



UN-HABITAT

United Nations Human Settlements Programme

Jl T.M Pahlawan no 3A Kp Ateuk Banda Aceh

Tel : +62 651 7412525 / Fax : +62 651 25258

Shelter for All

Programme Manager : Binod K.Shrestha

Number of Staffs : 144 staff (Aceh) 50 staff (Nias)

Main areas of activities & locations

UN-HABITAT in collaboration with United Nations Development Program (UNDP), formulated the Aceh-Nias Settlements Support Program (ANSSP) in January 2005 to support affected families to rebuild their houses in 26 villages in six districts (Aceh Besar, Banda Aceh, Pidie, Simeulue, Nias and Nias Seletan) in Aceh and North Sumatra Provinces. Total of beneficiaries for houses are 4,286 and 7,700 benefited from rehabilitation water supply system in five villages in Pidie and one village in Aceh Besar.



The Aceh-Nias Settlements Support Program (ANSSP) provided support to the communities' own efforts through a process of rebuilding through a needs-driven participatory approach to reconstruct houses destroyed/damaged by the Tsunami. The program's strategy ensured that affected families were at the centre of the recovery process. A people-centred approach also fostered local innovation in resolving local problems, be it setting land disputes, determining village priorities, sharing common resources like water and forest, or in the production/procurement of building materials. As communities took on these responsibilities, they gradually regained confidence and began to revive networks premised on mutual help at times of distress. This not only improved efficiency, but was central to sustainable recovery.

Policy Support



An agreement signed between Aceh-Nias Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Agency (BRR) and UN-HABITAT in August 2005 included a broad range of activities - advocacy for a community-based approach and land titles to secure tenure, formulating guidelines on community mapping and basic building codes, policy guidelines to support landless and displaced families, monitoring and evaluation, and the dissemination of policy information to local governments and communities. In the wake of the 2004/2005 tsunami and earthquakes UN agencies initiated the UN-Joint Program (UNJP) in Meuraxa and Nias in the framework of UNDP's ERTR program for sustainable reconstruction in Aceh and Nias.



The overall purpose of UNJP was to meet planning and development objectives for the post recovery and reconstruction stage. The project had entered into partnerships with local Government institutions and Non Governmental Organizations to solve coordination issues effectively. At Kecamatan level this was done through the Urban Forum of Meuraxa and Nias. In Meuraxa sectoral work groups had been established at Kecamatan level which covered infrastructure-, housing-, livelihood-, WatSan-, health- and education- sectors. For the formulation of the Kecamatan Structural Spatial Plan, UN-HABITAT conducted various focus group discussions within community groups in order to include local experience and to solve local planning issues as well as to collect data. The team has initiated urban design for an urban stretch in Meuraxa and water front design for a small urban area and its immediate fringe areas in Teluk Dalam, Nias. UN-HABITAT cooperated with the Engineering Faculty of the Syiah Kuala University in Banda Aceh (UNSYIAH) responding to the mission of BRR to encourage local third party involvement

in accountability and monitoring. The system has been developed since October 2005. Monitoring had been done continuously by supervisors and students, while the analysis was done jointly by UN-HABITAT and UNSYIAH. The survey covered all housing programs in Aceh province and Nias. The respondents were beneficiaries of sample housing realizations within specific housing programs. The results were publicly available.

Resource requirements & available funds

Donor	Amount
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)**	US\$ 25,630,770
Asian Development Program (ADB)	US\$ 4,356,756
TOTAL	US\$ 29,987,526

**The program was supported by the contributions from Government of Japan, Government of the United Arab Emirates and the UAE Red Crescent Society, Government of Norway, Government of Germany, Fomento Social Banamex AC Mexico, Netherlands Association of Housing Corporations, Coca Cola Company, International Community Foundation Asia Society, UNFIP, and the Citizens of the Fukuoka Japan.

During 2007 the program will be further extended in Nias and Simeulue islands in cooperation with UNDP and the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

Major achievement

As of 31 December 2006, 3,438 units of houses have been constructed and occupied by the beneficiaries, which is over 99 percent units planned under UN-HABITAT program. An additional 1,133 units are being planned for construction in Nias and Simeulue islands.

District	Cluster Groups	Houses Planned	Houses Handed Over
Aceh Besar	12	113	113
Banda Aceh	127	1,388	1,388
Pidie	114	1,142	1,138
Simeulue	65	627	627
Nias	26	172	165
Prototypes	-	8	8
ANSSP Total	344	3,450	3,438 (99.6%)
ANSSP Planned	35	350	
NSSP Planned	48 +	486 +	
TOTAL	427	4,286	



Component	Meters	Households	Units
Water supply			
Rawa Gampong	9,254	413	
Peukan Baroe	2,743	125	
Peurade	6,262	246	
Buangan	2,472	116	
Lueng Bimba	2,976	120	
Lamsenia	1,557	84	
Total	25,264	1,104	
PDAM's Capacity Development			
Shallow Well Intake			1
New Pumps			3
Rehab Reservoir			1
Public Sanitation Facilities Construction			
Public Latrine			15
Household Drainage			15
Rainwater Harvesting Component			15
Hygiene and Sanitation Awareness Training		60	persons

Cooperating with the local water supply department (PDAM) in Pidie, 25,264 m of new pipes were laid. Although 1,140 households directly associated with the shelter reconstruction project were the direct beneficiaries a total of 7,700 persons benefitted from this component in the six villages.

The evaluation of the UN-HABITAT program by UNDP stated that UN-HABITAT has insisted on the use of the Community Action Planning (CAP) method for community housing reconstruction, a methodology that was developed for the gradual improvement of existing communities.

The strengths of this methodology include strong participation of beneficiaries, mobilization and development of community capacities, and the avoidance of conflicts on land rights. The primacy given to the CAP method has meant that community decisions have taken precedence over technical or environmental standards. Unsyiah third party settlement recovery monitoring has shown that the beneficiaries find the UN-HABITAT's people's housing process is excellent in terms of transparency and satisfaction.