

ICT for Tsunami Recovery

Best Practices and Lessons Learned

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not be fully defined at the initial stages of the ICT implementation. Further, the environment can grow increasingly more difficult as ad-hoc structures and overseeing 2 0 itis ane dreastd afor m le

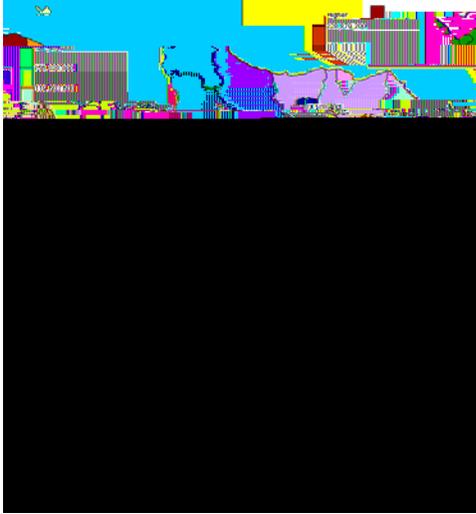
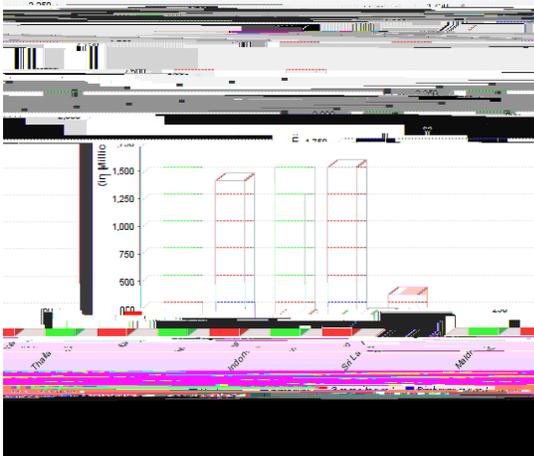


Figure 1 Commitments to Aceh by Province

Figure 2 List Screen of Recovery Aceh Nias Database

The above-mentioned national agencies (BRR, RADA, MoFT and MoFA) have successfully engaged many donors, international and national implementing agencies in the process of collection and sharing of data on the reconstruction. The ability to distribute data entry on-line among many participants in the reconstruction, all while adhering to proper security protocols, has played an important role in identifying needs, gaps, priorities, and funding levels, in a way that is transparent and accessible to everyone.

To date, this Web-based approach allowed the governments to track over 2,400 projects from 550 donor agencies and 630 implementing partners totaling US \$6.6 billion of assistance made available on-line through dynamic reporting and querying capabilities (see Figures 3 and 4).²



leadership in specific aspects of the reconstruction and rehabilitation process. Although RADTHRU), another government agency, used the DAD to direct housing reconstruction throughout the country. In addition, regional authorities of affected districts in

As such, monitoring and evaluation components were included in the DADs, with the goal of allowing governments to monitor objectives and achievements being made in sectors such as livelihoods, infrastructure and basic services and respond proactively.

Each of the four countries implemented M&E tools customized for the nation's specific needs. For example, Indonesia introduced sector-specific Key Performance Indicators (KPI) for m

online information on the progress of rehabilitation and reconstruction was provided and monitored in real-time. Although there have been obstacles encountered during this large-scale process, there is clearly great value in having detailed information on development assistance available, especially as each government continues to improve the quality of data and moves toward analyzing its socio-economic im

End Notes

¹ “Recovery Aceh Nias Database (RAN) powered by DAD.” Indonesia Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias (BRR). Retrieved January 5, 2007 <http://tsunamitracking.org>

² “Regional Tsunami Resource & Results Tracking Website.” United Nations Development