



Aceh Emergency Response and Transitional Recovery Programme

Tsunami One Year Commemoration Report

December 2005

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Programme Overview

The Emergency Response and Transitional Recovery (ERTR) Programme commenced activities in January 2005 in the immediate aftermath of the tsunami disaster of 26 December 2006. Since the first deployment of staff and commencement of activities within two weeks of the disaster, the Programme has since expanded to cover activities in over 330 villages across the region affected by the tsunami.

The ERTR Programme builds on the proposals submitted by UNDP in the United Nations Indian Ocean Earthquake/Tsunami Flash Appeal which was launched by the UN Secretary General in Indonesia on 6 January 2005. The priorities identified for UNDP support through the Flash Appeal – immediate employment and recovery of livelihoods; housing and settlements; and capacity building – have since become the cornerstones of UNDP's programming in the Province.

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 Programme is working with over 50 partners, including national and local Government departments, local and international NGOs, private sector firms, and UN agencies, towards achieving the programme's objectives and supporting the recovery process in Aceh and Nias.

Programme Strategy & Priorities

While the early focus of the ERTR Programme was on emergency response actions – including clean up efforts, recovery of victims' bodies, immediate employment and emergency shelter – the Programme quickly sought to support an early transition to rehabilitation and recovery support. The Programme was designed to serve as a link between immediate short-term and longer-term recovery and development activities, in order to promote sustainable recovery from the crisis.

The Programme has a four-prong strategy addressing the following development outputs, and corresponding to the four UNDP projects submitted in the flash appeal:

ERTR Programme Components	Flash Appeal Project Names
1. Immediate employment and rehabilitation through cash for work	Restoration of minor infrastructure
2. Recovery of livelihoods	Emergency Livelihoods Rehabilitation Project in Tsunami Affected Areas
3. Recovery of housing, settlements and associated infrastructure	NAD Housing Rehabilitation Project
4. Strengthening governance capacity for sustainable recovery and risk-reduction	Strengthening Local Organizations for implementing disaster recovery projects

In order to stress the link with longer-term development objectives, UNDP is also drawing on the core programming of our country programme in Indonesia. This includes leveraging the strengths and experience of UNDP in promotion of the Millennium Development Goals through support in the areas of (1) Democratic Governance, (2) Human Development and Poverty Reduction; (3) Sustainable Environmental Management; and (4) Crisis Prevention and Risk Reduction. Hence the ERTR Programme has served as a platform to draw on activities of the core UNDP country programme in order to strengthen the linkage of early recovery efforts with longer-term development goals.

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 across the globe. The original amount for the ERTR programme components included in the UN Flash Appeal was USD 72 million, and to date USD 73.1 million in donor funds have been contracted to the ERTR programme. UNDP also committed USD 600,000 of its emergency response funds (Trac 1.1.3), which were used to establish the operational infrastructure of the Programme in the very early stages of the disaster response.



Workers clearing tsunami mud from canal in Pidie.

Bilateral Donor contributions

Bilateral donors to the ERTR programme include the Governments of Australia, Canada, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) (via the UAE Red Crescent), and the United Kingdom. In addition to cash contributions, UNDP has received in-kind contributions early in emergency response process, including a contribution of 3,700 family tents from the Government of the United Kingdom.

Civil society and private contributions

Additionally, the Programme has received funding commitments from civil society and private organizations. These include Reiyukai International Eurasia, an NGO in Nepal, the Netherlands Association of Housing Corporations (AEDES), and Armacell International GmbH in Germany. In addition, the Programme has received contributions from United Nations Foundation for International Partnerships (UNFIP), and UNFIP has facilitated contributions from the UN Staff Committee, the International Community Foundation (ICF) Asia, and the Council on Family Foundations.

Multilateral contributions

UNDP is also in process of finalizing two contributions from the World Bank-administered Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Aceh and Nias (MDTFANS), for an up-scaling of UNDP's waste management programme and for a first phase of port

rehabilitation activities, which will be implemented as part of the ERTR Programme in partnership with BRR and local governments.

Two additional MDTFANS contributions are also being finalized that will be implemented as part of separate projects (non-ERTR), namely the Technical Support to BRR project, and the Support to Strengthen the Capacity and Role of Civil Society Organizations in the Recovery of Communities in Aceh and Nias project.

The summary of Donor contributions to the ERTR Programme is as follows:

Table 1 – Summary of Donor Contributions

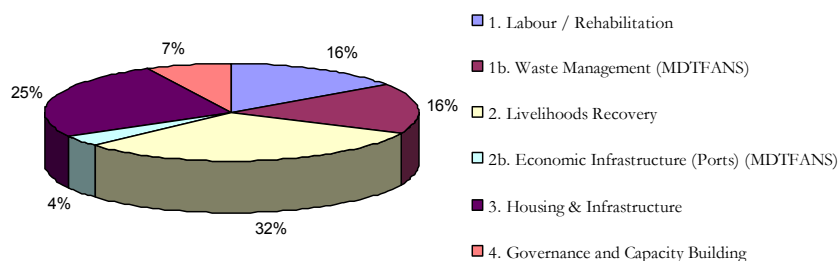
Donor / Category	Total Commitment (Original Currency)	Total Commitment (USD)
Start Up Funds		
UNDP	USD 600,000	600,000
Bilateral Donors		
Australia	USD 2,000,000	2,000,000
Canada	CAD 5,000,000	4,098,361
Germany	EUR 12,000,000	16,282,225
Ireland	EUR 1,000,000	1,206,273
Japan	USD 15,300,000	15,300,000
Netherlands	EUR 825,000	1,083,483
Norway	NWK 20,000,000	3,174,603
Sweden	SWK 34,000,000	4,902,673
UAE	USD 5,000,000	5,000,000
United Kingdom	GBP 9,000,000	16,419,403
Civil Society and Private Donors		
AEDES	USD 1,576,000	1,576,000
Armacell	EUR 25,000	30,266
Reiyukai International Eurasia (Nepal)	USD 4,273	4,273
UNFIP	USD 600,000	600,000
UNFIP (ICF)	USD 629,889	629,889
UNFIP (UN Staff Committee)	USD 196,134	196,134
Multi-Lateral Donors		
MDTFANS (Pipeline)	USD 15,152,660	15,152,660
MDTFANS (Pipeline)	USD 3,650,000	3,650,000
TOTAL CONTRACTED		73,103,583
TOTAL PIPELINE		18,802,660
GRAND TOTAL		91,906,243

Additionally, the following UN Joint Programming funds are being administered through ERTR:

Donor	Total Commitment (Original Currency)	Total Commitment (USD)
UN Joint Programming Funds		
Uncarmarked Flash Appeal Funds (via OCHA)	USD 2,000,000	USD 2,000,000
Nigeria (via OCHA)	USD 4,047,619	USD 4,047,619
GRAND TOTAL		USD 6,047,619

The breakdown of donor contributions by the Programme's four outputs is as follows (see [Annex 1](#) for the full detail).

Figure 1 – Breakdown of Donor Contributions



Private Sector Partnerships

In addition to cash contributions, UNDP has received pro-bono support in its tsunami response efforts at both the regional and country levels. These included pro bono services from consulting firms such as Deloitte & Touché and Accenture to UNDP to strengthen its tsunami response efforts as well as work on capacity building to support of rebuilding livelihoods in Aceh. Additionally, UNDP has facilitated in-kind contributions of equipment directly to beneficiaries.

Table 2 – Private Sector Support

Financial Contributions	
Armacell GmbH Germany	USD 30,000 for cash for work in Calang
Pro Bono Consulting Services	
Deloitte & Touché	ATLAS and IT Support Accounting Support Process Review and Improvement Monitoring and Evaluation
Accenture	Technical Assistance to BAPPEDA in participatory market-led industry development Operational Assistance to BRR
In-kind Contributions	
Schlumberger Oilfield Services	Computer equipment and training for government office in Banda Aceh (BPDE)

Implementation Arrangements

Activities of the ERTR Programme are being implemented through partnerships with a range of local, national and international partners. These include local and national Government Departments, national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society groups, the private sector, as well as international organizations.

In particular, specific components of the ERTR Programme are being undertaken in partnership with UN specialized agencies, including the International Labour Organization (ILO), UN-HABITAT, the United Nations Educational, Scientific

and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), as well as UN Volunteers (UNV). This is to ensure that the ERTR Programme draws on the technical capacity of the UN family in recovery efforts.

To date, eighty (80) implementation arrangements (including partnership agreements (Letters of Agreement), contracts and purchase orders) totalling over USD 62.5 million are in place for the implementation of the ERTR Programme, with another 31 agreements in the pipeline.

Table 3 – Breakdown of Implementation Arrangements

Implementation Modality	# In Place or Completed	# Pipeline
Professional Services Contracts	26	15
Rental Contracts (Heavy Equipment)	8	1
Letters of Agreement (Government)	27	12
Letters of Agreement (UN)	4	1
Purchase Orders (Goods / Materials)	15	2
TOTAL	80	31

Programme Delivery

To date, the ERTR programme has contractually committed (including through partnership agreements, services contracts, Purchase Orders, and committed project support expenses) USD 62.7 million, which represents 86% of committed donor funds (excluding the new MDTFANS funds and the new UN Joint Programming Funds). A total of USD 35.9 million (or 49% of received funds) has been disbursed within the ERTR Programme, with the remainder phased for delivery in the second year of this two-year Programme.

Table 4 – Summary of Programme Delivery¹

Projects	Available Funds (USD millions)	Expenditure ² (USD millions)	Disbursement (USD millions)
[UNDP Start up funds]	0.6	0.6	0.6
1: Labour & Rehabilitation	14.5	14.5	12.7
2: Recovery of Livelihoods	28.7	22.9	9.5
3: Shelter & Housing	23.6	21.5	11.4
4: Governance & Capacity Building	5.6	3.2	1.7
TOTAL (EXC. MDTFANS)	73.1 million	62.7 million.	35.9 million
1b: Waste Management (MDTFANS)	15.2	4.1	0.7
2b: Port Rehabilitation (MDTFANS)	3.7	0	0
TOTAL (INC. MDTFANS)	91.9 million	66.8 million.	36.6 million

¹ Delivery figures are provisional pending 2005 year-end closing.

² Expenditure defined as total of disbursements and encumbered amounts (contracted but not yet disbursed).

Overview of Results

The ERTR Programme has achieved significant results towards its Programme Outputs in the first year of the Programme. The following is an overview of the results of the ERTR within the first year:

Table 5 - Overview of Results

Programme Component	Results
1. Immediate employment and rehabilitation through cash for work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 46,360 people provided with temporary employment More than 330 villages covered in 45 sub-districts within 7 districts Over 346,200 meters of canals cleared and rehabilitated Over 51,071 meters of roads cleared and rehabilitated More than 27 schools cleared of debris and rehabilitated Over 134,000 m3 of tsunami generate waste cleared through Dinas Kebersihan project Over 22,250 m3 municipal waste collected 28 damaged buildings demolished through public demolition service in Banda Aceh
2. Recovery of livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 16,000 beneficiaries of current livelihoods activities New activities contracted that will benefit over 30,000 by June 2006 Activities underway in 6 districts addressing Fisheries, Aquaculture, Shrimp farming, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Income generation, Small Enterprises, Home Industries, and Vocational training Port rehabilitation strategy prepared for BRR Ulee Lheu port in Banda Aceh re-opened for operations on 8 December Engineering designs and investigations for reconstruction of ports Calang, Sinabang, Gunung Sitoli, and Lamno being initiated Livelihoods recovery working group active and operational with Government, civil society and UN agencies since January
3. Recovery of housing, settlements and associated infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4,790 tents distributed to IDPs and returning IDPs More than 1,900 housing units planned to be completed or under construction by end December 2005 Joint study with OXFAM in Land Rights undertaken Support for BPN/World Bank RALAS project including trainings benefiting over 750 community mapping facilitators Support for formulation of housing and settlement guidelines and policies TA for drafting of policy on renters and land policy, and preparation for consultation with district authorities 100,000 leaflets prepared by BRR, UNDP and UN-HABITAT on housing / land rights and entitlements Shelter Coordination Working Group active and operational with Government, civil society and UN agencies participating
4. Strengthening governance capacity for sustainable recovery and risk-reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ten technical advisors provided for early Government reconstruction planning process Support for establishment of BRR Anti-Corruption Unit Over 20 local government departments receiving direct support Establishment of Recovery Aceh-Nias (RAN) Database through regional UNDP project Provincial Governance Working Group Established Governance Workshop with BRR supported in November 40,000 wind-up radios being delivered to improve information outreach Civil society capacity building assessment completed through ERTR with new programme being launched

1. Immediate Employment & Rehabilitation

"Our house was completely destroyed in the tsunami... We wanted to open our own shop to provide a living, but we had no money. Then I found out about the work at the hospital. After three months working there, I managed to save enough to buy stock for our shop... From the shop's earnings, we've now got enough money to live on, which is a huge relief - we don't have to worry about money any more." – **Fauziah, Age 27, Banda Aceh.**

An immediate priority in the early aftermath of the tsunami was to recover bodies and to clean up the devastation wrought by the disaster. The ERTR programme focused immediately on these early efforts as part of the emergency response, but these activities also created the base for the labour-intensive rehabilitation and waste management programmes that were progressively scaled up throughout the year.



Clean Up Efforts in Kampung Kramat, Banda Aceh

As a result of the Programme, to date more than 46,000 affected people in over 330 villages in 45 sub-districts and seven districts have been able to obtain a daily income to meet basic household needs, as well as those – like Fauziah above – who were able to save income from these immediate employment efforts to re-establish their livelihoods.

Immediate Clean Up Efforts

In the immediate aftermath of the tsunami disaster, the ERTR Programme commenced efforts to clear debris and to recover bodies from the worst affected areas of Banda Aceh. These efforts included providing local authorities, as well as local NGOs, with heavy equipment (dump trucks, bulldozers, back hoes, loaders, etc.) plus operating crews. Elsaka, a Medan-based NGO, and CV Amal Sejahtera provided heavy equipment in these early days, and the Programme also operated in cooperation with Aceh-based Koalisi NGO HAM (Coalition of Human Rights NGOs) and Yayasan Dian Desa.

Support included labour-intensive clearing of public service facilities through deployment of work teams drawn from IDP camps, and provision of manual equipment to remove debris. These include several local authority departments, hospitals and educational facilities in Banda Aceh. Within the first month, the programme has employed over 1,900 people. In these efforts, UNDP partnered with Panglima Laot, an organization that had established networks with the target populations, since most IDPs were fishermen.

Target major locations in Banda Aceh for clean up efforts included the General Hospital, the Islamic University (Institut Agama Islam Negeri), the Psychiatric Hospital, Syiah Kuala University, Sultan Iskandar Muda Military Airport Base, although in total over 300 public and private facilities were cleared within the first months after the disaster.

Employment & Rehabilitation

To support the overall clean up effort, and to provide income to those who lost their employment as a result of the tsunami, UNDP quickly up-scaled its immediate employment ("cash for work") programme. These immediate employment activities were designed to rehabilitate and improve access to public facilities, inject cash into IDP populations that had lost their sources of income, and to ameliorate trauma among victims through the provision of work.

KEY RESULTS
Over 46,360 people employed
More than 330 villages covered in 45 sub-districts within 7 districts
Over 346,200 meters of canals cleared and rehabilitated
Over 51,071 meters of roads cleared and rehabilitated
More than 27 schools cleared of debris and rehabilitated

Scaling up the programme

Building on the initial activities undertaken in Banda Aceh in January with Panglima Laot, in late February the Programme was expanded through new partnerships with Alisei, Mata Hari, Mercy Corps International, Project Concern International, and Terre des Hommes Italy. This enabled expansion of the programme from Banda Aceh to Aceh Barat, Aceh Jaya, Pidie, and Bireuen.

In April, the programme expanded through new partnerships with Samaritan's Purse, Yayasan Kata Hati, International Relief and Development (IRD), and Islamic Relief, resulting in new activities in Banda Aceh, Aceh Besar and Aceh Barat. In June, a final round of cash for work contracting was undertaken resulting in new agreements with Alisei, Flora and Fauna International and Mercy Corps International. (The work of Flora and Fauna International is partly sponsored by a private donor, a German SME, Armacell, whose employees donated money for the rehabilitation of mangrove forests destroyed.)

The progressive expansion and coverage of the immediate employment programme is as follow.

Table 6 - Coverage and Results of Immediate Employment³

Locations	Persons Employed	Other Results	Implementing Agent
Bireuen	4,120 people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major public infrastructures in 91 villages of 7 sub districts have been cleaned and rehabilitated 289 km of water channels cleared 	Terre des Hommes Italy
Pidie	10,351 people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main public infrastructures in 78 villages of 13 sub districts district have been cleaned and rehabilitated An area of 2,533 ha has been cleaned and cleared from debris and rubbles. 120,500 m³ of debris and rubbles removed 92,000 m³ of material recycled 78,649m of infrastructures rehabilitated (31,365 m road repaired, 8,704 m new roads built, and 38,580 m drainage canals cleaned). 50 hectares (1005) of salt ponds cleared and 100% of salt pond owners restarted their activity in Pidie. 87 fish ponds including 21.7 km canals in 28 villages cleared; 44% of fish pond owners have returned to work on rehabilitated fish ponds 	Alisei Islamic Relief
Banda Aceh Aceh Besar	10,666 people (Banda Aceh) 6,025 people (Aceh Besar)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key public infrastructures in 42 villages of 5 sub-districts in Banda Aceh, and 32 villages of 6 sub-districts in Aceh Besar, have been cleaned Syah Kuala University and IAIN University were cleaned. 7 schools were cleaned. Zainal Abidin general hospital was cleaned and daily maintenance supported. Mass grave in Kutaraja is nearly finished in construction Barrack and jetty are being reconstructed in Bunta Island, sub district of Peukan Bada. 	Panglima Laut Yayasan Mata Hari Yayasan Kata Hati IRD Islamic Relief
Aceh Jaya	8,751 people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key public infrastructures in 49 villages of 7 sub-districts have been cleaned. A 150 m floating bridge connected 7 villages in the hilly area of Lageun sub-district was reconstructed. 12,750 meters of fencing built 7,500 meters of irrigation channels, 3,706 meters of local road was renovated 6 bridges constructed/repared 11 Meunasah rehabilitated / recon- 	Project Concern International (PCI) Islamic Relief Flora and Fauna International (FFI)

³ Initial immediate employment contracts were funded up to the maximum contractable budget for the "Immediate Employment & Rehabilitation" component, and more recent contract with a strong link to livelihoods recovery were supported through the "Livelihoods Recovery" component. Detail on the breakdown of project activity funding by component is included in the Annex 2 – List of Project Activities. The Samaritan's Purse and Flora and Fauna International projects are described under livelihoods below.

Locations	Persons Employed	Other Results	Implementing Agent
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market in Jageut reconstructed • 8 schools were renovated and training for 23 teachers was also completed. • 63 temporary houses constructed by providing materials, tools and equipment. • Wood recycling and environmental recovery in 6 sub districts which will benefit up to 1,780 additional people 	
Aceh Barat	6,199 people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key public infrastructures in 43 villages of 7 sub-districts have been cleaned and rehabilitated. • 26 boats have been moved back to the shore • 16 km of cleaned and rehabilitated roads • 28 km of drainage clearing and rehabilitated • 9 bridges rehabilitated • 10 schools were cleaned • 17 mosques were cleaned • 390 houses cleaned houses and clearing and rehabilitated • Traditional market and chicken market are being reconstructed in Johan Pahlawan, Meulaboh. 	Mercy Corps
Nagan Raya	248 people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key public infrastructures such as community centre have been rehabilitated. 	Islamic Relief

Through the Programme, IDPs and affected families have been able to obtain a daily income to meet basic household needs. Many families were also able to save part of their wages and some alumni of the programme have reopened their businesses, such as small kiosks or coffee shops, out of their savings.

In addition to injecting immediate cash into communities with essentially no income after the tsunami, the Programme has rehabilitated key public facilities such as roads, bridges, drainage, hospitals, schools, universities and central markets. The Programme has also cleared agricultural land, salt ponds, fish ponds and shrimp ponds, allowing farmers and fishers to return to work. These activities have had a community-wide impact, as they have allowed the resumption of economic activities.

For instance, the district of Pidie, two hours drive from Banda Aceh, was a major salt producer and agricultural products supplier in Aceh prior to the tsunami. The tsunami totally destroyed the district's salt industry and it has taken months to rehabilitate and prepare the salt ponds in order to resume operations. The Alisei, the programme cleaned 50 hectares of salt ponds. After the cleaning, the rehabilitation of the salt ponds was continued with collaborative work from other organizations that provided kitchen and cooking utensils for the ponds. Today, all of the salt farmers in Pidie have restarted their work.

In addition to the salt industry, Pidie is also known for its vast shrimp and fish ponds. In the past, it supplied markets locally and in Banda Aceh, Bireun, Lhokseumawe and even Medan, North Sumatra. Through Alisei and Islamic Relief, the Programme has rehabilitated the ponds by levelling and repairing the dikes as well as removing rubble and mud. To date, 44% of pond owners have returned to work.

Linkage to Livelihoods Recovery Programme

The Immediate Employment component served as a first step for UNDP's Livelihoods Recovery Component. The Immediate Employment activities allowed access to remote communities in order to start initial activities, while undertaking community consultations and planning for livelihood recovery activities that were subsequently supported through the Livelihoods Recovery Component of the Programme.

Impact Assessment

Syiah Kuala University has recently been commissioned to undertake an impact assessment of UNDP-supported immediate employment activities. The study covered a sample of 520 workers in 13 villages in 6 districts. The study, which used structured interviews and focused-group discussions, reported the following:

- 81% of respondents reported that the money gained from the "immediate employment" programme provided sufficient funds to fulfill their daily needs.
- 24% of respondents reported they were able to save money from the programme.
- 17% of respondents reported that they were able to use their savings from the programme as capital to start a new business.
- 83% of respondents indicated that their participation in the programme helped to relieve stress and trauma resulting from the tsunami and earthquake disasters.

Waste Management and Recovery

The destruction and damage caused by the tsunami generated over 500,000 m³ of debris in Kota Banda Aceh alone, including timber, bricks, and mud. An early assessment by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) indicated that if this waste was not properly managed, it could create environmental hazards, serious dangers to public health and delay the process of recovery and rehabilitation.

KEY RESULTS

- Over 134,000 m³ of tsunami generate waste cleared through Dinas Kebersihan project
- Over 22,250 m³ municipal waste collected
- Over 1,100 people employed for waste collection and recycling
- 28 buildings demolished

Tsunami Waste Recovery Facility (TWRF)

UNDP began its tsunami waste management programme in January in partnership with the provincial and municipal *Dinas Kebersihan* (Sanitation Departments), with the establishment of a pilot Tsunami Waste Recovery Facility (TWRF) in Banda Aceh. The TWRF provided an early means of supporting emergency clean up operations while linking these operations into a longer-term waste management strat-

egy, through focusing on recycling in order to reduce the need for landfill space and making materials available for use in the reconstruction process.

The TWRF applies a labour intensive approach to collecting and sorting of waste, in order to complement the environmental benefits of the programme with employment generation. Workers receive a daily wage, health and safety training, appropriate clothing and protective gear, and vaccinations. Existing scavengers have been encouraged to join the programme in order to mitigate the health risks associated with scavenging.

The recovered materials are sorted for recycling (plastic and metal), used as compost for land regeneration (organic waste), as fill for eroded areas (dirt, crushed concrete and stone), or as construction materials (bricks, wood) for building as part of the reconstruction process.



Sorted rubble at Waste Recovery Facility in Banda Aceh.

Since January, the UNDP supported tsunami waste recycling facility has collected more than 101,000m³ of tsunami waste from temporary dumpsites and other areas around Banda Aceh. So far, approximately 13,000 m³ of wood and 56,000 m³ of rubble have been sorted for reuse and recycling in Banda Aceh. In July, the programme also initiated a public building demolition service to demolish buildings that have been damaged beyond repair.

Municipal Solid Waste Collection

In large parts of Banda Aceh, domestic waste is not collected but burned or dumped in gardens or by the roadside. This practice can have a serious impact on public health, sanitation and air quality. So in addition to waste generated by tsunami and earthquake disasters, the Programme has also supported the Sanitation Department of the Municipality of Banda Aceh to resume and improve municipal garbage collection and disposal and to design a strategy for long-term sustainable municipal garbage collection.

UNDP-supported municipal waste collection teams collect waste from across the city, including from key facilities such as markets and campuses. In addition, the programme provides temporary equipment and vehicles to replace what was lost or damaged in the tsunami, while waiting for permanent replacement equipment/vehicles to arrive.

Expansion to Other Districts

Waste management activities were expanded in April from Banda Aceh to Meulaboh in Aceh Barat. The project in Meulaboh has likewise supported both recovery of tsunami generated waste, as well as municipal solid waste collection and disposal. In Meulaboh, the programme has to date cleared 21,000 m³ of tsunami generated waste, and 1,250 m³ of municipal solid waste.

In partnership with BRR and the local Dinas Kebersihan, UNDP is in process of securing a contribution through the Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Aceh and Nias (MDTFANS) a contribution of USD 15 million to up-scale the successful pilot waste management activities. The new "Tsunami Recovery Waste Management Programme (TRWMP), which is implemented in the framework of the ERTR, will expand the existing tsunami-waste recycling and municipal solid waste collection and disposal activities in Banda Aceh and Meulaboh, and expand the activities to other districts including Aceh Jaya, Nagan Raya, Pidie, Simileu and Nias.

Additionally, the scale up project will provide assistance in rehabilitation of Gampong Jawa Dumpsite in Banda Aceh, to provide disposal space for non-recyclable tsunami waste and serve as an interim sanitary landfill for Kota Banda Aceh until a permanent replacement can be provided. Other dumpsites (e.g. in Meulaboh, Aceh Jaya, Pidie) may also be upgraded as funds permit.



Vaccinations for labourers.

As with the Immediate Employment Programme, the Waste Management Programme is also directly linked with the broader livelihoods recovery framework of the ERTR. The scaled-up TRWMP will support livelihood restoration and creation projects related to waste management processes in order to maximize the reuse of recovered materials, minimize the volume of waste requiring ultimate disposal, and create opportunities for viable recycling business start-ups.

2. Recovery of Livelihoods

“Life was very grim for me and my husband as we lost everything, including our two sons, by the tsunami,” says Asrati, a 33-year old woman living in Banda Aceh. “Things started changing four months ago when... UNDP offered us entrepreneurship training and small business grant assistance. My husband and I used the money from UNDP to buy the material to start our rattan goods business again.”

A key priority of the ERTR Programme is the recovery of sustainable livelihoods for those who lost their means of income as a result of the earthquake and tsunami disasters. As described in the previous section, the ERTR Programme initially focused on providing cash for immediate employment to assist households generate lost income, rehabilitate public infrastructure and agricultural areas and remove rubble.

While temporary employment schemes played an important role during the emergency phase as they provided immediate employment and cash, households want and need to be able to return to sustainable livelihoods activities, whether the same activity as before the tsunami or new activities.

The ERTR's livelihoods recovery strategy is assisting households – targeting the poor and vulnerable – to quickly return to their pre-Tsunami income levels. This includes support for recovery of small enterprises and trades, rural livelihoods (agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, aquaculture, etc.), vocational and skills training, as well as rehabilitation of economic infrastructure, and strengthening local government capacity for livelihoods recovery. Livelihoods recovery activities through Requests for Proposals (RFPs) have required proposing organizations to undertake sustainable livelihoods assessments based on an abridged version of the sustainable livelihoods framework of the Government of the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID).

Livelihoods activities operating to date are benefiting over 16,000 people, and new activities have been recently launched that will bring the number of beneficiaries to over 30,000 by June 2006. An overview of current livelihoods activities is as follow:

KEY RESULTS

Over 16,000 beneficiaries of current livelihoods activities

New activities contracted that will benefit over 30,000 by June 2006

Activities underway in 6 districts addressing Fisheries, Aquaculture, Shrimp farming, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Income generation, Small Enterprises, Home Industries, and Vocational training



Beneficiary of small enterprise assistance for rattan goods.

Table 7 - Livelihoods Recovery Activities by Sector and Location

Locations	Sectors	Beneficiaries and Results ⁴	Implementing Agent
Bireun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisheries • Aquaculture • Shrimp farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,000 fishing households have benefited from fishing long lining, including main fishing line 4,000 meters long, secondary fishing line 750 meters long, 500 hooks, floating, lamps and gloves • Fish processing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 555 people received shelter material for fish and dry processing. ○ 340 people received tools for fry boiling and drying. ○ 215 people received from the distribution of tools fish drying. • 3 landing dock have been reconstructed (Jeunib, Kuala Jeumpa and Kuala sub districts) and a river estuary reopened in Samalanga. 804 boats and around 2,600 fishermen are estimated to benefit from these projects. • New activities planned to benefit 3,500 families engaged in tambak farming, crapu farming and fishing 	Terres des Hommes Italy
Pidie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishing • Farming • Income generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of salt pond owners restarted their activity; • 44% of fish pond owners in Pidie District have restarted their business. • New activities planned in the areas of fishing, farming and income generation for the new year that will benefit an estimated 4,995 people. 	Alisei [TBD]
Banda Aceh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small Enterprises • Vocational training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,545 participants from various small businesses have been trained • 1255 person from 542 small businesses have received small grants • 2,290 beneficiaries (296 small businesses) are scheduled to receive next grants. • 150 Becak (rickshaw) drivers are obtaining assistance in form of Becak motorcycle • 500 enterprises planned to receive replacement assets benefiting 1,460 households (Perindag); 48 traditional cake producers will obtain materials and equipment before year-end • New programme launched to provide 4,000 small business grants and 500 loans for small 	International Relief and Development (IRD) Becak Associations of Banda Aceh Dinas Perindag / PT Mitra Lingkungan Dutaconsult

⁴ Planned target beneficiaries are for projects that have been contracted and are currently commencing implementation.

Locations	Sectors	Beneficiaries and Results ⁴	Implementing Agent
		businesses	
Aceh Besar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small Enterprises (Brick-making) • Fisheries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planned reconstruct of Lampuuk recreation site where fish sellers and fish baking kiosks existed. • 40 brick factories planned to be restored benefiting at least 597 families • 2,961 households will benefit from fisheries support • 320 households will benefit from ginger farming support • Over 2,250 households to benefit from new rural livelihoods support project • 570 enterprises planned to receive replacement assets benefiting 2,000 households (Perindag) 	Islamic Relief Austcare CCMRS Lambrineu Foundation Project Concern International (PCI) Dinas Perindag
Aceh Jaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Farming and Animal Husbandry • Fisheries • Small Enterprises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood access for around 400 households for 7 remote villages in Lageun sub district have been improved as a result of floating bridge construction. • 597 sacks of seed have been distributed, resulting in replanting of approx. 325 hectares of rice field and 40 hectares of corn and peanut plantations, benefiting approximately 200 households. • Over 2,250 households to benefit from new rural livelihoods support project • 600 enterprises planned to receive replacement assets benefiting 2,500 households (Perindag) 	Project Concern International (PCI) Dinas Perindag
Aceh Barat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Women's vocational training center • Home Industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grants to local organizations and associations to restart their livelihoods, benefiting an estimated 1,400 beneficiaries. • 80 boats were repaired for fishermen with close cooperation with local Panglima Laot community. • Farming equipment distributed to help farmers clean agriculture land, resulting in rehabilitation of 5.600 hectares and benefiting 300 households. • 50 women trainees currently benefiting from vocational centre in home tailoring and cooking / cake making. • 60 beneficiaries of training for chicken livestock. • Over 2,250 households to benefit from new rural livelihoods support project 	Mercy Corps Samaritan's Purse Project Concern International (PCI)

Recovery of Small Enterprises and Trades

Many tsunami survivors who had viable businesses before the tsunami found they lacked any insurance, and did not have the means to restart their businesses. They needed direct financial assistance to quickly reestablish their business, reemploy staff and contribute to the economy. Most of these enterprises are in urban and periurban areas focusing on assisting small to medium services to reestablish. Some of these businesses employ up to 20 people each.

In Banda Aceh, for instance, the UNDP small enterprises programme is working in two of the most severely hit sub-districts, Meuraxa and Kutaraja. In Meuraxa, of the 40,000 people living in the sub-district before the tsunami, only 10,000 people survived. Through the project implemented by International Relief and Development (IRD), about 3,545 people from Meuraxa and Kutaraja sub-districts have received training in entrepreneurship to learn simple business planning, book keeping and banking. After completing the training, those participants who developed a feasible business plan received a small grant assistance of Rp. 1.5 million (USD 150). To date, small grants have been distributed to 542 participants of the small business management, including for motor-bike repair, fuel and grocery kiosks, bakeries, fishing equipment workshops, salons, and chicken farms, amongst others.

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 will support recovery of approximately 1,670 small and medium enterprises across these districts, benefiting a total of 5,960 households. The project will replace assets lost by these small enterprises as a result of the tsunami.



Vocational training in tailoring in Meulaboh

Skills Training and Employment Services

Given endemic unemployment after the tsunami, and aside from short-term employment opportunities, there has been a need to find new employment for tsunami affected people, and to re-train people for new employment where necessary. In addition, more than 200,000 skilled laborers will be required to meet the needs of reconstruction. Prior to the tsunami, the construction industry amounted to only USD 50 million a year, while by the middle of 2006, it is expected to expand to as much as USD 200 million a month as the reconstruction phase reaches its peak.

Through the International Labour Organization (ILO), the ERTR Programme has supported the establishment of four Employment Services Centres, provided em-

ployment services to over 48,000 people, set up systems for gainful employment generation as well as skills and entrepreneurship training. The initiative has also provided opportunities for women and men to participate in rebuilding their province, including through training of carpenters and bricklayers. To date, the ILO/UNDP initiative has provided training for 720 people trained in concrete work and masonry, and debris removal supervision (643 men; 177 women).

Through partner Samaritan's Purse, UNDP has also supported the establishment of a Women's vocational training centre in Meulaboh, Aceh Barat, which has to date provided training for 50 women.

Rural Livelihoods

UNDP is also working in rural areas to recover rural livelihoods such as fisheries and agriculture. Activities cover Bireun, Pidie, Banda Aceh, Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya and Aceh Barat through national and international NGO partners. A new round of livelihoods Requests for Proposals is also now being launched to specifically target Nagan Raya, Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya and Nias.



Fishing gear for fishermen in Bireun

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.

In Bireun, for instance, aquaculture has been the backbone of the district's economy, but this source of livelihoods was devastated by the tsunami. Since March, through implementing partner Terres des Hommes, UNDP has helped revitalize 80 percent of Bireun's aquaculture and fishing industry. Local industries, such as the salty fish processing have been revitalized assisting over 600 families; 1,000 sets of fishing equipment lost in the tsunami were replaced, enabling over 1,000 households to return to fishing. A next phase of this project is now underway and will benefit 3,500 families engaged in tambak farming, crapu farming and fishing.

Rehabilitation of Economic Infrastructure

UNDP's initial efforts in the area of economic infrastructure have focused on rehabilitation of ports. Most of the ports on the north and west coast of Sumatra were badly damaged or destroyed. Rebuilding these ports will have a major influence on the long term economic recovery and development of the province, as well as help to speed up the reconstruction and recovery process.

KEY RESULTS

Port rehabilitation strategy prepared for BRR

Ulee Lheu port re-opened for operations on 8 December

Engineering designs and investigations for reconstruction of ports Calang, Sinabang, Gunung Sitoli, and Lamno being initiated

UNDP has supported the BRR since March by carrying out assessments on the extent of damage to port infrastructure, preparing options for the rehabilitation of these ports, and preparing a white paper on the immediate and long term strategy for port development. This white paper has been adopted by the BRR as its policy document for the port redevelopment. In August, UNDP also supported a workshop for establishing the Sabang port as logistic hub for Aceh reconstruction.

Ulee Lheu Harbour

Based on this strategy, in partnership with the local Transportation Department, and with support from the Government of Australia, UNDP has prioritised rehabilitation of Ulee Lheu harbour in Banda Aceh. The project undertook a hydrographic and sidescan survey to pinpoint the location and quantity of debris in the harbour that was washed in as a result of the tsunami, and contracted a barge and excavator to remove the debris from the harbour, in order to restore it to a safe sailing depth for vessels.



Rehabilitating the road to Ulee Lheu.

Since the old road was washed under water as a result of the tsunami, in order to gain land access to the site, UNDP has reconstructed the road through filling and armoring the underwater area with rubble sourced through the UNDP tsunami waste recovery project (including for instance demolished buildings). UNDP is also supporting rehabilitation of the ferry berth and passenger berth, reconstruction of the breakwater / revetment, and undertaking other general cleanup of the site.

As a result of these efforts, the port was re-opened for operations on 8 December 2005. The ferry from Sabang is now able to land in the port for the first time since prior to the tsunami.

Scaling up through MDTFANS

In partnership with BRR and the local Transportation Dinas, UNDP is in the process of securing a contribution through the Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Aceh and Nias (MDTFANS) of USD 3.65 million for the "Tsunami Recovery Port Rehabilitation Project" (TRPRP), to be undertaken as part of the ERTR Programme.

The project will undertake priority immediate minor rehabilitation works at Sabang and Balohan ports, construct temporary wharves for the ports at Calang and Sinabang, and undertake engineering designs and investigations for the longer-term rehabilitation of the ports at Calang, Sinabang, Gunung Sitoli, and Lamno. This project is part of BRR's "Immediate Action Programme" to address key infrastructure performance targets over the next six months.

At the request of the Government, and in preparation for the launch of the TRPRP, UNDP has already undertaken international tenders for consulting firms with extensive port experience to bid for the investigations, design and documentation of new port facilities at Calang, Sinabang and Gunung Sitoli. Suitable tenders have been received and it is expected that consulting firms will be appointed shortly.



Main port in Banda Aceh reopens, first ferry arrives after tsunami

Arrangements are also already underway for minor rehabilitation works at the other smaller ports. UNDP has already let a design contract with a local Acehnese consulting engineering company for the design of Lamno Port. UNDP is negotiating with the Dinas Perhubungan for that department to undertake the necessary repairs at Sabang and Balohan ports. UNDP is also about to call tenders for the construction of temporary wharves to be installed at Calang and Sinabang made from old containers that will complement the temporary landing ramps being provided by the World Food Programme (WFP).

Livelihood Recovery Coordination

UNDP established the Livelihoods Recovery Working Group (LRWG) in January in the immediate wake of the tsunami disaster. Since that time, UNDP has supported the Provincial Social Department (*Dinas Sosial*) to assume the management of this forum, and to establish a secretariat to coordinate livelihoods recovery activities undertaken by international organizations, civil society and local Government.

KEY RESULTS

Livelihoods recovery working group active and operational with Government, civil society and UN agencies since January

The LRWG Secretariat hosts weekly livelihoods meetings, where agencies and organizations are able to share their experiences and coordinate where they are working to ensure that everyone's needs are being met. The LRWG also collects and disseminates information on livelihood activities, has developed a database of livelihood activities undertaken by NGOs, and provides reports to Government agencies on livelihood activities. The group has also established common guidelines for cash-for-work, defining common parameters for cash grants and micro-finance, as well as drafting "Guiding Principles" for livelihoods interventions.

3. Shelter, Housing & Settlements

“Now that I see that the construction of the house is almost complete, my thoughts are now busy with plans for the future. I want to look for funds to open again my car repair shop. I will be able to work and to provide work for three or four persons of the village, and my wife can start sewing again...,” says Pak. Mobtar Rudin a 37 year old beneficiary from Pulot Village in Aceh Besar.

Overall, it is estimated that about 19% of the approximately 820,000 building units (about 151,600 units) in the affected districts suffered an average of about 50% damage while about 14% (about 127,300) were completely destroyed. People who have lost their homes are currently accommodated in numerous temporary settlement locations, in public buildings, or are living with host families. Early after the tsunami disaster, provision of emergency shelter was an urgent priority, and to this day the rehabilitation and reconstruction of housing is a chief priority in the reconstruction process.

Emergency Shelter

In the immediate aftermath of the tsunami disaster, UNDP distributed family tents as emergency shelter for those who lost their homes. While UNDP does not normally work in the area of emergency

KEY RESULTS
4,790 tents distributed to IDPs and returning IDPs

shelter, the decision was taken to do so in Aceh based on the chronic nature of the need, following early damage assessments which indicated that a large percentage of the coastal population from Lhokseumawe to Meulaboh had been displaced, and therefore there would be a major need for emergency shelter.

Through the ERTR Programme, 4,790 tents, including 3,750 provided by UK-DFID, were distributed across Aceh and Nias. The primary objective for UNDP in this project, as well as providing immediate relief and shelter to those who desperately needed it, was to develop direct relationships with displaced people who would in the future be in need of longer term recovery support of the kind that UNDP traditionally offers.

The distribution of tents was as follows:

Table 8 – Distribution of Emergency Shelter

Location	Agent	Number of Tents
Banda Aceh	MPBI	1097
Banda Aceh	UPS/Uplink	400
Banda Aceh	UNHCR	1460
Banda Aceh & Aceh Jaya	JRS	150
Aceh Barat	BAKORNAS	200
Aceh Barat	UNHCR	50

Location	Agent	Number of Tents
Aceh Besar	Mercy Corp	200
Pulau Aceh	Oxfam	100
Banda Aceh & Aceh Besar	Individual families and Local NGOs	820

While tents were initially distributed to locations where IDPs were concentrated, some of these tents were also provided to IDPs returning to their home locations for temporary shelter until their houses are restored or rebuilt. Larger service tents were also used to provide shelter for the authorities until their premises were cleared of debris, allocated to basic service providers in IDP camps, and used as base camps for rubble clearing crews and local/national NGOs involved in body recovery.

UNDP worked closely with local authorities, including sub-district officials, the social welfare department, the public works department, and local and international NGO partners in the allocation of tents. Close collaboration also resulted in provision of pallettes for the tents, and water and sanitation support. This included irrigation support in view of the flooding in many parts of Banda Aceh that occurred following the disaster.

In the early stages of the Programme, UNDP also directly partnered with two national NGOs – the Indonesian Society for Disaster Management (MPBI) and Ratna Sarumpaet Crisis Centre (RSCC). MPBI facilitated the provision of over 1,000 tents for IDPs at a number of locations and ensured that all temporary sites were in line with SPHERE standards, through mobilizing 48 Acehese facilitators to work in IDP camps. UNDP also provided support to RSCC to design, organize and deliver emergency shelter provisions in Lamno, Aceh Jaya, including 220 house tents and additional community facilities, such as public toilets, traditional showers, public kitchens, etc.

Rehabilitation of Housing & Community Infrastructure

The ERTR Programme's efforts in the area of rehabilitation and reconstruction of housing and community infrastructure are being undertaken through an implementing partnership with UN-Habitat. The "Aceh-Nias Settlements Support Programme" (ANSSP) is currently being implemented in six districts (Aceh Besar, Banda Aceh, Pidie, Simeulue and Bireuen) in NAD and Nias.

KEY RESULTS

More than 1,900 housing units planned to be completed or under construction by end December 2005

Specific donor contributions have been earmarked for specific housing recovery efforts, including the contribution from the UAE which is supporting the "Khalifa City Project" in Banda Aceh, and the contribution from AEDES in the Netherlands, which is supporting housing reconstruction in Simileu.

The ANSSP Programme seeks to put people at the centre of the process in decision making and action for housing rehabilitation and reconstruction. The Programme supports a process of community action planning (CAP) to ensure a needs-driven, participatory approach to rehabilitating and reconstructing houses and community infrastructure damaged or destroyed by the tsunami. The process being undertaken by the ANSSP programme is as follows:

Table 9 - ANSSP Community Action Planning Process

Identification of villages:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Consultations with local authorities and communities resulted in prioritization of 13 sub-districts and 23 villages as an urgent priority for the Programme.
Re-establishing the basis for governance:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community members select members to participate in community councils to oversee activities.
Participatory Mapping & Community Action Plan (CAP):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A community mapping exercise is undertaken to identify previous tenure conditions and to establish claims on the land. ➤ A Community Action Planning (CAP) process is undertaken with the villagers assisted by field facilitators. ➤ Guidelines for community mapping and CAP preparation have been developed and validated by the government and are being followed by all organizations involved in the formulation of village plans. ➤ The mapping of ownership will become the basis for the registration and provision of land certificates by the National Land Agency. ➤ The participatory process also provided answers to many critical questions, such as whether to re-build in the same place or to relocate, where to relocate, risk mitigation measures, etc.
The Village plan and settlement layout:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The result of the above is a consensus-based village plan that describes the activities prioritized by the people. ➤ Often the most common needs were related to infrastructure and amenities like new roads, water supply, drainage, schools and other community services like mosques, religious schools and community halls. ➤ The consultation also promoted dealing with risk protection infrastructure at the local level such as escape routes and escape hills to ensure higher levels of survival in the event of another tsunami.
Mobilisation of beneficiaries and house construction:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Families are assisted to make decisions on house designs and the construction system and to agree on the terms of their participation. ➤ Prototype designs were provided with earthquake-resistant features produced.
Formation of Cluster Groups:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 8 to 12 families form a cluster – the basic unit of community group. ➤ Each cluster opens a bank account in the name of its head, the secretary and the treasurer – all elected by the cluster members. ➤ UN-HABITAT deposits the cash contribution in four installments into the bank account of each cluster. ➤ The installments of 20%, 45%, 20% and 15% respectively are linked to the progress schedules for the construction of the houses.

To date 223 cluster groups have been formed representing 2,268 families in 15 villages in 6 programme districts. Community Action Plans have been completed in 13 villages in four districts. By year end, the ANNSP will have obligated grants to have more than 1,900 housing units completed or under construction by December 2005. A further 2,800 houses are phased for grant-making in the first quarter of 2006. The distribution of grants for housing units is as follows:



House inauguration ceremony in Prade Pidie

Table 10 - Distribution of Housing Unit Grants

District	Subdistrict	Village	Grant Allocation 2005	Grant Allocation 2006
Aceh Besar	Leupung	Pulot	49	42
		Lamsenia	63	4
		Sub-total	112	46
Banda Aceh	Meuraxa	Deah Glumpang	74	0
		Punge Jurong	190	110
	Kuta Alam	Keuramat	52	0
	Kuta Raja	Merduati	366	235
		Peulanggahan	40	244
		Keudah	38	12
	Subtotal	760	601	
Pidie	Pidie	Pekan Baro	154	0
		Kampung Rawa	135	80
		Kanting Timur	0	266
		Kanting Barat	0	262
	Pante Raja	Puerade	200	0
	M Dua	Lueng Bimba	141	0
		Buangan	71	0
		Subtotal	701	608
Simeulue	Simeulue Timur	Kaula Makmur	226	0
		Ganting	110	157
	Teluk Dalam	Sambai	0	137
		Subtotal	336	294
Nias	Tuhemberwa	Hilimbosi	30	106
Nias Selatan	Teluk Dalam	PTeluk Dalam	0	179
		Subtotal	30	285
Bireuen			0	250
		Subtotal	0	250
TOTAL			1,939	2,806
GRAND TOTAL			4,745	

Housing, Land & Property Rights

Many residents in both urban and rural areas did not possess legal title to lands, or such titles were lost during the tsunami. With the demographic and geographic changes resulting from the tsunami, there are also significant land and property rights issues for re-located families. Accordingly, the ERTR Programme has sought to strengthen dedicated capacity within local authorities to address Housing, Land & Property Rights (HLPRs) issues and establish effective restitution mechanisms.

UNDP together with OXFAM undertook a study on "Restoring and Confirming Rights to Land for IDPs in Tsunami-Affected Aceh". The study addresses two urgent issues: the need for sufficient tenure security to support housing reconstruction and land allocation; and the need to minimise land grabbing and other land-related forms of conflict. Cross-cutting issues taken into account include: international standards for sustainable return and restitution of land rights, re-location proposals and obligations of due process and compensation, the role of land consolidation, spatial planning and future tsunami protection measures, protection of the rights of vulnerable groups (particularly women and children), and options for improved institutional coordination.

At the request of the Government, and in partnership with the World Bank, UNDP is also supporting the Reconstruction of the Aceh Land Administration System (RALAS). This support is working with the National Land Agency (BPN) to fund trainings in Community Driven Adjudication (CDA), and provision of surveying equipment so that BPN in Aceh can commence the initial land adjudication, surveying and mapping process.

KEY RESULTS

Joint study with OXFAM in Land Rights undertaken

Support for BPN/World Bank RALAS project including trainings benefiting over 750 community mapping facilitators



House constructed through UN-Habitat grant programme.

Shelter Recovery TA and Coordination

Throughout the process of preparing the Government's Master Plan for the Reconstruction of Aceh and Nias, UN-Habitat and UNDP provided technical assistance to the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) and Ministry of Public Works in preparing housing and settlement guidelines. Since that time, and since the establishment of the BRR, UN-HABITAT/UNDP have been providing broader technical assistance to BRR in addressing issues pertaining to housing and settlements.

KEY RESULTS

Support for formulation of housing and settlement guidelines and policies

TA for drafting of policy on renters and land policy, and preparation for consultation with district authorities

100,000 leaflets prepared by BRR, UNDP and UN-HABITAT on housing / land rights

Shelter Coordination Working Group active and operational with Government, civil society and UN agencies participating

This assistance has included areas such as advocacy (community-based approaches, secure tenure, etc.), formulating guidelines on community mapping and basic building codes, policy guidelines on dealing with the landless and displaced families, monitoring and evaluation, and dissemination. As an example, 100,000 leaflets describing rights and entitlements in relation to housing and land were distributed to the families living in temporary shelters (tents and barracks).

Together with the Public Works Department, UN-HABITAT/UNDP are also supporting the Shelter Coordination Working Group. A secretariat for this working group has been established with UNDP support at the Public Works Department. The Secretariat hosts weekly shelter coordination meetings, collects and disseminates information on shelter activities, and supports formulation of common strategies and approaches.

Beginning in November, UN-HABITAT has developed a third party monitoring system to track progress in Band Aceh and Aceh Besar and undertake technical assessments in the field. Within this arrangement, UNSYIAH Architecture (third and final year) students are trained by UNDP quality construction specialist and coordinated by the UNSYIAH center of Governance Study and Local Development.

4. Good Governance & Capacity Building

UNDP is working closely with and supporting BRR, as well as national, provincial and district agencies, in promoting good governance in the reconstruction process, as well as to strengthen local capacities for good governance. This is a key area for UNDP's longer-term involvement, and for this reason the ERTR is drawing on the technical resources and programming of UNDP's national governance programme in Indonesia.

With assistance from UNDP, BRR and the Provincial government have set up and co-chair a Working Group to coordinate governance activities in Aceh and Nias. The main aim is to discuss key issues, share information on who is doing what where, and identify areas in need of being addressed. UNDP already serves as a secretariat supporting the Working Group, and will fund a series of workshops on relevant topics. A first such workshop was held in November together with BRR, and which featured best practices in governance for staff of district and provincial governments.

KEY RESULTS

Ten technical advisors provided for early Government reconstruction planning process

Support for establishment of BRR Anti-Corruption Unit

Over 20 local government departments receiving direct support through ERTR

Establishment of Recovery Aceh-Nias (RAN) Database through regional UNDP project

Provincial Governance Working Group Established

Governance Workshop with BRR supported in November

40,000 wind-up radios being delivered to improve information outreach

Civil society capacity building assessment completed through ERTR with new programme being launched

Technical Assistance for Government Reconstruction Efforts

UNDP's technical and advisory support to Government institutions involved in the reconstruction planning and implementation process (such as BAPPENAS, BAPPEDA and BRR, amongst others) is focussed on promoting transparency and participation in the use of national and international aid resources.

Together with the World Bank and other UN agencies, UNDP assisted BAPPENAS and BAPPEDA in undertaking the reconstruction needs assessment and reconstruction planning process, which resulted in the preparation of the that led to the publication of the Government's Master Plan for rehabilitation and reconstruction, and which was launched in late March. UNDP contributed specifically to the sections on disaster mitigation, housing, governance, livelihoods, psychosocial trauma and community development.

UNDP assembled a technical team of 10 advisors for this purposes. UNDP also directly supported both BAPPENAS and BAPPEDA, including through support-

ing the Secretariats and Working Groups established in Banda Aceh and Jakarta to undertake sectoral planning, popular consultations, as well as hold consultation forums with civil society, the private sector, local government officials and academia.

In addition, UNDP mobilized the technical assistance for BAPPEDA through pro-bono services from Accenture to enable BAPPEDA for conduct participatory market-led industry development planning for agricultural commodities. This support has resulted into a methodology guide and a pilot for the coffee industry, and the establishment of a multi-stakeholder forum as a consultative body. The Forum held its inaugural meeting in September. UNDP will continue to support this forum through a secretariat hosted by BAPPEDA.



Public consultation on the Government Master Plan.

Technical Support to BRR

Since the establishment of Badan Rehabilitasi dan Rekonstruksi (BRR), UNDP has also provided technical assistance to the BRR in undertaking its role and mandate. With the launching of the new MDTFANS-funded "Technical Support to BRR" project, for which UNDP was requested to be the partner agency, UNDP's support to BRR has now been focused through this separate project.

UNDP also facilitated the provision of pro bono services to BRR by Accenture to increase operational effectiveness. Accenture supported the design of the operations centre as well as Monitoring and Evaluation activities, such as producing a monitoring plan and an interim project progress reports.

Recovery Aceh-Nias (RAN) Database

UNDP has been requested by BRR to facilitate the provision of technical assistance for managing information on project activities in the reconstruction process. Based on experience with the Donor Assistance Database (DAD) in other countries, UNDP has supported BRR through a regional project (outside the framework of the ERTR). The RAN Database is the official information system of the Government of Indonesia for project reporting and tracking. It is designed to track the activities of organisations involved in the recovery process against identified community needs. The information held in RAN Database will be used by BRR to coordinate more effectively, pinpoint gaps and overlaps in the recovery process, and work to resolve bottlenecks and issues that are holding agencies back. The online system also enables organisations to access the data themselves.

BRR Anti-Corruption Unit

UNDP seconded a governance specialist to BRR to facilitate the establishment of their Anti-Corruption Unit (ACU) in September 2005. This technical assistance has supported the establishment of a functioning and effective ACU, which will have an overall impact on the reconstruction process in Aceh as a whole. The support has had the following results:

- Unit's Code of Ethics developed;
- Memorandums of Understanding between the BRR and the Government of Indonesia Anti-Corruption Commission (KPK), and BRR and the Commission for the Supervision of Business Competition (KPPU), have been developed in order to strengthen cooperation between these bodies;
- Decree drafted that elaborates on the specific tasks, authorities, obligations and responsibilities of the Unit;
- Mechanisms to receive and process complaints transparently and efficiently have been established and complaints received to date have led to improvements and revisions in procurement processes.
- Education and information campaigns have also been conducted with various constituents and a number of local media and outreach activities have been utilised to underline a clear commitment to anti-corruption in all aspects of reconstruction and rehabilitation.

Support to Local Governments

As a result of the tsunami disasters, local Governments are faced with the daunting task of reconstruction in their jurisdictions, while at the same time their capacity was itself seriously affected by the tsunami and earthquake disasters. Many local government employees died, others suffered extensive trauma making it difficult for them to work, buildings, equipment and records were lost or destroyed, and public services were severely damaged.

As indicated in previous sections, UNDP is providing assistance to provincial Government departments to assist them to work with the BRR and to support effective coordination of local, national and international actors in the reconstruction process, including support to the Social Department for the Livelihoods Recovery Secretariat, and the Public Works Department for Shelter Recovery.

The ERTR is also currently providing support to district and sub-district Government in Pidie, Aceh Jaya, and Aceh Barat, assisting them to coordinate, facilitate and manage the national and international NGOs and government agencies in their efforts to assist communities to re-establish their livelihoods. This support has included establishing coordination forums, planning workshop, providing material support, and rehabilitation of facilities. UNDP's assistance in this respect has sought to be targeted and needs-driven, in order to assist local Governments with the urgent requirements they have had in the first year of the reconstruction process.

UNDP has also facilitated the provision in-kind and training support to the BPDE (Badan Pelaksana Data Electronic) through a private company, Schlumberger Oil-field Services. The BPDE is re-equipped with the necessary equipment to enable them to provide services to other government agencies as well as train new staff in advanced IT applications.

Justice Sector Support

The ERTR programme is supporting the initial expansion of UNDP's national "access to justice" programme into Aceh. This work will build on both the access to justice assessments undertaken in five provinces across Indonesia, as well as on the work in the justice sector undertaken by UNDP during the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement (CoHA) in Aceh in 2003.

The objective is to conduct a rapid assessment of key factors obstructing access to justice. The assessment will provide a basis for the development of a longer-term programme, which will be implemented in 2006 to improve access to justice with a focus on the tsunami affected, poor, marginalized and conflict-affected communities. This component is being undertaken through UNDP's Governance Unit in partnership with BAPPENAS, BRR, UNSYIAH, IAIN Ar-raniry, the World Bank and IDLO, and will be implemented by local NGOs and universities.

Civic and Voter Education

Building on prior UNDP support to national elections in 1999 and 2004, ERTR will work closely with mass, community and civil society organizations in promoting voter and civic education in readiness for local elections expected to take place in Aceh in 2006. The objective is to ensure that people are fully aware of their rights and obligations as citizens to vote, and understand the process and procedures involved.

The voter education component will focus essentially on socialization, information dissemination and electoral skills needed for the voters who will participate in the upcoming Pilkada process for the direct election of regional / local heads. The activities will culminate with some form of political contract between the candidates and their constituents. The main targeted groups include: the numerous internally displaced persons (IDPs), women voters, first time voters and possibly former combatants of GAM. The content would place emphasis on the significance of the Pilkada to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Aceh.

The civic education component would apply the notion of "democracy in action". This will be conducted by putting in place a mechanism for "quick vote counting" in one or two Pilkada districts in Aceh, whereby secondary and high school student volunteers will be mobilized to help in the quick vote counting process to avoid electoral fraud, manipulation and time lag. By doing this, the students will be exposed to the democratic electoral process at an early stage in life, which in turn will help them to appreciate the intrinsic democratic values entrenched in direct elections.

Capacity-building Support for Civil Society

UNDP has a history of support to civil society in Indonesia, particularly through the "Community Recovery Programme" that has been active in Aceh since 1999.

Early in the tsunami response UNDP also provided technical and equipment support to local NGOs networks in order to help restore their operational capacity.

From March until May, UNDP supported an civil society assessment to outline the scale of damages and losses experienced by civil society organizations (CSOs) due to the disaster, and the capacities and networks of resources within the CSO community in the province. The results of the assessment had fed into the design of a programme framework for priority capacity building needs of local CSOs. The assessment was combined with initial training for CSOs in Lhokseumawe and Meulaboh, focused on enhancing their capacity in sustainable livelihoods methodologies, and to develop their partnership capacity.

This civil society needs assessment and early capacity building support has been the base for the development of a new larger programme in partnership with the BRR to Strengthen the Capacity of Civil Society Organizations in the Recovery of Aceh, which has been submitted to the MDTFANS for funding. This proposed programme will provide capacity building for individual CSOs and CSO networks, as well as a small grants facility to respond to local CSO initiatives relating to community-based monitoring of reconstruction, basic social services and income generating activities.

Public Information and Outreach

The transition from the emergency phase to the reconstruction phase has witnessed concerns over public information. Little was known about how affected communities acquired information and whether or not the channels of communications were effective. As part of an effort to strengthen the relationship between beneficiaries and the aid community, communications officers of UN agencies and NGOs established a public information working group. A public information survey in Aceh confirmed the urgent need for information on reconstruction on the part of the local population, such as why it is taking time to rebuild houses, why cash-for-work programs end, and in general what kind of assistance is available.

UNDP is working with BRR and local governments to undertake measures to improve public information and outreach. 40,000 wind up radios have been procured, and an information assessment and distribution map is currently being prepared by media NGO Internews. It is planned that these radios will be distributed early in the new year. The aim of bringing in these radios is to improve access to information, primarily for IDPs but also secondarily for the entire population of Aceh. Additionally, these radios are part of UNDP's disaster preparedness strategy, in that they are designed to be operational in an emergency and thus will improve access to information in the event of any further earthquakes or other disasters affecting the province.

Other efforts have also been supported to improve outreach to local communities. A pilot newsletter project has also been in Calang, to assist the local government to disseminate relevant information about rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts to tsunami-affected communities in Aceh Jaya, an approach that may be replicated in

other districts next year. UNDP has also procured 30 whiteboards for distribution to IDPs areas, to be used both as a regular notice-board for posters, but also a place where information can be added by the community or visiting organizations themselves.

Environmental Initiatives

The capacity of local government and BRR will be further enhanced through two environmental initiatives. One aims to establish an instrument (SENRA – Strategic Environmental and Natural Resource Assistance) to assist BRR and others in assessing the cumulative environmental impact of the many recovery projects to be implemented and the agency to potentially harmful results requiring attention. This activity will be implemented through an LOA with BAPPENAS, which will collaborate with BRR and several other partners in the region.

A second initiative is designed to quickly enhance the capacity of local government environmental units (BAPEDALDAs) and other agencies to adopt and apply modified procedures for assessing the environmental impact of proposed recovery projects. The aim is to streamline the process of completing environmental impact assessments (EIAs) in order to minimise delays in implementing the large number of projects for rehabilitation and reconstruction, most urgently for 84 priority projects. This initiative will be implemented through an LOA with the Ministry of Environment (KLH).

Disaster Management

To reduce the risk of further loss of life and property from natural disasters, UNDP is undertaking a number of initiatives related to disaster mitigation and preparedness. UNDP has a national programme in disaster management, into which the ERTR programme is linked. This includes support for the development and passage of national legislation on preparedness and mitigation of natural disasters. Also included is the dissemination of best practices for construction in areas where the risk of natural hazards is high.

The ERTR programme is also working with UNESCO to assist 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 is helping local government to develop procedures for conveying this information to local communities, to promote community awareness and preparedness, and to undertake other steps to minimize potential risks.

The ERTR programme is also developing an activity to strengthen disaster preparedness at the community level. Outputs aim to propagate best practices, educate stakeholders, and establish pilot models for managing community risk. A Request for Proposals process has been undertaken and contracting is in process for an implementing agent to deliver this programme.

A range of additional technical assistance has been provided including the following:

- Supporting development of a regulatory mechanism for BRR/Department of Public Works for quality of design and construction of new buildings to resist future natural hazards.
- Assisting in planning a Centre of Excellence at Syiah Kuala University, Aceh. This includes development of a plan for a video exhibiting good building practice through demonstration of the design of the few buildings that withstood the tsunami and earthquakes.
- Support to training 28 Syiah Kuala University students of architecture in good building design and practice in the wake of the tsunami and earthquakes, and their survey of buildings in 40 villages in Aceh, by UN Habitat.
- Technical assistance on building plans with regard to earthquake resistance for a school and a polyclinic for BRR Nias, as well as assessed and made recommendations on reconstruction activities in several centres of Nias, rebuilding after the tsunami and earthquakes, including UN Habitat.
- Supported coordination of UN organizations and NGOs on the development of a general system of Community Based Disaster Risk Management for hazard prone areas.

Programme Support & Monitoring

In order to support the ERTR programme, UNDP has established offices in Banda Aceh, Calang (Aceh Jaya), Meulaboh (Aceh Barat), Sigli (Pidie), and in Nias. Additionally, UNDP has established a logistics office for itself and other agencies in Medan to facilitate procurement, transport and other logistical processes. These teams provide programme support, supervision and monitoring to project activities across the tsunami-affected areas, as well as provision of technical assistance to programme activities. The team is comprised of programme coordinator and managers, project support officers, monitoring officers, technical personnel, as well as logistical, administrative and finance staff.

Support for Increased Operational Effectiveness

Response efforts to the tsunami disaster have demonstrated that there is a continual need to review and improve programming frameworks and operational systems in order to respond rapidly and flexibly in times of crisis. A number of system reviews have been undertaken both internally and externally (including with pro bono support through Deloitte). These reviews have recommended measures to strengthen operational effectiveness, in such areas as: strengthening procurement capacity and streamlining processes; human resource management; improving the use and implementation of UNDP's "Enterprise Resource Management" system (Atlas); strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation processes;

New measures have been or are being put in place to address many of these issues, including new training regimes for procurement, the UNDP Contracts, Assets and Procurement Committee (CAPC), Atlas implementation, accounting, and monitoring, as well as work flow improvements in areas such as procurement, salary, travel and DSA payments. Broader lessons learned are being systematized for sharing with other UNDP offices and counterparts. These efforts should heighten performance in response to future crisis situations.

Support for increased operational effectiveness has included the following:

- **Deloitte Financial Advisory Services LLP (Deloitte FAS)** provided over 17,000 pro-bono hours to assist UNDP Country Offices in Tsunami affected countries. The Deloitte team deployed to Indonesia provided a variety of operational supports, developing and facilitating trainings on the ATLAS financial system in order to improve use of the system as an accounting and financial management tool. The Deloitte team also conducted a review and assessment of the procurement process, provided Accounting support and worked closely with the Country Office team to develop Monitoring and Evaluation tools.

- **UNDP's Office of Audit and Performance Review (OAPR)** has undertaken a risk assessment for tsunami-related programming in Indonesia which has provided recommendations on measures for risk mitigation, anti-corruption, procurement and other legal and political risks.
- **UNDP Office of Legal and Procurement Services (OLPS)** has made available to UNDP country offices undertaking tsunami-related procurement support in the form of roving procurement officers who are reviewing procurement processes to ensure and enhance efficacy and transparency. UNDP has had a Roving Procurement Officers posted in the country office since February.

Monitoring

An overall monitoring framework for the Aceh Emergency Response and Transitional Recovery Programme has been established to achieve the following purposes.

- **Results-Orientation:** Ensure appropriate measurement and assessment of programme performance in order to more effectively improve performance and achieve results.
- **Quality Assurance:** Ensure quality in project activities supported through ERTR to ensure best possible benefit for beneficiaries, through monitoring programme delivery and identifying issues that need corrective action and ensure that additional assistance is provided early.
- **Accountability:** Ensure accountability in the use of programme resources through heavy emphasis on financial reviews to make sure that funds are being appropriately used to achieve project outputs, and that the implementing agents have sufficient controls in place to demonstrate that funds are being used appropriately.
- **Transparency:** Ensure transparency in programme activities, finances, and results to all stakeholders.
- **Learning:** Ensure that the programme has mechanisms to ensure learning for purposes of improving ongoing implementation and guiding new initiatives, and to identify key lessons learned and successes stories from programme implementation in relation to post-crisis recovery to feedback into planning and implementation processes of UNDP, the Government and development partners;

The monitoring system includes on-site field monitoring, structured reporting by partners and validation of this reporting by UNDP, financial monitoring of partner's expenditures, and expenditure tracking. Feedback is provided to implementing partners and contractors in order to identify issues that need corrective action, ensure that such actions are taken early, and to improve overall quality in the implementation of activities and provision of services.

In addition, programme reviews and assessments are a core component of the monitoring framework. A mid-term assessment of the programme is planned for the first quarter of 2005.

Financial Management

Financial management is being undertaken through UNDP's internal control framework and in line with UNDP's financial rules and procedures. The objectives of the internal control framework are to ensure efficacy and efficiency in the receipt, custody and use of all financial resources administered by UNDP. Project financial transactions will be undertaken through UNDP's new enterprise resource planning (ERP) system (ATLAS).

Payments are made directly by UNDP to partners and contractors based on benchmarks and deliverables specified in agreements / contracts. Prior to issuance of progress payments, UNDP reviews and evaluates narrative and financial reporting, including supporting substantive and financial documentation.

Procurement

Procurement for goods and services is being undertaken through competitive and transparent tender processes, in line with UN and UNDP rules and procedures. Requests for Proposals (RFPs) and Invitations to Bid (ITBs) are advertised publicly via the web, newspaper advertisements, through searches of vendor databases maintained by UNDP Indonesia and the Inter-Agency Procurement Services Office (IAPSO) databases, and through direct email distribution (i.e. through the IAPSO procurement notices distribution list). Procurement Notices are posted on:

- UNDP Indonesia Website <<http://www.undp.or.id/procurement>>
- UNDP Global Website <<http://www.undp.org/procurement>>
- IAPSO <<http://www.iapso.org/supplying/procurement-notices.asp>>
- BRR e-Aceh Nias Web Site <<http://www.e-aceh-nias.org/>>

Procedures and criteria for evaluation of bids are detailed in tender documents. Generally, proposals/bids are assessed according to principles of technical quality (including proposed approach and work plan, responsiveness to the specifications of the scope of services, and capacity and experience of the proposing organization / firm, including experience on previous similar projects) and value for money.

Results of procurement processes for the project are reviewed by UNDP's Contracts, Assets and Procurement Committee (CAPC) and UNDP's Advisory Committee on Procurement (ACP) in New York, as relevant, in order to ensure that competitive and transparent processes are undertaken.

Lessons Learned

Major disasters such as the 26 December 2004 tsunami seriously test the ability and capacity of the international humanitarian and development community to respond rapidly and effectively, as well as to ensure proper approaches and mechanisms towards smoothening the transition from emergency relief to recovery and longer term reconstruction. Challenges experienced and methods to address them create an important opportunity to learn lessons, and to institutionalize means of ensuring these lessons are incorporated into future efforts.

UNDP has participated in and supported a number of lessons learned events undertaken by the UN system throughout 2005. UNDP will also undertake a formal process early in the New Year to document lessons learned in response to the tsunami disaster. However, the following provide an early indication of lessons learned thus far in UNDP's tsunami response efforts.

Table 11 -- Lessons Learned Matrix

Area	Success Factors	Challenges
(1) Immediate Employment and Labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate employment efforts provide a good basis for early engagement of affected communities to generate lost income to meet basic needs, ameliorate trauma, and most especially to serve as an entry point for medium- and longer-term sustainable livelihoods interventions. • Early agreement on standards for "cash for work" helped to provide level benefits to beneficiaries and prevent competition between organizations. • Early investment in waste management created significant opportunities for linking clean-up efforts into longer-term waste management improvements and recycling initiatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender must be a focus from the beginning in order to ensure better targeting of employment schemes. • Standard methods and formats for managing "cash for work" should be developed and shared to reduce formulation periods in the early aftermath of disasters. • UNDP requires more flexible partnership modalities to rapidly engage NGOs undertaking emergency operations. • Lack of reliable available information in the initial aftermath of a disaster on this scale makes planning and formulation difficult, so modalities are required to link assessment directly into delivery. • Appropriateness of temporary employment schemes needs to be closely monitored at local levels since the transition to livelihoods support can happen earlier in some areas than others (considering local resource bases, income opportunities, etc.).
(2) Recovery of Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early support for "cash for work" activities allowed part- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement capacity and procedural issues delayed con-

Area	Success Factors	Challenges
	<p>ners to gain access to affected communities and formulate stronger sustainable livelihoods recovery activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A non-sectoral, community-driven approach is preferable to strict sectoral work (fisheries, agriculture, etc.), in order to ensure assistance can flexibly respond to the varied needs of communities. • Operating through experienced national and international NGOs has significantly expanded the outreach capacity of the ERTR programme in order to do adequate assessments of livelihoods recovery needs. 	<p>tracting of livelihoods activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A major difficulty has been to be able to quickly identify priority beneficiaries and implement a targeted programme to meet their needs. By working closely with the community and government agencies it is possible to ensure those sections of the community who are missing out are receiving targeted assistance. • Understanding the short term labour market needs and then ascertaining the longer term labour market needs; the construction boom will create new employment opportunities, but over time however we must be able to retrain and recapitalise the workforce as the reconstruction boom declines.
(3) Shelter and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The recruitment of local facilitators who were able to win the trust of affected communities was a significant contributing factor in overcoming the challenges of temporary shelter. • Support in the area of emergency shelter, while not a usual area of UNDP support, helped to gain access to target IDP communities and to better formulate recovery strategies. • Strong community participation through UN-Habitat CAP process has resulted in high degree of ownership amongst target populations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great uncertainty amongst IDPs about the future, coupled with a fear that temporary re-location may become permanent, generated reluctance amongst many affected people to re-locate to temporary shelters. • Early focus on supply-side issues is necessary. • Inflation and material price increases has meant re-planning of resources and reducing coverage of the housing reconstruction programme. • Need to balance need to deliver with community-based participatory approached to ensure community ownership. • Society cohesion in rural and urban areas vary and hence more time and resources are needed for participatory planning processes in urban areas where social cohesion is lower.
(4) Governance and Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early on-the-ground support for emergency coordination and reconstruction planning provided a good base for subsequent shift towards promoting good governance in the reconstruction process, as well as in public administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to deliver on reconstruction planning on tight time frames can reduce focus on importance of consultation and participation. • Early confusion on roles and responsibilities within Government for rehabilitation /

Area	Success Factors	Challenges
	<p>more generally.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to draw on strengths of UNDP's core business areas such as governance, civil society development, and environment, has provided a good base to link transitional recovery efforts into longer term development initiatives. 	<p>reconstruction processes resulted in delays in formulation of appropriate governance support strategy, and resulted in a need to cautiously balance support between local, provincial and national authorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance programme should have been rolled out much earlier to build on moment of reconstruction planning process.
Operational Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early advance funds from UNDP Trac Resources allowed rapid mobilization while funds were being raised. • Proactive support from other UNDP offices in providing experienced staff on secondment provided good base for surge capacity during early stage of crisis. • Opportunity through a flexible programme framework such as ERTR to draw on technical competency of other UN specialized agencies such as ILO and UN-HABITAT. • Recruitment of personnel dedicated to liaising with the private sector and developing concrete partnership proposals proved useful. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid up-scaling of country office delivery capacity means there is a need for improved induction and training packages for large numbers of new local staff. • Continual review and improvement of UNDP programming systems is required. • UN Security restrictions mean that significant early efforts have to be made in ensuring compliance with UN Minimum Operational Security Standards (MOSS). • Offers of assistance from private sector companies were extremely difficult to coordinate, particularly given the volume of offers.

Other UNDP Projects in NAD-Nias

In order to stress the linkage with longer-term development objectives, UNDP is also drawing on the core programming of our country programme in Indonesia. Hence the ERTR Programme has served as a platform to draw in activities of the core UNDP country programme in order to strengthen the linkage of early recovery efforts with longer-term development goals. This includes leveraging the strengths and experience of UNDP in the following areas:

Priority	Linkage to Activities
1. Democratic Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ERTR has linked with and supported the expansion of three national Democratic Governance Programmes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Expansion of national <u>Access to Justice</u> programme into Aceh, and provision of an initial funding base for additional resource mobilization. ○ Expansion of national <u>Civic Education</u> programme into Aceh, and provision of an initial funding base for additional resource mobilization. ○ Expansion of national <u>Legislative Support to DPR</u> programme to include disaster management legislation.
2. Millennium Development Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ERTR programme supported the early civil society assessment that served as the base to formulate the project "<u>Support to Strengthen the Capacity and Role of Civil Society Organizations in the Recovery of Communities in Aceh and Nias</u>" that has been proposed to the MDTFANS for funding. • UNDP is undertaking a national programme through the Coordinating Ministry of People's Welfare (Menko Kesra) to support the development and application of <u>local poverty reduction strategies and promotion of the MDGs</u>, that has undertaken activities in Aceh province both prior to and following the tsunami disaster.
3. Sustainable Environmental Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ERTR is working through UNDP's Environment Unit to support environmental initiatives in Aceh. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support to BAPPENAS to assist BRR and others in assessing the cumulative environmental impact of the many recovery projects to be implemented. ○ Support to the Ministry of Environment (KLH) to work with local government environmental units (BAPEDALDAs) and other agencies to adopt and apply modified procedures for assessing the environmental impact of proposed recovery projects.
4. Crisis Prevention and Risk Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ERTR programme is undertaken as part of UNDP's national natural disaster management programme. • UNDP is currently in consultations with BAPPENAS, BRR and other government departments on possible UNDP support to the peace process in Aceh focusing on reintegration. • UNDP is also providing direct support to BRR through the "<u>Technical Support to BRR</u>" project, financed by the MDTFANS. This programme is providing technical and operational support to BRR in order to assist the agency effectively and accountably fulfill its mandate.

Coordination and Joint Programming

UNDP has activity sought to promote coordination and collaboration between national and international partners in the interest of a more effective recovery process.

Sectoral Working Groups

Additionally, as noted above, UNDP is supporting coordination between international, national and local actors. This includes support for the sectoral working groups in Banda Aceh in the areas of Livelihoods, Housing, and Governance, as well as technical and operational supports to local government for coordination.

UN Partnerships

As indicated above, the ERTR programme is implemented in partnership with UN agencies, which currently include ILO, UN-HABITAT, and UNESCO, in order to ensure that the technical expertise of these agencies is made use of in the ERTR programme. Through these partnerships, UN agencies provide substantive inputs to programming, project design and the implementation of various components. This helps to boost the implementation capacity of the Programme as a whole, as well as to ensure appropriate technical assistance in areas of partner agencies' specialized competence.

Administration of UN Joint Programme Funds

UNDP has been requested to administer joint programming funds on behalf of the UN system agencies active in Aceh and Nias reconstruction efforts. Current such funds include the following:

Table 12 - Joint Funds Administered by UNDP

Source of Funds	Amount	Purpose and Agencies
Government of Netherlands	EUR 13 million	Early in the disaster relief efforts, the Government of the Netherlands committed EUR 13 million to the UN's relief efforts. A joint fund was established through UNDP to support activities by OCHA, UNDP, UNAIDS, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UNFPA, IOM, and UNHCR.
Unearmarked Flash Appeal Funds (via OCHA)	USD 2 million	These unearmarked flash appeal funds have been allocated to UNDP to support integrated UN post-tsunami early recovery and development programming in three communities of Aceh/Nias. Participating agencies include UNDP, UN-Habitat, ILO, UNIFEM, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNORC, UNESCO, UNIMS and UNEP.
Government of Nigeria (via OCHA)	USD 4 million	USD 1.9 million will be spent to support the coordination efforts of the UN Recovery Coordinator (UNCOR). The remainder (USD 2.1 million) will be used by UNCOR to support quick impact projects focusing in particular on shelter.

UN Disaster Management Team (UNDMT)

UNDP is actively supporting the strengthening of UN system support to the Government of Indonesia's disaster preparedness and prevention efforts through bolstering technical coordination within the UN Disaster Management Team. This has included establishing and chairing the UN Technical Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction to support the work of UNDMT, hosting forums with various donor and international actors towards defining a common strategy and systems to support preparedness and prevention activities of Government, civil society, and at the community level. UNDP has also formulated a framework programme of support to disaster management in Indonesia that will be implemented in partnership with other UN agencies, international organizations and donor partners.

Operational and Logistical Supports to UN Agencies:

UNDP is providing operational and logistical supports to UN agencies through management and coordination of agency support services, including administration of the UN Resident Coordinator Section in Jakarta. This includes management and administration of the UN logistical support office in Medan, which provides logistical, procurement and administrative support to operations in Aceh. As of 2006, this will include administrative backstopping to the UN Office of the Recovery Coordinator (UNORC) for Aceh-Nias.

Annex 1. Donor Contributions

Donor / Category	Total Commitment (Original Currency)	Total Commitment (USD)	Start-Up Funds (Programme Operations)	ERTR 1: Labour / Rehab	1b. Waste Management (MDTFANS)	ERTR 2: Livelihoods Recovery	2b. Economic Infrastructure (Ports) (MDTFANS)	ERTR 3: Housing & Infrastructure	ERTR 4: Capacity Building	UN Joint Programming	Earmarking
UNDP	-										
UNDP start up funds	USD 600,000	600,000	600,000								n/a
Bilateral Donors	-	0									
Australia	USD 2,000,000	2,000,000				2,000,000					Ulee Lheu Port
Canada	CAD 5,000,000	4,098,361				2,049,180			2,049,180		n/a
Germany	EUR 12,000,000	16,282,225		8,414,036		5,585,964			2,282,225		n/a
Ireland	EUR 1,000,000	1,206,273							1,206,273		n/a
Japan	USD 15,300,000	15,300,000				2,500,000		12,800,000			n/a
Netherlands	EUR 825,000	1,083,483		906,456				177,027			n/a
Norway	NWK 20,000,000	3,174,603						3,174,603			n/a
Sweden	SWK 34,000,000	4,902,673		4,902,673							n/a
UAE	USD 5,000,000	5,000,000						5,000,000			Khalifa City Project
United Kingdom	GBP 9,000,000	16,419,403				16,419,403					n/a
Civil Society & Private Donors	-										
AEDES	USD 1,576,000	1,576,000						1,576,000			Simleu
Armacell	EUR 25,0000	30,266				30,266					Mangrove Rehab
Nepal	USD 4,273	4,273				4,273					n/a
UNFIP	USD 600,000	600,000		310,345				258,621	31,034		n/a
UNFIP (ICF)	USD 629,889	629,889						629,889			n/a
UNFIP (UN Staff Committee)	USD 196,134	196,134				196,134					Women's initiatives
Multi-Lateral Donors	-										
MDTFANS	USD 15,152,660	15,152,660			15,152,660						Waste Management
MDTFANS	USD 3,650,000	3,650,000					3,650,000				Port Rehab. Phase 1
UN Joint Programming Funds	-										
Unearmarked Flash Appeal Funds (via OCHA)	USD 2,000,000	2,000,000								2,000,000	Contracted
Nigeria (via OCHA)	USD 4,047,619	4,047,619								4,047,619	Contracted
TOTAL CONTRACTED		79,151,202	600,000	14,533,510	0	28,785,221	0	23,616,140	5,568,713	6,047,619	
TOTAL PIPELINE		18,802,660	0	0	15,152,660	0	3,650,000	0	0	0	
GRAND TOTAL		97,953,862	600,000	14,533,510	15,152,660	28,785,221	3,650,000	23,616,140	5,568,713	6,047,619	

Annex 2. List of Project Activities

Output	Sub-Output	Sort Code	Implementing Agent	Title	Budget (USD)	Status	Modality
1. Rehab and Employment	1.1. Heavy Equipment for Clean Up Efforts	1.1.1	ELSAKSA	Provision of Heavy Equipment	694,619	Completed	Rental Agreement
1. Rehab and Employment	1.1. Heavy Equipment for Clean Up Efforts	1.1.2	CV Amal Sejahtera	Provision of Heavy Equipment	199,421	Completed	Rental Agreement
1. Rehab and Employment	1.2. Cash for Work	1.2.1.a	Lembaga Hukum Adat Panglima Laut NAD	Labour-Intensive Public Infrastructure Rehabilitation	526,964	Completed	Professional Services Contract
1. Rehab and Employment	1.2. Cash for Work	1.2.3	Mercy Corps Indonesia (MCI)	Aceh Village Recovery Program	1,314,180	Completed	Professional Services Contract
1. Rehab and Employment	1.2. Cash for Work	1.2.4	Project Concern Indonesia (PCI)	Livelihood Revitalization (Cash-for-work) for Disaster-Affected Women and Children in Aceh	1,282,615	Completed	Professional Services Contract
1. Rehab and Employment	1.2. Cash for Work	1.2.5	ALISEI	Humanitarian Emergency Aid for Communities in Pidie District Seriously Affected by the Tsunami North of Sumatra Indonesia	2,035,764	Completed	Professional Services Contract
1. Rehab and Employment	1.2. Cash for Work	1.2.6	Terre des Hommes Italy	Rehabilitation of Livelihood in Fisheries Communities in Bireun District – NAD	1,552,473	Ongoing	Professional Services Contract
1. Rehab and Employment	1.2. Cash for Work	1.2.7	Matahari Foundation	Labour Intensive Program	63,220	Completed	Professional Services Contract
1. Rehab and Employment	1.2. Cash for Work	1.2.8	International Relief and Development (IRD)	Emergency Livelihoods Recovery & Income Generation Opportunities for Aceh	2,197,687	Ongoing	Professional Services Contract
1. Rehab and Employment	1.2. Cash for Work	1.2.9	Islamic Relief	Area Based Cash For Work Programme for Affected Community of Tsunami in Aceh	2,097,144	Ongoing	Professional Services Contract
1. Rehab and Employment	1.2. Cash for Work	1.2.10	Kata Hati	Cleaning Up of Residential Environments (CFW)	69,261	Completed	Professional Services Contract
1. Rehab and Employment	1.3. Waste Management	1.3.1a	Dinas Kebersihan Banda Aceh	Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Management - Banda Aceh	7,989	Completed	Rental Agreement
1. Rehab and Employment	1.3. Waste Management	1.3.1b	PT Kreung Meuh	Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSW) - Provision of Dump Trucks	89,438	Completed	Rental Agreement
1. Rehab and Employment	1.3. Waste Management	1.3.1c	Gunung Jerai	MSW /TWRP - Provision of Heavy Equipment	597,957	Completed	Rental Agreement

Output	Sub-Output	Sort Code	Implementing Agent	Title	Budget (USD)	Status	Modality
1. Rehab and Employment	1.3. Waste Management	1.3.2a	Dinas Kebersihan Banda Aceh (Phase 1)	Tsunami Waste Recovery Facility (TWRF) Banda Aceh	158,285	Completed	Letter of Agreement (Government)
1. Rehab and Employment	1.3. Waste Management	1.3.2b	CV Amal Sejahtera	Tsunami Waste Recovery Facility (TWRF) - Provision of Heavy Equipment	440,074	Completed	Rental Agreement
1. Rehab and Employment	1.3. Waste Management	1.3.2c	PT Gunung Jerai	Tsunami Waste Recovery Facility (TWRF) Banda Aceh - Provision of Heavy Equipment	19,871	Completed	Rental Agreement
1. Rehab and Employment	1.3. Waste Management	1.3.3a	Dinas Kebersihan Aceh Barat	Resumption of Solid Waste Collection & Sanitation Services and Tsunami Waste Clearing & Recovery in Aceh Barat	162,726	Ongoing	Letter of Agreement (Government)
1. Rehab and Employment	1.3. Waste Management	1.3.3b	CV Paduan Mitra	Rental of Heavy Equipment in Meulaboh	23,091	Ongoing	Rental Agreement
1. Rehab and Employment	1.4. Minor Rehab Work	1.4.1	Dinas Perhubungan	Improving Transport For Recovery through Rehab Works at the Lanud Military Airport	11,940	Completed	Letter of Agreement (Government)
1. Rehab and Employment	1.5. Impact Assessment	1.5.1.	UNSYIAH	Impact Assessment of UNDP Supported Immediate Employment Activities	24,197	Completed	Letter of Agreement (Government)
1. Rehab and Employment	1.3. Waste Management (MDTFANS)	1.3.4a	Dinas Kebersihan Banda Aceh	Tsunami Recovery Waste Management Programme (TRWMP) in Banda Aceh Phase 2	977,562	Ongoing	Letter of Agreement (Government)
1. Rehab and Employment	1.3. Waste Management (MDTFANS)	1.3.4b	Alhas	Rental of Heavy Equipment for TRWMP	2,768,287	Ongoing	Rental Agreement
1. Rehab and Employment	1.3. Waste Management (MDTFANS)	1.3.4b	To be Determined	Rental of Heavy Equipment for TRWMP	TBD	Pipeline. Contracting in Process.	Rental Agreement
1. Rehab and Employment	1.3. Waste Management (MDTFANS)	1.3.5a	Dinas Kebersihan Aceh Barat	Tsunami Recovery Waste Management Programme (TRWMP) - Aceh Barat Phase 2	372,866	Ongoing	Letter of Agreement (Government)
1. Rehab and Employment	1.3. Waste Management (MDTFANS)	TBD	Dinas Kebersihan Nagan Raya	Tsunami Recovery Waste Management Programme (TRWMP) in Nagan Raya	TBD	Pipeline. Agreement in Process.	Letter of Agreement (Government)
1. Rehab and Employment	1.3. Waste Management (MDTFANS)	TBD	Dinas Kebersihan Aceh Jaya	Tsunami Recovery Waste Management Programme (TRWMP) in Aceh Jaya	TBD	Pipeline. Agreement in Process.	Letter of Agreement (Government)
1. Rehab and Employment	1.3. Waste Management (MDTFANS)	TBD	Dinas Kebersihan Nias	Tsunami Recovery Waste Management Programme (TRWMP) in Nias	TBD	Pipeline. Agreement in Process.	Letter of Agreement (Government)
1. Rehab and Employment	1.3. Waste Management (MDTFANS)	TBD	Dinas Kebersihan Simileu	Tsunami Recovery Waste Management Programme (TRWMP) in Simileu	TBD	Pipeline. Agreement in Process.	Letter of Agreement (Government)
1. Rehab and Employment	1.3. Waste Management (MDTFANS)	TBD	Dinas Kebersihan Pidie	Tsunami Recovery Waste Management Programme (TRWMP) in Pidie	TBD	Pipeline. Agreement in Process.	Letter of Agreement (Government)
1. Rehab and Employment	1.3. Waste Management (MDTFANS)	TBD	To be Determined	Design and Supervision for Interim Land Fill Site	TBD	Pipeline. Preparation of tender documentation in process.	Professional Services Contract

Output	Sub-Output	Sort Code	Implementing Agent	Title	Budget (USD)	Status	Modality
1. Rehab and Employment	1.3. Waste Management (MDTFANS)	TBD	To be Determined	Construction Works for Interim Land Fill Site	TBD	Pipeline. Preparation of tender documentation in process.	Professional Services Contract
1. Rehab and Employment	1.3. Waste Management (MDTFANS)	TBD	To be Determined	NGO recycling and livelihoods	TBD	Pipeline. Preparation of tender documentation in process.	Professional Services Contract
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.1. Livelihoods Public Services	2.1.1	International Labour Organization (ILO)	Emergency Employment Services Centre	137,500	Completed	Letter of Agreement (UN)
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.1. Livelihoods Public Services	2.1.2	International Labour Organization (ILO)	Rebuilding Livelihoods and Employment Opportunities	2,642,715	Ongoing	Letter of Agreement (UN)
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.2. Government Programme Support	2.2.1	Dinas Sosial	Support Livelihood Coordination in NAD	56,043	Ongoing	Letter of Agreement (Government)
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.2. Government Programme Support	2.2.2	Disnaker	Support To Kadis Nakertrans To Rehabilitate The KLK Training Facilities In Meulaboh	9,021	Completed	Letter of Agreement (Government)
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.2. Government Programme Support	2.2.3	Dinas Kooperasi	Support To Dinas Koperasi To Rehabilitate The Dekopin Training Facilities In Banda Aceh	8,560	Completed	Letter of Agreement (Government)
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.2. Government Programme Support	2.2.4a	Perindag Banda Aceh	Supporting Recovery of Small Industries and Trades in Banda Aceh	3,579	Ongoing	Letter of Agreement (Government)
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.2. Government Programme Support	2.2.4b	Pt. Mitra Lingkungan Dutaconsult	Supporting Recovery of Small Industries and Trades in Banda Aceh	625,071	Ongoing	Professional Services Contract
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.2. Government Programme Support	2.2.5a	Perindag Aceh Besar	Supporting Recovery of Small Industries and Trades in Aceh Besar	3,996	Ongoing	Letter of Agreement (Government)
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.2. Government Programme Support	2.2.5b	To be Determined	Organization/Firm to Manage Provision of Small Enterprise Assets	TBD	Pipeline. Contracting in Process.	Professional Services Contract
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.2. Government Programme Support	2.2.6a	Perindag Aceh Jaya	Supporting Recovery of Small Industries and Trades in Aceh Jaya	TBD	Pipeline. Agreement in Process.	Letter of Agreement (Government)
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.3. Livelihoods Recovery Activities	2.2.7a	Perindag Aceh Barat	Supporting Recovery of Small Industries and Trades in Aceh Barat	TBD	Pipeline. Agreement in Process.	Letter of Agreement (Government)
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.3. Livelihoods Recovery Activities	2.3.1	Samaritan's Purse	Women's Vocational Training Centre for Post Tsunami Livelihood Enhancement and Rehabilitation	470,635	Ongoing	Professional Services Contract
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.3. Livelihoods Recovery Activities	2.3.2	Mercy Corps	Cash for Work Round 4	2,077,861	Ongoing	Professional Services Contract
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.3. Livelihoods Recovery Activities	2.3.3	Alisei	Cash for Work Round 4	3,121,045	Ongoing	Professional Services Contract
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.3. Livelihoods Recovery Activities	2.3.4	Flora and Fauna	Timber Recycling Scheme in Aceh Jaya	252,637	Ongoing	Professional Services Contract

Output	Sub-Output	Sort Code	Implementing Agent	Title	Budget (USD)	Status	Modality
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.3. Livelihoods Recovery Activities	2.3.6b	To Be Determined	Becak Project - Procurement of Motorcycles	TBD	Pipeline. Contract in process	Purchase Order
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.3. Livelihoods Recovery Activities	2.3.6c	Surabaya Service	Becak-Project - Construction of Side-cars	29,470	Ongoing	Purchase Order
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.3. Livelihoods Recovery Activities	2.3.7a	Dinas Pemuda dan Olahraga	Support to Restoring Sporting Facilities	10,834	Ongoing	Letter of Agreement (Government)
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.3. Livelihoods Recovery Activities	2.3.7b	To Be Determined	Support To Restoring Sporting Facilities In Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	TBD	Pipeline. Contract in process	Professional Services Contract
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.3. Livelihoods Recovery Activities	2.3.8	Association of Community Empowerment (ACE)	CSO Small Grants	1,569,150	Ongoing	Professional Services Contract
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.3. Livelihoods Recovery Activities	2.3.10	CCMRS – IPB	Livelihoods Round 1	1,554,689	Ongoing	Professional Services Contract
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.3. Livelihoods Recovery Activities	2.3.11	International Relief and Development (IRD)	Livelihoods Round 1	2,252,542	Ongoing	Professional Services Contract
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.3. Livelihoods Recovery Activities	2.3.12	Lambrineu Foundation	Livelihoods Round 1	479,152	Ongoing	Professional Services Contract
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.3. Livelihoods Recovery Activities	2.3.13	Project Concern Indonesia (PCI)	Livelihoods Round 1	2,992,394	Ongoing	Professional Services Contract
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.3. Livelihoods Recovery Activities	2.3.13	Austcare	Livelihoods Round 1	626,261	Ongoing	Professional Services Contract
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.3. Livelihoods Recovery Activities	2.3.14	Terre des Hommes Italy	Livelihoods Round 1	1,703,670	Ongoing	Professional Services Contract
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.3. Livelihoods Recovery Activities	2.3.15	TBD	Livelihoods Round 1	TBD	Pipeline. Contract in process	Professional Services Contract
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.3. Livelihoods Recovery Activities	2.4.1a	LOA with Transportation Dinas	Ulee Lheu Port Rehabilitation	9,845	Ongoing	Letter of Agreement (Government)
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.4. Eco. Infrastructure - Ports (Aust - Ulee Lheu)	2.4.1.b	PT Seascape	Ulee Lheu Harbour Rehabilitation - Survey	40,700	Completed	Professional Services Contract
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.4. Eco. Infrastructure - Ports (Aust - Ulee Lheu)	2.4.1.c	Tuah Sejati	Ulee Lheu Harbour Rehabilitation - Harbour Clearance	474,744	Ongoing	Professional Services Contract
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.4. Eco. Infrastructure - Ports (Aust - Ulee Lheu)	2.4.1d	PT Seascape Indonesia	Ulee Lheu - Post-Dredging survey	22,100	Ongoing	Professional Services Contract
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.4. Eco. Infrastructure - Ports (Aust - Ulee Lheu)	2.4.1e	PT Karya Beurata	Ulee Lheu - Rehabilitation of Moveable Bridge	82,306	Ongoing	Purchase Order
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.4. Eco. Infrastructure - Ports (Aust - Ulee Lheu)	2.4.1f	TBD	Ulee Lheu - Supply of geotextile material	TBD	Pipeline. Contract in process	Letter of Agreement (Government)

Output	Sub-Output	Sort Code	Implementing Agent	Title	Budget (USD)	Status	Modality
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.4. Eco. Infrastructure - Ports (Aust - Ulee Lheu)	2.4.1g	PT Aceh Raja Apprisindo	Ulee Lheu - Supply of crushed rock	71,803	Ongoing	Purchase Order
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.4. Eco. Infrastructure - Ports (Aust - Ulee Lheu)	2.4.1h	PT Aceh Raja Apprisindo	Ulee Lheu - Supply of crushed rock	41,459	Ongoing	Purchase Order
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.4. Eco. Infrastructure - Ports (MDTFANS)	TBD	TBD	Calang Port - Investigation and Design	TBD	Pipeline. Contract in process	Professional Services Contract
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.4. Eco. Infrastructure - Ports (MDTFANS)	TBD	TBD	Sinabang Port: Investigations and Design	TBD	Pipeline. Contract in process	Professional Services Contract
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.4. Eco. Infrastructure - Ports (MDTFANS)	TBD	TBD	Gunung Sitoli: Investigations and Design	TBD	Pipeline. Contract in process	Professional Services Contract
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.4. Eco. Infrastructure - Ports (MDTFANS)	TBD	TBD	Port Technical Assistance	TBD	Pipeline. Contract in process	Professional Services Contract
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.4. Eco. Infrastructure - Ports (MDTFANS)	TBD	TBD	Temporary Wharfs at Calang and Sinabang	TBD	Pipeline. Procurement in process	Professional Services Contract
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.4. Eco. Infrastructure - Ports (MDTFANS)	TBD	TBD	Sabang Port: Local Consultant for Project Management	TBD	Pipeline. Procurement in process	Professional Services Contract
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.4. Eco. Infrastructure - Ports (MDTFANS)	TBD	TBD	Sabang Port: Minor Rehabilitation Works	TBD	Pipeline. Procurement in process	Professional Services Contract
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.4. Eco. Infrastructure - Ports (MDTFANS)	TBD	TBD	Balohan Port: Local Consultant for Project Management	TBD	Pipeline. Procurement in process	Professional Services Contract
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.4. Eco. Infrastructure - Ports (MDTFANS)	TBD	TBD	Balohan Port: Minor Rehabilitation Works	TBD	Pipeline. Procurement in process	Professional Services Contract
2. Recovery of Livelihoods	2.4. Eco. Infrastructure - Ports (MDTFANS)	TBD	TBD	Lamno Port: Local Consultant for Design and Documentation	TBD	Pipeline. Procurement in process	Professional Services Contract
3. Housing and Shelter	3.1. Emergency Shelter	3.1.1	Giertsen	Procurement of 2000 Family Tents	300,000	Completed	Purchase Order
3. Housing and Shelter	3.1. Emergency Shelter	3.1.2	Elang Sakti	Procurement of 40 Tents	76,086	Completed	Purchase Order
3. Housing and Shelter	3.1. Emergency Shelter	3.1.3	DFID / Government of the UK	Consignment of 3,700 Tents	N/A	Completed	In-Kind Contribution
3. Housing and Shelter	3.1. Emergency Shelter	3.1.4	Indonesian Society for Disaster Management (MPBI)	Facilitation of Shelter Provision	91,227	Completed	Professional Services Contract
3. Housing and Shelter	3.1. Emergency Shelter	3.1.5	Ratna Sarumpaet Crisis Center (RSCC)	Facilitation of Shelter Provision	61,217	Completed	Professional Services Contract
3. Housing and Shelter	3.1. Emergency Shelter	3.1.6	Mega Citra Perkasa	Shipment of Tents	16,105	Completed	Purchase Order

Output	Sub-Output	Sort Code	Implementing Agent	Title	Budget (USD)	Status	Modality
3. Housing and Shelter	3.1. Emergency Shelter	3.1.7	Sarana Citra Adicarya	Shipment of Tents	91,393	Completed	Purchase Order
3. Housing and Shelter	3.1. Emergency Shelter	3.1.8	Suba Air	Shipment of Tents	6,176	Completed	Purchase Order
3. Housing and Shelter	3.2. Housing Rehabilitation / Reconstruction	3.2.1	UN-HABITAT	Implementation of the Aceh Settlements Support Programme	20,327,306	Ongoing	Letter of Agreement (UN)
3. Housing and Shelter	3.2. Housing Rehabilitation / Reconstruction	3.2.2	Dinas Pekerjaan Umum NAD	Support To Shelter Coordination In Nangroe Aceh Darussalam	10,426	Ongoing	Letter of Agreement (Government)
3. Housing and Shelter	3.3. Land and Property Rights	3.3.1.	National Archives	Preservation of Land Registration Records In Kecamatan Johan Pahlawan	TBD	Pipeline	Letter of Agreement (Government)
3. Housing and Shelter	3.3. Land and Property Rights	3.3.2.a	BPN / RALAS	Support to the Reconstruction of the Aceh Land Administration System (RALAS) – Inc. Support to Community Driven Adjudication Training / Procurement of Survey Equipment	126,814	Ongoing	Letter of Agreement (Government) / Purchase Orders
4. Capacity Building and Governance	4.1. Institutional Support	4.1.1	UNDP Procurement	Provision of Equipment for Aceh NGO Forum	10,337	Completed	Purchase Order
4. Capacity Building and Governance	4.1. Institutional Support	4.1.2	UNDP Procurement	Provision of Equipment for SATKORLAK	10,402	Completed	Purchase Order
4. Capacity Building and Governance	4.2. Support to Reconstruction Planning	4.2.1	BAPPEDA	Support to provincial planning and consultative processes	260,000	Completed	Letter of Agreement (Government)
4. Capacity Building and Governance	4.2. Support to Reconstruction Planning	4.2.2	BAPPENAS	Support to Bappenas and consultative processes	92,924	Completed	Letter of Agreement (Government)
4. Capacity Building and Governance	4.2. Support to Reconstruction Planning	4.2.3	Kecamatan Johan Pahlawan	Support to the Kecamatan Johan Pahlawan Task Force	6,316	Ongoing	Letter of Agreement (Government)
4. Capacity Building and Governance	4.2. Support to Reconstruction Planning	4.2.4	Kabupaten Aceh Jaya (Calang)	Strengthening of The Local Authorities in Aceh Jaya	20,795	Ongoing	Letter of Agreement (Government)
4. Capacity Building and Governance	4.2. Support to Reconstruction Planning	4.2.5	Bappeda Pidie	Support to the Facilitation of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Pidie	3,789	Ongoing	Letter of Agreement (Government)
4. Capacity Building and Governance	4.2. Support to Reconstruction Planning	4.2.6	Bappeda NAD	Supporting the Aceh Coffee Forum	61,744	Pipeline. Agreement in Process.	Letter of Agreement (Government)
4. Capacity Building and Governance	4.2. Support to Reconstruction Planning	4.2.7	Kecamatan Krueng Sabee Task Force	Support to Kecamatan Krueng Sabee Task Force	6,593	Ongoing	Letter of Agreement (Government)
4. Capacity Building and Governance	4.2. Support to Reconstruction Planning	4.2.8	Bappeda	Spatial Planning	TBD	Pipeline. Agreement in Process.	Letter of Agreement (Government)
4. Capacity Building and Governance	4.3. Media	4.3.1	Johs Gram Hanssen	Procurement of Wind Up Radios	444,000	Completed	Purchase Order

Output	Sub-Output	Sort Code	Implementing Agent	Title	Budget (USD)	Status	Modality
4. Capacity Building and Governance	4.3. Media	4.3.2.	Internews	Distribution Mapping for Wind Up Radios	28,373	Ongoing	Professional Services Contract
4. Capacity Building and Governance	4.3. Media	4.3.3.	To be Determined	Distribution of Wind-Up Radios	TBD	Pipeline. Agreement in Process.	Letter of Agreement (UN)
4. Capacity Building and Governance	4.3. Media	TBD	Newsletter Aceh Jaya	Production and Distribution Newsletter	12,947	Ongoing	Letter of Agreement (Government)
4. Capacity Building and Governance	4.4. Disaster Management	4.4.1	UNESCO	National Tsunami/Earthquake Early Warning System	300,015	Ongoing	Letter of Agreement (UN)
4. Capacity Building and Governance	4.4. Disaster Management	4.4.2	To be Determined	Community Based Disaster Risk Management	TBD	Pipeline. Contract in process	Professional Services Contract
4. Capacity Building and Governance	4.4. Disaster Management	4.4.3	DPR	Support to Disaster Management Legislation	93,191	Ongoing	Letter of Agreement (Government)
4. Capacity Building and Governance	4.5. Good Governance	4.5.2.	Partnership for Governance Reform	Legal Development in NAD	150,000	Ongoing	Letter of Agreement (Government)
4. Capacity Building and Governance	4.5. Good Governance	4.5.4.	KLH	Bridging Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Activities for Aceh	599,200	Ongoing	Letter of Agreement (Government)
4. Capacity Building and Governance	4.5. Good Governance	4.5.4.	BAPPENAS	Critical Environmental Pressure Points Project	199,955	Ongoing	Letter of Agreement (Government)
4. Capacity Building and Governance	4.5. Good Governance	4.5.4.	Direct Implementation	Governance Workshop	52,448	Completed	Direct Implementation
					62,517,191		