

THEMATIC OVERVIEW

Crisis Prevention and Recovery



Indonesia is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world, vulnerable to earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, flooding, landslides and droughts. In addition, while regionally-concentrated, communal conflict has not occurred in recent years, conflicts related to crime and vigilantism, elections, land disputes, the creation of new regions, and inter-village differences continue to occur throughout Indonesia. Both natural disasters and conflict threaten human development and undermine the achievement of the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) aspires to reduce Indonesia's vulnerability to conflict and natural disasters through three focus areas: (1) disaster risk reduction, (2) enhanced social cohesion and peace through development (3) post-disaster recovery.

While conflicts and natural disaster pose different challenges to both government and local communities, UNDP has identified key cross-cutting capacities and contextual challenges to inform its crisis prevention and recovery programmes in Indonesia.

Previous recovery efforts suggest that the following steps could enhance preparedness and crisis response:

- Integrating disaster/conflict risk reduction and post-disaster recovery plans in development planning and budgeting at the national, provincial and district levels for sustainable development.
- Addressing regulatory gaps or inconsistencies that cause significant problems in inter-governmental coordination, unclear division of authority and funding shortfalls. Those shortfalls, particularly at the level of local government, can result in sometimes fatal delays.
- Building capacity to collect baseline data that covers both physical infrastructure as well as economic and social indicators. Those indicators should include gender disaggregated data on livelihoods at the household level in order to measure the impact of conflicts and disasters on communities and identify appropriate assistance measures.
- Developing and distributing to all stakeholders a common local level recovery framework that incorporates both early and longer-term sustainable development, and which informs national and local government funding processes and involves the community in monitoring the implementation of the recovery process.
- Ensuring that recovery efforts do not focus solely on physical infrastructure reconstruction at the expense of building broad-based and diversified economic development that provides sustainable livelihoods.

- Reinforcing existing social capital networks and connectedness including membership in CSOs/NGOs or faith-based institutions that facilitate cooperation.
- Reduce transaction costs and provide informal safety nets during the emergency, early recovery and longer-term development phases.
- Observing that areas recovering from natural disasters resumed positive economic growth significantly faster than post-conflict areas in spite of suffering greater disaster impacts in terms of lives and assets lost. Fiscal support during this longer recovery time-frame needs to be acknowledged and factored into national and local planning and budgeting processes.
- Building broad constituencies for disaster risk reduction and conflict prevention.

1 Disaster Risk Reduction

UNDP is supporting disaster risk reduction in Indonesia by:

- Assisting in the implementation of the landmark Disaster Management Bill passed by Parliament in April 2007, thus helping to further strengthen the regulatory environment for disaster risk reduction actions by individuals, businesses, local governments and national government agencies.
- Strengthening the capacity of local governments to reduce the impact of disasters, manage disaster hazards, and integrate disaster risk reduction into development planning and budgeting.
- Building the institutional environment required to provide the scientific, economic, engineering and technical analysis and inputs needed by development decision-makers to make disaster risk reduction a normal part of development policy-making.
- Supporting the development of education and public awareness programmes to create a culture of safety and disaster preparedness at the community level.
- Funding a range of practical demonstration projects to show how disaster risks can be reduced at local and community levels.

2 Peace Through Development

UNDP supports peace through development by:

- Strengthening governance capacity to support long-term conflict prevention and peace-building;
- Supporting livelihoods projects that bring communities together in common endeavors, such as waste management and recycling;
- Integrating conflict sensitive planning mechanisms into existing development planning processes;
- Supporting civil society and the government in strengthening the conflict regulatory framework;
- Supporting women community leaders through conflict resolution training and increasing women's participation in community development processes;
- Training stakeholders on conflict sensitive planning across targeted districts;
- Providing grants for planning processes and peace-building activities.

3 Disaster Recovery

(a) Aceh and North Sumatra

UNDP is working in close partnership with the Government of Indonesia to implement a long-term development programme in the post-conflict and post-tsunami environment in Aceh and North Sumatra.

To help strengthen sustainable peace and development in Aceh and North Sumatra, UNDP is focusing on promoting good governance, fighting poverty, managing the environment, supporting disaster risk reduction, providing technical support to the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias, and supporting peace-building initiatives.

Support to Aceh and North Sumatra includes:

- Strengthening the Aceh Reintegration Agency (BRA) to ensure the sustained integration of former GAM (Free Aceh Movement) combatants, over and beyond the 3,000 combatants indicated in the peace agreement of 2005;
- Identifying the victims of the conflict and helping to address their grievances;
- Assisting the implementation of the Law on Governing Aceh (LOGA) to help create a stronger and more transparent system of governance;
- Supporting the "Aceh Programme for Economic Development" (APED) to promote sustainable economic growth by encouraging public-private partnerships and networks and supporting economic activity to raise the level of commodity exports from the province;
- Bolstering infrastructure rehabilitation, including port redevelopment;
- Strengthening community-based disaster risk management initiatives and establishing comprehensive public awareness campaigns to support disaster risk reduction in Aceh and North Sumatra;
- Supporting livelihoods recovery by strengthening the capacity and role of civil society organizations;
- Raising awareness of property rights and supporting local dispute resolution;

For more information:

United Nations Development Programme
Menara Thamrin Building, 8th Floor
Jalan MH Thamrin Kav. 3, Jakarta 10250
Phone: (62-21)3141308. Fax: (62-21)3145251
Email: info.cpru.id@undp.org
Website: www.undp.or.id

- Supporting disaster risk reduction policy awareness-raising campaigns;
- Improving the legal framework to enhance access to justice;
- Providing technical support to the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias.

(b) Yogyakarta and Central Java

UNDP's Early Recovery Assistance (ERA) programme is supporting the ongoing Yogyakarta and Central Java recovery from the May 2006 earthquake through income-generating activities and the provision of shelter. ERA is further working to mainstream disaster risk reduction for long-term community resilience in the affected areas.

UNDP is supporting the ongoing Yogyakarta and Central Java earthquake recovery by:

- Boosting livelihoods through income-generating grants in partnership with community based organizations to support village artisans, weavers, potters, craft and small food vendors;
- Providing targeted support to the recovery of more than 1,000 micro-enterprises and assisting with the livelihood recovery of 20,000 impacted households;
- Enhancing the government's programme for Yogyakarta and Central Java reconstruction, with particular attention to transitional shelter or "roof first" interventions;
- Providing over 2,000 households with transitional shelters or roof structures through shelter assistance.

Projects

Safer Communities Through Disaster Risk Reduction

Total Budget : USD 18,000,000

Available Budget : USD 13,441,530

Unfunded budget: USD 4,558,470

Period : August 2007 – July 2012

National Partners : National Development Planning Agency (BAPENNAS), National Disaster Management Agency (BNPb), Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Information and Communications and local authorities.

Donors : Department for International Development (DFID), AUSAID, UNESCAP, UN-ISDR, Deutsche Post AG, Decentralization Support Facility

Early Recovery Assistance (ERA) for Yogyakarta and Central Java

Total budget : USD 3,572,000

Available budget : USD 3,572,000

Period : June 2006 – December 2008

National Partner : National Development Planning Agency

Donors : BCPR, CPR TTF, Government of Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, UNISDR

Peace Through Development (PTD)

Total budget : USD 16,569,645

Available budget : USD 9,898,809

Unfunded budget: USD 6,670,845

Project period : September 2005 – June 2010

National Partner : National Development Planning Agency

Donors : The Embassy of the Netherlands, DFID, NZAID, SIDA

