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Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update Indonesia: Earthquakes and Tsunami - Sulawesi





 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° 8 Date of issue: 12 December 2018	Timeframe covered by this update: 28 September to 5 December 2018
Operation start date: 28 September 2018	Operation timeframe: 18 months End date: 28 February 2021
Overall emergency appeal budget: CHF 38.5 million (Lombok and Sulawesi); 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 actively involved in the operation: Indonesian Red Cross – Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI) works with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) as well as Albanian Red Cross, American Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross Society, British Red Cross Society, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Korea National Red Cross, Kuwait Red Crescent, Macau Red Cross Society, Malaysian Red Crescent Society, Monaco Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross Society, Qatar Red Crescent, Red Cross Society of China, Singapore Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent, Vietnam Red Cross. Japanese Red Cross, German Red Cross, Malaysian Red Crescent, Qatar Red Crescent and Turkish Red Crescent are contributing bilaterally to the response.	
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 operation 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 for **18 months**. 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.
- **21 September:** The Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) for Lombok operation is issued.
- **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 for **20 months**.
- **31 October:** The EPoA for Sulawesi operation is issued.
- **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 for **30 months**.
- **25 November to 4 December:** Recovery needs assessment is carried out for Lombok & Sulawesi earthquake and tsunami operations. The assessment recommendations will inform an integrated multi-sectoral recovery programme approach and revision of the emergency appeals.

Description of the disaster

On 28 September 2018, a series of strong earthquakes struck Central Sulawesi Province. The strongest of which measured at 7.4 M earthquake and was just 10km deep with its epicenter in Donggala Regency, close to the provincial capital Palu. The earthquake triggered a tsunami whose waves reached up to three meters in some areas, striking Talise beach in Palu and Donggala. The earthquakes, tsunami and resulting liquefaction and landslides have caused significant damage and loss of life in affected areas.

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. BNPB puts the total cost of material damages at USD 910 million.¹



From face-to-face communication, to a weekly call-in radio show, PMI volunteers are reaching out to people affected by the earthquake and tsunami in Sulawesi to not just provide information, but to also incorporate their feedback into the Red Cross response. To date, the team has received more than 400 questions and comments from affected communities. (Photo: Kathy Mueller, IFRC)

As of 5 December, more than 2,100 died in the disaster and a further 1,300 people are still missing. More than 4,400 have been seriously injured and more than 67,000 houses have been severely damaged or destroyed by the earthquake, tsunami or liquefaction, leaving over 133,000 people still displaced by the disaster and are staying in displacement sites with limited access to life-saving services.

The official emergency response period in Central Sulawesi ended on 26 October. While the Government-led response is now transitioning into the recovery and reconstruction phase, the focus will also simultaneously continue covering humanitarian needs and addressing complex challenges.

Currently, 170 organization are carrying out activities across 63 location in Central Sulawesi. Priorities include shelter, logistics and economic recovery, medical assistance, clean water, sanitation and hygiene, recovery of infrastructure and public services, protection, including women's and children's protection, and education. Humanitarian response has made significant progress in reaching and serving the people in need of assistance. Regional and international agencies continue to support national efforts and leadership. NGOs, the Red Cross and the UN are on the ground augmenting the national response.

¹ [Humanitarian Country Team](#) situation update #7 (as at 30 October)

Summary of the current response

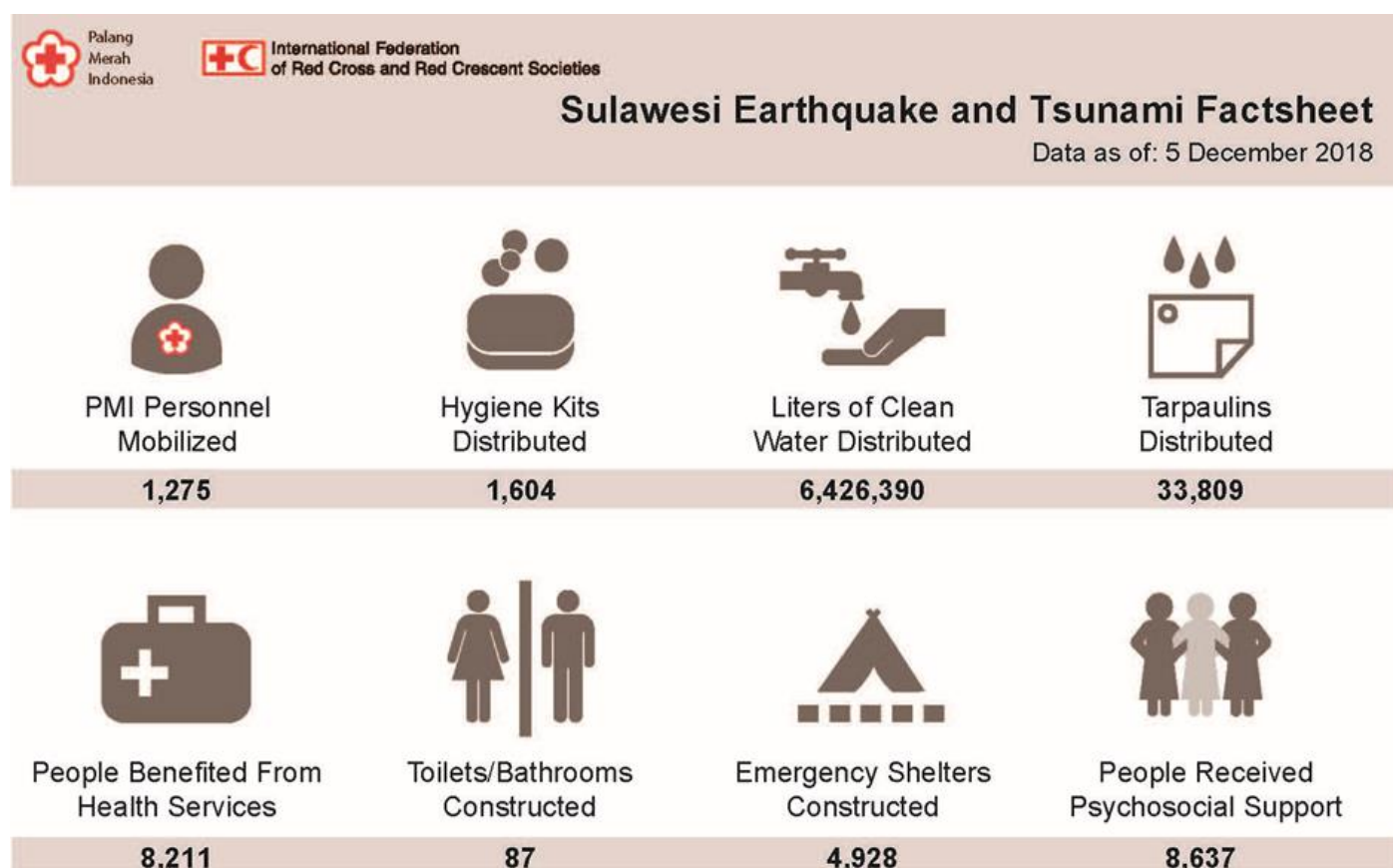
Overview of Host National Society

As was the case in Lombok, in Central Sulawesi PMI were present and responding on the ground from the onset, deploying over 1,275 volunteers from branches in Central Sulawesi and across Indonesia as of 5 December 2018 to support the operation. These volunteers are running clinics (mobile and fixed) and referrals, setting up emergency shelter sites, distributing water and relief items, among other things. PMI also has a growing fleet in the field, including helicopters for hard-to-reach areas and at least 20 water trucks, with more coming (10 trucks currently being procured).

PMI 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 the National Disaster Management Agency (*Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana – 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.

PMI with the support of the IFRC ERU from the Italian Red Cross has completed the setup of a basecamp, and in the past months the camp has been hosting 100-150 volunteers rotating from other parts of the country. The basecamp was completed on 31 October and PMI volunteers and staff started to move in since 1 November. Sleeping tents, water, showers, latrines and electricity are functioning at the basecamp. As of 5 December, the Italian Red Cross has handed over Base Camp to PMI and a PMI Camp Manager was selected. He will be supported by a volunteer coordinator, trained by the Italian Red Cross.

The following infographic indicates the sectoral highlights on initial emergency relief phase and services provided by PMI through the support of the IFRC and the partner national societies as of 5 December 2018.



Source: PMI sitrep no.62, 5 December 2018

Information reporting systems are improving, however numbers are still prone to fluctuation.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

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.

PMI works with the IFRC and ICRC as well as PNS in-country including the American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross Society. All these partners are coordinating with PMI as the Movement's lead agency for both operations in Lombok and Sulawesi and contributing towards PMI One Plan.

The Japanese Red Cross has been supporting the implementation of the health activities, specifically a clinic in Tompe and distribution of mosquito nets. The Turkish Red Cross has been playing a role in relief distribution, setting up tents and supplying non-food items (NFIs). The German Red Cross has a representative in Palu, providing support with WASH and an objective to identify funding opportunities. The American Red Cross has provided staff from its delegation in Jakarta to support admin and shelter/relief assessments.

Information sharing, and coordination meetings are led by PMI and have taken place since the first earthquake. A proactive approach is maintained regarding engagement with the international media so that the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's response is well-profiled and resource mobilization efforts are supported. A coordination meeting was conducted on 19 November at the basecamp. Among the things discussed during the meeting was PMI long term plan, including transferring out from rotations and recruitment of staff. Also, to improve continued coordination with PMI, IFRC FACT Team Leader together with PMI Operations Head have extended the PMI weekly meeting invitation to IFRC team which is taking place every Saturday at 9 am at PMI provincial office.

Movement coordination meetings are conducted with partner National Societies 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 also provided to PMI in-country.

Global and regional tools have been activated and a number of human resources have been mobilized since the onset of the disaster. IFRC deployed a Head of Emergency Operation (HEOps) and several technical specialists to Palu to support PMI's response. Staff from the CCST office in Jakarta, Field Assessment and Coordination Team, Emergency Response Units, Regional Disaster Response Team in key support services including information technology and telecommunications (IT&T), logistics and basecamp, were quickly alerted and deployed. The team formation and composition will be reviewed according to the operation needs as it evolves.

Overview of non-RCRC actors 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 country team 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, analyse gaps and potential support of other organization and the mechanism of cluster coordination at all levels. Further support to the shelter cluster coordination including additional technical support and human resources to meet both emergency and longer-term needs (including strengthening national capacity) is still under discussion.

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 emergency response and assessment team (ASEAN ERAT) as well as the Humanitarian County Team (HCT).

During the period, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Society, UN and International NGOs are supporting the Government's priorities and efforts. Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) has been continued, which would inform baseline data for a recovery action plan. UN OCHA plans to stay in Palu until 15th January. They will continue to consolidate the 5Ws till the end of December and supporting capacity building of PMI Data Centre (PUSIDATINA) to carry the coordination and information management roles forward. IOM is currently finalizing the displacement tracking matrix (DTM) round 2 and will present it in the second week of December. PMI has been requested from the Clusters/OCHA to share the 5Ws reporting on a regular basis. IFRC Sector Teams have been reminded to support respective PMI counterparts in completing reporting requirements.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

The detailed needs analysis for each sector is detailed in **Section C: Detailed Operational Plan**, of the [EPoA](#) published on 31 October. However, it is important to note that the published EPoA is preliminary plan of action.

The coordination structures at the provincial level are being further strengthened with increased capacity from Government line ministries to support inter-cluster coordination under the leadership of the Provincial Secretary (SEKDA). The local government is also responsible to lead recovery and reconstruction efforts with continued national support from BNPB, key line ministries and member agencies of the early recovery cluster.

A Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) started on 12 November. The PDNA will provide baseline data for a recovery action plan (Renaksi). The Renaksi will be coordinated with, and aligned to, the master plan for Palu City currently developed by the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) with support from JICA, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and the World Bank.

A coordination meeting on the preparation of a plan of rehabilitation and reconstruction of Central Sulawesi was conducted on 19 November. A master plan and for recovery and development for post-disaster was presented by BAPPENAS (Indonesian Ministry of National Development Planning).

In the meantime, sectoral assessments are ongoing, and some have been completed by corresponding cluster coordination teams, including the IFRC managed Shelter cluster, and in some cases, by IFRC/PMI teams, such as Health (assessments for emergency health and public health) and WASH. Access to clean water continue to be one of the main needs.

Camp Assessments involving information collection on number of tents, types of tents, and occupants in the 13 PMI supported emergency camps have also been completed. Further assessment of camp infrastructure, satisfaction survey (CEA) are ongoing.

Relief and CEA have conducted Post Distribution Monitoring, held random informal discussions with people on needs, satisfaction, and feedback mechanism using both Open Data Kit (ODK) and paper form.

As the operation transitions into recovery phase a joint PMI/IFRC Recovery Assessment team has completed the field work in both Lombok and Sulawesi and is now compiling findings and recommendations. The recovery assessments will inform formulation of detailed revised Emergency Plan of Actions for both operations.

Targeting

The Sulawesi operation aims to support the needs of most vulnerable population affected by the impact of earthquakes and tsunami in Palu, Sigi and Donggala. PMI with support from the IFRC coordinates with local authorities in identifying targeted population for the response considering cultural sensitivity, gender, most vulnerable groups, and ensuring inclusivity in the beneficiary selection process.

Operation Risk Assessment

According to *Badan Meteorologi Klimatologi dan Geofisika Indonesia* (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 together with a risk of liquefaction especially in Palu. 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. 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.

The rainy season in Sulawesi has begun and expected to last until March of 2019. Growing concerns are such as heavy 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 forecasted for the coming months which, coupled with the rainy season, will favour breeding of mosquitos. This would potentially increase the vector-borne transmission, thus a potential risk for malaria or dengue outbreak.

B. Operational strategy

Overall objective

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.

Proposed strategy

The main strategy and goal of this operation is to support families affected to re-establish their lives and livelihoods and community life through coordinated and integrated efforts with government and other key stakeholders in the affected areas. This operation aims to build back more resilient communities and re-stimulate local markets affected and doing it in a socially and environmentally sustainable way.

The operation consists of closely integrated sectors aiming to provide:

1. **Immediate household basic needs and livelihoods** assistance, including distribution of **relief items** such as hygiene kits.
2. **Health** interventions focusing on **community-based disease prevention and health promotion, psychosocial support, first aid, deployment of emergency health units, and referral services and medical rehabilitation.**
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.
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.
5. **Livelihoods** support through **cash grants** and specific livelihoods activities in consultation with community members, taking access to employment, land or equipment for generating income into account.
6. **Restoring Family Links**, led by PMI and supported by ICRC and IFRC under **migration.**
7. Cross-cutting consideration and support to ensure **community engagement and accountability** (CEA) as well as **protection, gender and inclusion** (PGI) at all times.
8. **Community-based mitigation** and **disaster risk reduction** activities.
9. Support to rebuild and **strengthen branches and National Society development** in Sulawesi, especially in the repairs to existing branches impacted by the earthquakes as well as additional training to and capacity building of volunteers in the region. This also includes strengthening PMI's coordination capacity to deal with the new task given them by the Government to coordinate support from other governments and international NGOs

Up to 80,000 people from the targeted population, displaced and affected communities, will have access to emergency medical services and psychosocial support services through support from Red Cross Red Crescent partners. The modality of the work will be shared leadership according to the areas of expertise within the Movement partners.

PMI with the support of IFRC is progressing with below activities among others:


- Participating in the cluster meetings and better coordination with other local agencies;
- Continuing with relief distribution to affected population, especially hard to reach and remote areas;
- Carrying out continuous needs assessment and analysis across sectors;
- Integrated programming across sectors;
- Identifying the changing needs from relief to recovery phase. A recovery assessment has been conducted and findings are being compiled for an integrated multi-sectoral recovery programme approach where CEA and PGI are at the foundation of the response and recovery.

Operational support services

The operational support services strategy remains the same as in the previous [operations update \(#6\)](#). Progress on support services activities is detailed under the strategies for implementation of the next section of this document (Section C).

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

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

 Shelter People targeted: 80,000 (20,000 households) People reached: 64,000 (16,000 households)		
Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people targeted/reached with safe, appropriate and adequate shelter and settlements assistance	80,000	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report
Shelter Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance	20,000	16,000
Shelter Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with technical support and guidance	20,000	Not started yet
Progress towards outcomes		
Shelter and settlement assistance (relief distribution)		
<p>As per reporting period, it is estimated that over 16,000 households have been reached with relief items. Further consolidation of records is needed to be able to confirm final numbers.</p> <p>Below is the achievement reported by PMI on the distribution of some key relief items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22,292 blankets. • 33,089 tarpaulins. • 1,646 shelter toolkits. • 4928 emergency shelters. • 1,801 family kits. • 1,604 hygiene kits. • 5,755 jerry cans. <p>More information on relief distribution will be provided in the next update as data consolidation and reconciliation improves.</p>		
Emergency Shelter Sites		
<p>PMI identification and set up of 13 community emergency camps is ongoing. Final case-load is still to be determined but could be between 3,000 and 5,000 families. Some camps are not filling up fully, as communities rather have alternative solutions, which was known as a scenario from the beginning.</p> <p>Government plans for Collective Temporary Shelter (barracks) as transitional shelter are advancing fast, with the currently planning figure of 14,400 households. The government has begun construction of several barracks in Central Sulawesi districts. The barracks are meant to house up to 12 families and to only be temporary.</p> <p>For PMI supported emergency camps, as per reporting period, 1,275 family tents have been installed and occupied by 1,075 households. From the 13 camp sites, eight have been built with integrated services (WASH, Health, psychosocial support), while the other two (Tipo and Tawaeli) are still waiting for land confirmation and correct placement according to government acceptable standards. Further, six out of the 13 IDP camps already have camp management structure, such as camp coordinator, public kitchen manager, logistics/warehouse, electricity, health and security.</p>		

Since the beginning of the operation, more than 700 tents donated by UNHCR, Japanese Government and German Red Cross were distributed to Palu Winner Stadium to be used in the upcoming days for the extension for Balaroa camp.

So far, 88 of the 414 from German Red Cross donated family tents have been installed in Jumbu and Langsat camp in Donggala district. Different kinds of donated multipurpose tents are in usage in the camps and public places. The tents are mostly used as health facilities, school classes and gathering places for the community.

As for temporary shelter, PMI is planning to build individual temporary shelter units, cash programming mechanism, by dividing groups within the community/village. Each group will consist 10 families. PMI has so far built four temporary shelter prototypes (two in Garuda basecamp, one in PMI Sulteng province and one in Lende village, Sirenja District, Donggala). PMI is in the process of rolling out the temporary shelter pilot program (300 T-shelters), which will see 100 temporary shelters built in Sigi, Donggala, and Palu, respectively. PMI shelter team is working with the heads of each of the sub-districts to harmonize and finalize the lists of the hundred families (whose houses were destroyed by the EQ but have land upon which they can build a T-shelter). Though the initial pace has slowed, as land is cleared upon which to erect them, tent distributions are ongoing.

A Shelter Delegate has been recruited (three months) and will be in place to support PMI shelter team by mid-December.

There is a challenge in harmonizing IFRC and PMI data related to distribution pipelines of family tents and tarpaulins. Efforts are being made to reconcile the figures. Another challenge in temporary shelter design is that a lightweight steel frame is being considered as a substitute for timber frame for temporary shelter material. However, the steel frame is currently difficult to find in the local market and the nearest source/option is only Makassar, South Sulawesi.



Family tent donated by German Red Cross in Jambu Camp, Donggala. (Photo: PMI)



Livelihoods and basic needs


People targeted: 40,000 (10,000 households)

People reached: -

Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of targeted people that have enough food, cash or income to meet their survival threshold	tbc	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report
Output 1.1: Vocational skills training and/or productive assets to improve income sources are provided to target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# target population improve the access to employment or self-employed in sustainable livelihood activities	tbc	Not started yet
Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# households reduce their [damaging] coping strategies compared with post disaster level	tbc	Not started yet

Output 1.3: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production and income generating activities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households have enough productive assets to recover or strengthen their livelihoods	tbc	Not started yet
Output 1.4: Households are provided with multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of communities applying key natural resource management practices to protect their livelihoods	tbc	Not started yet
Output 1.5: Households are provided with unrestricted/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households reached with cash for basic needs	10,000	Not started yet
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>Activities under this area have not started. This area of focus will be further reviewed following the recovery assessment in the coming days. On another note, based on the weekly Cash Working Group (CWG) meetings conducted on 31 October, the CWG conducted a week-long market assessment starting 3 November 2018. The rates for cash for work (C4W) in Sigi and Donggala were also informed during the meeting, including criteria for the C4W. The outcome of the meeting was also that cash for sectors or multipurpose cash may not happen until December 2018/January 2019.</p> <p>A Cash RDRT has arrived in Palu and is working with PMI and the local working groups to set the stage for the CBI that will be forthcoming, based on the recommendations of the Recovery Assessment Team and the subsequent revision of the EPoA in mid-December. Interviews for the longer-term CBI delegate have begun, and it is expected that a CBI delegate will be in place in the beginning of January.</p>		

 <p>Health People targeted: 80,000 (20,000 households) People reached: 6,417</p>		
Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by emergency health services	80,000	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report
Output 1.2: Target population is provided with emergency medical management of injuries and diseases		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by First Aid services	10,000	numbers cumulated with medical services
# of people reached by emergency medical services	30,000	8211
Output 1.3: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion programming	80,000	1,185 (2,360)
Output 1.5: Psychosocial support provided to the target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by psychosocial support	40,000	8,637
Output 1.9: Target population is reached with Search and Rescue activities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of trained volunteers deployed	-	Over 600 SRA ended mid-October

		20 volunteers trained on ECV 22 volunteers trained in PSS 242 volunteers mobilized
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Progress towards outcomes

4	8,211	1,473	6,590	8,637
<i>PMI emergency medical teams (3 mobile+1 fixed)</i>	<i>people reached with PMI Emergency Clinics (mobile and fixed)</i>	<i>people reached with PMI Emergency Clinic in Tompe</i>	<i>people reached by mobile clinics</i>	<i>people reached with Psychosocial support</i>

Emergency medical services

With support from IFRC, Norwegian Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross Society, PMI has continued delivering emergency medical services through Red Cross emergency clinic (fixed) in Tompe, a village in Sirenja district, Donggala regency. The PMI emergency clinic has supported the reactivation of Puskesmas Tompe for continuation of basic health care services in affected communities. There are 1,473 patients in total has been served by PMI emergency clinic in Tompe.

Clinic opening hours now normalized to Puskesmas operating hours 0900-1400, remain open to receive emergencies and laboring women 24 hrs./day. PHO delivered large maternity ward tent and increased routine activities for pregnant women. PSS included in new team with intention to commence community activities and training of volunteers in PFA. The Psychosocial support activities have been included in clinic services with intention to commence community activities and training of volunteers in Psychosocial First Aid.

During the period of reporting, the presentations of the clinic for outpatient was kept stable 30-50 per day with inpatients kept to a minimum. There is no disease outbreak been reported, most common presentations respiratory disease, gastrointestinal and viral illness.

The current onset of rainy season has necessitated major modification to the layout, drainage and the need for replenishment of clinic tents. Through support from Norwegian Red Cross, the clinic infrastructure rehabilitation process has commenced on 9 November 2018.

PMI has received 10 new tents from Norwegian Red Cross by 28 November 2018. Eight of it have been installed to replace the old tents.

In addition to emergency medical care, PMI has three emergency medical mobile teams that continue to serve affected communities. The Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS) has continued its support to PMI mobile clinic teams on strengthening clinical care standardization. There were 6,590 patients in total has covered by PMI mobile clinic in Palu, Sigi and Donggala.



PMI staff and volunteers conducts vector control in the fixed clinic in Tompe. (Photo: PMI)

Disease prevention and health promotion programming

During this reporting period, there are no reported outbreaks of disease. All diseases are showing a downward trend within the reporting period. By end of November, unconfirmed cases of dengue fever proved negative to lab testing in Sigi regency. Diarrhea, hypertension and Upper Respiratory Disease (known as ISPA) as the three-common presentation - based on PHO surveillance data on 4 December 2018.

PMI has activated 21 recently recruited Central Sulawesi health volunteers from Palu, Sigi, Donggala and Tompe (Sirenja). They have participated in health promotion and modified epidemic control for volunteers (ECV) training 19-21 November 2018.

These volunteers will be based within their local branch/chapter and begin planning health promotion and disease prevention activities in line with PHO key messages. Another five volunteers from each branch/chapter will be recruited and undergo the same training in the upcoming weeks. There will be 80 local trained PMI health volunteers in total by end December 2018.

Health promotion activities has started, focusing on diarrhea, malaria and upper respiratory disease (ISPA) prevention, nutrition and mother child health. The 21 registered volunteers who have been trained in ECV for the operation, have been assigned in Palu, Sigi, Donggala and PMI clinic in Tompe to assist health promotion activities. PMI health volunteers have also supported the distribution of 1,000 hygiene kits from UNICEF by providing health awareness on personal hygiene and diarrhea prevention.

PMI has distributed 1,424 LLIN mosquito nets in Puskesmas Tompe covered areas in Sirenja Sub-district while UNICEF has mobilized 8,000 mosquito nets to other areas in Tompe. PMI will then fill the gaps for addition 2,000 mosquito nets needed in Puskesmas Tompe covering 13 villages in total.



PMI trained volunteers conducting health promotion activities in Kota Palu. **Photo: PMI**

Psychosocial support

Much of the affected population was likely to be burdened by a wide range of symptoms of normal distress caused by severe loss, trauma, continuing danger, and constrained social and living conditions. PMI has done some PSS activities during the operation to meet immediate needs of mental health services. PSS activities remain very active in the three affected areas of Palu, Sigi and Donggala. People remain anxious about future, work, extreme heat, living conditions and access to safe drinking water. Specific PSS intervention during the operation are:

- Providing psychosocial first aid to affected communities (including providing basic, human support; delivering practical information and showing empathy, concern, respect and confidence in the abilities of the individual affected).
- The activities which are appropriate in PSS response: community mobilization (as first step in mobilizing community participation); community based psychosocial activities; awareness raising and phyco-education.

Two days training for PSS coordinator in province and districts was conducted on 4 and 5 December 2018 involving 10 participants. As at 6 December 2018, PMI reported that 8,637 people have been reached with psychosocial support. Below is the tabulated figure according to location.

Location	# of people reached
Donggala	3,037
Sigi	2,076
Parigi Moutong	555
Palu	2,969
Total	8,637

Volunteers deployed for Search and Rescue (SAR)

During the period of reporting, there is no additional updates reported as SAR activities ended by mid-October. Within this SAR activities, PMI reported that over **600** volunteers were deployed to support the emergency operation, including for **SAR efforts**.

Water, sanitation and hygiene



People targeted: 80,000 (20,000 households)
Male: 37,600
Female: 42,400

People reached: 147,743 (safe water)

Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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# of households provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context	20,000	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report
Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of assessment conducted	1	1
Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with safe water (according to WHO standards)	80,000	313,000
Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with sanitation facilities	4,000	1,140
Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with hygiene promotion activities	80,000	12,000
Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with a set of essential hygiene	20,000	2,300

Progress towards outcomes

The transition from a relief to a recovery operation has slowly started in the recent weeks. This means that the demands for water is increasing slowly in order to have more water available for the beneficiaries than only the minimum of 15 to 20 l/person per day, therefore PMI must increase their production/ distribution of drinking water. Additionally, the further decreasing number of NGOs, providing water after the emergency phase, put additional strains on PMI and other big stakeholders in the local water provision, like Oxfam and WVI.

As a next step (interim solution), the production and storage capacity of the water treatment plant will be increased. In line with this, the procurement of another 10 trucks is in process which will help to increase the water transport capacity. At present, PMI is the biggest provider of water and is operating the biggest fleet of water trucks for water distribution to the target population.

Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation

Currently, a WASH delegate from German Red Cross is supporting the ongoing WASH operation, allowing for some insight and coordination with PMI on WASH. Field assessments to monitor the progress and gaps, are conducted several times a week. The assessments also enabled the programme team to gather additional information for the planned revision of the EPoA.

The joint multi-sectoral recovery assessment conducted by PMI and IFRC is still ongoing and it is expected to provide further valuable input for future interventions in the WASH sector.

Daily access to safe water

The PMI water production camp is still operational in Kawatuna, South Palu. The current capacity of water production camp is 120,000 litres per day/ approximately 6,000 people per day.

PMI received water treatment plants donated by German Red Cross and Veolia Foundation to support water production in PMI supported 13 camps. All water treatment plants have been moved to Kawatuna water treatment plant. During reporting period, four water treatment units, including those from German Red Cross and Veolia Foundation are operational, while three other units are on standby in case the production has to be increased, or one of the other units breaks down.



Water treatment plant installed in Kawatuna, South Palu. (Photo: PMI)

The WASH team is also addressing the potential danger of contaminated ground and surface water due to illegal gold

mining activities around Palu. PMI with the support of IFRC, conducts daily mercury test (besides the usual water quality tests) on raw water sources and treated water. So far, the rapid tests have showed negative mercury contamination.

PMI continues distributing clean water via 20 trucks to affected people in Palu, Donggala and Sigi districts. As of 05 December, some 3,190,430 litres of clean water have been distributed, benefiting an estimated 147,743 people. On a daily base approximately 7500 people (6,840 people in PMI supported camps) receive drinking water.

Additionally, PMI is providing water with small gravity water supply systems (connected to springs or local water tanks) to beneficiaries in camps where the setup of these systems as the set-up is easily and efficiently managed.

Adequate sanitation

As of 5 December, 57 latrines and 30 bathing facilities have been constructed in 13 IDP camps and up to 6,840 people (camp inhabitants in 13 PMI supported camps) benefit from these latrine constructions.

Hygiene promotion activities and hygiene-related goods (NFIs)

PMI has secured a spot for interactive talk show programme once a week during the prime time in local radio in cooperation with Nebula Radio 101 FM. The messages delivered covering each session different topic in HP about solid waste management in the IDP camps.

The promotion also involved the Head of Health Agency of Central Sulawesi Province, PMI Health and WASH Staff. Several listeners also interacted through phone call and asked questions on the topic discussed.

Beside of the radio broadcasts, a PMI HP team is visiting HH in the camps and villages and conduction hygiene promotion activities directly with and for the beneficiaries. So far more an estimated figure of at least 12.000 people could be reached by all the HP activities.



Latrines and bathing cubicles constructed in Gunung Bale IDP camp. (Photo: IFRC)

As of 6 December, 2,300 family have received hygiene kits through bilateral cooperation with PNS and donations from UNICEF. UNICEF donated 1000 hygiene kits including dignity items and it is planned from their side to donate 2000 kits more in the next weeks. The procurement for 8,500 hygiene kits is finalized by IFRC and the kits will be distributed in the second half of December and beginning of January. A total of 25,093 HH received jerrycans, 1,227 bars of bathing soap and 502 water tanks were installed. Hygiene Promotion in camps has reached 4,504 people.


Initially, it was planned to use local contractors for latrine construction. Following further discussion and recommendation by PMI, volunteers or local community workers will be utilized instead. Around 40 volunteers to support latrine construction works have already arrived in Palu to construct the latrines for the affected people. The progress of latrine construction is rather slow.

In the distribution of water to affected communities, limited number of water truck drivers (volunteers who have B1 (truck) driving license) is causing some challenges. Out of 20 trucks only 17 are operational. This has resulted in a reduced capacity of transporting and distribution of water. It is planned to engage more drivers and the purchase of additional 10 trucks is currently in the procurement process.

Outcome 2: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities in the recovery phase

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people have access to safe water	40,000	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report
Output 2.1: Continuous monitoring and evaluation of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained in WASH	tbc	64
Output 2.2: Community managed water sources giving access to safe water is provided to target population		

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of water sources rehabilitated (i.e. well or pipelines)	-	Not started yet
# of people provided with safe water through rehabilitated water sources	40,000	Not started yet
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>PMI is currently conducting WASH training with IFRC support for 24 local volunteers (three female and 21 male). The training covers water treatment and water distribution, sanitation (latrine) planning, construction as well as hygiene promotion methodology and materials such as determining hygiene message, operation and maintenance of sanitation facility, and household water treatment. The training is being conducted from 5-9 November.</p> <p>Another group of 16 volunteers (three female and 13 male) have also been trained specifically for sanitation facility construction (4-6 November). Following the training will be the construction of latrine facilities in Layana Indah IDP Camp. A total of 5 sets of latrines (25 cubicles) is planned to be constructed by these trained volunteers in the coming days.</p> <p>PMI with the support of IFRC is addressing the needs of the increasing water supply in the next step of the intervention (recovery phase) with the set-up of small gravity water supply systems in the camps. The distribution systems will be connected to wells and village water supplies as well as with existing or planned boreholes. Especially the water supply in T-shelters is planned from the beginning on to be covered by boreholes, springs etc.</p> <p>The increasing problem of faecal sludge management is currently addressed by PMI with the conversion of three older water trucks into sludge trucks. Those trucks will be used to transport the sludge from the camps to save dumping places.</p>		

 Protection, Gender and Inclusion People targeted: 80,000 (20,000 households) Male: tbc Female: tbc People reached: tbc		
Outcome 1:		
Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Does the operation demonstrate evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services?</i>	Yes	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report
Output 1.2: Emergency response operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and all forms of violence against children		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Does the operation demonstrate evidence of compliance with IFRC minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming?</i>	Yes	Yes
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) refers to a broad area of focus and the PGI sector for this operation is still being further developed. At operational level, there is no PGI coordinator yet in place, but FACT alert for PGI expert has been issued and efforts are underway to bring one on board. Following the recovery assessment planned in coming weeks, PGI programming will be further defined and refined.</p> <p>Nevertheless, PGI components/considerations have been included in 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.</p> <p>Solar lanterns/lamps distribution Insufficient lighting in camps or temporary shelters may pose a serious protection concern contributing to an unsafe environment considering their locations, darkness in some sites and particularly the wash facilities. Planned distribution of solar lamps and solar radio-lamps when the items arrived in the coming days, will address these protection concerns to some extent.</p> <p>Minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity in Emergencies Mainstreaming PGI across the sectors, is an ongoing effort which aims to ensure that services provided to people</p>		

reached are gender and diversity sensitive, have a protective value and tailored to be inclusive of all. Early recovery planning will ensure PGI will remain an important element to be factored in programming aspects. For example, ensuring latrines are accessible to people with disabilities, specifically people with mobility restrictions.



Migration and displacement

People targeted: Managed by ICRC

People reached: 1,625

Outcome 1: Communities support the needs of migrants and their families and those assisting migrants at all stages of migration (origin, transit and destination)

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with services for migration assistance and protection	-	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report

Output 1.3:

Family links are restored for people separated from, or without news of, their loved ones as a result of the disaster

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with services for migration assistance and protection	-	1,625

Progress towards outcomes

Based on BNPB record as at 5 December, the latest estimate is that more than 133,631 people are still 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 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. The link to the site:

<https://familylinks.icrc.org/indonesia/id/pages/home.aspx>.

As at 5 December, PMI reported that a total of 1,784 cases Restoring Family Links (RFL) has been registered (supported by and in coordination with ICRC).



Disaster Risk Reduction

People targeted: 80,000 (20,000 households)

Male: 37,600

Female: 42,400

People reached: not yet started

Outcome 1:

Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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<i>Community preparedness plans in place</i>	Yes	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report
Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of contingency plans/early warning systems developed among target population</i>	-	Not started
<i># people reached with public awareness and education campaigns using harmonized messages to reduce, mitigate and respond to identified risks</i>	-	Not started
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>Activities are yet to be implemented. Information on DRR will be reported in next updates and once relevant activities started. In principal, as part of protecting and restoring community resilience to disasters, community-based disaster reduction activities will be undertaken by having early warning early action agents to identify local risks, vulnerabilities and capacities to strengthen resilience of communities. Further specific activities may/will be outlined once the operation has moved beyond the emergency response and early recovery phase.</p>		

Strengthen National Society		
Outcome S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of NS branches that are well functioning</i>	3 (Palu, Sigi, Donggala)	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report
Output S1.1.4: National Society has effective and motivated volunteers who are protected		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of volunteers insured</i>	-	Will be updated in the next update
<i># of volunteers involved in the operation</i>	-	1,270
Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>NS has necessary infrastructure and systems in place</i>	Yes	Yes
Output S1.1.7: NS capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of NS members trained in emergency needs assessment</i>	25	Not started yet
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>Volunteers Volunteers are pivotal for Red Cross in responding to emergencies, helping to reach the hardest and most vulnerable places which is crucial especially during early onset of disaster. According to PMI report, as at 5 December, an estimated 1,270 volunteers have been deployed to support the operation. These volunteers are helping to run clinics (mobile and fixed) and referrals, set up emergency shelter sites, distribute water and relief items, among other things.</p> <p>Recognizing the importance and value of volunteers, their safety and wellbeing are appropriately taken care. Steps are taken such as briefings on volunteers' roles and the risks they face, provide psychosocial support to volunteers and ensure volunteers are properly trained among others.</p>		

International Volunteers Day: 5 December is International Volunteer Day. Since the earthquake, tsunami and liquefaction in central Sulawesi on 28 September, more than 1,274 PMI volunteers have been working tirelessly to assist people affected by the disasters. On World Volunteer day PMI volunteers in Palu were invited to a live radio talk-show where they discussed their motivation and passion for volunteering.

To appreciate and remember the thousands of volunteers who came and worked hard in Central Sulawesi, PMI Nolelei dedicated this Wednesday night show to invited PMI volunteers to tell their stories. Volunteers have helped those who were affected to the earthquakes, tsunami and liquefaction. Among those thousands of volunteers, there are more than 1,200 Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) volunteers who have important role in Central Sulawesi. The volunteers came from inside and outside of affected cities/ districts and taking part in disaster response in Palu city and district of Donggala and Sigi. Some of the volunteers were also survivors/ affected people. Few of them are losing their families, families/ relatives died, and losing their houses. But their enthusiasm for helping others does not stop. From the dialogue that happened in Nebula FM, the listeners expressed their gratitude for the energy and time that given by the volunteers for Central Sulawesi. Some asked about how to join PMI volunteers and what activities were carried out.



PMI volunteers from provinces and districts attending Nebula FM radio show on International Volunteer Day, Palu. (Photo: PMI)

The spirit of the volunteers came from their passion and the seven principles instilled in PMI that strengthened and motivated them to continue to move on and bring the message of human dignity and humanitarian mission.

Currently, there are still 300 volunteers who are still living in Sigi, Donggala, and Palu to continue the mission on helping survivors in the village and in the camp until the recovery period ends, which is around two years ahead.

Necessary infrastructure and systems in place

At the basecamp, IFRC and PMI is supported with necessary equipment and facilities to perform as effective as possible. Connectivity is important for the operation in which it allows fast sharing of information. As such, the IT&T ERU team continues supporting the operation to ensure connectivity in relevant sites. Work is being done on a Job Description to hire an officer for IT support to the ongoing operation. Some more work will be done to determine further needs for PMI at the provincial and branch levels.

During reporting period, 100 volunteers were in the camp, but the last rotation of volunteers returned home. The Italian Red Cross handed over the Base Camp to PMI and a PMI Camp Manager was selected. He will be supported by a volunteer coordinator, trained by the Italian Red Cross.

Two training courses on Camp Management and a ToT course was successfully conducted whereby 90 volunteers received the training (39 participants from Palu for the first course, 32 coming from Sulawesi and other provinces for the second and 14 (selected from the first and second course) for the ToT). All the volunteers showed remarkable enthusiasm for course materials and practical training activities. The majority also passed the final evaluation tests with excellent results.

International Disaster Response

Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of people reached by the IFRC disaster response operations to the people affected by these emergencies	Min 5%	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report
IFRC engages in inter-agency coordination at the country level	Yes (Shelter)	Yes

Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Mechanism for effective response preparedness identified and implemented	Yes	Yes
# of RDRT deployed	Min 3	More than 3

Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved through the integration of CEA approaches and activities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# and type of methods established to share information with communities about what is happening in the operation	-	4 ²
#/% of complaints and feedback received and responded to by the NS	-	224

Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability

Supply chain and fleet services demonstrates quality and accountability	Yes	Yes
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Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
A coherence shelter strategy is developed in response to the earthquake	Yes	Yes

Progress towards outcomes
Response preparedness

IFRC has provided initial operational start up for the host national society and participating national societies and other common services such as operation centre and basecamp. Appropriate technical support in coordination, logistics, basecamp, IT&T, PMER, IM, WASH, Shelter, Relief, Finance, HR and Administration and other sectors and support are deployed as necessary.

To augment the operation, PMI requested for a technical support team (FACT) and three support service ERU's; Logistics, Basecamp and IT/Telecom. Additional support from IFRC APRO have also been deployed for operations management.

As per to date, below are the current human resources details currently in support of the operation.

Human Resources	Total
Head of Emergency Operations (HEOps)	1
IFRC staff recruited for Palu office	13
IFRC delegates recruited for Palu office	1
IFRC CCST and APRO national staff on short mission to Palu	1
IFRC national staff consultant	1
FACT (PMER, IM, CASH, Shelter. etc)	5
Partner NS HR support, under IFRC coordination (national and international)	4
ERU (IT&T & LOGS)	9
Global shelter cluster international and national staff	3
Total	38

Community Engagement and accountability

415 questions and feedback received from communities through multiple communication channels	12 live radio talkshow broadcasts	12 thematic/sectoral messages ((information as aid) produced and disseminated online and offline	2,000 stickers, 1,050 banners of sectoral messages printed and distributed across affected areas.
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PMI, supported by IFRC, has maintained regular two-way communication with communities through social media, radio, a Hotline phone and face to face engagement with volunteers. From feedback received through these channels, we understand that during the month following the disasters, the main concerns of people affected by the disasters were related to the urgent needs of family tracing, access to basic services, distribution of materials for emergency shelter (including tarpaulins, blankets, mattresses, etc.), food, safe water, and access to latrines. While much of the feedback continues to be about the ongoing need for safe water, sanitation, waste management, and essential relief items, it is increasingly showing that people are anxious for information and some clarity on future planning. Questions and concerns raised related to shelter are now focused on the transitional period - reconstruction, longer-term housing, and the possibility of returning home.

While PMI's social media team continues to post risk communication messages and information related to the Central Sulawesi disasters, engagement specific to these disasters have decreased on PMI's national Facebook and Twitter accounts. In initial the weeks, questions received through these platforms were mainly on how to support PMI and on volunteering for PMI. Social media engagement and monitoring will be scaled-up and focused to the Facebook of PMI Central Sulawesi branch.

² Radio broadcasts, Social media platforms including Facebook, Twitter and Instagram.

The local bureau of national radio station Radio Republic Indonesia was the only radio station that ran without interruption following the disasters. PMI has been invited as guest speaker on RRI six times to talk about PMI's services and provide advice and risk messages on earthquake safety measures, health and hygiene. Radio Nebula FM was one of the first stations to resume broadcasting and PMI went into an agreement with the radio station to host a weekly live radio talk-show, PMI Nolelei, where listeners could call in to ask questions and address concerns with guest speakers from PMI and other NGOs, UN, governmental agencies, etc. So far, six shows have been produced discussing the topics of health upkeep in camps, waste and rubbish management, support services for fishermen affected by the disasters, diarrhea prevention, accessible and dignified transitional shelter, PMI health services including its mobile clinics, and on International Volunteers Day, a group of PMI volunteers shared their experiences and reasons for volunteering. Other than PMI guest speakers, PMI Nolelei also had senior officials from the provincial health office, UNICEF, women's rights groups, organizations representing people with disabilities, the provincial fisheries and marine affairs office and an NGO for fisheries justice.

PMI has also set up a Hotline service from 8:00am to 6:00pm by trained PMI volunteers. Through these various channels, we have received over 400 feedback and questions from concerned community members. PMI, together with IFRC, has CEA foundational and sensitization training to 100 volunteers in health, psychosocial support, relief/distribution teams and district offices. A total of 17 relief/distribution volunteers were also given more in-depth CEA training including feedback collection and data-entry, and communications and responding to questions. These volunteers were in Palu on rotation basis to support to response operations and have now returned to their respective homes. New rotation of staff and volunteers will need to be trained and sensitized on CEA approaches. Sensitization to CEA approaches was also conducted with 40 public health students from the University of Tadulako, central Sulawesi. From 29 to 30 November, PMI supported by IFRC, also trained 11 volunteers from Kota Palu, who will focus on carrying out CEA activities – Hotline, feedback follow-up and response, monitoring and rumor scanning and information analysis.

PMI, supported by IFRC, continues to lead the coordination of the inter-agency Community Engagement Working Group (CEWG). There are 23 organizations now participating in the working group and there have been seven meetings organized. PMI's lead coordinator role has also been supported by UNICEF and OCHA. Based on information and data from the working group, a joint community feedback bulletin, "Suara Komunitas", was produced. The bulletin is an advocacy tool ensuring that the concerns and issues of communities reach relevant decision makers and are addressed.

As part of the CEA strategy to ensure that affected communities have access to information, PMI has distributed solar radios with support from the relief teams, and in collaboration with other organizations. First Response Radio donated 1,000 radios towards this effort and in the past month, 187 radios have been distributed at Petobo Camp in Palu, 250 radios distributed through Nebula FM in Palu and Sigi (kelurahan Balaroo, Telkom Jalan Juanda Palu, Bukit Panggona, Kulawi Bola Dangko and Desa Rogo).

PMI and IFRC CEA team has also been providing support to the Recovery Assessment Team (RAT) and conducted Focus Group Discussions and interviews (using ODK) with affected people in PMI-managed camps as well as villages in Palu, Donggala and Sigi. The team is currently finalizing its recommendations for an integrated approach where CEA and PGI are at the foundation of the response and recovery.

For CEA, PMI is currently supported by an IFRC surge delegate until 20 January 2019, a field consultant whose mission is ending on 12 December and an IFRC senior officer who have been recently recruited for 6 months.

Logistics, supply chain and fleet services

During the reporting period, second rotation of ERU Logistic started with all member of the ERU coming in country. Key areas of support provided by ERU logistic team were:

Pipeline: Officially the government declared no more international incoming shipment as from 26 October and the airbridge from Balikpapan to Palu was closed at the end of November. With support of PMI SG, a last international consignment of 20.000 jerry cans, 7.000 tarpaulins and 6.800 mosquito nets were allowed and is planned to arrive in Surabaya from Kuala Lumpur on Dec 6-8. From Surabaya airport the shipment will be loaded into truck transport to Palu warehouse via ferry to Markasa port. Earliest ETA of truck to Palu is expected to be December 14th. A LOGSERU delegate with an interpreter has been deployed to monitor this operation.

Distribution: The team has been supporting PMI and the Norwegian Health Technician in Tompe by delivering goods to distribution points, distributing and installing a 60 kW, 1.5-ton generator. Besides this, DEMA closed down on 19 November and the team has agreed to support DEMA in packaging the 20ft container. Remaining items such as accommodation tents, kitchen stuff, fridge and food will be donated and transported to Tompe.

During the reporting period, an LoU with WFP for their usage of Garuda draft was completed and accepted by both parties.

As part of capacity building agenda of PMI, the ERU team conducted trainings on radio communication and logistic capacity building to PMI. Furthermore, the team is supporting PMI in their daily distribution with one delegate per day.

Procurement: An IFRC long term procurement delegate has been recruited and based in Palu. The local procurement activities are ongoing as per IFRC procurement regulations and standards. During reporting period, procurement unit has received 46 new logistics requisitions worth 1.4 million CHF to support different activities in the operation such as relief items, health products and equipment, WASH items, transportation, Security etc.

The sourcing to replenish relief items released from PMI prepositioned stocks will primarily be done locally by IFRC. Requests have been received for the same and procurement process initiated accordingly. However, some items to be replenished will be done internationally via the IFRC OLPSCM unit in Kuala Lumpur, mainly to ensure quality and specification requirements are met. The IFRC logistics team is working closely with PMI procurement and logistics to ensure that the local cultural aspects are taking into consideration in all sourcing activities.

LOGSERU delegates are also assisting procurement delegate/officer in Palu. Furthermore, the ERU is providing support in tracking the procurement database and setting directions for sector leads to be more specific when presenting LR. They have also supported in country procurement team with market survey in both Balikpapan and Palu.

Outcome S2.2: The complementarity and strengths of the Movement are enhanced

Indicator:	Target	Actual
<i>Complementarity and strengths of the Movement are enhanced</i>	Yes	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report

Output S2.2.1: In the context of large-scale emergencies the IFRC, ICRC and NS enhance their operational reach and effectiveness through new means of coordination.

Indicator:	Target	Actual
<i># of RCRC coordination meetings</i>	As necessary	Ongoing

Output S2.2.5: Shared services in areas such as IT, logistics and information management are provided

Indicator:	Target	Actual
<i>IM system is implemented</i>	Yes	Yes

Progress towards outcomes

Coordination meetings

PMI, with the support from its partners, is using a Federation-wide Operating Framework (FWOF). The Framework outlines the platform to enable a consolidated effort from the IFRC and PNS to support the operation through PMI's One Plan. A movement coordination meeting was held on 2 November at the newly set up PMI operation basecamp in Jalan Garuda, Palu. PMI, IFRC and PNS representatives were present and among others discussed on operation progress and planning for both Lombok and Sulawesi, joint recovery assessment and IFRC's Secretary General visit to Palu on 6 November.

A coordination meeting was conducted on 19 November at the basecamp. Among the things discussed during the meeting was PMI long term plan, including transferring out from rotations and recruitment of staff. Also, to improve continued coordination with PMI, IFRC FACT TL together with PMI Operations Head have extended the PMI weekly meeting invitation to IFRC team which is taking place every Saturday at 9 am at PMI provincial office.

Information Management

PMI has existing IM capacity, which has been managing data collection and collating tasks in the operation. To establish effective information management system, the team has conducted district branch capacity assessment and come up with findings in relation to information management. IFRC is supporting to enhance this capacity to enable evidence-based decision-making, accurate reporting and more effective use of resources. As part of the response, a FACT-IM has been deployed to support the operation, the rotation will likely to continue until a national IM Officer is identified. The recruitment process is currently underway.

The information flows of PMI province are in place, conducted orientation on mobile data collection to the sector teams and providing capacity building support to the PMI Province Data Team "PUSDATIN". Based on the findings from the assessment, IFRC and PMI jointly developed a basic plan of action to strengthen information management capacity of PMI province and district chapters. The district team is also developing their information management skills and cleaning some historical data to properly account the relief distributions and services offered on the ground. The future rotations of IM support are sought to ensure implementation of the plan of action and increase HR capacity within PMI in terms of data collection, analysis and reporting. The IM Support will also emphasize on documenting learning and sharing of existing practices to help increase branches' efficiency.

Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.		
Target	Actual	Actual
<i>The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels</i>	Yes	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report
Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues		
Indicator:	Target	Actual
<i># of media log kept and shared on a monthly basis</i>	-	Continuous activity
Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.		
Indicator:	Target	Actual
<i># of detailed assessment report is produced</i>	1	1 (recovery assessment)
<i># of final external evaluation of the operation is conducted</i>	1	Not started yet
Progress towards outcomes		
As per reporting period, below are the key highlights:		
<p>The communications delegate supporting the operation continues to carry out appropriate engagement on social media channels, profiling the response, achievements, needs and other relevant social media for visibility purposes. Agreed updates, statistics and audio-visual materials are shared with Red Cross and Red Crescent partners on a weekly basis purpose.</p> <p>Maintaining a flow of timely and accurate public information focusing on humanitarian needs and the impact of the Red Cross and Red Crescent response is vital to support resource mobilization and enhance collaboration with partners and stakeholders.</p> <p>As we move further into the response, media interest has waned, although some international coverage was secured for the one-month mark in late October. As we now prepare for the three-month mark (28 December), attempts will be made to capitalize on a traditionally slow media cycle (the week between Christmas and New Year) to secure further international media coverage. Longer term, special focus will be given to other significant dates when media interest could potentially resurface (six-month, one-year marks).</p> <p>Messaging has shifted from the impact of the double disaster, to how the Red Cross is responding and the positive impact its activities are having on those affected, while also focusing on gaps in service and the way forward. With the rainy season yet to take full effect, PMI and IFRC communications efforts will remain flexible to raise awareness about developing situations such as the potential for severe landslides due to expected rains, and disease outbreaks.</p> <p>While all communication aims to secure positive positioning for PMI as the key actor in this response, it is important to recognize support from the IFRC and other National Societies to support resource mobilization and donor relations.</p> <p>The operation continues to communicate on social media, a significant platform for sharing messages with diaspora, dispelling rumors, and connecting with journalists.</p> <p>High quality audio-visual and written material continues to be generated and shared with IFRC partners and members, media, governments, and other stakeholders. As appropriate, this will include key messages, facts and figures, infographics, press releases, images, video and social media posts. VIP, donor and media visits will continue to be supported.</p> <p>IFRC communications has, to date, been supported by international delegates, deployed through the FACT mechanism, or from the multi-country cluster office in Malaysia. The long-term goal is to shift to an Indonesian Communications Coordinator, who will support both the Sulawesi and Lombok operations. That person should be in place by early 2019.</p> <p>PMI has a large resource with its team of volunteers. An opportunity exists to strengthen the capacity of staff and volunteers, to generate audio-visual content which can then be used to support external communications. To this end, training will have the principal aim of ensuring that the Red Cross and Red Crescent humanitarian response is professionally communicated, understood and supported by internal and external audiences.</p>		

Assessments and evaluations

Indonesia Emergencies Recovery Needs Assessment:

As the operation transitions into recovery phase a joint PMI/IFRC Recovery Needs Assessment team has completed the field work in both Lombok and Sulawesi and is now compiling findings and recommendations. A similar methodology was followed for both Lombok and Sulawesi, including three main phases:

Phase I: Coordination meetings and secondary data review

Phase II: A three-day field assessment, using qualitative tools (A camp questionnaire for Sulawesi. Around 200 camp residents were sampled from 13 PMI camps). PMI and IFRC team carried out focus group discussions and interviews with affected people in camps and villages. This is to ensure that affected people are consulted in and have a say in their recovery process, making certain no one is left behind, and people are able to recover with dignity and appropriate support

Phase III: Workshop and discussion on: Analysis, scenarios, findings, recommendations, options for integration. This took place from 1 to 4 December at basecamp.



FDGs conducted with woman's group in PMI supported camp Layana. (Photo: PMI)

However, to note in Sulawesi there remain many information gaps and incomplete data sets, particularly as key Government assessment processes are now underway, so the assessment team has had to take this uncertainty into account and is currently planning with scenarios. The assessment findings will be debriefed with PMI/IFRC on 10 December in Jakarta. It is important to stress that the team is currently finalizing its recommendations for an integrated multi-sectoral recovery programme approach where CEA and PGI are at the foundation of the response and recovery.

A **Real Time Evaluation (RTE)** is in the pipeline (tentative to start early December), in which the purpose (proposed) is to assess the ongoing IFRC response to Indonesia Earthquakes and Tsunami response (MDRID013) and its context from late July 2018 with a particular focus on how the localization model has applied and impacted the operational, cooperation and coordination mechanisms within and outside of the Movement. The outcome of the RTE will inform the continued response as well as IFRC readiness in adapting emergency operations, coordination efforts with the NS and readiness requirements, including with public authorities, to adapt to locally-led operating conditions.

A mid-term review as well as review on inter-agencies logistics coordination and/or case study are also part of the plan of action which will be conducted in later stages of the operation. A final evaluation will be conducted by the end of the operation period which will highlight key findings, conclusions and recommendations based on agreed Term of Reference (ToR).

Outcome S3.2: The programmatic reach of the National Societies and the IFRC is expanded.

Indicator:	Target	Actual
<i>Work in planning and reporting to ensure effective accountability internally and externally</i>	Yes	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report

Output S3.2.1: Resource generation and related accountability models are developed and improved

Indicator:	Target	Actual
<i>Meeting and reporting deadlines are respected</i>	Yes	Yes

Output S3.2.3 National Societies are supported in resource and partnership development (from both domestic markets and foreign sources).

Indicator:	Target	Actual
<i># of meetings with diplomatic representations</i>	4	As necessary

Progress towards outcomes

Partners who have contributed to the IFRC Emergency Appeal can be found in the donor [response list](#). IFRC's Resource Mobilisation team has been actively coordinating with donors (via partners call and meeting) and drafting proposals to fill the funding gap in some of the sectors within the emergency appeal. As mentioned earlier, the Emergency Appeal Plan of Action will be revised following a joint recovery assessment, and it will portray a better picture of the funding needs. Situation reports, and operation updates have been issued accordingly in coordination with Asia Pacific Regional Office. In addition, PMER will monitor and liaise with sectoral teams on issuing donor reports based on donor earmarked funding for the operation. To consolidate federation-wide responses for this operation, a Federation Wide Report will be issued.

Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability		
Indicator:	Target	Actual
% of operations in accordance to established guidelines	100%	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report
Output S4.1.2: IFRC staff shows good level of engagement and performance		
Indicator:	Target	Actual
% compliance with IFRC HR procedures	100%	100%
Output S4.1.3: Financial resources are safeguarded; quality financial and administrative support is provided contributing to efficient operations and ensuring effective use of assets; timely quality financial reporting to stakeholders.		
Indicator:	Target	Actual
% compliance with IFRC financial procedures	100%	100%
Output S4.1.4: Staff security is prioritized in all IFRC activities		
Indicator:	Target	Actual
# of updated security guidelines produced before second month	1	1 Updates will be made as necessary
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>PMI and IFRC work together to safeguard an efficient operation. Operational expenses such as volunteer per diems, accommodation, transportation, communication and coordination activities are factored in. Procurement is done following IFRC standard procedures. Finance and administration support to the operation is provided to the operation and staff.</p> <p>Security plans are in place, medical evacuation plans have been finalized in cooperation with Staff health in Geneva. Since the departure of the Security Surge/Delegate the support for security has come from short rotations from the Jakarta office and also from the Asia Pacific Regional Office. An amendment to the security plan to require redundant communications (Sat Phones) during travel to particular districts (Sirenja, Balaesang Tanjung, and Kuwali) has been completed. The initial security environment after the disaster was listed as orange. As the city begins to show clear signs of order and recovery happening this will need to be adjusted to allow for normal operations to continue while ensuring the safety and security of staff is maintained.</p>		

Budget

Note: For 2018, the Sulawesi operational budget is being reduced from CHF 6,529,615.65 to CHF 4,268,781. Changes to the budget and some activities are expected following the results of the joint recovery assessment. Detailed expenditures are outlined in the attached interim financial report.

Reference documents

Click for:

- [Previous Appeals and Updates](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPOA\)](#)

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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

- Dr. Ritola Tasmaya, MPH, secretary general; phone: +62 217 992 325; email: pmi@pmi.or.id
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In IFRC Country Cluster Support Team, Jakarta:

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- Stephen McAndrew, HEOPS; email: stephen.mcandrew@ifrc.org

In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur:

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- Necephor Mghendi, head of disaster and crisis unit (DCPRR); mobile: +60 12 224 6796; email: necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org
- Mathieu Léonard, operations coordinator; email: mathieu.leonard@ifrc.org

For resource mobilization and pledges:

- **In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office:** Michael Brazier, resource mobilization in emergencies coordinator; email: michael.brazier@ifrc.org

For communications enquiries :

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

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

- **In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office:** Fadzli Saari, acting PMER manager; email: fadzli.saari@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva:

- Nelson Castano, manager, operations coordination; email: nelson.castano@ifrc.org

How we work

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

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRID013 - Indonesia - Earthquakes and Tsunami

Timeframe: 31 Jul 18 to 28 Feb 21

Appeal Launch Date: 08 Aug 18

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/7-2018/10	Programme	MDRID013
Budget Timeframe	2018/7-2021/2	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	PID035
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		13,215,488				13,215,488	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
American Red Cross		496,130				496,130	
Australian Red Cross		346				346	
Belgian Red Cross (Francophone)		469,505				469,505	
British Red Cross		2,493				2,493	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch		25,359				25,359	
China Red Cross, Macau Branch		25,000				25,000	
Finland - Private Donors		57				57	
German Red Cross		22,852				22,852	
Germany - Private Donors		171				171	
Irish Government		142,876				142,876	
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund		227,991				227,991	
Japanese Red Cross Society		111,567				111,567	
Liechtenstein Government		50,000				50,000	
New Zealand Government		965,250				965,250	
Norwegian Red Cross		204,229				204,229	
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)		807,348				807,348	
OPEC Fund For International Development-OFID		398,199				398,199	
Red Cross of Viet Nam		9,966				9,966	
Spain - Private Donors		80				80	
Spanish Government		228,010				228,010	
Spanish Red Cross		187,897				187,897	
Swedish Red Cross		45,021				45,021	
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government*)		855,390				855,390	
Swiss Government		500,000				500,000	
Swiss Red Cross		500,000				500,000	
Switzerland - Private Donors		200				200	
The Netherlands Red Cross		1,139,518				1,139,518	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)		571,415				571,415	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross		300,000				300,000	
United States Government - USAID		35,004				35,004	
C1. Cash contributions		8,321,873				8,321,873	
Inkind Goods & Transport							
Australian Red Cross		5,317				5,317	
British Red Cross		38,352				38,352	
German Red Cross		907,472				907,472	
Japanese Red Cross Society		349,604				349,604	
Norwegian Red Cross		36,797				36,797	
United States Government - USAID		538,519				538,519	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport		1,876,061				1,876,061	
Inkind Personnel							
Australian Red Cross		735				735	
C3. Inkind Personnel		735				735	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		10,198,669				10,198,669	
D. Total Funding = B + C		10,198,669				10,198,669	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRID013 - Indonesia - Earthquakes and Tsunami**

Timeframe: 31 Jul 18 to 28 Feb 21

Appeal Launch Date: 08 Aug 18

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/7-2018/10	Programme	MDRID013
Budget Timeframe	2018/7-2021/2	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	PID035
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		10,198,669				10,198,669	
E. Expenditure		-2,453,924				-2,453,924	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		7,744,745				7,744,745	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRID013 - Indonesia - Earthquakes and Tsunami

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Interim Report

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Budget Timeframe	2018/7-2021/2	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	PID035
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			13,215,488			13,215,488		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	920,000		1,251,631			1,251,631	-331,631	
Shelter - Transitional	100,000						100,000	
Construction - Facilities	870,000						870,000	
Clothing & Textiles	160,000		11,250			11,250	148,750	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	1,081,141		57,272			57,272	1,023,869	
Medical & First Aid	254,000						254,000	
Teaching Materials	90,500						90,500	
Other Supplies & Services	1,819,000						1,819,000	
Cash Disbursement	2,604,000						2,604,000	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	7,898,641		1,320,153			1,320,153	6,578,488	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	180,000						180,000	
Computers & Telecom	73,400						73,400	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	253,400						253,400	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	9,000		33,105			33,105	-24,105	
Distribution & Monitoring	846,000		555,908			555,908	290,092	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	812,480		528			528	811,952	
Logistics Services	73,000		93,803			93,803	-20,803	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	1,740,480		683,344			683,344	1,057,136	
Personnel								
International Staff	216,000		28,741			28,741	187,259	
National Staff	54,000		2,495			2,495	51,505	
National Society Staff	176,400						176,400	
Volunteers	667,840						667,840	
Total Personnel	1,114,240		31,236			31,236	1,083,004	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	247,000		3,296			3,296	243,704	
Professional Fees	147,494						147,494	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	394,494		3,296			3,296	391,198	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	160,800						160,800	
Total Workshops & Training	160,800						160,800	
General Expenditure								
Travel	625,200		18,681			18,681	606,519	
Information & Public Relations	78,000		171			171	77,829	
Office Costs			359			359	-359	
Communications	24,000		270			270	23,730	
Financial Charges	9,800		1,239			1,239	8,561	
Other General Expenses	12,000		183			183	11,817	
Shared Office and Services Costs	97,854		2,804			2,804	95,050	
Total General Expenditure	846,854		23,705			23,705	823,149	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			276,394			276,394	-276,394	
Total Operational Provisions			276,394			276,394	-276,394	
Indirect Costs								

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	PID035
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			13,215,488			13,215,488		
Programme & Services Support Recove	806,579		115,796			115,796	690,783	
Total Indirect Costs	806,579		115,796			115,796	690,783	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	13,215,488		2,453,924			2,453,924	10,761,564	
VARIANCE (C - D)			10,761,564			10,761,564		