

Building Blocks for Sustainable Recovery



Second Annual Report of the
Aceh/Nias Emergency Response and
Transitional Recovery (ERTR) Programme
2005-2006



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Programme Overview

The earthquake and tsunami disaster of 26 December 2004 devastated the northern part of the Indonesian island of Sumatra, notably the province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD). The subsequent earthquake disaster of March 2005 caused additional damage in Aceh, as well as on Nias island of North Sumatra Province. These disasters affected coastal populations, property and land along a 500 km-long and 2.6 km-wide stretch of Aceh's west and north coasts. They also claimed the lives of more than 130,000 people, with at least 30,000 listed as missing. In addition to the tsunami, Aceh endured almost 30 years of recurrent armed conflict, undermining efforts to achieve sustainable development and progress.

Given this background of mass destruction, human displacement and armed conflict, UNDP's initial response focused on (1) immediate rehabilitation and employment, (2) recovery of livelihoods, (3) housing and settlements, and (4) capacity building. Over the course of UNDP's response during the past two years, the Emergency Response and Transitional Recovery (ERTR) programme has expanded to address a range of complementary recovery priorities, including notably an expanded focus on waste management, rehabilitation of port infrastructure, as well as support to United Nations (UN) Joint Programming.

UNDP's Government counterpart for the Programme is the Badan Rehabilitasi dan Rekonstruksi (BRR) NAD-Nias, the Government authority responsible for overall reconstruction efforts in Aceh and Nias. The ERTR Programme is working with a wide range of partners, including national and local Government departments, local and international NGOs, private sector companies and UN agencies, towards achieving the programme's objectives and supporting the recovery process in Aceh and Nias.

The total target budget for the ERTR Programme was initially USD 72 million over a two-year time frame. To date, the programme has received total donor contributions of over USD 113 million. These new additional funds are enabling expansion and intensification of ERTR activities into additional geographic areas and to cover an increased number of beneficiaries. Some of these donor contributions have been only recently received; hence implementation is being extended into 2007.

Donor Funding

The ERTR programme has received a generous response from the international donor community, as well as from civil society and private sector actors around the globe. As of the end of 2007, more than USD 113 million in donor funds have been contracted to the ERTR programme.

Table 1 Summary of Donor Contributions

Donor / Category	Total Commitment (Original Currency)	Total Commitment (USD)
UNDP Start Up Funds		
UNDP Core Funds	USD 600,000	600,000
Bilateral Donors		
Australia (1 st Contribution) (Ulee Lheue Port)	USD 2,000,000	2,000,000
Australia (2 nd Contribution) (Ulee Lheue Port)	AUD 5,000,000	3,750,938
Belgium	EUR 1,200,000	1,451,028
Canada	CAD 5,000,000	4,273,504
Germany	EUR 12,000,000	16,282,225
Ireland	EUR 1,000,000	1,209,190
Japan	USD 15,300,000	15,300,000
Korea	USD 200,000	200,000
Netherlands	EUR 825,000	1,083,482
Norway	NOK 20,000,000	3,174,603
Sweden (1 st Contribution)	SEK 20,000,000	2,911,208
Sweden (2 nd Contribution)	SEK 14,000,000	1,991,465
United Arab Emirates (via UAE Red Crescent)	USD 5,070,780	5,070,780
United Kingdom (1 st Contribution)	GBP 4,000,000	7,662,835
United Kingdom (2 nd Contribution)	GBP 4,000,000	8,756,567
United Kingdom (3 rd Contribution)	GBP 5,000,000	9,765,625
Civil Society and Private Donors		
Alliance for Asia / Fomento Social Banamex A.C. (via UNFIP) (Mexico)	USD 4,087,922	4,087,922
Armacell International GmbH (Germany)	EUR 25,0000	30,048
Coca Cola (via UNFIP)	USD 450,000	450,000
Netherlands Association of Housing Corporations (AEDES)	USD 1,576,000	1,576,000
Reiyukai International Eurasia (Nepal)	USD 4,273	4,273
UN Foundation for International Partnerships (UNFIP)	USD 600,000	600,000
International Community Foundation / Asia Society / Council on Foundation - Family Foundation / UNFIP	USD 629,889	629,889
UN Staff Committee / UNFIP	USD 196,382	196,382
Multi-Lateral Donors		
OCHA (UN Joint Programming)	USD 2,000,000	2,000,000
MDF (Waste Management)	USD 14,431,105	14,431,105
MDF (Port Rehabilitation)	USD 3,580,000	3,580,000
Decentralization Support Facility (DSF) (APED)	EUR 506,000	645,408
GRAND TOTAL		113,714,477

Programme Delivery

By the end of 2006, the ERTR programme had disbursed a total of USD 80.8 million, equivalent to 71 percent of committed donor funds. The remainder represents funds available into 2007, which will be phased for delivery in the third year of the programme.

Table 2 Summary of Programme Delivery

Components	Available Funds (USD millions)	Expenditure 2005 (USD millions)	Expenditure 2006 (Estimated) (USD millions)	Total Expenditure 2006-2007 (USD millions)	Balance (USD millions)
[UNDP Start up funds]	0.6	0.6	(0.0)	0.6	0.0
1: Immediate Employment & Rehabilitation	12.5	10.9	2.0	12.5	0.0
1b: Waste Management (Multi Donor Fund)	14.4	0.9	7.5	8.4	6.0
2: Recovery of Livelihoods	46.5	8.8	19.0	28.1	18.7
2b: Port Rehabilitation (Australia)	3.8	0.5	1.2	1.7	2.0
2b: Port Rehabilitation (Multi Donor Fund)	3.6	-	2.1	2.1	1.4
3: Shelter & Housing	30.3	12.0	12.9	24.9	5.3
4: Governance & Capacity Building	5.9	2.1	2.0	4.2	1.7
TOTAL	117.6	35.8	46.7	82.5	35.1

¹ Delivery figures are provisional pending 2006 year-end closing.

Programme Results

Overview of Results

The ERTR programme has generated significant results in delivering assistance to address communities' fundamental needs. The following is an overview of ERTR's cumulative results over the two-year period from 2005 to 2006, and planned results for the expanded third year of the programme in 2007 (with current programme funds).

Table 3 - Overview of ERTR Programme Results

Programme Component	Results in Year 1 (2005)	Results in Year 2 (2006)	Planned Results for Year 3 (2007)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1: Immediate Employment & Rehabilitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary employment provided for over 46,000 persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary employment provided for over 54,000 persons (cumulative) 698 ha of fishponds and farming land rehabilitated and in use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A (Component completed in 2006); continuation of activities under (2) Recovery of Livelihoods component
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1b: Waste Management (MDF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 134,000 m³ of tsunami waste cleared Establishment of waste recovery facilities in Banda Aceh and Meulaboh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 1,084,147 m³ of tsunami waste cleared (cumulative) More than 88,308m³ of municipal waste disposed Establishment of additional waste recovery facilities in Nagan Raya, Pidie, Aceh Jaya, Aceh Besar, Nias, and Nias Selatan Designed city cleaning strategies in five districts in Aceh, and two in Nias. More than 2,089 units of furniture and fences manufactured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of Gampong Jawa Dumpsite, Banda Aceh Recycling and waste management livelihoods pilot projects in 3 districts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2: Recovery of Livelihoods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 16,000 beneficiaries in 6 districts (fisheries, aquaculture, shrimp farming, agriculture, animal husbandry, income generation, small enterprises, home industries and vocational training) Common coordinating framework for livelihoods agreed with local governments and relief/development actors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 44,437 beneficiaries of livelihoods support (cumulative) in 8 districts (Banda Aceh, Aceh Besar, Aceh Barat, Nagan Raya, Aceh Jaya, Pidie, Bireun, Aceh Singkil) APED (Aceh Partnerships for Economic Development) pilot launched 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 70,000 beneficiaries of livelihoods support (cumulative) in 13 districts (addition of Nias, Nias Selatan, Simeulue, Aceh Selatan and Aceh Barat Daya) APED pilot completed resulting in guidelines, institutional framework and establishment of model clusters for private-public partnerships for economic development

Programme Component	Results in Year 1 (2005)	Results in Year 2 (2006)	Planned Results for Year 3 (2007)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2b. Rehabilitation of Economic Infrastructure (Funds from Australia and MDF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Port rehabilitation strategy prepared for BRR Ulee Lheu port in Banda Aceh re-opened for operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional rehabilitation works completed at Ulee Lheu and Sabang ports Temporary wharfs constructed in Calang and Simeulue Engineering designs completed for port facilities and ferry terminals for Calang, Meulaboh and Simeulue Initiation of maintenance works for Lamno-Calang road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Port reconstruction projects launched by BRR based on UNDP-supported designs Completion of maintenance works for Lamno-Calang road
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Recovery of housing, settlements and associated infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4,790 tents distributed to IDPs and returning IDPs 1,900 housing units under construction Joint study with OXFAM on Land Rights undertaken Trainings for over 750 community mapping facilitators as support for BPN/World Bank RALAS project 100,000 leaflets distributed on housing / land rights and entitlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,450 houses planned for reconstruction have been completed and handed over in 22 villages in Banda Aceh, Aceh Besar, Pidie, Simeulue and Nias 13,419 legal property right certificates issued Identified 53,488 plots of land for re-delegation Over 478 disputes over guardianship of orphans and inheritance issues resolved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of associated infrastructure in target housing communities benefiting 10,000 persons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening governance capacity for sustainable recovery and risk-reduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for BAPPENAS and BAPPEDA facilitates preparation of the Master Plan for Reconstruction. Over 20 local government offices in target areas receive direct support to re-establish and function Civil society capacity building needs assessment completed Provincial Governance Working Group established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 35,000 radios distributed as part of public information outreach programme Support for legal development for Law on the Governing of Aceh and disaster management law 14 site surveys for National Earthquake and Tsunami Warning System planning exercise Established Community Disaster Committees in Aceh Jaya, Aceh Barat, Nagan Raya and West Sumatra "Access to Justice" assessment completed Promoted voters and civic education in planning for Aceh's first regional elections (Pilkada) in December 2006 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [UNDP support to ongoing governance activities via separate programmes noted above] Ongoing support for National Tsunami Early Warning System

(1) Immediate Rehabilitation and Employment

The "Immediate Rehabilitation and Employment" component was launched in the immediate aftermath of the tsunami as a means to provide cash to assist households in generating lost income, to rehabilitate public infrastructure and agricultural areas, and to restore local communities' living conditions during the first year of the recovery process.

Through the contributions made by the governments of Germany, Sweden, Netherlands and the United Kingdom, temporary employment was provided for over 46,000 people in 2005, and this expanded to a cumulative total of 54,000 persons by early 2006. The programme also rehabilitated key public facilities such as roads, bridges, drainage, hospitals, schools, universities and central markets, and cleared agricultural land, salt ponds, fish ponds and shrimp ponds, allowing farmers and fishermen to return to work. These activities have had a community-wide impact, as they have allowed the resumption of economic activities.

This early support through "Cash for Work" (CfW) programmes allowed partners to gain access to affected communities, conduct assessments of livelihood recovery needs, and formulate robust, sustainable livelihoods recovery activities. Accordingly, the "Immediate Rehabilitation and Employment" component served as a first step for UNDP's Livelihoods Recovery programme, which was sizeably scaled up in the second year of the programme (see "Livelihoods Recovery" section below).

(1b) Waste Management

“The Tsunami Recovery Waste Management Programme aims to build capacity in government, promote the safe disposal of municipal solid waste, and create immediate employment and longer-term livelihoods in waste management, whilst benefiting the environment through the collection, recovery and recycling of waste materials for use in rehabilitation and reconstruction.” Nigel Landon, UNDP Advisor for Waste Management

The tsunami decimated an already poor waste management infrastructure in Aceh and Nias. It reduced human resources, damaged equipment, and destroyed dumpsites and workshops. The UNDP Tsunami Recovery Waste Management Programme (TRWMP) provides a coordinated, pragmatic response to public health concerns and environmental impacts associated with the recovery and disposal of tsunami and earthquake waste, and municipal solid waste needs during the rehabilitation and recovery of Aceh and Nias.

Initially, the programme was designed to provide temporary employment for internally displaced persons (IDPs), and assist the municipal/district governments with the technical support and financial and human resources to resume the collection and disposal of municipal solid waste and tsunami-derived waste by incorporating waste management strategies, such as redevelopment guidelines and waste recycling facilities.

Since September 2005, the programme has expanded with support from the Multi Donor Fund for Aceh and Nias, and is now focusing on building government capacity for on-going sustainable municipal waste management systems. UNDP's support has included technical training for local government bodies on municipal solid waste collection and transportation, landfill operation, and wider environmental education and socialization of waste

management among communities. So far, the TRWMP has been implemented in seven districts throughout Aceh and Nias province.



MSW collection along Jalan Soekarno-Hatta, Aceh Besar.

To date, a total of 1,060,307 m³ of tsunami waste from Banda Aceh, Aceh Barat, Aceh Jaya, Aceh Besar and Pidie has been cleared. Another 88,308 m³ of municipal solid waste has been disposed of with UNDP support to local municipal departments in Aceh and Nias. In one district alone, the resumption of such activity cleared 70.910 km of drainage systems, benefiting 6,579 households in Johan Pahlawan sub-district in Aceh Barat.

In addition, municipal dump sites, such as those in Gampong Jawa (Banda Aceh), have been converted into interim engineered landfills, while permanent sanitary landfill solutions are being explored with DKP (sanitation and parks agency), the implementing partner for this project. Temporary dumpsites have also been built in Lapang (Aceh Barat), Gunung Tanggoh (Aceh Jaya), as well as Cot Padang Lila and Mutiara (Pidie). Works are near completion in Hilitobara (Nias Selatan), Jantho (Aceh Besar) and Lamno (Aceh Jaya).

UNDP is supporting local government bodies such as DKP and DISPENDA (local revenue agency) in designing the districts' cleaning strategies. In April 2006, TRWMP staff worked with DKPLH (sanitation, municipality control and environment agency) in Aceh Barat to re-design the cleaning strategy for Meulaboh. This included the re-mapping of municipal solid waste collection, street sweeping and drainage clearance routes, and transportation of solid waste from the city. Other districts likewise supported include Banda Aceh; Sigli (Pidie); Calang (Aceh Jaya); Jantho (Aceh Besar); Teluk Dalam (Nias Selatan); and Lahewa (Nias).

As UNDP is committed to involving the community in the rehabilitation process, local communities were employed as temporary workers in cleaning operations through Cash for Work programmes. In Pidie, students from a local technical college were engaged to undertake topographical surveys at Cot Padang Lila dumpsite, while students from Banda Aceh were employed as a monitoring team for a municipal waste management programme in the city.

To create immediate employment and long-term livelihoods, UNDP is also supporting livelihood restoration and creation projects. These have maximized the reuse of recovered materials, minimized the volume of waste requiring ultimate disposal, and provided



Furniture manufactured from recycled tsunami timber waste in Gampong Jawa, Banda Aceh.

opportunities for viable recycling business start-ups. Since April 2006, more than 1,746 local people have benefited from such projects. Most of these individuals were employed to sort the solid waste collected by different categories before the recovered materials were sent for recycling or transformed into manufactured items.

To date, 2,089 units of recycled wood have been manufactured using timber reclaimed from tsunami waste in Banda Aceh. Discussions are presently being held with UN agencies and NGOs on the viability of producing bulk orders of assembled chairs and tables for schools in the province.

Recognizing the critical need for farmers to resume their livelihoods, TRWMP is clearing tsunami waste that predominantly consisted of sand, mud and trees from sawahs (paddy fields) in Banda Aceh, Aceh Barat, Aceh Besar and Aceh Jaya. Considerable progress was made in Aceh Jaya with the clearance of tsunami waste from 486ha of sawah in Kreung Sabee and Lamno sub-districts. Some 1,143 farmers from Padang Datar, Mon Mata, Keude Krueng Sabee, Kabong, Datar Luas and Babah Ie villages benefited directly, and were able to cultivate the land during the rice season. Similar projects will be extended to the other rural districts of Aceh and

Nias over the coming years.

UNDP also supports other UN agencies, humanitarian bodies, NGOs and local communities in their land clearing and reconstruction initiatives by lending heavy equipment and facilities. UNDP also assists in recruiting professionals for implementing partners, and ensuring that



Women waste collectors at work near Lapang dumpsite, Aceh Jaya.

technical / environmental reviews for waste management options are carried out to address the overall environmental impact of the tsunami, preventing future environmental impacts of improper waste handling.

BENEFICIARY PROFILE: Recycling life from tsunami waste

She never dreamt she'd become a carpenter, but 25-year-old Armida has become skilled in scouring wood. Her goal? To earn enough money so that her five-year-old daughter can have a good education.

Armida became a widow following the death of her husband in the 2004 tsunami. She explains: "Before the tsunami, I worked as a housewife, and all our costs were paid from my husband's earnings selling fish. But since he died, all our assets that we built together have gone, so everything has changed in my life," she said sadly.

Now, most of Armida's time is spent working in the furniture workshop in Gampong Jawa, which is three kilometres from her residence in Lampulo. The workshop is funded by UNDP's Waste Management programme to recycle wood from the tsunami into home furniture. A total of 12,954m³ of timber from tsunami debris has been collected so far, and is recycled at a dedicated waste site located in Banda Aceh.

Armida works in the workshop for four days a week, from 8am to 5pm. It's a role she's carried out for more than a year. She is joined by 65 workers whose livelihoods also now depend on the furniture workshop. They are being trained at the site by a team of skilled carpenters, and their mission is to clean and trim the wood, and create different sets of robust and attractive furniture items.

"Initially I worked as a volunteer to sort wood and other tsunami waste. Then, after a few months I was employed by UNDP to work here. I receive Rp35,000 (US\$4.00) a day," she explained.

Armida seems happy focusing on her new world. But before the tsunami she never imagined she'd work as a carpenter. "I really enjoy working here and hope to continue for a long time, as it's difficult to find another job," she said.

(2) Recovery of Livelihoods

“UNDP's Livelihoods Unit aims to restore and recover the livelihoods of tsunami-affected people. Our Cash for Work and Livelihood Recovery interventions have operated in more than 330 villages, and assisted 98,000 households with the revival of fishery, aquaculture, agriculture, small business and trade activities.”

Said F. Baabud, UNDP Programme Officer, Livelihoods

UNDP's livelihood recovery strategy focussed on the poor and vulnerable who need to quickly return to their pre-tsunami income levels in order to sustain themselves. Livelihood recovery activities include providing support for the recovery of small enterprises and trades; rural livelihoods (agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, aquaculture, etc.); vocational and skills training; rehabilitation of economic infrastructure; and strengthening local government capacity for livelihoods recovery. In order to ensure that implementing partners and proposing organizations continue to develop Aceh with

sustainable programmes, they are performing sustainable livelihoods assessments based on an abridged version of the sustainable livelihoods framework from the UK government's Department for International Development (DFID). This programme is supported by the governments of the United Kingdom, Germany, Japan, Canada, Belgium, and Ireland, along with private companies Armacell International GmbH (Germany) and Reiyukai International Eurasia (Nepal).



Ginger plantation in Lhoknga (Aceh Besar); Net-making in Bireun; Tailoring classes in Aceh Barat; Becak distribution in Banda Aceh.

Rural Livelihoods

Across Aceh province, UNDP has supported recovery of rural livelihoods such as fisheries and agriculture. Activities in Bireun, Pidie, Banda Aceh, Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya and Aceh Barat are implemented through national and international NGO partners. These activities target a wide range of livelihoods areas, including fisheries, aquaculture, shrimp farming, farming, and animal husbandry. As part of the planning for these activities, partners are required to undertake sustainable livelihoods assessments using participatory methodologies in order to enable communities to lead the reconstruction of their livelihoods.

To develop local fisheries' potential, for instance, UNDP, together with partners such as Terres des Hommes Italy, Alisei and Project Concern International, assisted fish breeders and fish processors with necessary equipment, such as nets and boats. As a result, 100 percent of Pidie's fish ponds have been restored, and many fish hatcheries/docks have been rehabilitated throughout Banda Aceh and Bireun. Fishermen in Aceh Besar and Aceh Jaya received grants to resume or improve their fishing practices.

Small Enterprises and Trades

Many tsunami survivors who had viable businesses before the tsunami needed direct financial assistance to re-establish their business, reemploy staff and contribute to the economy. Most of these enterprises are in urban and periurban areas. Through partners such as International Relief and Development (IRD) and Islamic Relief, UNDP has provided grants for recovery of these small enterprises, combined with capacity building and training in small business management, as well as vocational training for participants to learn new skills or trades. This means participants are empowered with skills and knowledge to capitalise on the grants and assistance given.

UNDP is also providing direct support to District Departments of Small Enterprises and Trades (Dinas Perindustrian dan Perdagangan PERINDAG) in Banda Aceh, Aceh Barat and Aceh Jaya to support their efforts to promote recovery of small enterprises. These projects are supporting recovery of approximately 1,600 small and medium enterprises across these districts. The project has replaced assets lost by these small enterprises as a result of the tsunami.

Civil Society Capacity Building

To secure lasting impact on livelihood activities, UNDP supported the national NGO consortium Association for Community Empowerment (ACE) to engage and strengthen the capacity of local NGOs already working with the community on various livelihood activities. These activities include farming, fishery, small trade, kiosk, fishing, brick manufacturing, livestock rearing, poultry, home industry, and scholarship awards. In addition, the programme operates on the basis of revolving funds. Traders are encouraged to generate income quickly to return the grant so that other group members can receive a grant.

Reviving Sports in Aceh

As many community facilities were damaged and equipment lost in the tsunami disaster, the resumption of youth sporting activities is seen by UNDP as an important priority to restore community normalcy and social structures, and reduce trauma and aid in the healing process. UNDP is partnering with the Dinas Pemuda dan Olah Raga (Dispora) NAD (Provincial Youth and Sport Offices) and Hope International in rehabilitating sports facilities in Aceh. To date, the programme has restored 35 volleyball courts, 11 soccer fields and one basketball court.

Private-Public Partnerships

Aceh's coffee agricultural sector is likely to be a key player in embarking on this new initiative. Pre-tsunami, Aceh constituted 13 percent of Indonesia's total coffee production. Focusing on this capacity, UNDP supported the creation of the Aceh Coffee Forum (ACF) to assist BAPPEDA (regional planning agency) to revive Aceh's coffee industry. Since September 2005, ACF has operated as a fully representative consultative body, and has facilitated regular meetings with main key stakeholders in the coffee industry. This includes small-scale producers (farmers/growers); cooperatives; the private sector (exporters, processors, business associations, intermediary agents); NGOs; and government agencies. The forum secured the provincial government's commitment to increasing the budget for primary commodities to stabilize market prices, and mobilize resources in building structures to strengthen the industry. This includes farmer cooperatives and microfinance institutes.

The Aceh Coffee Forum is being supported through the "Aceh Partnerships for Economic Development" (APED) pilot project, with funds from the Decentralization Support Facility (DSF). APED is focusing on strengthening private-public partnerships to promote clusters of economic activities associated with key export commodities. This approach is being

applied first to the coffee industry, and plans are underway to expand this support to other sectors as resources become available.

Further Economic Development Needs

An assessment has been conducted on the impact achieved with a sample of the livelihoods beneficiaries of seven of the implementing agencies for the livelihoods recovery programme. The results of the research conducted by UNSYIAH indicate that while substantial impact has been achieved by the beneficiaries to restore their livelihoods to pre-tsunami levels, they have additional needs that have not been addressed by the programme as yet. The market has changed, and within this competitive environment a range of new business management skills and business support services will be required to ensure the sustainability of these businesses.

Due to the significant progress of the livelihood recovery activities, UNDP is currently developing a post-ERTR economic recovery and development programme for Aceh and Nias to further bolster their reviving economies. The programme will likely highlight the need for a market-driven approach to local economic planning and development; focus on clusters of economic activities associated with key export commodities; promote public-private partnerships comprising representatives involved in the cluster; and empower these partnerships to generate ideas and implement initiatives to improve and expand production, sales, marketing, jobs and incomes of various sectors.

Table 4 - Overview of Livelihoods Recovery Results by Implementing Partner

Implementing Agent	Locations	Sectors	Beneficiaries and Results
Terres des Hommes Italy	Bireun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aquaculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assisted 7,032 fish pond breeders/farmers with feeds and fertilizers for milkfish and shrimp breeding within 134 villages in 10 sub-districts ▪ 650 grouper breeders received 1,228 nets and breeding tools with 1.78 million fingerlings distributed ▪ Provided 70 <i>rumpon</i> establishments (fish aggregating devices) to support 933 fishermen in 7 sub-districts ▪ Rebuilt three docks in supporting 2,600 fishermen
Alisei	Pidie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fishing ▪ Farming ▪ Habitat Restoration ▪ Income Generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 100% of fish ponds excavated and had their embankments protected with bamboo barriers; six gates constructed ▪ 100% of all canals rehabilitated with bamboo barriers to protect canal embankments from erosion were built at the most vulnerable points ▪ 10 hatcheries were selected for rehabilitation. All owners have signed a contract to have their hatcheries rehabilitated. A Work Plan and technical assessments were included. A market survey was undertaken for construction materials, chemicals and biological assets ▪ 150,000 mangrove plants planted over three sub districts: Muara Tiga, Kota Sigli and Meureudu ▪ 2,935 beneficiaries of livelihoods support
PT Cagar Gigantara / Surabaya Service	Banda Aceh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Small Enterprises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 150 <i>becaks</i> (motorised public transport) have been distributed to four Becak Associations
International Relief and Development (IRD)	Banda Aceh, Aceh Besar and Aceh Barat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Small Enterprises ▪ Vocational Training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 4,700 people trained in small business management. After which, participants signed an MOA with IRD and received grants amounting from US\$150 to \$250 start their own home business ▪ 57 project focal points from 19 villages in Baitussalam and Leupung sub districts were formed into Community Fund Committees. They were orientated into the programme and trained on financial reporting
Department of Industry and Trade (DISPERINDAG) / ACIDI-VOCA / PT Mitra Lingkungan Dutaconsult	Banda Aceh, Aceh Besar and Singkil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Small Enterprises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1,623 small traders and enterprises have been provided with assets and materials to resume their businesses
Austcare	Aceh Besar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Small Enterprises (Brick-making) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 40 brick factories completed and provided jobs for 450 local workers ▪ Established 3 <i>Koperasi</i> (co-operatives) and 69 members of the <i>Koperasi</i> in 3 villages were trained ▪ 22 owners of the brick factories have repaid their loan

Implementing Agent	Locations	Sectors	Beneficiaries and Results
Centre for Coastal & Marine Resources Studies-IPB / LEIMA	Aceh Besar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fisheries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 65 line-boats constructed Provided three modified <i>rumpons</i> 10 becaks purchased for fish traders, i.e. mobile market 54 small businesses assisted through the Koperasi with technical assistance and supervision
Lambrineu Foundation	Aceh Besar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture, ginger farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 45Ha of land planted with corn by 250 farmers Provided 196 farmers with 70 tonnes of Elephant ginger seeds on 35Ha of land
Project Concern International (PCI)	Aceh Besar / Aceh Jaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture Farming and Animal Husbandry Fisheries Small Enterprises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,327 households from 40 villages received small grants for agriculture and developed their own Action Plan to restore agricultural livelihoods 1,486 households received small grants to raise livestock 312 households in 32 villages received small grants for fisheries 1,998 households from 40 villages received small grants for small business development Five local NGOs were trained as community trainers to improve agricultural practices Five local NGOs were trained as community trainers to improve fishing practices Five local NGOs trained as community trainers for small business development and to provide support for the new ventures Supported two local government bodies and five local NGOs for agricultural livelihoods Supported three local government bodies and five local NGOs for development of fishing livelihoods 40 women's groups trained in savings-and-loan practices
Flora Fauna International	Aceh Jaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of Public Infrastructure Habitat Restoration Recycling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18 Ha mangrove field was cleared and 110,000 mangrove plants/seeds planted in three locations of Setia Bakti. 141 local people were engaged in this project 23 cubic metres of wood recycled and 11 villages have been identified for timber recycling industry 31 Ha of land prepared for planting, 5,705m of drainage channels rehabilitated, and 2,300m of roads cleared by 1,123 local workers
Samaritan's Purse	Aceh Barat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income Generation i.e. Cash for Work Vocational Training Psychosocial Outreach Programme Childcare centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 178 women received daily income producing school uniforms 198 women graduated from the vocational training centres More than 4,500 community members attended psycho-social programmes Set up a childcare centre

Implementing Agent	Locations	Sectors	Beneficiaries and Results
Islamic Relief	Pidie, Aceh Besar, Banda Aceh, Aceh Jaya, Aceh Barat, and Nagan Raya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small Enterprises Vocational Training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 1,656 small enterprise traders were trained and received funding to support their business Around 946 people received micro credit to start up small enterprises 12 vocational training sessions conducted for 358 tsunami victims to learn a new skill
International Labour Organisation (ILO)	Banda Aceh, Aceh Jaya, Aceh Utara, Aceh Barat and Nias	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vocational training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 9,539 benefited from training courses Established four employment service centres in Banda Aceh, Calang, Lhokseumawe and Meulaboh Agreement between ILO, DISNAKER, DEPNAKER, BLK and KLIK on vocational training system development for Aceh Conducted two trainings on credit analysis and on product development by PNM. Subsequently, an agreement was made with an Islamic cooperative (Baitul Qirad Baiturrahman) Seven small-scale contractors received technical support for the use of labour based on methodology of rural road rehabilitation
Dispora / Hope International / Mercy Corps / Nike	Aceh Province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restored 35 volleyball courts, 11 soccer fields and one basketball court 13,600 pairs of football boots distributed
Association for Community Empowerment (ACE) / Aceh Development Fund (ADF)	Aceh Province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil Society Capacity Building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened civil society by combining civil society grants programme with livelihood activities implemented by 60 local NGOs Assisted 3,500 households with grants of between US\$100-300, of which 237 are student scholarships 40 community facilitators were trained in Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), social analysis, livelihood mapping and gender awareness
Dinas Social	Aceh Province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihoods Coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LRWG Secretariat hosted weekly livelihoods meetings, where agencies and organizations share their experiences and coordination issues to ensure everyone's needs are being met LRWG collected and disseminated information on livelihood activities through database shared by NGOs. Information was also reported to government agencies.
BAPPEDA	Aceh Province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private-Public Partnerships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assisted Bappeda Aceh in reviving the Acehnese coffee industry through the Aceh Coffee Forum Initiated Aceh Partnership for Economic Development (APED) to support economic development planning and implementation
Badan Diklat	Aceh Province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihoods Coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for trainings in sustainable livelihoods, and incorporation of sustainable livelihoods perspectives and methodologies in local-level development planning and implementation

BENEFICIARY PROFILE: All the ingredients for a fresh start

When the 2004 tsunami struck the town of Meulaboh on Aceh's west coast, it left in its wake thousands of traumatized people. One of those people was Ibu Syamsidar. But through a UNDP-funded programme focusing on cooking and trauma relief, she found a way to ease her grief and rebuild her life.

Through its implementing partners Samaritan's Purse and Centre Mulia Hati (CMH), UNDP operates a livelihoods recovery programme in Meulaboh. It has benefited some 178 women who receive daily income from producing school uniforms and conducting vocational training. It also helped a further 400 women by training them in skills such as cooking, sewing and embroidery, and providing post-tsunami trauma relief.

When the tsunami struck, Ibu Syamsidar and her family ran to the kindergarten opposite their home, and climbed to the second floor. They were forced to remain there for two days.

She explains: "Since there was no place to rest inside the house, my husband and I had to spend cold nights outside our home with many other people. The tsunami destroyed half our home, so I had to throw away many of our belongings."

Two months after the tsunami, Ibu Syamsidar was still traumatised. "When I was alone, I would have flashbacks to the day the tsunami struck," she recalled. "But one day, a relative told me about the opportunity to work at Centre Mulia Hati. I was very enthusiastic because I love cooking, and was eager to do something that would relieve my trauma. Although I lacked confidence initially, I soon began to enjoy it. After six months of training and working, I was chosen to be a baking teacher at CMH."

Ibu Syamsidar has become an expert in baking the now-famous cheese cake, carrot cake, brownies and other cakes served at CMH. She can now also transfer her knowledge and skills in baking, especially in cheesecake, as it requires extra attention and detail. Pizza has also become one of Ibu Syamsidar's specialties, and she is sharing her skills to other women working and learning at CMH.

Working at CMH has given Ibu Syamsidar the chance to earn income to support her children and other relatives. And it also allows her to give her family a tasty treat. She explains: "Some of my sons- and daughters-in-law are from abroad, so they like western food very much. But now they don't need to go to a western restaurant. I can prepare it for them!"

As well as learning cooking skills, Ibu Syamsidar also received counselling from CMH. She was taught how to handle her trauma and grief, and to move on with her life.

"I want to say thank you to God Almighty for giving me a chance to survive, and gain more experience by joining the training and being a part of CMH's big family," she said. "I also want to thank everyone who gave donations to me and others to help rebuild our lives."

(2b) Rehabilitation of Economic Infrastructure

“UNDP's ports programme is rehabilitating the Port of Ulee Lheue to its original status, with some components enhanced to higher standards of quality. On completion, this port will provide ferry transport facilities for more than 1,000 passengers a day to various destinations. The main economic beneficiaries will be the tourism industry, the construction industry, and trade. UNDP will ensure local engineering professionals gain valuable knowledge and experience in port construction and maintenance.” Siri Gunawardana, UNDP Port Advisor

Ports are a critical component of the economic infrastructure in Aceh and North Sumatra. Unfortunately, most of the ports on Sumatra's north and west coasts were either badly damaged or destroyed as a result of the tsunami and earthquake disasters. Guided by BRR's master plan for Aceh's port re-development, UNDP is supporting the rehabilitation of ports and other economic infrastructure to facilitate the long-term economic recovery and development of the province, as well as help speed up the reconstruction and recovery process.

Ulee Lheue Harbour In Banda Aceh



Work in progress on breakwater structure; Refurbished Ro-Ro ferry ramp; Removal of Tsunami debris from Ulee Lheue Harbour.

Ulee Lheue harbour was accorded high priority by BRR for Aceh's reconstruction process. UNDP has supported rehabilitation of this harbour with funds from the Australian Government through the Australia Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development (AIPRD). In the initial phase, UNDP supported construction of a temporary access road to the port, emergency repairs for the movable ramp for a car ferry, and cleared the harbour of all debris (including deepening the harbour by an additional two metres). These works allowed the harbour's operations to resume in December 2005, enabling travel of ferry vessels from Ulee Lheue to Sabang. Further work has been undertaken in 2006. Major repairs to the Roll-On Roll-Off ferry berth were completed. This included a new ramp deck, handrails, new rollers, new fenders and painting. Emergency repairs to the main breakwaters, and closure of the breached area, were also carried out. Reconstruction of the breakwaters to their designed standards is underway, and due for completion in 2007.

An access to the North Jetty was built, which allowed cargo ships to resume berthing at Ulee Lheue. A new temporary barge landing for World Food Programme (WFP) was completed in May 2006, providing safe passage and simultaneous berthing of three barges in Ulee Lheue. Work is now underway to construct a new fast ferry jetty to accommodate simultaneous berthing of two passenger ferries. A separate canal for fishermen outside the harbour has also been dredged, providing safe passage for fishing boats. A second sea entrance to this channel will soon be complete.

Tsunami Recovery Port Redevelopment Programme (TRPRP)

In addition to the support from the Government of Australia for Ulee Lheue port, UNDP has received support of USD 3.65 million from the MDF, and from the governments of Canada and the United Kingdom to support rehabilitation of other port infrastructure in Aceh. Through this project, UNDP has supported minor rehabilitation works at Sabang, including demolition of dilapidated buildings, removal of an ice-plant, and extension of security fences, to enable it to make the most of its port status and deep harbour potential. UNDP has also completed the construction of temporary wharves for Calang and Sinabang to facilitate the recovery and rebuilding process in the districts as an interim measure until the permanent ferry and commercial ports for these two areas have been constructed.

Additionally, through the MDF-supported project, UNDP is working with Dinas Perhubungan (transportation agency) on investigations and engineering designs for ports (or components of the ports) at Calang, Meulaboh, Sinabang (Simeuleu), Gunung Sitoli (Nias) and Lamno. These new ports will allow isolated districts to obtain materials to rebuild communities and livelihoods, and will boost the commercial activities in the area. The designs for these ports have been undertaken in 2006. Environmental impact assessments according to Government of Indonesia standards (AMDAL) will be undertaken in early 2007, and construction by BRR will commence in 2007. BRR has additionally requested UNDP to undertake further designs for the ports of Singkil and Kuala Langsa, and UNDP is working with BRR on preparing a request for funding to the MDF in this respect.

BENEFICIARY PROFILE: Reviving Banda Aceh's Port

The December 2004 tsunami not only resulted in widespread loss of life, but also the destruction of public services and transport infrastructure, such as roads, car stations and ports.

One of those ports was Aceh's Ulee Lheue port. Its three-storey ferry terminal building collapsed in the earthquake preceding the tsunami. The main breakwater and a connecting causeway were severely damaged, but have since been rebuilt.

The only Roll-On Roll-Off (RoRo) ferry operates from the Aceh ferry site, using the small, single-level temporary terminal constructed by AIPRD in December 2005. The two fast ferries operate from a temporary berth, which is about one kilometre from the old ferry terminal. The ferries are the principal pedestrian link to the nearby island of Sabang, and are the means to transport building materials on trucks.

Edy Suputra is a ticket seller for the ferry service – a role he has carried out for almost five years. He explains: “The ferries are now about 50 to 60 percent busier than before the tsunami, and this was especially the case during the October fasting month. There are many more people in Aceh now, and many expatriates visiting Sabang. At least 200 people travel to Sabang every day, and more than 50 vehicles that transport materials. Passengers use the RoRo ferry because it's much cheaper than the fast ferry – it's Rp13,500 (US\$ 1.50) compared to Rp60,000 (US\$ 6.50).”

Edy added: “I really enjoy this job, as I get to see many people passing through. But I look forward to when the permanent port is built, so that these passengers can finally enjoy better port facilities.”

One of those passengers is Zunaidi, who lives in Sabang, on Pulau Weh island. He explained: “I travel from Sabang to Banda Aceh with my wife and three-year-old daughter to visit my wife's family. I'm happy that I can now do this through Ulee Lheue Port once again, as the terminal is only 10 minutes from the city. I'm hoping that the new ferry terminal is provided with better facilities.”

In the coming years, Banda Aceh will have a complete ferry port with a new fast-ferry jetty, a well-designed terminal building, and a modern RoRo ramp. All this will be protected by a reinforced breakwater that will also provide a safe haven to sea farers. UNDP is also designing a dedicated sea entrance for local fishermen to use a water passage adjacent to the port.

Lamno-Calang Road Maintenance (LCRM) Project

Within the "Economic Infrastructure" component of the ERTR programme, at the request of BRR and with support from the MDF, UNDP is supporting maintenance of the road from Lamno to Calang on the west coast of Aceh. The project is intended to ensure the road from Lamno to Calang is maintained and operational for eight months, while permanent rehabilitation works are put in

place. The purpose of the project is to ensure overland access to tsunami-affected communities on west coast of Aceh to facilitate the reconstruction and recovery process, and to promote social and economic recovery in Aceh. The agreement with the MDF for this project was signed in late 2006, and funds received in 2007.



Maintenance Requirements on Lamno-Calang Road.

(3) Recovery of housing, settlements and associated infrastructure

“Many families have started their new life in newly-built houses. This housing project has given great satisfaction to the people, as they were involved in all stages of reconstruction through the community-based approach, augmenting their enthusiasm as proud house owners. Property for those who were disadvantaged, namely widows and orphans, were also advocated. They can now obtain land entitlements from the endorsement of Mahkamah Syariah Court, supported by UNDP.” **Fakri Karim,**
UNDP Programme Officer, Shelter

Given the colossal destruction caused by the 2004 tsunami and earthquake, shelter and reconstruction instantaneously became a priority in the recovery process. The main donors of this programme are the governments of the Netherlands, Japan, United Arab Emirates, Norway as well as private corporations namely Coca Cola, the Netherlands Association of Housing Corporation (AEDES) and Alliance for Asia / Fomento Social Banamex A.C (Mexico).

Housing Standards

To instigate substantial efforts in ensuring the quality of buildings during the initial reconstruction stage, UNDP published the Handbook on Good Building Design and Construction for Aceh and Nias. This was a major accomplishment during the early months of 2006, and it serves as a major resource in setting the standard of building principles in the construction process. UNDP expert consultants/advisors have also been deployed to BRR to uphold the established criterion for standard operations and proper rehabilitation works.



One of several nearly completed housing units in Pidie.

Aceh-Nias Settlements Support Programme (ANSSP)

In partnership with UN-Habitat, the Aceh-Nias Settlements Support Programme (ANSSP) awards grants for housing reconstruction/rehabilitation and community infrastructure rehabilitation; provides training facilitators in Community Action Planning (CAP); develops models/plans for prototype housing; and provides technical support for community land mapping and spatial planning. This permanent housing project encompasses six districts in NAD and Nias. 3,450 houses committed have been completed and handed over in the 22 villages under the programme. The distribution of housing units is as follows:

District	Sub district	Village	CAP	No. Of Shelter			
			Clusters	Rehab	Recon	Completed	Total
Aceh Besar	Leupung	Pulot	5	0	49	49	49
		Lamsenia	7	0	64	64	64
	Subtotal		12	0	113	113	113
Banda Aceh	Meuraxa	Deah Glumpang	7	0	74	74	74
		Punge Jurong	18	0	208	208	208
	Kuta Alam	Keuramat	21	177	58	235	235
	Kuta Raja	Merduati	49	41	445	486	486
		Peulanggahan	26	0	325	325	325
		Keudah	6	6	54	60	60
	Subtotal		127	224	1,164	1,388	1,388
Pidie	Pidie	Pekan Baro	12	58	57	115	115
		Rawa Gampong	9	0	85	85	85
		Gajah Ayee	2	9	6	15	15
	Batee	Geunteng Timur	26	4	265	269	269
		Geuteng Barat	26	4	264	268	268
	Pante Raja	Puerade	19	45	155	200	200
	M Dua	Lueng Bimba	8	0	76	76	76
		Buangan	7	0	71	71	71
		Meunasah Jurong	5	0	43	43	43
	Subtotal		114	120	1,022	1,142	1,142
Simeulue	Simeulue Timur	Kuala Makmur	24	5	221	226	226
		Ganting	27	1	266	267	267
	Teluk Dalam	Sambai	14	37	97	134	134
	Subtotal		65	43	584	627	627
Nias	Tuhemberwa	Hilimbosi	15	0	109	109	109
Nias Selatan	Teluk Dalam	PTeluk Dalam	11	0	63	63	63
	Subtotal		26	0	172	172	172
Prototypes	Lepung		0	0	3	3	3
	Meuraxa	Deah Glumpang	0	0	4	4	4
	Kuta Raja	Merduati	0	0	1	1	1
	Subtotal		0	0	8	8	8
TOTAL			344	387	3,063	3,450	3,450

Housing, Land & Property Rights

One of these projects is the Reconstruction of Aceh Land Administration System (RALAS). Together with the World Bank, the RALAS team has been working with the national Land Agency (BPN) since September 2005 to guarantee citizens' legal property rights. Under RALAS, 13,419 certificates have been issued in Banda Aceh (Kuta Raja, Meuraxa, Syiah Kuala, Kuta Alam and Jaya Baru) and Aceh Besar (Baitulssalam, Lhoknga and Peukan Bada), covering 46 out of 99 villages in both districts. A total of 53,488 plots of land have been identified by the adjudication team and published in the local newspaper for land certificate handovers.



Guardianship issue being resolved by Mahkamah Syariah mobile court in Kahju Baitulssalam, Aceh Besar.

Mahkamah Syariah Mobile Court

To further support and expedite the process of land attainment, particularly to orphans and inheritors without supporting documentation, UNDP has engaged Mahkamah Syariah (the formal Islamic Court in Indonesia) to initiate mobile courts. UNDP has supported the Mahkamah Syariah Court

with the supply of data-processing equipment, and by facilitating bi-weekly discussions between Mahkamah Syariah and RALAS in resolving disputes in the field. To date, 478 disputes over guardianship of orphans and inheritance issues have been dealt with. Another 63 and 65 guardianship and inheritance cases are still pending respectively.

Relocation Centre in BRR

Regarding relocation issues, UNDP supported BRR in establishing a specialist relocation unit. This unit aims to develop systematic guidelines and procedures relating to relocation. So far, nine relocation teams have been established in Banda Aceh, and eight other regional offices trained on the National and International Land Right issues, as well as Community Driven Adjudication. They have also released 7,257,354ha of land within 17 districts, and identified 14,274 out of 20,000 households that need to be relocated in 18 districts. This project was initiated under ERTR and then taken up under a separate project framework, the MDF-funded "Technical Support for BRR" programme, supported by UNDP.

BENEFICIARY PROFILE: Safety First in The Rebuilding Process

The earthquake that violently shook Nias in March 2005 caused vast devastation to the island's already poor infrastructure. Houses and buildings were destroyed in seconds, as unfortunately they were not built to earthquake-resistant standards.

Arisani Nazara was among many people in Hilimbosi sub-district, northern Nias, whose home was totally destroyed in the disaster. Moments after the earthquake, Arisani ran with her family to high ground, fearing a tsunami. She and her family survived, but her husband's finger was almost severed by a collapsed wall. Arisani has lived in Hilimbosi for two years. She was one of thousands of families needing housing assistance in the area. UNDP, with its implementing partner UN-Habitat, is constructing houses in the area.

Said Arisani: "We've already moved into our new home. Before the earthquake we ran a coffee shop in front of our house, so we specifically asked UNDP/UN-Habitat to design our house with an extension for a new coffee shop. In order to reopen the shop, we're now saving money from our rubber and cocoa plantation, which my husband is currently working on."

Many other houses in Hilimbosi were specifically designed to meet requests from beneficiaries who also ran businesses at their home before the tsunami. Throughout the process, UNDP/UN-Habitat applied a Community Action Planning (CAP) approach, in which beneficiaries are involved throughout the entire process of housing reconstruction. Among the key elements in the CAP system is the requirement to build houses based on a standard building code to increase resistance to earthquakes. Because of this process, beneficiaries are now aware of the requirements for safe housing, such as solid foundations.

This safety standard is well understood by 48-year-old Rosiami Manao. She is a housing beneficiary in Teluk Dalam, a small town located 120 km from southern Nias. Her house was among 62 houses constructed by UNDP/UN-Habitat in the area. Rosiami lost her home of 32 years in the earthquake. She explains: "Because our house was destroyed, my family and I had to live in a temporary shelter in Teluk Dalam for about two months. It was a difficult time, especially because I needed space to bake cakes and ice candy, which is the source of income for my family.

"I feel very grateful and happy because I can now live in a decent house built to safety standards. Now, if there's earthquake we won't feel as worried. I can also comfortably make cakes and ice candy, which I sell to school canteens in my neighbourhood."

As well as housing, UNDP/UN-Habitat also constructed and rehabilitated other supporting infrastructures in the area, such as a small bridge, a ditch and a village hall.

(4) Governance & Capacity Building

“ERTR's Governance programme aims to strengthen the abilities of local government and other key players in their efforts to rebuild Aceh and Nias through an effective, transparent and responsive administration that will lay the foundations for enhanced peace and good governance.”

Novel Abdul Gofur, UNDP Programme Officer, Governance

UNDP has worked closely with BRR and national, provincial and district agencies in promoting good governance in the reconstruction process, as well as strengthening local capacities for good governance. As this is a key area for UNDP's long-term involvement in the region, ERTR is drawing on the technical resources and programming of UNDP's national governance programme in Indonesia. The

range of activities through the governance and Capacity Building component of the programme has been diverse, and has included support to local government. This programme is funded by the governments of Germany, Canada, Ireland and Korea.

Support to Local Governments

To ensure more effective coordination between the local, national and international actors in the reconstruction process, UNDP has provided direct support to local government agencies, such as the Provincial Social Department for the Livelihoods Recovery Secretariat and the Public Works Department for Shelter Recovery.

UNDP has also helped district and sub-district governments of Aceh Barat and Aceh Jaya in coordinating, facilitating and managing NGOs (national and international) and other humanitarian agencies in their attempts to assist local communities to re-establish their livelihoods, shelter and other basic needs. Task forces consisting of government staff, NGO representatives and technical personnel were created to avoid duplication of community assistance, identify gaps that need to be addressed, and share information / databases with relevant rehabilitation and reconstruction partners in the



Public servants in a focus group discussion.

respective locations. This involves organising coordination forums, planning workshops, and providing material support and rehabilitation of facilities/infrastructures, which included office space for a Joint UN/Government team, two guesthouses and a community hall in Aceh Jaya.

In Pidie and Nias, secretariats were established to serve as a focal point for recovery co-ordination, i.e. a centre for information and main facilitators for planning support. As well as synchronizing forums/planning workshops, UNDP also supported local government bodies by providing basic facilities and equipment, such as internet installation, computers and office furniture, particularly in Nias province. The secretariats also link up with other projects. This includes the FCM programme, a three-year work proposal that supports Pidie's local government with its planning process.

To further develop institutional capacity, UNDP focused in assisting the public service sector. One project was the transfer of best practices public service delivery, where public servants from Pidie, Aceh Jaya, Aceh Barat, Nias and Nias Selatan were introduced to Bali's public service procedures. These included One Stop Services, Government Facilities for Micro Finance, and Community Health Assurance.

Access to Justice

UNDP's Governance Unit has expanded its national Access to Justice programme to Aceh. Collaborating with UNSYIAH, BRR, BAPPENAS, IDLO and the World Bank Justice for the Poor Team, the programme seeks to improve citizens' access to justice and support the development of a more responsive justice system within the framework of supporting the Government of Indonesia in implementing the peace process and Memorandum of Understanding.

Through the ERTR programme, an Access to Justice assessment was undertaken of key factors obstructing access to justice in Aceh. The geographic scope of the assessment covered Aceh Barat, Pidie, Aceh Utara, Aceh Tengah and Banda Aceh, and included a mapping of socio-economic settings, "claim holders" and "duty bearers" through focus group discussions and interviews held with over 500 respondents, including an assessment of dispute resolution mechanisms.

The assessment provides a basis for the development of a longer-term access to justice programme, commencing implementation in September 2006, with funding support from the European Commission. This programme will focus on improving citizens' access to justice and through supporting the development of a more responsive justice system, within the framework of supporting the

Government of Indonesia in implementing the peace process and Memorandum of Understanding.

Aceh Local Elections Support (ALES)

Building on UNDP's support to national elections in 1999 and 2004, ERTR worked closely with mass community and civil society organizations in promoting voter and civic education in readiness for Aceh's first regional elections in December 2006. The regional election locally known as Pilkada served as a test of local authorities' capacity, and the freedom and fairness of democracy among the people. The overall objective of the ALES project initiated as part of the ERTR programme then scaled up as a separate initiative was to promote long-term peace and democracy in Aceh by supporting the province's first direct elections for provincial, district and municipal heads of government.

The ALES provided technical assistance to KIP (Independent Committee for Elections) at every stage of the electoral process. Support included establishing and managing the KIP Media Centre to ensure ongoing dialogue between the commission and the press; assisting KIP in reaching out to civil society organizations, ex-combatants, widows from the conflict and tsunami, and prisoners; producing 680,000 pieces of voter education material; and sponsoring a mobile cinema and Pilkada radio quiz show. Training was also provided on

public outreach, election-related dispute resolution, and polling station regulations. On Election Day itself, UNDP supported the Rapid Telecount (RTC) to help ensure the accuracy of vote counting by the commission and serve as a deterrent to fraud. The RTC mobilized 4,500 volunteers to collect final results from all 8,741 polling stations, and transmit the results by SMS directly to a central server in Banda Aceh.

The elections themselves were a landmark success. Aceh's first local elections set records in Indonesia for the highest voter turnout (85 percent) and the highest number of valid ballots (96.5 percent). The elections were also declared as peaceful, free and fair by both national and international observers.

Public Information Outreach

Dissemination of public information has been supported through the distribution of 35,000 wind-up radios to tsunami-affected areas. This was based on an information assessment and distribution map prepared by media-NGO Internews. Distribution was supported by IOM and UN-Habitat. The project's aim is to improve access to information for IDPs. The radios also serve as tools for UNDP's disaster preparedness programme; they were designed to be operational, i.e. powered by dynamo (wind up), solar energy, battery or electricity, in any situation to ensure accessibility of emergency broadcasts in any future disasters.

UNDP also promoted the publication of Seuramou Aceh Jaya newsletter by the local government body, which covers local news and district developments. So far, 21 editions have been issued since December 2005 and distributed to 172 villages in Aceh Jaya.

Disaster Risk Reduction

In order to "build back better," it is important to ensure that principles of disaster risk reduction are better integrated into the on-going reconstruction and development processes. UNDP is currently providing technical assistance to BRR in disaster risk reduction, as well as piloting community-based disaster risk reduction activities in five locations in Aceh and North Sumatra. The ERTR-supported initiatives are linked into UNDP's national programme in disaster risk reduction. This includes support for the development and passage of national legislation on preparedness and mitigation of natural disasters, as well as the dissemination of best practices for construction in areas where the risk of natural hazards is high.

UNDP is supporting UNESCO to work with the national Meteorological and Geophysical Agency (BMG) and other government institutions to create a nationally-integrated system to provide early warning of potential tsunamis to local government. This project will help local government to develop procedures

for conveying this information to local communities; to promote community awareness and preparedness; to undertake other steps to minimize potential risks; and, more importantly, establish a National Earthquake and Tsunami Warning System.

To date, BMG officials have attended technical training on Tsunami Warning Operations in the Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre (PTWC) and will attend training at the Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA). A total of 14 site surveys have been undertaken. A further 11 site surveys will be carried out regarding the location of broadband seismographs and seismic vaults at Tarakan (East Kalimantan); Toli-toli (Central Sulawesi); Waingapu (East Nusa Tenggara); Garut (West Java); Pontianak (West Kalimantan); Sukabumi (West Java); Palangkaraya (Central Kalimantan); Majene (South Sulawesi); Bandung (West Java); Bima (West Nusa Tenggara); and Yogyakarta. In addition, the construction of seven seismic vaults and 25 broadband seismographs in the local stations are expected to be completed by mid 2007.

UNDP support has succeeded in establishing Community Disaster Committees in Aceh Jaya, Aceh Barat, Nagan Raya and West Sumatra. These committees relate to disaster preparedness and reduction of local communities' vulnerabilities to withstand damaging effects of disasters. This

community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) activity is being implemented through the Centre for Disaster Mitigation, Institute for Research and Community Services, and Institute Technology Bandung. The programme also aims to introduce best practices, educate stakeholders and establish pilot models for managing community risk.

Despite the number of initiatives taken related to disaster mitigation and preparedness, disaster risk reduction has been much neglected in the rebuilding of Aceh and Nias. UNDP plans to scale up the disaster risk reduction programme in Aceh/Nias, to work with provincial and local government and communities in implementing risk reduction strategies and initiatives. Ongoing support will focus on integrating disaster risk reduction into District policies and programmes, strengthening the local response systems, and facilitating community-based disaster risk reduction plans and preparedness initiatives.

Environmental Safeguards for Reconstruction

In order to mitigate the serious potential negative impact of the reconstruction process on the environment and natural resources, UNDP has supported the local Environmental Control Agency (BAPPADELDA) and other agencies in conducting Environment Impact

Assessments (EIA). This initiative is being carried out by the Ministry of Environment, and an EIA task force that has been established to supervise the programme's implementation. So far, 39 scoping exercises have been carried out and some of the locations included Sigli and Sinabang commercial ports; an airstrip in Sibigo; eco villages in Gampong Pande and Lamdingin, Sinabang; and road constructions sites along Seulamun, Jantho, Geumpang, Tutut and Lamno-Calang.

Additionally, UNDP has collaborated with the National Planning Board (BAPPENAS) in developing "Critical Environmental Pressure Points" (CEPP), environmental parameters and indicators that have been or potentially are being degraded by the reconstruction process. This project seeks to increase public awareness, build ownership, as well as provide inputs for minimizing the negative impacts of the reconstruction process. A preliminary set of CEPP initiatives has been developed and is being socialised through workshops attended by local provincial and district government bodies.

BENEFICIARY PROFILE: Supporting Local Government

It was only 150 kilometres from the epicentre of the devastating 2004 earthquake. Therefore, it's no surprise that the town of Meulaboh on Aceh's west coast was among the hardest hit areas. But one member of Meulaboh's local government is working hard with UNDP to rebuild the lives of Meulaboh's people.

Bapak (Mr) Teuku Ahmad Dadek (commonly known as Pak Dadek) was formerly the head of Meulaboh's Johan Pahlawan sub-district, and is now a District Facilitator. Since the tsunami, he has taken the initiative to help rebuild the lives of those who were fortunate enough to survive the disaster.

In the early months after the tsunami, Pak Dadek heard about UNDP's presence in Meulaboh. He decided to visit the office located in Seunebok village, and meet UNDP staff to discuss the problems in Johan Pahlawan Sub district. "I was so glad that UNDP wanted to support my people here," he said.

UNDP also announced its decision to support and strengthen the local government's capacity in Meulaboh through a Task Force Programme, and through providing fund allocation and equipment to support Johan Pahlawan. The Task Force coordinates, facilitates and manages national and international NGOs and government agencies in their efforts to assist communities to re-establish their livelihoods, shelter and other basic needs. It was established to ensure there was no duplication of assistance to communities; to identify gaps that needed to be addressed; and to ensure that information sharing on activities is carried out on a regular basis.

"All our office equipment was lost in the tsunami, but the district government could only replace one computer and three desks," explained Pak Dadek. "But I remember in June 2005 when UNDP gave me a laptop and other office equipment to restart my work in giving the best service to my community. It made me feel very emotional."

Pak Dadek was also invited to follow training given by UNDP's Governance programme in strengthening the local government's capacity to give the best service for the community.

"I was trained by UNDP on how to provide a better public service, and I was also invited to Jembrana to learn from its government, as they have a strong system for providing good service to the community," said Pak Dadek. "I just want to do the best for the people here, and help teach government staff in providing the best service to the community. Overall, I just want to see the people in Meulaboh rebuild their lives better than before."

Gender Mainstreaming

“Gender mainstreaming is a strategy to ascertain gender equality by assessing how any planned action might differently affect women. Gender mainstreaming also builds on women's concerns and experiences as an integral part of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies and programmes. Mainstreaming would not only bring changes and benefits for women, but for society as a whole. Thus, it is the responsibility of everybody to make it happen.” Pudji Aswati, Gender Specialist

Staying true to UNDP's commitment to mainstream gender, ERTR has sought to ensure that gender considerations have been incorporated into programme stages to promote gender equality and women's advancement. A Seminar on “Capacity Building for Gender Mainstreaming in Planning and Programming Cycles” was held in October 2005, with assistance from the Bureau of Empowerment of Women. The seminar was attended by ERTR staff, UN agencies, local government bodies and NGOs. It focused on engaging women in non-traditional economic sectors,

strengthening women's inputs in policy processes, and supporting gender structures. Training on gender awareness was also organised for ERTR staff and implementing partners.

The seminar resulted in a series of recommendations to guide the work of UNDP and its implemented partners. It was recommended that more relentless measures be used to socialise the language/concept of gender among communities and development agencies. Programmes should take note of gender-specific needs, and set aside special funds to enhance women's participation in and contribution to the recovery and rehabilitation efforts. Serious consideration should also be given to the establishment of a gender unit / gender focal points to strengthen regional mechanisms in promoting gender sensitive policies and practices, and to develop gender mainstreaming as a strategy for equal opportunities for all women.

UN Coordination and Joint Programming

Support to UN Coordination

UNDP, via the ERTR programme, has facilitated financial support to the coordination efforts of the UN Office of the Recovery Coordinator (UNORC) for Aceh and Nias. UNORC was established in September 2005 to support the endeavours of BRR and local governments, recognising the significant coordination challenges of the recovery and reconstruction process. UNORC particularly focused on creating an enabling environment for cooperation and collaboration in the relief/recovery communities, while assisting in identifying and resolving gaps in transition from relief to recovery. ERTR's coordination activity mainly funded staffing for UNORC's recovery policy support pillar and operations support.

UNORC established co-ordination mechanisms in Banda Aceh and field locations, incorporating the UN Team, IASC, Donor Round Table and Open Humanitarian Briefing. The Office established field offices in Meulaboh, Calang, Banda Aceh, Lhokseumawe and Nias, which became the primary point of contact for BRR, local governments, NGOs and UN agencies. UNORC has also led a number of coordination mechanisms. Since the launch of BRR's regionalisation strategy in May 2006, UNORC has given priority to supporting BRR in identifying and resolving overlaps and unmet needs at the local level through sub-district co-ordination mechanisms. As the UN coordination focal point, UNORC also supported coordination of common services, such as the UN Humanitarian Air Service and the WFP Shipping Service.

Partnering with the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC), UNORC launched the Temporary Shelter Plan of Action (TSPA) to address IDPs' deplorable living conditions during the early recovery phase. Under the TSPA, a consortium of implementing partners from UN agencies, the Red Cross National Societies, NGOs and donor institutions collaborated to provide more than 20,000 units of IFRC temporary shelter kits to replace tents and other ad hoc shelters. They also repaired and upgraded water and sanitation facilities, and temporary living camps. ERTR also funded a temporary shelter specialist and a project coordinator who advised on the overall response and coordinated the implementation.

To enhance the accountability and transparency of the UN's post-tsunami response, particularly against the backdrop of the generous international and national support to post-tsunami operations, UNORC has instituted regular reporting of the UN's funding and expenditure status to the Government of Indonesia with the quarterly UN Accountability Statements. In addition, to promote cohesion and coordination among UN agencies for the mid-term recovery and reconstruction efforts, UNORC led the formulation of the UN Recovery Framework for Aceh and Nias (2006-9). The framework has reviewed all on-going and planned activities in the context of the tsunami recovery priorities, as well as UNDAF and MDG goals. This increases the accountability and linkage of UN activities towards these goals, and establishes the basis for further inter-agency collaboration and joint programming opportunities.

UN Joint Programming

Since the inception of ERTR, UNDP has partnered with other UN agencies to consolidate and harmonize UN agency recovery activities. This has included programmes implemented in partnership with UN-Habitat, ILO, UNESCO and UN Volunteers. The programme is supported by OCHA. In 2006, a new UN Joint Programme was launched focusing on three target communities: Meuraxa in Banda Aceh, Krueng Sabee in Aceh Jaya, and Teluk Dalam in Nias Selatan. This new joint programme engages agencies such as UN-Habitat, ILO, UNIFEM, UNESCO and UNHCR.

In Meuraxa, UN-Habitat became the main sponsor for the establishment of the Urban Forum and community clusters. This facilitates co-ordination between sectoral working groups on reconstruction and recovery issues. With the established foundation, ILO was later able to engage the 282 beneficiaries of the UN-Habitat housing project in Deah Glumpang and Punge Jurong villages to assist them in resuming livelihoods activities. ILO supported the revival of the community economy by providing capacity-building support, vocational/business management training and productive trade spaces, and strengthening financial institutions and enterprises, i.e. establishing a market co-operative in Punge Jurong village.

To further build on the spatial planning strategy, UN-Habitat partnered with the University of Syiah Kuala to establish a centre of excellence to conduct study and analysis focusing on issues of settlement development, which included water quality and soil issues in Meuraxa. Inevitably, UNIFEM was approached in establishing a balai inong (women's centre) for women to access information. It also enhances the reconstruction and recovery process by

incorporating women-specific needs into programming, planning and policy decisions across all sectors of Meuraxa's development.

In Teluk Dalam, UN-Habitat is supporting local institutional capacity building, while ILO is supporting business skills training and financial support mechanisms. UNESCO is supporting the establishment of a heritage village and cultural museum. In Krueng Sabee sub-district, on behalf of UNHCR, UNDP has engaged Islamic Relief to assist 500 farmers during the rice planting season, and another 400 women with the establishment of small-scale income generation activities. Potential small and medium enterprises are also being identified to revitalize the market economy in the sub-district.

BENEFICIARY PROFILE: Wisdom From The Past

Local and foreign tourists have enjoyed the unique culture of Nias island since 1975. Yet despite this interest, Nias's tourism industry has failed to flourish due to poor infrastructure and management. But through a UNDP/United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) programme, one particular area of Nias is planning to accelerate economic development while protecting the area's unique cultural heritage.

Böwemateluo village, located on a hill in south Nias, is a traditional housing complex that boasts a unique design and landscape, and has preserved ancient traditions. This wonderful housing complex is home to 900 families. On average, one house is shared with two to three other families. All houses are made of wood, and some have stood for an impressive 300 years. Villagers used mahogany and local wood (*meranti*) as the main building materials, and thatch-sago leaves for roofing. This acts as a sound barrier when it rains, and keeps things cool when it's hot.

As well as the housing complex, Böwemateluo is also famous for its craft making. Many villagers are farmers of cocoa, rubber and rice, but in their spare time they create unique souvenirs such as stone statues and grass mats. All have a specific design that resembles Indian tribal patterns.

UNDP, together with UNESCO, has commenced a joint programme to support the establishment of a heritage village and cultural museum at Böwemateluo, with the eventual goal of securing a place for the village on the World Heritage Site List. The joint programme aims to accelerate economic development, while protecting the village's unique cultural heritage through cultural tourism. With its surviving traditions, Böwemateluo can potentially be turned into a living museum for those keen to study earthquake-resistant housing, local culture, or craft design.

The UNESCO programme has identified potential craft design/production and cultural mapping training for Bōwemateluo's residents and those in adjacent villages. Mapping activities and potential resource investigation will be carried out for the entire South Nias district, but Bōwemateluo will initially serve as the pilot project site. Among the craft makers joining this programme are brothers Vincent (23) and Elijius (19), who initially learned craft making by themselves. Like other young craft makers, Vincent and Eli focus on small souvenirs, such as chess figurines and bracelets.

Both brothers have high expectations that their village could be turned into an attractive and educative tourist destination. “I hope that our village can be developed into a modern tourist area where there's a clean toilet and water facilities,” said Vincent. “It's also important that maintenance and repair to ageing and broken houses is implemented soon to preserve them. My brother and I also hope to have our own craft gallery someday.”

Another programme participant is 33-year-old Sane Haoni Bidaya, who attended a UNDP/UNESCO five-day cultural mapping training in Teluk Dalam, Nias Selatan. He and 30 other participants were taught how to use Global Positioning System (GPS); design questionnaires; produce tables; enter data from GPS to a database; and produce village maps. The training also included mapping traditional houses, megalithic sites, crafting and arts centres.

“It may look like advanced technology training, but it also teaches us to be aware of the importance of identifying our cultural identity and strength, and thus make use of this knowledge for our village development,” said Sane.

UN Volunteers

UNDP, via the ERTR programme, has collaborated with the UN Volunteers (UNV) programme for Aceh and North Sumatra. The UNV Support to Tsunami Rehabilitation and Recovery in Aceh and Northern Sumatra programme aims to support rehabilitation, recovery and preparedness activities in the affected regions. More than 100 national and international volunteers were mobilized for that purpose.

To better assess the role and contributions made during the past 20 months, a UNV Tsunami Results Workshop was held in Banda Aceh during November 2006. A group of 28 serving UNV volunteers (who have provided direct support to the implementation of various tsunami programmes in Aceh and Nias) gathered at Banda Aceh's Syiah Kuala University to contribute their feedback. Partner organizations, including UNDP, were also invited to attend the final session of the workshop, which provided recommendations and lessons learned that will help to strengthen the implementation of the UNV Programme for the future.

Recovery Aceh Nias (RAN) Database

The Recovery Aceh Nias (RAN) database was developed in August 2005 to support BRR in coordinating and monitoring recovery efforts. It was created to promote transparency and accountability of all project funding and developments, allow for latest updates on projects' progress, and give access to Concept Note submission and project reports. The database was also conceived to reflect on the needs gap assessment of programmes, i.e. assistance given, and projects' geographic location.

The RAN database is still consolidating its existing functionalities. It is also campaigning for an outreach programme to internalise its usage as a symptomatic tool for strategic decision making, aid allocation and budget management, as well as a reporting and feedback mechanism. RAN will eventually be introduced to local government agencies, i.e. governor's office, Bappeda, BPDE and BPS, and the Supreme Audit Authority (as part of the INTOSAI initiative). The RAN database is financed by the Flash Appeal, undg (funding from UNDP and WFP), and ADB through the Regional Project on Capacity Development for Tsunami Aid Coordination by the Regional Center in Bangkok. Part of this funding is operationalised via the ERTR programme.

Next Steps Forward

At the second Coordination Forum for Aceh and Nias in May 2006, BRR proposed a new strategy of regionalisation. This aims to increase the coordination of recovery activities at the local level, and bring the recovery processes closer to the community through a series of BRR regional offices and the Joint Secretariat. The overarching objective of this new strategy is to strengthen the capacity of local governments and BAPPEDA in planning, coordination and execution of recovery activities at the ground level, and to further the sense of local ownership and the sustainability of the recovery processes.

As the ERTR programme is scheduled to complete in 2007, UNDP is currently formulating the next phase of its support for the region, which will build on the successes of the ERTR programme, and will seek to maximize UNDP's core areas of comparative advantage. In particular, UNDP will maintain a focus on strengthening the governance foundations for sustainable recovery and longer-term development. In line with UNDP's core priorities for Indonesia as a whole, UNDP's programme priorities for this period are expected to focus on key areas such as: local economic development; strengthening local governance; environmental safeguards to reconstruction; disaster risk reduction; and strengthening the implementation of the peace process.

As UNDP enjoys a close partnership with the national and local governments, it is determined to continue taking a strong supporting role in promoting a collective, coherent and integrated response to maintain the progress of the recovery and reconstruction efforts in Aceh and Nias, and increase the capacity of the local government. UNDP will continue to support the local government in establishing and increasing opportunities for sustainable livelihoods through the development and implementation of appropriate participatory policies and programmes; attempt to further strengthen democratic governance and human rights; increase transparency in the reconstruction process; and reduce the vulnerability of those without homes or access to water and sanitation.