



Indonesia

INDONESIA CPR UPDATE

Crisis Prevention and Recovery

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For further information and details on the work of the Crisis Prevention and Recovery Work of UNDP Indonesia, please contact us at :

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

Cover Picture:

Livelihood beneficiary in Sirete, Nias, tending her cucumber and vegetable plot through small grants and agricultural capacity building.

Photographs by Gedsiri Suhartono

NOTES from the Editor

Welcome to the first edition of the CPR Update from UNDP Indonesia.

Aimed at highlighting current issues pertaining to our mandate of crisis prevention, recovery and peace building within the development sector, this publication is produced in close collaboration with our Government of Indonesia counterparts and highlights the many areas of our participation in Indonesia's development as a means of hopefully informing donors, development stakeholders, interested observers and the Indonesian general public alike.

Since this is our first issue, we hope to provide a basic understanding of UNDP's CPR work. To demonstrate how that theory translates into action in the field, our features section highlights the recent joint UNDP-Government of Indonesia field monitoring visit to Nias, which evaluated a number of CPR projects on the island.

Previously almost invisible on the development radar screen, Nias Island was historically known solely for its pristine scenery, remote surfing beaches and rustic environment. However, as with the numerous disasters that befell other areas of Indonesia within the past 5 years, the 2004 tsunami and devastating 8.7 earthquake in 2005 had a devastating effect upon this island. This report therefore aims to provide a snapshot of UNDP's role in the recovery and reconstruction of Nias over recent years, focusing particularly upon Nias' people who, having survived the devastation of 2004 and 2005, are currently rebuilding their lives.

UNDP's experience in Nias has been a clear reminder that, whether dealing with crisis borne of natural disaster or violent conflict, unique recovery and development challenges will often be encountered in Indonesia and thus innovative solutions to these will regularly be needed. By working closely with the Government of Indonesia at central, provincial and local level whilst collaborating with a wide variety of donors and aid organizations under the umbrella of UNDP's development mandate, we will continue to be an active player committed to supporting Indonesia's recovery and longer term reconstruction processes.

Of course, none of the work that we do would be possible without the support of the donor community. In order to respond to the needs of the Indonesian people and Government, UNDP relies upon the generosity of donors. We recognise that there is a close link between being provided with the resources to do the job and the quality of what we deliver. We hope that this regular twice-yearly update will provide sufficient understanding of our work to ensure that donors continue to support us in the key areas in which we are working.

We sincerely hope that you enjoy reading about our work.

Oliver Lacey-Hall

Head, CPRU-UNDP Indonesia

CPRU Project Portfolio

Project	Period	National Partner	Donor	Total Budget
Safer Communities through Disaster Risk Reduction (SC-DRR)	2007 - 2010	BAPPENAS, BAKORNAS PB, DEPDAGRI, Local Governments, Decentralization Support Facility (DSF)	Department for International Development (DFID).	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 3,377,000
Peace Through Development (PTD)	2006 - 2010	BAPPENAS	Department for International Development (DFID), Netherlands, New Zealand Aid, Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA).	USD 16,569,645
Strengthening the Capacity of Civil Society Organizations	2006 - 2010	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 (ERTP)	2005 - 2007	Rehabilitation and Reconstruction for Aceh and Nias	AEDES, Armacell, Australia, Banamex, Belgium, Canada, Coca Cola, CRF, Desentralisation 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 127,174,857
Technical Support for the Agency for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Aceh and Nias	2005 - 2007	Rehabilitation and Reconstruction for Aceh and Nias	Multi Donor Fund (MDF) for Aceh and Nias.	USD 14,730,000
Strengthening Sustainable Peace and Development in Aceh (SSPDA)	2005 - 2008	BAPPENAS, Aceh Reintegration Agency	Department for International Development (DFID), European Union (EU).	USD 15,200,000

UNDP

joint field monitoring visit

Have you ever wondered how development assistance actually works? Indeed the process of connecting United Nations' policy frameworks to poverty reduction actions is complex, so how does UNDP ensure that development assistance reaches those people in Indonesia that need such help?

One recent joint field monitoring visit hosted by UNDP's Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit (PMEU) provided some answers to these questions as related to projects jointly developed by UNDP and the Government in Nias initiated to allow UNDP counterparts to experience first-hand the nature and scope of our support at field level, the Fifth Joint Field Monitoring Mission took place between 3 and 5 October and included visits to several Livelihood Assessment and Community Grants projects. To support the review of each project's status and progress towards completion, the mission devoted significant time gaining feedback from key beneficiaries so as to experience first hand the impact of UNDP's operations in Nias and to understand the many lessons learned and related constraints to successfully using development assistance in this remote island community.

Representatives from the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DEPLU) and UNDP took part and, for the first time, used a newly developed tool designed to assess the levels of beneficiary satisfaction. Quantifying general levels of project success is never simple. However, by proactively developing the Nias Beneficiaries' Satisfaction Survey, UNDP has attempted to empower and more comprehensively engage with our project beneficiaries and partners. Based on a generic template but adapted to the circumstances of each individual UNDP project, the Survey aims to gauge the impact, usefulness and perceived relevance of all projects as seen from the beneficiaries' perspective.

"We hope that inputs generated from the survey will enhance our partners' understanding of what UNDP does and how," explained Sirman Purba, Programme Officer of UNDP's Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit. "Emphasis thus far has focused mainly on programmatic (substantive) and financial progress but the Beneficiaries' Satisfaction Survey is expected to become an important additional tool in our work".

The underlying purpose of the joint field visit was to supplement input and address queries often raised during UNDP-BAPPENAS quarterly County Programme Action Plan (CPAP) Reviews which were designed to support implementation of the Government of Indonesia's Medium Term Development Plan and the Master Plan for the Reconstruction of Aceh and Nias. The CPAP details the annual targets for each year and links these to identified outcomes and outputs. Thus the quarterly review evaluates each project's progress and achievements against its initial



TOP - The GOI - UNDP Joint Monitoring Visit Team arrive at Gunung Sitoli, Nias Airport.



BOTTOM - The Joint Monitoring Visit Team was briefed by the UNDP Nias project staff prior to departing for the field visit.

agreed targets.

Having taken part in several joint field monitoring visits, Agung Cahaya Sumirat of DEPLU praised the Nias initiative which he believes has strengthened ties between UNDP and the government. "In the macro context, this visit has also demonstrated transparency, ownership and coordination between stakeholders in development. I sincerely hope that this initiative can be replicated for all of Indonesia's development partners," he added.

"We very much appreciate the attention of the team in the field, as they increased our knowledge and provided us with skills. This is sustainable. Investing in training people is the best way to ensure sustainability."

Yuniati Gea
rice farmer from Ononamolo





LEFT -“Within a week’s time, grant money would have run out but hands-on assistance and capacity building over a longer period was better for us,” said rice farmer Sofulala Zega in Ononamolo when asked about preferred assistance.

capacity building for rural villagers and local government institutions alike.

BRR is programmed to remain in Nias as the main development driver at least until 2009. However, plenty still remains to be done for Nias’ people, who are proud of their island and occasionally frown on the thought of being “annexed” to Aceh both in terms of administrative jurisdiction and the delivery of development assistance. Concerns over this were often raised during the recent joint field monitoring visit and many agreed that, without a concerted effort from all relevant parties (central government, local government and donors) that Nias’ recovery could risk suffering a potential setback. Therefore it was unsurprising that the local government of Nias requested that UNDP’s assistance be extended for an additional period.

“We hope that the assistance is extended for at least 5 years. We have been very grateful for the infrastructure that has been provided thus far although our reconstruction will have reached only 50% of the agreed target by the time we will be on our own again,” said Nias’ District Secretary F.G. Zebua.

Therefore, whilst much indeed remains to be done, in the two years since the island suffered successive natural disasters, Nias has evolved from its disaster-ridden status to become a promising recovering economy which has benefited from completed and ongoing community development projects that have engendered confidence in the people and will leave a legacy of opportunity and hope for the future of this island.

So what about the people of Nias? Well here are some individual experiences of Nias’ post-disaster recovery and development processes as seen by the beneficiaries themselves.

Despite its strong cultural and community traditions, Nias is one of the least developed areas of Indonesia with one third of its nearly 500,000 population living below the earnings poverty line of less than Rp 20,000 per day. The island is much in need of infrastructure development since Nias’ isolated location and rugged terrain make it difficult to build and maintain health facilities, schools and roads.

The already considerable challenges to Nias islanders were further compounded when it was hit by two successive natural disasters, the December 2004 tsunami and the March 2005 earthquake. Since the 8.7 magnitude quake happened at night, many lives on Nias were sadly lost and the capital, Gunung Sitoli, was badly damaged. Nias’ infrastructure was also hit by the earthquake and many key roads that were already in a poor state of repair became virtually impassable.

Nias rightly appeared on the national and international “development radar” as the magnitude of these disasters highlighted the need both for recovery and subsequent longer-term development on the island. The United Nations system responded quickly to the crisis and humanitarian aid was rapidly delivered to Nias to support the islanders’

immediate needs in coordination with several Indonesian government agencies, working together with local and international non-governmental organizations. Whilst UNDP was engaged in the recovery process from the outset, its main role was to create a climate for sustainable development beyond the emergency relief phase through its principal partners for the area, namely the Indonesian government’s Aceh and Nias Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Body (BRR) as well as the local government of North Sumatra province and local communities. UNDP has endeavoured to assist Nias’ recovery and reconstruction through a broad variety of programmes, the immediate benefits of which are already apparent on the ground. In achieving this, UNDP and its partners continuously engaged Nias’ local communities in order to gain their trust, consent and collaboration in all areas of our work. A Community Action Plan designed to maximize and overcome limitation in available resources was quickly formulated and implemented. Amongst the key elements of this were initiatives to support the immediate rehabilitation and reconstruction of damaged roads and other infrastructure as well as the construction of waste management facilities and livelihood recovery programmes including income generating activities and

YAHOWU!!!^{nias}



TOP - "I appreciate the variety of projects visited as we've found that many different approaches are needed to generate residents' income following devastation by natural disaster," said Yan P. Pangaribuan of BAPPENAS.

BOTTOM - UNDP's Riana Hutahayan (left) trying to relax during the tight field monitoring schedule by soaking her tired feet in the Sirete's irrigation canal whilst interviewing a farmer about his satisfaction level for the livelihood support programme.

'Ya'ahowu...!!!!!!' Pronounced somewhat like the internet provider 'Yahoo!' this common Nias word is enthusiastically uttered to open and conclude every meeting on the island. Loosely translated as 'salutations to you!!!!!!' it was heard daily by the joint monitoring team in all of the Nias communities who welcomed the Government/UNDP visitors warmly during the joint field monitoring visit. Apparently satisfied with the assistance provided by the Government and UNDP over the last 2 years, genuine expressions of gratitude flowed from all levels including government officials, local development planning agencies, vendors at the island's bustling Pasar Pagi market as well as farmers in Ononamolo, Sirete, and Binaka. These are the beneficiaries of successful development assistance in Nias and they share a common thread in life, having endured tremendous loss prior to the recovery of their communities through the prompt intervention and well-targeted assistance provided by the Government of Indonesia (GOI) through a variety of UNDP projects.

The various sites and projects visited by the mission form part of the Aceh and Nias Emergency Response and Transitional Recovery (ERTR) Programme. Initially formulated to assist tsunami and earthquake affected communities in the area, ETRT's livelihood recovery efforts strengthen capacity of local civil society organizations (CSOs) and enhance grass-roots participation in the reconstruction process. Thus ETRT's work also contributes to developing a foundation for the growth of Nias' civil society in the region by providing support for CSO capacity development through training and exchange programmes. Agricultural production, for example, was

severely hampered by the natural disasters that hit the island. Therefore, in the delivery of small grants to local farmers, UNDP has underpinned the importance of Nias' agriculture sector in its future development.

Much of the agricultural produce is traded in the capital of the island at the Pasar Pagi market, which is strategically located next to the island's main bus station. The terminal functions as the capital's core transportation and business hub, where people traveling to and from North Sumatra stop to get supplies and gifts. Both the terminal and the market were badly damaged by the earthquake and small scale vendors lacked the capital to restock their stalls and consequently customers became scarce after the island's disasters. In order to revitalise these key business activities, through a local implementing partner, small grants were provided by UNDP to a number of cooperatives in Nias, which notably included many women. The cooperatives then utilised these grants in a revolving fund credit scheme, where repayment by the beneficiaries generates a continuous multiplier effect for the use of additional future beneficiaries.



KIOSK SAVED

by quake damage

Elected head of the Pasar Pagi hawkers in 2006, Aminah Manulang has done her fair share of borrowing and paying off her loan under ERTR's small grant project. With her business completely destroyed by the March 2005 earthquake, Aminah used a Rp 3 million loan to rebuild her well-stocked 2 by 3 meter kiosk selling basic staple produce. This assistance, delivered through the micro-credit cooperative the Melati Foundation, came at a very opportune time.

"It was not easy to get our members to understand that there are limited amounts of funds to be equally utilised by over 100 affected vendors. So we led by example by granting funds to those of us most in need," Aminah recalled, adding that her "totally trashed" kiosk turned out to be a blessing in disguise. "Had my kiosk not been as badly damaged, I might not have prioritised rebuilding my business. However, since the business start up resources were there, I am back on my feet far more quickly than I could have imagined possible," she added.

Members of Aminah's cooperative meet once a month to go over financial assets and members loan applications. These meetings

also consolidate the work of ERTR's local community-based partner organisation Yayasan Melati who are providing training on bookkeeping principles, business methods and trust building to help expand the cooperative's membership base. "It feels good to have this support. We very much appreciate the guidance and concern of others who help to keep our cooperatives running," Aminah said, referring to the regular visits paid by the facilitators from Yayasan Melati. "It's good to be monitored and to learn from our mistakes and we have learnt many new skills this way."

Although Aminah admits that she has learnt much from this initiative, her position as the cooperative's leader stretches the time she must also devote to running a household and juggling her duties as a mother of three. Therefore, having rebuilt her small business, Aminah is now contemplating resigning her important position, citing the need to allow other members to test and exercise their, in Aminah's words, "people skills." It is hoped that whoever inherits Aminah's post as cooperative head will achieve additional success for this important group within the Nias small business community.



TOP - "It feels good to have this support. We very much appreciate the guidance and concern which helps keep our cooperatives running," said Aminah Manulang (left), commending the regular visits and advice given by the facilitator from Yayasan Melati.

“Receiving a small grant allowed me to save some money for my children's education, as income from the motor workshop was only sufficient to get me by. But now I am a trainer for highschoolers.”

Yance Mendrova
a recipient of Nias revolving fund

MAK ANDI

cafeteria

Since 2001, Nuriatun Zebua had been supporting her family by selling homemade food near her home in central Gunung Sitoli but the 2005 earthquake shattered her house and reduced her business capital to nothing. Therefore, having no one else to turn to, Nuriatun had to rely only on her husband's irregular earning as a manual labourer to support the family. However, since she is a member of the Al-Irsyad women's prayer group, one of the NGOs selected to assist in the channeling of UNDP's micro-credit funds to beneficiaries, Nuriatun heard about the possibilities of obtaining a UNDP loan and, following a "fit and proper" test conducted by members of Al-Irsyad in 2005, Nuriatun received a loan of Rp 5 million to revitalise her small business. Currently having a daily turnover of Rp 600,000, the mother of three

has long since repaid the loan in full and now contributes to the family income and is particularly happy that her success also now pays for her three children's education. Her modest cafeteria, Mak Andi, is located in the Nias UNICEF office compound and is widely appreciated by many for its fresh and high quality home-cooked food. "Without the startup loan I could never have expected to once again have my own business, let alone being able to save enough to one day smarten up its facilities and exterior," Nuriatun said.



AGRICULTURE

livelihood recovery programme

This ETRR project focuses on improving agricultural productivity of small farming communities in Nias that have suffered both physical damage and economic disruption as a consequence of the two earthquakes.

In addition to being educated about better ways to plant paddy, a cluster of 136 farmers in Ononamolo and Sirete have also been provided with seed, fertiliser, farming tools and an improved irrigation infrastructure. Farmers told us that dynamic weekly discussions after the 2004 and 2005 disasters revived their interests in farming once again and their desire to

improve on previous farming practices. Before the beginning of this project local farmers harvested their crops just twice a year but, with increased knowledge and encouragement, better quality crops with shorter maturity periods have enabled farmers to now harvest their fields every three months.

"Prior to this programme, we did not know that there is a better way to plant, plan and harvest our crops but we have discovered that there are better ways of doing these things. The programme has encouraged and motivated us to persevere to find better solutions and

achieve more," stated Yuniati Gea, a rice farmer from Ononamolo.

Indeed a number of local farmers are claiming four fold increases in their crop yields, astonishingly citing that some plots have already harvested well in excess of the national average of 4.7 tonnes per hectare. Therefore it is unsurprising that Nias' local government has proudly announced that the island should be self-sufficient in terms of rice production rice by 2011.

TIPS

LOCAL SPICES

fend off agricultural pests

Based on traditional wisdom, childhood observations and curiosity, Khairullah of Unsyiah's Agricultural Faculty in Banda Aceh has concocted a variety of potions to fend off certain pests found on Nias farms. Indeed already successfully field tested, the concoctions proved to be a much more economical, environmentally-friendly and sustainable solution to commercial pesticides.

Here are just a few of Khairullah's findings:

1. Sliced beetle nut to exterminate golden snail.
2. Crushed and filtered scallion and garlic juice to fend off insects.
3. Crushed palm leaves to fend off worms and rats.
4. Wood ash to fend off rice-eating birds.



CPR activities in Nias

Location	Project	Activities	Beneficiaries
nias	Livelihood	Small grants and Building of Tertiary Irrigation System.	6,282
	Governance	Support local governments.	Nias local government
	Tsunami Recovery Waste Management Programme (TRWMP)	Demolition of earthquake damaged buildings, capacity building to local hygiene agency, hygiene and environmental promotion, compost plant, temporary and permanent dumpsite.	Residents of Gunung Sitoli and lahewa
	TRWMP - waste management livelihood	Recycling paddy straw into local cleaning materials and plastic bottles as seedlings packaging and polly bag.	Data being evaluated
	Civil Society Organisation	Small grant deliveries to CSO.	4,000
	Housing	Housing Construction.	110
south nias	Livelihood	Small grants, revitalization of micro finance and cooperatives, provision of boats to fishermen.	975
	Governance	Support local governments.	South Nias local government
	Tsunami Recovery Waste Management Programme (TRWMP)	Capacity building to local hygiene agency, hygiene and environmental promotion, compost plant, temporary and permanent dumpsite.	Residents of Teluk Dalam
	Civil Society Organisation	Small grant deliveries to CSOs.	5,000

UNDP's

Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR)

Globally, UNDP has a long history of supporting capacity building efforts in the face of natural and human-made disasters. By sharing knowledge, developing local skills and building national capacity, UNDP has empowered communities throughout the world to better help themselves when disasters take place. Since UNDP also specialises in delivering support during early

or immediate recovery efforts, its mandate includes ensuring effective links between immediate response to disasters and early to medium term recovery efforts. UNDP's role forms part of the United Nations' ongoing humanitarian reform process, which aims to ensure that humanitarian and early recovery needs are more effectively addressed through improved coordination and effective delivery.

UNDP's

Indonesia's Crisis Prevention and Recovery Unit (CPRU)

Across the Indonesian archipelago, UNDP has established seven 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) whilst the Ambon, Palu and Ternate offices deliver Peace Through Development (PTD) Programme activities. There are also 45 Jakarta based staff based working from our country 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 the Emergency Response and Transitional Recovery (ERTR) Programme for Aceh and Nias, the Early Recovery Assistance (ERA) Programme 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 includes an innovative

programme to Support to Sustainable Peace and Development in Aceh (SSPDA) as well as the Peace through Development (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, experiences and expertise through networking, knowledge transfer and relevant other related 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 consist of a specialised section which 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



TOP - "We used to have to import 46,000 tons annually. Last year, we imported only 30,000 tons of rice, and we are now working towards being self-sufficient in rice production by 2011. The capacity building and training provided have encouraged quite a number of farmers to return to work in agriculture," Nias' Deputy Regent Temazaro Hareva (left) said while presenting a souvenir to UNDP's representative in the joint field monitoring visit team, Jason Proynk.

BOTTOM - "Meeting real people, particularly target beneficiaries, makes all the difference to our appreciation of UNDP's work and assistance in the field," Tuti Wahyuningsih of DEPLU.

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 UNDPs reporting, auditing, communications, financial and the mainstreaming of gender and human rights-based approach requirements are complied with in all of CPR activities.

UNDP's delivery tools

UNDP's projects are directly linked to the first agenda item of the Government of Indonesia's National Medium Term Development Plan for 2005 – 2010, namely: "To create an Indonesia that is secure and peaceful." With over USD 140 million committed by various governments, development agencies and private institutions for UNDP's crisis prevention and recovery activities, we work hand-in-hand with the Indonesian government and people at all levels towards preventing and resolving crises by breaking the cycle of vulnerability and reducing devastating impacts.

In practice, therefore, UNDP uses five tools to achieve its mandate of ensuring that crisis prevention and disaster mitigation takes centre stage in sustainable human development strategies as follows:

Advocacy and awareness raising.

By participation in policy forums at national, regional and international levels and continuous advocacy and awareness-raising, UNDP promotes the visibility of Indonesia's various crisis prevention and recovery issues. This enables UNDP to remain at the information 'cutting-edge' and thus disseminate valuable and timely input for stakeholders, beneficiaries and counterparts alike prior to developing appropriate programmes in conflict prevention and natural disaster risk reduction. One such recent initiative involved support in expediting the deliberation process and adoption into Indonesian law of the Disaster Management Bill and its subsequent public awareness campaigns which are currently ongoing.

Capacity development.

"Capacity" may be defined as the ability of individuals, organisations, and societies to perform functions, solve problems and achieve goals. Capacity development is a global UNDP task and we therefore assist Indonesia developing capacity in natural disaster risk reduction and crisis management as well as establishing the solid institutional foundations for recovery. UNDP's programmes emphasise capacity development to targeted beneficiaries, one such example being the adoption of local participatory planning processes (Musrenbang) by local government in three focus provinces namely Maluku, North Maluku, and Central Sulawesi. A number of disaster-affected communities have also benefited from targeted livelihood recovery schemes which have generated interaction and consensus within these formerly troubled or disaster-affected communities.

Consensus building and dialogue which emphasizes conflict and risk sensitive development.

By promoting consensus building, dialogue and supporting community-based approaches to development, UNDP delivers inclusive processes aimed at building trust among conflicting parties, leading to greater participation and consensus in local development. For example, support has been provided to reintegrate Indonesia's Internally Displaced (IDPs) People or ex-combatants and their families into mainstream society by focusing not only on the primary beneficiaries but also on the similar needs of the receiving host communities. The Strengthening Sustainable Peace and Development in Aceh (SSPDA) has been designed to meet the needs and expectations of a wider beneficiary client base and so deliver a stronger foundation for greater social cohesion, economic development, reconciliation and peace building, leading to sustainable recovery and development.

Support to community-based approaches in development.

Since UNDP Indonesia possesses many methodologies and tools for risk analysis, the team also delivers 'tailor-made' strategic planning and risk sensitive programming to all of our stakeholders. Two such examples are the previously completed North Maluku/Maluku Recovery Programme and ongoing Peace Through Development (PTD) Programme both of which underpinned their development strategies with integrated conflict sensitive planning to help reduce the risk of additional natural disasters or conflict resulting from each programme's output.



TOP - Ade Kuswoyo (front) from BAPPENAS and Lukas Adhyakso (towards the back) from UNDP inspect a rice grinder provided by the UNDP Agriculture Support Project to support farmers in Sirete.

Knowledge networking and good practices.

UNDP has played its part, together with a wide range of international organizations and NGOs, in providing substantial technical support for the development of ancillary regulations for Disaster Management Law in conjunction with the National Disaster Coordinating Board (BAKORNAS). At the sub-national level, studies such as the survey of IDPs and the Aceh Peace Development Database have been produced. This work mapped the locations of people displaced by conflict to enable GOI-UNDP and its partners to accurately target development assistance over the medium to long term. Similarly, the Aceh database supported UNDP's peace building efforts by identifying conflict trends, key conflict triggers and development potential for peace in Aceh based on a comprehensive analysis of violent or non-violent conflicts as well as organised crime.



UNDP's areas of delivery

Following natural disasters or armed conflict, UNDP assists national governments and communities to lay the foundation for sustainable development. Thus we deliver Crisis Prevention, Risk Reduction and Recovery programmes in Indonesia according to the following strategies:

Disaster Management.

The CPR Team is engaged at the local, national, regional, and global levels in building capacities for assessing natural disaster risks and for developing appropriate risk reduction plans and programmes. UNDP has long supported disaster-prone countries in the development of legislative frameworks, operational systems and coordination mechanisms to ensure the integration of risk reduction into human development. Hence, jointly implemented with the GOI, the Safer Communities through Disaster Risk Reduction (SC-DRR) Programme drives the transition from disaster response towards a comprehensive and decentralised disaster risk reduction approach that is both sustainable and integrated into the core functions of government at all levels as well as amongst all stakeholders and partner organisations.

Recovery.

In Indonesia, UNDP focuses on early recovery, economic recovery, recovery from natural disasters and the development of social cohesion and reconciliation.

Early recovery focuses on restoring the capacity of national institutions and communities immediately following a crisis and begins as part of the UN's humanitarian response to natural disaster or armed conflict. Guided by UNDP's development principles, the early recovery phase aims to generate self-sustaining, nationally-owned processes that stabilise human security and address the underlying risks of the crisis. One example of our activities in this area is the Early Recovery Assistance (ERA) Programme which responded to the 2006 earthquake in Yogyakarta and Central Java provinces.

Since natural disasters and conflict destroy homes, businesses, markets and communities alike, wide socio-economic discrepancies,

the marginalisation of groups or regions and competition over natural resources may arise and as potential further catalysts to additional conflict. Following the conflict in Ambon, UNDP delivered income generating activities in that area which included cross-community group involvement in waste management, recycling and sago production as a means of successfully promoting economic cooperation between all elements of the population.

Following natural disasters, a rapid response team conducts rapid and detailed damage assessments prior to developing strategic programmes to ensure sustainable development which integrates risk reduction measures. Commencing activities in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam in January 2005, the Emergency Response and Transitional Recovery (ERTR) Programme was quickly operational and continues to serve as a central pillar linking the immediate short term recovery efforts with the region's longer-term development activities.

Similarly, post-crisis recovery assessment often show significant damage to the local social fabric following natural disasters and armed conflict. Thus we also promote the need for social cohesion and reconciliation through initiatives such as the Strengthening Sustainable Peace and Development in Aceh (SSPDA) Programme which has facilitated the return and reintegration of some 3,000 former combatants and political prisoners into Aceh's previously divided communities.

Conflict prevention.

UNDP helps address the structural causes of violent conflict through development programmes that promote dispute resolution, active dialogue and the full participation of all actors with respect to gender equality. Commencing in 2005, the Peace Through Development (PTD) Programme has empowered local stakeholders throughout three previous conflict zones in Maluku and Sulawesi to reconcile their differences by taking a stronger role in their local development planning processes.



TOP - Near to the end of the day and exhausted from carrying heavy documentation and equipment to far-flung project sites, a member of our team uses a local transportation resource to ease his tired legs.

In Indonesia ,
UNDP focuses on
early recovery,
economic recovery,
recovery from natural
disasters and the
development of
social cohesion and
reconciliation.
