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Emergency Plan of Action 6-month Update Indonesia: Earthquakes and Tsunamis - Sunda Straits Tsunami

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRID013	Glide n° TS-2018-000423-IDN
EPoA 6-month update for Sunda Straits tsunami operation) Date of issue: 13 August 2019	Timeframe covered by this update: 22 December 2018 – 30 June 2019
Operation start date: 22 December 2018	Operation timeframe: 10 months End date: 31 October 2019
Overall emergency appeal budget: CHF 38.9 million (Lombok, Sulawesi and Sunda Straits); Donor response	Total DREF amount allocated: CHF 328,621 Sunda Strait Proposed Revised Emergency operation budget: Approx. CHF 814,000
N° of people being assisted: 7,000 (approx. 1,400 households)	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the Sunda Strait operation: PMI works with the IFRC and ICRC as well as American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross and the Japanese Red Cross Society in-country. They support longer-term programmes, but some will support PMI's response to the tsunami on bilateral basis. Other PNS with long term relations like Danish Red Cross are also supporting bilateral partnerships.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the Sunda Strait operation: Mainly national agencies are actively involved in the response. They include the National Search and Rescue Agency (BASARNAS), National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), Indonesian National Police (POLRI), Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) and local government agencies.	

*This operation update is issued to provide summary of information on a six-month response operation for the **Sunda Straits tsunami**. This report is based on the new operation plan and budgeting of the recently revised Sunda Straits Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA). Information on this operation can also be found in [Go Platform](#).*

The operation is extended to 31 October 2019. The reasons for extension include Presidential General Elections, Eid Al Fitr holiday, changes expected in WASH activities moving to more permanent solutions, as well as operational working advances to guarantee the cash flow to implement the remaining activities.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Appeal History

-  **29 July 2018:** A 6.4 magnitude earthquake strikes off Lombok, province of West Nusa Tenggara, at 05:47h local time.
-  **5 August:** A second and stronger earthquake, of 7.0 magnitude and depth of 15km hits Lombok at 19:46h local time.
-  **9 and 18 August:** New 5.9 and 6.4 magnitude earthquakes strike Lombok. According to BNPB, the four quakes killed more than 510 people, injured at least 7,100 others, and displaced more than 431,000 people.
-  **28 September:** A major earthquake, of 7.4 magnitude, rocks Central Sulawesi at 17:02h, at a depth of 10km, followed by a Tsunami wave which mostly hit coastal areas of Donggala and Palu regencies.
-  **22 December:** Coastal areas around the Sunda Strait, specifically in Pandeglang, South Lampung and Serang districts are hit by waves reaching 30-90 caused by a massive landslide on Mount Kakatoa, and active volcano in the center of the strait.
-  **23 December:** With the assistance of the IFRC CC, PMI launches a request for DREF funding for CHF 328,621 with an emergency plan of action an integrated emergency response.

26 December: The Indonesia Tsunami and Earthquake emergency appeal is revised for a third time, incorporating the Sunda Straits tsunami, and now seeks up to **CHF 38.9 million** to enable PMI to deliver assistance to 41,400 households – 20,000 in Lombok, 20,000 in Central Sulawesi for 30 months and 1,400 in areas affected by the Sunda Straits Tsunami for 6 months.

Description of the disaster

Indonesia was hit with several major earthquakes and tsunamis in 2018 when the first major ones struck off Lombok on 29 July 2018 and followed by earthquakes and tsunami in Central Sulawesi on 28 September 2018. Both disasters damaged thousands of buildings and displaced tens of thousands of people.

On 22 December 2018 at 21:27 local Indonesian time, Indonesia was again hit by a tsunami at Carita Beach in Banten Province and the entire coast around the Sunda Strait, specifically in Pandeglang, South Lampung and Serang districts.

According to Government reports, the event was recorded four times in four different locations with tidal waves reaching a height of 30-90 cm. The highest wave hit Serang sub-district at 21:27 local time with the height of 90 cm. BMKG issued high-tide warning before the tsunami struck for the mentioned area. A tsunami early warning was not issued as the cause of the tsunami was not an earthquake, which the current system monitors and responds to.

The initial prediction on the cause could be that of a possible underwater landslide due to the eruption of Mount Anak Krakatau combined with higher than usual tides due to the full moon. The causes of this event investigated by BMKG (Agency for Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics), BNPB (Indonesian Disaster Management Authority) and PVMBG (Centre of Volcanology and Geological Disaster Mitigation) on 30 December 2018 concluded that the volcanic tremor from Anak Krakatau mountain caused underwater landslide and generated the tsunami wave. The Government had issued a warning to avoid activity along the coastal area.

According to the PVMBG, as of 15 January 2019, there were still eruptions from Mount Anak Krakatau where the authorities raised the threat level to 3 (out of 5); people were advised to stay clear of 5 km radius from the top of the volcano. The government has announced that the end of the emergency phase in Banten as of 4 January 2019 and the transition phase is set until 3 March 2019; while in Lampung, the emergency phase was extended from 6 to 19 January 2019. As of 25 April 2019, Mount Anak Krakatau threat level lowered to 2 (out of 5); and the safety radius was narrowed to 2 KM from the top of the volcano.

Based on the official statistics from BNPB on 31 January 2018, the tsunami has caused 437 death, 14,059 injured and 16 are still missing. Displaced people have gone down from 36,923 to 16,198. A total of 1,614 houses are severely damaged, 527 houses partly damaged, and 97 houses lightly damaged. These include 97 hotels and 510 boats severely damaged. According to BNPB, the figures are the final figures of the casualties from the tsunami. The highway connecting Serang and Pandeglang was cut off by damage and debris from the tsunami and roads to Carita Beach and Matahari Beach were also affected but to a lesser extent.

BPBD together with the military, police, the national search and rescue agency (Basarnas), local government office, Ministry of Social Welfare Volunteers (Tagana), Indonesian Red Cross (PMI), volunteers and the community are provided the initial emergency response to the affected people. As of 15 January 2019, debris clearing, and displacement were still ongoing. The response was coordinated locally from a command post. Heavy equipment is being dispatched to clear debris to ease evacuation and response.

Early data on affected population (12 March 2019)¹

District	Deaths (Persons)	Injured (Persons)	Missing (Persons)	District population (Persons) ²
Pandeglang	267	7,656	8	19,243
Lampung South	118	4,007	8	912,410
Serang	21	2,395	0	36,346
Pesawaran	1	1	0	398,848
Tanggamus	1	n/a	0	536,613
Total	408	14,059	16	1,903,460

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

Both the Lampung and Banten PMI Provincial branches have been actively supporting the affected branches since the onset and have deployed over 649 volunteers from across their provinces. These volunteers had provided support to

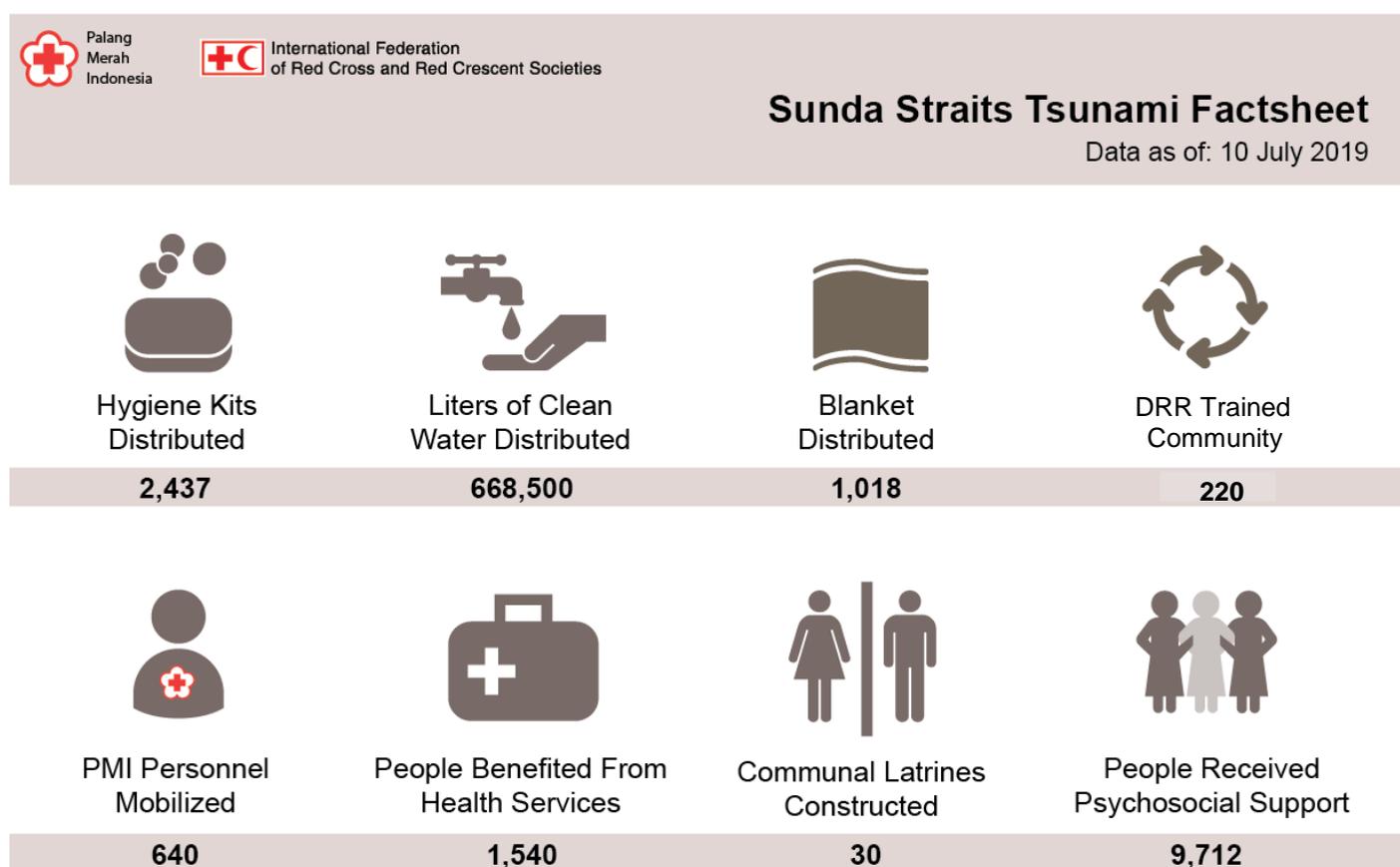
¹ Situational Report Palang Merah Indonesia, 12 March 2019.

² National Statistics Agency (*Badan Pusat Statistik*, BPS), Republik Indonesia, 2010 Census.

evacuations, search and rescue, first aid and continue to run medical clinics (mobile and fixed) and referrals, setting up emergency shelter sites, distributing clean water and essential relief items, among other things. To keep their work coordinated and ensure good communications, PMI has established operation command posts (Postco) from which team leaders plan the local response, direct the volunteers, gather information including feedback from the community and offer hot meals to anyone affected or involved in the response.

With numerous Government agencies and corporate social groups active in the area, PMI only distributed a limited number of NFIs to avoid duplication. PMI provided the NFI based on the gaps in the locations, and since their network of volunteers is present in the communities, they can easily monitor and respond to these gaps. For example, of the 2,000 tarpaulins made available, only 269 have been distributed. This is also due to most families opted to move to host families until they are assigned a transitional shelter by the government. Many of these sites are already in construction and PMI is working hand in hand with the Government that will manage them to ensure households are supported in the relocation process.

The following infographic indicates the sectoral highlights on initial emergency relief phase and services provided by PMI through the support of the IFRC and the partner national societies from the beginning of the operation to date (10 July 2019).



Source: PMI Sitrep, July 2019

Information reporting systems are improving, however numbers are still prone to fluctuation.

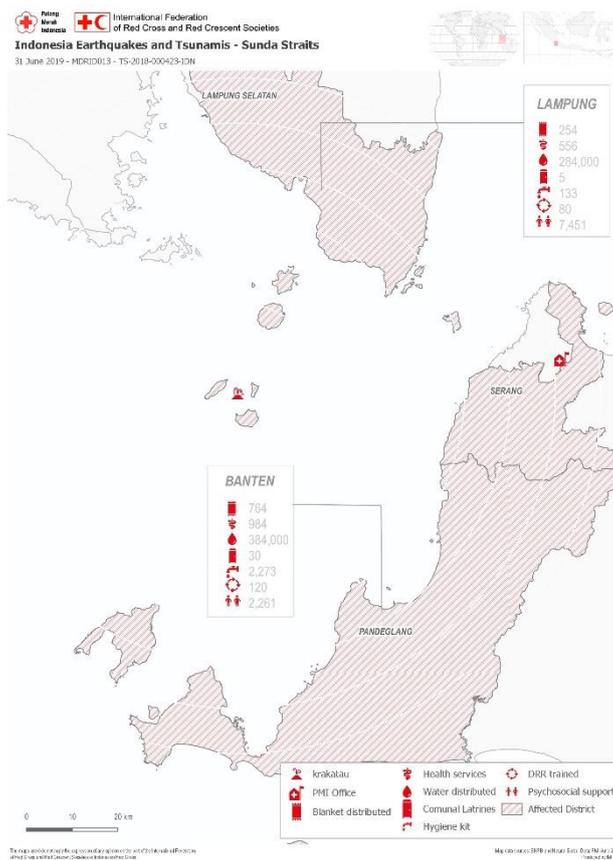
PMI has been gathering data and noting observations that in combination with requests from local government have led to a proposal to extend the operation into early recovery with additional activities such as:

- Further support to relocated households to supply sheltering materials and replace lost household items.
- Livelihood support to replace damaged livelihood assets to most affected including relocated families and fishermen or farmers in the areas.
- Disaster Risk Reduction activities to build resilience.

Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) Disaster Response Management team directly supports the PMI team in this operation with a Surge Operation Manager deployed as of 20 January 2019. With the DREF requested at the end of December 2018, a project agreement and operation plan have been agreed and an initial transfer of CHF 268,314 was received by PMI on 30 January 2018.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

IFRC have a country cluster support team (CCST) for Indonesia and Timor Leste consisting of a head of office and technical capacities in disaster management, health, water, sanitation and hygiene, national society development (including PGI), communication, community engagement and accountability (CEA) and support services in finance, human resources and administration. Partner National Societies with delegation offices in country include American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross Society. Danish Red Cross is supporting DRR in schools in Banten and will fund the construction of 30 emergency latrines in Lampung and Banten. Hong Kong Red Cross is proposing distribution of school kits. ICRC is supporting the setup of a restoring family link (RFL) hotline system and set up of a national level community feedback and complaints tool through social media. Movement information sharing and coordination meetings are led by PMI. A proactive approach will be maintained regarding engagement with the international media so that the red cross response is well-profiled and resource mobilization efforts are supported. The CCST is also set to provide financial support to enable the mobilization of personnel and supplies by PMI.



Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

PMI and the IFRC work closely with BNPB and the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) on the response to the disasters. PMI is also in close coordination with the District Health Office (DHO) to obtain updated information on the immediate medical needs of injured people, especially those who need further medical assistance. Numerous NGOs were very active in the initial emergency response including local actors working as implementing partners for larger INGOs; such as World Vision that is active in both Lampung and Banten.

IFRC participates in meetings of the humanitarian country team chaired by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) held both during disasters and non-emergency times. At national level, MOSA, PMI and IFRC co-lead the sub-cluster on shelter and settlements, which falls under the wider umbrella of the Displacement and Protection cluster led by the Indonesian government. PMI and IFRC have been in close coordination with the national cluster system and have been supporting MOSA in leading the sub-cluster since the earthquakes in Lombok in August 2018.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

Within hours after the disaster, PMI deployed teams from neighbouring branches and national headquarters to support the local PMI response units in their emergency response while at the same time, conducting rapid assessments to obtain a general idea of urgent needs in the most affected communities. In addition to the National Society's own staff and volunteers, personnel of IFRC are assisting with the analysis of rapid assessment results. As of 12 March 2019, PMI deployed in total of 640 volunteers for response but only 120 volunteers who are currently involved in the recovery program.

The following summary of findings is based on observation reports from teams on the ground, and a review of secondary data that included; updates from BNPB and BPBD, or local province from both province with who PMI has very close collaboration, report from other actors like OCHA and media reports:

Needs analysis findings/situation	
Beginning of the operation	Current situation
Shelter and Displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most displaced households moved directly to host families, to collective centers established by Government in sports arenas and community centers and in temporary tent sites set up by
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since end of March until early April 2019, most displaced households moved from improvised sites living in tents and from their relatives houses to communal transitional shelters provided by local government. These communal

	<p>Government and on public lands (schools). Accurate numbers are not available except for where the authorities have declared as “red Zones” and are requiring relocation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A large number of Households were temporarily evacuated by from the island of Sebesi but have since returned. • Non-displaced families with damaged homes require tools, material and building skills or trades people to make repairs. • The number of displaced people has been reduced from 36,923 to 16,198 within two weeks of the event as families returned to their homes. • The tsunami also damaged, destroyed or carried away many essential household items. Families are sharing these for the moment as these communities have a strong culture of group support. • Government has announced a plan to provide both transitional and permanent housing solutions. • Transitional shelter (with WASH) for destroyed houses, supporting basic needs with multi-purpose cash, and livelihoods recovery for small businesses – all targeted with selection criteria. • Services and standards within the camps appeared inconsistent, and in some camps, Government has agreed to have PMI ensure the latrine components as well as water supply. 	<p>transitional shelters accommodate between 10 to 14 households per unit. Each affected village has transitional shelter located within the village to be occupied by the affected community in the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transitional shelters are equipped with temporary latrines, clean water and electricity. However, almost all of the transitional shelters locations do not have waste management system or HH level dustbin. • All 510 communal and individual transitional shelters in Lampung Province are completed. On the other hand, 79 per cent communal transitional shelters in Banten have been constructed (663 out of 836) • Even though the transitional shelters are located far away from their original house locations, affected people in Lampung are occupying the transitional shelters constructed in the area. Different case found in Banten, where affected people in Banten are reluctant to occupy the transitional shelters provided since it is located far away from the sea and local fish market and most of them are working as fishermen. • Together with related provincial ministries office, the local government are in the process of building the permanent houses. However, no confirmed information of location and how many permanent houses will be built by the local government. • Non-displaced families with damaged homes still require tools, material and building skills or trades people to make repairs. • The tsunami also damaged, destroyed or carried away many essential household items. Families are still sharing these for the moment as these communities have a strong culture of group support. • Transitional shelter (with WASH) for destroyed houses, supporting basic needs with multi-purpose cash, and livelihoods recovery for small businesses – all targeted with selection criteria. • Services and standards within the camps remained inconsistent, and in some camps, Government has agreed to have PMI ensured the latrine components or washing place, water supply and waste disposal bin.
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water supply lines have been disrupted and wells are contaminated in many areas, so the communities need a temporary solution to access clean water. • Markets have bottled water available and some families use household water filters. • Damage to household and public sanitation facilities has increased the potential of disease from open defecation and additional contamination of water sources. • Temporary water supply is required at transitional settlements where families have been relocated as well as sanitation facilities as the number that are there are insufficient (meeting Sphere standards). • A temporary solution for water supplies and sanitation is required for the families living in transitional barracks awaiting for the construction of permanent homes. • Lost hygiene items have increased the risk of illness, reminders of good practices could ensure the proper use and maintenance of the facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The disrupted water supply lines and damaged wells caused the water to remain contaminated in many areas, resulting the communities to need a temporary solution to access clean water. • The standard for the transitional shelters appeared inconsistent especially the latrine and clean water provided; water purification system with sufficient water provided for certain transitional shelter while other transitional shelters are struggling to find clean water resource. • There are cases where latrines provided within the transitional shelter either not sufficient accordingly with Sphere standard (1 latrine for 20 people) or not fully functioning (no water, proper drainage and bucket). • It has been agreed with both PMI provinces that water trucking is not feasible and not sustainable since the road access to the water resource are limited and steep. • Banten and Lampung local governments have requested PMI for pipeline construction in order to provide clean water to one of the transitional shelters since bore holes cannot provide sufficient water to the communities living in the transitional shelters. The pipeline construction is underway in Banten. • Damage to household and public sanitation facilities has increased the potential of diseases caused from open defecation and additional contamination of water

		<p>sources. At the moment, Banten has completed the construction of 30 latrines, whereas Lampung is still assessing and opting out for a more permanent solution such as rehabilitating public latrines.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary water supply is required at transitional settlements where families have been relocated as well as sanitation facilities as the number that are there are insufficient (meeting Sphere standards). • Loss of hygiene items have increased the risk of illnesses; reminders of good practices could ensure the proper use and maintenance of the facilities especially the water purification system.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are gaps in emergency services and patient transfers; • People are anxious and scared as the event occurred without warning. PSS is essential; • Affected families have less access to essential health services as they are economically affected; • PMI capacity to respond with immediate evacuation and first aid was very appreciated, but not available throughout the affected area; • Where demolition and new construction occurs, asbestos awareness is required; • Mosquito borne diseases are a serious concern as families are displaced, have lost nets and find more standing water than usual amongst debris and tidal pools; • Many family members are missing, RFL is needed to reconnect, or potentially bring sad news to families. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in emergency services and patient transfers are still ongoing; Affected communities who lost their healthcare cards (along with their homes) are not able to claim or access health services provided by the government. • People remain anxious and scared as the event occurred without warning. PSS is essential especially for children. There's a need to refer some of the heavier cases of trauma to professionals or expert psychologists there were needs to adjust the PSS activities during Ramadan (in May). • Affected families still have less access to essential health services as they are economically affected; PMI is being requested to support health services in the relocation sites. • During the emergency stage, PMI capacity to respond with immediate evacuation and first aid was highly appreciated, but were limited throughout the affected areas. The evacuation activities ended in mid-December 2018. • Asbestos is not being used as transitional shelter building materials. The government is well aware of the potential health risk from using asbestos as building material. However, raising asbestos awareness is required for the community. • Mosquito borne diseases are still a serious concern as families are displaced, have lost nets and find more standing water than usual amongst debris and tidal pools; PMI Lampung has distributed 1000 mosquito nets including to the most remote areas. • Many family members are still missing, RFL is needed to reconnect, or potentially bring sad news to families.
DRR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities and their local governments were the first to respond. Observations from responders point to some communities being better organized than others; • Nearby districts with strong capacities came to the aid of the affected areas extending PMI's ability to play a key role in support of Government; • Community-level 'resilience package' should also be delivered to complement and ensure a "village/neighborhood approach"; • Families living in proximity to the sea are where most affected; • Government is regulating construction in "red zones" and has started relocation families; • Support the integration and implementation of CEA approaches and activities at all phases of sectoral intervention/ service delivery, ensuring community participation; • Support the capacity to organize community committees, ensuring the representation and participation of all minority/ vulnerable groups. 	<p>The needs remain the same. DRR activities have begun by recruiting and training the CBAT volunteers from 11 villages in both provinces. As the situation progresses to recovery, there is a need to mainstream DRR programming to the village system that will require the commitments from local PMI branches and authorities.</p>
Livelihoods and markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many fishermen lost or had their assets damaged by the tsunami; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The livelihood activity has expanded to support not only cash in emergency, but also to early recovery phase in

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish sellers that work along the shore line also lost or had assets damaged; • Some farmers saw crops lost to sea water contamination, debris and mass wasting/erosion; • A number of relocated families work inland so their LLHs were not affected; • Hotels and guest houses along the shore also affected. Some employees have lost wages while hotels rebuild; • Businesses linked to national tourism in the area are most affected; • Markets not affected because of interconnectivity to nearby unaffected areas and the reestablishment almost immediately transport routes; • Displaced households (or relocated) assessed need assistance to meet basic needs and replace household items; • No food security observations; • Use of Cash Based Interventions is in line with PMIs SOPs and widely used in the other current operations. Availability of banks/service providers as well as network connectivity will increase the modality options for managing distributions and good monitoring. 	<p>the form of cash grants to replace assets and strengthen livelihoods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to a foreseen risk of tension between the affected communities who lost both their homes and livelihood and those who lost their homes but maintain their source of income in the transitional shelters, PMI in both provinces decided to assist both communities to receive CBI assistance. The estimated number of households to receive livelihood supports are 1070 families; 460 families in Lampung, 670 households in Banten, and 40 households required further verification. Eventhough the number of households to be assisted in CBI increased, the required budget remained the same, as PMI in both provinces have agreed to reduced the amount of cash provided for the beneficiaries. • There will be around 1,106 households assisted with CBI to replace their livelihood assets.
PGI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close relation and coordination with Government limits the possibility of seeking out the most vulnerable. Example; livelihood support is difficult to support if the businesses are informal; • Opportunities to strengthen the integration of PGI into all aspects of programming and the within the PMI structure. 	The needs remain the same.

Targeting

For this operation, PMI has been applying three layered operational strategy. Each layer seeks to meet the more specific needs of a more vulnerable group of beneficiaries within the larger groups of the outer layer.

1. *District level:* Target is 3,000 households where local branches knew the needs were greatest or guided by Government agencies (minimal assessment). This group saw combinations of the Emergency response activities:
 - Search and rescue, support to evacuations, and first aid;
 - Distributions of essential items, needs basis filling gaps left by Government and other actors;
 - Mobile clinic visits during the emergency phase;
 - Water trucking in communities without water in the emergency phase.
2. *Sub-District level:* Target is 2,000 households; 11 worst affected villages with most displaced households and “red zones” where Government will be relocating households. This group will receive:
 - Health promotion, hygiene promotion, and;
 - Mobile clinic where the community health center is not functioning and continued PSS support;
 - DRR program to recruit and train Community Based Action Team and preparedness activities with Build Back Safer component;
 - Distribution of hygiene kits.
3. *Relocation sites:* Target is 1,307 households; household lists was prepared by the government. Relocated families will receive:
 - Replacement of essential household items through in kind or CBI voucher program;
 - Construction or rehabilitation of sufficient latrine in relocation sites (Sphere standards);
 - Borehole with pumping, filtering, storage, and taps (Banten only);
 - Construction of pipe line to provide clean water;
 - CBI to replace livelihood assets or strengthen income generation activities;
 - Distribution of mosquito nets where Government distribution have not reached (Lampung).

Relocation site details

Province	District	Village	# HH planned for relocation
Banten	Pandeglang	Sumur (3 sites)	354
		Labuan (2 sites)	250
		Cigeulis	42
		Panimbang	57
	Serang	Sukaresmi	86
		Pagelaran	8
Lampung	South Lampung	Kunjir	139
		Banding	20
		Sukaraja	27
		Way Muli Timur	122
		Way Muli Induk	48
		Kalianda	154
		Grand total	1,307

PMI is working to align interventions with both its own and IFRC minimum standard and commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming, for example by targeting women-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, all persons made vulnerable by the disaster, families that have not received any or sufficient assistance from the government or other organizations, those belonging to the socially vulnerable households, and those who lack relevant resources to cope with basic humanitarian needs on their own. These groups will be considered according to level of impact as well as difficulty to reach, with PMI leadership committing its focus to the most remote areas affected, such as the Sub-District of Sumur in Banten province.

With numerous families displaced by the tsunami, PMI has ensured and will continue to ensure that their needs are met where ever they are and when they return and to the host communities that received them. Assistance and protection activities have been aligned with the Movement Policy on Internal Displacement, as well as complementary humanitarian standards. Needs are closely assessed to monitor for any individuals or communities who fall into longer-term or protracted displacement.

PMI maintain the coordination of their interventions with local authorities to ensure areas with the most needs are the priorities and that the assistance is delivered without duplication. Meanwhile, PMI had to consider a series of events concerning the Indonesian general election where the voting process took place on 17 April 2019, and the real count announcement on 22 May 2019 that affected most of PMI activity to the affected communities in both province. Local government instructed to limit any community mass mobilization and/or mass-involving activity prior to the general election (early April 2019). Furthermore, as Indonesia is the most Muslim populated country and Ramadhan is commencing from May to June 2019, most people including PMI volunteers and staff were fasting, thus limiting their working hours and the level of work they do. Therefore, physically demanding activities such as latrine construction and rehabilitation, pipeline construction and well rehabilitation either postponed or slowly progressed. Most of the activities in May-June 2019 were coordination with local government, distribution of mosquito nets, health promotion and launching procurement process for pipeline construction.

Based on these considerations, objectives, strategy and duration for the recovery operation plan of action are revised. Revised strategy and detailed operation plan are outlined in Section B and C.

Operation Risk Assessment

Delays in the transfer of funds is responsible for some response activities not going ahead and will continue to be a risk if timely requests, approvals and transfers cannot be organized. IFRC is committed to support PMI to improve this and will work to also ensure our own efficiency. Key PMI managers involved in the operation are also key managers and decision makers for the two other larger operations (Sulawesi and Lombok). This could create delays in both administrative tasks and leadership to the Sunda Operation.

The area is at risk from earthquake, tsunamis, landslides and other events that could see PMI's emergency response responsibilities pull HR and other resources from the Sunda response. For example, some of the PMI areas of interventions in Lampung Province are located in Sebesi and Sebeku islands. The islands are located just 15 KM from Anak Krakatau Volcanic Mountain. Limited access in and out the islands could expose PMI volunteers in times of emergency. PMI Lampung proposed to procure their own boat for operational and further support to the communities living in the area when the operation is concluded.

As mentioned before, Indonesia general elections will shake up government power relationships which could affect the commitment made to the affected population. For example, numerous transitional relocation sites have been proposed with the commitment that these families would eventually receive a permanent solution. This could change or be delayed

as the new government sets their own priorities. This would delay activities or may require PMI to seek out those on the list in their current location which may not be in clusters.

Eid Al Fitr is a major religious event and holiday in Indonesia. People usually gather with their family and relatives to spend their time together, involving expenditure on travel, new clothes and food. There is a potential risk that non-targeted families claim for money if the activity is socialized too close to this date. CEA has a crucial role to address this risk. It has been assessed to socialize and distribute after Eid Al Fitr to mitigate that risk as well as the fact that it is expected a large number of targeted families outside their villages.

The results of the assessment of livelihood showed that some people that are included in the cash transfer program are those who were in between jobs before the earthquake and tsunami strike (and not as a result of the disaster). This becomes a concern to various parties since the same assessment also indicated the amount of people who lost the means of their livelihood due to the disasters but are overlooked as beneficiaries in Cash Transfer Program, particularly in Lampung.

As a response to mitigate the risks of conflict between affected communities who lost their homes and livelihood and those who lost their homes but still have their sources of income, both of which are living in the same transitional shelters, as well as taking into account the need of those people in this situation, both PMI Banten and Lampung have come to a decision to increase the number of beneficiaries in Lampung and adjust the amount of cash allocated to each household according to the available budget. The adjusted amount of cash given to each household has been calculated and is considered sufficient for the fulfillment of basic needs. Total beneficiaries for the livelihood program are 1070 households.

B. Operational strategy

Overall objective

The DREF operation is assisting around 7,000 people (approximately 1,400 households) affected by the disaster in the most affected districts of Pandeglang and Serang in Banten Province and South Lampung in Lampung Province with immediate and early recovery support in a timely, effective, and efficient manner.

Proposed strategy

The operation that was initially ending in June 2019 is extended until October 2019 due to Presidential General Elections, Eid Al Fitr holiday, changes in the modalities for livelihood, and WASH activities, and anticipating challenges in cash flow process. The early recovery program is still targeting the same areas to increase their resilience to future shocks; while after a more thorough assessments and considering the gaps of assistance from the government; the number of targeted households are reduced. The early recovery operation is currently serving approximately 7,000 people (1,400 households) in Banten and Lampung provinces. **The operation is expected to be completed in ten (10) months by 31 October 2019.**

This operation is under the MDRID013 Emergency appeal for Indonesia Earthquakes and Tsunamis - a multi-response operation from the series of earthquakes and tsunamis in Indonesia. The Provincial PMI offices continue leading the recovery operations in Banten and Lampung, supported by the national headquarter and IFRC as per the federation-wide operating framework to implement interventions based on four pillars in framework and PMI One Plan. The operation is aligned with four focus areas of the operating framework:

- Pillar 1 - Emergency - multisectoral
- Pillar 2 - Recovery – multisectoral
- Pillar 3 - Community resilience
- Pillar 4 - Local actors' capacity enhancement

PMI have been implementing response activities through bilateral partnerships. This operation covers the most affected villages in the districts of Pandeglang and Serang in Banten Province South Lampung districts in Lampung Province. PMI's close collaboration with local government has ensured good coordination of both assessment and response activities.

This disaster has led to large numbers of families being displaced from precarious coastal zones. PMI was there to assist with medical and PSS support for the start of the evacuations. Most are staying with host families waiting for government supplied transitional shelters being built in the same villages. The government is committed to relocating these families to safer areas and is relying on PMI for support with some of their urgent and transitional needs.

The proposed early recovery operation consists of closely integrated sectors aiming to provide:

1. **Evacuation, first aid and search and rescue** in the emergency with important coordination with government and other stakeholders.
2. **Relief and shelter assistance** through the provision of **essential shelter items like** tarpaulins, blankets and sleeping mats and later, with awareness on building back safer;
3. **Health** interventions focusing on basic health care by mobilizing mobile clinics, psychosocial support, first aid and referral services as required followed by health promotion with an emphasis of epidemic control around mosquito born illnesses combined with distribution of mosquito nets;
4. **Water, sanitation and hygiene** interventions focusing first on distribution of hygiene kits, then hygiene promotion, rehabilitation of water sources and support to build latrines and sustainable water supply for relocation sites through pipeline construction and boreholes;
5. **Disaster Risk Reduction activities** to strengthen community level awareness and response through local teams, contingency planning, drills and enhancement of local early warning systems.
6. **Support to early recovery of livelihoods** through repair or replacement damaged and lost assets using cash transfer to ensure the local economy is also supported.
7. **Capacity building** for PMI chapters and branches for sustainable transition to regular activities with trained and motivated teams.



PMI medical teams provide basic health care and first aid services to affected community (Photo: PMI Lampung)

PMI volunteers deployed from the affected provinces are key implementors in the communities. Facilitators from neighbouring districts were called in to run activities like Community Based Action Team and train local volunteers. The operation is an opportunity for provincial and district level teams to learn about Cash Based Interventions (CBI) and be ready to use the tool in future. Less affected Districts were first to answer the call during the emergency and assisted their neighbouring branches. Those with very strong capacities have even raised funding and will implement activities in districts like Sumur in the far south. A strong community driven approach is to ensure ownership and relevance of the activities that support self-recovery. To avoid fatiguing the affected populations, activities are integrated and combined. There is a mix of household visit interaction that ensures all the affected population is included and community sessions that promotes cohesion and sustainable support. All opportunities to address cross cutting issues like protection, inclusion, environmental protection, and gender have been capitalized on and combined with the incentive of hardware distributions.

PMI with the support of IFRC is progressing with below activities among others:

- Participating in the cluster meetings and better coordination with other local agencies;
- Continuing with relief distribution to affected population, especially to replace household item such as kitchen wares or to generate income such as boats or fishing nets;
- Carrying out continuous needs assessment and analysis across sectors;
- Integrated programming across sectors in particular community awareness and promotion sessions;
- Identifying the changing needs in the early recovery phase. Collaborating with Government to ensure households are not left without assistance and working closely with the CCST PGI advisor with CEA and PGI to ensure people are at the foundation of the activities.

Operational support services

Progress on support services activities of logistics and supply chain is as follows:

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including local procurement, fleet, storage and transport of relief items to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures. The logistics support for this operation has been provided by the PMI logistics resources with technical support of IFRC in-country office.

To meet the immediate operational needs, PMI released stocks of relief items prepositioned across various warehouses across the country. All in-country transportation of relief items is being carried out by utilizing PMI existing fleet although in some cases additional trucks have been rented.

Procurement to replenish relief items – blankets, body bags, hygiene kits, sleeping mats and tarpaulins – required to meet immediate needs of this operation has been done locally by the PMI following IFRC standard procurement procedures and have been delivered to PMI warehouses. The Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) Department in Kuala Lumpur will extend technical support to PMI and the IFRC Jakarta CCST as needed.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

The activities detailed under each sector are only related to the current response in **Sunda**.

 Shelter People reached: 5,090 persons (1,018 households)			
Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions			
Indicators:	Target	Actual	
# of households living in shelters meeting Sphere standards minimum for covered area (3.5 M per person)	1,000	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report	
Shelter Output 1.1: Short -term shelter and settlement assistance are provided to affected households			
Indicators:	Target	Actual	
# of households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance.	2,000	1,018 ³	
Shelter Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households			
Indicators:	Target	Actual	
# of households provided with technical support and guidance	1,000	Not started yet	
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>As per reporting period, 1,018 households have been provided shelter and settlement assistance based on distribution of households' items. Although the initial intention was to measure families receiving full kits that would include tarpaulins, most families have opted for host families until they are moved to transitional solutions by the Government. This on-needs-basis distribution of a list of items was an adaptation required when Government also provided emergency shelter assistance in collective centres and tented camps and PMI was asked to fill the gaps (some families with minor damage remained in their homes and used the distributed item to make repairs and life more comfortable).</p> <p>The operation will now shift to meeting the same kinds of needs but more specifically for families that are being relocated to transitional homes built by government. PMI will offer kitchen sets, mats and blankets in Lampung and vouchers for household items in Banten (where markets with quality items are more easily reached) The voucher distribution is expected to take place until August 2019.</p>			
Shelter and settlement assistance (relief distribution)			
Province	Caseload/target	Progress against target caseload	
	Target Families*	# of Families Assisted ⁴	% of Caseload Achieved
Lampung	700	250	35%
Banten	1300	764*	58%
Total	2,000	1014	50%
*Because there is no clear lists of beneficiaries for Banten blanket distributions, it is assumed that each family received two blankets.			
Below is are results reported by PMI on the distribution of some key relief items as of 15 May 2019:			
Relief items distribution summary, as of 15 May 2019			
Item	DREF target	Revised EPoA target	Distributed to date
Tarpaulins	2,000	400	255
Blanket	2,000	1,500	1,014
Cleaning kits	-	-	58
Baby kit	-	-	162
Mat	2,000	1,060	223
Kitchen sets	-	750	300
The IFRC team will refer to the Shelter Cluster team in country for Build Back Better information to develop a dissemination plan and material and integrate these into the DRR activities.			

³ Indicator is calculated using the most popular item requested; blankets in Banten (assumed 2 per family) and mats in Lampung.

⁴ Families assisted is based on numbers distributed of the most popular item requested; Blankets in Banten and Lampung (assumed 2 per family).



Health

People reached: 9,712 persons

Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people were directly reached to lessen immediate risks to their health.	7,000	9,712
Output 1.1: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by first aid services (mobile clinic)	7,000	1,540
Output 1.2: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion programming	7,000	1663
Output 1.3: Psychosocial support provided to the target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by psychosocial support	7,000	9,712
Output 1.4: Target population is reached with Search and Rescue activities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of trained volunteers deployed	n/a	640

Progress towards outcomes

Mobile health clinics

PMI has three emergency medical mobile teams in Banten and one in South Lampung. These will continue to serve affected communities and concentrate their work in the areas where PMI has been asked to support the relocation sites. As of 15 May 2019, PMI has served 1,540 patients from both provinces.

Disease prevention and health promotion

The health promotion activities in Lampung and Banten are postponed and will resume by August 2019. The team have identified a priority information dissemination activity related to the increase in cases of mosquito borne illnesses during the rainy season. A modified epidemic control for volunteers (ECV) training with IEC and session planning incorporated in the PMI on-the-job training held late March 2019 for both provinces. As of April 2019, 3,774 people living in the transitional shelter and nearby villages have received health promotion and IEC distribution. 506 households across 10 villages received 1000 mosquito nets and information on mosquito borne diseases and how to properly use mosquito nets as prevention measures.

Psychosocial support

PMI teams on the ground reported that some people still experiencing distress symptoms related to being caught by surprise by the tsunami waves and the potential of a repeated disaster especially kids and women. In order to ease the stress caused by the tsunami, PMI is providing psychosocial first aid to affected communities through human support; delivering practical information and showing empathy, concern, respect and confidence in the abilities of the individual affected and community mobilization to ensure in participation awareness raising. Throughout Ramadan, PMI modifies its PSS activity to fit into the community activities during Ramadan such as conducting prayers, playing and singing for kids, and breaking fast together.

Volunteers deployed for Evacuation, first aid and Search and Rescue (SAR)

During the period of reporting, there is no additional updates reported as SAR activities ended by mid-December 2018. Within this SAR activities, PMI reported that over 640 volunteers were deployed to support the emergency operation, including for direct collaboration during a mass relocation effort of the island involving 3,500 persons and well as SAR work in the days following the Tsunami.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: To be updated in the next OU

Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context	1,400	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report
Output 1.1: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with safe water (according to WHO standards)	7,000	11,521
Output 1.2: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# people reached with hygiene promotion activities	3,000	2,000 ⁵
Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with sanitation facilities	3,000	348 ⁶
Output 1.4: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items	1,400	2,437

Progress towards outcomes

Delivery of safe water

After the tsunami, PMI deployed 12 water delivery trucks to support communities with contaminated wells and ruptured supply lines. As water supply lines are fixed and rehabilitation of wells progresses, the delivery of water has shifted to supplying the new transitional relocation camps. To date, 668,500 litres of clean water have been distributed to affected communities and to relocation site in the two provinces. 12 trucks are being used including some from neighbouring districts and Head Quarters. As of 12 April 2019, 11,521 people benefitted from PMI water truck activity in both provinces.

It has been agreed that both provinces will not continue water trucking to provide clean water to the communities. That is because water resources in both provinces located on top of a hill with limited and steep access of the road. Therefore, PMI will be drilling bore holes in five relocation camp locations and pipeline construction that could serve transitional shelter and villages located near the transitional shelter. This will require an agreement for handover to government once the system that includes pumping, storage and filtering and the training of a site team to maintain the system. PMI is doing further assessment to determine how many people could benefit from the pipeline construction and bore holes.

In Lampung, 132 households and public wells have been rehabilitated and 412 people could benefit from it – initially PMI targeted a fixed number of beneficiaries from the government, but as the situation evolved, PMI is also targeting the households living near the transitional shelters by providing a more sustainable solution such as latrines, pipelines, and rehabilitation of wells where the total number of households will be reported in the final report. From the previous OU, it was mentioned that 300 household wells will be rehabilitated in Sebesi and Sebuku islands. However, only 101 wells rehabilitated since the remaining wells were cleaned naturally by rain.

While in Banten, PMI is currently working on 4.5 km long water installation through pipelines construction in Sumber Jaya transitional shelter and villages around the shelter, while PMI Lampung is still assessing the materials needed for pipelines construction. It is estimated that the pipelines would be 1.5 km long, benefitting about 136 affected households and more non-affected families along the pipeline route.

⁵ Based from PMI report, 800 HHs received hygiene promotion in Sebesi Island, Lampung. It is estimated that one HH consist of 5 members, therefore 800 HHs equals 4,000 people.

⁶ Figures are from household living in the transitional shelters with latrines provided by PMI. PMI also built and rehabilitated latrines outside of transitional shelter locations. Confirmation needed from PMI on how many people benefitted outside the transitional shelters.

Construction of communal latrines

PMI teams have organized the construction of 35 public latrines in the 2 provinces (where 348 HHs have adequate sanitation access). Out of those latrine, 15 latrines were built in transitional shelter in Banten Province and 5 public latrines rehabilitated by PMI South Lampung. PMI pays for the material and provide technical support (design and construction guidance) through its trained PMI volunteers to community members who carry out the work, where national standards are used to ensure the function of the latrine. The maintenance of the latrine is assumed by the group who receives it. If desludging is required (in government run relocation sites) it will be government that is responsible as the work is handed over to them as soon as it is finished. For latrines built on private property (like mosques and sports facilities) the owner will take on the responsibility of servicing the latrine.

Three waste management facilities have been constructed in Banten following an observation that most of the T-shelter are not equipped with waste management facilities and/or household level dustbins.

Hygiene promotion activities and hygiene-related goods (NFIs)

A total of 2,437 hygiene kits have been distributed along with key messages on hygiene during the emergency distributions mainly to the heads of households. The IFRC team will support the branches with their reporting capacities for future distribution including the use of KOBO. After the on-the-job training and hygiene promotion orientation was conducted, PMI volunteers was deployed to conduct hygiene promotion in transitional shelter, schools and praying houses in the area.



Livelihoods and basic needs
People reached: (Activities not started)

Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of household's livelihood in affected areas are restored.	100	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report
Output 1.1: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production and income generating activities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of household's livelihood security is enhanced through income generating activities	100	Not started yet

Progress towards outcomes

From previous operation update, this activity has been expanded to support not only cash in emergency but up to early recovery phase. Support will come in the form of cash grants to replace assets and strengthen livelihoods. PMI is considering other source of funding to support long term livelihood, given the limitation of IFRC support and timeframe of the response.

The recent Cash Based Intervention (CBI) in Lombok provide valuable lesson for PMI to implement the activity efficiently and timely. Of the 555 targeted households being relocated in Lampung; the team has estimated that 460 of them will need livelihood support. In Banten PMI has estimated there are 67 fishermen groups that are targeted for support. Since the groups are not well supported by sufficient legal document, PMI suggest using HH as indicator instead of groups (one group consist of 10 HH, then 67 groups equal 670 HH), having targeted and validated as per May, 646 households. The total CBI for replacing livelihood assets in both provinces is estimated 1,106 households.

List of beneficiaries are provided by the local government and direct verification to the communities already done by PMI volunteers in both provinces. In both provinces, beneficiaries are required to submit short business plan for their grants. Later on, this list will be use as post distribution monitoring and evaluation. Market assessment in the areas already conducted by volunteers on the ground with the support from PMI NHQ expertise. In addition, focus group discussion between PMI Banten, local government and other governmental apparatus have taken place in Banten. While Lampung will conduct the focus group discussion by mid-August 2019.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: Ongoing

Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>The targeted community are able to identify vulnerable and marginalized group among their community. (Target: yes)</i>	Yes	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report

Output 1.2: Emergency response operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and all forms of violence against children

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>The operation demonstrates evidence of compliance with IFRC minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming?</i>	Yes	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

The IFRC team is working with Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) reference points to plan the integration of actions into the operation. This will include training of the volunteers before considerations are made in promotion sessions, socialization meetings and in feedback and reporting mechanisms that will ensure the issues reach the decision makers and become concrete actions.



Disaster Risk Reduction

People reached: not yet started

Outcome 1: Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Community preparedness plans in place</i>	Yes	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report

Output 1.1:
Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of household in targeted communities are prepared for effective response to disasters. (Target: 1,400 HH in 10 villages in 4 districts)</i>	1400	Has not started

Progress towards outcomes

From previous operational update, Community-based Action Team (CBAT) from selected villages are already recruited and trained by PMI. In total, there are 220 volunteers from 11 CBAT in 11 villages. Every CBAT consists of 20 community members that are willingly to be trained by PMI. VCA activity will be implemented by PMI volunteers together with trained CBAT for each village aiming to equip the communities with knowledge and resources to produce preparedness plan and community-based early warning system. Afterwards, the work will be handed over to local branches to continue with regular PMI DRR programming and response preparedness as well as to local government as part of its long-term community development programming. (Number of targeted communities who are able to respond to disaster will be reported in the final report)

Strengthen National Society

Outcome S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of NS branches that are well functioning	3	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report

Output S1.1.4: National Society has effective and motivated volunteers who are protected

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers insured	300	300

Progress towards outcomes

Volunteers are pivotal for PMI in responding to disasters and preparing communities to reduce their exposure to these disasters. To date over 640 volunteers have been deployed including many from neighboring branches. For the operation, PMI trained 60 in Lampung and 60 in Banten to assure timely progress of the activities.

Recognizing the importance of their safety and wellbeing, PMI will provide appropriate briefings on roles and the risks they face, psychosocial support and motivational activities. IFRC will organize the insurance of 300 volunteers from the two provinces that will be involved in the operation.

The operation will endeavor to work in a way that ensures sustainable growth of the PMI branch level capacity. A limited number of assets required by the operation will remain with the branches and province level PMI office.

Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# and type of methods established to share information with communities about what is happening in the operation	3	Will be updated in the next update
# of complaints and feedback received and responded to by the NS	40	23

Progress towards outcomes

PMI has worked on a communication plan including dialogue with local government to present the response activities to the community. Since December – April 2019, PMI has received written feedback and most of the feedback have been responded and acted on. Due to the plan of using hotline service as a feedback mechanism for 3 operations, this feedback mechanism has been postponed since May 2019.

Influence others as leading strategic partner

Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.

Target	Actual	Actual
The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels	Yes	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report

Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.

Indicator:	Target	Actual
One lessons-learned workshop conducted	1	Not conducted yet

Progress towards outcomes

Media interest for Sunda Strait is now mainly about the government plan to provide permanent houses in the future, since there is no confirmed government plan of permanent housing for the affected people in both provinces. On the other hand, news media often report PMI activities and support to the affected areas. Activities such as PSS, latrines construction even assessment were reported by the local media. PMI also actively update or report their activities through social media especially twitter.

On the ground, PMI volunteer keep maintaining communication and coordination with the government and any other relevant stakeholder in order to get updated information, issues and gaps. Most of the activity changes mentioned before are based from coordination and communication with the government such as pipeline construction and bore holes.

D. Budget

The total income received (including DREF loan) is CHF 723,605 and the expenditure as reporting timeframe is CHF 308,910. Please refer to the financial report for further details. [click [here](#)]

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and Updates](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct](#) for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives.
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.

Emergency Appeal

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/07-2019/06	Operation	MDRID013
Budget Timeframe	2018-2021	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 13 Aug 2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRID013 - Indonesia - Earthquakes and Tsunamis

Operating Timeframe: 31 Jul 2018 to 28 Feb 2021; appeal launch date: 08 Aug 2018

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	5,107,000
AOF2 - Shelter	8,060,868
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	7,666,000
AOF4 - Health	1,759,945
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	3,676,945
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	616,000
AOF7 - Migration	661,000
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	3,279,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	6,163,866
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	1,448,000
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	463,000
Total Funding Requirements	38,901,624
Donor Response* as per 13 Aug 2019	34,199,628
Appeal Coverage	87.91%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	77,180	0	77,180
AOF2 - Shelter	140,372	278,349	-137,977
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	251,179	0	251,179
AOF4 - Health	89,033	14,960	74,073
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	149,244	0	149,244
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	3,834	0	3,834
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	28,223	0	28,223
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	10,810	5,958	4,852
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	30,459	8,767	21,692
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	33,959	877	33,082
Grand Total	814,292	308,910	505,382

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2019/06

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	723,605
Expenditure	-308,910
Closing Balance	414,695
Deferred Income	90,252
Funds Available	504,947

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	1,578,621	Reimbursed :	1,578,621	Outstanding :	0
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Emergency Appeal

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/07-2019/06	Operation	MDRID013
Budget Timeframe	2018-2021	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 13 Aug 2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRID013 - Indonesia - Earthquakes and Tsunamis

Operating Timeframe: 31 Jul 2018 to 28 Feb 2021; appeal launch date: 08 Aug 2018

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
British Red Cross	156,243				156,243		
Charities Aid Foundation	26,092				26,092		
China Red Cross, Macau Branch	30,500				30,500		
European Commission - DG ECHO	90,645				90,645		
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	56,311				56,311		
Luxembourg Government	30,943				30,943		
New Zealand Government	149,484				149,484		
Spanish Government	67,573				67,573		
The Canadian Red Cross Society	72,857				72,857		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	31,224				31,224		
The David&Lucile Packard Fdtion	11,733				11,733	90,252	
Total Contributions and Other Income	723,605	0	0	0	723,605	90,252	
Total Income and Deferred Income					723,605	90,252	