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




 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>Emergency appeal n° MDRID013</b>	<b>Glide n°</b> <a href="#">EQ-2018-000156-IDN</a> ; <a href="#">EQ-2018-000135-IDN</a> ; <a href="#">EQ-2018-000127-IDN</a> ; <a href="#">EQ-2018-000122-IDN</a>
<b>EPoA update n° 10</b> <b>Date of issue:</b> 15 January 2019	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 28 September to 31 December 2018
<b>Operation start date:</b> 28 September 2018	<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 30 months <b>End date:</b> 28 February 2021
<b>Overall emergency appeal budget:</b> CHF 38.9 million (Lombok, Sulawesi and Sunda Straits); <a href="#">Donor response</a>	<b>Total DREF amount allocated:</b> CHF 1.58 million
<b>N° of people being assisted:</b> 80,000 people (approximately 20,000 households) in Sulawesi	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> 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.	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> 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**. The Sulawesi Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) is currently being updated based on the recommendation of the Recovery Assessment Team. 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.
- 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

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 destroyed. 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.<sup>1</sup>



In response to the September 2018 earthquake and tsunami, the Indonesian Red Cross has distributed more than 1,600 hygiene kits to families in Central Sulawesi. Ayu Prawati's family was displaced by mud flows in Bangsa village, Sigi regency. Of all the items in the kit, Ayu says she most appreciates the collapsible water jug as it will allow them to collect clean water which will help keep them healthy, *(Photo: Kathy Mueller, IFRC)*

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

As of 31 December 2018, the latest disaster data from Central Sulawesi Governor's report indicates:

<b>400</b> IDP points	<b>167,262</b> Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	<b>2,274</b> people dead	<b>561</b> people missing	<b>2,531</b> people injured
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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.

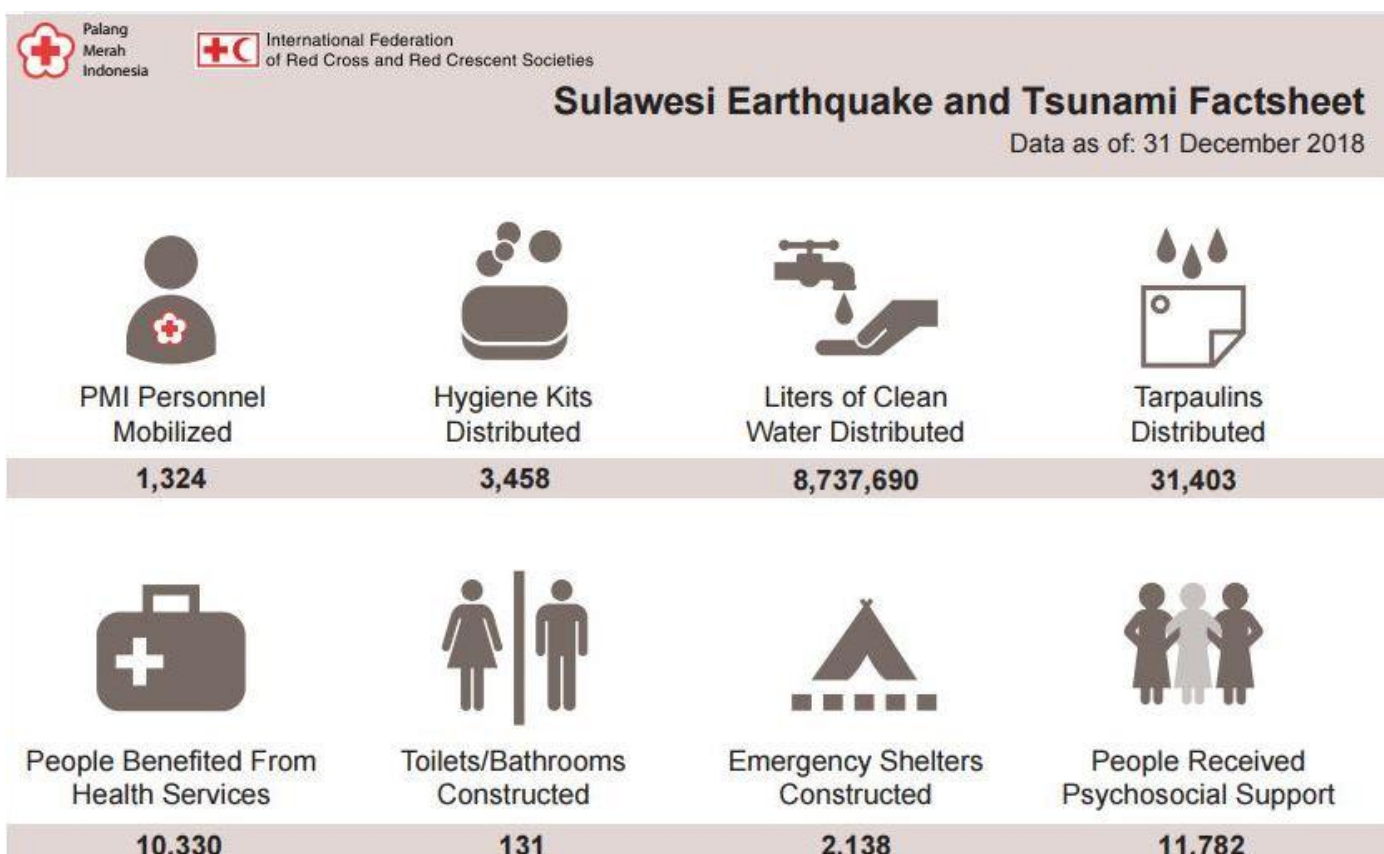
## Summary of the current response

### Overview of Host National Society

PMI Central Sulawesi has been on the ground since the onset of the disaster and as at 31 December 2018, deployed over 1,338 volunteers from branches in Central Sulawesi and across Indonesia as of 31 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.

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 31 December 2018.



Source: PMI sitrep no.81, 31 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 sub-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 will be staying in Palu until 5 January 2019. They consolidated the 5Ws<sup>2</sup> till the end of December and supported capacity building of PMI Data Centre (PUSIDATINA) to

<sup>2</sup> 5W: Who does What, Where, When and Whom

carry the coordination and information management roles forward. IOM has finalized the displacement tracking matrix (DTM) round 2 in the second week of December. PMI is represented in the Clusters/OCHA meetings and continue to share the 5Ws reporting on a regular basis.

## **Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment**

The official emergency response period in Central Sulawesi ended on 26 October 2018. 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.

Given this, in early November PMI agreed with IFRC to undertake a joint recovery assessment across the disaster affected areas in Sulawesi to more clearly identify disaster affected people's early to longer term recovery needs. The recovery assessment was designed to support the planning of recovery programming and align with the work of Indonesian Government Authorities and other partners.

The team undertook methodology development and secondary data analysis before commencing, then the field assessments, coupled with workshops on integrated data analysis, findings and recommendations.

The recovery assessment team (RAT) conducted qualitative assessments in 8 camps and 7 villages with a total of 237 women and 76 men, from 20 years of age to 50 years, included in the focus group discussions. In addition, 9 men and 10 women were interviewed as key informants. A total of 195 people was interviewed, of these people 31 per cent were men and 69 per cent were women.

This was combined with recording observations from a diverse number of damaged areas visited, coupled with several meetings with national and international stakeholders, and informed sectors/agencies. These meetings assisted with the collection of secondary data as well as the reviewing and testing of other data and findings. There were also separate assessments for the damage to the branches and their capabilities for Logistics and IM.

### **Summary of RAT findings**

#### ***Respondent (195 people)***

The RAT provided a detailed report to PMI, IFRC and partners which explained the current recovery issues, needs and capabilities of the disaster affected communities. In summary:

- Approximately 14 per cent people feel unsafe in tents, 18 per cent people feel unsafe near the toilet, 26 per cent people feel unsafe in outside the camps;
- Approximately 59 per cent people stated they are concerned that they will stay in the camp for a longer period;
- Insufficient water is a key concern;
- 'Renters' are present in the camps, who did not own their land/house;
- Many displaced wants to return to their land;
- Household incomes of the affected population are of wide range from very high to the lowest. However, majority of the affected people are of low income;
- High proportion of people are uncertain about their future, and stated that they have limited information on government assistance or future zoning;
- Many people expressed feelings of fear and showed signs of emotional trauma for the events.

#### ***Displacement and Shelter***

- Most focus was on the camp populations within the formal camps, especially those facing permanent relocation. The rest of the affected population, which, is not part of the government caseload for compulsory and permanent relocation will need temporary shelter assistance on safe land, while waiting for government housing reconstruction assistance. Little attention yet to these people (in informal camps or remaining in villages);
- Assistance options will vary and depend upon the safety of original locations, housing preferences and needs, as well as the proximity of pre-existing social networks and livelihoods. Transitional shelter is the main solution, but peoples' needs such as for repairs, renting and host families should also be considered;
- Government plan for housing reconstruction assistance is expected but is yet to be announced. PMI can fill some of the gap for transitional shelter for worst affected and most vulnerable households;
- Government plan for those who have lost their homes and land (liquefaction/tsunami) is the provision of barrack accommodation, then relocation to state-owned land. There is no role for PMI in these barracks for services such as shelter/WASH, but potentially in other sectors (e.g. livelihoods);
- Significant outward migration of people to other areas (based on sources such as Facebook data and MoSA data), but it is unclear how many have returned;

- Transitional shelter (with WASH) for destroyed houses, supporting basic needs with multi-purpose cash, and livelihoods recovery for small businesses – all targeted with selection criteria.

### **Camps**

- Services and standards within the camps appeared inconsistent, and in some camps, there was no camp management capacity or lead. PMI has a responsibility to remain in existing camps where it has a presence and improve the quality of services and dignity of the displaced people. PMI's presence will be dependent upon how long the transition for people will take to move to the barracks and return to villages (including reinstating their livelihoods).

### **WASH**

- Insufficient water supply in camps, and poor maintenance of latrines, and lack of systematic desludging and solid waste management;
- Community infrastructure damaged in some villages, as well as destroyed household latrines (along with destroyed houses);
- Little WASH assistance provided at the village level and hygiene practices need to be improved;
- Need to continue and upscale water distribution via trucking services and sourcing for alternative water sources around camp areas;
- Need to repair/maintain existing WASH facilities;
- Need to repair damaged infrastructure where necessary;
- Household water storage/treatment problem - to consider if water filters are appropriate.

### **Health**

- Still gaps in emergency services and patient transfers, PMI need to continue mobile clinic services and existing clinic;
- Need to strengthen first aid, disease and outbreak prevention (especially for wet season issues), and asbestos awareness.

### **DRR**

- Community-level 'resilience package' should also be delivered, to complement and ensure a "village/neighborhood approach";
- Hygiene, health and build back safety promotion as part of the "resilience package";
- Support the integration and implementation of CEA approaches and activities at all phases of sectoral intervention/ service delivery, ensuring community participation;
- Support the capacity to organize community committees, ensuring the representation and participation of all minority/ vulnerable groups.

### **Livelihoods and markets**

- Some displaced households assessed need assistance to meet basic needs and replace lost household items; dietary diversity is poor;
- Markets have been recovering quickly, no concerns about supply chains. Two external market assessments completed by other actors;
- Livelihoods affected – fishing (tsunami), agriculture (Sigi)/Palu) especially damaged irrigation, disruption to labor opportunities, small business assets destroyed;
- Government of Indonesia (GoI) plans to replace agriculture/fishing losses and damages. Also, to provide CTP (blanket multi-purpose cash (MPC)) in barrack camps. FAO<sup>3</sup> has large livelihoods asset replacement and CTP programme;
- Recommend MPC for affected and vulnerable households possibly in camps but definitely in villages, multi-month. Also, livelihoods recovery support for small businesses (conditional CTP).

### **Protection, Gender and Inclusion**

- Eleven cases referred to the Provincial agency related to womens' rights, child protection, sexual harassment and domestic violence. There is one case against a person with disability since the disasters occurred;
- Major issue in PGI is the accessibility of vulnerable groups to services and opportunity to participate in the programmes. There is a need of proper identification and mapping of vulnerable people in communities affected by the disasters;
- Opportunities to strengthen the integration of PGI in the recovery and normal programming within PMI and its coordination with other key stakeholders.

<sup>3</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

## 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.
- A real time evaluation has been conducted and findings are being compiled. The RTE findings strongly recommend that Movement actors need to transform existing localization commitment and advocacy priorities into results. this will a point of consideration in the recovery plan of action.


## Operational support services

The operational support services strategy remains the same as in the previous [operations update](#) in the area of human resources, logistics and supply chain, communications, CEA, information management, finance, PMER and security.

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**.

	<b>Shelter</b> People targeted: 80,000 (20,000 households) People reached: tbc	
<b>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</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of people targeted/reached with safe, appropriate and adequate shelter and settlements assistance	80,000	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report
<b>Shelter Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance	20,000	2,138
<b>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</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of households provided with technical support and guidance	20,000	Not started yet
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<b>Shelter and settlement assistance (relief distribution)</b> As per reporting period, it is estimated that around 2,138 households have been reached with relief items. After further consolidation of reports, the initial figure for emergency shelters previously reported by PMI (centre for data and information) Pusdatin team has been revised.		
Below is the achievement reported by PMI on the distribution of some key relief items as of 29 December 2018:		

No.	Item	Quantity
1.	Blanket	25,654
2.	Tarpaulin	31,403
3.	Shelter toolkit	1,646
4.	Emergency shelter	4,928
5.	Family kits	1,801
6.	Hygiene kits	3,458
7.	Jerry can	5,755
8.	Solar lamp	207
9.	Mosquito net	2,179

### **Emergency Shelter Sites**

For PMI supported emergency camps, as per reporting period, 2,138 family tents have been installed and occupied by 1,910 households. From the 13 camp sites, eight have been built with integrated services (WASH, Health, psychosocial support), while the other two (Tijo 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.

As for temporary shelter, PMI is planning to build individual temporary shelter units, using a 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 safe 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.

However, from the joint PMI/IFRC recovery planning meeting conducted on 29 December, the total shelter requirement for Sulawesi is 2,500 shelters (Palu 35% = 700 units, Sigi 30% = 600 units, Donggala 22.5% = 450 units, Parigi 10% = 200 units, and Pasangkayu 25% = 50 units). In addition, 500 shelters will be bilaterally supported by other donors for which funds have been secured.

The three months surge shelter delegate has arrived in Palu and will support the shelter programme until beginning of march by then a long-term shelter delegate will be deployed.

Procurement (construction materials) for the first pilot of 40 T-shelters in Sigi, Donggala, Parigi and Kota Palu is in the pipeline. For immediate action five T shelters will be built as prototype. The modality will be to engage the community participation who will be provided with building materials and cash support to hire of carpenters for building.

Recruitment of new local volunteers to be trained in PASSA and building back safer technologies is in the process. The volunteers will provide technical support to the communities with a mix between providing T-shelter materials and cash will be implemented.

PMI will continue to support the government plans for Collective Temporary Shelter (*Hunian Sementara* (Huntara)).

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.



### **Livelihoods and basic needs**

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

**People reached: (Activities not started)**

<b>Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i># of targeted people that have enough food, cash or income to meet their survival threshold</i>	tbc	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report
<b>Output 1.1: Vocational skills training and/or productive assets to improve income sources are provided to target population</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i># target population improve the access to employment or self-employed in sustainable livelihood activities</i>	tbc	Not started yet
<b>Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i># households reduce their [damaging] coping strategies compared with post disaster level</i>	tbc	Not started yet
<b>Output 1.3: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production and income generating activities</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i># of households have enough productive assets to recover or strengthen their livelihoods</i>	tbc	Not started yet
<b>Output 1.4: Households are provided with multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i># of communities applying key natural resource management practices to protect their livelihoods</i>	tbc	Not started yet
<b>Output 1.5: Households are provided with unrestricted/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i># of households reached with cash for basic needs</i>	10,000	Not started yet
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p>Activities under this area have not started. This area of focus will be further reviewed following the recovery assessment. 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 been concluded, and it is expected that a CBI delegate will be in place by mid-January.</p> <p>During the reporting period, Cash feasibility study draft report was prepared by Cash Surge focal point based in Palu. Details of this report include, risk matrix with mitigation, cash feasibility and mapping of the cash actors, market and FSP analysis and capacity of NS in cash programming.</p> <p>Assessments were carried out with five financial service providers' provincial offices for understanding their way of working with cash disbursement and their capacity. (BRI, BNI, Mandiri, Post Indonesia and Telkomsel). Market assessments were also conducted for CGI sheet and cement (6 traders in Palu, 3 in Sigi and 2 in Donggala). Analysis of the same was incorporated in cash feasibility documents.</p> <p>Coordination was established with some of the cash actors here in Palu, World Food Program, World Vision, ACTED through emails, phone calls, and face-to-face interaction. Two PMI volunteers were mobilized to attend a one-day cash training organized by Cash Working Group led by WFP and World vision.</p> <p>Besides this, cash surge focal point based in Palu continued to liaise with IFRC cash focal person in Jakarta regarding relevant material for PMI on Cash SoP and other documents. Following, the short-term Shelter delegate and cash surge focal point had several meetings to discuss on shelter pilot (with cash modality) and overall implementation plan.</p>		

On the other hand, PMI Donggala branch has received 20 fishing boats from the Central Sulawesi Provincial Government office and additional 23 fishing boats from PMI Bantul branch in Yogyakarta. These 43 fishing boats have been distributed to the affected people who can continue their main income generating activities.



## Health

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

People reached: 11,782

### 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	10,330

### 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	6,902

### Output 1.5: Psychosocial support provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by psychosocial support	40,000	11,782

### 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  37 volunteers trained in PSS  301 volunteers mobilized

### Progress towards outcomes

<b>4</b> PMI emergency medical teams (3 mobile+1 fixed)	<b>10,330</b> people reached with PMI Emergency Clinics (mobile and fixed)	<b>2,535</b> people reached with PMI Emergency Clinic	<b>7,795</b> people reached by mobile clinics	<b>11,782</b> people reached with Psychosocial support
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#### Emergency medical services

With support from IFRC, Norwegian Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross Society, PMI continues to support the Puskesmas (Primary Health Care) services interrupted due to the earthquake and tsunami. Health services provided include outpatients, emergency room, in-patients (8 beds), maternity, psychosocial support, health promotion and pharmacy. A total of 2,535 persons have accessed the health services provided at the tented emergency clinic in Tompe since becoming operational.

Clinic opening hours remain between 09:00-14:00 with 24hr access for emergencies and pregnant mothers. PSS activities continue with activities such as drama, counselling and other small workshops and exercises. Following the training of health promotion volunteers in ECV (epidemic control), health promoters (volunteers) are beginning the support services within the clinic and for outreach services.

The number of people accessing the health services at the clinic average between 30 and 50 per day. There was a significant reduction of people seeking health care over the holiday (festive) period which is likely to extend until the New Year. PMI staff and volunteers continue to provide a 2-weekly rotation service.

No infectious disease outbreaks reported, and health complaints remain similar – mostly gastrointestinal, upper respiratory infections, skin diseases and minor wounds/lacerations. There have been reports of some fractures which are referred to Palu health services.

The condition of the camp has improved following the erection of new tents provided by the Norwegian Red Cross. The area is well maintained with good management of hospital waste. Current concerns are the management of human waste and interruption of power supply. Current septic tank system is not working efficiently, and, lack of regular sludge removal is causing overflowing and contamination of drainage leading towards local farmland and local river. Work is currently in progress to improve sanitation and waste management. The IT ERU are currently working to improve power consistency.

In addition to emergency medical care, PMI has three emergency medical mobile teams that continue to serve affected communities. There were 7,795 patients in total that have been attended by PMI mobile teams in Palu, Sigi and Donggala.

#### **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. Diarrhea, hypertension and Upper Respiratory Disease (known as ISPA) as the three-common presentation - based on PHO surveillance data on 31 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. A total of 19 of the 21 ECV trained health promotion volunteers remain active working in Palu, Sigi, Donggala and Tompe (Sirenja). A further ECV training of 24 volunteers has taken place on 30 December 2018 – 1 January 2019. This will bring the total of volunteers trained in basic health promotion activities including Epidemic Control to 43 with a further training planned for late January 2019.

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. Till date, 6,902 people have been reached with health promotion activities. The 43 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 2,179 LLIN mosquito nets till date. Through support from IFRC, PMI has continued its support on malaria elimination program in Central Sulawesi. Palu and Sigi districts were part of the malaria elimination programme in 2017 while Donggala and Parigi Mautong is underway to get this certification. However, the earthquake and tsunami has spiked an increase in risk to malaria cases in all 4 areas. The local authorities have extended its support to intensify malaria prevention and control activities.

Together with Provincial Health Office, UNICEF, IFRC and partners, PMI has developed its mosquito nets distribution plan and mechanism. The distribution point would be through Puskesmas (Primary Health Centre) in each sub-district. The period distribution would be determined in two phases, December 2018 and January 2019. For those areas who have positive cases of malaria, it would be covered under first phase while the remaining areas



IEC material distributed to community members on Malaria prevention. (Source: PMI)

under first phase while the remaining areas

would be continued on second phase. Key messages related malaria prevention to support the health awareness activities have been developed as below.

### **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 from 4-5 December 2018 involving 10 participants. As at 31 December 2018, PMI reported that 11,782 people have been reached with psychosocial support.

### **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**.



PMI volunteers conducting PSS session for children in Sigi. (Photo: PMI)



## **Water, sanitation and hygiene**

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

People reached: 127,607

### **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
<b>Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of assessment conducted	1	1
<b>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</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with safe water (according to WHO standards)	80,000	127,607
<b>Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with sanitation facilities	4,000	1,622
<b>Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with hygiene promotion activities	80,000	40,053

**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	3,458

**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 litres/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 strain on PMI and other major stakeholders in the local water provision, like Oxfam and World Vision International.

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, IFRC does not have a WASH focal point on the ground to support ongoing WASH operation. However, PMI HQ and province team are implementing the day to day WASH activities. In summary, during the reporting period, key WASH activities were distribution of WASH items such as septic tanks and drainage materials, establishing signages on user maintenance and cleanliness for latrines in the camp areas, continuation of latrine construction, connection of piping from tube wells to latrines and construction of drainages, piping system and installation of septic tanks, desludging of septic tanks and organizing mass cleaning with the communities.

**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, serving 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 20 camps (12 direct/8 indirect 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.

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 31 December, some 8,737,690 litres of clean water have been distributed, benefiting an estimated 127,607 people. On a daily base approximately 7,500 people (8,462 people in PMI supported camps) receive drinking water.

**Adequate sanitation**

As of 31 December, 94 latrines and 34 bathing facilities have been constructed in 20 IDP camps and up to 8,462 people (camp inhabitants in 13 PMI supported camps) benefit from these latrine constructions.

During the reporting period, field assessment and monitoring reports indicate that:

- At camp Lero, Donggala; coordination with local authority was established on construction of latrines. It was agreed that the construction will follow community participation modality and will be supervised by PMI personnel.
- At camp Kadongo, Tawaeli, Kota Palu, WASH with hygiene promotion team have discussed about sanitation facility construction and hygiene promotion plan.
- At camp Kadongo, Tawaeli, Kota Palu, drainage system was completed.
- At camp Petobo, Palu Selatan, Kota Palu, desludging of septic tanks was done.
- At camp Kadongo, assessment has been conducted and there is a need for drainage system.
- At camp Loli Saluran, Donggala, an assessment has been conducted and there is a need to build bathing facility, drainage system and water piping system.

**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. It is estimated that at least 40,053 people could be reached by all the HP activities.

As of 31 December, 1,000 hygiene kits including dignity items were distributed in Donggala district in Sirenja division. The procurement for 8,500 hygiene kits has been approved by IFRC and procurement process is ongoing. A total of 1,991 HHs received jerry cans, 1,186 bars of bathing soap and 502 water tanks were installed. The hygiene promotion activities during the distribution of the items mentioned earlier has reached 6,987 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. However, the progress of latrine construction is rather slow because discussions and time taken to decide on the change of modality on construction.

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 hire more local 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**

PMI is currently conducting WASH training with IFRC support for 24 local volunteers (3 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 was conducted from 5-9 November.

Another group of 16 volunteers (3 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.

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. Water supply in the T-shelters are considered at the early stage of designing the T-shelters. This includes installation of boreholes, gravity feed water supply system etc.

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 safe dumping places.



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

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

People reached: 1,035

### 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

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.

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.

#### **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. So far, 207 solar lamps have been distributed during relief phase, in an effort to address these protection concerns to some extent.

#### **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.



## Migration and displacement


People targeted: Managed by ICRC

People reached: 2,142

### 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
<i># of people reached with services for migration assistance and protection</i>	-	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report

<b>Output 1.3:</b> Family links are restored for people separated from, or without news of, their loved ones as a result of the disaster		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of people reached with services for migration assistance and protection	-	2,142
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p>Based on Central Sulawesi Government record as at 31 December, the latest estimate is that approx. 167,262 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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: <a href="https://familylinks.icrc.org/indonesia/id/pages/home.aspx">https://familylinks.icrc.org/indonesia/id/pages/home.aspx</a>.</p> <p>As at 26 December, PMI reported that a total of <b>2,142</b> cases Restoring Family Links (RFL) has been registered (supported by and in coordination with ICRC). A total of 331 cases have been closed.</p>		

 <p><b>Disaster Risk Reduction</b> People targeted: 80,000 (20,000 households) People reached: not yet started</p>		
<b>Outcome 1:</b> <b>Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Community preparedness plans in place	Yes	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report
<b>Output 1.1:</b> Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# 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	-	Not started
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<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>		

<b>Strengthen National Society</b>		
<b>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</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i># of NS branches that are well functioning</i>	3 (Palu, Sigi, Donggala)	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report
<b>Output S1.1.4: National Society has effective and motivated volunteers who are protected</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i># of volunteers insured</i>	-	Will be updated in the next update
<i># of volunteers involved in the operation</i>	-	1,338
<b>Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i>NS has necessary infrastructure and systems in place</i>	Yes	Yes
<b>Output S1.1.7: NS capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i># of NS members trained in emergency needs assessment</i>	25	Not started yet
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p><b>Volunteers</b></p> <p>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 31 December, an estimated 1,338 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> <p><b>International Volunteers Day:</b> 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Necessary infrastructure and systems in place</b></p> <p>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&amp;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.</p> <p>During reporting period, 212 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</p>		

by a volunteer coordinator, trained by the Italian Red Cross. City power is being used for base camp. Fencing work of basecamp has been completed.

PMI Palu is still waiting for authorization form HQ to recruit 300 volunteers to support operation on ground. So far, 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.

<b>International Disaster Response</b>		
<b>Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i>% of people reached by the IFRC disaster response operations to the people affected by these emergencies</i>	Min 5%	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report
<i>IFRC engages in inter-agency coordination at the country level</i>	Yes (Shelter)	Yes
<b>Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i>Mechanism for effective response preparedness identified and implemented</i>	Yes	Yes
<i># of RDRT deployed</i>	Min 3	More than 3
<b>Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved through the integration of CEA approaches and activities</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i># and type of methods established to share information with communities about what is happening in the operation</i>	-	4 <sup>4</sup>
<i>#/% of complaints and feedback received and responded to by the NS</i>	-	484
<b>Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability</b>		
<i>Supply chain and fleet services demonstrates quality and accountability</i>	Yes	Yes
<b>Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i>A coherence shelter strategy is developed in response to the earthquake</i>	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.

<b>Human Resources</b>	<b>Total</b>
Head of Emergency Operations (HEOps)	1
IFRC staff recruited for Palu office	13
IFRC delegates recruited for Palu office	4
IFRC CCST and APRO national staff on short mission to Palu	1
IFRC national staff consultant	1 (finished mission on 12 December)
FACT (PMER, IM, CASH, Shelter. etc)	4
Partner NS HR support, under IFRC coordination (national and international)	6
ERU (IT&T & LOGS)	9
Global shelter cluster international and national staff	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>

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

<sup>4</sup> Radio broadcasts, Social media platforms including Facebook, Twitter and Instagram.

**HR update- long term positions:** IFRC in agreement with PMI has initiated the recruitment of long-term delegates to support the ongoing operations in different sectors. Currently, a HR surge, Procurement, Finance delegate, and Relief Coordinator is in place and supporting operations on the ground. Health/Cash delegate and Operations/Logistic Coordinator have been selected and will be operational over January/February. Recruitment is ongoing for PMER, IM and Shelter delegates.

### **Community Engagement and accountability**

<b>484</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2,000</b>
questions and feedback received from communities through multiple communication channels	live radio talkshow broadcasts	thematic/sectoral messages ((information as aid) produced and disseminated online and offline	stickers, <b>1,050</b> banners of sectoral messages printed and distributed across affected areas.

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.

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, ten shows have been produced discussing the topics of health upkeep in camps, waste and rubbish management, support services for fishermen affected by the disasters, diarrhoea prevention, accessible and dignified transitional shelter, PMI health services including its mobile clinics, plans for the transitional and recovery phase 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 484 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. The volunteers have been trained to record feedback on ODK, as well as to act on and follow-up on feedback received. On 29 December, six CEA volunteers joined the distribution and health promotion teams to distribute hygiene kits in three communities in Sirenja, Donggala district.

PMI, supported by IFRC, continues to lead the coordination of the inter-agency Community Engagement Working Group (CEWG). There are 30 organizations now participating in the working group and there have been 10 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 second edition of the bulletin has been published. This bulletin is an advocacy tool ensuring that the concerns and issues of communities reach relevant decision makers and are addressed. The CEWG is planning to support the capacity of Community Committees to ensure inclusive community participation in decision-making, channel feedback and provide relevant and reliable information to community members. The CEWG is working with the provincial government's data and information center to develop key messages to address some of the current concerns of affected people so that it can be communicated by all relevant organizations consistently.

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 Balara, Telkom Jalan Juanda Palu, Bukit Panggona, Kulawi Bola Dangko and Desa Rogo), and 200 radios have been distributed through Radio Suara Damai in Jono Oge and Wisolo. PMI, supported by IFRC, is also producing Public Service Announcements (PSA) which will be aired on Central Sulawesi radio stations.

A feedback tracking dashboard is being planned and developed together with the Information Management (IM) team. The dashboard will provide a visual tracking and monitoring platform for feedback received which can be used to inform activities and services.

The CEA team also provided CEA training support to the CBI training in Lombok, which was participated by 30 volunteers. The team also supported PMI's response to the 22 December 2018 Sunda Strait tsunami.

For CEA, PMI is currently supported by an IFRC surge delegate until 20 January 2019 and an IFRC senior officer until 18 May 2019.

### ***Logistics, supply chain and fleet services***

During the reporting period, third 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:**

- A requisition for 31,000 mosquito nets was signed by IFRC in Jakarta and other relevant parties for supporting the Indonesian Ministry of Health in a anti malaria campaign. IFRC has a status agreement in Indonesia (signed by Ministry of Foreign Affairs), but this is not recognized by customs as a binding document granting us tax exception. Since customs have tighten up on their procedures, we are going for local procurement which might in the end be faster.
- The ERU Logs have raised a requisition for safety equipment for warehouse workers. The plan is to equip all worker with safety shoes, and gloves plus try to reach out to the local fire fighter department to conduct a small training in how to use a fire extinguisher.
- Discussion are ongoing on extending the tax exemption period for importation of relief goods, it might be extended by February 2019.
- 1,000 life radios that were gone missing, have been found in Balikpapan customs warehouse, ERU team leader is following up on this to get these release and shipment to Palu.
- Due to import restrictions are shipments from RLU in KL no longer an option, and everything is therefore based on local procurement

**Distribution:** The logistics team has been supporting PMI and the Norwegian Health Technician in Tompe by delivering goods to distribution points, and with support equipment's for distribution point by installing a 60 kW, 1.5-ton generator. Besides this, DEMA closed down on 19 November 2018 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. One distribution took place on the 29 December 2018 for 1,014 Hygiene kits donated by UNICEF.

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 Logs 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:** In the operation local procurements needs were primarily met by the PMI with the support of the IFRC. However, some items including tarpaulins, blankets, mosquito nets and shelter tool kits, were supported internationally via the IFRC operational logistics, procurement and supply chain management (OLPSCM) unit in IFRC Asia Pacific regional office in Kuala Lumpur, mainly to ensure quality and the specification requirements are met. In support of this operation, a procurement specialist was deployed from the IFRC AP OLPSCM office to Central Sulawesi for an initial period of four weeks, but as the procurement standards and regulations need to be applied, a mid-term delegate was deployed.

Three potential candidate interviews for the position as Procurement officer were done. Selected candidate will start mid-January. Based on the current workload a Procurement RDRT is deployed for a period of seven weeks to be able to support the Procurement Delegate in Sulawesi. The Delegate as well as the logistics ERU work closely with

PMI logistics to ensure the IFRC standards in tendering and procurement are met while supporting the management of fleet, warehousing, custom clearance, importation requirements, and movement of receipt and as well as movement of relief items. The OLPSCM unit in Kuala Lumpur will continue to extend technical support to PMI and the IFRC Jakarta CCST as needed.

During reporting period, procurement unit has received 42 new logistics requisitions to support different activities in the operation such as relief items (non-food items), health products and equipment, ambulances, trucks, WASH items, steel tanks, personal protection equipment, transportation, Security, etc. Overall LRs received so far are 132 and out of these 45 are ongoing cases.

A requisition for 31,000 mosquito nets was signed on 18 December 2018 by IFRC in Jakarta and other relevant parties for supporting the Indonesian Ministry of Health in an anti-malaria campaign. IFRC has a status agreement in Indonesia (signed by Ministry of Foreign Affairs), but this is not recognized by customs as a binding document granting tax exception. Since customs have tighten up on their procedures, local procurement will be made instead which might in the end be faster. RFQ was launched on 26 December 2018, with the request to do partial delivery to meet the deadlines stated by MoH.

Only one offer was received for local procurement of vehicles for Sulawesi and Lombok. It was therefore decided, to make a 2<sup>nd</sup> re-tender. To make sure more offers received, the 3<sup>rd</sup> time it was decided to psychically visit potential suppliers and get the offers in sealed envelopes on the spot, and at same split the offers into Lombok / Sulawesi and to differentiate between truck and cars for transport of staff. Tender closing had been made for additional NFI's (Hygiene kits, Buckets, Family Kits and School kits).

#### **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 2018 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.

On 22 December 2018, a PMI shelter coordination meeting was held at Voice-Governor's house to discuss procurement of materials, employment of workers, selection of beneficiaries and building plan for the first tranche of 40 transitional shelters that will be built in Regi, Sigi, Donggala and Kota Palu. This meeting was attended by IFRC shelter delegate and PMI coordinator from all 4 districts and PMI Provincial coordinator and operations coordinator.

On 29 December 2018, Recovery Planning Coordination meeting was conducted jointly by PMI/IFRC for Sulawesi EQ & Tsunami Operations. As outlined by PMI DM department head, the recovery plan core focus will be on Shelter, WASH and Health services provided by the PMI fixed/mobile clinics. The total need for 2,500 transitional shelters plus latrines (Palu 35 % = 700 units, Sigi 30% = 600 units, Donggala 22,5% = 450 units, Parigi 10% = 200 units, and Pasangkayu 2,5% = 50 units) was made clear. In addition, the need for increasing volunteer numbers was highlighted to support ongoing activities for the recovery plan.

**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 phase, a Surge - IM has been deployed to support the operation.

IFRC National IM officer recruitment is completed, and the person reported on 2 January 2019. Currently, Surge - IM is doing proper handing over to the National IM officer who is based in Palu - Sulawesi for another one year. IM officer also will have meeting and coordination with IT & IM team Jakarta and ERU IT & T/Com team to get support in future.

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 in November to strengthen information management capacity of PMI province and district chapters.

Follow-up on the plan of action is underway and the agreed tasks are being carried out by the district as well as province level staffs. One of the main finding from follow-up on the PoA is that the volunteers and staffs from district office level required more capacity building training on sector level coordination, assessment, relief distribution plan and detailed data collection such as segregation details - 5W.

The Province level 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.

Cluster level coordination is established, and it is ensured that PMI's regular participation to the 5W reporting to the cluster coordination. During this reporting period, OCHA has circulated two reports and for that, PMI has shared updates sector wise.

IM already provided ongoing support for the sector lead IFRC/PMI. CEA is already using ODK tool to collect community feedbacks. Support to ODK forms designing and analyzing data is being carried out.

The new IM officer will ensure and continue the follow-up on the plan of action and increase HR capacity within PMI in terms of data collection, analysis and reporting. The IM officer will also emphasize on documenting learning and sharing of existing practices to help increase the provincial 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	2 (recovery assessment/real time evaluation)
<i># of final external evaluation of the operation is conducted</i>	1	Not started yet

**Progress towards outcomes**

During the reporting period, a lot of focus was dedicated to highlighting the three-month mark of the Sulawesi response (28 December 2018). Coverage was secured on Al Jazeera English, NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation – this included a live interview with the Red Cross from the Balaroa IDP camp), and the Spanish International News Agency.

A press release was prepared and issued prior to the holidays; it was also shared with Movement partners, along with updated key messaging.

Outreach was made to PNS which had delegates in-country over the holiday period in an attempt to capitalize on a traditionally slow media cycle. Coverage was secured from the Austrian Red Cross, and, at the time of writing, material has been provided to the Pakistan Red Crescent Society for media pitching in that country.

Higher coverage of the three-month mark of the Sulawesi double disaster was usurped by a tsunami which struck the Sunda Strait between the islands of Java and Sumatra on 22 December 2018. Media interest was intense for several days with the communications delegate doing more than 60 interviews with media from around the world. Support for media interviews was also provided by colleagues in Jakarta, and the communications manager for Asia Pacific was deployed to the affected area for a couple of days to support media requests from the ground. Where possible, mentions of the Sulawesi double disaster were included in interviews related to the recent tsunami. Updated information related to the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) response was provided in a timely basis from PMI colleagues, and all interviews profiled PMI as the primary Movement responder.

Social media was used to a great extent to profile the 22 December 2018 tsunami, also translating and re-tweeting PMI posts, where appropriate.

High quality audio-visual and written material continues to be generated and shared with IFRC partners and members, media, governments, and other stakeholders.

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 a National Communications Coordinator, who will support both the Sulawesi and Lombok operations. That person should be in place by early 2019.

#### **Assessments and evaluations:**

**Joint Recovery Assessment Team (JRAT) & Recovery Planning:** The JRAT conducted focus groups with a total of 313 people, 237 women and 76 men ages 20 years to 50 years; key informant interviews with 19 people, 9 men and 10 women; and those who were interviewed with ODK questionnaires totaled 195 people, 31% male and 69% female.

Analysis of the collected data determined the following:

#### **Impact**

- At least 57,479 homes were destroyed, confirming a core need for shelter and WASH infrastructure at household level;
- There are also damages to WASH community infrastructure;
- Differently from Lombok, livelihoods is a more critical sector because of the long term displacement situation;
- PMI plan is to fill in the mid-term gap before Gol assists permanent reconstruction & camp; relocation, by providing support for IDP camps and populations moving to Gol built barracks.

#### **Markets and Livelihoods**

- Small businesses that are often done by women as the secondary livelihoods in the household were destroyed, and they were not able to restart the small businesses due to lack of capital;
- Youth in the affected community are struggling to find a job, due to lack of information on where to find employment opportunities, and due to the loss of their education certificates;
- Employment by government and private businesses was affected short-term after the disaster, but currently most are back to normal again;
- On the ability of affected households to meet their basic needs for both food and non- food items, households lost their purchasing power and are still not able to meet their basic needs, especially those who are displaced;
- There are no concerns regarding the use of CTP in Sulawesi, markets are functioning well;
- Supply chains are not significantly affected, price increases have been modest;
- A number of coping strategies have been adopted by the affected community, such as finding an alternative work to earn income.

#### **Readiness**

- While PMI exemplified a strong relief operation; the local chapters are not prepared to manage a large and long-term recovery operation;
- Project implementation, M&E, and data management were capacity gaps for most chapters.

**PGI**

- Increased risk for women, girls, boys, elderlies and PLWD being left out from important decision making, assistance and quality services;
- All minorities and vulnerable groups are more at risk to abuse due to lack of privacy, access and participation to confidential referral mechanisms;
- Blanket and non-standardized assistance creating inequality amongst communities is a risk to ongoing assistance and slowing down the progress of recovery.

The comprehensive assessment findings per sector will further inform the recovery planning phase of the Sulawesi EPoA which is ongoing.

A **Real Time Evaluation (RTE)** took place in the month of December, which assessed 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. Key findings from the RTE for PMI (with support of the Movement) in Indonesian context include:

- Advocate for and contribute to an Impact Evaluation
- Delegate authority and responsibility to lower level
- Ensure continued human resource mobilization for the recovery phase
- Keep advocating for integration of / implement cross-cutting issues
- Strengthen coordination capacities and leadership skills
- Strengthen financial and logistics capacities
- Clarify Civil-Military Relations

On general level, the RTE findings strongly recommend that Movement actors need to transform existing localization commitment and advocacy priorities into results.

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
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% of operations in accordance to established guidelines	100%	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report
<b>Output S4.1.2: IFRC staff shows good level of engagement and performance</b>		
<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
% compliance with IFRC HR procedures	100%	100%
<b>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.</b>		
<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
% compliance with IFRC financial procedures	100%	100%
<b>Output S4.1.4: Staff security is prioritized in all IFRC activities</b>		
<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of updated security guidelines produced before second month	1	1 Updates will be made as necessary
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<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 Yellow. 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 has been 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 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:**

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**In IFRC Geneva:**

- Nelson Castano, manager, operations coordination; email: [nelson.castano@ifrc.org](mailto: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	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
<b>A. Budget</b>		<b>13,215,488</b>				<b>13,215,488</b>	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
Albanian Red Cross		10,000				10,000	
American Red Cross		496,130				496,130	
Australian Red Cross		346				346	
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government*)		269,813				269,813	
Belgian Red Cross (Francophone)		472,400				472,400	
British Red Cross		2,493				2,493	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch		25,359				25,359	
China Red Cross, Macau Branch		45,230				45,230	
Danish Red Cross		50,000				50,000	
Finland - Private Donors		57				57	
German Red Cross		22,852				22,852	
Germany - Private Donors		171				171	
Grab-GP Network Asia PTE LTD		22,948				22,948	
Indonesia - Private Donors		198				198	
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	
Lululemon HK LTD		4,914				4,914	
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 Monaco		24,226				24,226	
Red Cross of Viet Nam		9,966				9,966	
Singapore - Private Donors		289				289	
Spain - Private Donors		80				80	
Spanish Government		228,010				228,010	
Spanish Red Cross		189,055				189,055	
Swedish Red Cross		45,349				45,349	
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government*)		861,633				861,633	
Swiss Government		500,000				500,000	
Swiss Red Cross		500,000				500,000	
Switzerland - Private Donors		200				200	
The Netherlands Red Cross		1,816,618				1,816,618	
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	748,306
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		<b>9,412,216</b>				<b>9,412,216</b>	<b>748,306</b>
<b>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>							
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	
<b>C2. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>		<b>1,876,061</b>				<b>1,876,061</b>	
<b>Inkind Personnel</b>							
Australian Red Cross		7,829				7,829	

**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	PID035
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

<b>C3. Inkind Personnel</b>	<b>7,829</b>	<b>7,829</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	<b>11,296,105</b>	<b>11,296,105</b>	<b>748,306</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>11,296,105</b>	<b>11,296,105</b>	<b>748,306</b>

\* 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>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>C. Income</b>		11,296,105				11,296,105	748,306
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-3,039,450				-3,039,450	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		8,256,655				8,256,655	748,306

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRID013 - Indonesia - Earthquakes and Tsunamis

Timeframe: 31 Jul 18 to 28 Feb 21

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## Interim Report

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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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>13,215,488</b>			<b>13,215,488</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	920,000		1,251,631			1,251,631	-331,631	
Shelter - Transitional	100,000						100,000	
Construction - Facilities	870,000						870,000	
Construction Materials			4,148			4,148	-4,148	
Clothing & Textiles	160,000		42,335			42,335	117,665	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	1,081,141		57,571			57,571	1,023,570	
Medical & First Aid	254,000		4,899			4,899	249,101	
Teaching Materials	90,500						90,500	
Other Supplies & Services	1,819,000						1,819,000	
Cash Disbursement	2,604,000						2,604,000	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>7,898,641</b>		<b>1,360,584</b>			<b>1,360,584</b>	<b>6,538,057</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	180,000						180,000	
Computers & Telecom	73,400		73,730			73,730	-330	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>253,400</b>		<b>73,730</b>			<b>73,730</b>	<b>179,670</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	9,000		53,019			53,019	-44,019	
Distribution & Monitoring	846,000		803,750			803,750	42,250	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	812,480		49,869			49,869	762,611	
Logistics Services	73,000		109,047			109,047	-36,047	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>1,740,480</b>		<b>1,015,686</b>			<b>1,015,686</b>	<b>724,794</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	216,000		95,585			95,585	120,415	
National Staff	54,000		25,238			25,238	28,762	
National Society Staff	176,400						176,400	
Volunteers	667,840		940			940	666,900	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>1,114,240</b>		<b>121,763</b>			<b>121,763</b>	<b>992,477</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	247,000		1,702			1,702	245,299	
Professional Fees	147,494						147,494	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>394,494</b>		<b>1,702</b>			<b>1,702</b>	<b>392,792</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	160,800						160,800	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>160,800</b>						<b>160,800</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	625,200		37,870			37,870	587,330	
Information & Public Relations	78,000		171			171	77,829	
Office Costs			25,052			25,052	-25,052	
Communications	24,000		4,372			4,372	19,628	
Financial Charges	9,800		-11,074			-11,074	20,874	
Other General Expenses	12,000		959			959	11,041	
Shared Office and Services Costs	97,854		5,407			5,407	92,447	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>846,854</b>		<b>62,757</b>			<b>62,757</b>	<b>784,097</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions			251,283			251,283	-251,283	
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>			<b>251,283</b>			<b>251,283</b>	<b>-251,283</b>	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

### MDRID013 - Indonesia - Earthquakes and Tsunamis

Timeframe: 31 Jul 18 to 28 Feb 21

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Interim Report

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Subsector:	*		

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## 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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>13,215,488</b>			<b>13,215,488</b>		
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recovr	806,579		151,045			151,045	655,534	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	806,579		151,045			151,045	655,534	
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Reporting Fees			900			900	-900	
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>			900			900	-900	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>13,215,488</b>		<b>3,039,450</b>			<b>3,039,450</b>	<b>10,176,038</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>10,176,038</b>			<b>10,176,038</b>		