



The Agency of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction for Aceh & Nias

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Level of Disaster

BRR Organization

Core Process

Managing Financing

Stages, Coordination and Lesson learned

Progress

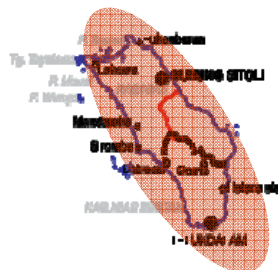


Level of disaster



Equivalent to:

- Tokyo to Sapporo by plane, or
- Tokyo to Hiroshima by Shinkasen



120.000	Houses destroyed
70.000	Houses damaged
14	Sea ports destroyed or damaged
120	Bridges damaged
3.000 km	Roads damaged or impassable
1.052	Government buildings damaged
2.000	School buildings damaged
167.228	Students lost their schools
2.500	Teachers died
114	Health centers destroyed or damaged
20.000	Fish ponds damaged
60.000 ha	Agriculture land damaged
100.000	Small and medium entrepreneurs lost business

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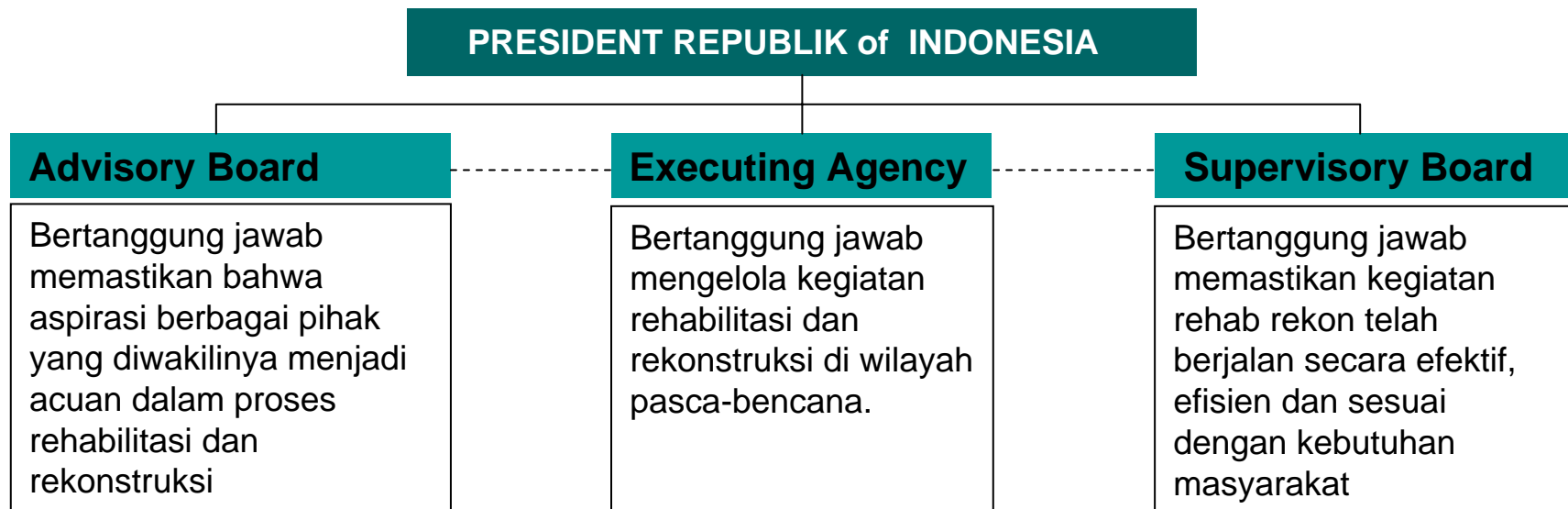
The establishment of the agency

Law No. 10/2005 on the establishment of BRR and its mandate

Mandate by Law

- To implement rehabilitation and reconstruction projects financed by Govt. of Indonesia
- To coordinate projects financed by donors, NGOs, and other organizations

Presidential decree No. 34/2005 on Organization



Duties and Authorities of BRR

DUTIES

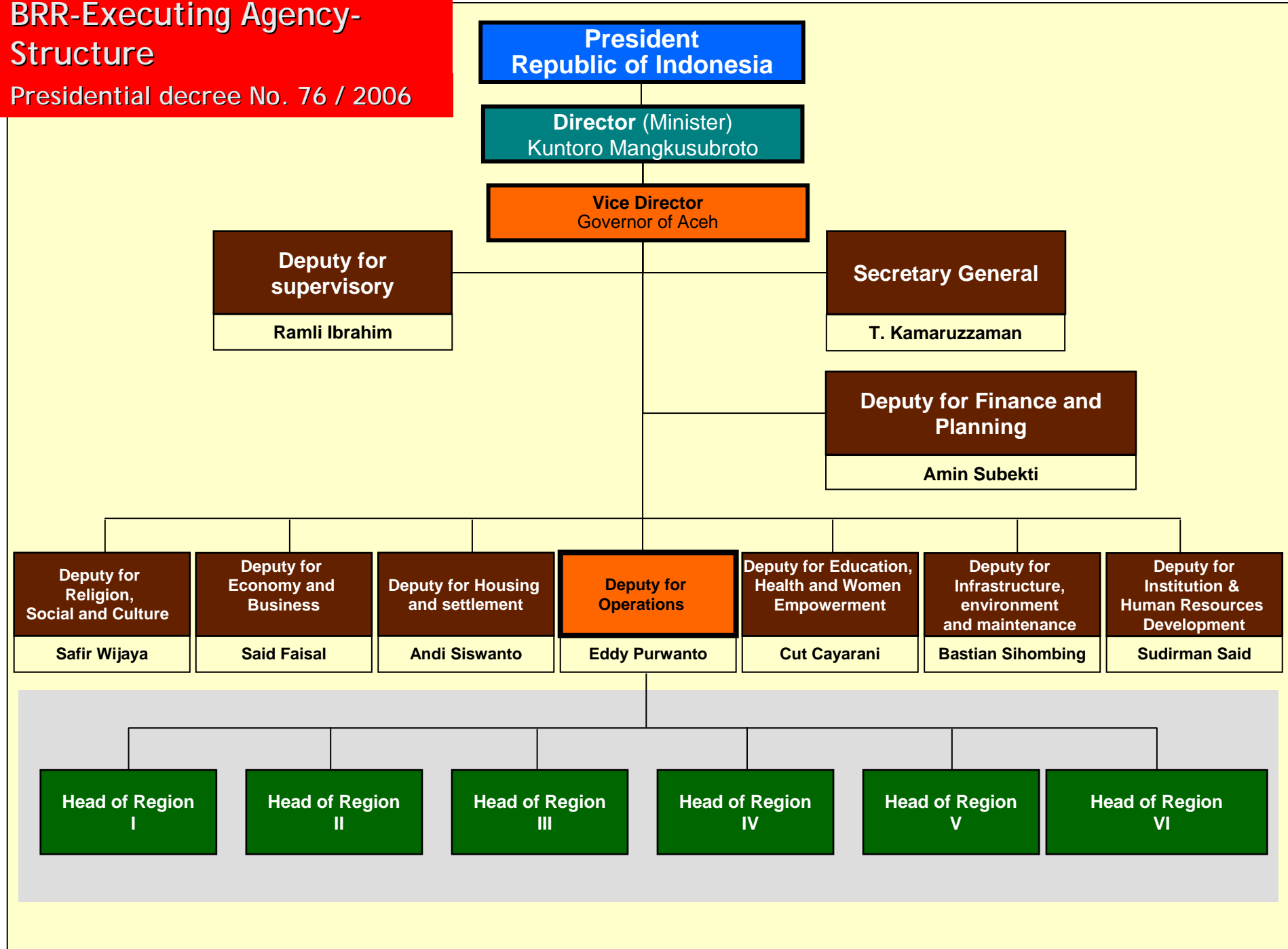
- Formulate operating strategies and policies
- Prepare work plans and budgets
- Implement rehabilitations and reconstructions activities as per DIPA or co-operations with other/foreign parties
- Implement procurement activities as per working regulations
- Organize and Co-ordinate rehabilitations and reconstructions implemented by the Central Government, Local Government and other related/foreign parties
- Ensure the use of budget are conducted in the highest integrity and free from any corruptions

AUTHORITIES

- Organize implementation of activities
- Organize human, natural, and financial resources as well as technology to implement the activities
- To co-operate with other parties in the framework of non National Budgetary Plan (APBN) implementation
- Co-ordinate, co-operate and monitor the implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction that directly funded by foreign countries
- Obtain information and technical support in implementing duties from Central and Local Governments and other related parties

BRR-Executing Agency-Structure

Presidential decree No. 76 / 2006



Regionalization of BRR

Coordination through “Regionalisation” where authority was dispersed and coordinators were on-the-ground



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Implementing and Coordinating

On-
Budget

Implementing
Agency



Off-
Budget

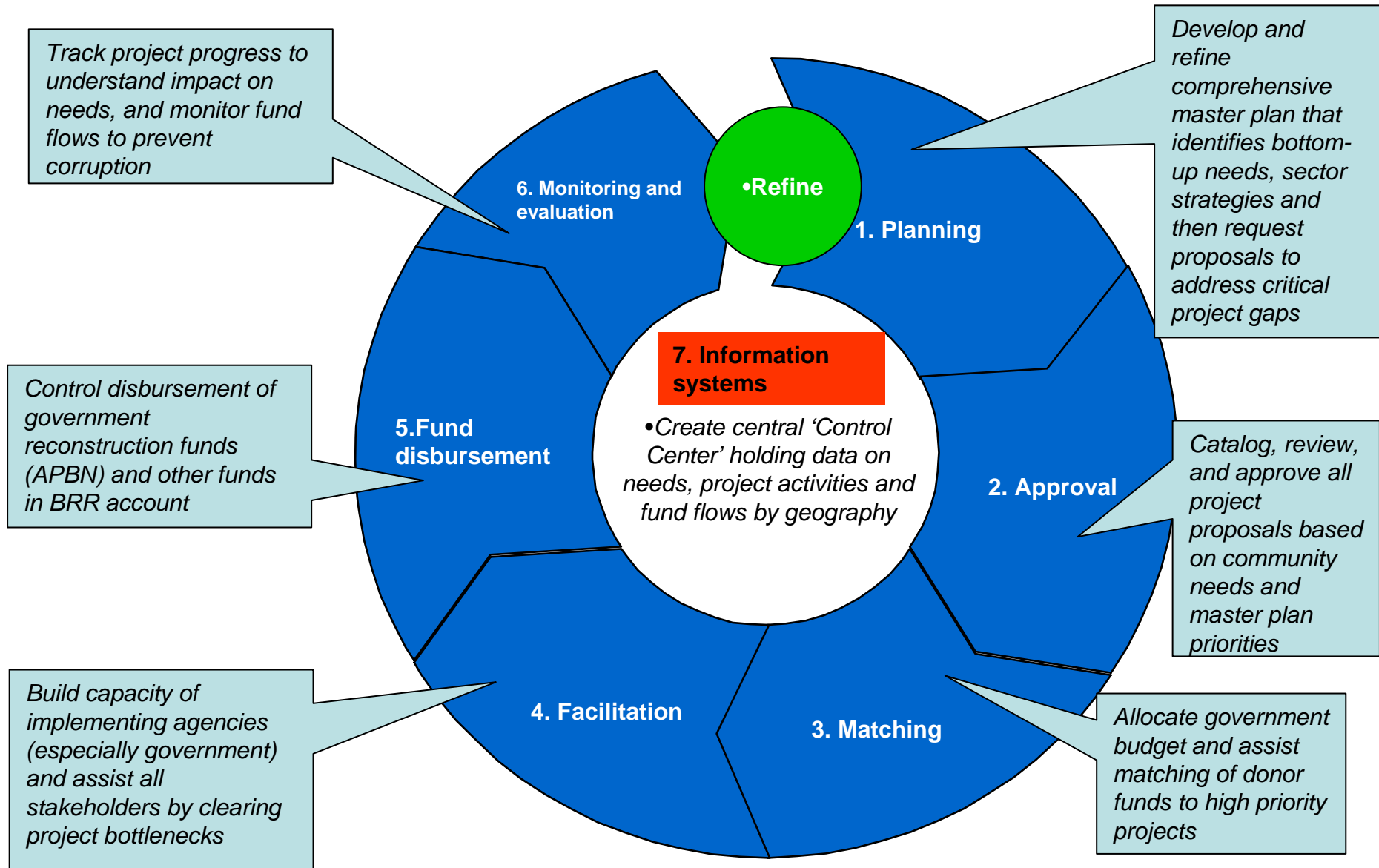
Enabling

Facilitating

Partnership

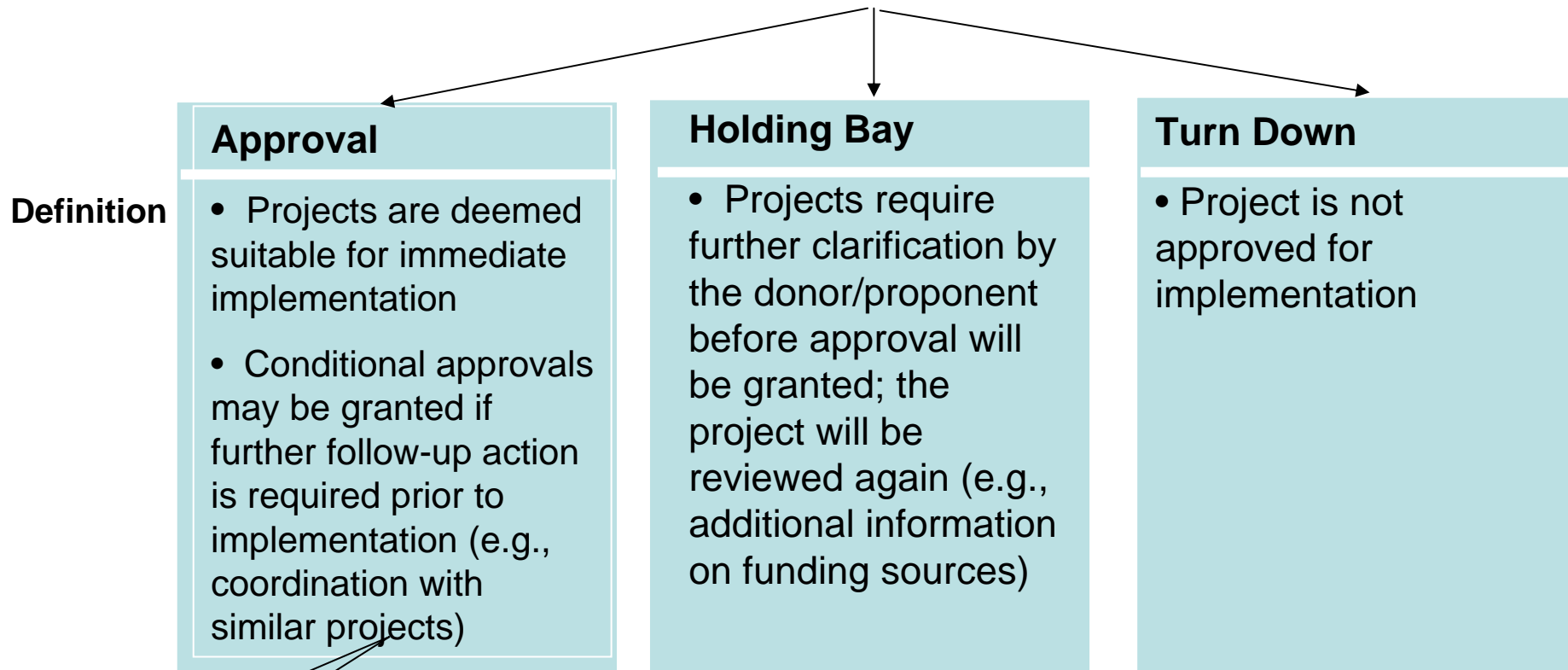


The BRR' Seven Activities



The Concept Notes Approval

Approval Workshop Criteria



Approvals may also be conditional

The process uses clear criteria to create differentiated results

RAN Database: Recovery Aceh Nias Database

What is RAN Database?

- RAN Database is a system for collecting, tracking, analyzing and displaying project and funding information.

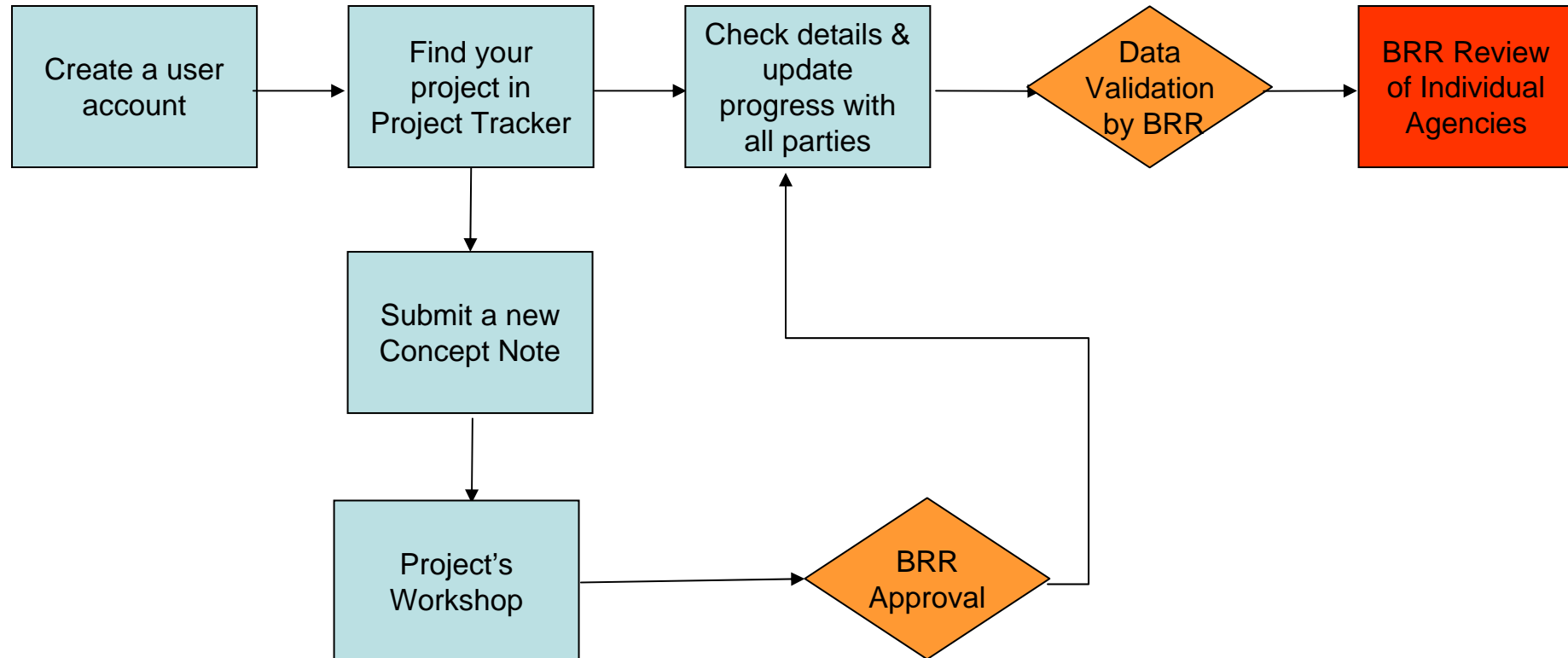
Who will use it?

- NGOs, donors, BRR, local government, media and the public will have access to RAN Database and to paper based reports.

How will RAN Database benefit the reconstruction effort?

- RAN Database will provide up to date, transparent and accountable information on the recovery process in Aceh and Nias.
- RAN Database will be used by BRR to coordinate more effectively, pinpoint gaps and overlaps in the recovery process and resolve bottlenecks and issues.
- RAN Database will enable all organisations to plan and coordinate their projects with other actors working in the same sectors and locations.

RAN Database: submit and reporting process overview



- Check for double counting
- Ensure agreement from all project actors (donor, partner, contractor)
- Deputy and expert panel evaluation

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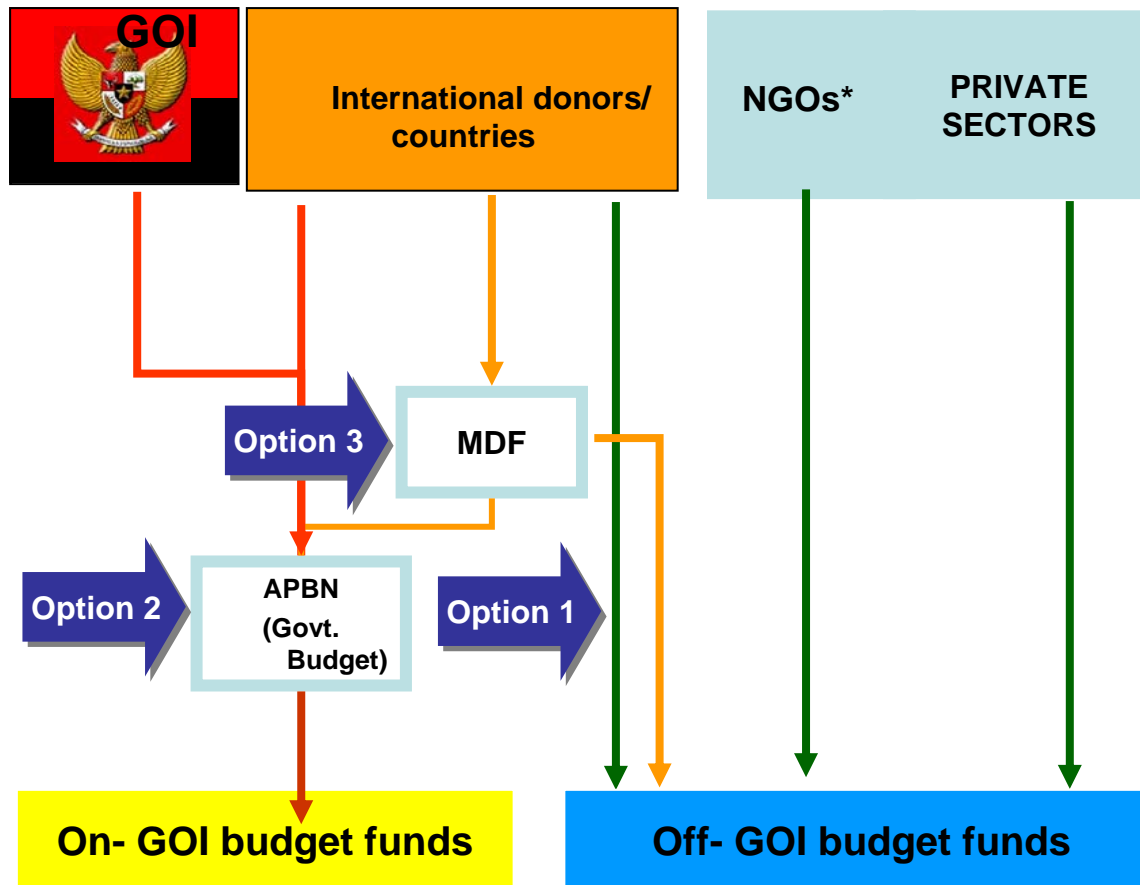
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Existing Alternative to Channel Funding



- Option 1:
Direct Implementation
(off-budget)
- Option 2:
Channel the money to
APBN (MoF)
- Option 3:
Channel the money to
MDF

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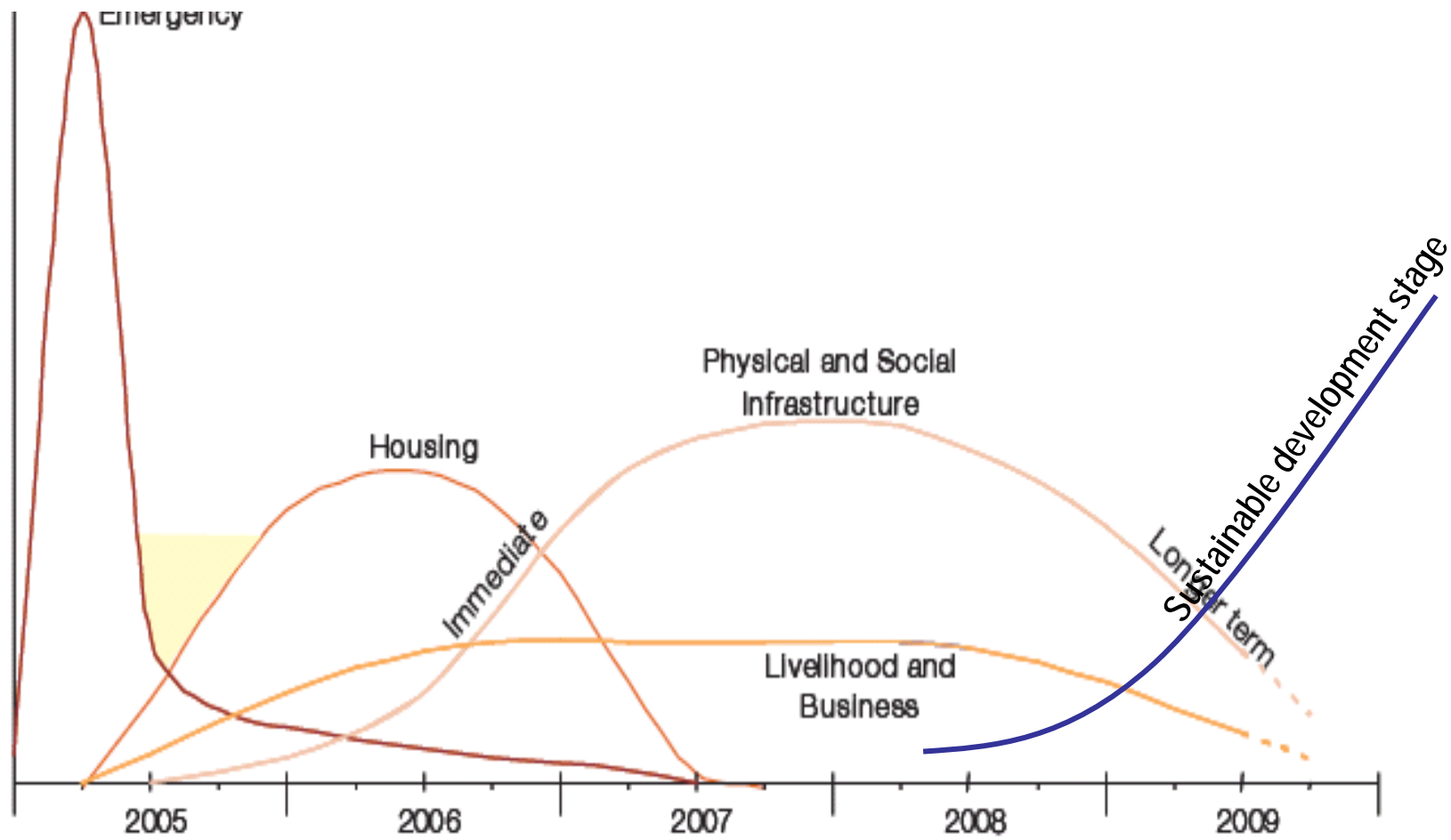
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Figure 1. Sequencing of Emergency and Recovery



Four developments in Coordination

- ➔ **Concept-note Process**, a project-management approach where each project was recorded and approved based on its individual merits;
- ➔ **Portfolio Management**, the move from project to portfolio management where projects will still require approval under the current concept-note system, but that this approval will be within the context of a portfolio approach where principle funding will be reviewed and understood in terms of fund matching;
- ➔ **Regional Management**, the transition from sectoral to regional management where a more integrated approach to reconstruction will be implemented on the ground - in the regions, where it should be. This will be a more practical approach to the sequencing of reconstruction and the coordination of interdependent projects. It will also represent an initial step in the capacity building of provincial government; and
- ➔ **Lead-donor Roles**, the lead-donor role where particular agencies are given a greater scope to leverage their activities and bring together other agencies in the process. In turn this would enable the agency to take a lead role in a particular area - an area where the donor/country leads the world, and an area where it could lead the recovery programme in Aceh and Nias.

Lessons Learned:

1. Considering the magnitude of the challenge, FOCUS ON THE RECONSTRUCTION STAGE IS CRITICAL
2. Interconnection with the Emergency and (later on) with the Sustainable Development stages is equally important
3. A multi sectoral integrated approach is imperative
4. Considering the source of resources, the need for leading coordination is real and very challenging
5. Building Back Better is easy to say, effectively defining 'Better' is difficult

Choice of Approaches:

1. Local Government lead vs Central Government lead
2. Sectoral Excellence vs Integrated Cross Sectoral
3. National/International Expertise vs Local Wisdom
4. Supply Driven vs Demand Driven
5. Market Force vs Economic Intervention
6. Immediate Relief vs Sustainable Development
7. Sequential process vs Parallel/Iterative process
8. Command and control vs Coordination and facilitation
9. Large organization vs small organization

Our Choice:

1. Be flexible across timeline and recovery spectrum
2. Basically Integrated Cross Sectoral
3. Basically Community Driven with external expertise enhancement
4. Basically Supply Driven unless Demand can be clearly defined
5. Basically Market Force guided, selective intervention only when unavoidable
6. Immediate Relief with high incentive for Sustainable Development
7. Basically Parallel/Iterative Process with Sequential Process on the side (preparing for the need of corrective action)
8. Flexible on Command and Coordination across timeline
9. Basically start with small organization with extended networking and adjust accordingly

“...we will rebuild Aceh and Nias
and we will rebuild it back
better...”

**President of Republic of Indonesia
Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono**
National Commemoration of The Tsunami
December 26, 2005
Ulee Lhue – Banda Aceh

Thank you