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Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update Indonesia: Earthquakes and Tsunami

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRID013	Glide n° EQ-2018-000156-IDN ; EQ-2018-000135-IDN ; EQ-2018-000127-IDN ; EQ-2018-000122-IDN
EPoA update n° 4 ; 1 November 2018	Timeframe covered by this update: 28 September - 26 October 2018
Operation start date: 31 July 2018	Operation timeframe: 20 months End date: 31 March 2020
Overall operation budget: CHF 22 million (Lombok: CHF 8.9 mil; Sulawesi: CHF 13.1 mil); Donor response	Total DREF amount allocated: CHF 1.25 million
N° of people being assisted: 160,000 (80,000 Lombok, 80,000 Sulawesi)	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Red Cross Society of China, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Korea National Red Cross, Kuwait Red Crescent, the Netherlands Red Cross, Singapore Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent, Qatar Red Crescent.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government of Indonesia, UNCHA, IOM, OFDA, ASEAN AHA Centre, and also the Governments of Australia, Canada, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, DG ECHO, OPEC`s Fund for International Development (OFID), private donors from Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands and the US, Grab Ltd, and Intercontinental Hotel Group have also contributed financially to the response.	

*This operations update is issued to provide information on the current situation and response for the **Sulawesi earthquake and tsunami operation**. Information on this operation can also be found in [Go Platform](#).*

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Appeal History

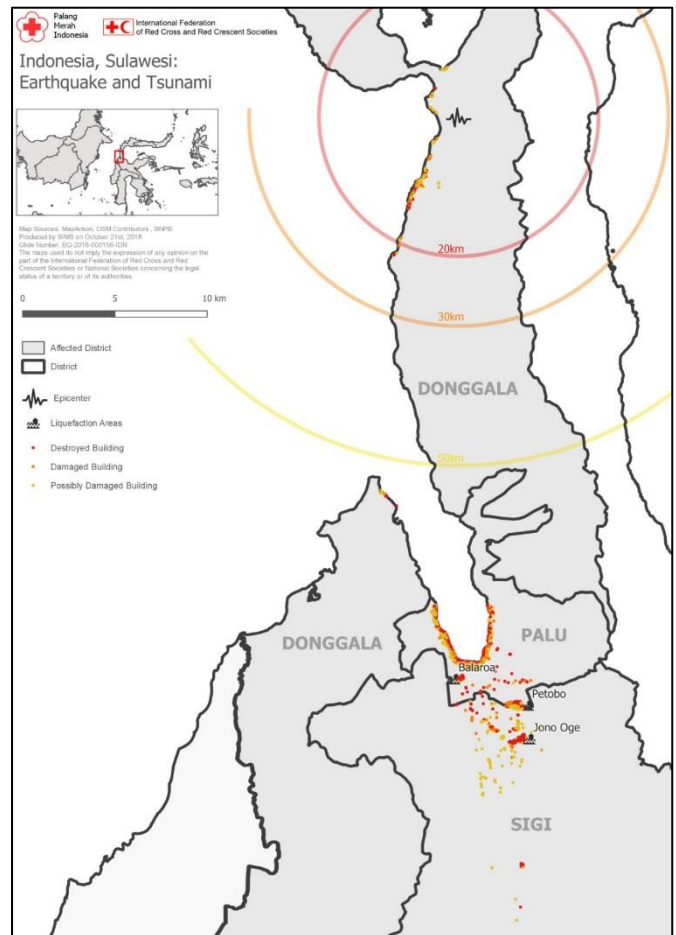
- 29 July 2018:** A 6.4 magnitude earthquake strikes off Lombok, province of West Nusa Tenggara, at 05:47h local time.
- 31 July:** IFRC allocates CHF 211,569 from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to enable PMI to meet the humanitarian needs of 1,000 households (4,000 people).
- 5 August:** 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.
- 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.

Description of the disaster

On 28 September 2018, series of earthquakes struck Indonesia's Central Sulawesi province. The strongest was a 7.4 magnitude quake at a depth of 10km and with its epicentre close to the provincial capital, Palu. The series of earthquakes did not only trigger a tsunami striking beaches in Palu and Donggala, but also liquefaction in three major spots and landslides which resulted in damages, impacts and constrained access to humanitarian relief. According to Indonesian Meteorological and climatological and Geophysical Agency (BMKG), over 700 aftershocks have been experienced since then.

Areas affected by the earthquake, tsunami, landslides and liquefaction suffered extensive damage of buildings and infrastructure. An estimated 15,000 houses and land have been totally devastated. Some 17,000 houses are heavily destroyed but the sites may allow for reconstruction. Around 35,000 families whose houses have been damaged need emergency shelter support for a shorter term. More detailed assessments will have to further confirm these estimates. Indonesia's National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) puts the total cost of material damages at USD 910 million.¹

As per latest figures released by BNPB², as at 25 October, 2,081 people are known to have died. A further 4,438 people have suffered major injuries. At least 1,309 people have been reported missing. Over 68,000 houses have been damaged. Some 206,494 people have been displaced and are staying in settlements across Central Sulawesi. Thousands more have left Sulawesi or found refuge with host families.



Map of affected areas by the earthquakes, tsunami and liquefactions in Central Sulawesi. (Photo: IFRC)

Search, rescue and retrieval efforts officially ended in mid-October. With the immediate search and rescue and lifesaving phase over, the immediate needs are around emergency shelter, access to water and sanitation, health services and replacement of household items, especially for those whose houses have been damaged or destroyed. The Government of Indonesia has ended emergency response period on 26 October and is currently entering the emergency transition period. A transition phase of two months has been declared until the end of the year.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

PMI has been responding on the ground from the onset, deploying over 800 volunteers from 14 branches in Central Sulawesi and across Indonesia as of 26 October 2018 to support search, rescue and recovery efforts, delivery of immediate assistance, undertake assessments, provide field kitchen and medical services, support the construction of emergency shelters and deliver clean water.

In addition, PMI national headquarters key staff, IFRC and Partner National Societies (PNS) in-country have been deploying personnel immediately to the field to support and accelerate the initial response. Additional volunteers and staff members have also been mobilized and deployed from other provinces to support in the response. Below is the list of some of the items distributed by PMI as at 26 October 2018:

Items	Units
Body bag	452
Blankets	5,954
Sleeping mats	1,055
Jerry cans	1,377
Sarong	2,226
Hygiene kits	1,286
Baby kits	283

¹ Humanitarian Country Team situation update #5 (as at 23 October)

² AHA Centre Situation update No.15, 26 October 2018

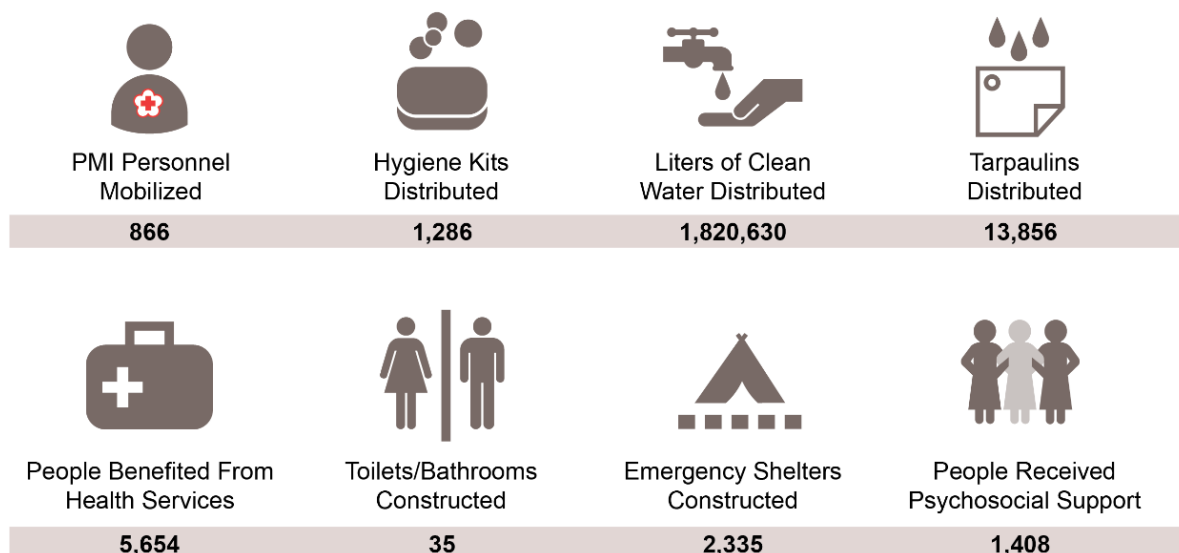
Items	Units
Tarpaulin (including plastic roll 4X60 cut into tarpaulin)	13,846
Mosquito net	1,273
Water tank – 5,000 L	221
Shelter toolkits	70

The following infographics summarizes key figures for the operation as at 26 October 2018.




Sulawesi Earthquake and Tsunami Factsheet

Data as of: 26 October 2018



Source: PMI sitrep no.29, 26 October 2018
Information reporting systems are improving, however numbers are still prone to fluctuation.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

PMI works with the IFRC and ICRC as well as PNSs in-country. All these partners are coordinating with PMI as the lead player for both operations and contributing towards PMI One Plan.

IFRC has a country cluster support team (CCST) for Indonesia and Timor Leste consisting of a head of office and technical capacities in disaster management, health, water, sanitation and hygiene, National Society development (including protection, gender and inclusion - PGI), communication, community engagement and accountability (CEA) and support services in finance, human resources and administration. Partner National Societies with a longer-term presence in-country include American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross Society. ICRC is also present in-country.

Information sharing, and coordination meetings are led by PMI, and have taken place since the first earthquake. A proactive approach will be maintained regarding engagement with the international media so that the Red Cross and Red Crescent response is well-profiled and resource mobilization efforts are supported.

Movement coordination meetings are conducted with partners and ICRC to discuss the response to date and how to best support the National Society's continued efforts in a coordinated manner. Bilateral support from sister National Societies including Singapore Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent, Malaysian Red Crescent, Kuwait Red Crescent, German Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Turkish Red Crescent Society and Qatar Red Crescent were extended.

IFRC Under Secretary General of Programmes and Operations, undertook a two-day visit to the Palu operations on 17-18



IFRC Under Secretary General of Programmes and Operations, undertook a two-day visit to the Palu operations from 17-18 October 2018. (Photo: IFRC)

October 2018. During the visit, the Under Secretary General met with government officials, PMI staff and volunteers, and toured affected areas, by ground and by helicopter, and also toured the PMI health clinic in Sirenja. One of the main messages was that the Government of Indonesia made the right decision in wanting to manage this natural disaster, that systems should be improved to manage that well and that organizations, including the Red Cross, need to adapt.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

PMI and the IFRC coordinate with BNPB and the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) on the humanitarian impact caused by the earthquake and tsunami. 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.

At the country level, IFRC participates in meetings of the humanitarian country team chaired by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) held both during disasters and non-emergency times. Together with MOSA, the national cluster lead, PMI and IFRC, as co-leads, initiated after the first earthquake in Lombok and extended to Sulawesi after the earthquake and tsunami on 28 September 2018 at national level to share information on current rapid assessment result, plan on joint needs assessment, government response plan, analyzing gaps and potential support of other organization and the mechanism of cluster coordination at all levels. Further support to the shelter cluster coordination is still under discussion.

PMI also attend relevant national and provincial cluster coordination meetings where possible, and IFRC maintains contact and shares information with the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance (AHA Centre), of which PMI have an embedded member in the ASEAN emergency response and assessment team (ASEAN ERAT) as well as the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT).

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

Getting on top of relevant and fresh assessment data has been a major challenge for the wider humanitarian community due to the large-scale movement of population and significant access problems due to landslides. An early attempt at a Joint Needs Assessment resulted in a late and outdated report. PMI assessments has focused on rapid assessments to facilitate distributions. IFRC is also assisting PMI to conduct needs assessments – observations, semi-structured interviews and post-distributions monitoring with additional questions - in parallel with distributions. A post-distribution monitoring exercise has been completed on 28 October and reached 470 recipients of relief in 21 different locations in Sigi, Palu and Donggala. A recovery assessment is planned in November to inform a revised Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA). PMI and IFRC has also conducted aerial assessments to monitor passable roads and plug information gaps, especially for hard-to-reach areas. Assessments for emergency health has been concluded and assessments for public health is ongoing. WASH has focused on assessing WASH needs in PMI's seven, soon-to-be 10, emergency shelter sites.

Based on the above, several different groups and needs have emerged. People who have lost their houses and land due to liquefaction or the tsunami are in need of full emergency shelter solutions and non-food items. Most of them have moved or will move into the emergency shelter sites run or being set up by PMI and other actors, receiving a tent as well as non-food items (such as hygiene kits, blankets) and will have access to WASH and other services. The same needs apply to those who opt to stay elsewhere in the affected area, although targeting them is more challenging and access. Access to water can be provided through trucking. A separate group are those with damaged houses and land title who opt to stay outdoors on their land, who will have varying immediate needs depending on the extent of their loss. A further group are those with undamaged houses who opt to stay outdoors on their land due to fear of secondary events. They should be supported with tarpaulins, but otherwise have access to their belongings. There is also a group of people who have left their undamaged houses and land due to fear of aftershocks and tsunamis. Some of these have withdrawn up from the coastline into higher ground in the mountains in small settlements and are therefore difficult to target and prioritize.

The emergency health assessment showed that Ministry of Health (MoH) managed to beef up staff at hospitals and clinics and these functioned well immediately after the disaster. However, several primary health care centres were damaged or destroyed in the earthquake. Based on a joint assessment (PMI, IFRC and PNSs), PMI deployed one Basic Health Unit (EMT Type 1 /Red Cross Emergency clinic) to Tombe in northern Donggala staffed by PMI and MoH professionals and equipment by PMI. The catchment population for the clinic is around 25,000 people. To further augment availability of basic health services needs across the affected areas, PMI has also deployed three mobile clinic teams across the affected areas.

Operation Risk Assessment

According to BMKG, since 1900s, Sulawesi have been hit by tsunamis 19 times, the latest one brings the number up to 20 times. BMKG stated over 700 aftershocks have been experienced since the first quake. The seismic activity is slowly decreasing. However, 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. Due to the recent strong aftershocks, there are probabilities of landslides in mountainous and hilly areas

especially in Sigi and Parigi Moutong. The rainy season in Sulawesi it is projected to start in November. Rains would compound access challenges such as mudslides and could affect the distribution of items, reach of other services and the transportation of materials required for rebuilding. Slightly warmer temperatures are forecasted for the coming months which, coupled with the rainy season, will favour breeding of mosquitos. This potentially increase the vector-borne transmission. There is a potential risk for malaria or dengue outbreak. 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. Safety and security plans will be updated accordingly.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

Overall Operational objective

The emergency appeal aims to support the needs of up to 160,000 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.

Specifically, the Sulawesi operation aims to support the needs of up to 80,000 people from the affected rural and urban communities Palu, Sigi and Donggala in Central Sulawesi with appropriate immediate, medium-term and recovery assistance in a timely, effective, and efficient manner and increase their resilience to future shocks. This number may change depending on the recovery assessment that will be implemented to better identify key needs and gaps of the affected population in the covered communities, helping to guide the multi-sectoral response as well as further sectoral assessments.

Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI) is leading the earthquake and tsunami operation with the support of IFRC, and Partner National Societies (PNSs) using the Federation-wide Operating Framework (FWOF). The framework outlines the platform to enable a consorted effort from the IFRC and PNSs to support the operation through PMI's One Plan via four main pillars; i) multisectoral emergency response, ii) multisectoral early recovery, iii) community resilience and iv) local actor capacity enhancement. Simultaneously, to ensure smooth implementation of the operation, IFRC is supporting PMI in setting up Welcome Centres to record and updating incoming regional and global tools, support services (administration, finance, human resource and legal), supply chain management and as well as coordination at various levels that include coordination with IFRC Geneva and regional office, Jakarta, field and civil military relations. IFRC is also supporting PMI in coordinating a partnership meeting in November 2018. To ensure efficiency and accountability for all implementing partners supporting PMI through the agreed operating model, Federation-wide reports will be issued, and evaluations will be carried out.

Human resources

PMI is coordinating with its Central Sulawesi branch through its headquarters in Jakarta, on managing human resources supports and mobilization of personnel and volunteers. PMI has more than 700 volunteers and staff, including key staff from HQ in Jakarta, to Palu from all over Indonesia. For volunteers the focus has been on neighbouring provinces and across the country for specific, experienced volunteer profiles. IFRC started scaling-up it's support based on requests from PMI, with an initial focus on operational management and coordination and support services in the form of ERU's (Logistics, IT/Telecom and Basecamp). Additional profiles have been added to the team as per discussions with PMI, to support various sectors in operational coordination and assessments. Many of these profiles have been sources from the Jakarta CCST and KL APRO, with a priority on Bahasa-speakers.

Human Resources (as of 25 October)	# of people
Head of Emergency Operations (HEOps)	1
IFRC national staff recruited for Palu office	3
IFRC CCST and APRO national staff on short mission to Palu	8
IFRC national staff consultant	1
FACT	5
Partner NS HR support, under IFRC coordination (national and international)	6
ERU (including incoming base camp set-up team)	26
Global shelter cluster international and national staff	3
Total	53

The IFRC team for the Sulawesi operation now comprises of a total of 53 people in-country, most based in Palu and including the basecamp set-up team as well as the shelter cluster coordination team. Head of Emergency Operations Steve McAndrew arrived in Palu on 17 October to support the relief phase and will eventually take a strategic support role for the operation(s). In addition, representatives from Qatar RC, Kuwait RC, Singapore RC, Malaysian RC and Turkish RC are in or have visited Palu on a bilateral basis, not directly under IFRC coordination. Singapore RC, Hong

Kong RC, Japanese RC and Qatar RC (PSS) joined the PMI/IFRC health team in the early days of the operation and supported the emergency health assessment.

Logistics and supply chain

PMI Logistics with support from IFRC is aiming at effectively managing the supply chain, (including mobilization, procurement, customs clearance, storage and transport to distribution sites), following the Government of Indonesia's regulations and guidance and based on the IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures. PMI has deployed their provincial and regional logistics teams to Palu to support this operation. PMI team was supported in early days of the operation by IFRC AP regional logistics coordinator who was deployed immediately after the disaster to support PMI with needs assessment and coordination. Simultaneously IFRC procurement specialist from the Regional Office was deployed to support operation with local procurement. Further in order to ensure timely and efficient logistics support to PMI and to the emergency operation, IFRC FACT logistics and ERU logistics team enforced with procurement specialist were deployed in order to ensure timely and sufficient logistics support to the operation. The main team of ERU logistics was deployed to Palu where as two team members set-up hub in Balikpapan to facilitate the reception of international shipments. Additionally, as of reporting period two national staff, one logistics and one fleet officer positions are being hired to reinforce the team with local talent and knowledge.

To meet the immediate operational needs, PMI stocks of relief items prepositioned across their various regional warehouses were transported to Sulawesi and distributed at the affected areas. The government of Indonesia accepted international assistance, with some restrictions, and PMI has been appointed as the only agency to work with for foreign NGOs. Following government guidance PMI requested for Movement partners international support for relief items through the emergency appeal and IFRC Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) department launched a Mobilization table to seek for In-kind donations.

Main supply chain route for internationally received relief items have been by air through Balikpapan airport (BPN) in Borneo. BPN airport was declared by the government as the only entry point for international assistance of relief goods and was applicable by all entities. International shipments were custom cleared at BPN airport and later transported to Palu in Sulawesi via air with the support of military assets deployed by different governments and in later stage by sea. Upon government special approval Jakarta airport was used to receive ERU IT equipment's and relief item shipment from IFRC Dubai. Dubai shipment was facilitated through strong cooperation with International Humanitarian City (IHC) and the free charter flight funded by IHC and was carrying 100 metric tons. This lead to the fact that PMI received numerous cargo flights of unsolicited goods over the period of 2 weeks. Additionally, the non-conformity on systems and procedures on cargo management between governments and the fact not full documentations were received by Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the reporting on governmental items will be limited.

Simultaneously the local procurement has been initiated to source locally available relief items required to meet immediate needs. The sourcing to replenish relief items released from PMI prepositioned stocks will be primarily to be done locally by IFRC. However, some items might have to be replenished internationally via the IFRC OLPSCM unit in Kuala Lumpur, mainly to ensure quality and that the specification requirements are met. In support of this operation, two procurement specialists are deployed to Central Sulawesi during the emergency phase, but as the procurement standards and regulations needs to be applied, a long-term delegate will be deployed. The IFRC logistics team is working closely with PMI procurement and logistics to ensure that the local cultural aspects are taking in to a consideration in all sourcing activities.

PMI did not have existing warehouse in Central Sulawesi and the nearest PMI warehouse to the affected areas is in Makassar, southern Sulawesi. Therefore, PMI logistics hub was established in Palu with the support of IFRC and it is consisting 5 Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) and office tents for PMI/IFRC operation. Further PMI and IFRC extended its support to WFP/Logistics cluster to establish their common logistics hub in the same compound. Logistics cluster will run their operation independently, however synergies through sharing logistics equipment's and know-how is taking place.

PMI deployed its existing fleet, including 15 water trucks and 2 cargo trucks as well as light fleet to Palu to transport volunteers, staff, clean water and relief items in the affected areas. However, the capacity of light fleet and cargo trucks is insufficient and additional capacities have been rented locally. IFRC has been supporting PMI with local rental of vehicles. As of reporting period, the local tendering for long term rental of vehicles needed for this operation has been launched. Further three vessels were contracted by PMI and IFRC to transport relief items from their regional warehouses across the country and from Balikpapan to Palu. IFRC hired locally a fleet specialist to support with Fleet management as per IFRC standard fleet procedures.

On the top of sharing logistics hub compound with WFP/Logistics cluster PMI and IFRC logistics is participating regularly in Logistics cluster meetings. PMI and IFRC is also maintain close collaboration with AHA centre as well as relevant government offices.

In the phase of emergency, logistics is taking the mid- and long-term perspectives of the emergency logistics structure of PMI in consideration by iterating the lessons learned into the logistics development initiatives, focusing strategy development, national task force integration, private companies integration, enhancing procurement capacities, status

of National Society in the national disaster response concept in logistics and approvals, advocacy in status of “G2G”, management and reporting.

Relief and distributions

PMI Relief team in Palu has been formally established with three staff on 14 October with the support of IFRC and is following the PMI relief and distribution guidelines (SOP Distribusi Bantuan). PMI relief team has oriented a total of 49 volunteers (4 women and 45 men) from different branches and provinces on basic distribution principles, CEA and the use of data collection tools (ODK – Open Data Kit). A relief cell has been set up as a coordination mechanism for non-solicited goods Government to Government. A matrix with relief items distributed is circulated for other NGOs to report on their distributions. The relief team keeps on working on distributions to reach the affected populations but is facing a big challenge related to the limited access to goods in the pipeline.

IFRC relief team reached Palu on the 11 October with two members and a third member joined on the 21 of October. Qatar RC has deployed bilaterally two relief team members and Turkish RC has deployed also three relief team members for a duration of two weeks.

Information technologies (IT)

Initial communications and internet connection in Palu was disrupted, IT is supporting the team in the field to ensure continuous communication accessibility on the ground. This was to ensure that they were reachable and could contact relevant emergency services as well as IFRC and PMI staff for support where needed. Cellular phone reception has now been restored in Palu, but pockets with no or low coverage remain in Donggala and Sigi. Satellite phones, radio-communication and mobile internet connection have been activated to provide backup telecommunications for the operation during the response phase. The IT/Telecom ERU are supporting the IT/Telecom part of the operation.

Communications

The Red Cross received 1,100 media and social media mentions in the first weekend alone after the earthquake and tsunami. Fast distribution of video helped the operation reach particularly large audiences. International media coverage included the Guardian, CNN International, BBC News, Reuters, EFE, Voice of America, CNBC, Swiss Info, the Times, Europa Press and more. A Reuters story, Desperate Indonesians flee quake zone, with scale of disaster unclear, quoting Indonesian Red Cross spokeswoman Aulia Arriani was picked up by Europa Press, Swiss Info, the Asahi Shimbun, the Times, Channel NewsAsia and Gulf Times. A Facebook live Q&A with Tiffany Loh from the response and recovery team reached over 7,300 people; it has now had 93,000 views. However, internet coverage in Palu is not yet strong enough for a Facebook Live from Sulawesi.

Continued close collaboration between IFRC and PMI ensures a coherent and coordinated communications approach. An agreed communications plan includes joint messaging and sharing of AV material, social media posts and reactive lines to potential reputational risks within Indonesia and with the global Red Cross Red Crescent communications network. The communications team hosted visitors including a photographer from DEC. Communicators from IFRC in Jakarta and Kuala Lumpur, and Australian, Netherlands and Canadian Red Cross provided surge support for the operation.

Towards the end of the period, attention returned to the operation in Lombok, which had been over-shadowed by Sulawesi, and preparations are under way for the visit of the IFRC Secretary General in early November which coincides with the three-month mark after the deadliest earthquake in Lombok, on 5 November.

Security

As of date, there are no significant security concerns (currently at level Orange) beyond safety risks created by the disaster event itself. It is compulsory all members attend security briefing prior to deployment and upon arrival to the field. In addition, all incoming personnel are required to abide to the Location-Specific Security Regulations, IFRC Code of Conduct and Child Protection Policy, Code of Conduct and IFRC Secretariat Policy on Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. One security delegate from American Red Cross has been deployed to establish operational security policies and procedures, assess frequently used locations, train support staff (drivers and guards), liaise with PMI, and monitor the overall safety and security environment.

Community engagement and accountability (CEA)

PMI has activated and promoted the national feedback loop – hashtag #TanyaPMI to communicate and engage with people on social media on the current emergency response on Sulawesi. Some initial 44 information/ questions have been responded and recorded from people on social media asking about restoring family links, aid distribution and situation update. CEA coordinator has been deployed to the field to assess immediate needs of the affected population and potential feedback mechanism for Sulawesi response. The CEA coordinator is currently conducting rapid

assessment on communicating with communities (CwC) through exploring information access, information needs, preferred and trusted communication channels among the affected population, local radio networks. At the same time, coordination with CwC partners including UN OCHA, CDAC, BBC Media Action and more are on-going with the main provision of information is supported by the IFRC's CEA Coordinator from Palu. Detailed assessment on information and communication with the partners are currently being planned.

The sharing of information in a timely manner to affected population may be challenging due to the disrupted communication lines and power outage in the affected areas particularly in remote villages. However, multiple means of communication will be planned/used to address the information needs to the communities. PMI and IFRC continuously contribute to the development of a coordinated concept note for Accountability to Affected Population to ensure stronger community participation within this response.

Several modalities for community feedback mechanisms have been established for this response namely, information hub (command post or Posko), social media (via #TanyaPMI), mobile phone (ODK), Helpdesk, Radio and via volunteers mobilized to the field.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

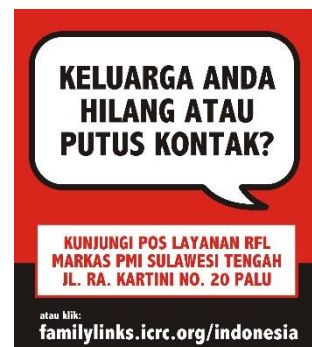
The operation managers for PMI and IFRC with the support of IFRC guides and monitors the emergency relief operations. PMI PMER manager with support from IFRC PMER is developing information and reporting structures for the operation according to both PMI and IFRC minimum requirements. Monitoring visits to the affected communities and interviews with beneficiaries, volunteers and others who participated in the response will be conducted to assess progress at regular intervals and to guide any required adjustments. Operation updates will be issued regularly. To consolidate federation-wide responses for this operation, a Federation Wide Report will be issued. Real-time evaluation, mid-term review and final evaluation will be carried to ensure effectiveness, efficiency and accountability.

Information Management (IM)

IM team together with the SIMS are supporting PMI and IFRC in systematic data collection and information management ensuring production of accurate and quality data and information at all levels. IM team also supporting the operation teams on geographical information system (GIS), maps production, information flow and structure, data verification and validation, and increasing volunteers' capacity on mobile data collection.

Administration and Finance

The IFRC provides the necessary operational support for review, validation of budgets, bank transfers, and technical assistance to PMI on necessary procedures. Administrative team is setting up three Welcome Centres in Jakarta, Makassar and Palu to register and record arrivals of all incoming IFRC-wide teams. All registered incoming team members will be issued an IFRC ID and provided with information package, security updates, accommodation and logistical information. The Welcome Centre will maintain updated contact details and locations and report breaches of compliance.



PMI DAN ICRC BERUPAYA MEMBANTU ANDA
#sayamencari #pmisiapbantu
Feding Merah Indonesia
ICRC

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

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

Shelter

People targeted: 80,000

Male: to be determined

Female: to be determined

Current activities:

- As per reporting period, 13,851 families have been reached with relief items, but due to the complicated pipeline and delays in getting relief good in the distributions have not been complete in terms of items.
- The initial relief plan for nine sites/districts have evolved and PMI has now reached 16 villages (desa) in Palu, 42 in Sigi and 9 in Donggala.
- PMI relief team has been created on 14 October 2018 and has oriented a total of 49 volunteers (4 women and 45 men) from different branches and provinces who supported the distribution on basic distribution principles, CEA and the use of data collection tools (ODK – Open Data Kit).
- A relief cell has been set up as a coordination mechanism for non-solicited goods Government to Government. A matrix with relief items distributed is circulated for other NGOs to report on their distributions.

- Post-distribution monitoring on the use of shelter/ NFI items (covering at least 5% of family beneficiaries) has been conducted since 15 October 2018 in all distribution sites.
- PMI has so far identified eight sites for camps and is in the process of building up the camps. The total capacity actioned and planned for those sites is around 2,374 families, including one camp with 1,000 families. The target for the end of the month is to have 10 sites that could house up to an estimated 3,000 families, exact figures depend on what land can be secured.
- The government is planning Collective Temporary Shelters for 14,400 families, to be constructed within 3 months. This would be targeted to people who have lost their houses and lands. Some 48 sites have tentatively been identified in Palu and Sigi, with Donggala pending, each would house approximately 10 housing units for 12 families. Many of the families that are now being directed to PMI community camps will be among the beneficiaries for the government Collective Temporary Shelters.
- PMI shelter has supported has worked closely with the Italian RC to plan and define the basecamp for PMI volunteers. The Italian RC training- and build-up team is expected later in the week.
- PMI has its own approach of distribution plan, comparatively similar to the Government's based on proportion of relief goods received to be sent to geographical sectors. Below is the target set by Government and PMI in percentage over the goods coming into the pipeline based on the 20,000 families target and beneficiaries reached by distribution as per 20 Oct 2018:



Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI) volunteers delivering tarpaulins and blankets to the villagers of Loli Saluran, in Donggala reGENCY in Sulawesi, 7 October. (Photo: Benjamin Suomela / Finnish Red Cross)

District	Government		PMI		Distributed as per 20 Oct 2018	
	%	Target families	%	Target families	%	Beneficiaries (HH)*
Palu	35%	7,000	45%	9,000	46.67%	6,464
Sigi	25%	5,000	25%	5,000	35.97%	4,982
Donggala	25%	5,000	20%	4,000	17.36%	2,405
Parigi	10%	2,000	5%	1,000		
Buffer ³ (Gov)/South Sulawesi (PMI)	5%	1,000	5%	1,000		

*This figure will still fluctuate as data collection and consolidation is currently on going.

Challenges:

- Some goods come with no consignment, located in several different places, which has put a lot of pressure on logistics and warehousing.
- Structures have been improved on PMI side with some clarity on who is leading on the relief effort. This is related to the cooperation between PMI HQ and province and also branches who are doing the distributions. IFRC has supported PMI to set up a Relief Office at the Provincial office.
- The initial packages were distributed to severe affected geographical areas before emergency shelter site management was established and based on the stocks available. There were not enough goods available to cover the families affected according to sphere standards.
- Packages of relief items for various groups of affected are being defined/validated, the context has a high number of such different groups in different circumstances. Feedback from early distributions will give indications on new, overlooked or not well understood needs in what is a very dynamic and changing situation.
- The basic relief package for affected families aims 2 tarpaulins per family and 2 blankets per family; those severely affected received 2 more blankets, 1 hygiene kit and 1 jerry can.
- Lack of volunteers available for relief distribution become one of the challenges, PMI is working on mobilizing at least 50 volunteers from other provinces dedicated for relief for two weeks.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 80,000

Male: to be determined

Female: to be determined

³ Govt decided for 5% prepositioned stock for emergency.

Current activities:

- An Early Recovery Assessment is being planned in coordination with National Societies in order to develop a draft plan of action.



Health

People targeted: 80,000

Male: to be determined

Female: to be determined

Current activities:

- 1 PMI Emergency Clinic (Type 1 EMT/fixed) with team of all national professionals and equipment has been deployed to Tompe. This clinic can serve up to an average of around 50 patients per day. The team is well integrated with Tompe Puskesmas (MOH Primary Health care center) and staffs of Puskesmas are working together in PMI Emergency clinic. JRCS medical advisors are in Tompe and supporting the team. IT ERU (New Zealand and American RC) and Basecamp ERU (Italian RC) colleagues are also supporting the emergency clinic ensuring connectivity, electricity and WASH support. Pharmacy is temperature controlled, well stocked and managed by trained staffs of PMI and Puskesmas.
- PMI Emergency clinic has also supported Tompe Puskesmas to restart and continue the Basic Emergency Obstetric and New Born Care (BEmONC). Any cases requiring advanced/comprehensive care will be referred to UNDATA hospital in Palu. Air ambulance and Road ambulance has been secured for referrals. Referral criteria for Air ambulance was developed jointly with the chief of Puskesmas. This referral criteria will also be used by all PMI mobile medical teams. First rotation of PMI medical team is departing this week and new team from Bogor hospital is arriving.
- No suspected cases of Measles reported as per reporting period. The disease trend, mainly, diarrhea, Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (URTI) or trauma reported from PMI medical teams is not very concerning at the moment but is being closely followed up.
- Medical evacuation plan has been finalized and the content has been approved by Staff Health in Geneva. Administration team and security has been requested for recommendations for food/restaurants as few places have opened.
- Working with WASH team on integrated health and hygiene promotion activities. Orientation using ECV tool kit is planned early next week– focusing on water borne diseases. 2-3 CBHFA/ECV facilitator from PMI NHQ have been requested to support the training. As per reporting period, there is no vector borne disease and vaccine preventable cases reported.
- Total people reached by health services as at 24 October; 5,329 people.
- Around 1,051 people have been reached with psychosocial support. Traumatized people are provided with support in dealing with trauma as a result of the disaster.



PMI emergency clinic at Tompe. (Photo: IFRC)



PMI Psycho Social Support activities are important to people dealing with trauma. Some activities include meditation, exercise and motivational talk. (Photo: Benjamin Suomela/Finnish Red Cross)



JRCS medical advisor with staffs of Tompe Puskesmas and PMI emergency clinic. (Photo: IFRC)



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 80,000

Male: to be determined

Female: to be determined

Current activities:

- PMI continues distributing clean water via 16 trucks to affected people in Palu, Donggala and Sigi districts. As of 26 October, 1,820,630 liters of clean water have been distributed.
- Construction of latrines in PMI emergency shelter sites has started but will have to be scaled over the coming days and weeks as camps are finalized, and families move in.
- PMI received water treatment plant donated from German Red Cross and Veolia Foundation to support water production. WASH team is planning to establish a new water treatment camp in Sirenja that can cover more beneficiaries.
- 10 Unit of latrines is under construction for PMI base camp in Garuda Soccer Field. Italian Red Cross will set up an additional 12 latrines and 12 showers at the basecamp, and also 4 latrines and showers in PMI clinic in Tompe.
- Health and WASH combine their promotional activities together which is the 1st initiative by the PMI. Posters can be the best media. This new combined Hygiene and Health Promotion activities to be held in the Petobo camp is expected to reach 300 household (1,200 people). Some of the topics covered are diarrhea prevention, proper handwashing, and solid waste management.
- PMI also will use radio broadcast to disseminate the hygiene message to engage more beneficiary's coverage.
- 1,286 people have received hygiene kits, 770 received jerrycans and 2,540 people received hygiene promotion.



PMI is constructing latrines and bathrooms for the community. (Photo: PMI)



Clean water distribution for the community. (Photo: PMI)

Challenges:

- PMI WASH needs more resources to address the immediate needs in the affected community.
- PMI will engage local contractor to speed up the latrine construction in the camps. Construction of latrines at residential areas can be challenging in term of deciding of its location. Land issue for waste site can sensitive to the locals.
- Indonesian Armed Forces (TNI) support in construction of tube-well in Petobo Camp, but the community refused and demanded to stop due to fear of mud and traumatized by the previous earthquakes, liquefaction and tsunami. The construction has been cancelled and the borehole has been closed. The community in Petobo camp requested to continue with water distribution through water trucks.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 80,000

Male: to be determined

Female: to be determined

Current activities:

- PGI sector is being developed, however, PGI components have been included in all sectors such as dedicated hygiene kits for women, separation of areas for latrines/bathrooms between men and women, determination of locations of latrines to provide access to everyone and inclusion of lightings at the latrines and bathrooms for safety.
- Currently, PMI is working with bilateral partners to bring in PGI expert.
- Assessment is still ongoing. Specific activities yet to be planned and implemented but this area will receive considerable attention during the upcoming weeks.



Migration and Displacement

People targeted: 80,000

Male: to be determined

Female: to be determined

Current activities:

- The latest estimate is that more than 200,000 people have been internally displaced following the earthquake, but the real number could be even higher. Some of these have left the affected areas, others have moved or are on the move within the affected areas. Displacements are not only related to damaged and destroyed houses but also to fear of secondary events.
- All operational interventions will be undertaken in line with the Red Cross Movement Policy on Internal Displacement (2009), including assessing specific needs linked to displacement and meeting the needs of the most at risk: including both displaced communities and host communities. This is particularly where displacement becomes prolonged or protracted, and where there are barriers or delays to return or other durable solutions.
- The operations will also assess any increased migration and displacement from the affected areas as a direct impact of the loss of livelihoods, infrastructure, and disrupted social and family networks. Any interventions related to migration will be undertaken in line with the IFRC Policy on Migration (2009).
- ICRC has recently launched a family link site for people looking for family members affected to the Sulawesi earthquakes and tsunami. This include people who would like to register to inform their families that they are safe and alive. The site is available in both English and Bahasa Indonesia.
- Link to the site: <https://familylinks.icrc.org/indonesia/id/pages/home.aspx>.
- As of date, 1,601 cases of RFL has been registered.



Disaster Risk Reduction

People targeted: 80,000

Male: to be determined

Female: to be determined

Current activities:

Assessment ongoing. Activities yet to be planned and implemented.

Strengthening National Societies

IFRC is working closely with PMI considering PMI is the key player for the response. Necessary supports are being provided to PMI to ensure capacity building and knowledge transfer while managing the operation.

Ensure Effective International Disaster Management

The ensure effective and efficient technical coordination, **surge support, logistics and supply chain, inter-agency coordination** and **information technology support (IT)** have been put in place. As of 12 October, PMI have secured 667 volunteers under the IFRC Global Volunteer Insurance.

Influence Others as Leading Strategic Partners

IFRC is supporting PMI to develop a Federation-wide plan and reporting approach for this operation. A partnership meeting will be organized in November 2018 to ensure a joined-up approach across all Movement partners supporting the response.

The following program support functions are being 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.**

Ensure a strong IFRC

The operation is receiving support on **human resources, finance and administration, security, and auditing** from Asia Pacific regional office.

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [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 (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**.