



Aceh and Nias

Two Years After the Tsunami

BRR AND PARTNERS
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PROGRESS SUMMARY

2004 DAMAGE

2005 & 2006 PROGRESS



MEETING VITAL NEEDS

- 167,000 dead or missing from tsunami
- 500,000 displaced from homes in Aceh
- 900 dead and 13,500 families displaced after March 2005 earthquake in Nias.
- 80,000-110,000 new houses in Aceh needed and 13,500 in Nias

- During 2006, more than 65,000 IDPs have been moved out of tents into transitional housing
- 15,000 transitional houses built
- 57,000 permanent houses will be built by the end of 2006 in Aceh and Nias
- 17,400 land titles have been signed and 134,300 parcels have been measured, all in Aceh

NIAS PROGRESS SUMMARY

- 5,440 permanent houses built/repaired and 350 non-permanent/transitional houses

- **Temporary Shelter Issues**

- **Mid 2005 : Temporary Shelter Plan for Action (TSPA)**

The main component of TSPA was the provision of up to 20,000 temporary shelter units provided by the International Federation of Red Cross/Red Crescent and delivered and constructed via a consortium of 33 implementing partners including BRR, Red Cross Societies, NGOs, UN agencies and donor institutions.

- **October 2006 (CARDI survey) :**

- **18,500 households in barracks**
 - **11,000 IFRC shelters set up**
 - **20,000 households still in owner-built temp accommodation, on own property**
 - **(more conflict IDPs than tsunami IDPs)**

- **Permanent Housing - Achievements**
 - **Housing Programmes mainly targeted returned communities without resettlement requirements.**

The housing reconstruction programme revolves around key issues, namely:

- Households which completely lost their houses and their land;
- Houses which have become non-repairable and need to be rebuilt;
- Tenants who lost the accommodation they were renting; and
- Squatters who lost their temporary shelters

- **Challenges :**

- **Construction costs, quality of materials, logistics**
- **Resettlement in lieu of damaged land**
- **Community infrastructure**
- **Housing for the poor and IDPs**
- **Equity amongst affected groups**
- **Land ownership certification and joint (gender-sensitive) titling**
- **Housing finance and housing insurance**
- **Spatial-environmental planning and disaster prevention**

SETTLEMENT RECOVERY AND SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT * :

Banda Aceh	6.1	> urban recovery is more difficult
Others	6.3	
Aceh Besar	7.2	> accessible areas are more easy
East Coast	5.8	> poorer areas are more difficult
West Coast	6.3	> not including delayed Red Cross areas



* UN-HABITAT – Unsyiah
Settlement Recovery Indicator :
(perceived) level of community
infrastructure and community
amenities allowing dignified
occupancy (0-10 score)

