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# Revised Emergency Appeal Indonesia: Earthquakes and Tsunami

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Appeal n° MDRID013

People to be assisted 160,000

Appeal launched 7 August 2018

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

Total DREF allocation 1.25 million<sup>1</sup> Swiss francs

Appeal revision 8 November 2018

Appeal budget (revised) 38.5 million Swiss francs

Appeal ends 28 February 2021

This revised Emergency Appeal seeks a total of **38.5 million** Swiss francs (with a funding gap of approximately 17.1 million Swiss francs), increasing from 22 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 30 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 and displacement; disaster risk reduction (DRR); and National Society and local actors (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 Plans of Action (EPoAs) for Lombok and Sulawesi following the ongoing early recovery assessments.

This revised Emergency Appeal takes into consideration the emerging needs in mid- to longer-term recovery, including mitigating emerging health and water and sanitation risks, physical rehabilitation and reconstruction of shelter and public buildings and services. This revision also aims to support community recovery in livelihoods while further increasing their resilience to withstand the impact of such future shocks, as well as strengthen the capacities of PMI and its branches to meet such needs. The revision also included the deployment of Emergency Response Units to support the response.

## 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 15 km 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.
- 9 and 18 August:** New 5.9 and 6.4 magnitude earthquakes strike Lombok. According to BNPB, the four quakes killed more



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

<sup>1</sup> Increased from 500,000 Swiss francs, which has been replenished.

than 510 people, injured at least 7,100 others, and displaced more than 431,000 people.

**28 September:** A major earthquake, of 7.4 magnitude, rocks Central Sulawesi at 17.02h, at a depth of 10km, followed by a Tsunami wave which mostly hit coastal areas of Donggala and Palu regencies.

**29 September:** IFRC allocates CHF 750,000 from DREF, bringing the total DREF advance for this Emergency Appeal to CHF 1.25 million.

**30 September:** 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.

**8 November:** The emergency appeal is further revised to include mid- to longer-term recovery needs in the affected areas as well investing in increased preparedness and resilience for both affected communities and local actors such as PMI's branches, seeking up to CHF 38.5 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 and response to date

Since the major 7.4 magnitude earthquake rocked Central Sulawesi on 28 September 2018, followed by a tsunami and liquefaction in parts of the island, latest figures issued by Indonesia's National Disaster Management Authority (*Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana* – BNPB), issued on 9 November<sup>2</sup>, indicate 508 aftershocks recorded to date, with 2,037 deaths, 671 people still missing, over 4,000 people injured and 214,925 people (74,044 households) displaced. In addition, BNPB recorded 67,310 houses, almost 100 community centres including places of worship, 20 health facilities and an assortment of other buildings, infrastructures damaged or destroyed. In the weeks after the earthquake, flights to Palu airport have resumed and communication lines have been restored for the most part, and local businesses are reopening. However, reaching remote areas remains a challenge especially with numerous landslides blocking and damaging infrastructure. These are being cleared by the authorities, but with the onset of the rainy season, responders have been slowed down and operate with increased caution due to the risks involved. Updated information from the Ministry of Transportation indicated that harbors in Pantoloan areas can be accessed and are partially operational (for loading and unloading purposes), and the state of emergency was lifted on 27 October.

The Central Sulawesi earthquake and tsunami struck weeks after a series of deadly earthquakes on the island of Lombok, around 1,500 km 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 in West Nusa Tenggara Province: North Lombok, East Lombok, West Lombok, Central Lombok and Mataram, the last of which also impacted the western district of Sumbawa island, neighbouring 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 with 88,740 houses and 798 public and social facilities (such as hospitals, community health centres, markets, schools, mosques and other places of worship) destroyed or damaged. Aftershocks continue to impact Lombok and Sumbawa islands to this day.

While the Government of Indonesia had not requested international assistance following the Lombok earthquakes, declaring the earthquakes a provincial-level state of calamity, 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. The Emergency Appeal was 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. Delivery of humanitarian assistance by PMI, with IFRC support, continues in line with the Emergency Plan of Action issued on 21 September 2018<sup>3</sup>. 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. However, in the aftermath of the earthquakes in Sulawesi, the shift in attention and response of local organizations present in Lombok to Sulawesi have resulted in a widening gap and increased asks from local communities to the PMI Lombok provincial branch for assistance.

Further exacerbating the situation in designing a response is that both disasters affected a mixture of urban, peri urban and rural areas. As such, although the socio-economic diversity is wide, the initial phase of response is focused on saving lives and meeting the most urgent, life-saving needs. Recovery assessments, planning and implementation will be equally challenging in the face of such a wide diversity of needs and socio-economic backgrounds in both locations and operations.

<sup>2</sup> <https://drive.bnpb.go.id/index.php/s/wwwQ99akZ8gRRPf#pdfviewer> (in Bahasa)

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

The expanded operation in response to the earthquakes in two locations will be detailed in two distinct Emergency Plans of Action, one for Lombok earthquakes and the other for Sulawesi earthquake and tsunami. As with the Lombok operation, the PMI response focuses on hard to reach areas, but for Sulawesi, aims also to meet specific needs of those affected in urban areas.

It is to be noted that a large joint early recovery assessment team consisting of PMI, IFRC and Partner National Society specialists, together with local and national authorities as well as members of ASEAN Emergency Response Action Team (ASEAN-ERAT), is being put in place at time of writing. The recovery assessments will inform formulation of the detailed Emergency Plans of Action, which will provide additional details relating to the response operations.

A month after the Sulawesi disasters and three months on from the earthquakes in Lombok, PMI, supported by IFRC and sister national societies, continue to respond while taking into consideration the various factors at play. To date, PMI has mobilized over 1,500 volunteers nationwide to provide assistance to affected communities in both locations while coordinating with local and national actors to minimize duplication.

PMI, in its auxiliary role to the Government of Indonesia, is entrusted with the leadership to coordinate international relief from INGO and local NGOs on the ground. The decision of the government to set limitations on the presence of international actors and staff, which is in line with the growing call for the localization of aid, has influenced the direction of the operation. However, these directives have not hindered the Movement's capacity to respond, as PMI has a very central role in the operation. Subsequently, the IFRC and Movement partners focus on providing the best possible support to PMI and ensuring that all possible efforts were deployed to reinforce its response and increase the assistance provided to affected communities. The breadth, scale and scope of the response and recovery operation requires a high level of coordination of resources to maximize efficiency and effectiveness. To learn from this experience and provide more effective support to PMI for this modality, a Real-Time Evaluation (RTE) will be held to capture lessons from this experience.

The pressure on PMI have been immense and the National Society continues to deliver assistance to the best of its abilities, and IFRC technical specialists, including Emergency Response Units (ERUs) and field assessment and coordination team (FACT) members, were deployed in the case of Sulawesi to shore up technical support and coordination in response to added responsibilities delegated to PMI by BNPB such as the reception and distribution of relief items received through the government-to-government pipeline, in addition to managing those coming through the Red Cross Red Crescent channel as well. Further supporting this is additional work and follow up on the implementation of the Red Cross Law passed this year in Parliament.

Key actions and achievements for the respective plans of action to date are available through the operations updates issued on 7 November for Lombok (link [here](#)) and 1 November for Sulawesi (link [here](#)).

#### **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent 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.

Realizing the need to coordinate multiple stakeholders during this response, IFRC is supporting PMI in deploying skilled Bahasa Indonesia speaking personnel from within the region to address cultural sensitivity and promote a smooth integration with PMI staff and volunteers.

#### **Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country.**

PMI and the IFRC work closely with BNPB and the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) on the response to the disasters. PMI is also in close coordination with the District Health Office (DHO) to obtain updated information on the immediate medical needs of injured people, especially those who need further medical assistance.

IFRC participates in meetings of the Humanitarian County Team (HCT) chaired by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) held both during disasters and non-emergency times. At national level, MOSA, PMI and IFRC co-lead the sub-cluster on shelter and settlements, which falls under the wider umbrella of the Displacement and

Protection cluster led by the Indonesian government. PMI and IFRC have been in close coordination with the national cluster system and have been supporting MOSA in leading the sub-cluster since the earthquakes in Lombok in August. This has extended to Sulawesi after the earthquake and tsunami on 28 September to share information on rapid assessment results, contribute to the joint needs assessment and government response plan, analyze gaps and potential support of other organization and the mechanism of cluster coordination at all levels. Further support to the shelter cluster coordination function including additional technical support and human resources to meet both emergency and longer-term needs (including strengthening national capacity) is required in order to meet the increased demand for shelter cluster coordination services. The full scale of needs is still under discussion, but this revision reflects an increased budget for shelter cluster coordination in order to strengthen the support to MOSA.

PMI also participate in relevant national and provincial cluster coordination meetings where possible, and IFRC maintains contact and shares information with the AHA Centre, of which PMI have an embedded member in the ASEAN-ERAT as well as the HCT.

### 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 in 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.

Based on field observations, asbestos is widely used in roof construction for many houses in Lombok and Sumbawa. The risk of exposure to asbestos, with a large number of houses damaged and asbestos in the rubble resulting in the release of small asbestos fibres that become airborne and are readily inhaled, is significant. Exposure to asbestos is a potential risk to health causing diseases such as asbestosis and lung cancer. The community's awareness on the health risk is low. As a result, PMI is taking initiative on promoting asbestos disposal, train-the-trainer and community sensitization.

## Proposed areas for intervention

### Overall operational objective

The main strategy and goal of this operation is to support families affected to re-establish their lives and livelihoods through coordinated and integrated efforts delivered closely with the government and other key stakeholders in affected areas. There are two overarching streams which will be applied in this operation. The first is to build back more resilient communities and re-stimulate local markets affected and doing it in a socially and environmentally sustainable way. The second stream is to ensure that PMI continues to be a strong and reliable civil sector partner to the public authorities, with local branches well positioned to address future potential humanitarian needs.

In addressing community needs, under the first stream, an integrated programming approach will be applied with the goal of increasing access to sustained basic services, enhancing livelihoods opportunities and improving infrastructure through proven techniques designed to increase community participation and ownership.

More specifically, this operation aims to support the needs of up to 160,000 people from the affected rural, peri-urban 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.

The integrated programming approach, under the first stream, will comprise the following integrated sectors:

1. **Essential household items and basic needs assistance**, including distribution of **relief items** such as blankets, jerry cans, mosquito nets and sleeping mats as well as cash-based interventions to meet immediate needs.
2. **Health** interventions focusing on psychosocial support, community-based disease prevention, first aid, deployment of emergency health units, and referral services and medical rehabilitation. Support will extend to rehabilitation and equipment of damaged health facilities. Noting the prevalent use of asbestos in construction in affected areas, and the longer-term health risks posed by such practice, efforts will also be put on determining the appropriate ways of ensuring safe disposal of the same and creating awareness among community members on the risks relating to contact with asbestos.

3. **Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion** interventions focusing on improving access to safe water and distribution of clean water as well as meeting emergency and longer-term sanitation needs. Includes rehabilitation and equipment of damaged WASH facilities in communities and schools.
4. **Shelter and settlements** assistance to support access to safer living conditions during the initial stages of the emergency by the provision of tarpaulins, mattresses, shelter toolkits and blankets followed by support to prioritize self-recovery accompanied by technical support and awareness on build back safer techniques. Based on validation by recovery assessments, support for rentals will be provided where necessary, especially for families which have migrated to urban centres. In addition, through a partnership with academe, public authorities and the IFRC Shelter Research Unit, research will be undertaken on locally-appropriate affordable earthquake-resilient shelter solutions, culminating in the construction of model houses that may be replicated by community members.
5. **Livelihoods** will include support to basic needs through a combination of conditional and unconditional **cash grants** that will aim to replace lost or damaged assets. Support to restart livelihoods and income-generation will include rehabilitation of infrastructures (restoration of land, damaged irrigation systems and market facilities) and community-managed projects to recycle or dispose rubbles. Strengthening of livelihoods will be done in consultation with community members by increasing employability based on a labour market assessment. Youth from disadvantaged backgrounds will be provided with scholarships and inputs to pursue vocational training.
6. **Restoring Family Links**, forensic services and support in management of the dead, led by PMI and backed up by the ICRC with resources mobilized via this Emergency Appeal.
7. **Community Engagement, Protection, Gender and Inclusion approaches** and activities will ensure that the communities we support are meaningfully engaged to reduce the factors contributing to their vulnerability and suffering and ultimately stay healthy and safe. Communities' feedback systems will inform efficient and effective response actions
8. **Community-based mitigation and disaster risk reduction** activities aimed at increasing the number of early warning, early actions agents who can identify local risks and vulnerabilities and undertake measures to strengthen resilience of communities. The community-based action teams (CBAT) have proved effective in this response and will be rolled out to additional communities.

The second stream will be on enabling PMI to become a stronger institution not only to deliver community-focused interventions under this operation but also to be better positioned to address future potential humanitarian needs. Attention will be put on local entities of PMI – branches – which are at the core of service delivery. This support will cover enhancing material capacity (such as office structures, vehicles and equipment), human resource capacity (with priority on volunteers and technical staff), systems (including those relating to finance and logistics), procedures, and coordination capacity. The steering documents will be the National Society's strategic plan and branch development plans.

## Areas of Focus



### Shelter

**People targeted: 160,000**

Male: to be determined

Female: to be determined

**Requirements (CHF): 7,986,000**

### 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. In most of the affected areas, community members have started to rebuild, moving from emergency shelter to transitional approaches. They need material or cash support to obtain necessary inputs as well as guidance plus technical support to ensure they build back better and safer.

### Planned and ongoing activities include the following:

- Provide basic household items including blankets and sleeping mats
- Provide emergency shelter (tarpaulins and shelter toolkits, and basic awareness on their usage)
- Provide materials for repairing damaged houses and rebuilding those destroyed
- Provide rental support, where appropriate, or support to host families
- Provide technical guidance (via skilled or un-skilled labour)

- Disseminate Build Back Safer messages on repair and reconstruction techniques
- Undertake research and construct affordable and locally-appropriate earthquake resilient model houses.
- Rehabilitate and equip damaged classrooms.
- Rehabilitate and equip community health centres
- Construct and equip community centres in coordination with provincial authorities
- Provide means of solar energy for households and key community facilities



### Livelihoods and basic needs

**People targeted: 80,000**

Male: to be determined

Female: to be determined

**Requirements (CHF): 7,666,000**

#### Proposed intervention

**Needs analysis and population to be assisted:** Displaced households have lost most, if not all, of their belongings to the earthquakes and tsunamis. Trauma, injuries and severe damage to property and markets will have impacted livelihoods. In some areas, market facilities were significantly impacted while irrigation canals were damaged. In coastal parts of Sulawesi, the tsunami washed away or damaged boats of fisherfolk. Households and communities need support to recover their livelihoods with dignity.

#### Planned and ongoing activities include the following:

- Provide food assistance
- Provide unrestricted cash to meet basic needs
- Conduct a livelihoods and market assessment,
- Replace lost or damaged productive assets to restart livelihood and income-generating activities for farmer and fisherfolk communities (either cash or in-kind)
- Reconstruct and support community market facilities
- Support community-managed livelihoods projects, including on recycling or disposal of rubble
- Conduct a labour market assessment to inform market needs in terms of skills for vocational training
- Increase employability through support to vocational training/scholarships for youth
- Rehabilitate damaged irrigation systems.



### Health

**People targeted: 160,000**

Male: to be determined

Female: to be determined

**Requirements (CHF): 1,655,000**

#### 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. In addition, there is a need for support to rehabilitate and re-equip damaged health facilities. Community health interventions are also required, especially as the rainy season is likely to increase the risk of diseases among people exposed to the elements. In view of the longer-term health risks posed by the extensive use of asbestos in construction, there is a need for efforts which will inform the appropriate ways to ensure safe disposal of asbestos and to create awareness among community members on the risks relating to contact with asbestos.

#### Planned and ongoing activities include the following:

- Provide emergency first aid and basic health care
- Support the rehabilitation and reconstruction of health centres/facilities
- Provide solar energy solutions for rehabilitated health facilities.
- Undertake health education in schools and communities

- Provide psychosocial support in schools and communities
- Implement community-based disease prevention actions, including in schools
- Undertake research, jointly with academe and government institutions, on locally-appropriate ways of disposing asbestos Provide PMI staff and volunteers as well as key community members involved in the safe management and disposal of asbestos with appropriate personal protective equipment
- Ensure wellbeing of staff and volunteers involved in the response activities.



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

**People targeted: 160,000**

Male: to be determined

Female: to be determined

**Requirements (CHF): 3,502,000**

### 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. Damaged WASH facilities need to be rehabilitated both in communities and schools. In view of the rainy season, there is a need for hygiene awareness, including on destroying potential mosquito breeding spots.

### 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.
- Provide relevant solar energy options for rehabilitated water and sanitation facilities.
- Facilitate Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) in communities
- Facilitate Child Hygiene and Sanitation Training (CHAST) in schools
- Construct complementary permanent latrines and handwashing facilities in schools and communities



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

**People targeted: 160,000**

Male: to be determined

Female: to be determined

**Requirements (CHF): 616,000**

### 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 or cash for target women to obtain the same.
- Establish and operate women/child friendly spaces
- Distribute solar lamps for lighting



## Migration and Displacement

### People targeted:

Male: to be determined

Female: to be determined

Requirements (CHF): 661,000

### Proposed intervention

#### Needs analysis and population to be assisted:

Earthquakes in Lombok and the earthquake and tsunami Central Sulawesi have caused significant displacement. Since the major 7.4 magnitude earthquake rocked Central Sulawesi on 28 September 2018, followed by a tsunami and liquefaction in parts of the island, latest figures issued by Indonesia's National Disaster Management Authority (Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana – BNPB), issued on 9 November 2018, indicate nearly a quarter of a million people have been displaced (214,925 people (74,044 households)). This has resulted in a number of needs and vulnerabilities specifically linked to displacement, for both displaced and host communities, including the separation of 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:

- Undertake displacement assessment: to assess specific needs and vulnerabilities related to the large number of displaced people, and the host communities that are supporting them.
- Capacity building for PMI on migration and displacement (based on assessment)
- Provide training for PMI staff and volunteers on migration and displacement
- Support lessons learned and capacity building workshops on migration and displacement.
- Mobilize volunteers for 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 and strengthen the capacity of relevant government agencies
- Undertake measures to enhance the capacity of PMI in RFL and management of the dead
- Provide special advice on search and recovery of dead bodies in complex geologic and topographic contexts (liquefaction, collapsed structures, etc).
- Assessment of facilities (morgue and burial site) and refurbishment of such facilities
- Conducting practical sessions to PMI and other relevant organizations and authorities at local level on search and recovery in disasters.
- Facilitate roundtables for lessons learnt with the aim of supporting the authorities to establish effective mechanism in responding in emergencies
- High level meeting with authorities on MotD in order to sensitize and mobilize decision makers on the development of policies and regulations in management of the dead which include the creation of structures with clear roles and responsibilities.



## Disaster Risk Reduction

People targeted: 160,000

Male: to be determined

Female: to be determined

Requirements (CHF): 5,107,000

### 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
- Establish and stock an in-country IFRC warehouse

**Strengthening National Societies****Requirements (CHF): 3,279,000****Planned and ongoing activities include the following:**

- Logistics capacity enhancement
- Rehabilitate damaged warehouses and branch buildings
- Reconstruct and equip destroyed branch buildings
- Preposition supplies for future potential disasters (NS contingency stocks)
- Provide emergency response equipment at headquarters and branch levels
- Equip PMI with relevant and efficient means of transport for the operation
- Develop and operationalize an Indonesia-specific civil military relations (CMR) plan
- Enhance peer-to-peer support between PMI and regional National Societies
- Conduct branch organizational capacity assessment (BOCA) exercise and subsequent follow up with branches in Lombok, Sulawesi and Sumbawa.
- Facilitate support between PMI branches and between headquarters and branches, including in mobilizing national disaster response team (NDRT) and branch disaster response team (BDRT) members to augment volunteers on the ground.

**Ensure Effective International Disaster Management****Requirements (CHF): 6,121,000**

The following programme support functions will be put in place to ensure an effective and efficient technical coordination: **surge support, base camp, logistics and supply chain, inter-agency coordination and information technology support (IT)**. Community engagement and accountability approaches will support all programmatic areas to ensure target communities and families have access to life-saving and actionable information to improve safety, health, and wellbeing and engage with the Red Cross to influence and guide action.

More details will be provided in the EPoA. Longer term technical support and strategic guidance support will also be provided on a need's basis.

**Influence Others as Leading Strategic Partners****Requirements (CHF): 1,448,000**

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.

It is envisioned that, through the interventions designed in this emergency appeal, in both direct action to support affected communities as well as those proposed under the capacity development section in SFI2, this will lead to strengthened local actors and government agencies on the ground.

Furthermore, this operation is unique in its cooperation with BNPB and BPBD and in the process, have been able to transfer knowledge to local actors and government agencies. In addition, though the shelter cluster has not been officially activated, IFRC has been requested to support MOSA with technical expertise through the national protection and displacement division of the disaster response task force of Indonesia, with the aim of transferring knowledge at both national and provincial levels. This request applies not just during the emergency phase but the mid- to longer term recovery phase as well, resulting in a scale up on the human resources and technical support needed for both locations as well at national headquarters. Given this unusual context in Indonesia, it has been decided to hold a Real-time

Evaluation (RTE) to learn from the experience around the localization of the response, to inform the future situation in Indonesia and, potentially, in other contexts.

In addition, technical trainings to be led by IFRC in the Asia Pacific region and/or PMI, especially in WASH and public health in emergencies as well as operations coordination and management trainings will include ASEAN ERAT members. This is to scale up the One ASEAN One Response linked to a more harmonized approach to implementation of regional commitments in domestic frameworks with regard to general management of international assistance in ASEAN members' own territories.

The following programme 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): 463,000**

The following programme 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	7,986,000
LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC NEEDS	7,666,000
HEALTH	1,655,000
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	3,502,000
PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION	616,000
MIGRATION	661,000
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION	5,107,000
STRENGTHENING NATIONAL SOCIETIES	3,279,000
ENSURE EFFECTIVE INTER'L DISASTER MANAGEMENT	6,121,000
INFLUENCE OTHERS AS A LEADING STRATEGIC PARTNER	1,448,000
ENSURE A STRONG IFRC	463,000
<b>TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>38,504,000</b>

**Elhadj As Sy**  
Secretary General

## Reference documents

Click [here](#) for Information Bulletin.

**Contact information**

**For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:**

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct](#) for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental 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**.