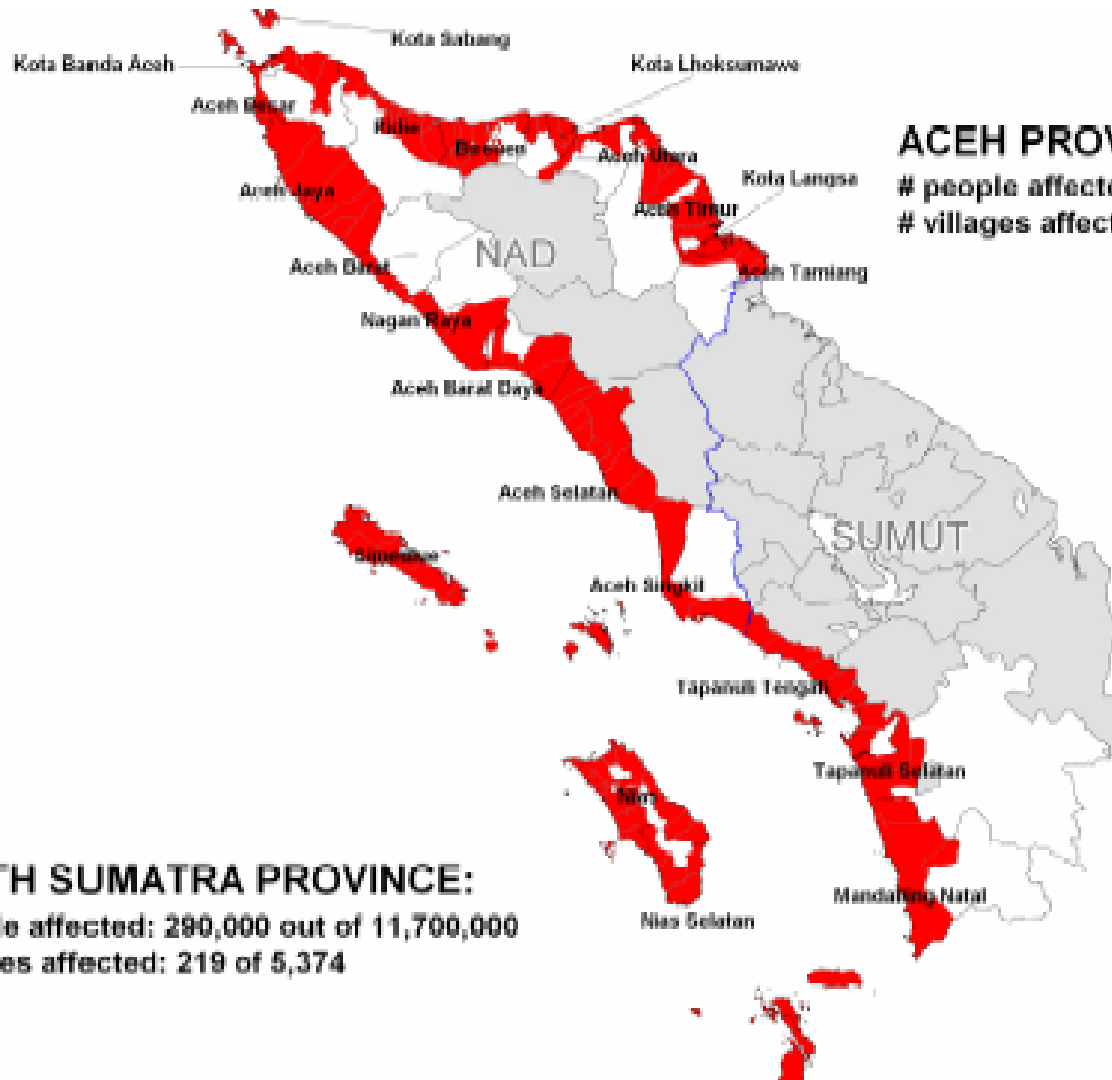


**RECONSTRUCTION PHASE  
IN THE DISASTER AREA OF ACEH AND NORTH  
SUMATRA, INDONESIA**

Embassy of Indonesia  
January 2005

# AREAS AFFECTED BY THE TSUNAMI



## ACEH PROVINCE:

# people affected: 469,000 out of 4,05

# villages affected: 506 out of 5,736

## NORTH SUMATRA PROVINCE:

# people affected: 290,000 out of 11,700,000

# villages affected: 219 of 5,374

# The Aftermath

- Nearly 174,000 dead, while more 12,000 are missing
- More than 600,000 homeless
- Initial estimates of losses: more than US\$2 billion, in lost livelihood and damages of public infrastructure and private properties
- Initially the severity was underestimated due to magnitude of the problem, loss of government structures and communications
- Relief efforts were slowed by the loss of facilities and personnels
- Access to Aceh is limited creating bottlenecks
- The magnitude of the response has added to coordination problems

# Impact of Disaster

As of January 23, 2005

- Casualties
  - Death toll : 173,981 people
  - Missing : 12,132 people
  - Injured : 925
  - Refugees : 603,518 people in 15 districts
- Destroyed Buildings
  - Houses : more than 350,000 houses
  - Government offices : 1,644 buildings
- Damages of Economic facilities:
  - Markets : 270 markets in 13 districts in Aceh
  - Shops : 293 locations

# Impact of Disaster

- Damages of Religious Facilities
  - Mosques : 2,704
  - Churches : 8
  - Temples : 20
- Damages of Educational Facilities
  - Elementary Schools : 914
  - Junior High Schools : 155
  - Senior High Schools : 67
  - Professional High Schools : 15
- Damages of Health Facilities
  - Hospitals : 8
  - Community Health Centers : 232

# Impact of Disaster

- Damages of Infrastructure and other basic facilities:
  - Road: est. 80% damaged (national road 423 KM, provincial roads 2.191 KM, regencies/municipalities 32.270 KM)
  - Bridges: 18.761 KM (499 bridges)
  - Public Transportation Terminals: 7
  - Seaports: 14
  - Ferry Terminals: 9
  - Airports: 4
  - Clean Water Facilities 7
  - Sanitation: only 9% still functional
  - Fuel depots and gas stations: Krueng Raya (totally destroyed), Meulaboh (totally destroyed)
  - Electricity: 80% outage
  - Telecommunications: 78.544 SST damaged (in 25 locations)
  - Post Office: inoperable in 27 locations

# The Challenges

- Putting in place relief efforts, including addressing the needs of six hundred thousand to one million homeless people
- Getting started on the rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts
- The situation gradually becomes under control
- The Indonesian people have reached out to Aceh with volunteers, support and assistance
- The international communities have responded with largest international relief operation ever

# **PRESIDENT'S DIRECTION ON BASIC PRINCIPLES AND POLICY ON RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DISASTER AREA**

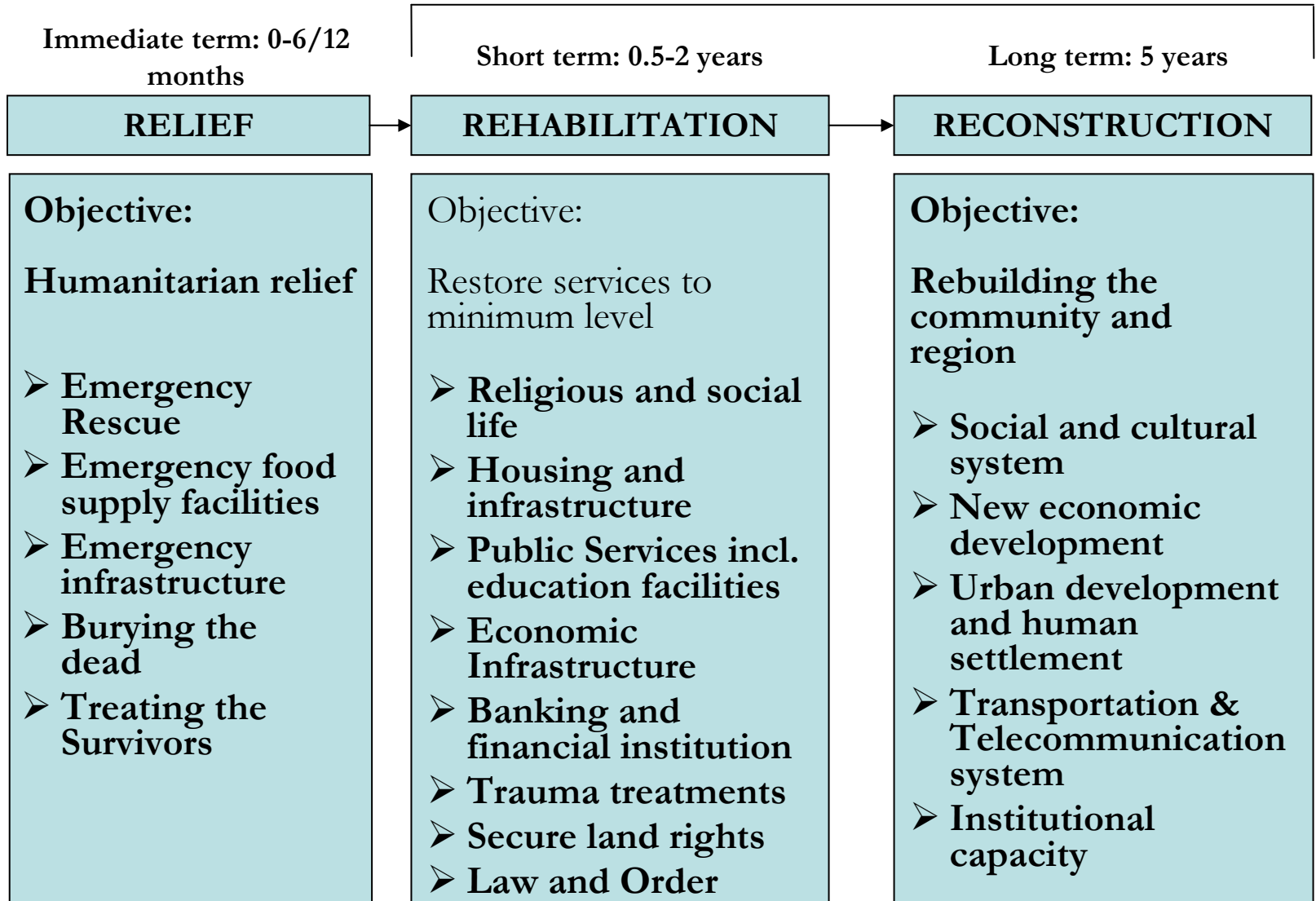
1. Prioritizing the utilization of national resources, including those from the government as well as from the community.
2. Foreign assistance and cooperation are welcomed based on the actual needs, they should not put a burden on the national economy and should prioritize on grants, including moratorium and debt relief.
3. The utilization of national and foreign assistance will be determined in an accountable and transparent framework, mechanism and implementation and should involve monitoring institutions, incl. independent auditor agencies, and be published to the public periodically .

# Key Principles

- Rebuild based on a comprehensive/holistic design
- Listen to and understand the feelings and aspirations of the people
- Mobilize experts, including geological experts, to build safe and sustainable communities
- Ensure coordination, consistency and effectiveness among sectoral and regional programs at national and local levels
- Pay special attention to vulnerable groups especially orphans and widows
- Apply even handed/consistent treatment to those affected by disasters anywhere in Indonesia

# DISASTER MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

## RECOVERY



# DISASTER MANAGEMENT STRATEGY – Time Frame

Phase	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Relief	August '06					
Rehabilitation	Victims' moral and physical rehabilitation					
	July '05					
Reconstruction						

# Reconstruction Strategy

## **Community Redevelopment**

1. Fulfilling community basic needs, incl. providing education facilities
2. Revitalizing social and religious life of the society
3. Helping victims who are traumatic, sick, injured as well as senior citizens, orphans, handicapped persons and widows
4. Encouraging people to work and children to go to school
5. Ensuring security in the area
6. Rebuilding houses

## **Economic Reconstruction**

1. Generating job opportunities
2. Providing capital endowment
3. Helping the establishment of SMEs
4. Rebuilding of agriculture, industry and service sectors

# Reconstruction Strategy

## **Infrastructure Reconstruction**

1. Transportation (roads, bridges, harbors, terminals etc)
2. Telecommunication
3. Electricity
4. Water Irrigation
5. Clean Water
6. Market

## **Regional Government Reconstruction**

1. Employment
2. Organizational Structure
3. Work Facilities
4. Physical Infrastructure

# Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Plans

- Establish Joint Center (line ministries and donors) to complete a damage and needs assessment plan
- Request Donors to provide technical experts
- The Plan will provide the guidance needed to coordinate reconstruction, incl.:
  - Rebuilding livelihoods and social rehabilitation
  - Restoring local administrative services
  - Rebuilding public infrastructure and services

# Financing

- Rely on national/domestic resources, from public and private sectors
- Additional resources: Grant or highly concessional finance from overseas
- First Task: to restructure existing GOI and donor programs.
- GOI will take lead to restructure existing donor programs to include:
  - Reallocation from ongoing projects,
  - Redesigning, from pipeline projects ready for negotiation
  - Evaluation of unallocated/contingency fund
- New funding and cooperation from various institutions may be required for the rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, incl. from private sector

# Coordination of Cooperation and Assistance

- The UN/UNDP will support the Government of Indonesia on the emergency relief phase and initial rehabilitation phase
- The World Bank, in cooperation with related international institutions and donor countries, will support the Government of Indonesia during the rehabilitation and reconstruction phases
- Domestic and foreign private institutions are strongly encouraged to actively participate in the rehabilitation and reconstruction phases

# Organizing the Response

- The National Coordinating Board for Disaster Management (BAKORNAS) leads the emergency relief and rescue operation
- The National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) will oversee the rehabilitation and reconstruction plans
- The Coordinating Ministry for the Economy will be responsible for overall restoration of economic activities and coordination of implementation

# Contact Point

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Sumatra

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