as a program, it cannot prevent all conflict. 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 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.

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.

**Goal: To Strengthen Government and Civil Society's Ability to Mitigate and Manage Conflict in Aceh, Central Sulawesi, and Eastern Indonesia**



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

## SERASI Strategic Focus in Papua

SERASI programming in Papua is expected to begin in April 2010. Grants in Papua will focus on two key areas.

### *Special Autonomy*

Papua is one of two regions in Indonesia granted Special Autonomy—the other being Aceh. The ultimate goal of Special Autonomy is to allow Papuans a greater role in governing and managing resources and was granted to Papua to fulfill the desire for greater decision-making without opening the door to independence, and to address longstanding issues of welfare of Papuans by decentralizing decision making and resources. However, after more than eight years of implementation, it remains to be determined whether Special Autonomy has improved the welfare of most Papuans.

There are several key reasons for this:

- Lack of clear regulations to implement Special Autonomy. To date, there are no basic regulations (*Perdasi*) dictating the function, role and coordinating mechanisms between key institutions with responsibility for implementation.
- Lack of Governance experience in Papua. The new DPRD (2009-2014) has 56 seats in which 46 are new members and only 10 are veterans. The previous DPRD was minimally productive, and had difficulties performing their three functions (legislation, budgeting, and controlling) as expected. The current DPRD faces similar issues.
- Special autonomy has mandated four focus sectors for improvement: education, health, economy and infrastructure. None of these has improved significantly over the past eight years, even though special autonomy funds have actually increased, with a total of 21 trillion rupiah for the year 2010. Development is implemented as business as usual – there has been no specific design, approach or strategy adapted to disperse kampongs in Papua which lack basic infrastructure, and in fact, annually the government of Papua fails to completely spend their Special Autonomy funds.
- Corruption has increased significantly in Papua since special autonomy was instituted. There is a lack of transparency in public expenditure at all levels.

The main problems with Special Autonomy include: 1) poor transparency in distribution and allocation of special autonomy funds (no published criteria how it's been allocated to each district); 2) poor public service delivery; 3) poor coordinating and competency of government

Based on this assessment, grants in Papua might include:

- A case study/review of special autonomy implementation in Kabupaten/Kota Jayapura focused on management and accountability
- Drafting *Perdapus* for selection criteria of DPRD members
- Drafting *Perdasi* on grand design for future proliferation of Papua proliferation)

### *Peacebuilding*

Potential drivers of conflict in Papua are diverse—everything from natural resources allocation to interethnic strife has the potential to erupt into violence. Political provisions for Special Autonomy were designed to help address some longstanding factors that could contribute to conflict, like resource allocation and self governance.

Conflict resolution and peacebuilding rely to a large extent upon human capacity. Conflicting or opposing groups and interests need to be able to speak with one another productively in order to resolve issues. This is not something that happens overnight and there are tools that can be provided to help build skills and relationships. Providing such skills would result in a cadre of individuals who would be in a place to step in and act in both local level (inter communal, dialogues between native Papuans and migrants) conflicts, as well as at the higher level (dialogues between Jakarta and Papua). SERASI envisions funding both local organizations in this kind of activity as well as focusing on developing the capacity of members of the DPRD for dialogue.

Potential grants in this area may include:

- Developing skills for advocacy at a grassroots level on promoting *pilkada* campaign for upcoming *pilkada* in 3 districts: Jayapura (kabupaten and kota) and Keerom
- Developing skills for advocacy at a grassroots level on promoting sustainable peace thru series of dialogues between migrants and indigenous Papuans
- Capacity strengthening for new parliament members of DPRD at the province level

# III. MAJOR PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

## I. Summary

During this reporting period SERASI awarded a total of 46 new grants valued at approximately USD 3,821,133. The breakdown of these grants is shown in Figure 3.

- In Aceh, SERASI is managing 29 active grants, valued at USD 2,289,438 with 49 completed grants, valued at approximately USD 3,334,154.
- In Central Sulawesi, SERASI is managing seven active grants, valued at USD 496,292 with 25 completed grants, valued at USD 1,194,409.
- Nationally/transregionally, SERASI is managing eight active grants valued at USD 728,189 with eight completed grants valued at USD 497,865.
- In Maluku, SERASI is managing seven active grants, valued at USD 673,696.
- In North Maluku, SERASI is managing nine active grants, valued at USD 787,379.

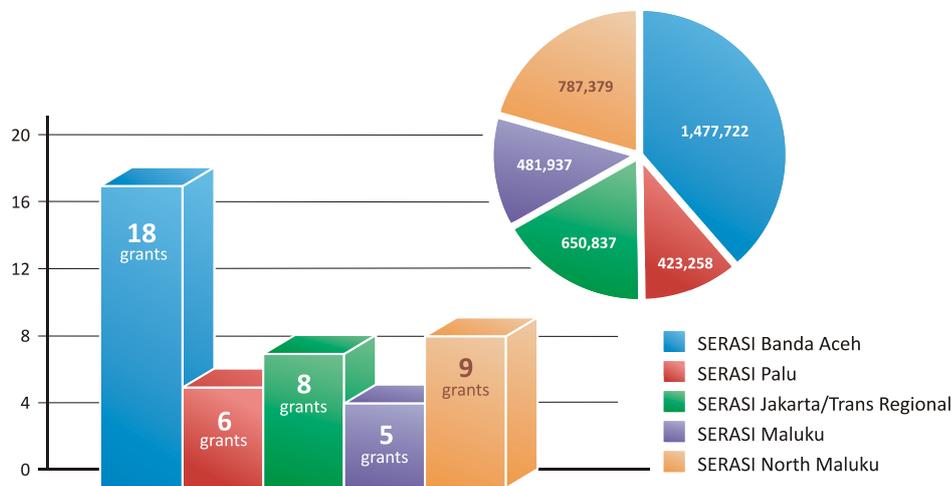


Figure 3. Summary of new grants awarded during January – March 2010.

The following charts reflect 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:

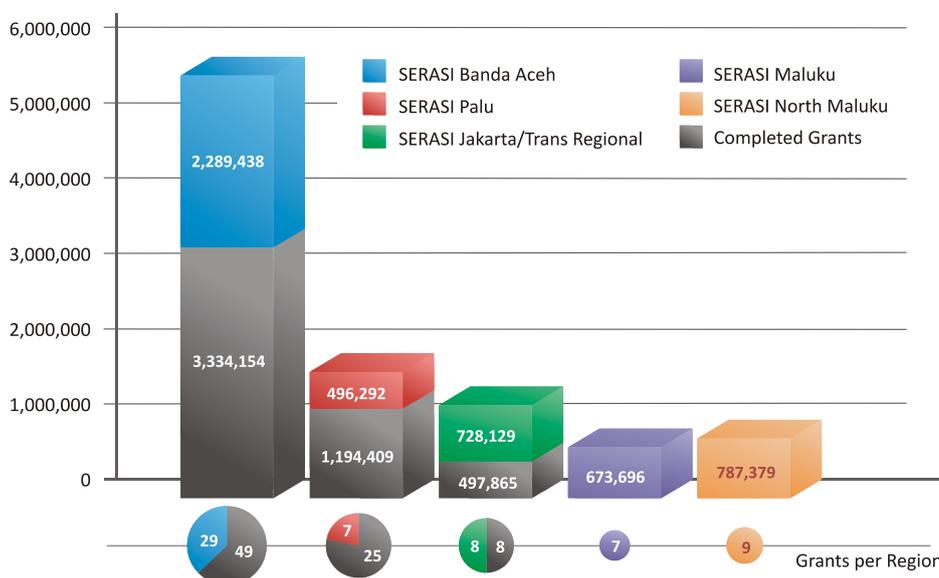


Figure 4. Summary of all SERASI managed grants in its project areas since its inception.

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

This quarter continues to see a significant increase in the number of grant concepts under development by SERASI. At present there are 21 potential new grants in the pipeline with an estimated total value of IDR 16,313,086,020- (USD 1,811,726) at the current exchange rate. The term “pipeline” refers to grants that are currently in Stage 1 (the grant application stage) and Stage 2 (when a program description is created), of the grant award process. These concepts are listed in the project grant pipeline in **Appendix B**. In addition, SERASI staff are presently developing 27 new grant concepts that are expected to enter the pipeline between April and June of 2010. These concepts are listed in **Appendix BI** of this report.

The chart below indicates the total planned pool of grant funding for each region of SERASI operations, together with the total value of grants awarded and value of those presently under development as of the end of the reporting period. At the end of year two of a three year base program, it is rewarding to see that approximately 84% of total SERASI grant funds have been programmed, or are in the process of being programmed. SERASI expects that by the middle of the next reporting period (around May 2010) that nearly 100% of SERASI funds will have been programmed, with the exception of a small contingency fund being held in reserve for special initiatives during the remainder of the base contract.

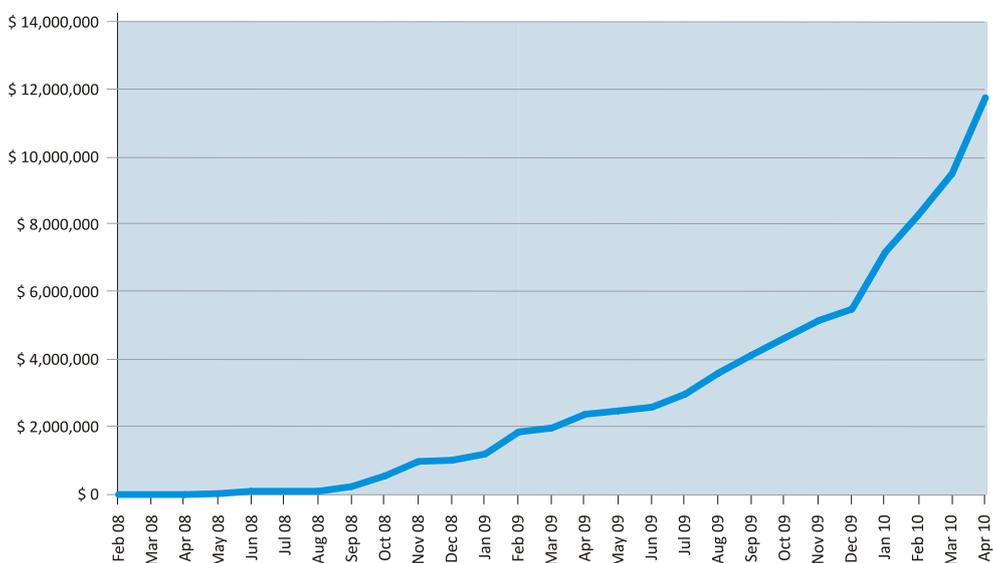


Figure 5. The graph above indicates the total value of grant funds committed since project inception.

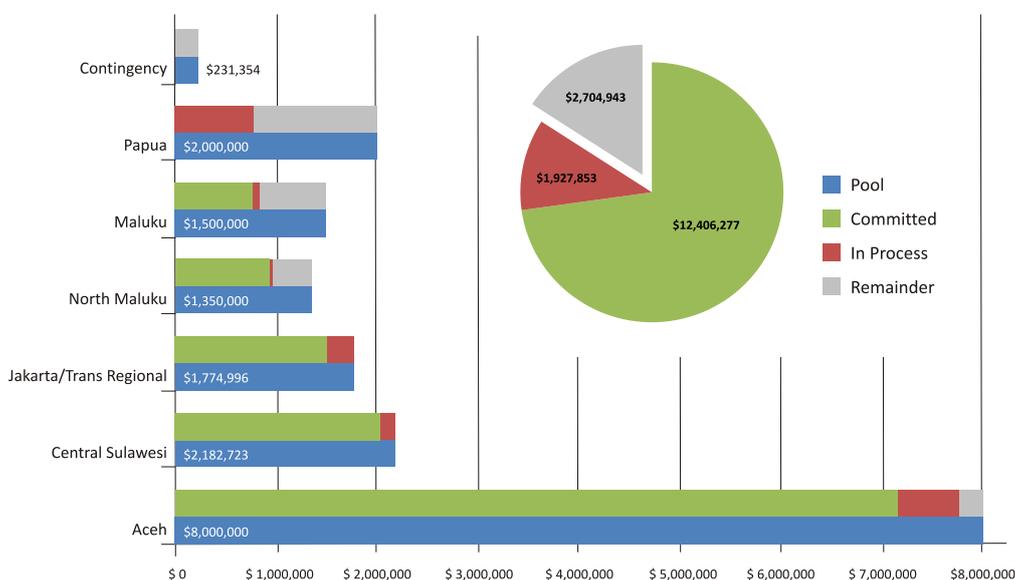


Figure 6. Total funding pool for each SERASI region against funds committed, in process, and remaining to be programmed.

## 2. Aceh

### 1. Key Political Developments

#### a. Overview

On November 2, 2009, after Brigadier General Hambali Hanafiah was installed as the new Commander of Iskandar Muda Military Command in Aceh, the safety of foreign nationals was declared a priority of the Indonesian Military (TNI). Three days later a string of targeted attacks on foreign nationals began, raising security concerns and casting doubt on the success of the peace and reintegration processes. At the time, the police, working with TNI, believed that the attacks were calculated and politically motivated to *create an atmosphere of terror*. However, by the beginning of the reporting period, a number of arrests had been made though none have led to public prosecution.

On March 3, acting on leads from local communities, the police force's Mobile Brigade (Brimob) working with Special Detachment 88 (*Detasemen Khusus 88, Densus 88*), Indonesia's counter-terrorism unit, engaged suspected armed radicals in the hills outside Banda Aceh near Jantho, the capitol of Aceh Besar. This offensive set off a series of armed skirmishes throughout Aceh Besar as suspected terrorists tried to escape the police dragnet. It also led to arrests of and deadly clashes with high-profile radical figures on the outskirts of Jakarta. In the end, over 30 suspected terrorists were arrested and scores killed during violent encounters, collateral damage of which included the deaths of police officers and innocent civilians.

The so-called “small war” revealed a number of important security-related issues, including:

- Police and TNI coordination is strong, with police taking the lead, which is an encouraging sign for Aceh and the rest of Indonesia. Primacy of the police, rather than TNI, in domestic affairs, along with civilian oversight of the armed forces, have been two burning reformation issues since before the fall of Suharto in 1998.
- Police raids and roadblocks harken back to the dark days of conflict and indiscriminate human rights abuses. However, by all accounts, the police and TNI cooperated fully with local communities to ensure, to the greatest extent possible, the safety of civilians during the offensive. According to one village chief, the police *informed the location to our villagers so they could avoid it. We also forbid villagers to go out at night*. Professional security services are key to long-term success of the peace process in Aceh.
- Despite close cooperation with communities there were still several civilian casualties. In response, the police sent its special internal affairs unit (*Profesi dan Pengamanan, PROPAM*) to Aceh to investigate the incidents and reveal whether there were any notable abuses committed by the police.
- GAM remained united in its support of the operations, condemnation of terrorism, and commitment to the peace process. Darwis Djeunieb, Head of Security Monitoring Team for the Aceh Transition Commission, which represents former GAM combatants, confirmed that *terroris(m) has nothing to do with GAM*.
- Provincial, national, and international political support for Aceh and the operations to snuff out terrorism was strong across the board. There was no significant political gamesmanship to undermine President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono or the armed forces.

In stark contrast to the anti-terrorism operation is the fact that violence—including political, ideological, and resource-based crime—remained at their lowest levels since the signing of the Helsinki MoU. Indeed, moving into the reporting period, Aceh Police Chief, Inspector General Police Adityawarman, verified that in 2009 former GAM combatants, and two pro-Indonesia militia groups—Citizens Communication Forum (*Forum Komunikasi Anak Bangsa, Forkab*) and Homeland Defenders (*Pembela Tanah Air, PETA*)—handed over upwards of 590 illegal firearms. Whether this trend will continue on a positive, downward trajectory remains to be seen and will, over the long-run, depend largely on the success of social and economic reintegration program, and the citizenry's trust in the capacity and commitment of government.

## **b. Local Governance**

As the reporting period began, the number of civil servant corruption cases increased to its highest number in over a year. Political pundits note that the number of cases may be due to increased awareness and investigation of corruption at all levels of government and therefore is not yet a trend deserved of undue concern. However, perception influences policies, especially in post-conflict environments characterized by lack of trust and suspicion. It is for this reason that high profile corruption cases like the one enveloping the District Governments of East and North Aceh pose serious threats to public perceptions of government.

At the provincial level, the performance of Aceh's House of Representatives (*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Aceh*, DPRA) remains a cause for concern. Political factions continue to struggle in their attempt to reach consensus on commission chairpersons and leadership in the house. If unable to reach agreement, governance of issues important to the people of Aceh, including key components of LoGA that remain unrealized, will continue to compromise the tenuous peace already achieved. Furthermore, provincial level leadership is required to mitigate the dwindling but persistent pressure from separatist groups in the highlands. The fact that the building housing Bener Meriah's House of Representatives has remained closed since the middle of 2008 when representatives from Aceh Leuser Antara Province (ALA), a separatist group, sealed the doors, is a worrying sign. Unbelievably, a flyer still attached to the front doors of the building reads *this office is sealed by the people of ALA*.

## **2. Program Activities in Aceh**

### **a. Overview**

SERASI dedicated the early part of the reporting period to developing more targeted programmatic responses to meet changing needs and opportunities in the field. A primary focus of this effort was re-conceiving the PEUDAP Initiative, a SERASI program that empowers communities and local government to be the prime movers of development. Central to this effort was tailoring existing and pipeline grant activities such that they complement, to the greatest extent possible, PEUDAP interventions. Another key component of program re-design involved a strong commitment to GoA's Aceh Green vision—environmentally sensitive development in support of peace and reintegration. These two programmatic tracks are at once discrete and complementary, and portend a wealth of opportunity for cross-fertilization.

During the reporting period, SERASI managed both active and completed grants with a total budget of USD 2,466,899. These grants can be broken down by sectors that include: ten grants in the economic empowerment sector, valued at USD 829,123; 11 grants for peace education valued at USD 868,814; seven grants for social reconstruction programs, valued at USD 550,792; and three grants in the Participatory Development Planning (PEUDAP) valued at USD 218,170.

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

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

#### **1) Economic Empowerment**

SERASI continued its focus on economic empowerment as a key supporting element in the overall peace and reintegration processes in Aceh. Enhancing employment opportunities and technical skills to increase income potential and market access are essential for communities, especially in remote areas, to realize the benefits of peace and feel confident about prospects for future prosperity. To this end, SERASI maintained its support for key micro- and meso-economic endeavors at the village, sub-district, and district levels. Three grants awarded to Aceh Society Development (ASD), Forum Alur Mancang Saree (FAMS), and Flora & Fauna International (FFI) highlight SERASI's assistance during the reporting period.



*A beneficiary during a rattan handicraft workshop session facilitated by Yayasan Seuramo (YaSA).*

**ASD** or Aceh Society Development works with government at the district level to address a high unemployment rate that is directly due to the conflict during which many people were unable to finish school, access higher education opportunities, and gain valuable, employable skill sets. Women in particular have suffered as they were not only unable to finish school but also lack the decision making power and/or freedom to seek sustainable employment opportunities. In coordination with Bireuen Regent and the Department of Industry, Trade and Cooperatives, ASD is revitalizing the district's garment industry as a means for increasing employable skills and creating job opportunities for conflict-affected women. With SERASI funds, ASD has outfitted a garment workshop with modern equipment and contracted experienced

consultants to provide training and oversight to select beneficiaries. The Bireuen District government provided the building that houses the workshop and is helping to ensure market access for the goods produced.

**FFI** or Flora & Fauna International, in coordination with provincial and district governments, engages former combatants and illegal loggers to generate employment opportunities that support the conservation of the Ulee Masen forest ecosystem. FFI builds on beneficiaries' unique knowledge of and experience in the forest to develop a locally-driven Community Ranger Program that delivers in-demand environmental and forest management services. The success of the program was featured in domestic and international news reports (e.g., Time Magazine and The International Herald Tribune) and has garnered support from provincial and district level government that is working to incorporate the program into the regional development budget appropriations, thus ensuring long-term sustainability of the Rangers and the forest.

Mt. Seulawah Agam was a major conflict area. GAM soldiers were recruited from villages and lived in the surrounding forest while TNI conducted frequent raids to flush out the rebels. Houses were burned down and entire villages relocated to escape the conflict. Suka Damai and Sukamulia are two heavily conflict-affected communities in the area who previously benefited from the USAID-Environmental Services Project. SERASI supports **FAMS** or Forum Alur Mancang Saree, in their effort to establish a cadre of 27 trained agriculturalists who understand issues related to conservation and can develop communities of farmers who employ environmentally sensitive techniques. FAMS has been called a perfect example of Aceh Green programming by the Aceh Green Transitional Committee as it combines livelihoods with conservation of high-value bio-diversity in conflict-affected forest-edge communities.

## 2) Peace Education

There remains significant need for programs that focus on increasing individuals' and institutions' capacity to support peace through non-violent alternatives for managing conflict, conflict-sensitivity, and increased understanding of justice and equality. SERASI works at all levels—provincial, district, sub-district, and village—and with government and communities to enhance appreciation for the long-term benefits of peace, justice, and equality, especially as they relate to social and economic development and reintegration. Key program interventions in this regard include support to the Aceh Recovery Forum (ARF), Aceh Peace Consultative Management (APCM), Center for Conflict Resolution and Peace Studies (CCRPS), and Aceh Institute and Youth Development Solidarity (SoPAN).

At the provincial level, SERASI assists a number of important groups that are present and future leaders in government and civil society—including NGOs and higher education institutions. With **ARF** or Aceh Recovery Forum, SERASI supported the establishment of the Aceh Peace Advisory Committee—a group of expert civil society activists, pundits, and a former high-ranking TNI



*A presentation by APEC facilitated by ARF in January.*

official—to conduct in-depth, apolitical research on the peace, reintegration, and development processes with an eye towards identifying gaps and providing creative solutions that could be supported by government, local organizations, and international donors.

With **CCRPS** or Center for Conflict Resolution and Peace Studies, SERASI seeks to influence future leaders through the development of international standard university programs concerning peace and conflict resolution studies. To this end, CCRPS endeavored to develop targeted curriculum through a short-course on conflict resolution based on local wisdom and traditions. During discussions with other higher education institutions, it became apparent that a more

appropriate first step would be to consolidate efforts simultaneously being pursued by eight other universities in Aceh, in order to build on each other. These nine institutions have agreed to form a peace and conflict resolution consortium that can lobby government for dedicated funding and develop proper university curricula.

**Aceh Institute's** work reaches a broad range of the Acehnese public through public discourse on important peace related issues. Through the program Aceh Institute works closely with the Office of the Governor, the Provincial Office for Social Welfare, and state-owned and private media outlets (e.g., TVRI) to air interactive television and radio talk shows discussing issues of concern to the public.

Another SERASI grantee, **APCM** or Aceh Peace Consultative Management, also supports open public dialogue on important issues through radio. In partnership with the Indonesian Radio Service (Radio Republik Indonesia, RRI), APCM produces and broadcasts "Peace on Air," a 60-minute radio program aired every Saturday morning presenting an array of issues on Aceh's political transition, democracy, and civic participation. With RRI's broadcast ability, the radio program is made accessible to communities with limited access to information. Moreover, through SMS text message service, people in these more remote communities are also able to participate, in real time, in weekly round table format interactive talk shows.

Aside from Peace on Air, APCM also airs local novelist Arafat Nur's most recent publication, *Nyanyian Cinta di Tengah Ladang* (Song of Love in the Middle of Rice Fields). This novel describes the lives of a fictional Acehnese couple—Husen and Laila—during the conflict, showing through the development of their relationship how Aceh has emerged from its 30+ year conflict.

Village border conflicts are not new nor merely about competition over resources, but rather a symptom of the culture of violence and distrust developed during the protracted conflict. SERASI funds **SoPAN** or Aceh Institute and Youth Development Solidarity to work with local police departments in Bireuen to trace border histories, identify conflict triggers, engage communities, and mitigate disputes. Local government caught on to the project and began supporting SoPAN with interest in replicating it elsewhere in the district.

### 3) Social Reconstruction

Social cohesion remains a challenge in some communities, especially those in heavily conflict-affected areas where allegiance to one of the two parties to the conflict—the Government of Indonesia and GAM—were relatively evenly split. In these areas, marginalized groups bore the brunt of the violence and violations of human rights both during the conflict and in the post-conflict period. SERASI therefore targets marginalized groups through engagement with entire communities to increase positive interactions and ensure, to the greatest extent possible, a revitalization of social capital. Only through a process of healing and behavioral change can the reintegration and peace processes be sustained.

Providing youth opportunities to interact with one another often results in more openness and provides opportunities for psychosocial healing. SERASI supports **LBH Anak** in its implementation of after-school social rehabilitation programs for youth in eight PEUDAP communities in North Aceh. Program design encourages creativity and positive behavior models through support group discussions that provide safe spaces for youth to express their feelings and share experiences. LBH Anak trains local youth as mentors who lead activities such as recitation of the Koran or sports events that bring youth together. During these activities, mentors help others find ways to express themselves and respect one another. Mentors support LBH Anak staff and during grant implementation increasingly take on more responsibility with a mind to fully managing the program once the grant period has ended.



*A facilitator giving instructions during an icebreak session in a creativity workshop, part of a program facilitated by LBH Anak..*

The 30+ year conflict and the tsunami have directly led to an enormous population of people with disabilities (PWD). This marginalized population has limited ability to develop sufficient coping mechanisms—both economic and social. Three major hindrances they face are: 1) PWDs retreat from society due to a lack of confidence and acceptance; 2) a societal stigma related to PWDs as burdens, especially economically depressed or challenged environments; and 3) government support is insufficient—GoA allocated only IDR 10 million for every PWD eligible to receive funds through the Aceh Reintegration Board (BRA). However, with the right assistance, PWD can assimilate with and contribute to society in productive ways.

**Roda Tiga Koetaradja (RTK)**, with support from Provincial and Aceh Besar's District Office of Social Affairs, established a Center for the Empowerment of Disabled Persons (*Pusat Pelatihan Pemberdayaan Penyandang Cacat, P4C*) in Aceh Besar that serves as a training facility for livelihoods pursuits (e.g., handicrafts), and a library and information center that provides employment and other information for PWDs. Aceh Besar's Department of Social Affairs provided the building, as well as staff to provide technical assistance. Activities at the P4C are complemented by targeted support to individual PWD, as well as social activities bringing together PWD and non-PWD in an atmosphere conducive to integration.

In May, 2009, Yayasan Pulih together with Aceh Gender Transformation Working Group (*Kelompok Kerja Transformasi Gender Aceh, KKTGA*) conducted a rapid assessment in East Aceh on issues related to gender-based and domestic violence (GBV and DV, respectively) revealing critical needs, such as:

- Insufficient cooperation and coordination among stakeholders—including police, health services, Shar'ia legal council, paralegal services, and the Center for Women and Children Support Services (*Pusat Pelayanan Terpadu Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak, P2TP2A*)—to improve case management of victims;
- Inadequate capacity of P2TP2A to implement support services;
- Lack of clear roles and responsibilities among all stakeholders in East Aceh; and

- Lack of awareness of GBV and DV and support services available at community level, particularly village leaders.

Following publication of the results of the rapid assessment East Aceh’s Regional Agency for Planning and Development (*Badan Perencanaan dan Pembangunan Daerah* or **BAPPEDA**) requested that SERASI, working with Yayasan Pulih and KKTGA, support initiatives to reduce incidences and awareness of GBV and DV. SERASI, KKTGA, and Yayasan Pulih subsequently developed a comprehensive program to provide technical assistance—legal and psychological support capacity building, networking and outreach assistance, and management services.

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



*A session during Cycle 1 of the PEUDAP program in North Aceh, facilitated by BYTRA.*

During the reporting period, SERASI completed Cycle I of the flagship **PEUDAP Initiative**. One notable impact of the Cycle I approach, through which a significant number of community-driven priority projects were completed, was the cooperation and community buy-in and ownership that were generated and the attention garnered by local governments associated with PEUDAP villages.

Despite initial preparation for a smooth transition into Cycle 2 activities, various factors slowed the commencement of the next phase and eventuated a longer than necessary program gap. However, with guidance from USAID and frequent communication

with local governments and program partners, SERASI was able to avoid potential negative outcomes. As the end of the reporting period came to a close, SERASI was gearing up for what will prove to be a very exciting PEUDAP Cycle 2.

SERASI also supported a number of notable non-PEUDAP activities that supported government and increased the capacity of communities to own their collective development future. **Forum LSM**, for example, began work in four districts—East Aceh, North Aceh, Bireuen, and Bener Meriah—at the district, sub-district, and village levels to disseminate accurate information and create awareness about the official participatory development planning process (*Musyawarah Rencana Pembangunan, musrenbang*) and alternative sources of development funds. Essential to their work is close coordination with local government officials responsible for overseeing the process—particularly District Planning Agencies (Bappeda), People’s Empowerment Agencies (*Badan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat, BPM*) and district legislatures—civil society leaders in charge of monitoring the process and advocating for development agendas, and village leaders responsible for representing the needs and priorities of communities. Understanding *Musrenbang* is particularly important at the village and sub-district levels as it provides opportunity for communities to influence the development planning process in line with real needs at the village level.

Complementary to Forum LSM’s work is **KPI NAD**’s political education program that directly addresses the need for greater women’s participation in village decision making processes. Commencing at the end of the reporting period, KPI NAD is poised to provide valuable input for SERASI-Aceh’s grant portfolio. KPI NAD works with the District Office of Women’s Affairs (*Badan Pemberdayaan Perempuan, BPP*) to improve development paradigms in PEUDAP Cycle 2 villages in North Aceh, at the same time increasing local government awareness of gender sensitive development planning.

## 5) Assistance to the Government of Aceh

During the reporting period, Dr. Bart Ryan, SERASI Senior Governance Advisor, continued to work with the Office of the Governor of Aceh and specifically assisted the Governor's office in preparing for the upcoming 2010 Governors' Climate and Forests Task Force (GCF) Meeting in Banda Aceh. This constitutes the most important international meeting on climate change since Copenhagen. It builds on previous meetings in Brazil and California. This is a very important event for Aceh (and Indonesia as a whole) as it prepares itself to comply with emerging REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) standards and the conservation efforts that are linked to this process.

The meetings represent an important opportunity for Aceh to showcase progress made thus far and secure its status as playing a critical role in global efforts to minimize climate change and threats to the environment. It will also offer the opportunity for Aceh to attract foreign direct investment for various conservation projects, as well as "green" economic development efforts.

The SERASI Senior Governance Advisor is working together with Environmental Impact Management Agency (*Badan Pengendalian Dampak Lingkungan, Bapedal*) and the Aceh Green Secretariat to make preparations for side events and site visits for delegates and distinguished guests.

The SERASI Governance advisor has also continued helping the nascent Aceh Conservation Corps (ACC) to take important steps toward becoming a reality. The ACC now has three pilot projects funded, two by SERASI. The Community Rangers project run by Flora and Fauna International began in March, and the UNDP Waste Management project is expected to commence in April 2010. Each project will last between 8-10 months and are based on very successful existing programs that were modified to fit agreed-upon ACC criteria.

Dr. Ryan has been named Interim Coordinator for the ACC and has helped create a website and a blog. He is also in contact with the California Conservation Corps, which the ACC has been modeled on, and is seeking ways to strengthen collaboration in the future.

## 3. Central Sulawesi

### I. Key Political Developments

Central Sulawesi was gearing up for upcoming local and regional elections during the reporting period. Activities around the upcoming election series for the District Heads (Bupati) in several districts (Kabupaten), the office of the Mayor in Palu, and the governor of Central Sulawesi began to increase. Massive displays of candidates' promotional items were placed all over public spaces in Palu and other areas. No major security incidents were reported and the general political situation throughout Central Sulawesi remained calm.

Challenges during this reporting period are still highlighted by disputes over natural resources, where three miners were found dead in the Poboya gold mining area near the city of Palu, an area notorious for its territorial disputes, which is currently claimed by numerous individual miners. The government of Palu responded with a plan to close the mining area ostensibly for lack of safety standards for mining. As this reporting period was coming to a close, several rallies have taken place at the Central Sulawesi governor's office and the Palu mayor's office refuting government plans to close this mining area driving out individual miners.

## 2. Program Activities

### a. Overview

SERASI programming in the region is designed to unite the people of Central Sulawesi and maintain a peaceful co-existence. SERASI continued to work on opening sustainable channels of communication, which is deemed best and most appropriate for the program, to provide opportunities that will maintain and sustain the peacebuilding process. Activities during this quarter remained true to the recently revised key thematic focuses for grant development in Central Sulawesi which include: inter-religious relations, communication and understanding, inter-ethnic relations, livelihoods (in the context of conflict), and youth.

During this reporting period, SERASI awarded seven new grants totaling USD 468,095 to various civil society organizations that have started implementing a range of activities that support peacebuilding activities and conflict mitigation efforts in Central Sulawesi. These new grants brought the total to 12 grants valued at USD 772,045 implemented by SERASI in Central Sulawesi during the reporting period.

**Appendix E** is an updated map of all SERASI managed grants for its program in Central Sulawesi.

### b. Activities by Sector

#### 1) Intergroup Relations

Of the 15 conflict-affected communities in Poso district, Lombogia, a village in the Poso sub district, may be considered the most devastated village. During the conflict, thousands of Lombogia's inhabitants were forced to flee while hundreds of houses and public facilities as well as government facilities were destroyed. There were 12 neighborhood association units (RT) prior to the conflict compared to the three remaining currently. Among numerous post-conflict problems that also affected this community is a broken public water resource facility that has yet to be rehabilitated. It has surely hampered the intention and efforts of the currently displaced original residents to return to Lombogia.



*Women members of the community that helped during the water resource facility rehabilitation facilitated by PRKP.*

SERASI supports **PRKP** to rehabilitate a clean water facility that is also simultaneously used as a medium for reconciliation and peacebuilding among Lombogia residents. PRKP designed its program in such a way to provide opportunity for Lombogia residents, including those displaced and currently living in Tentena and Morowali, to reinforce peacebuilding and strengthen

communications. The significant contribution of this program to strengthen the peacebuilding process is through the successful water resource facility rehabilitation process that effectively united all the inhabitants and brought together residents during the course of work. A celebration event was held upon completion of the water resource facility rehabilitation process, where many former residents expressed their desire to return to Lombogia. At this event PRKP had also handed over the facility to the local government. Also attending this event was a local government representative, the vice-head of district, Mr. Abdul Muthalib Rimi, SH.MH, who expressed his gratitude for this program. He also provided direct support to the maintenance committee by providing the facility's first operational fund in the amount of IDR 10 million. A maintenance committee was additionally established for maintaining and operating the facility.

## 2) Livelihoods and Socio-economic Sector

During the reporting period, SERASI awarded three projects to promote increased 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 awarded a grant to **Mesale Foundation** for freshwater fish farming in Lake Poso, targeting former combatants as beneficiaries. The project is aimed at bringing former Christian combatants in Tentena and former Muslim combatants in the Poso Pesisir area together in a fish farming and fodder production enterprise. During this reporting period, MESALE conducted several activities including introduction and recruitment, vocational training, and aid distribution where MESALE built 30 *karambah*, a woven box to grow and breed fish in a lake and the procurement of 150,000 fry that are being reared in the *karambah*.



*Men participating in a livelihoods training facilitated by Mesale Foundation.*

In the West Pamona sub-district, **YPAL Foundation** works with IDP (Internally Displaced People) groups and local residents in managing a joint fish pond. While providing assistance to several hundred beneficiaries, these initiatives are a good foundation for livelihood activities. Project successes depend on careful planning and consideration to avoid mismanagement and financial failure in addition to government support, which is received through the involvement of technical officers at the district offices. During this reporting period, YPAL conducted several activities including a village meeting that involved 120 participants, vocational training and fishpond preparation, and material distribution where YPAL built three fishponds using land that belongs to the community and supported them with 130,000 fry that are being reared in the fishponds.

Another organization that works on enhancing peacebuilding and democracy with a focus on improving livelihood for conflict-affected communities is **LPDP** or the Research Institute of Democracy and Reconciliation. During this quarter LPDP was awarded a grant to conduct activities in a project entitled “Knitting Way to Peace by Strengthening the Self-sufficiency of Marginal Society in Palu.” This livelihood grant is supporting twelve villages that have been trapped in persistent communal conflict for the last five years.



*A session during an economic development workshop facilitated by LPDP.*

LPDP’s assessment concluded that these conflicts were generally sparked by the social gap between the rich and the poor. LPDP works in 12 targeted villages, among the poorest in Palu. At first glance, incidents usually happen between the natives and migrants, where the first mentioned represents the poor and the latter represents those better off economically in the region. It is also worth noting that the recurring conflict in those villages is always triggered by trivial problems where, for example, youth-related incidents lead to communal conflict.

The LPDP program has achieved an improved quality of life for marginalized members of Palu society through employment creation and income generation. In these 12 villages LPDP selected 120 participants to receive training in briquette production. Aside from being in high demand in Palu’s markets, the

briquette is also a good alternative cooking fuel while the price of kerosene and LPG keeps rising. The briquette is also environmentally friendly because it does not produce smoke when burned. During this quarter, LPDP conducted village meetings with more than 300 participants and conducted vocational training that involved 120 participants.

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

Social capital developed through strong social networks and based on trust among individuals and groups has traditionally been seen as the purview of adults, from which the younger generation benefits. In support of continued peacebuilding in Central Sulawesi, more attention has been given by SERASI to the production of social capital among young people themselves. SERASI believes that social reconstruction in post-conflict environments for marginalized youth is about addressing the culture of young people facing social marginalization.



*A session the Youth Jamboree in Luwuk, facilitated by YKPM.*

During this reporting period, SERASI continued to work with **YKPM** or Social Studies and Empowerment Foundation who organized youth groups to participate in a discussion series after participating in a successful youth jamboree in Luwuk. These youth discussions have successfully created spaces and opportunities for young people to get involved in a communication process on sustaining peace in Banggai. Involving more than 25 youth organizations from various backgrounds, the discussions on social capital development for youth in Banggai resulted in several recommendations for creating peacebuilding structures including the establishment of a formal forum for youth focusing on peacebuilding efforts or the creation of youth centers to harness youth's potential resources and enhance their creativity in promoting peace in Banggai.

### 4) Conflict Mitigation and Future Conflict Prevention

To address decentralization and regional autonomy issues, SERASI awarded two grants targeting conflict mitigation related to peace development policy and autonomy. In Banggai, **YPB** or Pelita Banggai Foundation organized a multi-party meeting and workshops with community representatives, local government, and the private sector. These events created spaces and opportunities for all parties to actively get involved and to jointly map out community dynamics to best develop conflict mitigation techniques. The creation of a space for communication between the community, private sector, and government has diminished the sense of suspicion among individuals and heightened the sense of trust.

To tackle the issue of development planning, SERASI awarded a new grant to **PBHR** or Palu Legal Aid Foundation to accelerate the initiative of Local Government Regulation (PERDA) on participatory and conflict-sensitive development planning and establish coordination among parties to contribute to peacebuilding. The project received support from the Central Sulawesi Board for Planning and Regional Development (BAPPEDA), Central Sulawesi Council, and Central Sulawesi Peace through Development (PTD). PBHR started their work by creating expert teams who conducted discussions with stakeholders on the development planning process, development of new regulations, and strategies for conflict sensitive development planning.

Documentary films have long been used to foster or influence social change because they help to create awareness of societal problems and the need for change in society. **Rumah Ide** or the "House of Ideas" was awarded a grant during this quarter to produce documentary films in collaboration with young—

mostly beginner—film makers and the community in Central Sulawesi as a tool to strengthen peacebuilding and conflict prevention. The project covers six regions including Palu City, Poso, Touna, Morowali, Parimo, and Luwuk. Through this program, Rumah Ide conducted several major activities including routine screenings and discussions to provide alternative films to the community that promote peace and humanity to more than 320 participants, a documentary film class and road show to introduce documentary film-making to the community (especially the youth) for more than 610 participants, and a workshop for six film-making teams about documentary film production to educate young film makers. The program will be concluded with a road show featuring *layar tancap* or a local public screening and discussion.

## 4. Maluku and North Maluku

### I. Key Political Developments

In the past decade, the provinces of Eastern Indonesia have experienced a series of communal conflicts and prolonged violence. Conservative estimates indicate over 11,000 people died during the early period of conflict in Maluku and North Maluku in 1999-2002, resulting in more than 200,000 people being displaced from their homes. The root causes of these conflicts are many: enduring historical and colonial social structures and prejudices; the rise of religion as a polarizing factor both internationally and locally; disparity of livelihoods opportunities within communities, particularly those with ethnic diversity; actual and perceived differences in the ways religious groups, ethnic groups, tribes, and age groups go about their daily business; the severe effects of the financial crises hitting the region at the time; the way conflicts were managed historically; and finally the ‘space’ for self expression that was opened up with the fall of the Suharto regime.



*View of Seram Island, one of the bigger islands in Central Maluku, which is one of the areas of SERASI's program in the Malukus.*

Overall, the situation in both Maluku and North Maluku can now be characterized as peaceful. While the conflict itself may be in the past, the damage done and scars inflicted on the region remain. While most observers would argue that a recurrence of the conflict on the scale that was seen in the past is not an immediate threat, neither can the potential for violent conflict to return be dismissed in the medium to long term. The situation may be stable now, but there are still weak points which could be aggravated and cause tensions to escalate into future conflict, and these conditions are helping to drive SERASI's programming in the region. Managing conflict is not a new terminology or concept for a pluralistic society like Maluku, particularly because traditional law and order exist and community leaders are respected. However, there are emerging issues where traditional law and order appear less

effective at governing. In the case of Maluku, conflict transformation is not yet complete, hence, the peace “process” should be continual and safeguarded until communities have a sufficient foundation and skill to prevent violent conflict.

Some of the original root causes of the conflict in Maluku and North Maluku are potential triggers for future conflict, particularly given the current community segregation in villages/sub-districts in Ambon, Ternate, Tidore, Tobelo, and Galela. Further, Maluku and North Maluku are rich in natural resources, and any real or perceived abuse of power or injustice regarding the use and benefits of natural resources could easily lead to new violence. Many lingering issues from the past conflict remain unresolved, notably resettlement of IDPs and land disputes, as well as issues from local elections (Pilkada) that will continue to dominate the political arena in the future.

## 2. Program Activities for Maluku

### a. Overview

Maluku and North Maluku were the center of one of Indonesia's most vicious communal conflicts in the post-Soeharto era. With the fall of Soeharto's regime in 1998, a combination of emerging democracy, weak government institutions, and the absence of charismatic leadership paved the way for dissent and bold secessionist demands. A heterogeneous Indonesian population and the archipelagic state's particularly isolating geography contributed to problems of effective governance. Maluku, like many conflict areas in Indonesia, did not erupt overnight. Rather, the outbreak of violence was attributed to grievances that were suppressed for many years. Inter-religious violence and riots broke out in Ambon after a seemingly petty dispute between an Ambonese bus driver and a passenger (of different religion) erupted into full scale violence in January 1999. The end of the conflict in Maluku in 2002 came with the signing of the Malino II Accord that declared a truce between the Christian and the Muslim communities in Maluku. The conflict, which spanned more than three years, resulted in an estimated 5,000 deaths and as many as 500,000 displaced people.

During this reporting period SERASI developed new activities in the two provinces on strengthening government and civil society's ability to mitigate and manage conflict that are divided into four activity sectors.

**Appendices F and G** are maps of all SERASI managed grants for its program in Maluku and North Maluku, respectively.

### b. Activities by Sector

#### 1) Intergroup Relations

In this reporting period, SERASI continued its support to **HUMANUM** or Humanity Coalition for Maluku and **ITDM** or Tifa Damai Maluku Institute to conduct several activities around the theme of intergroup relations. This is an effort to improve communication and understanding among diverse groups.

HUMANUM is implementing a program to empower indigenous peoples to have greater say in development of government policies, based on awareness of human rights, democracy, pluralism, and gender mainstreaming. HUMANUM has conducted an assessment in Paperu village and Morekau village, through which they have documented information related to social, economic, political, and legal conditions after the implementation of the local autonomy program by the central government. Data and information collected has been analyzed and will now be used for the next phase of the program, notably seminars and workshops at the village level.



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

Similar to HUMANUM, ITDM began their activities in Liang and Waai villages in implementing an ECWS and ECR system or Early Conflict Warning Systems and Early Conflict Response based on local resources. ITDM was in the process of delivering workshops and trainings during the reporting period.

SERASI has awarded a new grant to Ambon's **FH Unpatti** or University of Pattimura's College of Law to conduct a program called "Encouraging and Facilitating Sustainable Peace in the Province of Maluku through Strengthening the Community's Legal Understanding." The purpose of this program is to create sustainable peace in Maluku through the strengthening and empowerment of community's legal understanding and knowledge.

## 2) Livelihoods and Socio-economic sector

A project directly related to the socio-economic sector is managed by **Organisasi Murkele**. This organization is implementing a program with the Municipality of Ambon to create a clean and peaceful society in two sub-districts within the City of Ambon through a community mobilization program. Organisasi Murkele has conducted several activities that engaged the communities living along river banks in Ambon, helping them to create employment opportunities by providing training and tools for cleaning the river banks. In addition, they have collaborated with Mercy Corps Ambon and USAID Environment Service Program (ESP) in this project.



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

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

SERASI awarded a grant to the **Samanuwei Foundation** to develop a new community center by rehabilitating an old school in Seram. The new center is located between two communities, one Christian and the other Muslim. When completed the center will provide a space for youth to work and learn together, regardless of religious background.



*The rehabilitation and rebuilding of a community center in Seram is in process, facilitated by Yayasan Samanuwei.*

A grant has been awarded to **YTP** or Tiara Pusaka Foundation to conduct a program to improve social interaction by promoting mutual trust among communities from different groups in Saparua through education institutions and youth centers. Another grant was awarded to **AMF** or Arika Mahina Foundation to conduct a program to empower women victims of conflict in in the Galala–Hative Kecil villages, sub-district of Sirimau, and Nania–Waiheru villages, sub-district of Baguala.

## 4) Conflict Mitigation and Future Conflict Prevention

SERASI has engaged **ITDM** or Tifa Damai Maluku Institute to work on conflict mitigation and future conflict prevention. ITDM is using this grant to implement the concept of CEWER (Conflict Early Warning and Early Response) in three villages on Ambon Island. The objective of establishing CEWER in the region is to be able to anticipate potential conflict before it arises or spirals out of control, while providing community members with skills and tools to help defuse conflict before it arises. Between 2000 and 2003, the movement for Malukan reconciliation worked and facilitated the peacebuilding process in Maluku. This movement founded the Judicial Help Organization (*Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Baku Bae*) and Maluku Media Center (MMC). ITDM also guided the development of the village leaders association that works together to end violence and conflict in Maluku.

### 3. Program Activities for North Maluku

#### a. Overview

People in North Maluku have adapted to daily life without open conflict, but many continue to struggle to return their communities to the thriving pre-conflict levels of years ago. SERASI has started to address the lack of ability to increase communities' socio-economic development by improving communications and understanding among various social groups, including working with the youth population, developing and improving livelihoods opportunities to improve the socio economic status of the communities, and working with various institutions including universities and local media agencies to help assist its work in mitigating and preventing potential future conflicts.



*The town of Ternate in North Maluku province.*

#### b. Activities by Sector

##### 1) Intergroup Relations

SERASI awarded a grant to **GOCEFA** or Governance Education for Action to support their efforts to open public spaces for revitalization of cultural development as a mean to promote social harmony, pluralism, and tolerance in Ternate Island. In addition, the program is also supporting cultural activities as a medium for communication among ethnic and religious groups, to encourage government to engage better the cultural leaders in Ternate Island, and to advocate for stronger inter-ethnic and inter-religious cooperation with government in the development of the region.

During the reporting period, GOCEFA conducted a series of dialogues designed to engage and educate participants on the importance of respect, pluralism, and harmony in Ternate. The dialogue involved about 70 people, including local cultural leaders, artists, students, academicians, and government representatives.

##### 2) Livelihoods

SERASI initiated three projects to develop livelihoods and increase economic growth in conflict affected communities.

In Ternate, SERASI awarded a grant to **FE-UNKHAIR** or Economic Faculty of Khairun University for an entrepreneurship development program. Targeting youth groups in Ternate, the program aims to increase livelihood capacity of vulnerable youth groups by stimulating entrepreneurship opportunities and decrease tensions among vulnerable youths between North and South Ternate by developing livelihood skills. During the reporting period, FE-UNKHAIR conducted an assessment in Ternate to map potential youth based conflict, youth based social relations, and entrepreneurship opportunities for youth. Based on the north-south segregation in Ternate as a result of past conflict, FE-UNKHAIR conducted proportional assessments in 10 villages involving 100 participants. FE-UNKHAIR established 10 “entrepreneurship for vulnerable youth groups” in Ternate and during subsequent workshops with each youth group, developed the commitment, principles, business plan, and business opportunities for that group to focus on in coming months.

In West Halmahera, SERASI awarded a grant to **eLSil Kie Raha** or the Coastal and Ocean Organization. Planned activities under this grant will target marginalized coastal communities in West Halmahera and strive to build the capacity of fishing communities and strengthen economic empowerment.



*A session during the capacity building on economic empowerment training for coastal communities, facilitated by eLSil Kie Raha.*

During the reporting period, eLSil Kie Raha conducted village discussions in 10 targeted villages involving 200 participants. The discussions aimed to solve economic problems through participatory village development and discuss possible cooperation between and among villages. The result of discussions was used as input to design capacity building on economic empowerment alternatives for coastal communities and cooperation among villages. eLSil Kie Raha also conducted capacity building for fishermen in group management, processing techniques, innovation and expansion of products, marketing, and networking. The training was attended by 150 participants from 10 targeted villages.

In Central Halmahera, SERASI awarded a grant to **LML** or Environment Partner Institution for engaging marginalized groups in reducing tensions in Weda and South Weda. The program aims to increase participation and capacity of marginalized groups on peacebuilding and social relations by stimulating entrepreneurship opportunities and decrease tensions among communities in the aforementioned districts. During the reporting period, LML conducted marginalized community-based participatory assessment in 12 villages of Weda and South Weda to map potential conflict, marginalized community-based social relation, and entrepreneurship opportunities for the marginalized groups. LML used several criteria to select target groups including gender, religion, ethnicity, and the amount of other support they were receiving.

### 3) Reconstruction of Social Capital

A grant was awarded by SERASI to **FOSHAL** or Study Forum of Halmahera for a program to promote peace among youth in North Maluku. The program aims to build trust among youth of different ethnic and religious backgrounds and open a space for communication and building a spirit of togetherness among youth in Temate Island. During the reporting period, FOSHAL conducted several activities to introduce the program to the representatives from government, religious and local leaders, media, as well as targeted youth in Temate, North Halmahera, and West Halmahera that were selected as project areas. FOSHAL worked through existing youth groups or organizations and selected 45 representatives of youth groups as “youth cultural ambassadors.” FOSHAL also conducted youth cultural ambassador exchange, wherein 45 youth (15 in each district) participated in a cross-community exchange. The main goal of these visits is to establish channels of communication between youth from three communities affected by past conflict that previously did not communicate with each other. Through this activity, participants began to gradually change their views, which are mostly influenced by prejudice and misconceptions due to ignorance of the other community’s faith and culture.

### 4) Conflict Mitigation and Future Conflict Prevention

SERASI awarded five grants during the reporting period aimed at promoting conflict mitigation and conflict prevention in North Maluku. SERASI awarded a grant to **UNKHAIR** or Khairun University for promoting conflict-sensitive participatory planning in North Maluku. The program aims are to initiate an academic paper in support of Local Government Regulation on participatory and conflict-sensitive development planning and as recommendations to improve implementation of the

development planning process and to promote the establishment of a peace commission at the district level. During the reporting period, UNKHAIR conducted an assessment in Tidore Island on current implementation of local government development planning and presented their initial findings to community and government representatives.

On the issue of land rights and management of natural resources, SERASI awarded a new grant to **FH-UMMU** or Law Faculty – Muhammadiyah University of North Maluku to increase communication between community and government to mitigate conflict resulting from land-based disputes. The project received the support of the (government) body for land management (BPN) office in Ternate, which cooperated with the grantee on development of strategy on land rights and management of natural resources. During the reporting period, FH-UMMU conducted discussions to develop agrarian-based conflict mapping in North Maluku. Around 75 participants representing the community, BPN of three targeted districts in North Maluku, and NGOs focusing on agrarian issues, media, and stakeholders attended the discussion.

Recognizing the potential powerful role media can play in conflict prevention, SERASI awarded grants to a local radio station and a local newspaper in North Maluku. SERASI awarded a grant to **MALUT Post Daily** for a program that aims to increase performance of the local government in protecting the environment and community, promoting sustainable peace in the region by eliminating conflict surrounding natural resource management issues, and increase public control on government performance. During the reporting period, MALUT Post conducted Focus group Discussions (FGDs), formed a research team with members from other media outlets, and developed a set of performance indicators for evaluation of local government performance related to promoting sustainable development.

SERASI also awarded a grant to **Istana FM Radio Station** to promote good governance, accountability, transparency, religious and ethnic tolerance, and understanding through radio programming in North Maluku. During the reporting period, Istana FM conducted several trainings for young and amateur radio journalist selected from Ternate, West Halmahera, and North Halmahera. Istana FM trained 20 young and amateur radio journalist on basic radio broadcasting, the function of journalists through the lense of peace journalism and conflict sensitive journalism, basic media ethics, culturally sensitive news gathering, and technical production skills. Twenty young and amateur radio journalists were also able to put those new skills into practice by participating in Istana FM regular broadcasting. Through these activities, Istana FM and amateur radio journalists help promote tolerance and pluralism and support better communication between government/elites and communities.



*A session during an amateur journalist training facilitated by Istana FM in Ternate.*

## 5. National/Transregional programs

### I. Summary

During the reporting period SERASI developed new activities at the national level on strengthening government and civil society's ability to mitigate and manage conflict. In addition, previously awarded grants continued being implemented. A brief summary of activities at the national and transregional level follows.

## 2. National/Transregional Program Activities

### a. Activities by Sector

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

SERASI engaged the Institute for Research and Empowerment or **IRE** in Yogyakarta to conduct a review of the PEUDAP Program (Cycle 1) with particular emphasis on analyzing how PEUDAP is integrated with the Consultative Development Plan (Musrenbang) system and to assess community participation and contribution levels in the program. The results of IRE's review were presented to SERASI and USAID colleagues in Jakarta in March, and findings were used to inform the design of PEUDAP Cycle 2, which was being prepared at the close of this reporting period.

SERASI awarded a grant to **JRI** or Research Service Foundation to continue the work begun by LP3ES on the extensive program "National Conflict Monitoring System: Newspaper Data Collection on Conflict." This ongoing program is jointly implemented with the World Bank. The project aims to use ten years of media coverage of conflict and violence in Indonesia to map historical trends and patterns and provide analysis based on this data to predict future hot-spots. To date JRI has completed all five project phases.



*The research committee of JRI during the presentation session on their preliminary findings.*

SERASI awarded a grant to the **HD Center** or Henry Dunant Center for Humanitarian Dialogue for "Women at the Indonesian Peace Table: Enhancing the Participation of Women in Conflict Resolution." The project seeks to examine the issue of conflict management from a gender perspective by documenting the experiences of Indonesian women, particularly those who have been involved in conflict resolution from various spheres (government, NGO, rebel groups, etc.) and support efforts to increase and strengthen women's participation at the peace negotiating table. Through this initiative, the HD Center convened a two-day Roundtable in Jakarta in March 2010 to discuss the role of Indonesian men and women in conflict resolution and ways to enhance the participation of women. Participants included government officials, women in parliament, members of local NGOs, ex-combatants, and a small number of external specialists. The HD Center has involved the Indonesian Institute of Sciences or LIPI and other Indonesian women's groups in the program.



*A representative from Democratic Alliance of Papua (AIDP), Latifah Arum Siregar (left), shared women's experiences from Papua during the roundtable discussion facilitated by HDC.*

SERASI signed a grant with 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)). Some 600 participants from more than 100 countries will take part in the Sixth Assembly, which will take place on April 11-14, 2010 in Jakarta, Indonesia. SERASI will support the participation of 30 Indonesian participants from outside Jakarta through grant funding, and will work closely with NED to identify those participants. The overall theme of the Assembly will be "Solidarity across Cultures:

Working Together for Democracy,” but the Assembly will also focus in particular on the salient aspects of Indonesian progress on democracy and the challenges the country yet confronts in its efforts to consolidate it. The Assembly theme encompasses 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 will deepen, rather than undermine, democratic progress. The ways and extent to which Indonesians have addressed the country’s diversity in their efforts to build democracy will be of great interest to the many participants attending the Assembly from other parts of the world, and the experiences of those participants in addressing diversity in their own countries will be of great interest to the participants from Indonesia.

## 2) Multiculturalism and Pluralism

SERASI signed a grant with **PSIK** or the Center for Islam and State Studies Indonesia to conduct a series of activities to remember two Islamic leaders, the former Indonesian President Abdurrahman Wahid (Gus Dur) and Nurcholis Madjid (Cak Nur), in promoting pluralism in Indonesia. The project seeks to strengthen relationships and develop joint activities in support of multiculturalism and engaging minorities and marginalized groups, populations that were dear to the causes of Cak Nur and Gus Dur.

During this reporting period, PSIK has already conducted one event, the Harmony Film Festival, a public event designed to establish communication and to promote peacebuilding and integration through film. The films shown are selected to demonstrate that living harmoniously is possible and that it is simply achievable.

The Harmony Film Festival attracted moviegoers, artists, and young people from various backgrounds, and was held at the Usmar Ismail Hall, Jakarta. More than 300 people attended the screenings, which were augmented with facilitated discussions on the key themes.



*A session of public discussion during the Harmony Film Festival facilitated by PSIK.*

## 3) Peace Education for Media

SERASI awarded a grant to **The Habibie Center**, a leading think-tank in Indonesia founded by Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie and family. The Habibie Center (THC) was established with the vision to promote the modernization and democratization of Indonesian society based on morality and integrity of sound cultural and religious values. THC’s mission is to establish a structurally and culturally democratic society that acknowledges, honors, and promotes human rights, as well as to study and advocate issues in the development of democracy and human rights, and to promote and advance effective human resources management and the socialization of technology.

The Habibie Center will conduct a program to develop skills of the younger generation to be critical of the contents published by mass media as well as develop an understanding of the concept of diversity in society. The program is based on the highly successful “Media Watch,” a program implemented by THC for the past 10 years that supports accurate, objective, free, and fair reporting, specifically on issues related to democracy, human rights, and peacebuilding. The main objective of Media Watch is to encourage and support the media as one of the pillars of democracy. On one hand the media has to be free from interference or outside influences in conducting their journalistic duties and on the other, the public have a right to accurate and objective reporting. One of the main

activities of Media Watch is the publication of the Media Watch Journal, which analyzes and examines whether both factors are demonstrated in their reporting that is a free but responsible media.

SERASI also provided a grant to **SET Foundation** or Technology Esthetics and Science to conduct a program titled “Safeguard Peace, Safeguard TVRI, and Promote Pluralism.” The objectives of this program are to promote TVRI as a public broadcaster who can help strengthen the peacebuilding process in Indonesia in general and conflict-prone areas in particular; to provide a medium for 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.

The proposed program will alter the way TVRI journalists and reporters conduct coverage of communal conflict and/ or work in conflict-prone areas. Instead of focusing on covering the negative impact of conflict, which can be harmful and interfere with the peacebuilding process, the program will train those working in the media to report on conflict coverage in a more positive tone. Rather than focusing on the negative aspects of conflict, reporters will be encouraged to draw more attention to peacebuilding efforts.

There is currently an effort underway to merge public broadcasters TVRI and RRI into a single entity, RTRI. Many media watchers fear that the resulting state owned media outlet would not be impartial in its broadcasting. Through SET’s grant activities, it is hoped that regardless of the outcome of the merger plans, TVRI and RRI journalists will acquire the skills needed to better promote social solidarity and values of pluralism in their news coverage. This is critical particularly given the large national audience these media outlets command, particularly among the less affluent and in areas without cable or satellite television.

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

**HMC** or The Red Nose Circus received a grant from SERASI to support reconstruction of social capital for marginalized youth. The organization aims to serve underprivileged children by bringing them joy and hope through an entertainment program, a social circus. Since its founding in Indonesia in January 2009, HMC has entertained thousands of children (and adults) in villages, schools, and community centers.

HMC will conduct a training program called “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 locations. The training program will accommodate up to 14 participants, with twelve participants from SERASI’s outreach field locations in Aceh (four from each sub-district) and two from Jakarta. Plans are for HMC to hire these trainees as staff members after completion of the program in order to expand their long-term outreach programs.

For the first two month of the program HMC will travel to Aceh, bringing with them a “Clown and Circus Road Show” performed by Program Director (Dan Roberts) and Program Assistant (Dedi Purwadi). During this 4-8 week road show, HMC will identify suitable participants to join the training in Jakarta. The road show will also include collaboration with local performance artists (comedians, musicians, actors, etc.) in order to help create a safe atmosphere, increase communal acceptance and appreciation of HMC, and draw bigger crowds and help to identify potential trainees.

#### **5) Security Sector Reform**

SERASI signed a grant with **ProPatria Institute** to support their work in conducting a critical review of the National Security Bill. The key objectives of this grant are to conduct a review of the

National Security Bill, which was issued by the Department of Defense in November 2009, and to synchronize the multiple draft regulations currently in play in the context of defense and security, particularly the Bill on National Security, Intelligence Bill, the State Secrets Bill, and the Bill on the State Defense Reserve Components.

In addition, SERASI provided a grant to **Imparsial** or the Indonesian Human Rights Monitor to conduct a program to improve public awareness of the professional role of security management actors in promoting peace. To achieve this goal, Imparsial will conduct a variety of activities including research and FGDs, public debate on security and peace issues on television talkshows, and radio talkshows and programs on security topics.

## 6. Program Management

### I. Monitoring and Evaluation

During this period, SERASI continued to collect data required for USAID Peace and Security Indicators as well as for SERASI Strategic Objective Indicators. This quarter witnessed a significant improvement compared to the previous reporting periods. All grantees are now more familiar with the system of data collection and reporting. Some minor misinterpretations and reporting occurred, but Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Officers in the field offices were able to perform checks and rechecks to the respective grantees to make the necessary corrections.

With new activities in Maluku and North Maluku just getting underway in January 2010, SERASI has focused a great deal on grantees in those regions to make sure they understand SERASI monitoring forms and requirements. All M&E Officers have traveled extensively to meet and work closely with the grantees on their USAID Peace and Security Indicators and SERASI Strategic Objective Indicators.

The table below indicates cumulative outputs against targets for Peace and Security Indicators. Some highlights from the period include:

- During the reporting period, more than 300 trainings have been conducted in Central Sulawesi on conflict resolution skills, drawing more than 1,300 people, approximately 53% of them women.
- There have been also a large number of USG facilitated events geared toward strengthening understanding and mitigating conflict between groups. About 340 events have been conducted in SERASI regions, with almost 12,000 people attending (in which approximately 38% of them were women).

One highlight to note during this period of reporting, the target for financial year 2010 for USAID Peace and Security Indicator on the number USG-assisted facilitated events geared toward strengthening understanding and mitigating discord between groups (PS3) has been passed, where achievement against target is now at 159%. In effect, the indicator on the number of people attending USG-assisted facilitated events geared toward strengthening understanding and mitigating discord between groups (PS4) has also been achieved for financial year 2010, where it is now at 110%. While the number of people trained in discord mitigation/resolution skills with USG assistance has now reached slightly more than 50%.

Below is the list of achievement based on USAID Peace and Security Indicators required to be collected by SERASI.

USAID Peace and Security Indicators	FY2010 Targets	Q1	To Date	Notes
PS1. Number people trained in discord mitigation/resolution skills with USG assistance	5500	1372	2821 (51%)	<p>During the period of January through March 2010, a total of 1372 people have received capacity building on discord mitigation/resolution skills –where 53% of the participants were women. More women in Aceh activities seemed to receive capacity building on discord mitigation and/or resolution skills, compared to the other regions.</p> <p>Details:  Transregional: 6 Male / 29 Female  Aceh: 191/317  Central Sulawesi: 290/128  Maluku: 48/42  North Maluku: 103/218</p>
PS2. Number non-governmental constituencies (focusing on discord mitigation) built or strengthened with USG assistance	15	6	7 (46%)	<p>During this period of reporting, three non-governmental constituencies have been built through SERASI grants in Aceh. It was intended to prevent conflict through economic based interventions. The other three came from Eastern Indonesia activities, 2 from Central Sulawesi and one from Maluku.</p>
PS3. Number USG-assisted facilitated events geared toward strengthening understanding and mitigating discord between groups	400	340	633 (158%)	<p>During this reporting period, the grantees in Transregional has conducted as much as 7 events, while in the other regions are as follows: Aceh (143), Central Sulawesi (90), Maluku (68), and grantees North Maluku conducted 39 events. The indicator for PS3 has passed its target for the financial year 2010.</p>
PS4. Number people attending USG-assisted facilitated events geared toward strengthening understanding and mitigating discord between groups	16500	11812	18098 (109%)	<p>For this reporting period, as high as 11,812 people attended the events held by SERASI grantees in Aceh, Central Sulawesi, Maluku, North Maluku, and activities in Transregional level. Women participants were recorded 38% from total participants –with the highest events attended by women were the activities held in Central Sulawesi. This reporting period marks the target has been passed.</p> <p>Details:  Transregional: 56 Male / 33 Female  Aceh: 1278/1684  Central Sulawesi: 3021/1892  Maluku: 1945/701  North Maluku: 906/296</p>

PS5. <sup>1</sup> Number peacebuilding structures established or strengthened with USG assistance that engage affected citizens in peace and/or reconciliation activities	12	2	5 (41%)	For this reporting period, a Trans-regional grantee, JRI, has set up a structure on database set for conflict-related media information that can be accessed by stakeholders. One grantee in Central Sulawesi (ITP) has set up an early warning system engaging the local community.
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Figure 7. USAID Peace & Security Indicators Collected by SERASI (January – March 2010)

## Performance Based Management System (PBMS)

### a. Development Update

All program forms, documents, and data records are currently available electronically, especially those intended for internal SERASI use. All reporting can now be completed online, thus ensuring daily entry of current data. 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.

### b. GIS Component

Understanding the spatial distribution of data that occurs in SERASI's working areas helps to understand the actual impact of SERASI's work. Using the Geographic Information System (GIS) in PBMS, the system is now able to produce printed and electronic maps that show grants, program impact, and other relevant information, with user-friendly interfaces.

Several maps are currently still under development. 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. This step will produce a distribution 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 could be linked and presented in a map geared towards that specific purpose.

## 2. Operations

### a. Staffing

The following table outlines staffing changes that occurred during this reporting quarter:

No	Names	Position	Beginning	Ending	Base
1	Wanri Naibaho	Finance Officer	9 Feb 2009	7 Jan 2010	Palu
2	Alexandra Bean	Program Officer	6 Apr 2009	8 Jan 2010	Aceh
3	Wali Akbar	Grants Officer	25 Jan 2010		Aceh
4	Erwin Wuisan	Finance Assistant	2 Mar 2010		Palu
5	Branco Kalesaran	East Indonesia Program Manager	9 Feb 2009	26 Mar 2010	Palu

Figure 8. SERASI Staff Transitions

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

## **b. Other Matters**

Proposed contract modification for the project was resubmitted to USAID at the end of January 2010 as a follow up to the contract modification request sent to USAID in May 2009. The modification packages includes budget realignment to reflect the most current costs, increase in Level of Effort (LOE), and request for CO approval on the procurement of generators for SERASI field offices.

SERASI issued a number of SERASI policy directives and guidelines on various topics such as clarification on the grant closeout procedure in order to ensure grant closeouts are conducted appropriately, clarification of policy on payment of per diem and transportation for GOI employees, and control of cellular phone utilization.

## **3. Communications**

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

The communications division continues to support the program division to effectively communicate the work and impact of SERASI to USAID, key stakeholders, partners, and the public.

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 five major events that are included in its weekly reminder to USAID.

The communications division continues 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 H** of this report.

### **b. Development of Promotional Materials**

During the reporting period SERASI produced the following Success Stories and Activity Updates to support its communications work:

#### **1) Activity Updates:**

- Activity Update # 09 (January): Youth Ambassadors for Peace
- Activity Update # 11 (March): Weaving a Robust Local Economy
- Activity Update # 12 (March): Facilitators Building Networks for Peace

#### **2) Success Stories:**

- Success Story # 11 (January): Songs for Peace
- Success Story # 13 (March): Finding Their Voice Healing Trauma

**Appendix I** of this report contains all success stories and/ or activity updates produced during this reporting period.

#### **4. 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 either Ambon or Ternate, 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 both provinces have indicated their pleasure at having SERASI support the continued development of the provinces. SERASI provides and funds a Senior Governance Advisor to the Governor of Aceh who assists the program in maintaining close relations with multiple agencies and ministries at the provincial level.

During this reporting period Senior USAID and SERASI staff also conducted meetings and courtesy calls with a number of provincial and local government officials during travel to the field. SERASI also attended a meeting with BAPPENAS, in which our GoI counterpart reported the results of an assessment of SERASI in Aceh and Central Sulawesi. The assessment team spent several days in each SERASI field office observing program activities, meeting with grantees, and engaging in discussions with local and provincial government on the benefits and impact of USAID/SERASI programming in the region. The overall conclusion reached by the BAPPENAS team was positive; the strategic focus and value of SERASI activities are evident to BAPPENAS. Only minor criticisms of the program were brought to the attention of USAID and SERASI management, and these issues will be addressed in the coming months.

##### **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 grant with JRI; signed a grant award with the National Endowment for Democracy, based in Washington, D.C. to support the upcoming World Movement for Democracy; and began grant development with Music Television (MTV) to support a series of events planned for Indonesia to draw attention to human rights and human trafficking.

#### **5. 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 exploratory trips (Papua, February 2010) as well as placing USAID counterparts in the field with SERASI staff for up to a week to jointly and rapidly develop new grant opportunities. This close collaboration resulted in a rapid scale up of program operations in the Malukus and SERASI and USAID will continue this type of joint development work in Papua.

## IV. APPENDICES

## Appendix A: Summary of Active and Completed Grants of Project SERASI as of March 31, 2010

### ACEH

No	Grant Award #	Grantee	Project Title	Budget (IDR)	Budget (USD)	Start Date	End Date	Base Office	Status
1	497-C-00-08-00004-00	FORBES	Sub-Contract [FORBES]	5,864,368,580	668,558	12-May-08	11-Oct-08	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
2	0014/2008/A006/GS002	The Aceh Institute	Women and Peace Process in Aceh: A Qualitative Research of Post Conflict Review by Stakeholders	258,000,000	28,767	22-Sep-08	8-Nov-08	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
3	00023/2008/a014/SO2,3,4	WDC	16 Days Without Violence	338,152,500	35,595	19-Nov-08	31-Dec-08	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
4	0010/2008/A002/PB007	BYTRA	Increasing Community Capacity in Performing Their Roles to Maintain Peace Process Through Livelihood Activities	288,000,000	32,000	6-Oct-08	5-Feb-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
5	0009/2008/A001/PB006	CARA	Promoting Peace Building Through Capacity Building of Micro Finance Programs for Communities Affected by Conflict	253,100,000	25,310	6-Oct-08	5-Mar-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
6	0011/2008/A003/PB008	BRA	Increasing Capacity of Badan Pengawas BRA/BRA's Monitoring Council (BAWAS BRA) through Consultant, Equipment and Transportation Support	157,543,000	17,315	6-Nov-08	6-Mar-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
7	00089/2009/A057/SO2	BRA	Support BRA's Participation in MSR Panel Review	10,360,000	1,132	18-Nov-08	12-Mar-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
8	00017/2008/A008/PEUDAP	BYTRA	PEUDAP-1-BYTRA	413,460,000	43,522	17-Nov-08	16-Mar-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
9	00016/2008/A007/PEUDAP	CARA	PEUDAP-1-CARA	421,460,000	44,364	17-Nov-08	16-Mar-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
10	00018/2008/A009/PEUDAP	MASKOT	PEUDAP-1-MASKOT	464,830,000	48,929	17-Nov-08	16-Mar-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
11	00021/2008/A012/PEUDAP	CHSE	PEUDAP-1-CHSE	432,460,000	45,522	17-Nov-08	16-Mar-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
12	00019/2008/A010/PEUDAP	BTRT	PEUDAP-1-BTRT	464,830,000	48,929	17-Nov-08	16-Mar-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
13	00020/2008/A009/PEUDAP	PUSPA	PEUDAP-1-PUSPA	440,460,000	46,364	17-Nov-08	16-Mar-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
14	00041/2009/A026/SO2,3 &	APCM	Workshop on the Future Peace Of Aceh	95,000,000	9,500	17-Mar-09	31-Mar-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
15	00034/2009/A021/SO2,001	e-CARD	Voter Education and Peace Election Campaign	801,722,000	80,172	27-Feb-09	27-Apr-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
16	00021/2008/A013/PEUDAP	IMPACT	PEUDAP-1-IMPACT	974,100,000	92,769	17-Nov-08	30-Apr-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
17	00040/2009/A025/SO1,2&T	FKK	Increasing Outreach Capacity of the Aceh Peace Communication and Coordination Forum	83,100,000	8,748	20-Mar-09	30-Apr-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
18	00042/2009/A027/SO2&4,T	e-CARD	To Support the Peacefull, Transparent and Fair General Election Process in Aceh	894,097,500	89,401	1-Apr-09	1-May-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
19	0013/2008/A005/PB010	FORPEL Aceh Selatan	Livelihood Support for ex. Combatans, Women Victims of Conflict as a Form of Acceleration of the Process of Social Integrity and Peace	294,550,000	27,728	10-Jun-08	3-May-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
20	00032/2009/A019/SO2,001	FORBES	Political Parties Forum for a Peaceful Election	648,800,000	64,880	12-Feb-09	12-May-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
21	00046/2009/A028/SO2, T2	ACSTF	Sustaining Peace Through "Peace Roadmap" to Aceh	158,000,000	14,364	16-Apr-09	15-May-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
22	00033/2009/A020/SO2,001	Forum LSM Aceh	Voter Education and Peace Election Campaign Activities as Part of Conflict Prevention to the coming election in Aceh	946,734,000	94,673	19-Feb-09	19-May-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
23	00043/2009/A028/SO2,3&4	Imum Mukim	Workshop to Increase the Capacity of Imum Mukim (Traditional Institution) in Leadership and Conflict Transformation in Aceh Timur District	118,950,000	9,996	25-Apr-09	25-May-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
24	00036/2009/A023/SO2,001	Forum LSM Aceh	On Behalf of Election Consortium - Support Implementation of a Fair and Peaceful Election Environment	990,649,000	99,065	27-Feb-09	30-Jun-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
25	00031/2009/A018/SO 4, 00	IFES	Decreasing Potential for Election Conflict	940,490,000	94,049	25-Feb-09	5-Jul-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
26	00029/2009/A016/SO1-4,00	CV Cosmopolite	Jendela Perdamaian TingkaP or Window on Peace	318,625,000	31,863	13-Feb-09	13-Jul-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
27	00050/2009/A034/SO1	APRC	17th CoSPA Meeting in Sabang Island	49,190,000	4,919	18-Jun-09	17-Jul-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
28	00059/2009/A036/SO2	Pulih	Integrated Mental Health and Psychosocial Workshop	132,320,000	13,819	5-Aug-09	31-Aug-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
29	0012/2008/A004/PB009	JMD	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	336,934,100	37,100	6-Oct-08	5-Sep-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
30	00060/2009/A037/SO1	ACSTF	Commemorating the 4th anniversary of the Helsinki MoU	402,190,000	40,219	12-Aug-09	10-Sep-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
31	00030/2009/A017/SO2-4,00	RAPA1	Jambo Damai ( Peace Tent )	973,263,500	97,326	13-Feb-09	13-Sep-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
32	00047/2009/A032/SO2,T3	ASA	Conflict Management Through Sport Development Program	761,635,000	69,664	23-Apr-09	23-Sep-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
33	00045/2009/A030/SO2,T3	YPM2	Strengthen Peace Building through Targeted Capacity Building as Mechanism for Re-Integration	391,000,000	43,444	8-Apr-09	30-Sep-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
34	00048/2009/A033/SO2	INFO ACEH	Peace Generation: "Peace Through the Eyes of Aceh's Youth" Short Film Festival	812,987,500	81,988	1-Jun-09	30-Oct-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
35	00036/2009/A023/SO4,T3	Pulih	Increasing Community Capacity to Manage Conflict and Integration of Marginalized Groups	569,085,000	56,909	1-Apr-09	31-Oct-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
36	00079/2009/A052/SO3	PDISL	Conflict Sensitive Design, Monitoring and Evaluation	102,050,000	10,799	1-Oct-09	10-Nov-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed

## Appendix A: Summary of Active and Completed Grants as of March 31, 2010 (continued)

### ACEH

No	Grant Award #	Grantee	Project Title	Budget (IDR)	Budget (USD)	Start Date	End Date	Base Office	Status
37	00044/2009/A029/SO2,3&4	PSIKODISTA	Aceh Culture Based and Modern Psychosocial and Mental Health Recovery	819,215,000	74,474	20-Apr-09	19-Dec-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
38	00091/2009/A058/SO3	INFO ACEH	Peace PR Capacity Building	21,325,000	2,324	10-Dec-09	20-Dec-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
39	00065/2009/A042/SO2	MASKOT	PEUDAP-II-MASKOT	999,980,000	99,998	24-Aug-09	31-Dec-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
40	00066/2009/A043/SO2	BTRT	PEUDAP-II-BTRT	999,980,000	99,998	24-Aug-09	31-Dec-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
41	00064/2009/A041/SO2	BYTRA	PEUDAP-II-BYTRA	920,100,000	92,010	24-Aug-09	31-Dec-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
42	00063/2009/A040/SO2	CHSE	PEUDAP-II-CHSE	926,540,000	92,654	24-Aug-09	31-Dec-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
43	00062/2009/A039/SO2	PUSPA	PEUDAP-II-PUSPA	945,440,000	94,544	24-Aug-09	31-Dec-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
44	00061/2009/A038/SO2	CARA	PEUDAP-II-CARA	920,100,000	92,010	24-Aug-09	31-Dec-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
45	00080/2009/A053/SO1	ARF	Aceh Peace Advisory Committee (APAC)	905,972,000	99,557	12-Oct-09	31-Dec-09	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
46	00084a/2009/A056a/SO2	YMH	Noble Hearts: Supporting psychosocial healing in Meulaboh, West Aceh	549,318,634	56,053	1-Nov-09	31-Jan-10	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
47	00084/2009/A056/SO2	LPL-Ha	Socio-economic support to youth in Beurigen, North Aceh	546,540,367	58,862	1-Nov-09	31-Jan-10	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
48	00068/2009/A045/SO2	PPD	Promoting Peace Education and Children's Rights through High Schools in the Districts of Pidie and Pidie Jaya	822,458,000	84,789	3-Sep-09	3-Feb-10	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
49	00037/2009/A024/SO4,T3	FLOWER	Promoting Social Cohesion and the Role of Women by Increasing Their Economic Power	996,775,000	99,678	1-Mar-09	28-Feb-10	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
50	00081/2009/A054/SO3	YPHAM	Journalists and Future Human Rights Defenders	756,165,000	83,554	21-Oct-09	31-Mar-10	SERASI Banda Aceh	Completed
51	00069/2009/A046/SO2	BIMA	Libraries and creative peace education for children in Bireuen	686,405,000	70,768	4-Sep-09	4-Apr-10	SERASI Banda Aceh	Active
52	00074/2009/A051/SO2	YaSA	Youth, vocations and peace in Pirak Timue, Aceh Utara	637,725,500	64,743	8-Sep-09	8-May-10	SERASI Banda Aceh	Active
53	00070/2009/A047/SO2	TRANSISI	Youth Fora and affinity networks for peace in Bener Meriah, and North and East Aceh	807,730,000	83,271	8-Sep-09	8-May-10	SERASI Banda Aceh	Active
54	00067/2009/A044/SO2	LBH Anak	Children helping children through support groups and creative expression in North Aceh	580,140,000	58,014	9-Sep-09	10-May-10	SERASI Banda Aceh	Active
55	00123/2010/A073/SO1	ARF	Advisory Committee for the Aceh Peace Process (2nd Phase)	898,818,000	98,555	15-Feb-10	17-May-10	SERASI Banda Aceh	Active
56	00143/2010/A079/SO1	Forum LSM Aceh	PEUDAP: Responsible development planning	847,720,000	95,036	18-Mar-10	18-May-10	SERASI Banda Aceh	Active
57	00082/2009/A055/SO1	Sri Ratu	Protecting women's rights: training advocates in four districts in Aceh	545,240,000	59,589	20-Oct-09	19-May-10	SERASI Banda Aceh	Active
58	00071/2009/A048/SO4	TALOE	Building Back Social Capital through Traditional Arts	904,275,000	93,224	1-Sep-09	1-Jun-10	SERASI Banda Aceh	Active
59	00092/2009/A059/SO1	The Aceh Institute	Peace Development Analysis and Peace Information Dissemination to Public	610,500,000	66,395	2-Jan-10	2-Jun-10	SERASI Banda Aceh	Active
60	00108/2009/A061/SO2	CCRPS	Conflict Resolution Education Development Program	540,790,000	58,464	4-Jan-09	4-Jul-10	SERASI Banda Aceh	Active
61	00109/2009/A062/SO2	SICD	Mandate and Commitment Survey of Acehs Parliamentarians and Political Parties	809,600,000	87,524	5-Jan-10	5-Jul-10	SERASI Banda Aceh	Active
62	00056/2009/A035/SO2	Kontras Aceh	Multi-Ethnic Conflict Mediation Working Groups in Bener Meriah	627,650,000	64,046	30-Jul-09	30-Jul-10	SERASI Banda Aceh	Active
63	00117/2010/A067/S01	FAMS	Mt. Seulawah Agam Conservation and Organic Agriculture Field School	497,653,000	54,567	9-Mar-10	2-Aug-10	SERASI Banda Aceh	Active
64	00116/2010/A066/SO3	Pulih	Action Against Domestic Violence in Conflict-Affected East Aceh	663,080,000	72,706	8-Feb-10	7-Aug-10	SERASI Banda Aceh	Active
65	00115/2010/A065/SO3	KKTGA	Action Against Domestic Violence in Conflict-Affected East Aceh	700,460,000	72,804	9-Feb-10	8-Aug-10	SERASI Banda Aceh	Active
66	00122/2010/A072/SO2	SoPAN	Inter-village Conflict Mitigation: Bireuen	433,400,000	47,263	16-Feb-10	16-Aug-10	SERASI Banda Aceh	Active
67	00118/2010/A068/SO2	CPCRS	Aceh Peace Monitoring Update Skills Development and Publication	898,050,000	98,470	1-Feb-10	31-Aug-10	SERASI Banda Aceh	Active
68	00139/2010/A077/SO2	CCEI	Citizenship and your community: A Team Exercise	516,483,200	57,675	15-Mar-10	15-Sep-10	SERASI Banda Aceh	Active
69	00093/2009/A060/SO2	CCH	Community-Based Psychosocial and Mental Health Services in North Aceh	795,410,000	86,693	16-Dec-09	16-Sep-10	SERASI Banda Aceh	Active
70	00072/2009/A049/SO3	JMD	Livelihoods Support and Alternative Education Opportunities in East Aceh	940,155,400	96,426	1-Oct-09	30-Sep-10	SERASI Banda Aceh	Active
71	00121/2010/A071/SO4	RTK	Economic, Psychosocial and Occupation support for Disable	823,250,000	90,867	19-Feb-10	19-Oct-10	SERASI Banda Aceh	Active
72	00114/2010/A064/SO2	KEUMANG	Patchouli: A livelihoods opportunity in Pidie Jaya	730,650,000	82,373	22-Jan-10	22-Oct-10	SERASI Banda Aceh	Active
73	00134/2010/A074/SO2	FFI	Aceh Community Ranger Program - Aceh Besar	897,100,000	98,800	25-Feb-10	25-Dec-10	SERASI Banda Aceh	Active
74	00113/2010/A063/SO2	APCM	Peace On Air	855,942,000	93,542	8-Jan-10	8-Jan-11	SERASI Banda Aceh	Active
75	00138/2010/A076/SO2	Keumala	Income Generation for Women and Youth in Sawang, North Aceh	793,150,000	87,932	10-Mar-10	9-Jan-11	SERASI Banda Aceh	Active
76	00120/2010/A070/SO2	MD	Livelihood Assistance for People Affected by Conflict in Pidie Jaya	708,700,000	77,285	15-Feb-10	15-Jan-11	SERASI Banda Aceh	Active
77	00119/2010/A069/SO1	ASD	Towards an industry for garments in Bireuen	893,300,000	97,950	1-Feb-10	31-Jan-11	SERASI Banda Aceh	Active
78	00135/2010/A075/SO2	YBUL	Strengthening Community Development Initiatives in Bener Meriah	891,600,000	97,978	23-Feb-10	23-Feb-11	SERASI Banda Aceh	Active
<b>Sub Total for SERASI Aceh</b>				<b>53,267,382,781</b>	<b>5,603,167</b>				

## Appendix A: Summary of Active and Completed Grants as of March 31, 2010 (continued)

### CENTRAL SULAWESI

No	Grant Award #	Grantee	Project Title	Budget (IDR)	Budget (USD)	Start Date	End Date	Base Office	Status
1	0001/2008/CS001/PB001	P4K UNTAD	Seminar and Workshop on Safe Morowali	252,673,000	27,334	28-May-08	28-Jun-08	SERASI Palu	Completed
2	0007/2008/CS007/BR001	YTM	Peace Day Commemoration in Poso	205,660,000	22,851	15-Sep-08	30-Sep-08	SERASI Palu	Completed
3	0008/2008/CS008/BR002	KPPA	Peace Day Commemoration in Palu	301,616,000	33,513	15-Sep-08	15-Oct-08	SERASI Palu	Completed
4	0006/2008/CS006/PB005	P4K UNTAD	The dissemination of the results of the semiloka on the issue of the division of Morowali District	281,780,625	31,309	20-Oct-08	20-Nov-08	SERASI Palu	Completed
5	0024/2008/CS009/SO4,002	KuPP	16 day Campaign of Women Anti Violent in Central Sulawesi (Donggala, Palu, Poso, Morowali, and Banggai Districts)	299,050,000	31,480	12-Dec-08	22-Dec-08	SERASI Palu	Completed
6	0005/2008/CS005/GS001	PSW UNTAD	Accelerate the capacity of women as mediators in conflict management in Central Sulawesi	98,475,000	10,942	15-Oct-08	15-Mar-09	SERASI Palu	Completed
7	0002/2008/CS002/PB002	LPS-HAM	Strengthening inter-community solidarity groups by increasing capacity of local institutions in Poso Districts	415,585,000	46,176	15-Oct-08	15-Apr-09	SERASI Palu	Completed
8	0004/2008/CS004/PB004	KPKPST	Strengthening access to policy and justice for female victims of gender-based violence in Poso, Central Sulawesi	491,975,000	54,664	15-Oct-08	15-Apr-09	SERASI Palu	Completed
9	0003/2008/CS003/PB003	OPANT	Revitalization of the use of local wisdom to regulate social cohesion to achieve sustainable peace in Bada communities	489,980,000	54,442	15-Sep-08	15-May-09	SERASI Palu	Completed
10	00038/2009/CS010/SO3,T3	YAMMI	Mitigating Inter-Communal Conflict through Participatory Conflict Mapping and Establishment of Community Network in Donggala & Sigi Biromaru	487,350,000	48,735	1-Apr-09	30-Sep-09	SERASI Palu	Completed
11	00049/2009/CS012/SO2&6	LIBU Perempuan	Promoting Women Role in Conflict Mediator	216,960,000	21,696	22-Jun-09	21-Oct-09	SERASI Palu	Completed
12	00054/2009/CS016/SO2	P4K UNTAD	After Ten Years; A Symposium on Reflection of Poso Conflict	831,040,000	83,104	15-Jul-09	21-Oct-09	SERASI Palu	Completed
13	00052/2009/CS014/SO2	FKUB Sulteng	Strengthening Inter-faith dialogue to promote sustainable peace in Central	568,445,000	56,884	15-Jul-09	14-Nov-09	SERASI Palu	Completed
14	00051/2009/CS013/SO3	SPR FM	Songs for Peace : Music to Transform Conflict Constructively	555,395,000	55,539	20-Jul-09	20-Nov-09	SERASI Palu	Completed
15	00039/2009/CS011/SO2&4,T3	CWS	Psychosocial Support (Poso) peace and conflict mitigation support	1,049,357,313	99,946	15-May-09	15-Dec-09	SERASI Palu	Completed
16	00078/2009/CS023/SO3	FPM	Youth Creativity Week for Morowali Peace	380,375,000	40,682	15-Oct-09	15-Dec-09	SERASI Palu	Completed
17	00077/2009/CS022/SO2	Tadulakota	Cultural Congress of Multi-ethnic society for peace in Palu, Parigi, Sigi and Donggala districts of Central Sulawesi	378,875,000	40,521	15-Oct-09	15-Dec-09	SERASI Palu	Completed

## Appendix A: Summary of Active and Completed Grants as of March 31, 2010 (continued)

### CENTRAL SULAWESI

No	Grant Award #	Grantee	Project Title	Budget (IDR)	Budget (USD)	Start Date	End Date	Base Office	Status
18	00053/2009/CS015/SO4	SPRA	Community-Based Conflict Mitigation Initiative on Agrarian Issues	379,800,000	37,980	15-Jul-09	22-Dec-09	SERASI Palu	Completed
19	00055/2009/CS017/SO1&2	ITP	Development Conflict Early Warning and Early Response Systems for Sustainable Peace in Morowali	900,080,000	90,080	28-Jul-09	28-Dec-09	SERASI Palu	Completed
20	00075/2009/CS020/SO3	LEMBATA	Pamona Idol: Integration of IDP youth into their new community	472,689,500	48,357	27-Sep-09	31-Dec-09	SERASI Palu	Completed
21	00058/2009/CS019/SO3	Lobo	Communal safe space: building trust among inter-religious groups	298,734,000	30,561	15-Sep-09	15-Jan-10	SERASI Palu	Completed
22	00076/2009/CS021/SO1&2	LPMS	Strengthening the Role of Youth as Peace Ambassadors in Poso, Marowali and Tojo Una-Una	482,745,000	49,896	1-Oct-09	31-Jan-10	SERASI Palu	Completed
23	00083/2009/CS024/SO2	YKPM	Youth Jamboree for Peace in Banggai and Banggai Kepulauan district of Central Sulawesi	521,861,560	57,347	1-Nov-09	31-Jan-10	SERASI Palu	Completed
24	00085/2009/CS025/SO2	PRKP	Rehabilitation of Water Resources Facility as a Medium of Reconciliation and Peace Building among Lambogia Residents	449,881,000	48,768	7-Nov-09	7-Mar-10	SERASI Palu	Completed
25	00112/2010/CS028/SO2	ITP	National Consultative Assembly for Peace Facilitators (Musyawarah Nasional Fasilitator Perdamaian)	649,785,000	71,602	15-Jan-10	15-Mar-10	SERASI Palu	Completed
26	00057/2009/CS018/SO03	ASA	Conflict Management through Sports Development Program	836,800,000	86,268	19-Nov-09	19-Apr-10	SERASI Palu	Active
27	00090/2009/CS025/SO2	PMS MESALE	Empowering Ex-combatants Through Livelihood Support	535,530,000	58,368	14-Dec-09	13-May-10	SERASI Palu	Active
28	00094/2009/CS026/SO2	YPAL	Scaling Up the Prosperity of IDPs and Disadvantages Group in West Pamona through Livelihood Support	412,541,000	44,866	4-Jan-10	4-Jun-10	SERASI Palu	Active
29	00128/2010/CS030/SO2	PBHR	Integrated Advocacy on Conflict Sensitive Development Planning in Central Sulawesi	780,000,000	86,331	23-Feb-10	22-Jun-10	SERASI Palu	Active
30	00111/2010/CS027/SO2	YPB	Triangle meeting to develop win-win solution strategy on natural resource based conflict in Banggai	680,000,000	74,114	25-Jan-10	24-Jun-10	SERASI Palu	Active
31	00123/2010/CS029/SO2	LPDP	Knitting Way to Peace by Strengthening the Self-sufficiency of Marginal Society in Palu	449,730,000	49,313	22-Feb-10	22-Jul-10	SERASI Palu	Active
32	00133/2010/CS031/SO2	Rumah Ide	Strengthening Peace building in Central Sulawesi through Collaborative Film Making	881,050,000	97,032	21-Feb-10	21-Aug-10	SERASI Palu	Active
<b>Sub Total for SERASI Central Sulawesi</b>				<b>16,035,818,998</b>	<b>1,690,701</b>				

## Appendix A: Summary of Active and Completed Grants as of March 31, 2010 (continued)

### NATIONAL/ TRANSREGIONAL

No	Grant Award #	Grantee	Project Title	Budget (IDR)	Budget (USD)	Start Date	End Date	Base Office	Status
1	Sub-Contract	Strategic Asia	Sub-Contract [Strategic Asia]	418,000,000	44,000	12-Jun-08	12-Sep-08	SERASI Jakarta/Trans Regional	Completed
2	00015/2008/N001/SO2&5,001	LP3ES	National Conflict Monitoring System; Newspaper Data Collection on Conflict	730,485,000	81,165	15-Nov-08	31-Mar-09	SERASI Jakarta/Trans Regional	Completed
3	00026/2009/N003/SO5,002	Kontras Aceh	Strengthening Security Sector Governance: Working to Build a More Democratic and Transparent Security Sector Capable of Protecting Human Rights and Promoting Inter-group Relation	375,280,000	37,528	12-Jan-09	30-Jan-09	SERASI Jakarta/Trans Regional	Completed
4	00025/2009/N002/SO5,001	PPI	Strengthening Peace Building in a Post Conflict Environment in Indonesia	912,700,000	91,720	12-Jan-09	12-Aug-09	SERASI Jakarta/Trans Regional	Completed
5	00027/2009/N004/SO5,003	IRE	Review of, and Workshop on Peacebuilding and Capacity Building programs for organizations; Managing Conflict Resolution Activities in Tanah Papua	1,037,265,000	94,296	20-Feb-09	15-Nov-09	SERASI Jakarta/Trans Regional	Completed
6	00087/2009/N008/SO2	IRE	Evaluation and Assessment for Improving PEmbangUnan DAmAi Partisipatif (PEUDAP, Peaceful Participative Development) in Aceh	268,000,000	29,051	30-Oct-09	20-Jan-10	SERASI Jakarta/Trans Regional	Completed
7	00088/2009/N009/SO2	JRI	National Conflict Monitoring System; Newspaper Data Collection on Conflict	915,618,000	99,253	16-Nov-09	28-Feb-10	SERASI Jakarta/Trans Regional	Completed
8	00126/2009/N009/SO2	IRE	Evaluation and Assessment for Improving PEmbangUnan DAmAi Partisipatif (PEUDAP, Peaceful Participative Development) in Aceh	190,800,000	20,852	8-Feb-10	10-Mar-10	SERASI Jakarta/Trans Regional	Completed
9	00086/2009/N007/SO2	ASA	Sixth Assembly: "Solidarity across Cultures: Working Together for Democracy"	475,000,000	50,000	1-Mar-10	31-May-10	SERASI Jakarta/Trans Regional	Active
10	00125/2010/N012/SO2	SET	Safeguard Peace, Safeguard TVRI, Promote Pluralism	899,254,000	97,745	2-Mar-10	31-Jul-10	SERASI Jakarta/Trans Regional	Active
11	00125/2010/N010/SO1	PSIK	Harmony after Cak Nur and Gus Dur	899,875,000	98,887	1-Mar-10	31-Aug-10	SERASI Jakarta/Trans Regional	Active
12	00136/2010/N015/SO5	PPI	Critical Reviews on National Security Bill	867,520,000	95,594	10-Mar-10	10-Sep-10	SERASI Jakarta/Trans Regional	Active
13	00132/2010/N014/SO1	PSKP	Building Peace within Community: Developing Social Cohesion in West Halmahera, North Maluku	878,900,000	96,582	22-Mar-10	13-Sep-10	SERASI Jakarta/Trans Regional	Active
14	00137/2010/N016/SO2	HMC	Clown: Joy and Personal Empowerment in Aceh	825,257,000	91,189	3-Jan-10	30-Sep-10	SERASI Jakarta/Trans Regional	Active
15	00131/2010/N013/SO2	TH Center	Voicing Diversity and Tolerance to Young Generation through Media Literacy	909,399,046	99,988	1-Mar-10	11-Oct-10	SERASI Jakarta/Trans Regional	Active
16	00085/2009/N006/SO2	HD Centre	Women at the Indonesia Peace Table: Enhancing the Participation of Women in Conflict Resolution	932,368,000	98,144	15-Nov-09	30-Nov-10	SERASI Jakarta/Trans Regional	Active
<b>Sub Total for SERASI Transregional</b>				<b>11,535,721,046</b>	<b>1,225,994</b>				

## Appendix A: Summary of Active and Completed Grants as of March 31, 2010 (continued)

### THE MALUKUS

#### MALUKU

No	Grant Award #	Grantee	Project Title	Budget (IDR)	Budget (USD)	Start Date	End Date	Base Office	Status
1	00095/2009/MO01/SO2	ITDM	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)	911,343,204	98,791	December 21, 2009	June 21, 2010	SERASI Maluku	Active
2	00110/2010/MO05/SO2	LAKPESDAM NU	Developing Sustainable Peace in Ambon, Maluku by Traditional Art and Culture	889,450,054	96,675	January 15, 2010	August 14, 2010	SERASI Maluku	Active
3	00130/2010/MO07/SO2	YTP	Developing an integrated community by strengthening peace building in Subdistrict of Saparua, Central Maluku	852,565,319	94,363	March 1, 2010	September 30, 2010	SERASI Maluku	Active
4	00129/2010/MO06/SO2	AMF	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.	882,400,000	97,665	March 1, 2010	October 31, 2010	SERASI Maluku	Active
5	00097/2009/MO03/SO2	OM	Developing Sustainable Peace through Collaboration for the Creation of Cleaner Communities	857,635,449	92,969	December 21, 2009	November 21, 2010	SERASI Maluku	Active
6	00098/2009/MO04/SO1&2	YS	Promoting Inter-group Harmony through Informal Education and Play	906,410,000	98,256	January 5, 2010	December 5, 2010	SERASI Maluku	Active
7	00096/2009/MO02/SO2	HUMANUM	Strengthening the local indigenous communities for sustainable peace	876,175,000	94,978	January 5, 2010	December 31, 2010	SERASI Maluku	Active
Sub Total for SERASI Maluku				6,175,979,026	673,697				

#### NORTH MALUKU

No	Grant Award #	Grantee	Project Title	Budget (IDR)	Budget (USD)	Start Date	End Date	Base Office	Status
1	00099/2009/NM001/SO2	FH - UMMU	Advocacy on Agrarian Issues Potential for Creating Conflicts in North Maluku	676,100,000	73,330	January 5, 2010	July 5, 2010	SERASI North Maluku	Active
2	00101/2009/NM003/SO2	FOSHAL	Promoting Peace among Youth in North Maluku	806,820,000	87,507	January 5, 2010	July 5, 2010	SERASI North Maluku	Active
3	00102/2009/NM004/SO2	UNKHAIR	Promoting conflict-sensitive participatory planning, North Maluku	702,375,000	76,179	January 5, 2010	July 5, 2010	SERASI North Maluku	Active
4	00107/2009/NM009/SO2	GOCEFA	Promoting Harmony among religious and ethnics groups in Ternate through Cultural Activities	747,750,000	81,101	January 15, 2010	July 15, 2010	SERASI North Maluku	Active
5	00106/2009/NM008/SO2	Istana FM	Encouraging public inputs towards better North Maluku	906,208,000	98,287	January 10, 2010	August 10, 2010	SERASI North Maluku	Active
6	00105/2009/NM007/SO2	eLSil Kie Raha	Building Peace Through Economic Empowerment of Coastal Communities in West Halmahera	914,637,500	99,201	January 5, 2010	October 5, 2010	SERASI North Maluku	Active
7	00100/2009/NM002/SO2	MALUT POST	Promote Sustainable Development that Respect to Environmental Practices and Community Protection through Award Program for Local Government	830,630,000	90,741	January 14, 2010	October 14, 2010	SERASI North Maluku	Active
8	00103/2009/NM005/SO2	LML	Engaging Marginalized groups for reducing tensions in Weda and South Weda, Central Halmahera district through Entrepreneurship Empowerment	919,125,000	99,688	January 1, 2010	October 31, 2010	SERASI North Maluku	Active
9	00104/2009/NM006/SO2	FE UNKHAIR	Supporting Youth in Peace Building Process through Entrepreneurship Development in Ternate, North Maluku	750,000,000	81,345	January 4, 2010	November 4, 2010	SERASI North Maluku	Active
Sub Total for SERASI North Maluku				7,253,645,500	787,379				

## Appendix B: Summary List of Concept Papers and Proposal Pipeline 2010 of Project SERASI

### Stage I - Grant Applications

No	Organization	Theme	Budget (IDR)	Budget (USD)	Start Date	End Date	Base Office
1	BFC	Economic Empowerment/Livelihoods	700,000,000	76,923	15-Mar-10	15-Aug-10	SERASI Palu
2	LP3AP	Marginalized Group	905,990,940	100,109	1-Apr-10	31-Mar-10	SERASI Papua
3	ICS Papua	Conflict Mitigation	900,000,000	99,778	1-Apr-10	30-Sep-10	SERASI Papua
4	Pusat Kajian Demokrasi	Conflict Mitigation	903,500,000	100,000	1-Mar-10	30-Jun-10	SERASI Papua
5	FOKER LSM Papua	Conflict Mitigation	906,000,000	100,000	1-Apr-10	1-Oct-10	SERASI Papua
	YALI	Conflict Mitigation	891,991,080	99,999	1-Apr-10	30-Sep-10	SERASI Papua
6	FOKER LSM Papua	Economic Empowerment/Livelihoods	874,991,250	99,999	1-Apr-10	30-Oct-10	SERASI Papua
<b>Total</b>			<b>6,082,473,270</b>	<b>676,808</b>			

### Stage II - Program Descriptions

No	Organization	Theme	Budget (IDR)	Budget (USD)	Start Date	End Date	Base Office
1	WASANTARA	Economic Empowerment/Livelihoods	650,000,000	71,429	March 15, 2010	15-Jul-2010	SERASI Palu
2	KPI NAD	PEUDAP	725,195,000	81,300	March 22, 2010	22-Sep-2010	SERASI Banda Aceh
3	InfoAceh	Social Reconstruction	698,394,000	77,230	April 1, 2010	31-Mar-2012	SERASI Banda Aceh
4	MTV	Social Reconstruction	866,553,750	97,750	April 1, 2010	31-Jul-2010	Jakarta / Trans-Regional
5	Forum LSM	PEUDAP	882,000,000	96,711	March 1, 2010	30-Apr-2010	SERASI Banda Aceh
6	BYTRA	Conflict Mitigation	425,190,000	47,587	March 15, 2010	15-Sep-2010	SERASI Banda Aceh
7	SEMANK	Economic Empowerment/Livelihoods	685,180,000	75,691	April 1, 2010	20-Sep-2010	SERASI North-Maluku
8	SANRO	Marginalized Groups	655,000,000	72,376	April 1, 2010	30-Sep-2010	SERASI North-Maluku
9	Pelangi	Psyhosocial	800,000,000	86,862	March 1, 2010	30-Aug-2010	SERASI Maluku
10	YKKI	Social Reconstruction	713,600,000	80,000	May 1, 2010	15-Jan-2011	Jakarta / Trans-Regional
11	ALDP	Conflict Mitigation	903,500,000	100,000	April 1, 2010	10-Nov-2010	SERASI Papua
12	Pusat Kajian Demokrasi Universitas Cendrawasih	Social Reconstruction	906,000,000	100,000	March 1, 2010	30-Jul-2010	SERASI Papua
13	KANAPAKAD	Conflict Mitigation	820,000,000	91,928	April 1, 2010	30-Nov-2010	SERASI Banda Aceh
14	Yayasan Bungong Jeumpa	PEUDAP	500,000,000	56,054	March 22, 2010	22-Sep-2010	SERASI Banda Aceh
<b>Total</b>			<b>10,230,612,750</b>	<b>1,134,918</b>			

## Appendix BI: Summary List of Projected New Grants to be Developed

No.	Grantee	Theme	Targeted area	Estimated Budget (USD)
<b>Aceh</b>				
1	JMD	Economic Empowerment	Pidie	88,012
2	Psikodinamika	Peace education	All Aceh	96,774
3	The Globe Journal	Peace education	All Aceh	96,774
4	InfoAceh	Peace education	All Aceh	75,096
5	LPKM Unsyiah	Peace education	All Aceh	94,504
6	LBH Anak	Social Reconstruction	All Aceh	91,398
7	Core PEUDAP Partner (18)	Participatory Dev Planning	All Aceh	967,742
8	Forum LSM	Participatory Dev Planning	All Aceh	94,548
9	Yayasan Bungong Jeumpa	Participatory Dev Planning	All Aceh	53,763
10	KANAPAKAD	Participatory Dev Planning	All Aceh	92,473
11	Polyteknik	Participatory Dev Planning	All Aceh	91,398
12	Polyteknik	Participatory Dev Planning	All Aceh	53,763
<b>Sub-Total for Aceh</b>				<b>1,896,245</b>
<b>EAST INDONESIA</b>				
No.	Grantee	Theme	Targeted area	Estimated Budget (USD)
<b>Central Sulawesi</b>				
1	P4K	Conflict Mitigation	Luwuk	80,000
2	ITP	Conflict Mitigation	Poso	70,000
<b>Sub-Total for Central Sulawesi</b>				<b>150,000</b>
<b>North Maluku</b>				
1	YPAB	Marginalized Group	Ternate	55,000
2	Fakultas Sastra UNKHAIR	Conflict Mitigation	North Maluku	60,000
3	BARILAHA Institute	Conflict Mitigation	Ternate	60,000
<b>Sub-Total for North Maluku</b>				<b>175,000</b>
<b>Maluku</b>				
1	LAPPAN	Psychosocial	Central Maluku	45,000
2	MDW	Social Reconstruction	Central Maluku	60,000
3	Maluku Interfaith Institute	Conflict Mitigation	Central Maluku	50,000
4	Walang Perempuan	Conflict Mitigation	Central Maluku	65,000
5	Yayasan Masnait	Livelihoods	Central Maluku	50,000
6	Yayasan Cakrawala Bahari	Psychosocial	Central Maluku	65,000
7	Yayasan Sauwa sejahtera	Livelihoods	Central Maluku	65,000
8	Plankton	Livelihoods	Central Maluku	50,000
9	YPPM	Livelihoods/ Conflict Mitigation	Central Maluku	75,000
10	Yayasan Tahuri	Conflict Mitigation	Central Maluku	55,000
<b>Sub-Total for Maluku</b>				<b>580,000</b>
<b>Sub-Total for East Indonesia</b>				<b>1,660,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL AREAS</b>				<b>5,366,245</b>

**Appendix C: SERASI Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) FY 2010 (January – March 2010)**

Performance Indicators	Achievements						Remarks
	FY2010 Targets	Q1 (Oct – Dec '09)	Q2 (Jan – Mar '10)	Q3	Q4	To Date	
PS1. Number people trained in discord mitigation/resolution skills with USG assistance	5500	1449	1372			2821 (51%)	<p>During the period of January through March 2010, a total of 1372 people have received capacity building on discord mitigation/resolution skills –where 53% of the participants were women.</p> <p>More women in Aceh activities seemed to receive capacity building on discord mitigation and/or resolution skills, compared to the other regions.</p> <p>In details:                      Trans-Regional: 6 Male / 29 Female                      Aceh: 191/317                      Central Sulawesi: 290/128                      Maluku: 48/42                      North Maluku: 103/218</p>

Performance Indicators	Achievements						Remarks
	FY2010 Targets	Q1 (Oct – Dec '09)	Q2 (Jan – Mar '10)	Q3	Q4	To Date	
PS2. Number non-governmental constituencies (focusing on discord mitigation) built or strengthened with USG assistance	15	1	6			7 (46%)	<p>During this period of reporting, three non-governmental constituencies have been built through SERASI grants in Aceh. It was intended to prevent conflict through economic based interventions.</p> <p>The other three came from Eastern Indonesia activities, 2 from Central Sulawesi and one from Maluku.</p>
PS3. Number USG-assisted facilitated events geared toward strengthening understanding and mitigating discord between groups	400	293	340			633 (158%)	<p>During this reporting period, the grantees in Trans-regional has conducted as much as 7 events, while in the other regions are as follows: Aceh (143), Central Sulawesi (90), Maluku (68), and grantess North Maluku conducted 39 events.</p> <p>The indicator for PS3 has exceeded its target for financial year 2010.</p>

Performance Indicators	Achievements						Remarks
	FY2010 Targets	Q1 (Oct – Dec '09)	Q2 (Jan – Mar '10)	Q3	Q4	To Date	
PS4. Number people attending USG-assisted facilitated events geared toward strengthening understanding and mitigating discord between groups	16500	6286	11812			18098 (109%)	<p>For this reporting period, as high as 11,812 people attended the events held by SERASI grantees in Aceh, Central Sulawesi, Maluku, North Maluku, and activities in Trans-Regional level. Women participants were recorded 38% from total participants –with the highest events attended by women were the activities held in Central Sulawesi. This reporting period marks the target has been passed.</p> <p>In details:  Trans-Regional: 56 Male / 33 Female  Aceh: 1278/1684  Central Sulawesi: 3021/1892  Maluku: 1945/701  North Maluku: 906/296</p>

Performance Indicators	Achievements						Remarks
	FY2010 Targets	Q1 (Oct – Dec '09)	Q2 (Jan – Mar '10)	Q3	Q4	To Date	
PS5. Number peacebuilding structures established or strengthened with USG assistance that engage affected citizens in peace and/or reconciliation activities <sup>2</sup>	12	3	2			5 (41%)	For this reporting period, a Trans-Regional grantee, JRI, has set up a structure on database set for conflict-related media information that can be accessed by stakeholders. One grantee in Central Sulawesi (ITP) has set up an early warning system engaging the local community.
<b>SO1. Reinforced Peacebuilding</b>							
<b>IR1.1.: Government Planning and Peacebuilding Mechanism Supported</b>							
111. Number meetings for FORBES/APRC held with SERASI support	-	-				-	Note: this indicator is completed and will not be collected for FY2010.
112. Number outreach activities	-	-				-	Note: this indicator is completed and will not be collected for FY2010.
113. Number communities implementing Participatory Decentralized Development Planning (PDDP)-sponsored activities	75	50	-			50	No updates for this reporting period.
114. Number outreach activities on	5	-	33			-	These activities were

<sup>2</sup> PS5 is a non-cumulative indicator

Performance Indicators	Achievements						Remarks
	FY2010 Targets	Q1 (Oct – Dec '09)	Q2 (Jan – Mar '10)	Q3	Q4	To Date	
development planning implemented							conducted by grantees in Aceh – CPCRS and The Aceh Institute.
<b>IR1.2.: Stakeholder Organizations and Appropriate Network Developed</b>							
121. Number organizations identified participating in networking activities	175	87	34			121	During this period, as much as 28 organizations were recorded in participating the network activities conducted by SERASI grants, where nine of them came from grantees in Maluku and 25 from activities held in Trans-Regional level.
122. Number networking events organized	10	7	18			25	Most of the informatin came from the activities in Maluku – held by SERASI grantees Murkelele and ITDM. As well as one event organized by one grantee in Trans-Regional level.
<b>IR1.3.: Technical Assistance to Participating Stakeholder Organizations for Capacity-building Expanded</b>							
131. Number STTA provided to SERASI stakeholders	1	1	-			1	No updates for this reporting period.
<b>IR1.4.: Communication and Understanding Among Religious and Ethnic Communities Improved</b>							
141. Number educational-based cross-	10	6	-			6	No updates for this

Performance Indicators	Achievements						Remarks
	FY2010 Targets	Q1 (Oct – Dec '09)	Q2 (Jan – Mar '10)	Q3	Q4	To Date	
community exchanges held							reporting period.
142. Number opportunities taken to deliver cogent peace messages	5	-	-			-	No updates for this reporting period.
143. Number peer partnerships developed	3	2	-			2	No updates for this reporting period.
144. Number 'collaborative contests' undertaken to build up cross community understanding	10	6	-			6	No updates for this reporting period.
<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%			90%	Notes: Trans-Regional (15 out of 16 grants), Aceh (24/30), Central Sulawesi (11/11), Maluku (7/7), and North Maluku (9/9).
<b>IR2.2.: Innovative Discord Mitigation Methods, Approaches, and/or Technologies Introduced</b>							
221. Number new methods, approaches, or technologies introduced	10	6	1			7	During this reporting period, a new method was introduced by a grantee in Aceh on livelihood program for the disabled people.
<b>IR2.3.: Access to Private Sector Funds Made Available to Partner Organizations Increased</b>							
231. Number funding streams used by grantees	1	-	-			-	No updates for this reporting period.
232. Number private sector contributions/donations to grantees	1	-	1			1	During this reporting period, a garment company supported ASD on its

Performance Indicators	Achievements						Remarks
	FY2010 Targets	Q1 (Oct – Dec '09)	Q2 (Jan – Mar '10)	Q3	Q4	To Date	
							implementation in Aceh.
<b>IR2.4.: Discord Mitigation Networks Expanded and Reinforced</b>							
241. Number organization participating in discord mitigation meetings	350	222	242			464	These numbers include 19 organization in Trans-Regional level activities and 138 organization for activities in Aceh. Four in Central Sulawesi and 81 in Maluku.
242. Number meetings led by grantees	750	498	179			677	These numbers include 123 meetings recorded in Aceh, 35 in Maluku, four in Central Sulawesi and 17 for Trans-regional grants.
<b>IR2.5.: Capacity for Discord Mitigation Professionals Developed and Strengthened</b>							
251. Number training of trainers (TOT) sessions	10	6	6			12	During this period of reporting, six TOT sessions have been held in Aceh
252. Number people trained in TOT	1000	149	214			363	During this reporting period, SERASI grants have provided TOT sessions for 214 people during activities in Aceh, in which 57% of the participants were women.

Performance Indicators	Achievements						Remarks
	FY2010 Targets	Q1 (Oct – Dec '09)	Q2 (Jan – Mar '10)	Q3	Q4	To Date	
							In details: Aceh: 90 Male / 124 Female
253. Number people trained in discord resolution	4500	1277	1158			2435	During this reporting period, SERASI has provided training for more than 1000 people, in which 52% of them were women.  In details: Trans-regional: 6 Male / 29 Female Aceh: 101/193 Central Sulawesi: 290/128 Maluku: 48/42 North Maluku: 103/218
254. Number discord resolution outreach activities conducted	50	36	800			836	During this reporting period, activities in Aceh has conducted a huge number of outreach activities and reaching approx. 1302 people (CCH via groups counseling).
<b>IR2.6.: Interventions That Provide Youth with Channels for Healing Supported</b>							
261. Number youth-based grants	5	4	7			11	For this reporting period, three grants were focusing on youth-based activities for

Performance Indicators	Achievements						Remarks
	FY2010 Targets	Q1 (Oct – Dec '09)	Q2 (Jan – Mar '10)	Q3	Q4	To Date	
							Aceh grants as well as two grants in Maluku and another two in North Maluku.
<b>IR2.7.: People Suffering Discord Related Psychosocial Cases Supported</b>							
271. Number psychosocial-based grants	5	-	1			1	One grant in Aceh, CCH, was conducting counseling groups for this period of report.
<b>IR2.8.: Household Income Among Affected Communities Increased</b>							
281. Number households reporting increased savings	1	-	-				No updates for this reporting period.
282. Number vulnerable households receiving assistance	750	593	277			870	These numbers were recorded for households receiving assistance in Aceh. The assistance including providing trainings in handy craft making and sewing. Other assistance including receiving agricultural equipments.
283. Number vulnerable households reporting increased income	1	-	-			-	No updates for this reporting period.
<b>IR2.9.: Community-led Development Supported</b>							
291. Number grants that increase community assets	10	7	3			10	Two grants from Aceh SERASI grants, and one from Maluku.
292. Number jobs created through infrastructure opportunities	1	-	-			-	No updates for this reporting period.

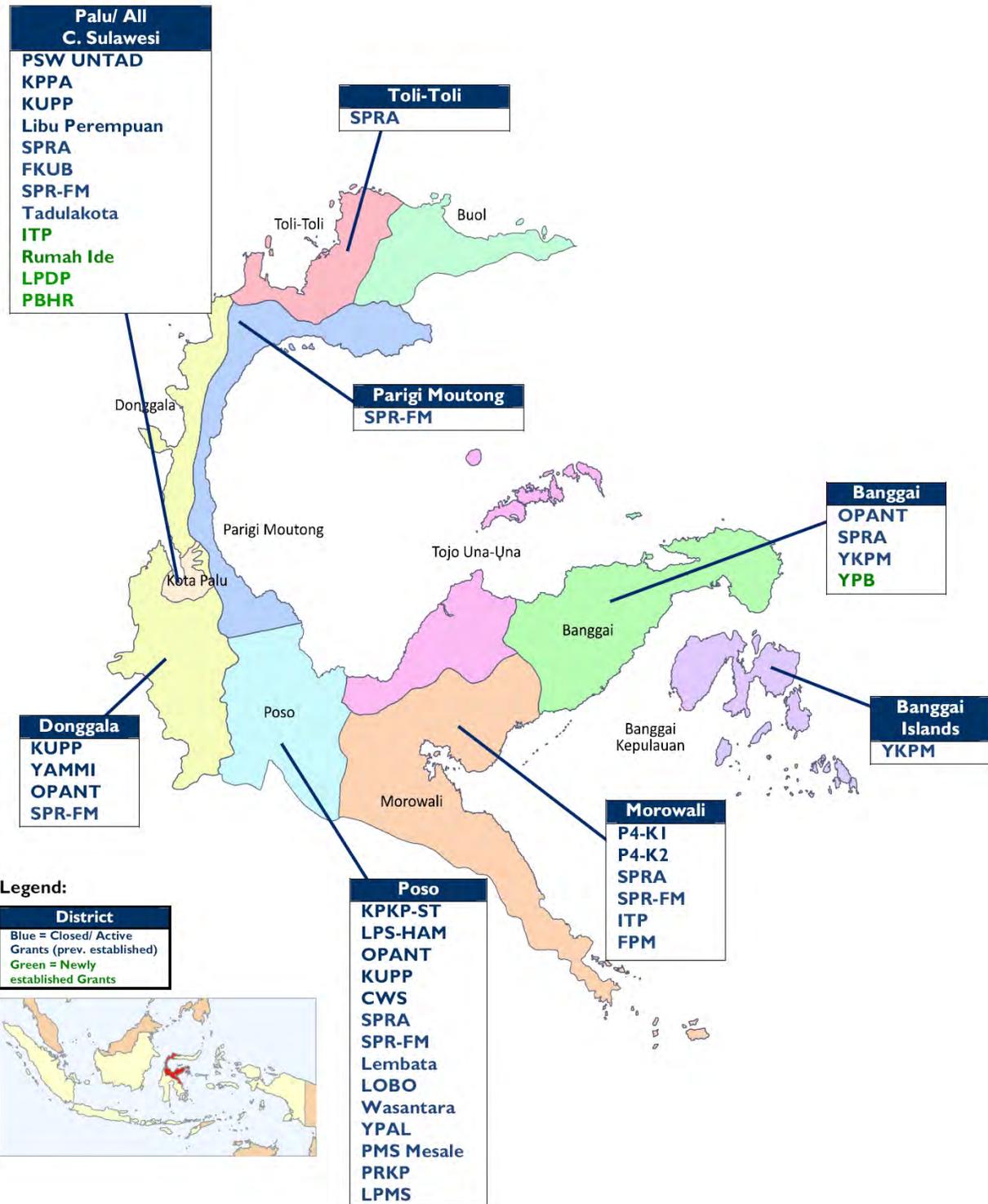
Performance Indicators	Achievements						Remarks
	FY2010 Targets	Q1 (Oct – Dec '09)	Q2 (Jan – Mar '10)	Q3	Q4	To Date	
293. Number infrastructure rehabilitated	100	99	1			100	An infrastructure has been rehabilitated through Maluku SERASI grants.
<b>SO3. Increased Respect for Human Rights</b>							
<b>IR3.1.: 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%			10%	This is from Aceh SERASI grants, 3/30 grants.
312. Number people trained in social violence and human rights	25	-	354			354	During this reporting period, 354 people has received trainings on social violence and human rights topics through SERASI grants, in which 49% were women participants.  In detail: Aceh: 178 Male / 176 Female
313. Number social violence and human rights awareness campaigns	1	-	-			-	No updates for this reporting period.
<b>IR3.2.: Inter-group Networks and Communications Strengthened</b>							
321. Number organizations participating in social violence/human rights meetings	20	-	26			26	For this period of reporting, 26 organizations in Aceh were identified participating in meetings related to social violence/human

Performance Indicators	Achievements						Remarks
	FY2010 Targets	Q1 (Oct – Dec '09)	Q2 (Jan – Mar '10)	Q3	Q4	To Date	
							rights topics.
322. Number consortium grants awarded (one grant or two plus organizations)	1	-	1			1	During this reporting period, two SERASI grants in Aceh –PULIH and KKTGA—were working together on one consortium grant.
323. Number communities where two or more grantees are operating	1	-	1			1	This is related to the information provided for IR322.
<b>IR3.3.: Synergy with Other USAID Projects Reinforced</b>							
331. Number meetings held with USAID-funded stakeholders	1	-				-	No updates for this reporting period.
332. Number grantee organizations working with other USAID-funded projects	1	-	1			1	One grantee in Maluku, Lakpesdam NU is also working with DRSP, another USAID project.
<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%			8%	Aceh: 2/30 grants Maluku: 1/7 grants
412. Number awareness campaigns conducted on marginalized groups	50	-	6			6	All these activities provided by SERASI grants in Aceh.
413. Number people trained in marginalized group sensitivity	400	186	364			550	Trainings on marginalized group sensitivity were conducted in Aceh. Gaining 364 female participating in the sessions.

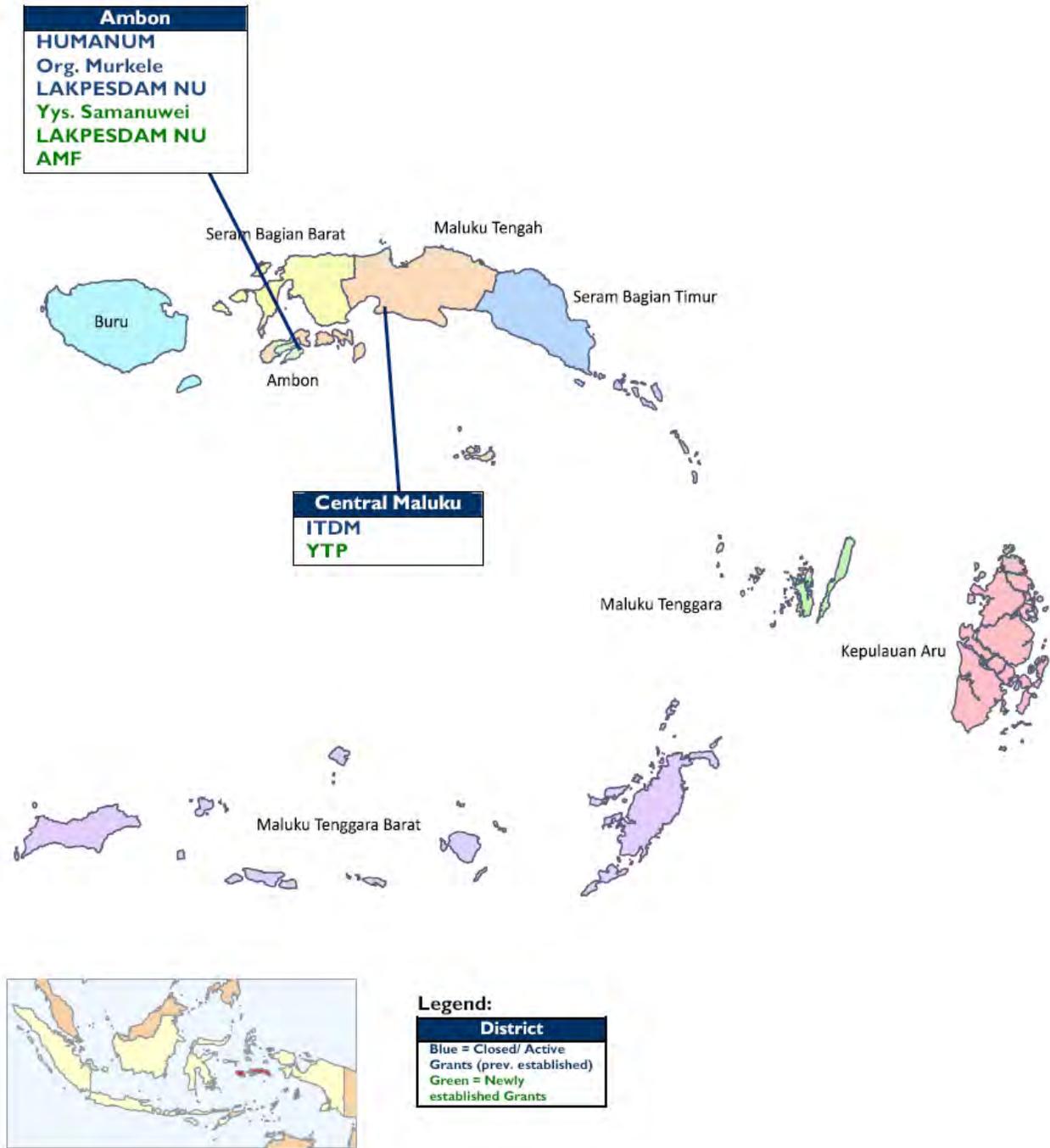
Performance Indicators	Achievements						Remarks
	FY2010 Targets	Q1 (Oct – Dec '09)	Q2 (Jan – Mar '10)	Q3	Q4	To Date	
414. Number outreach activities on marginalized group sensitivity	1	-	-			-	No updates for this reporting period.
<b>S05. Improved Democratic and Transparent Security Sector</b>							
<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	1	-	-			-	No updates for this reporting period.
512. Number people trained in security oversight	1	-	-			-	No updates for this reporting period.
<b>IR5.2.: Civil Society and Security Sector Awareness and Understanding of Roles and Responsibilities Increased</b>							
521. Number organizations participating in meetings	1	-	-			-	No updates for this reporting period.
522. Number outreach activities	1	-	5			5	This number came from grantee activities in Trans-Regional level.
523. Number media campaigns conducted on roles and responsibilities	1	-	-			-	No updates for this reporting period.
<b>IR5.3.: Legislation, Policies, and Programs About Security Oversight Disseminated</b>							
531. Number organizations involved with conducting information campaigns	1	-	-			-	No updates for this reporting period.
532. Number media campaigns conducted on legislation	1	-	-			-	No updates for this reporting period.
533. Number draft legislation submitted to house of representatives (DPRD)	1	-	-			-	No updates for this reporting period.



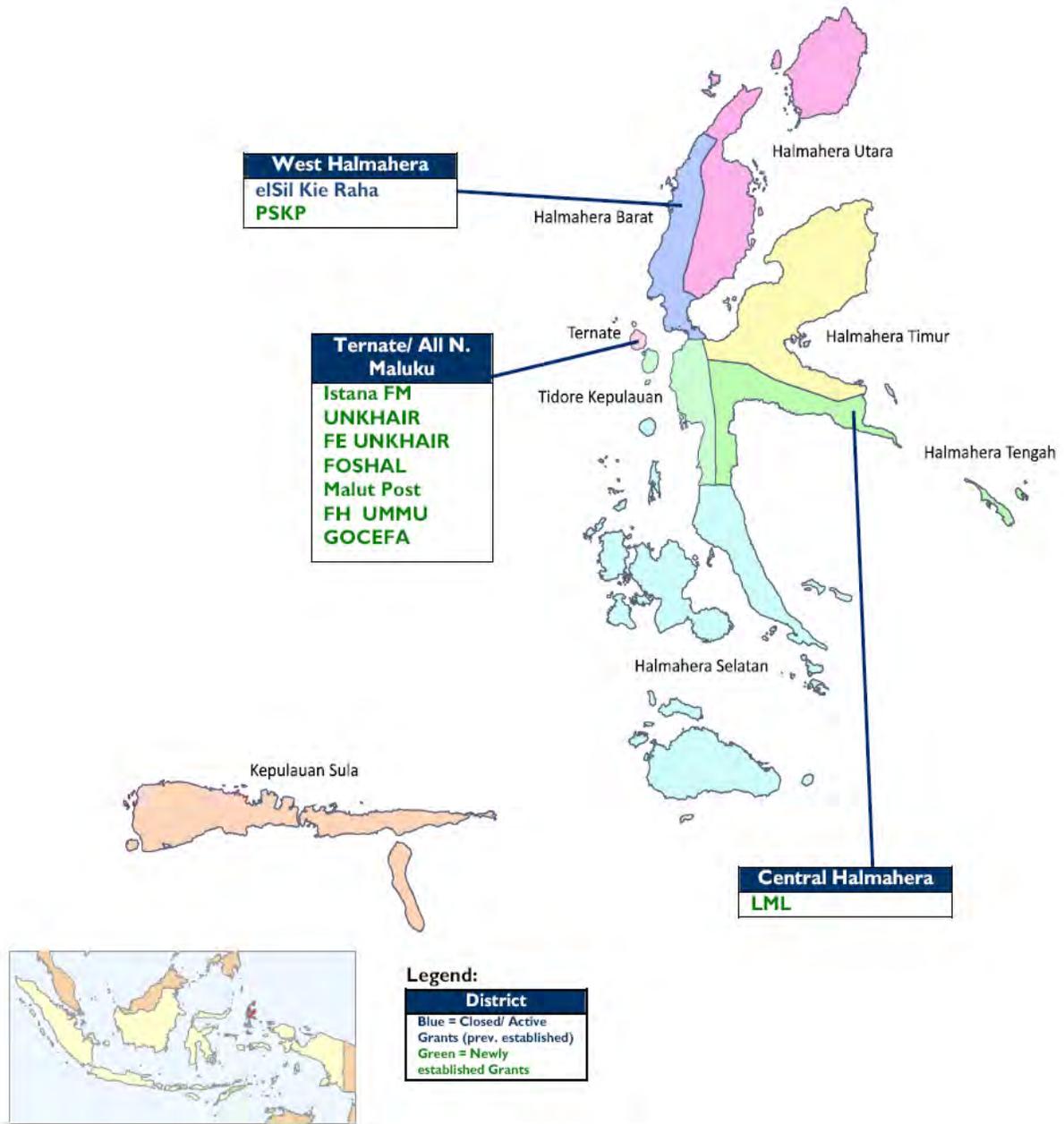
**Appendix E: Map of SERASI Managed Grants for the Province of Central Sulawesi – including Transregional Grants (As of March 31, 2010)**



**Appendix F: Map of SERASI Managed Grants for the Province of Maluku –including Transregional Grants (As of March 31, 2010)**



**Appendix G: Map of SERASI Managed Grants for the Province of North Maluku – including Transregional Grants (As of March 31, 2010)**



## Appendix H: Media Coverage for SERASI Special Events and Program Activities (January-March 2010)

<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

ACTIVITY UPDATES



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# ACTIVITY UPDATE

## Youth Ambassadors for Peace

### Youth Exchange Homestay Promotes Interfaith Peace and Communication



Youth participants during the opening ceremony of the Youth Exchange Homestay program. Participants lived with a host family of a different faith for three days.

**“This youth exchange program presents a very rare opportunity where “peace” is not just an empty word but practiced in everyday living, which surely will make better relationships between communities.”**

**Nurdin**  
**The Head of Lembaga Penguatan Masyarakat Sipil (LPMS)**

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Leadership and perceptions of other groups are key elements to community relations. In conflict-affected Poso, Muslim and Christian community leaders have united to ensure that youth of today become future leaders. Working with SERASI, several communities are implementing a program designed to ensure that youth are actively engaged in continuing to ease religious tension in the region and heal the wounds of past conflict.

With engagement and support of government officials and with financial backing of SERASI, *Lembaga Penguatan Masyarakat Sipil* (LPMS) initiated a youth project built in the districts of Poso, Morowali, and Tojo Una-una. Years of conflict have had the effect of dividing communities in these areas along religious lines. LPMS, by building a program around tomorrow’s leaders, is striving to facilitate greater understanding among citizens, build stronger communities and better communication, and ultimately a lasting peace in Poso.

LPMS recruited 60 “Youth Ambassadors” representing both Muslims and Christians. For three days in November 2009, each of the ambassadors participated in a cross community exchange homestay, living in the home of a host family of a different faith in another village. During their stay participants were actively involved in the daily life of their host family, opening a channel of communication that prompted exchange of information and sharing of diverse perspectives on daily life. The opportunity was rare and unique: for years there has been no communication between some of these communities and many citizens regarded others of different faith with fear and contempt.

The youth ambassadors did more than share information with their host families and take part in their daily lives. By spending intensive time together, they actively broke down communication barriers and inaccurate and biased perceptions of groups. Such close engagement helped rectify misperceptions, negative prejudices and stereotypes, and “myths.” As one Christian participant—an elementary school teacher—remarked, “I want to share my experience living with my muslim hosts with my students and neighbors and argue against biased information and issues that have strained our communities’ ties all this time.”

To help solidify the personal relationships formed during the program exchange, LPMS facilitated a Youth Jamboree for Peace for four days in December 2009. The Jamboree brought together one hundred youth participants, including the peace ambassadors who participated in the exchange program. It was the final step in building a sense of solidarity, understanding, and communication among youth. Participants were engaged in mostly outdoor activities and games in the event that took place in the Tojo Una-una district, as part of an outdoor camping festival.

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## ACTIVITY UPDATE Weaving a Robust Local Economy

**The trainings facilitated by YaSA will increase employment opportunities and stimulate the local economy**



*Nasir, a rattan gatherer, is polishing a rattan cane as part of his training activities during a 15-day rattan handicraft workshop in Pirak Timoe, Lhokseumawe, facilitated by YaSA.*

***“We are glad that we have selected a group of committed participants for all of the trainings we conduct. Hopefully these trainings can provide the much needed jump start in helping them find a stable and better income.”***

***Bustanul Muslim,  
YaSA Field Coordinator***

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Thirty years of past conflict and instability in Aceh have left an indelible mark on those living and working in the region. For many Achenese, simply making ends meet was challenging. This was the case with Nasir, a 39-year old rattan gatherer from the village of Alue Bungkoh, in the Pirak Timoe sub-district of Lhokseumawe. Nasir recalls being arrested multiple times by both sides of the parties to the conflict when he was gathering rattan in the mountains of Lhokseumawe. Both sides interrogated him on suspicion of being an accomplice for the other side. “I was in constant fear for my life every day because I never knew what they wanted of me or if I would ever see my family again,” he said. “They would just suddenly appear, take me along with them, and ask me questions, which I never knew how to answer. It was so difficult just to find and gather enough rattan at that time to be able to support my family.” There were many days when Nasir traveled into the jungle with the fear of further arrests.

Through the years, Nasir taught himself basic skills in making small items from the rattan he gathered, like baskets, that he sold at the local market. Last year he learned of a rattan workshop being held in his village, funded by USAID/SERASI and implemented by Yayasan Seuramo (YaSA), a Lhokseumawe-based organization focusing on economic empowerment efforts for communities affected by the former Aceh conflict. Although quite experienced in gathering rattan and producing small items, through this training Nasir learned advanced processes that include cleaning, trimming, polishing, bending, and producing strips for weaving rattan furniture. The 15-day rattan handicraft workshop was taught by an experienced local instructor who provides close guidance to participants on how to use the tools and equipment that were provided to participants.

Conducted at a small training center in the village, the rattan handicraft workshop is part of a series of vocational trainings conducted by YaSA that include sessions on embroidery, tofu and *tempe* (soybean cakes) production, screen printing, and mechanic repair workshops. In a situation of limited economic opportunities in a post-conflict society, these trainings provide participants, including people like Nasir, with practical skills they can use to earn a steady income. In addition to helping participants make a better living, these trainings increase employment opportunities and ultimately stimulate a healthier local economy.

Nasir, who is the father of two said, “Now that the situation around here is much better, I have big dreams for my family. I want my children to get a good education and have a better life than their father,” he continued. “I have always loved to work with rattan, and when I am finished with the training I receive here, I plan on finding a job that helps me save money and ultimately open my own rattan furniture business,” Nasir concluded.

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## ACTIVITY UPDATE

# Facilitators Building Networks for Peace

**The First National Conference for Peace Facilitators Results in an Expanded Network of Individuals and Organizations Poised to Contribute to Greater Peace Building at the Community**



*Conference attendees listen to Sultan Hamengku Buwono address the role of community and culture in creating conditions for long term stability and peace.*

***“Peace facilitators must observe the situation in order to prevent conflicts from breaking out, so that the mass conflict in the late 1990s, which spread to regency and municipality levels, will not be repeated.”***

***Ichsan Malik  
Head of Institut Titian Perdamaian  
(Peace Building Institute)***

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In recent years, the sources of potential conflicts in Indonesia have shifted from ethnic and religious issues to competition for natural resources, political representation, and growing corruption in the public and private sectors. Engaging citizens at the community level to prevent these issues from causing violent conflict was the focus of a three-day national conference for Peace Facilitators organized by *Institut Titian Perdamaian* (ITP) in Makassar, South Sulawesi, and funded by USAID/SERASI. The Peace Facilitators invited are mostly community leaders previously trained by ITP in conflict early warning and early response system methodologies.

The January 25-27 conference was opened by the Governor of South Sulawesi and attended by more than 100 peace facilitators and NGO activists from 15 provinces. The conference provided those in attendance the opportunity to learn and share experiences and to capitalize on the critical role peace facilitators can play at the community level. The conference attendees agreed, as a result of discussions, to commit to further development of a National Peace Facilitators Network. Existing Peace Centers in 15 provinces will form the nucleus of the informal network that meets periodically and communicate regularly. The network will serve as a forum for the peace facilitators to exchange information about early detection of potential conflicts and proven effective steps to deal with potentially destabilizing situations when they arise.

During the three day event, various resource speakers renowned for their work in conflict transformation and peace building, such as Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono who was influential in uniting the country during the turbulent years of late 1990s, addressed the crowd. The conference provided a forum for peacebuilding experts in Indonesia to directly share their experiences in addressing conflicts through various approaches— social, cultural, psychological, and economic. The presentations sparked active discussions that resulted in a report out on key triggers of potential conflict in today’s environment: social jealousy, economic and politic injustices, limited access to justice for the poor and marginalized groups, and lack of employment and social welfare. Nurhajjah Tahumil, a peace facilitator from Peace Center Central Sulawesi proffered that to be effective, any conflict sensitive policy should tackle those issues as top priorities.

In addition to the creation of the network, the Conference also yielded a set of recommendations that will be presented to the national government and disseminated through the peace facilitators network, including: 1) the government needs to create an adequate legal umbrella to address social crisis 2) the government needs to organize and institutionalize the role of Peace Facilitators into peace-sensitive official policy on crisis responses and 3) to increase awareness about peace-sensitive crisis responses through programmatic activity and joint campaigns by government and civil society groups.

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### SUCCESS STORIES



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## SUCCESS STORY

# Songs for Peace

### Song-writing and Band Competition Elevates Youth Role in Sustaining Peace



*Above, a stirring live performance of "Song for Gaza" by Acik and his band, The Box. The winner of the "Song for Peace" contest brought an energetic crowd of thousands to their feet in Palu, Central Sulawesi.*

***"Through our performance, we hope to spread the hope of peace, a better understanding of cross-cultural values, and share art and music to promote religious harmony and tolerance."***

***Acik  
Lead Vocalist of The Box,  
The Winning Band in the  
"Song for Peace" Contest***

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Thousands of youth from Central Sulawesi flocked to Taman Ria in Palu for the January 16 "Youth Celebration Peace Concert" and cheered to the music of Acik, lead vocalist for the band The Box. The enthusiasm of the crowd grew as the sun set and the music continued through ten bands all singing messages of peace.

Acik's band "The Box" won the "Song for Peace" contest organized by the Palu-based radio station SPR FM, with support of the SERASI project. SPR FM organized the contest as a way to engage the youth of Central Sulawesi in activities that promote peace and reconciliation and help heal wounds of past conflict. Collaborating with 17 other radio stations across the province, SPR FM opened the province-wide competition for youth bands to write and perform original songs that delivered a message of peace and religious harmony. Out of an incredible 57 entries, 26 songs were selected. These 26 bands performed live throughout the month of November on participating radio stations to promote their songs to the public. The radio stations also used the band's live broadcasting to engage them in discussions about the role of youth in sustaining peace in their communities.

Voting was done by SMS messaging. The competition resulted in more than 6,000 SMS votes in which the public selected the ten finalists. On 27 December, the finalists performed their songs in a festival where a jury of five judges selected the winning song and two other runners up based on their musicality, creativity, lyrical merit, commercial appeal, and performance. The Box's winning entry, "Song for Gaza" tells the story of conflict in the Middle East and how everyone can learn from past mistakes and work together to create lasting peace.

The Box and other finalists were invited to participate in a two day peace campaign in Palu culminating in the Peace Concert on January 16. To maximize exposure, the bands performed in three different locations in Palu on a mobile stage where the organizers also distributed peace-themed t-shirts. The Peace Concert attracted more than 4,000 people—mostly youth, but also a remarkably diverse cross section of Palu society representing every religion, ethnicity, and age group.

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## Appendix I: SERASI Activity Updates and Success Stories (Continued)



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### SUCCESS STORY

## Finding Their Voice, Healing Trauma

The program aims to provide youth with psychosocial support and encourage their creativity as a means to help heal trauma.



Female participants taking part in a game activity during the four-day creativity workshop, facilitated by LBH Anak at the village of Seuriweuk, Matangkuli, North Aceh.

***"I did not have too many friends, but now I'm so happy to be part of this workshop, making new friends from and outside my school where we all can laugh and play together."***

***Nurlinda, 16 years  
Creativity workshop participant***

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Thirty years of past conflict and instability in Aceh have left an indelible mark on many communities. With less developed coping mechanisms, youth in particular are still dealing with the traumatic effects of violence and hostility they witnessed at early ages. Despite the relative peace and calm in the Matangkuli sub-district of North Aceh, many youth who grew up there during the height of the Aceh conflict are still fearful and anxious of "outsiders." Affected by mild or severe stress, some also suffer from low self-esteem and lack of motivation. If left untreated, it is feared that many young adults may continue to carry the burden of these psychological wounds, ultimately transferring the effects of traumatic events to future generations.

Recognizing how destabilizing large numbers of youth suffering from post-conflict psychological wounds and stress can be, USAID/SERASI funded LBH Anak to design and implement a social rehabilitation program that provides psychosocial support, encourages creativity, and teaches positive behavior models. LBH Anak, an Aceh-based organization focusing on the interests and welfare of children and youth, implements the rehabilitation program in eight villages of the Matangkuli district that are deeply affected by the former conflict.

"One of the most interesting programs is a social workshop that includes games, role-plays, and group discussions emphasizing creative approaches to healing through writing, drawing, and music-related activities," says Julianda, LBH Anak's Project Manager. Conducted weekly, the four-day creativity workshop engages 20 youth participants ages 12-17 years old with activities centered around the themes of teamwork and peace building. Three youth mentors from the village serve as co-facilitators during the workshop. Selected from existing youth organizations in the village, including the village's *karang taruna* or "village youth," and *remaja mesjid* or "mosque's youth," these mentors received training and will continue to receive supervision from their partners at LBH Anak throughout the program. Over time these mentors will assume additional responsibilities in becoming advisors for their peers.

"Key to the success of this program is the support of parents and other stakeholders including the *keuchik* or the head of the village," says Julianda. He continues, "These workshops have gained such popularity that many children in the village just come and observe, some even joined the workshop despite not being registered to participate. Several neighboring villages have even requested us to expand our program beyond the eight villages we currently work with. They see that these children found a voice to express themselves. So we are hoping that other similar programs like this can be applied to benefit other villages as well."

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Success Story # 13e-March 2010