Level of Disaster

BRR Organization

Core Process

Managing Financing

Stages, Coordination and Lesson learned

Progress
Houses destroyed 120,000
Houses damaged 70,000
Sea ports destroyed or damaged 14
Bridges damaged 120
Roads damaged or impassable 3,000 km
Government buildings damaged 1,052
School buildings damaged 2,000
Students lost their schools 167,228
Teachers died 2,500
Health centers destroyed or damaged 114
Fish ponds damaged 20,000
Agriculture land damaged 60,000 ha
Small and medium entrepreneurs lost business 100,000

Equivalent to:
• Tokyo to Sapporo by plane, or
• Tokyo to Hiroshima by Shinkasen

800 km x 1 to 6 km destroyed

Level of disaster
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Progress
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

Advisory Board
Bertanggung jawab memastikan bahwa aspirasi berbagai pihak yang diwakilinya menjadi acuan dalam proses rehabilitasi dan rekonstruksi

Executing Agency
Bertanggung jawab mengelola kegiatan rehabilitasi dan rekonstruksi di wilayah pasca-bencana.

Supervisory Board
Bertanggung jawab memastikan kegiatan rehab rekon telah berjalan secara efektif, efisien dan sesuai dengan kebutuhan masyarakat
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
Coordination through “Regionalisation” where authority was dispersed and coordinators were on-the-ground.
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Progress
Implementing and Coordinating

On-Budget
Implementing Agency

Off-Budget
Enabling
Facilitating
Partnership

Organizations:
- ADB
- FAO
- IFC
- Save the Children
- CRS
- World Vision
- JICA
- U.S. Chamber of Commerce
- AusAID
- BRR NAD Nias
1. Planning
2. Approval
3. Matching
4. Facilitation
5. Fund disbursement
6. Monitoring and evaluation
7. Information systems

**The BRR’ Seven Activities**

**1. Planning**
- Create central ‘Control Center’ holding data on needs, project activities and fund flows by geography

**2. Approval**
- Catalog, review, and approve all project proposals based on community needs and master plan priorities

**3. Matching**
- Allocate government budget and assist matching of donor funds to high priority projects

**4. Facilitation**
- Build capacity of implementing agencies (especially government) and assist all stakeholders by clearing project bottlenecks

**5. Fund disbursement**
- Control disbursement of government reconstruction funds (APBN) and other funds in BRR account

**6. Monitoring and evaluation**
- Track project progress to understand impact on needs, and monitor fund flows to prevent corruption

**7. Information systems**
- Develop and refine comprehensive master plan that identifies bottom-up needs, sector strategies and then request proposals to address critical project gaps

- Create central ‘Control Center’ holding data on needs, project activities and fund flows by geography
Approval Workshop Criteria

**Approval**
- Projects are deemed suitable for immediate implementation
- Conditional approvals may be granted if further follow-up action is required prior to implementation (e.g., coordination with similar projects)

**Holding Bay**
- Projects require further clarification by the donor/proponent before approval will be granted; the project will be reviewed again (e.g., additional information on funding sources)

**Turn Down**
- Project is not approved for implementation

Definition

The process uses clear criteria to create differentiated results.
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.
Create a user account

Find your project in Project Tracker

Check details & update progress with all parties

Submit a new Concept Note

BRR Approval

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

BRR Review of Individual Agencies
Level of Disaster

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Progress
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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Progress
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.
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Choice of Approaches:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Local Government lead vs Central Government lead</td>
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<td>2. Sectoral Excellence vs Integrated Cross Sectoral</td>
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<td>3. National/International Expertise vs Local Wisdom</td>
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<td>4. Supply Driven vs Demand Driven</td>
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<td>5. Market Force vs Economic Intervention</td>
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<td>6. Immediate Relief vs Sustainable Development</td>
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<td>7. Sequential process vs Parallel/Iterative process</td>
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<td>8. Command and control vs Coordination and facilitation</td>
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<td>9. Large organization vs small organization</td>
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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