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Emergency Plan of Action (EPOA) Indonesia: West Kalimantan and South Sulawesi Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation	MDRID017	Glide n°:	FF-2020-000170-IDN
Date of issue:	20 July 2020	Expected timeframe:	4 months
		Expected end date:	30 November 2020
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow			
Funds allocated: CHF 468,027			
Total number of people affected:	270,513 people	Number of people to be assisted:	22,360 people
Provinces affected:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> West Kalimantan South Sulawesi 	Provinces/Regions targeted:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Melawi district, West Kalimantan North Luwu & Wajo districts, South Sulawesi
Host National Society presence: Indonesian Red Cross (Palang Merah Indonesia or PMI) – has 34 provincial chapters and 474 district branches nationwide, with 24 branches in West Kalimantan and 14 branches in South Sulawesi. As per 20 July 2020, PMI has deployed 117 volunteers.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The IFRC Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) in Jakarta is providing technical support to PMI in planning and implementing this DREF operation.			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Provincial and district government agencies such as provincial-level; Indonesian Disaster Management Authority (<i>Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah</i> (BPBD)), Indonesian Search and Rescue Authority (BASARNAS) and Department of Social Affairs (DINSOS), Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) and Community Health Centre. Local organizations such as Rumah Zakat, BAZNAS, local youth organizations and various community-based organization.			

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Melawi, Ketapang and Sintang, West Kalimantan

Heavy rainfall along with strong winds have caused flooding in several districts in West Kalimantan province commencing on Wednesday, 8 July 2020. By 16 July 2020, water levels had receded in two districts, Kapuas Hulu and Sanggau but three districts, including Melawi, Sintang and Ketapang, were still inundated, with water levels ranging from 200 - 700 centimeters. The flooding in Melawi district is due to the overflowing of Melawi and Pinoh rivers which have submerged residential areas in nine sub-districts. Approximately 16,971 households or 65,531 people have been affected, and six houses have been severely damaged. The worst flood impacts have been felt in Sayan, Tanah Pinoh, and Soka sub-districts.

Flooding in Sintang district submerged 29 villages in three sub-districts including, Serawai Kayan Hulu and Kayan Hilir. 7,243 households where 29,210 people have been affected and damaged 59 houses in Kayan Hilir district. In Ketapang district, the flood resulted from the overflow of the Malay Rayak river, which has submerged 35 villages in four sub-districts. Approximately 3,462 households where 12,135 people have been affected. In Sanggau and Kapuas Hulu districts, the flood conditions have started to recede, and the community is beginning to clean up their homes.

Residential areas alongside the overflowing rivers remain flooding, with water level reaching 1.5 meter. Many affected families are staying on the second floor of their houses, and those whose houses do not have a second floor are staying temporarily with their relatives or neighbors who have the second floors that can accommodate them. The floods have not only submerged residential areas but also several public facilities such as mosques, churches, schools and bridges as well as community-owned plantations which has affected livelihoods.

North Luwu and Wajo districts, South Sulawesi

High intensity rainfall, starting in North Luwu District on 13 July 2020, has prompted the overflowing of three rivers, Masamba, Rongkang, and Radda causing flooding in the sub-districts of Masamba, Sabbang, Baebunta, South Baebunta, Malangke, and West Malangke. The Indonesian Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency or '*Badan Meteorologi Klimatologi dan Geofisika*' (BMKG) forecasted potential heavy rainfall in the region between 13 to 19 July 2020, especially in Masamba area, North Luwu and the agency has warned for more flooding. This warning of potential heavy rainfall event could worsen the situation and disrupt ongoing evacuation, and search and rescue operations.

The Indonesian National Disaster Management Agency or '*Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana*' (BNPB) reported that as of 17 July 2020, 36 villages in six sub-districts of North Luwu have been affected. Approximately 15,994 people have been affected, 30 fatalities, and 19 injuries have been recorded while the search of 15 missing persons is still ongoing. In addition, more than 3,627 households of 14,483 people have been displaced. While over half of these displaced households are sheltering in government buildings such as PMI's building, the Regional People Representative Council or '*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah*' (DPRD) office, and North Luwu Mayor's office; there are around 1,440 households have established temporary shelters elsewhere in two open air spaces in Radda and Mela villages.

Damage assessments are still being conducted as it is difficult to reach some of the affected locations. But it is estimated that 4,930 houses have been damaged in the area, with 10 houses washed away by the flash flood and a further 213 heavily damaged by mud and debris. It was reported that the floods also caused damage to public infrastructures where five school buildings and 13 houses of prayer are affected on top of 12 kilometers of roads, and nine bridges.

In addition, the flood has also destroyed 213 hectares of rice fields and 241 hectares of orchards/gardens owned by the communities. Water, electricity services and communication networks are still inaccessible. Hundreds of houses and public facilities are buried in mud floods ranging from two to five meters deep. Villages near Masamba and Radda are inaccessible due to two meters depth of mud floods. The flash flood also disrupted electricity and water supplies into the area.

On 17 July 2020, the Indonesian Electricity Company or '*Perusahaan Listrik Negara*' (PLN) has managed to recover the electricity supply in North Luwu. Unfortunately, access to clean water supply in North Luwu remains disrupted. The inaccessibility of roads is hindering the evacuation process, clean water distribution through water trucking and the distribution of logistics and relief aid. Considering these challenges, on 16 July 2020, Luwu Head of Regency declared and activated Emergency phase for Luwu district effective from 14 July to 12 August 2020.

While in Wajo district, another area of South Sulawesi, heavy rainfall has caused overflowing of water from Lake Tempe Dam and flooding nearby residential areas from four to six meters deep. As of 19 July 2020, water level in the residential areas are not receding. Around 16,691 household (approximately 50,349 people) in the sub-district have been affected by the flood. The flood also forced 605 people to self-evacuate. In total, 11,889 houses have been lightly damaged, 2,325 houses moderately damaged and nine houses severely damaged by the floods. The floods also inundated several public facilities and farms in the area.

COVID-19 situation in Indonesia and the affected areas

After almost a month of taking gradual steps to reopen the economy under the 'new normal' policy being implemented by the government, Indonesia has seen its COVID-19 cases and deaths double as crowds re-emerge in virus epicenters. As reported in the latest WHO Indonesia situation report¹, the number of confirmed COVID-19 cases in Indonesia continues to climb with the daily average of new cases increasing to 1,716 cases per day in the past week from 1,473 new cases per day in the previous week. South Sulawesi currently has the third highest number of cases, with 55 confirmed cases in north Luwu and 11 cases confirmed in Wajo. In West Kalimantan in Melawi district there are currently 21 cases of COVID-19. Given the high number of people on the move due to the flood and the challenges of practicing social distancing and self-isolation or conducting contact tracing in these circumstances the risk, of the virus spreading further is heightened.

Immediate needs and challenges

Many households from Baebunta sub-district had to self-evacuated to two areas in Mela and Rada village in South Sulawesi since 13 July 2020 and currently staying in self-made temporary shelters made from tarpaulins in open areas. These informal shelter areas are lack of access to water supply and sanitation facilities. There is a high likelihood that open defecation is being practiced. Immediate needs identified include access to clean water,

¹ World Health Organization – [COVID-19 Situation Report No. 16](#).

emergency latrines, medicine, tarpaulins, food, field kitchen facilities, hygiene kits, family and baby kits, blankets, masks, evacuation boats and life vests.

In North Luwu, electricity supply is intermittently disrupted plus communication network is weak. It was reported that there is one village that is totally disconnected and inaccessible as all access to the village have been submerged by debris and mud. Relief teams are struggling to find way to access to the village.

The situation in West Kalimantan is more stable even though some areas are affected by the floods, many of the houses are of double-storey building where affected households temporarily occupying their upper levels houses. Some of the affected people are seeking shelter in their family or friends' houses in safer areas.

Summary of the current response

Overview of host National Society response action

Responding to the situation PMI West Kalimantan and South Sulawesi branches are collecting local donations in the form of rice, instant noodles and sugar and distributing food items and food packages to households. In North Luwu PMI is also supporting a field kitchen to provide meals to those who have been displaced. In addition, PMI have been supporting the government's search and rescue efforts and conducting PSS activities in IDP camps in South Sulawesi. In West Kalimantan, PMI has been on the ground since the onset of the flood and has mobilized 21 personnel from branch and provincial level to conduct an impact assessment, distribute food items, and coordinate with relevant stakeholders present in the field.

PMI West Kalimantan Province and PMI Melawi branch has distributed six boxes of drinking water, 117 boxes of instant noodles, 19 sacks of rice, 150 kilograms of other food items, 100 boxes of coffee and tea, 35 cartons of milk and 35 bars of soap on 17 July 2020. Besides the distribution of essential food and household items locally, PMI NHQ has also dispatched additional household items including 100 sheets of tarpaulins, blankets and hygiene kits on 13 July from the nearby regional warehouse located in Banjarbaru, South Kalimantan Province. These items reached PMI West Kalimantan on 17 July. PMI NHQ has also transferred emergency operational funds of IDR 100 million (equivalent to CHF 7,000) to the branches to facilitate their response efforts.

In South Sulawesi, PMI is deploying 65 personnel to respond to the emergency. Personnel have been divided into teams to conduct an impact assessment, search and rescue, emergency health services and establishing emergency shelter. In addition to deploying human resources, PMI South Sulawesi also deployed two water trucks, two operational vehicles and a truck to support the transportation of relief items to affected areas. PMI branches in Makassar and South Sulawesi have also deployed 11 personnel to support search and rescue efforts as well as the provision of first aid. As of 19 July, there are 102 PMI personnel deployed to the affected area in South Sulawesi. PMI NHQ has also distributed 100 sets of family kit, 100 sets of hygiene kits, 100 sheets of tarpaulins, 50 units of body bags and 500 sets of COVID-19 prevention kits to the area.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement actions 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, communication, protection gender and inclusion (PGI), community engagement and accountability (CEA) and support services in finance, human resources and administration.

In-country partner National Societies present include American Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, and Qatari Red Crescent. Besides partner National Societies, the ICRC is also present in the country. The CCST is also set to provide financial support to enable the mobilization of personnel and supplies by PMI.

Overview of other actors' actions in country

In both affected provinces, PMI branches are working closely with BNPB and BPBD. The Indonesian Search and Rescue Agency or '*Badan SAR Nasional*' (BASARNAS) is leading and coordinating search and rescue efforts in the affected area. Ministry of Public Work and Housing or '*Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat*' (PUPR) with the support from the Indonesian National Armed Forces or '*Tentara Nasional Indonesia*' (TNI) personnel have deployed 10 heavy equipment to speed up the removal of flood debris and mud. Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) is also conducting trauma healing session especially for the affected children. PMI is also in close coordination with the District Health Office (DHO) to obtain updated information on the immediate medical needs of injured people. While at the district-level, the Indonesian Water Company of '*Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum*' (PDAM) is in process of restoring access of water supply to the affected area. In the meantime, PMI is responding to the needs by deploying water trucks and distributing drinking water.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

Initial needs assessments from PMI show that the primary needs are emergency relief supplies, such as food, clean water, hygiene kits and medicines. Since access into the affected area is still difficult, the distribution of food items and household items is progressing slowly. Regaining access to communities through debris removal and cleaning are vital to facilitate response efforts and is currently being facilitated by the PUPR and the TNI. At a later stage, it is expected that affected communities will need support with cleaning debris and mud resulting from inundation. To support this PMI are planning to distribute cleaning kits. In Kalimantan, affected communities are reluctant to be evacuated from their homes. Thus, distribution is being undertaken using a door-to-door mechanism.

In North Luwu, South Sulawesi, heavily affected communities are occupying several evacuation areas. Almost all the evacuation centres are not equipped with sufficient shelter facilities, adequate water or latrines. In Wajo around 150 households of 600 people are frequently traveling between evacuation area and their houses for sanitation purposes. For this reason, PMI activities in South Sulawesi are focusing on upgrading/improving the situation in the evacuation areas.

Targeting

Based on ongoing assessments (starting on 13 July 2020), PMI is targeting the population in the most affected villages. In West Kalimantan, PMI identified Nagah Pinoh sub-district as the worst affected area. There are 4,956 households or 14,485 people live in Nagah Pinoh sub-district, West Kalimantan of which PMI will target 4,000 households for water trucking, health and hygiene promotion and PSS while 2,000 households will also receive support with the provision of essential household items including blankets, hygiene kits and a smaller number of family kits, accounting for the fact that many households are living with relatives or have remained in their own houses.

In South Sulawesi, PMI had identified three target areas for their interventions. Radda village evacuation zone and Meli village evacuation zone in North Luwu and a separate evacuation zone in Wajo Regency in the southern part of South Sulawesi. There are currently 740 households occupying Radda evacuation zone and 700 households occupying Meli evacuation zone that have high needs and will therefore be targeted with tarpaulins, blankets sleeping mats, household items and cash grants of CHF 60 per household. While in Wajo Regency, PMI will target around 150 households that have been displaced by the floods. Similar to the situation in West Kalimantan these households are moving between evacuation points and their own houses. These households will be targeted with blankets, hygiene and cleaning kits.

Summary of targeting for household and WASH items

Assistance being provided	Target Location/Group		
	Nagah Pinoh district, West Kalimantan (2,000 HH)	North Luwu, South Sulawesi (1,440 HH)	Wajo district, South Sulawesi (150 HH)
Blankets	1,500	1,440	150
Sarongs	-	1,440	-
Sleeping mats	-	1,440	-
Tarpaulins	-	1,440	-
Mosquito nets	-	1,440	-
Family Kits	410	1,440	150
Baby Kits	265	213	22
Hygiene kits	1,500	1440	150
Cleaning Kits	2,000	-	150

To ensure that interventions between PMI and the IFRC are aligned for the minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion in the response, PMI is prioritizing families that are most affected by the floods. In addition, special consideration will be provided to:²

- Families who have been assessed as having severely damaged houses.
- Pregnant or lactating women.
- Female-headed household.
- Elderly people who live by themselves.
- Families with member of persons with disabilities (PWD).

² The number people targeted in all activities will be based on assessments to be conducted.

These groups will be considered according to level of impact and needs as well as their accessibility, with PMI leadership committing its focus to the affected areas that are most remote. PMI is coordinating their interventions with local authorities to ensure areas with the most needs are prioritized and that the assistance is delivered without duplication.

Estimated disaggregated data for population targeted

Category	Estimated % of target group	% of female	% of male
Young Children (under 5 years)	14.8%	49.5%	50.5%
Elderly (>50 years)	8.6%	49.5%	50.5%

Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
If Covid-19 cases are confirmed and/or escalate in the evacuation zone, the area may be put into lock down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This will hamper the operation's ability to deliver relief because of restricted access and reduced financial and human resources being made available by local government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linking floods emergency response operation to COVID-19 emergency response operation, as necessary. Activities such as health promotion and risk communication for this operation can be implemented in parallel with messaging for the COVID-19 response. Ensure close coordination with the government and communities. Any community engagement related activities carried out by PMI are being communicated and coordinated with the government beforehand to facilitate access to communities under the 'new normal policy' while ensuring the safety of volunteers and staff. Distribution activities will be done with COVID-19 precautions in mind (maintaining safety of staff and volunteers) and with focus on messages to communities aligned with COVID-19 situation (importance of hand hygiene, social distancing, etc.)
Extreme weather continues to strike the area (triggering other floods or flash flood) and secondary impacts occur (dengue, poor living environment)	Affected and vulnerable communities are at risk of secondary disaster such as floods, dengue, and COVID-19.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As an auxiliary to government, PMI will support the collection of information and data while monitoring the situation in the affected areas. The operation can provide ongoing information on the evolving needs of the affected communities to ensure continues and appropriate support to the affected communities.

Operation Risk Assessment

Some operational risks have been identified in the scenario planning section that may occur and hamper the operation include:

- North Luwu's Head of Regency has declared an emergency phase for the next 30 days and is allowing donations to freely enter the area. However, North Luwu is a disaster-prone area vulnerable to landslides, floods and flash floods. Currently, there is no clear long-term plan for North Luwu communities living in disaster prone areas. This may result in some households to remain displaced for an extended time.
- Based on PMI's report, to reach affected communities, relief items may need to be transported to the affected area by passing through several unaffected villages. Some of these unaffected communities may try to take advantage by denying or limiting access to affected areas without some form of financial reparation. PMI will work closely with local governments to try and reduce this risk to allow free access to affected communities.
- Due to COVID-19, PMI NHQ and IFRC staff movement is limited, making close monitoring and technical support to the operation more challenging. This may potentially affect the quality of service delivery. Under the operation PMI is budgeting for the temporary hiring or secondment of staff to focus on the delivery of the operation.

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective

This operation aims to assist 22,360 people by meeting their immediate needs through ongoing distributions of food items, the provision of drinking water, the provision of first aid and PSS as well as health and hygiene promotion. Additionally, PMI will target a smaller number of households in each area with more intensive support, based on needs.

In West Kalimantan, PMI will support 4,000 households (16,000 people) located in the most affected villages of Nagah Pinoh sub-district with water trucking, PSS and hygiene promotion. PMI will continue to truck clean water, provided by PDAM to supply several water tanks in affected areas. As a sustainable and long-term solution to provide access to clean water, PMI will clean contaminated household-level water wells in Melawi district. As affected households in this area have either elected to stay in their own homes or are staying with family, PMI will also support a smaller number of households (approximately 2,000 households) in this sub-district through the distribution of hygiene, cleaning and family kits. The distribution of cleaning kits consists of brooms, mops, dust pans, buckets, garbage bags and disinfectant will support displaced households to clean their houses when they return to their houses once the flood recedes. In addition, hygiene kits that consists of soap, washing detergent, shampoo, toothpaste, toothbrush, tampons and towels will also include sanitization products to reduce the risk of COVID-19 infections. The distribution of these kits will be accompanied by health and hygiene promotion incorporating messaging on COVID-19 prevention. Family kits which consists of similar items as hygiene kits plus additional basic household items such as plates and cups and baby kits (baby soap, shampoo, lotion and diapers) will also be distributed to these households based on needs.

In South Sulawesi, PMI is targeting to support 740 households who have self-evacuated in Radda village plus another 700 households who have evacuated to Meli villages located in North Luwu. In Wajo, PMI is targeting to support 150 evacuated households.

For North Luwu, PMI is targeting to support households who are severely affected by the flooding and are currently receiving lesser support compared to those who are seeking shelter in government buildings. These people will be provided with more intensive support including the distribution of blankets, tarpaulins, sleeping mats, family kits, mosquito nets, hygiene kits and baby kits, based on their specific needs. Since local markets are still in operation in Radda and Meli villages, PMI is planning to provide multipurpose cash grants of CHF 60 to 1,440 affected households to support them to meet their immediate needs. Priority will be given to those households whose houses have been destroyed.

PMI will also deploy one water purification system from their warehouse in Makassar, South Sulawesi, to support the provision of drinking water in the evacuation areas in North Luwu. Ten emergency latrines will be installed in each evacuation area to meet sanitation needs of the displaced populations in Radda and Meli villages. Mobile clinics will be set up at the evacuation areas in North Luwu to provide essential health services for the evacuees. Through these mobile health clinics, PMI will provide first aid and referrals to the community health centres as required.

In the most affected sub-district of West Kalimantan, targeted households will be provided with household items in the via door-to-door distribution while in South Sulawesi, PMI will focus on distributing household items to affected people in evacuation areas. PMI will also conduct PSS sessions for children and adults affected by the floods. To reduce vector-borne disease risks, PMI will distribute mosquito nets in North Luwu.

Health and hygiene promotion, sanitation plus COVID-19 prevention promotion will be conducted in all three targeted areas, to lessen the risk of post-flood hygiene problem, open defecation, and COVID-19 transmission risk.

Operational support services

Human resources

PMI West Kalimantan and Sulawesi Branches will lead the operation and will recruit additional temporary staff to support the implementation of cash and voucher assistance and emergency WASH, while PMI NHQ will oversee the management of the operation and support the financial management. There will be 102 volunteers supporting the operation across the two provinces, including volunteers from neighboring branches. The operation will utilize on-the-job-training for volunteers on emergency WASH and CVA. Volunteers responding to the operation will be insured and rotated. For the initial response to the floods, PMI has utilized the branch's existing staff and volunteer base, with support from PMI NHQ. Due to the current security phase and movement restrictions related to COVID-19, IFRC staff are restricted to visit the field physically. However, the Jakarta-based DRM Officer from CCST will assist in the overall management, reporting and financial control of the operation.

Community engagement and accountability

PMI has a well-established community feedback mechanism for COVID-19 pandemic operation which will be adjusted to support this floods operation with the support of IFRC's CEA focal point. Technical oversight will be monitored and supported by PMI NHQ, while the CCST's DRM unit and CEA/PGI focal point will support the development of strategies for community engagement and accountability using social media and more formal feedback mechanisms.

Logistics and supply chain management

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including, procurement, fleet, storage and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures. For this operation, PMI will be leading on procurement with a mix of new procurement of blankets, sleeping mats, sarong, mosquito nets, cleaning kit and additional number for dispatched items such as tarpaulins, hygiene kits, family kits, body bags and baby kits.

In addition, procurement will be made to replenishment distributed stocks/items such as tarpaulins, family kits, baby kits, body bags and hygiene kits. PMI branches in Sulawesi and Kalimantan will coordinate directly with PMI NHQ on the transportation of items to the targeted locations where local procurement is unavailable.

Communications

IFRC will support the communications team of PMI to communicate with external audiences on the situation and the response, with the aim of generating visibility and support for the humanitarian needs. Close collaboration will be maintained between the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur, IFRC CCST and the National Society to ensure a coherent and coordinated communications approach. As appropriate, written and audio-visual content will be produced for IFRC social media and digital channels. Communications content will be also be shared with National Societies in the IFRC network aimed at effectively telling stories of the Red Cross response.

Communication will also focus on effective engagement of communities, which will be supported by IFRC's CEA focal point. Key messages regarding COVID-19 will be updated by IFRC CCST in close coordination with the PMI and IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office, for use across all communications and media as needed. Updates will be provided to public via social media, radio and other media channels. This will be done with close collaboration between the PMI communications team and IFRC CCST.

Security

The National Society's security framework will be applied throughout the duration of the operation for all staff and volunteers. PMI will brief its personnel working in the field on the evolving situation and the relevant evacuation routes and processes to ensure they operate safely. IFRC staff will support to monitor progress of the operation remotely. However, there will be no deployments or visits conducted by IFRC staff due to current security regulations and movement restriction. The IFRC CCST Jakarta security focal point will work closely with the PMI NHQ and provincial branch to provide advice and security briefing as required. The operation will follow the existing security regulations of the IFRC. Volunteers will be provided with mobile phones to ensure availability of communication means at all times throughout the operation.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

This operation will be guided and monitored by PMI West Kalimantan and Sulawesi provinces with support from PMI HQ and the IFRC Operation Manager based in CCST Jakarta office. Updates on the event and response will be posted on GO Platform.

Reporting on the emergency plan of action will be carried out according to IFRC standards. Due to COVID-19 situation, monitoring visits to the affected communities will be done by PMI branches aligned with the social and physical distancing measures for COVID-19. In addition, monitoring can also be done through phone interviews and or offline/online questionnaire with beneficiaries, volunteers and others participating in the response to assess progress at regular intervals. At the end of the operation, a lessons learned workshop may be carried out by PMI staff, volunteers and relevant stakeholders either physically or remotely in accordance to existing safety regulations.

Administration and finance

IFRC CCST will provide the necessary operational support for review, validation of budgets, bank transfers, and technical assistance to the National Society on procedures for justification of expenditures, including the review and validation of invoices. The IFRC finance focal point in CCST Jakarta office will provide oversight on financial matters.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Shelter

People targeted: 15,156

Male: 7,654

Female: 7,502

Requirements (CHF): 117,983

Needs analysis: In West Kalimantan, many affected households are seeking shelter in their own houses at the upper levels until the flood water recedes. A smaller number of households have been temporarily displaced and are staying with friends or relatives. Since most of the affected households have lost their belongings during the floods, there is a need for basic household items such as cutlery and cooking utensils as well as blankets.

In South Sulawesi the situation of those displaced is less clear as damage assessments continue, with many areas still being inaccessible due to floods and landslides. It is estimated that in North Luwu, 4,930 houses are damaged, and 10 houses have been washed away by the flash flood while another 213 houses are heavily damaged by mud and debris. It is also estimated that approximately 3,627 households (14,483 people) have been displaced. Over half of those displaced are currently sheltering in government buildings and are being assisted by different local organizations. However, there are currently 1,440 displaced households in Radda and Meli villages in North Luwu who had to self-evacuate and seek shelter in open areas living in self-made temporary shelters from tarpaulins. Similarly, in Wajo, the flood also forced 605 people to self-evacuate. In total, in Wajo, 11,889 houses have been lightly damaged, 2,325 houses moderately damaged and nine houses are severely damaged by the floods. PMI will focus on providing shelter support to these evacuated households. These households require further tarpaulins, sleeping mats, family kits, blankets and baby kits.

Risk analysis: The risks are that households in the IDP camps are exposed to further severe weather in the coming days and weeks while they remain displaced. At this stage it is also not clear whether they will be able to return to their houses or whether the government will establish a plan to assist those households whose houses have been destroyed. PMI will continue to monitor the situation and coordinate closely with local government on assessments to understand the needs of the displaced population moving forward.

Population to be assisted: PMI will assist 1,440 households in North Luwu that are displaced in two unplanned camps and an additional 150 households in Wajo. These households are staying on unplanned camps which have been established by the IDPs and are currently receiving limited support. In West Kalimantan PMI will support 2,000 households with the provision of essential household items.

Programme standards/benchmarks: This operation will seek to meet IFRC minimum standards for PGI in emergencies.

P&B Output	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	<i># of people reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement assistance (target: 3,590 households)</i>
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Code	Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.	# of households receiving essential household items (target: 3,590 households)																	
		Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP005	Assessment of shelter needs, capacities and gaps		x	x						x									
AP005	Distribution of the shelter items and information on how to use the provided items to the affected populations (Blankets, Tarpaulins, Sleeping Mats and Sarong)		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
AP005	Distribution of household items and information on how to use the provided items to the affected populations (family kit and baby Kit)		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
AP005	Coordination with government and other stakeholders		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
AP005	Monitoring of the use of distributed shelter and household items		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 5,760

Male: 2,909

Female: 2,851

Requirements (CHF): 98,736

Needs analysis: There are 1,440 displaced households currently located in unplanned settlements in North Luwu. While the full extent of the damage is not yet clear, however, it is known that at least 213 houses have been heavily damaged by flood waters and mud while 10 houses have been washed away. In addition, most of the affected households have lost their belongings and their livelihoods are affected as well. PMI will provide immediate relief of household items, such as family kits, sleeping mats and blankets, however, affected households may have additional needs that are yet to be identified. To address this, PMI will provide one-time unconditional multipurpose cash grants of CHF 60 to 1,440 targeted households to assist them in meeting their immediate needs. The cash transfer value has been calculated based on average costs of household items available on the market and the minimum expenditure basket for one household for one month. The value has also accounted for the fact that households will be given some essential household items.

Risk analysis: The key risks are that the markets may not be fully functioning and some needs may not be able to be met and the other key risk may be related to security and ensuring that cash distributions to the displaced households do not place the population at further risk. Market and security assessments will be undertaken by PMI to reduce these risks.

Population to be assisted: Multipurpose cash grants will be provided to 1,440 households that have been displaced.

Programme standards/benchmarks: This operation seeks to meet the Sphere standards and follows IFRC's cash transfer programming guidelines and cash in emergencies toolkit.

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods	# of households that are assisted to meet their immediate needs through MPCGs (target: 1,440)																
	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs	# of households that are assisted to meet their immediate needs through MPCGs (target: 1,440)																
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP081	Undertake initial market assessments		x	x	x													
AP081	Provide multipurpose cash grants to displaced households to help meet their immediate needs						x	x	x									
AP081	Monitor the use of cash grants including beneficiary satisfaction								x	x	x							



Health

People targeted: 16,000

Male: 8,080

Female: 7,920

Requirements (CHF): 44,964

Needs analysis: Given the severity of the floods, the amount of deaths the fact that there are people still missing while many are displaced in South Sulawesi, some affected households are showing signs of trauma. In West Kalimantan, the additional pressures of displacement within both displaced and host households are also taking their toll. To respond to this, PMI volunteers have already been assisting the affected communities in West Kalimantan and South Sulawesi by providing PSS through initial distributions of relief items and PSS support. This will continue throughout the operation. In addition, PMI volunteers have set up mobile health clinics to attend to the health needs of the affected population through the provision of first aid. While the local government is leading on attending to the health needs of the general population, these mobile clinics are supporting the local community health centers by attending to basic first aid needs and provide referrals to government health centers for further treatment as required.

The risk of water-borne and respiratory diseases are imminent as affected people are staying in crowded condition and near one another; therefore, health and hygiene promotion will be necessary to prevent communities from contracting communicable diseases. With stagnant flood waters, particularly for those living in temporary accommodation, there is likely to be an increased risk of vector-borne disease, particularly for those who are residing in the open settlements. Therefore, PMI will distribute mosquito nets to this population. This will be accompanied with health promotion about prevention of dengue, which will also be provided to the wider population in the flooded areas. There will be close coordination with the ongoing COVID-19 operation to ensure that preventative messaging on the virus that is being disseminated across the country, is well integrated into these activities.

Risk analysis: The key risks are unavailability of clean drinking water and affected people living in in crowded condition in either small makeshift shelters or evacuation centers, which increase the risks of water-borne and respiratory diseases. Open defecation practice at the two IDP camps in South Sulawesi will also pose health risks to the affected people.

P&B Output Code	Health Output 4.2: Vector-borne diseases are prevented								# of households that are reached with dengue prevention messaging (target 1,440)									
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP021	Distribution of mosquito nets in spontaneous settlements		x	x	x	x												
P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened								# of people reached through psychosocial support activities (target 1,680)									
	Health Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff								# of volunteers attending debriefing sessions (target 120)									
Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP023	Assessment of PSS needs and resources available in the community		x	x	x	x												
AP023	Provide PSS to people affected by the crisis/disaster		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
AP023	IEC materials for PSS activities		x	x	x													
AP023	Provide PSS to staff and volunteers through regular debriefing		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 22,360

Male: 11,292

Female: 11,068

Requirements (CHF): 159,569

Needs analysis: In West Kalimantan, the wells in the most affected sub-district have been inundated with flood waters and debris leaving insufficient access to drinking water. Households require clean drinking water to be trucked from outside until the existing water sources can be adequately cleaned and restored. PMI is addressing this by providing water truck which supplied by PDAM. This water trucking will continue for a period of two months while the West Kalimantan branch also provide households with support to clean wells in Nagah Pinoh sub-district to support the restoration of local water supplies. In South Sulawesi people displaced in the two open IDP camps in Rada and Meli villages do not have access to clean drinking water. PMI will mobilize water treatment units from their regional warehouse in Makassar to supply the camps with clean water for a period of two months. In addition, the camps are lacking latrines the IDPs are practicing open defecation. As this is currently a gap in support PMI will fund the installation of 20 emergency latrines across the two camps under the operation. In both locations the provision of clean water and latrines in South Sulawesi will be accompanied by hygiene promotion that will also involve the mobilization of community to keep the latrines in the camp.

Risk analysis: The key risks to the population are lack of access to clean drinking water and for IDPs in Sulawesi, the risk of open defecation practice causing potential water-borne diseases in the communities.

Population to be assisted: In Nagah Pinoh, West Kalimantan, 4,000 households will be supported with water supply. In South Sumatra 1,440 displaced households will be provided with treated water and supplied with emergency latrines, to meet their sanitation needs. Hygiene promotion will target 22,360 people across the affected areas.

Programme standards/benchmarks: This operation will seek to meet Sphere; IFRC WASH guidelines for hygiene promotion in emergency operations (2018), IFRC menstrual hygiene management (MHM) guideline, Movement-wide Commitments and Minimum Actions for CEA.

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities									# of households provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context (target: 6,396)								
	WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities									# of assessments/monitoring visits undertaken and shared (assessment reports/monitoring reports) (target: 3)								
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP026	Conduct initial assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities		x	x	x				x									
AP026	Continuously monitor the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population									# of people have access to safe water (target: 22, 360). # of liters of safe water distributed								
		Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AP026	Provide safe water to 4,000 people in targeted communities (2,499 households in Nagah Pinoh via water trucking and 1,440 households in Rada and Meli IDP camps using water treatment plants)		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
AP026	Distribute water containers to facilitate the safe handling of water		x	x	x	x												
AP026	Cleaning contaminated household wells in West Kalimantan					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population									# of beneficiaries able to access adequate sanitation facilities (target:5,760)								
		Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AP028	Construct 20 emergency latrines in IDP camps located in Radda and Meli			x	x													
AP028	Ensure toilets are clean and maintained through community mobilization		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
AP028	Set up bathing areas for IDPs in camps in Radda and Meli		x	x	x													
AP028	Equip toilets with handwashing facilities, anal cleansing material or water and menstrual hygiene disposals and ensure they remain functional.		x	x	x													
P&B Output	WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population									# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities (Target: 22,360) No. of volunteers involved in hygiene promotion activities (Target: 120)								

Code	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP030	Conduct needs assessment: define hygiene issues and assess capacity to address the problem.		x	x					x										
AP030	Conduct Hygiene promotion to targeted population			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
AP030	Design/Print IEC materials		x	x	x														
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population													# of households provided with hygiene kits (target 2,000)					
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP030	Distribute 3,090 hygiene kits, sufficient for 2 month(s)		x	x	x	x													
AP030	Distribute 2,150 cleaning kits to assist households with cleaning their houses		x	x	x	x													
AP030	Monitor use of hygiene kits and user's satisfaction through household surveys						x	x	x										



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 6, 360

Male: 3,212

Female: 3,148

Requirements (CHF): 3,408

Needs analysis: Based on lessons learned from the recent operations, and global standards, men and women experience disaster differently, with women usually staying in camps longer, and taking on the burden of household clean up. A large proportion of the households being targeted by PMI are displaced which will place these families and particularly women and children, at greater risk of sexual and gender based violence as multiple households live in close proximity and come under pressure from reduced financial resources. The households located in the IDP camps are at high risk in this respect. IFRC CCST will support PMI to undertake an assessment of protection, gender and inclusion needs in the camps with consideration of issues such as accessibility of all services by people with disabilities, adequate lighting, privacy, separate bathing areas and latrines for men and women and safe spaces for children to play. In addition, the PGI team will also support the different technical teams to mainstream PGI in their respective responses by taking into consideration Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety (DAPS) in their respective response plans. Based on the outcomes from this assessment the operation will be adjusted to address needs and where appropriate other agencies will be engaged to help address needs.

Risk analysis: The greatest risks are increased exposure to SGBV and other protection issues due to displacement and disaster impacts.

Population to be assisted: The PGI assessment will focus upon the 1,440 households in IDP camps in South Sulawesi.

Program standards/benchmarks: The operation will seek to follow IFRC's Minimum Standards on PGI in Emergencies

P&B Output Code	Protection, Gender & Inclusion Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.	<i>The operation demonstrates evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services. (target: Yes)</i>																
	Protection, Gender & Inclusion Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.	<i>The operation demonstrates evidence of compliance with IFRC minimum standard commitment to gender and diversity in emergency programming. (Target: Yes)</i>																
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP031	Conduct an assessment of specific needs of the affected population based on criteria selected from the minimum standards for PGI in emergencies.		x	x	x													
AP031	Support sectoral teams to ensure collection and analysis of sex-age and disability-disaggregated data (see guidance in Minimum Standards)		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
AP031	Coordinate with all response teams to ensure that all staff and volunteers involved in the response have been sensitized and have signed off on the code of conduct		x	x	x													

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 43,367

P&B Output Code	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	<i># of volunteers who receive training through the operation (target 120)</i>																
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected	<i># of volunteers who are insured through the operation (target:120)</i>																
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP040	Ensure that volunteers are insured		x	x	x	x	x			x								
AP040	Provide complete briefings on volunteers' roles and the risks they face		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
AP040	Ensure volunteers are aware of their rights and responsibilities		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
AP040	Ensure volunteers' safety and wellbeing		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x							
AP040	Ensure volunteers are properly trained		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x							
P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured	<i>A Lessons Learned undertaken at the end of the operation Target: Yes</i>																
	Output S2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained.	<i># of staff and volunteers participating in lessons learned workshop (Target 130)</i>																

Funding Requirements

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

*all amounts in
Swiss Francs
(CHF)*

DREF OPERATION

MDRID017 INDONESIA: WEST KALIMANTAN AND SOUTH SULAWESI FLOODS

20/7/2020

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Shelter - Relief	27,360
Clothing & Textiles	42,092
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	94,730
Medical & First Aid	9,350
Teaching Materials	6,000
Other Supplies & Services	101,000
Cash Disbursement	91,710
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	372,242
Distribution & Monitoring	21,000
Transport & Vehicles Costs	2,850
Logistics, Transport & Storage	23,850
National Society Staff	30,880
Volunteers	7,240
Personnel	38,120
Workshops & Training	2,000
Workshops & Training	2,000
Travel	450
Office Costs	2,000
Financial Charges	800
General Expenditure	3,250
DIRECT COSTS	439,462
INDIRECT COSTS	28,565
TOTAL BUDGET	468,027

Reference documents



Click here for:



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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 Organizations (NGO's) 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**.