

TERMS OF REFERENCE

SUPPORT TO COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURES RECONSTRUCTION FOR LIVELIHOOD RECOVERY IN GANGGA SUB-DISTRICT, NORTH LOMBOK, WEST NUSA TENGGARA

SULAWESI/ LOMBOK PROGRAMME FOR EARTHQUAKE AND TSUNAMI INFRASTRUCTURE RECONSTRUCTIVE ASSISTANCE (PETRA) (00116311)

Title of Grant	Support to Community Infrastructure Reconstruction for Livelihood Recovery in East Lombok
Project Name	Sulawesi and Lombok Program for Earthquake and Tsunami Infrastructure Reconstructive Assistance (PETRA)
Grant Duration	from 04/05/2022 to 30/10/2022
Work Location	Genggelang Village-Gangga Sub district and Sambik Elen-Bayan Sub district, North Lombok
Supervisor	National Project Manager PETRA

1. BACKGROUND AND EXPECTED OUTPUTS

The two major disasters in 2018, earthquake, tsunami and liquefaction ravaged Central Sulawesi and West Nusa Tenggara (NTB). Particularly, the liquefaction affected Palu and caused approximately 10,000 people lost their homes. Hundreds of thousands of people lost their jobs and livelihood options. Disasters triggered by the earthquakes, tsunami and liquefaction caused substantive damage to community infrastructures, including buildings, roads, bridges, market facilities, irrigation canals, and drinking water schemes. The damaged infrastructures became almost non-operational, prompting the risk of migration for affected communities. To accelerate rehabilitation and reconstruction process in both areas, UNDP is implementing the Central Sulawesi/Lombok Programme for Earthquake and Tsunami Infrastructure Reconstructive Assistance (PETRA).

The goal of PETRA is to contribute to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of key infrastructure to support the resilient recovery of disaster-affected communities in both provinces. It addresses the need to accelerate the restoration of critical public services (such as health and education), improve economic livelihood opportunities for affected communities, while, at the same time, enhancing resilience to future shocks in both provinces. It will be guided and informed by the post-disaster needs assessments and will be fully aligned with relevant national and sub-national recovery plans. Beyond the immediate humanitarian and relief assistance, the KfW and UNDP has initiated engagements with national and local governments to support of Central Sulawesi and NTB's recovery efforts. Key government partners include BNPB, BAPPENAS, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Public Works, the Provincial governments of Central Sulawesi and NTB, and the local governments of all ten districts and cities impacted by the disasters. PETRA will deliver two program outputs, namely: Output (1) Rehabilitation and reconstruction of partially and fully damaged infrastructure for critical public services; and Output (2) Rehabilitation of affected communities' economic infrastructure to promote more resilient and sustainable livelihoods.

UNDP through PETRA project has implemented community-based program covering reconstruction community infrastructures, resilient livelihood development and community-based disaster risk reduction in Genggelang village, Gangga sub-district, North Lombok. UNDP has reconstructed commodity kiosk in Genggelang market (148m²) including drainage 51.6m, retaining wall 78m and hand railing retaining wall 70m which involved construction workers from among village residents. The construction was completed in December 2020 and handed over to the local government. Total indirect beneficiaries are approximately 3,145

households (14,207 people) of the Genggeling total population. The kiosk is part of action plan document (RENAKSI) of East Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara and aligned with 8 readiness criteria of rehabilitation and reconstruction supports post-disaster 2018. PETRA also reconstructs Clean water installation Birisan Nangka in Sambik Elen for 2000 m clean water installation including 2 water box control units of 8 m² and 1 broncaptering 1.7 m² completed in December 2020. There are approximately 422 households (1,396 person) who will receive long-term social-economic benefits from the clean water installation. Meanwhile, the village authorities have expressed their commitment to manage the maintenance of the reconstructed community infrastructures by utilizing the Village Fund allocation.

PETRA will provide technical assistance for integrated and sustainable solid waste management in both villages. Nowadays, solid waste has become a global issue that must be managed in a comprehensive and integrated way. Solid waste generation continues to increase as the population growth but otherwise, the unbalance amount of infrastructure, the limitation of land for final disposal sites, and the high cost of waste collection and transportation became challenges in solid waste management itself. It needs efforts to handle and process the waste since the waste source to reduce the burden of final disposal sites (landfills). One of the strategies is by developing the 3R approach (reduce, reuse, recycle) at the community level. The issue of proper waste management is a shared responsibility that includes the citizens and households, as well as the government. The largest stream of municipal solid waste in Indonesia flows from households followed by traditional markets.

In August 2021, PETRA completed integrated and sustainable waste management study in Genggeling village. The study shows the village produced approximately 3,488 tons of waste per-day coming from households, tourism, market, industry, and offices. The number is gradually increasing from 2021 to 2050, forecasted based on population data of Genggeling village from 2016 – 2020. In addition, solid waste is managed with traditional methods which included burning (82%); dumping to the river (3%); segregation (12%); and dumping to the backyard (3%). The study also indicates that most of the respondents willing to consider waste segregation if the information how to segregate available, and approximately 81,8% of the respondents agree waste segregation is important. The study proposed waste management system in Genggeling should be implemented with a combination of business and community-based approaches.

Furthermore, in February 2022 PETRA will continue to support the Sambik Elen village to conduct the sustainable waste management study. The study is proposed waste management system in Sambik Elen should be implemented with a combination of business and community-based approaches.

UNDP aims to engage non-government organization (NGO) to implement the community-based program. Through the low value grant (LVGA), it aims to support community-based self-help initiatives, which may include income-generating activities designed to alleviate poverty, and to NGOs and community-based organizations involved with nature-based solutions, climate change actions, gender equality and poverty eradication activities.

PETRA ultimately seeks to contribute to the socio-economic recovery of disaster-affected communities and restored minimum household capacity for restarting and improving the livelihood in Central Sulawesi and NTB. It will do so by assisting the Government of Indonesia (at national, provincial and district levels) and local communities in the reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts. Within the scope of Output (2) that aim for waste management and recycling ecosystem (collection, sorting, processing, retailing) direct and indirect men and women, PETRA will introduce environmentally sound practices and train communities in sorting, recycling, reusing and retailing material for reconstruction and/or other activities. Men and women are encouraged to participate in this area of intervention. Project will also focus on gender equal benefit of income-generating opportunities which cumulatively created newly jobs in waste management, and especially to provide equal wages, gender sensitive policy at working place, etc.

2. KEY ACTIVITIES AND PERFORMANCE TARGETS

To achieve targeted program output for waste management and recycling ecosystem, one of the strategies is by developing the 3R approach (reduce, reuse, recycle) at the community level and also collection, sorting, processing and retailing direct and indirect for men and women, there are some **Outputs** need to be achieved as follows:

1. Institutional development of sustainable waste management planning, policy, and regulation at village level

The village government plans to develop sustainable waste management system which will involve BUMDES business unit. BUMDES has been handling the Genggelang Market management, and they plan to manage the tourism and waste management. Quite similar condition the village government in Sambik Elen also mention they have allocated budget for waste management manage by BUMDES. The institutional of the waste management division must be designed based on the local condition (need to encourage and synchronize all perception of the stakeholders) in Genggelang and Sambik Elen village. Policy and regulation of waste management need to include waste reduction, waste segregation, waste handling and waste collection system. The output is expected to be conducted in Genggelang and Sambik Elen

2. Capacity building of the solid waste management for institution

The institutional set-up of sustainable waste management in the village are really important, since the local government plays the important roles to determine waste collection system, TPS (temporary waste dump) for each sub village, etc. The institutional capacity building also needs to consider waste collection system, and residual waste handling. Training and on job training are an important unit in the capacity building process for institutional development. The output is expected to be conducted in Genggelang and Sambik Elen

3. Community engagement to implement sustainable solid waste management

Capacity building of the community shall be conducted continuously starting from preparation of the system to its implementation. The capacity building focuses into community approach through introduction of sustainable waste management concept; waste segregation process and benefit; homebased organic waste treatment. The 3R concept should be encouraged in a good waste management process. Waste bank concept also need to socialize to the community. One of the proposed engagement or intervention is organic waste treatment and inorganic waste in which becoming contribution to the socio-economic recovery. The project may also provide or support with the relevant tools for waste management activity. The output is expected to be focus in Genggelang with possibility to expand to Sambik Elen.

4. Business model development of sustainable waste management for income generating

The socio-economic condition of the community is the most necessary factor to decide on business model development of suitable waste management system. This should be implemented in an integrated manner, so that it can be run independently, sustainable, and potentially become income generating to the community. The challenge is that waste sector may not be prioritized as other sectors in development program of local community. The output is expected to be conducted in Genggelang and Sambik Elen.

Activity Duration and Timeframe

The activities are expected to begin in Q2 2022 and to be concluded by 6 (six) months. UNDP PETRA Project Team will ensure that activities and milestones as determined in the below matrix are met through close monitoring and supervision.

The activity indicators will include, but not limited to following table and time frame. The applicant may elaborate the activities to achieve expected outputs. The applicant partner obliges to provide technical analysis on potential approaches and/or activities to achieve those expected outputs. It also shall provide technical oversight and assistance to beneficiaries during start-up activities, on-the-job training, and apprenticeships.

Participation of vulnerable and minority groups, such as women, youth, people with disability, and elderly must be well identified and inclusively engaged in this project activities. Furthermore, children protection should be put upfront in each activity, no children workers or other kind of child exploitation are allowed in this project. Disbursement plan of cash grants shall be in line with technical oversight and assistance plan.

To ensure quality of deliverables, the applicant must also develop monitoring plan and undertake regular monitoring and reporting of implementation progress.

ACTIVITY INDICATORS/ MILESTONES*	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE	MILESTONES			
			Period 1 Month I & II	Period 2 Month III & IV	Period 3 Month V & VI	Final Target
1. Synchronization perception of sustainable waste management system	<i>Activity report</i>	Tbd by applicant	- Community meeting conducted in each village involving at least 50 participants (village authorities, youth, PwDs, women groups). - Conducted at least twice			100%
2. Facilitation of SWM institution development and waste handling plan	<i>SWM Masterplan</i>	Tbd by applicant	- Involving member of task force, representative neighbor village at least 30 - Training of waste management system, training marketing - Conducted at			100%

ACTIVITY INDICATORS/ MILESTONES*	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE	MILESTONES			
			Period 1 Month I & II	Period 2 Month III & IV	Period 3 Month V & VI	Final Target
			least 4 times			
3. Capacity building of community of organic waste treatment (in-class and hand-on training - BSF maggot and compost)	<i>SWM Masterplan</i>	Tbd by applicant	•	Involving at least 75 participants including youth, women and representative neighbor village	- Involving at least 75 participants including youth, women and representative neighbor village - Conducted at least 6 times	100%
4. Facilitate support of solid waste treatment (BSF maggot, compost, waste segregation tools) to the community	<i>SWM Masterplan</i>	Tbd by applicant		- Potential beneficiary identified - Created at least 12 community group Equipment needs identified	Equipment distributed Set up equipment in each beneficiary	100%
5. Assistance to Bumdes/task force to implement the business model canvas.	<i>Activity report</i>	Tbd by applicant		- Involving member of task force - Business model canvas created Identified potential end buyer	- Business model canvas implemented - Account in the marketplace is created - Conducted at least 4 times	100%

***These reflect minimum expected activities and can be added by applicants as necessary and needed according to the program outputs.**

5. LOCATION AND TARGET BENEFICIARIES

Genggelang village

Genggelang village is located in Gangga Sub District with an area of approximately 29.21 km² equal to 18% of the Gangga Sub District area. The total population in 2020 is around 11626 people that distributed in 108 RT (neighbourhoods) (BPS, 2020). Based on North Lombok District Regulation no 09/2020, this village was divided into two villages Genggelang and Segara Katon in June 2020. Hence, the total population of Genggelang village about 7.334 which the number of households about 2600. The population density approximately 398 people/km². The Sasak people are indigenous to Lombok and form the majority of North Lombok's residents, other groups such as the Samawa, Mbojo, Bima, Bali and Jawa people also populate the region. Genggelang market is located in the middle of village with the distance from the final disposal area (Jugil landfill) approximately 15,3 km.

This project will be targeted about 30 % of the household well educated about sustainable solid waste management. Approximately 500 households are expected to use the waste management service from the TPS3R.

This village is divided into 12 sub village. The land use is divided into 4 types including rice fields about 0,41 km², industrial plantation about 6,89 km², of settlement areas ab public space about 0,8 km², and forests about 21,83 km² which dominated by industrial forestry. Agriculture is the main livelihood of the community followed by trading. The average income about Rp 900.000 per harvest. The number has verified with the survey to the community. Around 87,9% of the respondents answer that they earn around IDR 2.000.000 per month.

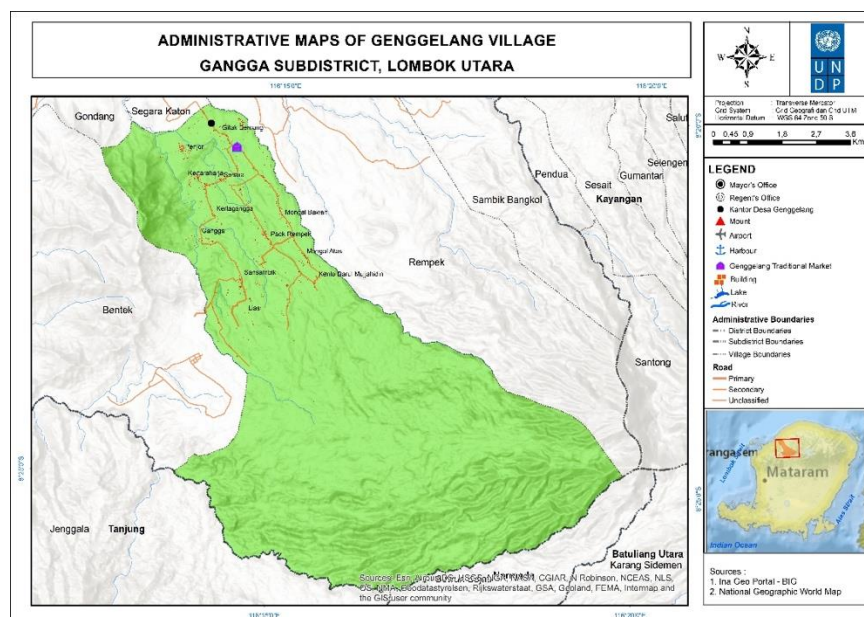


Figure. Administrative Map of Genggelang Village

The solid waste in Genggelang is managed with traditional methods include burnt (82%); dumped to the river (3%); segregated (12%); and dumped to the backyard (3%). Current waste management in Genggelang village. The waste stream in Genggelang village is presented in the following picture. Most of the respondents willing to consider waste segregation if the information how to segregate available. Approximately 81,8% of the respondents answered agree that waste segregation is important. However, 18% of the respondents consider to segregate the waste regularly, and around 52% of them chose to answer sometimes as well as most of the

time (12%). Likely, the answer is influenced by the main livelihood of the community. They spend most of their times to work in the farm.

About 67% of the respondent interest to use the waste management service. Approximately 21% of them very likely to use the service. Based on the interview, most of the respondents willing to pay less than Rp 5000,00 for the service equal to 0,06% of the community income per harvest. According to the responses to the questionnaires, if appropriate mechanisms, incentives, and technical information are provided, the majority of respondents agree to play future roles, such as segregate the waste (join the waste bank) and being involved in the organic waste management.



Figure.. Waste Stream in Genggelang Village

The waste producer in Genggelang village include households, tourism, Genggelang market, industry, and offices, and it produce about 3488 tons of waste. The number is gradually increase from 2021 to 2050. The waste forecast was calculated based on population data of Genggelang village from 2016 – 2020. According to the District Regulation No 9/2020, Genggelang village is divided into two villages include Genggelang and Segara Katon. However, the population forecast was calculated based on population data before the regulation from 2016 – 2020. The population and waste forecast are presented in the following table.

Table. Population and Waste Forecast in Genggelang

Year	Population	Waste generation (kg/ person/ day)	Waste quantity (kg/day)	Waste quantity m ³ /day)
2020	11.626	0,3	3.488	13.951
2025	12.156	0,3	3.647	14.587
2030	12.680	0,3	3.804	15.216
2035	13.204	0,3	3.961	15.845
2040	13.728	0,3	4.118	16.474
2045	14.252	0,3	4.276	17.102
2050	14.776	0,3	4.433	17.731

Source: Analysis by UNDP, 2021

Table.. Waste Composition

Waste Types	North lombok	Gangga and Tanjung
Organic Waste	59,90%	79,86%

Waste Types	North lombok	Gangga and Tanjung
Cardboard/papers	17,40%	4,53%
plastics	17,60%	12,83%
glass	3,00%	0,48%
metal	1,40%	0,17%
Other	0,80%	2,13%

Source: Danida (2019) and Simorangkir (2019)

The waste composition in Gangga is dominated by organic material that constitutes around 79,86% of the total waste. Organic waste consists of food leftover and plant litter. Plastic and paper dominated the inorganic waste.

Due to tourism activities, the production of inorganic waste is expected to increase over the years. Based on the field assessment, there are a few coffee shops in the tourism area. They mostly sell instant coffee and instant noodle that will produce inorganic waste from the package. The plastics package for instant food is made from multilayer plastics which categorized as non-recyclable plastic. This means that the waste management strategy has to consider the waste reduction program.



Figure..Traditional Market activity in Genggeling Village

Sambik Elen village

Sambik Elen Village is a village located in the border line with East Lombok Regency. The majority population work as farmers than farm workers. With dominant dry land percentage, the plantation commodity becomes the most dominant product of the villages. The dry land on geographically is different with Genggeling Village.

No	Village	Hamlet	Neighbourhood (RT)	Area (Ha)	Population	Population Density
1.	Sambik Elen	8	36	41	3.467	85

Sambik Elen Village is hilly and the dry land is in the form of savanna. This geographic reality affects the commodity produced by the villages. The most of residents for the livelihood comes from agriculture whether they work as farmer or farm worker. Commodities produced is more dominated by coconut and cashew nut. This condition is due to the soil condition in Sambik Elen Village which is mostly hilly and covered by savanna. Sambik Elen Village breeds meat-producing chicken and laying chicken. Besides, they also cultivate honey both

Trigona and *Serena* honey. Superior commodity in Sambik Elen Village is recorded to be as many as 20 covering cashew nut, coffee, cacao, banana, coconut, trigona honey, mango, cows, watermelon, *porang* (a type of bulb plants), durian, jackfruit, Mandarin orange, clove, cassava, dragon fruit, bamboo, vanilla, wood, and corn.

Sambik Elen Village also has tourism potentials such as Mangku Sakti waterfall and Tiu Candi waterfall. Besides, possesses a historical site called *Sumur* Majapahit (Majapahit well) and Barung Birak mosque. And also became one of the official routes to Mount Rinjani since end of December 2021.

6. ELIGIBILITY AND SELECTION PROCESS

The grant recipient (civil society or non-governmental organization) with experiences in:

- At least 3 years or more of work experience in the area of collaborative management of community development, livelihood, waste management, local development planning and stakeholder coordination in rural areas. The proposal shall include structure of Team Leader and members and their background and areas of expertise.
- At least 3 years experiences working or coordinating with the Government of Indonesia/Local Government on related key issues of waste management, economic/livelihood development, environment, or disaster management would be an advantage.

shall complete and submit the Grant Proposal in accordance with UNDP's Low Value Grant Proposal Template (**ANNEX A**) and the Request for Information (RFI) From CSO/NGO (**ANNEX B**) by email to: bids.id@undp.org Attention: Budhi Ulaen and Dandi Rahman, Cc: Budhi.ulaen@undp.org; Zaenudin@undp.org and Dandi.rahman@undp.org

The proposal should be received by UNDP no later than 17:00 hours, 7 March 2022, Lombok Local Time and should you require further clarifications, kindly communicate with the contact person identified above as the focal point for this requirement. The queries related to proposal submission can be conveyed until 3 March 2022 to Dandi.rahman@undp.org Cc Budhi.ulaen@undp.org; Zaenudin@undp.org

All grant proposals shall be subject to grant selection processes, which consist of a Pre-screening against the selection criteria and Full Review by the CSO Steering Committee.

The Selection Criteria are as follows:

- a) Method (30%): proposed methodology, workplan, approach, timeline, completeness of deliverables, including how the organization applies gender inclusion in its implementation.
- b) Identity (20%): registration status, having a specific status if that is necessary in the country context, etc.
- c) Capacity (25%): specialized knowledge and experience on similar engagement, standard operating procedure, list personnel or structure of project management, financial report (audit financial statement for the last 2 years)
- d) Utilization of resources (20%): financial SOP, realistic budget for how funds will be spent (in accordance with UNDP standard cost: UN Harmonized Cost Rates, etc.).
- e) Submission Requirements (5%): ideas presented, including any requirements with regards to utilization of resources, reporting, duration, and other formal criteria.

7. REPORTING

1. Monthly report
2. Milestone report (based on payment tranches)
3. Report shall be written in English and/or Bahasa Indonesia

8. PROTOCOL PREVENTION COVID-19

1. Introduction

- a. This protocol is intended as a general guide for user with implementing partner, in preventing COVID-19 outbreak in the construction project site.
- b. This protocol is part of the overall policy to realize the safety of construction. Safety of construction is occupational safety and health; Public safety; and safety of the environment in every phase of design and supervision of construction.
- c. Each stakeholder in a construction project can follow up on the implementation of this Protocol following their respective agency policies.

2. Prevention of COVID-19

Members of implementing partner have the duties and responsibilities to:

- a. Learn and undergone standard health check procedure and condition in prior to team deployment in the field.
- b. Provide method/procedure of implementing COVID-19 prevention in the field.
- c. Monitoring the health conditions of workers and controlling the mobilization/demobilization of workers.
- d. Provisions of personal protection equipment (PPE) for the workers.
- e. Report to the supervisor and UNDP if a positive worker and Patient Under Supervision (PDP) status has been found and recommends temporary suspension of activities.

3. Identification of COVID-19 Hazard Potential in the field

- a. Coordinating with local authority or COVID-19 Task Force on conformity or identification of potential project location risks and follow up on the reconstruction process.
- b. Locating health facilities referral in the field with COVID-19 treatment protocol issued by the Government.
- c. If implementation of construction identified:
 - Has a risk due to the location of project at the epicenter of contagion.
 - Positive workers and patient under supervision (PDP) found
 - The Head of the Ministry/Institution/Agency/Regional Head has issued a regulation to stop activities due to force majeure temporarily

Then the implementing partner may be suspended temporarily from work due to Force

- d. Suspension of program implementation, as referred to in letter (a) above, is carried out under the provisions in agreement later.
- e. In the case of the implementation of construction because of nature and urgency must be carried out as part of the handling of the social and economic impacts of COVID-19, the construction continued with the following provisions:
 - Obtain approval from the local authority (Health Agency and BPBD East Lombok)
 - Implement the COVID-19 prevention protocol with high discipline and regularly reported by the Prevention Task Force COVID-19
 - Temporarily stop when there is a conformity of health facilities in the field with COVID-19 treatment protocol issued by the government

4. Provision of health facilities in the field

The implementing partner is required to provide additional facilities, including handwashing (water, soap, and hand sanitizers), tissues, masks at the office or field for all workers and guests.

5. Implementation of COVID-19 Prevention in the field

- a. The implementing partner installs posters (flyers) both digital and physical about the appeal/recommendations for COVID-19 prevention to be disseminated or installed in strategic places at its office.
- b. The implementing partner prohibits people (all workers) who indicated to have a body temperature of 38 degrees Celsius from coming to the job site
- c. If a worker finds in the field as a COVID-19 Patient Under Supervision (PDP), the work must be stopped temporarily for at least 14 working days
- d. It is responsible to evacuate and spray disinfectants on all worksites, facilities, and equipment; and
- e. Temporary termination carried out until the evacuation and disinfectant spraying process, as well as the implementation of health checks and isolation of workers who have made physical contact with workers exposed, have finished.

For all workers, regardless of specific exposure risks, it is always a good practice to:

- Frequently wash hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. When soap and running water are unavailable, use an alcohol-based hand rub with at least 60% alcohol. Always wash hands that are visibly soiled.
- Avoid touching eyes, nose or mouth with unwashed hands.
- Practice good respiratory etiquette, including always wearing a mask.
- Avoid close contact with other people.
- Stay home if sick.
- Recognize personal risk factors.