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





 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
Operation update n°9 Date of issue: 14 January 2019	Timeframe covered by this update: 28 November to 31 December 2018
Operation start date: 31 July 2018	Operation timeframe: 30 months End date: 28 February 2021
Overall emergency appeal budget: CHF 38.9 million (Lombok, Sulawesi and Sunda Straits); Donor response	Total DREF amount allocated: CHF 1.58 million
N° of people being assisted: 80,000 people (approximately 20,000 households) in Lombok	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: PMI works with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and ICRC as well as American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross Society in-country. Most are supporting longer-term programmes but some may potentially support PMI's response to the earthquake on bilateral basis. American Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of the Chinese Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and the Netherlands Red Cross are contributing financially to the response. The Hong Kong branch of the Chinese Red Cross, Singapore Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent and Qatar Red Crescent Society are contributing bilaterally to the Lombok Earthquake Operation.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Mainly national agencies are actively involved in the response. They include the National Search and Rescue Agency (BASARNAS), National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), Indonesian National Police (POLRI), Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) and local government agencies. DG ECHO, the Governments of Australia (DFAT), Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID), the Intercontinental Hotel Group, Western Union, Grab and private donors from Ireland, Netherlands and the United States are supporting the emergency appeal as well.	

*This operation update is issued mainly to provide a comprehensive summary on current response situation for the **Lombok earthquake**. The Lombok Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) is currently being updated based on the recommendation of the Recovery Assessment Team. The EPoA is expected to be finalized in the second week of January 2019.*

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Appeal History

-  **29 July 2018:** A 6.4 magnitude earthquake strikes off Lombok, province of West Nusa Tenggara, at 05:47 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**.
- **11 November:** Team FACT/RDRT consisting of 10 persons arrived in Lombok to cooperate with PMI NDRT members to conduct recovery needs assessment. The recovery needs assessment team worked together with PMI team to prepare assessment tools and conducted field visits to the 3 targeted sites for data collection exercise. On 23 November, the team recovery has produced an initial draft recovery plan that will be presented to the PMI Leadership in early December.
- **10 December:** Preliminary report on recovery assessment results have been presented to PMI Leadership/IFRC Team and followed up with drafting on detail recovery plan of action which targeted to 8,000 household for core package (shelter and latrines) through cash-based intervention, and 20,000 household for community resilience package (health, PSS, WASH, DRR, livelihood, NSD).
- **27 December:** The emergency appeal is revised for a third time, incorporating the Sunda Straits tsunami, seeking up to **CHF 38.9 million** to enable PMI to deliver assistance to 41,400 households – 20,000 in Lombok, 20,000 in Central Sulawesi and 1,400 in areas affected by the Sunda Straits Tsunami for 30 months.

Description of the disaster

Since the first 6.4 magnitude earthquake struck off Lombok, province of West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia, on Sunday 29 July 2018, four further earthquakes and multiple aftershocks have impacted the districts of North Lombok, East Lombok, West Lombok, Central Lombok and Mataram in addition to Bali and Sumbawa islands. According to BNPB reports as of 1 October, the disaster impacts of Lombok Earthquake is as highlighted in the infographics.

The Districts Government affected by the disaster has verified and issued a decree on verification of the number of severe damages that eligible for government house assistance with category of RISHA, RIKO, RIKA. The Government has committed to provide the following **cash stimulus** for permanent reconstruction to the EQ affected populations:

1. HHs with destroyed / heavily damaged houses: 50 million rupiah (approximately CHF 3,470) in 3 installments (target 75,138 units across the 7 Districts)
2. HHs with moderately damaged houses: 25 million rupiah (missing target data);
3. HHs with lightly damaged houses: 15 million rupiah (missing target data);

Beneficiaries in group-1 (total/heavy damage) above are requested to choose amongst 3 earthquake resistant house design options:

1. RISHA: design based on a pre-cast concrete block frame;
2. RIKA: design based on timber frame;
3. RIKO: design based on RC frame and masonry infill;

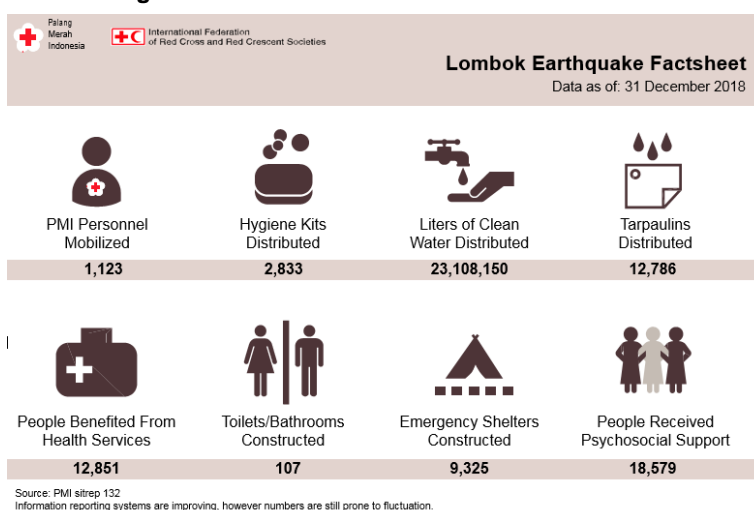
PMI continues to provide services to the affected population through mobile health care activities, psychosocial services, distribution of clean water, provision of shelter and distribution of non-food items.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

PMI has been on the ground from the onset of the disaster. At the national level, PMI NHQ PMI has mobilized more than 900 relief volunteers from outside Lombok, while the NTB Province PMI coordinated the placement of surge personnel to fill up the gap of local volunteers in the districts. The total number of PMI NTB staff/ volunteers involved in the operation were 354 with different competencies (Shelter, WASH, Relief, CTP Health, DM/DRR and Logistic) from 10 districts. 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 29 December 2018.

Fact and Figures



Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

PMI works with the IFRC and ICRC as well as Partner National Societies in-country including the American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross. Several National Societies have offered bilateral support. Qatar Red Crescent and Hong Kong Red Cross are supporting the procurement and distribution of tarpaulins and shelter tool kits. Turkish Red Crescent is supporting water and sanitation.

PMI works with International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in the country. IFRC have 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 PGI), communication, community engagement and accountability (CEA) and support services in finance, human resources and administration. Movement coordination meetings were conducted with partners. The CCST is set to provide financial support to enable the mobilization of personnel and supplies by PMI.

Field Coordinator, Emergency Response Unit (ERU) and Regional Disaster Response Teams (RDRTs) supporting the transition from emergency response to recovery have been mobilized and the team formation was reviewed according to the operation needs.

Inter-agency coordination

At the country level, IFRC participates in meetings of the humanitarian country team chaired by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) held both during disasters and non-emergency times. Together with MOSA, the national cluster lead, PMI and IFRC co-lead the shelter cluster.

The Information Management (IM) sub-cluster Shelter Lombok has been established on end of November 2018, consisting of one IM Officer and one IM assistant. The Social Service Office Province West Nusatenggara provides a place to work for the shelter sub-cluster team. The IM team has the role of gathering information regarding the development and implementation of Civil Society Organization (CSO) activities working in shelter and accommodated into 5W¹ form. Team IM also standardizes 5W data sent by active CSOs. Based on information from the team IM sub-cluster, as of 4 January 2019, there were 69 CSOs including PMI, have sent the 5W form, update on 5W is ongoing. In addition, 6 shelter cluster meetings have been held at the initiative of the IM Team sub-cluster Lombok throughout November-December 2018, minutes meeting and other related information (in Bahasa) can be accessed through this link <http://bit.ly/shelterklaster>

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The humanitarian response in Lombok is coordinated by Indonesia's National Management Authority (*Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana*, BNPB) and Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) in the emergency phase. They are coordinating the response and collating information on the earthquake's impact.

In the recovery phase, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Work are coordinating the sub-clusters or working groups of Shelter, WASH, PGI and Cash Assistance. PMI is participating in the sub-cluster meetings for better coordination and shared information.

¹ 5W: Who does What, Where, When and Whom

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

The recovery assessment team had conducted the assessment in Lombok from 8-22 November 2018. The recovery team was composed of 16 PMI staff, four IFRC FACT members, and other IFRC surge components, including RDRT specializing in Cash, PSS, WASH and Health with primary objective, as follows:

- Develop a “One Brain” approach to design a cross-sector recovery assessment methodology;
- Map and assess pre-existing local services and context;
- Understand baseline service capacity of the local PMI chapter and branches;
- Assess the implementation capacity for recovery programme (at chapter, branch, and community level);
- Design analytical framework integrating sectors and cross-cutting concerns;
- Coordinate with all key actors and stakeholders present in Lombok, including National Authorities, UN agencies, INGOs, and other agencies as needed;
- Conduct a risk analysis with proposed mitigation strategies;
- Map CTP capacity and propose solutions. Explore options and propose recommendations *on cash feasibility/approach*;
- Develop a recommended integrated approach to input into revision of Plan of Action.

In pursuit of these objectives, the team designed an assessment methodology, coordinating with PMI chapter leadership and volunteers to ensure relevance and accessibility of the assessment for the affected communities. With three districts identified, the team conducted questionnaires, FGDs, KIIs, observations, and secondary data review to build a database for analysis.

The needs of shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health and psychosocial support, non-food relief items and disaster risk reduction were identified from the PMI needs assessment and analysis of secondary data.

Over 129,000 houses were damaged and more than 445,000 people have been internally displaced following the earthquake. Affected households have resorted to various emergency shelter solutions, some using salvaged materials from the damaged houses and some using relief materials, or by receiving support from local NGOs and PMI district volunteers. Displaced families dispersed across 2,700 small scale displacement sites in proximity of their villages, as well as with host communities.

Continual assessments carried out along with NFI distribution activities, Health/PSS services. Most affected areas had received tarpaulin or similar shelter material from several organizations including PMI to establish emergency shelter. However, in the transition to recovery phase the affected population still needs other shelter items to complement the temporary shelter assistance provided by Government, as well as to anticipate the upcoming rainy season.

Health services were disrupted by the earthquakes resulting in damaged health facilities (90 units in North Lombok, 84 units in West Lombok, 35 units in East Lombok, 95 units in Central Lombok, 21 units in Mataram, 21 units in Sumbawa²). In the transition period of recovery, several government health service centres were operated but were not still functioned optimally, especially in remote areas in North Lombok and East Lombok. There are needs for continual health services, to anticipate the possible outbreak on upcoming rainy season. Along with the recovery period, psychological support services had shifted from efforts to overcome trauma to efforts to encourage participation, especially the heads of households, for disease prevention and maintenance of healthy environments.

The Government of Indonesia is leading the recovery efforts in Lombok and Sumbawa and planning to provide cash to 75,000 affected households to rebuild their homes. Families with totally damaged houses will receive IDR 50 million. Families with partial damages and light damages will receive IDR 25 million and 15 million respectively. Beneficiaries can choose between the Government designed earthquake resistance homes packages (RISHA) or their own design, Government of Indonesia will provide technical support to the beneficiary families choosing RISHA. PMI has received green light from government to fill in the gap of supporting transitional shelter solutions in the midterm.

Based on POSKOSATGAS (Taskforce Province NTB) data as of 17 December 2018, the number of heavily damaged houses that have been verified by the Heads of all Districts Decree are 74,092 units (of 75,138 units). Implementation of housing assistance from the Government of Indonesia are as follows³:

² Information from National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) on 1 October 2018

<https://www.bnpb.go.id/jangan-lupa-ribuan-korban-gempa-lombok-sumbawa-juga-masih-memerlukan-bantuan-kita>

³ Presentation material of POSKOSATGAS (Taskforce Province NTB) on Shelter Subklasnas Meeting 20 December 2018
<http://bit.ly/gempalombok2018> or im.shelter.subklasnas@gmail.com

Table 1: Housing assistance from the Government of Indonesia as of 17 December 2018

Type of House Assistance	Interested Household	Under Construction	Constructed
RISHA (earthquake resistance, govt. design)	6,917	1,604	89
RIKO (conventional house, own design)	4,463	890	30
RIKA (wooden house, own design)	2,654	466	79
Total	14,034	2,960	198

PMI and IFRC have been assessing the changing needs in relief and recovery phases. The preliminary assessment report has been presented to the PMI Leadership in Jakarta on 10-12 December 2018 (recovery planning workshop), and recommending the Integrated Model for Recovery⁴, namely:

1. Household 'Core Package':
 - Targets 7,000 households (shelter and WASH) across up to 20 communities in Lombok
 - Build back safer and general improvements will contribute to improve local capacity to mitigate future disaster risks;
 - Requires HH-level selection and targeting. This in turn drives which communities are targeted with the community resilience package.
 - There are no concerns regarding the use of CTP and locally procured building materials and tools.
2. Community Resilience Component:
 - Targets the entire population across up to 20 communities (±20,000 households);
 - Health, PSS, Livelihoods (strengthening only) and DRR, plus 'software' components of Shelter/Wash;
 - Approach and activities are integrated to streamline and avoid duplication;
 - Integrated training, VCA, mobilization, and community action plan;
 - Good integration will require villages to own the processes and prioritize/integrate sectors and activities in one harmonized/customized package;
 - Integration should be reflected in recovery operation management structure;
 - Use the recovery phase to build capacity of local PMI chapters for a stronger exit strategy.

Operation Risk Assessment

Based on field observations, asbestos is widely used in roof construction for many houses in Lombok and Sumbawa, however, there is no map of high-risk zone for asbestos exposure issued by local government. The risk of exposure to asbestos with large number of houses damaged and asbestos pieces in the rubble is significant. Exposure to asbestos is a potential risk to health causing diseases such as asbestosis and lung cancer. At the moment, there is no report available on asbestos particle in the air that could be a reference for raising community awareness on health risk.

As a result, PMI is taking initiative on promoting asbestos disposal, train-the-trainer and community sensitization. Protection Personnel Equipment (PPE) will be provided accordingly, the procurement of PPE is ongoing. On 20 December 2018, IFRC Shelter Cluster consultants have visited affected locations in North Lombok, he found that debris from the asbestos roof were still scattered and at the moment the asbestos debris has yet to be removed and disposed properly.

The rainy season in Lombok is typically from November to March annually. Flash floods and landslides triggered by heavy rainfall are possible during the rainy season. The accessibility may be hampered, and the living conditions of earthquake displaced people may deteriorate. The PMI is working to speed up the relief efforts before the arrival of rainy season. The assessment of disaster risk reduction activities is ongoing.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall objective

This operation targets to provide assistance to 80,000 people (approximately 20,000 households) affected by earthquakes in Lombok and Sumbawa with appropriate relief and recovery assistance. The operation will last for 30 months from July 2018 to February 2021.

Proposed strategy

The operation is prioritizing relief while planning for recovery. Under the leadership of PMI, a post disaster recovery needs assessment will be conducted to assess the impact of the earthquakes and put forward a long-term recovery

⁴ Lombok Recovery Assessment Report, December 2018, page 4

strategy. Community resilience is one of the main strategic objectives in the PMI Strategic Plan 2014-2019, would be a main reference in the recovery strategy. As PMI's experience in managing DRR projects, exploring community potential resources and empowering communities, both socially, economically, organizations as well as community education will continue to be a pattern of PMI's DRR initiatives. To that end, the capacity building priorities for local PMI Branch in managing CBDRR as well as the response capacity will be carried out based on an organization capacity assessment using PER tools.

The Government of Indonesia is also seeking to institutionalize community resilience in various development programs in Indonesia. Therefore, community resilience initiatives through the PMI recovery plan of earthquake Lombok is very relevant and directly contribute to local development program. PMI West Nusa Tenggara has experience managing community-based DRR project in West Lombok that can be incorporated with the road-map community resilience guidance.

The recovery assessment was conducted in the month of November with a team of expertise to analyze the cross sectoral recovery need and support in designing the effective recovery program. Based on the recovery assessment made, the results of the findings were disseminated to PMI, IFRC, ICRC and PNSs to support transitional response efforts and recovery. The household core package with priority for shelter and latrine targeted to 7,000 families and resilience packages with health priorities, PSS, WASH, DRR, and livelihoods targeted to 20,000 households in 20 communities have been approved by the PMI Province West Nusa Tenggara. Operational Coordinators at the Provincial level together with PMI Province West Nusa Tenggara will be preparing the implementation plans, including consolidation of human resources (staff and volunteers) to support the recovery operation. The beneficiaries level assessment will be conducted with set criteria with the team of recovery and IM surge in place. The volunteers will be trained and mobilized to collect the information through mobile data collection. After the finalized beneficiaries list, PMI Province in Jan 2019 will accomplish the distribution of non-food items and the implementation of CTP for locations that were delayed in 2018.

IFRC and PMI will recruit new staff to support the operation in Lombok and Sumbawa. IFRC is committed to provide technical support on shelter, WASH, cash transfer programme, information management, community engagement and accountability, protection, gender and inclusion, and national society capacity building etc. The implementation will be reported in the next operation update.

In the emergency phase, PMI has been taking significant roles in the aspects below:

- Shelter assistance by distribution of shelter materials and construction of emergency shelters;
- Essential household assistance via distribution of non-food items, such as family kits, blankets, school kits and clothes;
- Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion interventions focusing on improving access to safe water, rehabilitating the water and sanitation facilities and improving hygiene behaviours;
- Health interventions focusing on basic medical treatment in emergency phase, psychosocial support and community-based health promotion with focus on the risk of dengue and malaria outbreak; and
- Community based disaster risk reduction.

With the support of IFRC, the PMI is progressing with:

- Carrying out continuous needs assessment and analysis across sectors, as well as the recovery assessment plan and strategy.
- Integrated programming across sectors and resilience building;
- Identifying the changing needs from relief to recovery phase and preparing for the recovery plan
- Focusing on recovery, DRR mainstreaming and Building Back Better.
- Participating in the cluster meetings and better coordination with other local agencies to provide relief and recovery assistance.
- Ensuring community and local government participation, and programme accountability to affected people;
- Providing training of community, engagement and accountability and protection, gender and inclusion to volunteers and staff;
- Addressing the health risk of malaria and dengue and exposure of asbestos in the community.
- Ensuring volunteers' safety and security and providing volunteer protection equipment including masks and helmets.
- Planning a real-time evaluation to review the Disaster Management Law in Indonesia and PMI's humanitarian assistance under the auxiliary role of government.

Operational support services

Human Resources

The operation will be implemented by the PMI base units in in the affected districts in Lombok utilizing existing staff, but with support of the West Nusa Tenggara Provincial chapter and the national headquarters. Where needed and as the

situation evolves, the National Society may hire additional project staff, supported by the emergency appeal.

The IFRC has and will continue to provide technical support and guidance to PMI. From the onset of the disaster, a team comprising of an operations coordinator and specific technical support from the CCST were deployed to Lombok, in sectors including cash transfer programming and shelter cluster coordination, water, sanitation and hygiene, IT and information management, communications and CEA. This was further supported by additional technical specialists in logistics, procurement, resource mobilization and field coordination in-country, with the Asia Pacific regional office team providing technical advice and support remotely and deploying a logistician and a procurement specialist to Lombok and Jakarta.

The IFRC has established a field structure in Lombok with HEOPS in Jakarta and supported with dedicated operations manager as well as a team consisting of Field Coordinator, cash/shelter coordinator, logistician (specializing in procurement) as well as administration, reporting and finance, to work closely with PMI and support coordination. Financial support for key positions within PMI specific to this operation is also budgeted in this appeal and plan of action.

There is a plan to establish the IFRC Field Office which will help to cater the operational needs immediately and support the recovery plans to implement in time.

Additionally, technical support will be provided from the CCST and the Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO), as needed.

Logistics and Supply Chain

PMI Logistics with support from IFRC is aiming at effectively managing the supply chain, following the Government of Indonesia's regulations and guidance and based on the IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures. PMI has its own provincial logistics team based in Mataram provincial office. However, due to scope of the disaster, local resources were overwhelmed, and PMI HQ deployed its emergency logistics team to support provincial office. Further, in the onset of the operation, IFRC deployed surge logistics delegate for 3 weeks in the onset of the operation to support PMI logistics with initial needs assessment and emergency logistics to ensure timely and efficient support to the relief operation. Simultaneously Regional senior procurement officer from IFRC AP Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) department was deployed to support PMI with local procurement followed by a deployment of regional logistics coordinator from same office for coordination and technical support mission.

During the reporting period, Logs ERU delegate and another rotation of RDRT logistics have been arrived in mid-December 2018 to support PMI in improving its logistics systems in Lombok and to fill the gap until long term logistics delegate recruitment is finalized. The improvement includes, the use of logic and general warehouse management capacity building to local PMI staff/volunteers. As a result, updated stock report from 2 (two) warehouses is being provided daily.

Since the start of the operation, the local infrastructure such as airports and harbours have been repaired and are operating normally, and the conditions of connecting roads between districts have been repaired, access to affected locations is increasingly accessible, except in some remote places that still requires transportation vehicles with load capacity not greater than 500kg to 1 ton.

List of needs were produced by the PMI and IFRC jointly during early stage of the operation. During the reporting period, PMI with the support of IFRC continued relief distributions utilizing the stocks received from International donors via close coordination with IFRC AP OLPSCM in Kuala Lumpur. The local procurement of 10,000 tarpaulins, 15,000 blankets, 332 Family kit, 10,000 Hygiene kit and 1,700 School kit were done with the support of RDRT logistics jointly with PMI and IFRC CCST Jakarta through open tendering and following IFRC standard procurement systems and procedures. Deliveries to Gresik warehouse had started in mid-December 2018. PMI Lombok warehouse received 10,000 blankets and 400 school kits on 30 December.

Another set of local procurement for 10,000 Jerry can, 10,000 solar lamps, 10,000 family kits and reorder for 1,000 school kits and 1,000 hygiene kits had been initiated by the end of December. Tendering for additional tarpaulins and blanket replenishment is in process. The sourcing to replenish relief items released from PMI prepositioned stocks will primarily be done locally to ensure that the local cultural aspects are taken into consideration by IFRC Jakarta CCST team with the support of wider IFRC operational logistics team. However, some items might have to be replenished internationally via the IFRC AP Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) unit in Kuala Lumpur, mainly to ensure quality and specification requirements are met.

PMI with the support of IFRC logistics has continued maintaining two (2) warehouses. Warehouse Sweta (9x31m) and Bengkel (9x21) may not be sufficient to accommodate all incoming goods. With the help of PMI NTB, local warehouse providers were identified in case the need for more warehouse storage arises.

PMI continues running its existing fleet, including 16 units of water and cargo trucks, seven ambulances and as well as light fleet and delivery truck to transport volunteers, staff, clean water and relief items in the affected areas. However,

the capacity of light fleet and cargo trucks is insufficient and additional capacities will be rented locally by PMI and IFRC. During reporting period, the local re-tender for procurement of vehicles needed for this operation is being evaluated.

The OLPSM in Kuala Lumpur will continue to extend technical support to PMI and the IFRC operation as needed.

Communications

Maintaining a flow of timely and accurate public information focusing on humanitarian needs and the Red Cross response is vital to support resource mobilization and enhance collaboration with partners and stakeholders.

PMI's unique access, expertise, geographic coverage and local knowledge has given it a huge advantage in external communications. In the first month, PMI and IFRC received very high media coverage both locally and globally, with large media outlets such as Reuters, CNN, BBC, Al Jazeera and ABC Australia quoting Red Cross sources and using Red Cross audio-visual material. PMI and IFRC Indonesia communications capacity was boosted by deployments from APRO and surge communications, the second rotation in place until mid-September.

PMI and IFRC communications efforts will continue to focus on highlighting the humanitarian needs on the ground and securing positive positioning for the achievements of PMI.

The operation will continue to communicate on social media, which was used as soon as the disaster struck and is a significant platform for sharing messages with communities (for example on WASH or what to do in an earthquake), listening to public concerns and connecting with journalists.

High quality audio-visual material, key messages and press releases will continue to be shared with IFRC partners. The team will mark milestones and achievements of PMI, use external channels to share messages identified by CEA as gaps and to manage reputational risks.

Ongoing communications capacity will identify opportunities to strengthen PMI staff and volunteers' capacity to generate high quality content and embed guidelines that align communications with Red Cross principles and protection, gender and inclusion, for example on child protection and evidence of consent, with the principal aim to ensure that the Red Cross Red Crescent humanitarian response is professionally communicated, understood and supported by internal and external audiences.

Information Management (IM)

PMI will utilize existing capacity to facilitate the collection, collation, analysis and dissemination of relevant multi-sectoral data and information so as to support evidence-based decision making that can contribute to an effective humanitarian intervention. IFRC CCST has installed Radio Communications in all Posko of PMI District as well as PMI Province NTB, are connected with VHF (Very High Frequency). PMI province NTB, PMI North Lombok and East Lombok PMI are also equipped with HF (High Frequency) so that they can communicate directly with the Posko PMI NHQ. Refresher training is needed for radio operators of all Posko. Support is also being provided to the sectoral and cross-cutting teams to manage and process information and data including beneficiary lists, recorded through assessments utilizing the ODK system (Open Data Kit/data collection tools).

IFRC ERU IT/Telecom had visited Lombok to assess the IT system and reviewed provincial and district existing IT requirement and challenges faced. He had made some recommendation from his observation and his plan of action is yet to be received to strengthen the IT system. FACT Information Management (IM) has arrived to review and strengthen the PMI information management system and also develop the staff capacities on data reporting quality.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, & Reporting (PMER)

IFRC PMER APRO/KL has been supporting since the beginning of operation by providing reporting guidelines, information on appeal update, and have developed relevant communication material. PMER surge have been mobilized in Lombok to support the team in monitoring and planning the activities, implemented in the field and prepares the weekly situation report as well as operation update.

Every week PMI province Pusdatin provides compiled data and information from all districts to IFRC PMER who reviews the data and prepares weekly situation report and monthly operation updates. At the end of operation, a lessons learned workshop is planned to bring together PMI Branches, Chapter, national headquarters and IFRC to look at the success and challenges of the operation and identify lessons learned for future operations.

Security

The National Society's security framework will apply to PMI staff and volunteers. For personnel under IFRC security responsibility, the existing IFRC country security plan, including contingency plans for medical emergencies, relocation and critical incident management will apply. An area-specific security risk assessment has been conducted; a safety and security framework with contextualized operating procedures is being prepared. Security guidelines, briefings, trainings and operating procedures are developed in close coordination with PMI to both reflect and enhance their


processes already in place. To meet this requirement, the APRO security delegate was deployed on 13 August, along with the IFRC CCST security focal point to Lombok to prepare and put these plans in place. Direct security support for the operation will continue through the IFRC CCST security focal point. Coordination will also be observed with the ICRC through regular information-sharing in accordance with the existing, agreed, arrangements.

Administration and Finance

The IFRC provides the necessary operational support for review, validation of budgets, bank transfers, and technical assistance to National Societies on procedures for justification of expenditures, including the review and validation of invoices. PMI has been supported for many years by the IFRC and is accustomed to these financial procedures. The IFRC finance and administration team in the IFRC Jakarta CCST continue to provide support to the operation as requested by PMI and the IFRC programme manager/budget holder. However, longer term plans may include a full-time finance officer to support the operation.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

The activities detailed under each sector are only related to the current response in **Lombok and Sumbawa, West Nusa Tenggara (NTB)**.

	<p>Shelter</p> <p>People targeted: 80,000 (20,000 households) Male: 37,600 Female: 42,400 People reached: 37,300 (9,325 households)</p>	
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
<i># of people targeted/reached with safe, appropriate and adequate shelter and settlements assistance</i>	80,000	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report
Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance</i>	20,000	9,325
<i># of households reached with cash for shelter materials</i>	10,000	2,085
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
<i># of households provided with technical support and guidance</i>	20,000	Will be done in January 2019
Progress towards outcomes		
Shelter and settlement assistance (relief distribution)		
<p>During the reporting period, it is estimated that over 20,000 household have been reached with relief items and other shelter assistance. PMI has supported in the construction of 9,325 emergency shelters. The location of these shelter points as shown below:</p>		
Districts	# of shelter sites	# of emergency shelter constructed
East Lombok	28	4,274
North Lombok	33	3,116
West Lombok	16	1,468
Central Lombok	18	467
Total	95	9,325
<p>The achievement of distribution on key-relief items and shelter construction are as below:</p>		

Items	Units
Tarpaulins	12,786
Shelter Toolkit	3,623
Family kits	169
Baby kits	676
Cleaning kits	141
Blankets	13,628
Mattress	529

Monitoring tools for shelter and household items distribution and cash have been finalized and will be used in the coming months.

Out of 20,000 household who will be the target of safe shelter socialization using the BBS approach, 7,000 household will be selected as the target group for shelter assistance through cash-based intervention. Needs assessment, selection of shelter assistance beneficiaries, including training and necessary technical assistance will be carried out in a participatory manner according to the implementation of PASSA.

Provision of unrestricted/multipurpose cash grants

The first round of CTP implementation has been done in Santong village whereby 2,085 household have received unconditional cash earmarked for shelter material. Post-distribution monitoring is being done, it will be reported in the next operation update.

CTP working groups at the national level (PMI/ IFRC/PNSs) are still conducting feasibility assessments of several modality options for future CTPs. Meanwhile, the PMI Operations team in the field will verify the beneficiaries in Dangieng village. The next CTP implementation will target to other two villages.

Orientation on CTP for PMI province volunteers was conducted in Mataram City from 17 to 20 December 2018, attended by 30 participants (24 male, 6 female) from five PMI branch districts. The orientation was facilitated by PMI NHQ, IFRC, American Red Cross and Australian Red Cross. As a result, all participants were ready to manage the next CTP implementation in their areas. The agenda of the orientation includes:

1. CTP Introduction
2. The use of CTP
3. Selection of beneficiaries
4. Using ODK for data collection
5. CTP planning/design
6. Monitoring

So far, livelihood assessment has been carried out through PSS activities. Till date, local PMI initiatives has supported economic activities of community groups in by provision of production tools, seeds for planting/fisheries in several village/sub-village.

Challenges

- There is a problem in getting suppliers who can provide quota of goods for 1,000 beneficiaries.
- Sustainability of the existing livelihood initiatives.




Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: deprioritized

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	deprioritized	deprioritized

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	deprioritized	deprioritized
Progress towards outcomes		
Based on the recommendation from the recovery assessment findings, livelihood sector has been deprioritized and future livelihood-related activities will be incorporated in community resilience.		

Health		
 <p>Health People targeted: 50,000 (12,500 households) Male: 21,600 Female: 28,400 People reached: 18,579</p>		
Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by emergency health services	50,000	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	Part of the resilience package Will be done in Q2
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	12,851 Provided with basic health care services
Output 1.5: Psychosocial support provided to the target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by psychosocial support	50,000	18,579
Output 1.9: Target population is reached with Search and Rescue activities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers deployed	-	Around 42
Progress towards outcomes		
Provisions of basic healthcare services PMI NHQ mobilized medical teams from other provinces to support provision of basic health care. From August to date, 36 mobile medical teams (1 medic, 1 nurse/midwife, 1 assistant pharmacist each) supported with 30 local volunteers have been deployed in turn to serve beneficiaries in four districts.		

During reporting period, a total of 442 medical visits have been made to serve 12,851 people in 97 village/sub-village across the Province.

PMI health team also made home visits to 16 people who needed special attention, consisting of:

Age	Male	Female
Ages <60	4	3
Ages >60	4	5

Challenges

- The PMI health team mobilized from outside Province NTB Province does not have a proper beneficiary recording tools, the recording of beneficiaries disaggregated by gender and age was not consistently filled-the report.
- Communities in disaster affected areas are reluctant to seek treatment at Government health centres, because to access free-of-charge health services require population documents and welfare status which are mostly incomplete and complicated, in addition to the problem with costs. The community wants PMI to continue mobile health services.
- Raising awareness on Asbestos removal cannot be carried out exclusively but requires comprehensive Government policy support, while asbestos is a legal commodity with affordable prices to low income groups so that it is still widely used.

Community-based Disease prevention and health promotion programming

Documentation of health promotion sessions have been consolidated. During August – 27 December 2018, around 70 sessions have been made in 33 sub-village across the province, 2,822 household benefited by the activities and total 3,080 mosquito nets distributed as illustrated below:

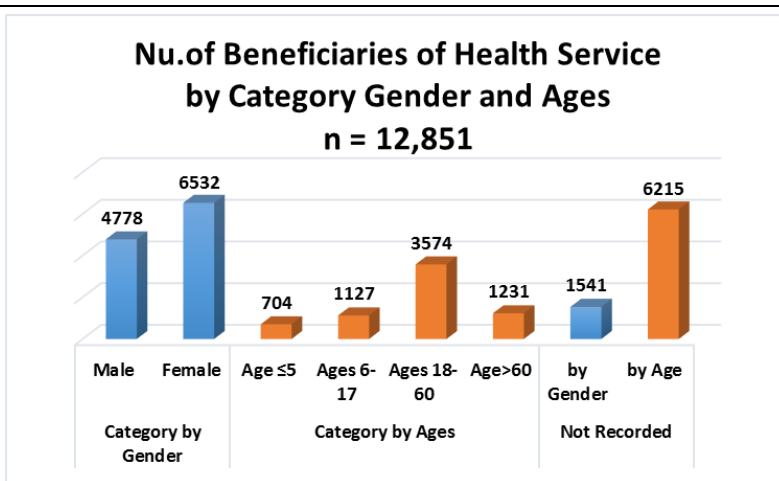
Districts	# of sub-villages	# of sessions	# of household	# of mosquito net distributed
West Lombok	12	33	1,445	1,679
Central Lombok	11	20	836	928
East Lombok	5	11	309	225
North Lombok	5	6	232	248
Total	33	70	2,822	3,080

For West Lombok in particular, after malaria outbreaks with 12 deaths was declared by local government West Lombok on 12 September 2018, PMI health team conducted awareness on malaria prevention and distributed mosquito nets. For other sub-districts, the key-messages on health promotion was generally about:

- Malaria prevention
- Dengue prevention
- Local common disease prevention
- Prevention of diseases originating from poor sanitation
- Mother and Child Health Care
- Waste management
- Clean and Healthy Life Behaviour
- Ethics cough
- Management of household waste
- Socialization of asbestos risks
- Road safety to PMI volunteers

Challenges

- Lack of IEC material for health promotion
- The dissemination of IEC material related with health risks of exposure to asbestos needs approval from local health office.



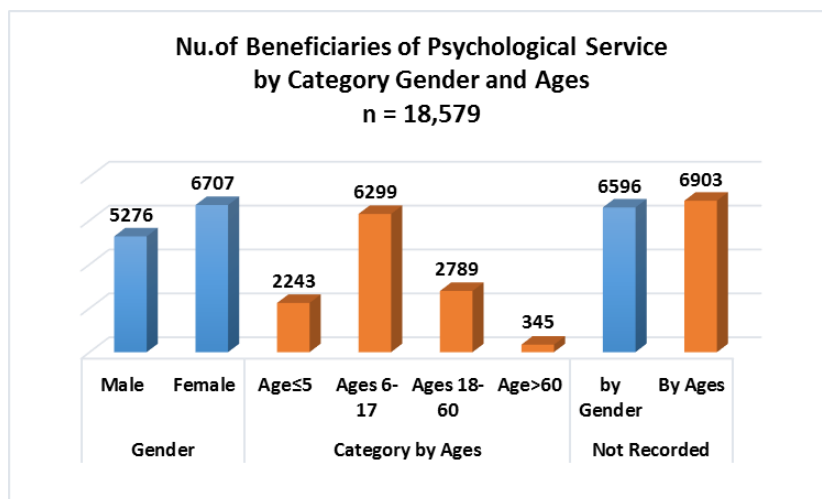
Psychosocial support

Psychosocial support is an integral part of the IFRC's emergency response. It helps individuals and communities to heal the psychological wounds and rebuild social structures after an emergency or a critical event. It can help change people into active survivors rather than passive victims. Hence, there is the need to provide psychosocial support in affected communities. This is being done through activities such as:

- Conduct and provide psychosocial support activities, e.g. Psychological first aid, psycho-education and safe spaces in communities (such as IDP camps, temporary shelters, schools and community centers).
- Produce and distribute translated IEC material on psychosocial support and child protection.
- Continuous need assessment and monitoring on the psychosocial situation among the affected people.

Around seven trained PSS volunteers from other provinces and supported by 38 trained local volunteers have been deployed to conduct PSS services. During August – 27 December 2018, around 298 PSS visits have been made to reach 217 sub-villages with total 18,579 people, including 6 PMI volunteers benefiting from the PSS services.

PSS project targeting adults is now being implemented in three villages of North Lombok. The project aims at resuming people's normal lives and livelihoods by providing agricultural training, seeds and farming tools. PSS team is exploring to extend this project to other areas.



Challenges

- There is a need to modify PSS strategy to encourage the growth of community participation and empowerment in physical recovery activities.

Volunteers deployed for Search and Rescue (SAR)

SAR activities ended during 2nd week of August. Within this SAR period, PMI reported that over 800 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: 287,735

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# 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	287,735

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	428
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	10,735
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	2,833

Progress towards outcomes

Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation

There is no information of continuous assessment for WASH sector. However, team CEA shared the feedback from community where there is need for water distribution, as well as improving latrines, water points. CEA logbook per 29 December 2018 noted out of 468 feedbacks received by PMI, around 200 feedbacks related to WASH have been responded by PMI.

PMI is represented in WASH cluster coordination meeting to share information on activities and achievement.

Challenges

- There is a need of re-orientation for WASH service, from response (meet the basic immediate needs) to recovery (water access and mitigation rehabilitation, sanitation and sewage rehabilitation, hygiene promotion, permanent water access, water management, maintenance of infrastructure).

Daily access to safe water

A total of 4,622 water trips have been made to reach 1,151 distribution points (village/sub-village) across the province. Around 23,108,150 liters of clean water has been distributed and estimated 287,485 person-times benefited. The distribution of clean water is ongoing as the water needs are still significant and critical to the affected population. An average of 100,000 liters of clean (purified) water produced daily by PMI WASH Camp in North Lombok and more than 90 per cent directly distributed to the different distribution points.

Districts	Litres	# of trip	# of dist. points	# of beneficiaries
West Lombok	3,210,750	642	268	67,000
Central Lombok	1,904,200	381	136	34,000
East Lombok	4,752,550	951	115	28,735
North Lombok	13,230,650	2,646	631	157,750
Mataram	10,000	2	1	N/A
Total	23,108,150	4,622	1,151	287,485

Challenges

- Demand for clean water distribution among affected communities is still very high.
- The capacity of water distribution is uneven, mostly in North Lombok which incidentally becomes the centre of clean water production.

Hygiene promotion activities & Hygiene-related goods (NFIs)


Around 29 local volunteers were involved in hygiene promotion activities. A total of 10,735 people benefited by hygiene promotion activities, consists of 3,014 people in 33 shelter sites and 7,721 students in 74 schools in North Lombok and East Lombok.

The assessment of non-food items need was carried out in 173 villages in 5 districts in West Nusa Tenggara province, including 96 villages with 2,833 households receiving hygiene kits.

Adequate sanitation

A total of 19 bathrooms and 88 latrines have been constructed/renovated in 10 villages/22 shelter sites. A total of 428 families (2,140 people) benefited by provision of bathroom and latrines.

Challenges		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Behaviour of users of sanitation facilities paid less attention to cleanliness The maintenance of sanitation facilities Lack of personnel for monitoring the use of existing sanitation facilities 		
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	40
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)	-	43,007 meters pipeline
# of people provided with safe water through rehabilitated water sources	40,000	2,000
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>A total of 43,007 meters of water pipeline in 17 villages/40 shelter sites have been installed, around 2,000 people benefited. The installation of pipelines was fully supported by local community. The achievement of installation of pipelines have been shared to WASH coordination meeting.</p>		
Challenges		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The maintenance of access for water from up-stream to down-stream level. Lack of personnel to monitor the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities 		

		
<p>Disaster Risk Reduction</p> <p>People targeted: 80,000 (20,000 households)</p> <p>Male: 37,600</p> <p>Female: 42,400</p> <p>People reached: 3,263</p>		
Outcome 1: Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Community preparedness plans in place	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
# of contingency plans/early warning systems developed among target population	-	Not started
# people reached with public awareness and education campaigns using harmonized messages to reduce, mitigate and respond to identified risks	-	3,263
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DRR team had conducted initial assessments in North Lombok, West Lombok, East Lombok, and Central Lombok. The assessment covered one village for each district and identifies the major threats. Assessment in Sumbawa district is under planning. The plan of disaster risk reduction activities will be formulated with the assessment result. 		

- 28 schools with total 2,465 students (in Sumbawa only) and 27 communities with 798 people received basic orientation on DRR.

Challenges

- There is no proper meeting place at the community level for socialization activities
- Difficulty in establishing gathering time between community members
- Difficulty setting the time for school preparedness activities due to being occupied by extra-curricular activities



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: all affected people

People reached: to be confirmed

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

- 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.

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 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.
- The PMI Psychosocial Support Team is joining the protection, gender and inclusion sub cluster meeting led by the Ministry of Social Affairs every week.
- The training of children protection will be provided to Psychosocial Support Team members.

Until now no information is available regarding the number of people reached, unless we conduct surveys in locations where PMI builds shelters, latrines / bathrooms, and this can be done once recovery plan starts (baseline) and/or at the end of the recovery project (endline).



Migration and displacement

People targeted: to be confirmed

People reached: to be confirmed

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
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# 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	-	-
Progress towards outcomes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The latest estimate is that more than 445,000 people have been internally displaced following the earthquake. These people are living across 2,700 camps, with various types of shelters as well as with host communities. A detailed migration and displacement will be undertaken, looking at the specific needs of those displaced, in IDP camps, as well as those who have been displaced/migrated out of the local area. The assessment will make recommendations on how these displaced populations can best be supported, including given the medium- and longer-term picture of displacement, and any barriers to return and recovery (including housing, land and property issues (HLP)). All operational interventions will be undertaken in line with the Red Cross Movement Policy on Internal Displacement (2009), including meeting the needs of the most at risk: including both displaced communities and host communities. As to date, 52 cases of RFL have been registered and 35 cases have been closed. 		

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
# of NS branches that are well functioning	5 (North Lombok, East Lombok, West Lombok, West Sumbawa, Lombok Tengah)	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
# of volunteers insured	1,000	1,000
# of volunteers involved in the operation	750	750
Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
NS has necessary infrastructure and systems in place	Yes	Yes
Output S1.1.7: NS capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of NS members trained in emergency needs assessment	25	Not started yet
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>Necessary infrastructure and systems in place (These activities started in November and expected to go one for two months)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of office PMI Branch Mataram and PMI Province is undergoing. PMI Branch West Lombok not exactly has a good infrastructure, PMI Branch North Lombok totally damaged. PMI North Lombok established a field base operation, as well as WASH base to cover West and East Lombok affected areas. Two rental warehouses have been operated. <p>Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The local government agreed to provide area for PMI Branch Office North Lombok but requires a further approach to obtaining legal formal. 		

Volunteers

- PMI NHQ managed the rotation of specialized trained volunteers from outside Lombok, over 900 volunteers have been deployed during August – November 2018. In the recovery phase, PMI volunteers will be deployed from outside Lombok and will coach local volunteers.
- Over 200 volunteers from PMI Branches across Lombok have been rotated to each Branch in turn to support the operation.
- Volunteers will be refreshed through training/orientation related with recovery activities.

Challenges

- Transfer of knowledge from technical personnel outside Lombok to local staff/volunteers not going well, for the recovery phase additional technical trainings are needed to increase the capacity of local PMI personnel.

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	4

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	-	3
#/% of complaints and feedback received and responded to by the NS	-	468

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Supply chain and fleet services demonstrates quality and accountability	Yes	Yes

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

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

On social media, the Twitter hashtag #TanyaPMI has been promoted and used by people to communicate with PMI and ask for updates and information on how to help or donate and to inform PMI on unmet needs. PMI also established a telephone hotline number to channel feedback and concerns from survivors. In addition, PMI also distributed a printed feedback form. Mobile data collection using ODK was established. CEA teams have provided orientation to sector leads on the feedback mechanisms. As per CEA logbook on 29 December 2018, PMI received 468 CEA feedback from 254 concerned people. Details are provided in the table below.

Services	Compliment	Information	Complaint	Inputs	Subtotal
WASH	10	2	3	185	200
CTP	8	1	7	79	95
Shelter	20	-	-	9	29
PSS	10	-	2	13	25
Health Service	1	4	1	1	7
Health Promotion	5	-	-	12	17
Others	2	11	3	79	95
Total	56	18	16	378	468

While the communication channel commonly used are:

Comm. Channel	Compliment	Information	Complaint	Inputs	Subtotal
Facebook	-	-	-	1	1
SMS	6			17	23
'Tatap muka'	47	5	11	124	187
Telephone	-	2	3	172	177
Twitter	1	9	2	42	54
Whatsapp	2	2	-	22	26
Total	56	18	16	378	468

Surge capacity mechanism is maintained

The IFRC continues to provide technical support and guidance to PMI. As per 31 December 2018, the current human resources support for the operation were as below:

Human Resources	Cumulative staff as of now	Current Active Staff
Head of Emergency Operations (HeOps)	1	1
IFRC staff recruited for Lombok office	4	4
IFRC delegates recruited for Lombok office	0	0
IFRC CCST and APRO/MENA national staff on short mission to Lombok	13	3
IFRC national staff consultant	1	-
FACT (PMER, IM, CASH, Shelter. etc)	1	1
Partner NS HR support, under IFRC coordination (national and international)	17	3
ERU (IT&T & LOGS)	1	1
Global shelter cluster international and national staff	3	2
Total	41	15

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	no

Progress towards outcomes

Regular weekly coordination meeting held with PMI and Partners to discussion ongoing operational progress and challenges.

PMI joins the shelter cluster group which holds meetings once a week, where on several occasions the meeting also invited CSOs (Civil Society Organization) from WASH cluster. PMI and several CSOs updated the 5W matrix data which contained integrated information from all sectors (who, what to do, when, where, how many) and is used as a tool for coordination with relevant government agencies and CSOs to avoid overlapping.

During the reporting period, two joint Shelter/WASH meetings, and two meetings for shelter cluster took place in the provincial social service office. PMI was represented in these meeting along with 5 to 6 CSOs per meeting.

The Government of Indonesia is leading the recovery efforts in Lombok and planning to provide cash to 75,000 affected households to rebuild their homes. PMI is planning to fill in the need gap and provide transitional shelters to the affected households in the mid-term.

Influence others as leading strategic partner

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	Not started yet (recovery assessment)
<i># of final external evaluation of the operation is conducted</i>	1	Not started yet

Progress towards outcomes

Media relations

Since the first earthquake, PMI had communicated actively through the news media, website (pmi.or.id) and social media. IFRC communications Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur and surge have supported PMI to deal with extensive international media and partner National Society interest by developing key messages, issuing information including on social media, taking and distributing audio visual material, and conducting media trips to the field. On the evening of 5 August alone, IFRC Asia Pacific earned 90,000 impressions on Twitter from posts about the earthquake.

Red Cross actions after the earthquakes were mentioned more than 4,900 times in media and social media from 5 to 13 August International media coverage has included live and recorded interviews with CNN, Al Jazeera, France 24, Washington Post, Voice of America and Euronews, and with the arrival of surge communications, [Finnish media](#).

Items posted on IFRC channels include:

- [Indonesia Lombok earthquakes: Tears of relief as first help reaches remote villages](#)
- [In pictures: Survivors of Lombok earthquakes tell their stories](#)
- [Lombok earthquakes: First aid family gets back up from Indonesia Red Cross](#)
- [Indonesia: In wake of “exceptionally destructive” earthquake, Red Cross announces major recovery and rebuilding operation](#)

Assessments and evaluations

A recovery assessment has been recently concluded for the Lombok operation. PMI and IFRC have been assessing the changing needs in recovery phases, from FGD exercise in three selected areas, shelter and WASH will become an entry strategy to start recovery needs assistance while the other sectors such as health, livelihood, PSS, DRR, CEA, OD will be a complementary component designed for community resilience. The Real Time Evaluation (RTE) was conducted in Lombok province with the concerned staff and volunteers to review the effectiveness of the operation and further planning. The EPoA is currently being revised and expected to be finalized in a few weeks.

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
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# of meetings with diplomatic representations	4	As necessary
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC		
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	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. Security plans are also in place to ensure safety and wellbeing of staff and volunteers.</p>		

D. BUDGET

Note: For 2018, the Lombok operational budget is being reduced from CHF 3,128,743.16 to CHF 2,048,828.90. Changes to the budget and some activities are expected following the results of the joint recovery assessment. Detailed expenditure as of 30 November 2018 is outlined in the attached interim financial report.

Reference documents



Click here for:

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

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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

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

In IFRC Country Cluster Support Team, Jakarta:

- **Jan Gelfand**, head of CCST and representative to ASEAN; email: jan.gelfand@ifrc.org
- **Stephen McAndrew**, head of emergency operations; email: stephen.mcandrew@ifrc.org
- **Vinod Muniandy**, lombok field coordinator; mobile: +62 853 3820 0079; email: vinod.muniandy@ifrc.org

In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur:

- **Alka Kapoorsharma**, acting deputy regional director; email: alka.kapoorsharma@ifrc.org
- **Thomaz Carlzon**, acting head of disaster and crisis prevention, response and recovery (DCPRR); email: thomaz.carlzon@ifrc.org
- **Johanna Arvo**, Operation Coordinator; email: johanna.arvo@ifrc.org

For resource mobilization and pledges:

- **Nor Nabila Mohd Nasir-Myers**, acting resource mobilization in emergencies coordinator; email: nabila.nasirmyers@ifrc.org

For communications enquiries:

- **Caragh Robinson**, partnership resource development, email: ckrobinson@redcross.org.au

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

- **In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office: Siew Hui Liew**, PMER manager, email: siewhui.liew@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 Tsunamis

Timeframe: 31 Jul 18 to 28 Feb 21

Appeal Launch Date: 08 Aug 18

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/7-2018/11	Programme	MDRID013
Budget Timeframe	2018/7-2021/2	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	PID034.GID003
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		5,395,949				5,395,949	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
American Red Cross		486,561				486,561	
Belgian Red Cross (Francophone)		54,711				54,711	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch		24,758				24,758	
Czech Government		435,614				435,614	
Danish Red Cross		30,000				30,000	
European Commission - DG ECHO		733,853				733,853	
Finnish Red Cross		84,505				84,505	
German Red Cross		56,510				56,510	
Grab-GP Network Asia PTE LTD		12,557				12,557	
IKEA Foundation		15,000				15,000	
Intercontinental Hotels Groups(IHG)		24,354				24,354	
Ireland - Private Donors		114				114	
Irish Government		142,876				142,876	
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund		227,134				227,134	
Italian Red Cross		33,855				33,855	
Japanese Red Cross Society		88,843				88,843	
Liechtenstein Government		50,000				50,000	
Monaco Government		113,686				113,686	
Netherlands - Private Donors		114				114	
New Zealand Government		492,000				492,000	
OPEC Fund For International Development-OFID		389,264				389,264	
Red Cross of Monaco		34,031				34,031	
Spanish Government		115,436				115,436	
Spanish Red Cross		45,002				45,002	
Swedish Red Cross		12,289				12,289	
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government*)		233,484				233,484	
Swiss Government		300,000				300,000	
Swiss Red Cross		130,000				130,000	
The Canadian Red Cross Society		56,514				56,514	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)		146,726				146,726	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)		1,135,981				1,135,981	
United States - Private Donors		4,981				4,981	
C1. Cash contributions		5,710,752				5,710,752	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		5,710,752				5,710,752	359,802
D. Total Funding = B + C		5,710,752				5,710,752	359,802

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

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		5,710,752				5,710,752	359,802
E. Expenditure		-1,529,272				-1,529,272	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		4,181,480				4,181,480	359,802

Disaster Response Financial Report

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Budget Timeframe	2018/7-2021/2	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	PID034.GID003
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)			5,395,949			5,395,949		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	332,000		176,385			176,385	155,615	
Shelter - Transitional	170,000						170,000	
Construction - Facilities	350,000						350,000	
Clothing & Textiles	70,000		37,250			37,250	32,750	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	542,000						542,000	
Medical & First Aid	254,000						254,000	
Teaching Materials	76,000						76,000	
Other Supplies & Services	212,624						212,624	
Cash Disbursement	966,000						966,000	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	2,972,624		213,635			213,635	2,758,989	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	45,000						45,000	
Computers & Telecom	73,800		14,848			14,848	58,952	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	118,800		14,848			14,848	103,952	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	6,000		16,363			16,363	-10,363	
Distribution & Monitoring	380,000		3,126			3,126	376,874	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	273,000		14,613			14,613	258,387	
Logistics Services	69,000		21,361			21,361	47,639	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	728,000		55,462			55,462	672,538	
Personnel								
International Staff	220,950		32,046			32,046	188,904	
National Staff	32,000		10,710			10,710	21,290	
National Society Staff	88,200						88,200	
Volunteers	195,400		860			860	194,541	
Total Personnel	536,550		43,616			43,616	492,934	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	191,300		16,108			16,108	175,192	
Professional Fees	4,000						4,000	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	195,300		16,108			16,108	179,192	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	212,000		285			285	211,715	
Total Workshops & Training	212,000		285			285	211,715	
General Expenditure								
Travel	174,500		61,852			61,852	112,648	
Information & Public Relations	48,000		822			822	47,178	
Office Costs	1,200		9,070			9,070	-7,870	
Communications	19,000		1,869			1,869	17,131	
Financial Charges	3,699		1,556			1,556	2,143	
Other General Expenses	15,285						15,285	
Shared Office and Services Costs	41,661		2,816			2,816	38,845	
Total General Expenditure	303,345		77,985			77,985	225,360	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			1,012,437			1,012,437	-1,012,437	
Total Operational Provisions			1,012,437			1,012,437	-1,012,437	
Indirect Costs								

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	PID034.GID003
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)			5,395,949			5,395,949		
Programme & Services Support Recove	329,330		93,234			93,234	236,096	
Total Indirect Costs	329,330		93,234			93,234	236,096	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			1,662			1,662	-1,662	
Total Pledge Specific Costs			1,662			1,662	-1,662	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	5,395,949		1,529,272			1,529,272	3,866,677	
VARIANCE (C - D)			3,866,677			3,866,677		