



The Third Annual Report of the UNDP Aceh/Nias Emergency Response and Transitional Recovery (ERTR) Programme 2007 - 2008

PREVIEW

Aceh and Nias are in a time of positive transition. Following the devastation of the 2004 earthquake and tsunami and the 2005 earthquake, the immediate post-tsunami recovery period is reaching its end, and long-term development is now underway.

Over the last three years, the overall progress of post-tsunami reconstruction and rehabilitation has been significant. Under the leadership of the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias (BRR NAD-Nias), more than 100,000 houses have been rebuilt and livelihoods have been restored for many of the 680,000 displaced people. More than 800 schools and 500 health facilities have been rebuilt, and key infrastructure, such as roads, ports and airports, has also been restored.

Since the immediate aftermath of the disasters, United Nations agencies have played a significant role in the reconstruction process. This work and support will continue through 2008 and beyond. As part of this commitment, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has worked closely with the Government of Indonesia (GoI), UNDP's main counterpart, BRR and the local government. This collaboration will continue as BRR prepares to transition its responsibilities to the local governments of NAD and North Sumatra by April 2009, when BRR ends its mandate.

In addition to focusing on reconstruction issues, the Government of Indonesia has demonstrated a strong commitment to peace in Aceh. This has resulted in a

foundation to sustaining peace in the Province after 30 years of conflict between the Free Aceh Movement (Gerakan Aceh Merdeka/GAM) and the Government of Indonesia. Since the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed in 2005 between the two parties, the peace situation in Aceh has improved significantly. The Law on Governing Aceh (LoGA) has been passed, and direct local executive elections were held in December 2006, resulting in the first-ever provincial and district leaders that were directly elected by the people of Aceh.

The establishment of the Agency for Reintegration in Aceh (BRA) has supported the process of ensuring that resources and assistance by the Government are provided in a timely way. BRA and donor support has enabled ex-combatants and prisoners to return to their communities and re-establish their livelihoods. Communities are working together to rebuild their lives and address the inter-communal conflicts of the past. To date, some 3,000 former combatants and 6,000 GAM members have integrated into the local communities.

The goal now is to sustain and protect these achievements; continue support to implementing the MoU; build the capacity of the provincial and local government to lead a longer-term development; reduce poverty and unemployment; promote equitable growth; and thus build a peaceful future for the province.

Through the leadership and commitment from the central Government, together with the people of Aceh and the recently-elected Governor, these challenges can be met to ensure long-term security and development for Aceh.



UNDP PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

The fatal earthquake and tsunami of 26 December 2004 devastated Indonesia's Sumatra province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD). The subsequent earthquake in March 2005 caused additional and severe damage on the island of Nias, North Sumatra, as well as in Aceh and Simeulue. These disasters severely affected coastal populations, property and land on an 800km-long and 2.6km-wide stretch of Aceh's west and north coasts and resulted in being the most catastrophic natural disasters in living memory. Approximately 680,000 people were displaced or lost their homes. More than 160,000 people lost their lives, with at least 30,000 listed as missing. As many as 560,000 people lost their employment.

In addition to the extreme hardships caused by the earthquakes and tsunami, Aceh had endured more than 30 years of recurrent civil conflict between the Free Aceh Movement (Gerakan Aceh Merdeka/GAM) and the Government of Indonesia. This greatly undermined efforts to achieve sustainable development and progress.

Given this background of mass destruction, human displacement and conflict, UNDP's initial response focused on immediate rehabilitation and employment; recovery of livelihoods; housing and settlements; and capacity building. This work began in 2005 through UNDP's Emergency Response and Transitional Recovery (ERTR) programme, which was one of the first full-scale programmes to be established in the aftermath of the disaster.

ERTR's aim is to support an effective transition from immediate emergency relief activities towards a sustainable recovery from the crisis. Since 2005, it has expanded to address several complementary recovery priorities. This includes an increased focus on waste management; rehabilitation of port infrastructures; support to United Nations Joint Programming; and support for an Aceh economic partnership forum. During the last three years, ERTR has enabled more than 3,400 households to rebuild their homes, and more than 56,000 families to restart their livelihoods. This work covers 250 villages in 119 sub districts across Aceh and Nias.

ERTR accomplishes its goals using a process that encourages and allows for the participation of local communities to ensure that community needs are addressed. Multi-stakeholder committees and forums were used at various levels to provide guidance for ERTR's various components, to ensure ownership by local communities, local government and civil society, and to ensure these activities complement other development initiatives. By following this system, ERTR has helped tsunami survivors pick up the pieces and start to rebuild their lives and livelihoods once again.

UNDP's Government counterpart for its work in Aceh and Nias is the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias (BRR NAD-Nias). ERTR works closely with several partners to achieve programme objectives and support the recovery process in Aceh and Nias. These partners include national and local government departments, local and international NGOs, private sector companies and other UN agencies.

In partnership with the Government, UNDP is now implementing its long-term development programme to help the Governor achieve his vision for Aceh. UNDP has developed a programme to improve access to justice for people in Aceh, and is working closely with the provincial government to improve governance and reduce the risks of future disasters. UNDP is also building on local civil society organizations' capacity in securing sustainable impact of recovery efforts.

DONOR FUNDING

The ERTR programme received a generous response from the international donor community, and from civil society and private sector actors worldwide. As of February 2008, more than USD125 million in donor funds have been contracted to the ERTR programme.

Donor	Committed Contribution (Original Currency)	Committed Contribution (USD)	Received Contribution (USD)
Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDF)	USD 24,411,105.00	24,411,105	24,411,105
MDF	USD 3,782,000.00	3,782,000	3,782,000
MDF	USD 1,459,193.00	1,459,193	1,459,193
Decentralization Support Facility (DSF)	EUR 506,000.00	645,408	645,408
UK	GBP 14,000,000.00	25,972,270	25,972,270
Australia	AUD 5,000,000.00	5,135,549	5,135,549
French Red Cross	EUR 400,000.00	540,541	540,541
Canada	CAD 5,000,000.00	4,318,489	4,318,489
Sweden	SEK 34,000,000.00	4,869,163.00	4,869,163.00
Japan	USD 15,300,000.00	15,300,000.00	15,300,000.00
Germany	EUR 12,000,000.00	16,282,225.24	16,282,225.24
Belgium	EUR 1,200,000.00	1,451,027.81	1,451,027.81

(table continues overleaf)

Donor	Committed Contribution (Original Currency)	Committed Contribution (USD)	Received Contribution (USD)
Ireland	EUR 1,000,000.00	1,219,512.20	1,219,512.20
Nepal	USD 4,273.41	4,273.41	4,273.41
United Arab Emirates	USD 5,070,780.00	5,070,780.00	3,881,876.84
DHL	USD 86,347.45	86,347.45	86,347.45
Coca Cola (via UN Foundation for International Partnerships - UNFIP)	USD 450,000.00	450,000.00	450,000.00
UNDP	USD 600,000.00	600,000.00	600,000.00
UNFIP 1	USD 600,000.00	600,000.00	600,000.00
UNFIP 2	USD 629,889.00	629,889.00	629,889.00
Norway	NOK 20,000,000.00	3,174,603.18	3,174,603.18
Netherlands	EUR 825,000.00	1,083,482.17	1,083,482.17
Mexico (via UNFIP)	USD 4,087,922.00	4,087,922.00	4,087,922.00
Netherlands Association of Housing Corporations (AEDES)	USD 6,600,000.00	6,600,000.00	2,299,810.90
Korea	USD 200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
World Food Programme	USD 285,000.00	285,000.00	285,000.00
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	USD 300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
ARMACELL	EUR 25,000.00	30,229.75	30,229.75
OCHA / Nigeria	USD 2,000,000.00	2,000,000	2,000,000
UNFIP 3	USD 98,190.99	98,190.99	98,190.99
UN Staff Committee	USD 98,190.99	98,190.99	98,190.99
TOTAL		130,785,391	125,296,298

OVERVIEW OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

Since 2005, UNDP's ERTR programme has successfully carried out comprehensive immediate recovery and development projects in response to the upheaval experienced by communities in Aceh and Nias. In addition to reacting quickly to the emergency by mobilizing rapid emergency response aid, ERTR also laid the foundations for long-term development goals. Almost all of its initial programme components have developed and expanded, thus enabling UNDP to gradually move to a more sustainable approach in the recovery process for the people of Aceh and Nias.

Programme Component	Results in Year 1 (2005)	Results in Year 2 (2006)	Results in Year 3 (2007)
Immediate Employment & Rehabilitation	Temporary employment provided for more than 46,000 people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Temporary employment provided for over 54,000 people (cumulative). ▪ 698ha of fishponds and farming land rehabilitated and in use. 	(Programme component completed in 2006).
Tsunami Recovery Waste Management Programme (TRWMP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More than 134,000m³ of tsunami waste cleared. ▪ Establishment of waste recovery facilities in Banda Aceh and Meulaboh. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More than 1,072,373m³ of tsunami waste cleared (cumulative). ▪ More than 92,805m³ of municipal waste disposed. ▪ Rehabilitated 11 dumpsites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1,113,557m³ tsunami waste cleared (cumulative). ▪ Rehabilitation of Gampong Jawa landfill, Banda Aceh.

(table continues overleaf)

Programme Component	Results in Year 1 (2005)	Results in Year 2 (2006)	Results in Year 3 (2007)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of additional waste recovery facilities in Nagan Raya; Pidie; Aceh Jaya; Aceh Besar; Nias; and Nias Selatan. ▪ Designed city cleaning strategies in five districts in Aceh and two in Nias. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recycling and waste management Livelihoods pilot projects in eight districts. ▪ 342 tsunami/ earthquake-damaged buildings demolished. ▪ 800ha <i>sawah</i> rehabilitated. ▪ TRWMP extends to five new districts.
Recovery of Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More than 16,000 beneficiaries in six districts (fisheries; aquaculture; shrimp farming; agriculture; animal husbandry; income generation; small enterprises; home industries; and vocational training). ▪ Common coordinating framework for livelihoods agreed with local governments and relief/ development actors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More than 44,437 beneficiaries of livelihoods support (cumulative) in eight districts (Banda Aceh; Aceh Besar; Aceh Barat; Nagan Raya; Aceh Jaya; Pidie; Bireun; Aceh Singkil). ▪ APED (Aceh Partnerships for Economic Development) pilot launched. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More than 70,000 beneficiaries of livelihoods support (cumulative) in 13 districts (addition of Nias; Nias Selatan; Simeulue; Aceh Selatan; and Aceh Barat Daya). ▪ APED pilot completed resulting in guidelines, institutional framework and establishment of model clusters for private-public partnerships for economic development.

(table continues overleaf)

Programme Component	Results in Year 1 (2005)	Results in Year 2 (2006)	Results in Year 3 (2007)
Rehabilitation of Economic Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Port rehabilitation strategy prepared for BRR. ▪ Ulee Lheue port in Banda Aceh reopened for operations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Additional rehabilitation works completed at Ulee Lheue and Sabang ports. ▪ Temporary wharfs constructed in Calang and Simeulue. ▪ Engineering designs completed for port facilities and ferry terminals for Calang, Meulaboh and Simeulue. ▪ Initiation of maintenance works for Lamno-Calang road. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Port reconstruction projects launched by BRR based on UNDP-supported designs. ▪ Completion of maintenance works for Lamno-Calang road.
Recovery of housing, settlements and associated infrastructures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 4,790 tents distributed to IDPs and returning IDPs. ▪ 1,900 housing units under construction. ▪ Joint study with OXFAM on Land Rights undertaken. ▪ Training for over 750 community mapping facilitators as support for BPN/ World Bank RALAS project. ▪ 100,000 leaflets distributed on housing / land rights and entitlements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More than 2,621 houses completed of 3,450 committed in 22 villages in Banda Aceh; Aceh Besar; Pidie; Simeulue; and Nias. ▪ 13,419 legal property right certificates issued. ▪ Identified 53,488 plots of land for re-delegation. ▪ Resolved more than 478 disputes over guardianship of orphans and inheritance issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3,587 houses completed. ▪ Completion of associated infrastructure in target housing communities, benefiting 10,000 persons. ▪ Advisory services given to BRR on feasibility studies on house insurance, and formulating future housing policy.

(table continues overleaf)

Programme Component	Results in Year 1 (2005)	Results in Year 2 (2006)	Results in Year 3 (2007)
<p>Strengthening Governance Capacity for Sustainable Recovery and Risk Reduction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support for BAPPENAS and BAPPEDA facilitates preparation of the Master Plan for Reconstruction. More than 20 local government offices in target areas receive direct support to re-establish and function. ▪ Civil society capacity building needs-assessment completed. ▪ Provincial Governance Working Group established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 35,000 radios distributed as part of public information outreach programme. ▪ 14 site surveys for National Earthquake and Tsunami Warning System planning exercise. ▪ Established Community Disaster Committees in Aceh Jaya, Aceh Barat, Nagan Raya and West Sumatra. ▪ Access to Justice assessment completed. Promoted voters and civic education in planning for Aceh's first regional elections (<i>Pilkada</i>) in December 2006. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ongoing support for National Tsunami Early Warning system.



IMMEDIATE EMPLOYMENT & REHABILITATION

An immediate priority in the aftermath of the earthquake and tsunami was to recover bodies and clean up the devastation wrought by the disasters. Through its ERTR programme, UNDP focused immediately on these early efforts as part of the emergency response.

UNDP quickly initiated a Cash for Work programme in January 2005, which focused on clearing the vast amounts of earthquake and tsunami debris, and cleaning vital public facilities. By September, the programme had covered 250 villages and seven districts in Aceh. It resulted in more than 54,000 tsunami survivors in more than 330 villages being able to obtain a daily income through Cash for Work activities.

***Programme aim:
to provide cash to
assist households in
generating lost income,
to rehabilitate public
infrastructure and
agricultural areas,
and to restore local
communities' living
conditions during the
first year of the recovery
process.***

This temporary employment allowed these individuals to meet basic household needs and save income to re-establish their livelihoods. It also injected immediate income into tsunami-affected communities, and was a way to help combat the widespread unemployment across the region caused by the severity of tsunami destruction. Many of those involved in Cash for Work were able to save part of their wages, and some eventually re-opened their businesses, such as coffee shops or grocery stores, from these savings.

During the first month after the earthquake and tsunami, the programme helped clear more than 300 public and private facilities. Many of these in Banda Aceh were cleaned to facilitate the initial emergency relief efforts. These included the General Hospital, the Islamic University,

the Psychiatric Hospital, Syiah Kuala University and Sultan Iskandar Muda military airport. The programme also rehabilitated agricultural land, salt ponds, fish ponds and shrimp ponds, allowing the population to resume economic activities from their pre-tsunami sources of income.

Fauziah, a young man from Banda Aceh, was employed in the Cash for Work activities. He explained: "Our house was completely destroyed by 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 earning, we've now got enough money to live on, which is a huge relief."

Through the programme, UNDP also provided immediate assistance to local authorities and NGOs with the provision of heavy equipment and operating crews to commence these clean-up efforts. Subsequent clearance of tsunami waste and rehabilitation of agricultural plots, ponds and sanitation services were eventually managed by ERTR's Tsunami Recovery Waste Management Programme (see *page 39*), which was progressively scaled up throughout 2005.

While these initial Cash for Work activities took place, local government and relief/development organizations carried out community consultations and planning to formulate feasible community-wide impact projects. To help manage and keep track of this consultation and planning, a common co-ordinating forum was established, comprising representatives from UN agencies and more than 50 international, national and local NGOs, as well as government agencies. The forum is designed to share information on project implementation, provide better support in the field and harmonize attempts to revive the community economy.

Overview of ETRR's

Immediate Employment and Rehabilitation Programme Results

Districts	No. of villages	Beneficiaries and Outcomes	Implementing Partners
Banda Aceh	35	<p>Rehabilitation Works:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleared 6.7km of roads, 5.3km of drainage and 13.7km of tsunami debris from residential areas. • Excavated tsunami waste from 60ha of aquaculture ponds and 160ha of rice fields. • Cleaned 30 public buildings, e.g. schools, hospitals, markets. • Cleaned 23 departments of Zainal Abidin Hospital. • Provided technical support to seven small-scale contractors for an intensive rural road development project. • Created a 500ha mass grave plot • Replanted 16,000 plants. • Built an education centre. <p>Cash for Work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7,762 people in the community received immediate income for cleaning affected areas and road projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panglima Laot • Yayasan Matahari • Yayasan Kata Hati • International Relief and Development (IRD) • International Labour Organisation (ILO) • Islamic Relief
Aceh Jaya	93	<p>Rehabilitation Works:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleared debris from 29ha of village land. • Rehabilitated 8km of roads and drainage ditches. • Restored 332ha of agricultural land. Farmers then provided with 4,580 sacks of seed, 400 saplings and 1,553 sacks of fertilizer. • Cleared 18.5km of irrigation channels. • Cleared debris from a fishing jetty to make way for new fishing auction building; constructed a small-scale dockyard and workshop; built 10 boats and 3 floating fishing nets; provided 146 fishing tool sets and 2 sets of boat-making tools. • Cleared/rehabilitated 48 dug wells. • Constructed/repared 7.2km of gravity-flow water systems; 9 spring water protection units; 6 water collection tanks; and 3 water supply hand pumps. • Provided tools and equipment for clearing debris and rehabilitating structures to 45 villages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flora Fauna International • Islamic Relief • Project Concern International

(table continues overleaf)

Districts	No. of villages	Beneficiaries and Outcomes	Implementing Partners
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisted in the construction of 63 temporary houses by providing materials, tools and equipment (hammers, nails, roofing, wood-boards, etc.) to complement locally salvaged materials. • Rehabilitated 4 <i>Posyandu</i> (health centres), trained 76 <i>Posyandu</i> cadres and 15 traditional birth attendants. • Renovated 9 <i>Madrasah</i> (religious schools) and 19 <i>Meunasah</i> (prayer houses). • Constructed public facilities; 66 public latrines; 2 Pollindes (polyclinics); 3 markets; 2 community centres; one mosque; one school; 11 bridges. • Provided health/nutrition counselling and education for 1,519 beneficiaries. • 18ha mangrove field was cleared and 110,000 mangrove plants/seeds planted in three locations in Setia Bakti. • Provided 23,234 seedlings for casuarinas, mangroves, coconut and sugar palm. • Replanted 151ha of coastal beach. <p>Cash for Work: 9,495 locals were involved in clean-up activities.</p>	
Aceh Barat	120	<p>Rehabilitation Works:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaned 111.2km and rehabilitated 325.6km of roads. • Cleaned 34 mosques and 390 houses. 12 schools reconstructed. • 6,000ha of agriculture fields rehabilitated. • Awarded grants to seven chicken associations; 14 fish processors; 20 millers; 13 can makers; and 11 fishmongers. • 178 women received daily income from producing school uniforms. • Constructed 2 new <i>Puskesmas</i> (health centres). <p>Cash for Work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14,740 persons were recruited for the project. 	MercyCorps Samaritan's Purse

Districts	No. of villages	Beneficiaries and Outcomes	Implementing Partners
Bireuen	174	<p>Rehabilitation Works:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaned and rehabilitated 10,227ha of land and 2,89.5km of tertiary canals. • Distributed 1,300 fishing nets, 500 fishing long lining, 150 packages of shelter materials and 100 packages of tools to 100 groups of fishermen and fish processors. • Rebuilt three docks and their supporting facilities. <p>Cash for Work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6,240 locals were employed for rehabilitation works. 	Terre des Hommes Italy
Pidie	113	<p>Rehabilitation Works:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleared 2,423ha of land from debris and rubble. • Rehabilitated 31km and re-built 8km of roads. • Cleaned 38km of drainage canal. • Constructed 250km of dykes. • Excavated 272,248.2m³ of tsunami waste from <i>tambak</i> (fish ponds) and canals. • Constructed 330 wooden water gates and 126 water pipes. • Reconstructed 16 old hatcheries. <p>Cash for Work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8,423 affected people obtained jobs from the activities. 	ALISEI Italy Terre des Hommes Italy
Pidie, Aceh Besar, Banda Aceh, Aceh Jaya, Aceh Barat and Nagan Raya	-	<p>Rehabilitation Works:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaned and rehabilitated 967ha of land. • 58 public facilities, i.e. markets, jetty, bridges cleaned and upgraded. <p>Cash for Work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6,678 locals benefited from Cash for Work activities. 	Islamic Relief

(table continues overleaf)

Districts	No. of villages	Beneficiaries and Outcomes	Implementing Partners
Kota Banda Aceh; Aceh Besar; Sabang; Aceh Pidie; Bireuen; Aceh Utara; Lkhoseumawe; Aceh Timur; Kota Langsa; Aceh Tamiang; Aceh Tengah; Bener Meriah; Aceh Tenggara; Gayo Lues; Aceh Jaya & Aceh Barat.	79	Rehabilitation Works: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restored 53 volleyball courts, 19 soccer fields and 2 basketball courts. Cash for Work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 983 people involved in restoration works. 	Hope International





RECOVERY OF LIVELIHOODS

UNDP's Immediate Employment and Rehabilitation component was the basis for ERTR's Livelihoods programme. While the Cash for Work activities outlined above provided immediate employment and funds, individuals still needed to return to their previous professions, such as farming and fishing.

Therefore, UNDP's Livelihoods programme developed to become a strong and successful component of ERTR. As the earthquake and tsunami had robbed thousands of people of their livelihoods, the programme was imperative in helping survivors regain a sense of normality in their daily lives. These endeavours were made possible with the availability of detailed assessments in close consultation with beneficiaries on the needs of tsunami-affected households.

***Programme aim:
to restore the
livelihoods and pre-
tsunami income levels
of earthquake- and
tsunami-affected
people in Aceh and
Nias.***

Since 2005, ERTR's Livelihoods programme has made strong headway in supporting the basic needs of thousands of households. It created relevant and practical possibilities for communities, allowing them to capitalize on the available resources, potential and talent.

Through its Livelihoods programme, UNDP identified the following important sectors for economic rehabilitation in Aceh and Nias:



1. Small and Medium Enterprises Assistance
2. Aquaculture Assets Rehabilitation
3. Agriculture Assets Rehabilitation
4. Sport Facilities Rehabilitation & Reconstruction
5. Environmental Rehabilitation
6. Training for Capacity Building

All of these programmes were carried out with several national and international implementing partners (*see table on page 29*). To ensure these implementing partners could develop Aceh and Nias with sustainable programmes, they performed sustainable livelihoods assessments based on an abridged version of the sustainable livelihoods framework from the United Kingdom Government's Department for International Development (DFID).

UNDP's Livelihoods activities initially began in Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar and gradually expanded to Aceh's north east coast, west coast and to Nias. The programme enabled 55,103 beneficiaries to regain earnings to support their basic household needs.

These individuals were successful in using the Livelihoods programme to restart their businesses and, in many cases, set aside savings for future expenses. Livelihoods assistance was generally distributed through beneficiary groups, which were established based on the extent of assistance applied for; types of businesses; number of similar businesses in a particular area; and the geographical distribution of these businesses.

The assistance not only enabled beneficiaries to revive their livelihoods to pre-tsunami levels, but also supported new market demand. Besides the provision of working capital, micro financing and co-operatives were also established to boost home-based, small- and medium-sized industries, as well as other trade ventures.

Beneficiaries also received training to encourage their enterprising spirit. The skills and knowledge acquired gave these individuals the ability to improve their sources of income, such as improved product packaging and marketing schemes. Beneficiaries were also encouraged, and subsequently became receptive, to exploring creative initiatives and ventures. For example, local producers of Acehese handicrafts were guided by two consultants from Dutch Design and Development (DDID),

engaged by UNDP. Tradesmen and women from Banda Aceh, Aceh Besar and Sabang learned how to design products suited to the international market. During 2007, DDID exhibited the producers' handicrafts in the Netherlands and the USA where subsequent orders were placed. For more information, see the sidebar on page 27.

Small and Medium Enterprises Assistance

The assistance to small- and medium-sized businesses began in Banda Aceh, Aceh Besar and Pidie Jaya in 2005. As these regions are in close proximity to the sea, they lost a high percentage of their population and economic assets in the tsunami.

Revitalizing the economic activities of people from these regions became a matter of urgency. Through implementing partners such as International Relief and Development and Islamic Relief, UNDP implemented a small business assistance programme by firstly conducting capacity-building training on simple business management, such as banking. After receiving this training, participants were asked to prepare a simple business proposal. Those with viable business plans then received Rp1.5 million (USD 150) each to restart their businesses.

The successful programme was adopted in 21 other sub-districts in five districts in Aceh, which was later expanded to several sub-districts in Banda Aceh; Aceh Besar; Aceh Barat; Aceh Jaya; and Pidie.

Since then, the programme has assisted 10,463 small businesses, which include furniture and mechanical workshops; grocery kiosks; bakeries; fishing equipment workshops; beauty salons; and chicken farms. UNDP coordinated these programmes with various local and international organizations, such as Project Concern International, and with the Department of Trade and Industry in Banda Aceh, Aceh Besar and Singkil.

The Morning Sun coffee milling group (*Kelompok Mentari Pagi*), based in Baroh Geunteut village, were involved in a UNDP/Project Concern International Community-Led Livelihood Revitalization programme, which helped restore livelihoods by providing micro-grants and training for community-developed livelihood restoration plans. The group's 11 women, all widowed by the tsunami, bonded together to regain their financial independence. After only two months, their small business started





to make a profit, and their lives improved in many ways. Before the tsunami, the women worked alone in their homes, grinding coffee as their mothers and grandmothers had taught them. But when working together they earn more money and can work faster. Now that the women are the sole providers for their families, they work to pay for basic necessities such as food, clothing and their children's school fees.

Rural livelihoods

UNDP's support of the recovery of rural livelihoods formed a major part of the ERTR Livelihoods programme. This work was carried out with national and international implementing partners in Bireun, Pidie, Banda Aceh, Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya and Aceh Barat. Livelihoods targeted include fisheries, aquaculture, shrimp farming and animal husbandry.

As part of this work, UNDP and implementing partner Terre des Hommes International (TdH) Italy carried out a major income-regeneration programme in seven sub districts in Pidie. The programme covered an area that suffered near or total destruction in the tsunami. More than 26,000 people were affected in the area, with almost 1,500 deaths. Houses, hatcheries, markets and ice-making facilities were lost, as were the economic opportunities that fishing and shrimp farming brings to these communities.

UNDP and TdH set to work to help create opportunities for communities to renew their lives and livelihoods. The programme encompasses several economic sectors including aquaculture (dyke construction, fish and shrimp ponds rehabilitation, and water gates construction), and income-generating activities such as tailoring and embroidery; mechanical workshops; rattan making; cracker and mat making; and the provision of boats.

In cooperation with Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan (DKP/Maritime and Fishery Department), UNDP built an ice factory with the capacity to produce more than 30 tonnes per day to accommodate market demand. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) provided technical assistance in establishing boat registration and a database to ease and facilitate proper documentation of the expanding fishing industry.

Agriculture and aquaculture have also developed beyond the conventional means of production and limited supply. In partnership with implementing partner Halcrow, the Livelihoods programme made productive headway in helping Nias communities become self sufficient in rice production by 2011. Project activities include the rehabilitation of community irrigation systems, provision of farming inputs, and training and strengthening of farmer associations. Thirty identified irrigation areas have been enhanced, and 36 threshing machines, 124 hand tractors, 94 tons of seeds and 800 tons of fertilizers were distributed to farmers. More than 5,800 households from 24 villages in Nias have benefited from this assistance.

Reviving sports in Aceh

As many community facilities were damaged and equipment lost in the tsunami, resuming youth sporting activities was seen by UNDP as an important priority to restore community social structures, and help reduce trauma. UNDP partnered with the Dinas Pemuda dan Olah Raga NAD (DISPORA – Provincial Youth and Sport Offices) and Hope International in rehabilitating sports facilities in Aceh.

UNDP donated 50,000 footballs and 7,520 items of school sports equipment, including volleyballs, nets and racquets. It also created 89 sports facilities, including basketball courts, at schools and clubs in 12 districts across Aceh. In recognition of this work, the Secretary of Aceh's government presented UNDP with a certificate on National Youth Oath Day during 2007.



Coordinating Recovery

Due to the wide range of post-tsunami livelihoods activities taking place throughout Aceh and Nias, UNDP established the Livelihoods Recovery Working Group (LRWG) during 2005. The group hosts regular livelihoods meetings, where agencies and organizations share experiences and coordinate where they are working to ensure needs are being met.

The group also collects and disseminates information on livelihood activities, developed a database of livelihood activities undertaken by NGOs, and provides report to Government agencies on relevant activities. Common guidelines were also established for Cash for Work activities and guiding principles for livelihoods interventions.

The LRWG is still in operation today, and is now coordinated by representatives from Oxfam's Livelihoods team in Banda Aceh.

Assessing Programme Impact

In 2007, an assessment of ERTR's Livelihoods programme was carried out by LEMLIT, the research institute of Syiah Kuala University (UNSYIAH) in Banda Aceh. The assessment focused on the programme's impact on beneficiaries' standard of living in Aceh and Nias.

Due to the heterogeneity of the programme's beneficiaries, cluster random sampling was used as the sampling methodology. A sample of 699 beneficiaries was selected as respondents. These individuals were beneficiaries of Livelihoods projects carried out with implementing partners ILO; ALISEI (Pidie); Terre des Hommes Italy (Bireun); Project Concern International; Flora and Fauna International; Centre for Coastal and Marine Resources Study – Bogor Agriculture Institute; and Disperindag (Government Department for Industry and Trade - Aceh Besar and Singkil).

The assessment concluded that ERTR Livelihood programme has achieved its basic aims, and that the programme made a significant contribution and had measurable and sound impacts for beneficiaries. This is shown in the following facts:

- 84.6 percent of beneficiaries indicated that the aid received had a direct, positive impact on the development of their businesses.
- At the time the assessment was undertaken, there has been a 7.2 percent shift from low income groups in the Rp500,000 - Rp1,000,000 income category, to the Rp2,000,000 - Rp3,000,000 category. Similarly, there has also been a shift of 4.4 percent of the Rp5,000,000 - Rp10,000,000 category. This shows a substantial impact on business income compared to the pre-tsunami situation.
- There has been a shift in the number of people employed by beneficiaries' businesses. The concentration is more in the 2-3 workers category compared to pre-tsunami, where most of these businesses had no employees. Workers' skills also increased. Both of these factors indicate business growth as a result of increased business income.
- Impact on beneficiaries' standard of living as measured against the amount of disposable income spent per household has also increased significantly. It has shifted from the categories below Rp1,000,000 to the middle categories of between Rp1,000,000 - Rp5,000,000.

The full report, titled *Assessment of the UNDP ETR Livihoods Programme*, is available in the Publications section of the UNDP Indonesia website.





Taking Livelihoods Skills to Overseas Markets

A visit to Ibu Rubiah's Banda Aceh home is a lively affair. Brightly coloured thread sits alongside sewing machines, and her floor is scattered with colourful crochet bags that she proudly produced by hand. Ibu Rubiah's impressive talents have now been recognized, and through a UNDP Livelihoods programme her products can now also be found in the homes of overseas customers.

Things have not always been so successful for Ibu Rubiah. She survived the 2004 tsunami, but her popular embroidery business was destroyed within seconds. Her sewing machines were ruined, and many of her former employees did not survive. For Ibu Rubiah, it was a difficult and emotional time, and it meant she had to start again from her home in Banda Aceh.

Her efforts were helped in 2005, when she was accepted as a UNDP Livelihoods beneficiary as part of UNDP's support to DISPERINDAG (the district department of small industries and trades). UNDP's support to DISPERINDAG is part of its Small Industries and Trades programme in Banda Aceh, Aceh Besar and Aceh Singkil. The UNDP programme focuses on recovering small enterprises that were destroyed during the tsunami. These projects re-established approximately 1,600 small and medium enterprises across these districts, and replaced assets lost in the tsunami.

One of those businesses now belongs to Ibu Rubiah. She received enough sewing machines and equipment to gradually restart her business, and since then she's attracted customers both at home and abroad.

Ibu Rubiah's talents caught the eye of two Dutch accessory designers who visited Banda Aceh in 2006. UNDP Jakarta had asked Dutch Design in Development (DDID) to send two designers to Banda Aceh to work with local producers and give them new ideas, aiming to produce export-quality merchandise to Europe. DDID asked designers Marlene Made and Yvonne Bovee to make the visit, and UNDP's Livelihoods team introduced them to Livelihoods beneficiary Ibu Rubiah.

When they first met, Ibu Rubiah made cushion covers and tablecloths. But Marlene and Yvonne liked her unusual design, recognized her talents, and could see there was a potential for her products to be adapted for an international market.

"She was so enthusiastic and she had a real business attitude," said Yvonne. "Her technique and skills were very impressive, and we knew immediately that she was very good at what she did. We gave her some suggestions about the type of things she could make for an overseas market, such as using bright and fashionable colours rather than off-white. Within only three days, she had some great samples to show us. Her eagerness to learn new things was so impressive."

Explained Ibu Rubiah: "I felt so happy and relieved when Yvonne and Marlene showed an interest in my items. I'd never made bags like the ones they suggested, but I love being creative so I was happy to give it a try. If people give me more suggestions for designs in the future, I'll try my hardest to make them."

Marlene and Yvonne took Ibu Rubiah's samples back to the Netherlands, and displayed them at the Sustainable Shopping Centre exhibition in Amsterdam in June 2005. It resulted in them placing an order with Ibu Rubiah for 50 crochet bags. The products were also displayed at the Via Ventosa exhibition in Eindhoven, and Ibu Rubiah's crochet bags and brooches were also sold. Marlene explained: "People commented on the workmanship, and because it was so good they couldn't believe it was made by hand."

Since the tsunami, Ibu Rubiah has gradually trained new, locally-based employees. While she currently works from her home, she has hopes and plans for the future: "I'd love to buy some land so that I can open a small showroom one day. I plan to start learning how to use the internet so that I can sell my products direct, and also make more souvenirs for visitors."

ERTR Livelihoods Recovery Activities and Outcomes

Sectors	Locations (districts)	Beneficiaries and Results	Implementing Partners
Fishery	Aceh Besar, Bireuen and Pidie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 6,816 fishermen received new boats, fishing aggregate devices, fishing gear, and tools and materials for fish processing. ▪ 2,600 fishermen benefited from the reconstruction of three fishery docks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centre for Coastal & Marine Resources Studies IPB / LEIMA • Terre des Hommes Italy • Islamic Relief
Agriculture and Livestock Farming	Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya, Pidie, Nias	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1,808 farmers assisted with the provision of seeds, fertilizer and farming inputs. ▪ 1,447 farmers were provided with cattle, goats, buffalos, ducks and chickens for breeding. ▪ 6.500 farmers received assistance on an irrigation project in Nias. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lambrineu Foundation • Project Concern International (PCI) • Islamic Relief • Halcrow
Aquaculture	Bireuen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 9,070 fish pond breeders/farmers received aquaculture inputs such as feed, fertilizer and grouper fry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terre des Hommes Italy
Small and Medium Enterprises	Banda Aceh, Aceh Besar and Singkil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Re-established 10,463 small industries and trade ventures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Industry and Trade (DISPER-INDAG) • ACDI-VOCA • PT Mitra Lingkungan Dutaconsult
Sports	Banda Aceh; Aceh Besar; Sabang; Pidie; Bireuen; Aceh Utara; Lhokseumawe; Aceh Timur; Kota Langsa; Aceh Tamiang; Aceh Tengah; Bener Meriah; Aceh Tenggara; Gayo Lues; Aceh Jaya; Aceh Barat; Nagan Raya; Aceh Barat Daya; Aceh Selatan; Simeuleu; Singkil; and Subussalam.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Distributed 13,600 pairs of football boots. ▪ Provided 7,520 sets of sports equipment for volleyball, badminton and table tennis for schools. ▪ Distributed 50,000 footballs to schools, football clubs, boarding schools and community clubs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hope International • Department of Youth & Sports (DISPORA)

(table continues overleaf)

Sectors	Locations (districts)	Beneficiaries and Results	Implementing Partners
Community Grants	Aceh Besar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1,941 tsunami survivors received community cash grants to meet their basic needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MercyCorps
Habitat Restoration	Aceh Jaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 261,400 trees were planted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flora Fauna International
Vocational/Skill Training	Banda Aceh, Aceh Besar, Aceh Barat and Nias.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 19,015 locals received training on various income-generating activities/skills. ▪ 40 civil servants received month-long training and practice on Sustainable Livelihoods Framework Training Strategy [SLFTS]. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Labour Organisation (ILO) • Samaritan's Purse • Badan Diklat NAD



ACEH PARTNERSHIP FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (APED)

The Livelihoods programme is funded by the UK Government's Department for International Development (DFID); the Governments of Germany, Japan, Canada, Belgium and Ireland; and by private companies Armacell International GmbH (Germany) and Reiyukai International Eurasia (Nepal).

Aceh is the largest Arabica coffee producer in South-east Asia. Cultivated in the two highland districts of Bener Meriah and Aceh Tengah, the province supplies the world market with thousands of tons of Arabica coffee each year. The highland's ideal combination of soil, rainfall and temperature is ideal for coffee production and creates the unique flavour of the Arabica bean.

**Programme aim:
to strengthen
private-public
partnerships to
promote clusters
of economic ac-
tivities associated
with key export
commodities.**

Building on this strong potential, the inaugural Aceh Partnership for Economic Development (APED) project, supported by UNDP, has created new initiatives in supporting investment and establishing a sustainable economic base. APED's focus is on building and empowering public-private partnerships to promote clusters of economic activities associated with export commodities.

In the initial stages of the ERTR programme, UNDP worked with the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA - Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah) to initiate the Aceh Coffee Forum (ACF) project as a component of the ERTR Livelihoods programme. After mapping potential coffee plantations in Aceh Tengah and the Bener Meriah highlands, a supply chain study was developed by the Accenture Development Partnership in a joint effort with UNDP. Many coffee stakeholders

comprising farmers associations, coffee exporters and government institutions then called for the establishment of a forum that would serve as a platform to share inputs and suggest proposals and strategies.

Since it began in September 2005, the ACF's main stakeholders include government agencies; farmer groups/associations (Indonesian Coffee Farmers Association/APEKI); members of the private sector (Indonesian Coffee Exporters Association/AEKI, National Co-operatives Board of America/NCBA, PD Genap Mufakat); and representatives from several local institutions. The forum also operates as a representative consultative body that facilitates information sharing and keeps partners updated on new initiatives that can help boost Aceh coffee production and trade.

To date, the forum has produced several initiatives including:

- A coffee manual for farmers;
- An assessment of coffee seedling varieties, in collaboration with the Indonesian Coffee and Cocoa Research Institute in Central Java;
- A report on the benefits and costs of programmes for certifying production methods;
- A website [www.aped-project.org] and bi-monthly newsletter providing information on the coffee industry;
- An SMS-based price information system that provides weekly information on coffee prices in local markets.

In addition, UNDP encouraged BAPPEDA to adopt a more steadfast approach in allocating funds to stabilize market prices and mobilize resources in building structures to strengthen the industry. Further studies and recommendations on potential export commodity were also conducted in early 2007. These will serve as guidelines for BAPPEDA in developing market-oriented export commodities.

The strong support and encouraging response to ACF incited UNDP to expand the APED programme and link up small-scale farmers with business intermediaries. To date, the project has succeeded in establishing the first model cluster economy in Aceh's coffee trade, through a public-private partnership initiative in the coffee production districts of Aceh Tengah and Bener Meriah.

Aman Juanda, a 60-year-old farmer, runs a coffee farm in Peugasing village, Aceh Tengah. Aman is supported by the Baburrayan coffee farmers' cooperative, which is located in his village. This cooperative assists him and other coffee farmers by providing loans for fertilizers, seeds and farming equipment.

He explains: "In a cooperative meeting in 2006, I heard that UNDP would help local coffee farmers through the Aceh Coffee Forum, where all stakeholders, including the coffee farmers, can help increase coffee production. I'm happy that UNDP is helping local farmers like me to increase our livelihood, even though I'm not directly involved in their meetings. I also hope that the forum can tackle all the challenges we face in the field, such as providing support for packaging, and marketing the coffee product directly from here."



A second cluster comprising cocoa conglomerates was established in July 2007 and extended to Pidie, Bireun and Aceh Utara. APED has also attracted local banks' interest in providing a micro credit scheme for farmers and local collectors/traders.

APED has achieved significant progress in drawing a strategic blueprint and framework for Aceh's coffee industry. The programme has moved beyond its initial objective of creating productive jobs and raising household incomes. It has also proved to be a self-sustaining project that has built and empowered local coffee co-operatives through partnerships with the Government, the business community and other stakeholders. It generates new initiatives for the development of economic clusters, mobilises resources from different sources, and collaborates with other organisations in implementing these ideas to prepare Aceh for the competitive global market.

Returning to Help Make a Difference

"Returning to Aceh became my obsession after the province was shattered by the 2004 tsunami. Although my family was in Jakarta, I felt I had to return to Aceh to contribute something to rebuild the province, which is also where my mother was born."

Those are the thoughts and words of Pak Suhendra, UNDP APED Programme Associate. As an Acehese person with work experience in other provinces, Suhendra was inspired to contribute his skills and knowledge to an APED pilot project that develops the coffee cluster in Aceh Tengah. Coffee from this area is renowned for being the world's finest Arabica coffee, grown organically at 1,300 metres above sea level.



Suhendra takes time to directly meet the coffee farmers in Aceh Tengah and Bener Meriah. He listens to their challenges, such as how to secure adequate road access to farming sites; how to avoid coffee crop diseases; and how to increase coffee packaging quality. He then communicates these issues at APED meetings in Banda Aceh for further action.

Suhendra explains: "Part of the APED project is to initiate strategic planning for coffee farming, processing and marketing. These things will help coffee farmers to increase their coffee quality. In addition, APED also helps farmers by rehabilitating their farms; providing access to buyers; rebuilding road access and other facilities.

"What encourages me the most is that the APED project is part of a process to develop the farmers and other vulnerable people in Aceh. I'm really optimistic that coffee farmers can increase their income through improved coffee quality in the future. And what's also encouraging is that this success could be implemented in other clusters, such as rubber, patchouli oil, aquaculture and livestock."

APED is funded by the Decentralisation Support Facility and the United Kingdom Government's Department for International Development (DFID).





REHABILITATION OF ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure is not only essential in expediting the rehabilitation and reconstruction process – it is also a major influence in the long-term economic recovery and development of the Aceh province.

Much of Aceh's infrastructure was destroyed or badly damaged by the earthquake and tsunami disasters. Through its ERTR programme, UNDP has focused on the reconstruction of this vital infrastructure. This is part of UNDP's Livelihoods operation, as it is a crucial element of restoring economic activity in the region.

Ulee Lheue Harbour

Before December 2004, Ulee Lheue was Banda Aceh's main ferry port. It is the key link to local transport infrastructure, providing berthing facilities for passenger ferries, vehicular ferries and small cargo vessels travelling to the surrounding islands. Works on a new harbour and dock facilities in restoring this old historical port had just been completed prior to the tsunami. Unfortunately, this hard work and effort was destroyed in the disaster, with the exception of a section of the main wharf. The immediate surroundings were submerged by the sudden influx of sea water.

Ulee Lheue port is the lifeline for communities in more isolated islands to commute and transport produce to Banda Aceh. It was also a major entry point for more than 27,000 metric tonnes of materials per month needed for the reconstruction efforts in Aceh and Nias.

UNDP's work on Ulee Lheue port included refurbishment of the Roll On-Roll Off ramp, and construction of the emergency access road to the North Jetty. This road facilitated the transportation of materials such as wood and cement for rehabilitation and reconstruction projects. A temporary barge landing was also built to accommodate the World Food Programme, adding three additional berths that made it easier for more than 1,000 tonnes of cargo to be traded by mid 2006.

Ulee Lheue port reopened in December 2005, while other rehabilitation works continued. Since then, vehicular/passenger ferries to the nearby island of Sabang have increased from seven to 10 sailings per week, providing passage for an estimated 8,000 passengers and 500 vehicles on average per month. The project has also created immediate employment and longer-term livelihoods through port development.

Throughout 2007, UNDP continued working on additional rehabilitation works. This helped make the port a safe haven for all regular and itinerant vessels by having a stronger, well-designed breakwater structure, and a new fixed jetty for fast ferries to regulate sea traffic.

The rehabilitation of the channel benefits the fishermen as well as the Roll-On Roll-Off ferries. Local fisherman Abdullah Ali explained: "Previously we shared the ferry route with the ferries when the tide was high, and passed the waterway under the bridge when the tide was low. Now, to reach our terminal we pass through the river regardless of the weather or tide since UNDP's rehabilitation work has made it our own channel. Before, we were unable to use this river as it was too shallow and contained stones and rubble that endangered our boats. I'm happy as I can now fish more comfortably and no longer have to share the route with ferries."

During 2008, UNDP will complete the construction of a 75-metre jetty that will serve two fast passenger ferries that sail between Ulee Lheue and Sabang. This fixed jetty will replace the floating jetty that was destroyed in the tsunami.

The Ulee Lheue project is funded by the Australian Government through the Australia Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development (AIPRD).





Tsunami Recovery Port Redevelopment Programme

The Tsunami Recovery Port Redevelopment Programme (TRPRP) was critical in rehabilitating port facilities along Aceh's west coast (Meulaboh in Calang), and Sinabang on the island of Simeuleu. These ports were either destroyed by the tsunami, defective because of poor construction or sunk by the earthquake. All of these areas rely on sea transport for their main external access.

To ensure redevelopment activities could take place, on-site investigations and assessments were performed in 2005 to present feasible plans for project rehabilitation. Construction of temporary wharves for Calang and Sinabang were also immediately undertaken to facilitate the recovery and rebuilding process while permanent plans were being proposed. Following the completion of these temporary wharves, at least 10 vessels containing construction supply materials berth at Calang wharf per week, while 3 – 4 such vessels berth at Sinabang per week.

Detailed designs of these permanent port structures were completed at the end of 2006 and endorsement from the Directorate General of Sea Communications (DGSC) was obtained in April 2007. Before the final submission, blueprints were reviewed by main stakeholders, namely the Multi Donor Fund (the main contributor to the project), UNDP and BRR.

Local authorities such as BAPPENAS (National Development Planning Agency), the Department for Sea Communications and Dinas Perhubungan (Department for Transportation)

***Programme Aim:
To provide designs
and technical sup-
port for the recon-
struction of major
sea ports in Aceh
and Nias.***

were also consulted to ensure that all relevant Government agencies were informed and that their needs were incorporated into the final designs and implementation of the reconstruction process. Environmental Impact Assessments were subsequently conducted to address the communities' ecological and social concerns.

Minor works for the port on the island of Sabang were also prioritised, as this is the focal point for the shipment of reconstruction materials and a major pier for overseas supplies. UNDP worked on improving the land storage area behind the wharf by constructing security fences, access roads and removing an ice-plant to provide a safe and ready storage site for imported materials and equipment.

Throughout the project, UNDP helped in the implementation of a practical port development strategy by preparing the concept notes; taking ownership of the designs; managing the contracts and construction works; and giving technical assistance to local engineering staff. All this is kept to align with BRR's *Immediate Action Programme* framework, which draws on UNDP's expertise to conceive a reliable port management system.

TRPRP is funded by the Multi Donor Fund.



Lamno-Calang Road Maintenance (LCRM) Project

The tsunami damaged and destroyed Aceh's roads – approximately 454 kilometres in total. Included in that figure is the 187km road between Banda Aceh and Calang, on Aceh's west coast. The road's coastal location meant that it took the full force of the tsunami. Multiple sections eroded and many parts were washed out to sea.

The road maintenance project, funded by the MDF and in partnership with BRR, focused on repairs on the full length of road from Banda Aceh to Meulaboh. This section of the road was initially under the responsibility of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), while the segment between Calang and Meulaboh was undertaken by the Japan International Cooperation System (JICS). However, both projects lacked investment to continue works to keep the road passable with the constant barrage of harsh weather.

Recognizing the importance of this road to reconstruction and humanitarian efforts, UNDP took on temporary responsibility for works on the 103-kilometre stretch from Lamno to Calang, as requested by BRR. This was to ensure that the road remained open until the permanent road is completed. Construction of the road is crucial in facilitating the reconstruction and recovery process; ensuring overland access to tsunami-affected communities; and for promoting social and economic linkages while permanent rehabilitation works are put in place.

From October 2006, UNDP's road maintenance team continuously worked on the road and were often challenged by potholes, washouts, erosion and landslide debris. The team also worked against heavy rain, flash floods, extreme tides and excessively overweight trucks to keep this vital coastal highway safe and passable. Works included re-gravelling and re-shaping of existing gravel sections, construction of new culverts to improve drainage, sea erosion protection works and repairs/replacement of the road's 42 existing bridges.

As agreed, UNDP handed over the project to USAID in October 2007. A permanent solution to the road is now being co-ordinated with USAID and BRR.



Maintaining Road Access for Aceh's West Coast

On this particular day, the bus terminal near Banda Aceh's Great Mosque was not crowded with passengers. Some bus drivers rested under the shade of the trees, chatting as they waited for passengers.

But one driver, Idram, was busy. Unlike his fellow drivers, the sun's intense heat did not stop him from actively seeking passengers to board his minibus. His passengers boarded one after the other, paying Rp80,000 (USD 9) for a one-way ticket to Calang, Aceh Jaya – one of the worst-affected areas in the 2004 tsunami.

The 40-year-old driver explained: "Since my wife and daughter died in the tsunami, I had to earn money for my two other daughters, and pay installments for car credit. Prior to the tsunami, I made the return trip from Banda Aceh to Calang twice a day, as it only took three hours. But now I can only travel once a day as the journey takes much longer. Obviously it's had a bad effect on my income."

The reason for this is that the 454-kilometre west coast road was destroyed in the 2004 tsunami. USAID committed to building a new, permanent road from Banda Aceh to Calang. In the meantime, a temporary road was opened that crossed the mountainous area. However, the road conditions deteriorated on a daily basis, due to landslides, flash floods and roadblocks.

UNDP responded to the situation with maintenance works executed by local contractor PT. Alhas Jaya. Consequently, road users such as Idram can now enjoy more benefits. Idram explained: "I could not imagine if I was trapped in the middle of broken bridge or landslide. The road maintenance is so important for the road users to avoid such problems and to keep the road passable."

At the time of writing, UNDP was repairing a broken bridge in Meudang Ghon village, which had collapsed due to an overloaded truck. Mustafa, UNDP road engineer, explained: "These incidents are extremely disruptive, but they're all part of the job. It's vital that maintenance work continues until we have a permanent road in place."

The Lamno – Calang Road Maintenance project was funded by the Multi Donor Fund.





TSUNAMI RECOVERY WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

Programme aim: To improve and sustain the environment of Aceh and Nias through (a) strengthening the capacity of local government to conduct effective efficient collection, recovery and disposal of municipal and tsunami waste; (b) rehabilitation of critical waste management infrastructure; and (c) supporting local enterprises in the creation of livelihoods opportunities in recovery, processing and recycling of waste, and clearance and rehabilitation of tsunami-impacted agricultural land.

The Tsunami Recovery Waste Management Programme (TRWMP) is one of ERTR's most successful projects. What began as a short-term tsunami debris clearance operation has grown to become a multi-million dollar programme.

Prior to 2004, the local government's capacity to operate effective waste management systems in Aceh was limited by insufficient funding. This problem was further exacerbated by the earthquake and tsunami, which devastated much of the already poor infrastructure. It destroyed dumpsites and washed away vehicles and equipment that were mainly located in coastal areas. The government sanitation departments lost many of their staff, further reducing the capacity to restart and operate waste management activities.

In January 2005, UNDP conceived TRWMP to provide a coordinated, pragmatic response to the public health and environmental concerns associated with the tsunami and earthquake debris, and municipal solid waste (MSW) management.

The programme has largely achieved its short-term aims of debris clearance, creating immediate employment, and the recovery of recyclable materials for use during the rehabilitation and recovery of Aceh and Nias. These aims have now been superseded by longer-term goals of building government capacity to implement sustainable, environment-friendly waste management systems through the collection, recovery, recycling and/or safe disposal of waste materials.



This is done while also incorporating cost recovery through the promotion of waste management-related livelihoods.

TRWMP is implemented in partnership with BRR and MDF, and executed through partnerships with the local government sanitation departments (Dinas Kebersihan). The programme has now identified three main areas where it can support the reconstruction and development of waste management in Aceh and Nias:

1. Capacity building in local government, through the provision of financial and technical support to clear tsunami waste and restart MSW management services;
2. Waste management livelihoods creation, providing training and grant support to private sector SMEs in collection, recycling and processing of waste;
3. Scoping, design and construction of permanent (+15 years) sanitary landfills are required across Aceh and Nias. TRWMP will work with BRR/Infrastructure Reconstruction Financing Facility (IRFF), to ensure that environmentally sound, economically viable landfills are constructed and commissioned.

To build the capacity of the local government departments, TRWMP signed Letters of Agreement (LOAs) with eight districts. The main activities supported under the LoAs include:

- Planning and operation of MSW collection, processing and disposal systems;
- Training and support for budget planning, preparation and submission;
- Provision of waste management public awareness campaigns;
- Encouraging community/private sector involvement in waste-related recycling activities;
- Clearance of tsunami waste from urban and rural areas;
- Provision of temporary/interim landfills;
- Support to local government staff, cost and provision of temporary workers of waste management services, recycling and landfill operation.

The training and development of the Dinas' staff is carried out through formal trainings, workshops and on-the-job supervision. Training topics include administration; financial management; project management; waste collection planning; landfill construction; and operation, maintenance and safety/environmental controls for re-establishing

an effective operational waste management system. Government officers also joined field trips to observe waste management and landfill operations in Penang, Malaysia. The newly acquired knowledge will be applied to managing Banda Aceh's new regional landfill in Blang Bintang, which will be operational by the end of 2008.

Before TRWMP's involvement, communities were forced to live alongside open dumpsites that were often located close to residential areas or along the coast, with little or no environmental controls. To provide safe, emergency short-term storage of tsunami and MSW until permanent landfills could be developed, TRWMP constructed 10 interim engineered landfills, with a total of 20ha of storage cells. The main landfill sites are Gampong Jawa for Banda Aceh and nine district interim landfills (Aceh Besar; Aceh Jaya; Aceh Barat; Nagan Raya; Pidie; Nias and Nias Selatan). All have now been constructed and/or rehabilitated.

Local communities were consulted at all stages of the landfill site development and other organisations, namely Stantec Consulting International Ltd, ARCADIS and GTZ, were engaged to provide technical support. So far, the interim landfills have been used to safely dispose of more than 1.1 millionm³ of tsunami waste, and 114,961m³ of MSW. The interim landfills are designed with a working capacity of three to five years. This is sufficient time to fulfil waste disposal needs until permanent landfills can be constructed.

Over the past three years, a total of 1,113,557m³ of tsunami waste has been cleared from urban and rural areas. Much of this was made possible with the availability of heavy equipment leased by UNDP to assist sanitation departments to manage municipal waste collection, and undertake the rehabilitation/construction and operation of interim landfills. Tsunami waste contains considerable quantities of recyclable materials, such as metals, wood and rubble. This was recovered by TRWMP and used in the reconstruction effort, thus reducing the pressure for new materials. It also minimized the volume of waste requiring final disposal, thus increasing the lifespan of landfills.

Heavy equipment has also been used to demolish 342 tsunami- and/or earthquake-damaged buildings in Banda Aceh, Aceh Barat and Aceh Jaya. The last, and most challenging, building to be demolished was the Taman Sari water tower, located in the centre of Banda Aceh. This was finally demolished in March 2007 and marked the last of the urban clearance activities.

TRWMP has since shifted focus to clearing tsunami silts, sand and debris from agricultural land (*sawah*) in rural areas, particularly along the west coast districts of Aceh Besar, Aceh Barat, Aceh Jaya and Banda Aceh. So far, 800ha *sawah* have been rehabilitated, benefiting 1,400 farmer households.

TRWMP has piloted several waste management livelihoods projects through the recycling of tsunami waste and MSW. UNDP's successful Gampong Jawa carpentry workshop in Banda Aceh



uses recycled tsunami wood to manufacture furniture for offices, houses and schools, and create other items such as compost bins and fences. To date, more than 6,000 items have been made from recycled tsunami wood at the workshop. The products are either sold at cost to schools and community projects, or for a profit to private buyers. All profits are used to support salaries and running costs for the workshop.

The workshop is also a valuable source of income for local tsunami survivors. One of those is 25-year-old Armida. Following the death of her husband in the tsunami, she became skilled in scouring wood, and her goal was to earn enough money for her six-year-old daughter's education. She explains: "Before the tsunami, I worked as a housewife and all our costs were paid from my husband's earnings selling fish. But since he died all the assets we built together have gone, so everything has changed in my life."

Most of Armida's time is spent working at TRWMP's furniture workshop in Gampong Jawa, which is three kilometres from her home in Banda Aceh. The workers are trained by a team of skilled carpenters led by UNDP staff. They clean and trim the wood and ultimately create robust and attractive furniture pieces. She added: "Initially I worked as a volunteer to sort wood and other tsunami waste. After a few months I was employed by UNDP to work here."

TRWMP is now looking to create sustainable livelihoods in waste management through private sector Small and Medium Enterprises. TRWMP has engaged two INGOS, namely Austcare and Yayasan Cipta Aksi Partisipatif/GTZ, to identify sustainable livelihoods activities related to waste management in the eight programme districts, and support them through technical assistance and small start-up grants. The WM livelihoods projects will focus on developing small businesses around collection, sorting and processing of recyclables such as plastics, metals, glass, paper and organics, which are used in compost production.

Antun Hidayat, UNDP Programme Coordinator, explains: "Many individuals involved in ad hoc recycling activities are missing the potential for added value, as they don't have the tools or knowledge to grow their business. For example, they are unaware about cost-effective ways to transport materials, or they don't have the equipment to reduce the volume of recyclable materials for more efficient transportation. Through this programme, we'll use our experience to change such issues, and encourage sustainability for the poorest of the poor in several communities."

During the third quarter of 2007, TRWMP received signed approval for a USD\$ 9, 98 million project extension up to December 2009. This now enables the project to extend its activities into five new districts (Sabang, Lhokseumawe, Aceh Utara, Simeulue and Bireuen), while also extending existing activities, such as support to local government and livelihoods programmes, in the current eight project districts.

The post-earthquake and tsunami clean-up is nearing completion, and MSW management services have resumed with revitalised local government sanitation departments and private sector support through WM livelihoods projects. TRWMP's future focus is now on ensuring sustainability in the waste management sector, safeguarding investments to date, and providing a seamless transition from TRWMP to local government and the private sector following project closure at the end of 2009.

TRWMP is funded by the Multi Donor Fund.



RECOVERY OF HOUSING, SETTLEMENTS & INFRASTRUCTURE

Aceh Nias Settlements Support Programme

The sheer scale of the earthquake and tsunami meant that some 300,000 houses were damaged or completely destroyed across Aceh within minutes. Therefore, in the weeks and months of recovery that followed the earthquake and tsunami, shelter and reconstruction became an immediate priority.

To help meet this urgent need for housing and relocation, the United Nations system worked closely with the Government of Indonesia, civil society and, most crucially, with local communities. The construction of housing became an important and substantial division of the ERTR programme, which led to the establishment of the Aceh Nias Settlements Support Programme (ANSSP) - a joint project between UNDP and its implementing partner UN-Habitat.

ANSSP focused on placing people at the centre of the decision-making process for housing rehabilitation and reconstruction, meaning the process was primarily community based and owner driven. It was conceived to pave the way for the long-term reconstruction and rehabilitation of the housing sector, reduce the vulnerability and increase the resilience and social recovery of tsunami- and earthquake-affected communities.

Prior to this settlement reconstruction work, 4,790 tents were distributed through ETRT in early 2005 for temporary shelter for affected communities while long-term arrangements were being explored. Although UNDP does not normally work in the area of emergency shelter, the decision was taken to do so in Aceh due to the extreme levels of displacement and the major need for emergency shelter.

In the early stages of the programme, UNDP worked together with national NGOs, namely the Indonesian Society for Disaster Management (MPBI) and Ratna Sarumpaet Crisis Centre (RSCC) on the tent distribution at six locations, and ensured that all sites met the minimum standards of SPHERE (Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standard in Disaster Response). UNDP also provided support to RSCC to design, organize and deliver emergency shelter provisions in Lamno, Aceh Jaya, and to deliver emergency shelter provisions, such as public toilets, traditional showers and public kitchens. 100,000 leaflets were prepared by UNDP, BRR and UN-Habitat on housing/land rights and entitlements to inform tsunami survivors on the process of acquiring a new house. In addition, a joint study with Oxfam on land rights was undertaken in December 2005 to secure people's land rights.



When ANSSP's reconstruction programme was underway, it rooted itself in disaster-resistant approaches and technologies, adopted labour-intensive methods of construction and used local materials whenever possible. Local communities were intensely involved in all decision making to ensure that housing design, location and construction were relevant to their needs.

Between 2005–2007, ANSSP successfully constructed 3,587 houses in 23 villages within 12 sub districts in the following locations:

- Banda Aceh: 1,388 houses
- Leupung, Aceh Besar: 113 houses
- Pidie: 1,142 houses
- Simeulue: 772 houses
- Nias: 172 houses

The key to this successful construction work was not limited to provide housing. Instead, the ANSSP programme worked closely with communities across Aceh and Nias to help ensure that permanent shelter was not only adequate, but better.

The programme focused on the Community Action Planning (CAP) system. This is a community participatory exercise that developed settlement plans and micro-financing arrangements for each village. CAP ensures that beneficiaries are involved in every step of the rebuilding process – from choosing a design, choosing a supplier, taking responsibility for managing finances, and managing all phases of the construction. Facilitators were trained for this purpose and provided model plans for housing. Households were then able to adapt these to meet their individual needs. Communities were also involved in mapping and preparing spatial plans for 23 villages in 12 sub districts.

ANSSP's reconstruction work began a second phase in Simeulue in early 2007. Simeulue experienced colossal destruction in the 2004 earthquake and tsunami and the 2005 earthquake. A total of 119 houses were built in three villages in Western Simeulue. This work followed ANSSP's successful completion of 627 houses in Eastern Simeulue during November 2006.



Overall, more than 17,250 tsunami survivors benefited from ANSSP's assistance, and some went on to develop small businesses within the compound of their new home to supplement their household income. One of those was Arisani Nazara. She is a resident of the Hilimbosi sub-district in northern Nias, and became one of almost 1,000 families needing new homes in the region following the 2005 earthquake. Before the earthquake, Arisani and her family ran a coffee shop, so they specifically requested a design for their house with an extension in front for a future coffee shop.

She explains: "Before the earthquake we used to have a coffee shop in front of our home, but the earthquake destroyed everything, such as our glasses and stoves. To reopen, we saved the profits from our rubber and cocoa plantation where my husband works." Many other houses in Hilimbosi were designed to meet requests from beneficiaries who run home businesses.

All ANSSP beneficiaries not only obtained a new home, but received training in better building practices and risk protection measures through CAP. To instigate substantial efforts in ensuring the quality of buildings during the initial reconstruction stage, UNDP published the *Handbook on Good Building Design and Construction for Aceh and Nias*. This was a major accomplishment during the early months of 2006, and it serves as a major resource in setting the standard of building principles in the construction process.

With beneficiaries deeply involved in the reconstruction work, many communities gained knowledge of the standard features that every house should have, such as a proper foundation and strong roof beams. Many beneficiaries were industrious and saved money by working on the construction of their own homes instead of hiring labourers. They use the savings to buy extra materials or ornamentation for their houses.

Fuadi, a tsunami survivor in Peurade village in Pidie, now lives in one of the 200 homes that UNDP/UN-Habitat helped build for the village. As well as being a beneficiary, Fuadi was also the head of a unit of 10 UNDP/UN-Habitat houses. He managed workers and materials so that all 10 houses were built. He also managed his neighbours and worked with them to construct their own homes.

He explains: “We found problems when material prices increased, but we decided to use our money to complete some smaller parts of the houses. Overall, my wife and I are grateful to UNDP/UN-Habitat for their assistance. We couldn’t have built a new house for life while also having to work for our family’s livelihood.”

ANSSP was further expanded to rehabilitate community infrastructures and provide hygiene and sanitation-awareness training. In Pidie and Aceh Besar, 1,185 water pipe systems were connected in six villages, giving more than 7,700 people access to a proper water supply. In Sigli, UNDP adopted the PHAST (Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation) module, published by WHO/UNICEF/World Bank to educate village cadres and public health staff on good hygiene and proper sanitation.

The overall success of ANSSP prompted a task force to begin documenting the project. Manuals on construction and infrastructure standards, training and staff management were prepared in April 2007. To mark the two-year anniversary of ANSSP, a photography book was launched with striking images of people rebuilding their homes and settlements. The book was launched in conjunction with a video documentary titled *Playing Between Elephants*, which focused on UNDP/UN-Habitat’s reconstruction in a village in Pidie. Both the book and video documentary were circulated to various NGOs, government agencies and stakeholders. The documentary received the Human Rights Award for the Best Human Rights Feature Film at the Jakarta International Film Festival in 2007.

Towards the end of 2007, UNDP and UN-Habitat began offering advisory services to the provincial government and BRR in formulating future housing policy; conducting feasibility studies on housing catastrophe insurance; and giving technical assistance in monitoring and reporting the settlement recovery initiatives.



Land Adjustment Programme

The tsunami was responsible for thousands of people losing ownership certificates, and for obscuring or destroying land boundaries. Restoring and confirming the certainty of land rights is essential to secure the legal and social foundations for Aceh's reconstruction. However, the widespread destruction of land records and damage to formal and informal land administration systems created an extremely high level of insecurity in land and property rights. There was a significant risk of land grabbing and social conflict, particularly with inheritance cases.

To help resolve this situation, UNDP began a programme of assistance to the *Mahkamah Syariah* court in Aceh. This is the formal Islamic court, and a key institution in confirming and resolving legal issues relating to inheritance, guardianship and confirmation of deaths.

UNDP supported the National Land Agency (Badan Pertanahan Nasional - BPN) and the World Bank in establishing the Reconstruction of the Aceh Land Administration System (RALAS) as a mechanism to effectively resolve housing, land and property issues. To date, 6,863 land certificates have been issued in nine districts, of which 16,663 have been handed over to the community. A total of 158,312m² of land plots have been identified for distribution. Of these, 157,253m² have been measured to assist in the deliberations of guardian and inheritance claim cases.

UNDP has also conducted community-driven adjudication trainings for 316 district management consultants and sub-district facilitators since September 2005. This was done in conjunction with KDP, the University of Syiah Kuala, and *Mahkamah Syariah*. The training helped increase understanding of land issues, as well as the Islamic and Aceh customary laws in Banda Aceh, Jantho, Sabang, Sigli, Calang, Meulaboh, Medan and Jakarta.

In addition, UNDP assisted BRR in establishing Relocation Units, which were tasked to develop systematic guidelines and procedures for resettlement/relocation in Banda Aceh and eight other regional offices.

Mobile Court for Land Titling

To further accelerate developments and outcomes in the RALAS project, UNDP supported *Mahkamah Syariah* to initiate mobile courts for ruling over custodian and inheritance cases. Its main purpose was to re-build the land administration system in order to better service and guarantee citizens' legal property rights, particularly those with no proper protection system who could lose their land rights. This includes orphans and inheritors.

Since February 2005, the following has been achieved:

- *Mahkamah Syariah* Mobile Court operating in villages and sub-districts in all tsunami-affected areas. These roving courts made it more accessible to communities in remote areas. Socialization workshops were also conducted to educate the public about court procedures and outcomes.
- The process and outcome of *Mahkamah Syariah* mobile court proceedings communicated to the public through local publications.
- A total of 744 guardian and inheritance cases processed at village or district level.

UNDP also provided data-processing assistance to *Mahkamah Syariah* to ensure that all data of court proceedings are maintained in an easy-to-use database system, along with software that instituted a more integrated and effective way of administering court verdicts. This leads to a more efficient and quicker turnaround of court proceedings and cases.

Judging new ways to deliver a better legal system

Driving for hours on muddy roads; being bitten by insects; navigating rivers by raft; and getting drenched in pouring rain. For Amiruddin, these are just some of the challenges he regularly experiences as a Judge for the *Mahkamah Syariah* Court.

UNDP helped the MS Court to initiate a mobile court that could speed up the process of resolving post-tsunami inheritance and custodian cases. Thousands of children lost their parents in the disaster, many people lost supporting documents for land and ownership, and there are still many cases to be resolved.

Amiruddin is a Judge for the Calang-based MS Court. He was assigned to the post in May 2006 – a role he's happy to have, as he can directly assist those affected by the tsunami. He is assigned to work on cases in the Lamno district, but often finds himself being called to other regions due to his expertise.

Creating a mobile version of the MS Court gives people better access to the judicial system. The judges establish a court in a particular tsunami-affected region for one day. People then travel to the court's location to have their cases heard. UNDP informs the public via local newspaper advertisements.

But notifying individuals of the date of their case brings its challenges. When a person requests their case to be heard in court, a member of the MS Court must personally hand deliver a *Surat Pangilan* (a letter of invitation) to that person. However, as most of these individuals live in remote villages, delivering those letters can be a huge challenge for Amiruddin's team.

He explains: "The roads to our destinations are often filled with holes. Sometimes my colleagues have to walk part of the journey, or even travel by raft. One of my colleagues once slipped off his bike and fell into a river. He wasn't hurt, but the *Surat Pangilan* was ruined, so he had to return to the office to create a new one!"

Since 2006, the MS Court in Calang has held four mobile courts in three sub-districts. Even reaching these locations can be challenging. Amiruddin explains: "The furthest journey I've made took four hours. Every trip has its challenge and this is certainly the case when it's raining. But I enjoy the job. One of my most recent mobile court sitting was in Setia Bukti. There were three legal teams, and we had to resolve 79 cases from 8am – 6pm. There are still a lot of orphan cases that we are resolving in this region, but every case I've dealt with so far has had a positive outcome."

The MS Court project was developed to accelerate and support the National Land Agency (BPN) land titling programme, which aims to help guarantee people's legal property rights, particularly orphans and those with inheritance cases. But to produce these land certificates, BPN has to know who the land legally belongs to.

Fithri Saifa, UNDP Programme Coordinator, explains: "It was estimated there would be 6,000 guardian cases post tsunami. To accelerate the completion of these cases, UNDP supported Mahkamah Syariah through the provision of a mobile court, to produce quick and legal verdicts on ownership and guardianship. We hope these cases can be resolved within the next one to two years, which then increases the ability to process land certificates."

GOVERNANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Masterplan for Green Meuraxa

In 2006, a joint project was developed to design a master plan for the development of a sustainable housing area in Meuraxa, Banda Aceh, which would serve as a model for other redevelopment projects.

The *Masterplan for Green Meuraxa* is a Joint Programme between organizations including UNDP, UN Habitat, BRR and the Asia Development Bank. The masterplan covers all sectors of the area's redevelopment, including housing, transportation, roads, drainage, housing, mangroves, green areas and office areas. The overall aim for the master plan is to create a blueprint for a well-organized, purposeful municipal layout in Banda Aceh, to help ensure sustainable urban development in the province.

***Programme aim:
to strengthen the
capacity of local gov-
ernment and other
key actors to rebuild
Aceh in a way that is
effective, transpar-
ent and responsive
to stakeholders, and
that lays the founda-
tions for enhanced
peace and good
governance.***

Aceh's public administration systems experienced severe setbacks as a result of the 30-year GAM/Government of Indonesia conflict. This capacity was further reduced following the 2004 earthquake and tsunami. Many local government employees died, while others suffered extreme trauma, making it difficult for them to work effectively. Buildings, equipment and records were lost or damaged, and public services were severely affected.

It was therefore imperative to restore the basic functions of state institutions to pre-disaster levels to mobilise early recovery efforts, before focusing on the local government's long-term role in ensuring sustainable recovery and risk reduction.



Through its Governance programme, UNDP began working with the local government and other key players to promote the principles of good governance through technical and advisory support. As this is a key area for UNDP's long-term involvement in the region, ERTR draws on the technical resources and programming of UNDP's national Governance programme in Indonesia.

Capacity Building

ERTR's capacity-building approach for its Governance programme focused on enabling the administration system to function and to commit to a substantive strategic plan for the province. The programme's early efforts provided several comparatively small activities and interventions relating to emergency response in Aceh Jaya, Aceh Besar, Pidie, Nias and South Nias.

The programme mainly concentrated on asset/equipment replacement and the rehabilitation of government infrastructure. Funds were provided for the construction or rehabilitation of office buildings, equipment and facilities, including internet connection. Task forces were also established in several districts to coordinate rehabilitation and reconstruction activities.

At the provincial level, technical assistance was given to Badan Diklat – the training centre for the government to train staff on strategies for restoring livelihoods using methods developed by the Department for International Development (DFID). These initiatives were part of the necessary steps to start rebuilding the local government's institutional capacity and competence.

During that time, UNDP also directly supported several government agencies by providing operational assistance to help them serve the communities better. Intensive training and workshops were held to boost personnel morale and encourage staff to further enhance service delivery. This also increased government proficiency in dealing with pressing issues such as health, housing, water, sanitation, livelihoods, education and women's empowerment during the rehabilitation and reconstruction process.

To further develop this capacity, UNDP focused on a transfer of best practices, whereby public servants from Pidie, Aceh Jaya, Aceh Barat, Nias and Nias Selatan were introduced to Bali's public service producers. These included Ones Stop Services, Government Facilities for Micro Finance and Community Health Assurance.

In Aceh Jaya, task forces were established to assist in identifying gaps to be addressed and to share information with relevant external partners to avoid duplication of community assistance. In Aceh Besar and Pidie, formation of Joint Secretariats facilitated a more harmonized and concerted recovery approach as they became the main focal point for planning support.

Delivering Assets

Prior to the 2005 Nias earthquake, many government departments in South Nias leased homes that were used as office space. However, the earthquake destroyed several of these buildings, which subsequently made it difficult to locate comfortable and affordable office space due to the vast destruction in the region. The difficulty has, in turn, affected the level of service the government could realistically offer the public. To rectify this, UNDP set to work in constructing new offices and providing facilities during 2006.

Six new offices were provided for the Social; Environment; Joint Secretariat; BAPPEDA; DISPERINDAKOP (industry, trade and cooperative department); and Demography departments. UNDP also provided a generator, computers, office equipment, an internet tower for wireless internet connection and an access road to the new offices.

The new buildings were officially handed over during a ceremony in early September 2007. In his ceremony speech, Nias Selatan's Bupati (District Head) Fahuwusa Laia explained: "We're extremely grateful to UNDP for providing these facilities. They are the first agency to officially do so. We will benefit greatly in implementing our framework and serving the community."

Using funds from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), UNDP hired a Medan-based construction firm through an open tender process. Construction workers were hired locally, and the materials used were sourced locally.

Aceh Local Elections Support

Building on UNDP's support to national elections in 1999 and 2004, ETRR worked closely with mass community and civil society organisations to promote voter and civic education in readiness for Aceh's first-ever elections in December 2006. The regional election, locally known as *Pilkada*, served as a test of local authorities' capacity and the freedom and fairness of democracy.

The Aceh Local Elections Support (ALES) project was initiated as part of ETRR, and then scaled up as a separate initiative. Its overall objective was to promote long-term peace and democracy in Aceh by supporting the province's first direct elections for provincial, district and municipal heads of government.



ALES had four main components:

- 1) Provide technical assistance to the local electoral commission on areas considered most critical to the elections, including legal drafting, dispute resolution, media relations, public outreach, donor coordination, financial management, polling, counting and monitoring;
- 2) Establish a Media Information Centre to support the development and dissemination of electoral information and voter education;
- 3) Develop an electoral information and voter education strategy and campaign to increase the electorate's awareness and commitment to actively participate in the elections;
- 4) Support election monitoring and mechanisms for quick counts to ensure voting credibility and peaceful implementation of the elections.

ALES provided technical assistance to KIP (Independent Committee for Elections) at all stages of the electoral process. Almost 70,000 pieces of voter education material were produced. The programme also sponsored a mobile cinema and a *Pilkada* radio quiz show. On the actual election day, UNDP supported the Rapid Telecount to help ensure the accuracy of vote counting by the commission, and serve as a deterrent to fraud.

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

Public Information Outreach

To improve access to information for Internally Displaced Persons, and to promote the dissemination of public information, UNDP distributed 35,000 wind-up radios to tsunami-affected areas. This was based on an information assessment and distribution map prepared by media NGO Internews. Distribution was supported by IOM and UN-Habitat. The radios also served as tools for UNDP's Disaster Risk Reduction programme (*see page 56*), as they were designed to be powered by dynamo (wind up), solar energy, battery or electricity. This ensures accessibility to emergency broadcasts in any future disasters.

Looking ahead

Despite the initial setbacks in reforming Aceh's institutional systems, UNDP's Aceh Governance Transformation Programme (AGTP) was endorsed by the Multi Donor Fund in December 2007. In achieving this, UNDP took a groundbreaking step in encouraging the provincial government to establish a new system that will encourage economic efficiency and social equity.

AGTP is striving for the creation of an integrity-based governance environment that is free of corruption and nepotism, and which rewards good practice. It is also assisting the new Government with tools to measure governance outcomes to ensure equal distribution of resources between districts, which will help facilitate stable progress across the province.

As part of this, UNDP is committed to supporting the provincial and district governments as they prepare to officially take over BRR's responsibilities in 2009. A system is being inducted to systematically integrate BRR's good practices and projects to mainstream Government administration and amalgamate all governance projects in the region.

Rebuilding Government Capacity

It's a region filled with culture and breathtaking scenery. But since it became a new district within North Sumatra in 2003, Nias Selatan has lacked an adequate infrastructure. Most government offices in the area were based in houses rented from local people. But the condition of these houses, and the area, deteriorated when the March 2005 earthquake struck Nias. It killed more than 800 people and left 85,000 homeless.

One member of the government concerned about the post-earthquake environmental condition in Nias Selatan was Kharisman Halawa. As head of the Dinas Lingkungan Hidup (Environment Office) in Nias Selatan, the 40-year-old father of four tried enthusiastically to recover his district's living environment. He tried to gain support and funds to increase the human resource capacity in his office, and to obtain more facilities in conserving natural resources from damage, such as providing an environmental expert to teach communities how to preserve their home environment.

Initially, Pak Kharisman liaised with UN agencies and organizations providing emergency assistance to earthquake-affected people in Nias and Nias Selatan. He eventually heard that UNDP would provide support for the government of Nias and Nias Selatan as part of UNDP's Strengthening Regional Government in Recovery of the Economy in Nias and South Nias programme.

This programme was aimed at developing institutional capacity to increase public service to the community. Part of the support was the reconstruction of six government offices, training of capacity building for government representatives to provide a better one-stop-service to the community, and provision of basic facilities such as office equipment and internet access.

Pak Kharisman recalled: "Fortunately, our former office was not totally destroyed in the earthquake. There were only cracks on the walls. However, it was still inconvenient for us to work in cramped rooms, with no meeting room or a decent toilet. We faced this problem long before the earthquake, but the earthquake only made things worse."

In September 2007, UNDP officially completed the construction of six offices, and handed them over to the local government. They were designated for the Social Affairs Office; Joint Secretariat; BAPPEDA, DISPERINDAKOP (Provincial Development Planning Agency); Environmental Office; and Demography Office.

"A new permanent office for my institution benefits us a lot," said Kharisman. "We no longer need to rent a house for our office space. A more convenient, comfortable office is important to help us serve the community better. UNDP also provided internet access and training for my staff to help our work, which opens up wider access to information for us. I thank God for his mercifulness and UNDP for its donations to the people of Nias Selatan."

The Governance programme is funded by the Governments of Germany, Canada, Ireland and Korea, and the Multi Donor Fund.

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Natural disasters are an unfortunate and common phenomenon in Indonesia. Its geographic conditions and seismic activity make it one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world. Preventative measures to protect and prepare communities living in disaster-prone areas, as well as effective plans that enhance Government capacity to respond to emergencies, can help to reduce the risk of a natural event escalating into a disaster.

The aftermath of the 2004 and 2005 natural disasters in Aceh and Nias clearly demonstrated the lack of adequate disaster management in these areas. Despite Indonesia's high vulnerability to natural hazards, no effective community early warning system was in place.

Prior to the earthquakes and tsunami, UNDP had been actively supporting the National Coordination Board for Disaster and Internally Displaced Person Management (Badan Koordinasi Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana dan Penanganan Pengungsi - BARKONAS PBP) in addressing North Sumatra's disaster-management needs. However, the 2004 and 2005 disasters raised a clear need for more concrete disaster management measures.



During the first two years of ETRR, UNDP's Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) programme focused on integrating risk reduction strategies and proposals at the provincial and local government level, so as to develop stronger hazard preparedness, mitigation and disaster risk reduction (DRR) legislation, and to disseminate best practices for construction in areas of high hazard potential. This included supporting UNESCO in establishing a National Earthquake and Tsunami Warning System; providing technical training on Tsunami Warning Operations for Meteorological and Geophysical Agency (BMG) officials; constructing seismic vaults and broadband seismographs; and establishing Community Disaster Committees in NAD and West Sumatra.

These committees have produced and implemented community action plans such as reconstruction of escape routes, crisis-oriented exercises/drills, and establishment of a community information centre. More notably, a handbook titled *Good Building Design and Construction* was published in 2006, and became a reference for more than 500 households in Nias.

In 2007, UNDP's main strategic focus changed from state-based response and relief to a comprehensive community risk management culture that had formal integration in development planning. UNDP began encouraging partnerships between government offices and local institutions/organizations to mainstream DRR proposals and initiatives into local development and government policies. The cooperation was further reinforced by an historic event - during March 2007, the Government of Indonesia's House of Representatives passed the Disaster Management Bill as the legal basis for disaster management activities in Indonesia. It establishes a new disaster management authority at ministerial level in Indonesia to oversee all activities, from risk reduction to mitigation, to response and recovery.

At the provincial level, UNDP's DRR team approached the provincial government to introduce the significance of integrating the Disaster Management Bill into its Development Plan. The results were positive: the Government announced Aceh as the first province in Indonesia to integrate elements of the Disaster Management Bill into its plan, and the Vice Governor announced this personally to the media. It is now one of nine development strategies for the provincial government.

UNDP also approached the Head of Legal Affairs and Public Relations Bureau and secured its commitment in propagating the new bill in a media campaign across the region. A local radio station teamed up with UNDP to produce weekly informative broadcast to develop public awareness on disaster and environmental issues. UNDP also produced and broadcast regular Public Service Announcements on local TV and radio stations.

The DRR team's work also focused on early warning sirens. There are currently six tsunami early warning sirens located throughout Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar. However, the regions had no early warning system to manage the process of disseminating the warning. Sirens are the first phase of that process, hence it is crucial that Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are created to establish crucial facts, such as who actually sounds the sirens.

To encourage this, UNDP's DRR team held a workshop focusing on developing integrated SOPs for the Province's tsunami early warning system. It was attended by representatives from provincial government; police; military forces; People's Representative Assembly; and the International Federation of the Red Cross. The workshop saw the development of a draft of SOPs for a tsunami early warning system, citing attendees' role in the process.

The DRR team also prepared a *Concept Note on DRR for Aceh*, which was approved in June 2007. It comprises several provincial DRR policies and an action plan to incorporate DRR in all provincial and local activities. The launch of the concept note was a key step in facilitating community-based disaster risk reduction plans and initiatives, and integrating those policies into the local government development planning process.

The DRR programme and relevant funding are currently in preparation. One of the programme's key focus areas will be to help develop the capacity of the Government's Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah (Disaster Prevention Agency), and to assist the agency in developing and socialising new DRR legislation throughout the province.

To assist the provincial government in the decision-making process on DRR, a Tsunami and Disaster Mitigation Research Centre of Banda Aceh's Syiah Kuala University will be established in Banda Aceh to develop, disseminate and maintain crucial information on the impact of disasters. In due course, it will produce information and risk maps to enable proper spatial planning, and thereby minimise the effects of future disasters.



COORDINATION & JOINT PROGRAMMING

UN Joint Programming

UNDP is the main fund trustee and leading agency in managing the Integrated UN Post-tsunami Early Recovery and Development programming in Meuraxa, Banda Aceh; Krueng Sabee, Aceh Jaya; and Teluk Dalam, South Nias.

UNDP's role was to ensure a holistic approach was adopted in terms of delivery of services and activities by various agencies throughout their engagement with tsunami-affected populations. The programme was completed at the end of 2006. It succeeded in bringing to fruition the development of strategic initiatives and public amenities/infrastructures that supported social cohesion, sound spatial restructuring and economic recovery.

Through a communal consultative process, pre-planned livelihood action plans were developed to promote sustainable regeneration. Tourism-related cultural activities were also supported alongside public awareness activities on natural disasters, and on ways to mitigate destructive impact.

Meuraxa, Banda Aceh:

United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-HABITAT)

- Established Urban Forums to contribute to the promotion of good governance, knowledge sharing and participatory planning between all stakeholders in sustainable areas for regeneration and development.

- Improved public access to information capital and practical knowledge through a local newsletter and radio programme.
- Established a Centre of Excellence at Banda Aceh's University of Syiah Kuala for construction monitoring, and on soil and water issues.
- Raised environmental awareness through newsletters, radio and environmental action plans.
- Established a Multi Media Centre to enable access for education on culture, environment, disaster risk reduction management and practical knowledge.
- Documentation and dissemination of lessons learned to allow adoption of good practices in the day-to-day lives of those in the affected areas.

International Labour Organization (ILO)

- Provided facilities to build home-based production units and access micro-credits for the beneficiaries of UN-Habitat house grantees.
- Defined spatial zoning for market trade space locations and created a market place.
- Re-established Meuraxa savings and credit co-operatives.
- Organized vocational and business management training.
- Linked with on-going livelihoods projects funded by UN agencies in Meuraxa.

Krueng Sabee, Aceh Jaya:

- UNDP collaborated with Islamic Relief and three local NGOs (Yayasan Lageh Calang, PKM Krueng Sabee (Pusat Kegiatan Masyarakat) and Asosiasi Pedagang Ikan) to improve the livelihoods of 1,500 tsunami-affected families of 11 targeted villages through UNDP's Livelihoods Recovery programme.

Teluk Dalam, South Nias:

United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-HABITAT)

- Established Urban Forums to contribute to the promotion of good governance, knowledge sharing and participatory planning between all stakeholders in sustainable areas for regeneration and development.

International Labour Organization (ILO)

- Conducted assessment of livelihoods and businesses destroyed, and recommended redevelopment schemes.
- Business skills training.
- Developed capacity building and a financial support mechanism for an identified local body to operate a microfinance scheme.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

- Developed a cultural tourism plan based on historical and cultural sites, including tourism infrastructure needs, to complement the Tourism Master Plan being developed by BRR and the Department of Culture and Tourism.
- Supported the establishment of a heritage village and cultural museum in Bawömataluo, Nias, which includes traditional-style houses and a small living cultural museum/display.
- Created disaster preparedness initiatives to strengthen the capacity of local communities in disaster risk reduction through distribution, training and dissemination of training kits.

RAN Database

A notable aspect of UNDP's support to the recovery and reconstruction process is the creation of the Recovery Aceh Nias (RAN) database.

The database is the official information system of the Government of Indonesia for project reporting and tracking. RAN was devised to track the activities of all organizations involved in the recovery process in Aceh and Nias. Designed to ensure transparency and accountability of all project funding and developments, it helped BRR to coordinate and monitor effectively, pinpoint gaps and overlaps in the rehabilitation phase, and work to resolve bottlenecks and issues that prevent progress. The online system also allows organizations to access data to carry out needs-gap assessments, i.e. assistance given, and projects' geographic location.

RAN will eventually be introduced to local government agencies, i.e. the Governor's office, BAPPEDA, Electronic Data Management Agency, the Central Statistic Agency, and the Supreme Audit Authority. It will then be utilised as a tool for strategic decision making, aid allocation and budget management, as well as a reporting and feedback mechanism.

The RAN Database is funded by the Flash Appeal, UNDP, WFP and ADB.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

One of ERTR's key achievements has been to facilitate a transition from recovery to longer-term development activities. By providing support for initial activities, ERTR has served as a platform for UNDP to develop a number of independent projects for Aceh that are consistent with its country programme, and in line with UNDP's core priorities for Indonesia.

An immediate priority for UNDP is to support a smooth transition when BRR completes its mandate in April 2009, and hands over its assets, functions and resources to the provincial and local governments. The provincial administration will also assume the coordination of on-going programmes funded by the international community. The legacy and sustainability of the entire post-tsunami and post-conflict recovery effort, worth billions of dollars in Government of Indonesia and donor investments, are at stake.

To this end, the UNDP-supported Aceh Government Transformation Programme (AGTP) is gearing up to support Aceh's provincial government to prepare for the transfer of assets and functions from BRR, and urgently develop its capacity to manage the province's longer-term recovery and development. With funding from the Multi Donor Fund, UNDP is now well positioned to work with key partners through this programme to support capacity development of local governments across the province.

One of ERTR's key achievements has been to facilitate a transition from recovery to longer-term development activities. By providing support for initial activities, ERTR has served as a platform for UNDP to develop a number of independent projects for Aceh that are consistent with its country programme, and in line with UNDP's core priorities for Indonesia.

An immediate priority for UNDP is to support a smooth transition when BRR completes its mandate in April 2009, and hands over its assets, functions and resources to the provincial and local governments. The provincial administration will also assume the coordination of on-going programmes funded by the international community. The legacy and sustainability of the entire post-tsunami and post-conflict recovery effort, worth billions of dollars in Government of Indonesia and donor investments, are at stake.

To this end, the UNDP-supported Aceh Government Transformation Programme (AGTP) is gearing up to support Aceh's provincial government to prepare for the transfer of assets and functions from BRR, and urgently develop its capacity to manage the province's longer-term recovery and development. With funding from the Multi Donor Fund, UNDP is now well positioned to work with key partners through this programme to support capacity development of local governments across the province.

UNDP will also continue to work closely with BRR through the Technical Assistance to BRR programme, to ensure that the agency achieves its mandate in a timely and transparent manner. UNDP will continue this collaboration as BRR implements its exit strategy, and prepares to transition its responsibilities to the local government.

Through its Strengthening Sustainable Peace and Development in Aceh project, UNDP is providing technical assistance to the Aceh Peace Reintegration Board (BRA) through activities including data verification and socialisation of the Helsinki MoU. The programme also provides livelihoods aid to ex-combatants, internally displaced persons, conflict victims and vulnerable groups through community-based and individually based programmes.

UNDP's long-term programmes will link in with the Aceh Recovery Framework (ARF) – a policy framework for the future of Aceh up to 2011. The ARF will provide the Governor with a results-based matrix that outlines goals, outputs, deliverables, timelines and costs. The framework will provide guidance for all those involved in Aceh's development, and help to ensure their work is relevant to the provincial government's long-term plans for the region.

Despite its devastating effects, the 2004 tsunami proved to be a remarkable catalyst for change. Now, more than three years on, families in Aceh and Nias are rebuilding their lives. The role these people have personally played in the reconstruction and rehabilitation adds to the significance of this achievement. They are proof of the immense bravery of the people of Aceh and Nias. Their resilience serves as an inspiration to us all.