

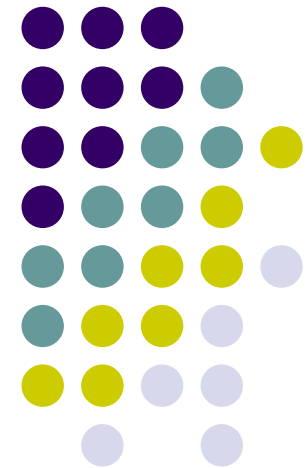
# POST TSUNAMI CO-OPERATIVE RECONSTRUCTION



**CO-OPERATIVE CONTRIBUTION IN**

**PEACE BUILDING AND  
POVERTY REDUCTION -**

**THE CASE OF ACEH AND SRI LANKA**

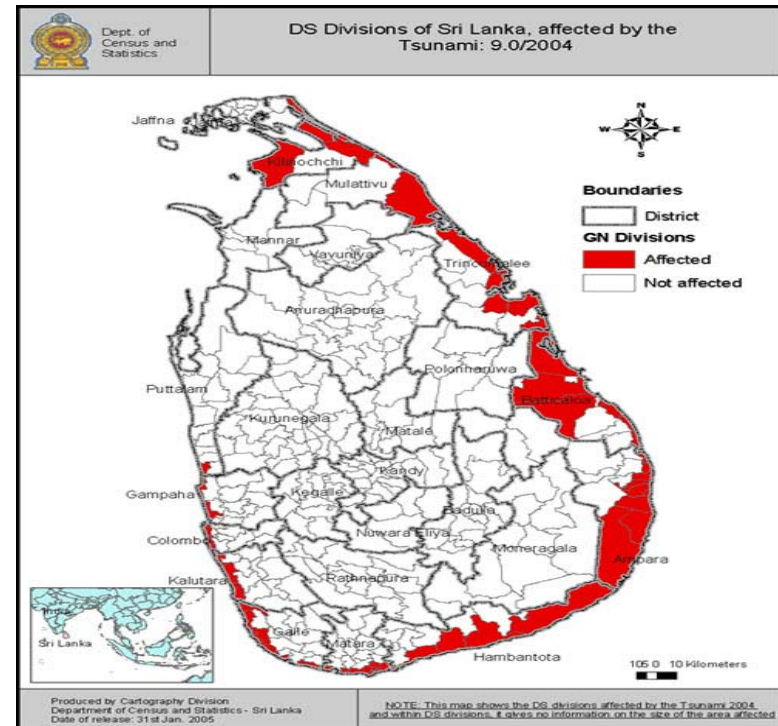


**Robby Tulus**

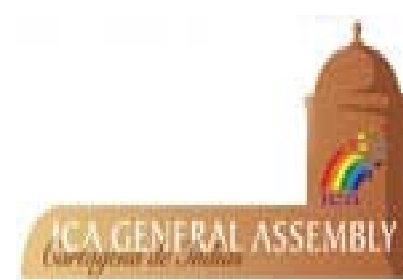
# HARD REALITIES:



Before the Tsunami, Aceh and Sri Lanka were marred with armed conflicts.



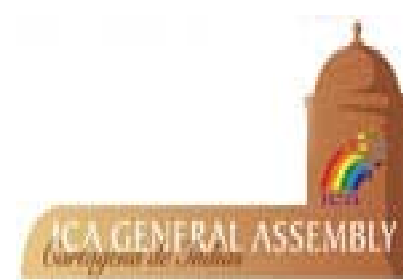
# HARD REALITIES in ACEH:



- **The conflict has killed 15,000 civilians since 1976.**
- **The CoHA (Cessation of Hostilities Agreement) between GOI and GAM failed, and Martial Law was declared in May 2003.**
- **The Aceh province was closed to the outside world.**



# HARD REALITIES IN SRI LANKA:



- **The 22 year old civil war between LTTE and the Sri Lanka government has led to 65,000 deaths, and generated 3.5 years of Ceasefire.**
- **The recent killing of FM Lakshman Kadiragama (a Tamil himself) on 12<sup>th</sup> August 2005, may herald a boost for renewed conflicts.**



# THE SRI LANKA CASE:



**380 SANASA societies in North and East were affected by Tsunami.**

**Revival was slow compared to the South due to weak institutions and political uncertainty.**

**Before conflict intensified, many SANASA societies in the North and East participated actively in national program of SANASA.**



# THE SRI LANKA CASE:

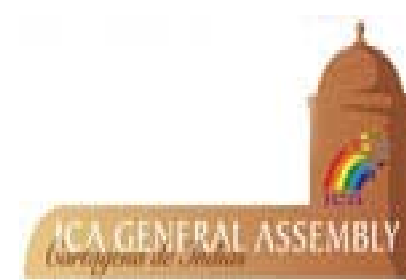


**Relationships got disconnected due to displacements, death of leadership and etc.**

**The societies were unable to keep up with latest developments of the SANASA movement.**



# ACEH CASE:



**In Pidie Regency, almost 50% of Multi-Purpose Co-ops were affected by threats from GAM members or by admonitions of Indonesian military;**

**The Secondary Agricultural Co-op in Banda Aceh closed office after repeated phone threats from GAM**



# REINTEGRATION:



The Tsunami catastrophe opened hearts and minds of victims for them to stay connected;

**SANASA** and **DEKOPINWIL** develop special programs to admit and reintegrate ex-rebels in communities.



# RECONCILIATION:



- **Cultural method of “*peusijeuk*” (reconciliation ceremony) in Aceh is reinforced by CO-OP values of solidarity, equality and neutrality;**
- **Strong and visible co-ops in Sri Lanka and Aceh offer better guarantee for ex-rebels to be reintegrated.**





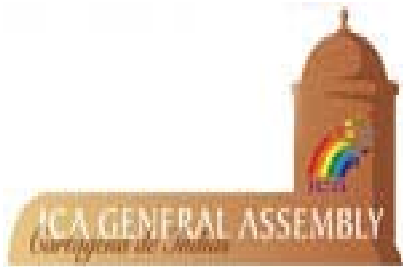
# TSUNAMI AND POVERTY REDUCTION:



Before the Tsunami, coastal villagers in Sri Lanka and Aceh were already very POOR.....

- Six months after the Tsunami, a survey by Oxfam has found that ***“the poorest victims have benefited the least from the massive relief effort.”***
- Aid has tended to go to businesses and landowners, exacerbating the divide between rich and poor



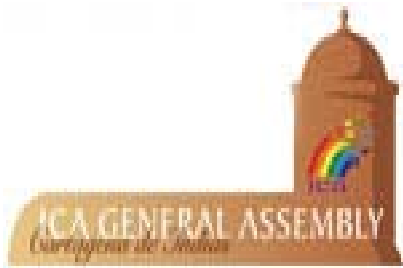


# TSUNAMI AND POVERTY REDUCTION:



- In one village in Sri Lanka, villagers who lost their homes suffered an average **94% drop** in income from 64 cents (US) per head of household per day to 4 cents per day.
- Part of this is due to the inaccessibility of poor people who are often isolated and harder to identify and reach through existing structures in society.





# TSUNAMI AND POVERTY REDUCTION:



- The poverty gap is worst in Aceh, which was the most badly affected area and was already impoverished by conflict before the tsunami hit.
- Half a million people in Aceh are now homeless - but Oxfam found that it is largely the wealthiest survivors who have been able to start rebuilding their lives.

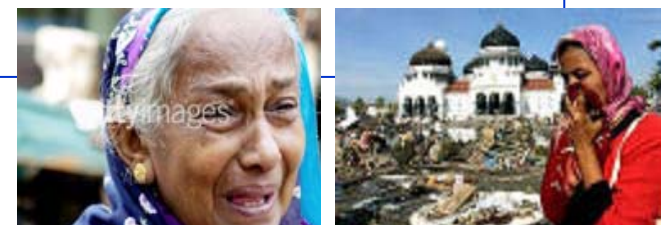


# FOCUS ON THE POOR:

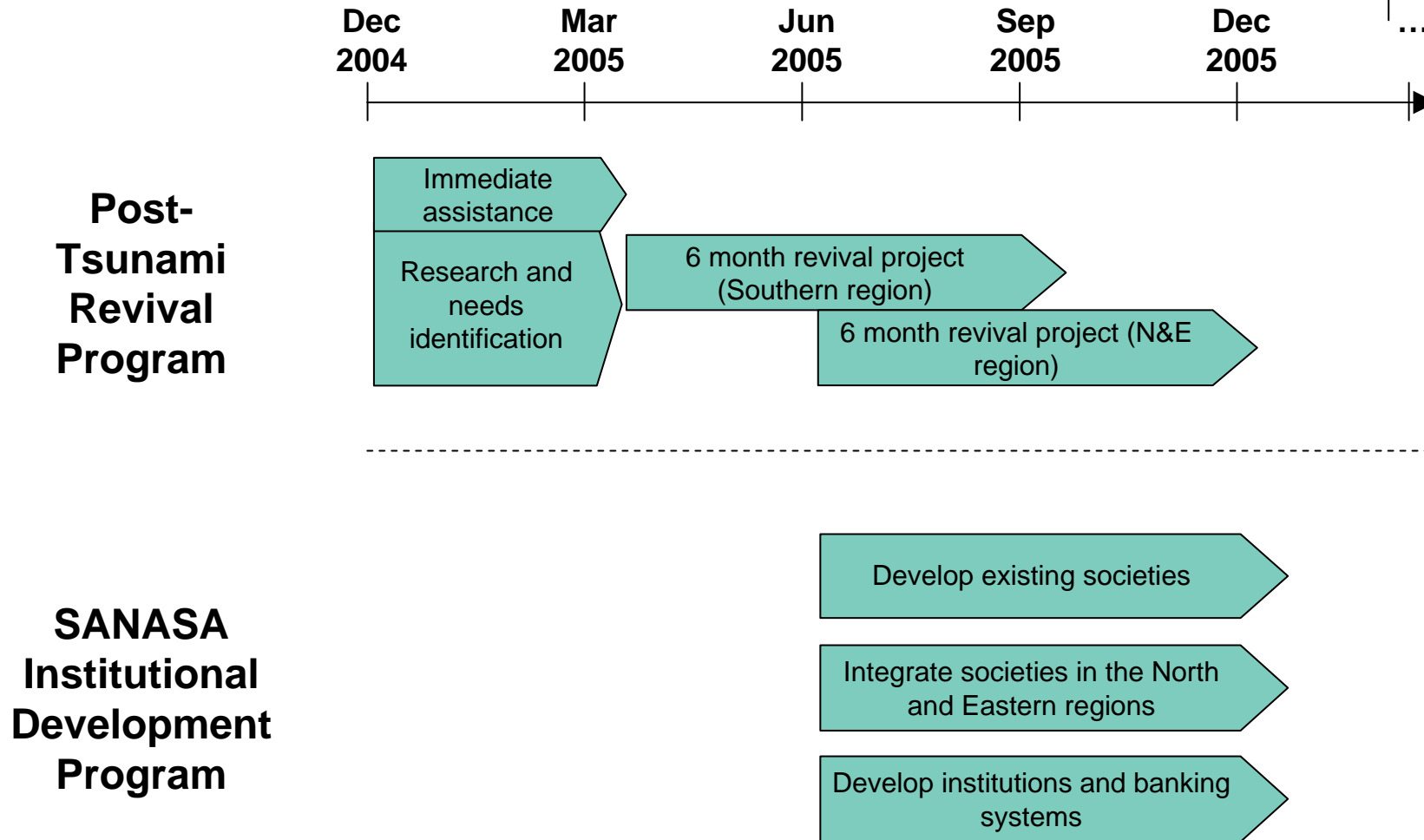


In addition to those already caught in the usual “poverty trap”, SANASA identifies three “poverty” groups demanding more attention:

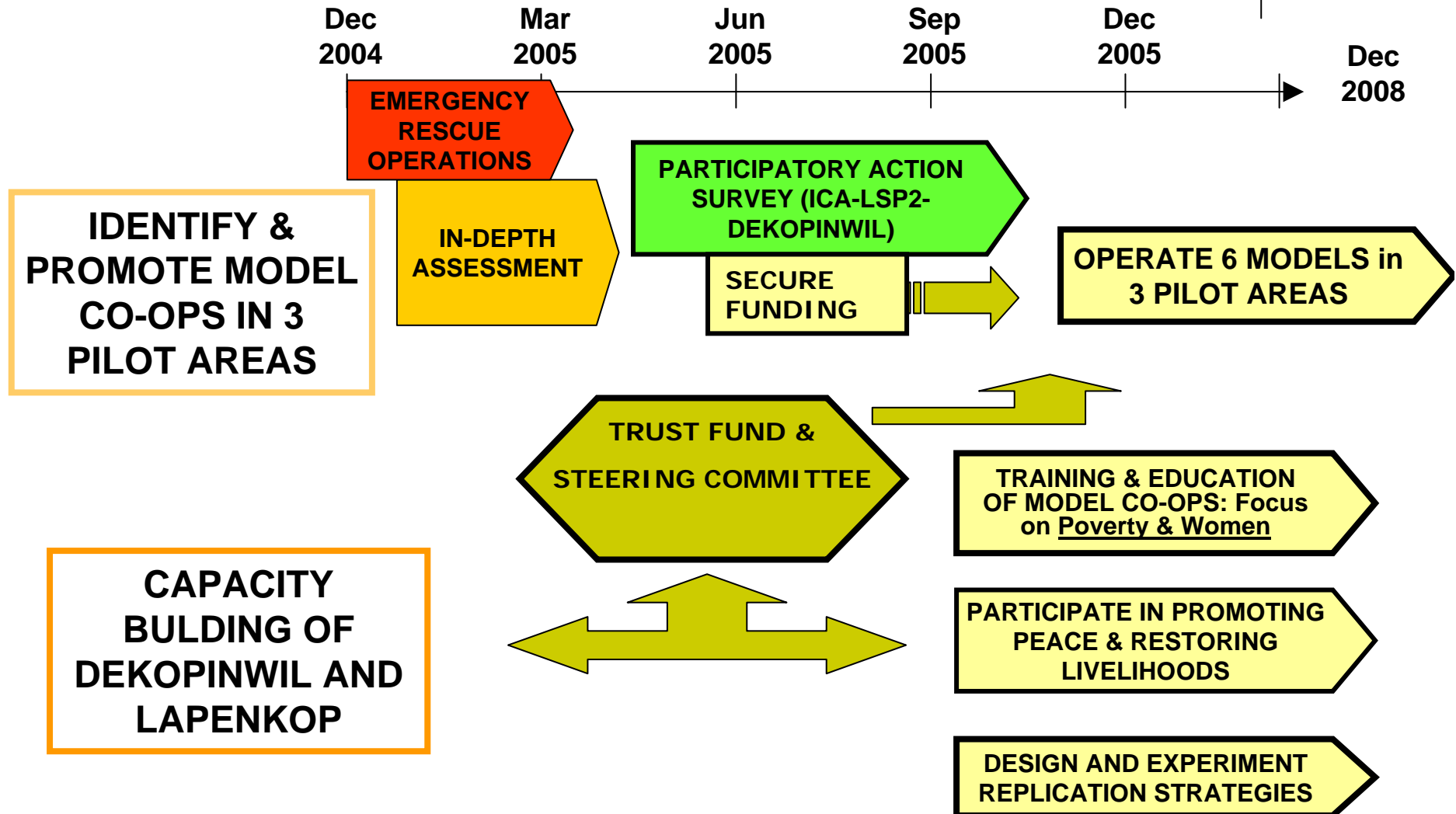
- Children who have lost their mothers
- Children with education and livelihood securities challenged
- Senior citizens.



# SANASA's post-Tsunami Program started with revival, and has now moved to long-term development - Summary



# LONG TERM CO-OP REBUILDING PLAN IN NAD TOWARDS THEIR SUSTAINABILITY



# FOCUS ON THE POOR:



## DEKOPINWIL NAD:

The choice of six co-op models in Aceh is to focus on refugees (who lost everything and are living in tents) returning to their co-ops and start rebuilding their livelihoods, especially members of Fishery Co-operatives.



# INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY AND SUPPORT



- **Government resources poured into development schemes tend to be self-serving.**
- **Like magma flowing unseen below a volcano, the poor are becoming poorer.**
- **Hence MOVEMENT-TO-MOVEMENT support becomes crucial to help TSUNAMI VICTIMS.....**



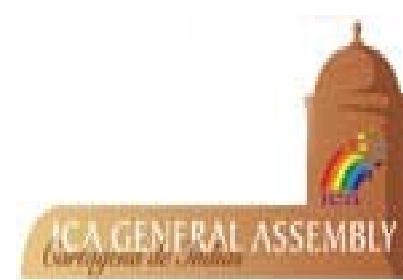
# INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION:



- Must be based on ‘Win-win’ institutional arrangements – and led by local partner.
- Create a common focus to work towards
- Avoid overlaps, and define clear areas of responsibility
- Hold regular meetings to ensure coordination



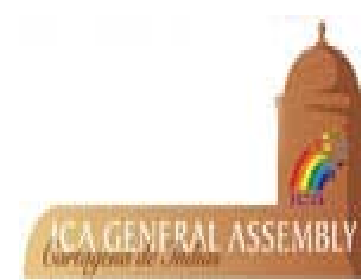
# GUIDING PRINCIPLES



1. Support long-term development, led by local needs
2. Long term program must impact the entire movement – and build sustainability
3. Build institutional capacity
4. Build efficiency and effectiveness of the whole co-op movement



# GUIDING PRINCIPLES



- **Rehabilitation and reconstruction should be people-centered and participatory in nature;**
- **Fiscal transparency: build effective participatory monitoring system as an integral part of project design (TRUST FUND Mechanism)**



# CONCLUSION



- **Movement to movement (coop to coop) support should be pursued to create a good base for post-Tsunami reconstruction. It is our sixth co-op principle (Co-operation among Co-ops).**
- **From this base we can lobby and influence other bilateral/ multilateral donor agencies;**
- **Hence we must take incremental steps, and avoid a short-lived 'big bang approach', but through practical and workable action projects (models), to reach long term co-op sustainability.**





**THANK YOU!**

- **Robby Tulus**

