



INDONESIA CPR UPDATE

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For further information and details on the work of UNDP’s Crisis Prevention and Recovery Unit (CPRU) in Indonesia, please contact us at :

info.cpru.id@undp.org or visit **www.undp.or.id**

Cover Picture:

Women engaged in a village meeting, Ladang Baro, Aceh Selatan.

NOTES

from the Editor

Circulated in February 2008, the first issue of the *UNDP Indonesia Crisis Prevention and Recovery (CPR) Update* provided a general overview of UNDP’s CPR portfolio working in conjunction with the Government of Indonesia and other key partners. This second issue focuses on detailing how UNDP assists in the context of peace-building as well as post-conflict reconciliation and reintegration in various parts of the country. The establishment of peaceful environments is a key pre-requisite to delivering the conditions whereby communities are able to stabilize themselves following conflict and thus move towards reaping the benefits of wider development initiatives. UNDP’s role in working to support key partners to assist such communities covers numerous geographical and thematic areas, and this publication seeks to highlight some of this work.

Indonesia has made great progress in the context of peacebuilding. The 2005 Helsinki Memorandum of Understanding brought peace to Aceh, a region of the country mired in conflict for more than 30 years. Similarly, the situation in eastern Indonesia, volatile and conflict prone even until recently, has also calmed considerably. But the absence of conflict in such areas of Indonesia does not necessarily signal that all the root causes or problems underpinning it have been entirely solved. Therefore, it is fully understood that much work remains to be done so as to ensure that former parties to such conflicts are holistically assisted in their quest for long-term peaceful solutions.

To this end, UNDP has aligned itself closely with its Indonesian partners to assist in delivering and supporting effective, long-term peacebuilding activities. The two year-old Peace Through Development programme has shown considerable dividends by supporting the ‘bottom-up’ planning process and reinforcing its legitimacy as a real forum for dialogue and collective decision-making. Meanwhile, in Aceh, UNDP’s work in support of the Aceh Reintegration Agency (BRA) and its assistance to former combatants has supported the progress of a very complex peacebuilding process. While it is acknowledged that these programmes play but a small role in the efforts of Indonesia to effectively deal with and nullify the causes of horizontal and vertical conflict, UNDP recognizes the importance of such initiatives to national development, and therefore remains committed to providing peacebuilding support for as long as it is required.

Of course, none of this work would be possible without significant financial backing from our donors. Indeed, we clearly recognize that our work is correctly scrutinised by the organizations that provide UNDP with the necessary funds to deliver programme support in areas such as those highlighted in this publication. By its very nature, peacebuilding is a difficult business and at the same time an important component of the work of many organizations operating within Indonesia’s development sector. We are thus all the more grateful to those key donors who have supported us in the implementation of the diverse programmes you will read more about in the following pages.

We sincerely hope that you enjoy this second edition of the CPR Update.

Oliver Lacey-Hall

Head, CPRU-UNDP Indonesia

CPR Project Portfolio

Project	Period	National Partner	Donor	Total Budget
Safer Communities through Dister Risk Reduction (SC-DRR).	2007 – 2012	BAPPENAS, BNPB, Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA), Local Governments.	Department for International Development (DFID), Decentralization Support Facility (DSF), DHL, AUSAID, UNESCAP.	USD 18,000,000
Early Recovery Assistance (ERA) for Yogyakarta and Central Java.	2006 – 2008	BAPPENAS.	UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR), (Crisis Prevention and Recovery Thematic Trust Fund (CPR TTF), Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR).	USD 3,572,000
Peace Through Development (PTD) Programme for North Maluku, Maluku and Central Sulawesi.	Last quarter 2005 - 2010	BAPPENAS.	Department for International Development (DFID), the Netherlands, New Zealand Aid, Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA).	USD 16,569,645
Strengthening the Capacity of Civil Society Organizations.	2006 – 2009	Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias.	Multi Donor Fund (MDF) for Aceh and Nias.	USD 5,996,500
Emergency Response and Transitional Recovery Programme (ERTR).	2005 - 2007	Rehabilitation and Reconstruction for Aceh and Nias.	AEDES, Armacell, Australia, Banamex, Belgium, Canada, Coca Cola, CRF, Decentralization Support Facilities (DSF), DHL, Germany, Ireland, Japan, South Korea, Multi Donor Funds for Aceh and Nias (MDF), Nepal, Netherland, Nike, Norway, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), United Nations Funds for International Partnership (UNFIP), United Arab Emirates(UAE), United Kingdom, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), World Food Programme (WFP).	USD 125,296,298
Technical Support for the Agency for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Aceh and Nias.	2005 – 2009	Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias.	Multi Donor Fund (MDF) for Aceh and Nias.	USD 19,978,092
Strengthening Sustainable Peace and Development in Aceh (SSPDA).	2005 - 2008	BAPPENAS.	Department for Intenational Development (DfID), European Union (EU), Decentralization Support Facilities (DSF) and UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR).	USD 15,200,000
Aceh Governance Transformation Programme (AGTP).	2008 - 2012	Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA), Government of Aceh.	Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF).	USD 13,976,259

ABOUT

Peace Through Development

Indonesia's democratic transition and its decentralization of Government authority to the regions have at times resulted in violent conflict in some parts of the country. Three provinces in particular, Maluku, Central Sulawesi and North Maluku have experienced sectarian conflict since 1999, affecting Indonesia's human development and progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The Government of Indonesia has responded to the development needs of conflict-affected regions with an eye to reducing the potential for future violence. Indeed, the link between peace and development is highlighted in the Government's Mid-Term National Development Plan (2004 - 2009), which targets "a society, nation and state that is safe, united, harmonious and peaceful." In cooperation with the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), UNDP is supporting this strategy through its Peace Through Development (PTD) Programme for North Maluku, Maluku and Central Sulawesi; provinces which have recently recovered from communal conflict. PTD is BAPPENAS and UNDP's five-year programme that aims to enhance the capacity of Government and civil society to formulate and implement policies and programmes

on conflict-sensitive development. PTD aims to encourage the introduction of conflict-sensitive planning in participatory development processes by focusing on building partnerships for long-term development, support for good governance, peace-building and livelihoods initiatives for civil society. Recognising lessons learned from UNDP's North Maluku and Maluku Recovery Programme, the Kei Islands Peace-building



Community facilitation process during Pre-Musrenbang at a community level in Palu.

Programme and the Preparatory Assistance project Towards Peaceful Development, Reconciliation and Recovery in Central Sulawesi, PTD also builds upon the analysis of a series of thematic assessments and research studies such as the Peace and Development Analysis (PDA) carried out by UNDP in 2005 across five provinces in Indonesia.

Implemented since the last quarter of 2005 in the provinces of Maluku, North Maluku and Central Sulawesi, PTD is presently being piloted in six targeted districts (kabupaten), 12 sub-districts (kecamatan) and 24 villages. As a result of its implementation, nearly all of PTD's targeted villages, sub-districts and districts were able to substantively take part in the 2006/2007 *Musrenbang* cycle, which was conducted through extensive focus group discussions. Having been through a *Musrenbang* cycle, participants have a better understanding of and improved commitment to their role in the *Musrenbang* process. Similarly, both civil society participants and local government officials have benefitted from PTD initiatives in many target areas, and the commencement of a programme for greater involvement of local parliaments in PTD's three participating provinces.

The PTD website, currently only in the Indonesian language, is at www.ptd-id.org. Along with other related in-house UNDP publications, this website highlights PTD activities as supported by the Royal Government of the Netherlands Government, the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) and New Zealand Aid (NZAID).

The Netherlands' contribution to PTD

The Royal Government of the Netherlands has been a staunch proponent of channelling significant financial support to PTD through a variety of multilateral mechanisms for many years.

As a result, due to funding from the Netherlands Government, members of 63 organizations have had the opportunity to attend institutional-level training sessions covering subjects such as the drafting of

PERDA (regional government regulations), data gathering and database management. Several attendees have gone on to be accomplished training facilitators and play a role in passing on their learning to other trainees. Two members of a women's group (FP3) have had their training and expertise internationally recognized by being invited to attend Gender and Peace-building related meetings in London and Bangkok.

“I am glad that PTD sees the importance of having *Musrenbang* Village Facilitators, not only to keep the discussion on track but also to assist in mainstreaming conflict sensitivity in the entire process. The fact that these facilitators are chosen from the respective villages ensures correct representation and sustainability of this mechanism.”

Abdollah Umasangaji
West Halmahera District Official.

PTD's Objectives

PTD aims to strengthen governance capacity in conflict sensitive planning to support long-term conflict prevention and peace-building and improve livelihoods in conflict-affected areas through projects that strengthen social cooperation.

Integrating conflict prevention into local planning processes.

PTD is playing a key role in integrating conflict-prevention and peace-building principles into local planning processes (Musrenbang). It also seeks to facilitate the participation of conflict-affected communities in the Musrenbang process and encourage greater participation of traditionally marginalized groups such as women and youth. To increase awareness about the importance of integrating conflict prevention into the Musrenbang, PTD has trained 273 local government officials (of which 67 are women) in conflict-sensitive planning. To further encourage conflict-sensitive planning in targeted districts, since its inception PTD has distributed 65 grants to CSOs and local governments to implement such activities. The programme has also been instrumental in helping local governments develop civil society outreach programmes for Musrenbang, providing communities more systematically with information on its rules and process as well as feedback on its outcomes.

Improving livelihoods in conflict-affected areas.

The PTD Programme also seeks to improve livelihoods in conflict-affected communities through projects that simultaneously aim at building peace and social cohesion. PTD's waste management activities have re-bonded communities previously torn apart by conflict, to the point where members from opposing communities could barely greet each other. Nowadays, members of both communities work side-by-side at the municipal waste processing plant. Although economic resuscitation is yet to be fully expanded, this basis for equitable development is believed to be a potent deterrent for conflict. Since its start, PTD has distributed grants to 60 CSOs, totalling more than USD 2 million.

Strengthening the role of women in conflict prevention and peace-building.

Women are disproportionately affected by conflict. They also play an important, often determining, role in peace-building, although they are generally excluded from official processes. The PTD programme seeks to strengthen the role of women in peace-building and conflict prevention through activities aimed at promoting women's human rights; improving gender awareness; facilitating women's participation in formal peace

processes; building the capacity of women peace activists and women's organizations; economically empowering women in conflict-affected areas; tackling domestic and sexual gender-based violence; and developing gender-disaggregated data so as to monitor the gender impact of the programme. PTD also promotes the active participation of women in local planning processes such as the Musrenbang by providing them with access to information on the planning process in their locality. Participating actively in Musrenbang ensures that women are given equal opportunity in the decision-making process, while at the same time, strengthening their leadership and conflict-resolution skills. As a result, 1031 women have participated in the Musrenbang processes in areas supported by PTD, increasing women's participation by 20 percent since the programme's inception. Support has also been provided to women CSOs such as the Forum for Women's Empowerment and Struggle that has lobbied for local regulations on domestic violence against women. In North Maluku, a draft regulation has been developed and is soon to be endorsed by the local legislature. The programme has also supported research on women in peace-building in conjunction with the Centre for Women's Studies at the Universities of Maluku and North Maluku.

UTILISING

Musrenbang process in mainstreaming peace-building

What is Musrenbang?

Musrenbang stands for *Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan* or the 'bottom-up' local participatory planning process of consultations held annually at village level, sub-district, district, provincial and national levels. The rationale behind the *Musrenbang* process is defining and incorporating local and grassroots planning needs as the basis for determining annual development policies at every tier of Government.

Despite the fact that the *Musrenbang* process is a mandatory task for the Government, as stated in Law No. 25/2004 (National Development Planning System),

the policy was poorly implemented prior to PTD's inception. During the start-up phase of the PTD programme, baseline information was generated as a means of allowing the measurement of PTD's impact in the participatory development planning process. As a result PTD discovered that most villages in the target areas of Maluku, North Maluku and Central Sulawesi had never conducted *Musrenbang* activities.

Common practice at the village level prior to PTD's inception was to allow the Village Head to unilaterally decide on proposed development activities without any consultation process taking place amongst village inhabitants. Therefore, prior to PTD's

implementation, it is unlikely that village level development proposals accurately represented the needs of local communities. Indeed, many voices were never heard.

There were two reasons local Government avoided holding the village-level *Musrenbang* process. Firstly, many Government officials considered that holding *Musrenbang* at the village level is expensive. Secondly, the Government was often doubtful that remote villagers would be capable of conducting the process properly. Prior to PTD's intervention in 2005, village-level *Musrenbang* was therefore generally carried out merely as a ceremonial event without any participation from the

local people. Since, PTD's immediate objective is "strengthened governance capacity in conflict sensitive planning to support long-term conflict prevention and peace-building," the programme fundamentally relies upon the *Musrenbang* process. Thus, in the almost complete absence of the village-level *Musrenbang* PTD's work was fully expected to be an uphill struggle from the start.

Why intervene in Musrenbang?

PTD considers the *Musrenbang* process essential to the efforts of mainstreaming peace-building in conflict-prone areas. Through *Musrenbang*, conflict-affected communities have the means to express their needs and concerns to local officials (both executive and legislative), which allows for further participation by local communities in the decision-making process. Wider participation and consultation is essential in minimising potential discontent concerning Government policies. Another reason for PTD to intervene through the *Musrenbang* process is to ensure sustainability of its outputs through advocacy with local government bodies to exercise conflict-sensitive development planning well after the completion of the PTD Programme. To this end, "*Musrenbang Plus*", which incorporates peace-building and the conflict sensitive principles of 'do no harm', has increasingly been recognized as a key value-added component from PTD's efforts at mainstreaming peace-building in development.

What has PTD done with the Musrenbang process?

From a situation at the beginning of the PTD programme in September 2005, where virtually no *Musrenbang* was held at the village level in its target areas, PTD focused its advocacy efforts towards assuring local governments of the inherent benefits

of increased credibility and support by practicing participatory development planning at all levels. Thereafter, PTD affirmed its support to implementing village-level *Musrenbang* without exhausting the local government's budget. Thus, the hurdles of remote village locations and the local government's perceptions of villagers' capacity or readiness to engage in the process slowly faded away as PTD began to bear fruit.

During the initial stage, in conjunction with the Local Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA), PTD conducted a series of multi-stakeholder workshops to identify and allay concerns surrounding the *Musrenbang*



Interactive Radio Talk Show at a local radio station in North Maluku, which discussed peace-building, gender and civil society's role.

process. The workshops also identified interventions to solve problems in each target area. These workshops became the basis to develop the *Musrenbang* Technical Guidelines, which incorporate many conflict-sensitive concepts including the key good governance principles of inclusive participation, transparency and accountability. To further support local government capacity building, PTD then commenced, and continues to deliver, training and technical support for local officials (both executive and legislative) in implementing conflict-sensitive planning. Similarly, to ensure that the *Musrenbang* process continues to proceed smoothly,

PTD *Musrenbang* facilitators were selected, trained and empowered to support a participatory, transparent and accountable planning process in all target locations. PTD facilitators also ensure that all proposed development activities would address the issues of peace-building and social cohesion as essential planning components in the post-conflict areas of Indonesia.

Since 2005, PTD has funded a series of activities that include training sessions for civil society and local government officials on the process of good governance in the context of participatory planning. These have included three two-day workshops for 20 people for each of the three target provinces covering the development of the ideal model for *Musrenbang*, followed by a one-day national meeting to finalize the ideal *Musrenbang* process. To encourage involvement in the planning process, PTD also funded *Musrenbang* simulation meetings in all three target provinces at the village, sub-district, district and province levels. This pre-*Musrenbang* 'preparation system' now ensures that all participants are well prepared for the occasion and fully ready to participate in the process.

PTD in North Maluku

In North Maluku, PTD has facilitated a number of improvements to the district and provincial-level *Musrenbang* processes. For the first time North Maluku's provincial government was willing to publicly announce the available ceiling budget for each development sector. In the past, this information was widely believed to be hidden. Positive responses to this included a formal request from the Head of North Maluku's Provincial Development Planning Agency that PTD be involved in delivering its services beyond the official PTD target locations.

PTD Successful Intervention

North Maluku's Provincial Secretary, Muhajir Albaar, commended PTD's progress and, believing it to be moving in the right direction, was quoted in *Ternate Pos* on 21 April 2008: "We would like to express our highest appreciation to PTD in its role at the Provincial Forum SKPD where PTD staff made a contribution in changing the mechanism of the event. Unlike previous years when

Forum SKPD was conducted in the form of a panel discussion, this year the system had been changed so that each SKPD had their own booth. This certainly will help the process of integration between 'top down' policies and 'bottom-up' planning".

Of particular note in North Maluku is the impact of PTD's *Musrenbang* intervention

with the Regional Parliament in Halmahera Barat District. Subsequent to training conducted for Halmahera Barat district lawmakers (DPRD), results include a significant number of requests for PTD to develop a training plan on conflict-sensitive development planning resulted. Hence funds for this purpose have now been proposed from the DPRD budget.

Similarly, PTD managed to advocate for changes to the development planning mechanism namely, from the 'plenary method' to a 'face-to-face method' believed to be more accessible and responsive to local wishes. Through this new approach, each provincial technical agency, known as a Dinas or SKPD (*Musrenbang* District Taskforce Forum), hosted their own booth where district level representatives could directly interact, discuss and scrutinise justifiable responses for acceptance/rejection of proposed development activities.

- Ensure that the progress achieved through PTD in the *Musrenbang* process will not dissipate after the completion of the PTD programme.
- Build on stakeholders' readiness to carry forward the conflict-sensitive participatory development planning process after PTD ends. Key considerations include assessment of whether the villagers' capacity to properly conduct '*Musrenbang Plus*', which incorporates peace-building and conflict-sensitive principles of 'do no harm', have indeed improved. By the same token, PTD measures progress through the number of Government-approved proposals and whether the local budget accommodates village level development proposals.
- Complete the PTD mid-term review (MTR) by third quarter of 2008. As a strategic assessment of key directions, relevance and effectiveness of UNDP's programmes, the exercise will engage key stakeholders to assess achievements and define responses to any significant changes in the development context that require strategic adjustments.
- Following its mid-term review, PTD is expected to refine and augment its work in light of the recommendations of the programme's key stakeholders.

STORY OF *Musrenbang* in Akelamo Village

The middle of January in 2007 in Akelamo village, located within the East Jailolo Sub District of West Halmahera District, North Maluku is usually filled with cool rainy days. However, there was something different going on one rare bright Saturday morning earlier this year. Instead of being in class, school-age children were playing in their back yards even though Saturday is a school day. Several men were seen walking along the village road carrying chairs on their shoulders, and a number of women were seen going from house to house, reminding occupants to join them in Akelamo's one and only primary school.

Meanwhile, a similar atmosphere of activity was taking place at the village school where chairs were being shuffled and arranged, and anticipation filled the air as flipcharts, markers and whiteboards were taken out of their boxes. Akelamo's village

Secretary, Ismail Alam exchanged friendly banter with villagers as they arrived, and it was obvious that the occasion was a special day for all of them. For the very first time, residents of Akelamo are having their Village *Musrenbang* and since the village school is used as the community meeting place, even the school children are happy because they get the day off!

The Akelamo village *Musrenbang* list of participants showed that 96 representatives attended the meeting, 43 of whom were women. The *Pre-Musrenbang* focus group discussions had been held at the sub-village (*Dusun*) level by women's groups, youth groups and farmer's organizations some time beforehand. Now, in the *Musrenbang* village, participants were eagerly discussing with other sub-village representatives their proposals at the village-level.

There were eager expressions and much excitement throughout the school room. Nurni Tomagola, a mother of two, willingly offered her opinion: "I am glad that women are invited to this meeting. We hope we can contribute our ideas to the development of our village from a woman's point of view. I will do my best to bring the results of our women's group discussion to this meeting and hopefully they will now accommodate women's needs in the village proposal."

Akelamo village's *Musrenbang* was also attended by local government officials from the district and sub-district level who are responsible for socializing government



Determining priorities is the most difficult challenge in the *Musrenbang* Village.

“We are so used to thinking about our wishes and not our actual needs. Most people generally prioritise infrastructure development, whilst we actually also need other support such as that for livelihood and peace-building activities, considering that our village is a post-conflict area and still remains conflict prone.”

Bahrum Jae
Akelamo Village Musrenbang Facilitator.

policies for the subsequent year. These must be taken into account during Village *Musrenbang* discussions, and are part of the 'top-down' planning mechanism. Since Akelamo village was one among many conflict-affected communities in West Halmahera, *Musrenbang* provides local officials with a very good opportunity to directly listen to villagers' voices on subjects that are important to their lives.

PTD's *Musrenbang* Village Facilitator, Bahrum Jae, moderated a dynamic discussion between all 96 participants. He commenced by encouraging villagers to discuss the current issues and problems of the village with the aim of defining and prioritizing possible activities to solve their perceived problems. The villagers deliberated freely as they considered the scores of proposed activities and, although the debate was often lively, no hard feelings were apparent when some proposed activities were sidelined by the majority of villagers, when considered as lesser priorities. For example, from the deliberation process, it was revealed that building decorative school fences (*gapura*) did not get the vote when compared to building flood-prevention mechanisms or a dedicated village meeting place. According to Bahrum, he discovered that the most difficult part in facilitating such discussions was to agree on prioritising actions for the future.

Abdollah Umasangaji, a West Halmahera District Official who was formerly PTD's Programme Manager in West Halmahera, lauded PTD's impact noting that: "PTD

hit all the right notes by engaging representatives of each respective village." Abdollah was pleased that *Musrenbang*'s output has been very responsive to conflict sensitivity issues throughout the area.

At the conclusion of their lively *Musrenbang*, Akelamo villagers decided to propose three main priorities to be brought to the next stage of the *Musrenbang* planning process, which is at the sub-district (*kecamatan*) level.

High on Akelamo's list of priorities is the proposal to build a community centre (*Balai Village*) for the village. Importantly, villagers agreed that a common place to meet and mingle would strengthen social cohesion particularly due to their past experiences living in a conflict area. Second on the list of proposed activities was an initiative to revive local culture and customary law as a 'vehicle', to unite the community, despite their many perceived differences. A third suggestion was to build a good drainage system to limit damage from floods that occur during the rainy season. All of these agreed activities were documented in the *Musrenbang*'s Minutes of Meeting for further deliberation and follow-up.

More than a year has passed since Akelamo village enjoyed its first *Musrenbang*, and conditions there have substantially changed. Most notably, having received grant funding from PTD, as well as support and in-kind contributions from villagers such as building materials and labour, Akelamo's community centre or *Balai Village* is now a functioning and popular venue catering for

all manner of village activities.

By working together to establish the building, the villagers discovered an effective means of strengthening social cohesion. In collaboration with the village's civil society organizations, PTD also contributed a stimulation grant to help implement the second activity proposed under *Musrenbang* - the cultivation of better understanding of local cultures by school-age children. Meanwhile, the local budget had accommodated the third *Musrenbang* suggestion and thus funded the development of a functioning drainage system in the village. Adnan Samsuddin, head of one Neighbourhood Community in Akelamo village said: "I was initially quite sceptical about *Musrenbang*. I thought it will just be a waste of our time because our proposals would never materialize".

Therefore, whilst all is well with the drainage system, the community centre and local culture teaching at Akelamo's school, the village's school children are less content—no more additional holidays from *Musrenbang*.

“I have to admit that this process is working. The *Balai Village* as our long-time dream is now established so that we have a place to gather and discuss our common issues without having to send our children on holiday.”

Adnan Samsudin
Head of a Neighbourhood Community in
Akelamo Village.

JOURNALISTS for Agents of Peace in Maluku

"The *Musrenbang* process is one of the channels for communities to express their aspirations in development. By the same token, communities' aspirations that are not attended to may become a source of conflict," said Azis Tunny, Coordinator of Maluku Media Centre (MMC). These were his opening remarks to 30 journalists and heads of local news agencies attending a workshop titled: '*Increasing Journalists' Capacity to Support the Publication of Musrenbang*

Results and the Coverage of Maluku Local Elections through a Peace Journalism Perspective' held in May 2008. Organized by the Maluku Media Centre in cooperation with the Programme Management Unit of PTD Maluku, according to Azis this event will support the media in their role of bridging the aspirations of communities with policy makers. A number of initiatives have been developed to ensure that journalists are empowered to fulfil this role.



One interactive radio talk show in Ternate, North Maluku for instance, tellingly portrayed the exchange of information between provincial government officials and communities in discussing issues and solutions to preserve peace in their province. Through interactive radio talk shows, some communities have developed better understanding of the principles of pluralism. During these interactive broadcasts, constructive discussions ranged from callers' recollections of difficult conflict situations, the problems experienced by communities after conflict, as well as numerous people's practical suggestions to help develop and maintain peace within their respective communities.

The impact of media coverage of conflict-sensitive issues can be helpful or counter-productive in efforts towards reconciliation and peace-building. Proactively choosing to adopt conflict sensitive perspectives in journalism, particularly in post-conflict societies and conflict-prone areas, can quell negative community reactions that may occasionally result from the classic journalist's rule that state: "bad news is good news."

Simply put, conflict-sensitive journalism aims to demonstrate that, in fact, "good news is good news" and current events

reporting has a key role in reducing conflict potential. In the workshop, journalists were provided greater awareness of their strategic position in either potentially fuelling or defusing conflict. Participants were encouraged to be objective and neutral in their coverage of controversial events, and to consider conflict sensitivity when writing news and articles, especially dealing with post-conflict areas such as Maluku.

The workshop also increased participants' capacity to publicise the process and outcomes of *Musrenbang* discussions. Participants at the three-day workshop walked away with a firm commitment to deliver coverage of the *Musrenbang* process that is positive, participative and conflict-sensitive. The knowledge gained by journalists during the workshop included greater understanding of the press role in reporting development and conflict-related issues and a fuller understanding of the consequences of using provocative wording in the media. Since the workshop, monitoring of the press has revealed that there has been a marked increase of conflict-sensitive news features in Maluku.

Similarly, in collaboration with the programme management unit (PMU) of PTD Maluku, the Women's Journalist

Forum, or *Forum Jurnalis Perempuan Maluku* (FJPM), conducted training for 40 women journalists to increase their capacity to write news and articles that are conflict and gender-sensitive. According to May Rahail, the Forum's Head, the decision to choose these subjects as the focus for their training is based on observations that the media do not proportionately cover women's involvement on both issues. "There are many subjects of great concern to women, for instance domestic violence, which receive very little media attention," said May. This training, therefore, was aimed at increasing women journalists' capacity to write news articles concerning women in society but, at the same time, to educate people about the issues that affect women in post-conflict areas, such as participation in decision-making processes, women in leadership roles, domestic violence and sexual harassment.

Since peace journalism is considered to be a powerful force for rebuilding relationships and trust between government institutions, key individuals, communities and society, the capacity for Maluku's journalists to become Agents for Peace has been considerably improved by these initiatives.

"KAPATA – BUDAYA TUTUR" Festival in Ambon City

The *Kapata* Festival, translated as 'traditional story-telling', is one of the Moluccas Islands' most distinctive cultural events. Laden with advocacy for unity and community cohesion, *Kapata* is therefore intended to remind both young and old about the values of goodwill and strong family ties. Last held in December 2007, and supported by PTD as a peace-building activity, *Kapata* built upon September's earlier celebration of International Peace Day.

Known as *Kapata* in Maluku Tengah and *Ciarka* in Maluku Tengah Barat, the traditional stories narrated during the festival are commonly laden with social issues. To make it easier for people to relate to the historical context and tradition, the plot of each story

can be improvised to address current issues of the day as necessary.

Therefore, during the narration of *Kapata* folklore in December 2007, the audience's memories were jogged by details of the history of early Maluku community values, known as *pela gandong*. By mobilising peace messengers in the form of community leaders and traditional elders as well as women's and youth groups, *Kapata* thus addressed the revitalization of the cultural and traditional values in Maluku so as to positively influence the people of the Province. The key peace-building messages of respect, ambience, care for the land and its people so as to achieve reconciliation and create peace, were delivered in a novel way using a historical mechanism.



ABOUT

Strengthening Sustainable Peace and Development in Aceh

The Strengthening Sustainable Peace and Development in Aceh (SSPDA) programme seeks to strengthen the Aceh peace process by supporting the Government of Indonesia to implement the Helsinki Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), and enhance development, justice and sustainable peace in the province.

SSPDA is being implemented in close collaboration with the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), the Office of the Aceh Governor, the Executing Body of the Aceh Reintegration Agency (BAPEL-BRA) and the local government to assist conflict-affected communities. SSPDA further aims to socialise the 2005 MoU, ensuring that communities throughout the province are aware of the conditions for peace and encouraged to participate in the recovery process.

SSPDA provides policy inputs, supports conflict-monitoring activities, impact and needs assessments with the aim of mainstreaming conflict-sensitive planning into the recovery process. While enhanced security in the province has undoubtedly helped in facilitating recovery efforts, more remains to be done to ensure equitable distribution of assistance to Aceh's conflict and tsunami-affected communities to prevent further social tensions or the re-emergence of conflict.

With funds provided by the European Commission (EC), SSPDA is assisting BRA to develop an effective peace-building and conflict-sensitive reintegration programme. Effective means to socialise the Aceh peace process include social and cultural community events, such as theatre performance and the building of community

centres. Exposure to such community events has been a successful means of increasing inter-village interaction and thereby reduces community tensions.

SSPDA has been assisting BRA with management of the reintegration programme and conducting beneficiary data verification, as well as supporting capacity building at BRA's district offices through the provision of equipment, peace-building training and training of trainers for the re-housing task force. Since the EC and UNDP are committed to boosting data management capacity in support of improvements to planning and delivery of reintegration assistance to former combatants and conflict victims, SSPDA recruited a Management Information Technical Assistant (MIS TA) to assist BRA in upgrading its information system, database management and internet presence. With this in place, it is expected that BRA will be better able to conduct proper mapping, identification and verification of beneficiaries within Aceh Province.

The MGKD project

SSPDA's Support for Former GAM Returned Communities in Aceh project offered communities an opportunity to choose a village project, coined as a *peace dividend*, to ease the reintegration of Aceh ex-combatants (GAM) into their communities and rebuild village cohesion. Funded by UNDP's Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR), the project is locally known as *Makmue Gampong Kareuna Damai* (MGKD), or 'Village Prosperity Due to Peace', which focuses on stabilising peace at the grassroots level. MGKD engages all community representatives, including former combatants, to contribute to social and economic empowerment through a transparent and inclusive process.



Increasing interaction between community members and ex-combatants becomes possible. More frequent social events in the village were found to be correlated with increased trust among villagers.

After the signing of the Helsinki Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 15 August 2005, former GAM combatants and amnestied prisoners began to filter back to their home villages and their families, often after years of separation. Mistrust among villagers, however, did not immediately dissipate with the signing of this peace agreement, and returning ex-combatants often found that their communities refused to associate with them. Conscious of the repeatedly failed attempts to negotiate lasting peace in Aceh, many villagers feared that their association with returning ex-combatants could put them in danger if this latest peace process broke down.

Implemented in 95 villages of four districts and 11 sub-districts, the MGKD project was the first international assistance to reach many Aceh villages. MGKD galvanised villagers towards collectively focusing on community projects and, by doing so, interacting and working together for a common purpose. The MGKD process funded one project in each village based on decisions made at community meetings,



Community tent in Ladang Baro, Aceh Selatan.

“ We really think this voting process is interesting. It is nice to vote on something; it is like freely expressing your opinion and everyone has to listen to it.”

Basir
villager of Seunebok Pidie in Aceh Tamiang
commenting on the village voting process.

most particularly including men and women ex-combatants. Participating villages also elected three village facilitators who encouraged all parties to actively become part of the process so as to bolster trust among all villagers.

The MGKD project builds upon the established mechanism of the World Bank-funded Kecamatan Development Programme (KDP), previously established in most Acehnese villages, whereby villagers were empowered to vote for whichever community project they believed would best serve their needs, with the exception of expenditures for religious purposes or activities with potential adverse environmental impact. In due course, villages chose to implement a variety of projects including procurement of farming and electricity-generating machinery, wedding and reception equipment for rental, preparing sports fields/courts or purchasing livestock for cattle fattening or cow-calf operations, sports equipment or other similar projects.

All of the MGKD target villages have experienced high levels of conflict in the past. It was important, therefore, to evaluate how the Aceh peace process was perceived by the villagers, both before and after UNDP's intervention. Compared with the initial baseline when the project began, all villagers consulted agreed that their level of security had greatly increased. At the start of the MKGD project, only 20 out of 196 people consulted thought that their security level was 'very high'. However, by the time the project was completed in September 2007, 77 respondents said that their security level was 'very high' and 55 others considered it 'high', out of the same 196 people polled. The survey also noted a markedly increased level of trust among villagers, whereby between 30 and 60 villages had either low or very low levels of trust before MGKD started, but less than ten villages currently sit in these two categories. Many ex-combatants have expressed their gratitude for the MGKD process, seeing it as an opportunity to regain parts of their lives by associating with other villagers, and in so doing overcome their fear and mistrust.

Similarly, MGKD assisted non-combatant villagers to discover that working together with ex-combatants meant overcoming their fears of being associated with former members of Aceh's armed factions.

Social interaction and community spirit has also increased following the inception of MGKD. When consulted a year ago, the majority of respondents felt that community spirit was 'low' or 'very low'. After a year has passed by however, and the majority now feel that community spirit is 'high' or 'very high', and that social interaction has risen from 'low-moderate' into the 'high-very high' categories.

The MGKD project similarly stresses that women be considered an important part of the decision and project implementation process. Therefore, all MGKD community meetings aimed to contribute to the empowerment of women by encouraging them to leave the domestic sphere and freely communicate with others, form opinions and become an active part of the community.

“Working with ex-combatants, for non-combatant villagers, meant overcoming fears of being associated with armed groups. Villagers of Dalam, Aceh Selatan, were wary of being seen talking to GAM ex-combatants, fearing repercussions. As the entire village had unanimously decided to include ex-combatants in village meetings and in-kind community work projects (Gotong Royong) everyone has felt more at ease with each other as a result. I finally feel like I am 'at home' because the village is, I think, more united now.”

Rafli Hidayat

Ex-combatant in Dalam, Village, Samadua, Aceh Selatan who was involved in the community village committee.



Sustainability of Emerged Trust and Confidence MGKD approach

The most rewarding aspect of the MGKD project has been villagers' enthusiasm to ensure their projects were sustainable. Villagers collectively decided on terms and conditions to be applied to their collective village asset. The MGKD funded a variety of community businesses including animal husbandry, electricity, and irrigation, as well as the hiring of wedding reception equipment. A number of villages went beyond simply ensuring that they maintained their MGKD projects and used revenue generated through rentals or user fees to fund new projects on their own initiative. In Lhok Mon Puteh, Aceh Utara, for example, the community has started their next project to build a kindergarten without external assistance. Using donated building materials, local men built the school and local women will take turns at teaching the children based on the MGKD blueprint of a rotating system. "We feel more united today than we did a year ago," explained Nira, one of the women involved in the project. "We now have our own wedding equipment and we managed to build a kindergarten for the children of our community. I believe that our village will be more peaceful in the future and our children will not grow up mistrusting their neighbours. We are tired of the conflict and we want our children to experience a better future," she said.

UNDP Livelihoods Support Meets the Challenges for Post-Conflict Development

During the 30-year conflict between the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) and the Government of Indonesia, Aceh's Highland areas were affected both in human and economic terms. Many Highland villages were caught in the middle of battles, between the Indonesian National Police and the Army on one side and GAM separatist forces on the other causing many to flee. Mistrust and fear were common sentiments in Aceh's Highlands. The story of 45-year-old Armada, of Timang Gaja in Bener Meriah district, is typical of many local people in this predominantly coffee-producing region. From the year 2000, increased insecurity was making it difficult, if not impossible, for him to harvest and maintain his coffee plantations. Traumatized by the burning down of nearby homes, he fled with his wife and five children to the town of Takengon in early 2003 for 18 months. Needing to return regularly to the hills to tend to his coffee groves and collect whatever harvest he could, Armada was far more fortunate than the many Highland coffee farmers who were forced to flee farther away, often to the coast. Absent for too long from their plantations,

those farmers who fled too far could no longer tend their fields, which became overgrown and thus stopped producing any viable crop at all.

Despite the many support initiatives in place, all returnees were faced with a difficult and labour-intensive job of clearing brush from their overgrown plantations. Field surveys revealed that these people had to resort to seeking cash employment to put food on the table for their families, leaving little or no time for working in their own fields. Many families thus decided that only the men should return home if the plantations were not producing crops, as it was far too difficult to obtain cash subsistence for the entire family. Abdullah, an experienced 52-year-old coffee farmer of Pantan Kemuning village in Bener Meriah, whose house was burned down during the conflict, fled to Pidie with his family for safety. Following his experience, Abdullah provided advice for his fellow coffee growers in Aceh: "You have to get your plantation back into half-decent shape before bringing back your family", he said.

Even in villages where coffee production has resumed, new obstacles appeared. Unable to process their crop locally, farmers sold their coffee berries to intermediaries and lost a considerable margin of potential profit from their product and labour. In some areas, the lack of availability of organic fertilisers hampered those farmers keen on growing the higher-valued "natural" organic coffee, tailored to the specialty export market. By providing machines for pulping or hulling coffee, milling material to produce organic fertilisers and simple tools for processing crops, communities were provided with the capacity to reduce blockages to production and add value to those crops produced,

“Before the Helsinki MoU, if we wanted to have a social event, we only passed the information quietly to a few people. Now we announce it loudly through the microphones, as for our village meetings.”

Tengku Ismail
villager of Seunebok Pidie,
Manyak Payed, Aceh Tamiang.

Rebuilding Communities

Working with the International Organization of Migration (IOM), the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and the Aceh Partnership for Economic Development (APED) project, SSPDA supported nearly 8,000 families in Aceh Tengah and Bener Meriah in rebuilding their livelihoods through the provision of agricultural equipment, specialised vocational training and/or business assistance via self-help groups and cooperative development. Indeed SSPDA provided tangible post-Helsinki MoU peace dividends to former GAM returnee communities in Aceh through provision of immediate assistance to small scale community projects and livelihoods support in 95 villages within 11 sub districts and four districts of Aceh Utara, Aceh Timur, Aceh Tamiang and Aceh Selatan. A total of 8,688 persons from four districts participated in village meetings, 46.4 percent who were

women, including 474 representatives of former political prisoners and ex-combatants. SSPDA has been further strengthening women's capacity in collaboration with four key Aceh-based NGOs as implementing partners (PKPM, MISPI, PATIMADORA and PASKA Pidie). A series of training courses and workshops on critical issues such as gender mainstreaming, gender and budgeting, legal drafting, peace-building, socio-economics, local culture and basic human rights were conducted which brought together 80 Acehnese women's organisations across the province with over 400 women participating, including women ex-combatants of the *Inong Balee* (Aceh women's ex-combatants' organization) from throughout Aceh.



while simultaneously giving cash-poor returnee households the necessary equipment they would not otherwise be able to afford, thus enabling them to restart or improve their livelihoods in the shortest possible time.

UNDP's provision of key agricultural equipment was specifically designed to support returnees and other conflict victims. In addition to hoes, shovels and other common hand tools, UNDP provided motorised grass cutters and pulping, grinding or hulling machines to a number of those villages receiving high numbers of returnees. Tailored to the needs of specific villages, while also leveraging the advantages of Highland livelihoods, projects run by IOM and FAO and linking with UNDP's Aceh Partnership for Economic Development (APED) for estate crop development, SSPDA has successfully reached more than 7,000 beneficiaries.

In the years following the signing of the Helsinki Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 15 August 2005, families have increasingly been returning to their Highland villages to try to restart their livelihoods.

Supported by the Decentralization Support Facility (DSF), the Safe and Sustainable IDPs Reintegration Through Livelihoods, Support and Coexistence Initiatives, also provided urgently needed housing to such returnees while similarly responding to the need to re-establish livelihoods following the adverse effects of previous conflict.

Other provisions defined by the Helsinki MoU included assistance for the reintegration of ex-combatants, released prisoners and other special categories of beneficiaries. However, despite the fact that women played an important role in supplying and supporting fighters, and in some cases carried weapons themselves, they have proportionately received far less economic assistance as ex-combatants or as women associated with fighting forces. Similarly, many of Aceh's single-parent families are headed by women returning after the cessation of conflict. These women have often experienced some of the greatest hardships of all returnee groups. Despite their particular need, however, the funds provided to ex-combatants, conflict victims and other beneficiaries through BRA have been entirely disbursed, making it impossible

to now financially assist the reintegration of these women.

The Helsinki Peace Agreement stipulates that the Government of Indonesia is to provide funds and/or farming land to ex-combatants, political prisoners and "civilians who have suffered a demonstrable loss due to the conflict." While the Government of Indonesia's National Budget provides reintegration assistance to those beneficiaries identified by BRA, this source of support also ceases in 2008. Therefore, the livelihoods component of SSPDA, as funded through the European Commission's Aceh Peace Process Support Programme, will be targeting the needs of women ex-combatants in Aceh to redress this balance.

UNDP's provision of key agricultural equipment was specifically designed to support returnees and other conflict victims.

EC Support for Women Ex-Combatants



UNDP is addressing the needs of 2,021 women ex-combatants by providing medium-term livelihoods assistance, training and marketing support, which began in July 2008 for a period of one year. This livelihoods programme is designed to serve both economic empowerment and peace-building, and principally aims to enhance the social integration of former women combatants and other vulnerable groups in specifically targeted areas.

Discussions with women ex-combatants revealed some of the hardships they face. They do housework, gather wood in the forest or even do the manual labour generally reserved for men when necessary. As one ex-combatant in Bireuen explain: "Women have to work like buffaloes just to get the Rp 25,000 (USD 2.50) a day that they need to survive." Groups of women ex-combatants have been successful in starting businesses and

cooperatives, though the profitability or sustainability of the enterprises remains fragile due to a lack of sufficient capital or access to credit for investment. Some ex-combatants were young when they took up the cause and had to interrupt their studies before they could learn marketable skills.

The women at the Liga Inong Aceh (LINA Aceh Women's League), office in Pidie are determined to succeed: "Pidie women don't want to just sit around. They are tough, you must know this. They will do anything it takes; they will run from one activity to the next all day long just to make money. We know all about gender issues, and rarely do Pidie women take naps. Here in the villages, the women are the ones who control the purse strings." Speaking with these determined women, it is readily apparent that, rather than handouts, they just wish for a helping hand so they can re-establish their livelihoods and thus give themselves and their families the chance of a better future.

BENEFICIARIES' PROFILE

of Peace-building Activities

Location	Project	Activities	Beneficiaries
Peace Through Development			
Selected districts in Maluku, North Maluku and Central Sulawesi.	Conflict sensitive participatory planning and policy dialogue.	Bottom-up planning processes at village, sub-district, district and province. Training in conflict sensitive planning, good governance and <i>Musrenbang</i> for policy makers. Conflict sensitive training for CSOs and community members.	Local government officials. Local legislatures. Civil societies. Communities in selected districts of Maluku, North Maluku and Central Sulawesi.
24 targeted villages in North Maluku, Maluku and Central Sulawesi.	Village-level conflict sensitive participatory planning.	Training for project proposal writing and budgeting.	305 village advisory boards and 3,264 villagers.
Selected districts in North Maluku and Central Sulawesi provinces.	Familiarization of <i>Musrenbang</i> regulations, public information and policies.	1. Regular radio and television talkshows on conflict sensitivity. 2. Socialization of <i>Musrenbang</i> outcomes in PTD-targeted villages and sub-districts.	Residents of North Maluku and Central Sulawesi provinces.
Selected Districts in Central Sulawesi and Maluku provinces.	Formulation of new local <i>Musrenbang</i> regulations and procedures.	1. Formulation of Mayor's Decree for 2007 <i>Musrenbang</i> technical guidelines. 2. Maluku Tengah District PERDA drafting on Technical Guidelines.	Residents of Palu City and Maluku Tengah District.
North Maluku Province.	Public control support mechanism for utilization of local resources.	1. Technical assistance to Forum Peduli Pembangunan. 2. Workshop on the establishment of BAPPEDA's complaint unit.	Residents of North Maluku Province.
Targeted districts in Maluku, North Maluku and Central Sulawesi provinces.	Implementation of principles of pluralism, mutual respect and common interest.	1. Provision of grants. 2. Quick response programme for Nunu and Tavanjuka conflict in Palu Municipality.	Residents of targeted districts in Maluku, North Maluku and Central Sulawesi.
Targeted districts in North Maluku provinces.	Support to gender mainstreaming.	1. Workshop to draft PERDA local regulation regarding convention the elimination of domestic violence. 2. Workshop on establishment of women's organizations.	Civil society in targeted districts in North Maluku provinces.
Maluku and North Maluku Province.	Gender research.	1. Study on Women in Peace Development in Maluku. 2. Research on gender-related activities.	Local project staff.
Targeted districts in Maluku, North Maluku and Central Sulawesi.	Peace-building promotion through the media.	1. Media gatherings and interactive TV and radio talkshows. 2. Peace-related publications (including North Maluku and West Halmahera Quarterly Bulletin). 3. Peace festivals.	Residents of Maluku, North Maluku and Central Sulawesi province. Selected journalists who took part.
City of Ambon.	Waste Management Recycling.	1. Technical assistance to Ambon Municipality. 2. Cross visit to Pontianak, Surabaya and Makassar. 3. Technical assessment of existing waste management by Aceh Management Team.	Residents of Ambon.
Maluku Province.	Increased Cross-Community involvement through UNIDO/PTD cooperation.	1. Replanting and seedlings of sago plants and bamboo nurseries. 2. Establishment of business development groups in communities.	
Targeted districts in North Maluku and Central Sulawesi.	Improved access to financial and business development services.	Capacity strengthening workshops.	
National Level.	Draft Law on Conflict Management.		
Strengthening Sustainable Peace and Development in Aceh			
Banda Aceh.	National and Provincial Government Capacity Strengthening to implement the Helsinki Peace Agreement.		Aceh and national government.
Banda Aceh.	Strengthening government capacity.	Government capacity building.	Aceh Provincial governments.
95 villages across 4 sub-districts in Aceh.	Support to former GAM Returning to Communities in Aceh within the framework of the Peace Agreement.	Identification of conflict-affected villages receiving former combatants; identification and provision of small-scale community projects and livelihood support involving ex-combatants.	94,410 beneficiaries in 95 conflict-affected villages in four districts of Aceh receiving former combatants and prisoners identified to receive "peace dividend" in forms of quick impact community grants.
Aceh Tengah and Bener Meriah.	Safe and Sustainable IDP Reintegration Through Livelihoods Support and Coexistence Initiatives in Aceh Tengah and Bener Meriah within the framework of the PEACE Agreement implementation in Aceh.	1. Identification of conflict-affected families in Aceh Tengah and Bener Meriah. 2. Provision of direct income generation assistance through provision of direct agricultural assistance. 3. Empowering local civil society. Training and workshops for local NGO partners in agricultural business support to conflict-affected communities in two districts.	Over 1,500 IDPs households which include 4,500 conflict-affected victims in two districts including women and vulnerable groups, former combatants, cooperatives, 223 self-help groups comprising 3,316 women and 3,335 men.
Most districts in NAD.	Strengthening Women's Capacity to be effective partners in the reconstruction and reintegration process in Aceh.	Capacity building through 13 training courses and workshops.	Mostly women participants and activists from various organizations in Banda Aceh.
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam and North Sumatera.	Assessment of internally displaced persons in Aceh and North Sumatera.	Identification and verification of conflict-affected IDP communities. Assessment of current and recently returned IDP communities and the assessment of receiving communities.	Internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Aceh and North Sumatera.
Districts of Aceh Barat, Aceh Utara and Aceh Besar.	Socialization of reintegration programme and peace campaign.	Dissemination of peace campaign materials such as posters, calendars, stickers, books, T-shirts and banners.	Aceh communities in conflict-affected areas.

ABOUT UNDP Indonesia

UNDP is the UN's global development network, advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. We are on the ground in 166 countries, working with them on their own solutions to global and national development challenges. As they develop local capacity, they draw on the people of UNDP and our wide range of partners.

World leaders have pledged to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, including the overarching goal of cutting poverty in half by 2015. UNDP's network links and coordinates global and national efforts to reach these Goals. Our focus is helping countries build and share solutions to the challenges of:

- Democratic Governance
- Poverty Reduction
- Crisis Prevention and Recovery
- Energy and Environment
- HIV/AIDS

UNDP helps developing countries attract and use aid effectively. In all our activities, we encourage the protection of human rights and the empowerment of women.

UNDP Indonesia is a partner to the Indonesian nation, providing knowledge, experience, and resources in building a better life. As a trusted and service-oriented agent for change, UNDP Indonesia provides professional expertise in four key programmatic areas: Democratic Governance, MDG monitoring and

Advocacy, Crisis Prevention and Recovery, Environmental Sustainability.

Within these focus areas, UNDP Indonesia works closely with the Government of Indonesia in formulating realistic and viable solutions to reform and development challenges, drawing on its global network and national existence.

UNDP Indonesia strives to provide a comprehensive and integrated response to Indonesia's current challenges through programmes and activities targeting various levels of society, while helping communicate the national agenda to donors and stakeholders to procure future assistance.

UNDP INDONESIA'S Crisis Prevention and Recovery Unit (CPRU)

Across the Indonesian archipelago, UNDP has established six field offices to support its varied CPR-related operations in Aceh, Nias, Yogyakarta, Ambon, Palu and Ternate areas. The Banda Aceh and Nias offices are the regional headquarters for Aceh's Emergency Response and Transitional Recovery (ERTR) activities, as Yogyakarta is for the Early Recovery Assistance (ERA). The Ambon and Ternate offices deliver Peace Through Development (PTD) Programme activities. There are also 45 Jakarta-based staff working from our county office supporting four fully integrated working sections corresponding to the CPR Unit's scope of work.

Disaster Management activities encompass UNDP's activities related to natural disaster, risk reduction and post-disaster recovery and consist of a current active project portfolio that includes ERTR for Aceh and Nias, ERA in Yogyakarta, as well as the support to Indonesia's Civil Society Organizations (CSO) Programme and the nationwide Safer Communities through Disaster Risk Reduction (SC-DRR) initiative.

UNDP's activities related to conflict prevention, social cohesion, community reconciliation and peace building include a current active project portfolio that include an innovative programme to Strengthen Sustainable Peace and Development in Aceh (SSPDA) as well as the PTD Programme implemented in Maluku, North Maluku and Central Sulawesi.

With a focus on knowledge management and lessons learned, UNDP's CPR Team also deals specifically with connecting key development actors to relevant information, experience and expertise through networking, knowledge transfer and relevant activities. Our activities ensure that project outputs are institutionally stored, shared and made available throughout UNDP's country office, as well as to other development stakeholders most notably governments and UNDP's many development partners. As a proactive means of knowledge sharing, the team also regularly conducts studies and workshops to develop local capacity and facilitate lessons

learned studies for the benefit of all who operate in the development sector.

Our CPR Team also consists of a specialised section that supports all of CPRU's programmes, from their inception to completion. The team ensures that CPRU activities deliver assistance according to UNDP's established programmatic tools and methodologies, and meet all of the unit's obligations to donors, implementing partners and the Government. The team supports CPR activities by shaping measurable project baselines and outputs, overseeing the monitoring and evaluation of project milestones and targets, as well as ensuring that UNDP's reporting, auditing, communications, financial and mainstreaming of gender and human rights-based approach requirements are complied within all of CPR activities.