

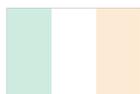
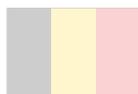
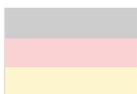
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Five Years after the Tsunami: Continuing the Commitment to Reconstruction



MDF Progress Report December 2009



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1st Winner photo by Rajyasri Gayatri



2nd Winner photo by Muhammad Haikal



3rd Winner photo by Chaideer Mahyuddin

(above) Winners of the 2009 Multi Donor Fund Photo Competition

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(this spread/cover) A new jetty at Gunung Sitoli was constructed under the Infrastructure Reconstruction Financing Facility Project.

Photo: MDF Secretariat



Five Years after the Tsunami:
**Continuing the Commitment
to Reconstruction**

Message from the co-chairs of the MDF



"Notable results have been achieved in rebuilding physical assets at the community level."

This proud home owner and her children pose outside their new home funded through the REKOMPAK program. In Aceh and Nias, a total of 10,514 houses have been constructed and 6,999 rehabilitated, with a further 1,599 new houses under construction as of September 30, 2009.

Photo: REKOMPAK Project Team

December 26, 2009 marks the fifth anniversary of the earthquake and tsunami that caused unprecedented and widespread devastation in Aceh and Nias. A subsequent earthquake in March 2005 caused severe damage in Nias and parts of Aceh. The Multi Donor Fund for Aceh and Nias (MDF) was formed in response to the efforts of the Government of Indonesia to mobilize and coordinate donor support for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the affected areas. The results achieved by the Government of Indonesia over the past five years since the disasters are remarkable and the MDF is proud to be part of that success.

The MDF continues to play an important role in the reconstruction process. The Co-Chairs are pleased to note that the portfolio is progressing well and that impact of the work done to date is now evident throughout Aceh and Nias. The MDF remains committed to working closely with the Government of Indonesia in ensuring that the MDF's contribution to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Aceh

and Nias remains relevant as the MDF moves well into the second half of its mandate, which ends in December 2012. The last of the remaining funds are now being allocated to projects within the MDF portfolio.

The closure of BRR in April this year was a significant milestone in the overall reconstruction of Aceh and Nias. Following this momentous occasion, and with the appointment of the new cabinet after the presidential elections, new government representatives were welcomed as Co-Chairs to the Steering Committee of the MDF. The Steering Committee also welcomed new donor representatives.

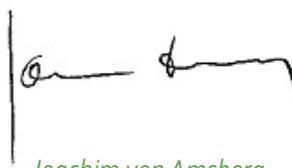
Going forward, we would like to reiterate our continued commitment to Indonesia by "building back better" for the future of the people of Aceh and Nias and establishing MDF supported reconstruction as a platform for continued growth and development.



Armida S. Alisjahbana
State Minister
National Development Planning



Irwandi Yusuf
Governor of Aceh



Joachim von Amsberg
Country Director
World Bank



Julian Wilson
Head of Delegation
European Commission

Contents



"The Capacity Building for Local Resource-based Rural Roads Project has required contractors to buy materials locally and to hire local villagers, including women."

The people of Mesjid Dijiem in the Indra Jaya sub-district of Pidie, Aceh, worked hard to improve the road connecting their village to the provincial road. The women pictured here are involved in clearing shrubs and dirt from the roadsides, laying crushed stones, and spreading sand.

Photo: Christiani Tumelap

Message from the co-chairs of the MDF	2
Contents	4
Executive Summary	6
MDF Operations in the Changing Reconstruction Context	7
Status of the Portfolio	9
Looking Ahead	10
Chapter 1 MDF Operations Five Years after the Tsunami: Seeing Results and Facing Challenges	12
MDF Operations in the Changing Reconstruction Context	13
Providing Effective Coordination, Communications and Outreach	15
Chapter 2 Portfolio Progress and Performance	18
Recovery of Communities	21
Recovery of Larger Infrastructure and Transport	23
Strengthening Governance and Capacity Building	27
Sustaining the Environment	28
Enhancing the Recovery Process	30
Economic Development and Livelihoods	31
Chapter 3 Finances	34
Pledges	35
Cash Available	35
Funding Allocation and Commitments	35
Disbursement	35
Outlook	36
Chapter 4 Looking Ahead: The Changing Operational Context	38
The Changing Portfolio	39
Supporting the Overall Reconstruction Process	39
Beyond Building Back Better	42
Quality at All Levels of the Portfolio	43
Annexes Project Portfolio	44
List of Acronyms and Abbreviations	68

Executive Summary



"Projects focused on community recovery were the first to get underway in the MDF program."

This village office in Amandraya, Nias Selatan, is being built by the Nias Kecamatan-based Reconstruction and Recovery Planning (KRRP) Project, which provides housing and assists communities to reconstruct vital community infrastructure.

Photo: KRRP Project Team



December 26, 2009 marks five years since the earthquake and tsunami that caused unprecedented devastation and loss of life across Aceh and Nias. The Multi Donor Fund for Aceh and Nias (MDF) was formed in response to the Government of Indonesia's (GOI) efforts to coordinate and mobilize donor support for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the affected areas. The MDF pools approximately US \$ 685 million in grant resources provided by 15 donors to support implementation of the government's rehabilitation and reconstruction program.

The overall goal of the MDF is to contribute efficiently and effectively to the reconstruction of a "better" Aceh and Nias following the earthquakes and tsunami. MDF projects not only reconstruct infrastructure and rehabilitate the economy in accordance with GOI's Master Plan, but also address concerns such as reducing poverty, improving livelihoods, increasing gender equity and the sustainable management of the environment.

Five years after the tsunami and earthquake, the overall recovery and reconstruction of Aceh and Nias can claim remarkable achievements. The MDF contributed 10% of the overall reconstruction funds, and its contributions have supported the Government of Indonesia's efforts and provided a forum for dialogue with central, provincial and local governments, and other major stakeholders on the broader sectoral strategy on reconstruction. The Agency for the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of NAD-Nias (BRR), the GOI's agency set up to coordinate the recovery and reconstruction in Aceh and Nias, closed as scheduled in April 2009 as its mandate came to an end. BAPPENAS, the national planning agency, has been tasked to coordinate the remaining reconstruction efforts with provincial government and all relevant line ministries. The MDF continues to add value after the closure of BRR by working closely with BAPPENAS and the Governments of Aceh and North Sumatra to identify and respond to remaining needs in the reconstruction process. This evolving role for the MDF will continue until it closes in December 2012.

MDF Operations in the Changing Reconstruction Context

BRR's achievements were celebrated as their mandate came to an end in April 2009. The achievements of the reconstruction were also showcased at the final Coordination Forum for Aceh and Nias (CFAN₄) which was held in February 2009. The MDF paid tribute to BRR at the final MDF Steering Committee meeting with BRR as co-chair, which was held in April.

With BAPPENAS at the helm, the MDF has provided support to new partners, including the governments of Aceh and Nias, during the transition following the closure of BRR. As the reconstruction and rehabilitation phase has come to an end with BRR's exit, approval, funding and implementation procedures have reverted to regular government processes, with BAPPENAS now playing a key role. The Coordinating Body for the Sustainability of Reconstruction in Aceh and Nias (BKRN at National level; BKRA at Aceh Provincial level and BKRN covering Nias at the North Sumatra Provincial level) was set up to support continuing implementation of the reconstruction efforts until December 31, 2009. With BAPPENAS in the lead, the MDF works closely with these and other new government partners at all levels to facilitate the timely and smooth implementation of the portfolio.

Coordinating with key stakeholders in the reconstruction and rehabilitation process ensures that the MDF offers a relevant response to the needs of the people of Aceh and Nias. Through a consultative process involving various stakeholders, the MDF is supporting government priorities and filling gaps in the overall reconstruction. The MDF is also playing an important coordination role in bringing together key players from various levels of government, donors, and civil society in this process. The MDF continues to use a multi-faceted outreach approach aimed at increasing the public and beneficiaries' awareness and understanding of MDF-funded activities. Donors are kept abreast of developments

at project and portfolio levels through various Donor Update meetings, Technical Review Group meetings and Steering Committee meetings.

The MDF is fulfilling its mandate and remains committed to the reconstruction process. The MDF continues to work closely with the Government of Indonesia to support the transition processes as a result of the closure of BRR and the handing over of completed assets to various government entities. BAPPENAS now has taken over the leading role in identifying and endorsing new projects and additional funding of existing projects. The MDF continues to forge strong ties with the new partners at all levels of government to continue the reconstruction and rehabilitation effort and promote sustainability of the investments made.

The last of the remaining funds are now being allocated to projects within the MDF portfolio. Only 7% of the funds remain unallocated, or approximately US \$ 47 million. New allocations with a focus on economic development, some remaining strategic infrastructure needs and strengthening local capacities, all aimed at promoting sustainability and continued development of the affected areas, are starting up or are expected to be endorsed soon. It is now a critical priority for the remaining funds to be allocated quickly to allow adequate time for projects to be completed before the MDF's December 2012 closing date. The MDF remains committed to channeling funds for projects through the government budget, where possible.

The MDF's recently-completed Mid Term Review (MTR) found that the MDF is highly relevant and performing well. The MTR was commissioned to assess the performance of the MDF at the project, portfolio and operational levels. The review concluded that the MDF is on track in achieving results, has been a successful mechanism for post-disaster funding and coordination, and is relevant and responsive to Government priorities. No major changes were recommended, only minor ways of improving operations, including a recommendation that the Secretariat should

The MDF is fulfilling its mandate and remains committed to the reconstruction process.



Approximately 290 kilometers of district and provincial roads have been provided through large infrastructure investments.

Photo: MDF Secretariat

support opportunities to contribute lessons learned to future post-disaster trust funds. The MDF has already begun to follow up on many of the MTR recommendations, and will develop an action plan for following up on the remaining recommendations through a consultative process.

Status of the Portfolio

As of September 30, 2009, the MDF has a total of US \$ 685 million in pledges, of which US \$ 511 million has been received from the donors. The MDF has allocated US \$601 million to 21 projects as of September 30, 2009. Approximately 73% of funds allocated to projects are on-budget and therefore channeled through the Government of Indonesia's national budget. The remaining funds are implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Food Programme (WFP), the International Labour Organization (ILO), and non-governmental organizations. Approximately 66% of allocated funds have been disbursed (US \$ 399 million) to projects. Disbursements during the past year were higher than in previous years as the majority of projects have moved into full implementation.

The MDF has a total of US \$ 47 million¹ remaining in unallocated funds. Taking into account the time required for project preparation and implementation, it is imperative that these remaining funds be allocated quickly. It is expected that the remaining funds will be used for additional financing for existing projects in order to reduce the time needed for project preparation.

The MDF has 22 projects with one in the preparation stage. Many of the MDF projects that were initiated at the start of the program are drawing to a close. As of September 30, 2009, three projects have closed, and another 14 projects are currently scheduled to close in the next year. The MDF's

land titling program, RALAS, which had experienced implementation problems during its lifetime, closed on June 30, 2009. Since September 30, 2009, an additional project was allocated funding, the ILO's Rural Access and Capacity Building Project in Nias. One more project, also focused on Nias, is under preparation. Some projects with closing dates scheduled in 2010 are expected to request additional financing or extensions to closing dates in the coming months. These extensions and additional funds would be used for completing or scaling up activities, with a focus on improving the project's exit strategy and sustainability.

Community recovery projects have proved particularly successful in their approach as well as meeting their objectives. Notable results have been achieved in rebuilding physical assets at the community level. Housing targets have been reached in Aceh and good progress is being made in Nias, with a total of 19,112 houses completed, rehabilitated, or under construction as of September 30, 2009. Community Recovery projects have assisted communities to reconstruct vital community infrastructure, including 1,473 kilometers of village roads, 936 bridges, and 1,473 kilometers of irrigation and drainage channels. Utilization rates for infrastructure and occupancy rates for housing are high, and surveys indicate that beneficiaries are highly satisfied with what these projects have delivered. In addition, community empowerment is an important outcome of the MDF's community recovery projects that will have lasting impact.

Other areas of the portfolio have also shown significant progress in achieving targets during the past year as the majority of the projects are now in the full implementation stage. The large infrastructure investments currently being implemented are drawing to a close, with 41 of 53 sub-projects now completed. These investments have provided the people of Aceh with about 290 kilometers of provincial and district roads, 9 municipal water systems, and have rehabilitated three vital ports. Results in the environment sector are positive, and work in the economic development sector, which represents a later phase of MDF funding, is now

¹ This estimate may vary due to fluctuations in exchange rates and interest rates.

moving towards implementation. The overall reconstruction process is receiving continued support from the MDF through technical assistance, governance and capacity building programs.

New institutional arrangements for the MDF as a result of BRR's closure have resulted in delays in progress across the portfolio. Return to regular government mechanisms for channeling funds has resulted in some cases in stalled implementation, pending budget approval. There is concern that if these delays continue projects may not be able to complete implementation. This is one of the biggest challenges currently facing the MDF.

Looking Ahead

Five years after the tsunami and earthquake, the overall recovery and reconstruction of Aceh and Nias can claim remarkable achievements. The MDF reflects good practice as a post-crisis funding mechanism, harmonizing donor efforts and increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of the reconstruction effort. Benefits from completed MDF investments are now being felt by beneficiaries.

With the reconstruction effort drawing to a close, the need for improving economic opportunities for the people of Aceh and Nias has become an urgent concern of local governments. New MDF projects such as the Aceh Economic Development Financing Facility and the Nias Livelihoods and Economic Development Project (still in preparation stage), both expected to start activities in 2010, are intended to boost the sustainable economic development of Aceh and Nias.

Facilitating smooth implementation of projects will continue to be a major concern to the MDF. The BKRAN, BKRA and BKRN, the temporary agencies set up to assist with the transition from BRR, will be ending their mandate at the end of December 2009. BAPPENAS now plays a

Community Recovery projects have proved particularly successful in their approach as well as meeting their targets.





The Nias Kecamatan-based Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Planning Project (KRRP) reconstructs schools in communities across the island of Nias that were damaged in the March 2005 earthquake.

Photo: MDF Secretariat



A mother and her children smile in front of their new house provided through the Kecamatan-based Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Planning Project in Nias.

Photo: MDF Secretariat

key role in coordination with the relevant line ministries, Ministry of Finance and provincial government in overseeing reconstruction implementation and programming of the remaining MDF funds. The MDF will support BAPPENAS in this role as implementation of MDF projects transitions to regular government mechanisms. BAPPENAS coordinates with the Ministry of Finance to ensure the timely release of the budget notes (DIPAs) so that funds can be disbursed and projects will be able to implement activities on schedule. However, disbursement of funds through the government budget is expected to remain an on-going challenge for the MDF and its stakeholders.

As the MDF portfolio matures and projects reach completion, valuable lessons learned are emerging. The MDF is uniquely placed to identify strategic lessons from the post-tsunami and earthquake experience in Aceh and Nias. These can contribute to more efficient and effective recovery and reconstruction in future post-disaster responses in Indonesia and around the world.

Chapter 1 | MDF Operations Five Years after the Tsunami: Seeing Results and Facing Challenges



"Participating in high profile events further draws attention to the work that the MDF is doing."

More than 1,500 people visited the MDF display at CFAN₄. About 1,000 of those took part in the "How much do you know about the MDF?" quiz.

Photo: MDF Secretariat

The Multi Donor Fund for Aceh and Nias pools about US \$ 685 million in grant resources provided by 15 donors to support implementation of the government's rehabilitation and reconstruction program after the December 2004 earthquake and tsunami and subsequent March 2005 earthquake. At the request of the Government of Indonesia (GOI), the World Bank serves as the trustee to administer the MDF which is in turn governed by a Steering Committee comprised of donors, GOI, and civil society representatives, with the United Nations and international nongovernmental organizations participating as observers. The 15 donors contributing to the MDF are: the European Commission, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Canada, the World Bank, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Belgium, Finland, the Asian Development Bank, the United States of America, New Zealand and Ireland.

The overall goal of the MDF is to contribute efficiently and effectively to the reconstruction of a "better" Aceh and Nias following the earthquakes and tsunami. Therefore the projects not only reconstruct infrastructure and rehabilitate the economy in accordance with GOI's Master Plan, but also address social concerns such as reducing poverty, improving livelihoods, and increasing gender equity.



The MDF booth at CFAN₄ displayed information of the MDF projects in Aceh and Nias. A deck above the display was used to receive dignitaries, donors and other stakeholders of the MDF.

Photo: MDF Secretariat

Five years after the tsunami and earthquake, the overall recovery and reconstruction of Aceh and Nias can claim remarkable achievements. In line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness² and the OECD-DAC Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States and Situations³, the MDF is evidence of good practice as a post-crisis funding mechanism, harmonizing donor efforts and increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of the reconstruction effort.

MDF Operations in the Changing Reconstruction Context

The Multi Donor Fund for Aceh and Nias aims to efficiently and effectively support the Government of Indonesia's Master Plan for the reconstruction efforts. The Agency for the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of NAD-Nias (BRR) supported the MDF to coordinate the reconstruction until BRR closed in April 2009. Now with BAPPENAS as the lead coordinating agency at the central level, the MDF continues to work closely with the provincial governments of Aceh and North Sumatra (Nias) in the reconstruction process.

BRR's achievements were celebrated as their mandate came to an end in April 2009. BRR prepared a report marking the MDF's successes and noting areas it could improve its effectiveness in the reconstruction process. The achievements of the reconstruction were also showcased at the final Coordination Forum for Aceh and Nias (CFAN₄) which was held in February 2009. The MDF paid tribute to BRR at the final MDF Steering Committee meeting with

- 2 The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness of 2005 commits all signatories to achieving aid effectiveness through the principles of (i) national ownership; (ii) alignment; (iii) harmonization; (iv) managing for results; and (v) mutual accountability. Indonesia has endorsed the Paris Declaration together with 117 other partner countries and international organizations, who have committed to follow these principles.
- 3 The OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) endorsed a set of Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States and Situations in 2007 that aim to complement and inform the commitments set out in the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness which also notes the need to adapt and apply aid effectiveness principles to differing country situations, particularly fragile states.

BRR as co-chair, which was held in April. At the meeting, the BRR presented an overview of the reconstruction process and achievements, and noted the pivotal role that the MDF played as partner to BRR. The BRR also published a book series, funded by the MDF, which comprehensively documents the overall reconstruction efforts in Aceh and Nias.

The closure of BRR posed a number of institutional and operational challenges for the MDF, and these have been addressed. The overall coordination of the recovery process has been passed on from BRR to BAPPENAS, including the role as co-chair of the MDF's Steering Committee. Within the MDF, BAPPENAS now plays the critical role of endorsing proposals for the allocation of remaining funds. Revised operational procedures reflecting these new arrangements and lessons learned have been endorsed by the Steering Committee.

Eleven projects in the MDF portfolio were affected by the transition process from BRR to other GOI entities and all legal agreements have been changed to reflect the new partnership arrangements. Measures were successfully put in place to ensure the transfer of implementation roles from BRR to line ministries. Four MDF infrastructure projects were co-financed by BRR.

The MDF has provided support to new partners, including the governments of Aceh and Nias, during the transition following the closure of BRR. As the reconstruction and rehabilitation phase has come to an end with BRR's exit, funding and implementation procedures have reverted to regular government processes. The Coordinating Body for the Sustainability of Reconstruction in Aceh and Nias (BKCRAN at National level; BKRA at Aceh Provincial level and BKRN covering Nias at the North Sumatra Provincial level) was set up through Presidential Decree 3/2009 to support continuing implementation of the reconstruction efforts until December 31, 2009. The MDF provides targeted support, prioritizing resources and capacities to

help these institutions to take on their new roles. The MDF works closely with these entities to facilitate the timely and smooth implementation of the portfolio.

The MDF partners with BAPPENAS to ensure implementation of quality projects aligned with the reconstruction goals for Aceh and Nias. The MDF is in the final stages of project selection and funding commitment; approximately 7% of the total funds remain uncommitted. The process for allocating remaining funds is now being driven by BAPPENAS in line with its coordination role, in close consultation with the Governments of Aceh and North Sumatra. The MDF project review and approval process continues as BAPPENAS provides endorsements for new projects to the MDF Secretariat for Steering Committee approval. Requests for additional funds for existing projects are now being received so it is expected that the majority of remaining funds would be allocated in the near future. The MDF remains committed to channeling funds for projects through the government budget, where possible. Donors are kept abreast of developments at project and portfolio levels through various Technical Review Group meetings and Steering Committee meetings.

MDF operations are guided by the Multi Donor Fund's Recovery Assistance Policy (RAP). The RAP defines both the priority sectors as well as the approach for funding for the MDF. It also outlines a range of quality issues and cross-cutting themes that should be considered in MDF projects, such as environmental sustainability, gender equity, and poverty alleviation. Other cross-cutting issues include conflict sensitivity and ensuring a geographic balance in delivering reconstruction assistance.

The Mid Term Review (MTR) of the MDF found that the MDF is highly relevant and performing well. The MTR was commissioned to assess the performance of the MDF at the project, portfolio and operational level. A Social Sustainability Review and an Environmental Sustainability Review were undertaken separately; these reviews

provided input into the overall MTR. The review teams' findings and recommendations were presented to the Steering Committee on November 16, 2009. The review concluded that the MDF as a mechanism for post-disaster reconstruction is a success, with many opportunities to contribute lessons learned to future post-disaster trust funds. The MDF has already begun to follow up on many of the MTR recommendations, and will develop an action plan for following up on the remaining recommendations through a consultative process.

Providing Effective Coordination, Communications and Outreach

Coordinating with key stakeholders in the reconstruction and rehabilitation process ensures that the MDF offers a relevant response to the needs of the people of Aceh and Nias. Through a consultative process involving various stakeholders, the MDF supports government priorities and fills gaps in the overall reconstruction. The MDF plays an important coordination role in bringing together key players from various levels of government, donors, and civil society in this process. This coordination role for the MDF has increased with the closure of BRR.



Consultants and project teams inspect the quality of works at the Lhokseumawe drainage project during a supervision mission.

Photo: MDF Secretariat

Participating in high profile events further draws attention to the work that the MDF is doing in the reconstruction and rehabilitation process. The MDF displayed its activities at the CFAN4 event, which served as a venue for hosting all MDF stakeholders, including donors and government officials. The display was visited by more than 1,500 people. The MDF also hosted a series of documentary film screenings at the event. Photograph exhibitions were held in Jakarta and Aceh, and the MDF took part in the Aceh International Expo – Cultural Week which served as a further platform to highlight portfolio activities.

The MDF's outreach efforts raise awareness of project activities. The MDF uses a multi-faceted outreach approach aimed at increasing the public and beneficiaries' awareness and understanding of MDF-funded activities. Live radio broadcasts and regular media briefings ensure

that information reaches wide-spread audiences. A website provides details on projects and MDF governance at www.multidonorfund.org. The MDF Secretariat also plays a key role in facilitating visits to the projects by donors and delegates from various agencies, enabling the visitors to gain firsthand experience of project activities and meet with beneficiaries and project teams.

The MDF portfolio is enhanced by effectively managing and responding to feedback. All projects in the MDF portfolio are required to implement an Anti Corruption Action Plan (ACAP). The MDF also provides a hotline, monitored by the MDF Secretariat, through which queries, complaints and comments can be submitted. All issues raised are handled at project level, following up directly with the communities and the complainants.



An infrastructure project team discusses progress and challenges of road construction during a supervision mission in Aceh.

Photo: MDF Secretariat

Working Together for a Safer and Cleaner Banda Aceh

Parts of low-lying areas of post-tsunami Banda Aceh have become less prone to flood, thanks to the MDF-funded renovated drainage and pumping system coupled with a concerted effort to reduce the buildup of garbage in the city's drainage systems.

"After the tsunami, the battered old drainage system meant our neighborhoods got easily flooded during heavy rains," says Kartini, the city's only female pump operator who runs one of the city's eight pump stations. "Thank God, with all the new facilities in place, we've seen less flooding."

Three of the pump stations were rehabilitated by the NGO Muslim Aid under MDF's Banda Aceh Flood Mitigation Programme, which also developed a 16-kilometer drainage system and dozens of flood valves across three sub-districts in the city's Zone II.

Of the training on pump house operations and maintenance she and fellow operators received through the program Kartini says, "I have learned a lot... it really helps boost my confidence."

However, she warns that the modern flood control facilities will be useless if the city's garbage problems are not fixed. "The most recent flooding occurred mostly because the sluice gates and valves were clogged up with garbage."

Thus the flood mitigation project has also addressed the issue of waste management. "Communities are encouraged to manage trash collection and disposal and learn about waste recycling and composting," says Muslim Aid Project Manager Saliza Mohamadar. "The municipality's sanitation department has been equipped with 18 motorized three-wheel garbage collecting vehicles to collect trash in areas unreachable by larger garbage trucks," she adds.

Trash collection efforts in Zone II link up with a larger waste management



Plastic waste is collected and sorted at a recycling plant near the Gampong Jawa landfill in Banda Aceh. The recycling plant provides employment to Ibu Nurhasanah and others as well as reducing the volume of solid waste going into Banda Aceh's landfill. The MDF's Tsunami Recovery Waste Management Programme (TRWMP) assisted in the establishment of the PPR recycling plant.

Photo: Christiani Tumelap



Ibu Kartini explains the operation of one of the city of Banda Aceh's pump stations, built through the Banda Aceh Flood Mitigation Project (BAFMP), implemented by the NGO Muslim Aid.

Photo: Christiani Tumelap

system under another project funded by the MDF: the Tsunami Recovery Waste Management Programme. This program has built multiple sanitary dumpsites for waste in areas across Aceh, such as the Gampong Jawa landfill and recycling plant in Banda Aceh. To reduce the amount of city trash disposed of in these dumpsites, hundreds of garbage collectors, or pemulung, were taught to collect and sort plastic waste by Palapa Plastic Recycling (PPR), an organization that works with the waste management program.

Executed by the UNDP, the waste management program initially focused on clearing tsunami debris while creating short-term employment. Now it has evolved into a vehicle for both environmental improvement and local enterprise in the communities, creating livelihood opportunities through more efficient waste management. Over two hundred pemulung in Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar have increased their incomes by up to 70% by selling the sorted plastic waste at better prices to PPR, according to Pak Daardaak, the coordinator of the PPR recycling site near Banda Aceh's main dump site in Gampong Jawa.

At the PPR recycling site, the sorted plastic waste is cleaned and processed by 10 laborers. Among them is Nurhasanah, a single mom of two teenagers who was a pemulung before joining PPR last year to work as a sorter and cleaner, earning between IDR 30,000 and IDR 50,000 a day. "Sometimes I earn less when plastic prices drop or there's only a little waste to process, but at least I can bring food to the table," she says.

The PPR's Gampong Jawa site produces at least 700 kilograms of plastic chips a day – a significant amount of plastic that is no longer clogging drains or filling dumpsites. All of these efforts at managing Banda Aceh's solid waste are having an impact. In June 2009 the President of Indonesia presented the Mayor of Banda Aceh with the 2009 National Adipura Clean City Award.

Chapter 2 | Portfolio Progress and Performance



"Community empowerment is an important outcome of the MDF's community recovery projects that will have lasting impact."

In Nias, women are involved in the construction of a community road being funded by the Nias Kecamatan-based Reconstruction and Recovery Planning (KRRP) Project. The sense of community ownership fostered through the community-driven approach in the MDF's projects such as KDP, UPP, REKOMPAK and KRRP has resulted in generally high levels of beneficiary satisfaction.

Photo: KRRP Project Team

Five years after the tsunami and earthquake, the overall recovery and reconstruction of Aceh and Nias can claim remarkable achievements. The MDF contributed 10% of the overall reconstruction funds, and its contributions have had significant impact. The MDF's Mid Term Review conducted in 2008-2009 found that the MDF had made a positive contribution to harmonizing donor efforts and to increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of the reconstruction effort.

Overall reconstruction has almost come to a close, but some gaps remain. The official closure of BRR in April 2009 signaled the end of the reconstruction phase for many actors, and many international donors and NGOs ended their post-disaster programming in Aceh and Nias during 2009. However, there are still some needs and gaps, as identified by the local government and communities. Remaining MDF resources are limited and can address only a small portion of those needs.

The MDF has significantly contributed to the overall reconstruction and its role remains important in the post-BRR period of reconstruction. The Mid Term Review (MTR) found the MDF to have been successful overall in achieving its mandate as a gap-filling mechanism responsive to government priorities. The MDF continues to add value after the closure of BRR, by working closely with BAPPENAS and the Governments of Aceh and North Sumatra to identify and respond to remaining needs in the reconstruction process.



A village hall constructed under the Urban Poverty Project.

Photo: UPP Project Team

This evolving role for the MDF will continue until it closes in December 2012.

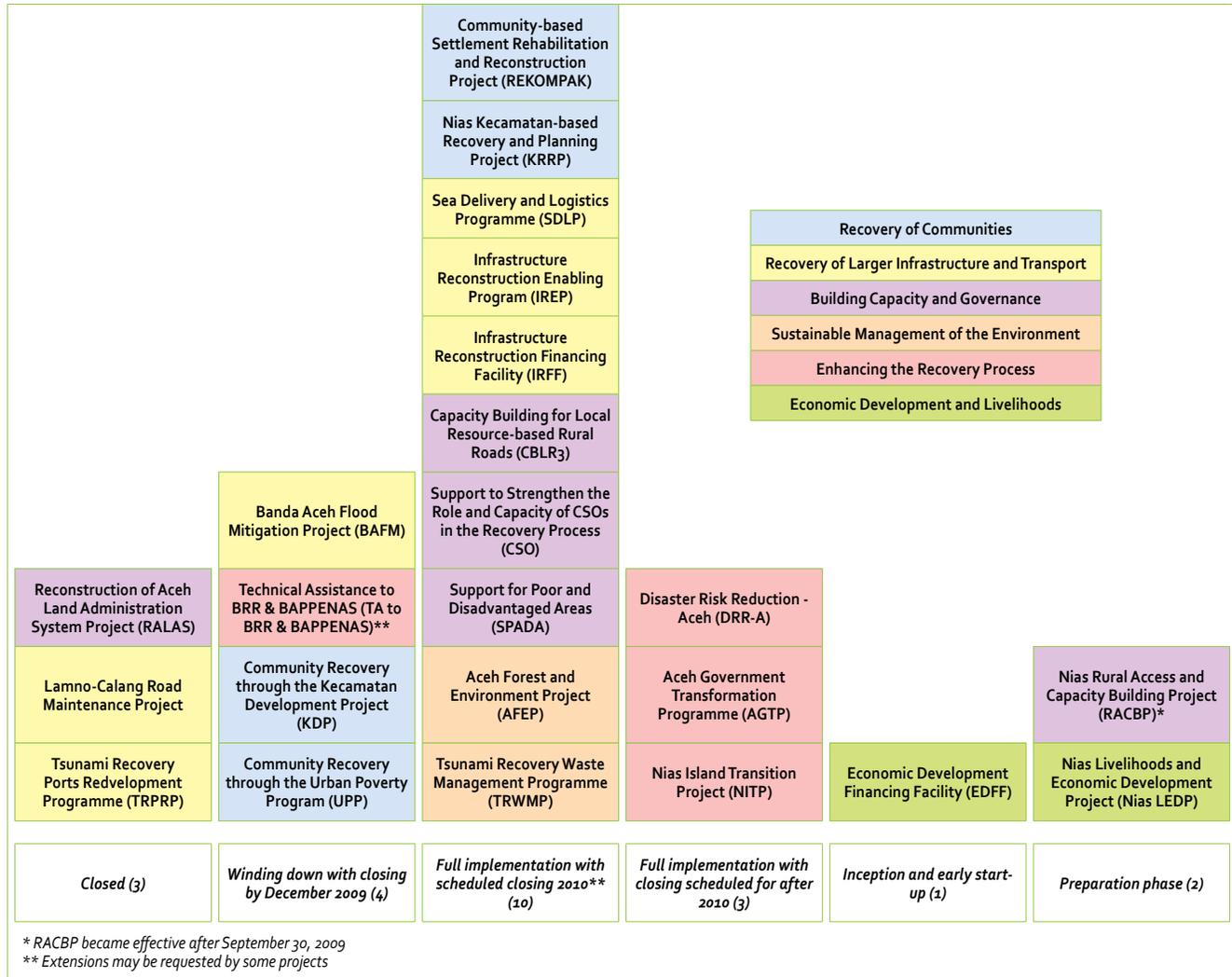
The MDF has allocated additional resources to the Nias Islands this year. During 2009 two new projects, both focused on Nias, were approved: the Nias Islands Transition Project (NITP) with UNDP as Partner Agency, and the Nias Rural Access and Capacity Building Project, with the ILO as Partner Agency. The Nias Livelihoods and Economic Development Project (Nias LEDP), with World Bank as Partner Agency, is in the final stages of preparation and is expected to be presented for Steering Committee approval early in 2010. These projects will supplement other MDF projects already providing investments in Nias, including IREP and IRFF, the CSO Strengthening project, the Waste Management Project (TRWMP), Capacity Building for Local Resource-Based Rural Roads, and the Nias housing and community recovery project, Kecamatan-based Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Planning Project (KRRP).

The MDF has 22 projects with one in the preparation stage. Figure 2-1 depicts the status of projects in the MDF portfolio as of September 30, 2009.

The MDF portfolio has shown significant progress in achieving its targets during the past year as the majority of the projects are now in the mature implementation stage. Large infrastructure projects such as the Infrastructure Reconstruction Enabling Program (IREP), the Infrastructure Reconstruction Financing Facility (IRFF), and the Banda Aceh Flood Mitigation Project (BAFMP) moved into full implementation over the past year, with the majority of these projects now complete. In Aceh, almost all of the MDF housing reconstruction targets have been met, with nearly 8,000 new houses constructed and 6,999 damaged homes rehabilitated.

Several projects are nearing completion and scheduled to close at the end of 2009. Some of these (KDP, UPP) will close on schedule, but others (KRRP, TA to BRR and BAPPENAS)

Figure 2-1: MDF Project Status as of September 30, 2009.



need extensions of time to finalize their activities. Other projects will seek additional financing in the coming months for scaling up activities, often with a focus on improving the project's exit strategy and sustainability.

New institutional arrangements for the MDF as a result of BRR's closure have resulted in delays in progress across the portfolio. The much-anticipated Aceh Economic Development Financing Facility (EDFF) has not been able to advance to full implementation stage because

delays in the government budget process affected its fund disbursement. Other projects such as AGTP, DRR-A, and NITP have experienced lags in approval of their institutional arrangements, thus stalling activity implementation on the ground. Time critical allocation of remaining funds has also been impacted due to delays in decision making on the pipeline of new projects as a result of the new institutional arrangements.

Recovery of Communities

Projects focused on community recovery were the first to get underway in the MDF and work in this sector is now drawing to a close. Projects in the community recovery sector leveraged existing mechanisms (the KDP and UPP projects and approach) to achieve these results. This successful strategy became a model for the housing reconstruction efforts following the earthquake in Central Java and Yogyakarta in 2006, and can be relevant for reconstruction following the recent earthquake in West Sumatra.

Community recovery projects have achieved notable results in rebuilding physical assets at the community level. Housing targets have been reached in Aceh and good progress is being made in Nias. A total of 10,514 houses have been constructed and 6,999 rehabilitated, with a further 1,599 new houses under construction as of September 30, 2009. Between them, KDP, UPP, REKOMPAK and KRRP have assisted communities to reconstruct vital community infrastructure, including 1,473 kilometers of village roads, 936 bridges, and 1,473 kilometers of irrigation and drainage channels. Utilization rates for infrastructure and occupancy rates for housing are high, and surveys indicate that



A team inspects the construction of a road in Nias funded by the KRRP program. Between KDP, UPP, REKOMPAK and KRRP projects, communities have been assisted in the reconstruction of vital community infrastructure.

Photo: MDF Secretariat



Pak Yatim, a satisfied beneficiary from Pidie, outside his house that was rebuilt through the REKOMPAK program.

Photo: MDF Secretariat

beneficiaries are highly satisfied with what these projects have delivered. This result can be attributed to the high degree of ownership and participation of beneficiaries in project design and implementation.

Community empowerment is an important outcome of the MDF's community recovery projects that will have lasting impact. MDF's Mid Term Review noted that the community recovery projects have made important contributions to community development. Capacity development for local

facilitators, the creation of community processes and the sense of community ownership have important impacts far beyond specific project objectives in terms of reconstruction of infrastructure and housing.

RALAS, the MDF's land titling program, experienced problems in implementation but has still made important contributions to the reconstruction efforts. A series of implementation and management issues prevented RALAS from performing as expected and meeting its targets, and it closed on June 30, 2009. Nonetheless, it successfully distributed 222,628 land titles to beneficiaries in Aceh. It also trained over 400 facilitators from local communities and NGOs/CSOs in community land mapping and supporting the community-driven adjudication process and trained over 640 government personnel on community-driven adjudication.



The construction of this village health center in Pidie was funded through the REKOMPAK program.

Photo: MDF Secretariat

The community-based housing and infrastructure project in Nias, KRRP, has experienced delays due to the unique challenges of reconstruction in Nias. The difficulties encountered in implementation such as recruiting and retaining qualified staff and delivering materials to remote rural areas are being addressed and the project will be extended in order to deliver on the commitments made to

Recovery of Communities

Project	Funds Allocated in US \$ million
Community-based Settlement Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project (REKOMPAK)	85.00
Community Recovery through the Kecamatan Development Program (KDP)	64.70
Community Recovery through the Urban Poverty Project (UPP)	17.96
Nias Kecamatan-based Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Planning Project (KRRP)	25.75
Reconstruction of Aceh Land and Administration Project (RALAS)	28.50
Total	221.91



Setting out the footprint of a new school for construction in Nias. The school is part of the community infrastructure that is being funded through the KRRP program.

Photo: KRRP Project Team

beneficiaries who are awaiting the expected houses and schools. Progress continues to improve, with 1,281 houses having been completed during this reporting period, and construction started on more than 1,500 additional houses.

The transition from BRR has been relatively smooth in the Community Recovery sector. Because many of the projects are nearing completion or are part of national programs, the transition to normal government administrative channels has gone smoothly for most projects. The exception is REKOMPAK, where delays in issuing the budget (DIPA) through regular government channels have held up implementation.

Work in the Community Recovery sector is entering the “lessons learned” phase as projects reach completion.

The success of the MDF’s community recovery projects has demonstrated that community-driven approaches can be successful in a post-disaster situation. This sector has performed well over all and offers numerous lessons for future post-disaster reconstruction efforts.

Recovery of Larger Infrastructure and Transport

The MDF continues to respond to the extensive infrastructure needs after the tsunami. Approximately 30% of the total MDF funds have been allocated to rebuilding or rehabilitating large scale infrastructure.

The MDF infrastructure projects are nearing completion and are generally delivering strong results. 41 out of 53 sub projects under IRFF are now completed and at various stages of handover. These projects have provided more than 288 kilometers of national, provincial and district roads, 9 municipal water supply systems, and the rehabilitation of three ports. The SDLP project has delivered on the infrastructure element of the project and now promotes sustainability of the investments in ports by focusing on training programs linked to the University of Syiah Kuala. The Banda Aceh Flood Mitigation Project has completed implementation and is operational, with a community garbage collection component that not only keeps the drainage system functioning by preventing garbage from clogging the drains and sluice gates, but also provides jobs and a cleaner environment. The Lamno-Calang Road Maintenance Project and the Tsunami Recovery Ports Redevelopment Programme completed their activities at the end of 2007 and have both closed.

Previous implementation challenges have been addressed but new challenges have emerged. Although some IRFF sub-projects are lagging, project consultants are working



Construction of drainage along a new road built under the IRFF project in Aceh. Proper drainage reduces the risk of flooding and damage to roads during heavy rains.

Photo: MDF Secretariat

Restoring Port Facilities in Gunung Sitoli, Nias

The completion of a new MDF-funded pier at the Gunung Sitoli port in Nias, North Sumatra, late last year has resulted in a major improvement in the flow of people and goods to and from the island. The opening of the 200-meter long and 11-meter deep jetty and trestle allowed the passenger ferry MV Lawit to resume its regular service in January 2009, reconnecting Nias with Padang, Medan, and Jakarta.

"Crowds flocked the new jetty, enthusiastically welcoming the ship as it landed here for the first time since the March 2005 earthquake," recalls Makmur Polem, the head of Gunung Sitoli Port Administration (Adpel).

The new port facility is the island's main entry point for importing almost all basic commodities and manufactured goods from Medan and Padang, explains Semuel Parinussa of the Infrastructure Reconstruction Enabling Program, the MDF project responsible for the design of the new jetty development. The jetty was built under the Infrastructure Reconstruction Funding Facility, also funded by the MDF.

The new pier also helps ease cargo congestion in the smaller and more worn old jetty which has been long-overwhelmed by the average of 120 ships it serves each month, says E. Sitompul, an assistant manager at the Gunung Sitoli branch of state-owned port operator Pelindo. "Off-loading activities used to be unbearably slow. We heard complaints over delays almost every day," he says. "Now, customers are happy because we've been offering speedier services," he explains. "Owners of ships and goods can save time and cost because they no longer need to wait for days to off-load their goods."

The MDF's support for the construction of physical infrastructure at the Gunung Sitoli port is complemented by another MDF program focused on improving management and technical skills of port employees from across Aceh and Nias. Gunung Sitoli port employees have joined colleagues from 18 other ports in Aceh and North Sumatra in a training course on port operations and management organized by the World Food Programme's Logistics Support Unit under the MDF's Sea Delivery and Logistics Program. The one-year course developed by the Singapore Maritime System includes 22 modules aimed at building capacity for modern port management. The course is held at Syiah Kuala University in Banda Aceh. The university will soon take over the administration of the course and there

"Crowds flocked the new jetty, enthusiastically welcoming the ship as it landed here for the first time since the March 2005 earthquake."



The new jetty at Gunung Sitoli Port in Nias constructed under the MDF's Infrastructure Reconstruction Financing Facility (IRFF) project.

Photo: Christiani Tumelap



M. Yusuf Chaniago proudly displays his certificate.

Photo: Christiani Tumelap

are plans to further develop the course into a full degree program, according to WFP-LSU shipping officer/port captain Syariful A-Lubis.

Of the 232 course participants, 60 are from Nias, among them Adpel's Makmur Polem and Pelindo's general affairs head M. Yusuf Chaniago. "Overall, the course helped broaden my horizon about proper operations and management of a modern port," says Polem, who completed the port general management, finance, human resources, IT and effective communication modules. While Gunung Sitoli is still only a conventional port at present, Polem hopes that "in the future, such training can help the next generation to run a modern, primary Gunung Sitoli port."



Course participants in a class for port management and administration supported by the Sea Delivery and Logistics Program.

Photo: Christiani Tumelap

Chaniago, who took the English module, has had ample opportunity to apply his coursework, reporting, "The English class turned out to be very fruitful. I got to learn essential topics like navigation, port and ship safety and security, and regulations of port entry and exit." He now gladly assists colleagues at the port with English inquiries from foreign shipping or cargo lines. At home, he encourages his children to learn English, and notes proudly, "My son, who studied at the local merchant marine academy, found my course materials very useful too!"

closely with contractors to improve performance, and the project in general is delivering results. A significant challenge that has emerged over the past year is that the DIPAs are consistently issued after considerable delays, affecting project implementation not only in this sector but across the MDF portfolio.



The construction of this protective sea wall as part of the Lhokseumawe port project has reduced the risk of flooding during high tide and rough seas.

Photo: MDF Secretariat



The pedestrian crossing and sign on this road constructed under the IRFF project allows children to cross safely on their way to school.

Photo: MDF Secretariat

Recovery of Larger Infrastructure and Transport

Project	Funds Allocated in US \$ million
Banda Aceh Flood Mitigation Project	6.50
Infrastructure Reconstruction Enabling Program (IREP)	42.00
Infrastructure Reconstruction Financing Facility (IRFF)	100.00
Lamno-Calang Road Maintenance Project	1.46
Sea Delivery and Logistics Programme (SDLP)	25.03
Tsunami Recovery Ports Redevelopment Programme (TRPRP)	3.78
Total	178.77



Physical conditions on site pose challenges and lead to increased contract costs. Contractors are constantly facing natural challenges, such as in the case of this road in Aceh where the retaining wall to the new road has been damaged by a landslide as a result of a local earthquake.

Photo: MDF Secretariat

Government has identified further needs for investment in infrastructure and building capacity aimed at ensuring the sustainability of the investments. Given the limited time remaining for implementation by 2012, additional financing for existing projects is recommended rather than starting up new projects.

Strengthening Governance and Capacity Building

The MDF's Mid Term Review noted that broad-based capacity building across all of Aceh and Nias has emerged as the foremost achievement of the MDF. Strengthened institutional and organizational capacity, as well as skills development, impacted primarily the public sector at provincial and district levels as well as to some extent the sub-district and agency levels.



Community representatives from Mukim Lamteungoh, Aceh Jaya District, work together to identify land use activities and boundaries of their Mukim. Mukim are the traditional Acehnese institutions responsible for governing natural resource management. FFI-AFEP is supporting Mukim residents to identify and map their land and forest boundaries and to rebuild their institutional and management capacity for natural resource management, as part of a sustainable, equitable and appropriate livelihood strategy. FFI's Mukim strengthening initiatives are community-driven and designed to be integrated into the annual government planning process.

Photo: AFEP Project Team

Strengthening governance through capacity building was identified as an important target of the MDF effort from the outset. Building capacity for improved local governance is the primary objective for three projects in the portfolio (CSO, SPADA, and the CBLR3). Three other projects (AGTP, NITP and TA to BRR and BAPPENAS) that directly contribute to enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the recovery process have also specifically included building governance capacity to manage reconstruction responsibilities after the closure of BRR as an important outcome. In addition, almost all MDF projects include project-specific capacity building elements as a means for ensuring sustainability of the investments after the reconstruction ends.

The Capacity Building for Local Resource-based Rural Roads project (CBLR3), implemented by the ILO, works with BAPPEDA at the district level to build capacity to use local resources for constructing village roads. The project also builds capacity of local small contractors and strengthens community capacity to be involved in decision-making. The ILO's new RACB project in Nias will further develop this mechanism and will strengthen the capacity of local government, communities and contractors to improve access to remote rural areas in Nias.

The Support to Strengthen the Capacity of Civil Society Organizations (CSO) Project, under UNDP, is seeing impact as the project winds down. Over 200 CSOs have been trained in key strategic competencies through the project, including 80 in Nias. Project assessments indicate that local governments have become more responsive to community voices, and communities have become more aware of their ability to make their voices heard. The project has reported on its community-based monitoring of reconstruction to local governments in both Aceh and Nias. Through the project 141 small grants have been provided to CSOs to support income generation, basic social services, and specific women-led activities in communities.

Strengthening Governance and Capacity Building

Project	Funds Allocated in US \$ million
Capacity Building for Local Resource-based Rural Roads	11.80
Support for Poor and Disadvantaged Areas	25.60
Support to Strengthen the Role and Capacities of CSOs	6.00
(Nias Rural Access and Capacity Building Project)*	(10.00)*
Total	43.40*

* This project became effective after September 30, 2009 and is not included in the total shown.

Implementation issues with the Support for Poor and Disadvantaged Areas Project (SPADA) have been resolved, clearing the way for significant progress in the coming months. The project is requesting an extension until June 2011 in order to complete implementation that has been delayed due to budget release and other issues.

The MDF also aims to enhance the capacity of local governments to manage reconstruction assets after the closure of BRR. The Aceh Government Transformation Programme (AGTP) works with the provincial government in Aceh and the Nias Islands Transition Project (NITP) works with district governments in Nias to build capacity specifically aimed at managing the reconstruction assets and process.

The MDF's commitment to supporting good governance in the reconstruction includes an emphasis on equity issues, ensuring the inclusion of women and disadvantaged groups. As part of the MDF's MTR process, a study on social sustainability in the MDF portfolio was undertaken and a workshop held in Banda Aceh in May 2009 to discuss ways to improve social sustainability across the portfolio. MDF projects that work directly with beneficiaries, including CSO, UPP, KDP, RALAS, KRRP, CBLR₃ and SPADA, have been

designed with inclusion of women in project activities as part of the project strategy.

Sustaining the Environment

Environmental sustainability was an early concern for the MDF in the immediate post-tsunami period, and it remains an important focus. The MDF emphasized environmental sustainability as a cross-cutting theme to be addressed in projects across the portfolio as well as the primary focus of certain projects. The Aceh Forest and Environment Project (AFEP) was created specifically to address the issue of the potential negative impact reconstruction might have on Aceh's important forest ecosystems. In addition, the Tsunami Recovery Waste Management Programme aimed not only to assist with the clean up after the tsunami but to create



The MDF emphasized environmental sustainability both as a cross-cutting theme to be addressed in projects across the portfolio as well as the primary focus of certain projects. This signboard, erected by the Infrastructure Reconstruction Financing Facility project in Aceh, cautions against the removal of sand from the beach for construction purposes. All IRFF projects are required to comply with the Government of Indonesia's environmental safeguard policies.

Photo: MDF Secretariat



This innovative packaging of asphalt used by one of the IRFF projects reduces the impact on the environment. The asphalt, including the package, is processed by the asphalt mixing plants, thereby reducing waste. The transport of asphalt in this way is also easier than the conventional large drums that asphalt is normally packaged in.

Photo: MDF Secretariat



Rehabilitation of landfills has been a key activity of the TRWMP. Ten interim landfills/dumpsites have been upgraded or rehabilitated with more than 26 hectares of waste cells constructed.

Photo: TRWMP Project Team

Sustaining the Environment

<i>Project</i>	<i>Funds Allocated in US \$ million</i>
Aceh Forest and Environment Project (AFEP)	17.53
Tsunami Recovery Waste Management Programme (TRWMP)	39.41
Total	56.94

a sustainable solid waste management system in Aceh. The MDF's Mid Term Review noted that both of these projects contribute innovative approaches and increased awareness on environment and waste management.

Tsunami Recovery Waste Management Programme (TRWMP), now in its third phase, is building local capacity for sustainable solid waste management. The project constructs key infrastructure including interim and permanent landfills, and builds capacity in local government sanitation departments to effectively manage, operate and maintain waste collection and disposal systems. Developing fee-based systems for waste collection services is a core activity which promotes long-term sustainability of the waste management systems after project funding ends. In addition, the TRWMP supports the development of small businesses in recycling and other waste-related activities.

AFEP continues to respond to a dynamic and challenging context and the project is making significant progress. The project has continued to work with government partners such as the Governor's Green Aceh initiative, the BPKEL, and TIPERESKA. Its activities require flexibility and responsiveness in order to support enhanced local capacity for effective monitoring and sustainable management of Aceh's forest resources. Some key accomplishments include training more than 255 forest rangers and 90 community forest monitors, replanting more than 2299 hectares of forest, protecting livelihoods through mitigating human-wildlife conflict, establishing 47 community nurseries,

developing environmental awareness curricula and materials for use in schools, and training more than 875 teachers. The project continues to monitor and provide analysis of changes in forest coverage and works closely with law enforcement to build capacity to follow through on cases of illegal logging from arrest through conviction.

Enhancing the Recovery Process

The Multi Donor Fund was designed to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the overall reconstruction process in addition to achieving results in particular sectors. The MTR found that the MDF was highly relevant as a gap-filling instrument responsive to Government

priorities. The MDF portfolio is largely government led and implemented through government systems.

Some projects in the MDF portfolio were designed to support government in coordinating the overall post-tsunami and earthquake recovery and reconstruction.

Technical Assistance to BRR (TA to BRR) provided technical expertise to assist in coordinating the recovery and reconstruction. The MTR notes that the BRR was satisfied with the outcomes of this support. In its last year the BRR began to focus more on lessons learned and preparing for the transition to local government. This included preparing the RAN data base of reconstruction activities for handover to local government, KNOW (the center for knowledge management), and the publication of the book



Despite often challenging conditions, reconstruction efforts have made good progress. Heavy equipment provided by the World Food Programme's Sea Delivery and Logistics Programme (SDLP) works in the heavy rain to assist in the delivery of construction materials on site.

Photo: Bambang Suseno

Enhancing the Recovery Process

<i>Project</i>	<i>Funds Allocated in US \$ million</i>
Technical Assistance to BRR and BAPPENAS	22.48
Disaster Risk Reduction – Aceh (DRR-A)	9.87
Aceh Government Transformation Programme (AGTP)	13.98
Nias Islands Transition Project (NITP)	3.89
Total	50.22

series on lessons learned. In May the TA to BRR project was renamed "TA to BRR and BAPPENAS," and extended until 31 December 2009 to provide support to BAPPENAS in its new coordination role.

The Aceh Government Transformation Programme (AGTP) and the Nias Islands Transition Project (NITP) provide similar support to the provincial government of Aceh and the district governments in Nias. Both the AGTP and NITP have encountered difficulties in formalizing institutional arrangements. The 2009 budget was released and the 2010 budget is on target to be released on schedule in January. With the budget issues mostly resolved, AGTP should be on track to make progress with implementation during the next reporting period. The NITP started up in May and is still working out the details of implementation arrangements to be formalized in an agreement with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA).

Projects focused on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) are contributing to enhancing recovery by supporting disaster resilience. Two MDF projects focus on DRR: the Disaster Risk Reduction-Aceh Project (DRR-A), and NITP which incorporates a DRR component. DRR-A is working with the Department of Education in the development of disaster preparedness education materials in the local language, some targeted specifically at women. The project is intended

to build capacity and sustainability through support to the Tsunami Disaster Mitigation and Research Center (TDMRC) based at the Syiah Kuala University. Financial support to the TDMRC has been delayed, however, due to difficulties in setting up channels for funds to flow to the university.

Economic Development and Livelihoods

The Multi Donor Fund has demonstrated a commitment to supporting economic development and livelihoods as part of the recovery process. As much of the physical reconstruction in Aceh and Nias nears completion and the recovery efforts wind down, economic development and livelihoods have become a prime concern of the local governments.

The Aceh Economic Development Financing Facility (EDFF) became effective in the first quarter of this year. This US \$ 50 million project will fund a range of sub-projects designed to support economic development in Aceh's key livelihood sectors such as agriculture and fisheries. The project issued a call for proposals in April 2009. Interest in the project is strong as evidenced by the more than 100 proposals received from NGOs and agencies partnering with local governments. The sub-project selection process is currently underway. Start up was delayed due to issues with the release of the budget, but these issues appear to have been resolved.⁴

The business environment in Aceh is being improved through a component of the SPADA project that strengthens provincial government capacity for issuing business licenses. The Asia Foundation implements this component which has set up a one-stop service for businesses seeking a license to work in Aceh, removing a key constraint to investment in the local economy.

⁴ Governor Irwandi highlighted the importance of this project to Aceh in his opening remarks to the 20th Steering Committee in November.



The TRWMP supports the development of small businesses in recycling and other waste-related activities, such as this plastics recycling plant in Nias.

Photo: MDF Secretariat

Nias Livelihoods and Economic Development Project (LEDP) is in the final stages of preparation. Once approved, this US \$10 million project would provide communities in key economic clusters with technical assistance and inputs to support livelihood improvements. The targeted economic clusters will be closely coordinated with the Rural Access and Capacity Building Project being implemented by ILO to ensure that improvements in agricultural production is supported by increased access to markets and services.

Economic Development and Livelihoods

Project	Funds Allocated in US \$ million
Economic Development Financing Facility (EDFF)	50.00
Total	50.00



A woman picks chilis she has grown with support from the Aceh Forest and Environment Project. Communities living on the edge of the forest receive funds to help them develop sustainable ways of earning income as alternatives to illegal logging.

Photo: Rajyasri Gayatri

Strengthening Aceh's Disaster Research Center

The MDF has sponsored the strengthening of a disaster research center in Aceh through its Disaster Risk Reduction for Aceh (DRR-A) program, implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The disaster research center aims to ensure that the lessons learned from the 2004 tsunami disaster are well archived and shared among local and overseas stakeholders for better future disaster mitigation efforts.

Dr. M. Dirhamsyah, MT, director of the Tsunami Disaster Mitigation and Research Center (TDMRC) based at the Syiah Kuala University, says: "DRR-A is a strategically important project as it prepares both the local governments and people for disasters."

The DRR-A has recognized the importance of the project, allocating US \$ 5.06 million for the research center. MDF support to TDMRC aims to strengthen the capacity of local institutions, including Syiah Kuala University, to manage disaster-preparedness activities, in order to ensure the impact of DRR-A work carries on after the project ends.

The center's main activities include assisting local governments and government institutions to train staff on various aspects of

disaster mitigation, including providing policy makers with important recommendations during the drafting and subsequent passing of Aceh's recent disaster mitigation qanun (bylaw).

"We need to keep providing local government officials with the knowledge of disasters, the technology available for their mitigation and handling as well their monitoring and evaluation. We have shared with them various lessons learned from disasters and aftermath handling from all over the world," says Dr. M. Dirhamsyah.

TDMRC has capacity building schemes set out in a Memorandum of Understanding with all Satkorlaks – the disaster handling coordination unit attached to local government offices – in Aceh. The center has encouraged the active involvement of Satkorlak staff in developing the government's local action plan, disaster drills, and various other work plans.

Though several other disaster research centers have been established in post-tsunami Aceh, the TDMRC is special in that it has developed close partnerships with the local governments, notes Dirhamsyah. Researchers have made themselves available as a resource for various public discussions organized by school across Aceh, and the center has undertaken disaster risk assessment studies and developed a disaster management information system for Aceh.

"These are all very important to be able to engage people here effectively, to get people and local governments more aware of and prepared for disasters, and help them become well-versed with some know-how for handling disasters," says Dirhamsyah. This approach includes exploring and archiving existing disaster mitigation-related traditional wisdoms and cultures, as Dirhamsyah notes, "part of our job is to actively seek data from stakeholders involved in the Aceh rehabilitation."

According to the center's website, it has published several documents on various topics related to disasters, especially tsunamis, since its establishment in 2006. The center recently collaborated with both the Canada-Sri Lanka Consortium for Post Tsunami Restoration and New Mexico State University as well as with international research centers such as the Pacific Tsunami Museum-Hawaii, Earthquake Megacity Initiatives, and the Tsunami Research Center in Sydney.

The center has just successfully organized its annual conference, the International Workshop & Expo on Sumatera Tsunami Disaster & Recovery (AIWEST-DR). Researchers from 15 countries took part in the workshop, presenting over 70 papers, says Dirhamsyah, who also reports, "we have aimed from the beginning to create a sustainable research center, a regional center of excellence, and therefore will continue to work and build trust with multiple stakeholders."



The rector of the University of Syiah Kuala speaks at TDMRC's Annual International Workshop and Expo on Sumatera Tsunami Disaster and Recovery (AIWEST) in November 2009 in Banda Aceh.

Photo: Rosly Syamsurizal

Chapter 3 | Finances



"The majority of funds (37%) allocated by the MDF are for the recovery of communities."

Children play in front of a new school constructed with support from the MDF.

Photo: Abbie Traylor-Smith / Panos Pictures / Department for International Development (UK)

Pledges

As of September 30, 2009, the Multi Donor Fund (MDF) has a total of US \$ 685 million in pledges from 15 different donors as presented in Table 3.1. Not all pledges are made in US Dollars and some have not yet been received. The total amount pledged varies based on the exchange rate at the time that funds are made available to the MDF, as well as the date of the MDF reporting. All pledges have been formalized through signed contribution agreements between the MDF and the respective donors.

Cash Available

To date, the MDF has received US \$ 511 million of the total pledges from the donors. Cash projections are monitored on a regular basis to ensure that the MDF has sufficient funds to continue financing project activities.

Funding Allocation and Commitments

As of September 30, 2009, the MDF has allocated US \$ 601 million to 21 projects in five outcome areas: recovery of communities, infrastructure and transport, rebuilding governance, supporting sustainable management of the environment and economic development. The Government of Indonesia committed to contribute an additional US \$ 168 million in co-financing for four projects in the MDF portfolio.

The majority of funds (37%) allocated by the MDF are for the recovery of communities, as set out in Graph 3.1. The infrastructure and transport sector received 30% of allocated funds, while projects implemented in the environment, governance and livelihood sectors received the remaining 33% of funds. Based on allocations and commitments in the reporting period, 11% of the MDF portfolio now includes support for livelihood and economic development.

Approximately 73% of funds allocated to projects in the Multi Donor Fund portfolio are on-budget and therefore channeled through the Government of Indonesia's national budget. The remaining funds are implemented by the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, the International Labour Organization and Non-Government Organizations, as shown in Graph 3.2.

Disbursement

As of September 2009, the Multi Donor Fund disbursed US \$ 399 million (approximately 66% of allocated funds) to 21 projects. Approximately US \$ 269 million has been

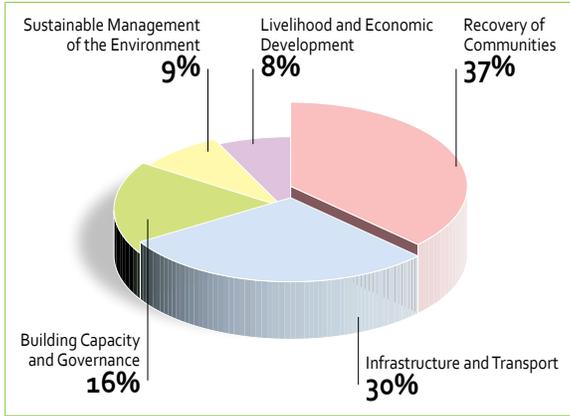
Table 3.1: Multi Donor Fund Pledges and Contributions as of Sept. 30, 2009

Source	Pledge amount and Contribution Agreements signed in US \$ million	Cash Received US \$ million
European Commission*	272.11	174.01
Government of Netherlands	171.60	100.00
Government of United Kingdom	68.50	68.50
Government of Canada	24.51	20.22
World Bank	25.00	25.00
Government of Sweden	20.72	20.72
Government of Norway	19.57	19.57
Government of Denmark	18.03	18.03
Government of Germany	13.93	13.93
Government of Belgium	11.05	11.05
Government of Finland	10.13	10.13
Asian Development Bank	10.00	10.00
Government of United States	10.00	10.00
Government of New Zealand	8.80	8.80
Government of Ireland	1.20	1.20
Total Contributions	685.15	511.17

*Exchange rate as at Sept. 30, 2009; Source World Bank



Graph 3.1: Sectoral Allocation as of Sept. 30, 2009



disbursed to the Government of Indonesia for the funding of on-budget project activities, while the remaining funds were disbursed to off-budget projects.

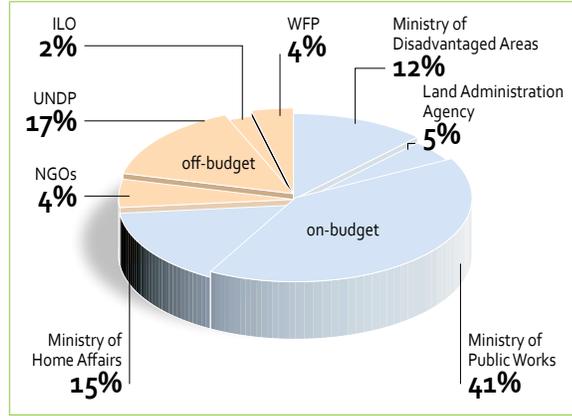
Outlook

The total amount of unallocated funds within the Multi Donor Fund budget as of September 30, 2009 is US \$ 47 million.⁵ The remaining funds are expected to be utilized for additional financing to projects under implementation. Taking into account the time required for project preparation and implementation, the swift allocation of these remaining funds is imperative to fully disburse by 2012.

Disbursements during the past year (October 2008 – September 2009) are higher than in the previous year. Disbursements from April to September, 2009 were slower than during the period of October 2008 to March 2009. The exit of BRR in April and the transition in implementation arrangements of projects are among the reasons for the slowdown in disbursements over the last six months leading up to September 2009. Budget release through DIPA has

⁵ The estimate of remaining funds may change due to fluctuations in exchange rates and interest rates.

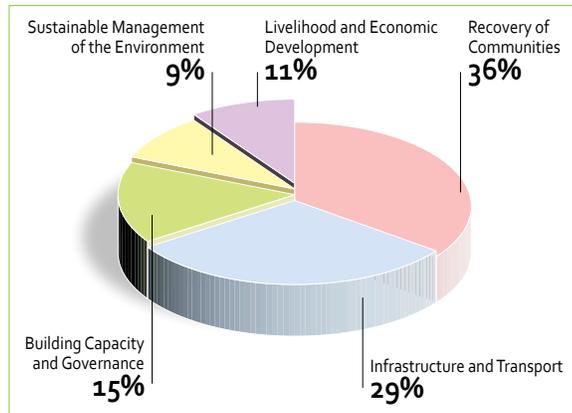
Graph 3.2: Allocations of Funds per Implementing Agency as of Sept. 30, 2009



been a critical challenge to project implementation and disbursement rates. Now that all transition arrangements have been set in place and formalized, it is expected that disbursements to projects will pick up in the coming year, as 15 projects are in full implementation.

After September 30, 2009, US \$ 10 million was allocated to the Nias Rural Access and Capacity Building Project with the ILO as Partner Agency. The Nias Livelihoods and Economic Development Project, totaling US \$ 10 million, is still in the preparation stage, and approval is expected by the first quarter of 2010.

Graph 3.3: Sectoral Allocations and Commitments as of September 30, 2009



Supporting Communities to Safeguard Livelihoods and the Environment: Community Rangers and Community Response Unit Patrols

A coordinated, multi-faced approach is key to reducing illegal logging and the threat it poses to ecosystem services and therefore human wellbeing. The Aceh Forest and Environment Project (AFEP) works on various levels to monitor and protect Aceh's vital ecosystem resources of the Leuser National Park and the Ulu Masen Ecosystem. At the community level, this approach includes both positive incentives, such as the creation of alternative environmentally-friendly employment,

and improved enforcement of environmental laws. Through AFEP, Fauna and Flora International (FFI) is training former combatants, illegal loggers and wildlife poachers as 'Community Rangers.' Candidates, such as those pictured here, undergo a grueling, 10-day orientation to test their skills and commitment. By transforming an illegal logger or wildlife poacher into a conservationist, this AFEP initiative is producing double benefits for the forest.

Human-wildlife conflict poses a persistent and wide-spread threat to the livelihoods of forest-edge farming communities - as well as to human life. AFEP works closely with these communities in managing problem elephants and tigers that destroy their crops and livestock. In response to requests from community and government stakeholders, the project has



The Aceh Forest and Environment Project recruits and trains former combatants, illegal loggers and wildlife poachers to become Community Forest Monitors.

Photo: AFEP Project Team



Community Response Units use elephant-mounted patrols to monitor the forest and protect villager's crops and livestock from attack by wild animals.

Photo: Abbie Trayler-Smith / Panos Pictures / Department for International Development (UK)

established Community Response Units (CRU) in Aceh Jaya and Pidie. A CRU uses elephant patrols (pictured) for driving problem wild elephants back into the forest as well as for routine forest monitoring patrols. Through these CRU and with support from the Forestry Department, communities are monitoring and protecting the forest and at the same time protecting their livelihoods.

Chapter 4 | Looking Ahead: The Changing Operational Context



"New projects are expected to boost the sustainable economic development of Aceh and Nias."

Reconstruction of bridges like this one through the RACB project provide access to markets and services for remote rural villages in Nias.

Photo: MDF Secretariat

MDF projects have matured and delivered on their targets during this fifth year of implementation.

As it enters its sixth year of operations and makes final allocations of funding, a shift in the composition and focus of the MDF portfolio is evident as projects approach their closing dates and more emphasis is placed on capacity building and strengthening the economy. The MDF will see a number of projects coming to completion in the next year and at the same time the start-up of the last wave of projects under MDF funding.

BAPPENAS has now become a key player in the reconstruction efforts, having taken over the central role of coordination from BRR.

The BRR formerly played coordinating, executing and implementing roles. With BAPPENAS at the helm, government agencies at various levels have now taken over the range of these responsibilities for the reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts that were formerly housed in one institution, the BRR. With the roles and responsibilities for reconstruction now shifted from BRR to relevant line ministries, regular government procedures for the administration and implementation of projects must be followed. As a result of these new institutional arrangements, the MDF has forged new working relationships with a broader set of government partners.

The Changing Portfolio

The composition of the MDF portfolio is changing after five years of implementation.

A large portion of the MDF projects that were initiated at the start of the MDF are drawing to a close. As of September 30, 2009, three projects have closed, and a further 14 projects are currently expected to close by the end of 2010. Some projects have indicated that they may request extensions to the closing dates to achieve project objectives. Three projects are completed, and one project is in start-up phase. After September 30, 2009, one further project was allocated funding, while one more is under preparation.

Approximately US \$ 47 million remains unallocated.

The MDF faces a number of challenges in allocating the remaining MDF funds and facilitating the timely release of project funds from the national budget. It is imperative that the funds are allocated in the coming months to allow for sufficient time to implement activities so that projects close by June 2012, with the MDF closing in December 2012.

The use of remaining funds will focus on infrastructure, institutional support and improving capacities within these contexts.

This approach will address the remaining gaps and enhance sustainability of the investments made to date. It is anticipated that these remaining funds will be allocated primarily through existing MDF projects. By strategically providing additional funds to projects that are successfully implementing activities through MDF funding currently, the period from allocation of funds to the implementation of activities can be accelerated. Using institutional structures and funding channels already set up will allow more time for projects to focus on implementing activities. The MDF will support BAPPENAS in its role of coordinating the remaining reconstruction efforts and will also support the two provincial planning agencies (BAPPEDA) in their delegated roles.

Supporting the Overall Reconstruction Process

Temporary agencies set up to assist with the transition from BRR will end their mandate at the close of December 2009.

The MDF is providing targeted support to the BKRA, BKRN, and BKRN, assisting in policy development and the management of the transfer of assets from BRR. After these transition bodies close in December 2009, the MDF will be available to support the next phase of transitioning fully to regular government mechanisms for managing reconstruction assets and coordination of remaining reconstruction efforts.

Community Recovery Programs: a Community-Driven Approach Improves Lives and Livelihoods

Nearly five years after the tsunami, villagers of Mesjid Gigieng in Simpang sub-district near the coast of Pidie, Aceh, have rebuilt their community with support from the MDF. Two of the MDF's Community Recovery programs, the Community-based Settlement Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program (CSRRP) and the Kecamatan Development Program (KDP), have supported a community-led process through which villagers have constructed their houses and community infrastructure.

The CSRRP program, better known in Aceh by its Indonesian acronym REKOMPAK, has provided housing through a community-driven approach. Wardiyati, a housing project beneficiary, says: "The new house we built using the IDR 53 million REKOMPAK fund helped my family to return to our village and start over. Once we were in our new home I could resume making emping melinjo (bitter nut crackers) at home so we could start earning income again." She and many other beneficiaries in Mesjid Gigieng moved into their new permanent houses in early 2008.

The REKOMPAK program has helped the villagers to rebuild 54 houses, rehabilitate 23 others, and revamp the drainage system and public washing areas. During project implementation last year, beneficiaries worked hard to plan and carry out the construction works themselves, recalls M. Nur, who led the village's program implementation team (TPK).

"The REKOMPAK program was unique. We beneficiaries worked in groups and everyone was involved at every step of the process," he says, attributing their success to hard work and cooperation.

Wardiyati, who was the treasurer in her group, recalls the long hours of deliberative meetings and meticulous administrative reporting tasks that they had to undertake. "But our hard work was worth it," she says proudly. In fact their efforts resulted in making Mesjid Gigieng the first village to complete REKOMPAK's housing reconstruction program, after just 10 months.

Wardiyati says: "We worked fast, and kept things in line with the project requirements. We could not make mistakes or miss deadlines, because if we did other housing beneficiary groups



Ten new public washing areas were constructed in Mesjid Gigieng, Simpang sub-district in Pidie through the MDF's REKOMPAK project. Villagers also built 54 new houses and rehabilitated 23 others with support from the project.

Photo: Christiani Tumelap

would suffer from our delays. We didn't want that to happen!"

As a reward for the villagers' achievement, the MDF approved their proposal for additional funding worth IDR 366 million. The villagers used the funds to build ten deep wells along with a water piping system, with each well serving at least 10 houses. The idea for the water system came from the village women, says Mauluddin, treasurer of the village's TPK. The community also revamped the village's drainage system and sanitation facility with the infrastructure grant, which was disbursed under the REKOMPAK program.

Along with assistance from REKOMPAK, the villagers also received aid from MDF through the Kecamatan Development Program (KDP). Since KDP also focused on infrastructure development, villagers worked to ensure the infrastructure built under KDP did not overlap with that built under REKOMPAK, says Safridayani, one of the village facilitators tasked to assist the villagers in implementing both the REKOMPAK and KDP programs.



Ibu Waridiyati and Ibu Cut Halima show their Community Settlement Plan Book developed as part of the community-driven approach of the MDF's REKOMPAK project.

Photo: Christiani Tumelap

"The villagers who handled the implementation of REKOMPAK and KDP kept open communications and shared updates on each project so that they did not duplicate proposals," Safridayani affirms.

The IDR 500 million KDP fund was used to repair the Mesjid Gigieng road, resulting in a new 1.9-kilometer concrete-based road that has significantly improved lives, says Safridayani.

"With this road built through our community's efforts, people can now go to the market, school or work safely, even during the rainy season. And wholesale buyers can come more often to buy crackers from the women here," smiles the village facilitator.



Ibu Wardiyati (right, holding her daughter), one of REKOMPAK's housing beneficiaries in Mesjid Gigieng village, Pidie, and her neighbors returned to their village and were able to resume their livelihood making emping melinjo (bitter nut crackers) once their new homes were completed.

Photo: Christiani Tumelap

Smooth implementation of projects in the remaining lifetime of the MDF program is a major concern. Normal government budget procedures are now being used for channeling funds to projects. Delays in the registration and approval of budget notes (DIPAs) have held up project implementation over the past year. BAPPENAS is tasked with coordinating the various government agencies that now have a role to play in implementing the reconstruction activities post-BRR. The MDF is working closely with BAPPENAS, Ministry of Finance and relevant line ministries to ensure the timely release of the budget notes (DIPAs), in order to enhance the ability of projects to implement activities as scheduled.

Beyond Building Back Better

Benefits from completed MDF investments are now evident and affecting the daily lives of beneficiaries. Substantial investments have been made in both physical outputs as well as technical assistance and capacity strengthening. The immediate impacts of infrastructure and other physical investments are clearly evident in improved accessibility and movement of goods and people through the roads, bridges, and ports that have been rehabilitated and reconstructed. The impact of the institution and governance strengthening work that has been a core focus of the MDF portfolio is less tangible, but outcomes in these areas can be seen as local institutions take on increasing responsibility for managing the remaining reconstruction activities and assets. Cross-cutting governance and capacity building support across the portfolio has equipped local communities, civil society organizations, and governments to better manage and protect their environmental resources, plan for future spatial and community development and prepare for the possibility of future disasters. Aceh and Nias are now also better equipped to maintain and build on the investments made within the region.



The Tsunami Recovery Waste Management Programme provides training on composting techniques to teachers and students.

Photo: TRWMP Project Team



New projects are expected to boost the sustainable economic development of Aceh and Nias. With the reconstruction effort drawing to a close, the need for improving economic opportunities for the people of Aceh and Nias has become an urgent concern of local governments. Activities under the new Economic Development Financing Facility are expected to start implementation in Aceh, and a new livelihoods and economic development project in Nias is expected to be approved, both in 2010. These projects, combined with the allocation of the last remaining MDF funds are expected to contribute towards a more secure and sustainable future for Aceh and Nias.



Besides building schools, the MDF supports educational activities through various projects. These include curriculum development in environmental awareness (AFEP) and disaster risk reduction (DRR-A); student and teacher training in environmental awareness and waste management (AFEP and TRWMP); and teacher training and capacity building for improved school management through SPADA. In Nias, KRRP's school improvement program not only builds schools complete with furniture, equipment and books, it also provides materials and training for students and teachers on the island's rich cultural heritage.

Photos: Rajyasri Gayatri

Quality at All Levels of the Portfolio

Following up on the recommendations of the independent external Mid Term Review (MTR) of the MDF will be a priority in the coming year. The MTR found that the MDF is on track in delivering results, and the key findings and recommendations made were presented and discussed at Technical Review Group and Steering Committee Meetings in November. Many of the MTR's recommendations are already being acted upon. An action plan will be developed by the MDF Secretariat, in consultation with stakeholders, to respond to key recommendations of the review.



Various MDF projects work to strengthen the capacity for local-level planning. Here mukim planning is supported by the AFEP project in Aceh Jaya.

Photo: Mohammad Haikal

As the MDF portfolio matures and projects reach completion, valuable lessons learned are emerging. The MDF is uniquely placed to identify key lessons from the post-tsunami and earthquake experience in Aceh and Nias. These can contribute to more efficient and effective recovery and reconstruction in future post-disaster responses in Indonesia and around the world. Opportunities for replication and building on successful approaches used in the MDF for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Aceh and Nias can be instrumental for effective disaster response, both as immediate and longer term strategies.

Annexes | Project Portfolio



"Working with the Aceh Department of Education, the Aceh Forest and Environment Project (AFEP) has developed and is now piloting high quality, innovative environmental education training tools and curricula for use in high schools across the entire province."

All school children aged 6-17 will receive environmental education through the AFEP-supported environment project, which is planned for incorporation into the formal provincial education curriculum. This approach aims at instilling an environmental ethic in future generations of Acehnese.

Photo: AFEP Project Team



No.	Project	Funds Allocated in US \$ million
Recovery of Communities:		
1	Community-based Settlement Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project (REKOMPAK)	85.00
2	Community Recovery through the Kecamatan Development Program (KDP)	64.70
3	Community Recovery through the Urban Poverty Project (UPP)	17.96
4	Nias Kecamatan-based Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Planning Project (KRRP)	25.75
5	Reconstruction of Aceh Land and Administration Project (RALAS)	28.50
Recovery of Larger Infrastructure and Transport:		
6	Banda Aceh Flood Mitigation Project (BAFMP)	6.50
7	Infrastructure Reconstruction Enabling Program (IREP)	42.00
8	Infrastructure Reconstruction Financing Facility (IRFF)	100.00
9	Lamno-Calang Road Maintenance Project	1.46
10	Sea Delivery and Logistics Programme (SDLP)	25.03
11	Tsunami Recovery Ports Redevelopment Programme (TRPRP)	3.78
Strengthening Governance and Capacity Building:		
12	Capacity Building for Local Resource-based Rural Roads (CBLR3)	11.80
13	Support for Poor and Disadvantaged Areas (SPADA)	25.60
14	Support to Strengthen the Role and Capacities of CSOs (CSO)	6.00
15	Nias Rural Access and Capacity Building Project (RACBP)*	(10.00)*
Sustaining the Environment:		
16	Aceh Forest and Environment Project (AFEP)	17.53
17	Tsunami Recovery Waste Management Programme (TRWMP)	39.40
Enhancing the Recovery Process:		
18	Technical Assistance to BRR and BAPPENAS	22.48
19	Disaster Risk Reduction for Aceh (DRR-A)	9.87
20	Aceh Government Transformation Programme (AGTP)	13.98
21	Nias Islands Transition Project (NITP)	3.89
Economic Development and Livelihoods:		
22	Economic Development Financing Facility (EDFF)	50.00
Total Allocation to Projects		601.23**

* This project became effective after September 30, 2009.

** Excluding the Nias Rural Access and Capacity Building Project (US \$ 10 million) that became effective after September 30, 2009.

1. Community-Based Settlement Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project (REKOMPAK)

The Community-Based Settlement Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project provides grants to 130 village communities to rebuild and repair houses and rehabilitate their settlement infrastructure through a community-driven approach.

Grant Amount	US \$ 85.00 million
Implementation Period	November 2005 – February 2010
Partner Agency	World Bank
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Public Works
Disbursements	US \$ 84.97 million

This project supports village communities to jointly map and assess damage in their communities and identify construction needs for housing beneficiaries. The project fills remaining housing gaps in 130 village communities and it is the only project that provides support to rehabilitate damaged houses. Grant recipients will rebuild 8,004 new houses and repair 6,999 damaged houses in the 130 villages. The project also provides grants for the rebuilding of community infrastructure.

Achievements to date

The community-driven approach used in the project has proved effective in rebuilding houses within a limited timeframe and resulted in a strong sense of ownership from the beneficiaries. On average, more than 99% of the targeted houses have been built or rehabilitated. The occupancy rate of rehabilitated houses is 100%, while an increase in occupancy of new houses is evident over the past year and is now at 91%. All 126 targeted villages have completed their Community Settlement Plans (CSPs) and received their first installment of funds. Second installments have been disbursed to 120 villages (95%), with 5 villages receiving reward funds for excellent performance. The project has also strengthened capacities for the local communities and local economy through various trainings related to business and technical management. In addition, the project stimulates the local economy through job creation and encouraging the support of local businesses.

Challenges

The delay in the issuance of the DIPA for the local infrastructure program has posed a major challenge during this reporting period. The occupancy rate of the new houses, while not yet at a desired level, has increased to over 90%.



REKOMPAK not only builds and rehabilitates houses, but also supports community planning and supporting infrastructure such as roads, drainage and water and sanitation systems.

Photo: MDF Secretariat

	Results as of Sept. 30, 2009	Targets	Achievements
Houses reconstructed		8,004	
Complete			7,922
Under construction			82
Houses rehabilitated		6,999	
Complete			6,999
Under construction			n/a
Community Settlement Plans		126	126
Short-term employment created (work days)			7,800,535

2. Community Recovery through the Kecamatan Development Program (KDP)

The Kecamatan Development Program (KDP) provides block grants directly to villages for community-led reconstruction. This supports the restoration of community infrastructure in over 3,000 villages across Aceh and Nias.

Grant Amount	US \$ 64.70 million
Implementation Period	November 2005 – December 2009
Partner Agency	World Bank
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Home Affairs
Disbursements	US \$ 64.70 million

Through the KDP, communities determine priorities regarding tertiary infrastructure, as well as economic and social support needs, and funds are allocated accordingly. A total of US \$ 64.7 million in block grants have been transferred to sub-districts in the tsunami-affected areas. A democratic process decides which villages receive funds and what amount is disbursed into the selected projects. KDP has a solid multi-layered control mechanism to prevent corruption throughout planning and implementation of village projects.

Achievements to date

Experience has shown that community-based recovery programs often yield results more quickly than top-down models, and are also more likely to lead to sustainable solutions. Communities that are involved in project design feel a great deal of ownership and pride in the program. The Government has recognized the advantages of community-based programs as a fast and flexible mechanism.



Through the KDP project, community roads, such as this one being shown off by village facilitator Safridayani, have been built in Aceh and Nias.

Photo: Christiani Tumelap

The majority of MDF funding disbursed through KDP (more than 90%) has been used for infrastructure development. Funds have also been used to stimulate the local economy by providing micro finance, purchasing raw materials from local suppliers and hiring local communities to do the construction activities. Furthermore, the project also strengthened the capacity of local communities, placing a large emphasis on gender disparities.

The project received a one year extension and will formally end its operations on December 31, 2009. Overall, the project has provided planning, training and capacity building support to over 6,000 communities in Aceh and Nias, and approximately 3,000 villages received MDF-financed block grants.

Challenges

Sustainability of investments should be reinforced through operations and maintenance. With MDF funding for block grants completed, it will be important to ensure that there is a smooth transition to the nationally-funded PNPM Mandiri program which now covers all villages in the province and provides over Rp. 150 million/village for continued investments.

Results as of Sept. 30, 2009	Initial Targets	Achievements
Roads repaired/constructed (km)	2,412	2,424
Bridges repaired/constructed (unit)	1,007	936
Irrigation and drainage (km)	931	1,297
Clean water projects (units)	598	845
Water storage reservoirs (units)	118	178
Sanitation units	939	826
Village level Markets	21	26
School buildings	289	304
Health clinics/posts	33	12
Value of scholarships (US \$)	380,604	337,143
Number of recipients	6,052	6,074
Amount for loans (US \$)	379,000	1,487,642
Number of recipients	4,045	7,001
Number of businesses/ groups	350	682
Persons employed through sub-projects	n/a	575,352
Workdays generated	n/a	5,053,529
Emergency relief funds (US \$)	4,528,898	4,512,960

*This data is estimated. Though data on land parcels adjudicated and community land maps produced are similar, it does not imply that all of the land parcels for which community land maps were produced would have been titled.

3. Community Recovery through the Urban Poverty Project (UPP)

The Urban Poverty Project (UPP) provides block grants directly to 273 communities to rehabilitate and develop community infrastructure in Acehese municipalities.

Grant Amount	US \$ 17.96 million
Implementation Period	November 2005 – December 2009
Partner Agency	World Bank
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Public Works
Disbursements	US \$ 17.90 million

Community participation is at the core of UPP activities. The project promotes a bottom-up participatory planning approach so that communities themselves identify core needs for reconstruction and the revival of economic activities in urban neighborhoods. Democratically-elected neighborhood committees and volunteers conduct damage assessments, put together community development plans, and prioritize activities to be funded through the project. The empowerment communities experience in the process is crucial to the success of the project.



The Urban Poverty Program empowers women to participate in community planning and decision making.

Photo: UPP Project Team

Achievements to date

In general, the project has completed its activities and met most of its objectives. Overall, 99% of the grants have been implemented. The project has spent approximately 94% of its allocated funds, reaching all disaster-affected households in the target areas with improved services. The project applies a planning and implementation mechanism to ensure that women's needs are represented.

Achievements in block grant implementation in many areas surpassed initial planned targets. The preliminary results of the women's empowerment program (P4-NAD) have been encouraging. Women that have participated in this program have significantly improved capacity to direct activities, administer proposals and accountability reports and to manage relationships with other stakeholders.

Challenges

All assets will be handed over to local governments by the program end date of December 31, 2009. Ensuring that correct operations and maintenance (O&M) measures are in place remains a challenge for the project. To that end, the project has formulated O&M training modules, with standard operating procedures, to enhance facilitator and community awareness of O&M.

Results as of Sept. 30, 2009	Achievements
Roads repaired/reconstructed (in kilometers)	231
Reconstruction of bridges (in meters)	1,382
Drainage (in kilometers)	176
Clean water projects (units)	4,905
Sanitation units	405
School buildings	158
Students receiving scholarships	3,430
Value of scholarship (US \$)	74,043
Health clinics/posts	29
Waste disposal facilities	806
Work days generated	1,124,126
Social Aid funds (US \$)	1,218,374
Building of town/village hall	120

4. Kecamatan-based Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Planning Project in Nias (KRRP)

The Kecamatan-based Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Planning Project in Nias (KRRP) provides block grants for the reconstruction of 5,000 houses, 100 schools, 100 Local Government Offices and other public infrastructure in Nias.

Grant Amount	US \$ 25.75 million
Implementation Period	February 2007 – December 2009
Partner Agency	World Bank
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Home Affairs through BRR
Disbursements	US \$ 10.15 million

KRRP contributes to the recovery of the devastated areas in Nias through supporting local level planning and management of the reconstruction of communities, including the rebuilding of productive infrastructure and social services. The project builds on the KDP participatory planning process and strives to enhance sectoral planning of district governments.

Achievements to date

The project has completed its community-driven selection of beneficiaries for houses, schools and local government offices and has commenced the construction of houses in all nine sub-districts of Nias and Nias Selatan. While construction of houses, schools, village offices, and infrastructure continues to encounter problems due mainly to the remoteness of the project locations, in general housing construction has made significant progress, and work is ongoing in the construction of schools, office buildings and infrastructure. The cultural heritage program under this project participates in the school improvement program, providing more knowledge on Nias cultural heritage to students and teachers, as well as to the community in general.

Challenges

Reconstruction in Nias is difficult due to the remoteness of many areas, the shortage of legal timber, the general poor quality of the island's infrastructure, overall poverty and the shortage of field facilitators. Financial administrative hurdles delayed disbursement of the MDF portion of the budget and implementation was further delayed due to staffing shortages and the lack of available building materials at the start of the project.

Progress as of Sept. 30, 2009	Targets	Achievements
Project Coverage		
Number of Kabupaten	2	2
Number of Kecamatan	9	9
Number of Villages/Kelurahan	123	123
Houses	5000	2,592 complete 1,517 under construction
Schools	100	1 complete 82 under construction
Village Office Buildings	44*	4 complete 24 under construction
Basic Village Infrastructure (projects)	149*	7 complete 102 under construction

* Initial targets of 100 were revised.



A community infrastructure project funded by KRRP under construction in Nias.

Photo: MDF Secretariat

5. Reconstruction of Aceh Land Administration System Project (RALAS)

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 in post-tsunami Aceh.

Grant Amount	US \$ 28.50 million
Implementation Period	August 2005 – June 2009
Partner Agency	World Bank
Implementing Agency	National Land Agency (BPN)
Disbursements	US \$ 14.81 million

The project addressed common concerns regarding protection of property rights and provided training to local facilitators (including civil society representatives) on community-driven adjudication. In support of the reconstruction work, RALAS assisted the National Land Agency (BPN) in the adjudication and distribution of title certificates to land owners of parcels affected by the disasters. In addition, the project financed institutional development through the reconstruction of BPN offices and worked to strengthen the capacity of the BPN land offices through automation and computerization of records.

Achievements to date

The Partner Agency agreed to an initial extension of the project until June 30, 2009, to facilitate an orderly project closure, and the project was closed on schedule on June 30, 2009. Overall, the project contributed modestly to restoring land rights and rebuilding land administration system in the province. Weak management, especially in the areas of oversight and direction setting, procurement, program planning, and monitoring and evaluation led to significant delays and affected overall implementation progress. As of closing a total of 222,628 land title certificates had been distributed to land holders, of which 63,181 were issued in the name of women or jointly in the name of women. Cumulatively, BPN surveyed 275,945 land parcels and notified 272,912 land parcels.

Challenges

The government requested a closing date extension to December 2011 and agreed upon conditions to be met by May 2009, in order for the Partner Agency to consider this extension. These conditions went beyond the title targets and included governance issues,

the satisfactory completion of the AWP 2008 and satisfactory implementation performance by the time of the May review mission. At the time of the May review, no titles had been distributed by the program and the Partner Agency found that overall implementation performance was unsatisfactory. The Partner Agency closed the project as scheduled on June 30, 2009.

Results as of Sept. 30, 2009	Initial Targets	Achievements
Total number of land title certificates to be distributed (by December 2008)	600,000	222,628
Total number of land titles registered in the land book	600,000	238,758
Total number of land parcels publicly notified	600,000	272,912
Total number of land parcels officially surveyed	600,000	275,945
Total number of community land maps completed*	600,000	317,170

**This data is estimated. Though data on land parcels adjudicated and community land maps produced are similar, it does not imply that all of the land parcels for which community land maps were produced would have been titled.*



Before it closed, RALAS provided over 220,000 land title certificates to beneficiaries in Aceh, many of them women. Satisfaction rates among beneficiaries were high.

Photo: RALAS Project Team

6. Banda Aceh Flood Mitigation Project (BAFMP)

The Flood Mitigation Project for Banda Aceh will help protect the central business area of Aceh's provincial capital Banda Aceh against flooding.

Grant Amount	US \$ 6.50 million
Implementation Period	May 2006 – December 2009
Partner Agency	World Bank
Implementing Agency	Muslim Aid
Disbursements	US \$ 5.48 million

Tidal and rain flooding present a constant challenge in Banda Aceh. During the tsunami, the flood gates and pumping stations that mitigate the effects of flooding were destroyed, resulting in periodic tidal flooding of low-lying areas of the city, and leaving the reconstructed public and private assets prone to new damage. The project closely coordinates with the overall drainage and flood prevention reconstruction plan of the Municipality. It has installed rubber flood valves and restored the pumping and drainage system in Drainage Zone 2.

Achievements to date

The activities implemented by the Banda Aceh Flood Mitigation Project are substantially finished with full completion expected before the end of 2009.

In early 2006, the project installed 11 flood valves to prevent tidal flooding and to drain one of the most flood-prone areas of Banda Aceh. This reduced the occurrence of flooding after rains and during high tide, and led to increased community satisfaction. Construction is complete on the three pumping stations of the main civil works contract. All flood valve installations are done, and the remaining drainage works is expected to be completed by the end of 2009.

Pilot waste management activities have started in several villages. These activities include collecting and removing household waste to municipal waste pick-up points. Motorized 3-wheel waste collection vehicles are used in this process, and participating communities undertook a study tour with Local Government for community waste management, composting and recycling.



Community waste being collected in Banda Aceh under the livelihoods component of the Flood Mitigation Project. The motorized waste collection vehicle and the waste bins were supplied through the project.

Photo: MDF Secretariat

Challenges

The project has taken strong steps to mitigate challenges. To promote sustainability of the investments made, training programs are being held for equipment operators. Flood mitigation system maintenance and operation has also been an integral part of the training sessions provided. The project has collaborated closely with another MDF-funded project, the Tsunami Recovery Waste Management Program to promote the sustainability of proper waste management in the area.

Progress as of Sept. 30, 2009	Targets	Achievements
Immediate flood reduction through flood valves	11	11
Drainage system reconstructed		
Pumping stations	3 stations	Complete
Flood valves (Zone 2)	All flood valves in Zone 2	Complete
Drainage (reconstruction/rehabilitation)	4.4km/ 12.3km	Completion expected in 2009

7. Infrastructure Reconstruction Enabling Program (IREP)

The Infrastructure Reconstruction Enabling Program (IREP) provides strategic planning, designs physical infrastructure and gives infrastructure implementation support, enabling the coordinated reconstruction of infrastructure in Aceh and Nias.

Grant Amount	US \$ 42.00 million
Implementation Period	September 2006 – June 2010
Partner Agency	World Bank
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Public Works
Disbursements	US \$ 20.21 million

IREP provides technical assistance at two levels: post 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. Technical teams design and review infrastructure at the National, Provincial and District levels, and provide implementation support. IRFF and other sources fund design implementation. The project aims to strengthen government capacity to develop the region through strategic planning, project design, implementation and supervision as well as operation and maintenance. IREP also ensures that investments are sustainable through continued support to Government at various levels.

Achievements to date

All five IREP consultant teams were mobilized by May 2007. IREP has prepared all projects implemented by IRFF. Additionally, IREP consultants provided technical input to provincial and district governments relating to the design and implementation of infrastructure projects.

IREP consultant teams continue to provide support to the IRFF program. The Management Consultants are responsible for overall quality assurance and monitoring and evaluation of the works. An independent Consultant firm was appointed to oversee the Financial Management of the project. The progress of these two teams largely depends on the progress of the other three consultancy teams providing infrastructure technical support.

Challenges

Capacity building focusing on sustainability of the IRFF projects implemented is a key area of IREP consultant activity.



Consultants and the Project Team on a Supervision Mission discuss construction details and inspect works with the Contractor at the Lhokseumawe drainage project.

Photo: MDF Secretariat

8. Infrastructure Reconstruction Financing Facility (IRFF)

The Infrastructure Reconstruction Financing Facility (IRFF) provides funds for key infrastructure projects identified through the Infrastructure Reconstruction Enabling Program.

Grant Amount	US \$ 100.00 million
Implementation Period	March 2007 – June 2010
Partner Agency	World Bank
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Public Works
Disbursements	US \$ 42.47 million

Through IRFF, the GOI gains flexibility to fund infrastructure activities, launching projects with funding as soon as they prove ready. Infrastructure needs at the National, Provincial and District levels are identified through the Infrastructure Reconstruction Enabling Project (IREP) framework and financed by the IRFF. Both IRFF and IREP strongly emphasize capacity building for local and provincial



Construction work on the Lhokseumawe drainage project.

Photo: MDF Secretariat

governments, and both projects support the BRR's transition strategy to progressively involve local governments so that they can eventually take on decision-making and implementation responsibilities.

Achievements to date

IRFF utilizes local investment plans and the IREP strategy to identify possible projects for implementation. Environmental impact assessments and associated management plans ensure that environmental safeguards are in place. All required Environmental Assessments have already been completed. Projects have shown significant progress over the past year with most of the sub-projects now completed and all remaining projects under construction. The portfolio achieved 76.8% physical progress by September, 2009. Of the 53 sub-projects, 41 have been completed, with 12 projects at various stages of implementation.

Challenges

Many natural challenges are faced by contractors in the construction of projects in Aceh and Nias, including difficult conditions in mountainous areas, rain and flooding and landslides. Contractor capacity has also been a constant challenge, leading to delays in project implementation. It is critical to ensure that the significant investments made in IRFF projects can be sustained beyond the implementation period.

Results as of Sept. 30, 2009	Number of Contracts/ Projects	Value of Projects (in millions)
Completed:	41	US \$ 91.9
National roads	5 (155.1 km)	US \$ 20.06
Provincial Roads	4 (63.9 km)	US \$ 17.41
Kabupaten Roads	20 (68.9 km)	US \$ 18.65
Water Systems	9	US \$ 15.37
Ports	3	US \$ 20.41
Under construction:	12	US \$ 111.1
National roads	2 (81.4 km)	US \$ 12.80
Provincial Roads	5 (252.7 km)	US \$ 27.15
Kabupaten Roads	2 (84.4 km)	US \$ 40.09
Water Systems	2	US \$ 16.20
Ports	1	US \$ 14.89
At bidding stage:	No projects	No projects

9. Lamno-Calang Road Maintenance Project

The Lamno-Calang Road Maintenance Project maintained the 103 km 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.

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

In 2006 the stretch of road between Lamno-Calang was in critical condition. 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 the road passable for a period of fourteen months.

Achievements to date

The project was completed by December 31, 2007, and a completion report was submitted. The lack of government funding, expertise and equipment resources needed to undertake this emergency maintenance work within the limited timeframe when it was needed underscores the importance of this project. The Lamno-Calang Road is the main transportation route for materials to the west coast. This project is seen as a great success, and, though relatively small, a key investment in the reconstruction and recovery process.

Results at Completion	December 2007
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



This map shows the stretch of road that was maintained under the Lamno-Calang Road Maintenance Project.

Source: BRR Book Series, 2009

10. Sea Delivery and Logistics Programme (SDLP)

This project filled a vital need during the reconstruction by supporting the transportation of reconstruction materials and other cargo to affected areas, including remote areas of Nias and Simeulue. Over the past year, the project has moved its focus to enhancing sustainability of the investments through comprehensive training programs and logistics support.

Grant Amount	US \$ 25.03 million
Implementation Period	February 2006 – February 2010
Partner Agency	World Food Programme
Implementing Agency	World Food Programme
Disbursements	US \$ 25.03 million

From 2005 to the first quarter of 2007, the primary goal of the project was to coordinate the transport and shipping of reconstruction materials, and SDLP provided a full shipping service for reconstruction materials. However, now that the shipping of goods has transitioned to the commercial sector, the project focuses on providing logistics support and ports trainings. The project offers logistics support and consulting services to private sector and humanitarian organizations operating in the NAD-Nias area. Currently, SDLP focuses on providing logistics support and training for key staff at various ports to ensure continued effective operation of those investments.

Progress as of September 30, 2009	Shipping Service (until March 2007)	Logistics Services (from 2007)
Number of agencies using shipping services	25 users	25 users
International Red Cross Agencies	51%	0.29%
BRR	0%	0.14%
UN Agencies	24%	0.14%
Other NGO/reconstruction agencies	18%	1.14%
Government	0.2%	0%
Private Sector	0.1%	96.90%
Other	6.7%	1.49%
Reconstruction materials shipped (until Dec 2006, metric tons)	98,185 mt	n/a
Monitored commercial cargo movement	Since October 2006	1,172,930 mt
Port Management Training sessions held	n/a	92



As part of its cargo handling activities, manitous are used to move containers at ports where the SDLP is working.

Photo: Peter Holtsberg

Achievements to date

Transportation of goods to remote destinations throughout the affected areas, including beaches in Nias and Simeulue, has been a major benefit of this project. The project transported a total of 98,185 mt/ 256,006 m³ of relief and reconstruction cargo from its inception in 2006 to March 2007.

The project has now shifted focus to training programs that build necessary skills to continue the work done to date. Training modules in administration and support functions to the ports have been developed based on international curricula and training sessions commenced on the 16th December 2008. This component of the program complements the reconstruction of ports in Aceh and Nias through other Multi Donor Fund projects. Training is delivered with links through the University of Syiah Kuala, whose aim is to include certain modules of the training into their Master's Business degrees and BKPP.

Challenges

The training program, now in full implementation, works to meet the challenge of ensuring proper and adequate maintenance and operational safety of the ports and heavy equipment once these assets are transferred to the relevant authorities.

11. Tsunami Recovery Port Redevelopment Program (TRPRP)

This project provided physical designs and further technical support for the reconstruction of major sea ports and one river port in Aceh and Nias.

Grant Amount	US \$ 3.78 million
Implementation Period	March 2006 – December 2007
Partner Agency	United Nations Development Programme
Implementing Agency	United Nations Development Programme
Disbursements	US \$ 3.78 million

This project focused on the reconstruction effort through preparing detailed designs, environmental impact assessments and economic feasibility studies for port reconstruction on the North and West coasts of Aceh. The project also improved the functionality of several ports through minor rehabilitation works and the construction of temporary wharves. All activities were coordinated with the BRR, the Provincial, District and Municipal Agencies for Transport, and the Department of Sea Communications, and complemented work done in other ports of Aceh. Activities were also based on close consultation with

communities and representatives of local fishermen and other sea related stakeholders.

Achievements to date

This project carried out assessments and studies of sea ports in Calang, Meulaboh, Sinabang and a river port in Lamno, as well as the redesign of these ports. In Gunung Sitoli the project reviewed a previous design so that works could be tendered. Temporary wharves in Calang and Sinabang were completed, enabling better docking conditions and storage of cargo. All works for this project were completed by December 2007.

Results at Completion	Targets	December 2007
Roads graveled (km)	5	5
Functionality of Ports improved		
Land sites	2	2
Temporary wharves	1*	2

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



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 WFPSS Landing Craft is used for deliveries to Lafakha, Simeulue.

Photo: Syariful A. Lubis

12. Capacity Building for Local Resource-based Rural Roads (CBLR₃)

This project builds capacities of local governments and contractors to reconstruct and maintain roads with low-tech methods. It rehabilitates district roads in five districts in Aceh and Nias, drawing on local resources, creating short-term and long-term employment opportunities.

Grant Amount	US \$ 11.80 million
Implementation Period	March 2006 – December 2009
Partner Agency	United Nations Development Programme
Implementing Agency	International Labor Organization
Disbursements	US \$ 11.80 million

This project trains local governments to effectively manage the reconstruction and maintenance of district level roads, and small contractors to build roads with cost-effective local resource-based



The Capacity Building for Local Resource-based Roads project in Aceh and Nias uses small local contractors and local resources to construct and maintain roads in the area.

Photo: ILO Project Team

methods. Contracting the local work force and using appropriate road technologies and work methods will enable contractors to compete for road construction and maintenance works during the recovery process and beyond.

Achievements to date

The project is making good progress in enhancing the capacity of district Public Works and local small scale contractors. Local Resources-based Road Works methods generate employment in local communities and strengthen local governments' and contractors' capacity to rehabilitate and maintain their rural roads. The project also maintains roads funded by PWD and BRR located on the same networks in Nias and Nias Selatan.

On-the-job training activities continue, and formal training programs were conducted during this year with technical and social facilitators on planning, managing and implementing road maintenance at the community level.

In addition to promoting gender equality in contracts and agreements, the project endeavors to create a conducive environment for the participation of women.

Challenges

As this is a capacity building project, the full impact of the Project's activities will become evident over a longer period than the project duration. Policy-level deliverables can be affected on a gradual basis, while sustainability is subjected to a longer project timeframe. However, the project has met with enthusiasm from both government and contractors.

Results as of Sept. 30, 2009	Targets	Achievements
Total roads rebuilt/maintained	98	
Completed		83.6
Under Construction		19.9
Number of community road supervisors trained	50	25
Short-term employment created	300,000	
(days)		240,764
- % of women (Aceh)		28.2%
- % of women (Nias)		34.6%

13. Support for Poor and Disadvantaged Areas (SPADA)

The Support for Poor and Disadvantaged Areas Project (SPADA) strengthens district government capacity to incorporate bottom-up (village, sub-district and inter-sub-district) planning and needs analysis into district planning and budgeting. SPADA links the participatory sub-district planning process of PNPB Mandiri Perdesaan to district government decision-making, and provides block grants to improve public services and the recovery of basic infrastructure.

Grant Amount	US \$ 25.60 million
Implementation Period	February 2007 – June 2010
Partner Agency	World Bank
Implementing Agency	Ministry for Development of Disadvantaged Areas (MinDA)
Disbursements	US \$ 9.24 million

This project provides block grants to districts in Aceh and Nias to fund projects identified for sub-districts through the KDP/PNPM mechanism. SPADA aims at strengthening the capacities of district governments, and promoting economic development through infrastructure investments.

Achievements to date

In general, SPADA block grants complement local government resources for health and education, and link community needs with local government priorities. Districts report improved health of young children and mothers in some SPADA locations. Infrastructure projects create access to water, markets, health, education and other communities and improve the livelihoods of many. The participatory process accompanied by technical assistance helps build capacity of communities, local governments and consultants. And several local governments have adopted regulations to integrate the SPADA participatory planning mechanism into their regular planning process.

Routine supervision during this reporting period indicated that significant progress was made in disbursement of funds. Funds management personnel in the field received training during the past year to strengthen accounting, reporting, documentation and internal controls related to planning grants and block grants. Knowledge and skills gained from the training have been applied to improve financial procedures and report preparation for the project.



SPADA works with communities to identify and fill priority construction needs, including health service centers like this one.

Photo: MDF Secretariat

Challenges

Delays in release of the state budget (DIPA) prevented disbursements from January until after the DIPA was released on August 14, affecting project implementation. The World Bank continues to work with relevant entities to minimize possible future delays in the issuance of the DIPA.

14. Support to Strengthen the Role and Capacities of Civil Society Organizations (CSO)

This project builds technical and organizational capacities of Non-Governmental Organizations and Community-based Organizations in Aceh and Nias. Small grants enable NGOs and CBOs to engage in demand-oriented reconstruction activities.

Grant Amount	US \$ 6.00 million
Implementation Period	February 2007 – June 2010
Partner Agency	United Nations Development Programme
Implementing Agency	United Nations Development Programme
Disbursements	US \$ 6.00 million



Small grants to women's groups allow many women in Aceh and Nias to resume income-generating activities.

Photo: MDF Secretariat

Civil Society Resource Centers (CSRCs) in Aceh and Nias act as focal points for activities, exchange, training, and dialogue with the local governments and civil society. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) participate in training and compete for small grants that can be used either for monitoring reconstruction activities or as community development grants. Through these grants, the project can support initiatives such as re-building basic social services and income generating activities.

Achievements to date

The establishment of resource centers (one in Aceh and one in Nias) has enabled civil society and organizations to more effectively communicate their individual or institutional needs, and the community now has a platform where they are formally able to request assistance. The small grants issued have resulted in social facilities that benefit the whole village, including early childhood facilities in Nias and Aceh and a public well in Nias. Small grants have also facilitated increases in income in communities through various economic activities such as goat farming, local wood-waste handicraft production and chili farming in Aceh and cocoa farming and pig farming in Nias. A number of women's initiatives have been supported by the CSO project, including sewing cooperatives in Aceh. The women describe an increase in self-confidence as they have been able to secure additional income from their activities and as they now have means to engage with their groups in meaningful and productive ways.

Challenges

The challenge to promote sustainability of the centers by fostering a close link between CSRC and the CSOs still continues. Ongoing funding after the program closes remains a concern, and the program is looking at means of generating funds to continue the operation of the centers.

Results as of Sept. 30, 2009	Achievements
Small grants provided/value of grants	141/ US \$ 2,677,463
Beneficiaries of livelihood grants	33,398 (14,764 women)
CSRC staff trained (training of trainers)	83 (25 women)
CSO staff trained	1,100 (324 women)

15. Nias Islands Rural Access and Capacity Building Project (RACBP)

RACBP focuses on the cost-effective and durable improvement of the rural transport network in selected economic clusters, through the rehabilitation, reconstruction and maintenance of core road links.

Grant Amount	US \$ 10.00 million
Implementation Period	October 2009 – June 2012
Partner Agency	International Labor Organization
Implementing Agency	International Labor Organization
Disbursements	No Disbursements

The RACBP aims to improve and sustain access to strategic rural roads in order to develop economic and social services and facilities for communities in the targeted clusters. The project’s cultural heritage sub-component seeks to enhance public awareness and ownership, facilitate sustainable public utilization and preservation of Nias Islands’ unique cultural heritage assets, and to preserve traditional construction techniques. The project maximizes economic benefits to the selected economic clusters through strategically targeted and durable rural access improvements, and applies Local Resource-based approaches in the design and implementation of the construction and maintenance works. Capacity building and on-the-job training are key elements of RACBP.

Achievements to date

The project was approved by the MDF Steering Committee in September 2009, and the Fiscal Agency Agreement between the Partner Agency and the Trustee of the MDF was signed in October. The project is in start-up phase, preparing for implementation.

Challenges

The project will be working with newly-formed district governments, and the capacities of these will need to be strengthened. In the design of RACBP, continued support and cooperation from BAPPEDA, District-level PWD and the involved communities has been assumed. Natural disasters could pose a risk to the Project in terms of interrupted access to the construction sites or damage to the construction works.



ILO will work with local communities in Nias to construct and maintain community roads similar to the road pictured here under the ILO project in Aceh.

Photo: ILO Project Team

16. Aceh Forest and Environment Project (AFEP)

The Aceh Forest and Environment Project (AFEP) helps protect Aceh's Leuser and Ulu Masen forest ecosystems from illegal logging. The protection of this 3.3 million hectare area will safeguard not only the water supply of approximately 60% of Aceh's population but also Southeast Asia's richest remaining source of biodiversity.

Grant Amount	US \$ 17.53 million
Implementation Period	February 2006 – June 2010
Partner Agency	The World Bank
Implementing Agency	Leuser International Foundation (LIF); Fauna and Flora International (FFI)
Disbursements	US \$ 12.19 million

The Aceh Forest and Environment Project (AFEP) works in Aceh's Ulu Masen and Leuser ecosystems to protect critical environmental resources and services. The project aims to mitigate the negative impacts of reconstruction on the forests of Aceh, mainstream environmental concerns into Aceh's overall planning process, and build sustainable capacity and institutions for forest protection. Protection is based on a multi-stakeholder governance framework, forest monitoring and sustainable forest management. The project builds capacity of government forest and park management agencies and also strengthens community awareness and capacity to monitor and protect forest resources. The project also works to protect and improve livelihoods of communities in the forest areas through mitigating human-wildlife conflicts and supporting specific livelihood development activities.



The Aceh Forest and Environment Project supports community nurseries to assist in the development of sustainable alternatives to illegal logging as a means of livelihood.

Photo: Chik Rini

Achievements to date

The project has continued to scale up its core activities including monitoring and reporting illegal forest activities, training and equipping forest and community rangers, mitigating human-wildlife conflicts, and strengthening partnerships with the Forestry Service, Conservation Service, police, local NGOs and forest communities. Through the efforts of AFEP and other partners, the formation of a cohesive forest management network is beginning to take shape in Aceh. Developing joint activities has generated positive results with the police, the Aceh Green and TIPERESKA initiatives, the Forestry Service and other partners. In particular, the project has achieved success in translating its illegal logging field monitoring reports into on-the-ground action by other actors.

The project has developed a curriculum and materials on environmental awareness for schools, trained teachers, and established student eco-clubs with over 6,100 members across Aceh. At the community level the project has supported village and mukim-level spatial planning processes and initiated community nurseries to improve sustainable tree-crop based livelihoods.

In November 2009 the project completed analysis of forest monitoring data showing changes in forest cover across Aceh since 2006. This data is used to support the Government of Aceh in its reporting on the status of Aceh's forests. A large animal survey was also completed during 2009.

Challenges

The project operates in a dynamic and complex context with many forces contributing to continued problems with forest degradation and illegal logging, as in other forest-rich provinces in Indonesia. Aceh's forests are the focus of global attention for their biodiversity and carbon stocks. The project will continue to forge strategic partnerships at all levels in this changing context in order to optimize its impact. A key challenge is continuation of the project's activities supporting the government's forest management efforts beyond 2010. AFEP has requested additional funds to carry on its work until 2012 in order to concentrate on strengthening institutional capacity to protect and sustainably manage Aceh's forest resources in the future.

17. Tsunami Recovery Waste Management Programme (TRWMP)

The Tsunami Recovery Waste Management Programme builds 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 incorporate cost recovery through the promotion of waste management-related livelihoods.

Grant Amount	US \$ 39.40 million
Implementation Period	December 2005 – December 2010
Partner Agency	United Nations Development Programme
Implementing Agency	United Nations Development Programme
Disbursements	US \$ 24.41 million

TRWMP, a recovery project, focuses on tsunami waste collection and land clearance, municipal solid waste management and creation of sustainable waste management livelihoods, which are highly important preliminary conditions for the recovery of the area. This pioneering initiative highlights a sector that has so far received insufficient attention in Indonesia.

Achievements to date

Phase 1 of the project began with US \$ 14.4 million marked for disaster recovery activities, including creating immediate employment, restarting essential services, clearing debris and recovering recyclable materials for use during the rehabilitation and recovery process, as well as resuming municipal waste collection across eight districts in NAD-Nias to reduce potential environmental and health-related risks. During Phase 2 (effective September 2007), the program aimed to safeguard investments by building sustainability into program interventions with an additional US \$ 9.98 million grant to extend the project to the end of 2009 and expand to a total of 13 districts. Phase 3 for US \$ 15 million currently extends the project to the end of 2010 and enables construction of three priority permanent landfills together with limited essential rehabilitation works elsewhere.

The program continues to be relevant, running well and delivering on its development objectives. Currently, 1,377 households are able to restart cultivation on agricultural land cleared of tsunami waste.

Ten interim landfills/dumpsites have been upgraded or rehabilitated with more than 26 hectares of waste cells constructed. To date more than 288,155 m³ of municipal waste has been collected. Approximately

30% of this has been recycled with the remainder being properly disposed.

Challenges

Ensuring the sustainability of the operation and maintenance of the solid waste collection systems remains the major challenge. This is compounded by the fact that the district-level decision makers have not adequately budgeted for the operation and management of waste management activities for 2009.

Results as of Sept. 30, 2009	Targets	Achievements
Tsunami generated waste cleared (cubic meters)	1,000,000	1,132,863
Municipal waste collected (cubic meters)	300,000	288,155
Number and size of interim landfills (waste cells in hectares)	10 (24ha)	10 (26 ha)
Agricultural land cleared & reinstated (in hectares)	3,000	891
Beneficiaries temporarily employed in waste management Livelihoods (# of women)	800	536 (148)
Number of SMEs with sustainable livelihoods created in Waste Management sector	n/a	140
Households paying for household or community waste collection (percent per district)	n/a	9%



Water sampling in Sabang to test pollution levels. Tests are done regularly to monitor the effects of proper waste disposal in areas where sanitary landfills are being rehabilitated or constructed.

Photo: TRWMP Project Team

18. Technical Assistance to BRR and BAPPENAS

The Technical Assistance to BRR Project supports the BRR to efficiently implement its mandate to plan, implement, supervise and coordinate the recovery process through providing technical support and key services. It also provides critical support during the transition period of BRR's exit scheduled for April 2009.

Grant Amount	US \$ 22.48 million
Implementation Period	July 2005 – December 2009
Partner Agency	United Nations Development Programme
Implementing Agency	Up to April 2009, BRR, now BAPPENAS
Disbursements	US \$ 22.48 million

This project was extended from June 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009 in late May 2009 and was renamed TA to BRR & BAPPENAS (which BAPPENAS internally refers to as TA to R2C3). The amended TA to BRR & BAPPENAS will finalize BRR mandates and facilitate the transition of BAPPENAS' coordination role as head of the BKRAN, one of the agencies established to carry on BRR's work based on Presidential Decree 3/2009.

Achievements to date

The project's support has contributed to the enhancement of BAPPENAS' capacities to develop policies and programs and to monitor and complete rehabilitation and reconstruction activities after the closure of BRR. To date, the project has overseen and facilitated commencement of the BKRAN/Steering Committee's provision of technical support. It has continued activities started under the TA

to BRR Project, and has supported RENAKSI development. A team of 13 technical assistants (TAs) will contribute to accomplishing the mandates of the Steering Committee by December 2009. In particular the TAs will provide technical assistance for managing national and international resources, as well as planning and monitoring rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in affected areas.

The project has also held 15 SIMBADA training sessions in the NAD Province and 25 districts within NAD-Nias. The trainings aim to enhance the capacities of local government to operate and maintain the SIMBADA system, and the SIMBADA applications are currently under implementation. EIA project support to BAPPEDA continues to progress, and the EIA assessments are expected to be conducted in the next months. Similarly, support to the KNOW Center has been ongoing.

Challenges

TA to BRR and BAPPENAS closes on December 31, 2009. The project is working with BAPPENAS to develop the scope of TA activities to ensure continued support to BAPPENAS in its coordination role. Other tasks during this relatively short period include: (i) to safeguard the transition phase from BRR to the respective local government, ensuring a smooth transfer of responsibilities, and (ii) to develop a Policy Framework Recommendation on Post Reconstruction Accelerated Development for Aceh and Nias. The short implementation period requires a well thought out and executed work plan.



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

19. Disaster Risk Reduction - Aceh (DRR-A)

DRR-A is designed to make disaster risk reduction (DRR) a normal part of the development process established in core functions of Aceh's local government 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.

Grant Amount	US \$ 9.87 million
Implementation Period	November 2008 – December 2011
Partner Agency	United Nations Development Programme
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Home Affairs and Provincial Government of Aceh
Disbursements	US \$ 5.00 million

The DRR-A project strives to make disaster risk reduction a normal part of the local level development process established in core functions of Aceh's local government agencies, its public and private partners, local communities and families with due regard for the different capacities, needs, and vulnerabilities of the population. DRR-A will establish institutional arrangements and an enabling environment to facilitate participatory implementation of disaster risk reduction, involving established local institutions and using public awareness programs and gender sensitive projects.

Achievements to date

Although some planned activities were not achieved during this period, several foundation activities have been initiated. The DRR-A project assisted the Aceh Government to draft the *Qanun* to establish the Province Disaster Management Authority (BPBD). The Aceh Government declared the establishment of BPBD through Pergub 102/2009, but endorsement process for this is ongoing. The project also supported the local government to develop the Local Action Plan on DRR, and provided technical and financial support to successfully organize the Indian Ocean Wave 2009. DRR-A also provided support to the Aceh Government to initiate the establishment of the Aceh Platform for DRR. Training on DRR has been scheduled for the end of the year, with participants expected from both Government and non-government agencies.

Challenges

Information on disaster risk reduction (DRR) is still not readily available and there is no central database where disaster-related information and guidelines can be found, nor is there clear understanding of DRR within local institutions. Issues remain on channeling funds from the Central Government to TDMRC for its activities under DRR-A.



Evacuation drill in Banda Aceh during a test of the Tsunami Early Warning System.

Photo: FahmiYunus

20. Aceh Government Transformation Programme (AGTP)

The Aceh Government Transformation Programme provides strategic and essential support to the transition by ensuring that the provincial government has the necessary capacity and institutional strength to take over projects, assets, functions, capacities and resources from BRR and other reconstruction and recovery programs at the end of their mandate.

Grant Amount	US \$ 13.98 million
Implementation Period	July 2008 – December 2011
Partner Agency	United Nations Development Programme
Implementing Agency	Provincial Government of NAD
Disbursements	US \$ 9.92 million

AGTP provides support to provincial and local governments as they take over responsibilities of the reconstruction and rehabilitation process after the closure of BRR. The Aceh Government Transformation Programme (AGTP) focuses on strengthening the capacity of the provincial government through support to policy making, the local government budget process, the transfer of assets to local institutions and anti corruption initiatives.

Achievements to date

AGTP led a major reform in the local government budget process, contributing to this year's budget approval in January 2009. Improved public expenditure flows require solid anti-corruption measures, and AGTP has worked with the Corruption Eradication Agency (KPK) and the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (PPATK) to improve processes in support of anti corruption. The project has also supported the Aceh Government to further extend anti-corruption awareness raising through education by integrating anti-corruption curricula in schools. All guidelines for asset transfer have been drafted and approved. The project supports BKRA operations and the development of a master plan for reconstruction activities from 2010 to 2012.

Challenges

Newly-formed provincial governments present particular challenges for the AGTP. Ancillary regulations that spell out procedures for transferring grant funds from the national government to regional government have not yet been developed. In addition, there is a lack of institutional capacity in the local government agencies to implement large amounts of funds.



Local government employees sit for an examination on procurement procedures.

Photo: NITP Project Team

21. Nias Islands Transition Programme (NITP)

NITP aims 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.

Grant Amount	US \$ 3.89 million
Implementation Period	April 2009 – March 2012
Partner Agency	United Nations Development Programme
Implementing Agency	Provincial Government of North Sumatra and district governments in Nias
Disbursements	US \$ 2.5 million

The NITP builds on the work of BRR and other rehabilitation and construction support projects to facilitate the transition from implementation to ongoing recovery. The NITP supports implementation of GOI funded activities at the provincial and district levels as well as the development and implementation of pro-active disaster risk reduction (DRR) in the responsible GOI structures and supporting NGOs. The majority of project work is dedicated to capacity building, especially relating to the transfer of assets to the relevant authorities.

Achievements to date

The first round of transfer of asset identification and location systems from BRR is under way, and systems have been identified and installed. Although assets are being used by the local government, the full transfer process is not yet complete. The first course of intensive training on asset transfer for government staff has been held, and further training is planned. Scheduled assistance to the BKRN has been delivered, but capabilities relating to budgeting, monitoring and evaluation still need strengthening. Trainings in financial management have also commenced.

Challenges

A strong commitment from government to allocate sufficient funds for the operations and maintenance of assets is required. The technical assistance provided by NITP has allowed the agency to start carrying out its core functions, but significant resources will be required from the national government to ensure sustainability in Nias.



NITP provides training for local government staff in South Nias on the Public Asset Information System (SIMBADA).

Photo: NITP Project Team

22. Economic Development Financing Facility (EDFF)

The Aceh Economic Development Financing Facility will support sub-project initiatives for the economic development of Aceh and provide assistance in project management and capacity building.

Grant Amount	US \$ 50.00 million
Implementation Period	March 2009 – June 2012
Partner Agency	The World Bank
Implementing Agency	Ministry for the Development of Disadvantaged Areas (KPDT) and Government of Aceh
Disbursements	US \$ 5.00 million

The EDFF promotes post-tsunami economic recovery and fosters sustainable equitable long-term economic development in Aceh in line with the Government of Aceh's own plans for economic development. The project aims to build a more competitive and supportive business environment necessary to create broad based private sector job opportunities and growth, targeting the poor and other vulnerable groups. The project will provide sub-grants to create opportunities for private sector job creation and growth.

Achievements to date

The Grant Agreement for EDFF was signed on December 30, 2008 and the project became effective on March 30, 2009. The Government of Aceh has continuously supported the project through co-financing and linking to related technical agencies in order to build project ownership early on. Project implementation was delegated to the provincial government. To date the major achievements are in the capacity building component of the project, which is already showing results. The model for using strong economic evaluation criteria to select sub projects helped set a standard for designing and deciding on economic development projects.

Challenges

The late release of the budget note (DIPA) and the restrictions placed on it are causing serious delays to project implementation. The implementing agencies and the World Bank continue working together with the Ministry of Finance to solve this issue.



The Government of Aceh has been actively involved in implementation of the EDFF, participating in regular project coordination meetings with consultants.

Photo: EDFF Project Team

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACAP	Anti-Corruption Action Plan	LIF	Leuser International Foundation
AFEP	Aceh Forest and Environment Project	MDF	Multi Donor Fund for Aceh and Nias
AGTP	Aceh Government Transformation Programme	MTR	Mid-Term Review
BAFMP	Banda Aceh Flood Mitigation Project	NAD	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam
BAPPEDA	<i>Badan Perencana Pembangunan Daerah</i> (Regional Government Planning Board)	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
BAPPENAS	National Development Planning Agency	Nias-LEDP	Nias Livelihoods and Economic Development Project
BKPP	<i>Badan Kepegawaian Pendidikan dan Pelatihan</i> (Provincial Training & Human Resource Agency)	NITP	Nias Islands Transition Project
BKRA	Coordinating Body for the Sustainability of Reconstruction in Aceh and Nias at Aceh Provincial Level	O&M	Operations and Maintenance
BKRAN	Coordinating Body for the Sustainability of Reconstruction in Aceh and Nias	OECD-DAC	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development - Development Assistance Committee
BKRN	Coordinating Body for the Sustainability of Reconstruction in Aceh and Nias covering Nias at North Sumatra Provincial Level	P4-NAD	<i>Program Penguatan Partisipasi Perempuan - Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam</i> (Women's Participation Empowerment Program - Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam)
BPBD	Province Disaster Management Authority	PAD	Project Appraisal Document
BPKEL	<i>Badan Pengelola Kawasan Ekosistem Leuser</i> (Aceh Conservation Agency)	PCN	Project Concept Note
BPN	<i>Badan Pertanahan Nasional</i> (National Land Agency)	Pergub	<i>Peraturan Gubernur</i> (Governor's Regulation)
BRR	Agency for the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam – Nias (<i>Badan Rekonstruksi dan Rehabilitasi NAD-Nias</i>)	PNPM	<i>Projek Nasional Pengembangan Masyarakat</i>
CBLR ₃	Capacity Building for Local Resource-based Rural Roads	PPATK	<i>Pusat Pelaporan dan Analisis Transaksi Keuangan</i> (Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre)
CDP	Community Development Plan	PWD	Public Works Department
CFAN	Coordination Forum Aceh-Nias	Qanun	Aceh Local Regulation
CRU	Community Response Units	RACBP	Nias Islands Rural Access Capacity Building Project
CSO	Civil Society Organization	RALAS	Reconstruction of the Aceh Land Administration System Project
CSP	Community Settlement Plan	RAP	Recovery Assistance Policy
CSRC	Civil Society Resource Center	REKOMPAK	Community-based Settlement Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project
CSRRP	Community-based Settlement Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program	RENAKSI	<i>Rencana Aksi</i> (Action Plan)
DFID	Department for International Development of the United Kingdom	SDLP	Sea Delivery and Logistics Programme
DIPA	State budget execution document	SIMBADA	<i>Sistem Informasi Barang dan Aset Daerah</i> (Public Asset Information System)
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	SPADA	Support for Poor and Disadvantaged Areas Project
EC	European Commission	SSR	Social Sustainability Review
EDFF	Economic Development Financing Facility	TA	Technical Assistance
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment	TA to BRR and BAPPENAS	Technical Assistance to <i>Badan Rehabilitasi dan Rekonstruksi NAD-Nias</i> and the National Development Planning Agency
ESR	Environmental Sustainability Review	TA to BRR	Technical Assistance to <i>Badan Rehabilitasi dan Rekonstruksi NAD-Nias</i>
FFI	Fauna and Flora International	TDMRC	Tsunami Disaster and Mitigation Research Center
GOI	Government of Indonesia	TIPERESKA	Aceh Forest Redesign Team
ILO	International Labour Organisation	TRPRP	Tsunami Recovery Port Redevelopment Programme
IREP	Infrastructure Reconstruction Enabling Program	TRWMP	Tsunami Recovery Waste Management Programme
IRFF	Infrastructure Reconstruction Financing Facility	UK	United Kingdom
KDP	Kecamatan Development Project	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
KNOW	Knowledge Management Center	UPP	Urban Poverty Project
KPK	Anti-Corruption Commission	WFP	World Food Programme
KRRP	Nias Kecamatan-based Reconstruction and Recovery Planning Project		



Republic of Indonesia



BRR



European Commission



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