

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

Emergency appeal Indonesia: Lombok earthquakes

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Appeal n° MDRID013

80,000 people to be assisted

Appeal launched 7 August 2018

Glide n° [EQ-2018-000122-IDN](#) &
[EQ-2018-000127-IDN](#)

500,000 Swiss francs DREF allocated

Appeal ends 30 January 2020 (18 months)

8.9 million Swiss francs current Appeal budget

This Emergency Appeal seeks a total of some **8.9 million** Swiss francs on a preliminary basis to enable the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to support the **Indonesian Red Cross, nationally known as Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI)** to deliver assistance and support to an estimated **80,000 people for 18 months**. The operation will focus on the following main areas of interventions: **shelter; livelihoods and basic needs; health; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); protection, gender and inclusion (PGI); migration, disaster risk reduction (DRR); and National Society capacity enhancement**. Details will be provided in the Emergency Plan of Action (EPOA).

The disaster and the Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

29 July 2018: A 6.4 magnitude earthquake struck off Lombok, province of West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia, at 05:47h local time, followed by multiple aftershocks.

29 July: PMI staff and volunteers were quickly mobilized to support search and rescue efforts and provide emergency first aid, with non-food items including tarpaulins and blankets for an initial 250 households (1,000 people) dispatched to Lombok from neighbouring provinces. Seven ambulances and 11 water trucks were also deployed.

29 July: Information bulletin #1 is issued.

30 July: Information bulletin #2 is issued.

31 July: IFRC allocates CHF 211,569 from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to enable PMI to meet the humanitarian needs of an initial 1,000 households (4,000 people) while assessments continue.

2 August: Joint PMI-IFRC team deploy to Lombok to review response to date with affected PMI branches and assess further needs and gaps, to be addressed either through a second DREF allocation or an appeal if needed. Team departs late 4 August.

5 August: A second earthquake hits Lombok at 19:46h local time with a stronger magnitude of 7.0, this time with the epicenter at 15 km depth and located 18 km north-west of East Lombok. A tsunami alert was activated and later lifted at around 21:25h on the same day with some minor tsunami waves (less than 20 cm) being observed.

6 August: Joint PMI-IFRC team redeployed to Lombok to support assessments and identify emergency needs, and reassess resources required in the response.

8 August: Emergency appeal for CHF 8.9 million is launched to support PMI in providing assistance to up to 20,000 households for 18 months.



PMI volunteers are undertaking assessment after the event struck Lombok District, West Nusa Tenggara Province. (Photo: PMI)

The operational strategy

Needs assessment

Two earthquakes struck Lombok island within a week, with the first taking place on 29 July and the second, 5 August. Both earthquakes affected five districts in West Nusa Tenggara Province: North Lombok, East Lombok, West Lombok, Central Lombok and Mataram. The first earthquake killed 14, with at least 135 people injured and 14,706 displaced¹ as well as damaging many buildings and homes. The second earthquake was felt strongly in Lombok Island, Sumbawa Island and Bali Island and up to the eastern part of East Java, killing at least 98 people and resulting in more than 200 injured – among those are four PMI volunteers who were transported to hospital for immediate treatment and were discharged the next day. The number of casualties is expected to increase as the earthquake happened in the evening and disrupted power supply as well as communication lines. Some houses already partially damaged – or their structural integrity affected – by the previous event of 29 July, collapsed under the brunt of the second. As a result, rapid observation by Red Cross volunteers on the ground estimate that around 75 per cent of houses are damaged, especially in the area of East Lombok and North Lombok districts. The assessment is currently underway along with coordination with the government and other actors, and it is estimated that the exact number of damage will be released soon.

The national and regional disaster management agencies (BNPB and BPBD respectively) are coordinating the response and collating information on the earthquake's impact. Initial reports as of 6 August indicate that the earthquake's impact on infrastructure has resulted in damages to more than 20,000 houses and a number of public facilities such as community health centres, mosques and schools. These numbers are expected to increase as assessments continue for the all affected districts. There has also been some damage to main roads, resulting in constraints to accessing some of the affected areas, as well as disruption to communication lines in some affected areas.

The head of BNPB and BNPB officials arrived in North Lombok overnight following the second earthquake. Additional logistics and equipment assistance is immediately being sent including two helicopters to support evacuation of emergency cases. BNPB, the local disaster management offices, the army, the police, the national search and rescue agency, the Ministries of Public Works, Health, Social Affairs, together with PMI, NGOs, volunteers and others continue to carry out emergency response work, with a priority focus on search and rescue and medical treatment for the injured, alongside the assessment of needs and gaps. The Indonesian Armed Forces (TNI) will dispatch additional troops and assistance, especially health assistance, namely medical personnel, medicine, logistics, tents and communication equipment in the following day. Nine members of Humanitarian Forum Indonesia as well as PMI and other national civil society organizations were already providing assistance to people in Lombok affected by the first earthquake last week. Major needs identified include emergency shelter, first aid and health care including psychosocial support, water, sanitation and food assistance.

The Government of West Nusa Tenggara Province has issued a provincial level state of calamity to be applied until 11 August 2018, with potential extension following the result of continuous assessment on the impact and development of the situation. BNPB has not requested for international assistance at this stage. Nevertheless, local actors and various other humanitarian actors present in Indonesia are supporting the response using in-country resources. As a leading local humanitarian actor, and in pursuit of its mandate outlined in the Red Cross law, PMI is mounting an operation to deliver humanitarian assistance to people affected by the twin earthquakes. This Emergency Appeal is being launched as a channel for PMI to receive support from the IFRC and its sister National Societies as well as act as a platform through which other National Societies may express solidarity with PMI.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent (RC/RC) Movement in country

Several coordination meetings have taken place between PMI, the IFRC Country Cluster office and partners in-country including American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross since the first earthquake struck. Coordination with ICRC is also taking place, and they have committed to support PMI in its Restoring Family Links activities. 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.

Overview of non- RC/RC actors in country

The IFRC is sharing information with the UN OCHA and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) while PMI is coordinating with national stakeholders, the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) and the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) in particular for relief and shelter coordination, of which PMI/IFRC are co-chairs with MOSA, accordingly.

¹ Data from national disaster management agency (BNPB).

Risk Assessment

The threat of further aftershocks remains. A strong enough aftershock or another quake would result in further casualties as well as damage to remaining structures and roads, the latter impacting access to affected communities. It is necessary that all Red Cross teams in the field are aware of this risk and prepare well in case for rapid evacuation in buildings and in case they get stuck on the road. As the monsoon season is projected to begin in September in the affected region – and is often accompanied by a heavy rains and strong winds – further access challenges could affect the distribution of relief items, reach of emergency medical services and the transportation of construction materials.

Proposed Areas for intervention

Overall operational objective

This operation aims to support the needs of up to 80,000 people of the most vulnerable affected communities in North Lombok, East Lombok and West Lombok with appropriate immediate and medium-term assistance in a timely, effective, and efficient manner, as well as accompany them to recover from the impact of the earthquake and increase their resilience to future shocks.

Areas of Focus



Shelter

People targeted: 80,000

Male: 37,600

Female: 42,400

Requirements (CHF): 3,780,000

Proposed intervention

Needs analysis and population to be assisted: The two earthquakes are estimated to have affected nearly 600,000 people, leaving affected families staying in open areas or evacuation centres. There is a need for emergency shelter, longer term and more sustainable solutions.

Planned and ongoing activities include the following:

- Provide emergency shelter (tarpaulins and shelter toolkits, and basic awareness on their usage).
- Provide materials for repairing damaged houses and rebuilding those destroyed.
- Provide technical guidance (via skilled or un-skilled labour)
- Disseminate Build Back Safer messages on repair and reconstruction techniques.
- Rehabilitate damaged classrooms.
- Provide school items for students



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 40,000

Male: 18,800

Female: 21,200

Requirements (CHF): 1,416,000

Proposed intervention

Needs analysis and population to be assisted: Displaced households no longer have access to foodstuffs or may have lost all their belongings to the earthquakes. Trauma, injuries and severe damage to property will have impacted livelihoods. Households and communities need support to recover livelihoods with dignity.

Planned and ongoing activities include the following:

- Provide food assistance
- Provide unrestricted cash for meeting basic needs
- Provide cash or in-kind support to restart farming and income-generating activities



Health

People targeted: 80,000

Male: 37,600

Female: 42,400

Requirements (CHF): 362,000

Proposed intervention

Needs analysis and population to be assisted: Some survivors are displaying signs of trauma, with several apprehensive of going indoors for fear of aftershocks – there had been more than 200 aftershocks recorded within 24-hours after the first event alone. There is the need to provide psychosocial support in affected communities. Disruption of health services due to substantial impact on main health facilities at district and provincial level has caused the stretch of the capacity of intact health facilities. To ensure continued delivery of health interventions in severely affected areas, mobile health units with standardized medicine, paramedics and equipment in support of and coordination with district health authorities are needed. Furthermore, survivors who have sustained serious injuries need medical rehabilitation and physiotherapy.

Planned and ongoing activities include the following:

- Provide emergency first aid and basic health care
- Undertake health education in schools and communities
- Provide psychosocial support in schools and communities
- Implement community-based disease prevention actions, including in schools



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 80,000

Male: 37,600

Female: 42,400

Requirements (CHF): 715,000

Proposed intervention

Needs analysis and population to be assisted: There is a need for safe water, where the public water supply system is damaged or destroyed, and hygiene kits and jerry cans alongside other non-food relief items.

Planned and ongoing activities include the following:

- Provide safe water
- Provide water storage and hygiene kits
- Mobilize community members for clean-up campaigns
- Rehabilitate damaged water and sanitation facilities in schools and communities
- Facilitate hygiene promotion activities in schools and communities



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 80,000

Male: 37,600

Female: 42,400

Requirements (CHF): 270,000

Proposed intervention

Needs analysis and population to be assisted: During disasters, affected people are made more vulnerable by housing and economic insecurity. Vulnerable population such as children, elderly, persons with disabilities and the sick are at higher risk of exploitation. There is a need to protect this population and incorporate their different needs into the programming.

Planned and ongoing activities include the following:

- Follow up and provide technical support in compliance with IFRC minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming

- Support sectoral teams to ensure collection and analysis of sex-age disability-disaggregated data
- Support Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) reference system at local levels
- Provide hygiene and baby kits
- Establish and operate women/child friendly spaces
- Distribute solar lamps for lighting



Migration

People targeted: 80,000

Male: 37,600

Female: 42,400

Requirements (CHF): 83,000

Proposed intervention

Needs analysis and population to be assisted: The two earthquakes are estimated to have affected nearly 600,000 people, leaving affected families staying in open areas or evacuation centres. The second earthquake damaged communication and power lines already weakened by the first tremor, and unlike the first, happened in the evening when families and loved ones were mostly outside and/ or apart from each other. The impact of the second earthquake was also much stronger and had a larger impact, resulting in disrupted communication lines among locals and tourists alike on both Lombok and the outer islands. RFL activities will be carried out in close collaboration with ICRC where needed.

Planned and ongoing activities include the following:

- Mobilize RFL-trained volunteers
- Implement RFL activities



Disaster Risk Reduction

People targeted: 80 000

Male: 37,600

Female: 42,400

Requirements (CHF): 108,000

Proposed intervention

Needs analysis and population to be assisted: The potential risks highlighted by this earthquake highlights the need to ensure that community preparedness and risk reduction measures are implemented alongside relief and recovery interventions. As part of protecting and restoring community resilience to disasters, community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) activities will be undertaken by having early warning early action agents to identify local risks, vulnerabilities and capacities to strengthen resilience of communities.

Planned and ongoing activities include the following:

- Disseminate widely the “Public awareness and public education for disaster risk reduction: Action-oriented key messages for households and schools” to those living in the affected areas
- Provide formal and informal DRR education at schools and engage teachers and students in raising public awareness of hazards and preventive measures
- Support target schools and communities on the identification, mitigation and reduction of disaster risk
- Train and equip community-based disaster response teams.

Strengthening National Societies

Requirements (CHF): 522,000

Planned and ongoing activities include the following:

- Logistics capacity enhancement
- Rehabilitate damaged warehouses
- Rehabilitate damaged branch buildings
- Preposition supplies for future potential disasters
- Provide emergency response equipment at headquarters and branch levels
- IT and telecommunications capacity enhancement
- Undertake refresher training for PMI teams on emergency needs assessments.

Ensure Effective International Disaster Management

Requirements (CHF): 1,455,000

The following program support functions will be put in place to ensure an effective and efficient technical coordination: **surge support, logistics and supply chain, inter-agency coordination and information technology support (IT)**. More details will be provided in the EPoA.

Influence Others as Leading Strategic Partners

Requirements (CHF): 107,000

The following program support functions will be put in place to ensure that IFRC influences others as a leading strategic partner: **communications and media relations; planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER); partnerships and resource development**. More details will be provided in the EPoA.

Ensure a strong IFRC

Requirements (CHF): 128,000

The following program support functions will be put in place to ensure a strong IFRC: **human resources, finance and administration, security, and risk management**. In addition to providing technical support, IFRC will create awareness on the Fraud and Corruption Prevention and Control Policy, Code of Conduct and whistle-blower reporting mechanism as well as guide PMI on risk management. More details will be provided in the EPoA.

Funding Requirements (in CHF)

SHELTER	3,780,000
LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC NEEDS	1,416,000
HEALTH	362,000
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	715,000
PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION	270,000
MIGRATION	83,000
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION	108,000
STRENGTHENING NATIONAL SOCIETIES	522,000
ENSURE EFFECTIVE INTER'L DISASTER MANAGEMENT	1,455,000
INFLUENCE OTHERS AS A LEADING STRATEGIC PARTNER	107,000
ENSURE A STRONG IFRC	128,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	8,946,000

Elhadj As Sy
Secretary General

Reference documents



Click here for [Information Bulletin](#).
[DREF EPoA](#)

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

In Indonesian Red Cross (Palang Merah Indonesia), Jakarta:

- Dr. Ritola Tasmaya, MPH, secretary general; phone: +62 217 992 325; email: pmi@pmi.or.id
- Arifin M. Hadi, head of disaster management; mobile: +62 812 9777 7755; fax: +62 217 995 188; email: arifinmuhammadhadi@gmail.com

In IFRC Country Cluster Support Team, Jakarta:

- Christopher Rassi, Acting Head of CCST and Representative to ASEAN; mobile: +41 79 708 4509; email: christopher.rassi@ifrc.org
- Tiffany Loh, Interim DRM delegate; mobile: +41 79 251 8004; email: tiffany.loh@ifrc.org

In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur:

- Martin Faller, Deputy Regional Director; email: martin.faller@ifrc.org
- Necephor Mghendi, Head of Disaster and Crisis Unit (DCPRR); mobile: +60 12 224 6796; email: necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org
- Johanna Arvo, Operations Coordinator, email: Johanna.arvo@ifrc.org; mobile +60 19 323 2647

For resource mobilization and pledges:

- In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office: Sophia Keri, resource mobilization in emergencies coordinator; email: sophia.keri@ifrc.org

For logistics and in-kind contributions (mobilization table):

- In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office: Riku Assamaki, regional logistics coordinator; email: riku.assamaki@ifrc.org

For communications enquiries:

- In IFRC Country Cluster Support Team, Jakarta: Husni, Communications and Community Engagement Coordinator; mobile: +62 811 190 1695; email: husni.husni@ifrc.org
- In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office: Rosemarie North, Communications Manager; mobile: +60 12 230 8451; email: rosemarie.north@ifrc.org

For planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) enquiries:

- In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office: Mursidi Unir, Acting PMER Manager, email: mursidi.unir@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva:

- Susil Perera, Senior Officer, operations coordination; phone: +412 2730 4947; email: susil.perera@ifrc.org

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 (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**.