

Strategy for Shelter and NFI Coordination

The strategy is an interim strategy with a limited time frame of approximately 4 weeks.

The strategy has not been approved or widely discussed with the majority of members of the shelter coordination group and therefore only a draft.

The underlying assumption of this strategy is to maximise distribution, while continuing to improve levels of related support to the affected population, assessment, targeting and tracking of distributions.

The need for urgent shelter assistance is over 70,000 households, derived from GoI data on severe and moderately damaged houses (140,000+) minus the known delivered and planned shelter assistance from all reporting received. There is a possibility that the number of damaged households will rise but should be balanced by national assistance and self recovery capacity.

Of particular concern are:

- (a) Households with no adequate shelter options (first priority group, presumed <5% overall, based on earlier experiences in INS)
 - Isolated and or remote communities, who may have limited access to assistance
 - Households in very high density urban areas, with little or no space to clear rubble or construct temporary shelter
 - Households on sites no longer suitable for habitation (landslip etc)
- (b) Vulnerable households, with limitations to self-recovery (priority group including first priority, 5-10%, based on earlier experiences in INS)
 - Families with handicapped and/or severely injured members (of particular concern if breadwinner)
 - Widows and single parent households
 - Renters
 - Poorest, with multiple losses (livelihoods, household assets, productive assets)
- (c) Other (not reliable data yet)
 - Households occupying medium damaged houses at risk of collapse in aftershocks
 - Households temporarily residing with relatives or other host families

In the short term the cluster member agencies will endeavour to:

- Continue rapid distributions of emergency shelter and NFI items
- Collect assessment data where possible during distribution activities to feedback to shelter coordination meetings
- Identify needs of visited communities and ensure the inter-cluster coordination to accommodate all needs of these communities
- In close coordination with IOM and other lead agencies ensure the beneficiary population in temporary settlements receive appropriate assistance.
- Strengthen efforts to share current distribution data and planned activities within the information management component of the coordination team.

- Encourage the participation of the Indonesian government in the cluster and promote mutual sharing of information.

The approach adopted by the cluster is to distribute materials in a timely manner using their current operational resources and those made available by other agencies where possible. In particular utilise any logistics assistance to prevent accumulation of goods in warehouses and ensure these items are able to reach remote and unassisted communities quickly.

To assist with the existing coping mechanisms of the community by ensuring the following categories and items are prioritised and distributed:

Shelter Replacement (land, materials, labour) to Most Vulnerable Households (expected 5,000-7000 households, to be re-assessed)

- Selection of alternative sites for emergency and transitional shelter and provision of critical amenities
- Provision of materials and labour for shelter interventions and critical maintenance

Broad Emergency Shelter Assistance for approximately 70,000 families (actual number increases for some items based on current distribution and planned data)

Needs include;

- Plastic Sheets/Tents; with appropriate fastening materials, for use as emergency shelter, and to protect assets from impending rains. 2 plastic sheets per household in accordance with Plastic Sheeting Guidelines (IFRC & Oxfam, 2007)
- Various household kits; to replace destroyed essentials, cups, bowls cooking utensils
- Hygiene kits; to assist in general health and well being of affected population
- Mosquito Nets; to ensure protection from increased risk of vector born diseases during monsoon season
- Sleeping Mats; to provide protection from ground moisture
- Blankets; to provide warmth and protection during the cooler monsoonal evenings

Quick Response to support Spontaneous Shelter Recovery for families.

Needs include;

- Demolition & clean up and kits; to assist in rapid return to site of residents (Gloves, wheelbarrows, shovels, pick, hammer, sledge hammer, etc)
- Assistance to self recovery; toolkits and small cash grants for local purchasing of nails, screws, roof sheeting and NFIs.
- Improved emergency housing assistance; assistance to build improved interim shelters for families unable to return to original house structure rapidly
- Public Outreach programs; advice on safe clean up, dust & asbestos and constructing safe temporary shelter

Assessments: Members of the shelter cluster are currently undertaking rapid field assessments to identify total shelter need and priority groups. More detailed multi-sector assessments are expected to be conducted within the following 2 months

Tarpaulin distributions: Cluster members have commenced the distribution of tarpaulins across the affected area, focusing initially on high damage and high population density areas. Initial distributions are being conducted on a most vulnerable basis, ensuring the most at risk are under cover as rapidly as possible. Infill distributions are then planned to reach a 1-2 tarp per family coverage across the affected area. The cluster aims to deliver;

Tents: A number of agencies including GoI are distributing both family sized and larger group tents, these are most appropriate for the groups of IDP's displaced by landslides or unable to return to site due to density of rubble.

Household and Hygiene kits: A number of agencies have commenced distributing Household recovery and personal hygiene kits.

Future Planned Activities:

The Government of Indonesia has announced plans for a one-step recovery process, where families housed in emergency shelter are provided with grants to rebuild their homes within approximately 6 months. This plan leaves the cluster with some concerns around interim shelter needs and potential quality of reconstruction and its importance in terms of Disaster Risk Reduction

Interim Shelter: Tents and tarpaulins although adequate in the short-term, will not provide sufficient shelter from the rapidly approaching monsoon season. This inadequacy of shelter will increase the pressure to rebuild quickly and reduce the quality of reconstruction, increasing future risk. A number of cluster members propose assisting families to construct improved interim shelters from wood, bamboo and other relevant local materials, close to or on their original home site. Of particular focus will be communities identified as facing permanent relocations, vulnerable groups and high density urban groups.

Public Outreach: There is a high potential that low quality rapid reconstruction occurs as families with limited resources and poor construction knowledge rush to rebuild. Experience from other similar recent recovery processes in Indonesia have shown that rapidly disseminated public outreach programs on Earthquake resistant construction can greatly reduce this risk. Outreach programs may also be used by cluster members to address other potential hazards such the re-use and disposal of asbestos, dangers during demolition etc.

Construction training & reconstruction tool kits: Cluster agencies may plan to provide earthquake resistant construction training in cooperation with current plans of the GoI. Residents in urbanised areas commonly have limited construction skills, relying on tradespeople to construct their homes. Such large scale destruction has left a shortage of skilled workers, potentially resulting in increased levels of self construction and therefore a need for more trained construction workers.

Objectives and Current Gap

The short and medium term objectives of cluster agencies are:

- 90% of all affected families have access to emergency shelter relief within 2 months, including tarpaulins/tents and relevant non food items.

- Gaps in medium to long term shelter provision are identified, appropriate plans and funds are in place to address those gaps within 3-4 months
- Salvage, reconstruction and cleanup kits to over 80,000 families
- Public outreach programs commenced across affected area
- 75% of affected families will have safely cleaned up their home site and be able to recommence work within 3 months
- All communities will have access to information on reducing risk through improved construction and have the tools and training to undertake such construction.

Information received from member agencies and the Indonesian government indicate the following item quantities have been distributed.

Approximate distribution of selected commodities. District level distribution not yet known:

Commodity	Distributed	Planned		Total
Emergency Shelter	13,000	90,000		103,000
Hygiene Kits	5,000	120,000		125,000
Toolkits	500	33,000		33,500
Sleeping mats	3,000	30,000		33,000
Blankets	2,600	27300		29,900

The figures are not complete. They do not include information from all agencies. The figures indicate that over 75,000 people have received some form of assistance thus far. However, currently it would appear there remain serious shortages in the assistance required. Note that at this stage it is not possible to break down distribution figures according further however this will be addressed in the coming days.

Key messages

- The operational division of labour and materials within the cluster is still being defined.
- Access to some affected area remains difficult due to transport routes damaged or in disrepair providing challenges to targeting and monitoring
- With respect to supplying materials, distribution capacity and access is the main concern
- Secondary concerns are pipeline and logistics capacity, as the distribution capacity improves, pipeline and logistics capacity will shortly become the limiting factor.