



**EARLY RECOVERY ASSISTANCE (ERA) PROGRAMME
FOR D.I. YOGYAKARTA AND CENTRAL JAVA:**

**CALL FOR PROPOSALS FOR SMALL GRANTS FOR NGO/CSO
SHELTER ACTIVITIES**

Overview

The ERA Programme, a partnership of BAPPENAS and UNDP, is currently seeking proposals from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other civil society organizations (CSOs) (including universities) for community-based self-help initiatives that are aimed at providing Shelters or roof structures for families affected by the Earthquake in Yogyakarta and Central Java.

These initiatives will be funded by grants under the Early Recovery Assistance (ERA) programme for Yogyakarta and Central Java up to a maximum value of IDR 250,000,000 each. Activities should be fully implemented and completed within maximum three (3) months from the date of award. The deadline for grant applications is **Friday, 20 October 2006 at 17:00 hours**.

Background Information

An earthquake measuring 5.9 on the Richter Scale hit Yogyakarta and Central Java Provinces in Indonesia on Saturday 27 May 2006. The death toll is confirmed at 5,778, and the IDP population is estimated to range up to 600,000 people. An estimated 139,859 houses have been completely destroyed, with another 468,149 houses having suffered earthquake damage.

On the 3 July 2006, the President of the Republic of Indonesia announced that the Emergency Stage in responding to the Earthquake that hit Yogyakarta and Central Java on the last May 27, 2006 has been closed. The Government has formulated an Action Plan for Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction in DI. Yogyakarta Province and Central Java Province, hereinafter referred as the Action Plan. This plan consists of three main elements: (1) Housing and settlements recovery; (2) Public infrastructure recovery; and (3) Economic recovery.

The Early Recovery Assistance (ERA) Programme for Yogyakarta and Central Java is a partnership of BAPPENAS, local governments in DI. Yogyakarta Province and Central Java Province, and UNDP. The programme is designed to promote early recovery from the disaster and to serve as a crucial link between immediate short-term shelter needs and longer-term reconstruction of shelter and livelihoods

Objectives of Grant Programme

Given the significant scope of the damage in the shelter sector, there is recognition that it may take several years to reconstruct permanent housing, and that shelter for the period of reconstruction must be something more than tents. The governments of Central Java and Yogyakarta both recognize the need for some type of interim shelter such as a "roof structure" (refer to Strategic Framework for Reconstruction attached as Annex 1) built following a community self-help process. There are several options being considered. The current option is to provide tools, a package of materials, and technical facilitation to enable groups of families to build individual shelters on the site where their houses were destroyed. The local University of Gadjah Mada faculties of architecture and engineering, for instance, have built different prototype transitional shelters using tarpaulins as roofing and structures of bamboo or wood. One particular need is for shelters that can also act as work places for those previously having home-based industries. The ERA

programme will support Government to identify options for support to roof structure requirements, as well as to expedite the Government's housing reconstruction process.

Scope of Activities

The Government of Indonesia is currently drawing up plans to assist all those affected to rebuild their houses. Despite this intent, there remains a need to provide roof structures ahead of the rainy season to those currently without adequate shelter. The UN-facilitated Shelter and Reconstruction Cluster has developed detailed guidance on suitable roof structure design and implementation which is published in the 'Strategic Framework for Reconstruction' (*Annex-1*). The table below summarises the performance specifications and other design criteria:

Technical Standard Specification

Specification	Standard
Internal area	Provide a minimum of 4.5m ² per person, 18m ² in floor plan area for restricted site locations or 24m ² for non-restricted sites
Ventilation and temperature	Design of the shelter to allow for adequate ventilation, and minimise internal temperatures
Weatherproofing	Design to protect from rain, including wind-blown rain
Head height	a minimum of 2 metres from the ground to the eaves
Lifespan	materials and shelter construction allow for 24 months use
Privacy	at least one partition to create a minimum of two rooms
Safety	Shelter construction to be structurally sound under high winds and resistant to structural failure from due to earthquakes
Roof Design	Roof to designed to be suitable for use of tiles
Flexibility/resource efficiency	Materials, as far as possible, must be reusable
Culturally and climatically appropriate	Materials and construction techniques to be used are familiar to the beneficiary
Site Placement	Shelter should be constructed at, or near to the existing homestead
Public health – Drainage	Adequate site drainage and floor construction is provided to minimise the risk of flooding
Community Participation	Construction to conducted under the principles of Gotong Royong
Environmental Sustainability	Construction materials should be from sustainable sources
Adherence to recognised minimum humanitarian standards	Adhere or provide better facility that the SPHERE standards for shelter provision ¹
Range of Unit Rate per Shelter unit ²	IDR 1,000,000 – 2,000,000 (110-220 USD). Note that as the maximum grant amount is IDR 250,000,000, it is estimated that up to 125-250 maximum shelters could be supported by each grant.
Minimum Cost of Materials (including toolkit) per Shelter Unit	80% of Unit Rate

¹ The 'SPHERE Standards' is a consensus document that describes the benchmarks and indicators for humanitarian response and are published by IFRC.

² Unit rate derived from total cost (inclusive of basic materials, tools and equipments, personnel, supporting operations, and overhead) divided by total target number of output

Target Beneficiaries

Target beneficiaries of this programme would be the families who directly affected by the earthquake in the areas of D.I. Yogyakarta and Central Java provinces. The mini grants should focus on the areas which suffered a higher level of damage and/or received less assistance. Specific vulnerable groups, such as the disabled or those with medical conditions or female-headed households should be prioritized.

Interested organizations have to ensure consultation and coordination with local government of the respective areas in regards to selection of beneficiaries. The primary data of target beneficiaries should be endorsed by the village and sub-district government, to be coordinated further with District-level government.

The proposal must specify the geographic location of the beneficiaries being targeted through the proposed grant, the number of beneficiaries, and the rationale for the selection of these beneficiaries. Note that as the maximum grant amount is IDR 250,000,000, and as the estimated unit rate per shelter is IDR 1,000,000 to 2,000,000, it is estimated that up to 125-250 maximum shelters could be supported by each grant.

As the time frame for this activity is very short (maximum 3 months), organizations should only propose the number of shelters they can deliver in this period of time.

Disbursement Mechanism

Selected organizations will receive cash grants, and will be accountable for an effective disbursement to the beneficiaries, which covers the process of procurement and distribution of materials, and direct technical assistance to the beneficiaries during construction activities.

Eligible Organizations

In terms of implementation, this grant programme is targeting the involvement of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other civil society organizations (CSOs, including universities), and private organizations with a capacity to deliver shelter assistance using a community-based approach based in Yogyakarta and Central Java. Ideally, the programme will support local organizations which are already engaged in emergency relief and/or projects within UN Shelter Cluster coordination.

Interested organizations should submit a grant proposal including other required supporting documents as stated within (*format in Annex-2*).

Eligible Costs

All direct costs related to the implementation of the above activities will be considered. All direct costs need to be directly attributable to the implementation of the activities. This includes:

1. Direct costs related to project inputs, such as cost of shelter materials, tools and equipments, repair or renovation costs, costs of training, etc. Note that the Minimum Cost of Materials (including Shelter/Roof Materials, Toolkit, and Equipment) should be no lower than 80% of the total proposal.
2. Direct costs related to the organization's support to implement the activities, including staffing, transportation and monitoring costs, and office costs directly required for the implementation of the activities.
3. In addition to direct costs, the small grants programme will support "indirect costs" (overheads) not to exceed 5% of the value of the proposal. "Indirect costs" are defined as ongoing administrative expenses of a firm/organization which are not attributed specifically to the project itself, and which are hence figured as a % basis of the overall price proposal rather than being broken down as identifiable unit costs.

Timeframe for Proposals Process

7 – 20 October 2006	Advertisement (Solicitation of proposals, invitation for workshop)
14 October 2006	Workshop for interested organizations to be held at Ruang Radio Suyoso, Bappeda DIY, Komplek Kepatihan Danurejan, Yogyakarta
20 October 2006	Deadline for submission of proposals (see details below)
4th week of October	Review of proposals
1st week of November	Feedback to recommended organizations; revisions to proposals as required; issuance of grant agreements
3 months from date of grant award	Implementation of activities

Submission of Proposals

Proposals may be submitted in either the English or Indonesian languages on the grant application form attached in the Annexes. The proposals should be received by the ERA Programme Office **no later than Friday, 20 October 2006 at 17:00 hours**. Proposals can be submitted by:

- (a) Email (preferred) to: shelter.id@undp.org; or
- (b) Mail or hand delivery to: ERA Shelter Mini Grant
ERA Project Office
UN Coordination Office
Gedung Ditiasa
Jl. Ringroad Barat – Nogotirto
Gamping, Sleman, DIY

Please be aware that proposals emailed to UNDP will be rejected if they are received after the deadline for bid submission. As an email may take some time to arrive after it is sent, especially if it contains a lot of information, we advise all proposing organizations to send email submissions well before the deadline

Selection Criteria

Proposals will be reviewed by a panel constituted by the ERA programme staff, representatives of BAPPENAS and BAPPEDA, and representative of Local Government. Specific criteria for the selection of the projects will be:

Clear definition of target beneficiaries, demonstrating need for support from the programme.	25 points
Technical design and conformity to standard specification	15 points
Methodology of implementation, rationality of activities and work plan	20 points
Experience and credibility of non-governmental or civil society organization with the institutional capacity to implement the proposed project.	25 points
Cost realism of the proposed budget.	15 points
TOTAL POINTS	100 Points

The Programme will award grants to the highest scoring proposals, to the maximum available funds for the grants programme

Agreement and Payments

Upon award of grant, UNDP will enter into a Grant Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the organization, a sample of which is available on the UNDP Indonesia Web Site at <http://www.undp.or.id/earthquake/index.asp> or from the ERA Programme Office.

Grant payments will be made in one/two advance payments, depending on the nature and time frame of activities. An amount of 10% would be retained until full completion of activities and acceptance by UNDP of the final report.

Monitoring and Reporting:

UNDP will undertake a range of activities as part of monitoring of grantee organization progress. These activities will include: regular review meetings with the grantee organization to review progress, discuss challenges and measures to address them, and identify any corrective actions that need to be taken during implementation; Field Monitoring Visits to validate outputs on the ground; Review and Validation of grantee organization Progress Reporting; and Review of financial reports to ensure expenses are in line with the budget lines specified in the MOU and in line with the purposes of the MOU, and that correct procurement and hiring procedures have been followed.

The grantee organization will be required to provide a final narrative and financial reports prior to final payment. This report will include description of results, challenges experienced and lessons learnt, and photographic documentation of project activities and outputs. The financial reports will include a report of expenditure against budget. Grantees must maintain complete, accurate and up-to date accounts, records and supporting documentation for all expenditures financed by the Programme, and UNDP reserves the right to review this supporting documentation. The grantee must also keep a full inventory of equipment and assets procured with support through the programme.

Any expenditure which is not appropriate to the objective, outputs and activities of the LOA will be rejected by UNDP. Likewise, any expenditure for which there is not appropriate supporting documentation will be rejected by UNDP and this amount will be deduced from the grantee organization expenditure statement.

Reporting formats will be made available to grantees.

Further Information:

For further information regarding eligibility to submit a proposal, content of a proposal or any other matter related to the ERA Programme in Indonesia, please contact the UNDP ERA Programme Office by either of the means listed above.

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INDONESIA EARTHQUAKE RESPONSE

Early Recovery Cluster



Shelter & Reconstruction



Emergency Shelter Cluster



Strategic Framework for Reconstruction

1 Background

- 1.1 This document represents the position of the International Community and other national organisations regarding the shelter security of the disaster-affected populations in Central Java and Yogyakarta Provinces, Indonesia. It draws upon the expert and institutional experience of the membership of the 'Early Recovery Cluster' and the 'Emergency Shelter Cluster'. Together the two Clusters consist of over 60 members, and further represent the majority view of both national and international operational organisations and agencies currently engaged in the provision of shelter assistance across both Provinces.
- 1.2 It remains the intention of both Clusters that the activity of its respective membership should remain in support and in harmony with the emerging long-term planning policies of the Government of Indonesia at the national level as well as with the Provinces of Central Java and Yogyakarta, which are to provide safe, secure and durable housing assistance to its own people.

2 The Challenge

- 2.1 It is recognised that whilst there is an imperative to make best use of limited resources from national, international and private sources and move as quickly as possible to permanent reconstruction phases, there is currently a greater imperative to ensure reconstruction occurs in a manner that no disaster-affected family is without the most basic shelter before the monsoon season begins in October 2006.
- 2.2 Whilst emergency provision has improved shelter security to a significant proportion of the population over the last few months, it is true that this limited provision will not meet needs in the rainy season. Figure A describes a typical poor quality emergency shelter and highlights the lack of space privacy and little if any family dignity. Further the potential for families to return to their livelihood activities are severely inhibited.

Figure A Poor quality emergency shelter provision at Trimurti Celan Dusun



- 2.3 The current policies of both Provinces envisage the allocation and disbursement of grants to enable the construction of permanent houses using steel reinforced concrete on a supervised, self-build basis. Whilst it is recognised that the design and use of reinforced concrete in permanent housing design is essential to ensure build quality that will mitigate against future risk, both Clusters are of the opinion that there is insufficient time for housing using such material and techniques to be completed before the monsoon season begins.
- 2.4 whilst many affected families are capable of surviving the monsoon season in sub-standard shelter, many vulnerable groups are not; notably the young, the elderly, and those already in poor health. Moreover, given the scale of the disaster, there is no assurance that employing targeting policies with a limited housing resource will meet the shelter needs of all vulnerable groups in all districts or meet internationally-recognised minimum standards for humanitarian shelter assistance.
- 2.5 Recent shelter responses to natural disasters elsewhere in South-East Asia have reinforced the link between poor shelter and poor public health, notably the increased incidence of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) which results from overcrowded and damp living conditions lasting over a period of months.
- 2.6 Further, evidence from recent disaster responses also indicates a link between poor shelter and a reduced capacity to return to livelihood activities. This reduced capacity is likely to occur at a critical stage in the economic recovery cycle of the disaster-affected Provinces and will subsequently reduce the ability of the affected population to contribute to reconstruction activities independent of external assistance mechanisms. This in turn is likely to increase the financial burden upon the Government of Indonesia and the Provinces over the next fiscal year.

3 Emerging Government Reconstruction Policy

- 3.1 The housing impact assessment for both Yogyakarta and Central Java Provinces conducted by the Provincial Governments identified families with totally destroyed, heavily damaged and lightly damaged houses. The published results are described below:

Figure B Damage Assessment Results

	Province		
	Yogyakarta	Central Java	Total
'Destroyed' & 'Heavily damaged' houses	206,000	97,330	303,330
'Lightly damaged' houses	170,643	98,552	269,195

- 3.2 Following the announcement of the end of the emergency phase of assistance by the Government of Indonesia, both Provinces now plan to move straight to permanent reconstruction. Each Province is proposing to rebuild houses using different housing models, with differing overall value and, furthermore, using different delivery mechanisms.
- 3.3 Yogyakarta Province plans to implement a supported self-build programme with a target of 47,000 houses as part of a first phase of reconstruction by year-end 2006. The most vulnerable families in the Province who have destroyed or heavily damaged houses will be targeted in this first phase³. Housing support will be channelled through the disbursement of cash grants and/or in kind supply of construction material to build a 'core house'⁴. It is currently planned that resources for house construction will be dispersed in three tranches of 5M Rp each, totalling 15M Rp, with the first tranche planned for August or September and the second in November or December. Technical support to facilitate house construction is also planned to be provided at village level. There is currently no plan to assist those with lightly damaged housing.
- 3.4 Central Java also plans to implement a supported self-build programme using cash grants. These funds are to be used to build a concrete frame and roof structure only and are of a more limited form of assistance than that proposed by Yogyakarta Province. Central Java Province plans to make cash disbursements to all 97,300 affected households in two tranches of 4.4M Rp immediately and a second tranche of 4M Rp later in 2007, totalling 8.4M Rp. A 0.5M Rp cash grant is also allocated to those with housing classified as 'lightly damaged'. Technical support to facilitate house construction is also planned to be provided at village level.
- 3.5 The Clusters foresee four constraints with the strategies of both Provinces described in sections 3.1 – 3.4. These constraints have been raised at both national and provincial levels and are outlined below:
- 3.5.1 The lead-in time required for cash disbursal, material procurement, technical facilitation, and the construction process to build both core and frame houses will mean that the majority of this housing cannot be completed before the monsoon arrives and will not provide, therefore, adequate shelter security to the majority of the intended recipients.
- 3.5.2 There is currently no plan to assist the remainder of the affected population in Yogyakarta Province who are not included in the 'most vulnerable' category identified for housing assistance in the first tranche of planned grant disbursals before the monsoon season begins.
- 3.5.3 Central Java has rightly identified that there are vulnerable groups within the affected population whose housing is classified as lightly damaged. This position is further

⁴ Refer to published housing and reconstruction policy papers from C. Java and Yogyakarta Provinces.

supported by the findings of the 'Shelter and Vulnerability Assessment Survey' conducted by the Emergency Shelter Cluster during July 2006, which found many families living in emergency shelter having deemed their lightly damaged property to be unsafe for habitation in case of further earthquakes. Some 'lightly damaged' housing can be easily repaired at minimal capital cost, others will require complete reconstruction. This pushes the total figure of 'at risk' households well beyond 303,330 households with no consensus policy about how to assist this additional caseload.

- 3.5.4 The differences in housing design and the overall value of planned household assistance between the two Provinces are likely to cause social jealousy among beneficiaries and related reactions in the implementation of the strategies.
- 3.6 The combined finding outlined in sections 2 and 3 point to the need to consider rethinking the way in which reconstruction resources can be used to the best effect.

4 Roof First

- 4.1 By providing the resources to build a strong roof gives a family an interim shelter solution that provides more than a tent but less than a complete house⁵. The materials to be used for the roof use local available materials which can be built quickly (measured in multiples weeks rather than months) and safely by the communities themselves with a minimum of external resources, in terms of both material and technical assistance.
- 4.2 Similar interim reconstruction models have been successfully implemented in partnership between Government and the International Community in several recent disaster-affected regions, notably in Sri Lanka and in Pakistan during 2005.
- 4.3 Allowing resources to be used for roof construction is the only solution that can be implemented based on the projected timeframes for grant allocation, distribution and construction in order to meet the full extent of shelter needs across both Provinces before the start of the monsoon.
- 4.4 Providing material and technical assistance to construct a roof ahead of the remainder of the permanent house does not reduce the resources available for later reconstruction, as all materials used for its construction will be reused when resources all for the other components of the permanent house to be provided to a family. For example, the vertical bamboo structure to support a roof for a can be reused in permanent housing as internal partitioning structure or for extending the roof itself. Plastic sheet from a transitional roof can be used as damp proof coursing over the floor plate or as waterproofing an external porch or cooking area in a permanent house. Distributed tools can be used for both roof structure construction and upgrading phases to permanent housing later on.

⁵ Roof structure construction does NOT have any similarity to the communal shelter or barrack-style shelter implemented in Aceh Province during 2005.

4.5 Construction of interim structures to provide a durable roof for protection through the monsoon season is already being unilaterally implemented by communities themselves. This is evident from survey data obtained from the Emergency Shelter Cluster Survey⁶. Thus, this strategy builds upon proven implementation mechanisms manifest in both Provinces.

4.6 Finally, the provision of resources for the construction of a roof structure in the first instance both contributes and facilitates the reconstruction process by allowing families to return to family life and maintain their livelihoods by providing a home in the quickest plausible timeframe.

5 Framework

5.1 Different communities with various available resources will implement a variety of roof structure and shelter solutions to meet their needs. Any external resources committed to support roof construction must allow for this variation. The Cluster, therefore, proposes not a single design but a framework for implementation. A final framework will require further discussion with the Government of Indonesia at the national and provincial levels. Meanwhile, the Early Recovery Cluster has already reached consensus upon a number of baseline performance specifications which underpin the existing framework for a roof structure⁷. These are described in Figure C below.

Figure C First Phase Roof/Structure Design Performance Criteria⁸

Indicator	Standard
Internal area	Provide a minimum of 4.5m ² per person, 18m ² in floor plan area of site restricted locations or 24m ² for non-restricted sites
Ventilation and temperature	Design of the shelter to allow for adequate ventilation, and minimise internal temperatures
Weatherproofing	Design to protect from rain, including wind-blown rain
Head height	a minimum of 2 metres from the ground to the eaves
Lifespan	materials and shelter construction allow for 24 months use
Privacy	at least one partition to create a minimum of two rooms
Roof Cost ⁹	IDR 700,000 – 1,800,000 (80-200 USD)
Safety	Shelter construction to be structurally sound under high winds and resistant to structural failure from due to earthquakes
Roof Design	Roof to designed to be suitable for use of tiles
Flexibility/resource efficiency	Materials, as far as possible, must be reusable
Culturally and climatically appropriate	Materials and construction techniques to be used are familiar to the beneficiary
Site Placement	Shelter should be constructed at, or near to the existing homestead
Public health – Drainage	Adequate site drainage and floor construction is provided to minimise the risk of flooding
Community Participation	Construction to conducted under the principles of Gotong Royong
Environmental Sustainability	Construction materials should be from sustainable sources
Adherence to recognised minimum humanitarian standards	Adhere or provide better facility that the SPHERE standards for shelter provision ¹⁰

⁶ The Shelter Vulnerability Survey was conducted in the first week of July 2006. The results have been published and are available from IFRC, Emergency Shelter Cluster Lead, nbauman@gmail.com

⁷ This framework will be expanded substantially in due course to include assessment, implementation, training, material procurement, information management vulnerability assessment, monitoring, cross-sectoral indicators and other qualitative benchmarks in collaboration with all stakeholders in the Cluster.

⁸ The Framework was developed by the Early Recovery Shelter and Reconstruction Strategic Advisory Group and reviewed by the Cluster membership.

⁹ This is 'delivered' cost, inclusive of supporting items such as training and tools but excluding agency overhead costs.

¹⁰ The 'SPHERE Standards' is a consensus document that describes the benchmarks and indicators for humanitarian response and are published by IFRC.

5.2 An indicative roof that adheres to the framework described in Figure D is illustrated below.

Figure D Example of a Roof Structure¹¹



Note: preparation for foundation construction is occurring in parallel to roof structure construction

¹¹ Reference: IFRC Shelter programme. Please contact IFRC for detailed description of their roof structure.

6 Advocacy position of the Cluster towards Government Reconstruction Policy

- 6.1 **Equity and caseload coverage.** The Cluster advocates that the Province consider earmarking a minimum of 1M Rp from the first tranches of their allocated resources for reconstruction to be equally distributed to all affected households with 'Destroyed' and 'Heavily damaged' housing categories to support the implementation of self-built roof structures. This would mean distributing 1M Rp to all 303,330 affected households across both Provinces as soon as possible to allow time for procurement and construction to be completed before the monsoon season begins. The remainder of the first tranche grants in both Provinces could then be disbursed either later, or simultaneously, for permanent reconstruction as currently intended. This strategy has been presented to and discussed with both Provincial planning departments and department of Public Works as well as the National Technical Committee.
- 6.2 **No loss in capital investment.** This strategy would not affect the level of overall housing assistance, as all materials distributed for the roof structure will be reused in the construction of permanent accommodation. In this manner, there is no loss of resource for permanent housing.
- 6.2 **Supported technical facilitation and mobilisation.** As already identified, resources will be required to provide both technical supervision for roof structure construction and for community mobilization at the village level. The Cluster suggests from the experience of its own roof structure programmes that sending teams of two facilitators for every 30-50 families will be required to work for one to two weeks at a time in each location. A rough estimate suggests between 2-3,000 facilitators would be required across both Provinces to support the implementation of roof structures for all affected households before the monsoon period begins. A combined human resource to meet this need should draw upon the Provincial Departments, universities, Cluster members and other grassroots local NGOs. This resource can also be used to assist permanent reconstruction efforts.
- 6.3 **Data Management, strategic planning, resource tracking & monitoring.** The burden of data management to track resource distribution and monitor implementation could be shared between the Early Recovery Cluster and the Provincial Departments. This would allow for prioritisation of resource distribution, an augmented monitoring mechanism to ensure the shelter security of vulnerable groups and better overall coordination between the Provincial programmes and members of the Cluster who are also providing shelter and housing to affected households. The Early Recovery Cluster has already made such proposals to the Provincial Planning Departments and is currently under review.
- 6.4 **Support of unilateral and privately-funded permanent reconstruction efforts.** Those with their own resources are implementing permanent housing using concrete and other heavy materials. It is imperative that both Government and Cluster ensure that technical assistance and public awareness concerning safe building design and techniques are both promoted and supported. This needs to occur in parallel with the effort to provide roof structures.
- 6.5 **Support to affected populations in urban areas.** The ESCG Shelter and Vulnerability survey has identified significant unmet shelter needs in urban areas. It is currently not clear to the Early Recovery Cluster how best to use its own resources to support this affected population in collaboration with the Provincial Governments. The Cluster would like to discuss with the Provinces and the Central Government how best it can be supported to meet these needs.

6.6 **Shelter Assistance to those with ‘Lightly damaged’ housing.** Further thought is required to assist those vulnerable groups with ‘lightly damaged’ housing. Some lightly damaged housing can clearly be repaired at minimal capital expenditure and can significantly increase shelter security for affected families. Other families without the resources to undertake repairs themselves remain at a similar or greater risk than those without any form of housing, should another earthquake occur before repairs can be made.

7 Cluster Support to the Provinces and National Government

7.1 The scale of need is enormous. Based on data from recent ESCG needs assessment surveys and returning data from Cluster members over the 2 months since the Provincial surveys, the need is likely to be greater than published figures suggest. A conservative estimate would indicate an additional 83,355 families are in need of a roof structure before the start of the monsoon in addition to 303,330 houses in the totally damaged and heavily damaged categories, which would bring the total to 386,685 houses¹².

7.2 It is recognised that the bulk of the resources available for housing will come from the National and Provincial Governments and that the Cluster can only provide a proportion of the material support required to meet the immediate roofing requirements of the affected population. The timeframe for assistance, however, is now becoming as critical as the availability of resources and the need to support implementing agencies within the Cluster who are already delivering provisions for roof structures is clear.

7.3 Figure C describes the minimum delivered and committed resources available from the Cluster in 2006 and prior to the start of the monsoon season. This commitment stands at 59,146 roof structures will now meet approximately 19.4% of projected need within the ‘destroyed’ and ‘heavily damaged’ housing categories. Each agency is currently working towards meeting the total roof structure requirements on a ‘dusun by dusun’ basis. This should facilitate integration with planning and resource allocation from the Provinces.

Figure E Current Cluster Contributions to Roof Structure Construction

Cluster Member	Delivered/Committed Roof Structures(Units)
ADRA	1000
AusAid	5000
CCF	1300
CHF	5000
Cordaid	4000
CWS	2452
Emergency Architects	300
FHI	40
GenAssist	1543
GRC	8000
IFRC	17000
IOM	5000
JRS	1000
Muslimaid	300
OXFAM	2800
SRC	2000
World Relief	711
UNDP	2000
Total	59,446

¹² Contact UNDP Early Recovery Cluster, Yogyakarta for further detail (pete.manfield@undp.org)

7.4 The Cluster will also explore other ways in which it can resource and support both the National Government and the Provinces to increase delivery efficiency for reconstruction. These topics include:

- data management, information sharing
 - tracking and strategic analysis for prioritisation of resource distribution
 - monitoring of vulnerable groups
 - technical facilitation for the construction of roof structures
 - the promotion of safe building design, including earthquake resistance for permanent housing
-

ANNEX – 2

GRANT PROPOSAL FORM SMALL GRANTS FOR NGO/CSO SHELTER ACTIVITIES FOR D.I. YOGYAKARTA AND CENTRAL JAVA

1. Contact Information:

Name of Proposing Organization:	
Name of Contact Person:	
Address:	
Phone:	
Fax:	
E-mail:	

2. Background of Target Community:

Province:	
Kabupaten:	
Kecamatan:	
Desa:	
Other: <i>depending on the community specifics to clarify location.</i>	
Number of target shelters to be supported:	
Number of target beneficiary families / total persons:	_____ families _____ persons
Description of target beneficiaries, and current existence of community organization	
Description of damages on housing and infrastructures (i.e. household, community, and public infrastructures)	
Kind of assistance have been received by target beneficiaries or within the target area	
Rationale for the selection of the target beneficiaries	

3. Expected Results of the project:

Please describe the expected results (Goal, Purpose and Outputs) of the proposed project:

Goal:	
Purpose:	
Outputs:	1. 2. 3.

4. Description, Technical Drawings, Specification, and Materials Requirements

Please provide description of the shelter, including technical drawings, specifications, and materials requirements (details could be attached as annex - 2)

5. Methodology of Implementation

Please provide a brief description of the methodology for how the organization implement the activity in order the expected results of the activity.

6. Activities / Work Plan:

What specific activities will be carried out to implement the project? Please be as concrete as possible. Explain briefly how they will be done. Provide a timeline for the planned activities in the form of a bar-chart.

Activity	Month		
	1	2	3
<i>Output 1</i>			
Activity 1.1	X		
Activity 1.2	X	X	
Activity 1.3		X	X
<i>Etc.</i>			

7. Inputs:

Please describe the inputs required to achieve the expected results of the project, including detail on training inputs, materials and equipment, cash grants, and any other inputs required. These inputs should be reflected in the project budget.

What costs will be covered?

All reasonable and necessary costs related to the implementation of the above activities will be considered, with the exception of the following:

- Capital or recurrent funds for the construction of public infrastructure or purchase of items of a capital nature;
- Ongoing office or salary costs for employees for activities unrelated to the grant activities
- Activities that are directed at benefiting charitable organizations, general education, scholarships, study tours or fellowships.

8. Monitoring and Evaluation:

Please provide a brief description of the monitoring, reporting and evaluation processes for the project. Please include information on how the community will be involved in monitoring and evaluation of the activity.

9. Organizational Capability:

Provide a brief description of the organization submitting the proposal. In addition, please provide answers to the following questions:

1. Is the organization legally established?
2. Date of creation:
3. Does the organization have a governing body? Please describe.
4. Does the organization belong to any NGO networks?
5. Has the organization received funding from Government, national or international (including UN) fund sources?

6. Describe past project undertaken and with reference to fulfillment of relevant success indicators.
7. Does the organization have its own bank account?
8. Describe the financial capability of the organization e.g. funds on hand, debts, annual turnover, financial system.
9. Please provide official letter from the local authorities (Village Head, endorsed by Sub-District Head) reflecting awareness of the organization's intention to assist the particular areas.

10. Organizational Experience:

Please list previous projects as follows:

Name of project	Funding Source	Contract Value	Period of activity	Types of activities undertaken	Reference from funding source/supervisor of project
Etc.					
Etc.					

11. Signature of Proposal

The Proposal should be authorized and signed as follows:

Duly authorized to sign the Proposal for and on behalf of

(Name of Organization)

Signature/Stamp of Entity/Date

Name of representative:

Address:

Telephone/Fax:

Annex 1 to Proposal: Logical Framework

Please complete the following table with the results and activities from the technical proposal.

Objective	Verifiable indicator	Means of verification	Assumption/risk
Goal ...			
Purpose
Outputs 1... 2... 3...
Output 1 Activity 1.1 Activity 1.2 Activity 1.3	Output 1	Output 1
Output 2 Activity 2.1 Activity 2.2 Activity 2.3	Output 2	Output 2	
Etc.			

Annex 2 to Proposal: Description, Technical Drawings, Specification, and Materials Requirements per unit.

- 2.1. Shelter Description*
- 2.2. Technical Design and Drawings*
- 2.3. Specification*
- 2.4. Materials Requirements per Unit*

Annex 3 to Proposal: Proposed Budget

Please fill in the budget form below or copy it. Please also attach additional information which you believe would be helpful in reviewing your application for funding. Note the small grants programme will fund activities to a maximum value of IDR 250,000,000 each. Note that the Minimum Cost of Materials (including Shelter/Roof Materials, Toolkit, and Equipment) should be no lower than 80% of the total proposal.

	Unit Cost	Unit Quantity	Unit Type	Unit Quantity	Unit Type	Total
Shelter Input Cost						
Shelter/Roof Materials , Toolkit, and Equipments						
...						
...						
...						
Subtotal						
Labour Cost						
...						
...						
...						
Subtotal						
Trainings / Workshops						
...						
...						
...						
Subtotal						
Other Activities						
...						
...						
...						
Subtotal						
Project Support Cost						
Project Personnel						
...						
...						
Subtotal						
Transportation / Travel / Monitoring Costs						
...						
...						
...						
Subtotal						
Operating & Office Costs						
...						
...						
...						
Subtotal						
SUBTOTAL						
OVERHEAD (Specify percentage to Maximum 5%)		Percent:	5%			
TOTAL						