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Revised Emergency Appeal Indonesia: Earthquakes and Tsunami

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Revised Appeal n° MDRID013

160,000 People to be assisted

Appeal launched 7 August 2018

Glide n° [EQ-2018-000156-IDN](#)
[EQ-2018-000135-IDN](#)
[EQ-2018-000127-IDN](#)
[EQ-2018-000122-IDN](#)

1.25 million¹ Swiss francs Total DREF allocation

Revision n° 1 issued 1 October 2018

22 million Swiss francs Appeal budget (revised)

Appeal ends 31 March 2020

This revised Emergency Appeal seeks a total of **22 million** Swiss francs (with a funding gap of approximately 17 million Swiss francs), increasing from 8.9 million Swiss francs, to enable the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to support the **Indonesian Red Cross – Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI)** – to deliver assistance and support to an estimated 160,000 people (40,000 households) **for 20 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); disaster risk reduction (DRR); and National Society and local actor (branch) capacity enhancement.**

This revised Emergency Appeal also seeks funding for activities relating to shelter cluster coordination as well as those supported by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on the following main areas of interventions: Restoring Family Links (RFL), management of the dead, and forensics. Details will be provided in the respective Emergency Plan of Actions (EPoAs) for Lombok and Sulawesi following assessments.

This Revised Emergency Appeal takes into consideration that the Government of Indonesia has declared it will accept international support which meets its needs. It also acknowledges the capacities in-country and the need for complementary funding support to enable PMI to deliver assistance to the most affected vulnerable communities. Scaling up the current appeal rather than launching a separate new one will also enable PMI and IFRC to fundraise and deliver support in a concerted manner based on need rather than competition of funding between operations.

The disaster and the Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

29 July 2018: A 6.4 magnitude earthquake strikes off Lombok, province of West Nusa Tenggara, at 05:47h local time.

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

5 August: A second and stronger earthquake, of 7.0 magnitude and depth of 15km hits Lombok at 19:46h local time.

7 August: Emergency Appeal for CHF 8.9 million is launched to support PMI in providing assistance to 20,000 households. DREF loan is increased to a total of CHF 500,000.

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.



Homes, schools, hospitals and mosques have been destroyed in Central Sulawesi. Hundreds of people have been killed and many more injured in 28 September's 7.4 earthquake and subsequent tsunami. **(Photo: IFRC)**

¹ Increased from 500,000 Swiss francs, which has been replenished.

- 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.
- 29 September:** IFRC allocates CHF 750,000 from DREF, bringing the total DREF advance for this Emergency Appeal to CHF 1.25 million.
- 1 October:** Revised Emergency Appeal, incorporating the Sulawesi earthquake and tsunami, is issued, seeking CHF 22 million to enable PMI to deliver assistance to 40,000 households – 20,000 in Lombok and 20,000 in Central Sulawesi.

The operational strategy

Needs assessment

A major earthquake, of 7.4 magnitude, rocked Central Sulawesi – a province located at the centre of Sulawesi Island, Indonesia – on Friday 28 September 2018 shortly after 17:00h local time. The epicenter of the quake, at a depth of 10km, was in Donggala Regency, which has a population of close to 300,000 people. A tsunami warning was issued by the Indonesian Meteorological and Climatological and Geophysical Agency (*Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika* or simply BMKG) shortly after the trembler struck. The quake generated a tsunami whose waves lashed coastal areas of Donggala and Palau with significant humanitarian impact.

According to the latest information from Indonesia's National Disaster Management Authority (*Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana – BNPB*), over 800 people have been confirmed dead, mostly in Palu which is about 80km from the quake's epicentre. Most of the deaths reported occurred along the coastal areas, as a result of the tsunami. The number of casualties remains unknown since emergency responders are still digging through rubble and are yet to reach all affected populated areas, especially Donggala. Reports also indicate that thousands of homes and structures in commercial centres and public buildings have been damaged and, in some areas, flattened. There has been damage as well to infrastructure, including roads and bridges, with communication lines still paralyzed, further hampering access and rescue and relief efforts. Conditions at night are pitch darkness while operations at the main airport in Palu have been hampered by quake damages.

Based on initial information from secondary sources as well as from PMI teams on the ground, immediate needs include search, rescue and retrieval, management of injuries, medical and health services including referral services, food, non-food relief, emergency shelter and safe water. There is also a need for psychosocial support and psychological first aid, to alleviate the trauma caused by loss of loved ones and fear of another tsunami. Thousands of people are staying out of their houses due to fear of aftershocks. According to BNPB, more than 170 aftershocks have been recorded as of 30 September, some powerful. Given the disruption of communication lines and power outages, there is a need for solar lamps and measures to enable survivors to contact their loved ones. Safe spaces for children and women are also key, especially as conditions point to potential displacement for extended periods, pending reconstruction efforts.



Specialists from the Indonesian Red Cross are carrying out search and rescue as well as providing emergency supplies and first aid, Palu, Sulawesi, Indonesia 30 September 2018. (Photo: IFRC)

Observations indicate that the earthquake and tsunami have had an impact on some health facilities in Palu resulting to disruption of health services. Some of the facilities are unsuitable for use until their integrity has been assessed, with patients moved outdoors due to fear of aftershocks. To ensure continued delivery of life-saving health interventions, there is a need to support these health facilities and local health teams with the deployment of emergency health teams.

Owing to the numbers of collapsed concreted houses and the power of tsunami waves, many families will have lost essential household items and tools. More detailed assessments will identify these needs. Through conducting a cash feasibility study, household support could be provided through cash or vouchers when local markets are again functioning based on analysis. Provision of unrestricted cash, especially in urban areas where markets are likely to resume functioning within weeks, will be considered.

PMI has been on the ground from the onset, with its base units mobilizing 15 ambulance crews, nine first aiders, six assessment teams, six people for field posts, three people for evacuation, nine logisticians, 27 volunteers from Donggala and 20 volunteers from the neighbouring district of Luwu to support search, rescue and retrieval efforts, delivery of immediate assistance and undertake rapid assessments².

Meanwhile, it is worth noting that Indonesia is prone to earthquakes because it lies on the Ring of Fire, which is a line of frequent quakes and volcanic eruptions that circles virtually the entire Pacific rim. The Central Sulawesi earthquake and tsunami struck weeks after a series of deadly earthquakes on the island of Lombok, around 1,500km from Palu. The quakes in Lombok struck within a span of three weeks – on 29 July (6.4 magnitude), 5 August (7.0 magnitude), 9 August (5.9 magnitude) and 18 August (6.4 magnitude) respectively – and affected five districts of West Nusa Tenggara Province: North Lombok, East Lombok, West Lombok, Central Lombok and Mataram. According to BNPB, the four quakes killed more than 510 people, injured at least 7,100 others, and displaced more than 431,000 people with 88,740 houses and 798 public and social facilities (community health centres, mosques and schools) destroyed or damaged.



Indonesian Red Cross has sent water trucks and emergency supplies to Central Sulawesi following the double-disaster, 30 September 2018. (Photo: IFRC)

Because of the earthquake impact in Lombok, the Government of West Nusa Tenggara Province issued a provincial-level state of calamity. While the Government of Indonesia had not requested for international assistance following the Lombok earthquakes, local actors and various other humanitarian actors present in Indonesia mounted response operations using in-country resources. As a leading local humanitarian actor, and in pursuit of its mandate outlined in the Red Cross law, PMI rolled out an operation to deliver humanitarian assistance in affected communities. Delivery of humanitarian assistance by PMI, with IFRC support, continues in line with the Emergency Plan of Action issued on 21 September 2018³. In mid-September, the provincial authorities announced a six-month period of transitioning from emergency to recovery, and the Emergency Appeal will be aligned with the plans of the government.

With a new earthquake and tsunami in Central Sulawesi and bringing significant humanitarian needs, the Government of Indonesia has declared it will accept international support which meets its needs. This revision scales up the appeal launched in August rather than issuing a separate new one. The approach will enable PMI and IFRC to fundraise and deliver support in a concerted manner based on need rather than competition of funding between operations. The expanded operation will be detailed in two distinct Emergency Plans of Action, i.e. one for Lombok earthquakes and the other for Sulawesi earthquake and tsunami.

In Sulawesi, the PMI response will not focus only on easy-to-reach urban areas – which will likely receive immediate attention and aid from many actors – but also on remote communities which have not been impacted by the tsunami but are likely to be substantially impacted by the powerful earthquake. More details will be available in the distinct Emergency Plan of Action to be issued after completion of rapid assessments.

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

Coordination meetings are being organized between PMI, the IFRC Country Cluster Team, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Partner National Societies in-country including the American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross. The ICRC Regional Delegation for Indonesia and Timor-Leste has indicated readiness to mobilize their Restoring Family Links (RFL), Management of the Dead (MoD) and forensics experts to support PMI and the authorities respectively.

A proactive approach will be maintained in engaging with the media so that the PMI response is well-profiled and resource mobilization efforts are supported.

² More information on PMI response to date can be found in the Information Bulletins published on <http://www.ifrc.org/appeals>

³ Operations Updates are available on <http://www.ifrc.org/appeals>

Overview of non- RC/RC actors in country

The IFRC is sharing information with the UN OCHA and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), AHA Centre, and diplomatic missions in Jakarta. Moreover, PMI and the IFRC CCST in Jakarta are coordinating with BNPB and the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) to obtain more information on the humanitarian impact caused by the earthquakes in Central Sulawesi as well as Lombok. The CCST is also engaging with MOSA, the national shelter cluster co-lead with PMI and IFRC, to analyze the possibility of mobilizing support for shelter cluster coordination.

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 of rapid evacuation from buildings and in case they get stuck on the road. The rainy season in Lombok started during September while in Sulawesi it is projected to start in November. Rains would compound access challenges and could affect the distribution of relief items, reach of other services and the transportation of materials required for rebuilding.

Proposed Areas for intervention

Overall operational objective

This operation aims to support the needs of up to 160,000 people (increased from 80,000 people) from the affected rural and urban communities in Lombok and Central Sulawesi with appropriate immediate, medium-term and recovery assistance in a timely, effective, and efficient manner, as well as accompany them to recover from the impact of the earthquakes and tsunamis and increase their resilience to future shocks.

Areas of Focus



Shelter

People targeted: 160,000

Male: to be determined

Female: to be determined

Requirements (CHF): 8,925,000

Proposed intervention

Needs analysis and population to be assisted: Earthquakes in Lombok and the earthquake and tsunami in Central Sulawesi are estimated to have affected at least 900,000 people, many of whom are staying in open areas. There is a need for basic household non-food items as well as emergency shelter and more sustainable solutions.

Planned and ongoing activities include the following:

- Provide basic household non-food items including blankets
- 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
- Rehabilitate community health centres
- Provide means of solar energy for households and key community centres



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 80,000

Male: to be determined

Female: to be determined

Requirements (CHF): 2,904,000

Proposed intervention

Needs analysis and population to be assisted: Displaced households no longer have access to foodstuffs or have lost all belongings to the earthquakes and tsunami. 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, fishing and income-generating activities
- Undertake market analysis and propose an incentive mechanism



Health

People targeted: 160,000

Male: to be determined

Female: to be determined

Requirements (CHF): 1,336,000

Proposed intervention

Needs analysis and population to be assisted: 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 in coordination with district health authorities are needed. Furthermore, survivors who have sustained serious injuries need medical rehabilitation and physiotherapy. Some survivors are displaying signs of trauma, with several apprehensive of going indoors for fear of aftershocks. There is the need to provide psychosocial support in affected communities.

Planned and ongoing activities include the following:

- Provide emergency first aid and basic health care
- Support the rehabilitation of health centres/facilities and provision of solar energy options
- 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: 160,000

Male: to be determined

Female: to be determined

Requirements (CHF): 2,079,000

Proposed intervention

Needs analysis and population to be assisted: There is a need for safe water, where the public water supply systems are damaged, 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 items
- Mobilize community members for clean-up campaigns
- Rehabilitate damaged water and sanitation facilities in schools and communities, including provision of relevant solar energy options.
- Facilitate Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) in communities
- Facilitate Child Hygiene and Sanitation Training (CHAST) in schools



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 160,000
 Male: to be determined
 Female: to be determined
Requirements (CHF): 607,000

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 dignity kits
- Establish and operate women/child friendly spaces
- Distribute solar lamps for lighting



Migration

People targeted: 160,000
 Male: to be determined
 Female: to be determined
Requirements (CHF): 533,000

Proposed intervention

Needs analysis and population to be assisted: Earthquakes in Lombok and the earthquake and tsunami Central Sulawesi have separated some people from their loved ones. In addition, given the significant loss of lives in Central Sulawesi, there is a need to provide support for management of the dead as well as forensics expertise to help identify victims. These activities will be led by ICRC.

Planned and ongoing activities include the following:

- Mobilize volunteers RFL and management of the dead
- Provide training for the volunteers on RFL and management of the dead
- Implement RFL activities
- Support the authorities in management of the dead
- Provide forensics support to relevant government agencies
- Undertake measures to enhance the capacity of PMI in RFL and management of the dead



Disaster Risk Reduction

People targeted: 160,000
 Male: to be determined
 Female: to be determined
Requirements (CHF): 546,000

Proposed intervention

Needs analysis and population to be assisted: The potential risks highlighted by the earthquakes and tsunami highlight 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:

- Guide target schools and communities on the identification, mitigation and reduction of disaster risk
- Support target schools and communities on the identification, mitigation and reduction of disaster risk
- Train and equip community-based disaster response teams
- Provide school items for students
- Support awareness raising of risks of damage buildings and mitigation measures
- Work with local actors to enhance their capacities and resilience

Strengthening National Societies

Requirements (CHF): 993,000

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
- Equip PMI with relevant and efficient means of transport for the operation

Ensure Effective International Disaster Management

Requirements (CHF): 3,550,000

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): 170,000

IFRC will support PMI to develop a Movement-wide plan and reporting approach for this operation. Furthermore, once conditions permit, a partnership meeting will be considered to ensure a joined-up approach across all Movement partners supporting the response.

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): 357,000

The following program support functions will be put in place to ensure a strong IFRC: **human resources, finance and administration, security, and auditing**. More details will be provided in the EPoA.

Funding Requirements (in CHF)
Indonesia: Earthquakes and Tsunami
Funding requirements - summary

SHELTER	8,925,000
LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC NEEDS	2,904,000
HEALTH	1,336,000
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	2,079,000
PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION	607,000
MIGRATION	533,000
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION	546,000
STRENGTHENING NATIONAL SOCIETIES	993,000
ENSURE EFFECTIVE INTER'L DISASTER MANAGEMENT	3,550,000
INFLUENCE OTHERS AS A LEADING STRATEGIC PARTNER	170,000
ENSURE A STRONG IFRC	357,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	22,000,000

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Secretary General

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Information Bulletin 1](#)
- [Information Bulletin 2](#)
- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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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 (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**.