FINAL REPORT

1. Project Details

Agency: Habitat for Humanity
Project Name: Kelud Eruption Relief to Recovery Project
Location: Puncu Village, Puncu Sub District, Kediri District, East Java, Indonesia
Grant amount: £30,000
Project Start Date: 4 March 2014
Project End Date: 21 July 2014
Report Date: 24 September 2014

2. Background

The eruption of Mount Kelud in Kediri, East Java on 13-14 February 2014 became another humanitarian crisis for Indonesia. According to the Indonesian National Board for Disaster Management (BNPB), four people were killed and over 200,000 people (58,341 households) from 35 villages within a 10 kilometer radius of the mountain were affected. Those living in Kediri, Blitar and Malang districts were those most seriously impacted by the hot ash and materials ejected by the volcano which destroyed homes and livelihoods. Towns and cities over 100 km from the volcano were covered by ash, and heavy rainfall further exacerbated the situation. Forty-eight hours after the eruption, Habitat for Humanity Indonesia (HFH Indonesia) deployed its Rapid Response Team to the affected areas to assess the damage. The team focused their assessment on the shelter needs of affected families in the villages of Puncu and Pandansari both around 7 km from the center of the eruption. Around 950 households live in Puncu village (Puncu Sub-district, Kediri District) and approximately 1,055 families live in Pandansari village (of Ngantang Sub-district, Malang District). In both villages, the majority of houses were severely damaged, most common the roofs due to falling volcanic materials like hot ash and rocks. The team observed that clay tiles were the most commonly used roofing material in the areas. About 60 to 90 percent of each roof had sustained damage, but undamaged tiles could be salvaged and reused for repairs.

3. The completeness or extent of progress of the project

After it was safe enough for evacuees to return to their villages, HFH Indonesia decided to focus on Puncu Village with a roof repair program because overall damage was worse there. HFH Indonesia chose to work with PKPU, a national NGO, as the local implementing partner. PKPU has a large branch in Kediri and implements a holistic disaster response program including clean water distribution, livelihood, health, and trauma healing. They have conducted several programs before in Puncu village, thus are known and respected. HFH Indonesia and PKPU are both members of Humanitarian Forum Indonesia (HFI) along with 10 other organizations such as World Vision Indonesia, Church World Service, Caritas Indonesia and Dompet Dhuafa. HFI is a network of faith-based humanitarian and development organizations committed to building mutual understanding among NGOs and other humanitarian actors to bridge different backgrounds, ethnicities, tribes, and religions. HFI members always work together before, during and after disaster responses through coordination, sharing resources, and partnerships. HFH Indonesia provided a technical orientation to PKPU construction team.

Family Selection Process
In Puncu village, the project distributed cleaning tools and roof repair material to 240 families spread across 6 sub villages (Parangagung, Tanggung Mulyo, Sidodadi, Margomulyo, Puncu and Pugeran). In every sub-village, PKPU established Local Reconstruction Committee consist of 5-6 community members. The committee recommended the most vulnerable families to the project team as candidates to receive roof rehabilitation assistance, and the project team then interviewed the proposed families to verify their eligibility. The committee also helped the project team to mobilize the community to distribute the material and participate in the construction process.

Construction Process
The main objective of the project is to restore houses to habitable conditions—paying particular attention to roofs affected by the volcanic ash. With more than 58,000 families sustaining major roof damage, the overall disaster response was huge, resulting in unprecedented demand for roofing tiles. The Indonesian Army helped

implement a large rehabilitation program and ordered the entire production of all the nearby roof tile factories for several months. Thus while clay tiles are the primary roof material used in the area, good quality clay tiles were very difficult to procure during the response, thus HFH and others had to resort to other roofing materials to meet the need. The project thus utilized asbestos-free fibre cement roofing sheets manufactured by ETER. ETER roofing sheets are stronger and easier to install than commonly used local clay roof tiles and since they are larger, there are less joints, thus they are less prone to roof leaks and less wood is needed to support them. HFH Indonesia has already used ETER in its regular program in East Java and other areas before this disaster.

To help fully serve affected families, Habitat Indonesia's disaster response also partnered with the Army. While the Army was already providing assistance to install clay roof tiles over a house's primary living areas, they were not providing assistance to cover other attached areas such as kitchens and bathrooms. Through several group discussions between the project team, the committee, the community, and the Army, it was decided that HFH Indonesia would supplement the Army's program by providing families with fibre cement roof sheets and wood framing. Since many residents in the community are construction labourers, they already had construction tools available and agreed to provide the nails. The community did request that the proposed budget for cleaning tools be allocated for water barrels and hoes to clean the landscape surrounding their house. Since the community members will utilise these items for their daily activities in the future, the project approved the request. Before distribution, the committee mobilized the community to paint the underside of the roof sheets to provide a finished visible surface since many homes do not have ceilings.

Each of the 240 beneficiary families received the following roof repair materials and tools:

Roof Repair Material & Tools			
No.	**Item**	**Quantity**	**Units**
1	Painted ETER fibre cement roof sheet (100% asbestos free)	10	pcs
2	Timber for roof frame 5/7 cm	4	pcs
3	Hoe	1	pc
4	Water Barrel	1	pc

Since the homes were of different sizes, some families did not need the full number of roof sheets allotted to them, thus they shared excess roof sheet with others in greater need.

4. Anticipated outcomes and sustainability of the project

The project distributed roof construction material, hoes, and clean water barrel for 240 families. The role of the local committee established by PKPU was very important in this process the. The committee was able to maximized community mobilization in material distribution, ETER painting and construction work. They also formed groups of skill labourers that worked from house to house assisting with the roof rehabilitations. Through this house repair program, the committee gained experience to manage other sectors such as livelihood, health, and water connection. They become key actors in the community and they can build on this experience to manage other programs with the government, PKPU or other NGOs. The community is now ready to implement any program through community based approach

All of the home partners in this relief program now live under good quality roofs, protected from the elements, able to move on from the disaster that they experienced.

5. Financial Summary

	No. of Units	**Cost per Unit**	**Actual**	**Actual**	**Exchange Rate**
	Kits	**IDR**	**IDR**	**GBP**	
Income			578,041,380	30,000	19,268.046
Expenses	240	2,233,207	535,969,638	27,816.50	
Balance			**42,071,742**	**2,183.50**	

6. Annex 1 – Photographs

Meeting with community leaders

Fiber Cement roof material is 100% asbestos free

Community painting interior side of the roof sheets

Left: Site visit by HFH Indonesia National Director

Above & Below: Distribution of materials & tools

Roof Installation by the community