

snapshot

Indonesian Red Cross

Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI)

Key Information

Branch Offices

34 provincial offices (chapters) with more than 420 district branches

Date Established

Formed: 17 September 1945

Recognised by ICRC: 15 June 1950

Admitted into IFRC: 16 October 1950

Funding

PMI had a total budget of IDR 64,2 billion for its activities in 2013 (Source: PMI Annual Report for Annual Meeting 2014)

IFRC Country Delegation?

Yes

Key Persons

Chairman: Mr M. Jusuf KALLA

Secretary: Dr. Ritola TASMAYA, MPH

Legal Status

In 1950 PMI was recognised by Presidential Decree No. 25 as the only National Society in Indonesia. The Indonesian Government reinforced the provisions of the role and activities of PMI in 1963 by Presidential Decree No. 246

Major Partners

International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners: American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross. Other partners: AUSAID, IOM, UNOCHA, USAID, UNHCR

People Reached

In 2013, more than 144,000 beneficiaries (28,819 households) were reached by PMI emergency response services. (This figure does not include those reached through Red Cross development programmes.)

Volunteers

PMI has 462,806 volunteers, consisting of youth, volunteers corps and volunteer workers. Additionally PMI has more than two million voluntary blood donors.



Background

The birth of Palang Merah Indonesia took place in 1873, when the Dutch colonial government established the Red Cross. It was one month after Indonesia's independence in 1945 that Palang Merah Indonesia was established.

Palang Merah Indonesia aims "to be recognized widely as a humanitarian organization which is able to provide effective and timely Red Cross services, particularly to the most needy in the spirit of neutrality and independence."

A strategic work plan is used as a guideline for its annual programme planning. The strategic work plan outlines the National Society's priority areas in disaster management, blood and health.



Programme Overview

Disaster management: Due to the frequency of catastrophes and natural disasters (particularly floods, landslides and earthquakes), disaster management is a priority for Palang Merah Indonesia. There is also a focus on disaster and conflict preparedness through training, information systems, logistical capacity and warehousing.

Community health and social welfare: Palang Merah Indonesia is implementing community-based health and water and sanitation programmes through an applied Community Based First Aid (CBFA) approach in six targeted regions. Social welfare activities provide support to the elderly. Blood Transfusion Units run the blood service throughout the country. The National Society's HIV/AIDS strategy is to work on prevention through blood screening and youth peer education, and provide care and support to selected vulnerable groups.

Communication and dissemination: A public relations and region affairs division confirms the importance that Palang Merah Indonesia places on communications. Palang Merah Indonesia leads the region in the use of social media and new technology for disasters.

Organizational development: The national society has a need to strengthen its capacity at the branch level to ensure constructive interaction with local governments. Administrative changes in the country have increased the number of branches and chapters. Management workshops and programme development are underway to help guide the branches and chapters to improve their functionality.

Recent Disasters

Indonesia is one of the world's most vulnerable countries to natural disasters, regularly experiencing earthquakes, tsunamis, landslides, volcanic eruptions, flooding, and drought. The population's vulnerability to these events is exacerbated by a range of factors, including population growth, rapid urbanization and climate change.

Recent natural disasters include:

- Floods (Jakarta, Pati – Central Java, Manado – North Sulawesi) (January 2014)
- Mount Kelud eruption in East Java (February 2014)
- Mount Sinabung eruption in North Sumatra (September 2013 to February 2014)
- Severe floods in the capital Jakarta (January 2013)
- Indian Ocean Tsunami (2004)

Disaster Law

Following the Indian Ocean tsunami in 2004, significant progress has been made on disaster law in Indonesia, and it is looked to as a leading example in the region. The country has a very comprehensive legal framework for disaster management, with PMI and IFRC playing a key role in its development. Progress continues to be made with revisions of various disaster-related regulations.

An International Disaster Response Law (IDRL) impact study was undertaken by IFRC and PMI (published in 2014), and they continue to work closely with Indonesia's national disaster management authority and key humanitarian partners on disaster law. A project looking at the role of law in disaster risk reduction is currently underway.



For further information about the Palang Merah Indonesia

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Online Profiles

Website <http://www.pmi.or.id/ina>
Facebook <https://www.facebook.com/palangmerah>
Twitter <http://www.twitter.com/palangmerah>
YouTube <http://www.youtube.com/user/palangmerahindonesia>

Recent Appeals

A list of all appeals Palang Merah Indonesia has submitted is available on the IFRC website here: <http://www.ifrc.org/en/publications-and-reports/appeals/?ac=&at=0&c=&co=S P35 11D&dt=1&f=&re=&t=&ti=&zo>

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