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SERASI Program
QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT
OCTOBER-DECEMBER 2010

January 31, 2011

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SERASI Program

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

OCTOBER 2009 – SEPTEMBER 2010

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Cover photo: Third to fifth grade children during a marching band practice as part of the Peace Education Program facilitated by SERASI grantee, BIMA, in Aceh Utara.

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ACRONYMS AND INITIALS

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

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

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report covers SERASI activities for the period October-December 2010.

During the reporting period, SERASI completed the award of final grants in all areas of operation and oversaw the closure of nearly all SERASI grants. In Aceh and Sulawesi Tengah, nearly all grants have completed and are being archived. In Eastern Indonesia, nearly every SERASI grant being undertaken by partners in Maluku, Maluku Utara, and Papua has been completed as of December 31, 2010, with limited grant activities occurring for select into January 2011. The reporting period was distinguished by the monitoring of closing grants in field locations. In the last quarter, four new grants were conceived, developed, and executed, while 52 grants in Maluku, Maluku Utara, and Papua; 115 grants in Aceh; 34 grants in Sulawesi Tengah; and 24 national grants were coming to a close.

During the reporting period, USAID notified SERASI management of its intention to exercise the option year set forth in the initial contract. SERASI's closing date will be extended to the end of February, 2012. SERASI has begun discussions with USAID on year four programming.

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

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

The Performance Based Management System (PBMS) continues to provide SERASI with a central repository and real-time tool for staff and USAID to access information about all aspects of SERASI's work. The GIS

component of PBMS is online and all project locations and activities can be viewed interactively by users. The PBMS can be accessed through an online portal and allows for, among others, real time sharing on the life-cycle of the SERASI grant process, financial reporting, programmatic reporting, media and information, monitoring and evaluation, and program mapping.

The format of this report follows that of the last quarterly report. 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 50 pages) prohibits its reprinting in this report.

II. INTRODUCTION

1. Program Overview

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

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

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

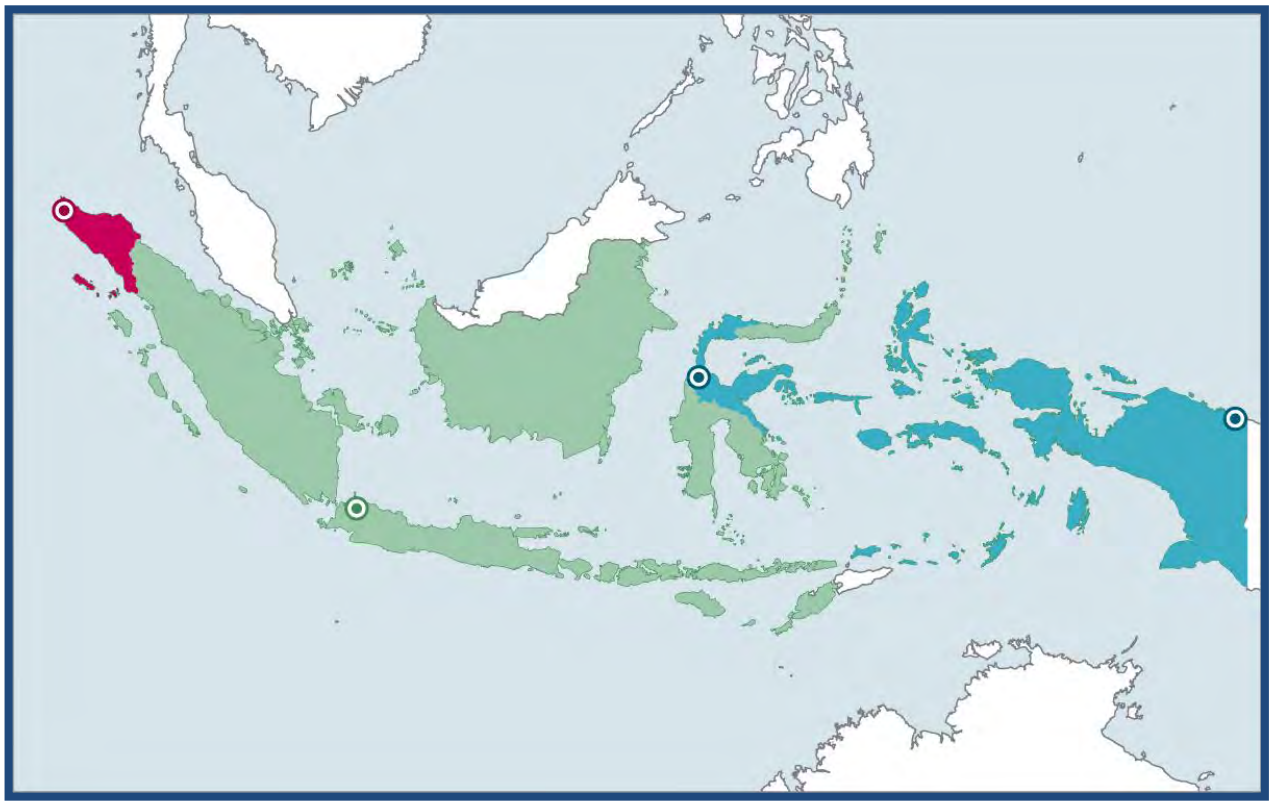


Figure 1. SERASI Office Locations and Geographic Coverage.

Indonesia's rich diversity leads to unique local dynamics that require tailoring strategies for each geographic area where SERASI operates. SERASI maintains four 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; a field office in Palu, Sulawesi Tengah, from which SERASI develops and manages all programs for Eastern Indonesia (Sulawesi Tengah, Maluku, Maluku Utara, and Papua), and a small monitoring office in Jayapura, which supports and monitors all grant activities in Papua.

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 Sulawesi Tengah 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 Sulawesi Tengah 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 Sulawesi Tengah 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 Sulawesi Tengah, 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 Sulawesi Tengah 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 Maluku Utara 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 Sulawesi Tengah. Since initial efforts to develop programs in Maluku and Maluku Utara in December 2009, SERASI has awarded a total of 33 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 is implementing programs here that continue to focus on creating stronger relationships of mutual respect and understanding among different people, believing that breaking down barriers to understanding, prejudices, and fears, can continue to support the existing peace.

At the national level, SERASI responds to requests for assistance and engages partners to develop new program ideas that transcend specific geographic locations and link together communities that are dealing

with potentially destabilizing forces. SERASI activities have included national level research, training on conflict mapping, development of early warning systems, research into radical groups, and a variety of trainings and symposia bringing together actors from across Indonesia to address common concerns and issues.

Through this reporting period in Papua, SERASI has awarded 19 grants totaling USD 1,560,222 to various academic bodies and CSOs implementing a range of activities that support peacebuilding activities and conflict mitigation efforts in Papua, with a geographic focus on Jayapura town, Jayapura District, and Keerom District, on the Papua New Guinea (PNG) border. The SERASI approach in Papua focuses on governance and civil society issues including: a) 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 and b) promoting sustainable peace through continuing dialogues at the grassroots level. SERASI's focus is both on local government (especially the local legislature) and civil society actors. Issues of violence at the household and community level are also being addressed, especially with regard to violence against women and children—a significant issue in the province. Lastly, work on youth and arts is a focus, with particular regard to tolerance in schools. Please see below for more detail on these new grantees and activities.

2. Program Approach

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

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

SERASI's overall program approach has not changed significantly from previous reporting periods. SERASI continues to use grants and subcontracts as the vehicle for its engagement with civil society in the provinces hosting SERASI grants. At the close of the reporting period SERASI had awarded and was managing a total of 229 grants valued at USD 16,679,916.

Five Peace and Security Strategic Objectives, mandated by USAID, continued to be the benchmarks for SERASI monitoring and evaluation through this reporting period. The partial results framework below shows this graphically.

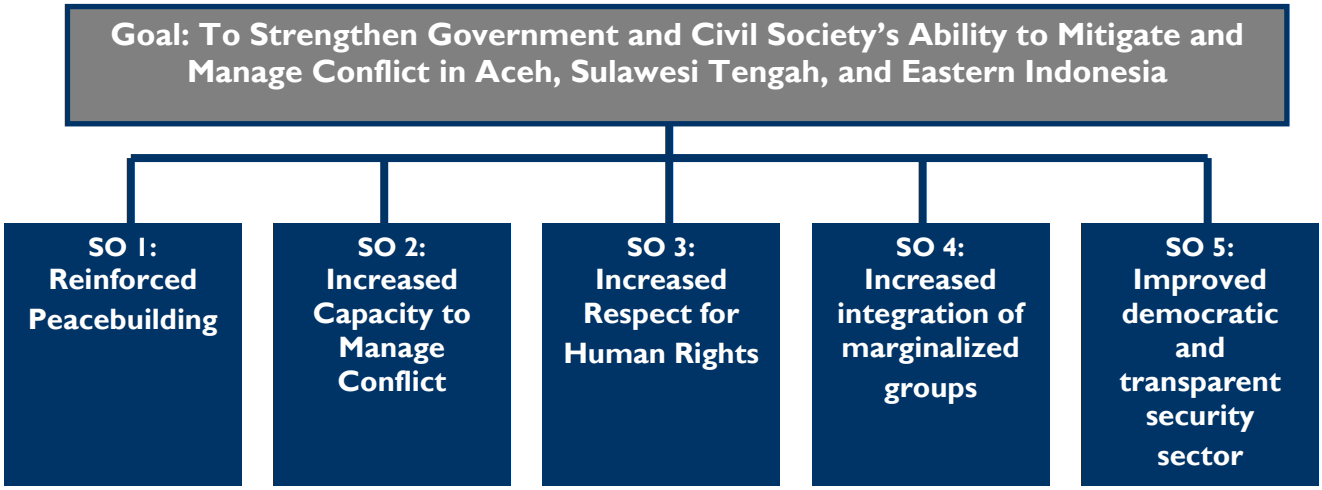


Figure 2. SERASI Results Framework.

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

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

III. MAJOR PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

1. Summary

During this reporting period SERASI awarded a total of five new grants valued at approximately USD 339,224. The breakdown of these grants is shown in Figure 3.

- In Aceh, SERASI is managing 41 active grants, valued at USD 3,116,254 with 75 completed grants, valued at approximately USD 5,277,054.
- In Sulawesi Tengah, SERASI has 38 completed grants, valued at USD 2,188,870.
- Nationally/transregionally, SERASI is managing 7 active grants valued at USD 550,250 with 20 completed grants valued at USD 1,604,027.
- In Maluku, SERASI is managing 8 active grants, valued at USD 607,218 with 9 completed grants valued at USD 834,751.
- In Maluku Utara, SERASI is managing 5 active grants, valued at USD 437,248, with 12 completed grants valued at USD 1,007,420.
- In Papua, SERASI is managing 13 active grants, valued at USD 1,074,059, with 6 completed grants valued at USD 486,163.

Figure 3 reflects the total number of new grants awarded during the reporting period.

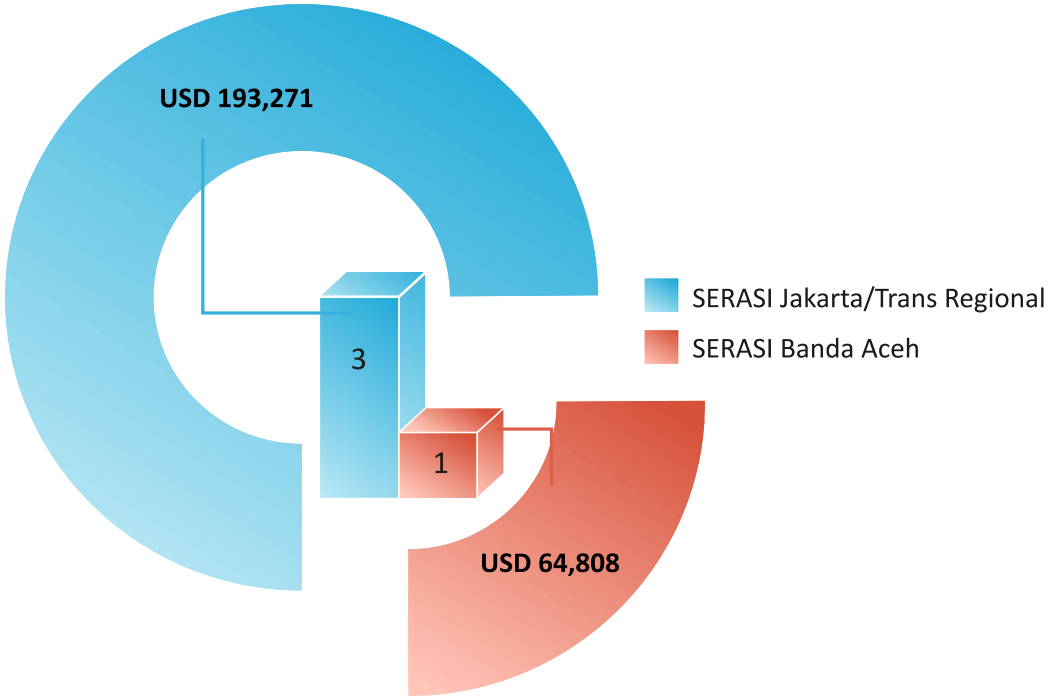


Figure 3. Summary of new grants awarded October-December 2010.

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

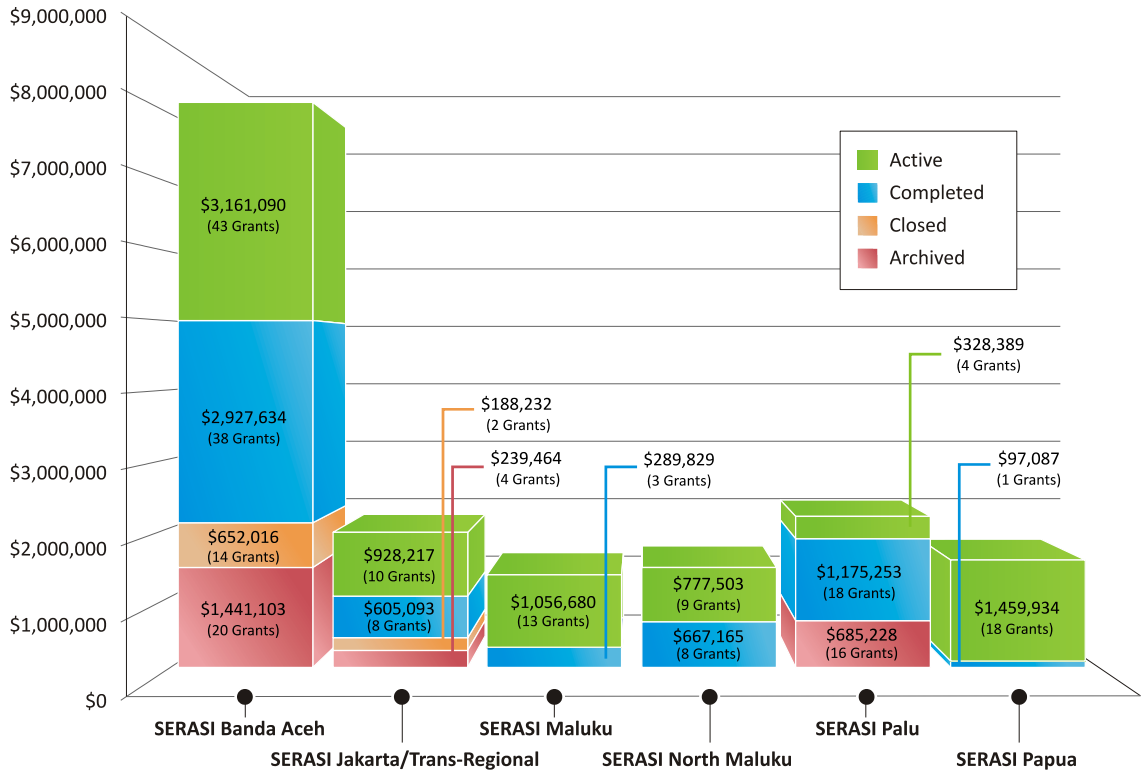


Figure 4. Summary of all SERASI grants since inception.

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

2. Aceh

1. Key Political Developments

This reporting period for SERASI in Aceh coincides with the sixth anniversary of the catastrophic tsunami that struck the province on December 26, 2004. The impact of the tsunami that claimed over 170,000 lives transformed the province and acted as a catalyst for the Helsinki Agreement of August 2006 between the Government of Indonesia and the Acehnese Independence Movement (GAM), ushering in an era of peace for the first time in over thirty years.

Fittingly, six years after the tsunami, and with five years of peace, there are few visible signs of the traumas that beset the province. Mainstream political discourse now focuses on routine political issues, although sensitive issues tied to the peace settlement still remain. For example, December saw the provincial assembly focus on one of the last elements of the Law on Governing Aceh still needing to be implemented. It concerns the differing interpretations of the role of the proposed *Wali Nanggroe.* While the government of Indonesia and some Acehnese believe that the role should be ceremonial in nature, others conceive of the *Wali Nanggroe* as an inherited post endowed with supreme political and cultural authority, including the right to dismiss the governor. Because of the sweeping powers proposed for the *Wali Nanggroe,* discussions were inconclusive, and highlight differences among the political elite about the most appropriate political architecture for the province's future.

In December, the Constitutional Court in Jakarta ruled that for gubernatorial and district head elections due to be held in 2011, independent candidates should be allowed to run for office. Although allowed in 2006 as a one-off before the establishment of local political parties in Aceh, some parties had wanted candidates to be nominated by political parties, so allowing parties to retain greater control of the political system. However, the Constitutional Court's decision was an extension of its own 2007 decision that opened up political space to independents running for office elsewhere in Indonesia.

Therefore, while everyday politics at the macro-level highlighted the expected or natural range of political opinions and interests, importantly, these are being managed within the confines of political discussion. Yet, at the local level and away from formal politics, persistent and pernicious problems that could pose a threat to both the physical security of the people of Aceh and their welfare continue. Examples were clearly visible in this reporting period.

a. Threats from Terrorism

Convicted terrorist Rohman (one name) was sentenced to nine years in prison on December 20, 2010 for providing funds to Dulmatin (one name) to carry out terrorist-related activities. Dulmatin, who was shot dead by police in Jawa Tengah in March 2010, played a key role in running a terrorist training camp in Aceh. The discovery of the camp by police in February 2010 raised fresh concerns about terrorist cells in Indonesia. Radical cleric Abu Bakar Ba'asyir is currently on trial for his role in the establishment and funding of the camp.

Altogether, 51 terror suspects linked to the Aceh group are currently on trial. Meanwhile, Abu Tholut was arrested at his home in December. He is also suspected of helping to set up the Aceh camp, recruiting militants, raising funds, plotting attacks on foreigners in Banda Aceh and Jakarta, and planning the assassination of numerous political leaders.

b. Poverty in Aceh

The first *Aceh Human Development Report*, launched by the UN on December 21, 2010, concluded Aceh lags behind other Indonesia provinces in terms of poverty, life expectancy, and other quality-of-life indicators. According to the report, Aceh ranks 29th out of the country's 33 provinces for its human development record. More worrisome, the report states that measures of health and empowerment for women "reveal discouraging trends over the period 1996 through 2008." Furthermore, life expectancy in Aceh, at 68.5 years, compares poorly to the national average of 71.5 years.

Poverty has declined to 22 percent since a peak of 30 percent in 2002, but this is far above the national average of 14 percent. The report did note improvements in Aceh's education system. It also identified five major challenges to secure the province's future: improving security; expanding efforts to mitigate future natural disasters; further reduction of poverty; the reversal the downward trend in women's rights and roles; and the redress of inequalities in less-developed areas of the province.

2. Program Activities in Aceh

a. Overview

With peace in place but facing major challenges, the SERASI program was designed to address some of the multiple problems facing the province after the protracted conflict: economic deprivation, social trauma and limited participation in policy-making.

The appropriateness of SERASI's interventions is reflected in comments in the *Aceh Human Development Report*. Although not specifically referring to SERASI, the report noted "impressive gains in participation in the political arena and in community development," adding that the main platform to progress in human development consists of empowering people to make their own decisions regarding development priorities and the use of resources. Such comments reflect well on the SERASI program in Aceh, which has been consistent in its support for such efforts.

The findings of the *Aceh Human Development Report* should be read in the context of other recently completed reports, for example, the Aceh Peace and Advisory Committee's (APAC) *Peace Building in Aceh* (see below) and the Multi Stakeholder Review (MSR, also see below). These reports highlight the fragility of peace, especially the challenges posed by the economic marginalization of a large segment of the population—unemployed or under-employed male youth. In post-conflict situations, such youth are more easily incited to violence, whether domestic or in the community. The overall strategy of SERASI and its strategic interventions to mitigate these threats to peace seem to have been appropriate for the needs of the province.

In this quarter, SERASI continued to partner with over 40 grantees as they worked to complete implementation of their programs, as well as finalizing financial reporting with partners whose programs were already completed.

No	Activities	# of Grants	Total Expenditure (IDR)	Total Expenditure (USD)
1	Economic Empowerment	13 Grants	3,288,359,185	376,673.45
2	Peace Education	16 Grants	2,719,015,131	311,456.49
3	Social Reconstruction	4 Grants	566,665,334	64,910.12
4	Participatory Development Planning	23 Grants	4,361,004,825	499,542.36
	GRAND TOTAL		**10,935,044,475**	**1,252,582.41**

Figure 5. Summary of Aceh grants for the October-December 2010.

During this reporting period SERASI continued to focus on the four themes supported throughout the program: economic empowerment, peace education, social reconstruction, and participatory development planning (the PEUDAP program), as partners worked to complete all activities and programs. A major focus of this for the PEUDAP partners was completing small infrastructure development projects, such as the building of local roads, bridges, and community facilities.

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

b. Activities by Sector

1) Economic Empowerment

The livelihood programs funded by SERASI continued up until the end of the reporting period. In this quarter, the biggest obstacle grantees faced was in intensifying their assistance with limited operational funds, the result of an absence of matching funds to support sustainability. However, the successes highlighted below are examples of innovative ways SERASI and its grantees could support those most affected by the conflict. Without such programs, the beneficiaries would likely have continued to be economically disadvantaged (see ASD), and vulnerable in previously conflict-prone areas, with little opportunity to improve livelihoods (see YBUL, Malam Dagang and FFI). Excitingly, these interventions also show that relatively small funds made available by donors can and do have a long-lasting impact, as sustainability in these programs looks assured.

Sewing success: SERASI Grantee **Aceh Society Development** or **ASD** livelihood project continued in the reporting period. Twenty-five vulnerable women from ex-insurgent areas, both conflict victims and the widows of ex-combatants, have been trained in advanced tailoring techniques and are working out of the ASD office in Bireuen. Their cooperative has received government contracts to sew school uniforms from schools in Bireun and other districts including Pidie Jaya, Bener Meriah, and Lhokseumawe. ASD is now seeking additional government contracts to produce government uniforms. The women, previously unemployed, are now earning an average monthly salary of roughly IDR 800,000 (US$90). This wage will increase with additional contracts, which are anticipated.

Women in a sewing training class facilitated by ASD in Bireuen.

Central Highlands coffee for a café in Jakarta: the **Environmental Business Development Foundation** or **YBUL**, based in the Aceh Highlands and working with the Community Learning Center (CLC) program, has linked the program's coffee farmers with Jakarta's Coftea Corner café. These farmers, from conflict-affected areas of Bener Meriah, are now supplying processed coffee beans to Coftea Corner. Every kilogram of supplied coffee beans is priced at IDR 50,000. While the majority of these funds return to the farmers themselves, a portion is set aside for the continuation of the CLC project, in order to continue to benefit farmers in the area. Coftea Corner will set aside IDR100 for every cup they sell and will remit the funds back to the farmers in Bener Meriah.

Altogether 64 vulnerable households from the sub-districts of Timang Gajah and Pintu Rime Gayo are participating in this program. The CLC, which operates demonstration plots and teaches farmers best-practices organic agriculture techniques under the auspices of their SERASI grant, including the production of organic fertilizers and pesticides, is currently shipping around 15kg of coffee per month. This will increase with YBUL's marketing of the product in Jakarta, which will bring additional contracts.

Because the coffee beans are organic, YBUL's coffee growers are receiving a premium price for their product.

Revolving fund schemes: Two SERASI grantees have established revolving funds for cooperative members to access for business expansion: **Malem Dagang** in Pidie Jaya and **Flora & Fauna International** or **FFI** in Sabang.

Malem Dagang is engaging 119 beneficiaries through funds being administered by a local micro-finance organization, LKM Madani. These beneficiaries come from a variety of backgrounds and trades, including small traders and crop and livestock farmers. The period of loan is for six months, so much of the funds are still with the loan recipients with repayments scheduled for through April 2011. The loans range from IDR 1.000.000 (USD 110) to IDR 5.000.000 (USD 550). The beneficiaries come from six conflict-affected villages around Pide Jaya: Biduek, Sarah Mane, Blang Cari, Cot Mesjid, Lhok Sandeng, and Cot Setui.

A woman beneficiary of Malem Dagang in Pidie Jaya uses the funds for a head-dress sewing business.

Sixty four FFI-facilitated households in the village of Kenekai on the island of Pulau Weh are benefiting from micro-loans administered through a local cooperative.

Despite the FFI program's initial challenges in establishing an independent and sustainable community institution that can effectively implement repayment plans, the program is so far successful. Of the 64 loans disbursed, the 18 borrowers who had to pay within one month all succeeded in doing so. The other loans are due for repayment over the coming six months. FFI will be monitoring this project past the SERASI grant period.

FFI is currently documenting its experiences and successes within a Best Management Practice manual for marine conservation and coastal community development in Aceh. This forms part of FFI's commitment to Aceh Provincial Government's *Aceh Green Initiative.* The Best Management Practice document will be presented to the Aceh Marine and Fisheries Agency (DKP) and the Indonesian Minister of Marine and Fisheries in Jakarta in 2011. This forms part of a wider national interest in the innovative sustainable natural resource management schemes being implemented in Aceh's coastal communities. Within Aceh itself, FFI and the DKP have just started to replicate the Weh successes, including revolving funds, to Pulau Simuelue and Pulau Banyak, and DKP has allocated approximately USD 80,000 to support this within the Aceh Green Initiative, a telling indicator of the SERASI grant's success.

Based on the successful implementation and operation of the revolving fund and that of the longer-term Iboih revolving fund in delivering dual benefits to coastal livelihoods and the marine environment, FFI has been able to convince one of its conservation donors to support the establishment of a third revolving fund on Pulau Weh. The funding has been secured and the fund initiation will begin towards the end of 2011. This forms part of a wider plan for Pulau Weh that aims to establish a network of locally managed marine areas around the island. Based on the comprehensive multi-stakeholder livelihood and marine initiative being implemented in and around Pulau Weh, FFI has been able to secure funding to replicate this conservation and development model on Pulau Simuelue and Pulau Banyak.

These revolving fund programs were established to mitigate economic deprivation in areas that were particularly hit by the years of conflict in Aceh. These revolving funds are allowing local people to expand their economic livelihoods, and hopefully preventing a return of conflict by creating incentives for peace.

Micro-finance based on traditional ways: In Matangkuli sub-district of Aceh Utara, grantee **CARA** has developed a micro-finance system based on the traditional Baitul Qirad institution. Baitul Qirad is a system of micro-finance based on the Syariah financing system and accounting for its prohibition against usury. CARA is working to establish such a system in Matangkuli in the belief that it will empower villagers economically but within an economic system that is readily accepted.

Forest conservation and youth employment: For livelihoods programs linked to forest conservation, SERASI worked with three partners: **Flora & Fauna International** or **FFI Rangers**, **Forum Alur Mancang Sare** or **FAMS** and **Aceh Green Care** or **AGC**. Although SERASI grants to these organization ended in December 2010, there are expectations that the programs will continue through the use of organizational operational funds and further donor funding.

A SERASI grant to FFI is providing legal and alternative livelihood opportunities for at-risk youth. The FFI Rangers project in Jantho has established a community rangers program that gives the community a role in active forest conservation as rangers tasked with guarding the forests. At the same time the community learns about the importance of the role of forests. FFI has recruited 12 youth as rangers from six villages around Jantho. These rangers are now making regular patrols of the forests.

The community rangers in Jantho, facilitated by FFI, mostly former illegal loggers and/or poachers, are determined to educate communities about their environment.

The key challenge faced by FFI was to develop an independent and sustainable community ranger institution that could survive past the project cycle. Given the limited time available within the grant to develop strong relationships between the rangers and potential government funding agencies, securing post-SERASI funding was a core concern. Fortunately, the SERASI youth team model received significant attention from both government and donor agencies because of the innovative way that environmental services were being delivered through this program.

The European Union, through its Instrument for Stability program, has agreed to continue funding the Jantho ranger team, as well as the three other ranger teams. This project will begin implementation on February 1, 2011 and will continue for 18 months. This program will use the relationships established through the SERASI and AFEP programs to support local government in assigning a portion of their annual budget to support the rangers.

Based on the World Bank Multi-Stakeholder Review (2010) study recommendation for continued targeted assistance to certain vulnerable groups, in particular unemployed and underemployed ex-combatants and youth in high conflict-intensity districts, the World Bank's *Consolidating Peaceful Development in Aceh Program* (CPDA) decided to expand the FFI youth ranger model. A final proposal was submitted in December 2010 to the World Bank for establishing 15 teams of 20 rangers each, which would provide employment to 300 at-risk youth. The proposal is under a final review with the World Bank and, if successful, will begin in the second quarter of 2011.

2) Peace Education

Recommendations for peace: Aceh Recovery Forum or **ARF** completed implementing its Aceh Peace Advisory Committee 3 (APAC 3) program. APAC 3 focused on finalizing recommendations and policies to support the on-going peace in Aceh. To implement its program, APAC divided the 23 districts and three cities of Aceh into four clusters.

With the finalization of its report in December 2010, APAC met with national and local stakeholders to raise awareness about their findings. APAC recommendations are directed towards all levels of government. Recommendations for national government include: 1) to continue the process of reintegration of all those involved in the conflict; 2) accelerate the making of supporting regulations for the Law on Governing Aceh (which was passed 2006); 3) accelerate the establishment of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission for Aceh; and 4) increase efforts to control illegal arms and weapons in the province.

Provincial government recommendations include: 1) integrate post-conflict reintegration programs into Long-term and Mid-term Development Plans, as well as the provincial budget; 2) facilitate transition of organizations linked to the conflict to become officially recognized organizations; and 3) re-examine aspects of allocation and management of the special autonomy budget.

Recommendations for district administrations include: 1) complete local regulations linked with the Law on the Government of Aceh; 2) prioritize education and health; and 3) avoid statements or policies that can become divisive.

These recommendations were warmly received in four districts (Aceh Tengah, Aceh Barat, Aceh Jaya, and Bireun) where APAC has already met with the local administrations. In these four districts APAC has been asked to contribute to developing the district budget in-line with theirs recommendations. As awareness-raising about its report only began in December, APAC has not yet had the opportunities to visit all districts. However, APAC intends to continue this work between January-March 2011. Beginning in late January 2011, APAC will also start to hold budget development meetings in the four districts mentioned above.

In Jakarta, APAC members met with the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), the Aceh Desk at the Ministry of Politics, Law and Security (*Menkopolhukam*), and the House of Regional Representatives (DPD) of the national parliament in December 2010. BAPPENAS requested APAC return to Jakarta in January 2011 to contribute to a meeting about the 2012 national budget.

Peace on air: Aceh Peace Consultative Management or **APCM** has facilitated dialogue between stakeholders in the community through radio talk shows and monthly discussions. The issues of peace became the main topic of these 14 talk shows held in the last quarter, in addition to general current affairs issues. APCM invited various resource persons, including representatives of the military, police, legislature, local government, academics and community leaders to participate in the talk shows.

Members of the community listening to the radio program, an activity facilitated by APCM.

Judging by the number of incoming calls and short text messages received by the show, the shows were well received by the public. According to the Community Listening Group (CLG), which works with APCM to monitor radio programs, communities become more critical on community issues, particularly regarding to the government, due to the shows.

In the last talk show, APCM focused on the challenges and obstacles of maintaining peace in Aceh. During the discussions, concerns were raised about the low economic status of people in Aceh and the high unemployment and lack of employment opportunities that are leading to high levels of crime including theft and robbery. Such criminality can become an obstacle to maintaining peace if not addressed.

Professionalizing provincial public relations: InfoAceh, through SERASI, supports the provincial administration's public relations work both at the national and international level. It does this through technical assistance in designing a variety of publications such as posters, leaflets, books, and a video profile on Aceh. These activities continued up until, and were completed, in the final quarter.

The majority of InfoAceh's work is with the Communications Department of the Governor's Office. This work consists of support for developing a professional communications strategy, for example, through the provision of training to the public relations staff in the governor's office, and facilitating media briefings between journalists and the provincial executive.

Such activities are important for the development of a modern and effective administration that has the ability to communicate its plans and results with the people of Aceh. Such an open approach stands in stark contrast to the way provincial administrations in the past related to the people of the province.

Visit Banda Aceh Year: In December, the provincial administration, working with the city administration, was preparing for the "Visit Banda Aceh Year 2011." Designed to promote tourism to the city, a driving motive is also to change perceptions about the province.

After thirty years of conflict, a tsunami, simplistic and stereotyped reports about Syariah law, and the discovery of a terrorist training camp in February 2010, Aceh today remains largely misunderstood by outsiders. To help counteract this reputation, as well as to open up the tourist potential of the city, the provincial and city administrations declared 2011 to be "Visit Banda Aceh Year."

The official "Visit Banda Aceh Year 2011" logo (Photo credit: Antara).

To ensure the "Year" is managed professionally, the administration has enlisted the support of InfoAceh as media professionals through funds provided by USAID/SERASI to support the publication of materials including city map, banners, and the establishment of an information booth.

3) Social Reconstruction

Promoting protection of women: Violence against women remains a persistent obstacle to their equal participation in public life. Post-conflict and transitional peace contexts, particularly in patriarchal societies, are often associated with an increased incidence and prevalence of violence towards women and children. This stems from an ingrained culture of violence tied-up with male identities, a behavioral pattern redefined during years of conflict and also giving rise to household and community socio-economic stress, and fragile human security. Statistics on the nature of gender-based violence and domestic violence in Indonesia is limited, but the data that is available paints a deeply disturbing picture of the lives of women and children (all data from the National Commission for Women or KOMNAS Perempuan) including: 1) the number of reported cases of violence against women from 2001 to 2007 increased eight-fold and 2) eighty five percent of victims of domestic violence are wives.

In Aceh, data on the incidence, prevalence, and nature of Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Domestic Violence (DV) paints an equally grim picture including: 1) sixty percent of violence during the conflict in Aceh was categorized as sexual violence, 2) from May-September 2008 over 85 percent of cases of violence against women in Banda Aceh were DV cases based on data from Aceh Gender Transformation Working Group (KKTGA), and 3) seventy five percent of cases of violence against displaced women are sexual violence cases.

SERASI has worked to increase the capacity of women to protect them from GBV and DV. **Yayasan Pulih** and **Aceh Gender Transformation Working Group** or **KKTGA** launched educational tools for service providers that handle victims of GBV and DV at a seminar on December 30, 2010, in Sultan Selim, Aceh Community Center, Banda Aceh.

The education tools come in the form of training modules, posters, booklets, and leaflets. These tools will be used to increase community awareness about GBV and DV issues. The modules will be used as training manual and will be distributed to all handling GBV and DV cases.

The seminar was attended by representatives from the Integrated Service Center for Women and Children (P2TP2A), the Head of the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of Agency (BPPPA) from all districts in Aceh, 17 representative of institutions involved in GBV and DV, hospitals, police, prosecutors, and members of the provincial government and legislature, representatives from 22 local and international NGOs, local journalists, and 10 representatives from two villages in the ADVICE II programs (the continuation of ADVICE I, which focused on prevention and direct assistance to the community through discussions and forum involving men and women, training on GBV&DV and the protection of women and children for community cadres and leaders, and public awareness).

The event provided an occasion to present the output of the ADVICE program, including lessons learned, and to introduce the educational tools produced, in the form of modules, posters, leaflets, and booklets for all participants at the seminar.

Promoting youth in development: In this reporting period, SERASI grantee **Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Anak** or **LBH Anak** completed a series of activities under the *Children Helping Children through Creative Expression and Support Groups Program* in 88 villages in Matangkuli and Sawang sub-districts of Aceh Utara.

Some of the children's activities in the arts programs facilitated by LBH Anak.

The main objective of this program is the mental rehabilitation of conflict-affected children and the prevention of emergent violent behavioral patterns in children due to prolonged conflict. The approach uses creative activities for children, and supports groups that provide children with a safe space to express their interests and talent, and increase understanding of their rights in society.

During the program, LBH Anak formed 88 creative children's groups in 88 villages, and equipped them with arts programs and traditional art materials and equipment. LBH Anak groups are facilitated by youth from the village who are trained as mentors to assist children in continuing the activities after the program is completed.

LBH Anak is also using these children's groups to begin introducing issues about the rights of children and youth in development processes and in the community. In their monthly group children hear about the development process and their rights in planning and implementation. In these discussions children are asked to convey their hopes and ideas for their village's development. Some of the teens, usually one to three per village, also get involved in the village development planning meetings undertaken by PEUDAP partners.

4) Participatory Development Planning (PEUDAP)

PEUDAP Cycle 1 activities established entry points for engaging with conflict-affected communities, culminating in the implementation of small-scale village projects based on community-determined priorities. Tangible benefits to communities resulted from this bottom-up approach as well as softer results such as increased community understanding of and trust in the village development planning process. PEUDAP also laid the foundation for more valuable intra- and inter-communal interactions guided by participatory, community-driven needs assessments.

PEUDAP Cycle 2, which continued into this reporting period, was designed to build on these foundations by providing practical and good governance assistance, and linking communities and government as a way to increase trust and create longer-term development opportunities.

Development plans for 88 villages: The development planning process (*musrenbang*) is a top-down, bottom-up approach to regional development. Because it is a relatively new way for communities and public servants to engage, misunderstanding and poor implementation of the process is common, resulting in the outcome of the bottom-up and top-down approaches not dovetailing. Furthermore, *musrenbang* often too narrowly focuses on short-term objectives, that is, villages only considering their priorities for the coming year, failing to think about longer-term needs that can address more systemic community priorities and opportunities at the village and sub-district levels.

Community members are digging ground to build a road, facilitated in Aceh Utara by one of the PEUDAP partners, BIMA.

SERASI through its PEUDAP program, has focused on creating medium to longer-term plans at the village and sub-district levels and helped develop linkages with the public sector in an effort to bridge the development gap.

During this reporting period, partners developed comprehensive development plans for 88 villages in Matangkuli and Sawang sub-districts in Aceh Utara. Using established village profiles and outputs from a mapping exercise that linked natural resources with the hopes of the people, village development plans were produced through a series of focus group discussions (FGD). By involving all local stakeholders, the development plans reflect the result of wide participation and accommodate the aspirations of all segments of the community. With the assistance of an expert team from IMPACT—an NGO that specializes in NGO and community capacity-building—to develop these documents, they can be accessed and used by all interested parties in village development, including the national development program budget (PNPM), provincial development budget (ADG) and provincial assistance funding (BKPG), and other donors.

All villages managed to produce the development plans within the final reporting period. The plans will be reviewed by IMPACT, working alongside the SERASI grantees, starting January 2011. While SERASI funding for the program has finished, the work will continue as IMPACT helps grantees analyze the development plans.

Village infrastructure: SERASI supports participatory village development activities as a way to strengthen communities and the value of community decision-making with its tangible results. Village infrastructure rehabilitation projects were selected based on the results of the community meeting process according to the following criteria including: 1) the absence of funding from village funds from the provincial development budget (ADG), village funds from World Bank through PNPM, the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA), or other donors; 2) what each community could contribute; 3) it must be a community-based project; and 4) project in accordance with USAID/SERASI regulations.

SERASI provided relatively small amounts of funding to serve as seed money to mobilize other funding quickly while eliciting community contribution in the form of labor, materials, tools, and when appropriate, land.

By requiring community participation throughout the planning and implementation process, SERASI and the PEUDAP partners are confident that the activities will ensure community ownership and enhance community cohesiveness, trust-building, and gender equality.

A road rehabilitation project undertaken in Aceh Utara, facilitated by a PEUDAP partner, MASKOT.

During this reporting period, a range of different infrastructure projects were undertaken, including the rehabilitation and repair of public facilities such as community centers, drainage systems, irrigation channels, and the creation of water wells. An example of the success of the philosophy can be seen in the large contribution of the community in terms of funds and labor, as found in Kubu, Sawang sub-district, a local community with which SERASI grantee, **Keumala**, was working. There, the local community generated a contribution equivalent to 70 percent of the costs needed to build a bridge; the SERASI contribution being sufficient to encourage the villagers to find the remaining funds needed.

Planning for the future: Forum LSM held three activities to complete its involvement with the PEUDAP program. The first was a seminar on *Developing a Strategic Development Plan*. This was followed by a workshop on *Developing Multi-Stakeholder Commitment towards Development Planning*. The purpose of these events was to strengthen the commitment of stakeholders to the development of village communities, as stipulated in the government's Medium-term Strategic Development Plan (RPJMG). It was also designed to increase understanding among stakeholders to promote conflict-sensitive development planning. A final expectation was to establish a mechanism that is able to monitor the process of assisting village communities in conflict-sensitive development plans.

At the seminar and workshop, Forum LSM, working with PEUDAP grantees, reported to the local government what PEUDAP had achieved and discussed strategic follow-up for these programs for the local government to follow.

As result of these events there are now plans to monitor the implementation of village development plans and a strategy for dividing roles and responsibilities associated with the monitoring. In addition, Forum LSM drew-up lessons learned and success stories from the implementation of PEUDAP. One success was a return to the traditional value of *gotong royong*, or communities helping one another, as PEUDAP promotes community participation.

PEUDAP partners on the move: On January 5, 2011, 38 heads of villages from Sawang and Matangkuli affiliated with other heads of villages from Aceh Utara went to Banda Aceh to carry out hearings with the provincial parliament and the governor in addition to visiting two local daily newspapers, *Serambi Indonesia* and *Harian Aceh*. The purpose of this visit was to lobby to the governor and the provincial parliament to allocate funds of BKPG to villages in Aceh Utara, that currently have limited funding in to meet various development needs in the villages. All government representatives including the governor, members of Aceh Regional House of Representatives (DPRA), and a member of the provincial parliament expressed their commitments to the heads of village in attendance.

3. Sulawesi Tengah

1. Key Political Developments

During the reporting period, Sulawesi Tengah hosted several district-level elections that passed peacefully and no major security incidents related to ethno-religious violence occurred in Sulawesi Tengah. However, conflict remains, with the potential for violence, especially with regard to the upcoming gubernatorial election. In the past five years political party candidates for governor have been dominated by major clans in Sulawesi Tengah, most notable the Ponulele, Lamadjido, and Paliudju families. The next election promises more diversity and will include such candidates as Longky Djanggola, current Parigi Moutong District Regent and Sulawesi Tengah *Gerakan Indonesia Raya* (Great Indonesia Movement or Gerindra) head, nominated by a coalition of Gerindra, the People's Conscience Party, the United Development Party and the Patriot Party and Rendy Lamadjido, current DPR member, who will be nominated by the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P). The potential for violence occurs in most Indonesian elections, but Sulawesi Tengah politics is more contentious than the norm, and many of the 2011 candidates come from the same political groupings who began the 1998 violence in the province. Further complications arise because the provincial budgetary team mistakenly excluded election fund allocations in the 2010 provincial budget, thus resulting in the delay of the Sulawesi Tengah governor's election. Consequently, the election initially slated for December 2010, has been postponed until April 16, 2011.

On a more hopeful note, the International Crisis Group (ICG) cited the latest election in Poso as a "best practices" example for how elections, and election commissions, should handle local elections and mitigate possible conflict. Ahmad, an ICG official cited this year's election in Poso, Sulawesi Tengah, as an example of how a regional election should be run. He noted in a December 9, 2010 interview with the Jakarta Globe that poll officials in the district earmarked adequate funds and ensured large numbers of police to provide security at polling stations. Most importantly, "There were some disputes, but none led to destructive conflict… this was because the Poso Regional Election Committee (KPUD) had communicated its neutrality, so people actually trusted them."

The most serious tension in the reporting period occurred in November-December 2010, when the Palu mayor announced a plan to halt all community-based informal gold-mining activities in Poboya hill (near Palu). The mayor intends to control mining operations and draw outside investors, to the detriment of community members who have been earning incomes through prospecting. Hundreds of miners and supporters protested at the provincial police department, the Palu mayor's office, and the office of the provincial council. This issue is ongoing.

In December 2010 in a violent crime that has yet to be solved, members of the Kaili Youth Front *(Front Pemuda Kaili)* an ethnically based "youth group," attacked the Palu office of the Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI), assaulting four journalists and ransacking the building. The apparent reason was an article written by an AJI journalist that was critical of the group and its founder. At the time this report is produced police are in the process of conducting their investigation of the incident and all AJI activities including use of its office space are halted. The police continued to encourage dialogue between Front Pemuda Kaili with AJI.

2. Program Activities

a. Overview

During this reporting period SERASI awarded no new grants and nearly all grantee activities are completed. Over the course of the project, SERASI has awarded a total of 38 grants valued of USD 2,188,830 to various CSOs implementing a range of activities that support peace building activities and conflict mitigation efforts

in Sulawesi Tengah. Over 95% of awarded grants have now been completed in the province; all work will conclude in January 2011.

Appendix D is a map of SERASI grants in Sulawesi Tengah.

b. Activities by Sector

1) Intergroup Relations

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

All grants concerning inter-group relations were completed and reported upon in the previous reporting periods.

2) Livelihoods and Socio-economic Sector

In Sulawesi Tengah, SERASI awarded numerous grants to support economic growth in conflict-affected communities, contribute to the integration of marginalized groups, and provide opportunities for individuals, families, and communities to thrive economically.

All grants concerning this sector were completed and reported upon in the previous reporting periods.

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

SERASI's social reconstruction activities in conflict-affected areas of Sulawesi Tengah provided individuals and communities with the mechanisms, tools, and processes to heal; to change embedded destructive behavioral patterns; and to rebuild cohesive, peaceful communities that do not simply exist according to ethnic, religious, or political markers.

All grants concerning this sector were completed and reported upon in the previous reporting periods.

4) Conflict Mitigation and Future Conflict Prevention

SERASI builds a set of instruments and practices that can be effective in preventing or mitigating disputes before they develop into active violent conflicts. Only one grant in this sector continues.

Developing early warning and early response systems: SERASI is working with the ***Institut Perdamaian*** **(Peacebuilding Institute)** or **ITP** in Poso. ITP strengthens the capacities of local communities, local government, civil society and other groups to resolve, manage and prevent conflicts, as well as create an enabling environment for the maintenance of peace in Poso through the use of a Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System (CEWERS). ITP has established a center for CEWERS facilitators to work together on conflict analysis in their communities. Twenty five trained facilitators are regularly conducting meetings and are sharing and analyzing information on conflict and

rumors of conflict at the grassroots level, applying theories learned during the CEWERS training, and preparing to generate solutions to conflicts identified before they manifest themselves in violence.

During the reporting period, ITP has continued to support this peace network. ITP has continued to work with 25 volunteers on conflict mitigation and prevention arrangements in Poso. The volunteers of CEWERS are working based on geographic areas, with an emphasis on Poso, where communities remain segregated. Final activities include facilitation and oversight of the local network to ensure it lasts past the project cycle.

A CEWERS training conducted in Palu in 2010, facilitated by ITP.

4. Maluku and Maluku Utara

1. Key Political Developments

Between October and December 2010, no major security incidents occurred in Maluku or Maluku Utara and the elections period passed with relative calm. Tensions and clashes have frequently occurred between villagers in the islands of Southeast Maluku and South Halmahera. Other instances of internecine strife occurred in West Halmahera, Seram, and Ambon related to village boundaries and land use. However, the overall situation in both Maluku and Maluku Utara can be characterized as peaceful. The main problems facing both provinces right now are issues of governance, corruption, land rights, access to resources and fair use (especially with regards to illegal fishing and logging), access to health and educational opportunities, rising crime, and livelihood opportunities that can raise the living standards of Maluku or Maluku Utara, especially with regard to access to markets.

2. Program Activities for Maluku

a. Overview

During the reporting period, no new grants were awarded in Maluku. SERASI has awarded a total of eight grants worth USD 559,440 to various CSOs implementing a range of activities that support peacebuilding activities and conflict mitigation efforts in Maluku. Six grants have thus far been completed in the province, with the final two due to be completed in January 2011.

The unifying theme behind Maluku's SERASI grants is support to open and sustainable channels of communication, between communities and government, and within communities themselves, through creating and utilizing human and social capital. SERASI prioritizes this methodology as the province moves from the post-conflict to the development stage and new conflicts emerge over local political and resource issues. SERASI program activities provide an opportunity and a challenge to integrate diverse communities both vertically (connecting people and government) and horizontally (connecting ethnic and religious communities, and geographically specific entities, especially their most marginalized members).

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

b. Activities by Sector

1) Intergroup Relations

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

Understanding diversity: During this reporting period, SERASI grantee **Interfaith Institute** or **ELAIEM** continued to broaden interfaith communication among youth and communities as a means to mitigate religious conflict. ELAIEM conducted workshops and activities for 660 youth in Ambon, Masohi, and Piru, with 45 youth participants (15 from each area) participating in exchanges/home visits, and 600 participating in an interfaith camp. The 45 youth participating in the exchange lived in the homes of families of other faiths for a few days and gained an appreciation of the commonalities that can serve to bind together now-segregated communities.

2) Livelihoods and Socio-economic sector

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

Economic opportunities for diverse communities: The **Suwa Sejahtera Foundation** or **YASTRA** received a grant from SERASI to strengthen the *pela gandong*, or brotherhood, ties of Christians and Muslims in Maluku's coastal communities through increased economic opportunities. After community-wide discussions and assessments, YASTRA designed an economic empowerment project for Christian and Muslim residents in the West Seram Island villages of Amahai, Masohi, Liang Awaiya, and Liang. YASTRA has provided materials for the villages and has facilitated the construction of 40 communal fishing platforms that are now manned by mixed work crews of different religions and ethnicities. Four hundred vulnerable beneficiaries selected by their own villages are employed on the 40 platforms, in rotating shifts. Yastra has created a replicable economic model for inter-ethnic and inter-religious economic cooperation in this and other post-conflict areas.

One of the many typical fishing platforms in the Malukus.

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

SERASI's social reconstruction activities in conflict-affected areas of Maluku aim to provide individuals and communities with mechanisms, tools, and processes to heal, to change embedded destructive behavioral patterns, and to rebuild cohesive, peaceful communities that do not simply exist according to ethnic, religious, or political markers.

Protecting indigenous women and children: During this reporting period, SERASI worked with the ***Walang Perempuan Foundation*** or **WPF** to strengthen women's indigenous rights in Saparua

Island, Central Maluku. This program aims to counter the disenfranchisement of women in the area, to open access to economic opportunity for women in Saparua island, and increase the strength, capacity, and bonds of women's groups through training, networking, and other opportunities. During this reporting period, WPF expanded their economic empowerment network for women's groups in Saparua Island. The network consists of six women's groups comprised of 72 women from Tuhaha, Ihamahu, Ulath, Sirisori Islam, Saparuanegeri, and Noloth villages. The economic program run by WPF supports women's small business groups, and is increasing women's incomes as a result.

With regards to implementation of local regulations that do not provide space for women's participation, WPF facilitated meetings between the network's women's groups and the local government of Saparua, with special attention paid to the local government women's empowerment office. During discussion and communication with the government of Saparua island, Walang Perempuan received their endorsement to work with women groups in Saparua especially on economic development for women groups and support for women dealing with violence. An additional result of the discussion is the support and endorsement of the village association head in Saparua island for all Walang Perempuan activities conducted with local women groups.

A training session for women groups on women's rights when dealing with violence and peacebuilding in Saparua, Maluku, facilitated by WPF.

Based on stellar performance in earlier periods, WPF received a second grant from SERASI to empower both actual and potential victims of domestic violence through knowledge of the Government of Indonesia's 2004 domestic violence statutes. This grant, aimed at creating awareness among law enforcement, local government, and communities themselves, produced a protection module and printed materials with regards to the 2004 laws that outlaw domestic violence, for delivery to those bodies. Through a series of workshops and trainings, WPF has improved the knowledge and understanding of community members with regards to rights and laws particular to domestic violence and recourse to protection and law, allowing potential perpetrators to know consequences, and allowing victims to understand and act upon their rights. During this reporting period, WPF delivered the module of the 2004 domestic violence statutes produced by initial workshops to existing community groups (Arisan, Yasinan, Kemisan) and through one FGD in each of the 15 target villages in Ambon, Haruku, and Saparua, with the participation of local women's empowerment boards in each. Fifty people (25 men and 25 women) on average in each village attended each event. Speakers from government and from government women's agencies spoke. In order to increase the understanding of participants, WPF also distributed brochures, posters, and bulletins that detailed the 2004 statutes. WPF also has facilitated the formation of community-based service provision focal points in five of the 15 villages as a pilot to organize and strengthen volunteer groups of advocates and victims (two in Saparua, two in Ambon, and one in Haruku). This community-based service provision has entailed identification, capacity-building, and support to a small groups of two to four women in each of the five test villages. These women have essentially become a part of the WPF women's support network, and provide information, support, and referral as needed for women and other victims of domestic abuse in their communities. These women continue to support their own communities with knowledge and referral to services outside of their immediate ability, and their services will outlive the project cycle.

The **Women's and Children' Empowerment Institution**, or **LAPPAN,** is working in Maluku's areas of Kairatu and Haruku Island with a SERASI grant to facilitate the interaction of children aged 9-15 from differing ethnic and religious backgrounds, and is promoting their participation in community life. During the reporting period, LAPPAN facilitated the establishment of 10 Children's Centers in Ambon, Kairatu, and Haruku. Each facility has become a key space for local children to interact. The children's

center land and the labor to construct (or restore) the centers were contributed by each community is a contribution from the community as well as the rehabilitation needed to build the centre. LAPPAN is conducting organized activities with peacebuilding and tolerance themes in each of the ten centers.

4) Conflict Mitigation and Future Conflict Prevention

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

Facilitating interethnic dialogue and resolving conflict: SERASI grantee, ***Institut Tifa Damai Maluku*** or **ITDM**, is strengthening and increasing the functions and roles of local governments to implement community-based programs that can mediate conflicts and keep peace between villages in Maluku. ITDM initiated the program as a response to the violence that took place in Batumerah, Ambon, in mid-2010. ITDM conducted a conflict assessment and held FGDs with regard to the impact of previous peace programs and activities implemented by Ambon's local government bodies. Based on the assessment and FGD, ITDM found that the recurring Batumerah conflict was caused by the incompleteness of previous mediations and processes to address pre-existing issues, continuous segregation practices, and the lack of available communication channels to connect communities. ITDM then facilitated dialogues with community members and government representatives to address the issues identified. During the current reporting period, ITDM conducted a religious leader's dialogue and six interethnic group dialogues. Forty religious leaders participated in the workshop to increase communication between them and also to promote and support their obligations to keep the peace. The interethnic dialogues were attended by representatives of more than 10 ethnic groups (including: Ambonese, Butonese, Javanese, Bugis, Tual, Kei, Saparua, Seram, Flores, Ternate, and Sorong) with a total of 120 participants.

To support sustainable peace through conflict mitigation and increased economic opportunity in Ambon's three largest market neighborhoods, SERASI grantee **Community Empowerment and Development Foundation** or **YPPM** is implementing conflict resolution programs in these areas. This program is increasing the capacity and participation of established and younger traders to manage conflicts between traders before they become ethnic-based conflicts—something that often happens in ethnically-segregated market areas with a history of communal violence. YPPM has conducted several activities with traders in the Batumerah, Pasartua, and Mahardika Markets, with 25 participants from each market discussing problems and solutions to local conflicts, while learning and practicing conflict resolution tools among themselves. YPPM is also providing young and beginning market traders with trainings in budgeting, book-keeping, and other market skills, and is providing them with information on access to loans and capital.

The Mahardika market, one of the target markets of the YPPM-facilitated conflict resolution program.

SERASI has provided an additional grant to YPPM for a new project, "Conflict Prevention in the Markets through the Empowerment of Informal Leaders." Many underprivileged persons in Ambon's three largest markets earn subsistence-level incomes as irregular traders, porters, or thugs, demanding "protection" fees from more successful traders. With the absence of an overall regulatory and dispute resolution body, issues between legal and illegal traders and issues between the two and market thugs may rapidly become ethnic issues, especially with regard to the physical ethnic segregation of each of the markets. These combined factors make for a volatile potential trigger for future conflicts. YPPM is thus

working to reduce the potential for conflict by opening communication channels between ethnic groups and their leaders as a stop-gap mechanism to preserve peace and increase commerce in the market areas.

YPPM has thus far organized support meetings and dialogues between dominant market traders/ethnic leaders especially, bringing them together in a neutral space, and ultimately, forming these powerful traders into a conflict resolution body to control younger traders and solve problems as they arise without resorting to violence. YPPM has also organized porters, parking-men, middle-men, informal security, *preman* or thugs, and other informal group members in each of the three markets in a regular informal meeting to open communication among them and the market traders, helping to defuse rumors and reduce tensions. YPPM is also supporting meetings that bring together these men with market leaders and government officials, with 120 participants on average attending the regular meetings. To provide lower level traders and *preman* with additional opportunities, YPPM has established economic enterprise initiatives for traders, middle-men, porters, and informal market players to increase their incomes through licit business opportunities through business development services and small-scale loans and training. Sixty persons have taken advantage of this particular opportunity.

YPPM also facilitated discussions between traders, the local community, and local government, in order to convince the government of Ambon city to not close the Batumerah market as was previously planned. Semi-violent protests were occurring in the lead-up to the planned closure. YPPM, acting as mediators, facilitated discussions between the community and the DPRD (city council), the Mayor of Ambon, and the *Polisi Pamong Praja* or Civil Service Police Unit (Pol PP) Ambon, which led to a rescinding of these plans. The government is now looking for areas to expand the market, and communication channels are now more open than before between the government and suspicious traders.

3. Program Activities for Maluku Utara

a. Overview

No new grants were awarded during the reporting period, and existing grants will be completed in January 2011. SERASI awarded 6 grants totaling USD 504,915 to various CSOs implementing a range of activities that support peacebuilding activities and conflict mitigation efforts in Maluku Utara. The unifying theme behind these Maluku-based SERASI grants is the same as in Maluku—Opening Sustainable Channels of Communication.

b. Activities by Sector

1) Intergroup Relations

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

All grants related to this sector were completed and reported upon in the previous reporting period.

2) Livelihoods

Maluku Utara is one of the most extremely economically under-developed provinces of Indonesia, and the number of poor is increasing. SERASI is addressing the lack of economic opportunity, especially among marginalized communities, through livelihood in-kind support and associated trainings.

Economic improvements for mixed coastal communities: In North Halmahera, SERASI is working with ***Lembaga Pesisir dan Lautan*** or **eLSiL Kie Raha** for the economic empowerment of the marginalized members of ethnically mixed coastal communities. The project is opening access to economic opportunities in economically depressed and vulnerable villages in Halmahera Selatan District. These target villages are comprised of five indigenous ethnic groups and four migrant ethnic groups with a total of 4,895 persons benefiting. The project is improving the knowledge of coastal communities with regard to sustainable and profitable management of their own natural resources, opening spaces for communication between ethnic and religious groups, and building opportunities for persons to collectively improve their livelihoods while building trust and friendships. During the reporting period, ElSil Kie Raha finished grant activities and successfully facilitated the in-kind donation and community construction of eight traditional multi-crew floating net platforms and traditional boats for communities in the villages of Doro, Koititi, Oha, Papaceda, Lemo-lemo, and Tabamasa in Gane Barat sub-district; Tabapoma, Tutupa, Tomara, and Wayatim in Bacan Timur sub-district; Tokaka and Moloku in Gane Barat Laut sub-district; and Tawa and Pasipalele in Gane Barat Daya sub-district. Vulnerable persons of differing ethnicities, identified by their own communities, are working on the platforms. This grant facilitated 28 fisher groups benefiting 2,100 family members.

In South Halmahera, SERASI is working with ***Lembaga Mitra Lingkungan*** or **LML** to reduce tensions related to poverty and access, and are improving standards of living for marginalized communities by strengthening their capacity for business entrepreneurship and reducing the economic gap between prosperous migrants and under-skilled locals. During the reporting period, LML successfully supported 12 entrepreneurial groups comprised of marginalized persons ("self-help groups") in 12 villages across Bacan, Bacan Timur, and Bacan Selatan sub-districts on Pulau Bacan, South Halmahera, through in-kind grants, supplemented by concurrent business and management trainings and market linkage establishment. Each group consists of seven to twelve persons engaged in common business activities per group. One group has been created in each of the following twelve villages: Hidayat, Amasing Time, Tomori, and Marambose in Bacan sub-district; Gaping, Wayamiga, Sayoang, and Bori in Bacan Timur sub-district; and Kupal, Tuwokona, Panambuang, and Gandasuli in Bacan Selatan sub-district.

The following series of tables outline all the groups and their respective business activities established in 12 villages across three sub-districts of Bacan island in South Halmahera.

Bacan sub-district

Group	Number of members	Economic activity	Number of household members
Nila	7	Fishery	35
Salahutu	16	Bakery	72
Tani Sejahtera	7	Agro-business	34
Maju Bersama	14	Agro-business	58
Mo Detapso	8	Poultry	37
Mawar	8	Agro-business	35
Cinta Damai	8	Agro-business	36
Melati	12	Agro-business	55

Bacan Selatan sub-district

Group	Number of members	Economic activity	Number of household members
Seroja,	8	Bakery	36
Marimoi	9	Fishery	42
Tanah Merah	8	Fishery	32
Air Biru	8	Fishery	38
Usaha Mandiri	12	Fishery	52
Suka Cari	8	Poultry	35
Bambu Indah	8	Handicraft	34
Suka Maju	8	Fishery	36

Bacan Timur sub-district

Group	Number of members	Economy activity	Number of household members
Merpati Putri	9	Poultry	40
Manggayoang	9	Poultry	41
Nyingamoi	10	Poultry	48
Fomario	9	Poultry	41
Bukucakaindah	11	Agro-business	49
Bunga Tomat	9	Agro-business	41
Talaganusa Jaya	9	Agro-business	39
Hororimoi.	9	Fishery	41

Figure 6. List of Pulau Bacan business groups facilitated by LML.

3) Reconstruction of Social Capital

Youth Ambassadors and understanding gender issues: SERASI's grant to ***Forum Studi Halmahera*** or **FOSHAL**, "Promoting Peace among Youth in Maluku Utara," concluded during the reporting period. The project built trust among youth of different ethnic and religious backgrounds and opened spaces for communication among youth in Central Halmahera, South Halmahera, and East Halmahera. In the project, 45 new youth ambassadors for peace from different ethnic and religious backgrounds and geographic locales visited one another and stayed in the homes of members of different communities, experiencing daily life with them before returning to their own communities to talk about the experience. FOSHAL conducted three home-stays: participants from Central Halmahera stayed in the home of South Halmahera communities, participants from East Halmahera stayed in the homes of Central Halmahera communities, and vice versa. This was an extremely dynamic and successful program intended to create a common Maluku Utara identity that stands irrespective of religion or ethnicity. FOSHAL also held a retreat in Ternate and brought together current and past youth ambassadors to discuss their experiences in the program. One hundred youth attended, as well as representatives of local NGO's and local government.

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

SERASI grantee ***Daulat Perempuan Maluku Utara*** or **DAURMALA** is supporting the ratification of regional regulations concerning protection of, and services for, female victims of violence in Maluku Utara. DAURMALA is increasing the capacity of local government and communities to be sensitive to

gender issues, to illustrate the scope of the problem of violence against women in Maluku Utara, and to equip them with tools to reduce this violence. DAURMALA conducted workshops for 40 participants that consisted of community leaders, religious leaders, and local government who now support the passing of regional regulations. DAURMALA has additionally disseminated information on these draft regional regulations through the creation of a DVD distributed to 50 government institution and NGOs.

4) Conflict Mitigation and Future Conflict Prevention

Voicing pluralism to government and communities: Khairun University or **UNKHAIR** completed their grant to build conflict sensitivity and participatory methodologies into development planning during the reporting period, and made a series of recommendations for local government actors to improve implementation of development planning processes that effectively include community voices, concerns, and priorities in the process.

In order to increase the capacity of the regional government's personnel in conflict-sensitive development planning with community involvement, and to increase the competence of the regional government apparatus in carrying out planning and budgeting of community development plans in an integrated, efficient, and effective manner that includes community priorities, and therefore "buy-in," and to optimize the role of CSOs who can serve as advocates for communities and who can evaluate development planning and budgeting while assisting communities in finding their voices in the process, UNKHAIR conducted trainings on participatory development planning with conflict sensitivity. Thirty participants from technical government offices (SKPDs) were trained by three facilitators/resource persons (including Iksan Malik of ITP and Engkus Ruswana of LGSP) over a period of four days in Manado, North Sulawesi with material covered including: 1) in-depth development planning issues in Maluku Utara; 2) the status of current provincial development planning; 3) potential conflicts arising in the development planning process; 4) planning techniques including participatory methodologies and community consultation; and 5) integrating community priorities into broader development strategies. UNKHAIR conducted additional trainings on Conflict-Sensitive Development Planning and Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Plans, for CSOs in Maluku Utara. Thirty participants from various CSOs were also trained on monitoring, evaluation, and advocacy for communities, with relation to development planning and budgeting, including analysis of the potential conflicts arising from development plans, planning techniques, participatory methodologies to underpin the process, and budget analysis. This activity has increased CSO capacity and competence to monitor and evaluate development plans implemented by the provincial government according to principles of community inclusion and conflict sensitivity. CSOs also learned to better advocate for communities during the planning process. Additional monitoring and technical assistance was then provided to government planners until the expiration of the grant. The final activity of the grant was a workshop to bring together government and CSO participants for a two-day workshop to review the results of the training, and to merge follow-up plans developed by each group at the end of the two trainings. The workshop was conducted in Ternate on November 25-28 with 30 SKPD and 30 CSO participants.

A USAID/SERASI funded interactive radio program to raise awareness about appreciation for diversity facilitated by Istana FM in Ternate .

SERASI grantee **Istana FM** works to develop community radio journalism initiatives for the promotion of pluralism in Maluku Utara. Their program has created a platform by which the public can more easily quell rumors and exchange information, as well as to develop a role for community radio to act as a potential conflict "early warning system" in Maluku Utara. These efforts are being achieved through the establishment of community radio initiatives including the construction of community radio facilities, the utilization of

young community journalists already trained in Ternate under the auspices of the earlier USAID/SERASI grant, and the capacity-building of community radio managers with the aim of supporting the realization of dynamic and engaged communities with vocal opinions in addition to encouraging ethnic and religious tolerance. During the reporting period, Istana FM has finished training and organized 27 young and amateur journalists from targeted communities and is now in the process of installing community radio facilities in Maluku Utara's remote islands of Ibu, Galela, and Bacan. The installation process was delayed but will complete in the beginning of the next reporting period. During its trainings of new and aspiring journalists, Istana FM has increased the knowledge and skills of these journalists to help identify community problems and promote solutions, with more attention paid to issues of governance at the village, sub-district, and district level. In these trainings, Istana FM also promoted understanding at the community level of the importance of pluralism and the rule of law, especially among youth. The training conducted in Ibu, Galela, and Bacan.

5. Papua

1. Key Political Developments

The most serious tension in the reporting period occurred in November-December 2010, when the long-delayed election date for the Jayapura *Bupati* (head of district) and *Walikota* (mayor) was finally set. In addition to the usual threat of violence accompanying elections in Papua, this election is further complicated by both a six-month delay and the Papuan People's Assembly (*Majelis Rakyat Papua* or MRP) decree on the protection and empowerment of the indigenous people of Papua. The decree rules that candidates for governor, vice governor, district leader, vice-district leader, mayor, and vice mayor, must be native Papuans. The MRP Decree has been rejected by the provincial legislature, as it is against notions of pluralism and tolerance, and is also counter to Indonesian law. The decree, if implemented, would also remove from consideration a significant population not considered to be indigenous, namely migrants and transmigrants who have settled in Papua for generations. These tensions, while acute, have not turned into violence.

December 1 is the anniversary of the formation of the *Organisasi Papua Merdeka* (Free Papua Movement or OPM), and this date is usually marked by security incidents. The week preceding the anniversary witnessed sniper attacks, in which one man was killed and several injured on roads connecting Jayapura with Keerom. Communal violence in Jayapura district also occurred in the reporting period: a clash in Yoka village between villagers and highland migrants from Wamena resulted in more than 35 houses and three cars burned.

Controversy and protests regarding special autonomy and its implementation have continued throughout the reporting period. Papua was given a provision for autonomy where the ultimate goal is to allow Papuans a greater role in governing themselves and managing their own resources. Special autonomy was delegated 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 with regard to provincial governance and resource issues. Of late, however, it is difficult to ascertain whether or not special autonomy has improved the welfare of Papuans. Three institutions that should play important roles in special autonomy include: 1) the Papuan Provincial Legislature, 2) the Papuan People's Council, and 3) and the Papuan Provincial government. One of the key issues of debate relates to regulations that should dictate the function, role, and coordinating mechanisms between these three key institutions. However, such regulations are vague and undefined. Special autonomy has mandated four focus sectors for improvement: education, health, the economy, and infrastructure. With a total of IDR 21 trillion provided to the province in FY 2010, however, there has been no specific design, approach, or strategy adapted to increase development. Most funding goes to infrastructure projects of dubious need, design, and worth and are

awarded in a non-transparent manner. A movement is building to "hand back" special autonomy and that same movement has called for an independence referendum.

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

2. Program Activities for Papua

a. Overview

SERASI has awarded 19 grants totaling USD 1,560,614 to various academic bodies and CSOs implementing a range of activities that support peacebuilding activities and conflict mitigation efforts in Papua, with a geographic focus on the capital, Jayapura, Jayapura District, and Keerom District. During this reporting period, 18 SERASI grantees continued their activities.

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

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

b. Activities by Sector

1) Intergroup Relations

SERASI interventions for inter-group relations aim to create greater communication and understanding between religious and ethnic groups in order to reduce tension and encourage social cohesion. SERASI encourages creativity in these interventions, recognizing that a myriad of contextually appropriate methods exist at the local level that are outside of predominant theories regarding social cohesion. During this reporting period, SERASI worked through two local Papua partners on issues of inter-group relations.

Establishing communication for indigenous communities: SERASI is working with **FOKER LSM** Papua (the Papuan NGO Forum) to open communication between indigenous tribes, government, and stakeholders in Jayapura District. They are facilitating dialogue among tribes and communities in Depapre sub-district, in order to decrease tension related to new port construction and land issues. During the reporting period, FOKER conducted an analysis of the environmental and socio-economic impact related with the proposed new port development, as well as local government and local community interpretations of these issues and their possible solutions. FOKER has also conducted workshops with 35 participants in order to build communication between tribes, government representatives, and other parties in Depapre to find the best communication strategies to mitigate new conflicts related to the port's development. FOKER has finished discussions with local government and is currently working with the Wauna, Tablanusu, Moi, and Tepera tribes, as well as mixed clans in Depapre, in order to facilitate solutions between tribes and government.

2) Reconstruction of Social Capital

Focusing on the welfare of women, youth, and children of Papua: SERASI grantee **LP3A Papua** is working towards increasing women's roles in peacebuilding in Keerom district. Their project focuses on the sub-districts of Arso, Arso Timur, and Skanto. LP3A Papua is establishing, and building

the capacity of a network of women's groups in Keerom and Jayapura, thereby allowing women's voices to be heard in an area where women are traditionally marginalized. It is envisaged that the establishment of these groups and the raising of their profiles will help to offset the myriad communal conflicts that plague Keerom. LP3AP has successfully built a network of women's groups in Keerom through learning exchanges and cross visits in three targeted areas involving 120 women from 12 women's groups such as women's business groups and women church groups. Through cross visits, LP3AP is also helping these groups support one another and share experiences. LP3AP completed their project with a cultural gathering among women in Skanto involving 75 women from Arso, Arso Timur, and Skanto.

A cross visit session hosted and facilitated by LP3AP for women's groups.

LENTERA received a SERASI grant for peace promotion through women and children in 12 villages in Muaratami sub-district, Jayapura district. The aims of the project are to encourage the equality of men's and women's roles in the project area, to enhance the skills of women in preventing and managing conflict, and to establish equal and mutual commitment between men and women. LENTERA successfully completed their activities in this reporting period. Through workshops, FGDs and analysis, they have discovered local methods to manage conflict within families; identified community responses toward conflict within families; common types and forms of violence at the grassroots level; factors, which may trigger violence at the HH level; the consequences of violence at the HH and community levels; common perpetrators and victims of violence; and a total quantitative measurement of the percentage of the population that has fallen victim to this violence. LENTERA successfully conducted a series of workshops to disseminate their findings, and promote local methods to manage conflict within families and communities. A total of 30 representatives of women's groups, NGOs, and government in Muaratami participated. LENTERA also worked with radio station RRI Jayapura (RRI) to conduct an interactive talk show to disseminate information on their work and women's rights.

Voice of the Voiceless or **Vox Papua** has also received a SERASI grant to uncover solutions to conflicts emerging from traditional political systems in six villages in Muaratami and Abepura sub-districts. The project intends to identify the scope of the problem of violence against women and children in six Papuan villages with patrilineal cultures through mapping and research and then identify palliatives to this violence, which can be inserted into coming-of-age initiation ceremonies.

During the reporting period, Vox Papua conducted research on violence, and then followed with outreach to traditional *adat* (custom) and religious leaders in Moso, Koya Tengah, Skow Yambe, Skow Sae, Skow Mabo, and Koso. Vox Papua's outreach was conducted in order to socialize traditional religious and *adat* leaders on the scope of the problem of violence in their communities, as well as the possible solutions to this epidemic identified by Vox Papua through analysis of the cultural structures of these villages. This activity empowered traditional religious and *adat* leaders to denounce the violence identified, focus upon its proximate causes, and further allow for these traditional leaders to protect their constituents.

Vox Papua then conducted outreach activities with traditional leaders through meetings and discussion in six Villages in Muara Tami and Abepura sub-districts, with a total of 120 participants. Vox Papua's activities culminated with a peace campaign consisting of traditional dances interspersed with messages of nonviolence and respect for women. These shows were conducted in Koso and Skow Yambe Village. Additional messages of tolerance, anti-violence, and solidarity among communities were disseminated in mass services conducted in local churches with denunciations of gender-based and other forms of violence by church leaders.

Yayasan Harapan Ibu (Mother's Hope Foundation) or **YHI** is implementing a SERASI grant to decrease gender-based violence in Jayapura District. The aims of the project are to increase women's self confidence, capacity and connections in order to reduce rates of gender based violence. YHI initially conducted a workshop for 30 religious leaders on GBV issues based on the results of their violence mapping and assessments, recognizing that religious leaders are in a special position to positively impact GBV and generalized violence issues in their communities. The workshop intensively socialized GBV to pastors, imams and other religious leaders, in order to demonstrate the depth of the problem of violence at the community and the household level. YHI also provided conflict resolution, facilitation, and mediation 'tools' for these religious and other leaders to better take care of their communities, especially with regard to GBV.

YHI also successfully conducted capacity building in self-defense for women, in order to build the self-confidence of selected beneficiaries and connect them in a bonding exercise that can later act as a support network, as well as to give them the ability to respond to potential violence and protect their rights in a simple way. Self-defense techniques were taught by local female police trainers in Jayapura, with a total of 90 women participating in three all-day sessions.

SERASI is working with the **GENCAR Foundation** to promote peace through students and teachers in Jayapura. This project is assessing incidences of violence and conflict in Jayapura schools and has designed a conflict resolution training and conflict awareness short curriculum based on the assessment and analysis for delivery in vulnerable schools. The curriculum will improve awareness of teachers and high school students with regard to both the causes of violence and conflict resolution tools as an alternate to violence, and will encourage teacher and student participation in peacebuilding through various activities. During this reporting period, GENCAR has successfully created and supported student anti-violence projects with more than 800 beneficiaries. These student plays, campaigns, peace messages, and conflict resolution and mediation trainings were conducted at SMA Asisi Sentani, SMAK Koinonia, SMA YPKP Al-Fatah, SMA YPBGI Sentani, and SMA Demta.

A teachers' meeting at Keerom facilitated by YPLHC to discuss activities for their students.

SERASI also awarded a grant to ***Yayasan Pendidikan Lingkungan Hidup Cyclops (Environment*** or **YPLHC** for the project "Promoting Peace through Sport among Youth in Papua." The project promotes pluralism and tolerance among youth through sports activities in Jayapura city, Jayapura district, and Keerom district, and demonstrates to the public that youth of mixed backgrounds can work together through sports. YPLHC has successfully completed their grant through a multi-stage sport competition for youth. YPLHC facilitated 82 matches, (41 basketball, 41 volleyball) for teams of mixed religions and ethnicities, with teams advancing through elimination rounds to compete in a grand finale in Jayapura city during the last week of November. The teams also created and disseminated tolerance and anti-violence campaigns in their own schools. Through this project, YPLHC has organized eight high schools in each targeted area (Jayapura district, Keerom district, and Jayapura, total: 24 schools) with total 480 students, 72 teachers, and 25 government education officers as participants.

3) Conflict Mitigation and Future Conflict Prevention

Empowering the government to maximize development with Papua's special autonomy: The **Democratic Center at Cendrawasih University** or **DC-UNCEN** is implementing a grant

from SERASI to research special autonomy issues. DC-UNCEN is analyzing the viability of proposed new districts, sub-districts, and villages proposed by local elites across Papua, and is measuring which new areas are politically and economically viable and necessary, as well as identifying those likely to be worse off. Through this, DC-UNCEN is setting out recommending minimum requirements for new areas. DC-UNCEN worked with various stakeholders in Papua and West Papua, as well as National-level bodies including the Ministry of Home Affairs, Regional Representative Councils, and the People's Representative Assemblies. During the current reporting period, DC-UNCEN completed the preparation of a national-level workshop, conducted in conjunction with SERASI grantee **FISIP-UI**. The preparation of participant lists and discussion topics was completed by DC-UNCEN through FGDs and discussions with Papuan government officials, with particular regard paid to special autonomy and proliferation. These discussions occurred in Jayapura and Sorong. The FGDs represented an academic review of Papua's new district and sub-district proliferation proposals, and involved members of the Papuan and West Papuan provincial governments, the Papuan People's Assembly (*Majelis Rakyat Papua* or MRP), the Papuan Provincial Council (DPRP), academics, and community leaders including ethnic, cultural and religious leaders, and women's group representatives. The results of these FGDs have been presented at the national level symposium. The national level symposium was conducted in Shangri-la Hotel on December 8 and 9, 2010 in Jakarta with a total of 123 participants that consisted of MRP, DPRP, academics, and community leaders including ethnic, cultural, and religious leaders, women's group representatives, Papua and West Papua government representatives, central government representatives (state department), directorate general of special autonomy, and members of the House of Representatives (DPR-RI). The symposium produced review points of special autonomy that will be used as indicators to manage and develop better implementation of special autonomy in Papua and input for government on special autonomy implementation based on stakeholders.

A focus group discussion facilitated by DC-UNCEN with regards to special autonomy management and implementation in Jayapura.

The Social and Political Faculty of the University of Indonesia or **FISIP UI** also received a grant from SERASI related to research into special autonomy issues. FISIP-UI is also mapping the criteria, composition, and ideal number of autonomous territories in Papua, compiling various thoughts by stakeholders in conjunction with the alignment of perceptions with regard to the establishment and management of autonomous territories in Papua, seeking legal support from the Central Government (Ministry of Home Affairs), and academic support from various experts at the national level in conjunction with the establishment and management of autonomous territories. During the reporting period, FISIP-UI completed their assessment and compilation of findings and recommendations, and presented these findings at the abovementioned two-day symposium in Jakarta. The symposium served as a forum to socialize the outcome of the studies of both DC-UNCEN and FISIP-UI before a general government and public audience.

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

Konsultasi Independen Pemberdayaan Rakyat Papua or **KiPRA** is undertaking research into the utility and impact of the RESPEK program. RESPEK or *Rencana Strategis Pembangunan Kampung* is a government program on strategic village development whereby each village in Papua receives a block grant of IDR 100 million to be used for community development projects. The block grant funds is provided by

provincial and sub-district governments through the provincial government's special autonomy budget, while the central government, through the Department of Home Affairs, provides facilitators. The reasons for establishing RESPEK originated from problems in the implementation of special autonomy where majority of Papuans received little or no benefit from the increased funds resulting from this autonomy, with 90% of funds returning to the province absorbed by the government bureaucracy. KiPRA thus evaluated the effectiveness of the RESPEK program with regards to the sustainability of the interventions and whether the interventions were community-driven, developing critical awareness among the community toward RESPEK, therefore positively affecting its implementation by greater community participation and involvement, and developing public awareness of good governance and transparency related to RESPEK implementation.

During the reporting period, KiPRA conducted inter-active dialogues on the successes and failures of the RESPEK program on Radio RRI through a program entitled *para-para pinang* (a community informal discussion). This activity harnessed public opinion and broadened the general discussion on RESPEK through input from the audience and radio call-ins. KiPRA invited resource persons (community leaders, academics, NGO representatives, DPRP members, local government representatives, journalists, and MRP members) to take part.

KiPRA also conducted a meeting of experts to analyze community discussions and interactive dialogue within the team. The analysis team included 15 economic, education, and health experts from NGOs, universities, and local government, among others. Their analysis has formed the base for a series of policy recommendations to be made to local government by KiPRA in order to make RESPEK more effective. The radio dialogue and expert meeting was the culmination of numerous community discussions about RESPEK held in 12 villages covering Kota Jayapura (Abepura, Jayapura Utara, Jayapura Selatan, and Muara Tami); Jayapura District (Sentani Kota, Sentani Barat, Depapre, Demta, Nimboran, and Distrik Kemtuk Gresi); and Keerom district (Arso Kota and Skamto). Over 240 participants took part in the community discussions.

Promoting peace in Papua through creativity: The **Independent Journalist's Alliance of Jayapura** or **AJI Jayapura** received a SERASI grant to promote peace through a photo contest, an exhibition, and a showcase of short movies. These activities served to promote tolerance and pluralism, to build and shape community perspectives related to peacebuilding in Papua, and to provide communities with images and messages that represent the efforts of Papua's people to preserve peace in their communities.

AJI initially conducted workshops on peace journalism through photography and short documentaries for 65 AJI members, affiliates, and other participants including amateur photographers and students. AJI then launched a photo competition and a short film competition for amateur moviemakers, both of which focused on peacebuilding themes. AJI simultaneously provided mentoring and conducted photography coaching for participants. For the short film, out of 20 screenplay submissions, AJI selected the three best short film draft scripts and conducted coaching for the selected amateur filmmakers.

The workshop on peace journalism for participating amateur photographers and student, facilitated by AJI Jayapura.

The work of AJI contest participants was presented in the "Peaceful Papua through the Lens" event—a one-week photo and art exhibition, accompanied by the three short film screenings, workshops on peace journalism, an award ceremony for the winners, and a discussion with the film-makers. AJI collected 281 photos from about 100 photographers including AJI members, amateur journalists, young photographers, and students and conducted a photo exhibition for 58 selected photos. AJI also selected 10 short

movies and conducted a movie showcase along with some discussions during the premiere and exhibition. A selection process by AJI and visitors produced three winners for photos and short movies, respectively. In addition, a photo was awarded as a favorite based on visitors choice. The exhibition, premiere, and award night were conducted in PTC Plaza, Entrop – Jayapura on November 25-27, 2010 with more than 700 visitors. Themes of the winning short movies revolved around traditional Papuans supporting peace in their daily lives and peace through a Papuan perspective.

Yayasan Bina Seni Budaya Papua (Papuan Cultural Arts Foster Foundation) or **YBSBP** received a SERASI grant to promote peace in Papua through indigenous art and culture, using the medium of Batik. A peace-themed Batik design competition was held for students and others, with a total of 30 participants creating 30 new batik designs. The designs, which usually signify a wearer's suku or tribe, were created by participants to reflect peace and harmony. YBSBP linked local Batik industries to participants in the contest for training in the creation and design of Batik, as well as technical assistance and support. All submitted designs were displayed at an exhibition that was held on December 28-30, 2010 at Sentani City Square with more than 600 persons viewing the designs over a six-day period.

Training and working with the experts: The **Peacebuilding and Development Institute of Sri Lanka** or **PDI-SL** was awarded a grant from SERASI to conduct a Master Training of Trainers (MToT) course in Conflict-Sensitive Design, Monitoring and Evaluation (DM&E). This project is a continuation of the initial DM&E training conducted in September 2010 by PDI-SL for SERASI in Papua and government partners in the construction of conflict-sensitive design, monitoring and evaluation into development plans. Through this MToT, SERASI is developing a core of Papuan and migrant M&E specialists able to train and support others in conflict sensitive monitoring and evaluation.

PDI-SL delivered a five-day Master Training of Trainers using experienced PDI-SL Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) trainers from the USA and Sri Lanka. Thirty M&E focal points from SERASI's partner organizations in civil society and government participated, travelling to Biak for the event in December 2010. Prior to attending the training, each participant was required to complete a needs assessment for their organization, identifying specific monitoring and evaluation needs and weaknesses, as well as their expectations from the training process. The participants represented AJI Jayapura, Foker LSM, KIPRa, Lentera, Yayasan Harapan Ibu, GENCAR, DC UNCEN, VOX Papua, YBSBP, Religious group (Christian Sinode) and Majelis Muslim Papua (Muslim), and Government (BAPPEDA Papua).

A training session facilitated by PDI-SL for government and SERASI partners in Biak, Papua.

The participants, who were already trained and mentored by PDI-SL in M&E design, now have the ability to train others in: 1) analyzing and understanding the role that M&E plays in designing and measuring the impact of development and humanitarian projects in conflict affected countries; 2) developing professional skills in project monitoring and evaluation with an emphasis on practical field based approaches; 3) developing skills to be able to undertake conflict analysis, participatory rural appraisal, and remote monitoring systems; 4) developing participatory approaches to M&E; and 5) being able to measure change in conflict dynamics and identify measures of impact.

PDISL is also conducting follow-up observation and support to MToT participants and their organizations, especially with regard to the training that MToT participants now will provide to their own organizations. PDI-SL and SERASI have developed a monitoring and mentoring system for the next reporting period in support of this.

The **Center for the Study of Religion and Culture at the State Islamic University** in Jakarta or **CSRC** received a SERASI grant to research "Islamic Radicalism in the Mosques of Post-Conflict and Potential Conflict Areas: Case Studies in Ambon (Maluku), Poso (Sulawesi Tengah), and Jayapura (Papua)." Through this activity, CSRC intends to clarify and provide an adequate understanding of religious instruction practices in mosques in Eastern Indonesia, and mosque attendee's perceptions of ideological issues such as systems of governance, concepts of jihad, and pluralism/tolerance. The research also provides practical outputs to interest groups and concerned parties including local governments, the Department of Religion, and especially CSOs who are working to strengthen moderation, pluralism, and tolerance between religions. CSRC has conducted field research and data collection, in-depth interviews, FGDs and site observations over an initial three-week period, followed by monitoring and report writing. CSRC researchers engaged local assistant researchers who acted as guides in their areas. CSRC has created a book documenting their findings, which was launched at three workshops and discussions on their research. The workshops were held in Jayapura, Palu, and Ambon, with 160 attendees total.

CSRC reported that the process of radicalization in research areas has changed based on the community experiences during the period of conflict from 1998 to 2006. The radicalization in mosques in the research areas have been reported by CSRC as a new movement that attracts public attention or curiosity. CSRC has conducted a research involving more than 200 respondents. Many CSRC data resources reported that the process of radicalization in targeted areas has changed based on various community experiences. In Jayapura, CSRC suggested that radicalization occurred slowly even if mosques—as prominent symbols of the Islamic faith—in the area received significant political pressure as part of the minority group. The intervention of radical groups and networks from other areas still support the potential radicalization process in Ambon, Ternate, and Sulawesi Tengah. During this reporting period, CSRC is in the process of drafting the research results that will be printed as a book.

Promoting peace through the media: One of the most prominent independent radio stations in Indonesia, **KBR68H**, received a SERASI grant to deliver a variety of programs that promote peace, dialogue, free information exchange, and engage the listening public through radio talk shows and workshops on the media's responsibilities in the promotion of peace. KBR68H has completed a nationwide radio talk show with the theme "Living Together in Peace and Harmony" to discuss Papua issues, how Papuans are responding to their own and outside political issues, migration, resource rights, traditional Papuan values, and other relevant topics. The shows were broadcast live from the KBR68H studio in Jakarta and on over 100 radio stations across the KBR68H Indonesia network, including 10 radio stations in Papua and West Papua. KBR68H also utilized media workers from radio, TV, magazines, and newspapers in the assemblage and management of information relating to conflict and post-conflict issues.

KBR68H completed all activities relating to this grant in the reporting period, with a final four-city roadshow that visited Jayapura, Sorong, Timika, and Manokwari. The cities were selected because of the political, economic, and resource conflicts prevalent in each of these cities. The road show's intention was to unite participants and observers of the road show around a set of activities and messages—especially transmigrants and native Papuans. The roadshow featured four speakers from different professions: government, workers, academics, and traditional (adat) and religious figures. The target audiences of the road show program were native residents, transmigrants, Papuans, students, and workers. Each roadshow was broadcast on the 10 KBR68H affiliate radio stations in Papua and West Papua.

SERASI also awarded a community journalism grant to the peace and community journalism NGO **Firmansyah and Friends** or **F&F.** F&F has trained over 50 current and aspiring journalists in community journalism techniques—bottom-up stories gathered in communities, based on local concerns, and for local consumption, in order to give ordinary people a voice and allow them to report what matters to them. This is especially important in Papua, where radio journalism plays a key role in

information exchange between communities and governmental institutions, and strengthens peacebuilding efforts by providing active, safe spaces for communication between citizens, elite politicians, bureaucrats, academics and others. Through this form of journalism, citizenry are able to voice their opinions on both private and public/common problems and alternative solutions since such voices are usually neglected by mainstream news institutions. Community radio also reflects the eyes and ears of citizenry and broadcasts their concerns and aspirations across sectors, including livelihoods, health, education, culture, religion, and gender equality.

A training session facilitated by F&F for current and aspiring journalists in community journalism to voice important issues for the Papuans.

Of the 50 journalists trained, 36 are actively gathering stories in their communities. Twenty-six stories have been created and broadcast on eight radio stations, with topics covered including special autonomy, gender-based violence, alcoholism, and numerous stories on the spread of HIV/AIDs—stories that have impact on the lives of Papuans. One particular show, created by a young female radio journalist at Knembai Umbai Radio in Setani, featured a dramatization of a man assaulting his wife. The show generated a wave of positive call-ins and feedback from government.

F&F has also trained and mentored 13 radio stations to broadcast community journalism stories in Jayapura city, Jayapura district, and Keerom. During this reporting period, F&F has worked with Rock FM Radio, Knembai Umbai Radio, Teratai Hati, AJI Jayapura, the Community Radio Association, and the Papua Radio Journalist's Association to create a community journalism network.

6. National/Transregional programs

1. Summary

During the reporting period SERASI partners conducted activities at the national level to strengthen the ability of government agencies and civil society to mitigate and manage conflicts in four sectors including: 1) conflict mitigation and future conflict prevention, 2) multiculturalism and pluralism, 3) reconstruction of social capital, and 4) participatory development planning and city mapping.

Thus far, SERASI has awarded 26 grants totaling USD 1.7 million to 21 international and national institutions. As of the end of this reporting period, seven SERASI grants remain active: Komnas HAM, SETARA Institute, Jasa Layanan Risetindo (JRI), the Habibie Center, Yayasan Hidung Merah, Rumah Ide, and Yayasan Kota Kita Surakarta (YKKS). During the reporting period nine grantees completed their activities: the Henry Dunant Center for Humanitarian Dialogue, *Pusat Studi Islam dan Kenegaraan Indonesia* (the Indonesian Center for Islamic and State Studies), the ProPatria Institute, the SET Foundation, the Habibie Center, the Institute for Press and Development Studies (LSPP), Imparsial, the Interseksi Foundation, and the Peacebuilding and Development Institute in Sri Lanka (PDI-SL).

2. National/Transregional Program Activities

a. Overview

The reporting period was highlighted by SERASI's objective of strengthening the government and civil society's capacity to reduce and manage conflict through grants to the Habibie Center and National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM or Komisi Nasional Hak Azazi Manusia). The Habibie Center collaborated with the World Bank and BAPPENAS to produce a policy paper on a Grand Strategy for Conflict Prevention and Peaceful Development in Indonesia that is being formulated by the government. Meanwhile, Komnas HAM together with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights conducted a series of national human rights workshops for heads of regions from all over Indonesia in November and December 2010.

Through these two grants SERASI plays an active role in assisting governments and civil society in Indonesia in improving their capability to handle and mitigate conflict. In addition, through the activities organized to implement the grant SERASI has created a harmonious relationship between the various stake holders such as government, civil society organizations (CSOs), and donors to achieve sustainable peace in Indonesia.

b. Activities by Sector

1) Conflict Mitigation and Future Conflict Prevention

The workshop on human rights for regional heads in Jakarta that coincided with World Human Rights Day.

Regional human rights workshops for leaders: SERASI grantee **the National Commission on Human Rights** or **Komnas HAM** conducted a National Human Rights Sensitization Workshop for provincial government leaders. Komnas HAM's goal is to develop an understanding and promote the use of human rights principles in regional planning among policy makers. In partnership with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Komnas HAM hosted three regional workshops in Medan, Makassar, and Jakarta.

Komnas HAM invited three prominent resource persons to facilitate each workshop including Jimly Assidiqie, a member of *Wantimpres* or the Presidential Advisory Council, Soetandyo Wignjosoebroto, a Professor at the Universitas Airlangga, and Dr. Makarim Wibisono, a senior diplomat and former Indonesian Ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva. In addition, the Komnas HAM commissioners actively took part and provided additional lectures. The first workshop in Medan on November 2-4 was attended by 27 provincial heads, the second workshop in Makassar on November 23-24 was attended by 16 provincial heads, and the third workshop, which took place in Jakarta on December 9-10, coincided with World Human Rights Day and was attended by more than 100 participants.

The event in Jakarta was highlighted by Budiono, Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia who spoke on the second day of the Jakarta conference where he emphasized the importance of human rights sensitivity in regional planning. The organizers of the event also invited the Minister of Justice and Human Rights in Indonesia, Patrialis Akbar, who provided opening remarks on the first day of the conference.

The first presentation of ViCIS for six post-conflict regions by JRI in 2010.

Expanding the conflict study in Indonesia: SERASI grantee ***Jasa Layanan Risetindo*** (Research Service Foundation) or **JRI** is currently expanding the geographic coverage of the Violent Conflict in Indonesia Study (ViCIS)

database to cover three additional provinces: West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, and East Nusa Tenggara. JRI is cataloguing reportage on conflict in local newspapers for the period 1998-2009 in order to analyze conflict trends and identify issues that require policy attention. SERASI previously financed the implementation of the ViCIS study in six provinces (Maluku, Maluku Utara, Papua, West Papua, Aceh, and Sulawesi Tengah), which witnessed large-scale violence after 1998 and the data collected is being used by the Government of Indonesia to identify the lingering effects of violent conflict and associated issues that may require specific policy changes and other interventions.

In the previous study, JRI and the World Bank found evidence of high levels of violence in the six provinces, with an average of 2,000 violent conflict incidents per year since 2006. Much of this is "routine violence," such as clashes between neighborhood gangs, violent political demonstrations, beatings of suspected thieves, or fights over land and resource access.

The new grant will continue to build a national framework for conflict prevention. The data from three additional provinces will provide representative samples for analysis, and will balance post-conflict trends with the violence trends of areas not affected by communal violence after 1998. The additional three provinces will bring ViCIS coverage to 45% of Indonesia's population from the current 4% covered.

In conjunction with the JRI grant, SERASI grantee **the Habibie Center** also cooperated with the World Bank to assist the Government of Indonesia in writing a policy paper for a new Grand Strategy for Conflict Prevention and Peaceful Development (hereinafter Grand Strategy). The new Grand Strategy aims to guide the efforts of national and local governments and their development partners with regard to conflict management, conflict prevention, and peace building in line with development priorities identified in the National Medium Term Development Plan (2010-2014-RPJMN). The grand strategy will provide tools for government bodies to effectively address the causes and structural factors underpinning Indonesia's conflict dynamics over the long-term, in place of ad-hoc, reactive, and uncoordinated approaches to conflict prevention and management by multiple government bodies.

2) Multiculturalism and Pluralism

Study and research to improve religious tolerance: SERASI grantee **SETARA Institute for Justice and Democracy** or **SETARA Institute** is researching "Religious Radicalism in Urban Society and Its Implication for the Guarantee of Freedom of Religion/Belief" in Jakarta and its environs. SETARA is seeking to measure degrees of radicalism and intolerance among the public that religious radicals often claim to speak for and how this is impacting the freedom of religion minorities. SETARA conducted surveys and interviews in the Jakarta-Bogor-Depok-Tangerang-Bekasi (Jabodetabek) area and other areas of West Java including the towns of Cirebon, Garut, and Tasikmalaya.

A press conference by the SETARA Institute to present their research findings to the public.

SETARA's findings were disturbing and can be summarized as follows. First, the majority of persons surveyed will not accept the marriage of other family members to persons of another faith, nor will they accept the conversion of family members to other religions, and that tolerance of other faiths is limited to tolerating the alternate faiths of friends. Second, Jabodetabek residents object to centers of worship of different religions in their neighborhoods. They believe that Ahmadiyah are apostates, and will not tolerate faiths outside of those recognized by the government, and lastly, they will not tolerate atheists. Third, radical religious groups are becoming more successful in infiltrating more mainstream religious organizations and government bodies, and are managing to propagate their messages of intolerance to

an increasingly susceptible public. Further, these groups are becoming more adept at networking with one another.

SETARA's findings were prominently covered in national print and electronic media outlets as outlined in Appendix H of this report.

3) Peace Education for Media

Providing opportunities for the next generation: SERASI grantee ***Yayasan Hidung Merah*** **(the "Red Nose Foundation")** or **YHM** is working on training and outreach activities for marginalized youth, both in Jakarta's destitute fishing villages and further afield. YHM serves underprivileged children by bringing them joy and hope through inclusion and training in a circus troupe founded by YHM director Dan Roberts. Since its foundation in Indonesia in January 2009, YHM has entertained tens of thousands of children (and adults) in villages, schools, and community centers.

YHM is conducting a training program that connects young adults in Aceh and Java: "Clown: Joy and Personal Empowerment in Aceh." The training program involves 13 young volunteers, with eleven participants from Aceh, and two from Jakarta. In the reporting period all trainees have nearly completed their training program and will travel back to Aceh as part of the YHM "Clown and Circus Road Show" to perform in their home villages.

SERASI provided a small grant to previous SERASI grantee ***Rumah Ide*** **(House of Ideas)** to allow them to travel to Jakarta to attend the screening of the four human rights and development-themed documentary films at the Jakarta International Film Festival (JiFFest) on November 26-December 5. The Rumah Ide documentary films were created as part of the earlier SERASI grant: *Tadulako Mild*, *Senandung Ikan Baru*, *Menambang di Piring Petani*, and *Serupa Tapi Tak Sama*.

Immediately after the film screenings, the Rumah Ide director and film-makers held a discussion with the audience about collaborative film-making as a peacebuilding tool. About 180 people attended the film screening and discussion, including JiFFest's invitees, other filmmakers, and human rights activists.

4) Participatory Development Planning and City Mapping

Mapping data for better transparency: SERASI continued its work with ***Yayasan Kota Kita Surakarta*** or **YKKS**, an organization whose goal is the promotion of democratic planning processes to create healthier, more equitable, and productive cities. The organization, which began its work in Solo, Jawa Tengah, is expanding to other cities with urban planning projects that address climate change vulnerability (Semarang and Bandar Lampung), disaster recovery (Padang), historic preservation (Medan), and public health (Jakarta).

Under the SERASI grant, YKKS completed 33 neighborhood mini-atlases that map Solo's environments for the first time, allowing these neighborhoods to more fully participate in Solo's participatory mapping process (*musrenbang*) and have their needs and concerns addressed. Neighborhood data collection systems were created to ensure the sustainability of future mapping updates as needed and the grant is also building capacity in the city's development planning agency (BAPPEDA) to respond to local planning needs.

YKKS's one-day seminar to present the neighborhood data through the mapping process.

In addition, YKKS, together with UN Habitat, hosted a one-day seminar at the Crown Hotel, Jakarta on December 2. The

event highlighted the use of neighborhood-level data and mapping as an easy-to-use way to improve the quality and impact of local planning and make it more transparent, efficient, and representative. Over eighty people attended the seminar including policymakers, academics, and numerous mayors from Jawa Tengah.

7. Program Management

1. Monitoring and Evaluation

During the reporting period, the SERASI Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Team continued to work closely with SERASI Program Officers and grantee organizations to collect and analyze relevant data to measure project progress against USAID Peace & Security Indicators as well as SERASI Strategic Objective Indicators. During the reporting period, M&E Officers undertook monthly trips to all SERASI grantees, cross-checking grantee progress reports, meeting beneficiaries and grantee staff, making recommendations on obstacles faced by grantees, and providing support as needed, especially with regard to improving the M&E methodologies and measurement tools of the grantees themselves.

From October through December 2010, more than nine trainings were conducted in SERASI areas on conflict resolution skills, attended by more than 311 persons, of whom 29% were women. Since its inception, the project conducted a total of 1,677 USG-assisted facilitated events geared toward strengthening, understanding, and mitigating conflict between groups were conducted in SERASI work area. A grand total of 51,777 people attended all the aforementioned events since the inception of SERASI project, of which 35% were women. During this reporting period, a large number of events were contributed by the *Hidung Merah* (Red Nose) Circus, which conducted numerous road shows in Aceh. Other events included cross-visit events in Sulawesi Tengah, socialization events on domestic violence in Maluku, numerous workshops on advocacy for a local regulation and policy in Maluku Utara, and workshops on peacebuilding among various ethnic groups. Furthermore, there was a large number of a variety of events in Aceh including, community meetings, FGDs, and PEUDAP workshops.

During the previous reporting period, USAID Peace & Security Indicator (A) on the number of USG-assisted facilitated events geared toward strengthening understanding and mitigating conflict between groups, and (B) on the number of people attending USG-assisted facilitated events geared toward strengthening understanding and mitigating conflict between groups have delivered 258% and 389% of their targets, respectively. Furthermore, the number of people trained in conflict mitigation & resolution reached more than 93% of its financial year target.

Below is the list of achievements based on USAID Peace and Security Indicators utilized by SERASI during the first quarter of Financial Year 2011:

USAID Peace & Security Indicators	FY2011 Targets	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	FY 2010 Data (%)	Notes
PS1. Number people trained in conflict mitigation/resolution skills with USG assistance	500	311 M : 222, F : 89					During the period between October and December 2010, nine training session were conducted with a total of 311 participants who received capacity building on conflict mitigation/resolution skills, of which 29% were women. East Indonesia contributed a large number of people trained. More women in Maluku receive capacity building on discord mitigation and/or resolution skills, compared to other regions. The numbers are detailed as follows: Maluku: 74 (M: 25, F: 49) Maluku Utara: 53 (M: 43, F: 10) Papua: 80 (M: 53, F: 27) Transregional: 15 (M : 12 F: 3)
PS2. Number of non-governmental constituencies (focusing on conflict mitigation) built or strengthened with USG assistance	4	3					During this period of reporting, three non-governmental constituencies have been built through SERASI grants in Papua. It was intended to prevent conflict through strengthening of ethnic groups. No other constituencies were reported from other SERASI regions.
PS3. Number of USG-assisted facilitated events geared toward strengthening understanding and mitigating conflict between groups	650	167					During this reporting period, grantees in the transregional program have conducted as many as 75 events, with a large number contributed by *Hidung Merah* Circus during their road show performances in Aceh. Other regions contributed the following numbers of events: Sulawesi Tengah, 3, that consisted of: - Cross-visits for market traders Maluku,100, that consisted of: - Socialization on domestic violence - Meetings with Ambon govt. and legislature Maluku Utara, 23, that consisted of: - Workshop on advocacy for local regulation and policy - Workshop peace ambassador perspective on conflict - Meeting with Ambon Gov't and legislature Papua, 75, that consisted of: - Workshops on peacebuilding among ethnic groups

							- Peace campaigns through traditional festivals A significant number of events from Aceh,1401, that consisted of: - Socialization on village border mappings in Gandapura sub-district - PEUDAP FGDs, community meetings and RPJMG workshops - Public meetings for qanun
PS4. Number people attending USG-assisted facilitated events geared toward strengthening understanding and mitigating conflict between groups	13,308	6,286					Since SERASI's inception a total of 51,777 people attended the events held by SERASI grantees, with the following breakdown: Aceh 79%, Sulawesi Tengah 2%, Maluku 9%, Maluku Utara1%, Papua 7% , and 1% at the transregional level. Women participants were recorded at 35% from the total participants, with the following breakdown: • Aceh: M (27,828), F (13,106) • CS: M (401), F (602) • Maluku: M (2,729), F (1,935) • Malut : M (443), F (275) • Papua: M (2,076), F (1,772) • Transregional: M (255), F (355)
PS5. Number of peacebuilding structures established or strengthened with USG assistance that engage affected citizens in peace and/or reconciliation activities *Note*: PS5 is a non-cumulative indicator							No number reported for this indicator during this period

Figure 7. USAID Peace & Security Indicators Utilized by SERASI (October-December 2010)

2. Performance Based Management System (PBMS)

a. Development Update

SERASI's Information Technology (IT) unit continued to fine-tune the Performance Based Management System (PBMS) and enhance its engine throughout the reporting period. SERASI continually looks to make improvements and add functionality to the system to enhance its benefits to SERASI, USAID, and other stakeholders.

All program forms, documents, and data records are currently available electronically, especially those intended for internal SERASI use. Secondary and tertiary data (such as multimedia and knowledge-based information) are now available within the system, with new documentation added through the course of the project cycle for each grantee. SERASI management utilizes the system as the primary repository of project data; PBMS is used to generate information for daily, weekly, monthly, and annual reporting for USAID.

During the reporting period, data quality assurance was the focus of IT's work, with particular regard to system workflow of grant management activities, and monitoring grant implementation through PMBS. SERASI Grant Officers (GOs) in all areas of implementation increasingly took on bigger roles, especially regarding the regular submission and uploading of relevant grant reports and data. Data collection mechanisms were also improved.

3. Operations

a. Home Office Support

As the project neared the end of year three, a number of visits by home office staff took place during this reporting period including a visit by Jean Hacken, IRD Director of Compliance, who visited SERASI from November 30 to December 3, 2010. While in Jakarta, Jean met with USAID senior officials and updated them with regards to both IRD's innovative compliance program and ongoing efforts to develop ethical and anti-corruption materials for IRD local employees, tailored to individual in-country situations. In addition, Jean reviewed the project closeout status, which includes document retention/management, project assets inventory/preparation for transfer or disposal, and status of outstanding grants.

Another highlight included a visit by Robert Harris, IRD HQ Director of Field Operations, together with Pablo Paldao, who visited the project from December 14-21, 2010. The purpose of this trip was to review the status and implementation of SERASI project closeout activities (related to operational issues) undertaken by field staff, and to ensure they are in comliance with the USAID-approved closeout plan. In addition, Chung Lai, HQ M&E Officer, visited the project from December 1-22, 2010. The purpose of this visit was to study the project's main activity, grant making, with a view toward replicating the SERASI model for future projects.

b. Staffing

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

No	Names	Position	Beginning	Ending	Base
1	Jeremy Gross	Aceh Field Manager	October 8, 2010		Aceh
2	Yasser Farid Abdurachman	HR & Admin. Manager	October 26, 2010		Jakarta
3	Arie Firdayanti	Grants Officer	October 28, 2010		Aceh
4	Stefana Ruri	HR & Admin. Manager	January 5, 2009	October 29, 2010	Jakarta
5	Wali Akbar	Grants Officer	January 25, 2010	November 12, 2010	Aceh

Figure 8. SERASI Staff Transitions

c. Other Matters

The reporting period was highlighted by USAID's notification to IRD of their intent to exercise option Year 4 of the contract, on December 14, 2010, which means that the SERASI project will be extended up to February 24, 2012. SERASI is actively engaged with USAID in planning for Year 4.

The project closeout plan submitted by IRD on August 23, 2010 was accepted and agreed upon by the COTR on October 25, 2010. This plan is being used to monitor the progress of closeout related activities by IRD Jakarta and IRD HQ. In general, the closeout activities are on target. Aceh and Palu offices will close by February 24, 2011, while the Jakarta office will continue to operate until February 24, 2012.

4. Communications

a. Support for SERASI Program Activities

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

This reporting period was highlighted by support for a series of training events for regional heads conducted by *Komnas HAM* (the National Commission on Human Rights) in three locations: Medan, Sumatra Utara; Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan; and Jakarta. The event in Jakarta coincided with the International Human Rights day and was concluded with a speech by the Indonesian Vice President, Boediono.

As previously mentioned in the Executive Summary part of this report, SERASI has continued to produce "Upcoming Events and Highlights" that is submitted on a weekly basis to USAID. These updates are aimed at providing an overview of various activities in SERASI's work areas.

Continuous and regular monitoring of all media coverage for USAID/SERASI funded activities were conducted throughout the reporting period as there was significant coverage of the series of Komnas HAM-facilitated events in all three locations and also of other grantee activities. All media coverage on grantee activities during this reporting period is included in **Appendix H.**

b. Development of Promotional Materials

All reports and publication materials for promotional purposes are regularly uploaded onto the SERASI website (www.serasi-ird.org) and on PBMS for internal purposes. During this reporting period SERASI produced the following Success Stories to support its communications work:

1) **Success Stories**:
   - Success Story # 22 : Untangling the Threads: Indonesia's Security and Defense Reforms
   - Success Story # 23 : Promoting Peace Journalism
   - Success Story # 24 : Tailoring a New Life in Peace
   - Success Story # 25 : Region Heads Review Human Rights

Appendix I of this report contains all success stories, activity updates, and/or profiles in peace produced during the last quarter of this reporting period.

5. Building Partnerships

a. Government of Indonesia

SERASI continued to maintain close relationships in both Jakarta and the field through contact with national and local government counterparts. Reports and success stories are regularly sent to a range of

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

b. International Donors/International and National NGOs

While SERASI funds primarily local NGOs to achieve its program objectives, the program does work with international NGOs and other donors to complement core program activities. SERASI continued to cooperate with the World Bank through a national level study of Violent Conflict in Indonesia with JRI, and an additional grant has been provided to continue the partnership; during the reporting period, SERASI also closed grants with the National Endowment for Democracy, based in Washington, D.C. to support the World Movement for Democracy gathering in Jakarta, and also completed a series of events with MTV to draw attention to human rights and human trafficking. SERASI also funds the livelihoods and forest monitoring projects implemented by Flora and Fauna International in Aceh.

6. Consultation with USAID

SERASI continues to conduct weekly meetings with USAID counterparts and other ad hoc meetings as needed. USAID and SERASI have continued to conduct joint monitoring trips (to Aceh in June 2010, July 2010, and September 2010; to Maluku Utara in June and September 2010; to Central Maluku in August 2010; to Papua in June and October 2010) This close collaboration resulted in a rapid scale up of program operations in the Malukus and Papua.

IV. APPENDICES

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

ACEH

No	Project Name	Grantee	Budget (IDR)	Budget (USD)	Start Date	End Date	Region	Duration (Months)	Status
1	Sub-Contract [FORBES]	APRC	5,864,368,500	668,558	12-May-08	31-Mar-09	Banda Aceh	11	Closed
2	Livelihood Support for ex. Combatans, Women Victims of Conflict as a Form of Acceleration of the Process of Social Integrity and Peace	FORPEL Aceh Selatan	294,550,000	27,728	10-Jun-08	3-May-09	Banda Aceh	11	Closed
3	Women and Peace in Aceh: A Qualitative Research Project Contributing to the Multi Stakeholder Review (MSR)	The Aceh Institute	258,000,000	28,767	22-Sep-08	8-Nov-08	Banda Aceh	2	Archived
4	Sustainable Livestock Breeding/Fattening and Agriculture Education Program to Create Economic Opportunity for Women and Youth in the	JMD	336,934,100	37,100	6-Oct-08	5-Sep-09	Banda Aceh	11	Archived
5	Increasing Community Capacity in Performing Their Roles to Maintain Peace Process Through Livelihood Activities	BYTRA	288,000,000	32,000	6-Oct-08	5-Feb-09	Banda Aceh	4	Closed
6	Promoting Peace Building Through Capacity Building of Micro Finance Programs for Communities Affected by Conflict	CARA	253,100,000	25,310	6-Oct-08	5-Mar-09	Banda Aceh	5	Closed
7	Increasing Capacity of Badan Pengawas BRA/BRA's Monitoring Council	BRA	157,543,000	17,315	6-Nov-08	6-Mar-09	Banda Aceh	4	Closed
8	PEUDAP-1-PUSPA	PUSPA	440,460,000	46,364	17-Nov-08	16-Mar-09	Banda Aceh	4	Closed
9	PEUDAP-1-BTRT	BTRT	464,830,000	48,929	17-Nov-08	16-Mar-09	Banda Aceh	4	Closed
10	PEUDAP-1-CHSE	CHSE	432,460,000	45,522	17-Nov-08	16-Mar-09	Banda Aceh	4	Closed
11	PEUDAP-1-MASKOT	MASKOT	464,830,000	48,929	17-Nov-08	16-Mar-09	Banda Aceh	4	Closed
12	PEUDAP-1-CARA	CARA	421,460,000	44,364	17-Nov-08	16-Mar-09	Banda Aceh	4	Archived
13	PEUDAP-1-BYTRA	BYTRA	413,460,000	43,522	17-Nov-08	16-Mar-09	Banda Aceh	4	Completed
14	PEUDAP-1-IMPACT	IMPACT	974,100,000	92,769	17-Nov-08	30-Apr-09	Banda Aceh	5	Closed
15	Support BRA's Participation in MSR Panel Review	BRA	10,360,000	1,132	18-Nov-08	12-Mar-09	Banda Aceh	4	Closed
16	16 Days Without Violence	WDC	338,152,500	35,595	19-Nov-08	31-Dec-08	Banda Aceh	1	Archived
17	Conflict Resolution Education Development Program	CCRPS	540,790,000	58,464	4-Jan-09	4-Jul-10	Banda Aceh	18	Closed
18	Political Parties Forum for a Peaceful Election	FORBES	648,800,000	64,880	12-Feb-09	12-May-09	Banda Aceh	3	Closed
19	Jendela Perdamaian TingkaP or Window on Peace	CV Cosmopolite	318,625,000	31,863	13-Feb-09	13-Jul-09	Banda Aceh	5	Archived
20	Jambo Damai (Peace Tent)	RAPA'I	973,263,500	97,326	13-Feb-09	13-Sep-09	Banda Aceh	7	Closed
21	Voter Education and Peace Election Campaign Activities as Part of Conflict Prevention to the coming election in Aceh	Forum LSM Aceh	946,734,000	94,673	19-Feb-09	19-May-09	Banda Aceh	3	Closed
22	Decreasing Potential for Election Conflict	IFES	940,490,000	94,049	25-Feb-09	5-Jul-09	Banda Aceh	4	Closed
23	Voter Education and Peace Election Campaign	e-CARD	801,722,000	80,172	27-Feb-09	27-Apr-09	Banda Aceh	2	Closed
24	On Behalf of Election Consortium - Support Implementation of a Fair and Peaceful Election Environment	Forum LSM Aceh	990,649,000	99,065	27-Feb-09	30-Jun-09	Banda Aceh	4	Archived
25	Promoting Social Cohesion and the Role of Women by Increasing Their Economic Power	FLOWER	996,775,000	99,678	1-Mar-09	28-Feb-10	Banda Aceh	12	Archived
26	Workshop on the Future Peace Of Aceh	APCM	95,000,000	9,500	17-Mar-09	31-Mar-09	Banda Aceh	0	Closed
27	Increasing Outreach Capacity of the Aceh Peace Communication and Coordination Forum	FKK	83,100,000	8,748	20-Mar-09	30-Apr-09	Banda Aceh	1	Archived
28	Increasing Community Capacity to Manage Conflict and Integration of Marginalized Groups	Pulih	569,085,000	56,909	1-Apr-09	31-Oct-09	Banda Aceh	7	Archived
29	Sampling Based Observation (SBO)	e-CARD	894,097,500	89,401	1-Apr-09	1-May-09	Banda Aceh	1	Archived
30	Strengthen Peace Building through Targeted Capacity Building as Mechanism for Re-Integration	YPM2	391,000,000	43,444	8-Apr-09	30-Sep-09	Banda Aceh	6	Archived
31	Sustaining Peace Through "Peace Roadmap" to Aceh	ACSTF	158,000,000	14,364	16-Apr-09	15-May-09	Banda Aceh	1	Closed
32	Psychosocial and Mental Health Recovery in East Aceh & North Aceh	PSIKODISTA	819,215,000	74,474	20-Apr-09	19-Dec-09	Banda Aceh	8	Archived
33	BA: Conflict Management Through Sport Development Program	ASA	761,635,000	69,664	23-Apr-09	23-Sep-09	Banda Aceh	5	Closed

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

ACEH

No	Project Name	Grantee	Budget (IDR)	Budget (USD)	Start Date	End Date	Region	Duration (Months)	Status
34	Workshop to Increase the Capacity of Imum Mukim (Traditional Institution) in Leadership and Conflict Transformation in Aceh Timur District	Imum Mukim	118,950,000	9,996	25-Apr-09	25-May-09	Banda Aceh	1	Closed
35	Peace Generation: "Peace Through the Eyes of Aceh's Youth" Short Film Festival	INFO ACEH	812,987,500	81,988	1-Jun-09	30-Oct-09	Banda Aceh	5	Archived
36	17th CoSPA Meeting in Sabang Island	APRC	49,190,000	4,919	18-Jun-09	17-Jul-09	Banda Aceh	1	Closed
37	Multi-Ethnic Conflict Mediation Working Groups in Bener Meriah	Kontras Aceh	627,650,000	64,046	30-Jul-09	30-Jul-10	Banda Aceh	12	Archived
38	Integrated Mental Health and Psychosocial Workshop	Pulih	132,320,000	13,819	5-Aug-09	31-Aug-09	Banda Aceh	1	Archived
39	Commemorating the 4th anniversary of the Helsinki MoU	ACSTF	402,190,000	40,219	12-Aug-09	10-Sep-09	Banda Aceh	1	Closed
40	PEUDAP-II-CARA	CARA	920,100,000	92,010	24-Aug-09	31-Dec-09	Banda Aceh	4	Archived
41	PEUDAP-II-PUSPA	PUSPA	945,440,000	94,544	24-Aug-09	31-Dec-09	Banda Aceh	4	Completed
42	PEUDAP-II-CHSE	CHSE	926,540,000	92,654	24-Aug-09	31-Dec-09	Banda Aceh	4	Archived
43	PEUDAP-II-BYTRA	BYTRA	920,100,000	92,010	24-Aug-09	31-Dec-09	Banda Aceh	4	Archived
44	PEUDAP-II-BTRT	BTRT	999,980,000	99,998	24-Aug-09	31-Dec-09	Banda Aceh	4	Archived
45	PEUDAP-II-MASKOT	MASKOT	999,980,000	99,998	24-Aug-09	31-Dec-09	Banda Aceh	4	Archived
46	Building Back Social Capital through Traditional Arts	TALOE	904,275,000	93,224	1-Sep-09	1-Jun-10	Banda Aceh	9	Archived
47	Promoting Peace Education and Children's Rights through High Schools in the Districts of Pidie and Pidie Jaya	PPD	822,458,000	84,789	3-Sep-09	3-Feb-10	Banda Aceh	5	Archived
48	Libraries and creative peace education for children in Bireuen	BIMA	686,405,000	70,768	4-Sep-09	4-Apr-10	Banda Aceh	7	Archived
49	Youth Fora and affinity networks for peace in Bener Meriah, and North and East Aceh	TRANSISI	807,730,000	83,271	8-Sep-09	8-May-10	Banda Aceh	8	Archived
50	Youth, vocations and peace in Pirak Timue, Aceh Utara	YaSA	637,725,500	64,743	8-Sep-09	8-May-10	Banda Aceh	8	Archived
51	Children helping children through support groups and creative expression in North Aceh	LBH Anak	580,140,000	58,014	9-Sep-09	10-May-10	Banda Aceh	8	Archived
52	Livelihoods Support and Alternative Education Opportunities in East Aceh	JMD	940,155,400	96,426	1-Oct-09	30-Sep-10	Banda Aceh	12	Archived
53	Conflict Sensitive Design, Monitoring and Evaluation	PDISL	102,050,000	10,799	1-Oct-09	10-Nov-09	Banda Aceh	1	Archived
54	Aceh Peace Advisory Committee (APAC)	ARF	905,972,000	99,557	12-Oct-09	31-Dec-09	Banda Aceh	3	Archived
55	Protecting women's rights: training advocates in four districts in Aceh	Sri Ratu	545,240,000	59,589	20-Oct-09	19-May-10	Banda Aceh	7	Archived
56	Journalists and Future Human Rights Defenders	YPHAM	756,165,000	83,554	21-Oct-09	31-Mar-10	Banda Aceh	5	Archived
57	Socio-economic support to youth in Beuringen, North Aceh	LPL-Ha	720,808,000	58,862	1-Nov-09	31-Jan-10	Banda Aceh	3	Archived
58	Noble Hearts: Supporting psychosocial healing in Meulaboh, West Aceh	YMH	546,540,367	56,053	1-Nov-09	31-Jan-10	Banda Aceh	3	Completed
59	Peace PR Capacity Building	INFO ACEH	21,325,000	2,324	10-Dec-09	20-Dec-09	Banda Aceh	0	Archived
60	Community-Based Psychosocial and Mental Health Services in North Aceh	CCH	795,410,000	86,693	16-Dec-09	16-Sep-10	Banda Aceh	9	Archived
61	Peace Development Analysis and Peace Information Dissemination to Public	The Aceh Institute	610,500,000	66,395	2-Jan-10	2-Jun-10	Banda Aceh	5	Archived
62	Mandate and Commitment Survey of Acehs Parliamentarians and Political Parties	SICD	809,600,000	87,524	5-Jan-10	5-Jul-10	Banda Aceh	6	Completed
63	Peace On Air	APCM	855,942,000	97,635	8-Jan-10	8-Jan-11	Banda Aceh	12	Active
64	Patchouli: A livelihoods opportunity in Pidie Jaya	KEUMANG	730,650,000	82,373	22-Jan-10	22-Oct-10	Banda Aceh	9	Active
65	Aceh Peace Monitoring Update Skills Development and Publication	CPCRS	898,050,000	98,470	1-Feb-10	31-Aug-10	Banda Aceh	7	Completed
66	Towards an industry for garments in Bireuen	ASD	893,300,000	97,949	1-Feb-10	31-Jan-11	Banda Aceh	12	Active
67	Action Against Domestic Violence in Conflict-Affected East Aceh (ADVICE-PULIH)	Pulih	663,080,000	72,706	8-Feb-10	7-Aug-10	Banda Aceh	6	Archived

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

ACEH

No	Project Name	Grantee	Budget (IDR)	Budget (USD)	Start Date	End Date	Region	Duration (Months)	Status
68	Action Against Domestic Violence in Conflict-Affected East Aceh (ADVICE-KKTGA)	KKTGA	700,460,000	72,804	9-Feb-10	8-Aug-10	Banda Aceh	6	Archived
69	Advisory Committee for the Aceh Peace Process (2nd Phase)	ARF	898,818,000	98,555	15-Feb-10	17-May-10	Banda Aceh	3	Archived
70	Livelihood Assistance for People Affected by Conflict in Pidie Jaya	MD	708,700,000	77,285	15-Feb-10	15-Jan-11	Banda Aceh	11	Active
71	Inter-village Conflict Mitigation: Bireuen	SoPAN	433,400,000	47,263	16-Feb-10	16-Aug-10	Banda Aceh	6	Completed
72	Economic, Psychosocial and Occupation support for Disable	RTK	823,250,000	90,867	19-Feb-10	19-Oct-10	Banda Aceh	8	Completed
73	Strengthening Community Development Initiatives in Bener Meriah	YBUL	891,600,000	97,978	23-Feb-10	23-Feb-11	Banda Aceh	12	Active
74	Aceh Community Ranger Program - Aceh Besar	FFI	897,100,000	98,800	25-Feb-10	25-Dec-10	Banda Aceh	10	Active
75	Mt. Seulawah Agam Conservation and Organic Agriculture Field School	FAMS	497,653,000	54,567	9-Mar-10	2-Aug-10	Banda Aceh	5	Closed
76	Income Generation for Women and Youth in Sawang, North Aceh	Keumala	867,930,920	96,547	10-Mar-10	9-Jan-11	Banda Aceh	10	Active
77	Citizenship and your community: A Team Exercise	CCEI	516,483,200	57,675	15-Mar-10	15-Sep-10	Banda Aceh	6	Closed
78	PEUDAP: Responsible development planning [ForumLSM]	Forum LSM Aceh	847,720,000	95,036	18-Mar-10	18-May-10	Banda Aceh	2	Archived
79	Sustainable Livelihoods on Pulau Weh	FFI	765,600,000	84,878	30-Mar-10	15-Jan-11	Banda Aceh	10	Active
80	Researching North Aceh's Qanun: Mitigating potential conflicts	BYTRA	424,490,000	47,803	1-Apr-10	30-Sep-10	Banda Aceh	6	Closed
81	PEUDAP: Engaging women in village development planning processes [KPI NAD]	KPI NAD	537,335,000	60,511	1-Apr-10	3-Oct-10	Banda Aceh	6	Archived
82	PEUDAP: Creating Awarenessand Increasing Understanding of the Development Planning Process [ForumLSM]	Forum LSM Aceh	846,800,000	96,446	7-Apr-10	7-Jan-11	Banda Aceh	9	Active
83	PEUDAP: Engaging women in village development planning processes [YBJ]	Yayasan Bungong Jeumpa	505,510,000	57,773	15-Apr-10	20-Oct-10	Banda Aceh	6	Archived
84	Socializing and Implementing North Aceh's Qanun: Mitigating Potential Conflict	KANAPAKAD	805,340,000	92,039	16-Apr-10	18-Oct-10	Banda Aceh	6	Active
85	PEUDAP: Ensuring professional, effective and participatory coordination and facilitation [RATA]	RATA	590,390,000	73,638	19-Apr-10	17-Jan-11	Banda Aceh	9	Active
86	PEUDAP: Ensuring professional, effective and participatory coordination and facilitation [PUGAR]	PUGAR	667,431,640	76,139	19-Apr-10	17-Jan-11	Banda Aceh	9	Active
87	PEUDAP: Ensuring professional, effective and participatory coordination and facilitation [LSPENA]	LSPENA	608,402,500	75,926	19-Apr-10	17-Jan-11	Banda Aceh	9	Active
88	PEUDAP: Ensuring professional, effective and participatory coordination and facilitation [MAPAN]	MAPAN	673,513,500	76,836	19-Apr-10	17-Jan-11	Banda Aceh	9	Active
89	PEUDAP: Ensuring professional, effective and participatory coordination and facilitation [LSM Tani Bahari]	LSM Tani Bahari	535,412,500	66,819	19-Apr-10	17-Jan-11	Banda Aceh	9	Active
90	PEUDAP: Ensuring professional, effective and participatory coordination and facilitation [SEPAKAT]	SEPAKAT	671,462,211	76,599	19-Apr-10	17-Jan-11	Banda Aceh	9	Active
91	PEUDAP: Ensuring professional, effective and participatory coordination and facilitation [L-eRem]	L-eRem	669,286,530	76,351	19-Apr-10	17-Jan-11	Banda Aceh	9	Active
92	PEUDAP: Ensuring professional, effective and participatory coordination and facilitation[Hati Nurani]	Hati Nurani	611,190,000	76,543	19-Apr-10	17-Jan-11	Banda Aceh	9	Active
93	PEUDAP: Ensuring professional, effective and participatory coordination and facilitation [MATAHARI]	MATAHARI	610,052,500	76,443	19-Apr-10	17-Jan-11	Banda Aceh	9	Active
94	PEUDAP: Ensuring professional, effective and participatory coordination and facilitation [SAHARA]	SAHARA	612,240,000	76,709	19-Apr-10	17-Jan-11	Banda Aceh	9	Active
95	PEUDAP: Ensuring professional, effective and participatory coordination and facilitation [JARI]	JARI Aceh	665,535,008	75,923	19-Apr-10	17-Jan-11	Banda Aceh	9	Active
96	PEUDAP: Ensuring professional, effective and participatory coordination and facilitation [CARA]	CARA	681,516,232	77,747	19-Apr-10	17-Jan-11	Banda Aceh	9	Active

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

ACEH

No	Project Name	Grantee	Budget (IDR)	Budget (USD)	Start Date	End Date	Region	Duration (Months)	Status
97	PEUDAP: Ensuring professional, effective and participatory coordination and facilitation [CHSE]	CHSE	622,650,000	77,133	19-Apr-10	17-Jan-11	Banda Aceh	9	Active
98	PEUDAP: Ensuring professional, effective and participatory coordination and facilitation [BIMA]	BIMA	608,402,500	75,968	19-Apr-10	17-Jan-11	Banda Aceh	9	Active
99	PEUDAP: Ensuring professional, effective and participatory coordination and facilitation [BYTRA]	BYTRA	502,940,000	62,967	19-Apr-10	17-Jan-11	Banda Aceh	9	Active
100	PEUDAP: Ensuring professional, effective and participatory coordination and facilitation [KEUMALA]	Keumala	576,840,000	71,872	19-Apr-10	17-Jan-11	Banda Aceh	9	Active
101	PEUDAP: Ensuring professional, effective and participatory coordination and facilitation [LPL-Ha]	LPL-Ha	649,064,626	74,044	19-Apr-10	17-Jan-11	Banda Aceh	9	Active
102	PEUDAP: Ensuring professional, effective and participatory coordination and facilitation [MASKOT]	MASKOT	675,274,760	77,038	19-Apr-10	17-Jan-11	Banda Aceh	9	Active
103	Toward Communications Improvement of Aceh Governance (TCI-AG)	INFO ACEH	834,598,808	95,273	7-May-10	10-Jan-11	Banda Aceh	8	Active
104	Supporting Implementation of the Special Autonomy Fund in Aceh	LPKM Unsyiah	846,877,500	96,510	10-May-10	31-Aug-10	Banda Aceh	4	Completed
105	PEUDAP: Children Helping Children through Creative Expression and Support Groups in North Aceh	LBH Anak	830,420,000	92,013	10-May-10	10-Jan-11	Banda Aceh	8	Active
106	PEUDAP: Program Paket ABC [Psikodinamika]	PSIKODINAMIKA	732,150,000	82,496	1-Jun-10	7-Jan-11	Banda Aceh	7	Active
107	PEUDAP: Mapping for Good Governance [Architecture Unsyiah]	Arsitektur Unsyiah	712,785,000	86,669	24-Jun-10	31-Dec-10	Banda Aceh	6	Active
108	PEUDAP: Transparent and timely information and communication [GLOBE]	The Globe Journal	439,460,000	50,081	24-Jun-10	31-Dec-10	Banda Aceh	6	Active
109	PEUDAP: Mapping for Good Governance [POLTEK Lsm]	POLTEK Lhokseumawe	681,010,000	83,686	24-Jul-10	31-Dec-10	Banda Aceh	5	Active
110	Aceh Peace Advisory Committe (APAC-III)	ARF	593,495,000	67,673	2-Aug-10	10-Jan-11	Banda Aceh	5	Active
111	Poverty Reduction and Promoting Conservation in Aceh	AGC	555,208,000	63,890	9-Aug-10	24-Jan-11	Banda Aceh	6	Active
112	Action Against Domestic Violence in Conflict-Affected East Aceh II (ADVICE II) - PULIH	Pulih	412,175,000	47,431	2-Sep-10	17-Jan-11	Banda Aceh	5	Active
113	Capacity building for women farmers	CARA	616,550,000	70,543	2-Sep-10	24-Jan-11	Banda Aceh	5	Active
114	Action Against Domestic Violence in Conflict-Affected East Aceh II (ADVICE II) - KKTGA	KKTGA	400,465,000	46,083	2-Sep-10	17-Jan-11	Banda Aceh	5	Active
115	Promoting Public Priorities and Concerns in Aceh Legislative Qanun Development	ACSTF	453,030,000	38,889	20-Sep-10	31-Dec-10	Banda Aceh	3	Active
116	Conference to Improve Acehs Business Environment	ARF	567,720,000	64,808	25-Oct-10	31-Dec-10	Banda Aceh	2	Active

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

TRANSREGIONAL

No	Project Name	Grantee	Budget (IDR)	Budget (USD)	Start Date	End Date	Region	Duration (Months)	Status
1	Sub-Contract [Strategic Asia]	Strategic Asia	418,000,000	44,000	12-Jun-08	12-Sep-08	Jakarta/Trans Regional	3	Completed
2	National Conflict Monitoring System,Newspaper Data Collection on Conflict	LP3ES	730,485,000	81,165	1-Oct-08	31-Mar-09	Jakarta/Trans Regional	6	Archived
3	Strengthening Security Sector Governance: Working to Build a More Democratic and Transparent Security Sector Capable of Protecting Human Rights and Promoting Inter-group Relation	KontraS Federasi	375,280,000	37,528	12-Jan-09	30-Jan-09	Jakarta/Trans Regional	1	Archived
4	Strengthening Peace Building in a Post Conflict Environment in Indonesia	PPI	912,700,000	91,720	15-Jan-09	15-Jul-09	Jakarta/Trans Regional	6	Archived
5	IRE I: Review of, and Workshop on Peacebuilding and Capacity Building programs for organizations; Managing Conflict Resolution Activities in Tanah Papua	IRE	978,765,000	88,979	1-Feb-09	31-Jul-09	Jakarta/Trans Regional	6	Closed
6	IRE II: Evaluation and Assessment for Improving PEmbangUnan DAmai Partisipatif (PEUDAP, Peaceful Participative Development) in Aceh	IRE	268,000,000	29,051	30-Oct-09	20-Jan-10	Jakarta/Trans Regional	3	Archived
7	Women at the Indonesia Peace Table: Enhancing the Participation of Women in Conflict Resolution	HD Centre	917,643,595	98,144	16-Nov-09	30-Nov-10	Jakarta/Trans Regional	13	Completed
8	National Conflict Monitoring System; Newspaper Data Collection on Conflict (I)	JRI	915,618,000	99,253	16-Nov-09	31-Mar-10	Jakarta/Trans Regional	5	Archived
9	IRE III: Evaluation and Assessment for Improving PembangUnan DAmai Partisipatif (PEUDAP, Peaceful Participative Development) in Aceh	IRE	190,800,000	20,852	8-Feb-10	10-Mar-10	Jakarta/Trans Regional	1	Closed
10	Strengthening Peace through Increasing Public Awareness on the Professional Role of Security Actors in Promoting Peace	Imparsial	840,008,500	94,756	15-Feb-10	20-Oct-10	Jakarta/Trans Regional	8	Completed
11	Harmony after Cak Nur and Gus Dur	PSIK	890,300,000	98,889	1-Mar-10	20-Sep-10	Jakarta/Trans Regional	7	Completed
12	Safeguard Peace, Safeguard TVRI, Promote Pluralism	SET	899,254,000	98,819	1-Mar-10	20-Sep-10	Jakarta/Trans Regional	7	Completed
13	Voicing Diversity and Tolerance to Young Generation through Media Literacy	THC	909,898,990	99,988	1-Mar-10	11-Oct-10	Jakarta/Trans Regional	7	Completed
14	Building Peace within Community: Developing Social Cohesion in West Halmahera, North Maluku	PSKP	878,900,000	96,582	1-Mar-10	13-Sep-10	Jakarta/Trans Regional	7	Completed
15	Critical Reviews on National Security Bill	PPI	867,520,000	95,594	10-Mar-10	10-Sep-10	Jakarta/Trans Regional	6	Completed
16	Clown: Joy and Personal Empowerment in Aceh	HMC	825,257,000	91,189	10-Mar-10	10-Dec-10	Jakarta/Trans Regional	9	Active
17	Solidarity across Cultures - Working Together for Democracy	WMD	475,000,000	58,000	1-Apr-10	30-Apr-10	Jakarta/Trans Regional	1	Archived
18	MTV EXIT: End Exploitation and Trafficking, Live in Indonesia 2010	MTV	861,177,500	97,750	1-Apr-10	31-Jul-10	Jakarta/Trans Regional	4	Closed
19	Master Training of Trainers in Conflict Sensitive Design, Monitoring and Evaluation (MToT).	PDISL	720,362,300	81,305	28-Apr-10	15-Dec-10	Jakarta/Trans Regional	8	Active
20	Kota Kita: Knowing Our City; Developing Surakarta	YKKS	769,832,705	87,780	1-May-10	15-Jan-11	Jakarta/Trans Regional	9	Active
21	Cross-Cultural Video Making For Peace: Crossing The Boundaries	Yayasan Interseksi	884,105,400	97,691	4-May-10	20-Oct-10	Jakarta/Trans Regional	6	Completed
22	Fostering Pluralism Values through Media Intervention	LSPP	832,964,375	93,961	4-May-10	19-Oct-10	Jakarta/Trans Regional	6	Completed
23	Human Rights National Workshop for Heads of Region	Komnas HAM	830,750,000	95,324	20-Sep-10	14-Jan-11	Jakarta/Trans Regional	4	Active
24	Religious Radicalism in Urban Society and Its Implication for The Guarantee of Freedom of Religion/Belief	SETARA Institute	721,850,000	82,686	20-Sep-10	14-Jan-11	Jakarta/Trans Regional	4	Active
25	National Conflict Monitoring System; Newspaper Data Collection on Conflict (II)	JRI	76,815,200	88,599	15-Oct-10	14-Jan-11	Jakarta/Trans Regional	3	Active
26	WB-Bappenas Parnership Program: Policy Paper for the National Grand Strategy for Conflict Prevention and Peaceful Development	THC	85,681,600	98,120	25-Oct-10	14-Jan-11	Jakarta/Trans Regional	3	Active
27	Rumah Ide Documentary Screening at the Jakarta International	Rumah Ide	57,100,000	6,552	19-Nov-10	14-Dec-10	Jakarta/Trans Regional	1	Active

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

TRANSREGIONAL

No	Project Name	Grantee	Budget (IDR)	Budget (USD)	Start Date	End Date	Region	Duration (Months)	Status
1	Developing Sustainable Peace through Collaboration for the Creation of Cleaner Communities	OM	857,635,449	92,969	21-Dec-09	21-Nov-10	Maluku	11	Completed
2	Sustainable Peace Development through Early Conflict Warning Systems and Early Conflict Response based on Local Resources in the village of Waai, Liang, and the sub-district of Letwaru in the district of Central Maluku (Maluku Tengah)	ITDM	911,343,204	98,791	21-Dec-09	21-Jun-10	Maluku	6	Completed
3	Promoting Inter-group Harmony through Informal Education and Play	YS	906,410,000	98,256	5-Jan-10	5-Dec-10	Maluku	11	Completed
4	Strengthening the local indigenous communities for sustainable peace	HUMANUM	876,175,000	94,978	5-Jan-10	31-Dec-10	Maluku	12	Active
5	Developing Sustainable Peace in Ambon, Maluku by Traditional Art and Culture	LAKPESDAM NU	889,450,054	96,675	15-Jan-10	14-Aug-10	Maluku	7	Closed
6	Empowerment of the conflict-victim-women to support lasting peace in Galala – Hative Kecil villages, Sub-district of Sirimau and Nania – Waiheru villages, Sub-district of Baguala, Ambon Municipality.	AMF	882,400,000	97,665	1-Mar-10	31-Oct-10	Maluku	8	Completed
7	Developing an integrated community by strengthening peace building in Subdistrict of Saparua, Central Maluku	YTP	852,565,319	94,363	1-Mar-10	30-Sep-10	Maluku	7	Completed
8	Encouraging and Facilitating Sustainable Peace in the Province of Maluku through Strengthening the Community's Legal Understanding	FH Unpatti	879,575,000	98,442	22-Mar-10	21-Oct-10	Maluku	7	Completed
9	Develop Trust Between Youth	Pelangi	699,342,500	79,879	26-Apr-10	25-Oct-10	Maluku	6	Completed
10	Build Tolerance Among Children to Sustain Peace in Maluku	LAPPAN	699,400,000	77,711	21-Jun-10	20-Dec-10	Maluku	6	Active
11	Supporting Sustainable Peace Through Economic Empowering and Conflict Mitigation in Three Big Market in Ambon	YPPM	841,200,000	95,700	12-Jul-10	11-Jan-11	Maluku	6	Active
12	Strengthening Brotherhood of Christians and Muslims to Preserve Sustainable Peace Through Economic Empowerment of Coastal Communities	Yastra	666,380,000	75,811	12-Jul-10	11-Jan-11	Maluku	6	Active
13	Conflict Prevention In The Market Through Empowering Market Informal Leader	YPPM	503,575,000	95,699	12-Jul-10	11-Jan-11	Maluku	6	Active
14	Strengthening Women's Indigenous Rights to Enhance Women's Role in Peace Building in Saparua, Central Maluku	Walang Perempuan Foundation	609,650,000	69,200	15-Jul-10	14-Jan-11	Maluku	6	Active
15	Develop Interfaith Communication Among Youth to Preserve Peace in Maluku	Elaiem	465,325,000	53,302	8-Sep-10	31-Dec-10	Maluku	4	Active
16	Strengthen the function and role of government in implementation of community based sustainable peace for Maluku.	ITDM	566,850,000	64,931	8-Sep-10	31-Dec-10	Maluku	4	Active
17	Empowering Actual and Potential Victims of Domestic Violence through Knowledge of the 2004 Domestic Violence Statutes	Walang Perempuan Foundation	501,500,000	57,597	20-Sep-10	31-Dec-10	Maluku	3	Active

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

SULAWESI TENGAH

No	Project Name	Grantee	Budget (IDR)	Budget (USD)	Start Date	End Date	Region	Duration (Months)	Status
1	Seminar and Workshop on Safe Morowali	P4K UNTAD	252,673,000	27,334	28-May-08	28-Jun-08	Palu	1	Closed
2	Revitalization of the use of local wisdom to regulate social cohesion to achieve sustainable peace in Bada communities	OPANT	489,980,000	54,442	15-Sep-08	15-May-09	Palu	8	Archived
3	Peace Day Commemoration in Poso	YTM	205,660,000	22,851	15-Sep-08	30-Sep-08	Palu	1	Archived
4	Peace Day Commemoration in Palu	KPPA	301,616,000	33,513	15-Sep-08	15-Oct-08	Palu	1	Archived
5	Strengthening access to policy and justice for female victims of gender-based violence in Poso, Central Sulawesi	KPKPST	491,975,000	54,664	15-Oct-08	15-Apr-09	Palu	6	Archived
6	Strengthening inter-community solidarity groups by increasing capacity of local institutions in Poso Districts	LPS-HAM	415,585,000	46,176	15-Oct-08	15-Apr-09	Palu	6	Archived
7	Accelerate the capacity of women as mediators in conflict management in Central Sulawesi	PSW UNTAD	98,475,000	10,942	15-Oct-08	15-Mar-09	Palu	5	Closed
8	The dissemination of the results of the semiloka on the issue of the division of Morowali District	P4K UNTAD	281,780,625	31,309	20-Oct-08	20-Nov-08	Palu	1	Completed
9	16 day Campaign of Women Anti Violent in Central Sulawesi (Donggala, Palu, Poso, Morowali, and Banggai Districts)	KuPP	299,050,000	31,480	12-Dec-08	22-Dec-08	Palu	0	Archived
10	Mitigating Inter-Communal Conflict through Participatory Conflict Mapping and Establishment of Community Network in Donggala & Sigi Biromaru	YAMMI	487,350,000	48,735	1-Apr-09	30-Sep-09	Palu	6	Archived
11	Psychosocial Support (Poso) peace and conflict mitigation support	CWS	1,049,387,348	99,946	15-May-09	15-Dec-09	Palu	7	Closed
12	Promoting Women Role in Conflict Mediator	LiBU Perempuan	216,960,000	21,696	22-Jun-09	21-Oct-09	Palu	4	Archived
13	Strengthening Inter-faith dialogue to promote sustainable peace in Central	FKUB Sulteng	568,445,000	56,884	15-Jul-09	14-Nov-09	Palu	4	Archived
14	Community-Based Conflict Mitigation Initiative on Agrarian Issues	SPRA	379,800,000	37,980	15-Jul-09	22-Dec-09	Palu	5	Closed
15	After Ten Years; A Symposium on Reflection of Poso Conflict	P4K UNTAD	831,040,000	83,104	15-Jul-09	21-Oct-09	Palu	3	Archived
16	Songs for Peace : Music to Transform Conflict Constructively	SPR FM	555,395,000	55,539	20-Jul-09	20-Nov-09	Palu	4	Archived
17	Development Conflict Early Warning and Early Response Systems for Sustainable Peace in Morowali	ITP	900,080,000	90,080	28-Jul-09	28-Dec-09	Palu	5	Closed
18	Communal safe space: building trust among inter-religious groups	Lobo	298,734,000	30,561	15-Sep-09	15-Jan-10	Palu	4	Archived
19	Pamona Idol:Integration of IDP youth into their new community	LEMBATA	472,689,500	48,357	27-Sep-09	31-Dec-09	Palu	3	Archived
20	Strengthening the Role of Youth as Peace Ambassadors in Poso, Marowali and Tojo Una-Una	LPMS	482,745,000	49,896	1-Oct-09	31-Jan-10	Palu	4	Archived

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

SULAWESI TENGAH

No	Project Name	Grantee	Budget (IDR)	Budget (USD)	Start Date	End Date	Region	Duration (Months)	Status
21	Cultural Congress of Multi-ethnic society for peace in Palu, Parigi, Sigi and Donggala districts of Central Sulawesi	Tadulakota	378,875,000	40,521	15-Oct-09	15-Dec-09	Palu	2	Archived
22	Youth Creativity Week for Morowali Peace	FPM	380,375,000	40,682	15-Oct-09	15-Dec-09	Palu	2	Archived
23	Youth Jamboree for Peace in Banggai and Banggai Kepulauan district of Central Sulawesi	YKPM	521,861,560	57,347	1-Nov-09	31-Jan-10	Palu	3	Archived
24	Rehabilitation of Water Resources Facility as a Medium of Reconciliation and Peace Building among Lambogia Residents	PRKP	449,881,000	48,768	7-Nov-09	7-Mar-10	Palu	4	Archived
25	CS: Conflict Management Through Sports Development Program	ASA	836,800,000	86,268	19-Nov-09	19-Apr-10	Palu	5	Closed
26	Empowering Ex-combatants Through Livelihood Support	PMS MESALE	535,530,000	58,368	14-Dec-09	13-May-10	Palu	5	Closed
27	Scaling Up the Prosperity of IDPs and Disadvantages Group in West Pamona through Livelihood Support	YPAL	412,541,000	44,866	4-Jan-10	4-Jun-10	Palu	5	Closed
28	National Consultative Assembly for Peace Facilitators (Musyawarah National Fasilitator Perdamaian)	ITP	649,785,000	71,602	15-Jan-10	15-Mar-10	Palu	2	Closed
29	Triangle meeting to develop win-win solution strategy on natural resource based conflict in Banggai	YPB	680,000,000	74,114	25-Jan-10	24-Jun-10	Palu	5	Completed
30	Strengthening Peace building in Central Sulawesi through Collaborative Film Making	Rumah Ide	881,050,000	97,032	21-Feb-10	21-Aug-10	Palu	6	Completed
31	Knitting Way to Peace by Strengthening the Self-sufficiency of Marginal Society in Palu	LPDP	449,730,000	49,313	22-Feb-10	22-Jul-10	Palu	5	Completed
32	Integrated Advocacy on Conflict Sensitive Development Planning in Central Sulawesi	PBHR	780,000,000	86,331	23-Feb-10	22-Jun-10	Palu	4	Closed
33	Mitigation of Natural Resource-Related Conflicts Through Cross-Community and Stakeholder Dialogs	CAPPA Foundation	799,865,000	89,872	1-Apr-10	30-Sep-10	Palu	6	Completed
34	Children Cultural Show for Peace	KPPA	671,635,000	75,805	1-Apr-10	30-Sep-10	Palu	6	Archived
35	Building Rumpon as a Medium for Conflict Mitigation and Peace Building at Palu Bay	SNTP	694,570,000	78,217	1-Apr-10	31-Aug-10	Palu	5	Archived
36	Development of Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System (CEWERS) for Sustainable Peace in Poso Regency, Central Sulawesi	ITP	884,015,360	99,776	19-Apr-10	18-Nov-10	Palu	7	Completed
37	Integrating Christian and Muslim Traders at Market Place in Poso District	WASANTARA	650,070,000	74,082	17-May-10	17-Oct-10	Palu	5	Completed
38	Strengthening Peace Building in Banggai District through Livelihood Support	BFC	705,660,000	80,417	17-May-10	17-Oct-10	Palu	5	Completed

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

MALUKU

No	Project Name	Grantee	Budget (IDR)	Budget (USD)	Start Date	End Date	Region	Duration (Months)	Status
1	Developing Sustainable Peace through Collaboration for the Creation of Cleaner Communities	OM	857,635,449	92,969	21-Dec-09	21-Nov-10	Maluku	11	Completed
2	Sustainable Peace Development through Early Conflict Warning Systems and Early Conflict Response based on Local Resources in the village of Waai, Liang, and the sub-district of Letwaru in the district of Central Maluku (Maluku Tengah)	ITDM	911,343,204	98,791	21-Dec-09	21-Jun-10	Maluku	6	Completed
3	Promoting Inter-group Harmony through Informal Education and Play	YS	906,410,000	98,256	5-Jan-10	5-Dec-10	Maluku	11	Completed
4	Strengthening the local indigenous communities for sustainable peace	HUMANUM	876,175,000	94,978	5-Jan-10	31-Dec-10	Maluku	12	Active
5	Developing Sustainable Peace in Ambon, Maluku by Traditional Art and Culture	LAKPESDAM NU	889,450,054	96,675	15-Jan-10	14-Aug-10	Maluku	7	Closed
6	Empowerment of the conflict-victim-women to support lasting peace in Galala – Hative Kecil villages, Sub-district of Sirimau and Nania – Waiheru villages, Sub-district of Baguala, Ambon Municipality.	AMF	882,400,000	97,665	1-Mar-10	31-Oct-10	Maluku	8	Completed
7	Developing an integrated community by strengthening peace building in Subdistrict of Saparua, Central Maluku	YTP	852,565,319	94,363	1-Mar-10	30-Sep-10	Maluku	7	Completed
8	Encouraging and Facilitating Sustainable Peace in the Province of Maluku through Strengthening the Community's Legal Understanding	FH Unpatti	879,575,000	98,442	22-Mar-10	21-Oct-10	Maluku	7	Completed
9	Develop Trust Between Youth	Pelangi	699,342,500	79,879	26-Apr-10	25-Oct-10	Maluku	6	Completed
10	Build Tolerance Among Children to Sustain Peace in Maluku	LAPPAN	699,400,000	77,711	21-Jun-10	20-Dec-10	Maluku	6	Active
11	Supporting Sustainable Peace Through Economic Empowering and Conflict Mitigation in Three Big Market in Ambon	YPPM	841,200,000	95,700	12-Jul-10	11-Jan-11	Maluku	6	Active
12	Strengthening Brotherhood of Christians and Muslims to Preserve Sustainable Peace Through Economic Empowerment of Coastal Communities	Yastra	666,380,000	75,811	12-Jul-10	11-Jan-11	Maluku	6	Active
13	Conflict Prevention In The Market Through Empowering Market Informal Leader	YPPM	503,575,000	95,699	12-Jul-10	11-Jan-11	Maluku	6	Active
14	Strengthening Women's Indigenous Rights to Enhance Women's Role in Peace Building in Saparua, Central Maluku	Walang Perempuan Foundation	609,650,000	69,200	15-Jul-10	14-Jan-11	Maluku	6	Active
15	Develop Interfaith Communication Among Youth to Preserve Peace in Maluku	Elaiem	465,325,000	53,302	8-Sep-10	31-Dec-10	Maluku	4	Active
16	Strengthen the function and role of government in implementation of community based sustainable peace for Maluku.	ITDM	566,850,000	64,931	8-Sep-10	31-Dec-10	Maluku	4	Active
17	Empowering Actual and Potential Victims of Domestic Violence through Knowledge of the 2004 Domestic Violence Statutes	Walang Perempuan Foundation	501,500,000	57,597	20-Sep-10	31-Dec-10	Maluku	3	Active

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

MALUKU UTARA

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

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

PAPUA

No	Project Name	Grantee	Budget (IDR)	Budget (USD)	Start Date	End Date	Region	Duration (Months)	Status
1	Enhancement of Inter Ethnicity Peace Based on Community Gathering in the Village.	ALDP	823,955,000	93,898	3-May-10	2-Jan-11	Papua	8	Active
2	Compilation and Advocacy for the Draft Regulation of Special Region In Regard to the Election of Papuan People Assembly (2010-2015) Based on a "Sole Papuan People Assembly for the Land of Papua" Principle	PKD-UnCen	718,330,000	81,861	3-May-10	2-Oct-10	Papua	5	Completed
3	Opening Communication among Tribes, Government, and Stakeholders for Better Depapre in Jayapura District	FOKER LSM Papua	711,545,000	80,174	1-Jun-10	31-Dec-10	Papua	7	Active
4	Capacity Enhancement for Village Planning Management	ICS Papua	873,725,000	98,448	1-Jun-10	31-Oct-10	Papua	5	Completed
5	Increasing Women Roles on Peace Building in Kota Jayapura and Keerom District, Papua	LP3AP	699,775,000	78,848	1-Jun-10	30-Nov-10	Papua	6	Completed
6	Monitoring and Campaigning for RESPEK Program Implementation in Papua	KIPRa	657,280,000	74,776	10-Jul-10	10-Jan-11	Papua	6	Active
7	Research "Islamic Radicalism in the Mosques of Post and Potential Conflict Areas: Case Studies of Ambon (Maluku), Poso (Central Sulawesi), and Jayapura (Papua)"	CSRC	844,695,000	95,879	1-Aug-10	31-Jan-11	Papua	6	Active
8	Promoting Peace through Sport among Youth in Papua	YPLHC	746,820,000	83,677	1-Aug-10	31-Jan-11	Papua	6	Active
9	Reconciliation By Increasing The Capacity Of The People And Media in Papua	KBR68H	840,620,000	95,417	2-Aug-10	31-Jan-11	Papua	6	Active
10	National Seminar and Workshop on Grand Design Development of Proliferation based on Special Autonomy Policy in Papua	PKD-UnCen	745,800,000	85,922	5-Aug-10	5-Dec-10	Papua	4	Completed
11	Decreasing Gender Based Violence as part of peace building process in Keerom District, Papua	YHI	632,350,000	71,940	5-Aug-10	4-Jan-11	Papua	5	Active
12	Peace Promotion Through Women and Children in Muaratami Sub-District, Jayapura Regency	Lentera	381,900,000	43,998	5-Aug-10	4-Dec-10	Papua	4	Completed
13	Promoting Peace through Students and Teachers in Jayapura	GENCAR	457,600,000	52,598	5-Aug-10	4-Jan-11	Papua	5	Active
14	Promoting Peace in Papua through Art and Culture	YBSBP	851,150,000	96,611	5-Aug-10	4-Feb-11	Papua	6	Active
15	Master Training of Trainers in Conflict Sensitive Design, Monitoring and Evaluation (MToT)	PDISL	854,965,650	98,385	16-Aug-10	17-Jan-11	Papua	5	Active
16	Study and National Symposium on Grand Design Concept of Autonomous Territory Management in Papua	FISIP-UI	777,578,000	89,171	1-Sep-10	31-Dec-10	Papua	4	Active
17	Promoting Peace through Photo Exhibition And Short Movie	AJI Jayapura	866,500,000	97,087	2-Sep-10	2-Sep-10	Papua	0	Completed
18	Peace Initiation: Solution for Conflict Due To Traditional Political System and Its Relationship with the Community Social Life at six villages in Muaratami and Abepura sub-districts	Vox Papua	424,600,000	48,415	6-Sep-10	5-Feb-11	Papua	5	Active
19	Community Journalism in Papua	F&F	783,610,000	93,118	20-Sep-10	31-Dec-10	Papua	3	Active

Appendix B: SERASI Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) FY 2010 (October – December 2010)

Performance Indicators	Achievements						Remarks
	FY2011 Targets	Q1 (Oct – Dec '09)	Q2 (Jan – Mar '10)	Q3 (Apr – Jun '10)	Q4 (Jul –Aug '10)	To Date (%)	
PS1. Number people trained in discord mitigation/resolution skills with USG assistance	500	311 M : 222, F : 89				62%	During the period of October through December 2010, 9 training session were conducted with total of 311 people have received capacity building on discord mitigation/resolution skills – where 29% of the participants were women. East Indonesia contributed a huge number of people trained. More women in Maluku receive capacity building on discord mitigation and/or resolution skills, compared to the other regions. In Details : Maluku : 74 (M: 25, F: 49) Maluku Utara : 53 (M: 43, F: 10) Papua : 80 (M: 53, F: 27) Trans : 15 (M : 12 F: 3)
PS2. Number non-governmental constituencies (focusing on discord mitigation) built or strengthened with USG assistance	4	3				75%	During this period of reporting, three non-governmental constituencies were built through SERASI grants in Papua. It was intended to prevent conflict through strengthening of ethnic groups.
PS3. Number USG-assisted facilitated events geared toward strengthening understanding and mitigating discord between groups	650	1677				258%	During this reporting period, grantees in the transregional program have conducted as many as 75 events, with a large number contributed by *Hidung Merah* Circus during their road show performances in Aceh. Other regions contributed the following numbers of events: Sulawesi Tengah, 3, that consisted of: - Cross-visits for market traders Maluku,100, that consisted of: - Socialization on domestic violence - Meetings with Ambon govt. and legislative Maluku Utara, 23, that consisted of: - Workshop on advocacy for local regulation and policy - Workshop peace ambassador

Performance Indicators	Achievements						Remarks
	FY2011 Targets	Q1 (Oct – Dec '09)	Q2 (Jan – Mar '10)	Q3 (Apr – Jun '10)	Q4 (Jul –Aug '10)	To Date (%)	
							perspective on conflict - Meeting with Ambon Gov't and legislative Papua, 75, that consisted of: - Workshops on peacebuilding among ethnic groups - Peace campaigns through traditional fests and a significant number of events from Aceh,1401, that consisted of: - Socialization on village border mappings in Gandapura sub-district - PEUDAP FGDs, community meetings and RPJMG workshops - Public meetings for qanun
PS4. Number people attending USG-assisted facilitated events geared toward strengthening understanding and mitigating discord between groups	13308	51777 (M : 33732, F : 18045)				389%	As many as 51,777 people attended the events held by SERASI grantees since its inception with the following breakdown: Aceh 79%, Sulawesi Tengah 2%, Maluku 9%, Maluku Utara1%, Papua 7% , and 1% at the transregional level. Women participants were recorded at 35% from the total participants, with the following breakdown Out of a total of 33,732 male and 18,045 female participants, • Aceh: M (27,828), F (13,106) • CS: M (401), F (602) • Maluku: M (2,729), F (1,935) • Malut : M (443), F (275) • Papua: M (2,076), F (1,772) • Transregional: M (255), F (355)
PS5. Number peace building structures established or strengthened with USG assistance that engage affected citizens in peace and/or reconciliation activities[1]	n/a						n/a

[1] PS5 is a non-cumulative indicator

Performance Indicators	Achievements						Remarks
	FY2011 Targets	Q1 (Oct – Dec '09)	Q2 (Jan – Mar '10)	Q3 (Apr – Jun '10)	Q4 (Jul –Aug '10)	To Date (%)	
SO1. Reinforced Peacebuilding							
IR1.1.: Government Planning and Peacebuilding Mechanism Supported							
111. Number meetings for FORBES/APRC held with SERASI support	n/a						Note: this indicator is completed and will not be collected for FY2011.
112. Number outreach activities	n/a						Note: this indicator is completed and will not be collected for FY2011.
113. Number communities implementing Participatory Decentralized Development Planning (PDDP)-sponsored activities	88	88				100%	During Q1of FY11, the number of participating communities matches the PEUDAP target. Polytechnic and Unsyiah implemented the activities for created village MAP and also Parish MAP in 2 sub-district and covered 88 Villages.
114. Number outreach activities on development planning implemented	10	11				110%	Numbers for outreach activities on development planning during this reporting period from comes from Aceh with 11 activities such as; coordination meetings in village border mediation facilitated by SoPAN.
IR1.2.: Stakeholder Organizations and Appropriate Network Developed							
121. Number organizations identified participating in networking activities	43	30				70%	During this period 30 organizations participated in networking activities for stakeholders including: academics, entrepreneurs, local government bodies/agencies, community groups, etc. The following breakdown outlines the numbers by region: Aceh : 4 Maluku Utara : 7 Papua : 6 Trans : 13
122. Number networking events organized	10	14				140%	Following up on IR.121, 14 networking activities were conducted during this period of reporting. SERASI Aceh held five events such as a corruption conference, while Maluku Utara held five events such as workshops for SKPD (local government ministry/bodies/agency) and NGOs and

Performance Indicators	Achievements						Remarks
	FY2011 Targets	Q1 (Oct – Dec '09)	Q2 (Jan – Mar '10)	Q3 (Apr – Jun '10)	Q4 (Jul –Aug '10)	To Date (%)	
							Papua held one event, namely a workshop grand design concept of autonomous territory management. There were also 3 events from transregional.
IR1.3.: Technical Assistance to Participating Stakeholder Organizations for Capacity-building Expanded							
131. Number STTA provided to SERASI stakeholders	n/a						No update
IR1.4.: Communication and Understanding Among Religious and Ethnic Communities Improved							
141. Number educational-based cross-community exchanges held	4	5				125%	For this periods the activities reported from Sulawesi Tengah 2 activities conducted by Wasantara, followed by Maluku , 3 activities conducted by Pelangi and LAPPAN.
142. Number opportunities taken to deliver cogent peace messages	5	3				60%	During this quarter reporting there were 3 opportunities taken by grantees from Maluku and Papua
143. Number peer partnerships developed	3	4				133%	There were 4 peer partnership developed on Q1 of FY11 periods and the number only comes from Maluku Utara
144. Number 'collaborative contests' undertaken to build up cross community understanding	4	8				200%	Maluku and Papua grants conducted 8 activities on this reporting periods
SO2. Increased Capacity to Manage Discord							
IR2.1.: Grants on Managing Discord and Peacebuilding Supported							
211. Percent operating grants that promote dialogue on discord resolution and peacebuilding topics	n/a	**89%** (82/92)				n/a	There were 82 grantees out of a grand total 92 grantees that participated. The following breakdown outlines the numbers for every region: Aceh : 39 out of 41 Sulawesi Tengah: 3 out of 3 Maluku : 12 out of 14 Maluku Utara : 8 out of 11 Papua: 15 out of 18 Transregional: 5 out of 5

Performance Indicators	Achievements						Remarks
	FY2011 Targets	Q1 (Oct – Dec '09)	Q2 (Jan – Mar '10)	Q3 (Apr – Jun '10)	Q4 (Jul –Aug '10)	To Date (%)	
IR2.2.: Innovative Discord Mitigation Methods, Approaches, and/or Technologies Introduced							
221. Number new methods, approaches, or technologies introduced	4	3				75%	MALUT Awards and Radio broadcasters of Maluku Utara used new methods in their programming while in Papua short movies were used as a part of a new approach of programming
IR2.3.: Access to Private Sector Funds Made Available to Partner Organizations Increased							
231. Number funding streams used by grantees	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-
232. Number private sector contributions/donations to grantees	1	-	1	-	-		-
IR2.4.: Discord Mitigation Networks Expanded and Reinforced							
241. Number organization participating in discord mitigation meetings	20	17				85%	For this period there were 17 organizations from Aceh, Maluku, and Papua that participated in conflict mitigation meetings – for example ; CSOs, NGOs, Local Gov't and etc.
242. Number meetings led by grantees	100	88				88%	There were 88 meetings recorded, led by grantees during this reporting periods, with the following details : Aceh : 26 Maluku : 51 Papua: 11
IR2.5.: Capacity for Discord Mitigation Professionals Developed and Strengthened							
251. Number training of trainers (TOT) sessions	3	1				33%	Papua was the only region that conducted ToT during this reporting period
252. Number people trained in TOT	34	18				53%	Based on IR 251, only 18 (M: 11 ,F:7) participated in ToT
253. Number people trained in discord resolution	292	293				100%	During this reporting period, all the SERASI regions conducted training except Sulawesi Tengah—where 28% women were trained—training in Maluku involved more women than other regions There was a total of 211 male participants and 82 female participants with the following details: Aceh - M: 89, F: 0 Maluku - M:25 F: 49

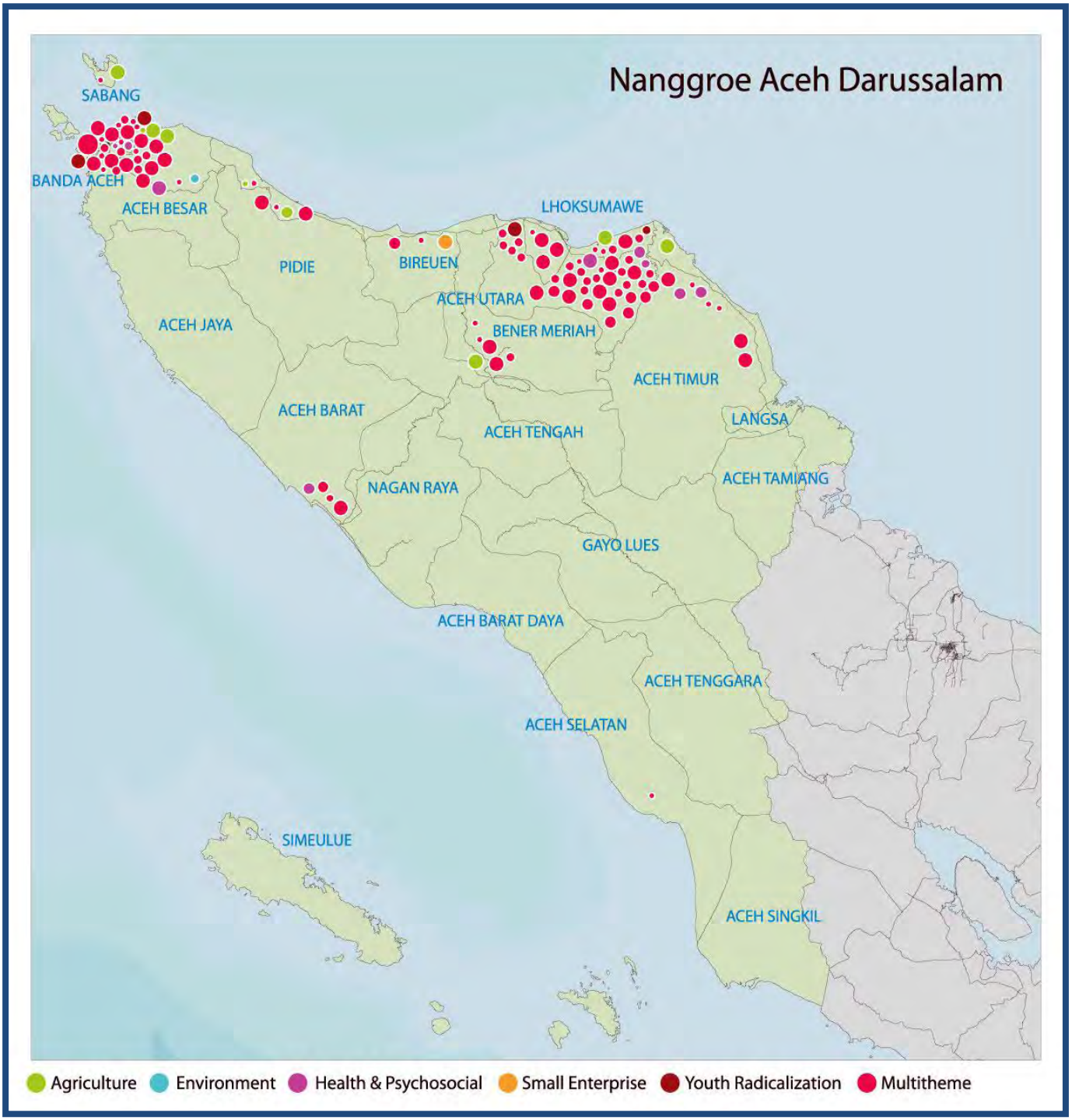
Performance Indicators	Achievements						Remarks
	FY2011 Targets	Q1 (Oct – Dec '09)	Q2 (Jan – Mar '10)	Q3 (Apr – Jun '10)	Q4 (Jul –Aug '10)	To Date (%)	
							Maluku Utara - M:43, F:10 Papua - M: 42,F: 20 Trans - M:12 F:3
254. Number discord resolution outreach activities conducted	10	4				40%	From Aceh for this reporting period, there were four activities conducted including: children discussions, handicraft, art/sport practices, and bulletin board creations. No such activities were reported in other regions.
IR2.6.: Interventions That Provide Youth with Channels for Healing Supported							
261. Number youth-based grants	7	7				100%	LBH Anak is a youth-based grants in Aceh, followed by 4 grantees in Maluku Utara, and 2 in Papua.
IR2.7.: People Suffering Discord Related Psychosocial Cases Supported							
271. Number psychosocial-based grants	1	1				100%	PULIH is a psychosocial-based grantee from Aceh. No other grantees are reported from other regions.
IR2.8.: Household Income Among Affected Communities Increased							
281. Number households reporting increased savings	50	75				150%	During this period facilitated by YBUL in Aceh there were 75 HH reported that increased their savings.
282. Number vulnerable households receiving assistance	300	376				125%	In Aceh there were 326 HH facilitated by AGC, FFI, and Keumala. Livelihoods activities included providing training on livestock, farming, organic fertilizer, and business management in addition to mentoring beneficiaries. Some grantees were provided assistance through local cooperatives such as; Malem Dagang, FFI-Sabang. Among others, Keumala implemented its program in 5 villages in Sawang and already set up legal local cooperatives to continue the project. Maluku: 50
283. Number vulnerable households reporting increased income	300	369				123%	There were a total of 369 in Aceh, with the following breakdown:

Performance Indicators	Achievements						Remarks
	FY2011 Targets	Q1 (Oct – Dec '09)	Q2 (Jan – Mar '10)	Q3 (Apr – Jun '10)	Q4 (Jul –Aug '10)	To Date (%)	
							• ASD (sewing) • FFI (microfinance – trader) • Keumala (paddy field, handicraft) • MD (Microfinance) • YBUL (Horticulture) Some of beneficiaries that were included in the grantees' livelihoods programs have not increased their income, i.e.: Keumang—with a patchouli farm that was predicted to be harvested in March which did not occur. Beneficiaries of Keumala's livestock program have yet to sell any goats and have not participated in their microfinance program. No such activities were reported from other regions
IR2.9.: Community-led Development Supported							
291. Number grants that increase community assets	10	24				240%	24 grants reported increased community assets during this reporting period. Majority of the successes came from Aceh with 18 mostly PEUDAP, followed by Maluku: 1, and Maluku Utara: 5.
292. Number jobs created through infrastructure opportunities	2	2				100%	Majority of the numbers were contributed through a PEUDAP-related projects that was labor-intensive and needed skilled workers. Maluku contributed with 1 job.
293. Number infrastructure rehabilitated	100	118				118%	For this period 117 projects were reported from Aceh through PEUDAP-related infrastructure projects including: a. Bridge b. Drill Well c. Artesian Well d. Roads e. Community hall f. Fence g. Water tank – tower – storage

Performance Indicators	Achievements						Remarks
	FY2011 Targets	Q1 (Oct – Dec '09)	Q2 (Jan – Mar '10)	Q3 (Apr – Jun '10)	Q4 (Jul –Aug '10)	To Date (%)	
							h. Concrete rebate i. Sport field ; volleyball court, soccer field j. Village health center k. Sluice gate l. Drainage m. Water channel And 1 from Maluku Utara
SO3. Increased Respect for Human Rights							
IR3.1.: Capacity of Local Organizations to Promote Dialogue on Human Rights Strengthened							
311. Percent operating grants that promote dialogue on social violence and human rights topics		3/92 **3%**					Out of 3, 2 organizations from aceh; KKTGA and PULIH, with 1 grantee from Maluku making up 3% from total number of grantees.
312. Number people trained in social violence and human rights	25	47 (M : 19, F : 28)				188%	PULIH an Aceh grantee is the only grantee that conducted training on social violence and human right during this reported period with 60% women participants.
313. Number social violence and human rights awareness campaigns	n/a						n/a
IR3.2.: Inter-group Networks and Communications Strengthened							
321. Number organizations participating in social violence/human rights meetings	3	1				33%	This number was from Maluku during this period
322. Number consortium grants awarded (one grant or two plus organizations)	n/a						n/a
323. Number communities where two or more grantees are operating	2	2				100%	PULIH and KKTGA from Aceh working in same village but with different content issue which is PULIH more focusing on counseling and KKTGA more to the policy
IR3.3.: Synergy with Other USAID Projects Reinforced							
331. Number meetings held with USAID-funded stakeholders	n/a						n/a
332. Number grantee organizations working with other USAID-funded projects	n/a						n/a
SO4. Increased Integration of Marginalized Groups							

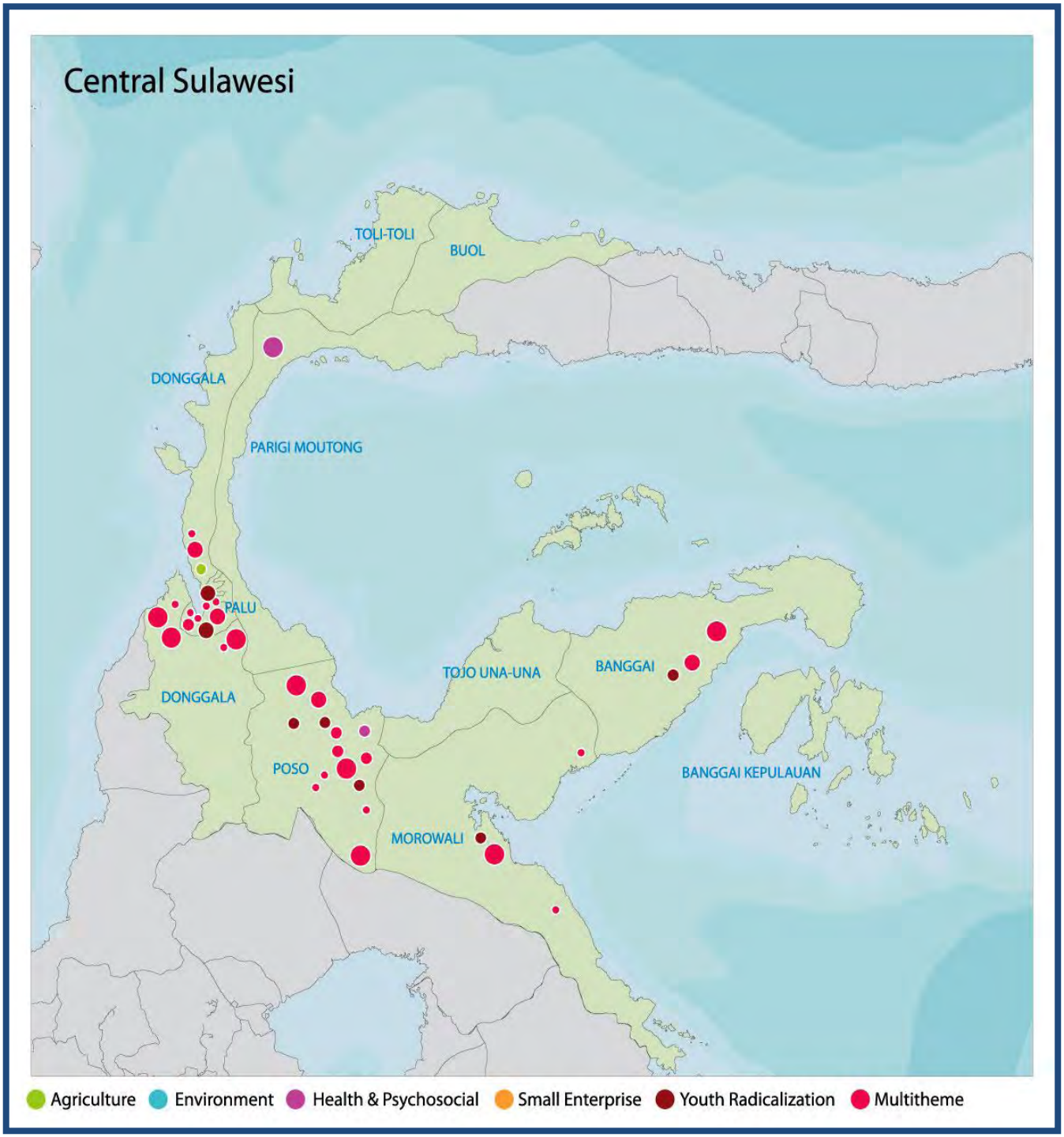
Performance Indicators	Achievements						Remarks
	FY2011 Targets	Q1 (Oct – Dec '09)	Q2 (Jan – Mar '10)	Q3 (Apr – Jun '10)	Q4 (Jul –Aug '10)	To Date (%)	
IR4.1.: Capacity of Local Organizations to Promote Dialogue on Issues Related to Marginalized Groups Increased							
411. Percent operating grants that promote dialogue on marginalized group topics		8/92 **9%**					The number is broken down by the following: Sulawesi Tengah : 1 in a total of 3 Maluku: 2 in a total of 14 Maluku Utara: 1 ouf ot 11 Papua: 4 out of 18
412. Number awareness campaigns conducted on marginalized groups	1	1				100%	For this reporting period, only one campaign in Sulawesi Tengah was conducted while none was reported from any other region.
413. Number people trained in marginalized group sensitivity	n/a						n/a
414. Number outreach activities on marginalized group sensitivity	n/a						n/a
SO5. Improved Democratic and Transparent Security Sector							
IR5.1.: Capacity in Local Organizations to Advocate for a Democratic and Transparent Security Oversight Improved							
511. Number communities reached by SERASI-trained grantees	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-
512. Number people trained in security oversight	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-
IR5.2.: Civil Society and Security Sector Awareness and Understanding of Roles and Responsibilities Increased							
521. Number organizations participating in meetings	1	-	-	-	-	-	
522. Number outreach activities	1	-	-	-	-	-	
523. Number media campaigns conducted on roles and responsibilities	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-
IR5.3.: Legislation, Policies, and Programs About Security Oversight Disseminated							
531. Number organizations involved with conducting information campaigns	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-
532. Number media campaigns conducted on legislation	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-
533.Number draft legislation submitted to house of representatives (DPRD)	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix C: Map of SERASI Grants for the Province of Aceh–including Transregional Grants (As of December 31, 2010)



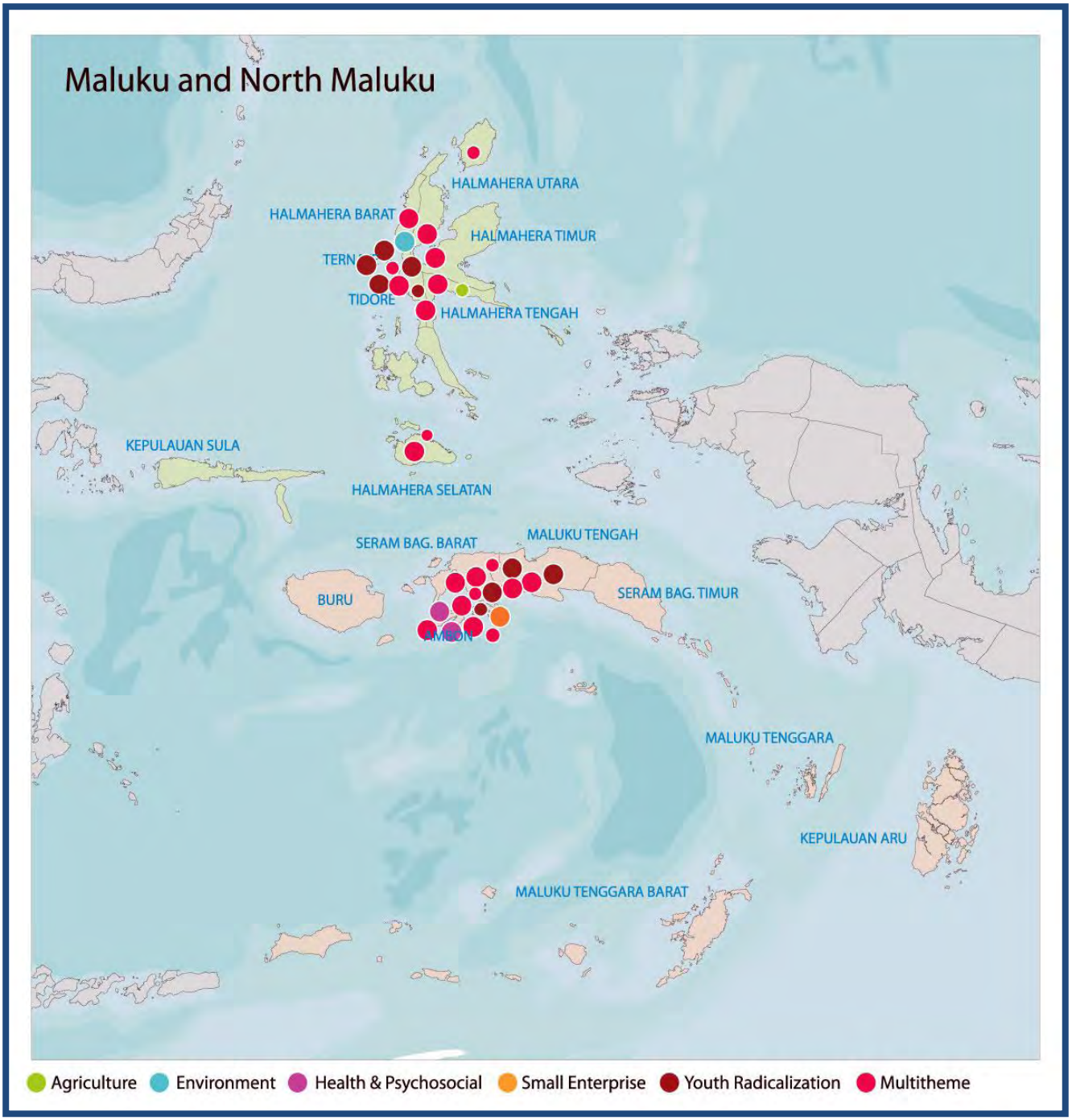
(Please note: all maps are available on the PBMS. Each dot represents a SERASI partner, which can be seen in detail when mousing over them, when logged onto the internet)

Appendix D: Map of SERASI Grants for the Province of Sulawesi Tengah –including Transregional Grants (As of December 31, 2010)



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

Appendix E: Map of SERASI Grants for the Province of Maluku and Maluku Utara – including Transregional Grants (As of December 31, 2010)



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

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

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

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

Press Conference and Komnas HAM Workshop for Region Heads in Medan (November 2, 3, and 4, 2010)				
No.	**Media Agency**	**Title of Article**	**Media Type**	**Coverage Date**
1	DNA (Diginal News Access)	All Regent Heads (Bupati)/Mayors (Walikota) in North Sumatra Receives	Online media	October 31, 2010
2	Beritasumut online	*Bupati* and *Walikota* of the whole North Sumatra Got Lessons on Human Rights	Online media	October 31, 2010
3	Pemprov Online	*Bupati* and *Walikota* of North Sumatra Receive Human Rights Training	Online media	November 1, 2010
4	DNA (Diginal News Access) online	Not inclusive of a Human Rights Perspective, Medan's Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) Asks that Regional Regulation Producation	Online media	November 3, 2010
5	Tribun Medan	Workshop Komnas HAM Saw Minimum Region Heads Participation	Daily regional newspaper	November 3, 2010
6	Harian Pelita	Mayor and Vice Did Not Attend	Daily regional newspaper	November 4, 2010
7	Kompas	Region Heads Must Understand Human Rights	Daily national newspaper	November 4, 2010

Press Conference and Komnas HAM Workshop for Region Heads in Makassar (November 22, 23, and 24, 2010)				
No.	**Media Agency**	**Title of Article**	**Media Type**	**Coverage Date**
1	Kantor Berita Antara	National Human Rights Workshops	National News Agency	November 22, 2010
2	Kantor Berita Antara	Eastern Indonesia District Heads attend Human Rights Workshops	National News Agency	November 23, 2010
3	Kantor Berita Antara	Observers: Minimal Socialization Triggers High Rate of Human Rights Violations	National News Agency	November 24, 2010
4	The Jakarta Post	Komnas HAM reports rising human rights violations	National English Daily	November 23, 2010
5	Makassar TV	Komnas HAM Runs Worshops for Eastern Indonesia District Heads in Makassar	Regional TV station	November 23, 2010
6	UjungPandang Ekspress	Komnas HAM Gathered 147 Bupati and Mayors	Daily regional newspaper	November 23, 2010
7	Fajar	South Sulawesi ranks Sixth in the Human Rights Violation List	Daily regional newspaper	November 23, 2010
8	Seputar Indonesia	Heads Regional Governments Violate Human Rights	Daily national newspaper	November 23, 2010
9	Fajar	Komnas HAM to Implement Human Rights Index in the Regions	Daily regional newspaper	November 24, 2010

Appendix H: Media Coverage for SERASI Special Events and Program Activities (continued)

Press Conference and Komnas HAM Workshop for Region Heads in Jakarta (December 9 and 10, 2010)				
No.	**Media Agency**	**Title of Article**	**Media Type**	**Coverage Date**
1	HukumOnline	Region Heads Blame Laws for Hindering Human Rights Implementation	Law Online Media	December 9, 2010
2	Detik News	Boediono: National Human Rights Conditions Must be Improved	Online Media	December 10, 2010
3	Detik News	Komnas HAM Complained About Lack of Funds	Online Media	December 10, 2010
4	Kompas	Police Ranks First at Human Rights Violators List	Daily National Newspaper	December 10, 2010
5	VOA News	Regional Governments among The Worst Human Rights Violators	News Agency	December 11, 2010
6	Metro TV News	Komnas Ham: The President Ignores Human Rights Violations	National TV Network	December 12, 2010
7	Surya	Regional Governments among The Worst Human Rights Violators	Daily Regional newspaper	December 12, 2010
8	Kota Prabumulih	National Human Rights Workshop for Region Heads	City Government Online Site	December 13, 2010
9	The Jakarta Post	Violators in remote areas gain impunity: Commission	Daily English National newspaper	December 14, 2010
Press Conference Setara Institute in Jakarta (December 22, 2010)				
No.	**Media Agency**	**Title of Article**	**Media Type**	**Coverage Date**
1	The Jakarta Post	Half of Jakartans object to new houses of worship nearby- Survey	Daily national newspaper	December 22, 2010
2	The Jakarta Post	Terrorists keep their fight alive	Daily national newspaper	December 22, 2010
3	The Jakarta Globe	Radical Islamic Groups Gain Strength on the Sly- Setara	Daily national newspaper	December 22, 2010
4	KOMPAS online	Legal Avenue Remains Outside Top Option	Daily national newspaper	December 22, 2010
5	The Jakarta Post	Citizens tolerant in public but not at heart	Daily national newspaper	December 23, 2010
6	KOMPAS online	No Space for Violence in the Name of Religion	Daily National newspaper	December 23, 2010
7	KOMPAS online	Intolerance Results from Economic Inequality	Daily National newspaper	December 23, 2010
8	Suara Jabar	49% Jabodetabek Residents Oppose Syaria Law	Daily Regional newspaper	December 23, 2010
9	Investor Daily	Hendardi – Police Must Take Action Against Inciters of Religious Violence	Daily Business newspaper	December 23, 2010

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

Various SERASI Program Activities Covered by National and Regional Media (October-December 2010)				
No.	**Media Agency**	**Title of Article**	**Media Type**	**Coverage Date**
1	Bintang Papua	Press Must Provide Space to Public to Participate in Coverage	Daily regional newspaper	October 26, 2010
2	VOA News	Survey: Religious Tolerance of Jabodetabek Residents Declining	Online Media	November 29, 2010
3	The Jakarta Post	Religious Intolerance 'On the Rise in Jakarta'	Daily national newspaper	November 30, 2010
4	detikhot.com	Say It with Documentary!	Online Media	December 3, 2010

Appendix H: SERASI Promotional Publications (October-December 2010)

USAID | INDONESIA
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

SUCCESS STORY
Untangling the Threads: Indonesia's Security and Defense Reforms

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

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

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

Muhammad Najib, Commission I, DPR Member

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

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

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

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

SERASI is a USAID funded project focused on creating stable, democratic communities. It is implemented by International Relief and Development (IRD).

Success Story # 22e-September 2010

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FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

SUCCESS STORY
Promoting Peace Journalism

The first Television Journalism Awards for Peace and Multiculturalism creates an impetus for better quality television products that promote diversity and peace.

The winners of the first Television Journalism Awards for Peace and Multiculturalism, representing Trans7 and DAAI TV.

"The media should not serve as a conflict intensifier. It should instead give something positive to our diverse community, and promote peace."

Agus Sudibyo,
Deputy Chief, Technology Aesthetics and Science Foundation (SET)

Indonesian experts participating in journalism awards night flagged the propensity of inflammatory conflict reporting in traditional news media as being odds with their responsibility toward the promotion of peace and pluralism. It is common practice for news broadcasts and "reality TV" shows to present live, uncensored violence. In the words of Director Garin Nugroho: 'Indonesia has lost professional journalism standards that could promote peace… the media has cheapened itself by creating and presenting products designed solely to increase ratings and profits.'

Garin and other media experts were speaking at the Television Journalism Awards for Peace and Multiculturalism in Jakarta on September 30, 2010. The awards were organized by the SET Foundation under a grant from the USAID SERASI project. The awards, which were attended by representatives from Indonesia's television networks and other media outlets, serve as an acute reminder of the importance of peace journalism in a diverse society like Indonesia.

Out of dozens of nominees, Trans7 was awarded first prize for their coverage of East Timor and East Nusa Tenggara families separated after the independence of East Timor from Indonesia who now meet on the international border to maintain their relationship. Second prize went to DAAI TV for its report on a traditional Sundanese musical group whose members are composed solely of chinese Indonesian performers. The pairing is very unusual, given the common perception that the Chinese Indonesian ethnics do not normally share enthusiasm for traditional arts and existing social schism between the Indonesian-chinese with the other ethnics.

"It is imperative to support quality journalism in Indonesia… and it's high time to encourage the media to package the news through the perspective of peace rather than war, especially in the context of pluralism and multiculturalism in Indonesia,' said Agus Sudibyo. In the context of diversity in Indonesian society which can be vulnerable to manipulation, it is important to have media support the unity of the nation.

Dadang Rahmat Hidayat, the chairman of the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI), said journalism in Indonesia must evolve beyond sensationalism."We have not reached the level of journalism that is responsible and ethical, and promotes peace and multiculturalism,' he said. The SET Foundation organizers said they hoped the awards could help steer Indonesian media away from sensational reporting and toward thoughtful dialogue, and judging by the enthusiastic response from the media that attended the event, they are already on the track to success.

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Success Story # 23e-October 2010

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SUCCESS STORY

Tailoring a New Life in Peace

The ASD program supports the peace process in Aceh by providing conflict-affected persons with opportunities to develop new skills, find employment, and rebuild their lives.

Dahlia, 30, the widow of an ex-combatant, now participates in the ASD training on garment making.

"Our work emphasizes economic recovery and social integration of conflict-affected people because when people have an income and earn money, they can inevitably move on, begin to heal wounds of the past, and start a new life."

T. Isa Rahmadi,
ASD Secretary General

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The violent conflict in Aceh is in the past, but many families are still facing an uncertain future. In addition to losing loved ones, many households also lost their sole income earners. This is true of Dahlia, a 30-year old widow and mother of an eight year-old boy. "I lost my husband, a farmer, as he was shot trying to help his wounded brother, a rebel fighter, during the war and both of them died instantly," Dahlia reminisced. "I was devastated, not only was my husband gone, he was also the only one earning an income for my family," she said further.

Dahlia, a native of Aluiet village in North Aceh, participates with 20 other women in a one-month garment training class where she learns sewing, embroidery, and garment finishing. The training is part of several activities implemented by Aceh Society Development (ASD), a USAID/SERASI grantee. Based in North Aceh, ASD is a local organization that supports the peace process through socio-economic reintegration of former combatants, former political prisoners, and conflict-affected persons. Through this program ASD aims to improve program participants' livelihoods by providing them with marketable skills as well as creating employment opportunities for them in the garment industry. "Around 80% of our training participants are widows that were profoundly affected by the conflict. Many were faced with no household income after their husbands were killed," said ASD Secretary General, T. Isa Rahmadi.

The ASD program selected beneficiaries in two stages. Following a consultation process with local government institutions including village leaders and the Aceh Transitional Committee (KPA), participatory village meetings and focus group discussions were used to select candidates for the training. "This process is aimed at selecting most vulnerable women, including input from communities and local government, ensuring awareness and support for our program and helping to ensure we reach the most vulnerable women in the community," said Mr. Rahmadi further.

This training also utilizes the Training of Trainers (ToT) methodology where former participants previously trained under a similar program train their peers in the new class. "I enjoy my trainings because not only am I making new friends and gaining new experience, but I'm also learning a new skill that will be useful to sustain an income," said Dahlia. In addition to enhancing the women's skills and capacity, ASD facilitated the creation of business groups with 10 women in each group that live in proximity to one another to maximize profit sharing and its mechanisms for all members. Dahlia concluded, "I want my son to have a better life than we had before, so, I am very eager to learn about all the new skills they teach us here, including lessons about how to save."

SERASI is a three-year USAID funded project focusing on conflict mitigation and supporting peacebuilding activities. It is implemented by International Relief and Development (IRD).

Success Story # 24e-October 2010

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SUCCESS STORY
Region Heads Review Human Rights

The National Human Rights Workshops for Region Heads created synergistic partnerships between local governments and the Komnas HAM in an effort to protect, promote, and fulfill human rights in the regions.

Komnas HAM head Ifdhal Kasim opened the second round of Human rights workshops for region heads in Makassar.

"The region heads must examine whether the national constitution and justice have been fulfilled and served during the economic development of their regions"

Boediono,
Vice President,
The Republic of Indonesia

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Indonesia's recent government structure reforms that shift balance of power from central to local government (local autonomy) may have impacted conditions of human rights negatively. This is evidenced by the growing proliferation of human rights violations in various regions of Indonesia, where the scope of violations expanded from civil political rights to economic, social and cultural rights. The human rights violations stem from both the weak implementation of human rights policies and as a direct result of government policies that are not sensitive to human rights. There have been recent local government policies in the form of local laws and regulations (*perda*) in fact increase, nurture and create human rights abuses.

In response to this, Komnas HAM (National Commission for Human Rights), supported by USAID SERASI project, held Human Rights Workshops for local officials in three key cities during November and December: Medan for the western part of Indonesia, Makassar for the eastern part, and Jakarta for central Indonesia. In total, more than 500 officials (*mayors, bupatis* and governors) attended the three workshops, representing more than 500 districts and all 33 provinces in Indonesia.

Carrying the theme of "The Role and Responsibility of Local Government in Creating Good Governance with Human Rights Perspective", the workshop aimed to increase understanding of human rights among local officials, which is still relatively low -- as indicated by the emergence of development policies and local laws that often conflict with human rights principles. Addressing the workshops in Medan, Komnas HAM head Ifdhal Kasim said that governors, regents and mayors should be held to account for widespread allegations of human rights violations in their regions.

In his paper, Prof. Soetandyo Wignjosubroto, who spoke at the workshops, highlighted findings that human rights violations are higher in regions where economic development is most active. Therefore it is paramount that local governments implement good governance and uphold the economic, social, political, and cultural rights of the people in their economic development in order to lower the incidents of violations. He also speculated on the necessity of establishing fact finding teams with strong authority to investigate and report human rights violations in the regions. Public dialogs were part of each workshop, involving peacebuilding and human rights stakeholders and the media in order to provide opportunities for local and regional human rights concerns to be aired and addressed. Among the most frequent issues presented to the Komnas HAM commissioners were mistreatment of migrant workers and the oft-reported clashes between public order officers (*satpol pp*) who enforce government decrees with the residents who are viewed as obstructing the government order. Results of public dialog were summarized and used by Komnas HAM as part of their end of year annual report on the state of national human rights.

The final day of the workshops held in Jakarta in December also marked the International Human Rights Day, during which the Vice President Boediono gave a public lecture for the regional officals on the subject of national human rights and development, emphasizing the crucial roles each official plays in guarding and upholding human rights for their citizens. The surveys conducted after the workshops showed that the majority of region heads claimed to have increased their understanding of human rights related to responsibilities and the rules of local government to promote and uphold human rights. More encouragingly, several local government officials expressed readiness to establish a synergistic partnership with the Komnas HAM in an effort to protect, promote and fulfill human rights in the regions.

SERASI is a USAID-funded project focused on creating stable and democratic communities. It is implemented by International Relief and Development (IRD).

Success Story # 25e-November 2010