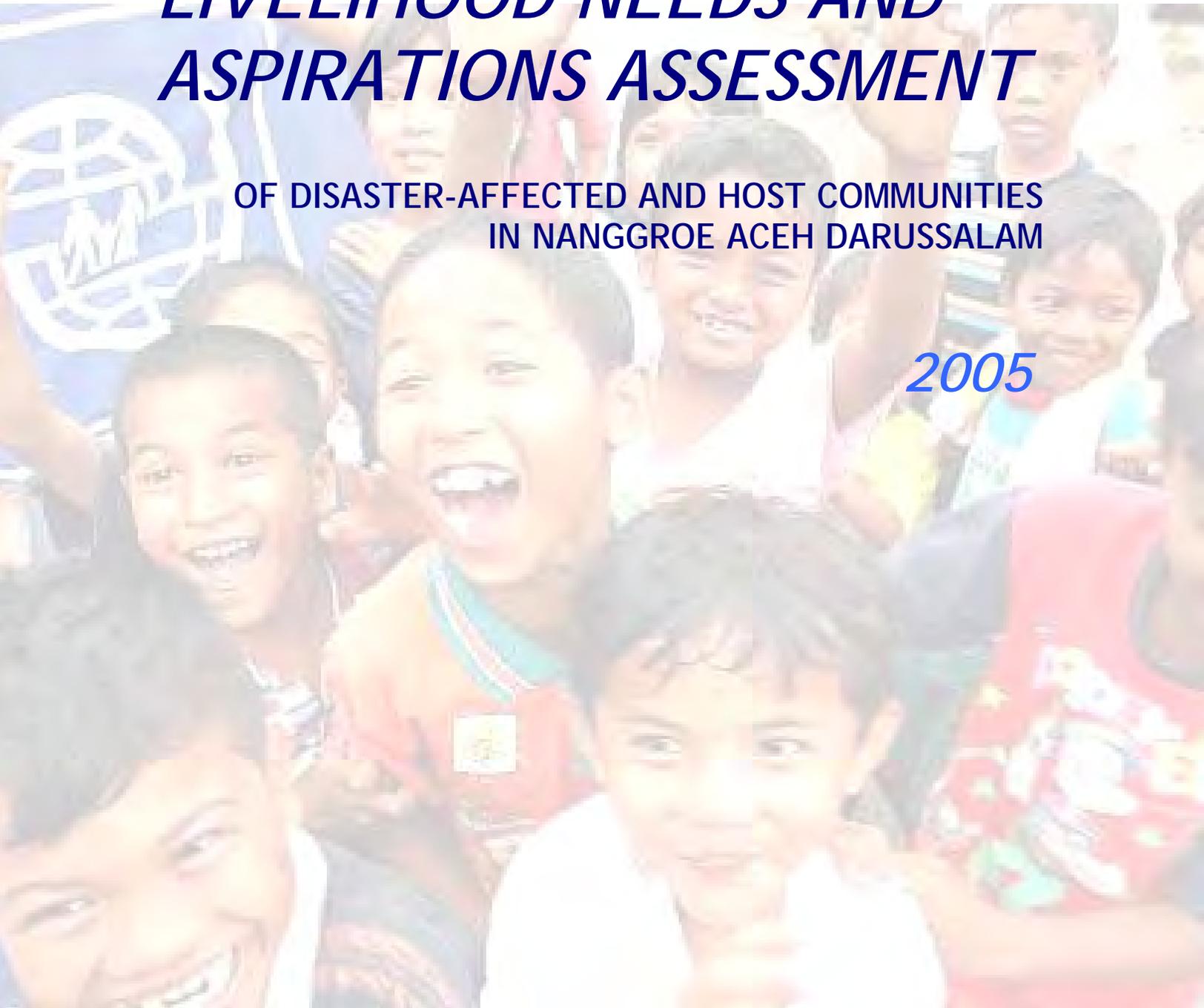


SETTLEMENT AND LIVELIHOOD NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS ASSESSMENT

**OF DISASTER-AFFECTED AND HOST COMMUNITIES
IN NANGGROE ACEH DARUSSALAM**

2005



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Executive Summary

The 26 December 2004 earthquake and tsunami devastated communities by killing and injuring hundreds of thousands, displacing the survivors and in many cases destroying their livelihoods. An unprecedented outpouring of support by the international community is enabling the government and people of Indonesia to undertake the Herculean task of rebuilding. Yet, rehabilitating an entire province is complex and appropriate strategies must incorporate different sources, in particular, it requires input from the people themselves. IOM's commitment to support the Government of Indonesia's reconstruction efforts in Aceh and the need to obtain a solid foundation for developing appropriate intervention strategies led IOM to organize a multi-agency assessment to determine the needs and aspirations of both the disaster affected and host communities in relation to settlement and livelihood issues.

This study employed both a quantitative survey approach and a qualitative approach using focus group discussions (FGDs). A total of 2,111 respondents were interviewed in 12 districts and held one FGD in each of the 71 disaster-affected sub-districts. The areas included in the assessment were Banda Aceh, Aceh Besar, Aceh Barat, Aceh Barat Daya, Aceh Jaya, Nagan Raya, Aceh Utara, Pidie, Bireuen, Lhok Seumawe, Aceh Timur, and Aceh Selatan.

Six respondent groups supplied the data and information. These groups are defined as: IDPs staying in camps or public buildings, IDPs staying with host families, non-IDPs, community leaders, women, and returnees. Due to the limited information available and physical constraints in the field during the time of the study, a quota sampling methodology was utilized. The data was collected from February 5 to 15, 2005.

The total respondent population of all respondent categories was mainly male (65%), between the ages of 26 to 45 years (60%), rural area residents (85%), with nearly half (48%) losing one or more family members to the tsunami. Previous livelihoods of the survey respondents and FGD participants ranged from farming (24%), trading (18%) and fishing (16%).

Results from both the survey and FGDs show:

1. Return to Normalcy

The main factors influencing the IDPs' decision to return immediately to their villages of origin in spite of the level of destruction were the need to continue previous economic activities and a deep ancestral bond to their property.

2. Receive Assistance and Be Safe from Future Disasters

If IDPs are to move to transitional homes, they prefer to receive continued assistance and be assured that the site is secure from a future tsunami. Additional critical considerations are the desire to resettle in areas near their home villages and to pursue economic activities.

3. Legal Ownership of Land is Crucial

Displaying an acute awareness of the potential for land tenure/property disputes, IDPs said they would agree to permanent relocation if they were assured of legal ownership of the occupied land and house.

4. Relocation Near their Home Villages and Job Sources

The majority of the IDPs have indicated a strong preference to be relocated, either temporarily or permanently to areas close to their home villages. They expressed a desire to be provided shelter units that have basic facilities in place. The IDPs have also appealed to be relocated in places where they can easily find jobs.

5. Shelter Assistance Preferred

Barrack-type structures are not a popular option. While a few said they wanted to live in barracks, nearly half of the IDPs interviewed prefer to receive transitional/permanent

housing and a significant proportion wanted to receive construction materials such as wood and cement.

6. Preferred Settlement Location

Understanding that relocation to homes of origins is not possible under the current conditions, a majority of the IDPs expressed a desire to be relocated as a group to maintain the integrity and cohesiveness of their former community.

7. Unhappy with the Level of Assistance Thus Far

Of the one-third of the total IDP respondents that have received shelter assistance (mostly tents), the majority are unsatisfied with the assistance provided. A number of those that had their homes destroyed or lost their homes to the tsunami spontaneously collected useable debris to build temporary shelters or to repair their houses.

8. Everyone has Suffered

The loss of sources of livelihood cut across all respondent groups, displaced or not. The majority of the respondents' livelihoods were affected by the tsunami. More than half have not been able to re-establish their livelihoods and have had to rely heavily on external assistance for their daily needs. A few took any short-term employment available to survive.

9. A Stable Source of Income is the Top Priority

The majority of the respondents said they would shift occupations if it was no longer possible for them to engage in their previous economic activities because a stable source of income was of utmost concern. The absence of other skills left the remaining respondents feeling vulnerable to being unable to support themselves and uncertain about their ability to pursue alternative livelihoods.

10. Various Types of Assistance Required

Those that indicated a willingness to venture into new professions said access to capital, provision of livelihood materials and training are the most essential types of assistance.

11. Emergency Assistance Received

Assistance thus far received was emergency related. These were in the forms of food (90%), medical services (47%), non-food items (39%), and water and sanitation (35%). Only four percent (4%) have received assistance to re-activate their livelihoods. However, the respondents indicated that in addition to food and shelter, what they needed both in the short and long term was livelihood support.

12. Individual livelihood assistance is top priority, followed by community rehabilitation projects

At the individual level, almost all the respondents expressed a preference for assistance related to the re-activation of their ability to be self-supporting, specifically the provision of relevant livelihood tools and inputs. At the community level, other kinds of support in terms of food security, generation of employment, and the implementation of community development projects were also mentioned as priorities.

13. Value of Leadership

Most of the respondents relied on leaders for their survival and spiritual needs. Communities quickly replaced leaders who died saying they needed leadership (spiritual or traditional, formal or informal) for support and guidance.

Based on the preferences articulated by the respondents, the study concludes and recommends the following:

1. Immediate return to villages of origin is foremost on the majority of the IDPs' aspirations and agenda. It is recommended that communities be made aware of the rehabilitation

plans and timeframe to enable them to prepare accordingly. They need to be assured that once conditions allow (basic services and infrastructure are available) return assistance will be available.

2. A significant number of displaced persons are hesitant to return as they remain traumatized by their horrific experience and continue to be fearful of a tsunami. Some, although aspiring to return, have also accepted that immediate return is not yet feasible or in some cases is no longer possible as the tsunami has rendered their villages uninhabitable. As such, it would be in the best interest of the IDPs for the following to be factored into decision-making processes in relation to the planning of transitional settlement and/or permanent relocation activities to ensure that the IDPs aspirations are considered:
 - a. The temporary settlement or the permanent relocation site should be as close as possible to the IDPs' villages of origin. Because maintaining community integrity and upholding of family and social ties are vital to the IDPs, efforts should be ensured that those who originated from the same village will be relocated together.
 - b. Ownership status of the land and/or housing units must be absolutely clear to all stakeholders and all legal documentation should be in place prior to the movement to a temporary settlement or permanent relocation site, to avoid any dispute and complications in the future. Public information and awareness campaigns in relation to this should be factored into the settlement programmes.
 - c. It is essential for shelter assistance programmes to put a premium on community participation.
 - d. The viability of community members to engage in income-generating activities and/or the possibility of obtaining employment should be factored into the choices of the settlement sites.
 - e. Resettlement programs should have a public information and education component addressing people's concerns about a future natural disaster. To assuage lingering fears of another disaster, IDPs should receive dependable and pertinent information and response training for natural disasters predominant in this region, including earthquakes and tsunamis. Resettled communities should be involved in developing contingency plans for disaster preparedness and management specific to their areas. The government, international and national partners should coordinate to the greatest extent possible to develop a consistent message regarding disaster preparedness information and training.
3. The tsunami has had severe economic and social impacts on not only the displaced but the host communities, as well. The results further indicate that the adverse impact on household incomes has cut across different socio-economic groups although the severity of the impact varies from one respondent group and district to another.
4. The needs and aspirations of the IDPs and local communities are linked to the immediate provision of economic self-sufficiency support structures. This implies that the displaced and local populations are well aware of the inter-linkage between economic self-reliance with other sectoral issues such as health and education, among others. The ties between sustainable sources of incomes at the household level and access to basic services and its contribution to the restoration of local economies are recognized. To support the recovery and restoration of household level economic

activities that will eventually contribute to the rebuilding of Nangroe Aceh Darussalam's economic infrastructure, it is therefore recommended that:

- a. Livelihood programmes supporting either the re-establishment of former livelihoods or a shift to an alternative economic activity should focus on the provision of access to capital, distribution of relevant tools and equipment, and training.
- b. Livelihood programmes should be comprehensive in scope, targeting both the displaced populations and host communities or non-IDPs. Such programmes should seriously engage community participation to ensure sustainability and equitable distribution of benefits.
- c. Livelihood assistance activities should take into account the change in family roles resulting from the loss of either the head of household or homemaker. This will impact on the ability of the families to participate in various activities as the person that has assumed the role of head of family will be taking on multiple burdens and workloads.
- d. Livelihood programme activities should be implemented without delay.

The earthquake and tsunami of 26 December 2004 victimized not only the survivors and their lost loved ones, but also wide swathes of culture and society. To help in the recovery, this broad background must be kept in view.

Background and Introduction



Background and Introduction

The earthquake and tsunami that struck Indonesia on 26 December 2005 resulted in widespread destruction to infrastructure, the displacement of over half a million people and the loss of over 200,000 lives and the livelihoods of many more in the provinces of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD) and North Sumatra. The Government of Indonesia (GoI) and the international and local communities responded immediately to the emergency and relief needs of the affected people in an unprecedented fashion. Various relief goods/assistance such as food, medical services and supplies, in some cases cash and/or manpower, non-food items, among others have already been provided and distributed to affected communities.

However, the people of Aceh continue to be confronted with destroyed/damaged homes and community infrastructure, food insecurity, limited means of livelihood, absence of or disrupted delivery of basic services, and a multitude of other pressing concerns. With the international community providing full support to the GoI efforts, resources both human and financial are widely evident in NAD. Nonetheless, the challenge remains as to how to effectively respond to the needs and concerns of the affected communities to enable them to return to a quality of life that recovers some sense of pre-tsunami stability.

Two months after the disaster, as national and local government agencies and a host of local and international humanitarian organizations were trying to address the concerns of affected communities, there was increasing recognition of the need to identify what the specific needs were from the perspective of affected groups themselves, with a view to developing targeted and effective interventions. The GoI and humanitarian actors have started developing intervention programmes for the rehabilitation and recovery of NAD. IOM, upon the request of the government at central, provincial and local levels, has committed to support the GoI by developing and implementing programmes in the shelter, livelihood and health sectors.

On January 2005, the GoI's National Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) and the International Donor Community released a technical report outlining the GoI's Framework for Recovery and Reconstruction to rebuild a New Aceh and North Sumatra. The report stated the key principles that are expected to guide the framework, one of which expresses the need for a people-centered and participative process¹.

Guided by this principle and the increasing recognition to have a more grounded foundation for developing appropriate intervention strategies and targeted response for the recovery and rehabilitation of NAD that is not only needs-based but based on what the affected communities aspire to, IOM collaborated with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (Depkeh and HAM) and the Kecamatan Development Project² (KDP–NAD) to conduct a comprehensive Needs and Aspirations assessment in 12 disaster-affected areas in the province. The assessment was carried out with a view to providing a measured basis for the development of informed recovery and rehabilitation strategies for the province focusing on two central themes: settlement and livelihood³.

The intention of the study was to determine local perspectives on the needs and aspirations of IDPs (both staying in camps and staying with host families) and their host families and communities in relation to settlement and livelihood issues. A combined qualitative and quantitative assessment was conducted both at the community and individual levels using focus group discussions and individual interviews to explore and illuminate a diverse range of

¹ BAPPENAS and the International Donor Community, "Indonesia: Notes on Reconstruction, The December 26, 2004 Natural Disaster".

² KDP is a GoI rural poverty alleviation initiative funded by the World Bank (in Bahasa Indonesia language, KDP is familiarly known as PPK or Proyek Pengembangan Kecamatan).

³ Shelter, livelihood and health are IOM's main areas of interventions for NAD. Health issues are being managed by IOM's Migration Health Team.

opinions on the factors that influence people's understanding and decision-making processes as they relate to the aforementioned central themes. The assessment was expected to allow for the mapping of community needs and aspirations that may be the basis for recovery and rehabilitation plans for the province by humanitarian actors in general and IOM in particular. The results of the assessment will feed into the development of strategies, inform relevant components, and reinforce the direction of the IOM programme in particular and other programmes in general, in NAD. The insights generated by the study are expected to provide the practical applicability for what IOM intends to focus on in the future in NAD to support the Gol's plans for the province.

A study conducted by IOM, Muhammadiyah University, Oxfam, Syiah Kuala University, and the World Bank in February 2005 has determined that the majority of displaced populations want to return to their pre-tsunami location despite the fact that their homes have been either destroyed or damaged. The study has also determined that a significant minority, fearful of a tsunami, has indicated the desire to be moved to new locations.⁴ While the survey was able to determine the general trend on those wanting to return or to be relocated to other places, the various factors that influenced people's thinking on these issues were absent. The said survey also identified the types of assistance IDPs needed to re-establish their livelihoods. As the study was only meant to rapidly assess IDP preferences, it did not include local communities whose livelihoods were also affected by the disaster.

It was against this backdrop that IOM designed this study as the identification of factors for wanting to return, to move to transitional sites or resettle permanently in a new location are expected to feed into the development of appropriate strategies for settling displaced populations, whether temporarily or permanently. The livelihood support needs of both IDPs and local communities ought to be identified, both at the household and community levels in order for a more encompassing livelihood assistance package to be crafted. This study highlights IOM's conviction on the need to look at what IDPs and host communities consider important before activities in the areas of settlement and livelihood are pursued.

Two cross-cutting issues, namely family/community structure and humanitarian and development assistance were included. The tsunami has caused not only material losses, but has more tragically resulted in loss of lives which affected family and social structures. Changes in the family structure were viewed from the aspect of individual roles of family members. The demise of one or more family members, particularly heads of households and/or homemakers alters family structures that lead to a shift in family roles. This may have been the case with the social structure as some villages have lost their religious/community leaders both formal and informal. In a society that puts a premium on leadership, the loss of a leader impacts on the community's ability to cope with a tragic situation. Rehabilitation and recovery activities would require leadership and guidance from designated community leaders and the absence of such would likely impact on delivery mechanisms and community participation. As such, it was considered important to measure to what extent family and social structures have been altered so that programmes can be adjusted accordingly.

While the overall intention of the survey was to provide a basis for targeted developmental interventions, IOM took the opportunity to obtain a village-level indication of the kinds of assistance already received and the short term needs yet to be met. It also endeavored to determine other needs that respondents thought the community in general may require to recover.

⁴ IOM, Muhammadiyah University, Oxfam, Syiah Kuala University and the World Bank, Survey on IDP Preferences, February 2005.

Methodology and Process



Methodology and Process

2.1 Data Gathering Tools

The assessment employed a quantitative approach through survey method and qualitative approach using focus group discussion (FGDs). The survey was conducted by interviewing respondents on a one-on-one basis where they were located. As well, one FGD was organized in each sub-district. The FGDs were intended to gather additional insights from as many community-level stakeholders as possible to complement findings gathered from individual respondents and ensure some degree of inter-respondent reliability. Topics discussed in each FGD were the same as those in the survey, which centered on settlement, livelihood, family structure, and assistance.

Each FGD was led by a trained facilitator assisted by a note-taker. The questionnaire used in the survey is attached in **Appendix 1** and a sample of the discussion guide used in the FGDs is in **Appendix 2**. The tools were pre-tested in Krueng Raya, Aceh Besar on 20 February 2005 and were again field-tested in Baitussalam the following day after revisions from the first pre-test were incorporated. The instruments were further enhanced with inputs from Lembaga Penelitian, Pendidikan dan Penerangan Ekonomi dan Sosial (LP3ES).

2.2 Location

The assessment gathered opinions of communities from 12 districts covering a total of 71 affected sub-districts. The 12 districts covered by the study were: Banda Aceh, Aceh Besar, Aceh Barat, Aceh Barat Daya, Aceh Jaya, Nagan Raya, Aceh Utara, Pidie, Bireuen, Lhok Seumawe, Aceh Timur, and Aceh Selatan. The list of sub-districts and villages covered by the study is in **Appendix 3**.

2.3 Survey Respondents and FGD Participants

Participants in the survey and FGDs were chosen from six respondent groups and for the purposes of this assessment, were defined as follows:

1. IDPs staying in camps/public building – displaced persons staying in IDP camps (either assigned by the government or in spontaneous settlement sites) or in public buildings such as mosques, schools, stadium, government offices, etc.
2. IDPs staying with host families – displaced persons staying in the houses of relatives, friends or neighbors.
3. Non-IDPs – persons not displaced who were hosting displaced families.
4. Community leaders - prominent local figures, such as the *Keuchick* (Head of Desa), *Ketua Pemuda* (Youth Leader), *Imam Mesjid* (Head of Mosque or Religious leader), *Ketua Lembaga Ketahanan Masyarakat* (Head of Village Community Council), and informal leaders who were displaced.
5. Women - mostly from women-headed households.
6. Returnees - persons who were initially displaced but eventually returned to their homes and communities when the situation improved.

To get a cross section of views from these groups and guarantee that gathered information represented the voice of the majority, representatives from a minimum of six villages in each sub-district were invited to participate in the FGDs and in the interviews. As there were, in most cases, more than six villages in a sub-district, the choice of villages where respondents were drawn from were narrowed down using three pre-agreed criteria: 1) the number of households (no less than 30 households) in the village, 2) the security level, and 3) accessibility of the village. The type of FGD respondent group in a sub-district was determined based on the local situation, however, efforts were made to achieve a balance in the distribution of each group.

Overall the study had 2,111 respondents and carried out 71 focus group discussions. The number of participants in each FGD ranged from 8 to 13, but the majority of the discussions had 10 participants. At the outset, it was agreed that FGD participants would no longer be

considered as individual interview respondents and vice versa. Distribution of survey respondents and FGD participants is seen in **Tables 2.1** and **2.2**.

It should be noted that due to the limited availability of field information, the difficulty in accessing information on the ground prior to the data gathering exercise and complexity in accessing some disaster-affected areas, the study employed a quota sampling methodology in the selection of respondents and villages. However, to ensure appropriate representation of the target respondents, the selection of respondents in each group was carried out in a random manner. The results provide the general trend and describe the general sentiments of various community groupings in the province.

Table 2.1. Number of respondents and FGDs by group

No.	Group of community	Number of respondents	Number of FGDs
1	IDPs staying in camps/public building	481	28
2	IDPs staying with host families	347	10
3	Non IDPs	293	12
4	Community leaders	317	12
5	Women	341	15
6	Returnees	332	15
	Total	2,111	71

Table 2.2. Number of respondents and FGDs by district

No.	District	Number of respondents	Number of FGDs
1	Banda Aceh	290	7
2	Aceh Besar	307	11
3	Aceh Barat	134	4
4	Aceh Barat Daya	36	2
5	Aceh Jaya	195	6
6	Nagan Raya	60	4
7	Aceh Utara	207	7
8	Pidie	365	12
9	Bireuen	281	9
10	Lhok Seumawe	63	3
11	Aceh Timur	117	4
12	Aceh Selatan	56	2
	Total	2111	71

2.4 Assessment Teams

In an effort to minimize communication barriers, one hundred forty two (142) *locally* recruited and trained facilitators (71 village-based moderators/facilitators and 71 note takers) conducted both the interviews and focus group discussions. Teams of two were deployed in each sub-district. The KDP-NAD provided *village-level* facilitators to be the FGD moderators and interviewers in the sub-districts in the northeastern part of NAD. In a few districts where KDP had no presence, local facilitators that worked with IOM in a previous study were recruited and trained. Nineteen (19) IOM staff and seventeen (17) Depkeh & HAM officials trained the local facilitators and were the Sub-district Team Leaders during the data gathering process and were the data quality controllers. An IOM international staff provided over-all supervision to the entire activity. The list of Assessment Team Leaders and Members is attached in **Appendix 4**.

2.5 Schedule of Activities

The study involved a series of activities, from development of study design to data gathering and report writing. The activities and schedule are shown in the table below.

Table 2.3. Activities and Schedule

No.	Activity	Date
1	Development of study design and instruments	20 – 25 Feb 2005
2	Training of 36 district coordinators in Jakarta	28 Feb -1 Mar 2005
3	Training of 71 village facilitators and 71 note-takers at sub-district level	2 -4 Mar 2005
4	Field data collection (interview and discussion)	5 -15 Mar 2005
5	Data processing and report writing	16 Mar – 26 Apr 2005

Demography of Respondents



Demography of Respondents

Demography of Survey Respondents and FGD Participants

The demography of the respondents is presented to give a clear indication of the gender and age distribution, their current location and pre-tsunami occupations.

- 65% of the respondents were male and 45% were female.
- The majority fell into the 26 to 45 year-old category.
- Eighty five percent (85%) of the respondents were residing in rural areas at the time of the activity. 15% of the IDPs were staying with host families, the majority of which were in urban areas.
- Twenty four percent (24%) of the total number of respondents were engaged pre-tsunami in farming activities, eighteen percent (18%) were traders and sixteen percent (16%) were fishermen. Twelve percent (12%) of the respondents were housewives. Those who worked as civil servants, owned businesses and worked for other people were 8%, 7% and 5% of the respondents, respectively.

Table 3. Demography of the respondents

	IDPs in camps/ public building	IDPs with host families	Non IDPs	Community leaders	Women	Returnee	TOTAL
Gender							
Male	71%	70%	80%	94%	-	77%	65%
Female	29%	30%	20%	6%	100%	23%	35%
Age							
< 25 years	16%	21%	10%	2%	18%	9%	13%
26 – 35 years	36%	30%	28%	19%	35%	29%	30%
36 – 45 years	27%	27%	33%	31%	27%	32%	29%
46 – 55 years	12%	14%	18%	25%	13%	18%	16%
> 55 years	8%	8%	11%	22%	7%	12%	11%
Urban-rural areas							
Rural	88%	69%	87%	91%	86%	89%	85%
Urban	12%	31%	13%	9%	14%	11%	15%
Occupation prior to the tsunami							
Farmer	19%	24%	28%	28%	23%	27%	24%
Trader	18%	23%	21%	13%	15%	19%	18%
Fisherman	26%	12%	14%	19%	3%	20%	16%
Housewife	12%	7%	7%	1%	35%	7%	12%
Civil servant	5%	6%	7%	15%	7%	9%	8%
Self-employed	10%	7%	4%	7%	7%	6%	7%
Laborer	3%	8%	8%	7%	2%	3%	5%
Others	8%	14%	12%	11%	7%	9%	10%

*Needs and Aspirations
Of IDPs Staying
In Camps / Public
Buildings*



Needs and Aspirations of IDPs Staying in IDP Sites/Public Buildings

4.1 Settlement

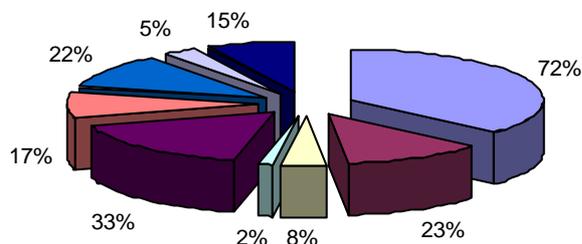
4.1.1 Factors influencing decision to return to home village

The IDPs were asked what factors would influence (or influenced) their decision to return to their home villages despite the level of destruction. Results show that economic and psychological factors were the two most important reasons for such. Although IDPs receive assistance in the camps, there was awareness and acceptance that such would not continue indefinitely. Most have taken note that the assistance has been steadily declining. As such there was an urgent need to be self-sufficient as soon as possible and resume the lives they had pre-tsunami. There was a general perception that it would only be in their places of origin that they could engage in economic activities.

The respondents were anxious about being uprooted from their land and there was acute longing to regain the life they had prior to the disaster. Most of them have had their land passed from one generation to the next so the emotional bond to the land is deep-seated.

Survey data detailed in **Table 4.1** indicate that seventy two percent (72%) were eager to continue their pre-tsunami economic activities and thirty three percent (33%) expressed hope to return to the lives they led before the tsunami. The potential of losing land ownership should they continue to stay in other places was a concern among twenty three percent (23%) of the respondents while twenty two percent articulated a desire to maintain the ties to their birthplaces.

Chart 4.1 Influencing Factors to return to home village (multiple responses)



- Continue livelihood activities prior to disaster
- Fear of land taken by others
- Availability of basic services
- Privacy
- Have a sense of normalcy and dignity
- Presence of relatives/family bond
- Ancestral history
- Availability of infrastructures and facilities
- Others

FGD responses were in line with the survey findings as the IDP participants also stressed economic and psychological factors as the main considerations for wanting to return to their home villages. These can be gleaned from their answers:

“Continue our old work and earn a living”

“Salvage our properties”

“Continue businesses in our home villages”

The IDPs’ desire to resume their previous work was also emphasized. They posited that it would be difficult for them to pursue similar economic activities in other areas and that it would not be easy for them to change jobs in a relatively short time. Accordingly, respondents that were fishermen said that they wanted to fish again, while farmers expressed longing to

cultivate land as they did in the past. The participants stated that ***“We want to go to sea again as we were fishermen”***

“We were fishermen all our lives so we want our old work”

“Our home village has fertile land, unlike other places”

As with the interview respondents, psychological factor was also a dominant reason for wanting to return home. Two main motives influenced their aspiration in this area: Firstly, their fervent desire to live a 'normal' life saying that:

“We want to live a normal life like in the past”

“We wish to live together with our relatives who survived the tsunami”

“We find it difficult to adapt to new places”

And secondly, IDPs' ancestral ties to their land were intense and they were apprehensive that the ties would be severed if they continue to live away from their former homes.

“We want to return to our ancestral land”

“Our home village is our ancestral land”

“We do not want to stay away from our ancestral land”

“We wish to rebuild our home villages”

4.1.2 Factors influencing decision to move to a transitional site

The IDPs were asked what factors would influence their decision to agree to move to a transitional site. The survey results show that the opportunity to receive assistance was an important consideration among 38% of the respondents and the security of the site from another tsunami was vital to 33% of the interviewed IDPs. The proximity of the site

from their home villages and the opportunity to earn a living in the sites were also listed as vital influencing factors by 27% and 22% of the respondents, respectively.

FGD participants responded similarly and indicated that the site should make them feel more secure in terms of being provided continuous assistance and being safe from the possibility of a tsunami:

“We want to get assistance”

“We want to get food and healthcare assistance”

“We want to have education for our children, health facilities and food”

“We are still traumatized, we fear another tsunami”

“We are staying here or will stay in other sites to eliminate our trauma”

In addition, they expressed strong views about being 'forced' by circumstances to stay in IDP sites. They have accepted their fate and said: ***“There is no other place for us to live”*** and ***“We do not want to become a burden to our relatives”***

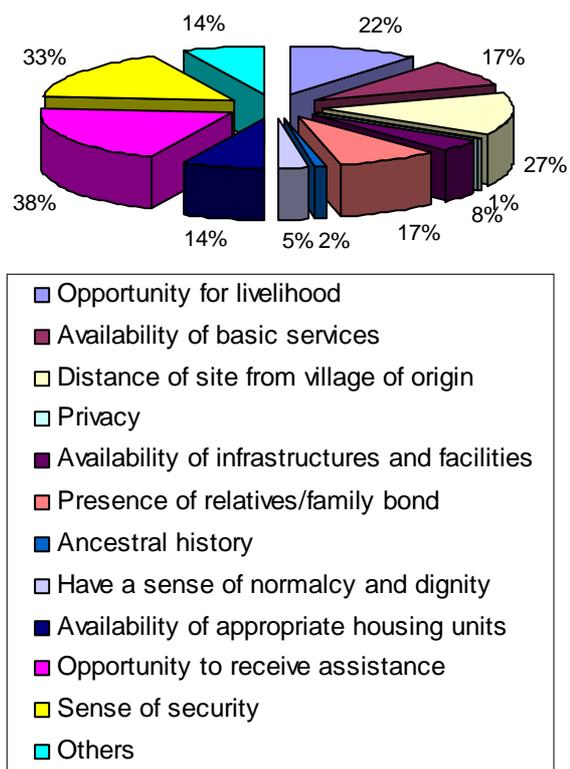
“We feel forced and we have no choice”

“We feel forced, there are too many diseases in our villages and we have no more houses and no clean water in our villages”

4.1.3 Factors for agreeing to permanent relocation

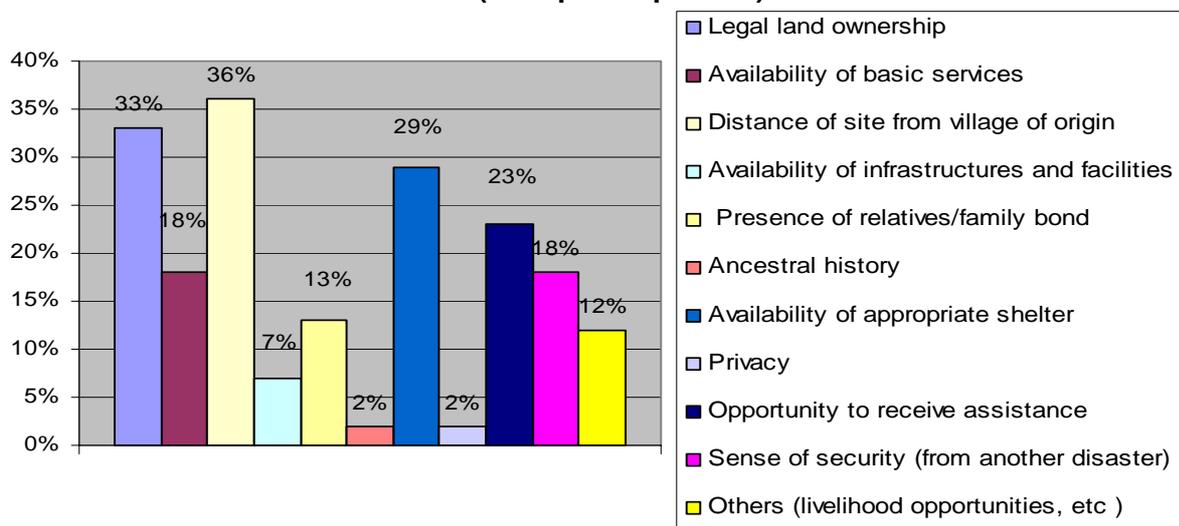
Interview respondents were aware that there may be cases where return to home villages was no longer an option as some villages have been rendered inhabitable by the tsunami. Should

Chart 4.2 Factors for agreeing to move to a transitional site (multiple responses)



this be the case, 36% of the respondents said that it was imperative that the permanent locations were not far from their villages and 33% said that the land and housing units must have clear legal status. 29% said it was also important to be provided appropriate units (with basic utilities, in particular latrines) while 23% hoped to continue to have opportunities to receive assistance in the permanent site. The remote possibility of another tsunami affecting the site and the availability of basic services in the permanent location sites were also essential considerations among 18% of the respondents.

Chart 4.3 Influencing Factors for agreeing to be permanently relocated (multiple responses)



FGD results indicate that IDPs were influenced by three main factors when deciding to agree to transfer to a permanent relocation site, namely 1) the unpleasant and distressing atmosphere in IDP sites, 2) the legal certainty of getting decent homes that are equipped with basic facilities, and 3) the guarantee of having access to basic public services in the settlement areas make the option of permanent relocation appealing.

The IDPs mentioned that life in the settlements was monotonous and boring. They also expressed apprehension about having to move from one location to another. It was common for IDPs to say that ***“We feel bored living in IDP locations”*** and some said ***“It is exhausting to move from one place to another as IDPs”***

The participants said that they would most likely have a sense of certainty when and if they have a permanent place to live and start a new life, saying ***“We need a permanent place to live in”*** and ***“Our village was totally destroyed, and we have to live in another location”***. Some stated that ***“We need a more secure place to live”*** and others said ***“It is impossible for us to return and live in our home village”***

It was not uncommon for them to mention that accessibility to better public services, specifically education and healthcare, was an essential feature they would look for in a settlement. Most of the IDPs stated that ***“We need adequate public facilities”*** and ***“We need basic public services like schools and clinics as soon as possible”***.

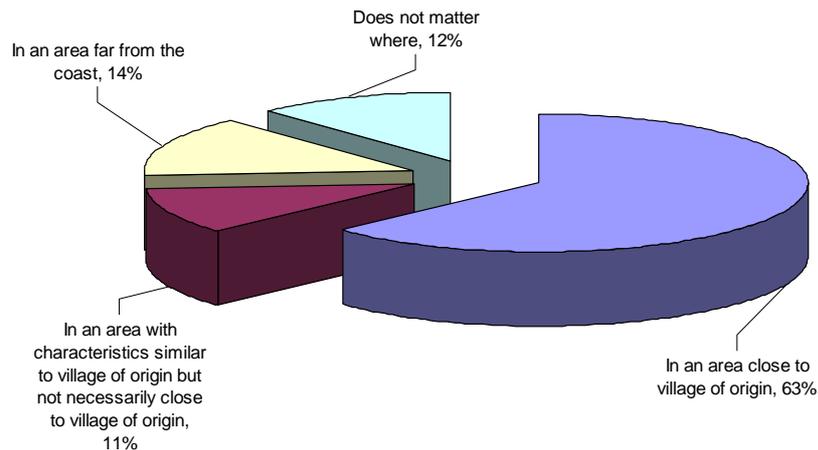
4.1.4 Preferred Location of Temporary Settlement or Permanent Site

When asked what they preferred in terms of the location of transitional or permanent relocation site, the majority of the IDP respondents (63%) stated that the proximity of the temporary or permanent relocation site from their home village was crucial. They felt that it was very important for them to be in areas close to their villages of origin so they could return anytime

they wish. It was apparent that for some (14%), there were still lingering concerns of another tsunami occurring as they wish to reside in places far from the coastal areas.

Some 11% of the respondents said it was preferable to be moved to areas that had characteristics similar to their previous villages. The characteristics were related mainly to the villagers’ economic activities. Those that were fishermen before the disaster wanted their relocation sites to be in areas where they can engage in fishing activities again. Similarly, farmers were vocal about wanting to be resettled in an area where they could pursue agriculture activities.

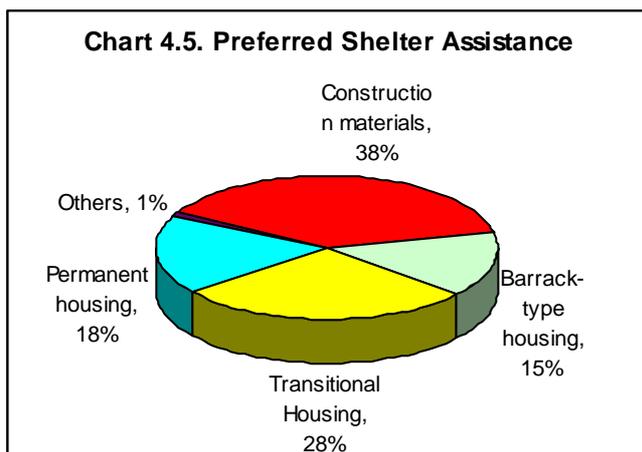
Chart 4.4. Preferred Temporary Settlement or Permanent Relocation Site



FGD participants showed similar thinking. The IDPs wanted to move to new locations with characteristics similar to those of their home villages. If possible, they suggested that they be transferred to locations near their home villages. The request was related to the livelihood activities they were engaged in before the tsunami. It was very common among IDPs to state that **“We want new locations where we can grow crops”** or **“We want new locations not far from the sea”**. A number also insisted that **“We want new locations with land for farming”** or **“We want new locations not far from our home village”** and some said **“We want new locations which have characteristics similar to and not far from our home villages”**

The IDPs said they want to feel secure in the temporary or permanent settlements so they want to be moved to areas where a tsunami would less likely reach. Moreover, they wanted assurance that they would be able to easily access public facilities and social services in the sites. Many of the respondents expressed that **“We want locations free from disaster”** and some insisted that **“We need locations with clean water”** while the rest said **“The new locations should not be far from public facilities”**

4.1.5 Shelter Assistance



Thirty eight percent (38%) of the IDPs suggested that shelter assistance should be in the form of building materials such as cement, bricks and wood while twenty four percent (28%) preferred transitional housing. The table below shows that there was no high demand for barrack-type and permanent housing.

The IDPs that participated in the FGDs proposed some criteria and housing elements that they felt would be

appropriate to their needs. The general criteria strongly stressed in nearly all FGDs were that houses should be made of durable materials and permanent structures clearly indicating that they did not want makeshift houses. The durability requirement stems from their fear of another earthquake. They stated that **“We want houses that have strong structures”** or **“We need permanent and strong houses”** and **“We want durable houses”**.

The IDPs added that the availability of proper bathrooms and toilets, and access to clean water are important to them. They wanted the houses to be located near public facilities like religious buildings and schools. Some said that the locations should not be in areas that are easily flooded. The majority said that they wanted **“Houses with latrines and clean water”**, **“Houses near public facilities like mosques”**, **“Houses with latrines and wells”** and **“Permanent house that is free from flooding”**

The IDPs noted that there were several organizations that provided housing assistance. The FGD results disclosed different kinds of assistance received by displaced people: 12 families got 6x6-meter houses from Save the Children. According to the IDPs the 12 were among the 183 families from North Aceh that were targeted to receive such units from the organization. In Banda Aceh 1,000 IDP households were already occupying 30 units of barracks made of plywood. Displaced populations in West and Southwest Aceh, Aceh Besar, Pidie, Nagan Raya, Aceh Jaya and East Aceh obtained tents and a few got barrack-type accommodations. In Bireuen, IDPs received assistance (wood) from Cot Trieng Relief Center to build houses. FGD participants said that in South Aceh there were no housing units built for IDPs.

Fifty five percent (55%) of the total IDP respondents said that they have received shelter assistance (tents) however, 75% said they were not satisfied with what they have received. FGD participants said that the tents were intended for short-term shelter so they now wanted to be provided better accommodations.

4.1.6 Spontaneous Activities Undertaken to Meet Housing Needs

In relation to their housing needs, IDPs were asked if they have undertaken any spontaneous activities to address those needs. As the table below shows, 39% of the IDP respondents did not wait for external assistance but instead collected reusable materials to build makeshift houses. A number (17%) said they collected materials to repair whatever was left of their damaged homes.

No.	Spontaneous activity	Percentage
1	Collected materials and built own transitionalhouse	39 %
2	Collected materials and repaired damaged house	17 %
3	Bought own materials and repaired house	2 %
4	Evacuated to safe areas	21 %
5	Put up a tent	4 %
6	Did nothing	9 %
7	Others	8 %
Total		100%

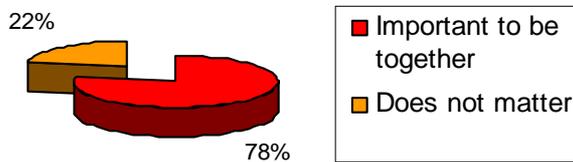
The survey results were not any different from the responses of the FGD participants. They revealed that they built makeshift structures using collected materials washed by tsunami to their locations. Some set up tents, a few opted to move in with relatives, some stayed in shops (kedai) or government buildings. Others chose to find locations that already had tents set up and some built simple cottages.

4.1.7 Preferred Settlement Arrangement

Some IDPs were reluctant to return to their home villages and were willing to be relocated to other places. Seventy eight percent (78%) of the IDPs conveyed their wish to be relocated together with others from the same villages while the rest said that it would not factor into their decision-making process. The results below indicate the preference among IDPs to maintain community cohesiveness should they be transferred to either a transitional or permanent site.

FGD results reflected the same sentiment as most FGD participants wanted to be relocated together with those originating from the same villages. Only a minority indicated that it was not a major issue to them and would not affect their decision to move. Participants in FGD held in Aceh Besar, Pidie, Bireuen and Aceh Jaya articulated their wish to be relocated together with people from same villages. Aceh Besar participants were insistent that they should be relocated together, saying that **We have to be together because we will work together like what we did before the tsunami**".

Chart 4.7 Resettlement Arrangement of Community

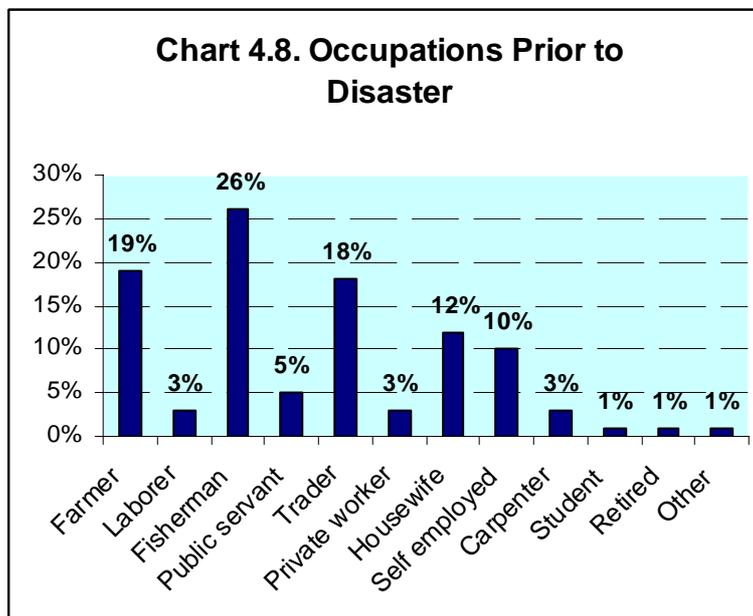


However, a small number of FGD participants in Southwest Aceh, South Aceh, North Aceh, Banda Aceh, Nagan Raya and East Aceh said it does not matter to them. Some stated that **“As long as we can get jobs in the area we don’t mind if we will not be with our old neighbors”**.

4.2. LIVELIHOOD

4.2.1 Previous Occupation

As previously described, IDPs’ preference to return to their home villages was based mainly on their intention to resume their previous economic activities. Respondents were asked what their livelihoods were before being displaced and a range of occupations were mentioned, mainly fishermen (26%), farmers (19%), and traders (18%). The rest were housewives, entrepreneurs, laborers, civil servants, private sector workers, carpenters, and students.



4.2.2 Impact of Disaster to Livelihood and Coping Mechanisms

As expected, the disaster disrupted the livelihoods of eighty nine percent (89%) of the IDP respondents. All of them, with the exception of civil servants and private company workers experienced difficulties re-activating their livelihoods.

IDPs whose main sources of livelihood were affected by the disaster employed various coping mechanisms but some were too distressed to do anything. Forty two percent (42%) of the

respondents have done nothing and relied on help from other people to survive. Thirty seven percent (37%) tried to do odd jobs while some twelve percent (12%) borrowed capital to reactivate their businesses.

Table 4.9 Coping mechanisms to re-activate livelihood

No.	Kinds of activity	Percentage
1	Borrowed capital to start business	12%
2	Did not do anything	42%
3	Took any kind of work available	37%
4	Others	8%
Total		100%

In line with the survey data, the information derived from the FGDs show that some IDPs endeavored to find jobs. FGD participants in Bireuen explained that most IDPs helped each other to repair damaged boats. Others did odd jobs as laborers cleaning the houses of other people that were not seriously damaged. IDPs also worked as *ojek* drivers (driving motorcycles as public transport), a number participated in cash-for work projects, and a few worked as domestic helpers.

4.2.3 Livelihood Assistance

As can be expected, an overwhelming majority of the IDP respondents reported that - through the survey (93%) and in the FGDs - they have not received assistance to re-establish their means of livelihood, which they said they desperately need. Of the few (7%) that received some assistance, only six percent (6%) were satisfied. The assistance received was not sufficient and was not what the IDPs needed, as stated by the FGD participants.

4.2.4 Shift in Economic Activity

IDPs have resigned to the possibility that some could no longer engage in the same types of livelihood they had prior to displacement. Both survey and FGD findings indicated that most of the IDPs are prepared to pursue other economic activities if they had no other alternative. Sixty five percent (65%) of the survey respondents accepted the possibility while the remaining thirty five percent (35%) remained hopeful that they would be able to re-activate their previous livelihoods. Those not wanting to change professions argued that they did not possess other skills and it would not be easy to learn a new skill and earn a living out of it.

Most FGD participants admitted that a shift may be necessary if there were no other alternatives available. Some mentioned that if a shift in their profession was the only option, they would need training to acquire new skills and would also need capital to engage in new economic endeavors. Most said that ***“If the new means of livelihood is better, we will accept it”*** and some said ***“We will shift jobs if we are given assistance”***. It was also not uncommon to get responses like ***“We will shift jobs if we are assisted to get new skills”*** and ***“We will change our jobs if we are given training and funds for opening businesses”***

However, a minority aired contrary views, insisting that it will be difficult for those that used to be fishermen to work as craftsmen. A few said ***“We do not have any other skill”*** and some stated that ***“It is difficult to start another kind of business”***

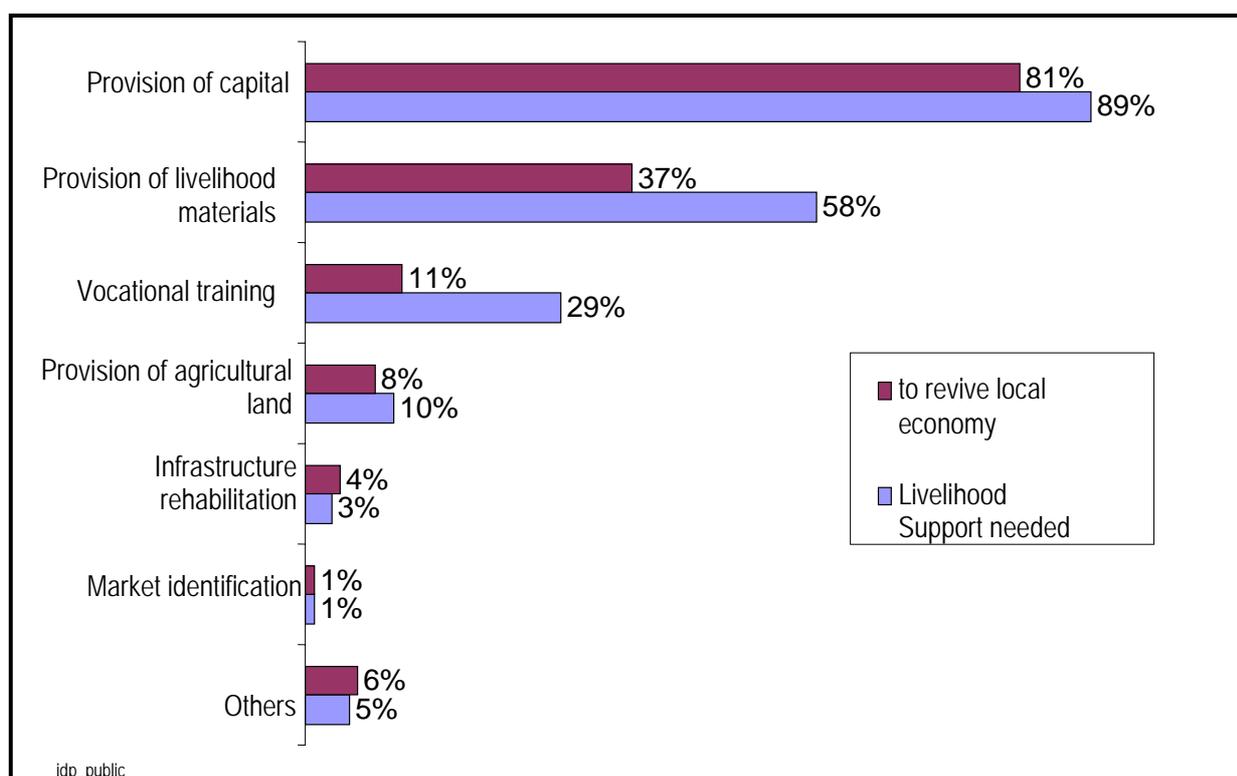
4.2.5 Livelihood Assistance Needed

The survey and FGD asked the IDPs what kinds of livelihood assistance they needed and what support is necessary to revive the local economy. The respondents articulated that in order for IDPs to successfully engage in economic activities they would need capital, equipment, and training. FGD results showed the same responses.

Beyond the individual economic concerns, the FGD participants stated that in order to revive the local economy, small businesses have to resume and access to capital was the most important factor for this to happen.

The chart below illustrates the distribution of survey responses in terms of the types of livelihood assistance individuals would need and what they thought were necessary to revive the local economy.

Chart 4.1 Support needed



* The total is more than 100% as respondents could provide a maximum of 2 answers

4.3 FAMILY and SOCIAL STRUCTURE

The respondents were asked if the disaster has altered their family structure and what they have done to cope with the situation, if anything. More than half of the respondents' family structures have been affected by the disaster which resulted in additional pressures on the surviving members. Sixty percent (60%) of those staying in IDP locations tried to search for missing family members but were unsuccessful.

To cope with the loss of family members, IDPs employed a variety of mechanisms. Thirty six percent (36%) said that they endeavored to support themselves without support from others while 34% said that they relied heavily on other people for help and 24% turned to spiritual leaders for support.

FGD respondents were asked if the disaster has altered social structures and the responses were varied. In regencies such as South Aceh, Aceh Besar, Banda Aceh, Pidie, Nagan Raya, East Aceh, West Aceh, and Bireuen formal and informal social structures remain unchanged as the leadership has not been affected by the disaster.

However, in West Aceh, North Aceh and Aceh Jaya the disaster has initially affected the social structure. FGD participants said that in areas where the leaders have perished, the

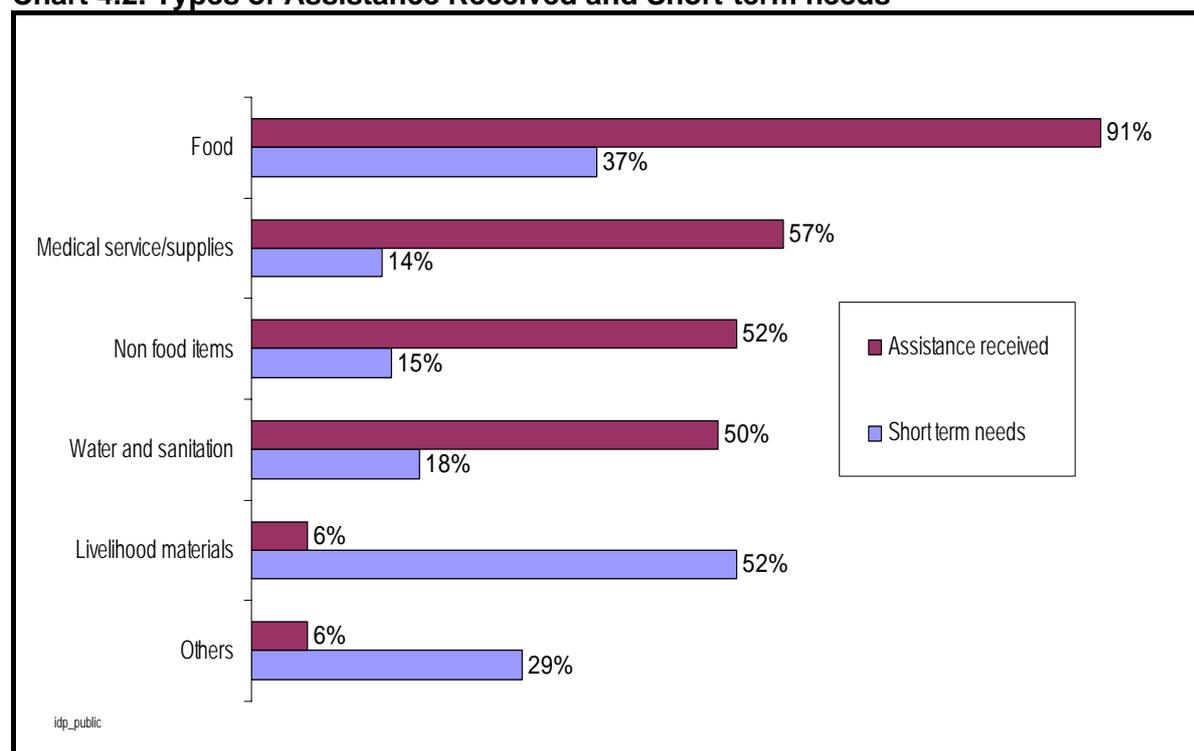
communities immediately appointed new leaders indicating the importance people put on leadership and people's initiative and resilience to respond to the changes. The participants said that **"We follow our new leaders in our new place"** and **"We immediately appointed a new village head"**.

4.4 HUMANITARIAN and REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

The survey data showed that displaced people received food, drinking water, sanitation systems, healthcare facilities and other non-food items such as tents, clothing, cooking sets, to name a few. Hardly any of the IDP respondents have received livelihood assistance. Respondents have noted that food was the most common assistance provided while livelihood was scarce.

This was as could be expected considering that during the first few weeks following the disaster food was the greatest need and IDPs had no access to food source or money to procure food. However, two months after the disaster, as the situation has changed considerably and people are starting to return to their 'normal' activities, the needs have changed according to the respondents. When asked what their short term needs were, 52% of the IDPs said that what they needed most was livelihood assistance. When requested to prioritize their needs, they stressed that assistance to regain their means of livelihood or finding new ones was the most important. However, food remained a priority.

Chart 4.2. Types of Assistance Received and Short-term needs



* The total is more than 100% as respondents could provide more than one answer

The FGD participants had similar views. They reported that assistance received included food, clothes, drinking water, tents, drugs, cooking utensils and toiletries. There was no mention of assistance for people's means of livelihood. The FGD participants emphasized that assistance to generate incomes was an important matter. The assistance may be through the provision of fishing equipment or other materials or capital for those who want to work as traders. The most common answers enumerated by the participants to the question on what types of support they thought was needed were the following: **"Job opportunities"**

“We need capital”, “Fishing equipment”, “Fishing equipment and capital” “Business capital and training”

The participants also mentioned other priorities such as housing units, food, education, and healthcare facilities.

Needs and Aspirations Of IDPs Staying With Host Families



Needs And Aspirations of IDPs Staying with Host Families

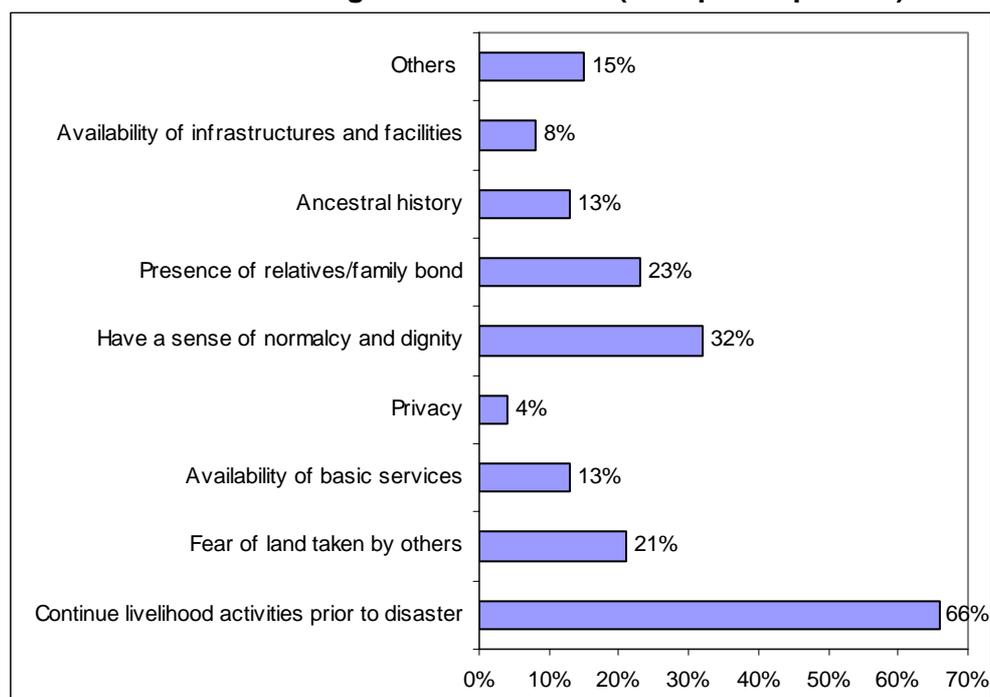
5.1 SETTLEMENT

5.1.1 Factors influencing decision to return to home village

As with the IDPs staying in camps or public buildings, IDPs staying with relatives pointed to economic and psychological reasons for wanting to return to their villages of origin despite the magnitude of the destruction. Most of the respondents also stated that they were pressured to return home as they did not feel comfortable staying over an extended period with relatives who were also affected by the disaster.

The survey showed that the majority of the participants (66%) wanted to return to resume their former economic activities. A significant number (32%) also felt that by returning home, they will have a semblance of a normal life and will regain the dignity they lost when they stayed with relatives. 23% reported that by returning home, they will be with other relatives who would be their main support system in restarting their lives. 21% of the IDPs were concerned that their properties would be taken by others if left unattended.

Chart 5.1. Influencing Factors to return (multiple responses)



Economic concerns were also a major factor among the IDPs participating in the FGDs. As with the survey, FGD responses highlighted IDPs' intention of returning home to continue the work they have been doing pre-disaster and their plan to protect their properties and what was left of their belongings from being stolen by other people. Some said they wanted to **“Continue our means of livelihood”** or **“Do the work that we did before the tsunami”** and some insisted that **“Our livelihood is there in our home villages”**. A number of FGD participants stated that they wanted to **“Protect our properties and belongings”** or **“Renovate our homes”** and **“Protect our fish and shrimp ponds from being occupied by others”**

Apart from economic factors, IDPs said that their ancestral bond with their birthplaces was too intense that it would be difficult to disengage. They felt that their villages, while severely

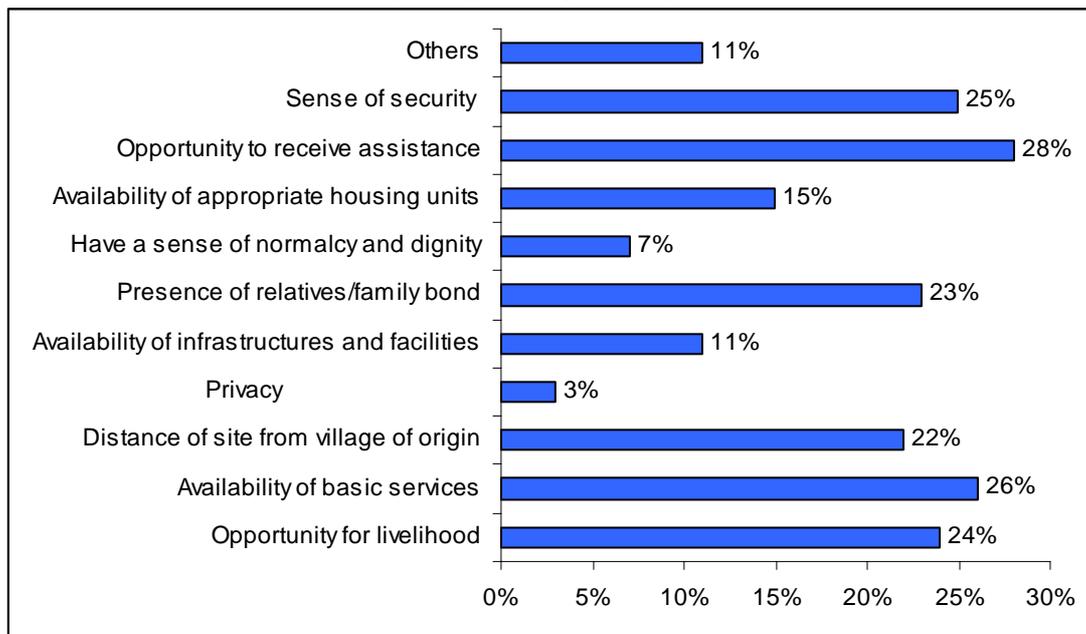
damaged, are still habitable and thus expressed concern about being uprooted from their traditional culture. They said **“We want to protect our birthplace”** and that **“Want to return to our birthplace”** and others stated that **“Want to rebuild our village”**.

A substantial number of IDPs stated that they were eager to return because they were concerned about adding to the burden and were not comfortable about their prolonged stay at their relatives’ houses. It was common among the participants to say that **“We do not feel at home at relatives’ house”** and **“We cannot stay here for too long”**

5.1.2 Factors influencing decision to move to a transitional site

28% of the IDP survey respondents said that if it would take a while for their villages to be rehabilitated, the most important factor that would encourage them to move to a transitional site was the opportunity to receive assistance. The availability of basic services in the sites and the assurance that the site is secure from a tsunami were also cited by 26% and 25% of the IDPs, respectively, as the factors that would persuade them to stay. The opportunity to pursue economic activities while in the site also featured prominently in the responses of 24% of the interviewed IDPs.

Chart 5.2. Factors for agreeing to move to a transitional site (multiple responses)



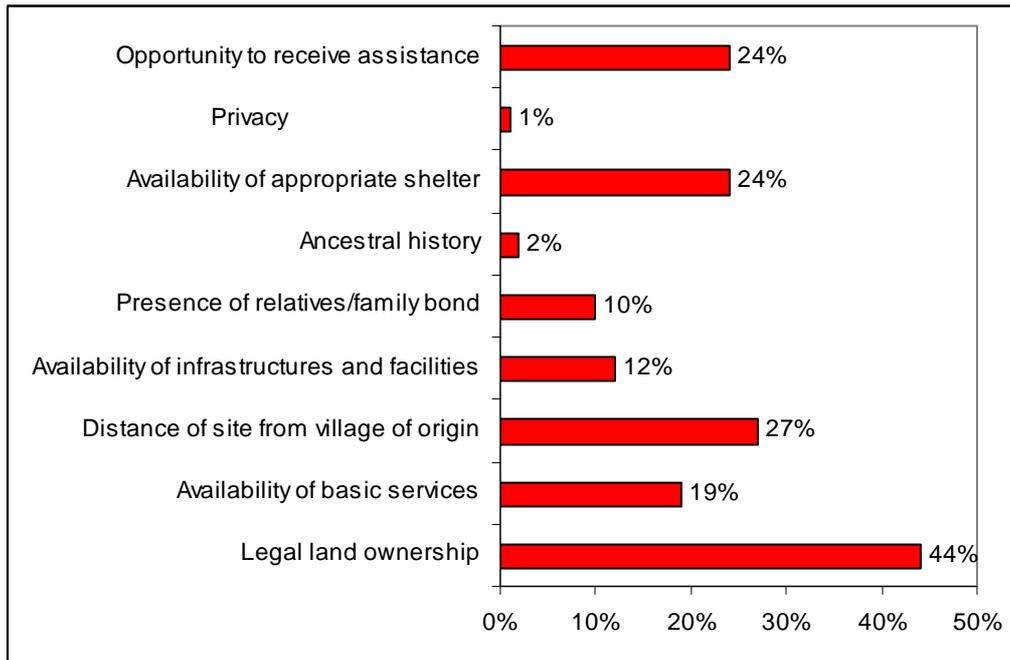
FGD participants stated that most of the displaced whether staying in camps or with relatives were forced by circumstances to do so. Common responses from the IDPs that participated in the FGDs echoed the sentiments: **“We do not have any other home to live”**, **“We no longer have houses”**, **“We no longer have family members”** and **“We have to stay in our relatives’ homes because we no longer own a house”**.

As with the survey, FGD responses indicate that IDPs would consider staying in transitional sites if they would be able to avail of humanitarian assistance. Remarks articulated by the participants reflected their fear that humanitarian assistance would not be forthcoming should they lose their IDP status: **“We can only get assistance in the sites”**, **“We can get food and clean water in the sites”** and **“Our health will be better maintained there”**.

5.1.3 Factors for agreeing to permanent relocation

IDPs currently staying at their relatives' homes preferred to live in permanent locations because they want certainty. The idea of staying with relatives for an extended period has been a concern for most. The main factor that would encourage at least 44% of the IDPs to move to an assigned permanent relocation site was the assurance that the land and housing unit provided to them has clear legal status. It was also gathered that 27% of the IDPs interviewed were concerned about the distance of the site from their villages of origin, stating that they want to be close to where they originally came from. Expectation that appropriate shelter (equipped with latrines) would be provided in the site was expressed by 24% of the respondents and the same number said they expect support to continue should they move to a permanent relocation site.

Chart 5.3. Influencing Factors for agreeing to be permanently relocated (multiple response)



FGD participants were more concerned about the availability of public services in permanent sites as can be gleaned from their responses. Some have indicated preference to moved straightaway to permanent relocation sites as they felt that their security would be assured there. A few asked ***“Where can we live, we no longer own houses”***? Some insisted that ***“We need social and public facilities”***. A few stated that ***“Generally, permanent locations are better than transitional accommodations”***

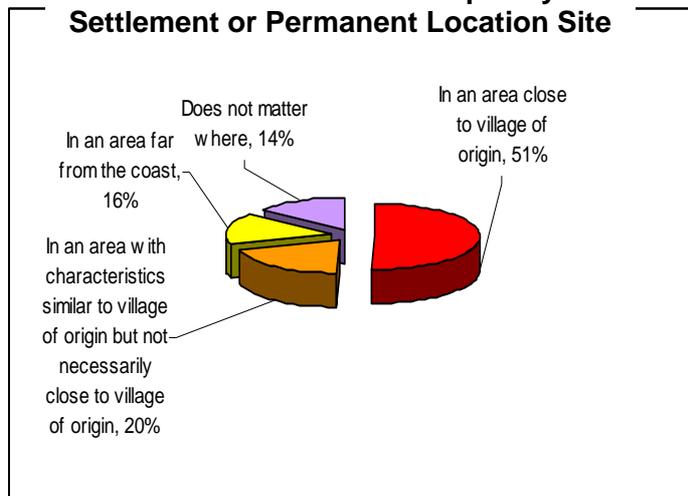
Some IDPs felt that a move to a permanent site would eventually allow them to lead as normal a life as possible but stated that it would be important to be able to find jobs wherever they may be moved. The majority of the participants stressed that the most important issue for them was the opportunity to earn a living in the location. Some stated that ***“We want to soon start a new and normal life”*** and ***“Job opportunities should be found in the new locations”*** and a number stated their expectations that ***“New permanent locations, new jobs”***

5.1.4 Preferred Location of Temporary Settlement or Permanent Site

If the IDPs had a say in choosing the location where the transitional sites or permanent relocation sites would be, more than half (51%) of the IDPs interviewed reported that they would prefer the sites to be situated in areas closest to their homes. However, some 20% said that the site does not need to be close as long as the characteristics are similar to their home village to allow them to conduct similar economic activities that they were engaged in prior to

the disaster. It was apparent that some (16%) were still fearful of another tsunami as they want the site to not be near the coast and a small percentage of the respondents (14%) stated that it did not matter where they would be resettled.

Chart 5.4. Preferred Temporary Settlement or Permanent Location Site



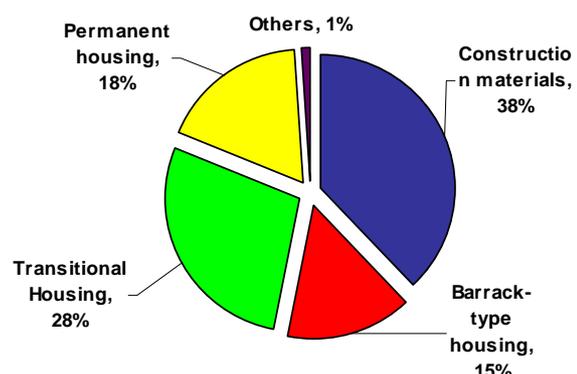
FGD participants in all the districts covered by the study had the same opinion about the proximity of the settlements to the home villages with the exception of IDPs taking part in the discussions in Pidie that mentioned that while they wanted to be relocated to areas near their home villages, the new locations must not be near the sea. Comments like ***“The new locations must not be too near the sea”*** were very common among the IDPs from Pidie.

The majority of the FGD participants mentioned that the availability of basic facilities, particularly water and sanitation, was important and emphasized that ***“The new locations must have clean water”***. A number have placed importance on the quality of houses, stressing that they preferred units made of durable structures. Some have also mentioned that the distance between houses should be well planned and arranged and that there should be sufficient toilets and bathrooms and clean water supply. FGD participants commented that they wanted ***“Houses that are strong and permanent”***, ***“houses that are not perfunctorily built”*** and ***“Houses that are not too close to each other so we can have privacy”***. Meanwhile, expressions related to sanitation include: ***“Houses with latrine and clean water are preferable”*** and ***“Clean water must be available”***

5.1.5 Shelter Assistance

Like most everyone, the displaced currently staying with relatives had preferences in relation to the type of shelter assistance they would like to receive. Thirty eight percent (38%) of those interviewed wanted to be provided with construction materials like cement, bricks and wood and would prefer to build structures based on their own specifications and needs. Twenty eight percent (28%) of the respondents said they preferred transitional housing units. 18% said that they preferred to be provided permanent housing while 15% of the IDPs interviewed wanted barrack-type housing.

Chart 5.5. Preferred Shelter



FGD participants noted that (at the time of the data gathering) shelters provided to the people were mostly tents or makeshift structures and in most cases did not fulfill sanitation requirements. They commented that in some places, houses provided were too close to each other or too close to the latrines which they found unhygienic. They also observed that the walls were made of thin wood that easily cracked and the iron sheet roof made the houses very hot and uncomfortable. Hence, the IDPs wanted to be provided materials so they could make their own houses that would best fit their requirements.

Survey data showed that the majority of the IDPs initially stayed in camps before moving in with relatives. Eighty four percent (84%) of the total IDP respondents did not receive any shelter

assistance while the remaining sixteen percent (16%) received mostly tents. Most were not satisfied with the assistance so they decided to stay with relatives.

FGD participants shared the same opinion with the interviewees as the few that did receive shelter assistance were not satisfied, thus moved in with relatives or friends. A number said that **“When we were in IDP locations, all we got were tents”**.

5.1.6 Spontaneous Activities Undertaken to Meet Housing Needs

Before most of the IDPs decided to move in with their relatives they tried to build makeshift shelters for their families. The general feeling was that they did not want to place additional burden on their relatives that were as affected by the disaster as they were. Most endeavored to do whatever they could to fend for their own shelter needs, at least initially. As the table below shows, thirty percent (30%) of those interviewed attempted to build their own temporary shelters by collecting reusable remnants of wreckages while 20% used the collected materials to repair their damaged houses. For most, it was only when they found it difficult to stay in their makeshift homes did they move in with relatives.

Table 5.6 Spontaneous activity to meet immediate shelter needs

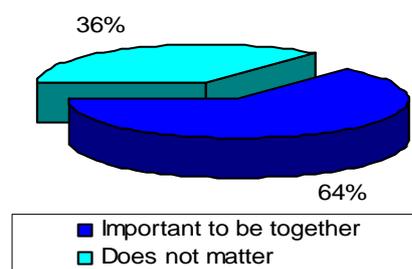
No.	Spontaneous activity	Percentage
1	Collected materials and built own temporary house	30%
2	Collected materials and repaired damaged house	21%
3	Bought own materials and repaired house	6%
4	Evacuated to safer areas	18%
5	Put up a tent	2%
6	Did nothing	12%
7	Others	11%
Total		100%

The IDPs that participated in the FGDs said that after attempting to build makeshift shelters, IDPs went to their relatives in areas not affected by the tsunami believing that the stay will be temporary. They said that **“We went to stay with our relatives in other regencies”**, some stated that **“Our stay in our relatives’ homes is hopefully temporary”**. Others explained that they **“Gathered in meunasah before staying in our relatives’ homes”**

5.1.7 Preferred Resettlement Arrangement

It was apparent from the responses of the IDP interviewees that family and social ties were of great importance to them as the majority stated that they preferred to be relocated together with their former community. The majority of respondents (64%) emphasized that the value they put in their social ties should be taken into account before transferring IDPs to new areas.

Chart 5.7. Preferred Resettlement Arrangement

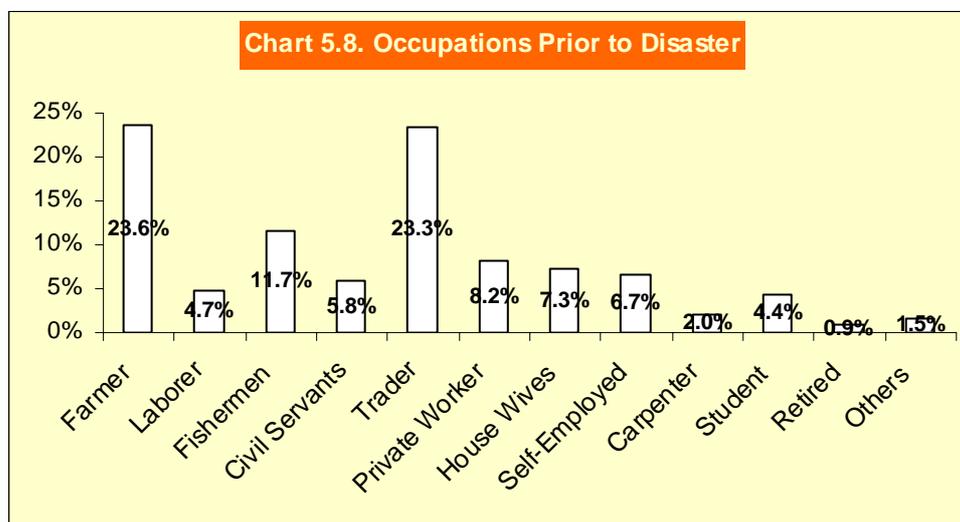


FGD results did not show similar tendency. Although a number of FGD participants did state that IDPs hailing from same villages should be relocated to the same area, some did not think it was important to do so. Interestingly, all FGD participants in Aceh Besar stressed the importance of relocating IDPs together from the same home villages to the same resettlement location. They viewed this as a very important factor as they expect the same community to work in groups to support each other’s livelihood which was what they used to do. The Aceh Besar IDPs emphasized that **“This is very important to us because in supporting our families we need to work in groups”**

5.2 LIVELIHOOD

The IDP respondents staying with relatives had diverse occupations prior to being displaced although most of them worked as farmers and traders. Other respondents worked as fishermen, civil servants and laborers but did not comprise a large majority of the total.

Ninety percent (90%) stated that their jobs were severely affected by the disaster and that they were unable to revive their livelihoods months after the tsunami. A number of IDP respondents that were self-employed and a few that



worked for unaffected private companies were able to resume their jobs shortly after the disaster. All those that worked as carpenters before the tsunami stated that they were affected while an overwhelming majority of fishermen, public servants and farmers stated that their livelihoods were disrupted, as well.

5.2.3 Impact of Disaster to Livelihood and Coping Mechanisms

The tsunami has undoubtedly affected the psychological make-up of those affected and at some level affected their confidence on their ability to start all over again. The survey results have shown that two months post-disaster, close to half of the IDPs interviewed (47%) did not do anything to revive their livelihoods and relied on external support for their basic needs. However, there were those that endeavored to earn a living (37%) by taking whatever job was available to earn an income.

Table 5.9 Coping Mechanism to re-activate livelihood

No.	Kinds of activity	Percentage
1	Borrowed capital to start business	11%
2	Nothing	47%
3	Took any kind of work available	37%
4	Others	5%
Total		100%

The FGD participants conducted themselves similarly as evidenced by their responses. A number of the participants said that they were too occupied with searching for missing relatives and could not make an effort to earn a living and had to rely heavily on others for support. A substantial proportion, however, started to take on various jobs as laborers, domestic helpers or motorcycle (ojek) drivers shortly after the disaster occurred.

5.2.4 Livelihood Assistance

So far, livelihood assistance was very limited in all districts, except for Pidie where the FGD participants stated that the fishing community in the district was provided 10 fishing boats and a number of traditional mat/handicraft makers and a few fishpond/hatchery shrimp raisers were provided tools and equipment. However, the people from Pidie stated that they were dissatisfied with the livelihood assistance provided as they were not sufficient.

Ninety three percent (93%) of the IDP interviewees reported that they have not yet received any livelihood assistance.

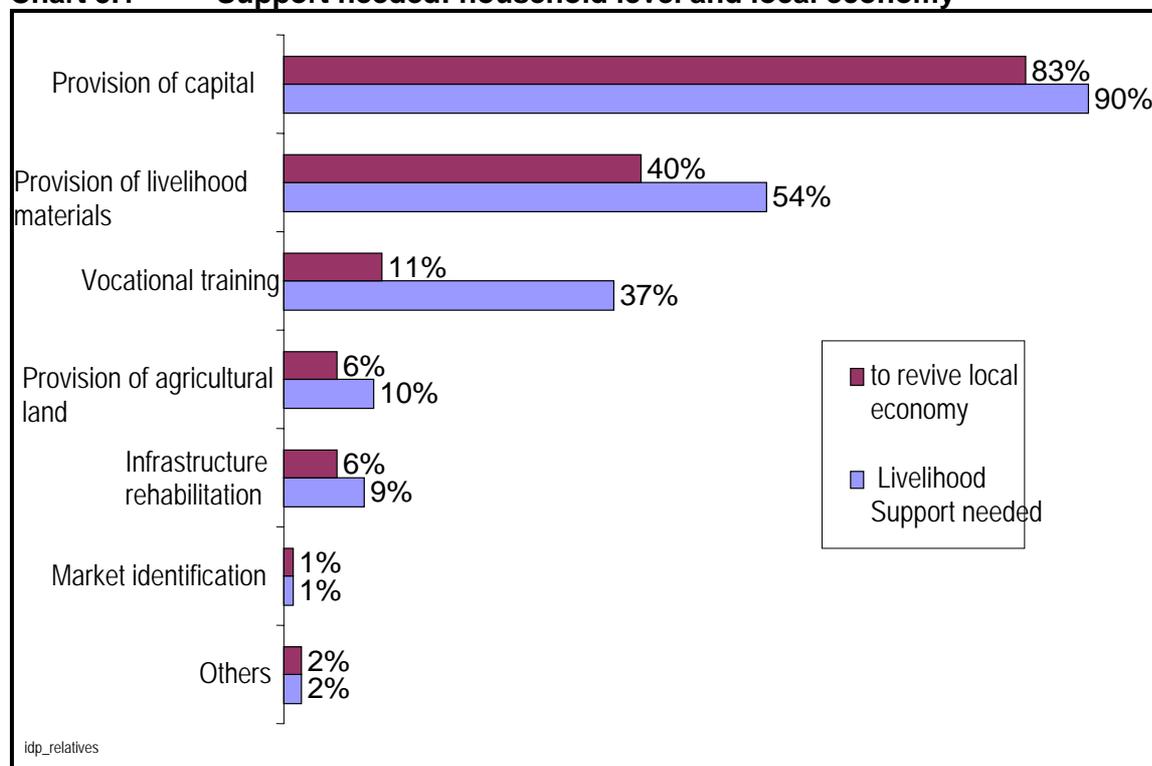
5.2.5 Shift in Economic Activity

Both the survey and FGD results have shown that for IDPs staying with host families, a change in profession was not a concern, except for Aceh Timur FGD participants. Seventy one percent (71%) stated that if there were no alternatives, they do not mind engaging in new economic activities for as long as support will be provided. Capital, livelihood materials and training were the three main requirements the IDP respondents and FGD participants said they would require to enable them to practice new professions.

5.2.5 Livelihood Assistance Needed

Similar responses were elicited from the survey respondents and FGD participants when asked what was required to revive the local economy. Capital and equipment were the key determinants to the revival of the local economy, according to a significant number of respondents. FGD participants listed the same but added training as a necessary assistance to improve the economy. They believed that in order for the local economy to recover, the households must be provided adequate assistance.

Chart 5.1 Support needed: household level and local economy



* The total is more than 100% as respondents could provide a maximum of 2 answers

5.3 FAMILY and SOCIAL STRUCTURES

As with displaced people staying in camps, IDPs staying with host families acknowledged the changing of family structure and society. For the family structure, the survey shows that fifty nine percent (59%) of the respondents had their family structure altered by the disaster due to the loss of the heads or homemakers of their family.

Owing to or as a result of the changes in the structure of their families, a large number of those affected (43%) have not been able to fend for themselves and have relied heavily on external support. Some 30% of the IDPs interviewed, however, did not wait for support from others but relied on their ability to support themselves and what remained of their families. Support from religious groups (from Mosques) was also obtained by 20% of the IDPs.

Social structures in most districts covered by the study remain unaffected but FGD participants in a few have reported that the disaster has affected their district leadership. In particular in Bireuen and Lhok Seumawe where FGD participants expressed that most of their community leaders went missing. In Bireuen, the FGDs participants disclosed that they chose a “temporary” Keuchick as their leader as soon as they realized that their former leader died. They said that the community needed a leader to help them cope with the situation.

5.4 HUMANITARIAN and REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

Survey results have shown that IDPs staying with relatives also received humanitarian relief items from various agencies, with food as the most common assistance received. Other assistance such as health services, drinking water and sanitation was also received but the respondents said that assistance relating to livelihood was almost non-existent.

Information obtained from the FGDs revealed that similar types of items were provided to IDPs staying with host families. The IDPs reported having received food, clothes, cooking equipment, and tents, among others. They also stated that they were provided health services and drinking water by various agencies. As with the survey respondents, FGD participants said that they have not yet received livelihood assistance except for a number of fishermen in Pidie that received fishing boats and a few IDPs that received cash from private donors to start businesses.

Information obtained both from the survey and FGD indicate that the people were not satisfied with the assistance they received. FGD participants highlighted that some sites were saturated with aid but some were neglected by the agencies. They also stated that in most cases, it was a struggle for IDPs not staying in IDP camps to prove that they were displaced in order to receive support.

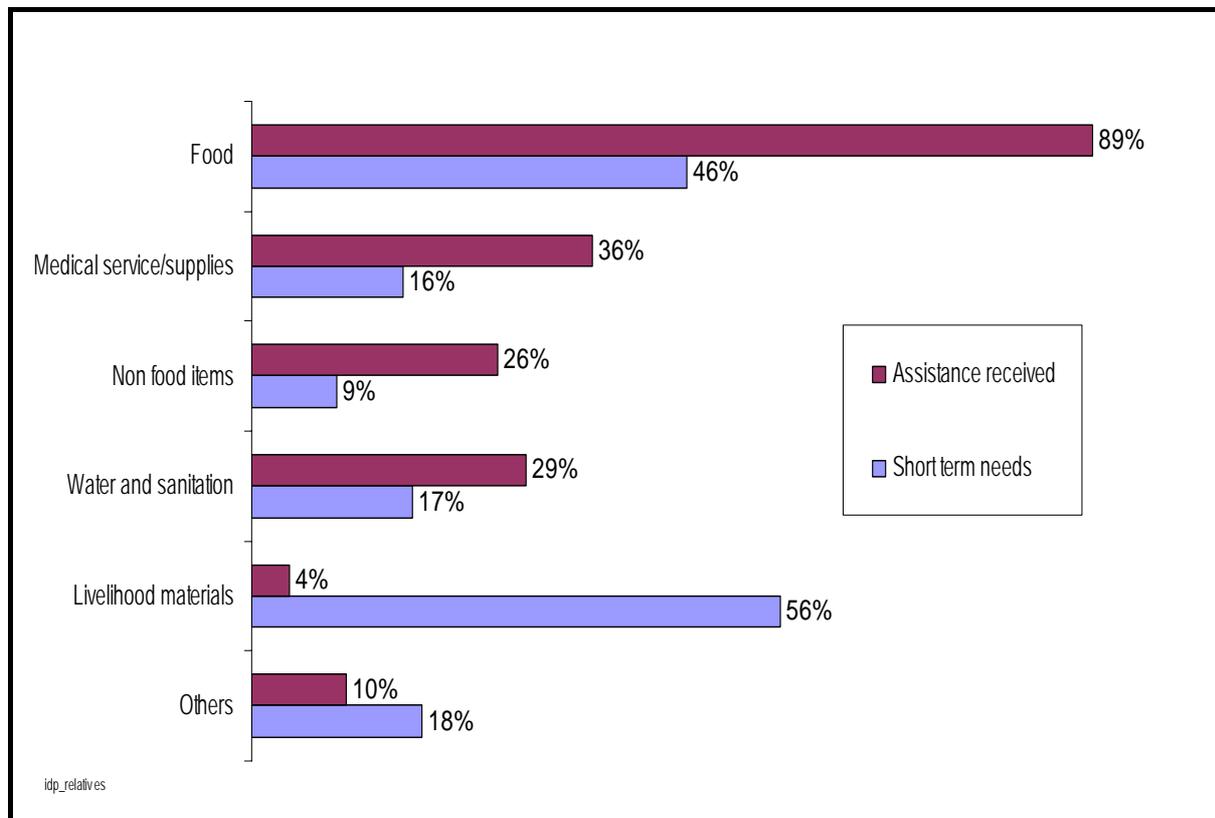
At this stage, food aid was no longer prioritized by the respondents as they felt that if they were provided livelihood support, they will be able to secure food on their own. As anticipated, there was increasing recognition among the IDPs that the support that they would need at this juncture should be more related to their economic activities, as evidenced by the survey data indicated in **Chart 5.2**. IDPs were well aware that in order to engage in income-generating activities, they would need to be provided livelihood materials. It should however be noted that close to half (46%) stated that they still need food assistance.

The FGD participants had slightly different views from the survey respondents. According to the IDPs that participated in the FGDs, people needed assistance related to housing or settlement. The IDP respondents across all districts mentioned housing as the most needed assistance which presumably reflected their desire to move out of their relatives homes.

In addition, support for small or medium scale businesses in the form of funds and access to capital or credit, income generating equipment and training were also reported by the FGD

participants as key elements to revive their local economy. The participants indicated that if such businesses were functioning then they could generate employment to the locals.

Chart 5.2 Assistance received and immediate needs



* The total is more than 100% as respondents could provide a maximum of 2 answers

*Needs and Aspirations
Of Local Communities
(Non-IDPs hosting IDP Families)*



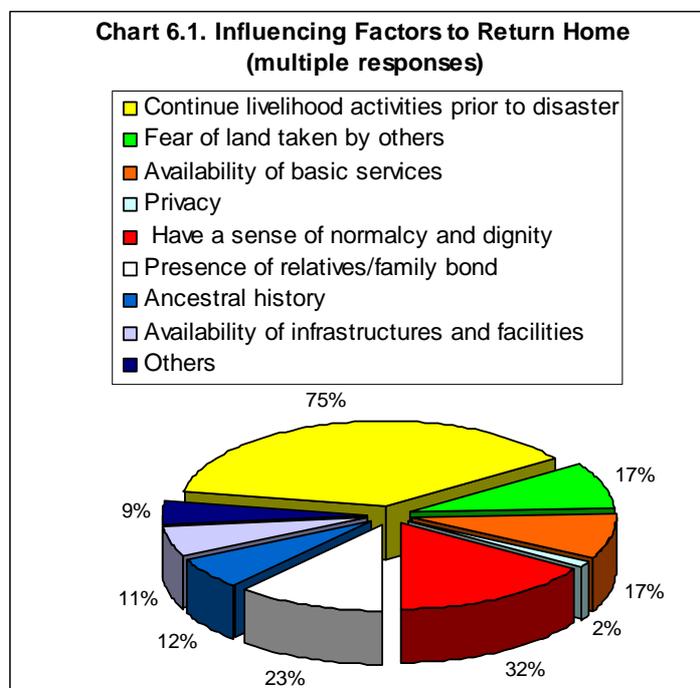
Needs And Aspiration Of Non-IDPs

Although the survey respondents and FGD participants in this respondent group were not displaced, their opinions on how IDPs would view settlement issues were sought as they were hosting displaced families and would have an understanding of IDP aspirations on the subject. The study also wanted to have some degree of inter-respondent reliability by comparing the responses of this group with those directly affected by the disaster.

6.1 Settlement

6.1.1 Factors influencing decision to return to home village

The non-IDPs that were interviewed were asked what they thought would convince IDPs to return immediately despite the level of destruction in their villages. A significant proportion (75%) of the respondents stated that the main reason for IDPs' immediate return was related to the IDPs' need to resume their economic activities. 32% of the respondents said that IDPs want to return to as normal a life as possible which could only be achieved if they are in their villages of origin. A number (23%) thought IDPs wanted to join other family members in their villages.



The non-IDPs that participated in the FGDs reported that IDPs are concerned about recovering and repairing what remained of their property. A number of the participants claimed that IDPs are interested to reactivate their economic activities the earliest time possible. They said that IDPs would return to **"Save the remaining property"** and **"To save their livestock and other assets"**. Some stated that IDPs have returned because **"It is difficult to leave the sea, since it is the source of their earnings"** and also to **"Prevent the land taken by other people"**

A few respondents also stated that there were a number of displaced people that wanted to return to their villages to rehabilitate the "pesantren" (religious schools).

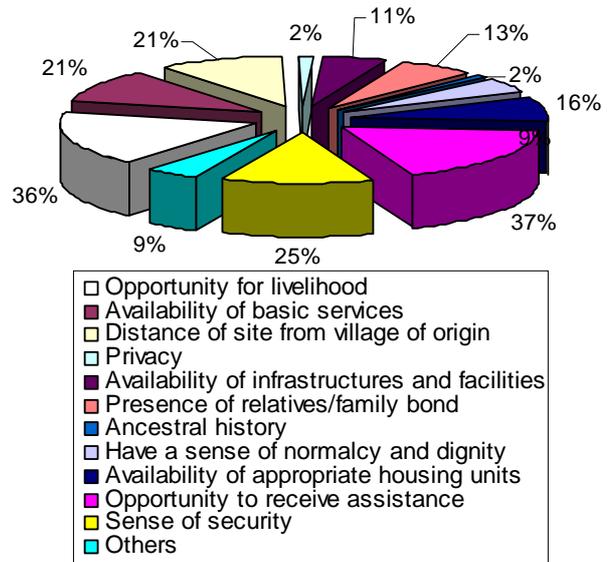
6.1.2 Factors influencing decision to move to a transitional site

The respondents were asked if they believed IDPs would consider staying in temporary settlements and if so, what would make the displaced stay in a temporary site. Thirty seven percent (37%) said IDPs would move to a temporary settlement if they are provided continued assistance while thirty six percent (36%) of the respondents stated that IDPs would do so if they could be assured of having opportunities to pursue economic activities in the site. 25% said that IDPs are still concerned about the possibility of a tsunami so they would stay in a site that they are positive would not be affected by a tsunami.

The discussion participants opined that IDPs would most likely opt to stay in temporary sites while their villages are being rehabilitated if they could have some source of income in the sites. They stated that **"Their villages have been destroyed heavily so they have no more houses and no place to go"** and they added that IDPs need to earn so **"they would prefer to stay in a location where they can have a job"**.

The non-IDPs also believed that IDPs remain traumatized and are still very fearful of another disaster so they would consider moving to a temporary settlement that they felt is secure from a tsunami. Comments such as these were commonly stated: **"IDPs fear another tsunami disaster"** and **"We are all afraid of another tsunami"**

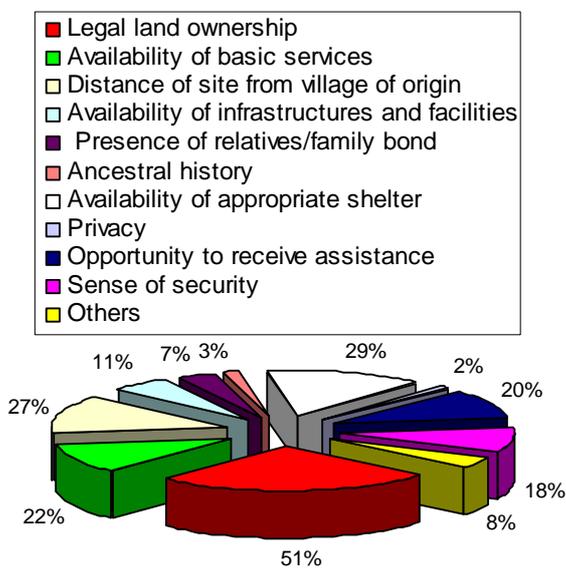
Chart 6.2. Factors for Agreeing to Move to Transitional Sites (multiple response)



6.1.3. Factors for agreeing to permanent relocation

The respondents were asked what in their opinion would persuade IDPs to move to a permanent relocation site if their villages were beyond rehabilitation. 51% of the respondents

Chart 6.3. Influencing Factors for Agreeing to be Permanently Relocated (multiple response)



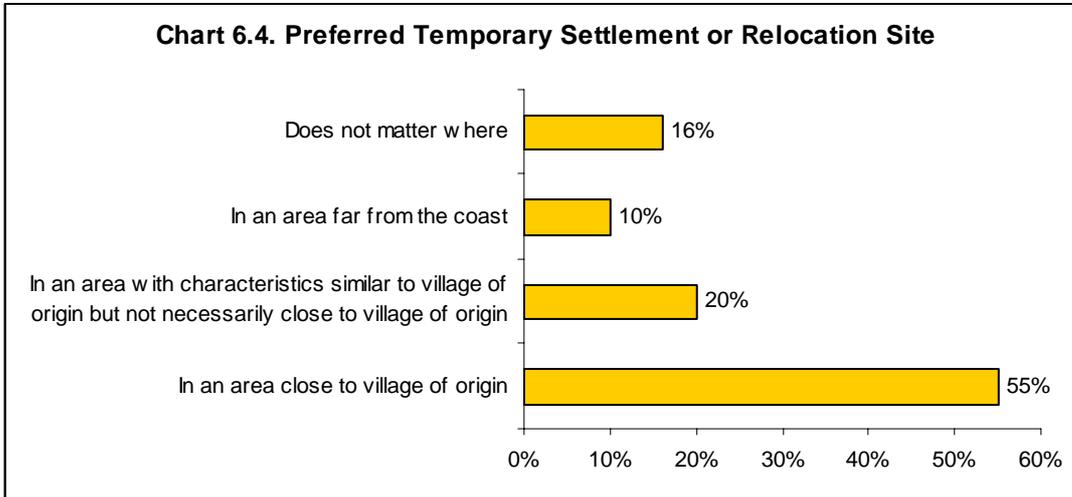
reported that displaced populations would in all probability agree to be permanently relocated if the legal ownership of the land and housing provided is assured. A significant proportion (29%) also believed that if the IDPs are provided appropriate housing in the settlement they would be encouraged to move. A number of the respondents also thought that distance of the site from the home village would be a major consideration among the IDPs.

The FGD participants were also asked the same question and most of them stated that displaced populations would highly likely want to move to a permanent settlement if they are provided decent houses with latrines. The discussion participants also added

that IDPs would be concerned about the legal status of the property that would be handed over to them and would want to stay in an area that is safe from a tsunami.

6.1.4 Preferred Location of Temporary Settlement or Permanent Site

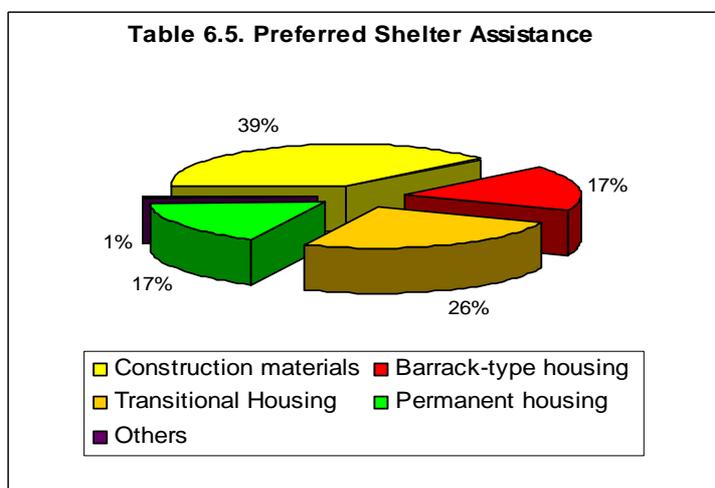
The respondents were asked what they thought displaced populations would prefer in terms of the location of a settlement site. Half of the respondents believed that IDPs would prefer a site that is close to their villages while twenty percent (20%) said that the distance would not be a concern for as long as the area has a similar topography as their villages of origin. Sixteen percent (16%) of those interviewed said that the location of the site would not be a concern but the remaining 10% thought that IDPs would likely not want to stay in areas close to the coast.



FGD participants shared that displaced populations are concerned about the economic viability of the place where they will be moved to. They clarified that the settlement location should not far from the coast for the fisherman, should have fertile agricultural land for the farmers, and should have access to the market for the traders. They stated that the areas must be: **"Close to the sea so the fishermen could fish again"**, **"There should be agricultural land"** and **"It should have easy access for economic activity"**.

6.1.5 Shelter Assistance

The non-IDP respondents were asked what in their opinion the IDPs would prefer in terms of shelter assistance. Thirty nine percent (39%) thought that IDPs would prefer receiving construction materials such as cement and wood that they could use to build their own houses. A significant proportion of the respondents (26%) thought that IDPs want to be provided transitional housing as they would eventually return to their villages. 17% of the respondents felt that IDPs would likely prefer to be provided permanent houses and an equal number said IDPs want to stay in barracks.



IDPs want to stay in barracks.

The non-IDPs that took part in the FGDs believe that most IDPs would prefer to be provided houses that had proper water and sanitation facilities and units that were sturdy and durable enough to withstand earthquakes. The respondents said that IDPs would prefer: **"A simple yet sturdy house, with toilet and access to clean water"** and some added that **"As long as the units do not look like barracks"**

A number of FGD participants also expressed that if IDPs are provided shelter assistance, it should be in the form of construction materials. They stated that they have

seen the units built for the IDPs which they believed are not acceptable as they were developed in haste and most of the structures do not have enough sanitation facilities.

When asked whether they are aware of IDPs being provided shelter assistance, 27% stated that they saw for themselves that IDPs received tents. With the exception of Kabupaten Bireuen, the non-IDPs claimed that they have witnessed that most of the displaced populations received emergency tents. Some of the FGD participants reported that in addition to the tents, IDPs were also provided mosquito nets and blankets. Some are unsure whether the IDPs are satisfied with the assistance provided but some believe that the IDPs could not have been satisfied with the assistance as they were mostly tents which did not protect the families from the elements. They added that if they were the ones displaced, they would want to be provided more than tents.

6.1.6 Spontaneous Activities Undertaken to Meet Housing Needs

According to forty five percent (45%) of the respondents, they have observed that most of the IDPs collected whatever reusable fragments of damaged structures and used them to build emergency shelters while some 32% said they have witnessed a number of IDPs using the gathered materials to repair their houses. 9% of the respondents knew of a few IDPs that rushed to evacuation sites to join other displaced families. Some 4% of the non-IDPs knew of IDPs that bought materials to repair their damaged homes.

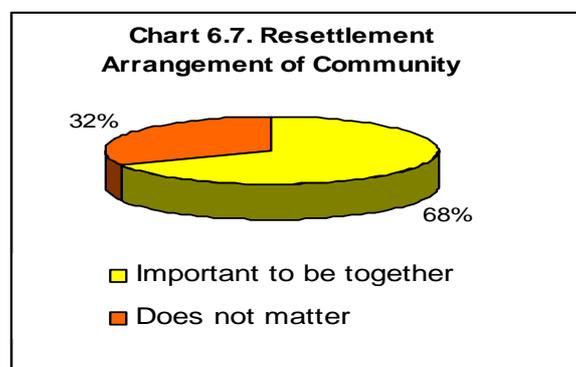
Table 6.6. Spontaneous activities to meet shelter needs

No.	Spontaneous activity	Percentage
1	Collected materials and built own temporary house	45 %
2	Collected materials and repaired damaged house	28 %
3	Bought own materials and repaired house	4 %
4	Evacuated to safer ground	9 %
5	Put up a tent	2 %
6	Did nothing	5 %
7	Others	8 %
Total		100 %

The information gathered from the survey was not any different from the FGDs as most of the participants claimed that right after the tsunami, they have witnessed people collecting materials from the debris of damaged structures and attempted to construct makeshift shelters using the materials gathered.

6.1.7 Preferred Settlement Arrangement

The respondents were asked if they thought IDPs would prefer to be relocated together with their former community. Sixty eight percent (68%) believed that IDPs would definitely prefer to be relocated in the same site with their former community as this was important to most Acehnese. Thirty two percent (32%) said this was not a major concern.



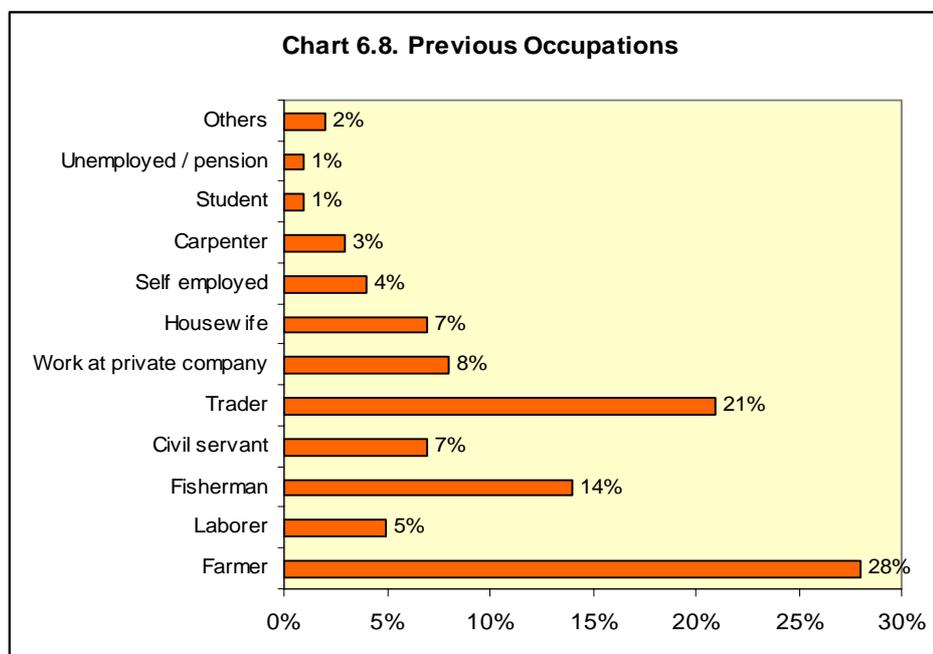
Most of the FGD participants posited that social ties and the maintenance of such is a very important issue among the Acehnese as they have gone through so much even before the disaster. A considerable proportion of the non-IDPs that participated in the discussions said that it would be in the best interest of the IDPs if

they were resettled as a community as in that way, the cohesiveness is maintained. They stated that: **"It is a must because it is in accordance with our culture"** and some stated that **"It is a must because they need a Tetua (leader)"**

6.2 LIVELIHOOD

6.2.1 Previous Occupation

The occupations of those that were not displaced by the disaster were varied. 28% were farmers (28%), twenty one percent (21%) were traders, and fourteen percent (14%) were fishermen. Quite a few were housewives, laborers, had their own businesses and some were students.



6.2.2 Impact of Disaster to Livelihood and Coping Mechanisms

The non-IDPs were asked if the disaster has also affected their livelihoods and the majority of them (75%) reported that although they were not displaced, the disaster did affect their livelihoods and given the types of economic activities they were engaged in pre-tsunami, this was to be expected.

The majority of the non-IDPs that participated in the FGDs stated that their work was also affected. From a number of FGDs conducted it was known that to cope with the disruption of their work, some labored as construction workers in the barracks construction sites, a number vended various food items, and a few worked as laborers clearing farms.

The survey respondents (44%) adopted similar approaches to cope with the loss of livelihood, by taking on whatever work was available for as long as they could earn a living from it. However, a significant number (34%) merely waited for aid provided by various agencies.

Table 6.8 Activity to re-activate livelihood

No.	Kinds of activity	Percentage
1	Borrowed capital to start business	17%
2	Nothing	34%
3	Took any kind of work available	44%
4	Others	5%
Total		100%

6.2.3 Livelihood Assistance

The respondents reported that so far, not too many people have received livelihood assistance. The FGD participants stated that there were some which were given assistance to jumpstart their economic activities. A local NGO called Biana Aneuk Nanngroe provided start-up capital for traditional mat-makers and a number of boats for fishermen in Pidie.

6.2.4 Shift in Economic Activity

Given that the majority of the non-IDP survey respondents' work was affected, they were also asked if they would be willing to engage in a different type of work or economic activity if it was no longer possible to engage in the same activities they did prior to the disaster. Sixty five (65%) percent stated that it will not be a problem for them to do so, if there was no other option.

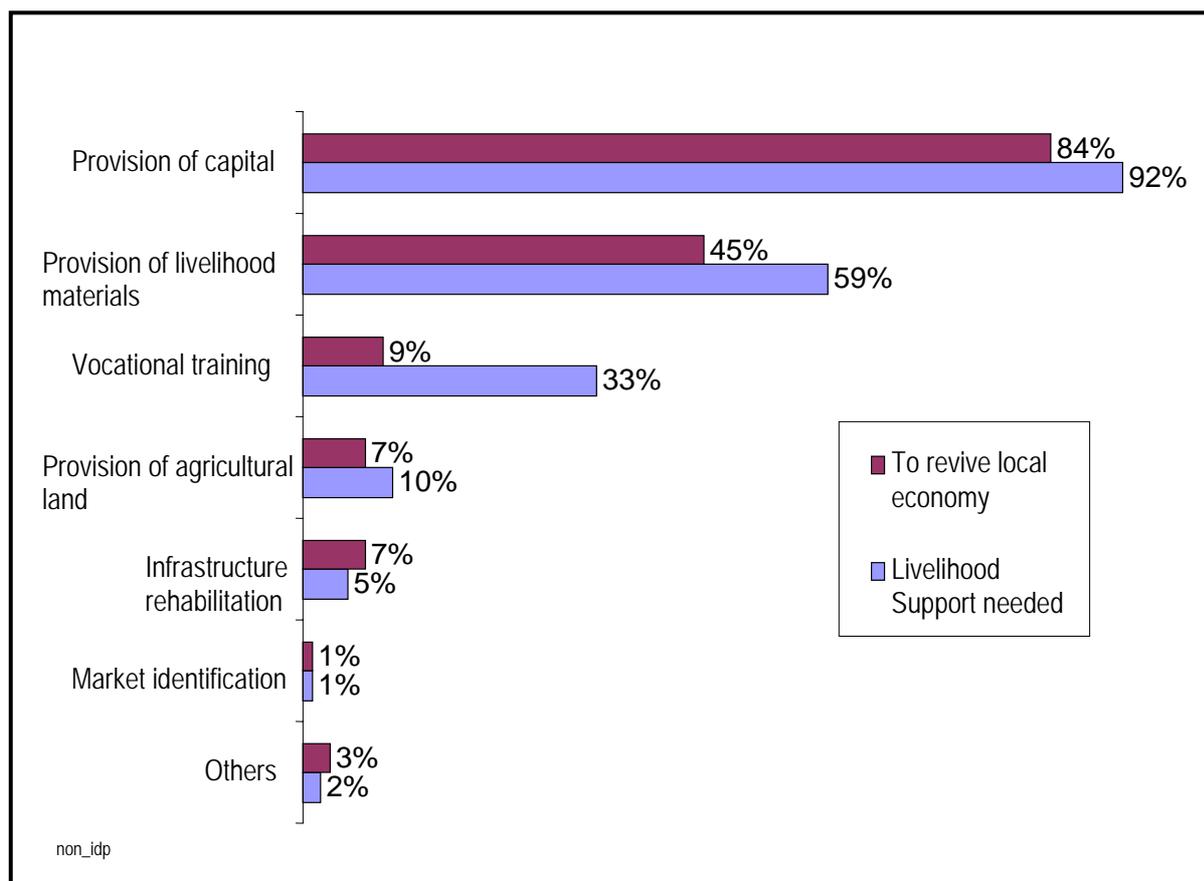
FGD participants in most of the districts had the same attitude with the exception of the non-IDPs from Pidie and Aceh Barat which emphatically stated that a shift in profession was not possible as they had no other skills and they felt that it would be complicated to learn new skills. Those that said that it would not be a problem added that as long as training was provided to support them

Capital, livelihood materials, and vocational training were identified as the assistance the IDP survey respondents stated are the most essential and preferred livelihood assistance. FGD participants also enumerated similar support requirements that they said would enable them to pursue income-generating and profitable activities. Most of the participants stated that **“we want some capital or tools”**.

**Table 6.9. Livelihood assistance needed
(multiple responses)**

No	Assistance	Percentage
1	Provision of capital	92%
2	Provision of agricultural land	10%
3	Market identification (survey)	1%
4	Provision of livelihood materials	59%
5	Infrastructure rehabilitation	5%
6	Others	2%
7	Vocational/technical training	33%

In terms of reviving the local economy, the non-IDP respondents stated that micro-entrepreneurs would need capital as well. They believed that if people are provided capital and livelihood materials they will start earning and eventually the community would benefit. The FGD participants endorsed the same types of support – capital, tools and equipment and training - that they felt the community would need to revive their tenuous local economic situations as a result of the disaster.

Chart 6.10.

* The total is more than 100% as respondents could provide a maximum of 2 answers

6.3 FAMILY AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Although the non-IDPs said that they observed the changing of the structures within the families they were hosting, the majority of them (63%) admitted that their own did not have the same experience. Only 37% of the non-IDPs that were interviewed had members that perished in the disaster and that the loss has affected their family structure.

To those that had their family roles changed, a number (39%) did not depend on external support for their survival but quite a few (34%) felt helpless that they had to rely on others for support. Support from the spiritual leaders also provided relief among 20% of the non-IDPs whose families were affected.

In terms of social structures, the FGD participants stated that they have also observed changes. The discussions in Aceh Jaya and Aceh Barat disclosed the changing of social structures in their districts. In Aceh Barat for example, it was recognized that there are villages that have ineffective traditional leadership. The participants believed that it was because many important leadership elements are not yet present in the new leaders informally chosen by the people.

6.4 HUMANITARIAN and REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

As with the displaced populations, those that were not displaced but were hosting IDPs have also received assistance. The survey information indicated that food was the most common assistance provided. The surveyed non-IDPs also included health services, water and sanitation and other non-food items as among the relief items provided to them. Livelihood support was not yet provided to local communities in most districts.

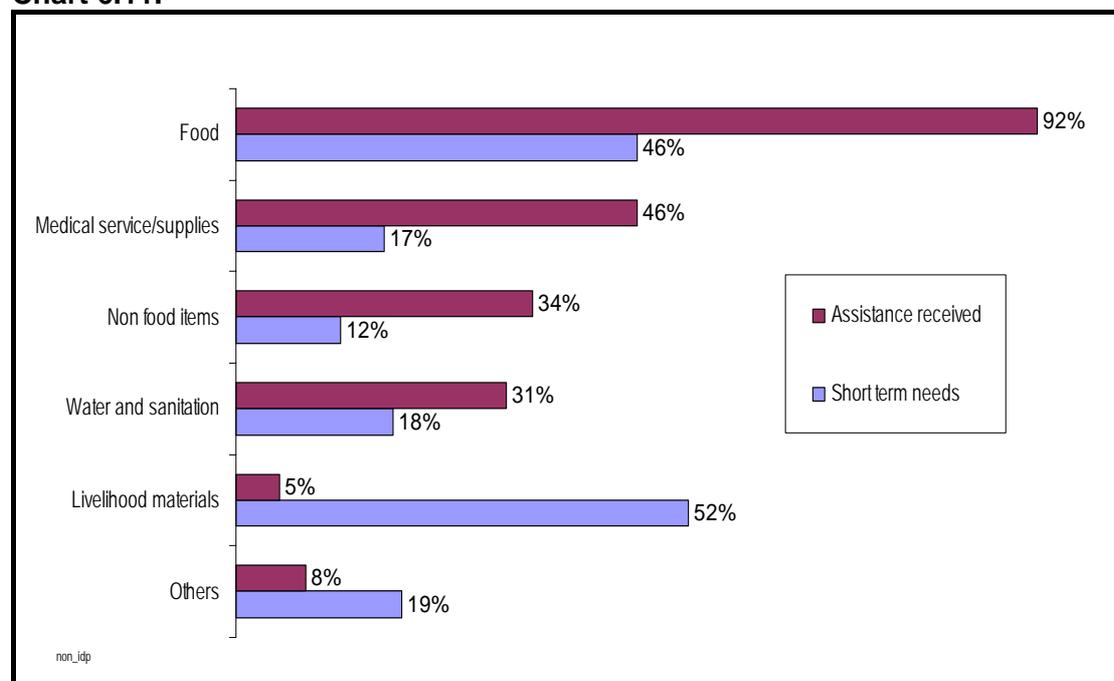
Information gathered from the FGD participants mentioned the same types of assistance, with food, clothes, cooking equipment as the most common ones received. They also mentioned having been provided health services and clean water. As earlier stated, it was only in Kabupaten Pidie that support for people's handicraft-making businesses was provided through the provision of capital by Biana Aneuk Nanngroe NGO.

Most of those interviewed claimed that food, while still very essential, is no longer the most urgent need at this point. They added that people need immediate assistance that could empower them, especially in their economic endeavors.

The FGD participants added other types of assistance that they thought remain to be the short term needs that communities need such as clean water and food. FGD participants in West Aceh mentioned only capital as the assistance needed by the people at this stage.

In terms of community needs in relation to the revival of the local economy, provision of capital, livelihood equipment and training to enhance or learn new skills was the most common responses mentioned by the FGD participants. They believed that economically self-reliant members would contribute to the recovery of the local economy.

Chart 6.11.



* The total is more than 100% as respondents could provide a maximum of 2 answers

Needs and Aspirations Community Leaders



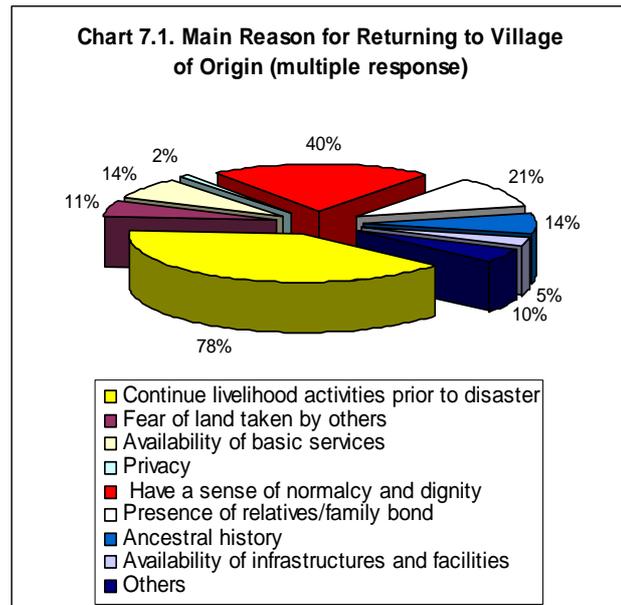
Needs And Aspirations Of Community Leaders

7.1 SETTLEMENT

7.1.1 Factors Influencing Decision to Return to Home Village

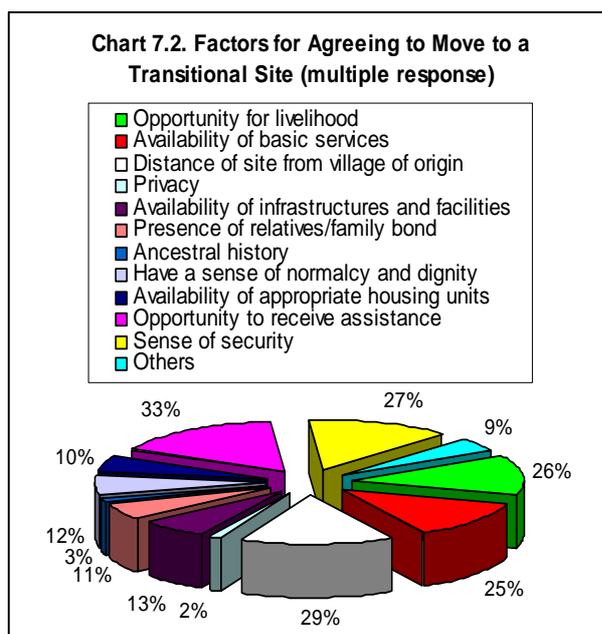
Seventy eight percent (78%) of the displaced community leaders interviewed said that they want to return to their villages to resume their disrupted livelihoods. 40% of those interviewed also said that it was important to regain their dignity and return to their normal lives by going back to their home villages. 21% of the leader respondents said that they still have relatives left in their villages, thus they want to return.

The responses of the FGD participants were similar to what the survey respondents said when posed the same question. That their main means of livelihoods are in their villages and that the land and property left behind had so much ancestral history that it would be difficult to leave those behind. The most common comments given by the participants were: **"our means of livelihood are in the village"**. Some gave other reasons such as **"We need to save what remains of our property"** and **"We want to contribute to the re-habilitation of the village"** were frequently stated which was to be expected given their role in their communities.



Interestingly, a few of the FGD participants mentioned religious reasons like wishing to **"take care of the historical value of the grave of a big Moslem scholar Syiah Kuala"** as one of the reasons for wanting to return to their home villages.

7.1.2 Factors influencing decision to move to a transitional site



Thirty three percent (33%) of the local leaders said that the opportunity to obtain assistance is the most important consideration for wanting to stay in a transitional site. The proximity of the site from the village, featured prominently among 29% of the respondents. Opportunity to earn a living while or in the site and availability of basic services (25%) in the temporary settlements were also mentioned as important influencing factors.

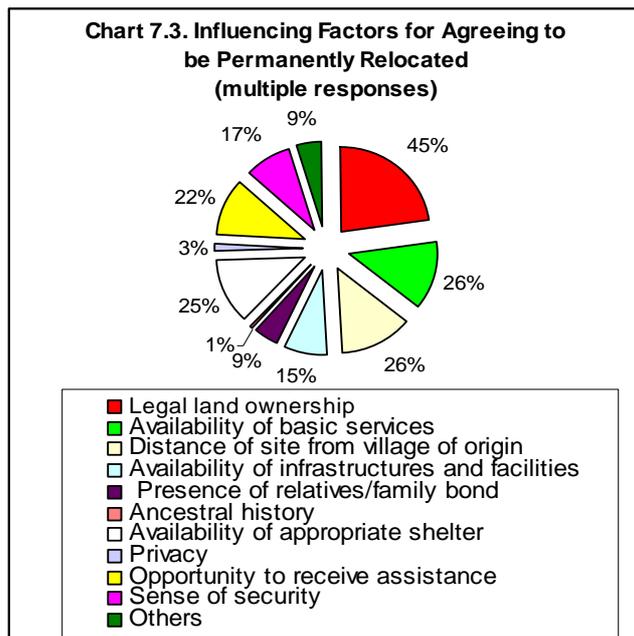
The local leaders that participated in the FGDs said that they preferred to stay in transitional sites as they no longer have their houses but would still want to return. In the sites, they want to be able to continue to receive assistance, in particular food and health services while they struggle to re-establish their livelihoods. Most said that **"we**

hope that assistance would not be stopped abruptly while we are still trying to help ourselves”.

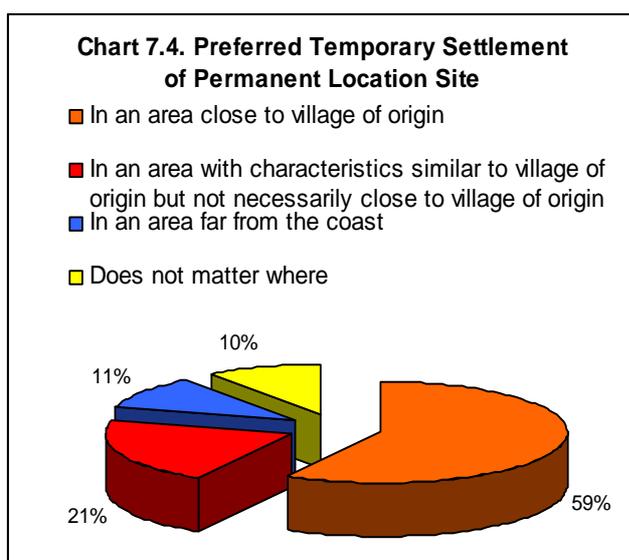
7.1.3 Factors for agreeing to permanent relocation

The respondents stated that they would consider moving to a permanent relocation site only if their village is no longer habitable. But for them to agree to move to a location 45% of the community local leaders said that it is of paramount importance to be assured of the legal ownership of the land and housing unit that will be handed over to them. Another factor that the respondents said must be present in a relocation site is the availability of basic services (26%). Of equal importance is the close proximity of the relocation site to the village of origin. Availability of appropriate housing and assistance are also considered essential.

FGD participants echoed the same opinion. They stressed the importance of having legal ownership of the land and the housing units before moving to a resettlement area. They added that this is very critical as this could be a source of dispute and would likely complicate matters. Most of the leaders that participated also emphasized the need to have appropriate facilities in the sites especially because they would be staying there permanently. They stressed that IDPs are hopeful that the houses that would be provided are durable as they continue to experience tremors and aftershocks. They want to stay in structures that would not collapse when another strong earthquake occurs.



7.1.4 Preferred Location of Temporary Settlement or Permanent Site



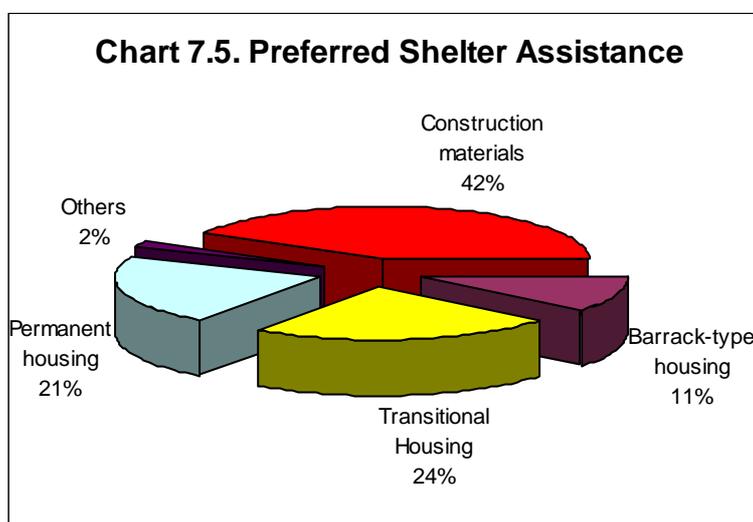
If they were to be relocated, either temporarily or permanently, fifty nine (59%) percent of the interviewed local leaders expressed a desire to be settled in areas that are not far from their original villages. Some 21% however said that if they could not be settled in an area close to home, they preferred to move to places that have the same topography as their villages to enable them to pursue economic activities as their previous ones. A minority (11%) are still concerned about the possibility of a tsunami so they do not want to be settled in coastal areas or anywhere close. A few (10%) of the respondents said that the location was not a concern.

The FGD participants shared the same thinking with the leaders that took part in the survey. An area close to the original village is the preferred settlement site among most of the community leaders. They added that they want to

be close to their home villages so that they could resume their disrupted economic activities in their villages even if they were no longer based there. As with most IDPs, the community leaders believe that it would be easier to earn a living in places close to their homes. They pointed out that if they are staying in sites close to their village, they could easily go to their home villages to take up their previous work again.

7.1.5 Shelter Assistance

Forty one percent (42%) of the interviewed leaders said they preferred to be provided construction materials to build their own houses or repair their damaged homes. 24% said they wanted to be provided transitional houses while 21% stated that they preferred permanent houses. Barrack-type housing was what eleven percent (11%) of the respondents said they want.



FGG participants have indicated that they want structures that have sanitary facilities and clean water and added that they do not want to be provided public barracks. A number have also stated that their main target was to build permanent houses by themselves so they are hoping to receive construction materials and tools such as wood, nails, cement and hammer.

7.1.6 Spontaneous Activities Undertaken to Meet Housing Needs

Forty six percent (46%) of the respondents disclosed that they collected debris and other materials right after the disaster and attempted to build temporary shelters. Some 26% of the leaders interviewed said they collected whatever materials they could get to repair what was left of their houses.

Table 7.6. Spontaneous activities to meet shelter needs

No.	Spontaneous activity	Percentage
1	Collected materials and built own temporary house	46 %
2	Collected materials and repaired damaged house	27 %
3	Bought own materials and repaired house	4 %
4	Evacuated to safe areas	8 %
5	Put up a tent	3 %
6	Did nothing	4 %
7	Others	8 %
Total		100 %

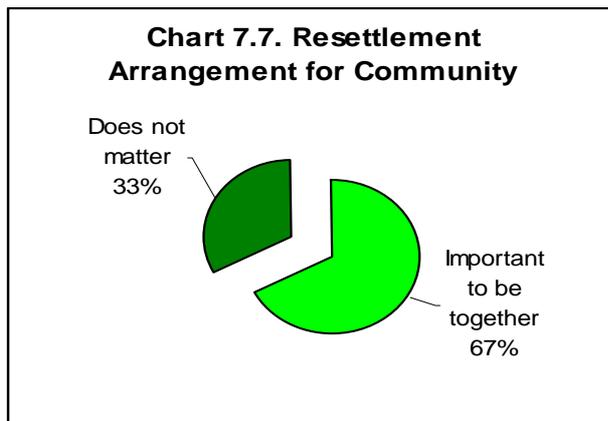
The responses gathered from the discussions indicated that the community leaders also collected reusable wreckage materials to build makeshift shelters. The leaders from Meunasah in Aceh Besar said they tried to amass materials from damaged buildings to build temporary shelters that could protect them from the elements, particularly as it was the onset of the rainy season.

Seventy three percent (73%) of the leaders reported that they have yet to receive housing assistance. Of the 27% that have received shelter assistance, eighty six percent (86%) said that they were dissatisfied with the type of assistance received which were mostly tents.

The leaders that participated in the FGDs stated that they have received emergency tents and other items such as blankets, carpets or traditional mats. However, they said that they have not received any other shelter assistance like construction materials to build or repair their houses.

7.1.7 Preferred Settlement Arrangement

For the majority of the interviewed community leaders (67%) community cohesiveness was important so they want communities originating from a certain village to be relocated in the same area. Thirty three percent (33%) said it was not an important factor.

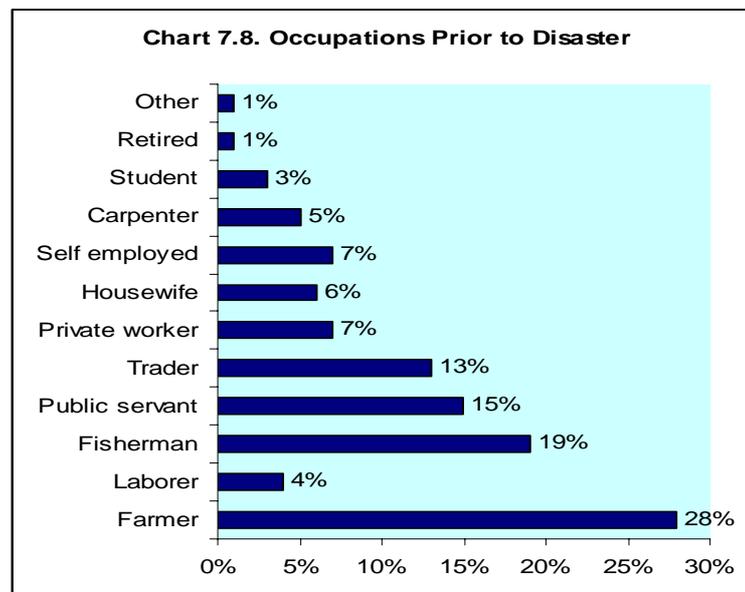


The majority of the community leaders that took part in the FGDs stated that it would be important for displaced people originating from the same village to be resettled in the same settlement areas. They pointed out that this was important among the Acehnese people that attach so much value to family and social ties. However, there were also a number of leaders that thought that it is not important for the community to be resettled together.

7.2 LIVELIHOOD

7.2.1 Previous Occupation

Most of the leaders that responded to the survey were farmers (28%) and fishermen (19%). A significant number were public servants (15%) and a few were merchants (13%) before the tsunami.



7.2.2 Impact of Disaster to Livelihood and Coping Mechanisms

As with the other respondent groups, the majority of the leaders' livelihoods were also affected by the disaster. Eighty one percent (81%) of the interviewed leaders said that their livelihoods

were disrupted as a result of the tsunami. The majority of the FGD participants in the districts included in the assessment echoed the same experience.

To re-activate their livelihoods 46% of the respondents reported that they took any kind of work available while sixteen percent (16%) said they borrowed capital to start their own businesses. A significant number (33%) were unable to do anything and had to rely on other people for their daily needs.

Table 7.12 Coping mechanisms to re-activate livelihood

No.	Kinds of activity	Percentage
1	Borrowed capital to start business	16 %
2	Nothing	33 %
3	Took any kind of work available	46 %
4	Others	5 %
Total		100 %

At the FGDs, the leaders disclosed that some of them found it too distressing to do anything. It was not uncommon though for most to take on any job that was available for as long as they could earn a living. Some worked clearing fishponds, a few worked for companies that were constructing barracks, and a few cleaned houses of other people.

7.2.3 Livelihood Assistance

Ninety six percent (96%) of the respondents reported that they are still waiting to receive assistance that would help them revive their livelihoods. Of the four percent (4%) that have received livelihood support, only 8% expressed satisfaction with the assistance provided. Almost all the FGD participants also stated that they have not yet been provided assistance to enable them to pursue economic activities and expressed a desire to be provided such as soon as possible.

7.2.4 Shift in Economic Activity

Over half of the leaders interviewed (55%) said that they were willing to pursue other income-generating activities or shift to another profession if there are no other choices. They however insisted that to be able to do so effectively, they will need assistance. Forty four percent (44%) said that their main reason for hesitating to change jobs is the difficulties involved in acquiring new skills in a short span of time.

Most of the FGD participants have also said that they were prepared to change professions only if there is no other option but would want to be provided training or whatever was required to engage in a new economic activity. It should be noted that most of the FGD participants that earned a living as fishermen before the disaster stated they are unwilling to engage in any other economic activities except fishing.

7.2.5 Livelihood Assistance Needed

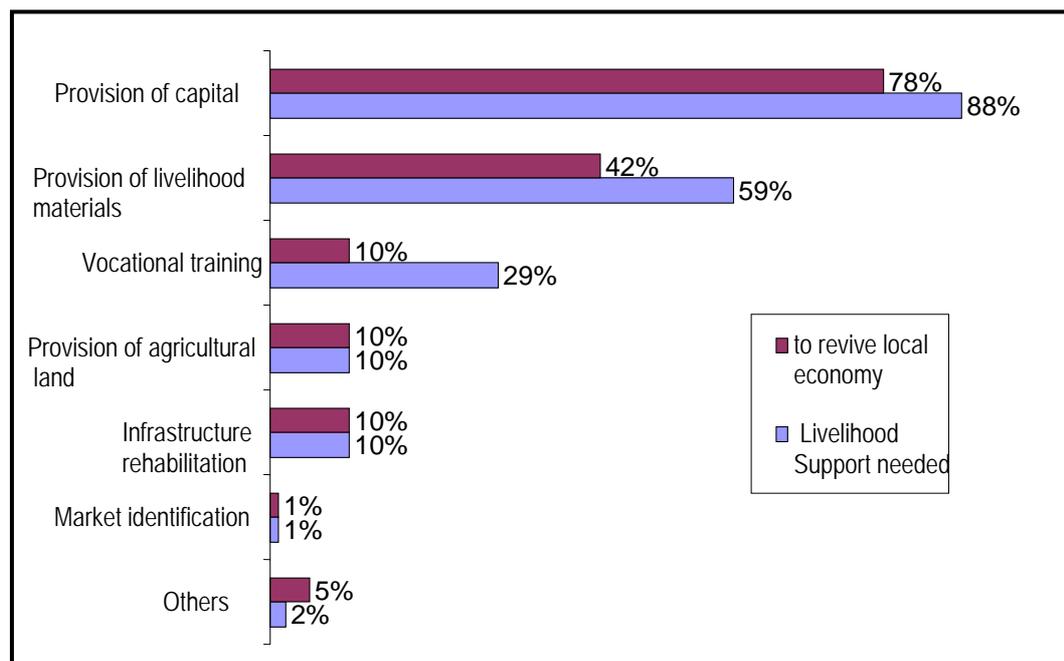
Access to capital is the most important livelihood assistance they need, according to eighty eight percent (88 %) of the survey respondents. Fifty five percent (55%) said they need livelihood materials while twenty nine percent expressed a desire to be provided skills training.

The FGD results also reflect the same sentiments. The leaders identified capital, various livelihood tools and equipment, and training as the most important types of assistance that would enable them to re-activate their livelihoods.

In terms of what the community as a whole would need to revive the local economy, the majority of the leaders (78%) stated that capital assistance to small businesses is necessary. According to 42% of the leaders, equipment relevant to the businesses is likewise a need, and 10% reported that skills training would be helpful for the community.

The participants in the FGDs also identified the same types of support (access to capital, equipment and training) that they thought the community in general need. They explained that if community members are provided opportunities to improve their economic plight this would increase their chances of becoming self-sufficient and would then be able to contribute to the revival of their local economy.

Chart 7.1



* The total is more than 100% as respondents could provide more than one answer

7.3 FAMILY and SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Fifty five percent (55%) of the leaders interviewed said that the disaster did affect their family structure. The remaining 45% said that their families remained intact. To overcome the loss of family members that were assuming lead roles, whether economically or domestically, and the eventual change in the family structure, 40% of the affected relied on themselves to survive while some turned to spiritual leaders for support. There were however, a significant number (27%) that had difficulties coping and had to rely on other people for support.

The community leaders that participated in the FGDs stated that for the most part, the disaster did not change the leadership structure in the society. Even though many perished, they believed that the social structure persisted. For example, the fishermen continued to be led by the "Panglima la'ot". It was added that the communities were resilient and those that lost their leaders selected new leaders to lead and guide them. The only district that said that the social structure has changed drastically was Aceh Jaya as most of the population was decimated and only 10% survived.

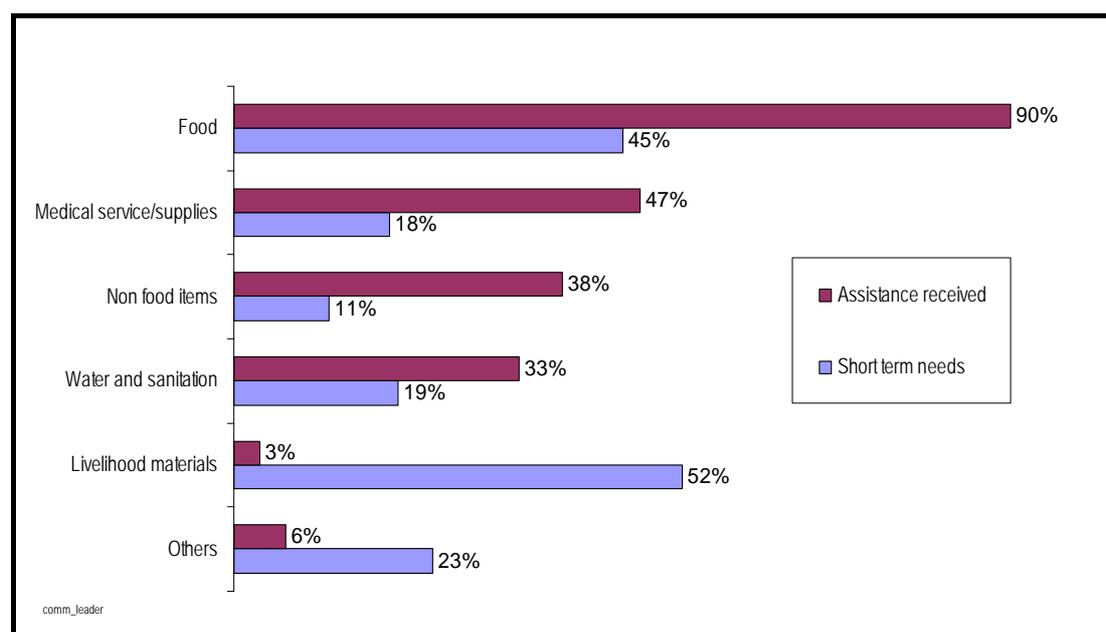
7.4 HUMANITARIAN and REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

Relief items such as food (90%), health services (47%), other non-food items (38%), and drinking water and sanitation (32%), to name a few were received by the affected communities,

according to the leaders interviewed. Most of the respondents (76 %) said that they are not satisfied with the assistance they have received so far.

From the FGDs conducted, it is known that the communities received sembako (basic food), clothes, cutlery, tents, mats, clean water, and medicines. In Alue Naga in Aceh Besar the community received Rupiah 25 million from private donors (Ibrahim Hasan and Bustanul Arifin). In general, the leaders claimed that there is a general feeling of dissatisfaction with the assistance that was provided thus far as these were not sufficient and not what they preferred. In terms of food, they said that there was no variety and that large families received the same amount as the small families. A number of the leaders also stated that some areas were adequately covered but some areas were neglected.

Chart 7.2



* The total is over 100% as respondents could provide a maximum of 2 answers

In terms of what the leaders thought the short terms needs of their communities that need to be addressed were, 52% said that at this juncture, livelihood materials would benefit them the most. 45% said that food assistance is still needed.

As for support to the local economy's recovery, livelihood assistance is foremost among 75% of the respondents. Half of the respondents claimed that assistance to ensure food security is necessary and the implementation of community development projects was mentioned by 31 % of the interviewed leaders as an important component for community recovery.

The FGD results also show similar responses. The participants enumerated food security and any supporting structures related to livelihood such as generation of employment, financial capital, equipment and skills training as the main types of assistance that communities urgently need to recover.

Needs and Aspirations Of IDP Women



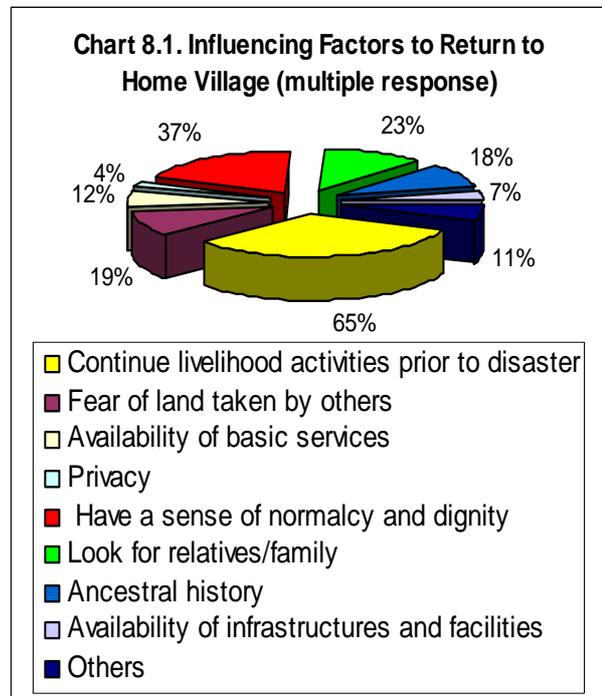
Needs And Aspirations Of Women

8.1 SETTLEMENT

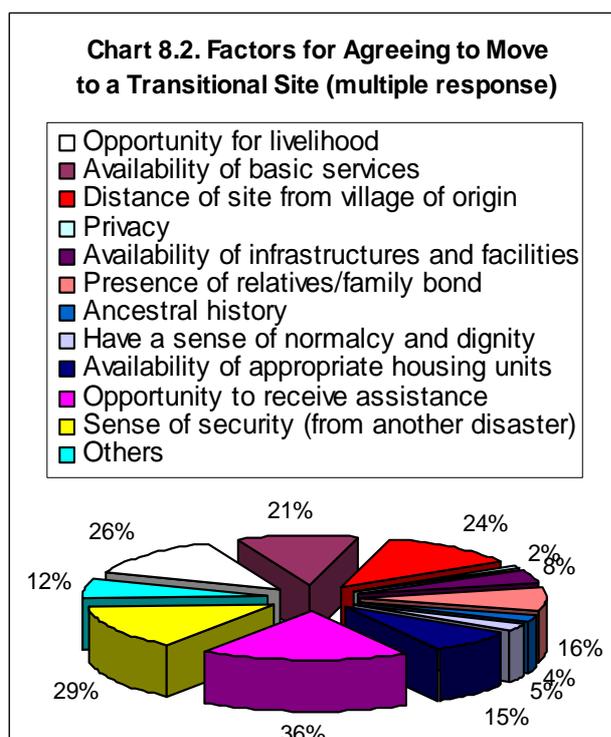
8.1.1 Factors influencing decision to return to home village

Sixty five percent (65%) of the women respondents' main reason for wanting to return to their villages was to resume their former livelihood activities. Their village of origin was considered as the only place where they could engage in economic activities. Other compelling reasons to return home is to return to their previous regular routine (37%) and to look for surviving relatives (23%). The women are also fearful that their land will be taken by others (19%) if unattended for an extended period.

The FGD results supported the survey findings. The women FGD participants' main reason for wanting to return despite the destruction to the village is tied to their economic activities. Most of the women stated that they want to return home **"To get back to our former livelihoods"** and to prevent livestock or land from being taken by other people. As with the survey respondents, the women want to look for surviving relatives.



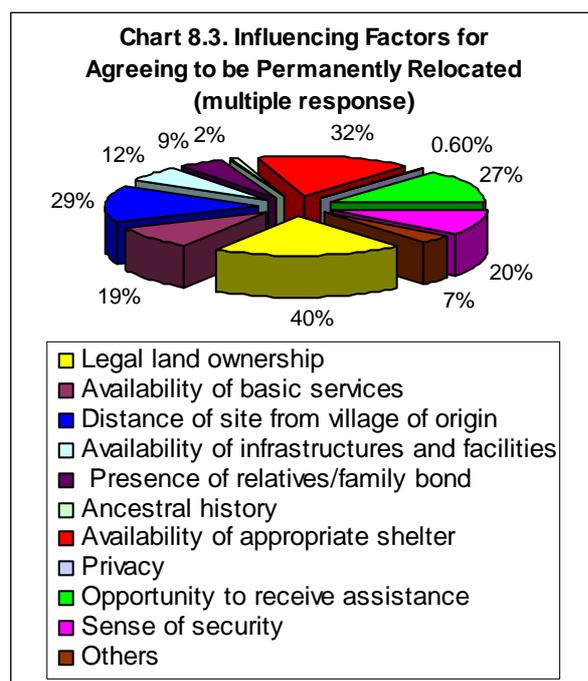
8.1.2 Factors influencing decision to move to a transitional site



Among the women respondents (36%), the opportunity to obtain continued assistance would encourage them to move to a transitional site. That the location was secure from a tsunami was also mentioned by 29% of the women as another important consideration. The opportunity to pursue livelihood activities, the distance of the site from their home village and the availability of basic services are also considered essential.

The women that participated in the FGDs stated that they want transitional settlements to have appropriate housing units that are equipped with latrines and water connection. **"We hope the houses have toilets"** were frequently stated by the women. They hope that in the transitional settlement, they will be provided assistance and protection. There are lingering fears of another tsunami hitting the province so **"We want to feel secure in the site"** was a common answer.

8.1.3 Factors for agreeing to permanent relocation



The women respondents acknowledged that in some cases, return is no longer an option and they may need to move to another location permanently. But before moving to a permanent relocation site, 40% of the women respondents reported that it is critical for the legal status of the land and housing unit to be clarified. The availability of an appropriate type of housing that has basic facilities (16%) and the proximity of the site from the village (15%) are other variables considered vital by the women. They also expect that in the permanent location, they will be able to continue to receive assistance.

Women participants to the FGDs said that they would be persuaded to move to a permanent relocation site only if there are stable and permanent houses that have basic facilities such as latrines. They prefer permanent relocation sites to have easy access to public services, particularly medical services and

education for their children. They stressed that they do not want to stay in IDP camps with only tents as their shelter for an extended period.

8.1.4 Preferred Location of Temporary Settlement or Permanent Site

More than half of the women respondents stated that if they were to be moved to a transitional or permanent relocation site, they want the site to be nearby their home village. A number of the respondents (15%) claimed that the location would not make any difference and the same number want to stay in areas that are far from the coastal areas, indicating that they remain fearful of another tsunami.

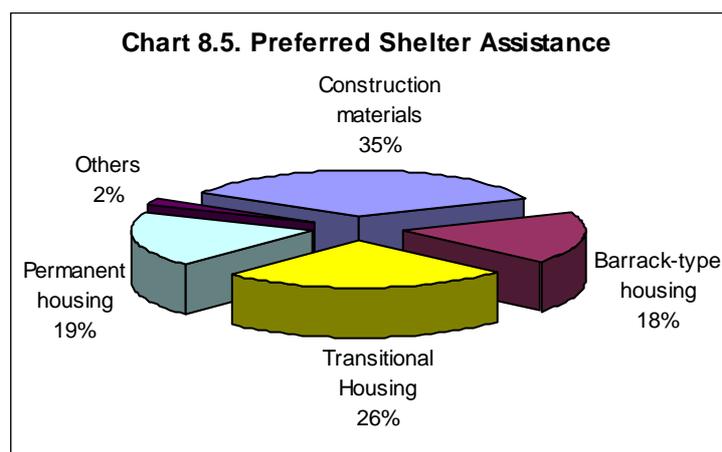
Table 8.4

No.	Desired locations	Percentage
1	In an area close to village of origin	59 %
2	In an area with characteristics similar to village of origin but not necessarily close to village of origin	11 %
3	In an area far from the coast	15 %
4	Does not matter where	15 %
Total		100%

Among the FGD participants, the preference also leaned towards being resettled in areas that are close to their villages of origin. The general thinking among the women is that if the resettlement sites were close to their villages, it would be easier for them to continue their disrupted livelihoods as they can always return to their villages easily.

8.1.5 Shelter Assistance

Thirty five percent of the women respondents said that they preferred to build their own homes and wanted to receive construction materials. A number responded that transitional housing was what they preferred (26%) while a few want to have permanent houses. As with the other respondent groups, only a few women (18%) prefer to be accommodated in barrack-type housing.



The majority of the women that participated in the FGDs stated that they want houses that were equipped with private toilets and have a source of clean water. The responses reflect the women's need for privacy as they stressed that it was important that the housing assistance is appropriate to their needs (which in this case is access to private latrines).

Sixty four percent (64%) of the women respondents claimed that they have not yet received

assistance for their shelter needs. Of the 36% that have already been provided shelter assistance only 13% said they are satisfied with what was provided.

The majority of the FGD participants reported that they have received tents from various organizations while a few are already staying in barrack units. Most of them are not satisfied with the shelter assistance received.

4.1.6 Spontaneous Activities Undertaken to Meet Housing Needs

Even among women respondents, spontaneous activities to respond to their immediate housing needs were carried out. Thirty nine percent of the survey respondents said that they tried to build makeshift houses using debris that they collected. A number (21%) used the materials they gathered from damaged structures to repair their homes.

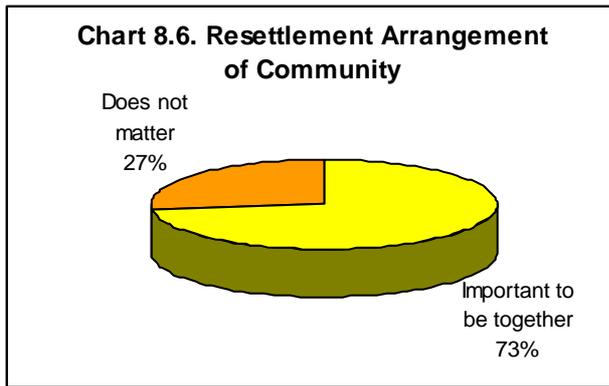
Table 8.7 Spontaneous activities to meet shelter needs

No.	Spontaneous activity	Percentage
1	Collected materials and built own temporary house	39 %
2	Collected materials and repaired damaged house	21 %
3	Bought own materials and repaired house	3 %
4	Evacuated to safe places	16 %
5	Put up a tent	4 %
6	Did nothing	8 %
7	Others	9 %
Total		100%

The FGD responses were not any different from the survey results. The women described using collected materials to try to build simple shelters. Some women admitted that they "**Ran to hills**" to save themselves and their families and then looked for wooden pallets to sleep on. Others chose to find locations where other displaced persons were already set up.

8.1.7 Preferred Settlement Arrangement

The majority of the women interviewed (73%) insist that if they were to be resettled it is very important for them to be resettled together with their former community. The remaining twenty seven percent (27%) said this is not an issue.

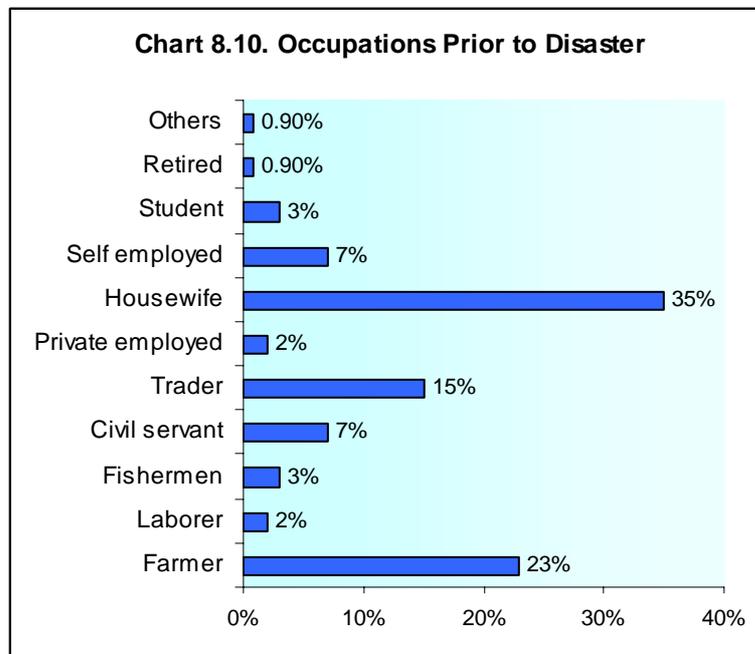


Some of the women that participated in the FGDs stated that they do not mind if their former community was not intact anymore. There are a number that said that it is important that the integrity of their community is maintained. In Bireuen and in Lhok Seumawe in particular, the women claimed that they prefer to live with people from the same village if they were to be relocated. Being with people they are already familiar with is important to them.

8.2. LIVELIHOOD

8.2.1. Previous Occupation

A significant number (35%) of the women that agreed to take part in the survey were housewives prior to the disaster. A number were cultivating family-owned farms (23%) and some 15% of the respondents were market vendors.



All of the FGD participants, however, were gainfully employed prior to the tsunami. Most of them were vending goods and were engaged in farming activities, helping their husbands in cultivating family owned agricultural land.

8.2.2 Impact of Disaster to Livelihood and Coping Mechanisms

As with all other respondent groups, the women also claimed that their sources of livelihood were severely affected by the disaster. Eighty four percent (84%) of the interviewed women said that the disaster affected their family’s source of livelihood while the rest claimed that it did not have an impact.

The FGD participants also claimed having experienced the same disruption of livelihood activities as a result of the disaster. The traders are now unable to vend their goods as they have no more capital and there are also no customers to buy their goods.

More than half of the women (54%) said that they have not been able to engage in income-generating activities after the disaster while a significant proportion (27%) reported having taken odd and menial jobs to earn a living. Some 14% took the initiative to loan money to re-start their small businesses.

Table 8.9. Coping mechanisms to re-activate livelihood

No.	Kinds of activity	Percentage
1	Borrowed capital to start business	14 %
2	Nothing	54 %
3	Took any kind of work available	27 %
4	Others	5 %
Total		100%

FGD participants also stated that most of them were unable to find jobs or unable to conduct any economic activities and had to rely on the assistance distributed by various agencies. Some, however, persisted and were able to secure menial jobs such as domestic help while a few borrowed capital to start micro-enterprise activities in relocation areas.

8.2.3 Livelihood Assistance

Only a fraction of the total women respondents (5%) claimed that they have already received assistance to re-establish their livelihoods while the majority has not yet been provided any assistance to take up economic activities. Of the few that have received livelihood support, only four percent reported to have been satisfied with the assistance provided.

The situation was similar among the women that participated in the FGDs. They revealed that they are still waiting to be provided assistance that will enable them to re-activate their disrupted economic activities.

8.2.4 Shift in Economic Activity

The women respondents acknowledged that it may not be possible for some to continue the same occupations they had prior to the disaster and that there may be a need to change their economic activities or in the case of housewives, to start to engage in any income-generating activity. The majority of the women (63%) said that they were willing to do so but some 37% of the respondents said they wanted to engage in the same kind of work.

The majority of the FGD participants also said as much, that they had no problem with pursuing other livelihood activities for as long as they would be provided assistance that would help them to do so effectively. There were a few that expressed that it will not be easy to change jobs and are thus unwilling and unprepared to do so. They claimed that ***“It is difficult to start another kind of business”*** and ***“it will take time to learn new skills”***.

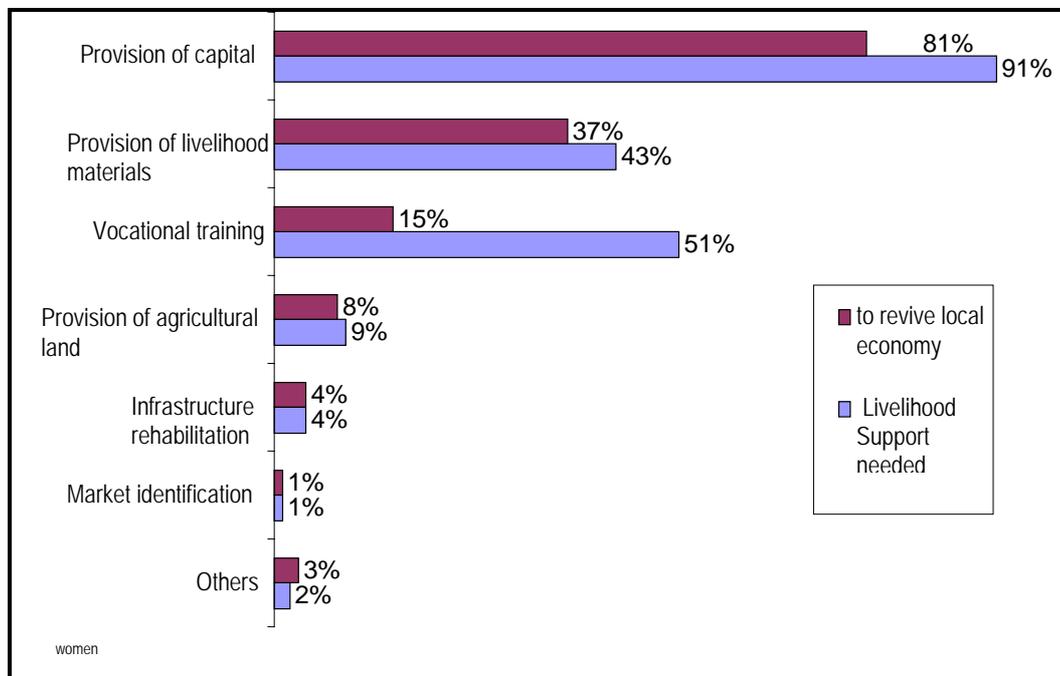
8.2.5 Livelihood Assistance Needed

The women respondents articulated that capital (91%), vocational training (51%), and the provision of livelihood materials (43%) are the most essential support structures that will allow them to successfully engage in income-generating activities.

The range of assistance options mentioned by the FGD participants were the same as they said that access to capital, vocational training and livelihood materials would be required to enable them to pursue economic activities. They added that if assistance is to be provided, they should be provided the soonest time possible.

In terms of what the women thought are necessary for the community in general to revive the local economy, the same types of support were enumerated: capital for micro-businesses, equipment and training. As with the other respondents, the women believe that if the households had support for their economic activities then they would be able to contribute to the improvement of the local economy.

Chart 8.1



8.3 FAMILY and SOCIAL STRUCTURE

The women were asked if the disaster has altered their family structure and what they did to cope with the situation, if at all. Nearly half (49%) said that the disaster affected their families which added to their pressures and complicated their situations. Fifty one percent (51%) of the women's families remain unchanged.

A large proportion of the women that said that their families were affected said that they had to endeavor to support themselves while 26% turned to spiritual leaders for support. A significant number of women (31%) said they were unable to support themselves and their family, thus had to rely on external support to survive.

The women FGD participants' responses varied when asked if the disaster has altered the make-up of their social structure. In the districts of Aceh Besar and Aceh Barat and the municipality of Lhok Seumawe, the participants said that the loss of their leaders initially changed their social structure but they immediately chose new people to lead them. The rest of the FGD participants believed that the social structures in their communities remain intact.

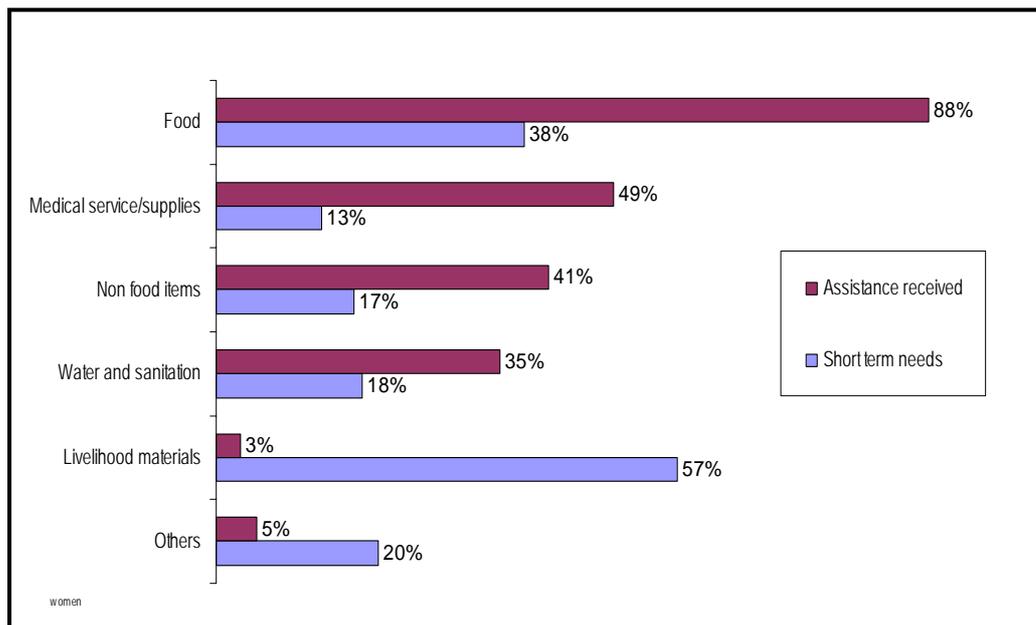
8.4 HUMANITARIAN and REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

The survey respondents reported that the most common humanitarian assistance provided were food supplies (88%), medical services (49%), non-food items (41%), and clean water and sanitation (35%). Only a few respondents have received livelihood assistance (3%). 76% of the respondents expressed discontent with the assistance received while the rest (24%) were satisfied.

The women that participated in the FGDs reported having received food and medical supplies, health services, clothes, and drinking water. The women said they are not very pleased with the assistance received (no variety in terms of food) and the FGD participants from Pidie reported that **"They even had to sell some of the aid received to survive"**. There were also some participants, in particular from Aceh Jaya that expressed dissatisfaction with the food and medical service provided and said they were **"not enough and too far between"**.

According to the women respondents, both the short term and long term needs of the community are linked to their livelihoods. The assistance option most commonly mentioned was the provision of livelihood materials (57%). Food supplies remain a pressing need according to 38% of the women respondents.

Chart 8.2



* The total is over 100% as the respondents could provide at most 2 responses

The FGD responses were the same as those enumerated by the survey respondents. Access to capital, livelihood materials and training were frequently mentioned as the most pressing needs. The participants added that they think that housing need to be provided urgently. Other needs such as clean water, education for their children and health services are considered priorities.

The respondents said that livelihood materials for community members (72%), food security and the implementation of community development project are the types of support the community would require to recover. The rehabilitation of medical centers and the installation of water systems were not included in the list of priorities by the women respondents.

Among the women FGD participants, housing support, provision of capital, livelihood assistance and training to the community members are the most appropriate types of assistance they think would help their community to recover. They believe that the recovery of their local economy is dependent on the recovery of the livelihoods of the people.

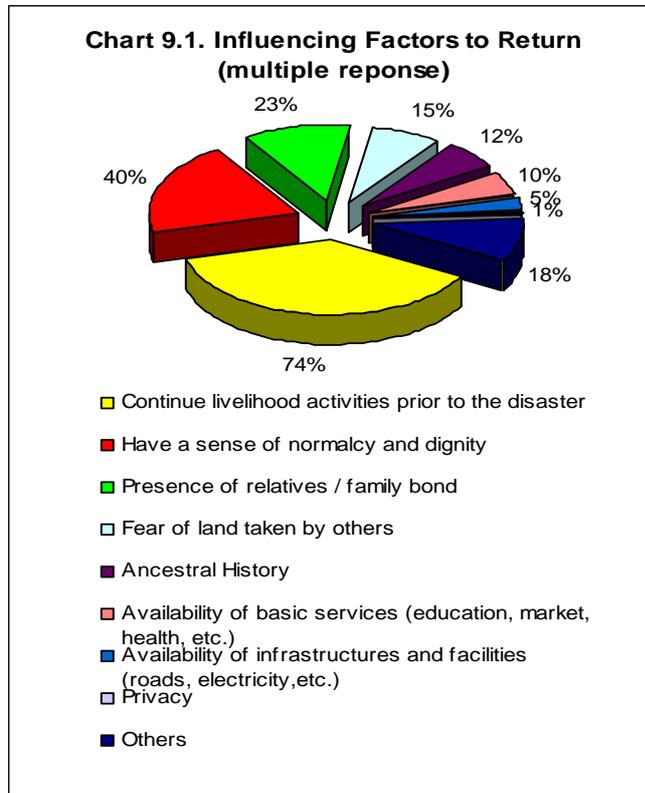
Needs and Aspirations Of Returnees



Needs and Aspirations of Returnees

9.1 Settlement

9.1.1 Factors influencing decision to return to home village



The returnees that were interviewed were asked what their reasons were for deciding to return to their villages. A larger proportion (74%) said they returned to resume their economic activities (74%). According to 40% of the respondents, they needed to have some sense of normalcy and regain the dignity they lost so they decided to return. A number (23%) returned to be with family and relatives.

The returnees that participated in the FGDs were more concerned about recovering and repairing what remained of their property. A large proportion of the participants also stated that they wanted to reactivate their economic activities to earn their keep the earliest possible time and also wanted to maintain their ancestral bond to their land and have thus decided to return. There was a general feeling that they would most likely have a better chance of succeeding in re-establishing previous livelihoods in their villages of origin rather than having to start over again in another place.

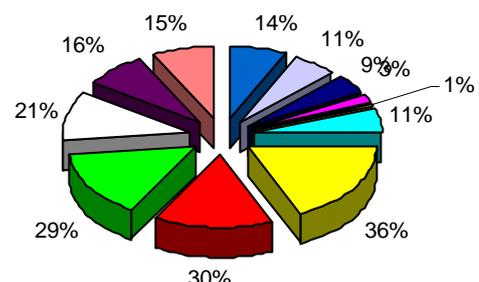
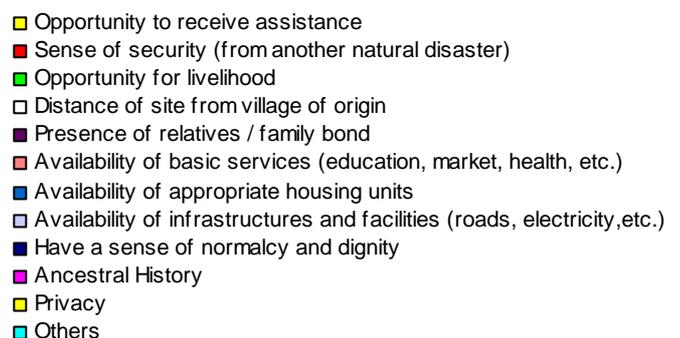
origin rather than having to start over again in another place.

9.1.2 Factors influencing decision to move to a transitional site

The respondents were asked if they would have considered staying in a transitional settlement if return was not yet possible and if so, what factors would make them want to stay in a transitional site. Thirty six percent (36%) of the respondents stated that they would move to a transitional site where they could continue to receive assistance, 30% said they would stay in a site that they know would be safe from a tsunami and 29% said that they should be able to conduct income-generating activities in the site for them to be encouraged to move. As with those that continue to be displaced, the distance of the transitional site was also important to the returnees (21%) as they stated that the location should not be far from the home village.

Meanwhile, the returnees that participated in the FGDs shared that IDPs would most likely opt to stay in transitional sites while their

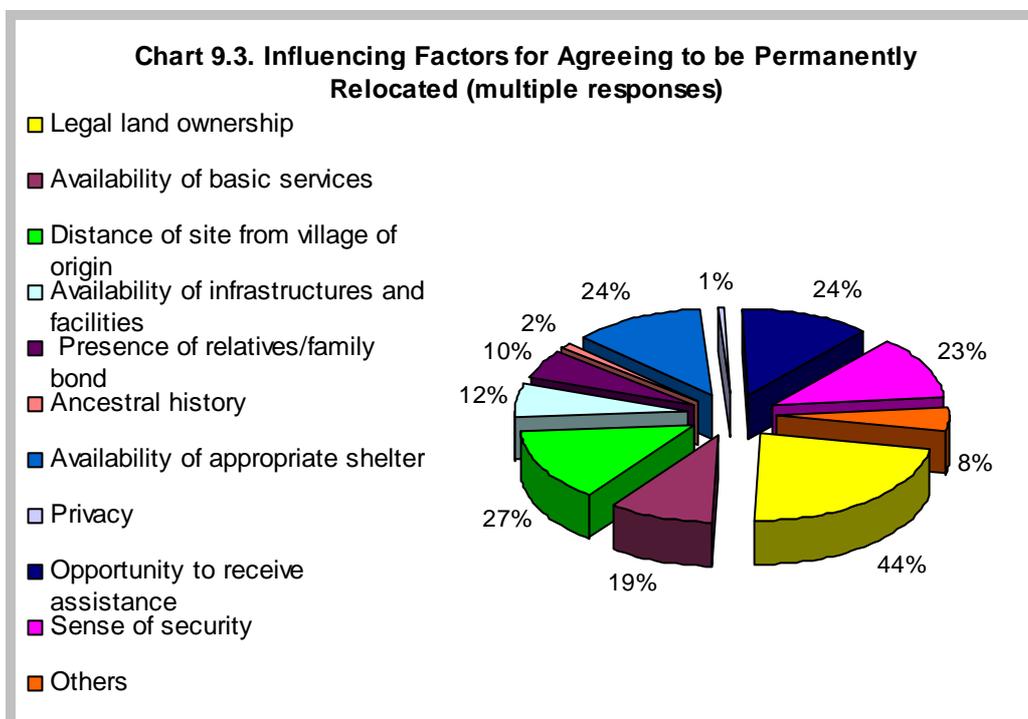
Chart 9.2. Factors for Agreeing to Move to a Transitional Site (multiple response)



villages are being rehabilitated if there is an opportunity to continue to receive humanitarian assistance such as food. They added that IDPs were concerned that aid would not be forthcoming if they lose their IDP status which was also their concern when they decided to return. The returnees also stated that there is more probability of displaced population wanting to stay in temporary settlements as, it is by nature designed to be temporary. This would give people hope that they would be able to return to their villages.

9.1.3. Factors for agreeing to permanent relocation

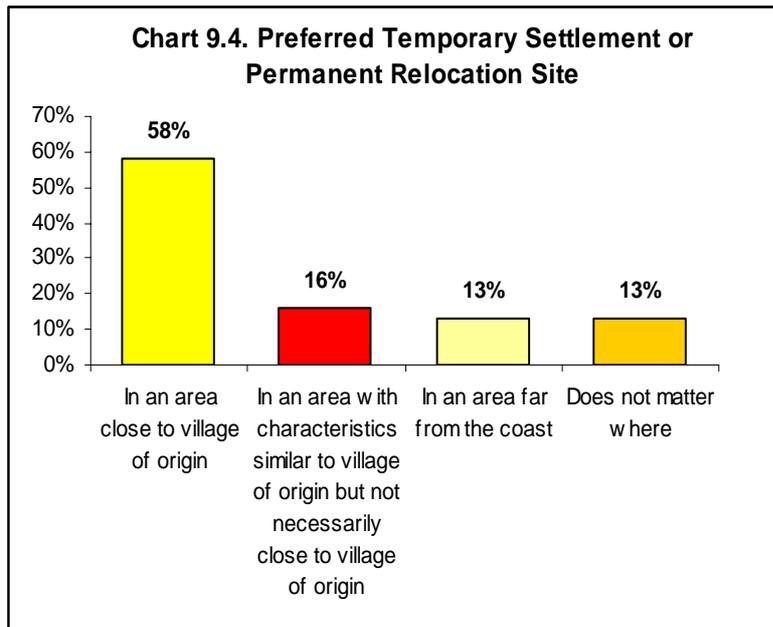
As they have at some point been displaced, the respondents were asked what in their opinion would persuade other IDPs to move to a permanent relocation site if return was no longer an option. The returnees (44%) reported that displaced populations would most likely agree to stay in a permanent relocation site if the legal ownership of land and housing would be assured prior to being moved. The respondents (27%) also thought that the proximity of the relocation site to the home village would be a main consideration among other IDPs and for others, the opportunity to continue receiving aid in the site would be a pull factor.



The FGD participants were also asked the same question and most of them stated that those that remain displaced would highly likely want to move to a permanent settlement as they have been in IDP sites for a long period and would presumably, want to move out to have some sense of certainty. The legal ownership of the land that would be occupied by the IDPs is also a determining factor, according to the returnees.

9.1.4 Preferred Location of Temporary Settlement or Permanent Site

The respondents were asked what they thought displaced populations would prefer in terms of the location of the settlement. Fifty eight percent (58%) of the respondents said that IDPs would prefer a site that is close to their villages while sixteen percent (16%) said that the distance would not be a concern for as long as the area has the same topography as their villages of origin. Thirteen percent (13%) of those interviewed said that the location of the site is not a concern among IDPs.

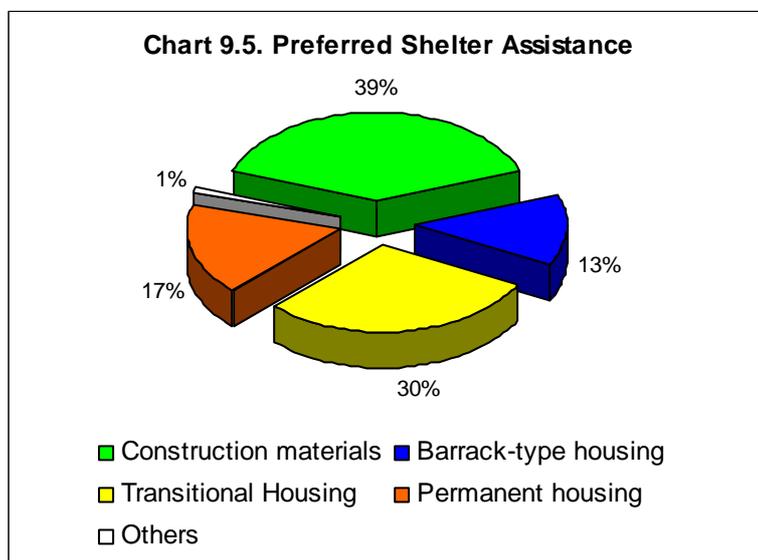


FGD participants stated that displaced populations would be more concerned about being relocated in areas where employment opportunities are not difficult to come by. The decision to move to a certain place, according to the majority of the returnees is always linked to their economic activities and as such there would always be preference to stay in areas closest to their home villages where they could earn a living. A number also added that IDPs would prefer to be moved to sites where they can have easy access to public facilities.

9.1.5 Shelter Assistance

The returnees were asked what in their opinion IDPs would prefer in terms of shelter assistance. Thirty nine percent (39%) thought that IDPs would prefer to receive construction materials such as cement and wood so they could build their own houses. A substantial proportion (30%) of the respondents thought that IDPs would want to be provided transitional housing as they expected to eventually return to their villages. Seventeen percent (17%) felt that IDPs would likely prefer to be provided permanent houses.

The returnees that took part in the FGDs opined that most IDPs would prefer to be resettled permanently to have certainty at this stage and would thus want to be provided permanent houses. It was not uncommon to hear comments from returnees like: ***“IDPs now want some sense of permanence”*** and ***“They are tired of staying in IDP sites and not know when they will move”***.



When asked whether they have been recipients of shelter assistance, 27% stated that they received tents. Of those that were provided assistance, only 5% said that they were satisfied with what they have received.

A great the majority of the FGD respondents in all the areas covered by the study stated that they received the shelter assistance in the form of tents which did not address their shelter needs as some were too small to protect them from the heavy rains.

9.1.6 Spontaneous Activities Undertaken to Meet Housing Needs

According to forty percent (40%) of the respondents, they immediately gathered reusable fragments of damaged structures and used them to build emergency shelters. Some 32% used metal scraps and other materials collected to repair their houses. A few that could afford (7%) bought construction materials to repair their damaged houses. Some 9% of the respondents went to evacuation areas (mostly mosques) to stay with other displaced families and a few (4%) asked for tents.

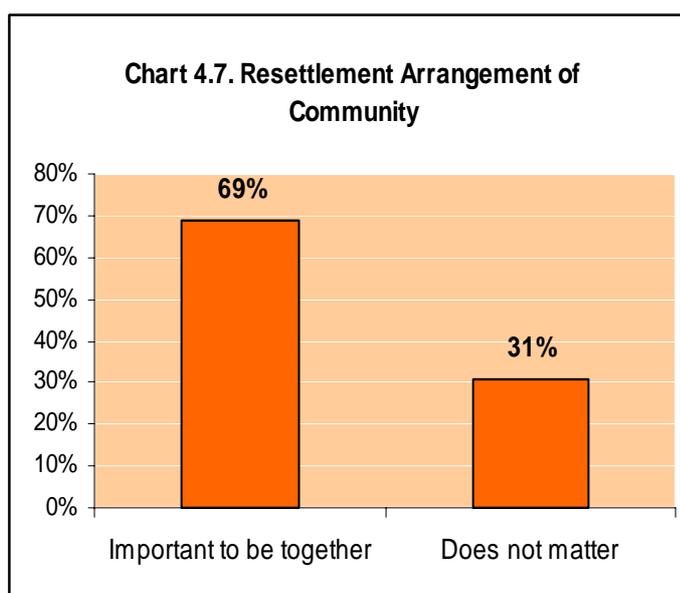
Table 9.6. Spontaneous activities to meet shelter needs

No.	Spontaneous activity	Percentage
1	Collected materials and built own temporary house	40 %
2	Collected materials and repaired damaged house	32 %
3	Bought own materials and repaired house	7 %
4	Went to evacuation areas	9 %
5	Put up a tent	4 %
6	Did nothing	8 %

9.1.7 Preferred Settlement Arrangement

The returnees were asked whether they thought IDPs would prefer to be relocated with their former community and sixty nine percent (69%) said this was important among the displaced populations. Thirty one percent (31%) said this was not a major concern.

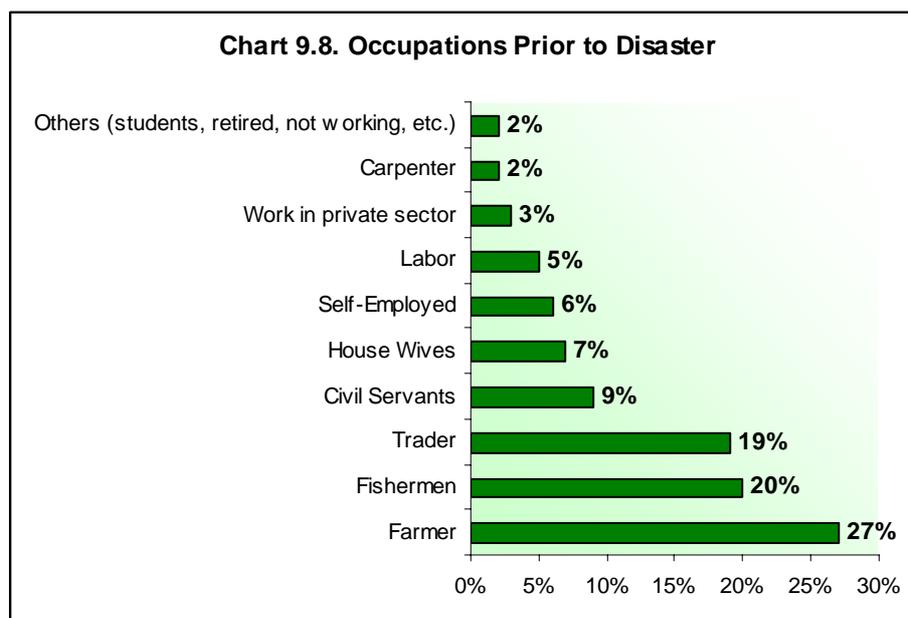
A significant number of the FGD participants shared that most Acehnese, not only the displaced would prefer to be with people they have grown up with and would not want to be separated from their neighbors who are likely related to them. The participants' common responses were ***"They would prefer to be with their own"*** and some said ***"it would help them start over again if they were people they already know"***. However, a number do not view this as an important issue as they believe that IDPs ***"can live with any community structure"***.



9.2 LIVELIHOOD

9.2.1 Previous Occupations

The returnee population interviewed for the study consisted mostly of farmers, traders and fishermen. As much as 66% of the total returnee respondents were one of these three occupations. The rest of the respondents were civil servants, housemaids, and laborers. A significant few had their own businesses prior to the disaster.



9.2.2 Impact of Disaster to Livelihood and Coping Mechanisms

Similar to the other groups, the majority of the returnees' livelihoods were affected by the disaster as most of the respondents were fishermen. Eighty six percent (86%) said that their livelihoods were disrupted as a result of the tsunami. Close to half of the respondents (45%) reported having done a variety of jobs to scrape a living but a considerable proportion were unable to resume their economic activities and had to rely heavily on external support for survival. A significant proportion (15%) took the initiative to loan money to re-activate their micro-enterprise activities.

Table 9.9. Coping mechanisms to re-activate livelihood

No.	Kinds of activity	Percentage
1	Borrowed capital to start business	15%
2	Did not do anything	34%
3	Took any kind of work available	45%
4	Others	2%
Total		96%

The majority of the FGD participants reported that their economic activities were likewise affected. They added that this is the main reason why they had to return to their villages so that they could resume their livelihoods to start earning incomes to support their families. The returnees said that ***“We had to return to try to earn a living again as we lost our jobs after the disaster”*** some stated that ***“It will not be long for the aid to be discontinued so we need to be able to support ourselves”***.

A considerable number of returnees that attended the discussions stated that they had to take any job available. A fraction of the participants admitted collecting debris and selling them to others that wanted to repair their homes while some gathered iron and sold them to junk shops. Those that were staying near the coast said that they sold the crabs they were able to collect. Quite a significant number of returnees said they joined cash-for-work village clean-up operation programmes. Some stated that: ***“we took any job available as long as we earn money from it”*** and ***“we have to be resourceful to survive”***.

9.2.3 Livelihood Assistance

The majority (93%) of the interviewed returnees reported that they have yet to receive support that would allow them to re-activate their livelihoods. Of those that have received assistance, only five percent 5% expressed satisfaction with the type of livelihood assistance received.

As with the survey respondents, the FGD participants also said that almost all of them are still hoping to receive any support to help them revive their livelihoods. They made attempts to do so on their own but they admitted that they need support.

9.2.3 Shift in Economic Activity

A substantial number of returnees have already started to resume their former livelihoods but admitted that they remain unsure whether they would be able to sustain them. They were asked if they are prepared to take on other jobs or shift to another occupation if their current activities do not prove to be successful. Sixty five percent (65%) of the respondents stated that they are willing to do so while the remaining 35% hesitated as they said they do not possess other skills.

A significant number of FGD participants said that they would not mind doing other income-generating activities as long as they were provided enough capital to do so. As with the survey respondents that are unwilling to shift, the FGD participants said that it is not possible as they do not have other skills and it would not be easy to learn new ones and expect to earn money from it. They stated that **“it will be very difficult for a farmer to learn how to be a handicraft worker”** and **“it may be possible to learn new skills but it will take a long time and we don’t want to wait”**.

9.2.4 Livelihood Assistance Needed

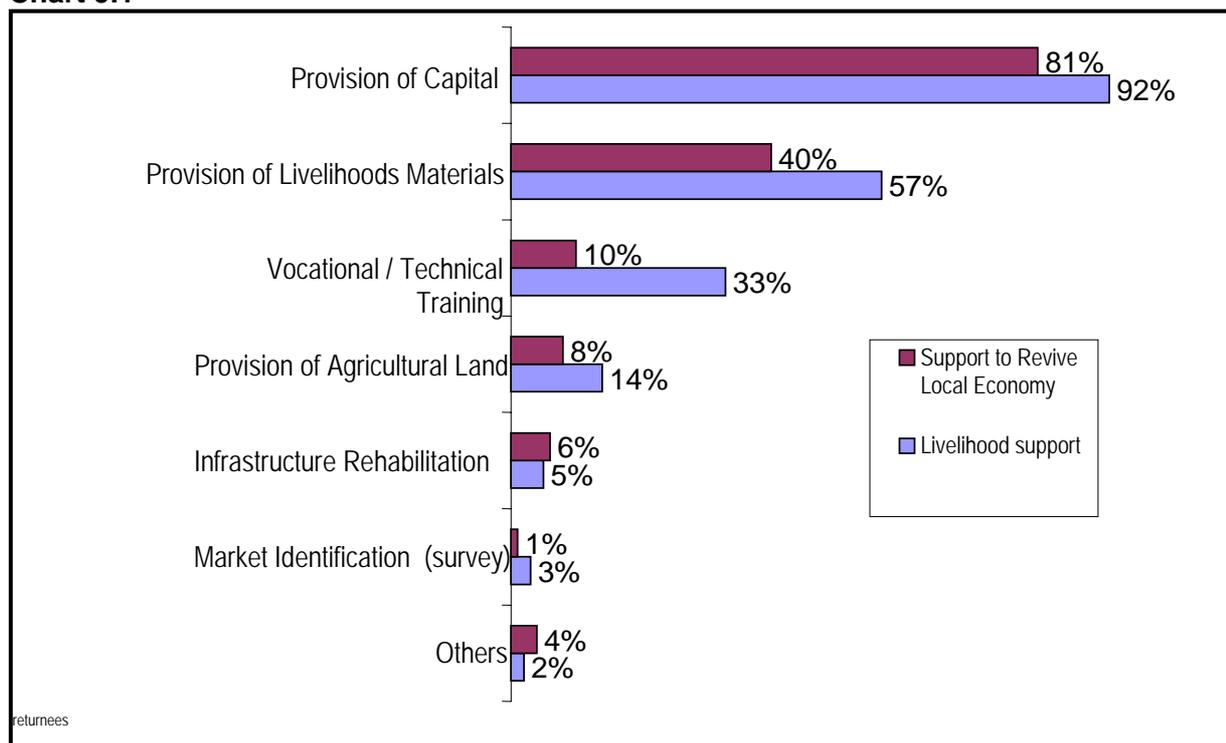
In order for them to reactivate their livelihoods, a large proportion (92%) of the returnees stated that what they need the most was access to capital. More than half (57%) indicated that livelihood materials would support their economic activities while thirty three percent (33%) said that training was also necessary.

Most of the returnees that participated in the FGDs expressed that they need skills training and specified that they want to be trained on agricultural practices to help them increase their harvest yield.

In terms of the types of assistance that would support the revival of the local economy, the participants stated that if the people’s livelihoods are supported then the community will benefit as a whole. Most of the returnees (81%) mentioned that small business enterprises should be provided capital and 41% said that livelihood material distribution to the community would also be advantageous.

The FGD results indicated that the returnees that were part of the discussions had the same thinking. They believe that the best way to revive the local economy is to help individuals recover their livelihoods and the impact would not only be at the household level but it would eventually have a positive impact on the community as a whole. They further added that people’s priorities lie on being economically self-sufficient. They expressed that: **“If the villagers have their jobs back or if they are starting to earn then the entire village will eventually benefit”**.

Chart 9.1



9.3 FAMILY and SOCIAL STRUCTURE

The respondents were asked if the disaster has altered their family structure and what they did to cope with the situation, if this was the case. More than one-third stated that they lost family members to the disaster and as a result their family structures have been affected. Thirty seven percent (37%) of the affected families said that they had no choice but to try to fend for themselves and could not rely on other people for help. A considerable number (29%) said the loss of their homes and family members was too overwhelming that they were not able to help themselves and were reliant on aid for survival. For some 26% of the returnees that had their families affected, they said that the spiritual leaders' support helped them cope.

FGD participants reported that they have no reason to believe that the social structures have changed as they still have their traditional and spiritual leaders that continue to carry out their duties by guiding and supporting the community. The participants stated that: ***"we still have our leader that is very helpful to us"***.

4.4 HUMANITARIAN and REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

Food aid was the most common type of assistance that 90% of the respondents said they have received. Forty percent (40%) said that they have been provided medical services and supplies, 35% reported having received non-food items such as blankets, clothes and tents and 29% said they were provided clean water and sanitation. A minority (4%) said they have received aid to support their livelihoods and of these, only 26% were satisfied with the support as most felt it was not sufficient.

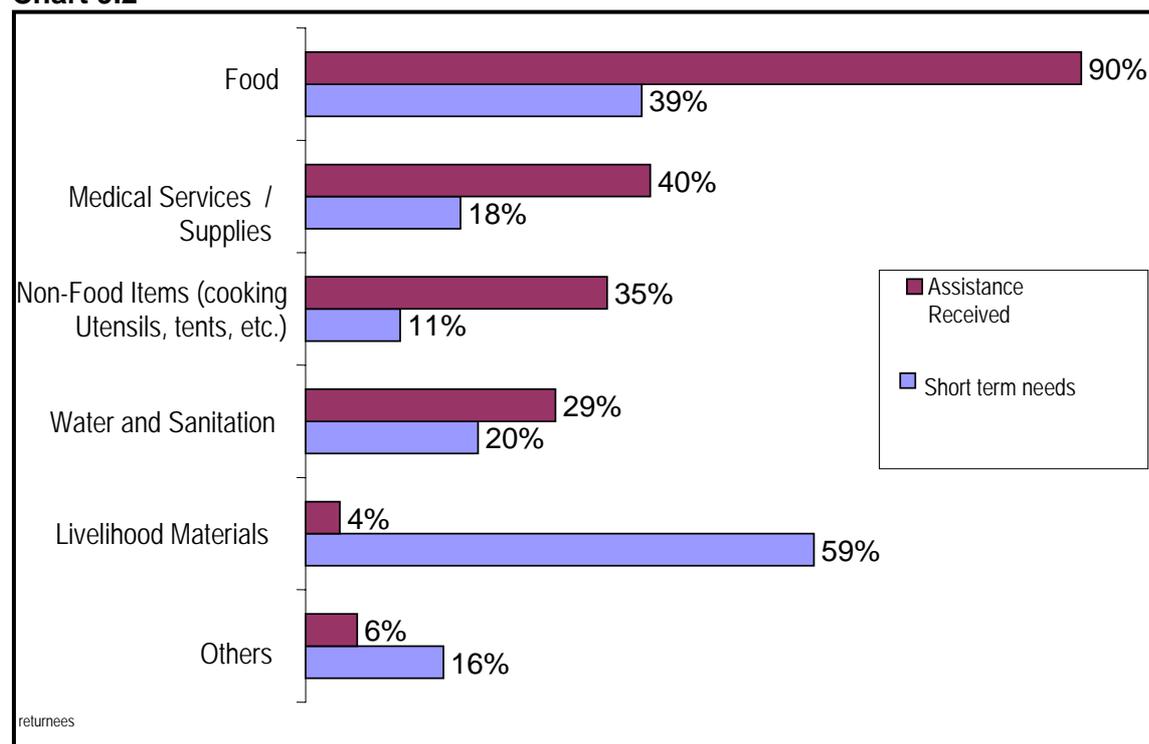
Most of the returnees that were part of the discussions reported receiving mostly food such as rice, noodles and biscuits. Other non-food items were also provided by various agencies, in particular clothes, tents, blankets, mosquito nets, cooking implements, among others mentioned.

In terms of the short term needs that the returnees believed that remain unmet, the respondents claimed that immediate support to the people's livelihoods and food still need to be addressed.

FGD participants shared the same opinion on the need for capital and livelihood materials but added that the majority of the people in the villages, whether displaced or not need a sustainable source of drinking water as most of them either rely on drinking water supplies from various agencies or had to buy them.

With regards to the types of assistance that the community needs to recover, seventy six percent (76%) of the respondents said that priority should now be on livelihood assistance. Forty four (44%) percent claimed that food security still has to be prioritized and the implementation of community development activities would be beneficial to the entire community, according to 34% of the returnees.

Chart 9.2



Summary Survey Findings



Summary of Survey Findings

Composition of Respondents

Of the 2,111 respondents that participated in the study, 1,372 were male (65%) and 739 were female (35%). There were six categories of respondents – with IDPs constituting the majority, represented by 23% of those staying in camps/public buildings in addition to displaced persons staying with host families (16%). Women were the next largest respondent group at a little over 16% of the total, closely followed by returnees at almost 16%. Community leaders had a 15% representation and non-IDPs had 14%. Majority of the respondents (60%) were in the 26-45 age group and 85% were staying in rural areas at the time of the study. The respondents' previous occupations were varied, with farmers (24%), traders (18%), and fishermen (16%) as the most commonly represented.

Settlement Issues

71% of the respondent population cited the IDPs' need to resume their disrupted economic activities as the main reason for wanting to return to their home villages. 35% said IDPs want to have some degree of normalcy and regain the dignity they felt they lost by being displaced as soon as possible so they opt to return immediately. If IDPs were to stay in transitional sites while their villages are being rehabilitated, 35% of the respondents said that the opportunity to have access to assistance would be a primary concern among the IDPs and 28% said that IDPs would prefer to stay in transitional sites where they can be assured that they are safe from another tsunami. 42% of the respondents stated that IDPs would agree to permanent relocation if the legal ownership of the land and housing is assured. 30% said IDPs would prefer to stay in permanent relocation sites that are in close proximity to their home villages. If given a choice, 58% of the respondents said that IDPs prefer to be settled, whether temporarily or permanently, in areas close to their villages of origin. 38% of the respondents said that IDPs prefer to receive construction materials to build their own houses or repair their homes while 26% prefer to be provided transitional housing. 18% want to be provided permanent housing while 15% prefer to stay in barrack-type housing. 69% of the respondents said that community integrity and cohesiveness are important so IDPs should be relocated together with their former community. 31% said they have received shelter assistance (mostly tents), of which, 14% were satisfied with the assistance provided.

Livelihood Issues

The disaster has affected the livelihoods of 84% of the respondents but only 6% have received assistance to re-establish their livelihoods. If it is no longer possible for them to engage in their previous livelihoods, 64% of the respondents said they are willing to pursue other income-generating activities. 34% hesitate to shift as they do not have other skills. 90% of the respondents said capital is the livelihood support they prefer to receive, 55% said relevant tools and equipment would be helpful and 35% want to be provided vocational training to enable them to engage in economic activities. The skills training commonly requested are sewing, farming and carpentry. 81% of the respondents said that to revive the community, infusion of financial capital and equipment and tools are necessary. The respondents believe that the recovery of the livelihoods at the household level would contribute to the recovery of the local economy.

District Level Results



District Level Summary of Survey Findings

Banda Aceh

Composition of Respondents

Of the 290 respondents in Banda Aceh, 65% were male and 35% were female. IDPs staying with host families were represented by almost 34% of the total and displaced persons staying in camps/public buildings by 23%. The next largest group was women with over 18%, followed by returnees with almost 11%. The last two groups that were equally represented at around 7% each were community leaders and host communities (non-IDPs). At the time of the study, the majority of Banda Aceh respondents was staying in urban areas (72%) and was within the age group of 19 – 45 (71%). The respondents' occupations before the disaster were mostly traders (21%) and workers in private companies (14%). The respondent group also had housewives, civil servants, and self-employed workers at 12% each.

Settlement Issues

60% of the Banda Aceh respondents stated that the IDPs' desire to resume disrupted livelihoods is the main reason for wanting to return to their home villages. 35% said that IDPs want to restart normal life in dignity and 28% are concerned about losing their lands so they prefer to return. 32% of the respondents claimed that they would consider the availability of basic services and the opportunity to continue to receive assistance before moving to transitional resettlements. For permanent relocation, 44% stated that legal land ownership (44%) is a vital consideration. 30% said that the settlement site should have basic services and appropriate shelter (with bathroom and toilet) available. 42% of the respondents preferred settlement locations close to their villages of origin. In terms of shelter assistance, nearly half of the respondents (48%) prefer to receive construction materials such as cement, wood and bricks. 69% want to be relocated at the same site with their community.

Livelihood Issues

78% of the respondents stated that their livelihoods were affected by the disaster but only 5% received assistance to activate their livelihoods. 60% are willing to pursue alternative economic activities if it is not possible to resume their pre-disaster livelihoods. 90% want to be provided access to capital in addition to livelihood materials and vocational training to allow them to pursue income-generating activities. Sewing, vehicle maintenance and carpentry skills training are the preferred vocational courses. According to 82% of the respondents, the provision of capital will contribute to the revival of the local economy.

Aceh Besar

Composition of Respondents

The 307 respondent population of Aceh Besar consisted of 190 males (62%) and 117 females (38%). 60% of the respondents were IDPs, which was comprised of those staying in camps / public buildings (43%) and with host families (17%). The other respondent groups represented were returnees (14%), women, and community leaders (with almost equal proportion of approximately 10%), and non-IDPs (6%). 95% of the respondents were staying in rural areas at the time of the study, with the majority (64%) falling under the 26 – 45 years age group. The respondent population's pre-tsunami occupations varied, the largest groups being farmers (21%), traders (16%), and housewives (15%), followed by fishermen and self-employed, which were equally represented at around 12%.

Settlement Issues

The desire to resume their previous economic activities is the most important factor among 58% of the respondents for wanting to return to their villages of origin. 30% are concerned about losing their land if left unattended and 31% cited their deep ancestral bond with the land as an important consideration for wanting to return. According to 37% of the respondents, the opportunity to receive continued assistance is a major factor for agreeing to move to a settlement area and 27% said they want the settlement to be located in an area safe from another tsunami. If they are to be permanently relocated 37% said they prefer to go to

settlements that have appropriate shelter. In terms of location, 54% prefer settlements that are in close proximity to their villages of origin and 17% prefer areas that have similar characteristics but may not necessarily be close to their home villages. In relation to shelter assistance, 37% prefer to be provided construction materials and some 21% prefer transitional house. The majority of respondents (82%) expressed a preference to be resettled at the same sites together with their community.

Livelihood Issues

The disaster affected the livelihoods of 86% of the respondents but only 7% received assistance to activate their livelihoods (7%). 71% claimed that they are prepared to engage in another livelihood activity if they have no other option. 87% said they need capital, 52% stated that livelihood materials are essential and 31% want vocational training to enable them to engage in income-generating activities. Two particular needs in terms of vocational training are sewing (41%) and carpentry (12%). According to 81% of the respondents, the provision of capital and livelihood materials are the most important types of assistance that will contribute to the community's economic recovery.

Aceh Barat

Composition of Respondents

Aceh Barat had a total of 134 respondents comprised of 102 males (76%) and 32 females (24%). Among the six respondent groups, IDPs staying with host families had the largest representation at 22%, whereas returnees and IDPs staying camps were equally represented by about 18%. Women and host communities equally represented at 14%. The community leaders had 12% representation. At the time of the survey, 81% of the respondents were living in rural areas and were within the 26 – 55 year age group. The respondent population was comprised of mostly traders (29%), farmers (22%), and civil servants (11%).

Settlement Issues

75% of the respondents stated that they want to return to their villages of origin to resume their livelihoods. 32% want to restore their normal lives with dignity while 22% admitted to being concerned about losing their land and property if left unattended as their reasons for wanting to return. 32% of the respondents said they would stay in temporary settlements that are safe from another disaster and 30% said they want the sites to be viable for economic activities or employment. Nearly half of the respondents (47%) considered legal ownership of the land and house as the decisive factor for agreeing to participate in permanent resettlement while 34% stated that availability of appropriate shelter was a major consideration. 26% preferred resettlement locations close to their villages of origin and slightly less (23%) said the location does not necessarily need to be close as long as the area's topography is similar to their villages of origin. In terms of the preferred shelter assistance, 54% want to be provided transitional housing while 39% want to receive housing materials. 54% consider social ties and cohesiveness important thus prefer to be relocated together with their community.

Livelihood Issues

85% of the respondents stated that their livelihood was affected by the disaster but only 21% received livelihood assistance thus far. 75% are willing to engage in new economic activities if it is not possible to resume their former livelihood. 92% said they prefer support in the form of capital (92%) and the provision of vocational training. The respondents identified sewing, vehicle maintenance and farming as the types of training they want to be provided. 86% of the respondents said that the infusion of financial capital is the most important support structure that will contribute to the recovery of the local economy.

Aceh Barat Daya

Composition of Respondents

Aceh Barat Daya had 36 respondents of which 61% were male and 39% were female. Among the six respondent groups, most respondents were non-IDPs (31%), IDPs staying in camps (28%), and community leaders (25%). Women and returnees were equally represented at 8%

of the total respondents. At the time of the study, almost all respondents (97%) were staying in rural areas and the majority (77%) was within the 26 – 55 year age group. The respondent population was comprised of fishermen (31%) which was the largest group followed by farmers and private workers which were equally represented by 14%.

Settlement Issues

Half of the respondent population wants to return to their villages to resume their disrupted livelihood and 36% said they will return if basic services are available. 36% of the respondents stated that they will consider staying in transitional settlements that have basic services in places and 28% will stay if they have an opportunity to receive assistance in the site. In relation to permanent resettlement, 51% want to be assured of the legal ownership of land and house (51%) before being relocated. Other factors of importance among 31% and 20% of the respondents respectively are availability of basic services and availability of infrastructures. When choosing locations for settlement, 29% said they prefer areas that have similar characteristics to their home villages and 26% prefer sites that are far from the coast. With reference to shelter assistance, 58% of the respondents want housing materials while 19% opted for transitional housing. 59% of the respondents do not consider community cohesiveness as an issue, therefore do not mind being relocated with other displaced people originating from other villages.

Livelihood Issues

The tsunami has affected the livelihoods of 83% of the respondents however, only 31% has received livelihood assistance. If they have no other alternative, 75% of the respondents said they do not mind pursuing other economic activities. 92% said that the most preferred livelihood assistance is access to capital and 29% added vocational training as another vital assistance. The three types of training requested are sewing (33%), farming (22%), and vehicle maintenance (22%). For reviving the local economy, 86% of the respondents point to capital as the most desired support, while a considerable number of respondents (37%) said that the provision of livelihood materials is also necessary.

Aceh Jaya

Composition of Respondent

Aceh Jaya, one of the hardest hit districts in NAD had a total of 195 respondents, 72% were male and 18% were female. 28% of the respondents were IDPs staying in camps/ public buildings, 20% were women, 16% were community leaders, and 13% were returnees Displaced persons staying with host families and non-IDPs were equally represented at 11%. Almost all respondents (99%) were residing in rural areas at the time of the study and were between the ages of 26 – 35 years (34%) and 36 – 45 years (27%). Most of the respondents were engaged pre-tsunami in farming (47%), trading (15%), and fishing (11%).

Settlement Issues

71% of the respondents said IDPs want to return to their villages of origin to continue their prior livelihood activities. 26% cited the presence of relatives as another factor for wanting to return while 17% expressed fear of their land taken by others if they stay away for an extended period. Close to half of the respondents (47%) are willing to be moved to a temporary resettlement area where they can feel secure from another disaster and 33% said the opportunity to engage in income-generating activities is another reason for moving to a transitional site. If they were to be permanently relocated, 44% prefer to stay in sites where the legal ownership of the land and house is assured and 36% want to be guaranteed that the shelter units in the sites meet their needs (equipped with water and sanitation). Almost half (44%) of the respondents wish to be relocated in sites that are close to their home village. More than half (55%) of the respondents prefer to be provided transitional housing while 29% prefer to receive construction materials. 54% expressed a desire to maintain the community integrity and said that they want to be relocated together as a group. A significant number (34%) have received shelter assistance (mostly tents).

Livelihood

Almost all the respondents (93%) stated that their sources of livelihood were affected by the disaster but only a minority (8%) has received support to re-activate their livelihoods. If it is no longer possible to engage in their previous economic activities, 84% of the Aceh Jaya respondents is prepared to shift to alternative professions/occupations and stated that they need capital (84%) and livelihood tools and equipment (54%) to support their economic activities. In order to revive the economy, 70% of the respondent population stated that the infusion of capital and distribution of livelihood materials (32%) are the two most important types of support that the community needs to recover. They believe that the re-establishment of the people's livelihoods will contribute to the recovery of the community in general.

Nagan Raya**Composition of Respondents**

Of the 60 respondents in the Nagan Raya district, the respondents were equally distributed among the 6 categories of respondents, with approximately 17% of each category represented in the overall respondent population. The respondent population was mainly male (77%), between the ages of 26 to 35 years (37%) and were all rural residents. Farmers comprised the majority of the respondents (73%) with a few traders (11.7%) and fishermen (8%).

Settlement Issues

82% of the IDPs interviewed prefer to return to their home villages to resume their livelihoods and 33% expressed a desire to return to their normal lives as early as possible. 57% of the respondents stated that the opportunity to continue receiving assistance is the main pull factor of a transitional settlement. If they were to be moved permanently, 82% want to be moved to a site where they can be assured of legal ownership of land and house and 32% said that the availability of appropriate shelter is a main consideration. The location of choice for the settlement site among 38% of the Nagan Raya respondents clearly indicates that there is lingering fear of a tsunami as they prefer to be relocated in areas far from the coastline. Over half of the respondents (58%) articulated that construction materials would be their preferred shelter assistance. 88% of the respondents felt that it was important for them to be relocated together with their former community.

Livelihood Issues

93% of the respondents reported that the disaster has severely affected their livelihoods and the majority (92%) has not received livelihood support. Of the 8% that has received livelihood assistance, 3% were pleased with what was provided. 78% of the respondents articulated that they would be willing to shift their means of livelihood if there was no other alternative. 92% stated that provision of capital is necessary, 43% said that livelihood materials should be provided and 12% said they need skills training to enable them to re-establish their livelihoods. Skills in sewing and carpentry were what the respondents said they want to acquire. The same types of assistance (capital, tools and training) were also cited by the respondents as what the community needs to recover.

Aceh Utara**Composition of Respondents**

Of the 207 Aceh Utara respondents, 62% were male. Each category of respondents was represented almost equally at approximately 15% each. The respondents were mostly rural residents (97%) and most were between the ages of 26 – 35 years (36%) and 36 – 45 years (29%). The respondents were comprised mostly of farmers (26%), traders (19%), housewives (14%), civil servants and fishermen (13% each).

Settlement Issues

According to 69% of the Aceh Utara respondents, IDPs want to return to their villages to resume their disrupted livelihoods and start earning again. 38% added that after living in cramped public spaces for sometime, the IDPs want to return to their former way of life and

regain some sense of normalcy and dignity. 38% of the respondents stated that IDPs would move to a transitional settlement where they could continue to receive assistance and was located close to their villages of origin. The proximity of a permanent relocation site from the village of origin was identified as the main pull factor among 41% of the respondents. 40% wanted to be permanently relocated in settlements where the legal ownership of land and house would be assured. 69% of the respondents indicated strong preference to be relocated in areas that were close to their homes. A substantial number (71%) said that community cohesiveness should be maintained so they preferred to be relocated together as a community. In Aceh Utara, 33% want to be provided construction materials to enable them to rebuild their homes and 22% prefer to be provided transitional shelters. 20% of the respondents said they have received shelter assistance but most were not satisfied with what they have received (mostly tents).

Livelihood Issues

In Aceh Utara district, 85% confirmed that their livelihoods have been severely affected by the disaster and almost all of them (99%) have not received support to enable them to pursue income-generating activities. Nearly half (48%) of the respondents stated that they would be willing to pursue other economic activities but 52% admitted that they prefer to continue their previous work due to absence of other skills. To re-activate their economic activities, 94% of the respondents wanted access to capital and to be provided livelihood tools and skills training, specifically on sewing, farming techniques and food processing. 82% said that the community should be provided economic support (capital and tools) to contribute to its recovery.

Pidie

Composition of Respondents

Of the 365 respondents in Pidie, all categories of respondents were well represented with the exception of IDPs staying with host families which only accounted for 10% of the total. Majority of the respondents were rural residents (89%), mainly male (63%), and fell under the 26 – 35 years and 36 – 45 years age ranges. The respondents' main livelihoods prior to the tsunami were farming (24%), fishing (20%) and trading (17%).

Settlement Issues

83% cited resumption of disrupted livelihood activities and 48% said they want to return to their normal activities as the main reasons for wanting to return. Opportunity to receive assistance (33%) and sense of security from another disaster (30%) are the main features that IDPs want in a transitional site. 38% would agree to be permanently relocated if they would have continued access to aid and 36% want an assurance that they will have legal ownership of the land and house. A large proportion (72%) of the Pidie respondents stated that they prefer to be relocated in the vicinity of their original village. Transitional housing was the shelter assistance of choice among close to half of the respondents (42%). More than half of the respondents indicated that they preferred to be relocated together with their community.

Livelihood Issues

Majority of the respondents' livelihoods (80%) were affected by the disaster and almost all of them (96%) have not received support to reactivate their livelihood. More than half of the respondents (52%) said they are prepared to pursue other livelihood activities but would need support in order to do so. 92% of the respondents stated that provision of capital should be prioritized and 64% said that livelihood equipment and tools are the types of assistance they prefer to receive. As for the kinds of support that they felt are necessary for community recovery, majority (82%) said that access to capital is vital and 32% added that livelihood materials is also be essential. The respondents believe that community recovery is closely tied with the recovery of the economic activities of the households that comprise the community.

Bireuen

Composition of Respondents

Bireuen had a total of 281 respondents, 63% of whom were male. IDPs staying in camps and non-IDPs were equally represented at 18% each in the total number of respondents. Except for

IDPs staying with host families that only represented 11% of the respondent group, all other respondent groupings were equally represented at 17% each. Almost all Bireuen respondents at the time of the study were staying in rural areas and majority were within the 35-45 year-old age group. The respondent population comprised mostly of farmers (27%), fishermen (24%), and traders (16%).

Settlement Issues

In relation to the IDPs' insistence on immediate return despite the magnitude of destruction in their villages, the two most important reasons why Bireuen respondents want to return are to resume disrupted economic activities (80%) and 39% want to be with relatives the earliest time possible. 40% of the respondents said that the opportunity to engage in livelihood activities and 35% stated that the proximity of the settlement site to the village of origin are the major factors IDPs would consider in moving to a transitional site. Close to half of the respondents (49%) want to be assured of legal ownership of the land and housing unit if they are to be relocated permanently. Another important consideration among a significant proportion (41%) is the distance of the permanent site from the home village. Majority (79%) want the site to be as close to their village as possible. There is preference among 45% of the respondents to be provided construction materials to build their own houses but 30% have also indicated preference to be provided permanent housing units. A great majority (88%) would like to be relocated together in the same site with their former community.

Livelihood Issues

Majority of the respondents' livelihoods (86%) have been severely affected by the disaster yet only 2% of the respondents have received livelihood assistance. Most of the respondents (66%) are willing to shift professions if there is a need to. Provision of capital and distribution of tools and equipment are the two most important types of livelihood support they need, according to 98% and 56% of the respondents, respectively. Almost all (95%) stated that the provision of capital would also be necessary to revive the local economy. The provision of livelihood tools and equipment was also identified as an assistance that the respondents need.

Lhokseumawe

Composition of Respondents

Of the sixty three respondents from the Municipality of Lhok Seumawe, 39 were male (62%) and 24 were women (38%). All the respondent groups were represented although returnees were the most represented at 24%, community leaders at 22% and a small fraction were women at 8% of the respondent population. The age groupings were also spread but a bulk of the respondents fell under the 36-45 and 46-55 age groups. At the time of the data gathering activity, 79% were residing in rural areas. The respondents from Lhok Seumawe were mostly fishermen (32%), traders (15%), and housewives (11%).

Settlement Issues

63% of the Lhok Seumawe respondents' main consideration for wanting to return to their home villages is to resume their previous economic activities and 44% want to have some sense of normalcy and dignity. 33% of the respondents would prefer to stay in transitional sites where they will feel safe from a tsunami and 32% said it is important for the site to have basic services in place. If they need to be relocated permanently, 36% indicated preference to stay in settlements that have basic services available and the same number of respondents expect to continue to have access to aid in the settlement. 54% of the respondents expressed preference to be settled in areas close to their home village. A significant proportion (38%) of the respondents preferred to be provided permanent housing as most of the respondent population has already returned. The group stated that IDPs put importance on community cohesiveness so they should be relocated together with people originating from the same village. 29% of the respondents claim to have received shelter assistance in the form of tents.

Livelihood Issues

79% of the respondents reported that their economic activities were disrupted as a result of the disaster yet only 2% have received assistance to re-establish their livelihoods. 69% of the respondents have indicated willingness to change their professions if need be. 93% have indicated that they would need to be provided access to capital and 60% would require livelihood tools and equipment to support their economic activities. In terms of what the respondents thought were required to support community rehabilitation, majority (62%) believed that the infusion of capital and 38% said the provision of materials should be prioritized.

Aceh Timur

Composition of Respondents

Sixty eight percent (68%) of the 117 Aceh Timur respondents were male and 32% were female. The distribution of the category of respondents was balanced (more or less 17% for each) with the exception of the non-IDPs group that only had a 15% representation. The 36-45 age grouping was the most represented age group and all but a handful (1%) were residing in rural areas at the time of the study. The group consisted mainly of fishermen (33%), farmers (26%) and traders (15%).

Settlement Issues

Majority (90%) of the Aceh Timur respondents stated that IDPs' primary consideration for wanting to return home was the resumption of their former livelihood activities. 28% added that displaced people want to return to their regular activities and normal lives which would only be possible if they go back to their villages. Among 40% of the respondents, the opportunity to continue to receive assistance is an important factor for IDPs to stay in transitional sites and 33% claimed that due to the traumatic experience the IDPs went through, the location of the site must be secure from a tsunami. If displaced populations are to be permanently relocated, 58% want to stay in sites that are close to their home villages and 49% prefer to be moved to sites where the land and house ownership is legally assured. In terms of the location of either the transitional or permanent site, 76% of the respondents stated that they prefer to be resettled in areas close to their villages of origin. In relation to the type of shelter assistance that they want to receive, 35% of the respondents prefer permanent housing while 28% prefer to be provided construction materials. Majority of the respondents (69%) believe that it is important for the IDPs to be resettled together with their former community. Over half of the respondents (56%) have received shelter assistance, 22% of which are satisfied with what was received.

Livelihood Issues

The sources of livelihood of 90% of the respondents were affected by the disaster but only a minute fraction (1%) received assistance to reactivate these. 60% said they are prepared to change their livelihoods if they have no other alternative. A significant proportion of the respondents listed access to capital (81%), livelihood tools and equipment (70%) and training (14%) as the types of livelihood assistance they prefer to receive. In terms of the skills training the respondents said sewing, embroidery and farming are to be prioritized. The Aceh Timur respondents believe that providing opportunities for households to be economically self-sufficient are keys to community recovery, thus capital and essential equipment are what they identified to be the most important support the community needs.

Aceh Selatan

Composition of Respondents

Majority (82%) of the Aceh Selatan respondents was male and all of them were staying in rural areas at the time of the study. The respondent groupings were all represented with the exception of IDPs staying in camps as there were no IDP camps in Aceh Selatan. Close to half of the respondents belonged to the 36-45 age group. 27% of the respondents were traders, a quarter were farmers and 10% were housewives.

Settlement Issues

61% of the respondents said that IDPs want to return to their villages despite the destruction to take up their livelihoods again. 35% think that displaced people would return to their villages

when basic services are already available. According to over half (55%) of the Aceh Selatan respondents, IDPs would move to a transitional site that offer opportunities for employment and would prefer a site that have basic services and facilities in place. 68% said that IDPs would want to be assured of legal ownership of the land and house that they would be occupying should they be permanently relocated. The close proximity of the settlement is also a major influencing factor among IDPs before they agree to permanent relocation, according to 32% of the respondents. In terms of the preferred location for the settlement, more than half (55%) said that displaced people would prefer to be relocated to areas close to their villages. The provision of construction materials is the preferred type of shelter assistance among 56% of the respondents. The same number of respondents stated that it is important for community cohesiveness to be maintained so people originating from the same villages should be relocated together. Only a fraction (4%) of the respondents received shelter assistance.

Livelihood

The livelihoods of a substantial number (89%) of respondents from Aceh Selatan were affected by the disaster and 11% have already received livelihood assistance. A large number (91%) of respondents said they are willing to shift occupations if that is what it would take to earn a living. They cited provision of capital and training as the livelihood support they want to receive. In terms of the training they want to be provided, the respondents chose farming techniques and sewing as their areas of interest.

Conclusions and Recommendations



Conclusions and Recommendations

The Acehese people that took part in the study and in general have suffered tremendous losses but most have been resilient and resourceful and have employed a variety of mechanisms to cope with the loss of their homes, livelihoods, family members, and even community leaders. Some remain traumatized but most, if not all, are now prepared to be part of the rehabilitation and recovery process.

The results generated by the study indicate that there is no significant level of divergence in the settlement and livelihood needs and aspirations of displaced populations and host communities. The response patterns also show a measure of consistency among and across respondent groups, regardless of district of origin, gender, age group and previous occupation.

Economic and psychological factors were the compelling considerations for wanting to return despite the level of destruction in the villages. The IDPs want to resume their livelihoods and return to self-sufficiency the earliest time possible. In so doing, they will have the sense of normalcy they yearn for and will regain the dignity they felt they lost by staying in camps or relying on others to survive.

There is general acceptance that for some immediate return may not be possible and for others, return is not an option. Most are resigned to the fact (some actually prefer) that they will have to stay in settlement sites either temporarily or permanently. In respect to transitional sites, the viability of pursuing economic activities or getting a job in or in the vicinity of the site was the major draw factor identified by a majority of the respondents.

Land and housing ownership of displaced populations that will be permanently relocated is understood by the community to be a contentious issue. A significant proportion of the respondents stressed the need to clarify the legal issues surrounding the status of the land and housing that will be provided or are available. There is high awareness among IDPs and local communities of the potential for dispute in relation to unclear land/property ownership and it is for this reason that the assurance of legal ownership will be the main pre-requisite that IDPs will consider in deciding on permanent relocation.

A majority of the IDPs have indicated a strong preference to be relocated to areas that are in close proximity to their villages. This preference is associated with IDPs' livelihoods as it was repeatedly pointed out that the resumption of economic activities will be easier if they were close to their villages. The IDPs, in particular the women, expressed a desire to be provided shelter that has basic facilities in place, particularly private bath and toilets. The IDPs have also appealed to be relocated to places where they can easily find jobs if it is not possible to be in areas close to home.

Close to half of the IDPs interviewed expressed a preference to be provided transitional/permanent housing while a significant proportion wants to receive construction materials such as cement and wood.

If they were to be relocated, either temporarily or permanently, the majority of the IDPs want to be relocated as a group to maintain the integrity and cohesiveness of their former community.

Based on the preferences articulated by the respondents in relation to settlement issues, the study concludes and recommends the following:

1. Immediate return to villages of origin was foremost on the majority of the IDPs' aspirations and agenda. It is recommended that information programmes provide communities with rehabilitation plans and timeframe to enable them to prepare accordingly. They need to be assured that once conditions allow (basic services and infrastructure are available) return and assistance will be available.

2. A significant number of displaced persons are hesitant to return as they remain traumatized by their horrific experience and continue to be fearful of a tsunami. Some, although aspiring to return, have also accepted that immediate return is not yet feasible or in some cases is no longer possible as the tsunami has rendered the villages uninhabitable. The following should thus be factored into decision-making processes in relation to the planning of transitional settlements and/or permanent relocation activities to ensure that the IDPs' aspirations are taken into account:
 - a. Transitional settlement or the permanent relocation site should be as close as possible to the IDPs' village of origin. As the maintenance of the integrity of community and the upholding of family and social ties are vital to the IDPs, efforts should be made to relocate together those who originated from the same village.
 - b. Prior to the movement to a transitional settlement or permanent relocation site, ownership status of the land and/or housing units must be absolutely clear to all stakeholders and all legal documentation should be in place to avoid any dispute and complications in the future. Public information and awareness campaigns in relation to this should be factored into the settlement programmes.
 - c. It is essential for shelter assistance programs to put a premium on community participation.
 - d. The viability of engaging in income-generating activities and/or the possibility of obtaining employment in or in the vicinity should be factored into the choices of the settlement sites.
 - e. Resettlement programmes should have an education component whereby people's concerns about a future tsunami affecting the areas they will move to are addressed. To ease their lingering fear of another tsunami, IDPs that will be relocated should be informed about tsunami hazard issues that are based on scientific studies. Resettled communities could be involved in developing contingency plans for disaster preparedness and management specific to their areas.

The respondents have clearly articulated the need to address their economic situation as an environment of dependence will seriously undermine any progress in the recovery and rehabilitation efforts in the social and economic sectors. As indicated by the respondents, a significant proportion of the assistance provided to affected communities thus far has been necessarily focused on addressing their immediate needs. But current circumstances dictate a major shift towards providing support to enable communities to revive their economic and social activities.

There is a general understanding that while the rehabilitation of public facilities and physical infrastructure is an obvious need, the priority of the disaster-affected people and communities is the recovery of their livelihoods. There is awareness that the self-sufficiency at the household level will contribute to the recovery of the local economy.

The needs and aspirations of the IDPs and local communities are largely tied to economic self-sufficiency support structures. The positive effect of sustainable sources of incomes at the household level to access to basic services and its contribution to the restoration of local economies is recognized. To support the recovery and restoration of household level economic activities that will eventually contribute to the rebuilding of NAD's economic infrastructure, it is recommended that:

1. Livelihood programmes supporting either the re-establishment of former livelihoods or a shift to an alternative economic activity should focus on the provision of access to capital, distribution of relevant tools and equipment, and training.
2. Livelihood programmes should be comprehensive in scope, targeting both the displaced populations and host communities or non-IDPs. Such programmes should engage community participation to ensure sustainability and equitable distribution of benefits.
3. Livelihood assistance activities should take into account the changes in family roles resulting from the loss of either the head of household or homemaker. This will impact on the ability of the families to participate in various activities as the person that has assumed the role of head of family will be taking on multiple burdens and workloads.
4. The respondents have underlined the need to prioritize the provision of livelihood support as an improvement in their economic situations will allow them to address other concerns. It is understood that the recovery of livelihoods will have wide-ranging social sector benefits. As this particular issue has been repeatedly identified by the people as their priority concern, this should be put on a more urgent footing by all concerned agencies. As such, livelihood programme activities should be implemented without delay.

The study results indicate that in addition to the considerable impact on the social and economic environment in the province, the disaster has resulted to changes to fundamental family dynamics such that surviving members had to assume roles of members that perished. For most, it has been an added burden. However, it also needs to be highlighted that while the disaster has caused incomprehensible suffering to the people, it has undeniably further strengthened social cohesion as communities have a common appreciation of the difficulties they have experienced. The support provided by non-IDP households to displaced populations contributed to the intensification of already close community relations. In light of this, intervention programmes responding to the identified needs of affected communities should take into account the multiple burden issues at the household level and at the same time take advantage of the existing social capital.

It is clear that the resolution of the concerns raised by the affected communities will require concerted efforts by relevant government agencies and development and humanitarian actors. The development of specific programmes to address recovery and rehabilitation issues, in particular in the settlement and livelihood sectors in NAD is complicated, but it is hoped that the results presented by this survey assessment will serve as one of the keystones for designing needs and aspirations-based, hence more targeted responses and effective interventions.

Appendixes



FORM NO: _____

NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS ASSESSMENT FORM

Name of Respondent: _____ Gender: M / F Age: _____
District of Origin Sub-district: Village:

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Banda Aceh | 7. Aceh Utara |
| 2. Aceh Besar | 8. Pidie |
| 3. Aceh Barat | 9. Bireun |
| 4. Aceh Barat Daya | 10. Lhok Seumawe |
| 5. Aceh Jaya | 11. Aceh Timur |
| 6. Nagan Raya | 12. Aceh Selatan |

Urban / Rural

Current location:

Name of interviewer

Date of interview:

SETTLEMENT

1. What do you think are the two most important factors that would influence people's decision to return to village of origin immediately?

- Continue livelihood activities prior to disaster
- Fear of land taken by others
- Availability of basic services (education, market, health, watsan, public transport)
- Privacy
- Have a sense of normalcy and dignity
- Presence of relatives/family bond
- Ancestral history
- Availability of infrastructures and facilities (roads, electricity, communication)
- Others _____

2. What do you think are the two most important factors that would influence people's decision to stay in a temporary resettlement (while village is being reconstructed and rehabilitated)?

- Opportunity for livelihood
- Availability of basic services (education, market, health, watsan, public transport)
- Distance of site from village of origin
- Privacy
- Availability of infrastructures and facilities (roads, electricity, communication)
- Presence of relatives/family bond
- Ancestral history
- Have a sense of normalcy and dignity
- Availability of appropriate housing units
- Opportunity to receive assistance
- Sense of security (from another natural disaster)
- Others: _____

3. What do you think are the two most important factors that would influence people's decision to agree to be permanently relocated in another area?

- Legal land ownership
- Opportunity for livelihood
- Availability of basic services (education, market, health, watsan, public transport)
- Distance of site from village of origin
- Availability of infrastructures and facilities (roads, electricity, communication)
- Presence of relatives/family bond
- Ancestral history
- Availability of appropriate shelter
- Privacy
- Opportunity to receive assistance
- Sense of security (from another natural disaster)
- Others: _____

4. If return to the village of origin is not at all viable (village is no longer habitable), what would be the preference of displaced communities in terms of location? (CHOOSE 1)

- In an area close to village of origin
- In an area with characteristics similar to village of origin but not necessarily close to village of origin
- In an area far from the coast
- Does not matter where

5. If return to the village of origin is not yet or not at all viable (village is uninhabitable), what would be the preference of displaced communities in terms of shelter assistance (what would be considered acceptable or appropriate shelter assistance)? CHOOSE 1

- Construction materials
- Barrack-type housing
- Transitional house
- Others _____

6. If return to the village of origin is not yet or not at all viable (village is no longer habitable) and resettlement is the only option, how important is it to maintain the integrity of the community such that people from one village of origin are resettled together in one area?

- Important
- Does not matter

7. What spontaneous activities have displaced people done to address their shelter needs (without external assistance)?

- 1 Collected materials and built own temporary house
- 2 Collected materials and repaired damaged house
- 3 Bought own materials and repaired house
- 4 Others _____

8. Have you received assistance for your shelter needs?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

9. Are you satisfied with the shelter assistance received?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

LIVELIHOOD

1. What was your occupation prior to the disaster?

- 1 Farmer 3 Fisherman 5 Trader 7 Carpenter
2 Laborer 4 Civil servant 6 Housewife 8 Others_____

2. Was your livelihood/source of income affected due to the disaster:?

- 1 Yes 2 No

3. What have you done for yourself to re-activate your livelihood/ to earn income?

- 1 Borrowed capital to start business 3 Took any kind of work available 4 Nothing
2 Others_____

4. Have you received any support to re-activate your livelihood?

- 1 Yes 2 No

5. Are you satisfied with the livelihood support you have received?

- 1 Yes 2 No

6. If it is no longer possible for you to engage in the same livelihood you had prior to the disaster, would you be willing to shift profession/occupation?

- 1 Yes 2 No

7. What do you think are two of the most important types of livelihood assistance you will require?

- 1 Provision of capital 4 Provision of livelihood materials
2 Provision of agricultural land 5 Infrastructure rehabilitation
3 Market identification (survey) 6 Others_____

Please specify (if respondent chose training):

- 1 Carpentry 2 Sewing 3 Cooking 4 Farming 5 Food processing
6 Mechanic 7 Electronic 8 Weaving 9 Embroidery 10 Others_____

8. What do you think are two of the most important types of support the community needs to revive the local economy?

- Provision of capital Provision of livelihood materials
 Vocational/technical training Provision of agricultural land
 Infrastructure rehabilitation Market identification (survey)
 External investment Others_____

FAMILY STRUCTURE

1. Has the disaster affected / altered your family structure?

- 1 Yes 2 No

2. How are you coping with the situation?

- 1 Rely on other people for assistance 2 Rely on self
3 Spiritual support (mosque) 4 Others_____

ASSISTANCE

1. What are the kinds of assistance received by the displaced populations in your sub-district so far?

- 1 Food
- 2 Water and sanitation
- 3 Livelihood materials
- 4 Medical services/supplies
- 5 Non-food items (cooking utensils, tents, etc)
- 6 Others _____

2. Are you satisfied with the assistance you have received?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

3. What do you think are the two most important types of assistance the people in the community need to address their immediate needs (short term needs)?

- 1 Food
- 2 Water and sanitation
- 3 Livelihood materials
- 4 Medical services/supplies
- 5 NFI
- 6 Others _____

4. If you were in a position to make decisions, what assistance would you prioritize to help your community recover? (CHOOSE MAXIMUM TWO)

- 1 Food security
- 2 Installation of water and sanitation facilities
- 3 Rehabilitation of schools
- 4 Assistance in the establishment of credit unions/cooperatives
- 5 Implementation of community development projects
- 6 Rehabilitation of medical facilities
- 6 Provision of livelihood materials
- 7 Others _____

Form No:

**NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS ASSESSMENT FORM
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION**

Date :

Name of Facilitator:

Name of Note taker:

Sub-district :

District :

Participants:

No	Name	Gender
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		

SETTLEMENT

1. What do you think are the most important factors that would influence people's decision to return to village of origin immediately?

2. What do you think are the most important factors that would influence people's decision to stay in a temporary resettlement?:

3. What do you think are the most important factors that would influence people's decision to agree to be permanently relocated in another area?

4. If return to the village of origin is not yet or not at all viable (village is no longer habitable), what would be the preference of displaced communities in terms of location?

5. If return to the village of origin is not yet or not at all viable (village is no longer habitable), what would be the preference of displaced communities in terms of shelter assistance (what would be considered acceptable or appropriate shelter assistance)?

6. If return to the village of origin is not at all viable (village is no longer habitable) and resettlement is the only option, how important is it to maintain the integrity of the community such that people from one village of origin are resettled in one area?

7. What spontaneous activities have displaced people done to address their shelter needs?

LIVELIHOOD

1. What specific support does the community need to revive the local economy?

2. What was the main source of livelihood of the community prior to the disaster?

3. Was the main source of livelihood affected due to the disaster?

4. What has the community spontaneously done to revive their livelihood?

5. If it is no longer possible for displaced persons to engage in the same livelihood they had prior to the disaster, would they be willing to shift professions/occupation?

6. What specific support would displaced communities require to support a shift in livelihood?

COMMUNITY STRUCTURES

1. How has the disaster affected / altered the community leadership structure?

2. How is the community coping with the situation?

ASSISTANCE

1. What assistance has been received by displaced populations in the sub-district?

2. Do you think the community is satisfied with the assistance they have received?

3. What kinds of assistance do the people in the community need to address their immediate needs? (short term)

4. If you were in a position to make decisions, what types of assistance would you prioritize to help your community recover (longer term)?

Appendix 3
List of Assessment Team Leaders and Members

List of Assessment Team Leaders and Members

No	Names	Organization
1	Aswan Idrak	Directorate General of Human Rights' Protection, Ministry of Legal Affairs and Human Rights
2	Wiwied Purwani	Directorate General of Human Rights' Protection, Ministry of Legal Affairs and Human Rights
3	Dhahana Putra	Directorate General of Human Rights' Protection, Ministry of Legal Affairs and Human Rights
4	Muhammad Said	Directorate General of Human Rights' Protection, Ministry of Legal Affairs and Human Rights
5	Darshad	Directorate General of Human Rights' Protection, Ministry of Legal Affairs and Human Rights
6	Jimmy Siagian	Directorate General of Human Rights' Protection, Ministry of Legal Affairs and Human Rights
7	Farid	Directorate General of Human Rights' Protection, Ministry of Legal Affairs and Human Rights
8	Dharmono	Directorate General of Human Rights' Protection, Ministry of Legal Affairs and Human Rights
9	Cakmat Harahap	Directorate General of Human Rights' Protection, Ministry of Legal Affairs and Human Rights
10	Joseph Latumahina	Directorate General of Human Rights' Protection, Ministry of Legal Affairs and Human Rights
11	Muhayan	Directorate General of Human Rights' Protection, Ministry of Legal Affairs and Human Rights
12	Moksen Hasan	Directorate General of Human Rights' Protection, Ministry of Legal Affairs and Human Rights
13	Veronica	Directorate General of Human Rights' Protection, Ministry of Legal Affairs and Human Rights

14	Agus	Directorate General of Human Rights' Protection, Ministry of Legal Affairs and Human Rights
15	Wahyu	Directorate General of Human Rights' Protection, Ministry of Legal Affairs and Human Rights
16	Nurdani	Directorate General of Human Rights' Protection, Ministry of Legal Affairs and Human Rights
17	Muhammad Aziz	Human Rights Centre, University of Riau
18	T. Baron Laksamana	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
19	Desi Mulyana	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
20	Nelly Diana	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
21	Dicky Darmawan	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
22	Firdaus	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
23	Syahrul	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
24	Junianto Siahaan	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
25	Irhas Syahputra	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
26	Imra Hamid	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
27	Gerry Murlianda	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
28	Mirayana	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
29	Cut Rosdiana	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
30	Elfida	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
31	Siprianus Batesoro	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
32	JB Suparanto	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
33	Arista Idris	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
34	M. Iqbal Firdiansjah	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
35	Hamdani	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
36	Marites de la Cruz	International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Appendix 4
List of Locations of the Study

Locations Covered on Needs and Aspirations Assessment
Of Disaster-Affected And Host Communities
In Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam

<p>1 Aceh Timur</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Idi Rayeuk 2. Pereulak 3. Simpang Ulim 4. Darul Aman <p>2 Aceh Utara</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Muara Batu 6. Syamtalira Bayu 7. Samudra 8. Tanah Pasir 9. seunudon 10. Baktiya Barat 11. Lhoksukon <p>3 Pemkot Lhoksemauwe</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Banda Sakti 13. Muara Dua 14. Blang Mangat <p>4 Pidie</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Muara Tiga 16. Batee 17. Pidie 18. Kota Sigli 19. Simpang Tiga 20. Kembang Tanjong 21. Pante Raja 22. Jangka Buya 23. Bandar Baru 24. Ulim 25. Meureudu 26. Meurah Dua 27. Triengadeng 	<p>5 Nagan Raya</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 28. Kuala 29. Darul Makmur <p>6 Aceh Barat</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 30. Johan Pahlawan 31. Meureubo 32. Samatiga 33. Arongan Lambalek <p>7 Aceh Selatan</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 34. Labuhan Haji Timur 35. Labuhan Haji <p>8 Aceh Jaya</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 36. Jaya 37. Samponiet 38. Setia Bakti 39. Krueng Sabee 40. Panga 41. Teunom <p>9 Aceh Besar</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 42. Darussalam 43. Leupung 44. Masjid Raya 45. Peukan Bada 46. Lhoong 47. Lhonga 48. Pulau Aceh 49. Baitussalam 50. Darul Imarah 51. Ingin Jaya 52. Krueng Barona Jaya 	<p>10 Kota Banda Aceh</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 53. Jaya Baru 54. Meuraxa 55. Kutaraja 56. Kuta Alam 57. Syiah Kuala 58. Baiturrahman 59. Banda Raya <p>11 Bireuen</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 60. Samalanga 61. Simpang Mamplam 62. Jeunieb 63. Peulimbang 64. Peudada 65. Jeumpa 66. Kuala 67. Gandapura 68. Pandrah 69. Peusangan <p>12 Aceh Barat Daya</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 70. Manggeng 71. Susoh
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NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONAL ASSESSMENT

TOPLINE DATA

*sample size (n) = 2,111, unless specified***Category of respondents**

1. local community (non-IDPs)	13.9%
2. community leaders	15.0%
3. returnees	15.7%
4. women	16.2%
5. IDPs staying with host families	16.4%
6. IDPs staying in camps/public buildings	22.8%
	100.0%

Gender

1. Female	34.6%
2. Male	65.4%
	100.0%

Age

1. up to 18	1.3%
2. 55+	11.0%
3. 19 - 25	11.9%
4. 46 - 55	16.2%
5. 36 - 45	29.3%
6. 26 - 35	30.2%
	99.9%

District of Origin

1. Aceh Barat Daya	1.7%
2. Aceh Selatan	2.7%
3. Nagan Raya	2.8%
4. Lhok Seumawe	3.0%
5. Aceh Timur	5.5%
6. Aceh Barat	6.3%
7. Aceh Jaya	9.2%
8. Aceh Utara	9.8%
9. Bireun	13.3%
10. Banda Aceh	13.7%
11. Aceh Besar	14.5%
12. Pidie	17.3%
	99.8%

Urban / Rural

1. Urban	15.0%
2. Rural	85.0%
	100.0%

SETTLEMENT

1. What do you think are the two most important factors that would influence people's decision to *return to village of origin immediately*?

1 Privacy	1.2%	2.4%
2 Availability of infrastructures and facilities	3.3%	6.5%
3 Availability of basic services	6.1%	11.9%
4 Ancestral history	7.9%	15.5%
5 Fear of land taken by others	9.2%	18.0%
6 Presence of relatives/family bond	10.9%	21.3%
7 Have a sense of normalcy and dignity	18.2%	35.5%
8 Continue livelihood activities prior to disaster	36.6%	71.6%
9 Others _____	6.6%	12.9%
	100.0%	195.6%

2. What do you think are the two most important factors that would influence people's decision to *stay in a temporary resettlement (while village is being reconstructed and rehabilitated)*?

1 Privacy	0.8%	1.5%
2 Ancestral history	1.3%	2.5%
3 Have a sense of normalcy and dignity	3.9%	7.7%
4 Availability of infrastructures and facilities	5.0%	9.9%
5 Availability of appropriate housing units	7.1%	14.0%
6 Presence of relatives/family bond	8.3%	16.4%
7 Availability of basic services	10.5%	20.8%
8 Distance of site from village of origin	12.2%	24.1%
9 Opportunity for livelihood	13.4%	26.6%
10 Sense of security (from another natural disaster)	14.4%	28.5%
11 Opportunity to receive assistance	17.6%	34.9%
12 Others: _____	5.6%	11.0%
	100.1%	197.9%

3. What do you think are the two most important factors that would influence people's decision to *agree to be permanently relocated in another area*?

1 Privacy	0.8%	1.5%
2 Ancestral history	1.0%	1.9%
3 Presence of relatives/family bond	4.9%	9.6%
4 Availability of infrastructures and facilities	5.5%	10.7%
5 Sense of security (from another natural disaster)	9.4%	18.3%
6 Availability of basic services	10.8%	21.0%
7 Opportunity to receive assistance	12.1%	23.3%
8 Availability of appropriate shelter	14.1%	27.4%
9 Distance of site from village of origin	15.2%	29.6%
10 Legal land ownership	21.4%	41.6%
11 Others: _____	4.8%	9.3%
	100.0%	194.2%

4. If return to the village of origin is not at all viable (village is no longer habitable), what would be the preference of displaced communities in terms of location? (CHOOSE 1)

1 In an area far from the coast	12.7%
2 Does not matter where	13.8%
3 In an area with characteristics similar to village of origin but not necessarily close to village of origin	15.8%
4 In an area close to village of origin	57.7%
	100.0%

5. If return to the village of origin is not at all viable (village is no longer habitable), what would be the preference of displaced communities in terms of shelter assistance (what would be considered acceptable or appropriate shelter assistance)? CHOOSE 1

1 Barrack-type housing	15.5%
2 Permanent house	18.1%
3 Transitional Housing	26.3%
4 Construction materials	38.5%
5 Others	1.6%
	100.0%

6. If return to the village of origin is not at all viable (village is no longer habitable) and resettlement is the only option, how important is it to maintain the integrity of the community such that people from one village of origin are resettled in one area?

1. Does not matter	31.3%
2. Important	68.7%
	100.0%

7. What spontaneous activities have displaced people done to address their shelter needs (without external assistance)?

1 Built camps	3.3%
2 Bought own materials and repaired house	4.1%
3 Do nothing	7.1%
4 Refugees	14.1%
5 Collected materials and repaired damaged house	23.7%
6 Collected materials and built own temporary house	39.5%
7 Others	8.2%
	100.0%

8. Have you received assistance for your shelter needs?

1 Yes	30.7%
2 No	69.3%
	100.0%

9. Are you satisfied with the shelter assistance received? (n=1874)

1 Yes	14.4%
2 No	85.6%
	100.0%

LIVELIHOOD

1. What was your occupation prior to the disaster?

1. Unemployed / pension	0.7%
2. Student	1.8%
3. Carpenter	2.4%
4. Laborer	3.9%
5. Work at private company	5.0%
6. Self employed	7.1%
7. Civil servant	7.6%
8. Housewife	11.6%
9. Fisherman	16.4%
10. Trader	17.9%
11. Farmer	24.4%
12. Others	1.0%
	99.8%

2. Was your livelihood/source of income affected due to the disaster:?

1. No	15.5%
2. Yes	84.5%
	100.0%

3. What have you done for yourself to re-activate your livelihood/ to earn income?

1 Borrowed capital to start business	13.9%
2 Took any kind of work available	39.1%
3 Nothing	41.0%
4 Others	5.9%
	99.9%

4. Have you received any support to re-activate your livelihood?

1 Yes	6.0%
2 No	94.0%
	100.0%

5. Are you satisfied with the livelihood support you have received? (n=1775)

1 Yes	5.3%
2 No	94.7%
	100.0%

6. If it is no longer possible for you to engage in the same livelihood you had prior to the disaster, would you be willing to shift profession/occupation?

1 No	35.9%
2 Yes	64.1%
	100.0%

7. What do you think are two of the most important types of assistance you will require to support a shift in livelihood?

1 Market identification (survey)	0.6%	1.2%
2 Infrastructure rehabilitation	2.8%	5.6%
3 Provision of agricultural land	5.1%	10.3%
4 Vocational/technical training	17.5%	34.9%
5 Provision of livelihood materials	27.5%	54.9%
6 Provision of capital	45.1%	90.1%
7 Others	1.4%	2.7%
	100.0%	199.7%

Please specify (if respondent chose training): (n=649)

1 Weaving	2.0%
2 Electronic	2.5%
3 Cooking	3.1%
4 Embroidery	3.4%
5 Food processing	6.8%
6 Mechanic	8.8%
7 Carpentry	13.7%
8 Farming	19.9%
9 Sewing	31.6%
10 Others _____	8.3%
	100.1%

8. What do you think are two of the most important types of support the community needs to revive the local economy?

1 Market identification (survey)	0.4%	0.6%
2 External investment	1.6%	2.3%
3 Infrastructure rehabilitation	3.9%	5.8%
4 Provision of agricultural land	5.1%	7.6%
5 Vocational/technical training	7.3%	10.9%
6 Provision of livelihood materials	26.6%	39.9%
7 Provision of capital	54.0%	81.2%
8 Others _____	1.2%	1.8%
	100.1%	150.1%

FAMILY STRUCTURE

1. Has the disaster affected / altered your family structure?

1 Yes	48.1%
2 No	51.9%
	100.0%

2. How are you coping with the situation? (n=1857)

1 Spiritual support (mosque)	23.5%
2 Rely on other people for assistance	33.0%
3 Rely on self	36.1%
4 Others _____	7.4%
	100.0%

ASSISTANCE

1. What are the kinds of assistance received by the displaced populations in your sub-district so far?

1 Livelihood materials	1.9%	4.2%
2 Water and sanitation	15.9%	35.2%
3 Non-food items (cooking utensils, tents, etc)	17.5%	38.6%
4 Medical services/supplies	21.1%	46.6%
5 Food	40.7%	90.0%
6 Others _____	3.0%	6.6%
	100.1%	221.2%

2. Are you satisfied with the assistance you have received?

1 Yes	27.5%
2 No	72.5%
	100.0%

3. What do you think are the two most important types of assistance the people in the community need to address their immediate needs (short term needs)?

1 NFI	7.5%	12.3%
2 Medical services/supplies	9.6%	15.7%
3 Water and sanitation	11.1%	18.2%
4 Food	25.4%	41.6%
5 Livelihood materials	33.3%	54.6%
6 Others_____	13.0%	21.4%
	99.9%	163.8%

4. If you were in a position to make decisions, what assistance would you prioritize to help your community recover? (CHOOSE MAXIMUM TWO)

1 Rehabilitation of medical facilities	2.2%	4.3%
2 Assistance in the establishment of credit unions/cooperatives	2.4%	4.6%
3 Rehabilitation of schools	3.9%	7.6%
4 Installation of water and sanitation facilities	5.0%	9.6%
5 Implementation of community development projects	15.7%	30.2%
6 Food security	24.0%	46.1%
7 Provision of livelihood materials	38.8%	74.7%
8 Others_____	7.9%	15.2%
	99.9%	192.3%