Relief effort in Aceh, TI Indonesia activities as model of Civil Society Engagement
Needs and Commitments

Figure 1 Reconstruction needs and commitments

Source: BRR and World Bank Staff calculation
Surge in revenue since the application of the law on special autonomy (law 11/2006)

[Graph showing revenue trends from 1999 to 2011, with different lines representing various revenue scenarios and gains from the law specified as gains from Law 11/2006.]
In 2006, Aceh received 6 times the amount of its 1999 budget.
No clear correlation between revenue and poverty

Note: Blue columns indicate poverty levels
For Aceh, the yellow color indicates the poverty level before the tsunami, with the purple color indicating the additional impact of the tsunami on poverty
Problematic in Aceh surrounding Tsunami Relief

- Data suggest that funds received not geared towards Aceh improvement. Tsunami hurt poor Aceh people in most while their development portion might be extorted somewhere.

- Strong tendency that relief effort and its process undermine transparency and accountability principles.

- Corruption, particularly in Procurement Process in Public sectors

- Lack of capacity of society dealing with corruption issue

- Historical background (repressive regime under Soeharto ruling authority), underline a delicate effort dealing with sensitive community

- Insufficient coordination in, and access to information on reconstruction and development program by government, donors or other implementing agencies

- Poor coherence between community needs and reconstruction program
TI Indonesia engagement

- To strengthen the community organizations to enable public monitoring and reporting of indications of corruption reconstruction and development projects.

- To encourage donors to strengthen transparency, access to information, and harmonize complaint handling procedures.

- To widely disseminate information about reconstruction projects in Aceh in order to increase local communities’ access to information and encourage greater participation in public monitoring.

- To reform the public procurement systems, strengthened regulatory framework and community oversight.

- Strengthen coordination in development planning and information management, promote community participation in needs assessment and planning.
Activities

• Numerous community committees have been established and trained to conduct community based monitoring

• 2409 community complaints collected by March 2007, where 204 cases investigated and 71 cases mediated

• Cooperation with International NGO/Donor established in several districts complain handling mechanism

• Integrity Pact to prevent corruption in procurement are implemented in several tsunami affected districts in Aceh

• PCMs between aid beneficiaries and implementing agencies being a regular basis activities as a mediation forum

• Support sub-district coordination and capacity building in the district/city and provincial Joint Secretariat, strengthen participatory needs assessment, and centralization of information
Impact

- Increasing awareness among stakeholder upon the issue and impact of corruption for Aceh society

- Participatory Channel are created for public particularly beneficiaries of the relief project

- Changing Behaviour. As the oppressed society, people in Aceh began to have confidence for engagement

- Donors and implementing agency elaborate corruption, transparency and accountability in their operation while gaining more confidence from community

- Coordination and Synergy between implementing agency and institution are created allow more systemic method to minimize corruption
Thank You