Peace Through Development in Disadvantaged Areas (PTDDA)
Context

Analysis of Conflict in Indonesia

Violent communal conflict in 1998 to 2004 (ethno-religious conflict)

Shift to a complex pattern due to uneven development & pressure from democratization process

Increase in natural resource conflict (agrarian conflict & land ownership)

Identity conflict & worsening horizontal inequalities

Growing radicalization among youths & diminishing mutual respect to pluralism

Uncoordinated efforts, security instead of socio-econ development, critical gaps
Total Number of Violent Conflicts in Indonesia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of incidents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>255</td>
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<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>1266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2914</td>
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<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2725</td>
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<td>2242</td>
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<td>2004</td>
<td>2042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2399</td>
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<td>2006</td>
<td>2057</td>
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<td>2007</td>
<td>1902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2038</td>
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<tr>
<td>2009</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2069</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2205</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1695</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.snpk-indonesia.com
Numbers of Governance-related Conflicts in Indonesia

Year | Number of incidents
--- | ---
1997 | 0
1998 | 30
1999 | 53
2000 | 56
2001 | 60
2002 | 63
2003 | 54
2004 | 57
2005 | 158
2006 | 174
2007 | 189
2008 | 218
2009 | 151
2010 | 230
2011 | 173
2012 | 292
2013 | 166

www.snpk-indonesia.com
Numbers of Election-related Conflicts in Indonesia

www.snpk-indonesia.com
At first, decentralization tends to stipulate separatist conflicts, but significantly reduced by the signing of MOU Helsinki in 2005 and the enactment of special autonomy policies in Aceh and Papua.

www.snkp-indonesia.com
DISTRIBUTION OF CONFLICT-AFFECTED REGIONS IN INDONESIA

Horizontal Conflict
Vertical Conflict

Source: Grand Strategy of Conflict Area Management in Indonesia, Bappenas
1. NATIONAL LONG TERM DEVELOPMENT PLANNING (RPJPN 2005 – 2025):
“Establishing a peaceful and secure feeling for the people as well as maintaining national sovereignty and unity of NKRI from the internal and external threats” → National Objectives number 4 of 8

2. NATIONAL MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLANNING (RPJMN 2010 – 2014):
Special emphasis is given to the Disadvantageous, Forefront, outer and post-conflict regions → National Priority number 10 of 11

3. GOVERNMENT POLICY INITIATIVES:
Formulation of Law on Social Conflict Management & National Conflict Prevention Framework, Promotion of Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System (CEWERS) and Mainstreaming conflict sensitivity into the development planning and decision-making process through various programmes (PTD, SSPDA, PTDDA, etc)
Paradigm Shift in Conflict Management

- **RESPONSE/ REACTIVE**
- **CENTRALIZED**
- **SECURITY APPROACH**
- **GOVERNMENT DRIVEN**
- **PARTIAL-REACTIVE**
- **GENERAL**
- **JUDICIAL FORMAL**

- **PREVENTION**
- **DECENTRALIZED**
- **WELFARE APPROACH**
- **EVERYBODY’ S BUSINESS**
- **COMPREHENSIVE**
- **SPECIFIC**
- **NON JUDICIAL FORMAL**
Paradigm Shift in Government Policies

2001-2005: REACTIVE

- Law No. 18/2001: Special Autonomy of Aceh
- Law No. 21/2001: Special Autonomy of Papua
- Inpres No.6/2003: Accelerated development for post conflict Maluku and North Maluku
- Inpres No.1/2004: Military operation in Aceh
- Inpres No. 14/2005: Accelerated development for post conflict Poso

2005-now: PREVENTION

- Inpres No.5/2007: Accelerated development in Papua and West Papua
- Law No.35/2008: Special Autonomy of West Papua
- Perpres No.65/2011: Establishment of P4B → dedicated agency to accelerate development in Papua and West Papua
- Inpres No.2/2013: Handling domestic security threats
Law No.7/2012 on Social Conflict Management

- Conflict Prevention Framework
- Conflict Sensitive Planning
- Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System (CEWERS)
- Peace Building Initiatives, etc.

Focused on Prevention
Intervention Chronology

(2001-2005)
NMMRP
PACS

(2004)
PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS (PDA)

(2005 – 2012)
PEACE THROUGH DEVELOPMENT (PTD):
MALUKU, MALUT, SULTENG

LESSONS LEARNED & BEST PRACTICES OF PTD + ASSESSMENTS

(2012-2016)
PEACE THROUGH DEVELOPMENT IN DISADVANTAGED AREAS (PTDDA):
MALUKU, MALUT, SULTENG, NTT, ACEH
VIOLENT CONFLICT

CONFLICT IMPACT

HUMANITARIAN AID & EMERGENCY RESPONSE

POST CONFLICT PROGRAMME

NORTH MALUKU AND MALUKU RECOVERY PROGRAMME (NMMRP) & PREPARATORY ASSISTANCE FOR CENTRAL SULAWESI (PACS)

PEACE THROUGH DEVELOPMENT (PTD)

PEACE THROUGH DEVELOPMENT IN DISADVANTAGED AREAS (PTDDA)
Project Strategy of PTDDA

**Government’s RPJMN**: peaceful, secure feeling, national sovereignty and unity from internal and external shocks

**UNPDF**: Increased national resilience to disaster, crisis and external shocks by 2015

**CPR Outcome 2011-2015**: GOI and Civil Society are more effective in identifying and managing conflict and their impact within Indonesia’s communities.

Builds on experiences, lessons learned and best practices from previous & ongoing projects (PTD, SSPDA, LSETR)

Strengthen the foundation in place and narrow the critical gaps

Custom-made and localized strategies in each target areas

Human rights-based, gender sensitive, conflict sensitive approaches
## OUTCOME:
GOI and civil society are more effective in identifying and managing conflict and their impact within Indonesia’s communities

### Output 1.
**Policy and regulatory framework for conflict prevention established at national level and in target areas**

### Output 2.
**Institutional system for conflict prevention established at national level and in target areas**

### Output 3.
Community are able to implement conflict prevention and social cohesion initiatives utilizing **tools and mechanisms** towards safe and stable well-being
Inter-linkages among Project Outputs

Policy & Regulatory Frameworks

Policy Formulation

Policy Implementation

Institutional Systems
- Distillation
- Coordination
- Formulation

Community Cohesion through tools & mechanisms on Conflict Prevention
- Best Practices
- Lessons Learned
- Generic Approach
- Replication

RESILIENT COMMUNITY TO CRISIS
Policy and regulatory framework for conflict prevention established at national level and in target areas

- Activity Result 1.1: National Conflict Prevention Framework (CPF) developed and adopted
- Activity Result 1.2: National and subnational regulations on social conflict management enacted
- Activity Result 1.3: Action plans on conflict management developed and mainstreamed into RKPs

Institutional system for conflict prevention established at national level and in target areas

- Activity Result 2.1: Technical Coordination Mechanism on conflict prevention established and functioning
- Activity Result 2.2: Local multi-stakeholder forums for conflict prevention and early warning established and functioning

Communities are able to implement conflict prevention and social cohesion initiatives utilizing tools and mechanisms towards safe and stable well-being

- Activity Result 3.1: Community Initiatives for sustainable peace applied
- Activity Result 3.2: Conflict Sensitive Planning (CSP) applied in target areas
- Activity Result 3.3: Community-based Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System applied in target areas
- Activity Result 3.4: Peace promotion through pluralism education and public campaign on conflict prevention applied
- Activity Result 3.5: Peace and Development Analysis (PDA) developed and updated
# Flagship Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conflict Sensitive Planning and Budgeting</th>
<th>Conflict Prevention Framework (CPF)</th>
<th>Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System (CEWERS)</th>
<th>Peace Curriculum</th>
<th>Sustainable Livelihood for Peace</th>
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</thead>
</table>
Law No.7/2012 on Social Conflict Management

- Conflict Prevention Framework
- Conflict Sensitive Planning
- Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System (CEWERS)
- Peace Building Initiatives, etc.

Focused on Prevention
PTDDA

Aceh
- Gender responsive approach and bio-trade principles within livelihood activities for reintegration process

Central Sulawesi
- De-radicalization among youths through pluralism education and peace campaign

Maluku & North Maluku
- Continue the legacy of PTD to strengthen social cohesion and lessen geographical segregation within communities

East Nusa Tenggara
- Understanding land issues, ownership and usage, access to basic services and economic recovery, sharing of resources to address poverty, social cohesion at the border area & integration of warga baru.

Custom-made & Localized strategies for each target areas
# PTDDA’s Target Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Districts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aceh</td>
<td>Pidie Jaya</td>
<td>Aceh Selatan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maluku</td>
<td>Seram Bagian Barat</td>
<td>Kep. Buru</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Maluku</td>
<td>Halmahera Barat</td>
<td>Halmahera Tengah</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Sulawesi</td>
<td>Poso</td>
<td>Morowali</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>NTT</td>
<td>Kab. Kupang</td>
<td>Belu</td>
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# Funding Status

**Peace Through Development in Disadvantaged Areas (PTDDA)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Amount In USD</th>
<th>%</th>
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<td>Total Resources Required</td>
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<td>UNDP TRAC 1.1.1</td>
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<td>UNDP BCPR - TTF</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
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<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>Unfunded Budget (Resource Mobilization)</td>
<td>13,184,728.83</td>
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Thank You