Aceh and Nias
Two Years After the Tsunami
BRR AND PARTNERS
DECEMBER 2006

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## PROGRESS SUMMARY

### 2004 DAMAGE

- 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

### 2005 & 2006 PROGRESS

- 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 temporary 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 *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Banda Aceh</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>Urban recovery is more difficult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Aceh Besar</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>Accessible areas are more easy</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Coast</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>Poorer areas are more difficult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Coast</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>Not including delayed Red Cross areas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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*UN-HABITAT – Unsyiah Settlement Recovery Indicator: (perceived) level of community infrastructure and community amenities allowing dignified occupancy (0-10 score)*