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Emergency Plan of Action 6-month update Indonesia: Earthquakes and Tsunami - Sulawesi

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRID013	Glide n° EQ-2018-000156-IDN ; EQ-2018-000135-IDN ; EQ-2018-000127-IDN ; EQ-2018-000122-IDN
EPoA update 6-month report Date of issue: 26 June 2019	Timeframe covered by this update: 28 September 2018 to 31 March 2019
Operation start date: 28 September 2018	Operation timeframe: 30 months End date: 28 February 2021
Overall emergency appeal budget: CHF 38.9 million (Lombok, Sulawesi and Sunda Straits); Donor response	Total DREF amount allocated: CHF 1.58 million
N° of people being assisted: 80,000 people (approximately 20,000 households) in Sulawesi	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the Sulawesi operation: Indonesian Red Cross – Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI) works with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) as well as Albanian Red Cross, American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross Society, British Red Cross Society, Canadian Red Cross, Danish 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, Liechtenstein Red Cross, Macau Red Cross Society, Red Cross Society of Monaco, the Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross Society, Qatar Red Crescent, Red Cross Society of China, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, The Red Cross Society of The Republic of China (Taiwan) and Vietnam Red Cross.	
The Qatar Red Crescent, Turkish Red Crescent and German Red Cross are contributing bilaterally to the Sulawesi response.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the Sulawesi operation: Government of Indonesia, UNOCHA, IOM, OFDA, ASEAN AHA Centre. The Governments of Australia, Canada, Republic of Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norwegian, Spain, Switzerland, OPEC's Fund for International Development (OFID), private donors from Finland, Germany, Indonesia, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, and the US; USAID, Avery Dennison Foundation, Coca Cola Foundation, Facebook, Grab Ltd, Hewlett Packard Foundation, Lululemon HK Ltd, Intercontinental Hotel Group, Tides Foundation, Ultradent Products, Inc. and Western Union have also contributed financially to the response.	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Appeal History

-  **29 July 2018:** A 6.4 magnitude earthquake strikes off Lombok, province of West Nusa Tenggara
-  **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
-  **7 August:** An [Emergency Appeal](#) seeking **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 7.4 magnitude earthquake at a depth of 10km strikes Central Sulawesi, followed by a tsunami which 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:** A [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 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.
- **15 January 2019:** [Operations update 10](#) (Sulawesi operation) is published
- **11 March:** The Revised Emergency Plan of Action is published. The plan of action aims to support PMI in delivering relief and early recovery assistance to 20,000 households (80,000 people) in Central Sulawesi for **30 months**.
- **03 May:** [Operations update 14](#) (Sulawesi operation) is published

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 magnitude and 10 km deep with the epicenter in Donggala Regency, close to the provincial capital Palu. The earthquake triggered a tsunami which reached up to three meters in some areas, striking Talise beach in Palu and Donggala. The earthquakes, tsunami and resulting liquefaction and landslides caused significant damage and loss of life in affected areas.

As of 30 January 2019, the latest disaster data from Central Sulawesi Governor's report indicates:

172,999	40	2,830	701	2,531
Internally Displaced People (IDP)	IDP Points	People dead	People missing	People injured

Areas affected by the earthquake, tsunami, landslides and liquefaction suffered extensive damage to buildings and infrastructure. *Government data as of 30 January 2019.*

District/City	Minor Damaged House	Medium Damaged House	Heavily Damaged House	Lost House	Total
Palu City	17,293	12,717	9,181	3,673	42,864
Sigi	10,612	6,480	13,144	302	30,538
Donggala	7,989	6,099	7,290	75	21,453
Parigi Moutong	4,191	826	533	-	5,550

Total	40,085	26,122	30,148	4,050	100,405
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According to BNPB, the disaster caused more than CHF 1.63 billion worth of damages across the province.

- Shelter – CHF 624 million
- Economic – CHF 443 million
- Infrastructure – CHF 412 million
- Social – CHF 142 million
- Other sectors – CHF 27 million

Currently, 170 organizations are carrying out activities across 63 locations in Central Sulawesi. Priorities include shelter, logistics and economic recovery, medical assistance, clean water, sanitation and hygiene, recovery of infrastructure and public services, protection and social inclusion, including women's and children's protection, and education. Humanitarian response has made a 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. PMI has deployed almost 1,400 volunteers from branches in Central Sulawesi and across Indonesia. These volunteers are running clinics (mobile and fixed), providing referral services and psychosocial support, setting up emergency shelter sites, distributing water and relief items, among other things. PMI also mobilized assets from the province and other areas to augment local capacities in the districts.



Health promotion, integrated with psychosocial support activities, at Layana Camp in Palu.
(Photo: PMI)

PMI continues to deliver assistance, supported by partners, including IFRC technical specialists, to fulfill responsibilities delegated to it 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 Movement. See [Detailed Operational Plan](#) for outputs.

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, Sulawesi and Sunda Strait.

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), as well as supporting the rehabilitation of one school. The German Red Cross has a representative in Palu, providing support for WASH. 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 been taking place since the first earthquake in Lombok. The IFRC is supporting engagement with the international media to reflect the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's response and support resource mobilization efforts.

On 22 February, a coordination meeting was conducted at Palu basecamp with PMI, IFRC and Turkish Red Crescent participating. Among the things discussed during the meeting was PMI long term plan, including introduction of organizational design for the province to handle the operation. During the meeting, PMI, led by the head of the Disaster Management Division, also announced that the National Society will no longer be providing transitional shelters. This was based on internal discussions which considered the political context in Indonesia and the decision was made to be in line with the government's programmes for the affected population in Sulawesi. IFRC, which is in country to provide support to PMI, has conformed and will continue to conform with the recovery plan of PMI.

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 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 received to support the three operations.

Global and regional tools were activated to support the operation since the onset of the disaster. This has since been replaced by longer-term delegates handling the operation in support of PMI.

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

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

In early November PMI, supported by IFRC undertook 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.

Sectoral findings from the recovery assessment are as follows:

Sector	Findings and recommendations
Livelihood and basic needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Displaced households need assistance to meet basic needs and replace lost household items (see shelter); Dietary diversity is poor. Markets have been recovering quickly, posing no concerns about supply chains. Two external market assessments were completed by other actors. Livelihood affected – fishing, agriculture (Sigi/Palu), especially damaged irrigation, disruption to labour opportunities, small business assets destroyed. Gol plans to replace agriculture/fishing losses and damages; and to blanketly provide cash (multi-purpose cash) in barrack camps. FAO has large livelihood asset replacement and cash transfer programmes. Multi-month multi-purpose cash (MPC) is recommended for affected and vulnerable households, in villages and possibly in camps. Livelihoods recovery support for small businesses (including conditional cash transfer).
Shelter and settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary focus on populations in the formal camps, especially those facing permanent relocation. The affected population not part of the government caseload for permanent relocation need shelter assistance on safe land – little attention has yet to be given to these people, such as those in informal camps or remaining in villages. Assistance options will vary and depend on safety of original locations, housing preferences and needs, proximity to pre-existing social networks and livelihoods. Transitional shelter is the main solution espoused by the government, but repairs, rental support and host family support should also be considered.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government plan for housing reconstruction assistance is expected but have 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 lost house and land due to liquefaction or the tsunami is to house the affected in barracks prior to relocation - no role for PMI in shelter/wash, but potentially in other sectors (i.e. livelihoods) Significant outward migration to other areas, i.e. Facebook data and MoSA data, but unclear how many have returned. Transitional shelter (with WASH) for destroyed houses
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaps remain in emergency medical services and patient transfers; PMI needs 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. Significant trauma/fear (uncertainty about zoning/relocations), rumours about 'sinking Palu' were observed, necessitating continuous PSS outreach.
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient water supply in camps, and poor maintenance of latrines (desludging). Lack of solid waste management. Community infrastructures and household latrines (along with houses) were damaged in some villages. Limited WASH assistance has been provided in villages. Hygiene practices need to be improved. Need to continue and upscale water distribution via trucking services and develop alternative water sources around camp areas. Need to repair/maintain of existing/remaining WASH facilities. Need to repair damaged WASH infrastructure where necessary (not clear from assessment how extensive). Household water storage/treatment issue – to consider if water filters are appropriate.
DRR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community-level 'resilience package' should be delivered to complement and ensure a "village/neighbourhood approach" which is a common practice in communities in Sulawesi. Hygiene, health and build back safer orientation/promotion as part of the "resilience package". Build capacity to organize community committees, ensuring the representation and participation of all minority/ vulnerable groups.
PGI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11 cases referred to the Provincial agency related to women's rights, child protection, sexual harassment and domestic violence, 1 case against a person with disability since the disasters occurred.; Major issue in PGI are access and participation. 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.
CEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage people in camps who are not facing relocation to return home, with clear communication of potential assistance. Community members in Central Sulawesi want to be consulted for and participate in decision making related to their recovery. Access to communications channels, the provision and availability of timely, relevant and accurate information, as well as participation in decision making are still a major challenge. Lack of channels through which the affected population can ask questions and provide their perspectives and feedback on what needs to be done for their recovery. Uncertainty and the lack of credible information particularly regarding the medium- and longer-term rehabilitation – relocation, transitional shelter, zoning of areas safe to be redeveloped, etc. are causing anxiety and frustration, further fuelled by rumours and speculations. PMI is recognized as a leader in CEA and majority of actors and key stakeholders are welcoming PMI's expertise and contribution, and its coordination role in the inter-agency Community Engagement Working Group. PMI Central Sulawesi provides an avenue to receive and respond to feedbacks from communities and other stakeholders
Cash transfer programming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash is a feasible response option based on market assessments; CWG and DINSOS encourages coordination. Multi-purpose cash is recommended to cover basic needs. Amount: Government: 'JaDup (Jatah Hidup/Life Allowance)' IDR 10,000 x 4 family members x 30 days = IDR 1.2M (CHF 82); alternative is minimum wage in Sulawesi Tengah (IDR 1,850,000 = CHF 127). Conditional cash recommended for Shelter/WASH package (noting previous PMI experience). Only supply chain concern is cement, Government is monitoring the price. Conditional cash also for livelihoods - restarting small businesses. Amount: to be confirmed, expect IDR 1.5M – 4.5M (CHF 100-300). Post Office or bank accounts both recommended options for cash delivery (Government will use bank accounts); Need to focus on specific CTP skills for new staffs and local volunteers.
Migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons reportedly who left Central Sulawesi in the immediate aftermath following the disaster is high, although it remains unclear how many have returned. PMI Chapters in other provinces to provide input on how many people they have assisted following the migration. PMI to remain in close coordination with relevant authorities and support through CEA activities on relocation plans of people, in particular for those in PMI-run camps. RFL to continue, as PMI is providing support with Disaster Victim Identification.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommend a PMI/IFRC Workshop on Displacement and Migration in Emergencies to be conducted, with the aim of mainstreaming migration and displacement in the different departments of PMI, including discussion on what is PMI's role, responsibility and ambitions for people who are displaced and in relation to Humanitarian Diplomacy and Disaster Law.
Branch Readiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The local chapter is not prepared to manage large relief and recovery operations and need strengthen in term of the capacity to implement, monitor and reporting. Information flow and data collection needs to be improved.

Targeting

The Sulawesi operation aims to support the needs of the most vulnerable population affected by the impact of earthquakes and tsunami in Palu, Sigi, Donggala and Parigi. PMI, with support from the IFRC, coordinates with local authorities in identifying targeted population for the response and considers 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 are updated accordingly.

During the rainy season in Sulawesi heavy rains could cause mudslides and affect the distribution of items and reach of other services. The environment and weather also present the risk of mosquito borne diseases such as dengue and malaria, with a possible risk for an outbreak.

Another risk is an insufficient number of PMI volunteers from the Central Sulawesi province or delays in the deployment of volunteers from other areas which would delay the implementation of the programmes. Cash flow has also hampered the deployment of volunteers to due late payments of per diems for food and transportation.

B. Operational strategy

Overall objective

The Sulawesi operation aims to support the needs of up to 20,000 households (80,000 people) from the affected rural and urban communities Palu, Sigi, Donggala and Parigi Moutong 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 operation aims to support affected families to re-establish their lives and livelihoods 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 economies affected in a socially and environmentally sustainable manner.

The operation consists of closely integrated sectors aiming to provide:

- Health interventions** focusing on **community-based disease prevention and health promotion, psychosocial support, first aid, deployment of emergency medical units, and referral services and rehabilitation of health facilities and the provincial blood bank.**
- Water, sanitation and hygiene** interventions focusing on improving access and storage to safe water and distribution of clean water as well as meeting emergency and longer-term sanitation needs, as well as provision of hygiene items and support for hygiene promotion activities.
- 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.
- Basic needs support** through the provision of multi-purpose cash grants to allow households to prioritize basic needs and prevent them from falling below survival thresholds.

5. **Livelihoods** support through **cash grants** and enrolment to **vocational training institutions**, 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 **National Society development** in Sulawesi, in the repairs of existing branches impacted by the earthquakes as well as additional training for capacity building of volunteers in the region.

Integrated Model for Recovery

The recovery operation will use the integrated model for recovery as recommended by the RAT with three main approaches across individuals, households and villages:

- Household core package (multisectoral recovery interventions)
- Community resilience
- PMI capacity enhancement

Integrated Model for Recovery consists of community participatory approach - multisectoral interventions with three primary focus areas for providing recovery support at:

- Camps
- Collective temporary shelters
- Villages

Camps (formal and informal)

- Household Level
 - Multi-purpose cash grants – blanket approach, to be coordinated with Government Social Welfare Office (DINSOS);
 - Livelihoods recovery support for small businesses – conditional cash.
- Community Level
 - WASH – especially water/drainage;
 - Health/hygiene promotion, PSS;
 - Livelihoods – kitchen gardens;
 - Shelter – minor camp upgrades (e.g. solar lighting, shading)

Collective temporary shelters

- Household Level
 - Livelihoods recovery support for small businesses and secondary
 - Livelihoods– conditional cash
- Community Level
 - Health/hygiene promotion, PSS

Village/Neighbourhood

- Household Level
 - multi-purpose cash grants – targeted, can be 2-3 months
 - Transitional Shelter (with latrine), or alternative shelter solution – conditional cash (plus donated materials)
 - Livelihoods recovery support for small businesses – conditional cash
 - Vocational training for youth and women
- Community Resilience
 - Targets the entire population of the communities
 - Health/hygiene promotion, PSS, plus ‘software’ components of Shelter—Build Back Safer messaging via the community delivered Participatory Approach to Safer Shelter Awareness (PASSA) methodology
 - Approach and activities must be integrated to streamline and avoid duplication
 - Structural mitigation for disaster risk reduction

PMI capacity enhancement

- Capacity building for PMI chapters for a sustainable exit strategy
- Procurement of assets for PMI NHQ and Central Sulawesi to improve response capacities
- Improvement of feedback mechanisms and management

Operational support services

Human resources

The operation was implemented by the PMI base units in the affected districts in Central Sulawesi utilizing existing staff, supported by both chapter and the national headquarters. Where needed and as the situation evolves, the National Society may hire additional project staff, supported by the emergency appeal. This will also include the mobilization of at least 500 volunteers throughout the operation timeframe.

The IFRC has and will continue to provide technical support and guidance to PMI. From the onset of the disaster, technical colleagues based in the IFRC CCST Jakarta office in different sectors (including cash-based interventions, water, sanitation and hygiene, IT and information management, communications and CEA) were quickly mobilized and deployed. This was further supported by additional technical specialists in logistics, procurement, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER), resource mobilization and field coordination in-country, with the Asia Pacific regional office team providing technical advice and support remotely. As needs on the ground quickly increased, an additional person was contracted and deployed to focus on shelter cluster coordination. A Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) consisting of team leader, logistics and communications profiles was also deployed, together with emergency response units (ERU) for logistics, base camp for volunteers and IT and telecommunications. A Shelter Coordination Team (SCT) of six members with the following profiles: shelter coordinator, technical coordinator, and Information Manager was mobilized, as well.

As surge capacities have ended their missions, the operation now has a dedicated field coordinator and international delegates for health, WASH, shelter, CBI, IM, PMER, finance and admin, logistics and procurement, as well as a largely nationally recruited team in various positions including cash, WASH, health, CEA as well as in administration, HR and finance.

Financial support for key positions within PMI is also supported by this plan of action. Additional technical support will be made available from both within the CCST, as well as the APRO and the Secretariat in Geneva, which includes global shelter cluster coordination, as needed.

Logistics and supply chain

Logistics activities aim to effectively and efficiently manage the supply chain, including mobilization, procurement, fleet, storage, custom clearance and transportation to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures. PMI branch has established its long-term logistics team in Palu to provide logistics support to the recovery operation. The PMI logistics team in Palu is supported with a team of IFRC logisticians, including a logistics coordinator, Procurement delegate and a team of national staff with technical specialities for fleet, general logistics and procurement.

To meet the immediate operational needs, PMI stocks of relief items prepositioned across various regional warehouses were transported and released to the affected areas. However, due to the wide scope of the emergency, the existing in-country stocks did not meet the operational needs and PMI requested international assistance for relief items through the emergency appeal.

With the directive from the BNPB to PMI to support the management of all relief goods entering Palu, a Relief Cell was established to support PMI to coordinate incoming and distribution of international relief items for the overall operation in Central Sulawesi. Due to limitations for relief item importation, local procurement was immediately employed in early phase of the relief and local sourcing will remain the main supply strategy for the recovery phase.

A logistics ERU was deployed by Finish RC with the support of Danish RC to support PMI with the reception, custom clearance, documentation, other import requirements and processing of all incoming relief goods according to logistics standards.

Procurement for replenishment of relief items required to meet immediate needs has primarily been done locally and is under way by the IFRC operation team with close consultation with PMI. In support of this operation, a procurement delegate was hired to work closely with PMI logistics to ensure IFRC standards in tendering and procurement are met while supporting the management of fleet, warehousing, custom clearance, importation requirements, as well as the movement of and receipt of relief items. The IFRC Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) unit in Kuala Lumpur has been technically supporting PMI and the IFRC Jakarta CCST as needed. For the cash program support, the in-country logistics team has been leading the support to cash intervention with regional office technical support. Further technical assistance has been coordinated with the IFRC Logistics Cash Program Manager based in GVA logistics management unit.

A senior fleet officer has been leading the process to identify vehicle needs for this operation in close collaboration with the PMI and programmes to ensure the operational needs are met. Due to strict government importation restrictions, fleet support for this operation will be covered by local sourcing of vehicles - by rental and purchase of vehicles.

Logistics unit in Palu has taken the mid- and long-term perspectives of the emergency logistics structure of PMI into consideration in the following manners namely by iterating the lessons learned into the logistics development initiatives, focusing strategy development, integration of national task force with private companies, enhancing procurement capacities, considering the status of PMI in the national disaster response, as well as in terms of advocacy regarding the status of "G2G¹", and in management and reporting. Logistics team has been working closely with the different programme sectors to ensure efficient and timely support to the operation.

Communications

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

PMI's unique access, expertise, geographic coverage and local knowledge has given a huge advantage in external communications. In the first few weeks of operations, PMI and IFRC received very high media coverage both locally and globally, with large media outlets quoting Red Cross sources and using Red Cross audio-visual materials. PMI and IFRC Indonesia communications capacity was boosted by deployments from the Asia Pacific regional office, and surge communications which lasted through December 2018. A local communications coordinator has been hired to support communications needs for both Sulawesi and Lombok for six months.

PMI and IFRC communications efforts continue to focus on highlighting PMI activities and humanitarian needs on the ground. While current media interest for Sunda Straits is focusing on housing issues, local media agencies are covering PMI activities in the quake-affected areas. A collaboration between PMI and Antara news agency has provided greater visibility to the National Society, with news stories posted on several online media channels. The IFRC is supporting and boosting visibility of the operation in Sunda Straits by collecting audio visual content and sharing them through twitter, Slack, and newswire.

Major milestones continue to be recognized and planned. After the 6 months milestone which was featured in March, the communications team will focus on the one-year milestone, happening in September 2019, to cover the work of PMI and human-interest stories. The operation will continue to communicate on social media, listening to public concerns, dispelling rumors and connecting with journalists. The focus has shifted away from the devastation to Red Cross activities and their impact.

High quality audio-visual material, key messages, facts and figures, infographics, press releases etc, will continue to be shared with IFRC partners and members, media, governments, affected communities and other stakeholders.

Reputational risk management is a key component of communications. When issues arise, and working with management, key messages/reactive lines are developed and shared with relevant parties, as needed.

Community engagement and accountability (CEA)

Recognizing that affected people are not passive recipients of assistance but rather at the core of the operation, community engagement and participation, and the provision of vital information is an integral part of the response and a coherent and sustained approach to ensure accountability to affected people must be put in place.

Since the initial weeks following the disaster, PMI, supported by IFRC, has regularly provided essential information to people affected by the disaster and established two-way communication channels with target population through social media, radio, a hotline phone service, as well as by mobilizing volunteers for face-to-face engagement. Feedback received through these channels indicated that during the month following the disaster, 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 and mattresses), 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 also shows 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 recovery period – relocation, reconstruction, longer-term housing, government planned assistance and the possibility of returning home. Another main concern within households is their current and future financial situation.



PMI WASH focal in Central Sulawesi deployed from the National Headquarters providing information and answering questions during the live radio talk-in show. (Photo: IFRC)

PMI aims to scale-up and mainstream CEA approaches across all its sectors, integrating CEA activities at every phase of programme intervention and service delivery from design and development to implementation and monitoring. PMI will invest and strengthen its capacity in CEA at all levels – districts, province and headquarters - including by developing and institutionalizing a CEA policy and SOPs that are endorsed by Governance and disseminated across all sectors and at all levels and continue to strengthen its capacity in supporting and contributing to the community engagement inter-agency working group (CEWG). PMI with IFRC, are also implementing strategies for tracking and countering rumours, in collaboration with local print and broadcast media. Social media engagement and monitoring will be scaled-up and focused to the Facebook of PMI Central Sulawesi branch.

As community participation is crucial, PMI intends to support communities' capacity to organize committees, ensuring the representation and participation of all minorities and vulnerable groups. Working with other sectors particularly in community-based programmes, the Red Cross also aims to identify and train community and youth volunteers as a potential source for reliable and credible information for affected communities.

This recovery operation will continue in meeting the Minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity, IFRC guidelines on Community Engagement and Accountability, and Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability (CHS).

Information Technology/Telecommunication

Initial communications and internet connection in Palu were disrupted due to the disasters. For the emergency appeal, IT specialists from the IFRC CCST and IT&T ERU were deployed to support PMI in the procurement and installation/correction of VHF radios, extending the network coverage to key locations where PMI is operating. Cellular phone reception has now been mainly restored in Palu, but pockets with no or low coverage remain in Donggala and Sigi. Satellite phones, radio-communication and mobile internet connections have been activated to provide backup telecommunications for the operation during the response phase. For the recovery operation, IT/T ERU has been phased out and tasks have been handed to local staff in Palu and Jakarta, and PMI.

Information management (IM)

PMI has existing IM capacity, which has been collecting and collating information throughout this response. 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, an IM specialist from the IFRC CCST was initially deployed to support the operation but is now being managed by an IM delegate, both have been remotely supported by SIMS (Surge Information Management Support).

The first step involved mapping out the current information flows of PMI. IFRC is now determining and implementing ways to streamline information flows, increase consistency of recording and reporting, and produce a more informative picture of current PMI operations. This involves a focus on mobile data collection, a capacity that already exists within PMI. Future activities would seek to roll-out more complete information systems to CEA, health services, distribution activities and cash programming.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

The field coordinators for PMI and IFRC guide and monitor the emergency relief and recovery operations. The PMI PMER manager, with support from IFRC PMER from Asia Pacific Regional Office, developed information and reporting structures for the operation according to both PMI and IFRC minimum requirements. Monitoring visits to the affected communities and interviews with beneficiaries, volunteers and others who participated in the response will be conducted to assess progress and impact at regular intervals to guide any required adjustments. Situational reports and operation updates will continue to be issued regularly. A PMER delegate has been recruited to support monitoring and liaising with sectoral teams on issuing donor reports based on donor earmarked funding for the operation. Real-time evaluation has been carried out to provide in-depth information on the formulation of revised Emergency Plan of Action. Revisions of the plan of action will also be accommodated to ensure adaptation of plans to current operational contexts and PMI priorities. Mid-term review and final evaluation will be carried to ensure effectiveness, efficiency and accountability.

Security

For personnel under IFRC security responsibility, an area-specific security risk assessment has been conducted and Area Specific Security Regulations and operating procedures are in place. Specific risk mitigation measures and regulations are applicable as outlined with the existing IFRC country security plan. This includes contingency plans for medical emergencies, relocation and critical incident management. This safety and security framework with contextualized operating procedures was completed on 9 October and will continue to be regularly revised to reflect any changes in the safety and security context. A new version is currently being finalized for approval. A security delegate was quickly deployed to prepare and put these plans in place. Direct security support for the operation will continue through the IFRC CCST security focal point. Coordination will also be observed with the ICRC through regular information-sharing in accordance with the existing agreed arrangements. Security guidelines, briefings, trainings and operating procedures are developed in close coordination with PMI to both reflect and enhance their processes already in place.

The National Society's security framework will apply to PMI staff and volunteers.

Administration and Finance

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

Shelter Coordination


Shelter coordination in Indonesia falls under the National Displacement and Protection Cluster (PP Cluster) as a sub-cluster, led by the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) with a co-lead support commitment from IFRC. Since 2015, when the national cluster system was introduced, IFRC has been supporting MOSA in building its capacity for Shelter Coordination through trainings and joint evaluations.

The IFRC co-lead coordination team has responded rapidly to what is a challenging coordination situation, with all coordination happening in Bahasa Indonesia, primarily via WhatsApp, and with only limited foreign assistance allowed in the field. IM systems have now been setup, with 5W reporting, needs analysis and regular mapping capacity with support from REACH. Regular biweekly shelter sub-cluster meetings are now being held in both Jakarta and Palu, where a Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) has also been formed along with Technical Working Groups (TWG) on specific technical issues such as the minimum standards for temporary shelter that are now being developed in conjunction with the local Governor's office, the Ministry of Public Works and the Ministry of Social Affairs.

The Shelter Coordination Team adopted a very flexible and agile way of working to adapt to the rapidly changing circumstances. Baseline data on levels of displacement, underlying housing damage, and previous work of early actors, all remain unavailable or the data is unreliable. Ensuring that globally agreed minimum shelter standards are achieved and that needs are covered in a fair and efficient manner is challenging. Additional support is urgently needed from partners in order to continue supporting the Ministry of Social Affairs in the way and for the duration that they expect and to consolidate the position of the IFRC/PMI as a dependable partner in issues related to shelter coordination.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

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

	<h3 style="color: red;">Shelter</h3> <p>People targeted: 80,000 (20,000 households) People reached: tbc</p>					
Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions						
Indicators:	Target	Actual				
# of households targeted/reached with safe, appropriate and adequate shelter and settlements assistance	9,500	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report				
Shelter Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households						
Indicators:	Target	Actual				
# of households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance	9,500	1,556				
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	2,000	Not started yet				
Shelter Output 1.3: Families' mid-term basic needs are met through the provision of basic household non-food items						
Indicators:	Target	Actual				
# of households provided with basic household needs	20,000	18,723				
Shelter Output 1.4: Families' mid-term shelter needs are met						
Indicators:	Target	Actual				
# of households provided with mid-term shelter assistance through provision of temporary shelters	2,000	Not started yet				
Progress towards outcomes						
<p>Shelter and settlement assistance (relief distribution)</p> <p>After 6 months, it is estimated that around 18,723 households have been reached with relief items with support from the IFRC. Below is the number of households reached with support of the IFRC appeal. It is important to note that non-food items were not distributed in standard sets but based on PMI assessments on actual needs of affected households.</p>						
Overall PMI distribution (as of 31 March 2019)						
Item	Number of households reached					
	Districts				PMI total	IFRC-supported
	Donggala	Palu	Parigi	Sigi		
Blanket	10,142	9,709	3,336	7,610	30,797	12,638
Tarpaulin	10,707	13,293	3,010	8,998	36,008	11,706
Family kits	90	1,626	91	1,391	3,198	1,341
Mosquito net	3,997	1,007	195	405	4,477	3,997
Bucket	4,495	630	1,005	3,412	9,542	9,542
Mattress/Plastic mat	155	290	262	1,434	2,141	1,888
<small>* some number were less than last reported – reduction was due to changes in the reported figures based on revalidation of data with PMI relief team in Sulawesi.</small>						
Contents of kits						
Family Kit		School Kit		Shelter Toolkit		
Sarong 5 pcs		Backpack 1 pc		Hoe + Handle 1 pc		
Hand/Body soap 5 pcs		Notebook 1 pack		Shovel +Handle 1 pc		
Laundry soap 1Kg		(Contains 10 books)		Mutt Hoe 1 pc		
Shampoo 2 bottles 180 ml		2B Pencil 3 pcs		Claw Hammer 1 pc		
Tooth paste 75g 5 pcs		Pen/ Ballpoint 3 pcs		Shears 1pcs		

Toothbrush 5 pcs Towel 5 pcs Dish wash soap 40g 1 pc Water bucket 40 cm diameter 1 pc Plastic plate 5 pcs Plastic cup 5 pcs Spoon 5 pcs Sleeping mat 1 pc 180x180 cm Napkins' pack 2 pcs Slippers 3 pcs Plastic bag 10 pcs	Eraser 1 pc Pencil Sharpener 1 pc Plastic Ruler 1 pc Pencil Box 1 pc Coloring Pencil 24 pcs Lunchbox 1 pc Drinking Bottle 1 pc	Hand saw 1 pc Machete 1 pc Curved needle 2 pcs Measuring tape 3 M - 1 pc Tie wire 25 M - 1 pc Rope 30 M-12 MM - 1 pc Nails 7.5 cm - 500 gr Nails 4 cm - 500 gr Roofing Nails with washer 7.5 cm - 500 gr
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During distributions, IFRC supports PMI to conduct exit surveys, targeting 10 per cent of the beneficiaries, to ascertain efficiency and effectiveness of the service delivery. Below are some of the key findings:

- Total respondents – 1,085
 - 832 females (77 per cent); 253 males (23 per cent)
 - Aged under 18 y/o: 52 (5 per cent); 18 – 25 y/o: 119 (11 per cent); 26 – 45 y/o: 542 (50 per cent); 46 – 65 y/o: 334 (31 per cent); Older than 65 y/o – 38 (4 per cent)
 - 398 respondents (37 per cent) live in camps; 373 (34 per cent) live in damaged house (owned)
 - 100 per cent said they did not pay or provide favours to be included in the list of beneficiaries
 - Feedback mechanism – 78 per cent said they did not know how or where to make complaints or provide feedbacks to PMI
 - 934 respondents (86 per cent) said they received information about the distribution
 - 89 per cent of those who received the information said they were accurate and useful
 - Heard about the distribution from:
 - Camp Coordinator – 15 per cent
 - Friends/relative – 15 per cent
 - Head of household – 33 per cent
 - Head of village – 20 per cent
 - PMI volunteer – 9 per cent
 - Other – 5 per cent
 - Verification – 80 per cent said it took 1 hour or less; 11 per cent said 2 hours
 - Receiving of items – 94 per cent it took less than 1 hour from verification
 - Cost – 83 per cent said it did not cost them anything to travel to and from the distribution site; 12 per cent said it cost them IDR 10,000 (less than CHF 1) or less
 - Satisfaction – 99 per cent said they were satisfied with the services of the volunteers and that they felt safe in during the distribution
 - Overall satisfaction – 99 per cent said were overall satisfied with the relief assistance of the PMI

Post-distribution surveys are currently being planned to target a sample of the beneficiaries to measure the quality, quantity and effectiveness of the assistance, as well as the perception of the beneficiaries towards the relief assistance operation of the PMI. Surveys are set to start middle of May and continue until the target sample size is completed. Sample size will be based on 99 per cent confidence level with 5 per cent interval.

A PMI volunteer checks the non-food items prior to distribution to affected households. PMI volunteers are at the heart of the relief distribution, making sure that items reach the target population while also ensuring distributions are orderly while providing community members an avenue to reach PMI. (Photo: IFRC)





One of the transitional shelters constructed in Sambo village in Sigi district. Construction of 40 transitional shelters was supported by a surge shelter delegate deployed for the operation. (Photo: IFRC)

IFRC also supported PMI in the completion of the construction of 40 transitional shelters in Sambo, Sigi district. These were part of the model houses completed on March in preparation for the implementation of the transitional shelter programme. However, the programme has been removed late February from the PMI plan of action due to the announcement that shelter assistance to all households whose houses were damaged will be directed by the Government of Indonesia (through provision of cash or permanent houses). Plans for early recovery shelter assistance are currently being re-evaluated and finalized following the change in the PMI strategy which is based on the national government's policy. The provision of technical assistance to ensure building back safer amongst the affected households and their communities is still to continue as planned.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 20,000 people (5,000 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 targeted people that have enough food, cash or income to meet their survival threshold	20,000	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report
Output 1.1: Vocational skills training and/or productive assets to improve income sources are provided to target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# target population improve the access to employment or self-employed in sustainable livelihood activities	2,000	Not started yet
Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# households reduce their [damaging] coping strategies compared with post disaster level	5,000	Not started yet
Output 1.3: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production and income generating activities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households have enough productive assets to recover or strengthen their livelihoods	2,000	Not started yet
Output 1.4: Households are provided with unrestricted/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households reached with cash for basic needs	5,000	Not started yet

Progress towards outcomes

Activities under this area have not started. PMI national headquarters have indicated in their plan to support 2,000 households with livelihood assistance through conditional cash grants worth CHF 350 (IDR 5M) given in two tranches. It is also expected PMI will plan to implement distribution of multi-purpose cash grants worth CHF 142 (IDR 2M) for

three months to support 5,000 households to address basic needs. The value of the multi-purpose cash is based on government guidelines for its own lifeline assistance to households with heavily damaged houses. For the vocational training, PMI is developing a plan to select beneficiaries and institutions which will provide these trainings.

Selection of households will be based on the level of damage to houses, absence of support from government or other organizations and vulnerabilities.

A cash-based intervention delegate is in Palu to support the implementation as well as to coordinate with the government and other actors in developing and implementing guidelines for the distribution, including the amount, number of tranches/times and system (thru bank or other modes) to ensure harmony in implementation.

Assessments have been completed to select the mode of transfer as well as targeting of locations (down to sub-village levels). To target locations, PMI Central Sulawesi adopted the NHQ proportional targeting (most affected districts will get more beneficiaries) and selected target villages based on other PMI internally set criteria.

The CBI delegate is working with the community engagement and accountability officer to ensure that information about the programme is properly communicated to communities in a timely manner. Volunteers who are implementing the programmes will also be trained to gather feedback, provide responses or refer feedbacks if necessary.

Protection, gender and inclusion components will also be incorporated in the selection of beneficiaries to ensure that vulnerabilities are considered, and the most vulnerable households are prioritized.

It is expected that the multi-purpose cash grants will be implemented starting middle of June while conditional cash grants and vocational training will start on the second week or end of July.



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 1.1: 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	15,973

Output 1.2: Capacity of local medical services to provide medical care is increased

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of health facilities with improved capacity on medical services	4	Not yet started

Output 1.3: Capacity of PMI emergency health response is strengthened

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of participants certified on EMT	40	Not yet started

Output 1.4: Capacity of PMI on coordination is strengthened

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Surveillance system linked to MoH is established	Yes	Not yet started

Output 1.5: Community-based disease prevention is provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion programming	80,000	14,033
Output 1.6: Community-based activities for malaria prevention and care		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households who received mosquito nets	18,574	3,977
Output 1.7: Psychosocial support provided to the target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by psychosocial support	40,000	13,154
Output 1.8: Target population is reached with Search and Rescue activities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers deployed	600	At least 600 volunteers mobilized
Output 1.9: Blood donation services rehabilitated to continue for target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Blood bank equipment and devices rehabilitated	Yes	Not yet started

Progress towards outcomes

A health delegate from IFRC has been supporting the PMI operation in Palu. The IFRC health delegate, IFRC health officer and PMI provincial counterparts continue to coordinate with government health officials as well as other organizations providing health services in the province, including WHO, Save the Children, UNICEF and Hope.

5 PMI emergency medical teams (4 mobile+1 fixed)	4,788 people reached with PMI emergency clinic	11,185 people reached by mobile clinics	13,154 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 5,695 people accessed the health services provided at the tented emergency clinic in Tompe since becoming operational.

Clinics continue to provide 24-hour services for emergencies and pregnant mothers, providing basic emergency care, outpatient and in-patient care, mother and child-care, psychosocial support, pharmacy, basic laboratory and referral services.

Following the training of health promotion volunteers in ECV (epidemic control), health promoters (volunteers) are supporting services within the clinic and for outreach services.

In addition to emergency medical care, PMI has three emergency medical mobile teams that continue to serve affected communities. There were 11,185 patients in total that have been attended by PMI mobile teams in Palu, Parigi, Sigi and Donggala.



A PMI volunteer provides medical service in Tompe clinic. Almost 5,000 people have been reached with medical assistance in this clinic since the start of the operation. **Photo: PMI/IFRC**

Disease prevention and health promotion programming

During this reporting period, there are no reported outbreaks of disease. However, during the period from January to early February, the government reported 48 cases of dengue which resulted to 2 fatalities. Although the number of cases remain below outbreak figures, the government requested support for dengue awareness and prevention campaigns. Up until end of December 2018, diarrhea, hypertension and upper respiratory diseases were the top three common diseases based on the provincial data. This is being continuously monitored by the provincial health office.

Health promotion activities continue in all operational areas through PMI health trained volunteers. The topics covered positive behaviour in clean and healthy environment, Dengue fever (DBD), malaria and vector control. Health promotion activities have reached 14,033 people.

A training on Epidemic Control for Volunteers has been conducted in the districts of Sigi and Parigi, reaching 20 volunteers in each district. These volunteers are expected to provide health promotion activities and sure proper reporting and referral of diseases in their communities to proper channels and health facilities.

PMI, with the support of IFRC, is also continuing the provision of mosquito nets for prevention of mosquito-borne diseases. PMI has also continued to provide support to the government's malaria elimination programme in Central Sulawesi.

Psychosocial support

Distress caused by severe loss, trauma, continuing danger, and constrained social and living conditions continue to affect the population in damaged areas. PMI has continuously provided psychosocial support services to meet immediate needs of mental health services. So far, 13,154 people have been reached with PSS activities. PSS activities continue with activities such as drama, counselling and other small workshops and exercises. 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.

Volunteers deployed for Search and Rescue (SAR)

PMI deployed at least 600 volunteers to conduct search and rescue activities until end of October 2018 wherein more than 300 people were supported to evacuate and hundreds more were located and rescued.

Rehabilitation of blood bank and health facilities

IFRC health delegate has been in discussion with PMI counterparts from the National Headquarters and the province, as well as officials from the Ministry of Health, regarding rehabilitation of the three Pustus (clinics); and the construction of one temporary Puskesmas to provide medical services while the government is construction a permanent one. Several assessments have been undertaken by the health team together with the shelter delegate. A plan is currently being developed based on these assessments.

The support of the IFRC towards improvements for the blood bank is mainly planned towards provision of equipment. The health team is currently discussing with PMI and government health officials to finalize the plan for the improvement of the blood bank in Central Sulawesi.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

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

People reached: 69,479

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context	20,000	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report

Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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# of assessment conducted	1	1
Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with safe water (according to WHO standards)	80,000	69,479
Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with sanitation facilities	4,000	1,622
Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with hygiene promotion activities	80,000	11,239
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 items	20,000	11,186

Progress towards outcomes

Currently, IFRC is being supported by a German Red Cross seconded delegate to develop and implement WASH plans in Sulawesi. The WASH delegate has undertaken several assessments since arriving and has developed an implementation plan relating to the plan of action of the IFRC. Field visits and monitoring are on-going to ensure that the community needs are addressed regarding water needs, pipeline issues, sanitation and others. Plans for sanitation facilities are currently being modified to complement government plans for shelter as well as for the barracks constructed by other organizations.

Item	Number of households reached					PMI total	IFRC-supported
	Districts						
	Donggala	Palu	Parigi	Sigi			
Hygiene kits	3,570	3,112	1,871	4,055	12,608	11,186	
Jerry can (10L)	2,225	1,452	779	3,793	8,249	5,329	

As of 31 March, PMI, with the support of IFRC, has provided almost 16.45 million litres of water to 17,370 households (69,479 people) across four districts through water trucks. Clean water continues to come from the PMI Kawatuna Water Treatment Plant.

IFRC has supported PMI in providing hygiene kits to 11,186 households and jerry cans to 5,329 households. Hygiene kits comprise 5 pieces of bath soap, 1 piece of laundry detergent, 1 bottle of shampoo, 3 tubes of toothpaste, 5 pieces of toothbrush, 20 pieces of sanitary pads, 2 pieces of towels and 1 container box.

A PMI HP team is visiting HH in the camps and villages and conducting hygiene promotion activities with the beneficiaries. As of reporting, 11,239 people (4,814 men and 6,425 women) have been reached with hygiene promotion activities.

PMI WASH team has conducted hygiene promotion as well as cleaning kit distribution and 3R (Rakita Rumpu Raala) campaigns in camps and schools as follows:

- Schools
 - SLB N 2 Palu
 - SLB ABCD Muhammadiyah Palu
 - SMP 7 Palu
 - MTSN 3 Palu
 - SDN Inpres Silae
 - SDN Balaroa
 - SDN Inpres Balaroa
 - SDN Kawatuna
 - SD Inpres Kawatuna
 - SMA N1 Banawa
- PMI Integrated Camps
 - Jono Oge
 - Loli Oge
 - Loli Saluran

- Gunung Bale



Swedish Red Cross team covering water tanker deployment for clean water distribution to Balaroa Camp in Palu. The communications team visited Central Sulawesi to gather materials for Swedish RC magazine. (Photo: Surya Kusuma/IFRC)

At the end of December 2018, PMI was able to construct 94 latrines and 34 bathing facilities in 20 IDP camps, sheltering more than 8,400 people. On 2019, no further latrines or bathing facilities were constructed as the operation transitioned to early recovery phase. IFRC, however, will provide sanitation facilities to the 40 transitional shelters in Sambo. The construction of the model facility is expected to start first week of April, while the rest of the latrines is expected to be completed by end of April or May.

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 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. Waterpoints in villages will also be constructed to ensure adequate water supply for communities.

The increasing problem of faecal sludge management is currently addressed by PMI with the conversion of three older water trucks into sludge trucks. These trucks will be used to transport the sludge from the camps to safe dumping places. Conversion of these trucks is currently delayed due to the unavailability of vacuum pumps in Palu.



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
Does the operation demonstrate evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services?	Yes	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report

Output 1.1: Emergency response operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and all forms of violence against children		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Does the operation demonstrate evidence of compliance with IFRC minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming?</i>	Yes	Yes
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>The PGI component of the programmes is currently being supported by a PGI RDRT deployed for three months (until mid-May 2019). PGI components are being considered in the plan and implementation of sectoral programmes to ensure that minimum standard commitments are incorporated in the implementation. Mapping of PGI situation, including challenges, actors and other information, has been completed. Results of this will be incorporated in the planning and implementation of interventions throughout the operation.</p> <p>Solar lanterns/lamps distribution Insufficient lighting in camps or temporary shelters may pose a serious protection concern contributing to an unsafe environment considering their locations, darkness in some sites and particularly the wash facilities. So far, 258 solar lamps have been distributed, in effort to address these protection concerns to some extent.</p> <p>Minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity in Emergencies Mainstreaming PGI across the sectors, is an ongoing effort which aims to ensure that services provided to people reached are gender and diversity sensitive, have a protective value and tailored to be inclusive of all. Early recovery plans 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.</p> <p>Capacity building PMI is planning a training of trainers for CEA, PGI and Green Response to ensure that these cross-cutting issues are incorporated not only to this emergency response but also to future programmes of PMI.</p>		

 <p>Migration and displacement People targeted: Managed by ICRC People reached: 2,272 cases</p>		
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
Output 1.1: Family links are restored for people separated from, or without news of, their loved ones as a result of the disaster		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of people reached with services for migration assistance and protection</i>	-	2,272
Progress towards outcomes		
<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>ICRC launched a family link site for people looking for family members affected to the Sulawesi earthquakes and tsunami. This include people who would like to register to inform their families that they are safe and alive. The site is available in both English and Bahasa Indonesia. The link to the site: https://familylinks.icrc.org/indonesia/id/pages/home.aspx.</p> <p>As of 31 March, PMI reported that a total of 2,511 cases Restoring Family Links (RFL) has been registered (supported by and in coordination with ICRC). A total of 462 cases have been closed.</p>		

ICRC, with the support of this appeal, also conducted a training on restoring family links with PMI staff and volunteers on March. This is part of the programme by PMI to mainstream migration and displacement components to the PMI structure and programme for the operations in Lombok and Sulawesi, but also in their other future programmes.

 <p>Disaster Risk Reduction People targeted: 80,000 (20,000 households) People reached: not yet started</p>		
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 contingency plans/early warning systems developed among target population</i>	-	Not started
<i># people reached with public awareness and education campaigns using harmonized messages to reduce, mitigate and respond to identified risks</i>	-	Not started
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>Activities are yet to be implemented. Information on DRR will be reported in next updates and once relevant activities start. To initiate DRR activities, a community committee will be set up or reactivated in areas with pre-existing committees to ensure community participation in the planning and implementation, and to provide an avenue for feedbacks and information sharing. These committees will provide an entry point for PMI to implement early recovery interventions as well as DRR interventions. Trainings for these committees and other community members will be supported by this appeal, focusing on non-structural disaster mitigation activities, as well as building capacity to support PMI in implementing activities under the integrated community-based disaster risk reduction which includes activities for shelter, WASH, health and livelihood.</p> <p>In principle, 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. Structural mitigation activities, such as mangrove planting, will also be implemented based on the outcomes of the VCA exercises in each target village and the current DRR plans from the local governments.</p>		

Strengthen National Society		
Outcome S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of NS branches that are well functioning</i>	5	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report
Output S1.1.2: National Society assessed their capacity at HQ and branch level and identified areas for organizational development		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of branch assessed and supported on BOCA action plan</i>	5	
Output S1.1.4: National Society has effective and motivated volunteers who are protected		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of volunteers insured</i>	100%	Will be updated in the next update
<i># of volunteers involved in the operation</i>	1,329	~1,500
Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>NS has necessary infrastructure and systems in place</i>	Yes	Yes

Output S1.1.7: NS capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of NS members trained in emergency needs assessment	25	Not started yet

Progress towards outcomes

Branch development

Activities under these outputs have yet to start. Discussions between the IFRC and PMI are currently underway to plan for the BOCA and other branch development activities which will include training of existing volunteers and increasing community outreach as well as technical components of emergency and long-term programming.



IFRC team visiting school kits distribution by PMI volunteers in Palu. (Photo: IFRC)

Volunteers

Approximately 1,500 volunteers were deployed to the operation October to March to provide support to the implementation of the emergency and relief programmes of PMI. More structured trainings were provided on January, reaching 170 people to continue implementation of relief and to start the recovery programmes. With support from IFRC, the volunteers were oriented on Red Cross and Red Crescent principles and codes of conduct and they were later specialized for shelter, WASH, health, mobile data collection, CEA and other components of the implementation through trainings conducted by both PMI and IFRC technical staff.

Necessary infrastructure and systems in place

IFRC and PMI continue to utilize the basecamp which was established in the beginning of the operation. The camp is supported with necessary equipment and facilities, including WASH, IT and 24h security service, to perform as effective as possible. The basecamp was initially set up by the Italian Red Cross and supported by ERU and FACT from other partner National Societies. This has since been managed by PMI with the support IFRC, initially by surge capacities and eventually by IFRC longer-term delegates and national staff.

International Disaster Response

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

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

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

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

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# and type of methods established to share information with communities about what is happening in the operation	-	4 ²
#/% of complaints and feedback received and responded to by the NS	-	672

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

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

Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced

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

Progress towards outcomes

² Radio broadcasts; Social media platforms including Facebook, Twitter and Instagram; face-to-face feedback mechanisms.

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. More than 40 RDRT or surge delegates were deployed to support the operation. At end of reporting timeframe, only two RDRT members (PGI and procurement) remain operational in Palu. The operation has since moved into longer-term staffing, with 11 delegates including for field coordination, finance and admin, logistics, procurement, PMER, shelter, health, WASH, cash-based interventions and IM.

Human Resources (current as of 31 March)	Total
IFRC national staff recruited for Palu office	32
IFRC delegates recruited for Palu office	11
IFRC RDRT	1
Total	45

Community Engagement and accountability

790 questions and feedback received from communities through multiple communication channels	28 Live-radio talkshow broadcasts	12 thematic/sectoral messages (information as aid) produced and disseminated online and offline	2,050 stickers, 1,050 banners of sectoral messages printed and distributed across affected areas.
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PMI, supported by IFRC, has maintained regular two-way communication with communities through social media, radio, a hotline and face to face engagement with volunteers. From feedback received through these channels, the main concerns of people affected by the disasters remain related to the urgent needs of shelter, food, livelihood/employment and WASH.

PMI Nolelei, a weekly live radio talk-show where listeners could call in to ask questions and address concerns with guest speakers from PMI and other NGOs, UN, governmental agencies, and others. So far, 28 shows have been produced discussing the following topics:

- PMI Family Tracing Services – 10 October
- PMI Services – 11 October
- PMI Services – 11 October
- Trauma Injuries – 12 October
- Psychosocial Services – 14 October
- Health Services – 17 October
- Managing Waste in the Camp for Health – 31 October
- Tsunami Impact on Fishermen – 7 November
- Diarrhea Prevention – 14 November
- Temporary Shelter – 21 November
- Health Services – 28 November
- International Volunteers' Day – 5 December
- Health Services for Recovery Phase – 12 December
- Transition from Emergency to Recovery – 19 December
- Psychosocial Support – 26 December
- Hoax Information on Rumor of Big Aftershocks – 2 January
- WASH Campaign on No Littering – 9 January
- Code of Conduct – 16 January
- Dengue and Malaria – 23 January
- Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse – 30 January
- Maintaining Hygiene of Shelter – 6 February
- Clean Water Distribution during the Recovery Phase – 13 February
- Children's Voices – 20 February
- Recovery Plan – 27 February
- Youth Involvement – 6 March
- Community Feedback – 13 March
- Cases remaining, 6 months after disaster – 20 March
- Six months after Sulawesi earthquake, tsunami and liquefaction – 27 March

As part of the CEA strategy to ensure that affected communities have access to information, PMI has distributed 954 solar radios (325 in Sigi and 629 in Palu) with support from the relief teams, and in collaboration with other organizations. PMI, supported by IFRC, is also producing 12 Public Service Announcements in audio and video which will be aired on Central Sulawesi stations. PMI also runs a hotline service from 0800H to 1800H managed by trained PMI volunteers.

Through these various channels, PMI and IFRC have received 790 feedbacks (45 per cent from men and 53 per cent from women) of which 672 (85 per cent) were immediately responded to and closed.

PMI, together with IFRC, conducts basic CEA sensitization training to volunteers in health, psychosocial support, relief/distribution teams and district offices, and is planning to conduct the same for programme volunteers.

PMI, supported by IFRC, continues to lead the coordination of the inter-agency Community Engagement Working Group (CEWG). The joint community feedback bulletin, "Suara Komunitas", has been produced thrice. The CEWG is planning to support the capacity of community committees to ensure inclusive community participation in decision-making, channeling feedback and provide relevant and reliable information to community members. The CEWG is working with the provincial government's data and information centre, as well as the programmatic sectors 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.

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 will also provide training to programme volunteers to ensure that feedback mechanisms are promoted, managed and information to and from communities are shared.

Logistics, supply chain and fleet services

During the emergency phase, three rotations of Logistic ERUs were deployed to support the operation. Logistics has been a core unit supporting the Sulawesi operation since the beginning of the year, with provision of goods and services from procurement, stock management, transportation until final distribution at the different camps managed by PMI.

The PMI logistics team serves as the primary lead for logistics support related to operations in Palu in coordination with the support of the IFRC logistics team. The IFRC logistics team consists of seven members; Logistics coordinator serving as the team lead, handling both Sulawesi and Lombok operations, supported by a procurement delegate and a team of 5 national staff located in the basecamp, covering the areas of logistics, procurement, fleet and warehouse management.

The team oversees a wide variety of supply chain processes that includes, procurement, fleet, storage and transportation of relief items to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures.

A total of 7 vehicles are in use in Palu to support the operation (5 rental cars and 2 IFRC), including for mobilization of PMI volunteers for relief distributions and community visits with other programs like health, WASH and shelter.

Due to the strict import restrictions imposed by the government, all procurements are currently being done locally. According to plans from PMI and IFRC relief teams, distribution of non-food items is expected to be completed by end of June. IFRC also supports PMI in managing the warehouses in Garuda basecamp – both PMI and IFRC warehouses.

A supplier maintenance process was initiated during this period to improve on transparency for supplier selection and subsequently lead time for issuing POs. This involved the compilation, classification and validation of various suppliers of goods and services. This will also serve as a reliable source of information for IFRC and PMI when developing disaster preparedness plans.

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
# of RCRC coordination meetings	As necessary	Ongoing
Output S2.2.5: Shared services in areas such as IT, logistics and information management are provided		
Indicator:	Target	Actual
IM system is implemented	Yes	Yes

Progress towards outcomes

Coordination meetings

IFRC with PMI counterparts continue to participate in inter-cluster and sub-cluster coordination meetings as well as working groups for Health, Shelter, CEA and IM etc. Coordination meetings between IFRC and PMI are conducted as needed, with one on 2 November to set-up the basecamp and another on 22 February to discuss the PMI recovery plan and IFRC plans to support. Provincial counterparts for IFRC in Palu were appointed by PMI. IFRC also continues to coordinate with partner National Societies regarding visits to Palu.

Weekly operation meetings continue to be held at the basecamp with all IFRC team members, as well as the operations coordinator for PMI in the province.

Several visits by donors to Palu and other affected areas also took place on 17 to 18 March, including a 2-day meeting in Palu basecamp with partners, IFRC (CCST, APRO and Palu sub-office) and PMI counterparts which allowed for discussion on plans for the operation and discussed with partners issues within implementation and changes from the initial IFRC plan of action.

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.

IM is planning to support multiple trainings for the provincial and district offices of PMI in Central Sulawesi. IFRC is supporting to enhance this capacity by deploying an Information Management delegate for six months. The IM delegate and the IM officer are supporting ongoing activities which utilizes mobile data collection tools such as for CEA, exit surveys and beneficiary selection/validation, post distribution monitoring. The IM team is also supporting data cleaning and analysis to support PMI decision-making regarding targeting and beneficiary selection.

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
# of media log kept and shared on a monthly basis	-	Continuous activity

Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.

Indicator:	Target	Actual
# of detailed assessment report is produced	1	2 (recovery assessment/real time evaluation)
# of final external evaluation of the operation is conducted	1	Not started yet

Progress towards outcomes

Assessments and evaluations:

Findings from the joint recovery assessments were reflected in the revision of the emergency plan of action. Summary of the findings from the assessment are reflected [here](#), while the report from the recovery assessment is currently being finalized for publication.

A Real Time Evaluation (RTE) also took place on December 2018, 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. The report is currently awaiting management response before publication.

Post-programme analyses will be conducted after a determined time after the programme implementation to ascertain effectiveness and efficiency of the assistance while an evaluation of the overall operation will be conducted to highlight key findings, conclusions and recommendations based on agreed Term of Reference (ToR).

Communications

The IFRC communications coordinator in the country is continuously gathering materials (stories, photos, videos) from operations (distributions, redemptions of vouchers, coordination visits) for social media and IFRC website/network and coordinating with local and foreign journalists for visits and general exposure of activities conducted by PMI and supported by IFRC to increase presence in local and foreign media.

The communications coordinator is also collecting related media reports for Sulawesi and Lombok operations which is being shared bi-weekly to all IFRC staff.

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. The Revised Emergency Plan of Action was published on 11 March 2019, reflecting findings and recommendations from the joint recovery assessments conducted between November and December 2018.

In addition, a PMER delegate has joined late January to support monitoring of activities and liaise with sectoral teams on issuing donor reports based on donor earmarked funding for the operation and update the emergency plan of action as necessary.

Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability

Indicator:	Target	Actual
<i>% of operations in accordance to established guidelines</i>	100%	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report

Output S4.1.2: IFRC staff shows good level of engagement and performance

Indicator:	Target	Actual
<i>% compliance with IFRC HR procedures</i>	100%	100%

Output S4.1.3: Financial resources are safeguarded; quality financial and administrative support is provided contributing to efficient operations and ensuring effective use of assets; timely quality financial reporting to stakeholders.

Indicator:	Target	Actual
<i>% compliance with IFRC financial procedures</i>	100%	100%

Output S4.1.4: Staff security is prioritized in all IFRC activities

Indicator:	Target	Actual
<i># of updated security guidelines produced before second month</i>	1	1 Updates will be made as necessary

Progress towards outcomes

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.

Budget

Detailed expenditure is outlined in the [attached](#) interim financial report.

Reference documents



Click for:

- [Appeals and updates](#)

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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

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For resource mobilization and pledges:

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For communications enquiries :

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

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

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.

Emergency Appeal

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/9-2019/3	Operation	MDRID013
Budget Timeframe	2018/9-2021/2	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 25 Jun 2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRID013 - Indonesia - Earthquakes and Tsunamis

Operating Timeframe: 31 Jul 2018 to 28 Feb 2021; appeal launch date: 08 Aug 2018

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	4,999,000
AOF2 - Shelter	4,280,868
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	6,250,000
AOF4 - Health	1,397,945
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	2,961,945
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	346,000
AOF7 - Migration	578,000
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	2,757,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	4,708,866
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	1,341,000
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	335,000
Total Funding Requirements	29,955,624
Donor Response* as per 25 Jun 2019	30,153,104
Appeal Coverage	100.66%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	556,356	0	556,356
AOF2 - Shelter	4,864,080	2,853,009	2,011,070
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	3,709,573	1,028,593	2,680,980
AOF4 - Health	2,663,453	229,352	2,434,101
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	2,602,952	279,140	2,323,812
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	141,262	8,280	132,982
AOF7 - Migration	532,500	0	532,500
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	1,589,024	209,972	1,379,052
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	2,792,039	1,090,072	1,701,967
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	461,219	66,537	394,682
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	1,500,365	416,197	1,084,168
Grand Total	21,412,822	6,181,153	15,231,669

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2019/03

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	16,353,906
Expenditure	-6,181,153
Closing Balance	10,172,753
Deferred Income	1,599,107
Funds Available	11,771,861

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	1,578,621	Reimbursed :	1,578,621	Outstanding :	0
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Emergency Appeal

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/9-2019/3	Operation	MDRID013
Budget Timeframe	2018/9-2021/2	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 25 Jun 2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRID013 - Indonesia - Earthquakes and Tsunamis

Operating Timeframe: 31 Jul 2018 to 28 Feb 2021; appeal launch date: 08 Aug 2018

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
Albanian Red Cross	10,000				10,000		
American Red Cross	888,846				888,846		
Australian Red Cross	89,617	11,610	0		101,227		
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government*)	269,813				269,813		
Austrian Red Cross (from Austrian Government*)	453,072				453,072		
Avery Dennison Foundation	4,952				4,952		
Belgian Red Cross (Francophone)	472,400				472,400		
British Red Cross	661,373	79,353			740,726		
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	25,359				25,359		
China Red Cross, Macau Branch	45,230				45,230		
Danish Red Cross	50,000		22,800		72,800		
Finland - Private Donors	57				57		
German Red Cross	22,852	907,472			930,324		
Germany - Private Donors	171				171		
Grab-GP Network Asia PTE LTD	22,779				22,779		
Hewlett Packard Co. Foundation	23,710				23,710		
IFRC at the UN Inc (from Coca Cola Foundation*)	68,364				68,364	402,082	
IFRC at the UN Inc (from Facebook*)	0				0	331,047	
IFRC at the UN Inc (from Tides Foundation*)	0				0	119,182	
Indonesia - Private Donors	198				198		
Irish Government	100,013				100,013		
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	159,294				159,294		
Japanese Red Cross Society	567,914	418,015			985,929		
Liechtenstein Government	35,000				35,000		
Liechtenstein Red Cross	80,859				80,859		
Lululemon HK LTD	4,897				4,897		
Luxembourg Government	30,943				30,943		
New Zealand Government	1,186,856				1,186,856		
Norwegian Red Cross	220,665	119,135			339,800		
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)	851,684				851,684		
OPEC Fund For International Development-OFID	398,199				398,199		
Red Cross of Monaco	25,246				25,246		
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	145,797				145,797		
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		
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	136,500				136,500		
The Canadian Red Cross Society	6,712	103,268			109,980		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	371,718				371,718		
The Netherlands Red Cross	3,544,059				3,544,059		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	571,415				571,415		

Emergency Appeal

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/9-2019/3	Operation	MDRID013
Budget Timeframe	2018/9-2021/2	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 25 Jun 2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRID013 - Indonesia - Earthquakes and Tsunamis

Operating Timeframe: 31 Jul 2018 to 28 Feb 2021; appeal launch date: 08 Aug 2018

Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	300,000				300,000	
Ultradent Products, Inc.	14,226				14,226	
United States Government - USAID	0	538,519			538,519	746,797
United States - Private Donors	3,711				3,711	
Total Contributions and Other Income	14,153,735	2,177,371	22,800	0	16,353,906	1,599,107
Total Income and Deferred Income					16,353,906	1,599,107