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Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update

Indonesia: Earthquakes and Tsunamis - Sunda Straits Tsunami








 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRID013	Glide n° TS-2018-000423-IDN
EPoA update n° 12 Date of issue: 29 March 2019	Timeframe covered by this update: 22 December 2018 to 28 February 2019
Operation start date: 22 December 2019	Operation timeframe: 6 months End date: 30 June 2019
Overall emergency appeal budget: CHF 38.9 million (Lombok, Sulawesi and Sunda Straits); Donor response	Total DREF amount allocated: CHF 328,621 Sunda Strait Proposed Revised Emergency operation budget: Aprox. CHF 814,292
N° of people being assisted: 7,000 (approx. 1,400 households)	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the Sunda Strait operation: PMI works with the IFRC and ICRC as well as American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross Society in-country. They support longer-term programmes, but some will support PMI's response to the tsunami on bilateral basis. Other PNS with long term relations like Danish Red Cross are also supporting bilateral partnerships.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the Sunda Strait operation: Mainly national agencies are actively involved in the response. They include the National Search and Rescue Agency (BASARNAS), National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), Indonesian National Police (POLRI), Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) and local government agencies.	

*This operation update is issued to provide information on the current situation and response for the **Sunda Strait tsunami operation**. The Sunda Strait Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) was recently revised so this report is based on the new operation plan and budgeting. 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.
-  **5 August:** A second and stronger earthquake, of 7.0 magnitude and depth of 15km hits Lombok at 19:46h local time.
-  **9 and 18 August:** New 5.9 and 6.4 magnitude earthquakes strike Lombok. According to BNPB, the four quakes killed more than 510 people, injured at least 7,100 others, and displaced more than 431,000 people.
-  **28 September:** A major earthquake, of 7.4 magnitude, rocks Central Sulawesi at 17:02h, at a depth of 10km, followed by a Tsunami wave which mostly hit coastal areas of Donggala and Palu regencies.
-  **22 December:** Coastal areas around the Sunda Strait, specifically in Pandenglang, South Lampung and Serang districts are hit by waves reaching 30-90 caused by a massive landslide on Mount Kakatoa, and active volcano in the center of the strait.
-  **23 December:** With the assistance of the IFRC CC, PMI launches a request for DREF funding for CHF 328,621 with an emergency plan of action an integrated emergency response.
-  **26 December:** The Indonesia Tsunami and Earthquake emergency appeal is revised for a third time, incorporating the Sunda Straits tsunami, and now seeks 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 for 30 months and 1,400 in areas affected by the Sunda Straits Tsunami for 6 months.

Description of the disaster

Indonesia was hit with several major earthquakes and tsunamis in 2018 when the first major ones struck off Lombok on July 29th, 2018 and followed by earthquakes and tsunami in Central Sulawesi on 28 September 2018. Both disasters damaged thousands of buildings and displaced tens of thousands of people.

On 22 December, 2018 at 21:27 hrs, Indonesia was again hit by a tsunami at Carita Beach in Banten Province and the entire coast around the Sunda Strait, specifically in Pandenglang, South Lampung and Serang districts.

According to Government reports, the event was recorded four times in four different locations with tidal waves reaching a height of 30-90 cm. The highest wave hit Serang sub-district at 21:27 hrs local time with the height of 90 cm. BMKG issued high-tide warning before the tsunami struck for the mentioned area. A tsunami early warning was not issued as the cause of the tsunami was not an earthquake, which the current system monitors and responds to.

The initial prediction on the cause could be that of a possible underwater landslide due to the eruption of Mount Anak Krakatau combined with higher than usual tides due to the full moon. The causes of this event are being investigated by BMKG (Agency for Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics), BNPB (Indonesian Disaster Management Authority) and PVMBG (Centre of Volcanology and Geological Disaster Mitigation). The Government has issued a warning to avoid activity along the coastal area.

According to the PVMBG, as of 15 January 2019, there are still eruptions from Mount Anak Krakatau where the authorities have raised the threat level to 3 (of 5); people are advised not stay clear 5 km radius from the top of the volcano. The government has announced that the end of the emergency phase in Banten as of 4 January and the transition phase till 3 March 2019 while in Lampung the emergency phase was extended from 6 to 19 January 2019.

Based on the official statistics from BNPB on 31 January 2018, the tsunami has caused 437 death, 14,059 injured and 16 are still missing. Displaced people have reduced from 36,923 to 16,198. A total of 1,614 houses severely damaged, 527 houses partly damaged, 97 houses lightly damaged. These include 97 hotels and 510 boats severely damaged.

The highway connecting Serang and Pandenglang was cut off by damage and debris from the tsunami and roads to Carita Beach and Matahari Beach were also affected but to a lesser extent.

BPBD together with the military, police, the national search and rescue agency (Basarnas), local government office, Ministry of Social Welfare Volunteers (Tagana), Indonesian Red Cross (PMI), volunteers and the community are provided the initial emergency response to the affected people. As of 15 January, debris clearing, and displacement were still ongoing. The response was coordinated locally from a command post. Heavy equipment is being dispatched to clear debris to ease evacuation and response.

Table 1: Early data on affected population (31 December 2018)¹

District	Deaths (Persons)	Injured (Persons)	Missing (Persons)	District population (Persons) ²
Pandenglang	267	7,656	8	19,243
Lampung South	118	4,007	8	912,410
Serang	21	2,395	0	36,346
Pesawaran	1	1	0	398,848
Tanggamus	1	n/a	0	536,613
Total	437	14,059	16	

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society

Both the Lampung and Banten PMI Provincial branches have been actively supporting the affected branches since the onset and deployed over 649 volunteers from across their provinces. These volunteers had provided support to evacuations, search and rescue, first aid and continue to run medical clinics (mobile and fixed) and referrals, setting up emergency shelter sites, distributing clean water and essential relief items, among other things. To keep their work coordinated and ensure good communications, PMI has established POSTCOs, operations posts from which team leads

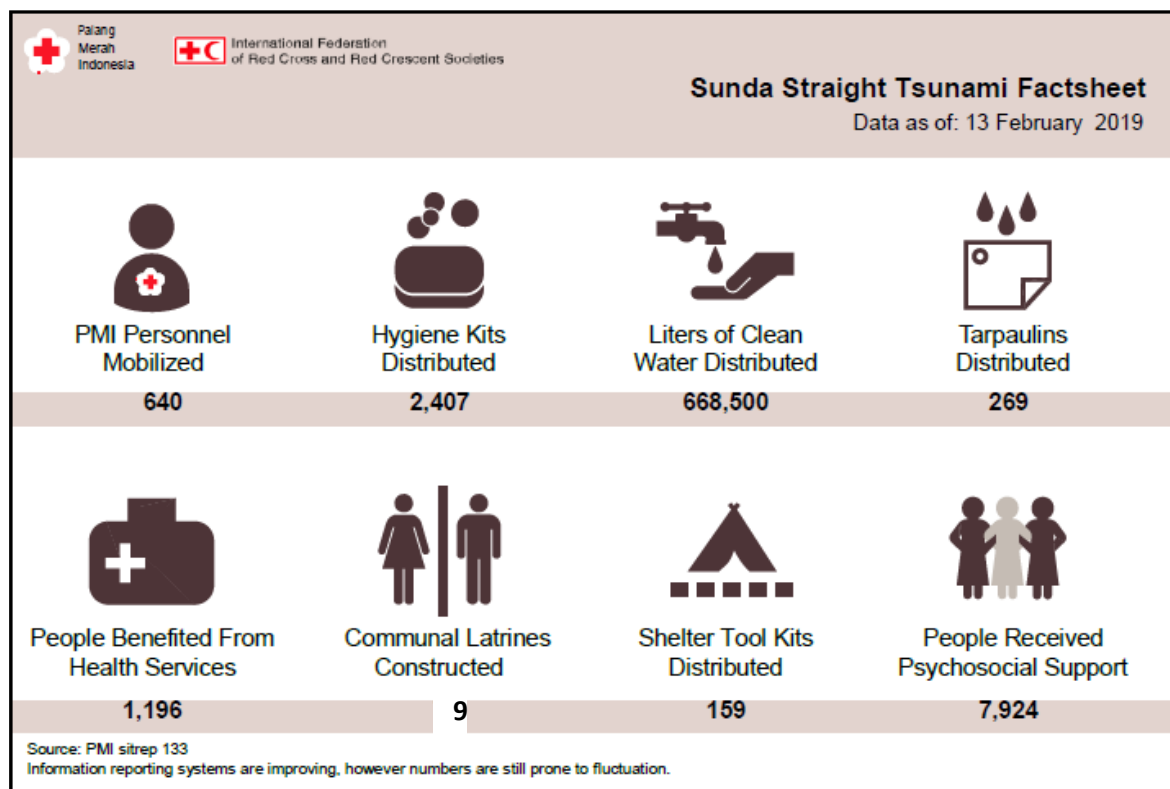
¹ OCHA's Humanitarian Snapshot Sunda Strait Tsunami, 31 December 2018

² National Statistics Agency (*Badan Pusat Statistik*, BPS), Republik Indonesia, 2010 Census

plan the local response, direct the volunteers, gather information including feedback from the community and offer hot meals to anyone affected or involved in the response.

With numerous Government agencies and corporate social groups active in the area, PMI has only distributed a limited number of NFIs to avoid duplication. They are instead holding NFI to fill distribution gaps and can distribute on a needs basis as their network of volunteers is present in the communities and made aware of their needs. For example, of the 2000 tarpaulins made available, only 269 have been distributed. This is also due to most families opting to move to host families until they are assigned a transitional shelter by government. Many of these sites are already in construction and PMI is working hand in hand with the Government that will manage them to ensure households are supported in the relocation process.

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 17 February 2019.



PMI has been gathering data and noting observations that in combination with requests from local government have led to a proposal to extend the operation into early recovery with additional activities such as;

- Further support to relocated household to supply sheltering materials and replace lost household items
- Livelihood support to replace damaged livelihood assets to most affected including relocated families and fishermen in the areas.
- Disaster Risk Reduction activities to build resilience

Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) Disaster Response Management team is directly support the PMI team in this operation with a Surge Operation Manager deployed as of 20 January 2019. With the DREF requested at the end on December 2018, a project agreement and operation plan have been agreed and an initial transfer of CHF 268,314 was received by PMI on 30 January 2018.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

IFRC have a country cluster support team (CCST) for Indonesia and Timor Leste consisting of a head of office and technical capacities in disaster management, health, water, sanitation and hygiene, national society development (including PGI), communication, community engagement and accountability (CEA) and support services in finance, human resources and administration. Partner National Societies with delegation offices in country include American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross Society. Danish Red Cross is supporting DRR in schools in Banten and will fund constructing 30 emergency latrines in Lampung. Hong Kong RC is proposing distribution of distributing school kits. ICRC is supporting the setup of a restoring family link (RFL) hotline system and set up of a national level community feedback and complaints tool through social media. Movement information sharing and coordination meetings are led by PMI. A proactive approach will be maintained regarding engagement with the

international media so that the Red Cross response is well-profiled and resource mobilization efforts are supported. The CCST is also set to provide financial support to enable the mobilization of personnel and supplies by PMI.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

PMI and the IFRC are coordinating with BNPB and the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) to obtain more information on the humanitarian impact caused by the earthquake. 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. Numerous NGOs were very active in the initial emergency response including local actors working as implementing partners for larger INGOs (Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (BNPB), Pusat Vulkanologi dan Mitigasi Bencana Geologi, (PVMBG)).

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.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

Within hours after the disaster, PMI deployed teams from neighbouring branches and national headquarters to support the local PMI response units in their emergency response while at the same time, conducting rapid assessments to obtain a general idea of urgent needs in the most affected communities. In addition to the National Society's own staff and volunteers, personnel of IFRC are assisting with the analysis of rapid assessment results.

The following summary of findings is based on observation reports from teams on the ground, and a review of secondary data that included; updates from BNPB and BPBD with who PMI has very close collaboration, reports from other actors like OCHA and media reports:

Displacement and Shelter

- Most displaced households moved directly to host families, to collective centers established by Government in sports arenas and community centers and in temporary tent sites set up by Government and on public lands (schools). Accurate numbers are not available except for where the authorities have declared as "red Zones" and are requiring relocation.
- A large number of Households were temporarily evacuated by from the island of Sebesi but have since returned.
- Non-displaced families with damaged homes require tools, material and building skills or trades people to make repairs.
- The number of displaced people has been reduced from 36,923 to 16,198 within two weeks of the event as families returned to their homes.
- The tsunami also damaged, destroyed or carried away many essential household items. Families are sharing these for the moment as these communities have a strong culture of group support.
- Government has announced a plan to provide both transitional and permanent housing solutions.
- 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.
- Services and standards within the camps appeared inconsistent, and in some camps, Government has agreed to have PMI ensure the latrine components as well as water supply.



WASH

- Water supply lines have been disrupted and wells are contaminated in many areas, so the communities need a temporary solution to access clean water.
- Markets have bottle water available and some families use household water filters.
- Damage to household and public sanitation facilities has increase the potential of disease from open defecation and additional contamination of water sources.
- Temporary water supply is required at transitional settlements where families have been relocated as well as sanitation facilities as the number that are there are insufficient (meeting Sphere standards).
- A temporary solution for water supplies and sanitation is required for the families living in transitional barracks awaiting for the construction of permanent homes.
- Lost hygiene items have increased the risk of illness, reminders of good practices could ensure the proper use and maintenance of the facilities.

Health

- There are gaps in emergency services and patient transfers;
- People are anxious and scared as the event occurred without warning. PSS is essential;
- Affected families have less access to essential health services as they are economically affected;
- PMI capacity to respond with immediate evacuation and first aid was very appreciated, but not available throughout the affected area;
- Where demolition and new construction occurs, asbestos awareness is required;
- Mosquito borne diseases are a serious concern as families are displaced, have lost nets and find more standing water than usual amongst debris and tidal pools;
- Many family members are missing, RFL is needed to reconnect, or potentially bring sad news to families.

DRR

- Communities and their local governments were the first to respond. Observations from responders point to some communities being better organized than others;
- Nearby districts with strong capacities came to the aid of the affected areas extending PMI's ability to play a key role in support of Government;
- Community-level 'resilience package' should also be delivered to complement and ensure a "village/neighborhood approach";
- Families living in proximity to the sea are where most affected;
- Government is regulating construction in "red zones" and has started relocation families;
- 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

- Many fishermen lost or had their assets damaged by the tsunami;
- Fish sellers that work along the shore line also lost or had assets damaged;
- Some farmers saw crops lost to sea water contamination, debris and mass wasting/erosion;
- A number of relocated families work inland so their LLHs were not affected;
- Hotels and guest houses along the shore also affected. Some employees have lost wages while hotels rebuild;
- Businesses linked to national tourism in the area are most affected;
- Markets not affected because of interconnectivity to nearby unaffected areas and the reestablishment almost immediately transport routes;
- Displaced households (or relocated) assessed need assistance to meet basic needs and replace household items;
- No food security observations;
- Use of Cash Based Interventions is in line with PMIs SOPs and widely used in the other current operations. Availability of banks/service providers as well as network connectivity will increase the modality options for managing distributions and good monitoring.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion

- Close relation and coordination with Government limits the possibility of seeking out the most vulnerable. Example; livelihood support is difficult to support if the businesses are informal;
- Opportunities to strengthen the integration of PGI into all aspects of programming and the within the PMI structure.

Targeting

For this operation, PMI will use a three layered operational strategy. Each layer seeks to meet the more specific needs of a more vulnerable group of beneficiaries within the larger groups of the outer layer.

1. District level - Target is 3,000 households

Targeting – where local branches knew the needs were greatest or guided by Government agencies (minimal assessment). This group saw combinations of the Emergency response activities;

- Search and rescue, support to evacuations, and first aid;
- Distributions of essential items, needs basis filling gaps left by Government and other actors;
- Mobile clinic visits during the emergency phase;
- Water trucking in communities without water in the emergency phase;

2. Sub-District level - Target is 2,000 households

Targeting – 11 Worst affected villages with most displaced households and “red zones” where Government will be relocation households. This group will receive;

- Health promotion, hygiene promotion, and;
- Mobile clinic where the community health center is not functioning and continued PSS support;
- DRR program to recruit and train Community Based Action Team and preparedness activities with Build Back Safer component;
- Distribution of hygiene kits;

3. Relocation sites – Target is 1655 Households

Targeting – Household lists prepared by government. Relocated families will receive;

- Replacement of essential household items through in kind or CBI voucher program;
- Construction or rehabilitation of sufficient latrine in relocation sites (Sphere standards);
- Borehole with pumping, filtering, storage, and taps (Banten only);
- Water trucking until Government establishes water access on site;
- CBI to replace livelihood assets or strengthen income generation activities;
- Distribution of mosquito nets where Government distribution have not reached;

Province	District	Village	Households
Banten	Pandeglang	Sumur (5 sites)	481
		Labuan	262
		Carita	77
		Panimbang	171
	Serang	Sukaresmi	80
Lampung	South Lampung	Banding	555
		Canti	
		Cugung	
		Kunjir	
		Rajabasa	
		Suak	
		Totoharjo	
		Waymuli Timur and Induk	

PMI will ensure that interventions are aligned with both its own and IFRC minimum standard and commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming, for example by targeting women-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, all persons made vulnerable by the disaster, families that have not received any or sufficient assistance from the government or other organizations, those belonging to the socially vulnerable households, and those who lack relevant resources to cope with basic humanitarian needs on their own. These groups will be considered according to level of impact as well as difficulty to reach, with PMI leadership committing its focus to the most remote areas affected, such as the Sub-District of Sumur in Banten Province.

PMI will be coordinating their interventions with local authorities to ensure areas with the most needs are priorities and that the assistance is delivered without duplication.

With numerous families displaced by the tsunami, PMI will ensure that their needs are met where ever they are and when they return and to the host communities that received them. Assistance and protection activities will be aligned

with the Movement Policy on Internal Displacement, as well as complementary humanitarian standards. Needs will be closely assessed to monitor for any individuals or communities who fall into longer-term or protracted displacement.

Based on these considerations, objectives and strategy for the recovery operation plan of action are revised. Revised strategy and detailed operation plan are outlined in Section B and C.

Operation Risk Assessment

Delays in the transfer of funds is responsible for some response activities not going ahead and will continue to be a risk if timely requests, approvals and transfers cannot be organized. IFRC is committed to support PMI to improve this and will work to also ensure our own efficiency. Key PMI managers involved in the operation are also key managers and decision makers for the two other larger operations (Sulawesi and Lombok). This could create delays in both administrative tasks and leadership to the Sunda Operation.

The area is at risk from earthquake, tsunamis, landslides and other events that could see PMI's emergency response responsibilities pull HR and other resources from the Sunda response. According to the PVMBG, as of 15 January 2019, there are still eruptions from Mount Anak Krakatau where the authority has increased to Level 3 – people are advised not stay clear 5 km radius from the peak of the mountain.

National elections will shake up government power relationships which could affect the commitment made to the affected population. For example, numerous transitional relocation sites have been proposed with the commitment that these families would eventually receive a permanent solution. This could change or be delayed as the new government sets their own priorities. This would delay activities or may require PMI to seek out those on the list in their current location which may not be in clusters.

Beneficiary lists received from Government will need to be verified and PMI may find omitted beneficiaries. There will need to be a transparent process for grievances for those who may need to include or removed

B. Operational strategy

Overall objective

The DREF operation aimed to assist 7,000 people (approximately 1,400 households) affected by the event in the most affected districts of Pandeglang and Serang in Banten Province and South Lampung in Lampung Province with immediate and early recovery support in a timely, effective, and efficient manner. An expansion of the response has been proposed to assist these same areas in their early recovery and simultaneously increase their resilience to future shocks. The operation is expected to be completed in six months (June 2019).

Proposed strategy

This operation is now included in the MDRID013 Emergency appeal for Indonesia Earthquakes and Tsunamis - a multi-response operation from the series of earthquakes and tsunamis in Indonesia. The Provincial PMI offices will continue leading the recovery operations in Banten and Lampung, supported by their national headquarters and IFRC as per the federation-wide operating framework to implement interventions based on four pillars in framework and PMI One Plan. The operation is aligned with four focus areas of the operating framework:

- Pillar 1 - Emergency - multisectoral
- Pillar 2 - Recovery – multisectoral
- Pillar 3 - Community resilience
- Pillar 4 - Local actors' capacity enhancement

PMI will also implement response activities through bilateral partnerships that are currently in discussion. This operation covers the most affected villages in the districts of Pandeglang and Serang in Banten Province South Lampung districts in Lampung Province. PMIs close collaboration with local government has ensured good coordination of both assessment and response activities.



PMI medical teams provide basic health care and first aid services to affected community (Photo: PMI Lampung)

This disaster has led to large numbers of families being displaced from precarious coastal zones. PMI was there to assist with medical and PSS support for the start of the evacuations. Most are staying with host families waiting for government supplied transitional shelters being built in the same villages. The government is committed to relocating these families to safer areas and is relying on PMI for support with some of their urgent and transitional needs.

The recently proposed early recovery operation consists of closely integrated sectors aiming to provide:

1. **Evacuation, first aid and search and rescue** in tee emergency with important coordination with government and other stakeholders.
2. **Relief and shelter assistance** through the provision of **essential shelter items like** tarpaulins, blankets and sleeping mats and later, with awareness on building back safer;
3. **Health** interventions focusing on basic health care by mobilizing mobile clinics, psychosocial support, first aid and referral services as required followed by health promotion with an emphasis of epidemic control around mosquito born illnesses combined with distribution of mosquito nets;
4. **Water, sanitation and hygiene** interventions focusing first on distribution of hygiene kits and of clean water, then hygiene promotion, rehabilitation of water sources and support to build latrines and sustainable water supply for relocation sites;
5. **Disaster Risk Reduction activities to** strengthen community level awareness and response through local teams, contingency planning, drills and enhancement of local early warning systems.
6. **Support to early recovery of livelihoods** through repair or replacement damaged and lost assets using cash transfer to ensure the local economy is also supported.
7. **Capacity building** for PMI chapters and branches for sustainable transition to regular activities with trained and motivated teams.

PMI volunteers deployed from the affected provinces will be the key implementors in the communities. Facilitators from neighbouring districts will be called in to run activities like Community Based Action Team and train local volunteers. The operation is an opportunity for provincial and district level teams to learn about Cash Based Interventions (CBI) and be ready to use the tool in future. Less affected Districts were first to answer the call during the emergency and assisted their neighbouring branches. Those with very strong capacities have even raised funding and will implement activities in districts like Sumur in the far south. A strong community driven approach will ensure ownership and relevance of the activities that support self-recovery. To avoid fatiguing the affected populations, activities are integrated and combined. There is a mix of household visit interaction that will ensure all the affected population is included and community sessions that will promote cohesion and sustainable support. All opportunities to address cross cutting issues like protection, inclusion, environmental protection, and gender will be capitalized on and combined with the incentive of hardware distributions.

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 in particular community awareness and promotion sessions;
- Identifying the changing needs in the early recovery phase. Collaborating with Government to ensure households are not left without assistance and working closely with the CCST PGI advisor with CEA and PGI to ensure people are at the foundation of the activities.

Operational support services

The operational support services strategy is under development as part of the Revised Emergency Plan of Action and will be available shortly.

Progress on support services activities is detailed under the strategies for implementation of the next section of this document (Section C).

Logistics and supply chain


Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including local procurement, fleet, storage and transport of relief items to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures. The logistics support for this operation has been provided by the PMI logistics resources with technical support of IFRC in-country office.

To meet the immediate operational needs, PMI released stocks of relief items prepositioned across various warehouses across the country. All in-country transportation of relief items is being carried out by utilizing PMI existing fleet although in some cases additional trucks have been rented.

Procurement to replenish relief items required to meet immediate needs will be primarily be done locally by the PMI. The Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) Department in Kuala Lumpur will extend technical support to PMI and the IFRC Jakarta CCST as needed.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

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

	Shelter People targeted: 7,000 (1,400 households) People reached: 3,410 persons (682 households)		
Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions			
Indicators:	Target	Actual	
# of households living in shelters meeting Sphere standards minimum for covered area (3.5 M per person)	1,000	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report	
Shelter Output 1.1: Short -term shelter and settlement assistance are provided to affected households			
Indicators:	Target	Actual	
# of households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance.	2,000	682*	
Shelter Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households			
Indicators:	Target	Actual	
# of households provided with technical support and guidance	1,000	Not started yet	
*Indicator is calculated using the most popular item requested; blankets in Banten (assumed 2 per family) and mats in Lampung			
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>As per reporting period, we are reporting 682 households having been provided shelter and settlement assistance based on distribution of households' items. Although the initial intention was to measure families receiving full kits that would include tarpaulins, most families have opted for host families until they are moved to transitional solutions by the Government. This on-needs-basis distribution of a list of items was an adaptation required when Government also provided emergency shelter assistance in collective centres and tented camps and PMI was asked to fill the gaps (some families with minor damage remained in their homes and used the distributed item to make repairs and life more comfortable).</p> <p>The operation will now shift to meeting the same kinds of needs but more specifically for families that are being relocated to transitional homes built by government. PMI will offer kitchen sets, mats and blankets in Lampung and vouchers for household items in Banten (where markets with quality items are more easily reached).</p>			
Shelter and settlement assistance (relief distribution)			
Province	Caseload/target	Progress against target caseload	
	Target Families*	# of Families Assisted ³	% of Caseload Achieved
Lampung	700	300	43%
Banten	1,300	382*	58%
TOTAL	2,000	682	34%
*Because we don't have clear lists of beneficiaries for Banten blanket distributions, we are assuming each family received two blankets.			

³ Families assisted is based on numbers distributed of the most popular item requested; Blankets in Banten (assumed 2 per family) and Mats in Lampung

Below is are results reported by PMI on the distribution of some key relief items as of 12 February 2019:

Item	DREF target	Revised EPoA target	Distributed to date
Tarpaulins	2,000	400	269
Blanket	2,000	1,500	964
Cleaning kits			58
Baby kit			162
Mat	2,000	1,060	240
Kitchen sets		750	237

The IFRC team will refer to the Shelter Cluster team in country for Build Back Better information to develop a dissemination plan and material and integrate these into the DRR activities.



Health

People targeted: 7,000 (1,400 households)

People reached: 7,924 persons

Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people were directly reached to lessen immediate risks to their health.	7,000	7,924
Output 1.1: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by first aid services (mobile clinic)	7,000	1,196
Output 1.2: 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	7,000	Not started
Output 1.3: Psychosocial support provided to the target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by psychosocial support	7,000	7,924
Output 1.4: Target population is reached with Search and Rescue activities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of trained volunteers deployed	n/a	640

Progress towards outcomes

Mobile health clinics

PMI has three emergency medical mobile teams in Banten and one in South Lampung. These will continue to serve affected communities and concentrate their work in the areas where PMI has been asked to support the relocation sites. There were 1,196 patients in total that have been attended.

Disease prevention and health promotion

The health promotion activities have not started but the teams have identified a priority information dissemination activity related to the increase in cases of mosquito borne illnesses during the rainy season. A modified epidemic control for volunteers (ECV) training with IEC and session planning will be covered in the PMI on-the-job training at the end of the month so that teams can deploy right away.

Psychosocial support

PMI teams on the ground report that people are experiencing distress symptoms related to being caught by surprise by the tsunami waves and the potential of a repeated disaster with the Krakatoa volcanoes looming in the skyline.

PMI and other agencies have been providing PSS activities during the operation to meet immediate needs. These efforts include;

- Providing psychosocial first aid to affected communities through human support; delivering practical information and showing empathy, concern, respect and confidence in the abilities of the individual affected.
- Community mobilization to ensure in participation awareness raising.

The community remain anxious about future disasters, lost work and their work-related assets, shared and crowded living conditions and access to safe drinking water so PMI will continue this activity concentrating on the relocation sites.

Volunteers deployed for Evacuation, fist aid and Search and Rescue (SAR)

During the period of reporting, there is no additional updates reported as SAR activities ended by mid-December 2018. Within this SAR activities, PMI reported that over **640** volunteers were deployed to support the emergency operation, including for direct collaboration during a mass relocation effort of the island involving 3,500 persons and well as SAR work in the days following the Tsunami.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 7,000 (1,400 households)

People reached: To be updated in the next OU

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	1,400	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report

Output 1.1: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with safe water (according to WHO standards)	7,000	To be updated in the next OU

Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# people reached with hygiene promotion activities	3,000	Not started

Output 1.2: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with sanitation facilities	3,000	180

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	1,400	2,407

Progress towards outcomes

Delivery of safe water

After the tsunami, PMI deployed up to eight water delivery trucks to support communities with contaminated wells and ruptured supply lines. As lines are fixed and rehabilitating of wells progresses, the delivery of water has shifted to supplying the new transitional relocation camps. To date, 668,500 litres of clean water (enough for over 33,000 persons) have been distributed to affected communities and to relocation site in the two provinces. Eight trucks are being used including some from neighbouring districts and Head Quarters. PMI is working on determining the number of persons that these distributions have assisted.

To avoid long term water trucking, PMI will be drilling bore holes in five relocation camp locations that they believe will become permanent settlements. This will require an agreement for handover to government once the system that includes pumping, storage and filtering and the training of a site team to maintain the system.

In Lampung, 25 household and public wells have been rehabilitated. This program will scale up, targeting another 300 households including those living on the islands of Sebesi and Sebuku.

Construction of communal latrines

PMI teams have organized the construction of 9 latrines in the 2 provinces (180 persons have adequate sanitation access).. PMI pays for the material and provide technical support (design and construction guidance) through it's trained volunteers to community members who carry out the work, national standards are used to ensure the function of the latrine. The maintenance of the latrine is assumed by the group who receives it. If desludging is required (in government run relocation sites) it will be government that is responsible as the work is handed over to them as soon as it is finished. For latrines built on private property (like mosques and sports facilities) the assigned caretaker/owner of the facilities will take on the responsibility of servicing the latrine (for example for schools, it would be the school's responsibility to maintain the latrines).

Hygiene promotion activities and hygiene-related goods (NFIs)

PMI has reported distributing 2,407 hygiene kits along with key messages on hygiene during the emergency, but it is not clear who has received these. The IFRC team will support the branches with their reporting capacities for future distribution including the use of KOBO. Hygiene promotion will only start after volunteers receive their on-the-job training.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 500 (100 households)

People reached: (Activities not started)

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of household's livelihood in affected areas are strengthened	100	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report

Output 1.1: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production and income generating activities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of household's livelihood security is enhanced through income generating activities	100	Not started yet

Progress towards outcomes

After further assessment, this activity has been expanded in the revised operations proposal. Support will come in the form of cash grants to replace assets and strengthen livelihoods. PMI will look to recent Cash Based Interventions (CBI) in Lombok to learn and implement the activity efficiently. Of the targeted 555 households being relocated in Lampung, the team has estimated that 260 of them will need support. In Banten, 67 fishermen groups that are targeted for support. Lists of the potential beneficiaries and beneficiaries' groups will be supplied to PMI by the local government. PMI will begin with an introduction of the activities to the community before verification of the beneficiaries list. In both areas, beneficiaries will submit short business plans for their grants. Fishermen groups will need to show official association. Both areas have good access to financial services that will allow direct bank transfers minimizing risk in the delivery of the conditional grants.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: n/a

People reached: Ongoing

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>The targeted community are able to identify vulnerable and marginalized group among their community. (Target: yes)</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>The operation demonstrates evidence of compliance with IFRC minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming?</i>	Yes	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

The IFRC team is working with Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) reference points to plan the integration of actions into the operation. This will include training of the volunteers before considerations are made in promotion sessions, socialization meetings and in feedback and reporting mechanisms that will ensure the issues reach the decision makers and become concrete actions.



Disaster Risk Reduction

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

People reached: not yet started

Outcome 1: Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Community preparedness plans in place</i>	Yes	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report

Output 1.1:
Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of household in targeted communities are prepared for effective response to disasters. (Target: 1,400 HH in 10 villages in 4 districts)</i>	1400	Has not started

Progress towards outcomes

This activity will be expanded to support formation of Community-based Action Team (CBAT) as the first responder on the ground, with risk mapping and contingency planning work. The targeted villages will be reduced to 6 to allow this expansion of activities recognizing that there is only four months remaining in the operation. The work will be handed over to local branches to continue with regular PMI DRR programming and response preparedness as well as to local government as part of its long-term community development programming.

Strengthen National Society		
Outcome S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of NS branches that are well functioning	3	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report
Output S1.1.4: National Society has effective and motivated volunteers who are protected		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers insured	300	Will be updated in the next update
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>Volunteers are pivotal for PMI in responding to disasters and preparing communities to reduce their exposure to these disasters. To date over 640 volunteers have been deployed including many from neighboring branches. For the operation, PMI will be training 100 in Lampung and 150 in Banten to assure timely progress of the activities.</p> <p>Recognizing the importance of their safety and wellbeing, PMI will provide appropriate briefings on roles and the risks they face, psychosocial support and motivational activities. IFRC will organize the insurance of 300 volunteers from the 2 provinces that will be involved in the operation.</p> <p>The operation will endeavor to work in a way that ensures sustainable growth of the PMI branch level capacity. A limited number of assets required by the operation will remain with the branches and province level PMI office.</p>		
Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# and type of methods established to share information with communities about what is happening in the operation	3	Will be updated in the next update
# of complaints and feedback received and responded to by the NS	40	Will be updated in the next update
Progress towards outcomes		
PMI has begun work on a communication plan including dialogue with local government to present the response activities to the community. They will be using their feedback mechanisms to ensure good accountability.		

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 S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.		
Indicator:	Target	Actual
<i>One lessons-learned workshop conducted</i>	1	Not conducted yet
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>Media interest in the Sunda Strait tsunami was intense for several days with the communications delegate doing more than 60 interviews with media from around the world. This support for media interviews was 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.</p> <p>Social media continues to be used to keep the public engaged in response activities for both the Sunda Strait and the other Indonesia tsunami and earthquake operations.</p>		

Budget

Total contribution as off February 2019 is CHF 674, 280 and the expenditure is CHF 286, 695.

Please refer to the [attached](#) financial report for further details.

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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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

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/12-2019/2	Programme	MDRID013
Budget Timeframe	2018/12-2021/2	Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget	814,292	
B. Opening Balance		
Income		
Cash contributions		
<i>British Red Cross</i>	38,621	
<i>Charities Aid Foundation</i>	26,746	
<i>China Red Cross, Macau Branch</i>	30,500	
<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>	90,645	
<i>Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund</i>	56,311	
<i>Luxembourg Government</i>	44,204	
<i>New Zealand Government</i>	213,549	
<i>Spanish Government</i>	67,573	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	74,292	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>	31,839	
C1. Cash contributions	674,280	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	674,280	
D. Total Funding = B +C	674,280	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRID013 - Indonesia - Earthquakes and Tsunamis

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/12-2019/2	Programme	MDRID013
Budget Timeframe	2018/12-2021/2	Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	77,180		77,180
AOF2 - Shelter	140,372	285,776	-145,404
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	251,179		251,179
AOF4 - Health	89,033		89,033
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	149,244		149,244
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	3,834		3,834
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	710,842	285,776	425,066
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	28,222		28,222
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	10,810	677	10,132
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	30,459		30,459
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	33,959	242	33,717
Strategy for implementation Total	103,450	919	102,531
Grand Total	814,292	286,695	527,597