



Multi Donor Fund 2012 Final Report

Sustainable Futures: A Legacy of Reconstruction

Volume 2: Project Fact Sheets



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Cover Photos clockwise from left to right:

1. Nearly 20,000 houses were constructed or rehabilitated under the MDF using a community-driven approach, demonstrating that community-government partnerships can achieve transparent, cost-effective and high quality results.
Photo: MDF Secretariat
2. Coffee grader Fitra Cahyadi at the new coffee warehouse outside Takengon set up under the EDFF. The subproject, implemented by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), aims to give small farmers more control over the quality, marketing and sale of their coffee.
Photo: Tarmizy Harva
3. The Oyo bridge, the longest suspension bridge in Indonesia, connecting the remote villages of Lahagu and Taraha in Nias, was built under the Nias Rural Access and Capacity Building Project (RACBP), and has even become a local tourist destination.
Photo: ILO projects collection



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Sustainable Futures: A Legacy of Reconstruction

Volume 2: Project Fact Sheets

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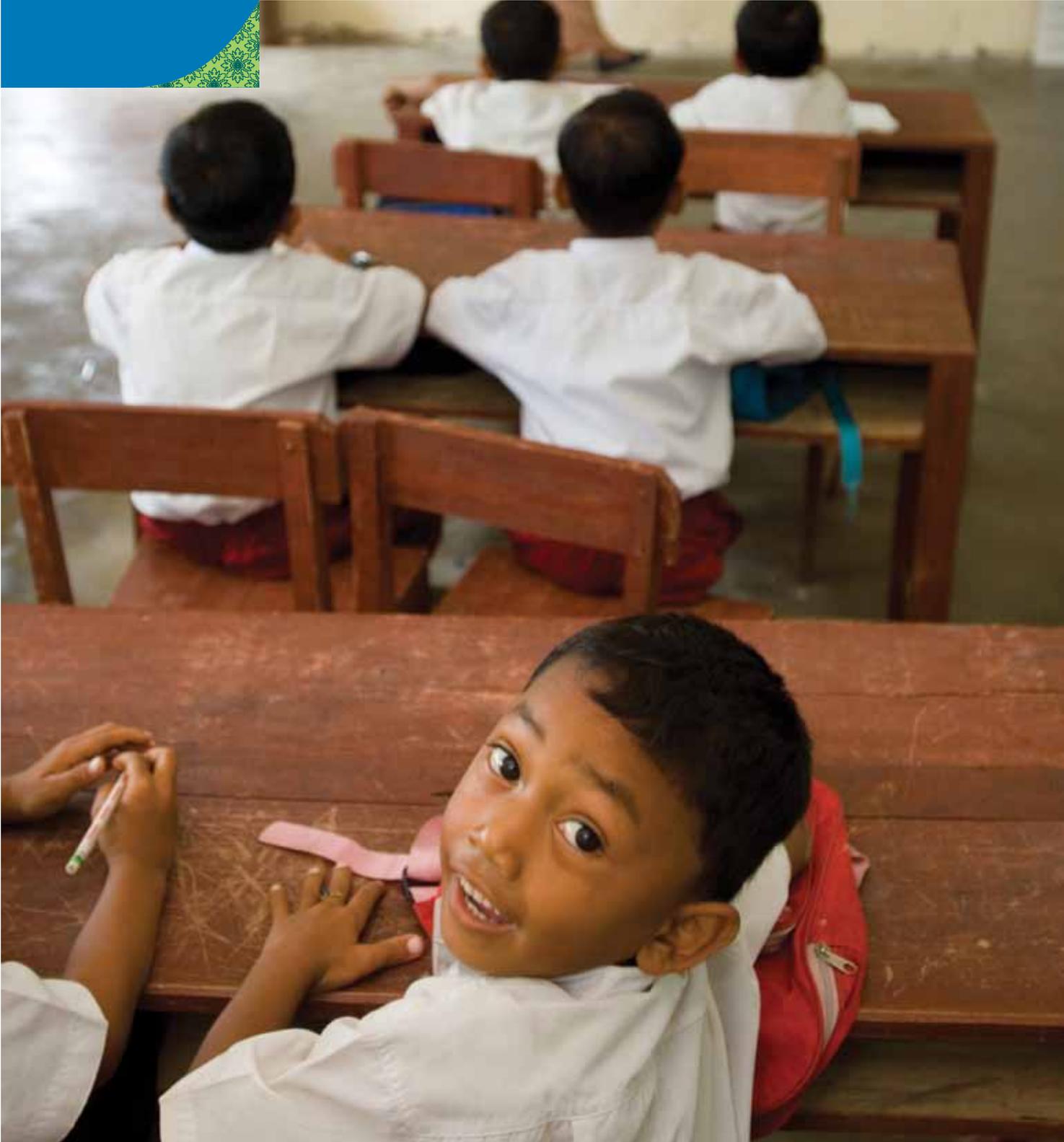
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Recovery of Communities



Elementary students eager to get back to school. Reconstruction of public building facilities was deemed key to restoring the communities and enabling them to return to everyday life.

Photo:
Kristin Thompson

Project Fact Sheet 1

Community Based Settlement Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project (CSRRP or Rekompak)

The Community Based Settlement Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project (CSRRP, or Rekompak)¹ provided grants directly to communities to rebuild and repair houses, and rehabilitate their settlement infrastructure through a community-driven approach. The project completed its objectives and closed on April 30, 2010.

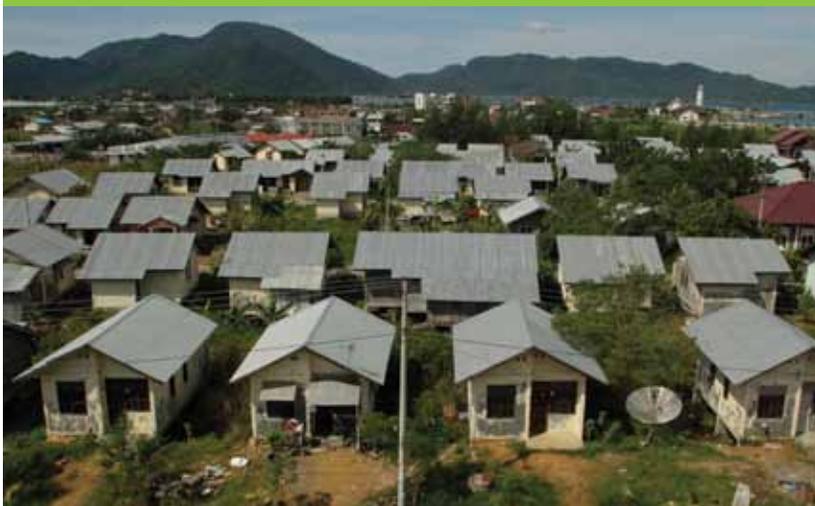
Permanent housing was a key focus of the reconstruction effort following the 2004 disaster, which destroyed over 139,000 houses in Aceh. The MDF funded Rekompak project pioneered a community-based approach to housing reconstruction, bringing together affected communities to lead their own recovery and take ownership over the reconstruction effort. The project set a high standard in housing reconstruction, in large part because of the community-driven approach. The Rekompak approach has since become a model replicated

by the Government of Indonesia in other post-disaster reconstruction contexts.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

Through Rekompak, almost 8,000 new houses were constructed and a further 7,000 damaged homes were rehabilitated. Rekompak was one of only a few projects to also target the rehabilitation of damaged homes. This proved to be a successful approach, with a 100 percent occupancy rate by project completion. Newly built homes had an occupancy rate of 97 percent.

Grant Amount	▶	US\$85.00 million
Implementation Period	▶	November 2005-April 2010
Partner Agency	▶	The World Bank
Implementing Agency	▶	Ministry of Public Works
Final Disbursement Amount	▶	US\$84.97 million ²



Many new houses dot the skyline in Lambung, Banda Aceh. With support from MDF funded Rekompak, nearly 8,000 houses were rebuilt and almost 7,000 damaged homes were repaired, allowing for the emergence of new and vibrant communities in tsunami-affected areas.

Photo:
Tarmizy Harva

¹ Rekompak is an acronym based on the Indonesian name of the project, *Proyek Rehabilitasi dan Rekonstruksi Masyarakat dan Permukiman Berbasis Komunitas*.

² The small amount of unspent residual funds remaining at project closing was returned to the MDF.



Children pose in front of their new neighborhood built with support from the MDF's Rekompak project in Pidie Jaya District, Aceh.

Photo:
Tarmizy Harva

Rekompak provided housing in 130 villages employing a community-driven approach, which was more cost effective than other approaches for delivering housing. Communities jointly mapped and assessed the scale of damage and construction needs, and identified housing beneficiaries. Community Settlement Plans (CSPs), in which communities were involved in the process of planning for the reconstruction of their homes and other community infrastructure, were completed in 126 villages. A crucial disaster preparedness component was included in these plans.

The project provided block grants to rebuild community infrastructure in 180 villages, directly benefiting more than 79,000 people with village roads, drainage systems, bridges, and public water and sanitation facilities. The project also strengthened capacities of local communities through technical management

training and contributed to community recovery by stimulating the local economy. Project funds stayed in the community as raw construction materials were purchased from local suppliers and community members were hired as the labor force. Through Rekompak, communities were introduced to earthquake resistant building techniques, contributing to safer and more resilient communities.

Rekompak promoted the role of women in the community planning and decision making processes. Women's active participation and greater input to decisions through the project led to positive changes in the design and selection of housing and local infrastructure and encouraged women to play a greater role in community decision-making processes. Almost a third of Rekompak houses constructed were registered in the names of women or with women as joint owners.

The Rekompak approach is based on partnerships between communities and government. The project worked through government systems and channeled funds to communities through the national budget. The approach was cost-effective, delivering housing of the same or better quality at up to 40 percent lower cost than other housing projects that did not use a community-based approach. Beneficiary satisfaction rates are high.

Based on the successful implementation of Rekompak in Aceh and later disasters in Java and Sumatra, the community-based model for housing and settlement reconstruction has been adopted by the Government of Indonesia as its policy for post-disaster community reconstruction.

Rekompak (CSRRP) Results

Results as of project closing April 2010	Achievements
Destroyed houses reconstructed	7,964
Damaged houses rehabilitated	6,999
Houses registered in women's names or as joint owners	3,816 (29%)
Community Settlement Plans	126
Village roads repaired/constructed (km)	185
Irrigation and drainage repaired/constructed (km)	171
Clean water, water storage and wells (unit)	2,057



Omiyah, 60, stands in front of her new home in Lancang Village, Pidie Jaya. MDF funded Rekompak put communities in charge of the reconstruction of homes and local infrastructure, and empowered community members, including women, to have a voice in decision making.

Photo:
Tarmizy Harva

Project Fact Sheet 2

Community Recovery through the *Kecamatan* Development Program (KDP)

The *Kecamatan* Development Program (KDP) provided block grants directly to villages for community-led reconstruction. Through this community-led process, KDP supported the restoration of community infrastructure in over 3,000 villages across Aceh and Nias. The project successfully completed its objectives and closed on December 31, 2009.

Communities across Indonesia have been driving their own development under a nationwide community development program implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs launched in 1998. The *Kecamatan* Development Program (KDP), which has now transitioned into the PNPM *Mandiri Pedesaan* program, strengthened the role of local government and community groups to respond quickly and efficiently to localized needs. The MDF leveraged this successful community-driven development model through the national KDP to channel funds and support community-led

reconstruction and rehabilitation in Aceh and Nias following the earthquakes and tsunami.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

Through KDP, communities across Aceh and Nias identified their own development priorities and were given the financial, technical and social support to turn ideas into tangible results that strengthen community resilience against poverty and other vulnerabilities.

The majority of KDP funds went into block grants to subdistricts in tsunami-affected areas.

Grant Amount	▶	US\$64.70 million
Implementation Period	▶	November 2005-December 31, 2009
Partner Agency	▶	The World Bank
Implementing Agency	▶	Ministry of Home Affairs
Final Disbursement Amount	▶	US\$64.70 million



A mother and her children use a makeshift bridge in Gido, Nias as a safer, more reliable bridge is under construction nearby. The *Kecamatan* Development Project enabled thousands of villages in Aceh and Nias to identify, budget and build key infrastructure items such as bridges. In remote areas prone to disasters such as Gido, reliable bridges will improve access in and out of more remote communities.

Photo: Antara News Agency



Girls in Aceh Utara district go to school in newly built School for Koran Studies as part of the MDF Kecamatan Development Project. Nearly 300 schools were constructed during this four-year project that put communities in charge of the post-tsunami reconstruction and recovery.

Photo:
Kristin Thompson

A democratic process determined which villages received funds and the amount to be disbursed to each subproject. Overall, the project provided planning, training and capacity building support to over 6,000 communities in Aceh and Nias. Approximately 3,000 villages received MDF-financed block grants.

More than 90 percent of MDF funding disbursed through KDP block grants was used to build or repair local-level infrastructure, including village roads, bridges, schools, markets, health clinics, irrigation and drainage facilities, and provision of clean water. MDF funds were also used for social support needs such as microcredit, scholarships, and emergency relief funds for families. Capacity building at the community

level for local-level planning and management of reconstruction and future development activities was one of the most important outcomes of the project.

Over 29,000 people were involved in the community-planning process and received training. The project was particularly successful in empowering women to have a voice in community planning, with women accounting for about 45 percent of all participants in community-planning activities. KDP also contributed indirectly to community recovery by stimulating the local economy. Project funds stayed in the community as raw materials were purchased from local suppliers and community members were hired as the labor force.



Through KDP, communities across Aceh and Nias identified their own development priorities and were given the financial, technical and social support to turn ideas into tangible results.

KDP proved to be a cost-effective mechanism for large-scale community recovery in post-disaster Nias and Aceh, allowing the communities to have a voice in identifying and planning for their own recovery. It also created synergies with other projects by serving as a vehicle for other development agencies and government

institutions in delivering programs through its extensive coverage and network. The project transitioned to the National Program for Community Empowerment (PNPM Mandiri) and communities in Aceh and Nias have continued to benefit from the community-driven development approach after the reconstruction ended.

KDP Results

Results as of project closing December 2009	Achievements
Roads repaired/constructed (km)	2,399
Bridges repaired/constructed (units)	932
Irrigation and drainage (km)	1,238
Clean water projects (units)	844
Water storage reservoirs (units)	180
Sanitation units (MCK)	778
Village-level markets	26
School buildings	292
Health clinics/posts	11
Value of scholarships (US\$)	326,270
Number of recipients	6,074
Amount for loans (US\$)	1,415,460
Number of recipients	7,001
Number of businesses/groups	554
Persons employed through subprojects	265,000
Workdays generated	3,500,000
Emergency relief funds (US\$)	4,369,310



Teamwork and community social cohesion have improved the lives of residents in 3,000 villages in Aceh and Nias through the Kecamatan Development Project. Bulk grants provided by KDP helped communities realize development needs identified by the affected community, such as the construction of schools, markets, offices and clinics.

Photo:
Kristin Thompson

Project Fact Sheet 3

Community Recovery through The Urban Poverty Project (UPP)

The Urban Poverty Project (UPP) provided block grants directly to 273 communities to rehabilitate and develop community infrastructure in municipalities in Aceh. The project successfully completed its objectives and closed in December 2009.

Community participation informed all Urban Poverty Project (UPP) activities. The project promoted a bottom-up participatory planning approach so that communities identified their core needs for reconstruction and the revival of economic activities. Democratically-elected neighborhood committees and volunteers conducted damage assessments, formulated community development plans, and prioritized activities to be funded through the project. The empowerment that communities, and particularly women, experienced in the

process was crucial to the success of the project and strengthened the potential for long-lasting community-driven development.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

UPP focused on urban communities hardest hit by the earthquake and tsunami. The primary beneficiaries of the project consisted of some 697,600 persons living in 402 *kelurahan* (urban neighborhoods) in Aceh. *Kelurahan* residents benefited both directly and indirectly from social service assistance grants and improved

Grant Amount	▶	US\$17.96 million
Implementation Period	▶	November 2005-April 2009
Partner Agency	▶	The World Bank
Implementing Agency	▶	Ministry of Public Works
Final Disbursement Amount	▶	US\$17.45 million ¹



UPP restored community infrastructure in over 270 communities in municipalities in Aceh. All assets constructed under UPP, such as this urban road, were handed over to communities or local governments for continued operations and maintenance.

Photo:
MDF Secretariat

¹ Unspent residual funds were returned to the MDF pool of funds.



Community infrastructure that was affected by the earthquake and tsunami was reconstructed or built under the Urban Poverty Project (UPP). Block grants were used to improve living conditions through small infrastructure like drainage and waste disposal sites.

Photo:
Kristin Thompson

community infrastructure and services, and participated in planning and implementing these activities through a community-driven development process. Based on needs, 273 of these 402 targeted *kelurahan* were selected to receive grants for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of community infrastructure.

Achievements in the reconstruction of physical infrastructure surpassed initial planned targets in many areas. The largest share of project-financed block grants for community infrastructure was allocated to roads and bridges, drainage, and water supply and sanitation facilities. Nearly 39,000 households (about 48 percent of the population in the 273 *kelurahan* selected to receive block grants) received social assistance grants.

The project included a significant component for the empowerment of women. This component ensured that women's needs

were represented in the community planning process and in the implementation of block grant-funded reconstruction activities. Women who participated in this program successfully went on to direct activities, administer proposals, submit accountability reports and manage relationships with other stakeholders.

The UPP project was one of several MDF-supported community-driven development projects that were designed to transition into a nation-wide community development program, PNPB Mandiri, which will further strengthen the long-term sustainability of this valuable investment to empower communities. The project helped communities to prepare community spatial plans that not only helped identify infrastructure needs to be constructed through UPP block grants, but also helped to mobilize additional funding from other post-tsunami recovery projects.

All community-level physical assets constructed under UPP such as roads, bridges, schools and health facilities were handed over to communities or local governments. The project formulated training modules

and standard operating procedures for post-project operations and maintenance which will increase the likelihood that project initiatives will be sustained long after project closure.

UPP Results

UPP Results as of project closing December 2009	Achievements
Roads repaired/constructed (km)	231
Reconstruction of bridges (in meters)	1,380
Drainage (km)	176
Clean water projects (units)	4,915
Waste disposal facilities	806
Sanitation units (MCK)	405
School buildings	159
Building of town/village hall	120
Health clinics/posts	29
Number of students receiving scholarships	3,430
Value of scholarships distributed (US\$)	74,043
Workdays generated	1,124,126
Social assistance funds distributed (US\$)	1,218,374



Empowerment of women was a significant component to UPP, as it ensured the women's needs were well represented, and strengthened the potential for long-lasting community-driven development. These women joined in the construction of a road in their community.

Photo:
Kristin Thompson

Project Fact Sheet 4

Kecamatan Based Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Planning Project in Nias (KRRP)

The *Kecamatan* Based Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Planning Project in Nias (KRRP) provided block grants for the reconstruction of houses, schools, local government offices and other public infrastructure in Nias. The project successfully completed its objectives and closed in June 2011.

As one of Indonesia’s poorest and most remote areas, Nias reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts following the earthquakes and tsunami faced unique challenges in capacity, infrastructure, social services and access. As such, the MDF funded KRRP project sought to strengthen the resilience of Nias people by supporting community-driven development in 126 villages. The project built on the participatory planning process of other MDF-supported community recovery

programs implemented in Nias such as the *Kecamatan* Development Project (KDP). By 2011, KRRP had successfully contributed to key infrastructure construction, training of community and local government actors, preservation of a unique culture, and environmental sustainability of the remote island.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

Nias is one of Indonesia’s unique cultures and recovery intervention required local

Grant Amount	▶	US\$25.75 million
Implementation Period	▶	February 2007-June 2011
Partner Agency	▶	The World Bank
Implementing Agency	▶	Ministry of Home Affairs
Final Disbursement Amount	▶	US\$20.21 million ¹



KRRP helped to build almost 4,500 houses in Nias following the earthquake. KRRP targeted some of the island’s most remote and hard-to-reach areas.

Photo:
KRRP Projects Collection

¹ Unspent residual funds remaining at project closing were returned to the MDF.



Village pathway in Teluk Dalam, Nias. Reconstruction of community infrastructure was fundamental in supporting the recovery of the island's most remote and hard to reach areas.

Photo:
Catrini Kubontubuh

solutions that respect community norms and values. KRRP placed a high value on the meaningful contribution of the community in its construction and capacity development initiatives.

KRRP reconstructed almost 4,500 houses—about 37 percent of the total number of houses reconstructed in Nias. This is a significant achievement considering the project targeted some of the island's most

remote and hard-to-reach areas that had not received housing support. The project also built 100 schools, 110 village office buildings and supported nearly 150 basic community infrastructure projects including access roads, bridges, wells and drainage systems. All construction met standards for earthquake-prone areas.

Furthermore, the project strengthened local curriculum and education systems to



KRRP also addressed environmental concerns through its successful tree re-planting program. More than 110,000 seedlings of mahogany and other species were planted by communities as part of the project's timber management plan for mitigating impacts of the reconstruction on the local forests.



Men and women community members in Nias built roads and paths in some of the island’s most remote areas. Under KRRP, access was improved for 126 villages in Nias in works that included the construction of roads, bridges, wells and drainage systems.

Photo: KRRP Project Collection

incorporate cultural heritage preservation in partnership with the Nias Museum. The project also addressed environmental concerns through its successful tree replanting program. More than 110,000 seedlings of mahogany and other species were planted by communities as part of the project’s timber management plan for mitigating impacts of the reconstruction on the local forests.

Reconstruction in Nias had been particularly difficult due to widespread poverty, lack of capacity of key government and community

actors, shortage of legally-sourced timber, poor quality of infrastructure and frequent natural hazards plaguing this island. KRRP overcame some of the challenges it faced by increasing its expenditures and lengthening its project duration. Specific challenges faced by KRRP included high transportation costs to bring in outside material, and most significantly, sourcing and retaining qualified field facilitators, which is vital to the viability of community-driven development. The project successfully navigated these challenges to deliver substantial results for communities in Nias by project closure in 2011.

KRRP Results

Results as of project closing June 2011	Achievements
Houses	4,491
Schools	100
Village office buildings	110
Basic village infrastructure (subprojects)	149 subprojects

Project Fact Sheet 5

Reconstruction of Aceh Land Administration System Project (RALAS)

The Reconstruction of Aceh Land Administration System (RALAS) project assisted the government in the reconstruction of land property rights, development of a computerized land records management system, and reproduction of cadastral maps (maps of specific land boundaries) in post-tsunami Aceh. The project closed on June 30, 2009.

RALAS was founded to support the government in the reconstruction of property rights and rebuilding the land administration systems in the province following the tsunami. The impact of the tsunami on property rights and the land administration system was enormous: homes and buildings were not only destroyed but in some places whole parcels of land disappeared into the sea, and landmarks and records of land ownership also

disappeared. The National Land Agency (BPN) which oversees the allocation of land titles, was itself severely affected by the disaster with about 30 percent of its workforce in Aceh killed or missing as a result of the tsunami, and all its offices were destroyed. It was therefore crucial that the recovery efforts addressed land tenure issues, and as a result, RALAS was one of the first projects approved by the MDF Steering Committee.

Grant Amount	▶	US\$14.83 million
Implementation Period	▶	August 2005-2009
Partner Agency	▶	The World Bank
Implementing Agency	▶	National Land Agency
Final Disbursement Amount	▶	US\$14.83 million ¹



Mukhaddis, 45, holds his new certificate for his post-tsunami home in Meuraxa, Banda Aceh. He holds one of over 222,000 titles provided under the MDF funded Reconstruction of Aceh Land Administration System Project (RALAS).

Photo:
Tarmizy Harva

¹ Allocation to the project was revised at project closure to \$14.83 million.



One of the main challenges government officials faced in the years immediately following the disaster was the surveying and identification of land parcels. Under RALAS, over 275,000 parcels of land were surveyed and registered, and out of these over 222,000 land titles were distributed.

Photo:
Kristin Thompson

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

Eighty percent of land documents, including almost all cadastral maps, were lost or damaged in the disaster. RALAS addressed this issue by contributing to restoring land rights and offering technical support to BPN. By project closure, RALAS helped to restore over 220,000 land titles and over 300,000 land maps. In addition, the project helped to increase public awareness of legal rights related to land titling and ownership, particularly with women, who often face land ownership challenges. RALAS worked closely with local government officials to develop guidelines for land inheritance rights.

RALAS contributed to rebuilding land administrative systems in the province through its support of BPN. The project trained almost 500 BPN personnel in the adjudication and registration of land titles, which better prepares the agency to respond to ongoing land tenure

needs in the province. RALAS also supported the computerization of land records and maps, and provided agency training to maintain this online tool aimed at improving monitoring and efficiency of the agency going forward.

RALAS addressed concerns regarding protection of property rights and provided training to local facilitators (including civil society representatives) on Community Driven Adjudication (CDA). Training and capacity building in CDA supported by RALAS will continue to have an impact in terms of government delivery of land titling services. Perhaps most importantly, increased public awareness and understanding of land-titling procedures will impact the demand for, and transparent delivery of these services into the future. RALAS contributed to the prevention of large-scale land speculation and the CDA approach facilitated the resolution of land disputes at the village level. The project

also emphasized the protection of women’s property rights through joint land titling.

RALAS faced enormous challenges in implementation in nearly every sphere: political, social and technical issues as well as weak capacity in project and financial management, procurement, and other administrative functions – in addition to the magnitude of the issues it was designed to address. The impact of

these challenges precluded the full achievement of the project’s targets. Nevertheless, at closing, more than 220,000 land title certificates had been distributed, of which 63,181 were issued in the name of women or jointly in the name of women. Aceh’s land administration system has been significantly strengthened, and there is now a high level of public awareness of property rights issues in Aceh and growing demand for land registration and certification.

RALAS Results

RALAS Results as of project closing June 2009	Achievements
Total number of land title certificates distributed	222,628
Total number of land parcels publicly notified	272,912
Number of government land offices reconstructed or rehabilitated	5
Number of BPN personnel trained	760
Number of civil society facilitators trained in community land mapping	700
Total number of community land maps completed	317,170



A homeowner reviews her land title in Sigli. Due to MDF funded RALAS advocacy to local officials, women in Aceh have stronger land titling rights than ever before.

Photo: Kristin Thompson

Project Fact Sheets

Recovery of Larger Infrastructure and Transport



A builder on the Kuala Bubon bridge that forms a key part of the strategic highway along the west coast of Aceh completing the link between Aceh Jaya and Aceh Barat districts. The construction of the bridge, which ended in December 2012, was financed through the MDF's Infrastructure Reconstruction Financing Facility (IRFF) project as part of the MDF's last major allocation of funding for infrastructure reconstruction.

Photo:
Akil Abduljalil

Project Fact Sheet 6

Banda Aceh Flood Mitigation Project (BAFMP)

The Banda Aceh Flood Mitigation Project contributed to re-establishing the functionality of the flood protection systems damaged by the tsunami. The project helped to protect the central business district of Banda Aceh against flooding caused by tides and heavy rain. BAFMP achieved its objectives and closed on December 31, 2009.

Flooding from tidal incursion and heavy rainstorms present a constant challenge for Banda Aceh due to its location in a coastal flood plain. During the tsunami, the flood gates and pumping stations that mitigated the effects of flooding were destroyed. This resulted in periodic tidal flooding of low-lying areas of the city, and left the newly reconstructed public and private assets prone to new damage. The BAFMP project closely coordinated with the overall drainage and flood prevention reconstruction plan of the municipality. BAFMP installed rubber flood valves and restored the pumping

and drainage system in the city's Zone 2, the flood-prone northern part of Banda Aceh. This project has contributed towards making Aceh's most densely populated urban area a more resilient city.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

To mitigate the post-tsunami vulnerability of Banda Aceh, the project was instrumental in both reinforcing and building new flood prevention infrastructure like flood valves and pumping stations. Four meters above sea level, the city is prone to flooding from high tides

Grant Amount	▶	US\$6.50 million
Implementation Period	▶	May 2006–December 2009
Partner Agency	▶	The World Bank
Implementing Agency	▶	Muslim Aid
Final Disbursement Amount	▶	US\$6.27 million ¹



This BAFMP-built water pump house in Banda Aceh helps to control the water levels in the city and relieves the burden on smaller drains and canals.

Photo:
Tarmizy Harva

¹ The unspent funds have been returned to the MDF.



A girl rides her bicycle past a canal in Banda Aceh. Valves installed under the MDF funded BAFMP prevent debris backlog into drainage pipes and subsequent flooding as a result.

Photo:
Kristin Thompson

and heavy rains, and was left without defenses following the tsunami.

In line with Banda Aceh's long-term drainage plans, BAFMP contributed to the physical protection of the central business district against flooding. Due to the flood protection that the project offered, the former residents of the flood-prone zone in northern Banda Aceh could quickly and efficiently rebuild their homes.

In early 2006, BAFMP installed 11 flood valves, which prevent flooding from tidal backflow into the drainage systems. This pilot valve program was successful in stopping tidal incursion within six months of startup. This initial work also provided flood protection to the ongoing reconstruction efforts in the city as the government and international

agencies continued to build houses, roads and public buildings.

Partial protection against storm water flooding was achieved after 15 months through cleaning and repairing the existing system. BAFMP constructed 4.4 kilometers of new drains and repaired 13.3 kilometers of damaged drains. Full protection against the storm flows estimated in the five-year design was reached in 2009 after three new pump stations were constructed and operational.

Waste discarded into drains, canals and natural waterways clogged drains, which resulted in overflowing and damage, particularly during heavy rains. As a result, pilot waste management activities were initiated in several villages under the project to collect and remove household waste to municipal

waste pick-up points. Motorized three-wheel waste collection vehicles are used in this process. To build local awareness and capacity, participating communities undertook a study tour of community waste management, composting and recycling projects. BAFMP linked up with another MDF funded project, the Tsunami Recovery Waste Management Programme (TRWMP) to align objectives, eliminate a duplication of efforts and further enhance impacts.

The project also ensured that the municipal government would have the skills and know-how to properly maintain and operate the new infrastructure. Equipment operators participated in training programs that ensured the sustainability of both the physical investment and the ability of the municipal government to respond to the natural conditions that present risks to the investment.

BAFMP Results

Results as of project closing December 2009	Achievements
Immediate flood reduction through flood valves	31 flood valves installed
Drainage system reconstructed Pumping stations Flood valves (zone two) Drainage (reconstructed/ rehabilitated)	3 stations All flood valves in Zone Two 4.4km/13.3km
Vehicle handed over to local Sanitary Agency	28 three-wheeled waste collection vehicles



Keeping the drains clear of waste has reduced the risk of flooding in Banda Aceh. This motorized waste collection vehicle and the waste bins were supplied through the BAFMP project.

Photo:
Shaun Parker

Project Fact Sheet 7

Infrastructure Reconstruction Enabling Program (IREP)

The Infrastructure Reconstruction Enabling Program (IREP) provided technical assistance in strategic planning, designed physical infrastructure and gave infrastructure implementation support, enabling the coordinated reconstruction of infrastructure in Aceh and Nias. IREP closed in December 2011.

IREP supported the government's reconstruction agenda by strengthening capacity for strategic planning for large infrastructure reconstruction during the recovery period. Infrastructure needs had to be planned and executed with both short-term recovery and longer-term development in mind. IREP provided the collaborative umbrella under which the Government of Indonesia and MDF's Infrastructure Reconstruction Financing Facility (IRFF) could deliver large-scale infrastructure projects. IREP's support through technical assistance teams allowed

for the strategic planning, design, supervision and quality assurance required to realize this tremendous investment, and also worked to strengthen the capacity of government to carry out similar duties in the longer term.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

IREP provided support to infrastructure projects funded by the MDF through IRFF as well as those financed directly by the Government of Indonesia. IREP prepared all 52 infrastructure packages implemented by IRFF for the

Grant Amount	▶	US\$42.00 million
Implementation Period	▶	September 2006-December 2011
Partner Agency	▶	The World Bank
Implementing Agency	▶	Ministry of Public Works
Final Disbursement Amount	▶	US\$35.66 million ¹



Further key responsibilities of IREP were to ensure that proper safeguard measures were integrated into project preparation and implementation. This notice board in Aceh Utara, erected by an IRFF-funded project, highlights the importance of not mining sand off beaches for construction.

Photo:
Shaun Parker
for MDF Secretariat

¹ The unspent fund has been return to the MDF.



IREP supported the rehabilitation of infrastructure projects through the provision of construction designs and supervision of works. The Malahayati port pictured above is one of five ports supported through IREP and implemented through IRFF.

Photo:
Mosista Pambudi

construction of roads, water systems, and ports. These packages comprised plans and detailed designs, as well as procurement documentation, which enabled smooth contracting and procurement procedures, and sound technical designs. IREP also provided technical input to central, provincial and district governments for the design and implementation of infrastructure projects funded through other sources.

This technical input included providing construction supervision, financial management,

ongoing monitoring and quality control of all IRFF's projects, which ensured consistency and transparency across the board. This was a key responsibility of the project.

Prior to the closure of the national government's Agency for the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Aceh and Nias (BRR) in 2009, IREP developed the Strategic Infrastructure Plan, Annual Infrastructure Investment Plans, and Annual Procurement Plans for Aceh and Nias, which were approved by BRR. When the closing date



IREP provided the collaborative umbrella under which the Government of Indonesia and MDF's Infrastructure Reconstruction Financing Facility (IRFF) could deliver large scale infrastructure projects.



Project supervision was a key component of the services provided through IREP. SMEC International Pty Ltd was the consultant firm appointed through IREP for the supervision of this provincial road project in Aceh Tengah.

Photo:
Shaun Parker

of the BRR was approaching in 2009, IREP also ensured that a transition strategy was developed and in place to ensure the smooth transfer of infrastructure responsibilities and oversight.

After the closure of the BRR, a liquidation team and a Supervisory Project Management Unit were formed to assist in the coordination

of ongoing infrastructure activities for Aceh and Nias. IREP also contributed to the sustainability of the grant investments through continued technical and capacity building support to government at various levels. This capacity development enabled local governments to play a stronger role in future economic development.

IREP Results

Results as of project closing December 2011	Achievements
Development of a sustainable and strategic long-term infrastructure reconstruction plan for Aceh and Nias	Completed in collaboration with IREP, BRR, and local government; plan was utilized throughout the project
Development of a monitoring framework for post-tsunami infrastructure reconstruction	IREP applied the framework to guide its momentum with tangible targets
Proper safeguard measures are integrated into project preparation	All projects prepared by the World Bank as partner agency included safeguard frameworks and all projects implemented under IRFF adhered to the safeguards framework

Project Fact Sheet 8

Infrastructure Reconstruction Financing Facility (IRFF)

The Infrastructure Reconstruction Financing Facility (IRFF) provided funds for key infrastructure reconstruction projects in Aceh and Nias identified through another MDF project, IREP. The project contributed to a strategic transportation network in Aceh and Nias in line with government priorities. IRFF closed on December 31, 2012.

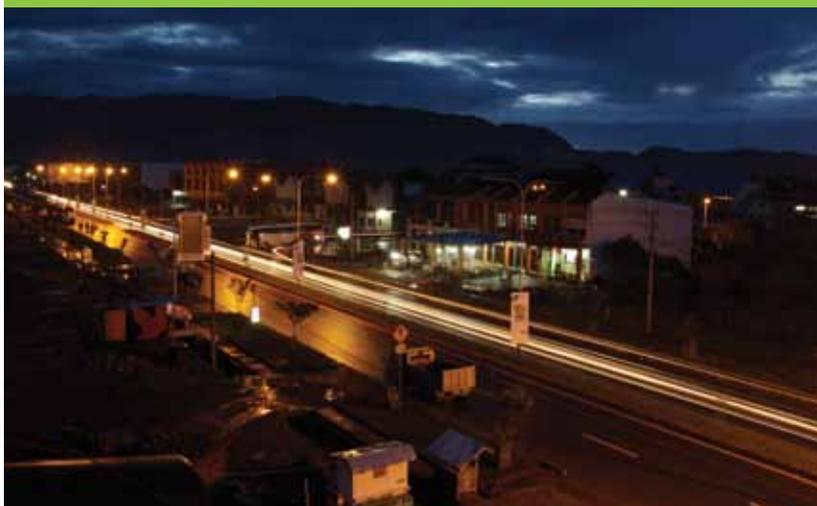
The IRFF project provided flexible funding for the reconstruction of infrastructure in Aceh and Nias with an emphasis on filling gaps not covered by other sources. The project worked in tandem with the MDF's companion Infrastructure Reconstruction Enabling Program (IREP). Infrastructure needs at the national, provincial and district levels were identified through the IREP framework and financed by IRFF. Both IRFF and IREP strongly emphasized capacity building for local and provincial governments. Both

projects supported the BRR transition strategy and, following the closure of BRR in 2009, project implementation was transferred to the Ministry of Public Works. The Government of Indonesia provided co-financing of US\$107.3 million for IRFF through the BRR.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

The Infrastructure Reconstruction Financing Facility (IRFF) project was approved as a flexible mechanism for funding infrastructure

Grant Amount	▶	US\$128.70 million
Implementation Period	▶	March 2007–December 2012
Partner Agency	▶	The World Bank
Implementing Agency	▶	BRR and later Ministry of Public Works
Disbursement as of Sept. 30, 2012 ¹	▶	US\$109.99 million



The Banda Aceh New Town Road, funded through IRFF, has improved transportation links in this fast-growing city of over 300,000 people, many of whom are car and motorcycle owners.

Photo:
Tarmizy Harva

¹ The project continued implementation until December 31, 2012, but disbursement data was available only through September 30, 2012, at time of preparation of this report.



IRFF was a flexible funding facility for the reconstruction of large infrastructure, such as this clean water supply system in Sabang. Other projects included the reconstruction of roads, drainage, coastal protection systems, and ports.

Photo:
Tarmizy Harva

reconstruction. IRFF utilized the government's infrastructure investment plans and the IREP strategy to identify possible projects for implementation.

The IRFF project financed a range of high quality infrastructure reconstruction works that include national, provincial and district roads, ports, water and sanitation projects, irrigation, drainage and flood control works, and coastal protection initiatives. IRFF significantly contributed to the reconstruction of a strategic transport network in Aceh and Nias, overcoming many obstacles including difficult conditions in mountainous areas, rain and flooding, and landslides.

Environmental impact assessments and associated management plans ensured that

environmental safeguards were in place. As part of this, IRFF introduced the Contractor Environmental Action Plan (CEAP), which contractors were required to submit for each of the subprojects implemented under IRFF. IRFF strongly emphasized capacity building for local and provincial government through targeted support for planning, design, supervision, and implementation oversight. The project put in place mechanisms to ensure that assets were transferred to the relevant line agencies on completion. IRFF also contributed to strengthened government capacity to properly operate and maintain the infrastructure assets created, including sufficient budgeting for these purposes.

The project was implemented in two phases. Under the first phase, IRFF completed a total

of 52 subprojects, with a combined value of US\$182 million. Phase 1 activities ended on December 31, 2011. The project's second phase, for which additional MDF financing of US\$36.7 million was approved in 2010, funded 49 kilometers of road construction along the west coast of Aceh and included the reconstruction

of the critically important Kuala Bubon bridge. This strategic portion of road between Aceh Jaya and Aceh Barat districts opens access to communities along the west coast of Aceh, decreases travel time and provides a safer, more reliable transportation link.

IRFF Results

Results as of project closing December 2012	Achievements	Value of Subprojects (in US\$ millions)
National roads (km)	304	63.91
Provincial roads (km)	317	63.99
District roads (km)	102	23.66
Water systems & Coastal Protection	11	30.72
Ports	5	31.90



The Kuala Bubon bridge under construction. The bridge forms a key section of the provincial road from Meulaboh to Calang, a strategic 50 kilometer stretch of road that completes the reconstruction of the heavily damaged west coast link between Banda Aceh and North Sumatra.

Photo:
Akil Abduljalil

Project Fact Sheet 9

Lamno-Calang Road Maintenance Project

The Lamno-Calang Road Maintenance Project maintained the 103 kilometer stretch of road from Lamno to Calang from November 2006 to December 2007. The objective of the project was to ensure uninterrupted overland access to tsunami-affected communities on the west coast of Aceh, thereby facilitating the reconstruction and recovery process, and promoting social and economic recovery. The project closed on December 31, 2007.

Large portions of the road system, particularly on the west coast of Aceh, were damaged or destroyed by the 2004 tsunami. The Lamno-Calang road is the main transportation route for materials along Aceh's west coast. In 2006, this stretch of road was in critical condition as overloaded trucks and lack of maintenance often rendered the road impassable to traffic, especially during the rainy season. This project provided urgently needed continuous maintenance services to keep this major west

coast corridor operational for a period of 13 months. Today, this corridor is serviced by a permanent modern road provided by USAID, which began works following MDF-UNDP's project closure.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

Due to its critical role in keeping the crucial road links along Aceh's west coast open during the early recovery period, the project provided a valuable and effective service during its

Grant Amount	▶	US\$1.46 million
Implementation Period	▶	December 2006–December 2007
Partner Agency	▶	United Nations Development Programme
Implementing Agency	▶	United Nations Development Programme
Final Disbursement Amount	▶	US\$1.46 million



The repair works on the Lamno Calang road helped to reduce travel time from six to eight hours down to two to four hours between Lamno to Calang. The improved access was vital to the recovery efforts and the increased travel needs following the disaster.

Photo:
UNDP Collection



Entire sections of the road between Lamno and Calang were badly damaged. Providing emergency transportation links was among the first priorities of the MDF in the recovery of Aceh and Nias.

Photo:
UNDP Collection

lifespan. The maintenance work undertaken reduced the travel time between Lamno and Calang by half, from between six to eight hours to three to four hours. As a result, it is estimated that traffic increased by about 50 percent with additional vehicles diverting from other roads in worse condition. Early work on this corridor focused on repairing crucial sections of damaged road to speed up the reconstruction and recovery response to the west coast.

An unforeseen benefit of the project was that the two major route diversions provided much better access to the coast road for some inland villages, and provided alternative, shorter routes for reaching Calang.

The use of hired equipment and day labor was appropriate and preferable to contracting out the work given the short time frame and



The maintenance work undertaken reduced the travel time between Lamno and Calang by half, from between six to eight hours to three to four hours. As a result, it is estimated that traffic increased by about 50 percent with additional vehicles diverting from other roads in worse condition.

uncertainty of the work required. Contracting village labor for manual work proved to be a cost-effective approach and increased local ownership of the road maintenance activity.

The lack of government funding, expertise and equipment needed to undertake this

emergency maintenance work within the limited time frame when it was needed underscores the importance of this project. This project is seen as a great success and, although relatively small, a key investment in filling the gap in the reconstruction and recovery process.

LCRMP Results

Results as of project closing December 2007	Achievements
Roads graveled (km)	52
Ditch excavation and lining (km)	132
Bridge decks repaired (units)	21
Bailey bridges installed (units)	4
Short-term local labor created (workdays)	3,000



Motorcyclists take advantage of in-process road improvements under the Lamno-Calang Road Maintenance Project.

Photo:
UNDP Collection

Project Fact Sheet 10

Sea Delivery And Logistics Programme (SDLP)

The World Food Programme's Sea Delivery and Logistics Programme (SDLP) addressed the urgent need for reliable transportation systems immediately following the December 2004 disaster. Between 2006 and 2007, SDLP provided a full shipping service with the primary goal of coordinating the transport and shipping of reconstruction materials. Once the commercial sector took over the shipping of goods, the project shifted focus to provide logistics support and capacity building for more effective port management and disaster risk reduction.

Following the successful completion of shipping operations, WFP went on to develop a Logistics Support Unit to focus on capacity development for port officials and disaster management agencies in Aceh and Nias. These objectives were achieved and the project closed in June 2012.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

In the first phase of SDLP activity, the project provided emergency rehabilitation measures to selected ports in Aceh, Nias and

Simeulue. Access to areas which were cut off by the disaster were opened up for relief and reconstruction efforts, and the essential shipping services provided by the SDLP

Grant Amount	▶	US\$25.03 million
Implementation Period	▶	February 2006-June 2012
Partner Agency	▶	World Food Programme
Implementing Agency	▶	World Food Programme
Final Disbursement Amount	▶	US\$25.03 million



The movement of goods from ship to final destination relied on the availability of heavy equipment, which SDLP provided. The project also ensured key port staff received training on the proper implementation of logistics and transportation systems.

Photo:
WFP Collection



Many ports were badly damaged or destroyed after the tsunami and earthquakes, making the delivery of construction materials and supplies to affected areas challenging. Here a SDLP landing craft is used for deliveries to Lafakha, Simeulue.

Photo:
Syariful A. Lubis

brought timely and much needed necessities and relief supplies to these isolated towns and regions. The WFP Shipping Service operated in 30 locations from October 2005 until March 2008 and served 84 different humanitarian organizations including NGOs, UN and government agencies. WFP transported over 98,000 metric tons or over 256,000 cubic meters of construction materials to rebuild Aceh. Related cost recovery activities raised approximately US\$2.4 million which were used to fund subsequent SDLP activities.

Port Management Training was provided to government officials from 18 ports in Aceh and Nias. This training program was comprised of 25 Port and Maritime training modules, which were delivered through 138 separate courses to more than 2,000 trainees between December 2008 and September 2010.

For enhanced sustainability, WFP collaborated with the University of Syiah Kuala to register the courses within their modular system for Masters Degrees and with the Provincial Training and Human Resources Agency (*Badan Kepegawaian Pendidikan dan Pelatihan, BKPP*) to have the courses officially recognized within the governments' civil service training system.

Prior to project closure, SDLP incorporated a disaster risk reduction element to its training that targeted Aceh's Provincial Disaster Management Agency (BPBA), its rapid response team, and other affiliated organizations. WFP provided training in Humanitarian Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications. The program involved 13 distinct, practical training courses which were delivered to 395 participants over 79 training days. Additionally WFP and BPBA jointly conducted an in-depth logistics



The SDLP provided training for key staff from 18 ports in Aceh and Nias related to effective operation and maintenance of the infrastructure investments and systems implemented. Over 2,000 participants took part in the ports management training courses.

Photo:
WFP
Collection

capacity assessment of Aceh and Nias and produced corresponding recommendations for planning logistics operations in disaster responses. This inclusion of DRR related

activities helped to better prepare Aceh's key disaster management experts to face future disasters.

SDLP Results

SDLP Results at project closure June 2012	Achievements
Users of shipping and logistics services since project start:	1,095 records of logistics support given:
Government of Indonesia	561
United Nations agencies	221
Commercial Sector	168
NGOs	145
Reconstruction Material Shipped (until December 2006, metric tons)	98,185
Monitored commercial cargo movement (since October 2006, metric tons)	1,200,925
Port management training sessions held	138 courses(2,063 participants)
Disaster Risk Reduction training program	13 training packages (395 participants)

Project Fact Sheet 11

Tsunami Recovery Port Redevelopment Programme (TRPRP)

This project helped to restore essential transportation networks after the earthquake and tsunami by providing designs and technical support for the reconstruction of major seaports and one river port. The redevelopment of these critical ports ensured that equipment and materials could be delivered to isolated areas for the rebuilding of communities and livelihoods during the early phase of reconstruction. The project was completed and closed on December 31, 2007.

Aceh and Nias ports were hard hit by the disasters in 2004 and 2005. In some areas like Calang, ports were completely destroyed, and other ports were badly damaged. The sea provided a crucial point of entry for much of the early relief and recovery effort as many roads were impassable. Ports also continued to play an important role as hubs of transportation links for people and goods;

therefore it was essential to have the Aceh and Nias ports operational as soon as possible.

The Tsunami Recovery Port Redevelopment Programme (TRPRP) improved functionality of the ports by providing temporary wharves, and technical assistance toward the construction of permanent ports in accordance with the overall port redevelopment strategy that was

Grant Amount	▶	US\$3.78 million
Implementation Period	▶	March 2006-December 2007
Partner Agency	▶	United Nations Development Programme
Implementing Agency	▶	United Nations Development Programme
Final Disbursement Amount	▶	US\$3.78 million



Motorcyclists wait to board a ferry in Aceh. Ports were badly damaged in the earthquake and tsunami and restoring basic emergency transportation links meant that vital access was provided for people and materials in the early reconstruction phases.

Photo:
Kristin Thompson



The Tsunami Recovery Ports Redevelopment Programme (TRPRP) targeted key ports and wharves for immediate temporary reconstruction like this one in Calang that was destroyed in the disaster. This allowed the early opening of access routes in the immediate aftermath of the tsunami.

Photo:
Kristin Thompson

endorsed by the Agency for the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Aceh and Nias (BRR). TRPRP focused on ports in three townships in Calang (Aceh Jaya), Sinabang (Simeulue) and Gunung Sitoli (Nias), and minor works at ports in Sabang, Meulaboh and Lamno.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

TRPRP conducted assessments and studies of seaports damaged or destroyed by the tsunami in Calang, Meulaboh, and in Sinabang on the island of Simeulue, and a river port in Lamno, as well as developed plans for the redesign of these ports. In Gunung Sitoli the project reviewed a previous design for future construction and development.

Environmental impact assessments were completed for Calang, Sinabang, Gunung Sitoli, Meulaboh and Singkil ports to ensure limited impact on local vegetation, wildlife,

and shorelines. Economic feasibility studies were also completed for these ports, as well as for the Kuala Langsa port.

Temporary wharves in Calang and Sinabang were completed and handed over to BRR. These works enabled better docking conditions and storage of cargo, and were mainly used by the World Food Programme (WFP) and NGOs operating in the surrounding areas.

Restoring a degree of functionality of the ports in Aceh and Nias was critical in opening up access routes in the immediate aftermath of the tsunami. This enabled the delivery of reconstruction materials and immediate emergency supplies to remote areas and underscored the critical importance of basic, albeit temporary, infrastructure networks in facilitating emergency response and initial reconstruction activities to affected areas.

All TRPRP activities were coordinated with the BRR, the Agency for Transport, and the Department of Sea Communications to ensure cohesion and synchronization of the larger port redevelopment and complemented work done in other ports of Aceh. TRPRP also consulted with local governments, communities and representatives of local fishers and other sea-related stakeholders.



Restoring a degree of functionality of the ports in Aceh and Nias was critical in opening up access routes in the immediate aftermath of the tsunami.

TRPRP Results

Results as of project closing December 2007	Achievements
Design and assessments for ports completed	Designs completed for 5 ports; environmental impact assessments undertaken at 5 ports; Economic assessments undertaken at 6 ports
Functionality of ports improved	
Landing sites	1 ¹
Temporary wharves	2



With provisions from the Multi Donor Fund (MDF), TRPRP constructed temporary wharves at Calang and Sinabang, which enabled much-needed supplies and materials to reach affected areas cut off by the tsunami.

Photo:
UNDP Collection

¹ Scope was reduced (no works in Balohan) since local government had taken up the works.

Project Fact Sheet 12

NIAS RURAL ACCESS AND CAPACITY BUILDING PROJECT (RACBP)

The Nias Rural Access and Capacity Building Project (RACBP) focused on the cost-effective and durable improvement of the rural transport network in selected economic cluster areas in Nias through the rehabilitation, reconstruction and maintenance of core road links. The project completed its objectives and closed in December 2012.

The Nias Rural Access and Capacity Building Project (RACBP) focused on improving rural transportation routes to improve access to economic opportunities and social services for residents in remote areas of the Nias Islands. The project built all-weather bridges, roads and trails in 21 subdistricts across the four districts and one municipality of the Nias Islands and helped to build the capacity of local government and communities to easily maintain the completed links. The project was

designed and run in collaboration with the Nias Livelihoods and Economic Development Project (LEDP) as part of a two-pronged approach to promote economic development through increasing agricultural productivity and improving access to rural areas.

Implemented by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), RACBP engaged local labor and used durable construction material. The project provided on-the-job training and

Grant Amount	▶	US\$16.00 million
Implementation Period	▶	October 2009-December 2012
Partner Agency	▶	International Labour Organisation (ILO)
Implementing Agency	▶	International Labour Organisation (ILO)
Disbursement as of September 30, 2012 ¹	▶	US\$16.00 million



The RACBP used a local resource-based approach to construct 70 kilometers of roads, trails, and footpaths across Nias Island. More remote communities have improved access to economic opportunities and social services as a result of road construction.

Photo:
RACBP Project Collection

¹ The project continued implementation until December 31, 2012, but disbursement data was available only through September 30, 2012, at time of preparation of this report.



Children traverse a newly-built bridge in Gido, Nias. Under the Nias Rural Access and Capacity Building Project (RACBP), almost 2,000 meters of bridges were constructed to make journeys for Nias residents much safer.

Photo:
Akil Abduljalil

capacity development for local government and communities to increase the long-term sustainability of RACBP works. A cultural heritage subcomponent enhanced public awareness and ownership of Nias' unique cultural heritage, facilitated preservation and sustainable use of valuable cultural heritage assets, and preserved traditional construction techniques.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

The project made positive contributions towards reducing the poverty and isolation of Nias' rural poor through improving transportation links to remote rural areas. From 2009 to 2012, RACBP constructed a total of about 70 kilometers of road and trails, and almost 2,000 meters of bridges. These constructions opened up access to areas that previously were unreachable by motorized vehicles and in some cases were cut off from the rest of the island for months each year due to high river waters and poor weather conditions.

The project increased the economic benefits to the local workforce employed in the construction and also drew on traditional knowledge to design and construct the roads. The project provided practical training for 42 site supervisors from the area—of whom 30 percent were women—all of whom supervised the construction of RACBP works. The project provided almost 27,000 training days attended by local government, contractors and members of the community to build capacity for implementing, operating and maintaining small local roads and infrastructure.

The project introduced innovative bridge building techniques for remote river crossings using technologies adapted from Nepal. Through a pioneering South-South knowledge exchange initiative with the NGO Helvetas, Nepalese engineers came to Nias to provide technical support and capacity building on bridge design and construction techniques appropriate to Nias' terrain and needs. A total of 80 bridges were constructed which opened

up access to villages that previously could not be reached during much of the rainy season. The impacts of these bridges are far-reaching: they reduce travel time and difficulty, allow students and teachers to reach schools year round, provide access to clinics and health workers and improve incomes by increasing access to markets for agricultural products.

The project limited the impact on the environment by using environmentally-sound materials and techniques to build the roads and bridges. Project designs included efforts to stabilize the foundations of the works to prevent degradation, improving the sustainability of the constructions in Nias' fragile environment. These included techniques such as planting bamboo and other vegetation on slopes to prevent erosion, and stabilization works such as terracing and gabions in landslide prone areas.

RACBP also aimed to strengthen the unique cultural heritage of Nias through the

preservation and restoration of key heritage sites. Nias' traditional construction techniques were employed in the restoration of 140 traditional houses, one community meeting hall and five megalith sites.

The capacity of local governments and communities in Nias to maintain the infrastructure assets built by the project may challenge sustainability, both in terms of technical capacity and funding resources. The project approached this risk by using durable materials and investing in training and capacity building in the simple construction techniques used so that local governments, contractors, and communities can continue to use this approach for road maintenance and construction going forward, contributing to the future development of the Nias Islands. Teams from several District Public Works departments from Aceh and North Sumatera have attended these activities with the aim of replicating the innovative approaches used in their respective districts.

RACBP Results

Results as of Project Closure December 2012	Achievements
Construction Works: All weather access roads and motorbike trails Small bridges and river crossings	Approximately 70km of roads, trails and footpaths Almost 2,000 meters
Training and Capacity Building: On-the-job training Classroom training	23,945 training days completed 2,854 training days completed

MDF Feature



1

1. Until the Kuala Bubon bridge is complete pedestrians and motorcyclists must queue to take the makeshift ferry across the river.
2. High school student Rosa takes the ferry to and from school each day. The Kuala Bubon bridge will speed up her journey and make it safer.
3. The Kuala Bubon bridge during construction.

Photo:

1 Mosista Pambudi
2 & 3 Akil Abduljalil

Ferrying to School

Rosa is propped up against her moped. She is wearing her school uniform. Fellow scholars and some other people from her village surround her. Everyone is waiting for the ferry to come back to their side of the river so that they can return to their village on the opposite bank.

She smiles shyly from beneath her moped helmet. The Kuala Bubon bridge is under construction behind her.

Rosa attends high school in the neighboring village, Suak Tima. She talks softly, uncertainly, at first, looking to her peers for reassurance.

“I use the ferry every day to go to school,” she says, “and if I need to go to the village.” Each crossing costs her Rp 2,000 (\$0.22) if she is using her moped, but it’s free if she crosses as a pedestrian.

When asked how long she has to wait for the ferry each time, her friends shuffle at the question and mutter a few disgruntled replies in Indonesian.

Rosa shakes her head and frowns. “Sometimes I wait for thirty minutes,” she blurts out, louder now, and with an impatient gesture. “I live over there, in Tengah” – she wags her finger in exasperation to the other side of the river.

Brightly colored fishing boats are moored across the river. The houses she is pointing to lie beyond, only about 200 meters away from where she stands. She is referring to the central part of Kuala Bubon village, a fisherman’s community on the West Coast of Aceh. This area was hard hit by the tsunami of December 2004. Houses and infrastructure were destroyed. Many people also lost their lives. Some remain missing to this day.



"I think that when the bridge is finished, it will be very quick and easy for me to come and go," she says. "And free!"

The people around her voice their approval, some of them even breaking into smiles and nodding assent. "Before the tsunami there was a bridge too, but that was a long time ago," Rosa says. Rosa was a small child when the tsunami struck, young to have been exposed to such a calamity. Today, waiting on the riverbank in her school uniform, she looks reassuringly like a normal teenager.

The ferry approaches, and the little assembled crowd starts buzzing, everyone readying themselves for the scrambled rush to board. The impatient pedestrians that have been waiting with Rosa start pushing aboard even before the last people have disembarked. Although the ferry is not crowded, it pulls away from the shore without Rosa and her moped.

She explains, "The ferry alternates trips for pedestrians and passengers with motorcycles. The rest of us will go on the next trip."



Rosa has to wait for a while longer before she can get home - maybe another thirty minutes or so. It is easy to see what a huge difference the bridge will make in Rosa's life, and the life of the other inhabitants of Kuala Bubon village.

The ferry pulls away from the shore. Rosa settles in to wait for it to return. In the background, the construction of the new Kuala Bubon Bridge continues.

The construction of the Kuala Bubon bridge was financed through the MDF's Infrastructure Reconstruction Financing Facility (IRFF) project, as part of the MDF's last major allocation of funding for infrastructure reconstruction. The Kuala Bubon bridge forms a key part of the strategic highway along the west coast of Aceh completing the link between Aceh Jaya and Aceh Barat districts. This road is expected to impact the lives and economic possibilities of approximately 900,000 people.

Project Fact Sheets

Strengthening Governance And Capacity Building



Students in Nias walk home from school on a road built with support from SPADA. The project not only focused on infrastructure, but also supplied basic education provisions like books, desks and schools, as well as contributed to the enhancement of teaching skills for local educators.

Photo:
Geumala Yatim

Project Fact Sheet 13

Capacity Building for Local Resource-Based Rural Roads (CBLR3)

The Capacity Building for Local Resource-based Rural Roads (CBLR3) project built the capacity of local governments, small contractors, and communities in undertaking road and other infrastructure works using a local resource-based (LRB) approach. It rehabilitated district roads, as well as some irrigation facilities in six districts in Aceh and Nias, drawing on local resources and creating short- and long-term employment opportunities. The project closed in November 2012.

Following the disasters, the need to increase community access to local employment, economic opportunities and social services to reduce poverty and increase resilience was identified. With this in mind, the CBLR3 (also widely referred to as “ILO roads”) project focused on rehabilitating or constructing district and rural roads by contracting a local workforce and using proven construction techniques and replicable methods to build cost-effective, high-

quality, and important access routes through some of Aceh and Nias’ rural or more remote areas. CBLR3 employed a local resource-based (LRB) approach to rehabilitate the roads, bridges, and irrigation facilities in rural areas in Aceh and Nias with positive and sustainable results. Following this successful model, the LRB approach was scaled up in Nias through the MDF funded Rural Access and Capacity Building Project.

Grant Amount	▶	US\$13.90 million
Implementation Period	▶	March 2006–November 2012
Partner Agency	▶	United Nations Development Programme
Implementing Agency	▶	International Labour Organization
Disbursement as of Sept. 30, 2012 ¹	▶	US\$13.90 million



Locally-sourced materials used to build roads under CBLR3 limit the impact on the environment and also increase the likelihood that roads will be maintained going forward.

Photo:
ILO Projects Collection

¹ The project continued implementation until November 31, 2012, but disbursement data was available only through September 30, 2012, at time of preparation of this report.



The highest quality and most durable materials, like those used in Aceh Besar, increase the lifespan of roads built under CBLR3. Improved access for rural communities will reduce travel times to marketplaces and open access to more social services.

Photo:
Kristin
Thompson

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

CBLR3’s rural road construction and rehabilitation improved the quality of life for thousands of residents in six districts in Aceh and Nias. By the time of project closure, 166 kilometers of roads were rehabilitated to a high standard of quality and 229 kilometers of roads were maintained. Additionally, the project built 10 kilometers of bridges and three irrigation facilities using the LRB approach, and also created around 440,000 cumulative workdays for communities.

In tandem with capacity development of community beneficiaries and local contractors, the project also built the capacity of local government staff, especially within district-level Department of Public Works and Bappeda, to manage investment in infrastructure (including maintenance). Strong management ensured the longer-term sustainability of infrastructure and thus created a long lasting foundation for accelerated economic development and poverty reduction. Systems, procedures and tools were developed for the planning, budgeting, resource allocation and programming of LRB rural roads

works. A Road Management Information System (RMIS) was developed and trainings were provided to the relevant staff of Public Works and Bappeda in the districts. The Project also established five-year road master plans which will assist selected local governments in planning and prioritizing for investment in road infrastructure. Other CBLR3 training emphasized an objective contracting system and quality assurance, which resulted in transparent bidding processes and improved quality of road supervision.



CBLR3 employed a local resource-based (LRB) approach to rehabilitate the roads, bridges, and irrigation facilities in rural areas in Aceh and Nias with positive and sustainable results.

CBLR3 used a gender-inclusive approach in its work. Female worker-days constitute 28 percent of the total number of created worker-days for the road rehabilitation and maintenance works. The project has worked together with the National Community Empowerment Program (PNPM) to build capacity of community facilitators in Aceh and Nias to carry out routine road maintenance. Manuals and guidelines on LRB approaches and techniques as well as community based road maintenance were developed in support of PNPM.

The impact of this work on the people of Aceh and Nias will be felt for years to come. In the five CBLR3-supported districts, travel times to local markets are reduced and hence increase profitability of farmers; land bordering the improved roads is of higher value, and access to educational, health, and other social facilities are improved. The CBLR3 Project has created an enabling environment for accelerated economic development in the areas where it worked, thus making a substantive contribution to poverty reduction.

CBLR3 Results

Results as of project closing November 2012	Achievements
Total roads rehabilitated (km)	166
Total roads maintained (km)	229.5
Number of local contractors' staff trained	400
Number of local governments' staff trained	189
Workdays created	440,000



A local worker spreads asphalt in Aceh Besar under the ILO Rural Roads project, CBLR3. By employing a local workforce that used tried and tested techniques and durable materials, the project ensured benefits go directly to the people who need it most, and the results will have lasting impact.

Photo:
Kristin
Thompson

Project Fact Sheet 14

Support for Poor and Disadvantaged Areas Project (SPADA)

The Support for Poor and Disadvantaged Areas Project (SPADA) strengthened district government capacity to incorporate bottom-up (village, subdistrict and inter-subdistrict) planning and needs analysis into rural district planning and budgeting. SPADA linked the participatory subdistrict planning process of the National Program for Community Empowerment (PNPM Mandiri) to district government planning processes and decision making, and provided block grants to improve public services and budgeting for the recovery of basic infrastructure, education, and health services. The project completed its objectives and closed in December 2011.

In Aceh and Nias’ hardest hit areas, many programs and government initiatives relied on the capacity of district level governance, which was low or disrupted following the disaster. The national program SPADA, funded by MDF to work in Aceh and Nias, focused on building the capacity of local government officials to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of their work. SPADA also

aligned its strategy with the national community empowerment model (PNPM Mandiri) and BRR’s priorities to improve basic infrastructure, and health and education services in poor and disadvantaged areas through block grants.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

SPADA provided 19 districts with up to US\$50,000

Grant Amount	▶	US\$25.61 million
Implementation Period	▶	February 2007–December 2011
Partner Agency	▶	The World Bank
Implementing Agency	▶	Ministry for the Development of Disadvantaged Areas (KPDT)
Final Disbursement Amount	▶	US\$19.72 million ¹



Workers in Nias build a bridge under MDF funded SPADA, which supplied block grants to improve small infrastructure across Aceh and Nias. Eighty-seven bridges were built in total during the project’s lifetime.

Photo:
SPADA Project Collection

¹ Unspent funds were returned to the MDF and reprogrammed to other projects.



Communities, like this one in Aceh Besar, learn how to engage in local planning and decision making. Through SPADA support, communities gained the know-how to effectively participate in the Musrembang process, a mechanism that feeds community-identified needs into local government action plans.

Photo:
Kristin
Thompson

in block grants to contribute to reconstruction, reconciliation and development in some of Aceh and Nias' more vulnerable areas. Thirty percent of these grants supported quality improvements in health and education, such as training for staff or public information materials. By project closure, a total of 1,738 subprojects in health, education, and infrastructure were completed in Aceh and Nias — reaching 99 percent of the total proposals over the four-year period from 2007 to 2010.

A total of 14,677 health workers received training funded by SPADA. These health workers included nurses, mid-wives and health managers, whose increased capabilities present a long term benefit for those seeking treatment, particularly pregnant women: Aceh and Nias have some of the highest rates of maternal deaths in Indonesia. SPADA also provided training for 5,134 educators and upgraded the quality of teaching materials and school infrastructure. More than 2,300 vulnerable women, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and conflict victims were also supported through this

project. In addition, 679 community infrastructure subprojects were undertaken to address priority needs from water supply to bridges. Business-government forums assessed obstacles to local private sector development in five districts and as a result, new business registration increased during SPADA's lifetime.

Through a combination of training, practical exercises, professional technical support, and the establishment of learning networks, SPADA built government and community capacity at district and subdistrict levels. SPADA provided funding to expand the USAID-financed Local Governance Support Project (LGSP) to build capacity in 10 Aceh districts on local development planning and budgeting. Implementation of the SPADA Economic Governance in Aceh (SPADA-EGA) component, co-funded by the MDF and the Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom and implemented by the Asia Foundation, has improved the local business climate in the targeted districts.



Women played a central role in SPADA activities through their contributions to local government planning and decision making. The project worked to ensure the voices of women were heard and their needs were translated into action that improved their lives.

Photo:
SPADA Project
Collection

SPADA Results

Results as of project closing December 2011	Achievements
Participatory planning processes being used for budgeting and financing of development activities at district level	100% of districts now participate in Gol's participatory planning and budgeting process (musrenbang). SPADA supported this process and helped build capacity.
Subprojects proposed and funded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads (376 units/97 km) • Bridges (87 units/7 km) • Drainage (192units/10km) • Irrigation (23 units/2 km) • Clean Water (94units) • School Rehabilitation (125units) • Village Health Clinic (29)
Education/health activities implemented (focus on improving the overall quality of services)	<p>Health: (total subproject 469)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training (301) • Rehabilitated Health Clinics (29) • Other (nutrition program, health information, books) (139) <p>Education: (total subproject 520)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School-based management training (75) • Other training (125) • School Rehabilitation (125) • Books, tools, furniture (185) • Scholarships (10)

Project Fact Sheet 15

Support for Civil Society Organization Strengthening in the Recovery of Communities in Aceh and Nias (CSO)

The Civil Society Organizations (CSO) project built the technical and organizational capacity of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) in Aceh and Nias. Small grants enabled NGOs and CBOs to engage in demand-oriented reconstruction activities. The project closed on May 31, 2010.

UNDP's Support for Civil Society Organization Strengthening in the Recovery of Communities in Aceh and Nias (CSO) employed a bottom-up approach to the reconstruction of Aceh and Nias based on the premise that fostering a stronger civil society results in lasting positive impact on the development of vulnerable areas. The CSO project encouraged a reciprocal relationship between government and civil society through the establishment of Civil Society Resource Centers (CSRC), which allowed beneficiaries to

participate in training, served as a foundation for communication between stakeholders, and provided a space for the transparent competition for small MDF funded grants. The small grants provided helped to restore basic social services, empowered women through participation in various development initiatives and provided income-generating activities.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

The CSO project established an effective

Grant Amount	▶	US\$6.0 million
Implementation Period	▶	December 2005–May 2010
Partner Agency	▶	United Nations Development Programme
Implementing Agency	▶	United Nations Development Programme
Final Disbursement Amount	▶	US\$6.0 million



A woman in Blang Bintang, Aceh Besar stands with a goat provided under UNDP's CSO project. Families received a male and female goat on loan and were able to keep the offspring. The male and female goats were then sent on to a different family to encourage the spread of the economic benefits of the goat project.

Photo:
UNDP Collection



Local fishing groups supported by the CSO project helped to enhance a cooperative spirit and social cohesion. With this grassroots approach, the project contributed to trust building and networking of affected communities.

Photo:
UNDP

institutional setup to facilitate consultation and cooperation among stakeholders and proponents for the enhancement of CSOs' roles in the rebuilding of post-disaster Aceh and Nias. One Provincial Coordinating Team and 13 Technical Working Groups were established in Aceh, while two District Coordinating Teams were formed in Nias. These bodies were involved in the selection of small grant proposals, monitoring of CSO project implementation, and facilitating community-based monitoring of reconstruction activities.

The CSO project was instrumental in establishing two CSRCs: IMPACT in Aceh and FORNIHA in Nias. These CSRCs have enabled civil society and organizations to more effectively communicate their individual and institutional needs, and communities now have a platform through which to lobby government on development priorities and needs. Through training and coaching, the CSRCs have created extensive CSO networks in both Aceh and Nias, with a roster of

more than 100 trained facilitators available for rapid response deployment.

The project trained more than 200 CSOs/CBOs in Aceh and Nias in a set of community development competencies, which included monitoring of rehabilitation and reconstruction activities, project management, strategic planning, leadership, and gender-related issues. CSOs introduced community-based monitoring, which facilitated communities to monitor the



The CSO-supported women's activities improved participants' quality of life and provided the financial and social capital necessary to allow them to develop their potential in planning, decision making and income generation.

rehabilitation and reconstruction process, and created a space for communities and government to interact on issues and problems encountered during reconstruction.

Small grants to CSOs enhanced basic social services, income generation, and women’s empowerment. In some cases the small grants were used for community social facilities, including early childhood centers in Nias and Aceh and a public well in Nias. Other small grants

facilitated increased income in communities through various economic activities such as goat-raising, handicraft production and chili farming in Aceh, and cacao farming and pig-raising in Nias. Overall, the CSO-supported women’s activities improved participants’ quality of life and provided the financial and social capital necessary to allow them to develop their potential in planning, decision making and income generation.

CSO Results

Results as of project closing May 2010	Achievements
Number of small grants provided	142
Value of grants provided	US\$2.38 million
Beneficiaries of livelihood grants	33,398 (44% women)
CSRC staff trained (training of trainers)	83 (30% women)
CSO staff trained	1,100 (30% women)

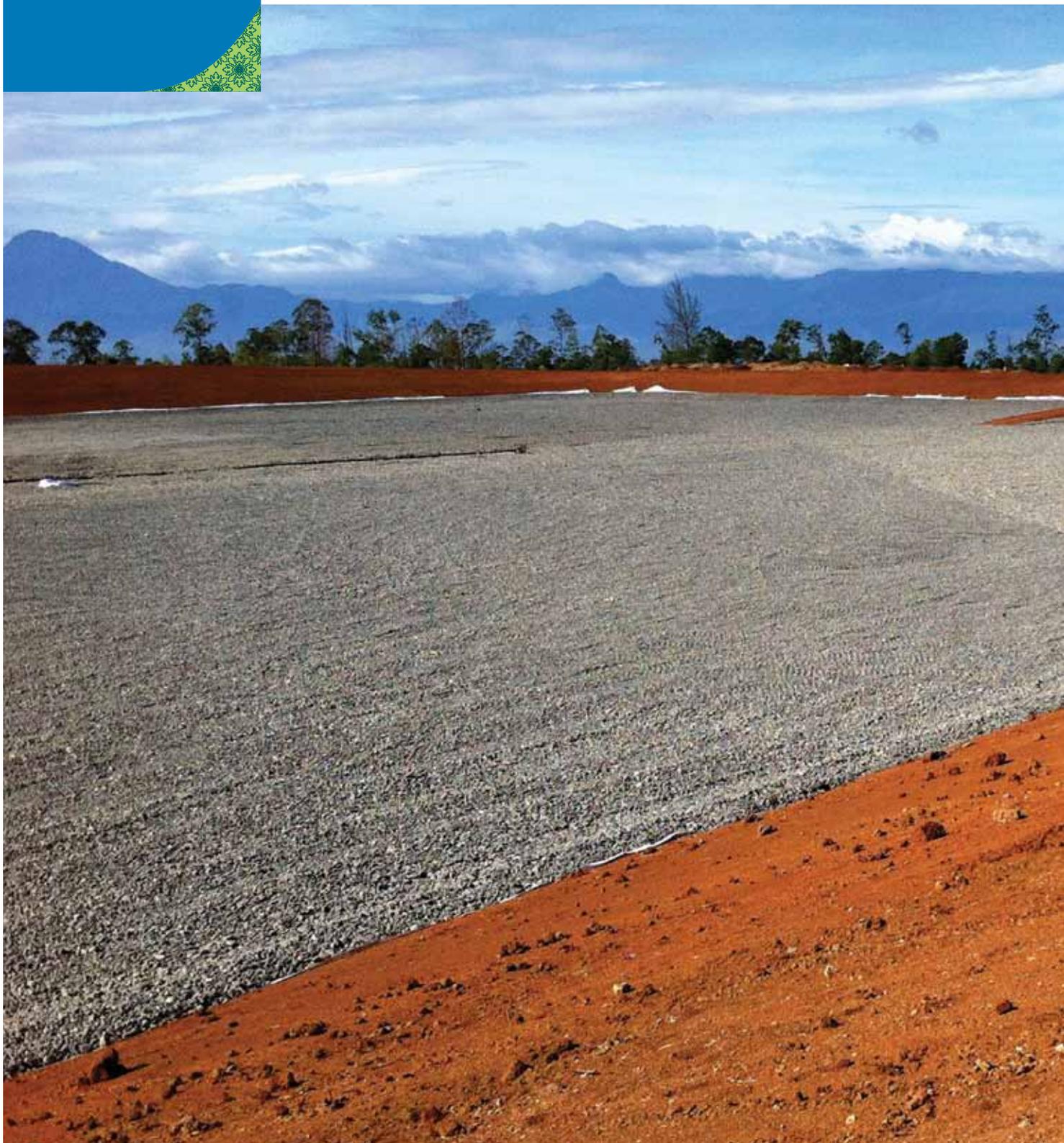


Women in civil society development under the CSO project reported an increase in self-confidence, self-esteem and skills after training. They reported that they felt more involved in decision making and their ability to contribute to the family income.

Photo: MDF Secretariat

Project Fact Sheets

Sustaining the Environment



The Blang Bintang Regional Landfill in Aceh Besar prior to its commissioning at the end of 2012. Built under TRWMP, the landfill is the first of its kind in Aceh and will become a showcase facility for all of Indonesia's sanitation departments.

Photo:
Faisal Ridwan

Project Fact Sheet 16

Aceh Forest and Environment Project (AFEP)

The Aceh Forest and Environment Project (AFEP) helped protect Aceh's Leuser and Ulu Masen forest ecosystems and promoted sustainable forest management. The protection of this 3.3 million hectare area contributes to the safeguarding of the water supply of approximately 60 percent of Aceh's population, as well as Southeast Asia's richest remaining source of biodiversity.

Aceh's forests contain a rich biodiversity of unique and endangered species of flora and fauna, and are the source of many livelihoods in the region. Aceh's Ulu Masen and Leuser ecosystems, two of the largest swathes of natural rainforests in Southeast Asia covering an area of 2.5 to 3.3 million hectares, faced possible negative impacts from reconstruction efforts. AFEP worked to mitigate these impacts, mainstreamed environmental concerns into Aceh's overall

planning process, and helped build sustainable capacity and institutions for forest protection. The project built the capacity of government forest and park management agencies and strengthened community awareness and capacity to monitor and protect forest resources. The project also worked to protect and improve the livelihoods of communities in the forest areas through mitigating human-wildlife conflicts and supporting livelihood development activities.

Grant Amount	▶	US\$17.53 million ¹
Implementation Period	▶	February 2006–December 2012
Partner Agency	▶	The World Bank
Implementing Agency	▶	Leuser International Foundation (LIF) and Fauna and Flora International (FFI)
Disbursement as of September 30, 2012 ²	▶	US\$17.53 million



Muktar, age 44, and his colleague patrol the Ulu Masen forest in Aceh to help deter illegal loggers, hunters and gatherers. The Forest Rangers unit was trained by MDF funded Aceh Forest and Environment Project (AFEP) implemented by Fauna and Flora International. The rangers, mostly volunteers and former loggers, protect the forest and spread environmental awareness throughout their communities.

Photo:
Abbie Trayler-Smith/Panos/DfID

¹ The Steering Committee approved additional funds of US\$88,370 to the project in November 2012 to cover costs associated with preparing for handing over the three ultralight planes purchased under the project to the Aceh provincial government. The planes will be operated by the provincial government for continued forest monitoring after the project closes.

² The project continued implementation until December 31, 2012, but disbursement data was available only through September 30, 2012, at time of preparation of this report.



Indonesian school children visit a Conservation Response Unit on the edge of the Ulu Masen forest in Aceh to learn about why the forest is important for the local community. Fauna and Flora International set up the Conservation Response Unit through the Aceh Forest and Environment Project.

Photo:
Abbie Traylor-
Smith/Panos/DfID

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

The AFEP project contributed to protecting Aceh's forests from large-scale degradation and encroachment during the reconstruction. The project achieved all expected results related to providing data and information about deforestation and illegal logging using satellite monitoring and ground patrols. AFEP also met its objectives in terms of engaging communities and building capacity through locally selected community forest rangers to address Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) and to monitor issues related to illegal logging, poaching and forest encroachment.

AFEP's Community Ranger program provided environmentally sustainable alternative employment to former illegal loggers, ex-combatants, and poachers as forest monitors. The project trained groups of rangers to

monitor and report illegal forest activities. Local governments and other donors have adopted oversight of this successful rangers program.

The project developed a multi-pronged approach to addressing human-wildlife conflict. Conservation Response Unit (CRU) engaged community members to help protect farmers' crops from wild elephants. The CRU continues to operate in both the Ulu Masen and Leuser forest areas with external support. Two protocols for human-wildlife conflict, one for tigers and one for elephants, were developed through a multi-stakeholder process with AFEP support.

The project promoted effective protection and sustainable management of the Leuser and Ulu Masen forests. Over 60 local-level agreements, at the *gampong* or *mukim*³ level, on forest monitoring and conservation were developed

³ *Gampong* is the word used in Aceh for a village (called *desa* in other parts of Indonesia). A *Mukim* is a traditional Acehese level of government between the *gampong* (village) and subdistrict.

with project support. More than 620 forest guards were trained through the project, and more than 60 conservation agency staff received advanced training in forest crime prevention and detection. Multi-stakeholder monitoring and law enforcement networks created under the project are continuing under leadership of the local government.

The project significantly contributed to Aceh's spatial planning process, ensuring that environmental considerations are integral to these plans. AFEP assisted with the preparation of spatial plans for seven districts in Aceh as well as with two provincial spatial plans.

AFEP has trained teachers, developed curriculum and materials on environmental awareness for schools, and established student eco-clubs with over 9,750 members across Aceh. The project also initiated community nurseries to improve sustainable tree-crop based livelihoods.

The project successfully integrated environmental concerns into the overall reconstruction and development processes in Aceh, and supported the provincial government's Aceh Green initiative in identifying sustainable funding mechanisms for Aceh's long-term sustainable development. Activities initiated under AFEP continue with other donor funding.

AFEP Results

Results as of project closure December 2012	Achievements
Spatial plans drafted with environmental and conservation inputs reflected	1 Province 7 Districts
Local level agreements and legislation on forest management and conservation developed	Ulu Masen: 14 <i>Mukim</i> Leuser: 27 <i>Gampong</i>
School teachers trained and provided with environmental and conservation curriculum materials	1,007 (65% women)
Nurseries established and operational	47
Forest area replanted/restored (in hectares)	5,238
Human-wildlife conflict protocols prepared	2 (1 for tigers, 1 for elephants)

Project Fact Sheet 17

Tsunami Recovery Waste Management Programme (TRWMP)

The Tsunami Recovery Waste Management Programme (TRWMP) built capacity in local government to clear, recycle and dispose of tsunami waste, implement sustainable waste management systems that benefit the environment through the collection, recovery, recycling and safe disposal of waste materials, and promote waste management-related livelihoods. The project closed in December 2012.

TRWMP was designed to provide a coordinated response to the public health and environmental concerns associated with tsunami and earthquake debris as well as municipal solid waste management during the rehabilitation and recovery of Aceh and Nias. The program focused on demolition and recycling of earthquake damaged buildings, tsunami waste collection and land clearance, capacity building of local municipal solid waste

departments, major landfill infrastructure works, and creation of livelihood opportunities from waste management. TRWMP has been one of the MDF's longest running programs that responded to all phases of the recovery, reconstruction and long term development of Aceh and Nias. By program closure, TRWMP had achieved its intended objectives and significantly contributed to putting in place more sustainable waste management practices. This pioneering

Grant Amount	▶	US\$39.40 million
Implementation Period	▶	December 2005–December 2012
Partner Agency	▶	United Nations Development Programme
Implementing Agency	▶	United Nations Development Programme
Disbursement as of September 30, 2012 ¹	▶	US\$39.40 million



Farmers in Kareung Ateuh, Aceh Jaya, return to their fields after almost eight years away. The tsunami left a layer of silt and debris over their rice paddies and in 2011, TRWMP helped to clear the path for hundreds of farmers to get back to work. Over all, the project helped to clear over 1,200 hectares of arable farm land along Aceh's west coast, benefiting almost 2,000 families.

Photo:
Faisal Ridwan

¹ The project continued implementation until December 31, 2012, but disbursement data was available only through September 30, 2012, at time of preparation of this report.



The TRWMP team meets with local contractors and national, provincial and district government officials detailing the plans to build the Blang Bintang Regional Landfill serving Aceh Besar and Kota Banda Aceh. The US\$10 million facility has an immediate lifespan of ten years and space for decades to come.

Photo:
Faisal Ridwan

initiative provides models of best practice for an important sector that had so far received insufficient attention in Indonesia.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

In TRWMP's early programming, cash-for-work provided much-needed income to the survivors of the disasters and created a workforce that enabled the rapid cleanup of damaged housing, ditches, drains and roadways in Aceh and Nias hard hit areas. Around 700 people received daily wages, a quarter of whom were women. The material collected and recycled through cash-for-work and the demolition of over 550 structures was reused in the reconstruction, helping to reduce the burden on natural resources. During this phase TRWMP provided training and capacity development to the district sanitation departments, and initiated training for residents in how to use recycled debris for making furniture and other topics included composting and health and safety for waste pickers.

TRWMP was instrumental in clearing rubble, debris and mud following the disaster. The

program removed over one million cubic meters of debris out of an estimated five million cubic meters. Once urban areas had been cleared, the program turned its attention to the clearance of agricultural land to restart farming livelihoods. By program closure, TRWMP restored over 1,200 hectares of irrigated rice paddies, dry farmland and several fish ponds. Approximately 2,000 households directly benefited from this activity, most notably from the restoration of rice cultivation.

TRWMP shifted its focus in 2007 from emergency response to the longer-term improvement of Aceh and Nias' waste management system. These core components, including an emphasis on building private sector recycling capacity, were linked and mutually reinforcing. Efficient sanitation systems require community buy-in and a robust private sector, and also depend on adequate and reliable infrastructure for waste management. The project helped develop all of these areas in rebuilding a stronger waste management system in Aceh and Nias after the disasters.



TRWMP supported recycling of tsunami debris in addition to clean up activities. These workers are recycling tsunami waste for creating furniture and other timber products.

Photo:
UNDP Collection

One of the fundamental objectives of TRWMP was to restart critical municipal waste services to the most affected districts in Aceh and Nias. Once services had resumed, the program sought to build and develop the capacity of the sanitation departments to deliver municipal waste services in line with national regulations and standards. The project organized a series of trainings for improved municipal solid waste management held between 2010 and 2012. This was a highly regarded comprehensive initiative that comprised 18 modules related to all facets of waste management such as customer service, landfill operations and *qanun* (or bylaw) development. The *qanun* create a legal framework to enable good waste management practices like cost recovery for waste collection, landfill maintenance and operations, and budgeting mechanisms.

As a result, 1,400 sanitation department staff, including key decision makers like district and department heads, have a strengthened ability to plan, prepare budget for, execute and develop

municipal solid waste management in Aceh and Nias. Banda Aceh has received national recognition for its dedication to sanitation and the environment through the Adipura Award for environmental excellence four times, three of which were awarded post-tsunami.

TRWMP assisted local government to deliver a comprehensive public awareness campaign that targeted schools, villages and the wider public. Over 36,000 students learned recycling, composting and hygiene skills and knowledge and a further 4,500 community members, the majority of whom are women, took part in public awareness campaigns that included waste segregation, the importance of hand washing and how to compost.

In its lifetime, TRWMP helped to support recycling through over 233 small and medium enterprises (SME), NGOs, individual collectors, and school garbage banks, of which 73 percent are still active today. With an investment of US\$3.2 million, TRWMP helped the private

recycling sector create and maintain around 2,500 direct employment opportunities while diverting over 72,000 tons of waste from Aceh and Nias landfills. TRWMP also noted a shift in public perception regarding recycling as a livelihood. Many of its beneficiaries indicated the stigma and judgment they faced, as well as the way they felt about themselves, shifted from negative to positive over time. One of the main reasons for this shift is due to the visible demonstration of improved economic condition of some of Aceh's and Nias' most vulnerable and poor. In fact, since 2010, TRWMP-supported SMEs reported a combined net profit of around US\$3.5 million.

TRWMP's dedicated partnerships with all levels of government contributed to the development of detailed engineering designs (DED) for landfills in six districts in Aceh, and the construction of four new sanitary landfills meeting international standards. The most complex—and beneficial—of these is the Blang Bintang Regional Landfill, serving one million residents of Aceh Besar

and Banda Aceh. The US\$10 million facility will improve the environmental conditions of Aceh's most populated area, and can serve as a model for other Indonesian provinces. The old landfill in Banda Aceh, at Gampong Jawa, was upgraded to a transfer station by the project. Other district landfills have been constructed in Pidie and Bireuen. Another district landfill is under construction in Gunung Sitoli, on the island of Nias. Coupled with TRWMP's significant investment in capacity development, sanitation departments in these areas are equipped to efficiently and effectively run these landfills well into the future. Detailed engineering designs for an additional six landfills have been developed and handed over to the Ministry of Public Works to be constructed according to government infrastructure scheduling.

By creating sustainable solid waste management systems using international best practices, the project made an important contribution to long-term environmental sustainability for Aceh and Nias.

TRWMP Results

TRWMP Results as of project closing December 2012	Achievements
Number of dumpsites closed or upgraded to sanitary landfills	10
Households paying for household or community waste collection (percent per district)	29%
Percentage of (volume) of Aceh's solid waste which goes to recycling	23%
Number of small & medium enterprises (SME) with sustainable livelihoods created in waste management sector	164 SMEs 36 individuals 12 NGOs 10 groups 8 school garbage banks 3 cooperatives

Project Fact Sheets

Enhancing the Recovery Process



Children in Banda Aceh participate in earthquake emergency drills as part of the revitalized “Dokter Kecil” (“little doctor”) scheme.

Photo:
Tarmizy Harva

Project Fact Sheet 18

Technical Assistance (TA) to BRR and Bappenas¹

The Technical Assistance (TA) to BRR and Bappenas Project supported the BRR to efficiently enact its mandate to plan, implement, supervise and coordinate the recovery process through providing technical support and key services until the closure of BRR in April 2009. The project was extended to December 31, 2012 to provide support to Bappenas in its coordination role as well as to assist the provincial Bappeda in Aceh and North Sumatra to coordinate and complete the remaining rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in Aceh and Nias. The project completed its objectives and closed December 2012.

The TA to BRR and Bappenas project (also known as Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Completion and Continued Coordination or R2C3) was initially designed to provide rapid support to BRR for its technical and operational needs in supporting the overall reconstruction. As the recovery and reconstruction of Aceh and Nias transitioned over time, the project adapted to ongoing government needs by modifying its

objectives first under BRR, then in 2009 under Bappenas. In its last phase, still under the overall coordination of Bappenas, the project also worked closely with Bappeda Aceh and Bappeda North Sumatra. The support provided by the project allowed for the consistent, transparent and effective inter- and intra-governmental coordination in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Aceh and Nias

Grant Amount	▶	US\$24.78 million
Implementation Period	▶	July 2005–December 2012
Partner Agency	▶	United Nations Development Programme
Implementing Agency	▶	BRR (to April 2009), Bappenas (since April 2009)
Disbursement as of Sept. 30, 2012 ²	▶	US\$24.78 million



A RAN Database training in Banda Aceh. The database was developed under the TA to BRR and Bappenas project and was designed to monitor and coordinate the overall reconstruction activities.

Photo:
UNDP Collection

¹ After the BRR closed the TA to BRR and Bappenas project also became known as the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Completion and Continued Coordination (R2C3) Project.

² The project continued implementation until December 31, 2012, but disbursement data was available only through September 30, 2012, at time of preparation of this report.



With funding from the MDF through the Technical Assistance to BRR and Bappenas project, the BRR published this book series documenting the lessons learned from the reconstruction.

Photo:
MDF Secretariat

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

In its first four years, the project provided technical assistance and operational support to BRR to help the ad hoc national agency to achieve its mandate in a transparent and timely manner. This included the development of policies and legal framework for the overall rehabilitation and reconstruction of Aceh and Nias, as well as the development of projects, programs, tools and capacity for monitoring implementation of the overall reconstruction objectives. The project supported the development of 217 strategies, policies and guidelines, reviewed 192 proposals, and monitored 284 projects.

Most planned activities in support of BRR were completed in April 2009 as the agency closed and the responsibility for coordination was transferred to Bappenas; however there remained a need for ongoing technical support.

With the 2010–2012 Action Plan for the Continued Rehabilitation and Reconstruction in Aceh and Nias in place, TA for BRR and Bappenas provided supplemental technical and operational capacity for Bappenas to fulfill its oversight on the implementation of the Action Plan. The project also assisted the provincial Bappeda agencies for Aceh and North Sumatra (governing Nias) in streamlining and aligning its objectives with national priorities.

The most notable contributions made by the project included its support to improve the overall reconstruction coordination, communication between stakeholders and donors, and the effective implementation of the Action Plan. Through its coordination support, TA to BRR and Bappenas enabled the provincial government to formulate an acceleration strategy that synchronized ongoing projects and

aligned them with government work plans and budgets. Furthermore, the project helped the provincial government to develop Aceh's five-year development plan for 2012 – 2017, a mid-term development strategy for the province.

Strong channels of communication and information sharing was a priority concern in the years following the disaster. The project assisted in the completion and operation of three key management information systems (MIS) for the Aceh-Nias recovery program: the Recovery of Aceh-Nias Database (RAND), a data repository to monitor and coordinate rehabilitation and reconstruction activities funded by external organizations, the Asset Information System (SIMBADA), an online registry for reconstruction

assets, and the Data and Information Centre for Planning and Development. All systems were institutionalized with rigorous training to ensure the long-term sustainability of this investment.

In addition to supporting disaster-related policy and procedure development, TA to BRR and Bappenas also provided technical assistance to develop and pioneer the streamlined process to perform environmental impact assessments. The clustering of environmental assessments related to the rehabilitation and reconstruction work in Aceh was particularly relevant in meeting local development needs as well as setting future national standards for environmental planning and development processes.



The TA to BRR and Bappenas project provided ongoing technical support to Bappenas and Bappeda in Aceh and North Sumatra to enhance the overall reconstruction efforts.

Photo:
UNDP Collection

Project Fact Sheet 19

Making Aceh Safer Through Disaster Risk Reduction in Development (DRR-A)

DRR-A was designed to establish disaster risk reduction (DRR) as an inherent part of the development process in the core functions of Aceh’s local governments and their public and private partners, especially in Aceh’s local communities, where the most effective and direct actions can be taken to reduce physical, economic and social vulnerability to disasters. The project was completed and closed 30 May 2012.

Making Aceh Safer through Disaster Risk Reduction in Development (DRR-A) was initiated to support the government and the public at large to better prepare for and respond to potential disasters. This effort included integrating disaster risk reduction (DRR) into

government mechanisms and procedures, building stronger and more knowledgeable communities from the bottom up, enhancing the capabilities of the provincial disaster science center, and building DRR awareness among the public.

Grant Amount	▶ US\$9.87 million
Implementation Period	▶ November 2008–May 2012
Partner Agency	▶ United Nations Development Programme
Implementing Agency	▶ Ministry of Home Affairs and Provincial Government of Aceh
Final Disbursement Amount	▶ US\$9.87 million ¹



Aceh’s command center monitors tsunami standard operating procedures during the Indian Ocean Wave simulation in 2009. The event, supported by UNDP’s Making Aceh Safer through Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR-A), gave space for 18 tsunami-affected countries to practice roles and responsibilities put in place following the 2004 disaster.

Photo:
Fakhrurrazi

¹ Unspent funds at project closure amounted to US\$0.24 million and will be returned to the MDF.



School children in Aceh Tamiang take shelter under desks during an earthquake drill in 2012. DRR-A supported mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in the education system and by 2012, had helped to develop, test and integrate DRR knowledge into daily lessons in school.

Photo:
UNDP Collection

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

In order to foster an enabling environment to institutionalize DRR measures, the DRR-A project drafted and facilitated an official review and approval of various legal and regulatory instruments. DRR-A was instrumental in the development of the regulation (Pergub No. 102/2009) establishing the Provincial Disaster Management Agency (BPBA, or *Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Aceh*). DRR-A provided technical support as the new agency started operations. The project also assisted the government in translating its disaster risk reduction priorities into action through policies and regulations including the Mid-term Development Plan 2012-2017, the Local Action Plan for DRR (LAP-DRR), and the Disaster Management Plan 2012 – 2017.

DRR-A piloted a gender-sensitive community-based disaster risk reduction initiative. Ten disaster-prone villages were selected, and DRR forums providing trainings for the establishment of Community Action Plans that sought to influence village-level development planning with the awareness that hazards affect women and men differently. The project's partnership with three local NGOs also led to their capacity development. DRR-A linked this activity with local governments to increase the likelihood that village voices would be considered in district-level decision making.

The DRR-A project worked closely with the Tsunami and Disaster Mitigation Research Center (TDMRC) at the University of Syiah Kuala in Banda Aceh. The project enhanced



Banda Aceh residents simulate a tsunami drill under the Making Aceh Safer through Disaster Risk Reduction project (DRR-A). Through drills and practice, residents in disaster-prone areas become better prepared for the many hazards they face. DRR-A helped to promote a culture of safety for some of Aceh's most vulnerable residents.

Photo:
Tarmizy Harva

the center's institutional knowledge through capacity development, educational and technical supports and enabled the center to raise its profile with the government and global science community at large. With support from the DRR-A project, TDMRC developed a province-wide risk map highlighting geographical vulnerabilities, which helped inform the government to develop policies and regulations. The center also provided services for an historical disaster database, and the development of products and services that can not only be used in-province, but have also attracted global attention, which will manifest into revenue to sustain the scientific work of

TDMRC. Another successful revenue stream is the Disaster Studies Masters Program that was launched in 2011, which will continue to offer technical education to Aceh's future leaders in science and governance.

Through strategically linking with government, media, communities, religious institutions and schools, DRR-A was able to spread awareness through campaigns and education initiatives. Aceh's education system now has DRR modules incorporated into its curriculum. The project supported the Education Agency in developing, training teachers for, testing, and



A young boy sits inside a damaged police helicopter on the grounds of a tsunami escape building in Banda Aceh on Children's Appreciation Day in 2011. The helicopter, destroyed in the tsunami, is now used as an education tool at the five-storey escape building, which was built to withstand a tidal surge and an 8.0 magnitude earthquake.

Photo:
UNDP
collection

institutionalizing DRR-integrated lessons for all levels of study; a similar set of modules was developed and tested in Aceh's religious school system. Targeting school systems increased the reach of DRR messaging and directly increases the knowledge of children, one of the most vulnerable groups in an emergency situation.

The Public Awareness Coordination Committee, founded and developed with DRR-A support, linked key stakeholders in a shared objective of changing attitudes and behaviors of Aceh's public regarding disaster risks. Journalists were also offered training to improve the quality

of disaster reporting with awareness on DRR-sensitive language and concepts, which has since been put to use during earthquakes in 2012. The quakes triggered the enactment of the roles and responsibilities of emergency actors, such as the staff designated to sound the tsunami siren, and although the hazards did not cause widespread damage, they were an opportunity for all DRR-A stakeholders to demonstrate the lessons and knowledge learned.

Project Fact Sheet 20

Aceh Government Transformation Programme (AGTP)

The Aceh Government Transformation Programme (AGTP) provided strategic and essential support during the transition following the closing of BRR by ensuring that the provincial government had the necessary capacity and institutional strength to take over projects, assets, functions, capacities and resources from BRR at the end of its mandate. The project closed in June 2012.

When the BRR closed as scheduled in 2009, AGTP offered technical support to the provincial government during the crucial transition period. The project focused on strengthening the executive and key provincial agencies involved in Aceh’s reconstruction, including the Training and Human Resources Agency, and in its later work, expediting the smooth transfer of a large number of rehabilitation and reconstruction assets. AGTP did not solely focus on transition-

related support, but also helped the Government of Aceh build long-lasting governance systems.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

Over four years, AGTP provided strategic and essential support by ensuring the Government of Aceh had the necessary capacity and institutional strength to take over projects, assets, functions and capacities from BRR. In 2008, AGTP helped to establish a group of

Grant Amount	▶	US\$16.98 million
Implementation Period	▶	July 2008-June 2012
Partner Agency	▶	United Nations Development Programme
Implementing Agency	▶	Ministry of Home Affairs and Provincial Government of Aceh
Final Disbursement Amount	▶	US\$16.98 million



A civil servant uses the reference library at the Training and Human Resources Agency (BKPP) supported by AGTP. The agency built a strong foundation to strengthen the knowledge and skills required to develop Aceh’s civil service going forward.

Photo:
AGTP Collection



Banda Aceh vice-mayor Illiza Saaduddin attends a workshop delivered by the Aceh Government Transformation Programme (AGTP). The project assisted the provincial government to take over responsibilities from BRR when it closed in 2009.

Photo:
AGTP Collection

technical advisors to the Governor of Aceh. The team, *Tim Asistensi*, provided the governor with advice and technical know-how, and played a vital role in creating bridges between the provincial executive and line agencies (SKPAs), national government bodies and other actors. Its work, namely the drafting of 17 policy documents, resulted in the development of policies and regulations that supported the Law on the Governing of Aceh (LoGA). These include regulations on Special Autonomy (*Otonomi Khusus, OTSUS*) and Oil and Gas Funds (*Minyak dan Gas, MIGAS*) that have enabled the government to adequately and effectively use financial resources to support social programs, such as the health care mandate.

AGTP helped to develop an online monitoring system to track budgets and expenditures and this has improved budgetary expenditure performance of government agencies, as shown

in the increase of expenditure from 40 percent in 2009 to 90 percent in 2010 and 2011. The AGTP also fostered a vision for environmentally-friendly sustainable development.

AGTP's work with the Provincial Training and Human Resource Agency (BKPP, or *Badan Kepegawaian Pendidikan dan Pelatihan*) has enabled the agency to strengthen the knowledge and skills required to develop Aceh's civil service going forward. AGTP helped the agency conduct a needs assessment of 39 out of 42 line agencies. This resulted in the creation of a detailed training-needs map to assist the agencies in identifying individual capacity and human resources development needs. The project also helped drive bureaucracy reform with the BKPP, supporting the Government of Aceh to create an assessment center that promotes a merit-based system of hiring new civil servants, contributing to a better-qualified civil service.

AGTP supported the transfer of reconstruction assets from BRR to local government ownership through developing capacity and regulations of the local governments to manage and transfer assets acquired during the reconstruction. AGTP enabled the Government of Aceh and its 23 districts to identify, register and apply budgets

to over Rp 1.39 trillion worth of reconstruction assets. In addition, AGTP provided technical support in the creation of an asset bylaw (*qanun*) that will apply to all districts. Once legalized in 2013, the *qanun* will mandate the process the districts undergo to assume and manage assets in future development programs.



AGTP provided strategic and essential support during the transition by ensuring the Government of Aceh had the necessary capacity and institutional strength to take over projects, assets, functions and capacities from BRR.



In 2009, top echelon civil servants in Aceh underwent the first ever fit and proper test that assessed the capacity of its workforce. Supported by AGTP, the test set a precedent for Aceh's future human resources standards.

Photo:
AGTP
Collection

Project Fact Sheet 21

Nias Island Transformation Programme (NITP)

The Nias Island Transformation Programme (NITP) aimed to enhance district capacity to successfully complete the recovery process and manage ongoing local government responsibilities, applying best practices that improve governance and reduce risks from future natural disasters. The project was completed and closed in June 2012.

Following the earthquake in Nias in 2005, and the subsequent closure of the BRR, a gap remained between the management capacity of the district governments and the skills required for the continuing rehabilitation and reconstruction work, and the safeguarding of post-disaster investments. NITP was established to respond to the critical needs of the transition of responsibilities of BRR to local governments. The majority of project work was dedicated to capacity building, especially relating to the transfer of assets to the relevant authorities, and the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction (DRR) into government protocols. NITP

collaborated closely with two other MDF funded projects, Aceh Government Transformation Programme (AGTP) and the Technical Assistance to BRR and Bappenas Project (the project is also known as R2C3) to support and facilitate the asset verification and transfer process.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

According to BRR, approximately US\$590 million was invested in Nias following the disasters. A portion of those funds went to Nias assets that required transfer to appropriate government bodies upon closure of BRR. NITP was instrumental in the smooth transfer of

Grant Amount	▶	US\$4.59 million
Implementation Period	▶	April 2009-June 2012
Partner Agency	▶	United Nations Development Programme
Implementing Agency	▶	Ministry of Home Affairs, Provincial Government of North Sumatra and District Governments in Nias
Final Disbursement Amount	▶	US\$4.59 million



Community members in Gido, Nias, learn monitoring and evaluation techniques to better assess local government's performance in development. Part of the NITP support included building the skills of communities to liaise with governments that influence their ongoing development.

Photo:
Chandra Manalu



Children in Nias learn in school how to better prepare for the natural hazards they face living in this remote island chain. Under the Nias Islands Transition Programme (NITP), public school curriculum mainstreamed disaster risk reduction in its daily lessons.

Photo:
Chandra
Manalu

approximately US\$71 million worth of assets during its lifetime. The project coordinated efforts with local, provincial, and central governments to identify, evaluate and transfer these assets such as buildings, roads and vehicles. The project also provided training to Nias civil servants—27 of whom became accredited in asset management and a further 10 civil servants became certified for asset appraisals—all of whom can continue the work of asset transfer, management and budgeting in years to come.

Nias Island split jurisdictions during the lifespan of NITP, from two districts to five. NITP was instrumental in crossing district divisions to coordinate an island-wide economic development strategy: the Local Economic Development strategic plan, which outlines the way forward to improve the economic opportunities of this resource rich and poverty-



The Nias Island Transformation Programme helped to mainstream disaster risk reduction across sectors in this hazard-prone area.

vulnerable island. NITP helped to improve government financial management and effective expenditure practices through the Regional Financial Management Information System (SIPKD, or *Sistem Informasi Pengelolaan Keuangan Daerah*), a system in line with national regulations. Critical attention was also provided to prepare the Action Plan 2010-2012 as the basis for transition programming. Key systems have been adopted by the relevant agencies,



Civil servants in Nias received training for various online-based systems implemented by UNDP's Nias Islands Transition Programme (NITP), such as the Regional Financial Management Information System (SIPKD, or *Sistem Informasi Pengelolaan Keuangan Daerah*) which was designed to improve government financial management.

Photo:
Muslim
Nurwidodo

and training on the planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of transition projects helped to reinforce the new systems.

Lastly, the project helped to mainstream disaster risk reduction across sectors in this hazard-prone area. The project provided advice for and aided in the establishment of Disaster Management Agencies (BPBDs, or *Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah*) in Nias and South Nias districts in 2010. These new agencies required capacity development and support in developing roles

and responsibilities that were put to the test shortly thereafter. In early 2011, a landslide struck a remote community in South Nias and its BPBD was one of the first responders gaining accolades for its effective coordination role. To further mainstream DRR into daily practice, a DRR curriculum was devised, tested and implemented in schools on the island to prepare students to use DRR knowledge throughout their lives.

Project Fact Sheets

Economic Development And Livelihoods



Farmers learn techniques in cacao cultivation, pesticide manufacturing, and organic farming in Hiliserangkai, Nias. The LEDP training broadened the capacity of more than 3,700 farmers in Nias to strengthen their techniques and, improve the quality of their crops, thereby increasing the economic returns of their harvests.

Photo:
LEDP Project

Project Fact Sheet 22

Economic Development Financing Facility (EDFF)

The Aceh Economic Development Financing Facility (EDFF) supported subproject initiatives for the economic development of Aceh and provided assistance to the Government of Aceh in project management and capacity building. The project completed its objectives and closed in November 2012.

In the final phase of reconstruction programming, the MDF supported sustainable long-term economic development in line with the Government of Aceh's own plans for growth. The EDFF began work in 2009 and within a short implementation period made significant contributions to private sector development. The sub-grants provided by EDFF have helped to build a more competitive and supportive business environment necessary to create job opportunities and growth. The implementation model employed supports the development of central and

local government capacity to manage similar projects in the future.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

EDFF provided subproject grants (US\$44.5 million of the total budget) to selected international and local NGOs to carry out activities that address critical issues affecting economic development in Aceh related to marketing, production and competition. Eight subprojects were chosen, from 121 proposals submitted, through a competitive and transparent selection process. The

Grant Amount	▶	US\$50.00 million
Implementation Period	▶	March 2009–November 2012
Partner Agency	▶	The World Bank
Implementing Agency	▶	Ministry for the Development of Disadvantaged Areas (KPDT) and Government of Aceh
Disbursement as of Sept. 30, 2012 ¹	▶	US\$44.46 million



A worker shows off chocolate bars, the fruits of her working group's labor in Pidie Jaya. The chocolate was processed from cocoa beans by farmers supported by the EDFF.

Photo: Tarmizy Harva

¹ The project continued implementation until November 30, 2012, but disbursement data was available only through September 30, 2012, at time of preparation of this report.



These women, members of the KOPEMAS cooperative, package the *emping melinjo* crackers they have produced. The Canadian Co-operative Association (CCA) helped six women's groups to increase their production of these and other snack products with support from the EDFD project.

Photo:
Tarmizy
Harva

projects were implemented by the Canadian Co-operative Association (CCA), Action Aid Australia (AAA), Swisscontact, Muslim Aid, Islamic Relief, Aceh Development Fund (ADF), International Organization for Migration (IOM), and Caritas Czech Republic. Each of these organizations implemented activities in partnership with local NGO and/or private sector partners.

The focus of the subprojects was on activities supporting Aceh's key agricultural sectors and commodities including cacao, coffee, patchouli oil, agriculture (rice, peanuts, soybeans, etc.), fisheries and fish processing, and livestock. Activities included: (i) provision of inputs, tools and equipment; (ii) quality enhancement; (iii) improved processing and packaging; (iv) improved domestic and international market access; (v) access to finance; (vi) cooperative development; (vii) improved business environment; (viii) local

government capacity building; (ix) women's empowerment; (x) strengthening research and training centers; (xi) cattle breeding and fattening; and (xii) public infrastructure for economic sectors.

Notable achievements under EDFD include: online marketing for Arabica Gayo coffee linking farmers directly with buyers overseas (IOM); an instant messaging system of cocoa beans pricing that increases farmers' awareness of their harvests' market and sales potential (Swiss Contact); and improved economic strength for six women's groups that increased snack production by sixfold after project intervention (CCA). Under the subproject implemented by Caritas Czech Republic, patchouli production improved dramatically, leading to stable and quality controlled production of essential oils, and increased profits for 2,800 patchouli farmers.

EDFF faced many challenges that resulted in project activities starting in late 2010, but despite the delay, most output targets were met and significant outcomes were evident prior to project closure. In all, the

project helped to build both technical and business skills and identify opportunities so that farmers, fishers, cooperatives, and small entrepreneurs will be on stronger footing for continued economic development.

EDFF Results

Results as of project closure November 2012	Achievements
Number of sector development plans developed in consultation with private sector and adopted by local governments.	5 District master plans for cacao completed. 4 public-private sector dialogues established.
Primary producers linked to markets	Total 13,822 (farmers, fishermen, aquaculturalists, cooperative members)
Number of primary producers trained in improved production or processing technology	36,568 (farmers, fishermen, aquaculturalists, cooperative members), including 10,487 women.
Number of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) trained in improved value-added processing and marketing	380 SMEs/cooperatives/producer groups
Number of producer groups established or strengthened	1,055
Number of cooperatives established or strengthened	60
Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries of the project	109,000



A Swiss Contact staff member inspects brown cacao fruit in an orchard in Pante Raja, Pidie Jaya. Routine examination of the cacao as it grows is vital to maintaining a high level of quality in the harvest.

Photo:
Tarmizy
Harva



The project helped to build both technical and business skills and identify opportunities so that farmers, fishers, cooperatives, and small entrepreneurs will be on stronger footing for continued economic development.

Samsu Bahri Replacing Rifles with Farm Tools



The Aceh Economic Development Financing Facility (EDFF) program was established by the Ministry for Development of Disadvantaged Regions in 2009, with funding from the MDF. The aim of the program is to create job opportunities, and support post-tsunami economic recovery, sustainable economic growth and poverty alleviation. One of its projects, PEKA (Improved Aceh Cacao Economy) implemented by Swiss Contact, aims to restore the economic opportunities that cacao offers to poor rural communities through training and improving access to markets.

Ex-combatant Samsu Bahri inherited several hundred hectares of a cacao grove from his father.

“After the tsunami and the end of the conflict, I began cultivating cacao but I didn’t know anything about farming. When Swiss Contact came to the village, the community chose me to be key farmer. I learned a lot from the field school training. I used to harvest every 20 days but now I am able to harvest every week. I can harvest up to 50 kilograms a week. It’s hard work but we all help each other out. There are 34 other farmers in the group. I regularly give demonstrations, such as in how to propagate. I’ve also written our own producers’ manual for my group. I modified my own training manual to make it more practical for the whole group and now everyone has their own copy.”

Last year, Samsu formed a cacao group for ex-combatants who have taken up cacao farming. He’s set aside one hectare of his land for demonstrations.

“I do it because we were together in hard times, and so now that I’m making it as a farmer I want to give other ex-combatants a chance to become better farmers.”

He pauses and adds, “Before, I carried a rifle; now I carry a hoe and farm tools.”

Project Fact Sheet 23

Nias Livelihoods and Economic Development Project (LEDP)

The Nias Livelihoods and Economic Development Project (LEDP) facilitated post-disaster economic recovery and poverty alleviation by improving the ability of the local government to work with poor rural households in Nias to identify, develop and sustain livelihood opportunities. The project completed its objectives and closed as of December 2012.

Nias is one of the poorest areas in Indonesia with poverty level hovering at 30 percent. This is almost 20 percent higher than the national average and was further exacerbated by the 2004 and 2005 natural disasters. Livelihoods stemming from the island's rich natural resources such as cultivating rubber trees, rice and cacao were disrupted after the earthquakes. To stimulate local economic recovery and help to alleviate poverty, MDF's Nias Livelihoods and

Economic Development Project was designed to create an enabling environment for improved livelihoods and development in the Nias Islands. The project aimed to empower beneficiaries to improve their technical, financial, management and marketing skills. The project also worked to develop management and technical capacity within the local government to improve service provisions for the implementation of livelihood programs in Nias.

Grant Amount	▶	US\$8.2 million
Implementation Period	▶	October 2010– December 2012
Partner Agency	▶	The World Bank
Implementing Agency	▶	Ministry for the Development of Disadvantaged Areas (KPDT)
Disbursement as of Sept. 30, 2012 ¹	▶	US\$ 6.6 million



Paddy farmers take a break from a training to improve planting techniques delivered in Nias Selatan with support by LEDP in early 2012. Many of the farmers also received household financial management training; almost 700 women benefited from learning how to better save and spend household funds.

Photo: LEDP Project

¹ The project continued implementation until December 31, 2012, but disbursement data was available only through September 30, 2012, at time of preparation of this report.



Farmers from a group in Teluk Dalam, South Nias get their hands dirty during a training to improve techniques in cultivating peppers and eggplant. Over 3,700 farmers participated in LEDP trainings over the project's lifespan.

Photo:
LEDP Project

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

Nias LEDP supported 100 livelihood groups in 92 villages located in 20 subdistricts across the island of Nias. The Nias LEDP and the Nias Rural Access and Capacity Building Project (RACBP) projects share several target areas in Nias so that rural communities could benefit from the synergy between enhanced rural livelihood opportunities (LEDP) and the improved roads (RACBP) that increased access to markets as well as other services and benefits contributing to human and economic development.

Project activities supported local government and community groups through training, technical assistance, and the provision of key agricultural inputs. Most activities focused on training and group facilitation for women and agriculture livelihoods groups, and capacity building for local government agencies under the Ministry of Agriculture, with a primary focus on Nias' key agricultural commodities—rice, rubber, and cacao. The project facilitated

a stronger partnership between government agencies and the communities they serve, which will continue to thrive in years to come.

Improvement in agricultural practices and production was supported through the provision of rice seeds, cacao and rubber seedlings as well as technical assistance to farmer groups. Nurseries were set up in each of the five districts so that farmers can continue to have self-sustaining access to good quality cacao and rubber seedlings.

While the project approached economic development from a wider perspective, its complementary work with household financial management further strengthened efforts to reduce poverty in Nias. The project delivered household finance training to 100 community groups, of which 18 were women's groups. The financial training at the household level increases the sustainability of wider economic development initiatives; good personal financial

management like savings plans create a more economically resilient community.

The project was the last in the MDF portfolio to be approved and faced time constraints. Conditions in Nias, including difficult access to remote project areas coupled with a long rainy

season, presented further challenges to project implementation. Despite these obstacles, the project achieved its objectives of facilitating post-disaster economic recovery in Nias through improving livelihood opportunities for poor rural households.

LEDP Results

Results by project closure December 2012	Achievements
Local government officers trained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 28 field extension workers from 5 districts and one city trained in organizing farmer groups. • 16 LG staff members trained in program management and project monitoring.
Livelihoods group members trained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 240 lead farmers were trained on technical skills • 100 farmer groups with 3,744 members (2,353 male, and 1,391 female) received technical training in cacao, rubber, and rice production.
Block grants distributed	100 farmers groups received block grants (total value US\$324,000)
Nurseries developed	5



Local farmers carry rubber tree seedlings to their fields. LEDP supported rubber livelihoods, one of the main agricultural resources on the island. Over 4,500 hectares of land on the island is planted with rubber trees, the most widespread crop in Nias.

Photo: LEDP Project

MDF Feature



1. The IOM field school taught Ibu Irmainsi new methods of cultivation. "I even pick coffee differently now" she says. "I know which shades of red to pick, as this signifies the quality." In the past we were paid per can of beans so we'd pick as much as possible regardless of the color. Now we know choosing the higher quality is better. We want heavy cans with quality beans!"
2. Field school extension worker Pak Lahmuddin has taught the farmers about seeding, trimming, making compost and organic farming.

Photo: Tarmizy Harva

Coffee Farmers: Reaping the Benefits at Last

The districts of Aceh Tengah, Bener Meriah and Gayo Lues form one of the most productive coffee growing areas in Indonesia. The cool climate and high altitude make it particularly suitable for the cultivation of Arabica coffee.

Harun Manzola, the Head of Bappeda in Takengon, Aceh Tengah district, estimates that there are over 48,000 hectares of coffee planted in his district. Combined with the neighboring district of Bener Meriah, coffee covers a total of 83,000 hectares, the largest Arabica area in Asia.

However, many obstacles prevent small farmers from benefitting from the economic potential of coffee production.

The villagers of Kebun Murni in Aceh Tengah are a typical example. Their families have grown coffee for generations.

One of the farmers, Pak Budi, explains the challenges they face.

"It's been very frustrating up until now – we take such care with every single bean here, but we don't know what happens once the beans leave our farms. We hear back that traders say the quality isn't good and that is devastating for us. We found out that our beans were being mixed with inferior quality beans." Farmers are upset by this current system of mixing high and low quality beans. Traders mix Arabica from different highland areas. Gayo coffee is a better quality and has a higher price, so is used for mixing with inferior beans to improve the overall quality.

Ibu Irmainsi, another coffee farmer, talks of different challenges that stem from the past conflict:



2

“Back before the tsunami, this was a conflict area, and we were constantly afraid of losing our lives. We still tried to cultivate as much as possible, but because of the situation we were often too traumatized. During the day, both sides would come with their guns and take away the coffee we had laid out to dry. This is one reason why our income from coffee was very low at that time.”

FIELD SCHOOLS

Changes came about starting in 2009, when the International Organization for Migration (IOM), funded by the MDF through the Economic Development Financing Facility (EDFF) program, began its field school program. IOM trained 500 coffee cooperative members in how to improve their cultivation techniques, and learn more about the international coffee market chain of which they are an essential part. *Pak Budi* is now one of the project’s agricultural extension workers.

“At first we had 20 farmers in this field school but it’s become so popular we’ve increased it

to 50 farmers, and we need more extension workers like me to meet the demand and enthusiasm.”

Despite a lifetime of coffee-growing, for the first time the farmers have learned about seeding, trimming, making compost, and about organic farming. *Pak Rahmudin* is one of 50 extension workers who have been trained and certified in coffee quality improvement, as well as introduced to the economics of coffee production. “Economics is a very complicated subject for me” he laughs, “But I know it’s essential.”

COFFEE WAREHOUSE RECEIPT SYSTEM

Another problem affecting the price farmers could get for their coffee was the long supply chain involving many intermediaries. Until recently, there were local agents at the village, subdistrict, and district level, and this meant that the middlemen reaped most of the profit.

The new coffee warehouse receipt system that was introduced in late 2011 addresses



At the new coffee warehouse in Jamur Ujung, “Q graders” check the coffee from local farmer *Pak Mustasarun*. Once it is graded he can decide if he will sell now or at a later date.

Photo:
Tarmizy Harva

this, changing the balance in favor of the growers. Rahmudin explains its importance and impact on coffee growers:

“Right now, we need to build awareness about the new warehouse system. As farmers, we will no longer carry the risk of price fluctuations. Under the warehouse receipt system we take the risk but we also get the benefit, whereas before, we took the risk but the local agent or middleman reaped the benefit.”

The system works like this: once the beans have been harvested, farmers follow a standard procedure in terms of drying and storing so the quality is uniform. Then the beans are brought and stored in the coffee warehouse under good conditions in order to maintain the quality. Farmer groups can then withdraw money against the value of the beans at that time (up to eighty

percent of the value of the beans that day). “So really our bean price is insured. The remaining twenty percent we can ask for when we actually want to sell the beans,” says Rahmudin.

Harun Manzola says it has been a long-term dream to have the coffee warehouse receipt system. “It’ll help the famers obtain loans and also stabilize the coffee price and allow them to hold on to their produce until the price is right,” he says.

Pak Manzola agrees that the local middleman will lose out. But he argues, “We have 33,000 farmers here and only five hundred local agents. We want to increase the capacity of the village traders so they can go straight to the buyer rather than intermediary traders. We don’t want to monopolize the way farmers sell their coffee. We want to give them more options.”



“The coffee warehouse receipt system will help the farmers obtain loans and also stabilize the coffee price and allow them to hold on to their produce until the price is right.”

Pak Mustasarun, representing twenty farmers from Suku Wih Ilang, is the first farmer to turn up at the warehouse outside Takengon on the first day of the new receipt system, making him the very first farmer in Indonesia to use this system.

“I’m happy about that. I haven’t heard yet if my coffee has passed the grade but I’m confident that it will. This new system will be a great security for us farmers – it’s a guarantee our coffee is safe. I trust this facility more than my own house. The price is good at the moment, but not good enough for me to sell the whole batch right now.”

His coffee passes the grade: good enough for export quality but not quite “specialty coffee” grade. Nevertheless, *Pak Mustasarun* seems content, and leaves knowing his beans—and his profits—are safe.

Pak Budi, the agricultural extension worker, sums up the potential for the new receipt system:

“We’ve grown coffee since colonial times. Traders have always profited and we have always lost out. The change is coming at last. Now we are united and supported for the first time in history.”

Villagers are already discussing how the anticipated increase in their incomes will be spent:

“We’ll increase our production of compost, refurbish old tools, and buy new equipment. We might even buy a coffee grinding machine for the group. Under the old system, that would have been a distant dream.”

The Aceh Economic Development Financing Facility (EDFF) program, funded by a grant from the MDF, aims to create job opportunities and support post-tsunami economic recovery, sustainable economic growth and poverty alleviation. NGOs play the role of Subproject Implementing Entities (SIEs). This subproject is being implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The project aims to give small farmers more control over the quality, marketing and sale of their coffee, and is restoring the economic opportunities that coffee offers to poor rural communities.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAA	: Action Aid Australia
ADF	: Aceh Development Fund
AF	: Additional Financing
AFEP	: Aceh Forest and Environment Project
AGTP	: Aceh Government Transformation Programme
BAFMP	: Banda Aceh Flood Mitigation Project
Bappeda	: <i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah</i> (Regional Development Planning Agency)
Bappenas	: <i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional</i> (National Development Planning Agency)
BKPP	: <i>Badan Kepegawaian Pendidikan dan Pelatihan</i> (Provincial Training and Human Resource Agency)
BKRA	: <i>Badan Kestinambungan Rekonstruksi Aceh</i> (Aceh Sustainable Reconstruction Agency)
BKRAN	: <i>Badan Kestinambungan Rekonstruksi Aceh dan Nias</i> (Sustainable Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias)
BKRN	: <i>Badan Kestinambungan Rekonstruksi Nias</i> (Nias Sustainable Reconstruction Agency)
BNPB	: <i>Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana</i> (National Disaster Management Agency)
BPBA	: <i>Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Aceh</i> (Aceh Provincial Disaster Management Agency)
BPBD	: <i>Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah</i> (Regional Disaster Management Agency)
BPN	: <i>Badan Pertanahan Nasional</i> (National Land Agency)
BRR	: <i>Badan Rehabilitasi dan Rekonstruksi Aceh-Nias</i> (Aceh-Nias Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Agency)
CBO	: Community Based Organization
CCA	: Canadian Co-operative Association
CDA	: Community Driven Adjudication
CDD	: Community Driven Development
CBLR3	: Capacity Building for Local Resource Based Rural Roads
CEAP	: Contractor's Environmental Action Plan
CPDA	: Consolidating Peaceful Development in Aceh
CRU	: Conservation Response Unit
CSO	: Civil Society Organization
CSP	: Community Settlement Plan
CSRC	: Civil Society Resource Center
CSRRP	: Community Based Settlement Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project
DAC	: Development Assistance Committee
DFID	: Department for International Development of the United Kingdom

DIPA	: <i>Daftar Isian Pelaksanaan Anggaran</i> (State Budget Execution Document)
DRR	: Disaster Risk Reduction
DRR-A	: Disaster Risk Reduction-Aceh Project
EDFF	: Economic Development Financing Facility
EGA	: Economic Governance in Aceh
EIA	: Environmental Impact Assessment
FFI	: Fauna and Flora International
FORNIHA	: <i>Forum Peduli Tano Niha</i> (Nias Land Forum)
GAM	: <i>Gerakan Aceh Merdeka</i> (Free Aceh Movement)
Gol	: Government of Indonesia
IDP	: Internally Displaced Person
ILO	: International Labour Organization
IMPACT	: Inspiration for Managing People's Actions
IOM	: International Organization for Migration
IREP	: Infrastructure Reconstruction Enabling Program
IRFF	: Infrastructure Reconstruction Financing Facility
JRF	: Java Reconstruction Fund
KDP	: <i>Kecamatan</i> Development Program
KNOW	: Knowledge Management Center
KPDT	: <i>Kementerian Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal</i> (Ministry for the Development of Disadvantaged Areas)
KRRP	: <i>Kecamatan</i> Based Reconstruction and Recovery Planning Project (Nias)
LAN	: <i>Lembaga Administrasi Negara</i> (National Administration Bureau)
LAP	: Local Action Plan
LCRMP	: Lamo-Calang Road Maintenance Project
LEDP	: Livelihoods and Economic Development Project (Nias)
LGSP	: Local Governance Support Project
LIF	: Leuser International Foundation
LoGA	: Laws of the Governing of Aceh
LRB	: Local resource-based
MCK	: <i>Mandi, cuci, kakus</i> (Bathing, washing and toilet facilities)
MDF	: Multi Donor Fund
M&E	: Monitoring and Evaluation
Migas	: <i>Minyak dan Gas</i> (Oil and Gas)

Acronyms and Abbreviations

MIS	: Management Information System
MSW	: Municipal Solid Waste
MTR	: Midterm Review
NGO	: Nongovernmental Organization
NITP	: Nias Islands Transition Programme
OECD	: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
O&M	: Operations and Maintenance
Otsus	: <i>Otonomi Khusus</i> (Special Autonomy)
PACC	: Public Awareness Coordinating Committee
PDAM	: <i>Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum</i> (Regional Clean Water Company)
PEKA	: <i>Peningkatan Ekonomi Kakao Aceh</i> (Aceh Cacao Economy Improvement)
Pergub	: <i>Peraturan Gubernur</i> (Governor's Regulation)
PNPM	: <i>Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat</i> (National Community Empowerment Program)
R2C3	: Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Completion and Continued Coordination
RACBP	: Rural Access and Capacity Building Project (Nias)
RALAS	: Reconstruction of Aceh Land Administration System
RAND	: Recovery of Aceh-Nias Database
RAP	: Recovery Assistance Policy
Rekompak	: <i>Rehabilitasi dan Rekonstruksi Masyarakat dan Permukiman Berbasis Komunitas</i> (Community Based Settlement Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project)
RMIS	: Road Management Information System
SDLP	: Sea Delivery and Logistics Program (Aceh)
SIMBADA	: <i>Sistem Informasi Barang dan Aset Daerah</i> (Regional Assets and Equipment Information System)
SIPKD	: <i>Sistem Informasi Pengelolaan Keuangan Daerah</i> (Regional Financial Management Information System)
SKPA	: <i>Satuan Kerja Perangkat Aceh</i> (Aceh Provincial Executive and Line Agencies)
SME	: Small and Medium Enterprises
SPADA	: Support for Poor and Disadvantaged Areas
SKPD	: <i>Satuan Kerja Perangkat Daerah</i> (Regional Working Unit)
TA	: Technical Assistance

TBSU	:	Trail Bridge Support Unit (Nepal)
TDMRC	:	Tsunami and Disaster Mitigation Research Center
TEWS	:	Tsunami Early Warning System
TRPRP	:	Tsunami Recovery Port Redevelopment Programme
TRWMP	:	Tsunami Recovery Waste Management Programme
UN	:	United Nations
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
UPP	:	Urban Poverty Project
USAID	:	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	:	World Food Programme







Republic of
Indonesia



BRR



European Union



Netherlands



United Kingdom



World Bank



Sweden



Canada



Norway



Denmark



Germany



Belgium



Finland



ADB



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