Resettlement in Aceh Reconstruction
- Build Back Better, Equality, Trade-off -

March 16, 2015

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Outline

• Indian Ocean Tsunami
• Resettlement Process
• In Situ Reconstruction
• Relocation
Key Words

– Build Back Better
– Equality
– Trade-off
Indian Ocean Tsunami

- Dec. 26, 2004 00:58 (UTC)
  7:58 (Indonesia)
- Mw 9.1
- Height of tsunami:
  ave. 10-20 m
  (Max. 50 m, run-up)
- Human Damages
  - Death: 101,199
  - Missing: 127,749
  - Displaced population: 417,124

As of Feb. 1, 2005
Banda Aceh: Tsunami Affected Area
Resettlement Process

• Evacuation Center/Tent
  – Several Weeks to 2 years

• Temporary House
  – 2 to 3 years

• Permanent House
Reconstruction Process and Community

Disaster

Community Before Disaster

Evacuation Center/Tent
Several Weeks to 2yrs

Community in Evacuation Center

Temporary House
2yrs to 3yrs

New Community in Temporary House

Permanent House

New Community in Permanent House

In Situ Resettlement

Resettlement in Relocation Site
Stakeholders and relationship in resettlement process

Major Stakeholder in Resettlement
- Gov. Officer – Central Gov.
- Gov. Officer – Local Gov.
- Community Leader
- Residents (Disaster Victims)
- Donor

Information Flow for Resettlement
Fund Provider for House Reconstruction
(Gov. / Donor)
↓
Gov. Officer (Local)/Community Leader
↓
Residents (Disaster Victims)
Stakeholder Relationship

Gov. Officer (Central)

Gov. Officer (Local)

Donor

Community Leader

Residents

Residents

Residents

Residents

Residents

Residents
Stakeholder Relationship

With consideration of strength of tie between stakeholders
If leader left from temporary house...

Imbalance of information for house reconstruction

→ Issue on Equality
In Situ Reconstruction
Urban Reconstruction Planning for Banda Aceh City

2005

Mar.: Blue Print by Indonesian Gov. Zoning, limit living and economic activities near the coastal area.

April: Start Reconstruction Planning based on the Blue Print

Oct.: Draft of Reconstruction Plan

Revision of the draft plan to incorporate the Village Plan

Dec.: Final Plan

In response to the people's requests for early housing reconstruction

May: Start Village Planning
Allow house reconstruction in the tsunami affected area

Issues on Tradeoff
Urban Land Use Plan

Source: JICA (2005)
Housing built along the coast (2008 and 2011)
• Houses:
  – Provided by Indonesian Gov., Donors without any payment by the disaster victims who had a land title.
  – Different types of houses were provided.

• Residents:
  – Many people from outside by renting houses from the owner who got the house from the donor.
  – No experience of the tsunami

• Measures to prevent hazard
  – No structures against tsunami or high wave

➔ Issues on Build Back Better
Mitigation Measures in Reconstruction Plan

Legend
- escape road
- National road
- Coastal road (planning)
- Escape road (existing/planning)
- Escape road (proposed)

Escape Route Plan and Escape Route

Evacuation Building and Sign for Escape Route
Blang Oi Village
Blang O Village

Length of line

1,047.39 m

326.05°
• Shape of land and road is remaining as before.
• Unfavorable condition for evacuation and rescue.
  → Recreate vulnerable situation against disaster.
→ Issues on Build Back Better/Trade off
Relocation Resettlement
Collective Relocation Site
Labuy relocation site (Photo: 2008)

Pante Riek relocation site (Photo: 2011)
• Houses + Land:
  – Provided by Indonesian Gov., Donors without any payment

• Residents:
  – Peoples who lost the land by the tsunami  
  – Peoples who rented a house in the tsunami affected area

• Others
  – Residents had no rights to select relocation site.
  – Only offer and no option.

  Labuy:
  • No public transportation
  • Difficult to access economic activities
  • Difficult to get stable job, etc.

  – This clearly introduced an **inequality among the people**, which did not exist before the disaster as they all lived in equally convenient places.
Summary

Plan and Process should be well designed.

• Plan
  – Location: distance from original residence
  – Layout: community
  – Public service: access to livelihood

• Process
  – Community ties
  – Implementation speed and safety against future disasters
Thank you
Recovery: the restoration, and improvement, where appropriate, of facilities, livelihoods and living conditions of disaster-affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors.

Rehabilitation: Rapid repair of infrastructure and facilities to restore economic and social functions of disaster-affected areas.

Reconstruction: Long-term restoration that includes not only physical improvement of the affected communities but also revival of livelihood, economy and industry, culture and traditions, environment etc., also includes a process of risk factor reduction.

Source: Matsumaru & Takeya (2015)
Idea of Build Back Better and Build Back Safer

Build Back Better
- Revitalization of industry and economy
- Restoration of culture and tradition
- Revival of livelihood
- Restoration of Environment
- Others

Restoration of disaster-affected area with process of disaster risk reduction

Build Back Safer

Source: Matsumaru & Takeya (2015)