



United Nations Recovery Framework for Aceh and Nias

2006-2009

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Executive Summary

The United Nations Recovery Framework for Aceh and Nias (UNRFAN) 2006-2009 is the common strategic framework for the operational activities of the United Nations (UN) system in Aceh and Nias. It provides a collective, coherent and integrated UN system response to the Government of Indonesia's recovery priorities for the benefit of the people of Aceh and Nias. The framework takes into account the on-going peace process and includes, at the request of the Government, programmes that support the implementation of the peace agreement. It also seeks to complement support provided by other key actors.

The UNRFAN covers a period of four years in line with the mandate of the Government of Indonesia's Executing Agency for Reconstruction of Aceh and Nias (BRR) and it is linked with broader assistance policies and plans, such as the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), the Medium Term Development Plan 2005-2009 and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) as well as the recovery priorities of the North Sumatra and Aceh provincial authorities.

The UNRFAN is organized under three areas of cooperation, namely:

Area of cooperation 1: Strengthening human development to achieve the Millennium

Development Goals (MDGs) in Aceh and Nias

Recovery Outcome 1.1: Increased education opportunities

Recovery Outcome 1.2: Improved health and nutrition

Recovery Outcome 1.3: Increased opportunities for sustainable livelihoods

Area of cooperation 2: Promoting good governance in Aceh and Nias

Recovery Outcome 2.1: Strengthened democratic governance and human rights and increased transparency in the reconstruction process

Area of cooperation 3: Protecting the vulnerable and reducing vulnerabilities in Aceh and Nias

Recovery Outcome 3.1: Reduced vulnerability of those made homeless and facing reduced access to water and sanitation by the tsunami

Recovery Outcome 3.2: Reduced vulnerability of children and young people

Recovery Outcome 3.3: Reduced vulnerability of peoples affected by conflict and natural disasters

Recovery Outcome 3.4: Reduced vulnerability to gender based violence and increased integration of gender equality in recovery policy, planning and programmes

Each of these areas of cooperation has associated UN recovery outcomes that the UN has committed to achieve by 2009. The areas of cooperation are drawn from the UNDAF 2006-2010 document, which provides the overarching strategic guidance for the UN system in Indonesia. The recovery outcomes are based on UNDAF sub-outcomes but have been modified to reflect the recovery priorities in Aceh and Nias. The UN Recovery Framework matrix on page 23 outlines the specific activities and outputs that the UN agencies, funds and programmes intend to undertake to achieve these recovery outcomes. A key part of the UN strategy is the development of area based joint programmes, managed by local UN sub offices, as a means to support BRR's proposed strategy of regionalisation that aims to increase the coordination of recovery activities at the local level and bring the recovery processes closer to the community through a series of BRR regional offices. In addition to the area based joint programming, the UN will further coordination and collaboration amongst agencies through specific projects and activities in order to enhance the effectiveness of its interventions.

The framework is a working document and will be reviewed and updated to reflect new and revised UN programmes during an annual review process and on an ad hoc basis as required.

Part 1: Introduction

The earthquake and tsunami of 26 December 2004 devastated the northern part of Sumatra, affecting coastal populations, property and land for a 500km long and 2-6km wide stretch along the west and north coasts of Aceh. Over 130,000 persons were killed, with at least another 30,000 listed as missing.

The Government immediately requested the United Nations (UN) to coordinate international relief assistance. The UN Flash Appeal, launched on 6 January 2004, requested funding support to provide immediate assistance to one million people. On 28 March 2005, a second large earthquake badly damaged the islands of Nias and Simeulue and further affected the west coast of Sumatra. The creation of the Government of Indonesia's Executing Agency for Reconstruction of Aceh and Nias (BRR) in April 2005 provided the required impetus to begin the difficult process of focusing resources on the enormous task of reconstruction of Aceh and Nias.

In addition to the disaster, Aceh has been adversely affected by almost thirty years of on and off armed conflict, spearheaded by an insurgent movement fighting for Acehnese independence. Significant fighting resurfaced in 1998 and martial law was imposed in Aceh in May 2003, setting back efforts to maintain sustainable development endeavours and to establish effective and accountable governance. In addition, there has been a perception that the Central Government's development efforts in Aceh have been minimal in comparison with the foreign exchange earnings generated by Aceh's natural resources, particularly oil and liquid natural gas. In large measure, the tsunami served as an impetus to revive negotiations between the Government of Indonesia and the *Gerakan Aceh Merdeka* (GAM), the Acehnese Independence Movement. On 15 August 2005, the two sides signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in Helsinki, the basis for the conclusion of the conflict.

Against this background of massive destruction and human displacement, armed conflict and regional discontent, the challenges to coordinate and implement an effective recovery and reconstruction strategy are daunting. In this context, the role of the UN is to support the recovery and reconstruction programme of the Government of Indonesia, specifically the BRR as well as provincial and local governments.

The massive devastation in terms of the loss of life and damage to land, property, infrastructure and livelihoods requires an exceptional response and a strong and unified UN presence: the need for the exceptional response and strong presence arises from the lead role that the Secretary-General took in the tsunami response; and the unified and coherent presence is in line with the UN reform proposals of the Secretary-General. The UN will focus on the sustainability of its endeavours to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The UN must also be informed by an abiding concern that its programmes incorporate the principle of equity, with a particular concern to protect the vulnerable and reduce vulnerabilities, and must play a leading advocacy role in this regard.

Funded through the Flash Appeal, Multi Donor Fund and other mechanisms, the UN has spent approximately USD493 million as of 30 June 2006, implementing emergency and early recovery programmes in Aceh and Nias. This recovery framework builds upon these existing programmes and outlines new programmes that together comprise the UN's medium term recovery strategy up to 2009.

Part 2: UN Recovery Framework for Aceh and Nias

The UN Recovery Framework for Aceh and Nias (UNRFAN) 2006-2009 is the common strategic framework for the operational activities of the UN system in Aceh and Nias. It provides a collective, coherent and integrated UN system response to the Government of Indonesia's recovery priorities for the benefit of the people of Aceh and Nias. The framework takes into account the on-going peace process and includes, at the request of Government, programmes that support the implementation of the peace agreement and conflict recovery. It also seeks to complement support provided by other key development partners.

The UNRFAN covers a period of four years in line with the mandate of BRR and it is linked with broader assistance frameworks and plans, such as the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), the Medium Term Development Plan 2005-2009 and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) as well as the recovery priorities of the North Sumatran and Aceh provincial authorities. The activities in the framework include those that the UN is best placed or in some cases uniquely able to undertake, i.e. the UN's mobilisation and coordination capacity is used to bring stakeholders together to achieve common goals (e.g. Temporary Shelter Plan of Action); the UN's neutrality has led to requests from the Government to assist in conflict recovery activities; the UN's field presence allowed the establishing of field offices to support BRR's regionalisation initiative; and the UN's experience and capacity in logistics is demonstrated through the WFP Shipping Service and UN Humanitarian Air Service both of which provided support to our relief and recovery partners.

The overall priority of the UN is to support the Government of Indonesia, specifically the BRR and provincial and local governments of Aceh and North Sumatra in implementing a comprehensive recovery and reconstruction programme. This will be achieved by focusing the UN system's support in three areas of cooperation where the UN can work together most effectively to support the recovery process. Each area of cooperation is made up of more specific UN system recovery outcomes (see Table 1). The areas of cooperation are drawn from the UNDAF 2006-2010 document, which provides the overarching strategic guidance for the UN system in Indonesia. The recovery outcomes are based on UNDAF sub-outcomes but have been modified to reflect the recovery and reconstruction priorities in Aceh and Nias. The UN Recovery Framework matrix starting on page 23 outlines the specific activities and outputs that the UN agencies, funds and programmes intend to undertake to achieve these recovery outcomes. The UN, in designing, executing and monitoring its activities, will take into account key cross cutting concerns, namely, gender, HIV/AIDS, the environment, transparency and accountability and the on-going peace process and conflict recovery. In addition to the activities in the three areas of cooperation, the UN, through of the Office of UN Recovery Coordinator, will provide support in achieving these outcomes and the work of our recovery partners in the areas of coordination, logistics, information and analysis, monitoring and evaluation, and UN joint programming.

Table 1: UN areas of cooperation and associated recovery outcomes

Area 1: Strengthening human development to achieve the MDGs in Aceh and Nias
Recovery Outcome 1.1: Increased education opportunities
Recovery Outcome 1.2: Improved health and nutrition
Recovery Outcome 1.3: Increased opportunities for sustainable livelihoods
Area 2: Promoting good governance in Aceh and Nias

Recovery Outcome 2.1: Strengthened democratic governance and human rights and increased transparency in the reconstruction process

Area 3: Protecting the vulnerable and reducing vulnerabilities in Aceh and Nias

Recovery Outcome 3.1: Reduced vulnerability of those made homeless and facing reduced access to water and sanitation by the tsunami

Recovery Outcome 3.2: Reduced vulnerability of children and young people

Recovery Outcome 3.3: Reduced vulnerability of peoples affected by conflict and natural disasters

Recovery Outcome 3.4: Reduced vulnerability to gender based violence and increased integration of gender equality in recovery policy, planning and programmes

In strengthening human development, the UN system aims to support the equitable restoration and expansion of basic social services in culturally and environmentally appropriate ways, focusing on education, health and nutrition and the restoration of livelihoods. Good governance provides the critical enabling environment for sustainable recovery allowing better policy formulation and decision making on service delivery, allocations of public resources, accountability and participation of communities in the recovery processes. In protecting the vulnerable, the UN system aims to reduce vulnerabilities stemming from loss of homes, communities and land and promote the equitable restoration and expansion of access to basic social services and support better policy, legal frameworks and mechanisms to protect vulnerable people. The UN has also committed to use the joint programming modality to implement area based and thematic activities in support of national recovery priorities. The existing and future area based joint programmes are managed through the UN sub offices throughout Aceh and Nias (for more information on joint programmes, please see section on joint programmes on page 20)

2.1. Methodology

All the activities in the matrix have been developed through extensive consultation between the relevant agencies and local government counterparts. In addition, all activities implemented by UN agencies have been agreed by BRR through the established approval process. In terms of the broad strategy of the UNRFAN, this was taken directly from the Government approved UNDAF, i.e., the three UNDAF strategic areas of cooperation, 1) Achieving the MDGs, 2) Promoting Governance, and 3) Protecting the Vulnerable, are used in the UNRFAN. Each area of cooperation in the matrix is also directly supportive of a local government/BRR development priority or goal (these are listed in the matrix).

The Office of the UN Recovery Coordinator for Aceh and Nias (UNORC), with the support of the Office of UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator in Indonesia, facilitated the UNRFAN preparation process. Each of the three areas of cooperation has associated UN recovery outcomes that are in turn directly linked to national priorities contained in the PRSP and Medium Term Development Plan 2006-2009 and provincial recovery priorities as identified by BRR and local government.

In developing the UNRFAN, the UN system adhered to a series of guiding principles, namely:

- UN interventions should focus primarily and coherently on getting results in those areas where the UN can make the biggest difference;
- UN interventions should respond to clearly identified and articulated needs of local communities;
- UN interventions should build strong partnerships with the Government, civil society organizations, donors and other stakeholders in pursuit of outcomes and contribute

to the capacity building of the Government at all levels, and civil society organizations, including workers and employers' organizations;

- UN interventions should advocate for and address gaps in the realization of human rights and needs of the most vulnerable, excluded and disadvantaged, in particular, women and the landless and renters in Aceh and Nias;
- UN interventions should fully take into account cross cutting concerns, such as gender, HIV/AIDS and the environment, in its programming and monitoring;
- UN interventions should be coordinated with those of the Government and other key stakeholders;
- UN interventions should be accountable for all stakeholders through financial disclosure, monitoring and reporting, outreach to beneficiaries and other appropriate mechanisms;
- UN interventions should be analyzed for their potential impact on and compliment the on-going peace process.

2.2 Recovery situation and the UN strategy

Area of cooperation 1: Strengthening human development to achieve the MDGs in Aceh and Nias

Recovery Outcome 1.1: Increased education opportunities

Situation

According to the Ministry of National Education, 40,900 children and young people and 2,500 teachers were killed and 2,135 schools, including 71% of primary schools, were destroyed or heavily damaged by the tsunami/earthquakes. Despite the scope of the disaster, the net enrolment rate to primary education is relatively high in Aceh at 92%, according to the latest data from the NAD Department of Education. The enrolment is slightly higher for girls. However, the education system in Aceh and Nias is still facing challenges in terms of access to and quality of basic education, particularly in the conflict affected areas where the primary education enrolment rate and the access to junior and secondary education is lower than the rest of the province. Across Aceh and Nias, the quality of education will remain one of the major challenges due the poor qualifications of teachers, particularly among those recruited to fill the gap that was created by the significant loss of life among education professionals.

UN Strategy

In Aceh and Nias, the UN education strategy is based on a three phased approach. During the emergency phase, support focused on the structural assessment of damaged schools; the provision of school tents, basic stationary, didactic material, furniture, and recreational material; and recruitment and deployment of teachers. Approximately 830,000 students were able to go back to schools that met the minimum conditions required for adequate learning. The current transition phase focuses on a large school reconstruction programme aimed at rebuilding and rehabilitating 400 schools. These schools will be seismic and cyclone force resistant and equipped with water and sanitation facilities (separate for boys and girls), libraries and teachers facilities. In the development phase, support will focus on improving the quality of education through the strengthening of teaching and learning methods (including the training of more than 45,000 teachers); improving learning environments and conditions; strengthening school-based planning and management; and increasing community participation. The

latter will include strengthening the capacities of school committee members and parents to be actively involved in the “School Development Planning,” a school-based monitoring and evaluation to create positive learning environments for children at home and in the community. Other key areas of assistance include support to provincial authorities in developing a strategic plan for education in Aceh and Nias (2007-2012) promoting life skills development in secondary school and higher education. Special vocational training programme will be delivered to prepare youth for their entry into the labour market.

Recovery Outcome 1.2: Improved health and nutrition

Situation

With a significant loss of life among health human resources and damage to six hospitals and 41 puskesmas in Aceh and both hospitals and 14 puskesmas in Nias, the health sector experienced immense disruption following the earthquakes and tsunami. The effects were felt especially at the community level where delivery of and access to health care services were disrupted and key health programmes such as immunization, communicable diseases surveillance, nutrition and maternal-child services were hampered. Several diseases, including malaria, have always been endemic and routine vaccination coverage is very low. Achieving the MDG targets on maternal mortality is a particular challenge for Indonesia and likewise in Aceh and Nias where less than 40% of women deliver with skilled assistance. A nutrition survey conducted by UNICEF in 2005 revealed moderate and severe malnutrition amongst children under five in some areas in Aceh and Nias and high rates of micronutrient deficiency (especially anaemia) amongst women of reproductive age and pregnant women. Whilst AIDS had not been of particular concern prior to the tsunami, more systematic and broader public information is now required to prevent its spread in Sumatra. Levels of exposure to both behavioural and environmental risk factors increased after the tsunami, in particular, access to safe sources of water, proper sanitation and the intensity of tobacco smoking among daily smokers.

Local and international support to the health sector during the emergency phase led to life saving emergency health aid and the quick restoration of basic health services through the provision of free health services, staff, medical supplies and facilities. As the recovery phase began, health sector actors continued to coordinate activities in communicable disease control, water quality, sanitation, chemical threats, chronic disease management, mental health, reproductive health, child and adolescent health, nutrition, pharmaceutical waste and health care waste management. Population movements increased the risk of HIV transmission and AIDS calling for an increase in prevention and awareness activities. Significant progress was made in pharmaceutical waste management leading to the destruction of 3000 tonnes of unusable or expired drugs. Trainings were organized for hundreds of health sector staff in areas such as midwifery, nursing, community mental health and health care waste management. However, prior to the tsunami, Aceh was suffering from an erosion of health infrastructure and health information systems, deteriorating capacities of health staff, poor flow of essential supplies and constrained access to basic health services. National Socioeconomic Surveys for years 2004 and 2005 and the recently completed Health Survey in NAD suggest the health situation in Aceh has deteriorated. Although use of inpatient facilities increased during 2005, rates are now decreasing as services are no longer free. This low use of inpatient facilities is coupled with increasing prevalence of selected health conditions such as Acute Respiratory Infection, Pertussis, Pneumonia, Typhoid Fever and Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever.

UN Strategy

The goal of the UN response in the development phase is to work with health authorities to achieve the MDG health targets and improve the overall health status of the population, in particular, that of vulnerable groups such as women and children. In order to effectively contribute to this process, UN agencies will support efforts in strengthening governance of health systems in four core areas: 1) Coordination, health information and disease surveillance mechanisms to identify and meet health related needs, including HIV/AIDS; 2) Preventing malnutrition and promoting nutritional rehabilitation of the most vulnerable groups through local health centres and primary schools; 3) Restoration of essential health services such as reproductive and mental health, including capacity development of human resources and strengthening of existing referral mechanisms, particularly for those who remain in the temporary living centres (TLCs) and conflict-affected communities; 4) Ensuring that reconstruction activities in the health sector are appropriate and adequate in terms of quality, access, coverage and emergency preparedness.

Recovery Outcome 1.3: Increased opportunities for sustainable livelihoods

Situation

The total damage and loss to the productive sectors as a result of the disasters was estimated to be close to US\$1 billion, including US\$511 million damage in fisheries, US\$225 million in agriculture and US\$218 million in the enterprise sectors. Up to estimated 7,500 hectares of productive land were lost. The transition from the livelihoods recovery focus of 2005 to a market driven economy during the construction boom of 2006 and beyond represents both a real challenge and a significant opportunity for employment creation in Aceh and Nias. Prior to the tsunami/earthquakes, most livelihoods in Aceh and Nias were supported by the agricultural, fisheries and small enterprise sectors while urban and service based industries were in decline. During the recovery phase, the underlying structural factors that caused this decline as well as the degradation and over-exploitation of fragile natural resources (especially forest, fisheries and other land resources) needs to be addressed. Infrastructure and other productive facilities necessary for further livelihood development, such as fish landing facilities, piers, access road, production facilities and markets, continue to be rebuilt, providing jobs at the same time. Further support is needed to ensure that livelihoods can be sustained through a diversified economy once the construction led employment boom ends. In this context, the UN Special Envoy for Tsunami Recovery has emphasized the importance of small and medium enterprise development, which is still hampered by an insufficient access to credit and other forms of technical support.

While searching for employment opportunities locally, the Acehnese have to compete with labour brought in by contractors from elsewhere in Indonesia. The presence of outside workers in Aceh and Nias could generate resentment among local populations, which may result in increased social tensions and, potentially, social conflict. There is also a danger that the construction sector will take away labour from the traditional economies in Aceh and Nias such as agriculture and fisheries and may delay the restoration of sustainable livelihoods in these sectors. Challenges in access for women and youth to jobs and quality services still need to be overcome. Women's access to employment opportunities in the non-traditional sectors is hampered by low skills and discriminatory labour practices. Many other gaps remain in livelihood services - Communities in remote areas still do not receive adequate livelihood assistance; consultation with local communities in the planning and delivery of services continues to be in need of improvement; the particular needs of vulnerable groups, including women,

youth, and the socially and economically deprived, are yet to be fully taken into account in the delivery of livelihood services.

UN Strategy

The UN had adopted a holistic approach to supporting livelihoods to take advantage of the wide ranging expertise of various UN agencies, funds and programmes with interventions focused at the policy and community levels.

At the policy level, the UN system will assist BRR in strengthening its knowledge base to identify strategic goals, formulate strategic framework for long term economic development, monitor progress and evaluate achievements for future replication. The UN will focus on the establishment of a labour market information system and coordination of programmatic priorities at the national, provincial and district level development efforts. At the community level, key areas of UN contribution include improving food security and social and economic services; assisting communities to recover and improve production equipment and technologies in agriculture, forestry, livestock and fishery sectors and to use natural resources in a sustainable manner; linking communities to economic centres and development support; strengthening training service providers to improve the quality and coverage of skills training in response to market needs; and linking new and small entrepreneurs to financial services and market opportunities. From the recovery phase, coordination among UN agencies, World Bank's Kecamatan Development Programme (KDP)/Urban Poverty Project (UPP) mechanisms and Support for Poor and Disadvantaged Areas (SPADA), and local stakeholders have yielded models of livelihood programmes, which gradually reduce the dependency of communities on external assistance while increasing the capacity of local institutions to respond and utilize market opportunities.

UN system activities in livelihoods support are implemented in close collaboration with local governments and communities. Emphasis is placed on creating linkages between various on-going livelihood programmes and effecting management capacity in local government units to improve the quality, coverage, sustainability and safety in services delivered to communities by BRR, local governments, and the private sector. Private/Public linkages are being strengthened. For example coffee farmers, exporters and processors are working with local government through the coffee forum to enable Aceh to maintain its position as a supplier of premium Arabica coffee for the international market. Support also aims improve the vocational training system in Aceh; establish networks of local professional service providers adhering to minimum service standards; link communities to resources, services and markets; create a knowledge base for policy decisions; and facilitate public dialogues on livelihood-related issues. Local civil society organisations are being strengthened to provide livelihood support to their constituents that will continue after the reconstruction phase has been completed. The livelihood needs and interest of women, youth, and the socially and economically vulnerable will be addressed with specific, mainstreamed activities and/or programmes.

Area of cooperation 2: Promoting good governance in Aceh and Nias

Recovery Outcome 2.1: Strengthened democratic governance and human rights and increased transparency in the reconstruction process

Situation

The tsunami/earthquakes killed an estimated 5,000 local government officials and severely damaged or destroyed provincial and local government infrastructure. Even

before this devastation, local government institutions were often lacking capacity to manage and deliver basic services. The lack of capacity has been particularly acute for those districts that received decentralised authority as recently as mid 2004, such as Aceh Jaya, Nagan Raya, Aceh Barat Daya and Nias Selatan. The implementation of the decentralisation process had been also hindered by the conflict in Aceh. The signing of the Helsinki MoU dramatically changed the future direction of Acehnese governance and administrative systems. As part of the implementation of the MoU, the Indonesian Parliament has passed the Law on the Governing of Aceh (LoGA) which grants Aceh province partial self-rule. Local elections on the gubernatorial level and in 18 of 21 districts/municipalities will be held in the end of 2006. The passing of the LoGA by the national parliament and the revision of related *qanuns* (local regulation) by the provincial parliament dictate that these elections will be contested by national and local political parties, as well as individual/independent candidates. BRR, established as a recovery coordinating agency, is tasked with ensuring transparency, accountability and speedy implementation of reconstruction of Aceh and Nias.

UN Strategy

Good governance is critical for achieving reconstruction goals as well as provincial level MDG targets. The UN will promote and support the fundamental principles of good governance, including respect for human rights, gender equity, political openness, participation, tolerance, administrative capacity and employment opportunities, transparency and accountability in the recovery process. A critical factor for the success of the reconstruction process is effective coordination between BRR and local governments. To strengthen this coordination and promote good governance, the UN provides secretariat support to a Working Group on Good Governance, jointly chaired by BRR and the Governor's office. The group provides a forum for all stakeholders for communication, coordination and cooperation in institutional capacity development of governance institutions. Similar working group structures are being set up at the district level. More broadly, the UN is supporting good governance by providing capacity development assistance to local government institutions; supporting local elections and the local parliament (DPRD) thereby strengthening democratic systems; supporting the participation of civil society and communities in local decision making processes; and advocating for and undertaking groundwork towards the establishment of a local Human Rights Court and a Truth and Reconciliation Commission with the aim of improving the access to justice. It should be noted that the activities of UN specialized agencies providing capacity building support to their counterpart line ministries are mentioned under the relevant recovery outcomes in this document.

Area of cooperation 3: Protecting the vulnerable and reducing vulnerabilities in Aceh and Nias

Recovery Outcome 3.1: Reduced vulnerability of those made homeless and facing reduced access to water and sanitation by the tsunami

Situation

It is estimated that over 500,000 people were displaced by the tsunami/earthquakes. Many of these people have returned to their original locations or have found accommodation (temporary or permanent) elsewhere. By the end of April 2006, some 22,291 houses had been completed out of a commitment of 124,250. By the end of June 2006, nearly 40,000 houses should be completed. The existing urban water supply networks were disrupted and potable groundwater has been contaminated in many

areas. Housing construction has, in many instances, failed to plan or design properly for water and sanitation provision. Many agencies including UNICEF, Oxfam, JICS, National Red Cross Agencies, Sab-sas and USAID/ESP have begun to implement projects to improve the delivery of clean piped water. Although on-site water and sanitation is the responsibility of the housing/shelter agency, according to the BRR's guidelines, there remain many housing projects without proper planned interventions in water supply or sanitation. In many cases the design of waste systems at houses have been no better than before the tsunami. In the meantime, efforts to enable people move out of tents under the Temporary Shelter Plan of Action (TSPA) continue through partnership among the International Federation of Red Cross/Red Crescent (IFRC), UNORC, the Government and a consortium of 33 implementing partners. As of 30 August 2006, IFRC and a consortium of implementing partners have erected 12,761 temporary shelter frames, of which 10,526 are complete with timber.

The majority of permanent housing is being constructed on the original plots of displaced persons while land tenure issues still remain to be resolved for many beneficiaries, including those who lost land, did not own land (including former renters) and widows. (Efforts are underway to ensure joint land titling and allow women to access better adjudication mechanisms to secure land title.) The construction of strategic and localized protection and mitigation works and the availability of livelihoods options will continue to have an impact on whether people will be further prepared to return to their communities. There has been extensive discussion within the UN and elsewhere regarding house designs, construction and monitoring to ensure heightened safety in the event of future serious earthquakes. A wide variety of rebuilding methodologies, from community driven to contractor based approaches, continue to be utilized.

UN Strategy

Throughout 2006, the UN will continue building permanent houses, monitor housing reconstruction and assist the Government in its coordination particularly through the Shelter Working Group which provides the opportunity for all agencies involved in shelter to discuss strategic, practical and localized issues. The UN will also continue to support BRR and local governments by promoting greater cross sectoral and geographical linkage among line ministries, local authorities (in particular, Bupati's and Camat) and the working groups for relevant sectors such as the water and sanitation, infrastructure and livelihoods to further cohesive and comprehensive response to the community reconstruction needs. In line with its overarching mandate, the UN will remain to be an advocate for the formulation of shelter policies that ensures equity and protects the vulnerable, especially those who lost or do not own land, including renters, widows and orphans, and will provide necessary policy support to the Government to this end. The UN will advocate that the extensive and comprehensive TSPA beneficiary data be capitalised so that there is no gap in permanent housing provisions across the tsunami/earth quake victims. Furthermore, the UN will continue to sponsor the third party monitoring of an increasing number of housing projects with regard to size of unit, cost, quality and community satisfaction with the construction process. Thus far, the monitoring of the Syiah Kuala University (UnSyiah) and UN-Habitat has been conducted in 74 villages with 22,000 families, in Banda Aceh, Aceh Besar, Pidie and Aceh Barat. Under the current third party monitoring agreement (which now includes cooperation with the Public Works), another 210 locations will be surveyed throughout Aceh and Nias. The agreement includes audit visits to housing organizations to assess their internal quality assurance systems. Previous monitoring results and recommendations have been presented to BRR and local government, including the names of

organizations delivering clearly below-standard housing, contributing to the improvement of accountability of housing providers.

Recovery Outcome 3.2: Reduced vulnerability of children and young people

Situation

Following the tsunami and earthquake, 2,354 children were separated from their primary caregivers, of whom 1,529 have been since reunited. Many children suffered serious psychological trauma. The separated children and children from single parent households might face increased vulnerability due to exposure to abuse, neglect and exploitation. Prolonged stay in IDP camps can contribute to the feeling of inadequacy and hopelessness. The stress can be also felt among children in orphanages and other closed care institutions. In addition, local government's capacity to provide child protection support is limited as this is a new issue and there were no systematic child protection interventions before the tsunami. The signing of the peace agreement provides an opportunity for extending the coverage of protection programmes for children and young people to conflict affected areas.

UN Strategy

By the end 2007, the UN support for protection of children and young people will have been fully transitioned from emergency interventions to regular protection programming. During the transition period, the programme will address both the immediate needs of child/young people victims of the tsunami/earthquakes and long term institutional strengthening, capacity development and social and legal policy development for the protection of the children. For the latter, the UN is currently focusing on promoting the concept of child/young people vulnerability in recovery programming and on establishing a protective environment at the provincial level by strengthening the existing social safety nets. This involves supporting the Government in formulating programmes to provide each vulnerable child and young people with access to integrated preventive and protective services. A vulnerability-based targeting will allow identification of priority categories of children, young people and families. Stronger government response to the protection of children and young people from violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation and greater local ownership of the programmes will be required for the sustainability of the UN interventions in this respect. The UN will increase the geographical coverage of protection activities and ensure that all districts are served by children centres that will provide the focal point for all child protection work in each district. The protection activities will also be expanded to address emerging issues such as the institutionalization of children in Islamic boarding schools and orphanages, livelihood mechanisms for vulnerable families, and reintegration of former young combatants.

Recovery Outcome 3.3: Reduced vulnerability of peoples affected by conflict and natural disasters

Situation

Since signing of the Helsinki MoU, key commitments agreed by the parties have been largely implemented, including the withdrawal of non-organic Tentara Nasional Indonesia (TNI) and the disarmament and demobilisation of GAM combatants. Levels of violent conflict have reduced significantly, increasing expectations of a lasting and sustained peace and supporting the momentum for democratic elections in 2006. There is however a growing sense of resentment within conflict affected communities towards the disparity of assistance between tsunami and conflict affected areas. This social discontent presents a growing challenge to the sustainability of the tsunami recovery process and the progression of the peace process. Disparities in assistance to

communities, representing different conflict groups, need also to be avoided. The communities most heavily affected by the conflict are geographically located in the interior, outside of the focus of the tsunami recovery efforts. Vulnerabilities created within such communities due to the conflict are currently not being sufficiently addressed by international or national agencies. These include the physical damage to community and public infrastructure; economic stagnation undermining livelihoods and income generation; destruction of social capital and government capacities resulting in poor access to health, education and justice; the erosion of human rights; and the effects of widespread trauma on individuals and communities.

In the context of the vulnerability to natural disasters, Aceh and Nias are known to be extremely prone to earthquakes and other disasters, including flooding and landslides that are exacerbated by the on-going environmental degradation associated with the harvesting of forest and other resources.

UN Strategy

At the specific and explicit request by the Government, UN agencies are supporting the overall peace process through conflict recovery activities. UN support will focus on stabilising affected communities and contributing to the enabling environment for the sustainable peace process and conflict recovery. Stabilisation support will focus on livelihoods support, continued reintegration support to ex-combatants and prisoners, psychosocial and health assistance for individuals and communities, as well as assistance to returning internally displaced peoples and the communities of return. Support for the sustainable peace process will be provided with attention to capacity building of the Aceh Reintegration Agency (ARA/BRA) on management of assistance to the former combatants and conflict victims, economic improvement, conflict and dispute resolution between villages, different ethnic groups and over natural resources, building capacity at the village level to manage disputes, and identify and address conflict triggers before they ignite. The exclusion of women from the peace process support will require special attention and remedial action. The capacities of local government to manage the vulnerabilities created by the conflict, in terms of delivery of services to the population, remains also a high priority (support to provision of basic services is outlined under Area of Cooperation 1: Strengthening human development to achieve the MDGs in Aceh and Nias). In addition, ensuring that all communities have a voice in the proposed local elections will be critical to the stabilisation process (this support is outlined under Recovery Outcome 2.1: Strengthened democratic governance and rights and increased transparency in the reconstruction process).

On the reduction of the vulnerability from natural disasters, the UN is supporting the establishment of an Indonesian National Earthquake and Tsunami Warning Centre, as part of an early warning system that also includes community disaster preparedness and public information. UN support will also focus on integrating disaster risk reduction into district development, through support for policy development, enhancement of public awareness, promotion of a culture of safety, and supporting development and implementation of community based disaster risk reduction action plans. In addition, the UN Thematic Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction will assist the government at the national and local levels in designing disaster risk reduction and contingency plans at the provincial and district levels. This work will draw on the lessons learned from similar exercises undertaken in elsewhere in Indonesia by the Working Group.

Recovery Outcome 3.4: Reduced vulnerability to gender based violence and increased integration of gender equality in recovery policy, planning and programmes

Situation

Women were disproportionately affected by the tsunami not only in terms of casualties and but also in terms of the increased burden of their unpaid care-giving responsibilities for children and the elderly. Some assessments immediately following the tsunami indicated that women's lower social status had impeded their access to humanitarian aid. The population census carried out in 2005 highlighted some fundamental inequalities in terms of women's participation in decision making: Women are under-represented in the legislature, the Government, the judiciary and village level institutions. There is also uncertainty whether women's rights to land and inheritance are being adequately protected in the post tsunami recovery. Data from the Syariah Court in Aceh, which adjudicates rights of inheritance and matrimonial property, recorded that nearly 3,000 claims (80% of total claims) relating to insurance, savings accounts and property certificates were made by men. Women's groups have reported incidents where male relatives seek to appropriate guardianship rights over women and children in order to lay claim to property rights. Studies on violence against women have shown rising reported incidents of rape and sexual harassment. This has also made women more vulnerable to sexually transmitted diseases including HIV. There is a critical need to increase the participation of women in decisions related to the recovery process. Women's participation in the peace process has increased through the formation of the Aceh Inong League (Lina) that is mandated to facilitate the political participation among others, of women ex-combatants.

UN Strategy

Women are made vulnerable by gender inequalities but they are more than a "vulnerable group." Women are an important resource in delivering assistance, establishing peace and rebuilding societies. The UN system aims to ensure that women's basic security needs are met by addressing critical personal security issues, such as gender based violence and by mainstreaming gender into the recovery and peace processes and key decision making processes to further reduce gender inequalities.

The UN system in Aceh will pay particular attention to the following:

- 1). The gathering and inclusion of sex disaggregated data for appropriate gender responsive planning and service delivery;
- 2). The equal inclusion of women's and men's views in decision-making processes;
- 3). The equal distribution of benefits stemming from the recovery processes;
- 4). The inclusion of women combatants as defined in the UN Security Council resolution 1325 (including unarmed women involved in supporting armed combatants) in all its activities supporting reintegration;
- 5). The role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and peace process needs to be recognized and utilized at the community, national and international levels;
- 6). Ensure women's access to justice system;
- 7). Ensure that the legal system complies with international norms and conventions on women's legal and human rights including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Beijing Platform for Action.

2.3 Cross cutting issues

Gender

In line with MDG on gender equality and the UNDAF priorities, the UN system will continue to advocate for women's human rights and equity in terms of participating in and benefiting from the recovery and reconstruction processes. More specifically, UN agencies will commit themselves to gender mainstreaming throughout the project cycle designing specific action plans for women's empowerment, and monitoring the progress and evaluating the results through sex desegregated impact indicators. UN agencies will continue to support BRR and local governments in the development of policies and gender mainstreaming strategies for planning and execution of recovery projects.

HIV/AIDS

In line with MDGs 5 and 6, UNDAF Outcome 1 and the Master plan for Aceh and North Sumatra, the UN system will continue to support local governments and mainstream HIV/AIDS into their programming. Experience from other emergency situations shows that increased vulnerability can change the incidence of sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS. Post-disaster groups particularly vulnerable to HIV infection are women and girls (especially single, widowed) and children (especially unaccompanied). With the increase of humanitarian, uniformed services and migrant workers, it is also important to ensure the tsunami response activities do not exacerbate the vulnerability to HIV transmission. The UN system will raise awareness of HIV/AIDS prevention among high-risk populations including the construction sector, improve access to health care and ensure that HIV/AIDS issues are integrated into reproductive health, family planning and psychosocial services. The UN system will support the private sector in managing HIV/AIDS prevention programmes in workplaces and support the Provincial AIDS Commission and local governments to coordinate HIV and AIDS responses.

Environment

The environmental damage caused by the tsunami and earthquakes altered the topography and coastal lines in many affected areas, negatively affecting the suitability of land for habitation and agricultural and aquaculture activities or resulting even in loss of land to the sea. The timber demand for reconstruction is adding pressure to already fragile state of the environment in Aceh and illegal logging is blamed for causing flash floods and land slides in many parts of Aceh, further endangering the welfare of the displaced. The reconstruction of homes, roads and industries, the rehabilitation of mangrove forest as well as the restoration of livelihoods such as fishing and farming all have an impact on the environment and vice versa. The UN system will ensure that environment impact analysis and community-based resource management are embedded in its programming and will also continue to support the Governments' efforts in policy development in this respect. Such support includes the evaluation of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) with BAPPADELDA, based on the ministerial decree for EIAs in Aceh and Nias; the development of a "critical environment pressure points with BAPPENAS; the tsunami waste management programme; and the disposal of pharmaceutical waste with the Ministry of Health.

Transparency and accountability

The UN agencies, in planning and executing its activities towards the implementation of the UNRFAN, are committed to disclose relevant information, including finance and progress, both to the host Government and the beneficiary communities to ensure transparency and accountability of UN interventions in Aceh and Nias. To this end, the UN system in Aceh and Nias has instituted the quarterly UN Statement of Accountability to BRR and is committed to continue the effort. The progress report on the UNRFAN

implementation will form basis for the UN Statement of Accountability to further demonstrate that the funds UN agencies are bestowed with are spent in a cohesive manner to achieve agreed outcomes.

Peace process and conflict recovery

The UN welcomes the signing of the Helsinki MoU and the on-going peace process, which has thus far contributed to significant improvement of the enabling environment for recovery and reconstruction. More importantly, the prospect for sustainable peace offers a vision for the future of Aceh that is conducive to long term economic and human development. From the point of view of broad and long-term development of Aceh, the convergence of post tsunami and post conflict is becoming more apparent, for it is imperative for peace to prevail in order for the gains from the recovery investment to be sustainable and benefit all the people of Aceh. The UN will, therefore, avail itself to support the peace process through conflict recovery activities at the request of the Government, by undertaking such activities as noted in the Recovery Outcome 3.3 activity matrix.

Part 3: Implementation, Coordination and Monitoring

The UNRFAN will be implemented through agency programmes as approved by the Government of Indonesia with coordination capacity provided by the Office of the Recovery Coordinator in Aceh and Nias. Individual agency programmes and projects all contribute to the achievement of the UNRFAN outcomes. The UN will also focus its resources to assist in small and medium reconstruction activities by undertaking joint programming where possible to ensure maximum impact of resources available to the UN system (see section on joint programming below).

3.1 The Office of the UN Recovery Coordinator in Aceh and Nias

The UN, in order to be effective in supporting the Government and to manage the transition from relief to development, must be informed by the “one UN” concept that seeks to achieve strategic coherence across a broad range of multifaceted programmes and activities. To this end, in September 2005, the UN has established the Office of the UN Recovery Coordinator for Aceh and Nias (UNORC). UNORC will continue to facilitate a unified United Nations system approach, put into place structures for coordination during the recovery phase at all levels (e.g., the local Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), the UN Team in Aceh and Nias), ensure that there are no gaps in the response, and provide cross sectoral linkages and strategic policy guidance. UNORC provided coordination capacity during the early recovery phase to replace OCHA’s lead role during the emergency relief period and, working with the UN agencies, UNORC will manage the UN transition from relief to recovery and reconstruction during 2006-2009. UNORC therefore provides a formalised and predictable coordination capacity for the UN during the key transitions phases from relief to early recovery and recovery to development.

UNORC is the main point of contact between the UN system and the international community in Aceh and Nias. The overall priority of UNORC is to support the Government of Indonesia, specifically BRR as well as provincial and local governments, in implementing a comprehensive recovery and reconstruction programme. To this end, UNORC will lead cooperation and coordination among UN agencies in the implementation of the UNRFAN. In line with the regionalisation strategy launched by

BRR, UNORC field offices will play the key role in active overall coordination of UN activities at the operational and geographical level to ensure that the implementation of the UNRFAN supports and complements the endeavours of BRR and local governments. Specialized UN agencies will continue to support BRR and line ministries in sectoral coordination and policy development.

Furthermore, the main thrust of the UNORC support to the Government will remain facilitating BRR's capacity building support for local governments to assume sustainable ownership and management of recovery assets and processes. This will become even more vital than before as the local government institutions that have suffered lack of legitimacy and capacity due to the prolonged armed conflict and the impact of the tsunami disaster will be newly installed after the local election that is scheduled to take place in December 2006. The challenges can be overcome only through the continuing support by all stakeholders, including the UN system.

With this recognition, BRR has requested that UNORC remain in place as their lead UN interlocutor for the life of BRR's mandate, i.e., up to 2009. In addition, BRR requested UNORC support for policy development, monitoring and evaluation and information management. UNORC has a head office in Banda Aceh and field offices in Meulaboh, Calang, Lhokseumawe, Nias and Banda Aceh. A WFP Shipping Service and an Information and Analysis Section come under the umbrella of the UNORC and are discussed separately below. In mid-2007, a review of UNORC's role in 2008-2009 will be undertaken by the UN in consultation with the Government and other stakeholders. The review will assess government needs and requests for support at that time as well as the coordination needs of the UN system in Aceh and Nias.

3.2 Logistics (World Food Programme Shipping Service)

Most ports in Aceh and Nias have suffered severe damage and several have been destroyed by the tsunami/earthquakes. The road network, not in good condition prior to the disaster, became impassable in many places due to severe degradation of the surface, destruction of or damage to bridges, and change in topography. Logistics constraints severely hampered the transition from early recovery to full scale reconstruction. Even while recovery and reconstruction have picked up pace in areas where access has improved with on-going emergency repairs and temporary bridges, many settlements in remote areas and on the islands have remained under serviced. At the same time, the increased traffic of heavily loaded vehicles carrying construction materials keeps adding strain to the road conditions. The tonnage of materials and equipment that needs to be moved over the next four years will be enormous. The UN will continue to provide support to the supply chain management. To this end, the World Food Programme Shipping Service (WFP SS) was established, with funding through the Multi Donor Fund, to provide an integrated and sustainable sea freight service to overcome the logistical constraints causing bottlenecks and delays.

3.3 Information and Analysis

Post tsunami recovery and reconstruction remain constrained by inadequate collection, consolidation, desegregation and analysis of data to monitor and evaluate the impact of recovery on communities across Aceh and Nias. Recognizing the urgent need to improve analysis to enable effective policy making, BRR, UNICEF and UNORC signed a letter of agreement on 19 June 2006 to establish the UNORC Information and Analysis Section (IAS). UNORC IAS is consolidating available data sets from BRR, BPS (statistics bureau), line ministries and other partners within a results-based indicator

framework to enable comparative demographic trend analysis on recovery. The objective is to ensure that stakeholders can make informed and timely adjustments to their assistance programmes by tracking the rate and direction of recovery and identifying unmet needs and inequities. This activity adopts a holistic approach by focusing on cross cutting themes, such as gender and vulnerability, to assess the full socio-economic impact of recovery on the lives and livelihoods of the people of Aceh and Nias. The activity will ensure sustainability and strengthening of local capacity in data collation, analysis and reporting through partnership with government agencies, including BRR, BPS and BPDE (electronic data management bureau). UNORC IAS will also continue to support and reinforce local government information management required for the overall recovery planning framework. Furthermore, the UN will commit itself to continue its support for the implementation of the Recovery Aceh Nias (RAN) database of BRR to promote strengthen the Government's coordination and monitoring capacity.

3.4 Monitoring and evaluation of the UNRFAN

Impact monitoring indicators, to be developed by the UNORC IAS, will provide a framework in which progress towards the achievement of each expected UNRFAN outcome will be monitored and evaluated. The baseline data will be disaggregated by gender and geographical locations. Progress monitoring will be undertaken through annual UNRFAN outcome reviews and a mid-term UNRFAN review, following the monitoring and evaluation framework of the UNDAF. Chair agencies assigned to each joint activity will be responsible for reviewing their UNRFAN activities and the results will be consolidated and assessed by UNRFAN outcome review groups. The UNRFAN outcome review groups will make annual reports to the UN Team in Aceh and Nias and the UN Country Team in Jakarta. The UN will seek the active involvement of stakeholders, in particular, BRR, local governments and implementing partners, in monitoring and evaluation. The planned introduction of DevInfo will provide a key tool in the monitoring and evaluation of the UNRFAN.

3.5 UN joint programming

At the second Coordination Forum for Aceh and Nias (CFAN2) in May 2006, BRR proposed a new strategy of regionalisation that aims to increase the coordination of recovery activities at the local level and bring the recovery processes closer to the community through a series of BRR regional offices and the "Joint Secretariat." The overarching objective of this new strategy is to strengthen the capacity of local governments and BAPPEDA in planning, coordination and execution of recovery activities at the ground level and to further the sense of local ownership and sustainability of the recovery processes.

To support this strategy, the UN has initiated pilot area-based joint programming to coordinate UN activities at the sub-district level in Meuraxa (Banda Aceh), Krueng Sabee (Aceh Jaya) and Teluk Dalam (Nias). These joint programming have resulted in UN agencies working together to increase the impact of their interventions in these locations. In Meuraxa, UN-Habitat and ILO are working with new home owners to re-establish their livelihoods through access to credit and re-establishing home industry while UNIFEM is ensuring that appropriate interventions for women are being developed. The Meuraxa joint programming compliments other existing UN activities in the sub-district such as the school reconstruction by UNICEF, school feeding by WFP, restoration of health services by UNFPA, assistance to fishing communities by FAO and clearing of tsunami waste by UNDP.

In addition to the area based joint programming, the UN will further coordination and collaboration amongst agencies through specific projects and activities in order to enhance the effectiveness of its interventions. The examples of such joint programming include:

- UNICEF, UNFPA and WHO in providing emergency obstetric equipment, hospital staff training and medical waste management in Meuraxa Hospital;
- UNICEF and UNDP in strengthening local government's capacity for managing the liquid and solid waste;
- UNICEF and UN-Habitat in monitoring water and sanitation in 10 districts in NAD;
- UNICEF and IOM in establishing semi permanent children centres;
- UNICEF, UNOPS and IOM for the construction of semi-permanent and permanent schools;
- ILO and UNDP assisting local government to employ labour-intensive methods in local infrastructure provision and maintenance;
- FAO and ILO in supporting the agriculture, forestry, livestock and fisheries sectors, creating jobs in processing and exporting;
- ILO and UN-Habitat in skills upgrading, house construction, training on quality inspection to homeowners and construction supervisor, and construction of productive space annexed to newly built houses to facilitate business recovery;
- ILO and UNIDO in short-cycle skills training.

Part 4: Estimated resource requirements

The estimated resources required for achieving each of the UNRFAN recovery outcomes are presented in Table 2 below and are also included in the Recovery Framework matrix. Table 3 shows the requirements by agency. These figures, currently indicative, include both the regular and extra budgetary resources of UN agencies, funds and programmes (i.e. trust funds, cost-sharing, contributions in-kind), which are expected to be available during the UNRFAN time frame (2006–2009). External funds will be sought primarily from donors, the private sector and foundations. It is important to note that resource commitments can only be made in programme or project documents, according to the procedures and approval mechanisms of each UN agency. Given the increased interest among development partners for improved UN system coherence, the UN will explore fund raising opportunities with donors who may be interested in channelling funding through the UNRFAN.

Table 2: Resource Requirements by Recovery Outcome (Figures in USD)

Areas of Cooperation & Recovery Outcomes	Total costs	Funds available	Funding gap*
Area 1: Strengthening human development to achieve the MDGs in Aceh and Nias			
Recovery Outcome 1.1: Increased education opportunities	122,013,750	120,113,750	1,900,000
Recovery Outcome 1.2: Improved health and nutrition	45,261,630	13,213,219	32,048,411
Recovery Outcome 1.3: Increased opportunities for sustainable livelihoods	228,983,534	121,153,286	105,200,248
Area 2: Promoting good governance in Aceh and Nias			

Recovery Outcome 2.1: Strengthened democratic governance and rights and increased transparency in the reconstruction process	44,700,057	39,822,857	4,877,200
Area 3: Protecting the vulnerable and reducing vulnerabilities in Aceh and Nias			
Recovery Outcome 3.1: Reduced vulnerability of those made homeless and facing reduced access to water and sanitation by the tsunami	170,748,302	109,948,302	60,800,000
Recovery Outcome 3.2: Reduced vulnerability of children and young people *	12,940,000	17,346,250	2,890,000*
Recovery Outcome 3.3: Reduced vulnerability of peoples affected by conflict and natural disasters	80,100,000	40,800,000	39,800,000
Recovery Outcome 3.4: Reduced vulnerability to gender based violence and increased integration of gender equality in recovery policy, planning and programmes	700,000	235,000	465,000
Implementation, Coordination and Monitoring			
Coordination (UNORC) (2006-7)	9,440,018	8,486,354	953,664
Logistics (WFP Shipping Service)	32,700,000	21,700,000	11,000,000
Information and Analysis (UNORC IAS, Support to the RAN)	5,200,000	3,000,000	2,200,000
Area-based Joint Programmes	TBD	2,000,000	TBD

*The funding gap under Recovery Outcome 3.2 reflects non-UNICEF gaps. UNICEF component for 3.2 is 191.20% funded.

Table 3: Resource Requirements by Agency (Figures in USD)

Agency	Total cost	Available	Gap	Funding level (%)
UNICEF	160,573,150	167,869,400	0	104.54%
IOM	181,980,000	82,710,000	99,270,000	45.45%
UNESCO	6,393,000	1,684,893	4,708,107	26.36%
UNAIDS	583,360	11,000	572,360	1.89%
UNFPA	475,000	173,949	301,051	36.62%
WFP	88,920,750	52,420,750	36,500,000	58.95%
WHO	10,250,000	30,000	10,220,000	0.29%
UNDP	158,369,293	131,704,212	26,665,081	83.16%
ILO	41,536,000	11,766,000	29,770,000	28.33%
FAO	34,164,260	2,160,000	32,004,260	6.32%
UN Habitat	5,000,000	0	5,000,000	0.00%
UNIFEM	3,440,000	270,000	3,170,000	7.85%
UNEP	592,000	592,000	0	100.00%
UNIDO	3,155,000	525,000	2,630,000	16.64%
UNHCR	11,215,460	11,215,460	0	100.00%
UNORC **	13,440,018	10,486,354	2,953,664	78.02%
WFP SS	32,700,000	21,700,000	11,000,000	66.36%
Over all UN System	US\$752,787,291	US\$495,319,018	US\$264,764,523	65.80%

** Includes UNORC Information and Analysis Section.

Part 5: UN Recovery Framework Matrix for Aceh and Nias 2006-2009

Area of cooperation 1: STRENGTHENING HUMAN DEVELOPMENT TO ACHIEVE THE MDGS IN ACEH AND NIAS					
<p>National priority or goal: From PRSP, a strategic target - Creating opportunities: <i>“to create economic, political, and social conditions that enable the poor, regardless of their sex, ethnicity or religion to obtain equal opportunities as extensive as possible, to fulfil their basic rights and to continuously improve their standards of living”.</i></p> <p>From the Medium Term Development Plan 2004-2009, one of three overarching focus areas: <i>“To improve the welfare of families through the economic and social sectors”</i></p> <p>BRR/Local Government priority or goal: Aceh and Nias communities participate in the reconstruction of the economy whereby skills training that meet the minimum service standards are available; employment opportunities are created; financial aid and loans for the development of small- and medium-scale businesses are available and accessible; and productive sectors and economic facilities are rebuilt.</p> <p>UNDAF outcome: Strengthening human development to achieve the MDGs <i>By 2010, improve life chances and livelihood opportunities for all through enhanced Government commitment to the MDGs, institutional support for achieving the MDGs and empowered community engagement in the achievement of the MDGs with a special focus on HIV/AIDS.</i></p>					
Aceh and Nias Recovery Framework Outcomes	Expected outputs (Measurable Indicators)			Lead UN Agency plus partners	Costs (USD)
	2006	2007	2008-2009		
<p>Aceh and Nias Recovery Framework Outcome 1.1: Increased education opportunities</p> <p>By 2009, increased education opportunities are available for children and youth both male and female through a more conducive environment to</p>	<p>Construction of 160 temporary schools (480 classrooms) in NAD by IOM on behalf of UNICEF</p> <p>Construction of 75 temporary schools (225 classrooms) in Nias by IOM on behalf of UNICEF</p> <p>Construction of 10 permanent schools by UNOPS on behalf of UNICEF</p> <p>----- Education and early child</p>	<p>Construction of 123 permanent schools (70 in NAD, 53 in Nias)</p> <p>Construction of four permanent secondary schools (60 classrooms) on Nias by IOM</p> <p>----- Continues in 2007</p>	<p>Construction of 234 permanent schools in 2008</p> <p>----- Continues in 2008</p>	<p>Lead: UNICEF</p> <p>IOM, UNOPS, Department of Education (DOE), Tomorrow's Hope</p> <p>----- Lead: UNICEF</p>	<p>Total cost: 95,400,000 (UNICEF 93,700,000, IOM 1,700,000)</p> <p>Available funds: 93,700,000 (UNICEF)</p> <p>Funding gap: 1,700,000 (IOM)</p> <p>----- Total cost:</p>

<p>achieving Nine-Year Compulsory Education and the provision of non-formal education opportunities</p>	<p>development (ECD) services are re-established: child friendly schools, quality education practices, quality teaching and learning materials, ECD programmes and parent training: 800,000 students provided with education material; 45,000 teachers trained in teaching and school management skills.</p> <p>Fully implement the Core Commitments for Children in Emergencies (CCCs) for Education in declared emergencies</p> <p>Promote inclusive education in public and private formal and non-formal education establishments for all tsunami victims with special focus on out-of-school children, adolescents, disadvantaged youth, women and illiterate adults, providing them with skills training for participation in the labour market: 1) NAD EOD staff, school headmasters, teachers and communities (2,500 people) trained on inclusive education approaches to reach the un-reached children and adults with learning opportunities; 2) Province Action Plan developed</p>	<p>Continues in 2007</p>	<p>Continues in 2008-9</p>	<p>IOM, UNOPS, UNESCO, Ministries of National Education, Religious Affairs, NGOs</p> <p>Lead: UNESCO, ILO</p>	<p>25,903,750</p> <p>Available funds: 25,903,750</p> <p>Funding gap: 0</p> <p>Total cost: 710,000 (UNESCO 210,000; ILO 500,000)</p> <p>Available funds: 510,000 (UNESCO 10,000; ILO 500,000)</p> <p>Funding gap: 200,000 (UNESCO)</p>
<p>Aceh and Nias Recovery Framework Outcome 1.2: Improved health and nutrition</p> <p>By 2009, better access and improved quality of health services as well as more</p>	<p>Fighting HIV/AIDS by: a) Increased information to pregnant women about the prevention of mother to child transmission; b) Situational analysis on children made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS conducted; c) Duty bearers such as national and regional governments, local service providers, families and communities, have increased</p>	<p>Continues in 2007</p>	<p>Continues in 2008-9</p>	<p>Lead: UNICEF, with support by WHO, UNAIDS</p> <p>UNFPA, Ministries of Health (MHO), Social Affairs, National Education, National and</p>	<p>Total cost: 2,646,760 (UNICEF 2,374,400; UNAIDS 272,360)</p> <p>Available funds: 2,374,400 (UNICEF 2,374,400; UNAIDS 0)</p>

<p>efficient use of resources has improved health of the people in Aceh and Nias, especially vulnerable groups (women, children, young people, elderly, people with disabilities and mentally impaired).</p>	<p>capacity to care for, support and protect children made vulnerable by vulnerable HIV/AIDS; d) 80% of 13-15 year olds in school and 15-24 year olds out of school are equipped with skills and information to prevent HIV/AIDS; e) 70% of youth have access to youth-friendly voluntary, confidential counselling and testing sites (VCT); f) capacity development support for HIV/AIDS policy development and mainstreaming for legislatives, religious/community leaders and mass media; g) Construction and establishment of 45 Community Health Development Centre</p>	<p>Construction and establishment of 80 Community Health Development Centre</p>	<p>Construction and establishment of 125 Community Health Development Centre</p>	<p>Provincial AIDS Commissions, National Family Planning Board, Save the Children UK & USA</p>	<p>Funding gap: 272,360 (UNAIDS)</p>
	<p>h) HIV prevention activities integrated into the emergency recovery and reconstruction program through advocacy efforts as reflected in IASC Guidelines for HIV Prevention; i) advocacy provided and acting as a coordinating body in the UN multi-sectoral response to the HIV epidemic in North Sumatra by building partnerships and capacity between NGOs and CBOs to reduce vulnerability of populations most at risk of HIV/AIDS; j) Increased financial and technical support provided to Provincial AIDS Commission (KPA-NAD) to continue scaling up response to HIV and AIDS, including increased access to VCT and CST; k) build partnership with the private sector to build capacity to provide HIV education to local & migrant workers</p>	<p>Creation of technical working group for information exchange in alignment with IASC Guidelines, comprising representatives from UN agencies, KPAD, INGOs and civil society</p> <p>UN Agencies implemented UNLS for all affiliated partners as well as INGOs</p>	<p>Continues in 2008-9</p>	<p>Lead: UNAIDS</p> <p>With KPAD-NAD and co-sponsors, ILO</p>	<p>Total cost: 311,000</p> <p>Available: 11,000</p> <p>Funding gap: 300,000</p>
	<p>Support to reproductive health (RH):</p>	<p>Continues in 2007</p>	<p>Continues in 2007</p>	<p>Lead: UNFPA, with WHO</p>	<p>Total cost: 275,000</p>

	<p>a) Local policy and strategy on RH, adolescent RH, sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV/AIDS developed in line with Int'l Conference on Population & Development action plan; b) Capacity development support for reproductive rights, adolescent RH policy development and mainstreaming for legislatives, religious/community leaders and mass media; c) Increased availability of services and information on RH; d) Increased awareness and knowledge on reproductive rights, adolescent RH</p> <hr/> <p>Programme to support district health service provision including:</p> <p>a) Continued health service delivered in 37 satellite health clinics (SHCs);</p> <p>b) Training on psychosocial education and mental health for 60 SHC and other primary health staff;</p> <p>c) 3 <i>puskesmas</i> in Aceh Barat and Nagan Raya rehabilitated and reconstructed, facilitating access to health care for 9,500 patients;</p> <p>d) Continue technical/communications system and operational support for the Nagan Raya District Health Training Centre (NR-DHTC);</p> <p>e) Training courses conducted for 1) 165 primary health staff on specific medical topics, including maternal and child birth emergencies; 2) DHOs and <i>puskesmas</i> staff on maternal and child emergencies, environmental health, community mental health and other health topics;</p> <p>f) Support to increased awareness of health issues through: 1) Radio</p>	<p>Support to RH commission to initiate and develop strategic plan on RH</p> <p>Increased awareness and capacity of local stakeholders on RH, STIs, HIV/AIDS issues</p> <p>Increased number of health centres which provide obstetric neonatal care</p> <p>Increased awareness and knowledge on reproductive rights, adolescent RH among vulnerable persons; especially the tsunami-affected</p> <hr/> <p>Continues in 2006</p> <p>Capacity development support for emergency communication and transportation in support of community health services (Aceh Barat, Nagan Raya)</p> <p>Construction and equipping of up to 8 district health training centres (number to be determined)</p> <p>Extension of training activities to additional districts</p> <p>Training of up to 117 community health centre midwives and up to 227 <i>bidan di desas</i> (community midwives) on neonatal resuscitation</p>	<p>Increased number of health centres which provide obstetric neonatal care</p> <hr/> <p>Continues in 2007</p> <p>Extension of training activities especially for maternal and child birth emergencies; emergency transportation and communication systems to additional districts</p> <p>Support to primary health care, mental health,</p>	<p>support</p> <p>BAPPEDA, DINKES, BKKBN, Dinas Pendidikan, local mass media</p> <hr/> <p>Lead: IOM</p> <p>WHO, MHO, Provincial Health Office (PHO), District Health Offices (DHOs), Harvard Medical School, other national universities, AmeriCares, US Navy, Environmental and Preventive Medicine Unit 6 (EPMU6), Project Hope</p>	<p>Available funds: 38,949</p> <p>Funding gap: 236,051</p> <hr/> <p>Total cost: 8,920,000</p> <p>Available funds: 2,900,000</p> <p>Funding gap: 6,020,000</p>
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	<p>health talk shows; 2) survey on community health knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP); 3) Training on maintenance of watsan facilities; 4) Development and promotion of community health education materials on safe pregnancy and motherhood, well baby care, community mental health and psychosocial well-being</p>	<p>Production and distribution of community health education materials among IDP communities through SHC facilities</p>	<p>environmental health and community health education using the Plan-Do-Study-Act (PDSA) cycle</p> <p>Research into environmental health needs improving health care quality improvement</p>		
	<p>Mother and Child Nutrition programme for average 36,750 PWLM and 122,500 children under 5 per month through: a) provision of fortified food to improve the nutritional and health status of pregnant and lactating women and children under 5 years of age ; and b) health and awareness activities carried out in <i>posyandus</i></p>	<p>Continues in 2007 for average 54,000 PWLM and 180,000 Children U5 per month</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>Lead: WFP</p> <p>PHO, DHOs</p>	<p>Total cost: 10,971,022</p> <p>Available funds: 2,971,022</p> <p>Funding gap: 8,000,000</p>
	<p>School Feeding programme for average 435,833 beneficiaries per month through: a) provision of fortified biscuits to improve the nutritional status, reduce short-term hunger, improve attendance and learning capacity of targeted primary school children: b) health and nutrition education</p>	<p>Continues in 2007 for average 450,000 beneficiaries per month</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>Lead: WFP</p> <p>DOE, district education departments, cooperating NGOs</p>	<p>Total cost: 11,887,848</p> <p>Available funds: 4,887,848</p> <p>Funding gap: 7,000,000</p>
	<p>Support health sector coordination mechanisms lead by GoI with active participation of international actors</p>	<p>Continues in 2007</p>	<p>Continues in 2008</p>	<p>Lead: WHO</p> <p>BRR, PHO</p>	<p>Total Cost: 1,800,000</p> <p>Available funds: 0</p> <p>Funding gap: 1,800,000</p>
	<p>Health information system (HIC) developed for component for resources management and monitoring quality of services</p>	<p>Skills training and rolling out of HIS</p>	<p>Support in analysis of data collected through HIS; Assistance in adjusting health sector strategy and influencing policy changes</p>	<p>Lead: WHO</p> <p>UNICEF, UNORC IAS</p>	<p>Total Cost: 1,400,000</p> <p>Available funds: 0</p>

	Support for developing health surveillance and communicable diseases control systems	Rolling out health surveillance and control systems	Assistance in analysis of results and adjusting strategies	Lead: WHO PHO, DHOs	Funding gap: 1,400,000 Total Cost: 2,100,000 Available funds: 0 Funding gap: 2,100,000
	Restoring capacity of public health laboratories to play an important role in communicable diseases control			Lead: WHO MOH, PHO, DHOs	Total Cost: 600,000 Available funds: 30,000 Funding gap: 570,000
	Detailed strategic implementation plan and implementation for community-based mental health services developed	Community-based mental health programmes implemented	Analysis of results and lessons learnt	Lead: WHO MOH	Total Cost: 1,100,000 Available funds: 0 Funding gap: 1,100,000
	Support for health sector management and leadership skills training	Continues in 2007	Continues in 2008	Lead: WHO BRR, MOH, PHO, DHOs	Total Cost: 1,600,000 Available funds: 0 Funding gap: 1,600,000
	Establish training and resource centres for building up emergency preparedness programmes relevant for the health sector	Continues in 2007	Continues in 2008	Lead: WHO PHO, Bakornas, Satkorlak, BRR	Total Cost: 1,200,000 Available funds: 0 Funding gap: 1,200,000

	Enabling local communities to monitor quality of water and launch relevant watsan interventions	Enabling local communities to monitor quality of water and launch relevant watsan interventions		Lead: WHO	Total Cost: 450,000 Available funds: 0 Funding gap: 450,000
Aceh and Nias Recovery Framework Outcome 1.3: Increased opportunities for sustainable livelihoods By 2009, establish and increase opportunities for achieving sustainable livelihoods in Aceh and Nias through the development and implementation of appropriate participatory policies and programme	50,000 families benefiting from livelihoods support Livelihoods support programme comprising: a) Establishment and support for 3 new community-led cooperatives providing savings and loan services; b) Support provided to 14 community-led cooperatives; c) Provision of access to capital to engage in income-generating activities and mobilized savings for 1,500 households; d) 4,400 households benefiting from training and distribution of materials to enhance income generation (agriculture, fisheries, handicrafts, etc); e) Rehabilitation of community infrastructure (bridges, irrigation and drainage systems, etc); to contribute toward the achievement of sustainable livelihoods; f) Construction of 3 community warehouses; g) Provision of sustainable livelihood opportunities to 500 vulnerable persons through	Additional 30,000 families benefiting from livelihoods support a) Establishment of and support for 8 new community-led cooperatives providing savings and loan service; b) Continued support provided to 19 community-led cooperatives; c) Provision of access to capital to engage in income-generating activities and have mobilized savings for up to 5,000 households; d) Up to 5,000 households benefiting from training and distribution of materials to enhance income generation (agriculture, fisheries, handicrafts, etc); e) Rehabilitation of community infrastructure (bridges, irrigation and drainage systems, etc) to contribute toward the achievement of sustainable livelihoods; f) Establishment of a network of	a) Continued support to 19 community-led cooperatives f) Continued support of the network of primary cooperatives and provincial	Lead: UNDP DinSos, Disnaker, Dinas Kooperasi, Various NGOs, academic institutions, Bupati Office Lead: IOM Departments of Agriculture, Fisheries, Industry and Trade and Cooperative, BAKORNAS, BEPPENAS, MENKOKESRA, MPU, BRR	Total cost: 37,800,000 Available funds: 37,800,000 Funding gap: 0 Total cost: 10,900,000 Available funds: 5,950,000 Funding gap: 4,950,000

	<p>training, rehabilitation of key infrastructure and distribution of materials</p>	<p>primary cooperatives and formation of a provincial women's cooperative centre; g) Capacity building of 90 Department of Agriculture Extension Officers</p>	<p>women's cooperative centre</p>		
	<p>New economic development programme for NAD and Nias is developed, focusing on private-public partnerships. Strengthening of Aceh Coffee Forum as model cluster</p>	<p>Additional clusters of economic activity promoted</p>	<p>Additional clusters of economic activity promoted</p>	<p>Lead: UNDP BAPPEDA</p>	<p>Total cost: 18,273,289 Available funds: 645,408 Funding gap: 17,627,881</p>
	<p>Local economic development takes off around clusters of excellence: development of fishery sector in Aceh Besar/Banda Aceh and tourism sector in Sabang</p>	<p>Strengthened economic and employment outcomes in KDP</p>	<p>Tourism promotion for Sabang</p>	<p>Lead: ILO</p>	<p>Total cost: 2,056,000 Available funds: 2,056,000 Funding gap: 0</p>
	<p>Support to BRR for agricultural coordination and spatial planning: 1) agricultural programme coordination and management; 2) agricultural policy and strategy support 3) land use mapping and database management</p>	<p>Continues in 2007</p>	<p>Continues in 2008</p>	<p>Lead: FAO BRR, DKP, relevant line ministries and departments</p>	<p>Total cost: 1,650,000 Available funds: 0 Funding gap: 1,650,000</p>
	<p>Agricultural technical assistance and capacity building support: 1) multi sector support for traditional small scale irrigation, drainage and land reclamation (USD6,500,000); 2) crop production technology (USD2,000,000); 3) integrated livestock development and disease control (USD1,000,000)</p>	<p>Continues in 2007</p>	<p>Continues in 2008-9</p>	<p>Lead: FAO</p>	<p>Total cost: 9,500,000 Available funds: 0 Funding gap: 9,500,000</p>
	<p>Support to tsunami- and conflict-affected farmers on improved food</p>	<p>Continues in 2007</p>	<p>Continues in 2007</p>	<p>Lead: FAO</p>	<p>Total cost: 1,200,000</p>

	<p>security and agricultural livelihoods in Kabupaten Aceh Besar</p> <hr/> <p>Support to livelihoods in Nias, comprising of: Rehabilitation assistance for agricultural and fisheries based livelihoods through the supply of primary production inputs, training and marketing support with the aim to reduce overall dependency on external food aid and other humanitarian assistance</p> <hr/> <p>1) Sustainable rehabilitation of food security and livelihoods of tsunami-affected communities in NAD (focus on shrimp broodstock management and improvement); 2) development of sustainable aquaculture (focus on disease risk reduction, sanitary harvest, and quality assurance); and 3) rehabilitation of lobster and crab cage aquaculture in Simeulue</p> <hr/> <p>1) Rehabilitation and sustainable development of fisheries and aquaculture affected by the tsunami in Aceh province; and 2) development of increased professional standards for fishers through awareness raising and training in Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries</p> <hr/> <p>Support the continued restoration of tsunami-affected livelihoods through forest rehabilitation and reforestation through: 1) replication in other selected areas of the approaches and processes used</p>	<p>Continues in 2007</p> <hr/> <p>Continues in 2007</p> <hr/> <p>Continues in 2007</p> <hr/> <p>Continues in 2007</p>	<p>Continues in 2008-9</p> <hr/> <p>Continues in 2008-9</p> <hr/> <p>Continues in 2008-9</p>	<p>BRR, DKP, relevant line ministries and departments</p> <hr/> <p>Lead: FAO</p> <hr/> <p>BRR, DKP, relevant line ministries and departments</p> <hr/> <p>Lead: FAO</p> <hr/> <p>BRR, DKP, relevant line ministries and departments</p> <hr/> <p>Lead: FAO</p> <hr/> <p>BRR, DKP, relevant line ministries and departments</p> <hr/> <p>Lead: FAO</p> <hr/> <p>BRR, DKP, relevant line ministries and departments</p>	<p>Available funds: 0</p> <p>Funding gap 1,200,000</p> <hr/> <p>Total cost: 2,160,000</p> <p>Available funds: 2,160,000</p> <p>Funding gap 0</p> <hr/> <p>Total cost: 7,600,000 (3 years)</p> <p>Available funds: 0</p> <p>Funding gap: 7,600,000</p> <hr/> <p>Total cost: 9,554,260 (3.5 years)</p> <p>Available funds: 0</p> <p>Funding gap: 9,554,260</p> <hr/> <p>Total cost: 2,500,000</p> <p>Available funds: 0</p>
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	<p>to establish community participation in reforestation; 2) expansion into and integration with other traditional and alternative livelihoods in the agriculture, fisheries, plantation and livestock sectors; 3) support to institutional capacity and mechanisms to develop and sustain integrated livelihoods at all levels of governance; and 4) community awareness raising and development of self help groups for integrated livelihood establishment</p> <hr/> <p>Development of cultural tourism in Teluk Dalam, Nias, to promote and safeguard the cultural heritage of Nias with focus on developing cultural ecotourism in southern Nias: - A heritage village in Bawomataluo, Teluk Dalam, revived; - The unique cultural heritage of Nias is promoted and safeguarded through cultural tourism</p> <hr/> <p>100,000 worker days in short term employment (minimum 30% women) created</p> <p>15 engineers and 20 supervisors (minimum 30% women) trained in local resource management</p> <hr/> <p>Over 25,000 workers employed through provision of employment services and/or received services to upgrade their construction-related skills, thus having greater job opportunities in the construction job boom in Aceh</p>	<hr/> <p>Continues in 2007</p> <hr/> <p>Additional 100,000 worker days in short term employment created</p> <hr/> <p>Revitalized vocational training system for Aceh taking shape, with training centres in Banda Aceh, Lhokseumawe and Meulaboh fully operational</p> <p>Training for rural economic empowerment rolled-out in 5</p>	<hr/> <p>Additional 100,000 worker days in short term employment created</p> <hr/> <p>Provincial vocational training system fully operational and responsive to market demands for skills</p> <p>On-going delivery of mobile training to empower rural communities</p>	<p>departments</p> <hr/> <p>Lead: UNESCO</p> <hr/> <p>Lead: ILO</p> <p>DISNAKER</p> <hr/> <p>Lead: ILO</p> <p>DISNAKER BLK</p>	<p>Funding gap: 2,500,000</p> <hr/> <p>Total cost: 760,000</p> <p>Available funds: 310,000 (2006)</p> <p>Funding gap: 450,000 (2007-9)</p> <hr/> <p>Total cost: 17,000,000</p> <p>Available funds: 7,000,000</p> <p>Funding gap: 10,000,000</p> <hr/> <p>Total cost: 10,000,000</p> <p>Available funds: 800,000</p> <p>Funding gap: 9,200,000</p>
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	<p>Integrated employment programme for communities affected by the conflict is introduced and in support of the peace process</p> <hr/> <p>Advocacy for removal of legal and other issues hampering women's access to livelihood services</p> <hr/> <p>Strengthened capacity of Baitul Qiradh to ensure gender equality in providing access to credit</p> <hr/> <p>Support to community education and psychological assistance through the establishment of volunteer training centres that will provide technical and vocational training</p> <hr/> <p>Support livelihood skills development training programmes in order to increase Tsunami survivors' capacity to earn a living, using inclusive and gender-sensitive approaches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tsunami survivors trained in marketable livelihoods skills; - These trainees gain access to micro financing schemes - Provincial strategic action plan 	<p>districts with mobile training units</p> <hr/> <p>Labour market information system provides decision makers basis for employment promotion, skills training, etc.</p> <hr/> <p>Support to reduce gender inequalities in enterprise development: Engendered economic plans, policies and programmes related to small and medium enterprises developed; <i>Qanun</i> related to economic rights engendered; Micro credit/finance institutions are more gender responsive</p> <hr/> <p>Continues in 2007</p>	<p>Support workplace Occupational Health and Safety management</p> <hr/> <p>Quarterly Labour Force Participation Survey produces reliable employment data concerning Nias and Aceh</p> <hr/> <p>Continues in 2008-9</p>	<p>Lead: ILO</p> <hr/> <p>BPS DISNAKER</p> <hr/> <p>Lead: UNIFEM</p> <hr/> <p>Baitul Qiradh, PINBUK, Matahari, WPN, Biro PP, PSW, Balai Inong institutions, Mobile Discussion Groups</p> <hr/> <p>Lead: UNESCO</p>	<p>Total cost: 1,200,000</p> <hr/> <p>Available funds: 0</p> <hr/> <p>Funding gap: 1,200,000</p> <hr/> <p>Total cost: 500,000</p> <hr/> <p>Available funds: 0</p> <hr/> <p>Funding gap: 500,000</p> <hr/> <p>Total cost: 213,000</p> <hr/> <p>Available funds: 93,000 (2006)</p> <hr/> <p>Funding gap: 120,000 (2007-9)</p>
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	<p>for non formal education prepared, - Improved capacity of Out of School education Directorate and the Ministry of Labour and Manpower to monitor non formal livelihoods skills training programmes - Development of a Non Formal Education Management Information System, building on BRR's policy objectives</p> <hr/> <p>Minor rehabilitation work on 4 ports completed, and designs for 3 major port rehabilitations Completed</p> <hr/> <p>450,000m³ of tsunami waste cleared; New waste recovery facilities in 3 districts</p> <hr/> <p>Following on from the UN Joint Programming, providing assistance to city administrations and urban community groups to improve urban living conditions of</p>	<hr/> <p>Further UNDP programming in the area of ports to be confirmed</p> <hr/> <p>Further UNDP programming in the area of waste management to be confirmed</p> <hr/> <p>a) Upgrading of dilapidated housing in the disaster zone; b) Upgrading of under-serviced urban neighbourhoods in the disaster zone;</p>		<hr/> <p>Lead: UNDP Dinas Kebersihan</p> <hr/> <p>Lead: UNDP Dinas Perhubungan</p> <hr/> <p>Lead: UN-Habitat</p>	<hr/> <p>Total cost: 3,580,000 Available funds: 3,580,000 Funding gap: 0 [Requirements for current phase; requirements for next phase TBC]</p> <hr/> <p>Total cost: 14,431,105 Available funds: 14,431,105 Funding gap: 0 [Requirements for current phase; requirements for next phase TBC]</p> <hr/> <p>Total Cost: 5,000,000 Available funds: 0</p>
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	<p>vulnerable groups through:</p> <p>a) Upgrading of dilapidated housing in the disaster zone</p> <p>b) Upgrading of under-serviced urban neighbourhoods in the disaster zone</p> <p>c) Detailed spatial planning for urban amenities and urban public spaces supporting livelihoods recovery</p> <hr/> <p>Rural community economic development by means of renewable energy solutions in Nias:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study potential and early planning - Stakeholders inputs and analyses, especially network building of local experts regarding micro hydropower, SME and waste management - Implementation of the technologies: small micro hydro power plant, community waste/biomass treatment centre, improved cook stove workshop - Evaluation of technologies implemented and the correlation with economic activities generated - Dissemination of training, case-studies and publications <hr/> <p>Construction of 1 unit of micro hydro power plant (50 kw) in Alasa, Nias District</p> <p>One cooperative established in Alasa to manage the power plant</p> <p>At least 200 homes in Alasa receive electricity</p> <p>At least 20 new home industry established in Alasa as the result of electrification</p>	<p>c) Detailed spatial planning for urban amenities and urban public spaces supporting livelihoods recovery</p> <hr/> <p>Continues in 2007</p> <hr/> <p>Construction of 1 unit of micro hydro power plant (50 kw) in Gomo, South Nias District</p> <p>One cooperative established in Gomo to manage the power plant</p> <p>At least 200 homes in Gomo receive electricity</p> <p>At least 20 new home industry established in Gomo as the result of electrification</p>	<hr/> <p>Continues in 2008-9</p> <hr/> <p>TBD</p>	<hr/> <p>Lead: UNESCO</p> <p>Gajah Mada University, LPKM Sumatera Utara</p> <hr/> <p>Lead: UNIDO</p> <p>Local governments of Nias and South Nias, BRR, Bogor Agricultural University (IPB), Budi Luhur University-Jakarta, Yayasan Howu</p>	<p>Funding gap: 5,000,000</p> <hr/> <p>Total cost: 245,000</p> <p>Available funds: 45,000 (2006)</p> <p>Funding gap: 200,000 (2007-9)</p> <hr/> <p>Total cost: 755,000</p> <p>Available funds: 325,000</p> <p>Funding gap: 430,000</p>
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	<p>Establishment of 3 Community Development Centres (CDCs) in Alasa, Nias District; and Gomo, Nias Selatan</p> <p>At least 200 people including young men and young women trained in computer and internet application</p> <hr/> <p>Establishment of 3 Common Service Facilities (CSFs) for wood based products, sewing and embroidery in Lhokseumawe</p> <p>Training of Trainers for 10 local trainers</p> <p>At least 300 people participate industrial skill training in carpentry, furniture making, marketing, sewing, and embroidery</p> <p>At least 10 small enterprises developed and linked to local market as the result of the industrial skill training</p> <p>One cooperative established to manage the CSFs in Lhokseumawe</p> <hr/> <p>Capacity building on spatial planning trains district environmental officers in the use of geographical information system (GIS) and spatial planning techniques and incorporating environmental management into spatial planning. It results in environment and natural resources maps at appropriate scale to support rehabilitation and</p>	<p>Construction of 1 additional CSF for food processing in Bireuen</p> <p>Establishment of one cooperative to manage the CSF in Bireuen</p> <p>At least 500 people women trained in food processing in Bireuen</p> <p>Construction of 1 bamboo processing centre in Banda Aceh</p> <p>Establishment of cooperative to manage the bamboo processing centre</p> <p>At least 2,000 people trained in wood work, bamboo preservation and processing for low cost construction materials</p> <hr/>	<p>Continues in 2008</p> <p>Continues in 2008</p> <hr/>	<p>Howu, Nias</p> <hr/> <p>Lead: UNIDO</p> <p>Local governments of Lhokseumawe, Bireuen and Banda Aceh, ILO, UNV, local NGO</p> <hr/> <p>Lead: UNEP</p> <p>MOE, Bapedalda, BRR</p>	<p>Total cost: 2,400,000</p> <p>Available funds: 200,000</p> <p>Funding gap: 2,200,000</p> <hr/> <p>Total cost: 190,000</p> <p>Available funds: 190,000</p> <p>Funding gap: 0</p>
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	<p>reconstruction planning</p> <p>Coastal re-vegetation contributing to the restoration of coastal habitats damaged or destroyed by the tsunami, promoting recovery of habitats, biodiversity and livelihoods</p> <p>Environment Impact Analysis (EIA) tracking database developed to record the EIA decision-making processes, provide an online document repository and assist Ministry of Environment in the implementation of the new fast-track EIA legislation</p> <p>Environmental Monitoring project to provide updated comprehensive environmental information (of both brown and green data), identify knowledge gaps and serve as a baseline</p> <p>Continued field surveys and data analysis on environmental impacts of the tsunami on coastal and marine ecosystem services as critical source of livelihood</p> <p>Assessment of capacity of identified informal and formal key stakeholders in Aceh responsible for integrated fisheries management and marine conservation</p> <p>Until 2009 key stakeholders strengthened in applying essential techniques of marine and coastal resource assessment and adaptive management</p>	<p>More than 40 professionals, managers and 100 informal fisheries leaders and key stakeholders trained in basic concepts of coastal subsistence fisheries management and monitoring</p> <p>Comparative studies carried out on subsistence fish catch dynamics in 4 representative pilot areas</p> <p>At least 20 key stakeholders trained in concepts of participatory MPA establishment and management</p> <p>Stakeholder-based Action Plan</p>	<p>Continuation, consolidation and potential extension of 2007 activities</p> <p>Fisheries department, BRR and BAPEDALDA benefiting from the activities through improved data access and reliability, as well as stronger local resource management skills</p>	<p>Lead: UNEP</p> <p>Wetlands Int'l</p> <p>Lead: UNEP</p> <p>Bandung Institute of Technology</p> <p>Lead: UNEP</p> <p>BRR, UnSiyah, YAH, Wetlands Int'l</p> <p>Lead: UNESCO</p> <p>UnSiyah, Fishery Department Banda Aceh, Fishery Department Sabang, Wildlife Conservation Society Indonesia Programme, Bapedalda NAD</p>	<p>Total cost: 126,000</p> <p>Available funds: 126,000</p> <p>Funding gap: 0</p> <p>Total cost: 3,000</p> <p>Available funds: 3,000</p> <p>Funding gap: 0</p> <p>Total Cost: 60,000</p> <p>Available funds: 60.000</p> <p>Funding gap: 0</p> <p>Total cost: 465,000</p> <p>Available fund: 35,000</p> <p>Funding gap: 430,000</p>
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	<p>Launch of regional tsunami impact report on coral reefs in Bahasa Indonesia</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Application of ecosystem approach to improve forest protection in upper land (20,000ha) critical for biodiversity conservation and maintenance of water catchments for down stream areas including for reduction of floods and erosion (1000ha degraded forest) and to support coastal communities in rehabilitation (80ha mangroves, aquaculture, livelihoods)</p> <p>Continue on-going community-based coastal rehabilitation programme since 2005 and YaGaSu programme in upper-land forest conservation</p>	<p>developed and budgeted to support grass-root based fisheries management and monitoring in at least one target area in the medium term, building on the existing Panglima Laut system</p> <p>National consolidation workshop on coastal ecosystem and fisheries status data collected by various Institutions pre- and post-tsunami . Co-organized with FAO, DKP, IOM, BRR, LIPI, international NGO's and bilateral donors involved in fisheries management and marine resource conservation in Aceh and Nias</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Building capacity with local government offices, local environmental NGOs and communities through 5 technical training workshops, field surveys and compilation of environmental data concerning the whole Krueng Aceh watershed (reports and maps)</p> <p>Putting in place the appropriate monitoring programmes for environment in the area</p> <p>Production and dissemination of watershed-related conservation and management information to communities and NAD</p> <p>Operating nursery units capable of proving 1,000,000 mangrove seedlings and 200,000 in-land tree seedling.</p> <p>Children from 31 local schools including religious schools</p>	<p>-----</p> <p>Continuation, consolidation and of 2007 activities</p>	<p>-----</p> <p>Lead: UNESCO, YaGaSu, Bapedalda NAD</p> <p>Local government offices: BP-DAS, some 10 NGOs presented in Aceh for environmental conservation, including, e.g. Conservation International Indonesia</p>	<p>-----</p> <p>Total cost: 1,600,000</p> <p>Available fund: 100,000</p> <p>Funding gap: 1,500,000</p>
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		<p>participation in tree planting (mangroves, beach forests, inland trees) and environmental education</p> <p>Pilot projects in livelihood improvement (aquaculture and alternative productive activities including fish processing and local tourism) for 3 communities along the river upland and 3 coastal communities in the selected project areas</p>			
	<p>-----</p> <p>Post-tsunami assistance for Gunung Leuser National Park (GLNP), Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra (TRHS) and NAD Nature Conservation Agency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced capacities of GLNP management in dealing with threats especially illegal logging; - Management strengthened to monitor and control existing threats on GLNP and adjacent conservation areas; - A decrease in the occurrence of illegal activities, an increase in the rate of reporting of illegal activities and the establishment of a strong and collaborative relationship between stakeholders and park authorities <p>-----</p>	<p>-----</p> <p>Continues in 2007</p> <p>-----</p>	<p>-----</p> <p>Continues in 2008-9</p> <p>-----</p>	<p>-----</p> <p>Lead: UNESCO</p> <p>-----</p>	<p>-----</p> <p>Total cost: 1,200,000</p> <p>Available funds: 681,893</p> <p>Funding gap: 518,107</p> <p>-----</p>
	<p>-----</p> <p>Targeted Food for Recovery for highly food insecure populations in disaster affected areas (average 498,750 beneficiaries per month) to prevent deterioration of their nutritional status</p> <p>-----</p>	<p>-----</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>-----</p>	<p>-----</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>-----</p>	<p>-----</p> <p>Lead: WFP</p> <p>DinSos, district social department</p> <p>-----</p>	<p>-----</p> <p>Total cost: 43,803,480</p> <p>Available funds: 38,803,480</p> <p>Funding gap: 5,000,000</p> <p>-----</p>
	<p>-----</p> <p>Food for Work and Food for Training to improve the food and livelihood security and resilience to</p> <p>-----</p>	<p>-----</p> <p>Continues in 2007 for average 50,000 participants per month</p> <p>-----</p>	<p>-----</p> <p></p> <p>-----</p>	<p>-----</p> <p>Lead: WFP</p> <p>-----</p>	<p>-----</p> <p>Total cost: 22,258,400</p> <p>-----</p>

	shocks of targeted beneficiaries through communal/individual asset creation and skills training average 16,667 participants per month)			KDP, relevant line ministries and departments	Available funds: 5,758,400 Funding gap: 16,500,000
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Area of cooperation 2: PROMOTING GOOD GOVERNANCE IN ACEH AND NIAS

National priority of goal:

From the PRSP strategic target of empowering communities: "By strengthening social, political, economic, and cultural public institutions, and to extend the poor's participation, regardless of their sex, ethnicity or religion in public decision making which ensures appreciation, protection, and fulfilment of basic rights".

From the Medium Term Development Plan 2004-2009, one of three overarching focus areas: "Establishing democracy and achieving justice for all Indonesians"

BRR/Local Government priority or goal: BRR/Local Government priority or goal: From the Master Plan for the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Aceh and Nias, a General Policy: "*Reconstruction of Governance by re-creating the system and service of provincial, kabupaten/kota regional governments.*" A programme on Governance / Institutional Capacity Building for Local Government for 2006 – 2009 is currently being developed by BRR.

UNDAF Outcome: Promoting good governance

By 2010, pro-poor democratic governance is realized with enhanced accountability, capacity and participation

Aceh and Nias Recovery Framework sub-outcomes	Expected outputs (measurable indicators)			Lead Agency plus partners	Costs (USD)
	2006	2007	2008-2009		
Ache and Nias recovery framework Outcome 2.1: Strengthened democratic governance and human rights and increased transparency in the reconstruction process	Strengthened capacity of 5 district governments through support to: a) policy development, strategic planning, financial management and human resource management; b) information management; c) local parliament (DPRD); d) participation of CSOs in local planning; d) transparency and accountability	Extended to 15 district governments	Extended to cover all districts in Aceh and Nias	Lead: UNDP Governor's office, BRR, District governments and below; Working Group on Good Governance, Local	Total cost: 2,137,200 Available funds: 0 Funding gap: 2,137,200

				Government public services, other donors and their projects, local sub-district and village communities, media and advocacy groups, other NGOs	
	<p>-----</p> <p>Increased access to justice through a) undertaking groundwork towards the establishment of a Human Rights Court and Truth and Reconciliation Commission; b) Capacities to fight corruption in Aceh strengthened; d) Increased capacity of formal and informal justice systems; e) Citizens' awareness and access to legal counsel and representation increased; f) A Justice Resource Centre established and operational</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Aceh local elections support project (ALES) focused on support to: a) management of the elections process; b) voter education; c) media centre; d) polling; e) rapid count</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Programme of support strengthening civil society launched; 40 local NGOs and CBOs provided with capacity building support.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Provision of technical and operational support to BRR,</p>	<p>-----</p> <p>Continues in 2007</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>40 additional local NGOs and CBOs provided with capacity building support.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Continues in 2007; Further UNDP support to be confirmed</p>	<p>-----</p> <p>Continues in 2008-9</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Potential for reactivation to support elections in 2009</p> <p>-----</p> <p>2008: 40 additional local NGOs and CBOs provided with capacity building support. 2009: 40 additional local NGOs and CBOs provided with capacity building support</p> <p>-----</p>	<p>-----</p> <p>Lead: UNDP</p> <p>BAPPENAS, Partnership for Governance Reform, Related CSOs (including Universities), Majelis Adat Aceh and Adat justice providers, Community</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Lead: UNDP</p> <p>MoHA, Bappenas, Governor's office, KIP, Media, Various CSOs / NGOs</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Lead: UNDP</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Lead: UNDP</p>	<p>-----</p> <p>Total cost: 5,600,000</p> <p>Available funds: 5,600,000</p> <p>Funding gap: 0</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Total cost: 2,345,511</p> <p>Available funds: 2,345,511</p> <p>Funding gap: 0</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Total cost: 6,103,984</p> <p>Available funds: 6,103,984</p> <p>Funding gap: 0</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Total cost: 15,473,362</p>

	including (1) 40 technical advisors provided to BRR for reconstruction process; (2) 40 advisors provided to local governments to provide quality assurance to government reconstruction; (3) Support given to BRR on human resources management, legal services, IT, outreach and information	at the request of BRR			Available funds: 15,473,362
	Support to mainstreaming human rights in provincial police authorities: a) Integration of Community Policing principles and Human Rights standards into Polda NAD's policies and practices, by conducting training for 8,000 police officers and establishing Community Policing Forums; b) Capacity building for the further development of in-house training, through the provision of technical support to the Provincial Police School; c) Up-grading of Polda NAD's training facilities in the field and SPN levels; d) Polda NAD's recruitment policy is reviewed and recommendations are made for the improvement of its recruitment policy and practices	Continues in 2007	Continues in 2008-9	Lead: IOM Indonesian National Police, Polda NAD, Partnership for Good Governance and Women Associations in Aceh	Funding gap: 0 [Requirements for current phase; requirements for next phase TBC] Total cost: 10,100,000 Available funds: 10,100,000 Funding gap: 0
	Local government monitors and supports compliance with labour legislation to create conducive climate for job creation	Continues in 2007	Continues in 2008-9	Lead: ILO DISNAKER APINDO KSBI, KSPI	Total cost: 500,000 Available funds: 30,000 Funding gap: 470,000
		Core pool of trainers on women in politics, transformative leadership and good	Increase in the number of women in political party lists and consensus built among	Lead: UNIFEM	Total cost: 800,000

		governance and gender mainstreaming, as well as linkages among CEDAW, Beijing Platform for Action and MDGs developed	political parties on importance of equal political participation between men and women; Increased number of women candidates and elected officials; Gender watch groups, women politician caucus and other mechanisms established to support a gender agenda and hold elected officials to account	Biro PP, Women's Policy Network	Available funds: 0 Funding gap: 800,000
	Women's networks and participants of the mobile discussion groups in 6 districts are able to claim their rights through LoGA, upcoming <i>qanuns</i> and CEDAW	Core group of strategic advocates developed within local government, parliamentarians, women's machinery to mainstream gender equality perspectives into <i>qanun</i>	Consensus built among key stakeholders on gender responsive provisions to <i>qanuns</i> Gender sensitive <i>qanuns</i> formulated	Lead: UNIFEM Biro PP Women's Policy Network Yayasan Meutuah, and Putri Sepakat PSW UnSyiah	Total Cost: 1,100,000 Available funds: 100,000 Funding gap: 1,000,000
	Train social studies teachers how to support human/civil rights and conflict resolution content of new curriculum in schools of NAD: - 200 teacher trainers from universities and teacher training institutes trained on human/civil rights and conflict resolution content using UNESCO Culture for Peace materials; - Schools started using new curricula for social studies with integrated human/civil rights and conflict resolution content; - Peace education and conflict resolution programs developed and start to be transmitted by community radios; - 500 schools and communities participated in the project.	Continues in 2007	Continues in 2008-9	Lead: UNESCO	Total cost: 140,000 Available funds: 10,000 Funding gap: 130,000
	Series of training for media professionals, including radio	At least 200 media professionals have been trained	2008-2009: Further training will be organised	Lead: UNESCO	Total cost: 400,000

	broadcasters to improve their capacity in news gathering and reporting, including investigative reporting to ensure transparency in the reconstruction process. The training will also include active participation of the communities at large and other relevant stakeholders in the reconstruction process	in news production At least 400 community members have participated in the training on civic education through the mass media			Available: 60,000 Funding gap: 340,000
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Area of cooperation 3: PROTECTING THE VULNERABLE AND REDUCING VULNERABILITIES

National priority or goals:

The PRSP strategic target for social protection: *"to give protection and security to vulnerable groups including female headed households, the poor, the elderly, neglected children, people with disabilities and poor communities, regardless of their sex, caused by natural disasters, economic crisis, and social conflicts."*

From the Medium Term Development Plan 2004-2009, one of three overarching focus areas: *"Creating an Indonesia that is safe and peaceful."*

BRR/Local Government priority or goal: From the Master Plan for the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Aceh and Nias, General Policies: *"Reconstruction of community by restoring the aspects of religious and social-cultural lives, and community resilience, including the education, health, science, legal sectors and religious as well as traditional institutions"* and *"Reconstruction of Infrastructure and Housing by giving priority to the restoring of basic infrastructure functions such as roads, airports and seaports, telecommunications infrastructure and facilities, the restoring electricity, water supply and housing."*

UNDAF Outcome: Protecting the Vulnerable and Reducing Vulnerabilities

By 2010, Government and civil society have better policy, legal frameworks and mechanisms to protect vulnerable people and reduce vulnerabilities.

Aceh and Nias Recovery Framework sub-outcomes	Expected outputs (measurable indicators)			Lead Agency plus partners	Costs (USD)
	2006	2007	2008-2009		
Aceh and Nias Recovery Framework Outcome 3.1: Reduced vulnerability of those made	3,500+ houses in Aceh Besar (113), Banda Aceh (1,383), Pidie (1,266), Simeulue (629), Nias (110) Coordinated shelter data & analysis on numbers, costs,	Coordinated shelter data & analysis on numbers, costs,		Lead: UN-Habitat, UNDP BPN, Bupati Office, Provincial and District	Total cost: 28,224,842 Available funds: 28,224,842

<p>homeless and facing reduced access to WATSAN by the tsunami</p> <p>By 2009, all those who lost houses and or land (whether owned or rented) are in some form of permanent housing and have access to water and sanitation facilities</p>	<p>quality, needs, process. Inputs to BRR policies</p> <p>Kecamatan development strategies formulated for UN Habitat community areas</p>	<p>quality, needs, process. Inputs to BRR policies</p> <p>Kecamatan development strategies linked to higher level planning</p>		<p>BAPPEDA, Various NGOs</p>	<p>Funding gap: 0</p>
	<p>Construction of 1,134 houses for the communities living in 6 villages in Krueng Sabee sub-district, Aceh Jaya</p> <p>Secondment of technical experts, operational costs</p>			<p>Lead: UNHCR</p> <p>RedR</p>	<p>Total cost: 5,600,000</p> <p>Available funds: 5,600,000</p>
	<p>Water and sanitation services are re-established in selected districts for 80% of households</p>	<p>Continues in 2007</p>	<p>Continues in 2007-9</p>	<p>Lead: UNICEF</p> <p>WHO, Ministries of Health, People's Welfare, Home Affairs, NGOs</p>	<p>Funding gap: 0</p> <p>Total cost: 30,595,000</p> <p>Available funds: 30,595,000</p>
	<p>Provision of 3,000 (some transitional, mostly permanent) houses, including appropriate watsan facilities</p> <p>Rehabilitation of bridges to enhance accessibility</p> <p>Logistics assistance to support the transportation of relief and recovery materials for Government bodies and humanitarian agencies in Aceh and Nias</p> <p>Provision of water supply, through wells, trucks and/or tanks, with relevant additional equipment (taps, piping, pumps, etc) to 1,900 households and 478 barrack units</p>	<p>Provision of up to 5,000 (predominantly permanent) houses, including appropriate watsan facilities</p> <p>Rehabilitation of bridges to enhance accessibility</p> <p>Logistics assistance to support the transportation of relief and recovery materials for Government bodies and humanitarian agencies on Nias</p> <p>Scientific and participatory environmental health assessments undertaken</p> <p>Environmental health training of relevant local authorities in up</p>	<p>Provision of permanent houses depending on needs and funding availability</p> <p>Environmental health capacity building continues</p>	<p>Lead: IOM</p> <p>Provincial and district level Ministries of Public Health, Public Works and Water, BRR</p>	<p>Total cost: 100,500,000</p> <p>Available funds: 39,700,000</p> <p>Funding gap: 60,800,000</p>

	<p>Provision of 14 latrines to 4 communities</p> <p>Rehabilitation of a care home for orphaned girls on Nias</p> <p>Completion of a care home for orphaned boys on Nias</p>	<p>to 10 districts and provision of basic water testing equipment</p> <p>Water and sanitation training for local contractors</p> <p>Community mobilization and environmental health training for existing or new community-based organizations</p> <p>Economic entities established responding to water and sanitation needs</p> <p>Water and sanitation systems, community drainage and solid waste disposal mechanisms provided in up to 150 communities</p>	<p>through 2008</p>		
	<p>Provision of shelter material to rebuilding and reconstruction activities in Nias through the Collaborative Rehabilitation Project Nias: UNHCR procures and supplies some 7,500 m³ of timber and some 180,000m² of roofing sheets and related materials to participating shelter agencies free of charge (UN, NGOs and BRR) to allow for reconstruction or rehabilitation of some 1,500-2,000 houses</p> <p>Construction and rehabilitation of some 300 houses in 3 remote coastal villages in Idanogawo and Bawolato sub-districts that were “sunken” as a result of the Nias earthquake, implemented by AMDA and undertaken with full community participation</p>			<p>Lead: UNHCR</p> <p>AMDA</p>	<p>Total cost: 5,615,460</p> <p>Available funds: 5,615,460</p> <p>Funding gap: 0</p>
	<p>“Eco-friendly settlements” aiming at demonstrating that ecological, social and livelihood components</p>			<p>Lead: UNEP</p> <p>Ministry of</p>	<p>Total Cost: 213,000</p>

	can be integrated into a large shelter reconstruction programme: Labuy village (10 hectares) has been approved as the site			Environment, BRR	Available funds: 213,000 Funding gap: 0
Aceh and Nias Recovery Framework Outcome 3.2: Reduced vulnerability of children and young people	Prevention of child labour through: a) pilot prevocational skills training for children 15-18; b) strengthening capacity of teachers to conduct remedial education programme			Lead: ILO Ministry of Education, BLK, SMK	Total cost: 3,280,000 Available funds: 128,000 Funding gap: 2,000,000
By 2009, a more protective and empowering environment is in place in line with the Convention of the Rights of the Child, the World Programme of Action for Youth; PNBAI 2015 and other international and national commitments, which protects children and youth including street children and disabled children from violence and abuse and seeks to eliminate worst forms of child labour including sexual exploitation and trafficking	Support to strengthening child protection through: a) Strengthening policies, legislation and measures to prevent, protect and respond to sexual and economic exploitation and trafficking, abuse and violence against children: - <i>Qanun</i> (PERDA for Nias) on child Protection drafted - NAD provincial/district plans of action for child protection developed and adopted - 1 child friendly courtroom established and functioning allowing child friendly judicial proceeding - 12 women and children desks (RPK) established and strengthened in Provincial and District Police Office in NAD & Nias - 1 integrated service centre for victims of violence and exploitation established and functioning in NAD and North Sumatra - 120 police personnel, 120 judges, prosecutors, lawyers and probation officers and 120 military officials from NAD and North Sumatera trained on child protection and child sensitive juvenile justice - 35 doctors and paramedic trained			Lead: UNICEF ILO, WHO Ministries of Home Affairs, Social Affairs, Women's Empowerment, Justice and Human Rights, Health; Bureau of Statistics, POLDA, GTZ, Australian National Committee for UNICEF, Plan Int'l, Muhammadiyah, Pusaka Indonesia, Yakita Foundation, Save the Children	Total cost: 8,000,000 (UNICEF) Available funds: 15,296,250 (UNICEF) Funding gap: 0 (UNICEF)

	<p>on recognition, referral and reporting system on violence against children</p> <p>b) Integration of child protection issues into the reconstruction and peace building process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 Child Protection Secretariat established at provincial level for coordinating all child protection programme in NAD - Child Protection Interagency meeting organized - Psychosocial Interagency meeting organized - Interagency Family Tracing networks established and coordinated - Interagency Abuse and Exploitation network established - 21 child protection mechanism at the community level established through child centres, protection bodies and 21 child committees in NAD and Nias - Communities and children accessing 21 child centres and psychosocial intervention and referral mechanism - Referral system established in 10 sub-districts in 5 selected districts to deliver community-based child protection and welfare services - Children in 150 schools in 14 districts benefit from psychosocial intervention through follow up training of 300 elementary teachers, 100 school counsellors, re-establishment of counselling unit in 50 schools - The recovery and reintegration needs of children and youth/ adolescents affected by armed conflict are met through: 1) support and strengthen the capacity of the provincial government to registering and providing appropriate reintegration 				
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	<p>assistance to children associated with GAM; 2) peace building and life skills training to children affected armed conflict; 3) psychosocial recovery and support activities for children and youth/adolescents affected by armed conflict;</p> <p>c) Registration, tracing and reunification programmes for children separated from their families actively utilized:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2,850 children registered (2,354 separated children, 254 unaccompanied children, 242 vulnerable single parent): - 1,529 children reunified - 1,680 separated and unaccompanied children benefited from cash assistance for 3 months; <p>d) Universal and compulsory birth registration system developed and at least 85% of children under one year old registered in selected districts</p> <hr/> <p>Awareness raising targeting up to 3,000 individuals on Nias focusing on the risks and dangers of trafficking</p> <p>Completion of a care home for orphaned, 'at risk' boys on Nias</p> <p>Construction, equipment and furnishing of one vocational training centre facility for orphaned, 'at risk' children on Nias</p> <hr/> <p>Establishment of Communication and Cultural Centre for Aceh to provide cultural and psychotherapeutic healing programme for the surviving children</p>	<hr/> <p>Construction, equipment and furnishing continues in 2007</p> <hr/> <p>Continues in 2007</p>	<hr/> <p>Continues in 2008-9</p>	<hr/> <p>Lead: IOM</p> <hr/> <p>Lead: UNESCO</p>	<hr/> <p>Total cost: 760,000</p> <p>Available funds:760,000</p> <p>Funding gap: 0</p> <hr/> <p>Total cost: 900,000</p> <p>Available funds:10,000</p> <p>Funding gap:890,000</p>
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<p>Aceh and Nias Recovery Framework Outcome 3.3: Reduced vulnerability of peoples affected by conflict and natural disasters</p> <p>By 2009, reduced longer-term vulnerability for the people of Aceh and Nias to conflict and natural disasters</p>	<p>Support to local government and community capacities to sustain the peace process and generate economic development: in post conflict affected areas, specifically:</p> <p>a) Up to 600 communities in post-conflict affected areas benefiting from livelihood opportunities</p> <p>b) 2 district governments supported to implement the Gol reintegration strategy</p> <p>c) Support to reintegration of 1,000 former political prisoners and combatants</p> <p>d) Finalization of access to justice assessment and publication</p> <p>e) New access to justice programme designed, approved and implemented</p> <p>Psychosocial Assessment of civilian trauma undertaken in 3 districts</p> <p>Needs Assessment of conflict IDPs and communities undertaken in 3 districts</p> <p>11 Information, Counselling and Referral Service (ICRS) offices established</p> <p>Estimated 2,000 amnestied prisoners and 3,000 former combatants receive a reinsertion transitional safety net allowance</p> <p>Estimated 2,000 amnestied</p>	<p>Continues in 2007</p> <p>Additional 2 district governments supported to implement the Gol reintegration strategy</p> <p>Support to livelihoods of 1,000 former political prisoners and combatants completed</p> <p>10% increase in number of CSOs participating in the access to justice programme; 10% increase in number of citizens who say they have access to the justice system</p> <p>Psychosocial assistance to communities recovering from conflict, recognizing the particular needs and vulnerabilities of women</p> <p>Utilizing ICRS mechanism, facilitate the return and recovery of conflict IDPs and communities of return, focusing on both individual and community livelihoods</p> <p>Facilitating health referrals and</p>	<p>Additional 3 district government supported to implement the Gol reintegration strategy</p> <p>Additional 15% increase in number of CSOs participating in the access to justice programme; additional 15% increase in number of citizens who say they have access to the justice system</p> <p>Continued psychosocial assistance to communities recovering from conflict, recognizing the particular needs and vulnerabilities of women</p> <p>Continued facilitation of the return and recovery of conflict IDPs and communities of return through the ICRS mechanism, focusing on both individual and community livelihoods</p> <p>Continued health referrals</p>	<p>Lead: IOM, UNDP</p> <p>BAPPENAS, ARA/BRA, BAPPEDA, KDP, Department of Home Affairs, AMM, DEPKUMHAM (Ministry of Justice), MOH, Department of Social Welfare (DEPSOS), Ministry of People's Welfare</p>	<p>Total cost: 61,300,000 (IOM \$49,100,000, UNDP 12,200,000)</p> <p>Available funds: 29,800,000 (IOM 23,000,000, UNDP 6,500,000)</p> <p>Funding gap: 31,500,000 (IOM 25,800,000, UNDP 5,700,000)</p>
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	<p>prisoners and 3,000 former combatants are given a general health assessment; health referrals and access to health care services and specialty care facilitated</p> <p>Socialization of peace process - increased knowledge of MoU and process</p> <p>Support for employment creation in communities affected by the conflict through short-term strategy of local economic recovery and medium term strategy of local economic development</p> <p>An Employment Creation Programme targeting communities affected by the conflict is agreed by key stakeholders</p> <p>Aceh and Nias component of a national strategic disaster risk reduction (DRR) through: 1) Policy framework in place and Master Plan for DRR implemented; 2) Participatory DRR institutionalized; 3) DRR awareness promoted; 4) DRM integrated into development planning and operation at local levels; 5) DRR implemented by local communities</p> <p>Aceh and Nias stand alone DRR project (building on DRR project above) focused on: capacity building BRR and local government offices on DRR; developing community based early</p>	<p>access to health care services</p> <p>Socialization of peace process - increased knowledge of MoU and process</p> <p>Participatory and consensus-based management of employment creation in conflict affected areas by local government.</p> <p>Estimated 50% of vulnerable population conflict-affected areas particularly female-headed households, youth, children, illiterate, disabled people, and the unemployed received employment support.</p> <p>Improved capacity in the service delivery network, public and private units</p> <p>Continues in 2007</p>	<p>and access to health care services</p> <p>Employment creation programme implemented by local economic</p> <p>Continues in 2008-9</p>	<p>Lead: ILO</p> <p>BRA, KPA/GAM, DISNAKER, BRR, DINAS, FAO, World Bank</p> <p>Lead: UNDP</p> <p>Bappenas, Bakornas PB, BRR, local governments, civil society (NGOs, academics, research institutions), media and private sector</p>	<p>Total cost: 7,000,000 (to be confirmed after completion of programme formulation)</p> <p>Available funds: 100,000</p> <p>Funding gap: 6,900,000</p> <p>Total cost: 11,000,000</p> <p>Available funds: 10,000,000</p> <p>Funding gap: 1,000,000</p>
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	<p>warning system</p> <hr/> <p>Support for the establishment of the Indonesian National Earthquake and Tsunami Warning System and community early warning preparedness planning</p> <hr/> <p>Support the affected population of Teluk Dalam with community infrastructure and other early recovery needs, also demonstrating the implementation of Local Agenda 21 devised from Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration: - Disaster preparedness information and training kit distributed to and used in Kecamatan offices in Nias Selatan</p>	<p>Continues in 2007</p> <hr/> <p>Continues in 2007</p>	<p>Continues in 2008-9</p> <hr/> <p>Continues in 2008-9</p>	<p>Lead: UNESCO</p> <p>Ministry of Research and Technology, local communities</p> <hr/> <p>Lead: UNESCO</p>	<p>Total cost: 600,000</p> <p>Available funds: 300,000</p> <p>Funding gap: 300,000</p> <hr/> <p>Total cost: 200,000</p> <p>Available funds: 100,000</p> <p>Funding gap: 100,000</p>
<p>Aceh and Nias Recovery Framework Outcome 3.4: Reduced vulnerability to gender based violence and increased integration of gender equality in recovery policy, planning and programmes</p> <p>By 2009, gender perspectives are integrated into social and economic policy, key planning and development documents and institutions</p>	<p>Strengthened capacity of policy makers to address Gender Based Violence (GBV) through orientation workshops and seminars</p> <p>Strengthened capacity of policy makers in making <i>qanun</i> gender sensitive through training and workshops</p> <p>Support to civil society to increase awareness of PKDRT bills (domestic violence bills)</p> <hr/>	<p>Strengthened capacity of local women's NGOs</p> <p>Support to preparation of qanun on domestic violence</p> <p>Survey on gender based undertaken</p> <hr/> <p>Support to reduce violence against women: Provincial Plan of action (including monitoring and evaluation) on violence against women formulated.</p>	<p>Qanun of PKDRT finalized, legalized and disseminated</p> <hr/> <p>Core group of advocates developed among the Women's Empowerment Bureau, grassroots women's networks, police and judges, lawyers, legal activist organizations, and media focusing on women's rights, human rights principles, CEDAW and relevant international conventions.</p>	<p>Lead: UNFPA</p> <p>UNIFEM, Biro PP, MPU, Bappeda, Dinas Syariat, IAIN Ar-Raniry, Forum Parlement, Fatayat, Flower Aceh</p> <hr/> <p>Lead: UNIFEM</p> <p>Biro PP, WPN, PSW, Balai Inong institutions and Mobile Discussion Groups</p>	<p>Total cost: 200,000</p> <p>Available funds: 135,000</p> <p>Funding gap: 65,000</p> <hr/> <p>Total cost: 500,000</p> <p>Available funds: 100,000</p> <p>Funding gap: 400,000</p>

			Men's network against gender violence established		
IMPLEMENTATION, COORDINATION AND MONITORING					
Support for Aceh and Nias Recovery Framework Implementation, Coordination and Monitoring	Expected outputs (Measurable Indicators)				
	2006	2007	2008-2009	Lead UN Agency/Body plus partners	Costs (USD)
Coordination (UNORC)	<p>Continue to mobilise and coordinate extraordinary measures to fill the gaps in transition from relief to recovery and reconstruction</p> <p>Strengthen support to BRR and local government in policy development</p> <p>Strengthen UNORC field operations in support of BRR's regionalisation</p>	Continues in 2007	Continues in 2008-2009	<p>Lead: UNORC</p> <p>BRR, local government, BAPPEDA, UN agencies, IASC, donors, etc..</p>	<p>Total cost: 9,440,018 (2006-2007, include OCHA coordination, exclude agency in-kind contributions)</p> <p>Available funds: 8,486,354 (2006-2007, include OCHA coordination, exclude agency in-kind contributions)</p> <p>Funding gap: 953,664 (2007)</p>
Logistics	Provide logistics support in sea transport of recovery and reconstruction material and equipment; provide logistics advisory to BRR and local governments	Continues in 2007	Continues with exist strategy	<p>Lead: WFP SS</p> <p>BRR, local government</p>	<p>Total cost: 32,700,000</p> <p>Available funds: 21,700,000</p> <p>Funding gap: 11,000,000</p>

<p>Information & Analysis</p>	<p><i>UNORC Information & Analysis Section</i></p> <p>Create second commemoration report in collaboration with key partners on the state of recovery incorporating sectoral and thematic focus</p> <p>Comparative statistical analysis of key data sets on recovery including RAN, BPS surveys, BRR surveys, DINAS routine data</p> <p>Information management support for BRR Office of the COO and Operations Centre in Banda Aceh and regional and district offices</p> <p>Information management support for local government Sub District Coordination Meeting (SDCM) initiative</p> <p>Support to BPS in survey design, processing and analysis</p> <p>Support to BPDE in management of electronic data</p> <hr/> <p><i>Support for Recovery Aceh Nias (RAN) database</i></p> <p>System development: RAN database established (CN submission and approval, project tracking for on-and off-budget projects, off-line data entry module, off-line reporting module (together with customized report formats)</p> <p>Tools for data quality check up and scorecard for implementing agency info update developed and in use</p>	<p>Continues in 2007</p> <p>Quarterly reports on the state of recovery focussing on sectors and cross cutting themes</p> <hr/> <p>System development: RAN database consolidated with the existing functionalities are in optimal use – both on-and off-budget</p>	<p>Continues in 2008-9</p> <p>Transition to local government partners</p> <hr/>	<p>Lead: UNORC IAS</p> <p>BRR, BPS, BPDE, Bappeda, World Bank, UNICEF</p> <hr/> <p>Lead: UNDP</p> <p>BRR, UNORC, local government agencies, central government agencies, Supreme Audit Authority</p>	<p>Total cost: 4,000,000 (2006-9)</p> <p>Available funds: 2,000,000 (2006-7)</p> <p>Funding gap: 2,000,000 (2008-9)</p> <hr/> <p>Total cost: 1,200,000</p> <p>Available funds: 1,000,000</p> <p>Funding gap: 200,000</p>
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	<p>Stable accessibility achieved through ISP hosting and dedicated internet connection</p> <p>Capacity building: Outreach team of 9 national officials were hired and trained, BRR officials are trained on RAN use.</p> <p>Strategic action plan (including coordination and collaboration with UN IAS) is developed and implemented</p>	<p>Capacity Building: Outreach programme continues till the end of 2007</p> <p>BRR officials (regional and central) are trained in effective use of the RAN for monitoring, coordination, decision making and broader aid and budget management</p> <p>Mechanism for regular reporting from RAN and feedback from field is established</p> <p>RAN will be introduced to other government agencies (local government agencies such as governor's office, Bappeda, BPDE and BPS, Supreme Audit Authority (as part of INTOSAI initiative), and central government agencies) and focal points will be trained</p>	<p>Outreach function internalised from 2008</p>		
Area-based UN Joint Programming	<p>Initiate pilot area-based UN joint programming in selected sub-districts in Aceh and Nias (Meuraxa, Krueng Sabee and Teluk Dalam - Joint Programme documents have been prepared for Meuraxa and Teluk Dalam):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As part of UN Joint Programming in Meuraxa, over 50 household enterprises have been (re) started and productive spaces added to houses - As part of UN Joint Programming in Teluk Dalam 80 small fishing businesses will be recovered and a network of cooperatives strengthened 	<p>Further develop joint programming in other areas as identified</p> <p>5,000 loans and micro-leasing products taken-up by new businesses</p> <p>Networks of Start and Improve Your Business training providers established in 5 districts and providing gender-responsive programme targeting young women entrepreneurs</p>	<p>Continue in 2008-9</p> <p>5,000 women and men received business development support</p> <p>25 Business Development Service providers have capacity to manage and deliver gender- and environmentally responsive marketing support to women, men, and young entrepreneurs</p>	<p>Lead: UN-Habitat, ILO, FAO, other participating UN agencies</p> <p>Mercy Corp, BAPPEDA, IWAPI, APINDO, UNORC, BRR regional offices, local governments, NGOs</p>	<p>Total cost: TBD</p> <p>Available funds: 2,000,000 (2006)</p> <p>Funding gap: TBD</p>

