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Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update

Indonesia: Earthquakes and Tsunami - Lombok

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRID013	GLIDE n° EQ-2018-000156-IDN ; EQ-2018-000135-IDN ; EQ-2018-000127-IDN ; EQ-2018-000122-IDN
EPoA update n°: 16 Date of issue: 16 August 2019	Timeframe covered by this update: 1 March 2018 to 30 June 2019
Operation start date: 31 July 2018	Operation timeframe: 30 months End date: 28 February 2021
Emergency appeal budget¹: CHF 9,409,650 ² ; DREF allocated loan: CHF 500,000 (first allocation CHF 211,569 on 31 July 2018, second allocation CHF 288,431) N° of people being assisted: 80,000 (or approximately 20,000 households)	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: PMI works with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and ICRC as well as American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross Society in-country. Most of these partners are supporting longer-term programs. American Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, the Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and the Netherlands Red Cross are contributing financially to the operation. The Hong Kong branch of the Chinese Red Cross, Singapore Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent and Qatar Red Crescent Society are contributing bilaterally to the Lombok Earthquake Operation.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Mainly national agencies are actively involved in the response. They include the National Search and Rescue Agency (BASARNAS), National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), Indonesian National Police (POLRI), Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) and local government agencies. DG ECHO, the Governments of Australia (DFAT), Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID), the Intercontinental Hotel Group, Western Union, Grab and private donors from Ireland, Netherlands and the United States are supporting the emergency appeal as well.	

Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

29 July 2018: A 6.4 magnitude earthquake strikes off Lombok, province of West Nusa Tenggara, at 05:47 local time.

31 July: IFRC allocates CHF 211,569 from the [Disaster Relief Emergency Fund](#) (DREF) to enable PMI to meet the humanitarian needs of 1,000 households (4,000 people).

5 August: A second stronger earthquake, of 7.0 magnitude and depth of 15km hits Lombok at 19:46 local time.

7 August: The [Emergency Appeal](#) (EA) was launched, seeking 8.9 million CHF to assist 80,000 people affected by earthquakes in Lombok for 18 months.

¹ Donor response list: <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MDRID013.pdf>

² The budget is revised downwards, from CHF 10,340,223 to CHF 9,409,650, to reflect changes in operational planning and the level of funding available at this time.

9 and 18 August: New 5.9 and 6.4 magnitude earthquakes strike Lombok. According to BNPB, the four quakes killed more than 510 people, injured at least 7,100 others, and displaced more than 431,000 people.

17 August: [Operations Update No 1](#) is published to highlight Indonesia Red Cross (PMI) response with support from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).

26 August: The transition process from emergency to recovery phase in Lombok starts following the announcement by the Indonesian National Board for Disaster Management (BNPB).

21 September: The Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) for Lombok operation is issued.

28 September: [Operations Update No 2](#) is published to provide notification on the EPoA issuance to the public, Movement partners and other partner organizations. It was also to inform the operational budget and key interventions that can be supported with the amount of funding received and expected to be received.

1 October: [Emergency Appeal revision 1](#) is published incorporating the Sulawesi earthquake and tsunami operation, seeking CHF 22 million to enable PMI to deliver assistance to 40,000 households – 20,000 in Lombok and 20,000 in Central Sulawesi.

7 November: [Operations Update 5](#) published to provide a comprehensive summary on current response situation for the Lombok earthquake.

08 November: [Emergency Appeal revision 2](#) is published 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, and includes mid-term 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,

11 December: [Operations Update 7](#) is published to provide a comprehensive summary on current response situation for the Lombok earthquake.

27 December: [Emergency Appeal revision 3](#) is published to include response to Sunda Straits Tsunami of 22 December 2018.

14 January: [Operations Update 9](#) is published to provide a comprehensive summary on current response situation for the Lombok earthquake.

11 March: [Revised Emergency Plan of Action 1](#) for Lombok earthquake operation is published, seeking CHF 10,340,223 to assist 80,000 people in 30 months, until 28 February 2021.

29 March: [Operations Update 11](#) is published to inform the publication of the revised Emergency Plans of Action for operations in Lombok, Sulawesi and Sunda Straits

03 May: [Operations Update 13](#) is published to provide a comprehensive summary of the current response situation for the Lombok earthquake.

10 June: [Six-month report](#) is published to provide a comprehensive summary of the progress of the Lombok operation after six months

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

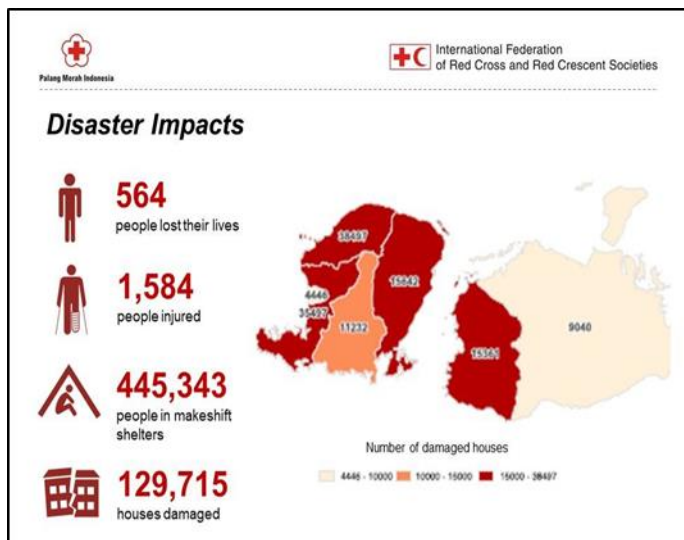
Description of the disaster

Since the first 6.4 magnitude earthquake hit Lombok, province of West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia, on 29 July 2018, four further earthquakes and multiple aftershocks impacted the districts of North Lombok, East Lombok, West Lombok, Central Lombok and Mataram in addition to Bali and Sumbawa islands. The Indonesian National Board for Disaster Management (*Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana*, BNPB reports that as of 1 October 2018, the impacts of the disaster are as in the infographic below:

The first estimate identified 432,015 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) (130,492 HH), 54% female and 46% male, living in 2,700 displacement sites. Revision came within a month, with number of displaced persons decreased to 124,144 people (37,532 HH) living in 1,055 displacement sites. There have been no assessments updating the number of displaced persons since 7 November 2018.

The districts' governments affected by the disaster have issued a decree on verification of the number of severe damages that are eligible for government housing assistance within the categories of RISHA, RIKO, RIKA, RISBA, RISBARI. The Government has committed to provide the following cash stimulus for permanent shelter reconstruction:

1. Households with destroyed/heavily damaged houses: 50 million rupiah (approximately CHF 3,473) in 3 installments (target 75,138 units across the 7 Districts)
2. Households with moderately damaged houses: 25 million rupiah (approximately CHF 1,737) – target data not available; and
3. Households with lightly damaged houses: 15 million rupiah (approximately CHF 1,042) - target data missing



Beneficiaries with totally or heavily damaged houses are requested to choose amongst five earthquake resistant house design options:

1. RISHA: design based on a pre-cast concrete block frame;
2. RIKA: design based on timber frame;
3. RIKO: design based on reinforced concrete (RC) frame and masonry infill;
4. RISBA: design based on steel frame
5. RISBARI: design based on galvanized C-channel steel frame

Another magnitude 5.8 earthquake shook the Island of Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara on 17 March 2019, with depth of 19 km and followed within minutes by another earthquake of 5.2 magnitude with depth of 10 km and epicentre located in East Lombok. The earthquake was felt strongly in West Lombok, North Lombok, East Lombok, and mildly in Central Lombok and Mataram. No tsunami alert was issued by the authorities; however, people in Lombok panicked and evacuated to the nearest higher ground.

On 18 March 2019, PMI/ IFRC joint teams visited North Lombok and East Lombok districts for further assessment of damage and needs. An information bulletin was published on 22 March. The findings of the assessment did not reflect major needs. PMI, supported by IFRC, provided assistance to affected families without the need to revise the emergency plan of action.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

PMI has been on the ground from the onset of the disaster. At the national level, PMI NHQ PMI has mobilized more than 900 relief volunteers from outside Lombok, while the NTB Province PMI coordinated the placement of surge personnel to fill up the gap of local volunteers in the districts.

At least 1,186 PMI personnel have been deployed since the beginning of operation, half of them were coming from neighboring provinces with different competencies (Shelter, WASH, Relief, CBI, Health, DRR and Logistic) to boost the capacity of PMI NTB provincial chapter. The following infographic indicates the sectoral highlights on initial emergency relief phase and services provided by PMI through the support of the IFRC and the partner national societies as of 1 July 2019.

Lombok Earthquake Factsheet

Data as of: 31 June 2019



PMI Personnel Mobilized

1,186



Hygiene Kits Distributed

4,875



Liters of Clean Water Distributed

25,643,550



Tarpaulins Distributed

16,929



Households Received Shelter Repair Support

6,066



People Received Hygiene Promotion

23,651



People Benefited from Health Care Services

13,374



Toilets/Bathrooms Constructed

108



Emergency Shelters Constructed

9,555



People Received Psychosocial Support

20,176



Household received Health Promotion & Mosquito nets

3,394



People Received DRR Awareness

1,960

Source: PMI sitrep no.90, 1 July 2019

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

In early 2019, the Indonesian government was aiming to accelerate its permanent housing program prior to the Presidential Election. PMI and other humanitarian organizations were directed to shift focus from transitional shelter to other shelter-related support or complementary action to the government's planned assistance. The initial transitional shelter support through provision of conditional cash grant has been revised and adjusted accordingly. The cash assistance was redesigned to be used to support the transition process from temporary shelter to permanent housing, including for retrofitting purposes, house repair, rehabilitating household water source or pipeline network, and provision of household items and toolkits. This situation has further delayed the progress of the operation.

PMI continues providing services to the public such as health care, psychosocial support services, safe water distribution, shelters, and distribution of non-food items.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

PMI works with the IFRC and ICRC as well as Partner National Societies in-country including the American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross. Qatar Red Crescent and Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China are supporting the operation bilaterally with procurement and distribution of tarpaulins and shelter tool kits, while the Turkish Red Crescent is supporting water and sanitation.

PMI works with the IFRC in the 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 PGI), communication, community engagement and accountability (CEA) and support services in finance, human resources and administration. Movement coordination meetings were conducted with partners and held as necessary. The CCST is set to provide support to enable the mobilization of personnel and supplies by PMI.

The surge optimization process has supported the deployment of 36 surge staff, 17 of them members of the Regional Disaster Response Team, 5 operations staff from National Societies from the region, 1 emergency response unit, and

13 CCST and APRO/MENA staff supporting the areas of administration, information management, relief, logistics, PGI, communication, PMER and a field coordinator. A recovery assessment team comprising a team leader, and specialists for logistics, IM, livelihood, WASH, shelter, PGI, migration and displacement, cash transfer, PSS and National Society development, together with a field coordinator was deployed to conduct recovery needs assessments and support the transition from emergency response to recovery.

Inter-agency coordination

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

The information management (IM) team for the shelter sub-cluster Lombok was established at the end of November 2018, consisting of one IM Officer and one IM assistant. The shelter coordination support team has grown to 14 full time in-country positions, with 4 based in Palu, 4 in Lombok and 6 based out of Jakarta, travelling to different areas as needed. The team is currently being expanded with the addition of dedicated embedded support for cluster members, including 3 district focal points and a technical coordinator in Sulawesi. Specialist consultants are also being engaged as needed such as the current Asbestos Technical Specialist in Lombok, as well as the team receiving ongoing dedicated support from the global Shelter Cluster team. The Social Service Office Province West Nusa Tenggara provides a place to work for the shelter sub-cluster team. The IM team has the role of gathering information and standardizing data regarding the development and implementation of Civil Society Organization (CSO) activities working in shelter and accommodated into 5W form. Based on information from the IM team, as of June 2019, there were 69 CSOs including PMI, have sent the 5W form, update on 5W is ongoing. In addition, 10 shelter cluster meetings have been held at the initiative of the IM Team sub-cluster Lombok, minutes of meetings and other related information (in Bahasa) can be accessed through this link <http://bit.ly/shelterklaster>.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The humanitarian response in Lombok is coordinated by the BNPB and the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) during the emergency phase. They were coordinating the response and collating information on the earthquakes' impact. In the recovery phase, the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing are coordinating the sub-clusters or working groups for shelter, WASH, PGI and cash assistance. PMI is participating in the sub-cluster meetings for better coordination and shared resources.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

The recovery assessment team had conducted the assessment in Lombok on 8-22 November 2018. The recovery team was composed of 16 PMI staff, 4 IFRC FACT members, and other technical IFRC surge personnel, including RDRT members specializing in cash-based intervention, PSS, WASH, migration and displacement, and health. The primary objectives were as follows:

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

Towards these objectives, the team designed an assessment methodology, coordinating with PMI chapter leadership and volunteers to ensure relevance and accessibility of the assessment for the affected communities. With three districts identified, the team analysed secondary data and conducted survey, FGDs, KIIs, and used observations to understand recovery needs for the affected communities.

The needs for shelter, WASH, health and psychosocial support, non-food relief items and disaster risk reduction were identified from the needs assessment and analysis of secondary data. Over 129,000 houses were damaged, and more than 445,000 people have been internally displaced following the earthquake. Displaced families dispersed across 2,700 small-scale displacement sites in proximity of their villages, as well as with host communities. Affected households have resorted to various emergency shelter solutions with some using salvaged materials from the damaged houses while some used relief materials from local NGOs and PMI. However, in the transition to recovery phase, the affected population still needs other shelter items to complement the temporary shelter assistance provided by Government, as well as to anticipate the upcoming rainy season.

Continuous assessments were carried out along with NFI distribution activities and health/PSS services. Most affected areas had received tarpaulin or similar shelter materials from several organizations including PMI as emergency shelter assistance.

Health services were also disrupted by the earthquakes resulting in damaged health facilities – 90 units in North Lombok, 84 units in West Lombok, 35 units in East Lombok, 95 units in Central Lombok, 21 units in Mataram, 21 units in Sumbawa³.

In terms of livelihoods, the recovery assessment found that livelihoods were not seriously affected. Consideration was given to the fact that markets and supply chains were not significantly affected, price increases have been modest, and the Government of Indonesia is planning interventions to replace lost/damaged assets in agricultures and fisheries. It was therefore recommended that interventions focusing on livelihoods be deprioritised. Further, in order to improve individual and community resilience, activities to strengthen existing livelihoods, such as training the masons and carpenters in Building Back Better, will be incorporated under the DRR, WASH and shelter programmes.

In the transition period to recovery, several government health service centres were still not functioning fully, especially in remote areas in North Lombok and East Lombok. Needs remain for continued provision of health services in anticipation of possible outbreaks related to the upcoming rainy season. Along with the recovery period, psychological support services had shifted from efforts to overcome trauma to efforts to encourage participation in the community activities, especially the heads of households, for disease prevention and maintenance of healthy environments.

Based on POSKOSATGAS (Taskforce Province NTB) data as of 17 December 2018, the number of heavily damaged houses that have been verified by the Heads of all Districts Decree are 74,092 units (of 75,138 units). Implementation of housing assistance from the Government of Indonesia are as follows⁴:

Table 1: Housing assistance from the Government of Indonesia as of 20 February 2019.

Type of House Assistance	Interested Household	Under Construction	Constructed
RISHA (earthquake resistance, govt. design)	6,917	2,443	193
RIKO (conventional house, own design)	4,463	2,372	168
RIKA (wooden house, own design)	2,654	1,732	79
RCI (pre-cast house)	-	40	0
RISBA (steel house)	-	131	0
Total	14,034	6,718	440

PMI and IFRC have been assessing the changing needs in relief and recovery phases. The preliminary assessment report was presented to the PMI Leadership in Jakarta on December 2018 (recovery planning workshop), and recommended the Integrated Model for Recovery⁵, namely:

³ Information from National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) on 1 October 2018

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

⁴ Presentation material of POSKOSATGAS (NTB Province's Taskforce) on Shelter Subkelas Meeting 20 December 2018

<http://bit.ly/gempalombok2018> or im.shelter.subkelasnas@gmail.com

⁵ Lombok Recovery Assessment Report, December 2018, page 4

a) Household 'Core Package':

- Targets 8,000 households (shelter and WASH) targeting up to 20 communities in Lombok
- Build back safer and general improvements will contribute to improve local capacity to mitigate future disaster risks;
- Requires household-level selection and targeting. This in turn drives which communities are targeted for the community resilience package.
- There are no concerns regarding the use of CTP and locally procured building materials and tools.

b) Community Resilience Component:

- Targets the entire population across up to 20 communities (\pm 20,000 households);
- Health, PSS-and DRR, plus 'software' components of Shelter/WASH;
- Approach and activities are integrated to streamline and avoid duplication;
- Integrated training, vulnerability and capacity assessments, mobilization, and community action plan;
- Good integration will require villages to own the processes and prioritize/integrate sectors and activities in one harmonized/customized package;
- Integration should be reflected in recovery operation management structure;
- Use the recovery phase to build capacity of local PMI branches for a stronger exit strategy.

Operation Risk Assessment

Based on field observations, asbestos is widely used in roof construction for many houses in Lombok and Sumbawa. However, there is no map of high-risk zone for asbestos exposure issued by the local government. The risk of exposure to asbestos due to the large number of houses damaged and asbestos pieces in the rubble is significant. Exposure to asbestos is a potential risk to health causing diseases such as asbestosis and lung cancer. At the moment, there is no report available on the intensity of asbestos particle in the air that could be a reference for raising community awareness on health risk. An asbestos assessment is planned to be conducted by shelter cluster on July 2019.

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

The rainy season in Lombok is typically from November to March. Flash floods and landslides triggered by heavy rainfall are possible during the rainy season which may cause access to be hampered and living conditions of the displaced people to deteriorate. The PMI was working to support the community on the arrival of rainy season.

Approaching July-September 2019, the peak of the dry season. There has been a trend of the decreasing of rainfall level in West Nusa Tenggara Province, especially Sumbawa Island, and several are in Lombok Island. BNPB have predicted the potential of drought, lack of water, and forest/land fire, especially in drought-prone areas. In response, PMI has planned to extend the operation of water distribution to support the community.

An assessment of disaster risk reduction activities is ongoing. Village selection process as part of the assessment of disaster risk reduction activities is progress. Hazard and exposure are also part of the profiling components in the assessment.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall objective

This operation targets to provide assistance to 80,000 people (approximately 20,000 households) affected by earthquakes in Lombok and Sumbawa with appropriate relief and recovery assistance. The operation will last for 18 months from July 2018 to January 2020.

Proposed strategy

The recovery assessment was conducted in November by a team of experts to analyse the cross sectoral recovery needs and support in designing an effective recovery program. Findings of the recovery assessment were disseminated to PMI, IFRC, ICRC and PNSs to support transitional response efforts and recovery. The original strategy which was based on the recovery assessment team's recommendation entailed a household core package with priority for shelter and latrine targeting 7,000 families and resilience packages prioritising health, PSS, WASH, DRR, and livelihoods targeting 20,000 households in 20 communities were approved by the PMI Province West Nusa Tenggara. However, the situation on the ground evolved with the acceleration of the government's recovery plans, and as a result PMI shifted their plans based on the premise that the Government of Indonesia would provide permanent shelter solutions for the affected people. In support of the government, PMI's strategy will primarily focus on improving living conditions of the affected people to hasten the recovery process. In order to align with these shifts, mid-term recovery has become the priority of this operation, augmenting the government plans with durable shelter solutions, rehabilitation of WASH facilities, better preparedness for future disasters and the sustainability of benefits achieved within the affected communities.

PMI's operational strategy has been focused on the localization principle wherein the provincial branch of Nusa Tenggara Barat will take the lead on the recovery operation in Lombok and Sumbawa. The core PMI recovery team will be shaped based on the provincial organizational structure while the PMI NHQ will provide technical support on needs basis.

IFRC will continue to provide technical support on shelter, WASH, cash-based interventions, information management, CEA, protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), and national society capacity building.

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

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

Operational support services

Human resources

The operation will be implemented by the PMI base units in the affected districts in Lombok utilizing existing staff, with support of the West Nusa Tenggara Provincial chapter and the NHQ. Where needed and as the situation evolves, the National Society may hire additional project staff, supported by the emergency appeal.

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

The operation is now supported by a Program Support delegate, Logistic delegate (specializing in procurement) currently based in Palu, as well as a PMER surge from APRO to support the operation. The operation will recruit national staff for finance and PMER in the coming months. Key positions within PMI specific to this operation are also included in this plan of action.

Additional technical support will be made available from both within the CCST as well as the Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO), as needed.

Logistics and supply chain

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

A logistics ERU and procurement RDRT have been supporting the operation until end of January 2019. System improvements were introduced, including the use of logic and general warehouse management capacity building for local PMI staff/volunteers. A long-term logistics delegate arrived in Lombok on February 2019 and took over the overall charge of logistics. The current logistics team, consisting of two IFRC national staff and two PMI logistics staff, is supported by a logistics generalist delegate based in Palu (relocated from Lombok in May 2019).

During the reporting period (March-June 2019), tendering of local procurement for 5,000 solar lamps, 150 sets of PPE for asbestos and 150 additional hygiene kits has been initiated by the Lombok logistics team. At the end of June 2019, PMI, with the support of IFRC, received 5,000 pieces of solar lamps and 150 hygiene kits, stored at Warehouse Bengkel. Distribution will commence in the coming months. Another 150 sets of PPEs for volunteer are expected to arrive by July 2019.

PMI, with the support of IFRC, has continued maintaining two warehouses in Mataram City - Warehouse Sweta (9x31m) and Bengkel (9x21m). Major items currently stored in the warehouse are tarpaulins (3,080), hygiene kits (275) and solar lamps (5,000).

PMI continues to run its existing fleet, including 11 units of water and cargo trucks as well as light fleet and delivery trucks to transport volunteers, staff, clean water and relief items to the affected areas, as the distribution schedule has been previously delayed. However, the capacity of light fleet and cargo trucks is insufficient and additional capacities will be rented locally by PMI and IFRC. IFRC logistics established a 6-month framework agreement with local light vehicles rental company for five cars. This started in December 2018 and operated until early June 2019. Starting from May 2019, IFRC has operated four locally purchased IFRC vehicles to support operations in Lombok.

Communications

Maintaining a flow of timely and accurate information to the public focusing on humanitarian needs and the Red Cross 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 month, the operation received high media coverage both locally and globally media outlets quoting Red Cross sources and using Red Cross audio-visual material. Local capacity was supported by surge deployments.

The communications coordinator continued to generate and share materials (photos, videos and stories) on social media and within the Red Cross Red Crescent network.

Information management and Information Technology

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

IFRC ERU IT/Telecom had visited Lombok to assess the IT system and reviewed provincial and district existing IT requirement and challenges faced. Recommendations were generated from observation and plan of action is yet to be received to strengthen the IT system. FACT Information Management (IM) arrived to review and strengthen the PMI information management system and also develop the staff capacities on data reporting quality. RDRT information management support took over the task of FACT IM to continue support to PMI information management until the first week of April 2019.

Security

The National Society's security framework will apply to PMI staff and volunteers. For personnel under IFRC security responsibility, the existing IFRC country security plan, including contingency plans for medical emergencies, relocation and critical incident management will apply. An area-specific security risk assessment has been conducted; a safety and security framework with contextualized operating procedures is being finalized. Security guidelines, briefings, trainings and operating procedures are developed in close coordination with PMI to both reflect and enhance their processes already in place. To meet this requirement, the APRO security delegate was deployed on 13 August 2018, along with the IFRC CCST security focal point to Lombok to prepare and put these plans in place. Direct security support for the operation will continue through the IFRC CCST security focal point. Coordination will also be observed with the ICRC through regular information-sharing in accordance with the existing, agreed, arrangements.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, & Reporting (PMER)

IFRC PMER APRO/KL has been supporting since the beginning of the operation by providing reporting guidelines, information on appeal update, and have assisted the development of relevant communication materials. A PMER delegate was mobilized to Lombok to support the team in monitoring and planning the activities implemented in the field and prepared the weekly situation reports as well as operations updates until May 2019. On July 2019, PMER surge from APRO will be supporting the operation.

With the technical support of IFRC PMER, PMI has analysed the data of pilot e-voucher post-distribution monitoring (PDM) and exit surveys conducted in December 2018 and January 2019. Additionally, PMI is planning to conduct a lesson learned activity of relief distribution involving all the relevant staff from district branches. Simultaneously, a PDM survey is also planned by PMI for another 4,000 beneficiaries of e-vouchers. A methodology has been developed with a statistical sample size with the technical support of IFRC Lombok. At least 351 beneficiaries will be interviewed about the assistance they have received. The data collection exercise which is planned to be started on 20 March 2019 and completed on 26 March 2019 was delayed and will be resumed in Mid-August.

At the end of the operation, a lessons-learned workshop is planned to bring together PMI Branches, Chapter, national headquarters and IFRC to look at the success and challenges of the operation and identify lessons learned for future operations.

Administration and Finance

The IFRC Lombok team provides the necessary operational support for review, validation of budgets, bank transfers, and technical assistance to PMI 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 teams in Lombok and Jakarta CCST continue to provide support to the operation as requested by PMI and the IFRC program manager/budget holder.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

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



Shelter

People targeted: 40,000 (8,000 households)

Male: 18,800

Female: 21,200

People reached: 62,484 (15,621 households)

Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of household living in shelter meeting Sphere standards	20,000	9,555

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 transitional shelter	20,000	Not done due to orientation changes in the operation
# of households provided with shelter repair support		15,621

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, appropriate to the type of support their received	4,000	Not done due to orientation changes in the operation

Progress towards outcomes

Shelter and settlement assistance

Since the beginning of the emergency up to reporting period, it is estimated that over 15,621 households have been reached with relief items and other shelter assistance. Relief item distribution was not done with standard sets of items but based on needs of households. PMI has supported the affected communities in the construction of 9,555 emergency shelters and reached 6,066 households with cash assistance through e-vouchers.

Table 2: Number of emergency shelter constructed

District	# of shelter sites (sub-villages)	# of emergency shelter constructed
East Lombok	28	4,274
North Lombok	33	3,116
West Lombok	16	1,468
Central Lombok	18	467
Sumbawa	7	230
Total	102	9,555

Along with the construction of the emergency shelter, various key-relief shelter NFI items are distributed to the affected communities as detailed below:

Table 3: NFI items distribution

Item	Units ⁶
Tarpaulins	16,929
Shelter toolkit	4,316

⁶ Information reporting systems are improving; however, these numbers are still prone to fluctuation. In the previous report, number of items received per household was written in the table. As there has been inconsistency of number of items distributed per household, this information is removed.

Family kits	175
Baby kits	676
Cleaning kits	141
Blankets	24,770
Mattresses	529
School Kits	1,372

A total of 6,066 families have been supported with unconditional and restricted cash assistance in the form of e-vouchers for shelter support, as complimentary to government housing support. E-voucher worth IDR 930,000, equivalent to CHF 65, had been distributed to the selected households who had redeemed it for shelter toolkit, kitchen utensil, school kit or electrical items from accredited vendors. The first round of distribution (CBI phase 1.0) was done on October 2018 in Santong village, North Lombok. A total of 2,085 households have redeemed the e-vouchers, out of which 294 are female-headed households. Following the distribution, post-distribution monitoring for CBI phase 1.0 was conducted on January 2019 whereby 206 (almost 10 percent of the beneficiaries) were surveyed to ascertain the effectiveness and appropriateness of the implementation. The second round of cash for shelter support (CBI phase 2.0) was completed on February 2019 in Central Lombok, Mataram, Sumbawa and West Sumbawa. A total of 3,981 households redeemed the e-vouchers. The PDM for CBI phase 2.0 is currently being planned and expected to commence on August 2019. Another 4,000 households in West Lombok, North Lombok, and East Lombok will be receiving shelter assistance through ATM/bank transfer amounting to IDR 7,000,000, or equivalent to CHF 500, per household. This assistance is intended to support the transition process from temporary shelter to permanent housing from the government which could include retrofitting purposes, house repair, rehabilitating household water source or pipeline network, and provision of household items and toolkits. Condition for receiving the assistance is attendance to sessions on Build Back Better, hygiene promotion and cash literacy, providing technical assistance to the beneficiaries.

Based on the RAT report, as well as field visits to target beneficiaries, shelter and WASH needs are still high. The aim for the cash transfer is to provide immediate assistance for households to support their priority needs and to complement government permanent housing assistance. Furthermore, the team, through the CEA component, will promote the use of the cash grant for shelter and WASH. However, the usage of the cash can vary and not just directly support shelter or WASH. A needs survey during beneficiary card distribution will be conducted to identify current priority needs. Post-distribution monitoring surveys, focus group discussions and field monitoring visits will also be conducted to identify how the money transferred was used by beneficiaries.

During the reporting period, PMI has been revising and finalising CBI phase 3.0 design which was originally intended to target the establishment of transitional shelters. PMI aims to complement the support through the provision of multisectoral conditional cash grants for shelter and WASH-related support to affected people that will be disbursed in two tranches. This assistance would be used to support the transition process from temporary shelter to permanent housing, it can also be used for retrofitting, house repair, rehabilitate household water source or pipeline network, including provision of household items and toolkits. Even though the cash grants are targeted for shelter and WASH purposes, beneficiaries will not be restricted from purchasing other items based on their needs and priority. Cash grants are also conditioned on attendance to cash literacy and build back safer and hygiene promotion sensitization session to allow encashment. PMI National level cash working group meeting was conducted on 2 and 4-5 April 2019 at PMI NHQ. Both PMI cash leads in NHQ, and IFRC cash teams in the Lombok, Sulawesi, Sunda Straits operations joined the coordination meeting aimed at modifying the cash intervention and drafting the design and standard of operation (SoP) for cash-based intervention for all three operational areas. Subsequently, coordination on the CBI programme was made at PMI Province Office on 27-28 June 2019 with PMI NTB Province and PMI branches from the districts of North Lombok, West Lombok and East Lombok, where the CBI phase 3.0 is expected to be implemented. This coordination was aimed at briefing the branches on the CBI design as well as consulting detailed planning and strategy of CBI to set flowcharts and timelines.

Shelter technical support, guidance, and awareness raising for safe shelter

Protecting the volunteer from the exposure of asbestos debris during their activities in the earthquake affected area, the personal protective equipment (PPE) is to be provided for the PMI chapter province and districts branches. A set

of PPE comprises of safety helmet, safety glasses, masks, nitrile gloves, raincoat, and safety rubber boots. The Procurement of 150 PPE was started on 24 May 2019, and now is on delivering process from supplier to Lombok sub-office, expected to arrive on the 4th week of July 2019. The operation will only provide the PPE for volunteers as asbestos still being legal in Indonesia, therefore it is hard to directly intervene in the community. However, the ongoing campaign and awareness promotion of the dangerous of asbestos is maintained in the community.

In terms of shelter technical support, appropriate training material for awareness raising/training of volunteers on block/brick promotion has been in progress. The block training module is currently being developed with the support from shelter delegate in Palu, Central Sulawesi. A 2-day block production training is expected to be conducted in mid-August 2019, involving 30 volunteers.

The inclusion in the cash transfer programme will also be conditioned to attendance to build back safer orientation activities. Modules to strengthening houses and make them more resistant to earthquakes are currently being developed by the shelter sub-cluster, with representatives from IFRC, PMI, other NGOs and national agencies.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: Deprioritized

People reached: Deprioritized

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of targeted people that have enough food, cash or income to meet their survival threshold	Deprioritized	Deprioritized

Output 1.1: Households are provided with unrestricted/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households reached with cash for basic needs	Deprioritized	Deprioritized

Progress towards outcomes

Based on the recommendation from the recovery assessment findings, the impact on livelihoods has been minor, and there is no significant gap in recovery needs. Government data on losses and damages to fisheries and agriculture, also confirms that the direct impact of the earthquake on livelihoods activities was minor. Damage to agriculture and fishing infrastructure and assets/equipment will be replaced by the Government, with confirmed funding in the Government Recovery Plan. The Government is also to provide a monthly cash transfer for three months to affected families below the poverty line.

Crops have been harvested and replanted, and labour opportunities, although slightly lower, are still sufficient for families who rely on these as their primary activity. Price increases for daily items have been minor. The main effect on the household economy is linked to housing damage and the need for families to provide for temporary shelter. This situation led to some shifting of resources from agriculture and other livelihoods activities to enable investment in shelter.



Health

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

Male: 32,000

Female: 48,000

People reached: 47,126

Outcome 1: Communities are provided by PMI services that identify and reduce health risks

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people in target communities' health risks are reduced	80,000	

Output 1.1: Target population are provided with services undertaken by PMI that includes: CBHFA, healthy ageing, and non-communicable diseases

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of targeted people received health services	80,000	13,374 with basic health care; 13,576 with health promotion ⁷

Output 1.2: Psychosocial support provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by psychosocial support	as required	20,176

Progress towards outcomes

Health care services

PMI has continuously provided health services for the community. Since August 2018 to date, PMI has reached 13,374 people receiving basic health care and 3,394 households or 13,576 people have been reached with mosquito nets and awareness session on dengue fever prevention/malaria awareness. Each household received one mosquito net as illustrated below:

Table 4: Total number of mosquito nets distribution in each district

District	# of mosquito nets
North Lombok	386
East Lombok	225
West Lombok	1,704
Central Lombok	928
West Sumbawa	151
Total	3,394

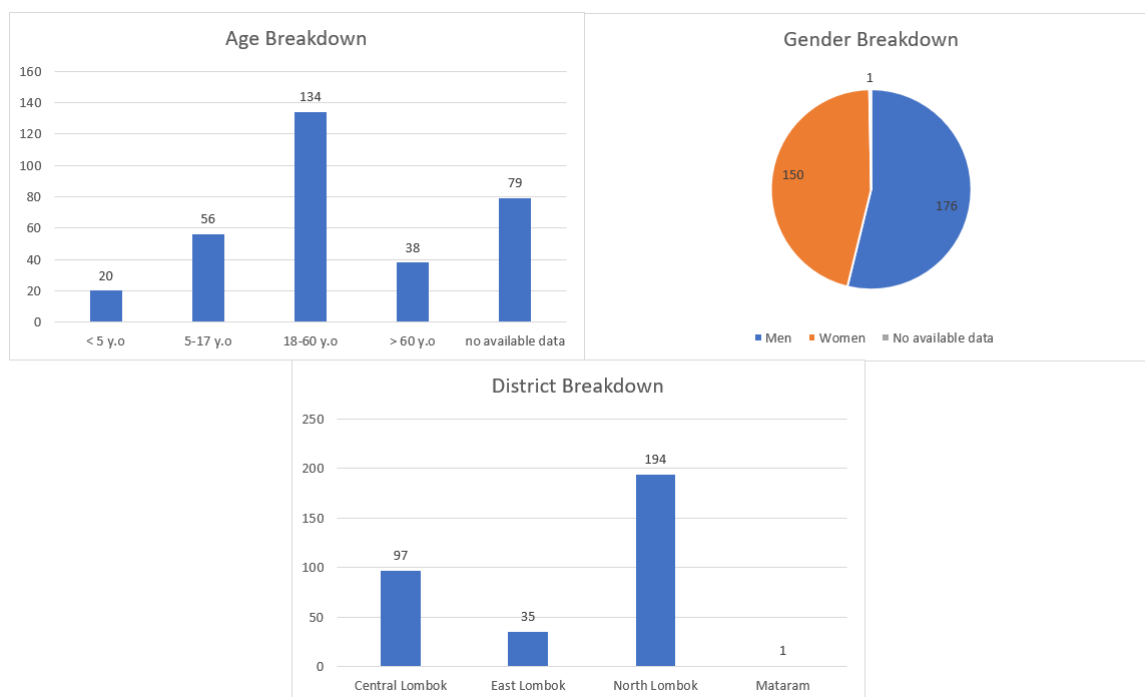
During the emergency, a total of 36 mobile medical teams were mobilized to serve beneficiaries in 97 villages/sub-villages in 5 districts. The medical teams, comprised of 1 medic, 1 nurse/midwife, 1 assistant pharmacist in each and supported by 30 volunteers, provided 13,374 people with first aid services or basic medical check/health care. Up to end of June 2019, PMI has three volunteers in PMI chapter NTB, five volunteers in PMI North Lombok, five volunteers in PMI East Lombok, two volunteers in PMI West Lombok, three volunteers in PMI Central Lombok, and two volunteers in Mataram, with a total of 327 people were reached with health care services within the reporting period – 175 men, 150 women, and one (1) people with no available gender information. PMI branches in North Lombok, Central Lombok, and Mataram still provide home-based care to the community. The services given are mainly on monitoring patients with bone fractures and referring them to get plate implant surgery in public hospital, as well as treating the decubitus patients to recover. Apart from regular activities in the affected population, PMI has also been involved in big events such as regional sporting activities, public days and public events.



PMI mobile medical health monitored health conditions of home-based care patient in North Lombok. (Photo: PMI)

⁷ The number of people reached with basic health care and health promotion might include some duplication due to limitation of detail beneficiary documentation. The revision of the EPoA will split these into two indicators.

Table 5: Highlight of people benefitted from health care services during March to June 2019



Challenges

The limited number of health professionals are the major challenge faced by PMI in delivering health care to the affected communities. The mobilized PMI volunteers are only capable of delivering first aid service, hence PMI referred patients with serious condition to the available hospital or emergency hospital provided by the government. However, as most hospitals collapsed due to the earthquake there is limited access to emergency services in hospitals. Additionally, high demand on health services has led to the quick depletion of first aid supplies and equipment. The limited number of ambulances available has also constrained the ability of volunteers to deliver referral services to send patients to the hospital.

The coordination meeting of health sector involving IFRC, PMI NHQ, PMI chapter province and district branches, was conducted on 2-3 July 2019. The participants were the field coordinator and health sector lead in North Lombok, East Lombok, West Lombok, Mataram, and Central Lombok. Reflection on the progress, challenges, and implementation during the emergency and transition process were highlighted in this meeting, which feeds the future planning and implementation of the operation. Ambulance procurement and crew training is expected to be conducted in July to August, inviting five (5) PMI personnel each of PMI NTB province, Mataram, North Lombok, East Lombok, West Lombok, and Central Lombok to join the training. First aid equipment is expected to be available on July, wherein six (6) big sized bags of first aid equipment and 24 medium sized bags will be procured. PMI Health focal point in the NHQ has identified the specification of the first aid equipment to be procured.

Health promotion services

A total of 3,394 households or 13,576 people have been reached with health promotion activities. The households were reached through mosquito net distribution and dengue/malaria awareness sessions in seven districts of North Lombok, East Lombok, West Lombok, Central Lombok, Mataram, Sumbawa and West Sumbawa. Most health promotion sessions are being conducted in integration with other related sectoral promotion activities such as hygiene, asbestos or basic disaster awareness. An average of 2 to 5 people is mobilized for each session. During the sessions, PMI has incorporated IEC materials on dengue fever prevention and proper waste disposal, supported by the CEA unit. To date, most of the IEC materials including, 4,000 posters, 150 banners, 4,000 stickers have been distributed in 7 districts, while the rest have been allocated for the upcoming DRR, shelter, and WASH activities. PMI disseminated IEC materials during a variety of activities ranging from house to house campaign, forum and group

discussion, and through cross sectoral integrated behavioural change communication team. An interactive radio show covering dengue fever/malaria prevention and control was done on 18 April 2019, in collaboration with experts from the public health agency of NTB province for wider coverage of different segments of the population across Lombok and Sumbawa who has access to radio and online streaming. This interactive radio session has been live streamed in PMI Chapter NTB social media account (Facebook).

Psychosocial Support Services (PSS)

Psychosocial support has been an integral part of the operation, aiming at assisting individuals and communities to heal the psychological trauma and rebuild social structures after an emergency or a critical event. Since the emergency, around seven (7) trained PSS volunteers from other provinces, supported by 38 trained local volunteers were deployed to provide PSS. From August 2018 to February 2019, around 298 PSS visits were made, reaching 217 sub-villages and a total 20,176 people, including six (6) PMI volunteers benefiting from the psychosocial support. PMI chapter NTB and district level currently does not have specialist specific to psychological treatment, therefore the PSS activities conducted are those bringing joy and empowerment such as fun and creative learning for children, religious, social, and livelihood associated activities for the community. Currently, one volunteer in Province NTB, three volunteers in North Lombok, six volunteers in East Lombok, four volunteers in West Lombok, three volunteers in Central Lombok, and three volunteers in Mataram are actively running PSS activities, mostly integrated with other sectoral activities particularly health, WASH, and safe shelter promotion. During the reporting period, PSS activity was also conducted for 22 PMI personnel, with 9 males and 13 females.



PMI conducted psychosocial activities in elementary school. (Photo: PMI)

Table 5: number of session and community reached by PSS activities during March-June 2019

Districts	Sessions	People reached
East Lombok	7	933
Mataram	4	53
North Lombok	5	174
Total	16	1,160

Challenge

Limited expertise on PSS in PMI chapter NTB province and district to provide effective PSS to the community. The PSS services capacity assessment and training for PMI volunteers are expected to commence between July and December 2019, to strengthen the capacity of the volunteer in delivering PSS services.



Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

People targeted: 20,000 (4,000 households)

People reached: 187,381 (including water distribution beneficiaries)

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	4,000	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report
Output 1.1: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with safe water (according to WHO standards)	4,000	187,381 people or 46,845 households ⁸
Output 1.2: Community access to the sanitation facilities is improved		

⁸ This number is prone to fluctuation. The number of people benefitted from distributed in still in a clearance progress.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with safe sanitation (excreta disposal) facilities	4,000	428 (Total 108 communal toilets)
Output 1.3: 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 households reached with hygiene promotion activities	4,000	23,651 people or 6,756 HHs

Progress towards outcomes

WASH assessment

During the reporting period, PMI conducted water quality testing, aimed at assessing the quality, safety, and suitability of water sourced from water springs available in the community for drinking purposes. PMI took samples of 2 water springs in East Lombok and 3 borehole wells in North Lombok, which are PMI’s main source of water to be purified and distributed to the community, as well as the main communities’ water sources for daily use. These samples were brought to the nationally accredited government’s construction material testing centre of provincial office of Public Works – Human settlement and Spatial Planning to further assess the chemical and biological contamination in the water. The result indicates that there is no chemical contamination but low contamination of e-coli bacteria. This indicates the need for water treatment before consumption as well as the importance of safe water storage and handling. Following this result, PMI provincial chapter coordinates with districts branches to continue the effort for sensitising community and developing community understanding and behaviour change on the important of treating water through boiling or purifying the water prior consumption.



PMI distributed safe water to the affected community in Central Lombok.

Photo: PMI

Daily access to safe water

A total of 25,676,550 liters of water have been distributed in 5 districts since the start of the emergency until this reporting period. The number has been revised following data validation, which previously stated 32,620,150 liters. The distribution of clean water is on-going as the water needs are still significant and critical to the affected population, particularly in preparing for the upcoming dry season during July-September 2019. During the reporting period, a total of 1,261,000 liters of safe water has been distributed to the affected community with an average of 24,000 liters of clean (purified) water produced daily by PMI WASH Camp in North Lombok and East Lombok, and directly distributed to the different distribution points. It is estimated that water distribution has reached 525 people with 20 liters of water per day during reporting period. During water distribution, PMI volunteers conducted community sensitization on WASH components, such as the

importance of treating water prior consumption, water handling and storage, proper hand washing with soap, etc.

In addition to safe water distribution, PMI is also providing sustainable access to water to the affected communities. Rehabilitating community water points through installation and fixing of broken pipelines to deliver water from water springs all the way to the settlement, which has been done since the emergency, now shows a network of 46,907 metres of pipe installed. A total of 10 skilled PMI personnel in North Lombok and 5 skilled personnel in East Lombok led the project, working with groups of volunteers, consisting of community members. PMI engages these community groups to regularly control and maintain the pipeline. During the reporting period, PMI North Lombok has installed 800 metres of pipeline, benefitting 4,828 people, while PMI East Lombok has installed 1,700 metres of pipeline, benefitting 721 people.

Community access to sanitation facilities

At least 428 households (approximately 1,712 people) have been provided with constructed/renovated 20 emergency bathrooms and 88 latrines in 10 villages/22 sub-villages. PMI established community working groups across the villages to work collectively for latrine/bathroom construction and/or renovation including maintenance. Upon consultation with working group on design and specification of latrines based on local context, PMI procured construction materials locally. Skilled volunteers and unskilled labor from community members were mobilized to construct latrines alongside technical assistance from PMI WASH experts ensuring the minimum standard of latrines and bathrooms were met.

Hygiene promotion

Around 29 local PMI personnel were involved in hygiene promotion activities, with a total of 23,651 people or 6,756 households reached with hygiene promotion activities. Hygiene promotion covered several topics aligned with the Indonesian government health department message for hygienic and healthy life. Proper hand washing, domestic waste management, grey water, stopping open defecation, and suitable quality for drinking water are among topics that were covered. PMI produced and used IEC materials such as banners and posters as tools for promoting hygiene and healthy lifestyle. The awareness raising session was also complemented with simulations and exercises.

Along with hygiene promotion activities, hygiene kits were also distributed to the community. Hygiene kits are comprised of soaps, towels, sanitary pad, toothpaste, toothbrush, shampoo, and detergent. Since the emergency to June 2019, a total of 7,873 households received a set of hygiene kits. During reporting period alone, 4,875 households or approximately 19,500 people were reached. Another 2,625 households in North Lombok will receive hygiene kits on July 2019. The number of people benefitted from hygiene promotion and number of distributed hygiene kits during reporting period (March to June 2019) are detailed in below table 6:



IEC material used by PMI in promoting water handling, storage, and efficient use. Photo: PMI

Table 6: number of hygiene kits distributed during July 2019-June 2019

Districts	No. of people benefitted	Hygiene kits distributed (1 per HH)
North Lombok	3,861	0
Mataram	375	375
Sumbawa	375	375
East Lombok	5,226	1,875
West Lombok	1,125	1,125
Central Lombok	750	750
West Sumbawa	375	375
Grand total	12,087	4,875

Challenge

Demand for clean water is still very high and beyond PMI's capacity to respond. PMI located its water filtering/purification process and clean water production in North Lombok and later distributed to sub-districts. Although available water trucks were mobilised daily to distribution points based on needs assessment result, it is challenging for PMI to maintain WHO standard of 20 litres per person per day due to high demand of water and of community request. As a result, number of people benefitted from water distribution goes far beyond the targeted population.

Lack awareness of users towards cleanliness and lack of personnel for monitoring the use of existing sanitation facilities are major challenges in maintaining the facilities. Managing the challenges, PMI has been in close coordination with various stakeholders, particularly the working group and the village administration for monitoring and maintenance of latrine facilities. In cultivating behaviour change towards hygiene and healthy lifestyle, collaboration with NGOs and health centres is maintained to better reach the targeted population. PMI engaged the community through IEC materials related to hygiene promotion which is suitable to communities' needs and their current knowledge and practices. On behaviour change communication, PMI used a strategy to use local language in healthier and safe practices demonstration.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: All people affected

People reached: To be confirmed

Outcome 1:

Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs

Indicators:

The targeted community are able to identify vulnerable and marginalized group among their community.

Target

Yes

Actual

Outcome indicator will be reported in final report

Output 1.1: Emergency response operations creates awareness, mitigates, and respond to sexual and gender-based violence and all forms of violence against children in disaster.

Indicators:

The operation demonstrates evidence of compliance with IFRC minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming.

Target

Yes

Actual

Yes

Progress towards outcomes

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 for all. Early recovery planning will ensure PGI remains an important element to be factored in programming aspects. For example, ensuring latrines are accessible to people with disabilities, specifically people with mobility restrictions.

PGI component and considerations have been included in sectors such as dedicated hygiene kits for women, separation of areas for latrines/bathrooms between men and women, determination of locations of latrines to provide access to everyone and inclusion of lighting at the latrines and bathrooms for safety. PGI workshop was held for PMI volunteer to ensure mainstreaming of PGI components into all intervention of the operation. PGI integration gives input for dignified distribution process, particularly in adherence to PGI minimum standards, considering the specific need of population served, i.e. people with disability. Communication and coordination between PMI NHQ, chapter NTB, district branches, and IFRC need to be reinforced to allow smooth and effective implementation.

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

A total of 5,000 sets of solar lamps were procured and stored in the warehouse, ready to be distributed to all 7 districts in NTB province by the end of July 2019. Around 30 volunteers will be mobilized during the distribution and sensitization on solar lantern usage and maintenance, including protection awareness session.



Migration and displacement

People targeted: To be confirmed

People reached: To be confirmed (However, 53 people received RFL services so far)

Outcome 1: Communities support the needs of migrants, those displaced and their families and those assisting migrants and displaced persons at all stages

Indicators:

of people reached with services for migration assistance and protection

Target

TBC


Actual

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
# of people reached with services for migration assistance and protection	TBC	53
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>To date, 53 cases of Restoring Family Links have been registered and resolved. PMI is in the effort to support continuous flow of information against the impact and update about disaster with key stakeholders of the communities (with CEA). RFL services have been discontinued since after the early emergency phase. Improvements on this service will be discussed with the National Society wherein lessons learned from the workshop held on January 2019 will be incorporated to future PMI plans and capacity enhancement programmes.</p>		

 Disaster Risk Reduction People targeted: 80,000 (20,000 households) Male: 37,600 Female: 42,400 People reached: 1,960		
Outcome 1:		
Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
#Community preparedness plans in place	YES	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report
Output 1.1:		
Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of contingency plans/early warning systems developed among target population	TBC	Not started
# people reached with public awareness and education campaigns using harmonized messages to reduce, mitigate and respond to identified risks	TBC	1,960
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for effective response to disasters: To date, a total of 1,960 people in Central Lombok, West Lombok, North Lombok, Sumbawa, and West Sumbawa have been reached with basic awareness on DRR. These activities are conducted in both schools and villages communities, providing the foundation knowledge on how to survive and evacuate safely in case of disaster.</p> <p>The DRR team has conducted initial assessments to identify the major threats of disasters in one village of each district in North Lombok, West Lombok, East Lombok, and Central Lombok. IFRC Internal Meeting on DRR Program in Recovery was held in Jakarta on 29 May 2019.</p> <p>There is no proper meeting place at the community level for socialization activities. There was no proper monitoring system in place, resulting in no disaggregated data collected during implementation of activities. There is also difficulty in setting the time for school preparedness activities due to being occupied by extra-curricular activities.</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
# of NS branches that are well functioning	5 (North Lombok, East Lombok, West Lombok, West Sumbawa, Lombok Tengah)	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report
Output S1.1.1: National Society has effective and motivated volunteers who are protected		

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers insured	1,000	1,084
# of volunteers involved in the operation	750	1,084
Output S1.1.2: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
NS has necessary infrastructure and systems in place	Yes	Yes
Progress towards outcomes		
Necessary infrastructure and systems in place		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of office PMI Branch Mataram and PMI Province are finished. POSKO PMI East Lombok is closed and returned to the branch. PMI Branch West Lombok has inadequate infrastructure. PMI Branch North Lombok was totally damaged. PMI North Lombok established a field base operation, as well as WASH base to cover West and East Lombok affected areas. POSKO PMI North Lombok has been relocated to highlands due to storm surge and tidal waves in January 2019. PMI NTB chapter now has IM personnel monitoring and maintaining IM mechanism. Two rental warehouses have been operating. 		
Challenges		
The local government agreed to provide area for PMI Branch Office North Lombok but requires a further approach to obtaining official document.		
Volunteers:		
PMI NHQ managed the rotation of specialized trained volunteers from outside Lombok with over 900 volunteers deployed from August – November 2018. During transition to recovery phase, PMI volunteers will continue to be deployed from outside Lombok as the need arises (expecting more volunteers will be needed for the cash transfer programmes), who will coach local volunteers. Over 169 volunteers from PMI Branches across Lombok have been rotated to each Branch in turn to support the operation. Wherever necessary, PMI volunteers will have refresher training/orientation related with recovery activities. On-the-job trainings were conducted for 166 volunteers from all areas of interventions including all the districts.		
Challenges		
Transfer of knowledge from technical personnel outside Lombok to local staff/volunteers has not been done properly, therefore, additional technical trainings in the recovery phase are needed to increase the capacity of local PMI personnel.		

International Disaster Response		
Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of people reached by the IFRC disaster response operations to the people affected by these emergencies	Min 5%	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report
IFRC engages in inter-agency coordination at the country level	Yes (Shelter)	Yes
Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Mechanism for effective response preparedness identified and implemented	Yes	Yes
# of RDRT deployed	Min 3	6
Output S2.1.2: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved through the integration of CEA approaches and activities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of complaints and feedback received and responded to by the NS	85% responded	779
# of volunteers and staff trained in CEA		
Output S2.1.3: 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		
Surge capacity mechanism is maintained:		
The IFRC continues to provide technical support and guidance to PMI. As per 31 June 2019, the current human		

resources support for the operation were as below:

Human Resources	Current Active Staff	Cumulative staff as of now
Field Coordinator	1	1
IFRC staff recruited for Lombok office/National staff	20	20
IFRC delegates recruited for Lombok office (Logistics/Proc and Program Support)	2	4
IFRC CCST and APRO/MENA national staff on short mission to Lombok	5	13
IFRC national staff consultant	-	1
FACT/RDRT (PMER, IM, CASH, Shelter. etc.)	-	17
Partner NS HR support, under IFRC coordination (national and international)	-	5
ERU (IT&T & LOGS)	-	1
Global shelter cluster international and national staff	3	4
Total	30	61

Challenge

Working permit has been an issue in country, leading to the release of delegates and adjustment to operation structure accordingly through national staff recruitment. This has caused delays as recruitment process to hire national staff required considerable amount of time while most international personnel had to return home. However, this situation supports the strengthening of localization agenda. To date, two delegates – Logistics and Program Support – remain to support the operation. The operation envisioned to have dedicated national staff for finance and PMER Manager by the end of July 2019.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):

CEA has continuously supported different sectors, particularly WASH, health, and shelter with its CBI modality and NFI distribution by providing and sharing timely, actionable, and potentially life-saving information with communities efficiently and at scale. CEA is also ensuring inclusive, participative and impactful operation by integrating derived inputs and feedbacks from the communities.

Various IEC media were produced and designed based on communities' needs and contextual issues in delivering information as aid and to promote behavioural change and raise communities' awareness. Understandable and contextualized key messages in accordance with target population characteristics and programmes aims were designed in the IEC material. Topics and issues covered are specific to sectoral theme and ranging from malaria prevention in health, earthquake and landslide mitigation in DRR and asbestos utilization prevention in shelter.

A CEA coordinator was recruited by PMI at the provincial level to allow for smooth CEA integration and coordination between PMI districts branches. To ensure that CEA is mainstreamed in all services, the following are being enforced:

1. CEA minimum standard are integrated in program cycle from assessment, design and planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation
2. Recommendations and findings from communities' feedbacks and inputs are presented in regular meetings of operation planning.
3. Community feedbacks are collected during monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by PMI province and districts branches.

To gather feedback from communities, various CEA approaches are being used to correspond with specific context and objective setting. To this date, PMI has made a hotline to receive feedback, developed feedback channels, and arranged SMS blasts.

PMI NTB provincial chapter CEA activities have been expanded and managed an appropriate mix of information, communication and feedback channels. This has been achieved through various methods such as social media relation, radio show sessions, information hub and helpdesks in distribution centre, as well as face-to-face communication. These channels have been consistently promoted to affected communities and their representatives. Radio show and PMI NTB social media are also used to share up-to-date activities to present accountability and manage misinformation spread in communities regarding earthquake issue and dengue prevention.

SMS blasts are used for health and hygiene promotion reaching 20,000 people, 10,000 contained malaria prevention and 10,000 contained hygiene promotion messages. Targeting of the messages were based on feedback gathered by the CEA team regarding cases of malaria and other common diseases in the target areas. PMI collaborated with a local based advertisement, in which the messages were sent to random receivers in one geographic area which is

selected based on the number of malaria cases reported, area of operation intervention, and feedback gathered by CEA team. PMI has developed partnership with telecommunication service providers for future SMS blast in all services. This method can be applied to inform beneficiaries regarding program details (i.e. CBI and WASH) or to non-beneficiaries for information as aid. PMI NTB hotline services also promoted, hence feedback and response were expanded and managed efficiently.

All feedback from communities are recorded and documented through the CEA logbook. As of end of June, PMI has received 1,260 feedback. Most feedback were responded to under 24 hours with a smaller number being responded to within 48 hours. PMI volunteers were determined to respond to and close the feedback loop with the communities. The feedbacks were analysed with sectors accordingly to develop and improve our programming and service delivery. A feedback manager (volunteer) is responsible to compile all the feedback. This way, PMI NTB ensures data protection and confidentiality. Tables below provide details in regard to feedback in each sector and preferable communication channels.

Services	Compliment	Information	Complaint	Inputs	Subtotal
CTP	86	24	17	361	488
WASH	26	5	10	211	252
Shelter	66	7	9	52	134
Health Promotion	24	3	3	79	109
PSS	10	1	2	23	36
Health Service	2	4	1	4	11
Others	22	24	10	174	230
Total	236	68	52	904	1,260

Comm. Channel	Compliment	Information	Complaint	Inputs	Subtotal
Face-to-face	215	35	32	501	693
Telephone	3	13	5	305	326
WhatsApp	6	9	6	80	101
Twitter	1	9	2	43	55
SMS	8	2	6	31	47
Facebook	3	-	1	28	32
Radio Talk show	-	-	-	4	4
Instagram	-	-	-	2	2
Grand Total	236	68	52	994	1260

The CEA team also supported the PMI internal evaluation of CBI phase 2.0 which was conducted on 19 March 2019, involving 10 personnel from PMI chapter and district branches. The technique exercised was the Wall Walk Methodology (WWM), whereby the participants are separated into two group to identify what went well and what needed to be improved during preparedness, planning, volunteer mobilization, communication and coordination, security, finance, and monitoring, to be written down in a table on the wall. This was organized in the form of workshop at Mataram PMI office and was attended by PMI CBI and CEA teams involved in the operation. This method enabled participants to draw and document the main lessons learned and to share and use the knowledge derived from the cash-based intervention (CBI), which were focused on shelter. This evaluation highlighted the importance of a stronger integration of CEA and PGI particularly in designing the CBI on shelter as well as the importance of incorporating input from the target beneficiaries. Feedback from communities and learning? generated from the previous intervention will be beneficial for the sectoral team in designing CBI phase 3.0. CEA approach also assists in designing key messages and information aids specific to community culture and local wisdom.

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 S2.2.2: 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		
<p>Regular weekly coordination meetings are held within PMI and Partners to discuss ongoing operational progress and challenges. PMI joins the shelter sub-cluster group which holds meetings once a week, where on several occasions the meeting also invited CSOs and other NGOs from WASH sub-cluster. PMI and other organizations regularly updated the 5W matrix data which contained integrated information from all sectors (with detail of activities of who, what to do, when, where, how many) and is used as a tool to coordinate with relevant government agencies and non-governmental organizations to improve coordination and prevent overlapping of interventions. During the reporting period, several joint Shelter/WASH meetings, and meetings for shelter sub-cluster took place in the provincial social service office. PMI was represented in these meeting along with 5 to 6 CSOs and NGOs each meeting.</p> <p>Emergency Needs Assessment training of trainers for surge capacity enhancement was conducted from 8-12 April 2019 in Semarang. This training aims at introducing and equipping assessment coordinators and information analysts with the necessary frameworks, skills and knowledge to successfully design and implement emergency needs assessments and deliver high quality end products usable for planning and strategic decision making. Participants from Indonesia, including the former PMER-delegate based in Lombok, and participants from Bangladesh and Philippines national societies joined this training.</p> <p>Mobile Data Collection training of trainer was also conducted in Semarang from 13-17 May 2019. The training aimed at strengthening the capacities of NS and standardizing at global level the process of data collection, management and analysis using mobile devices. Participants from Asia Pacific National Societies and IFRC Offices, including field officer and PMER officer based in Lombok joined the training.</p>		

Influence others as leading strategic partner		
Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.		
Target	Actual	Actual
<i>The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels</i>	Yes	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report
Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues		
Indicator:	Target	Actual
# of media log kept and shared on a monthly basis	1	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	Not started yet (recovery assessment)
# of final external evaluation of the operation is conducted	1	Not started yet
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>Media relations:</p> <p>Since the first earthquake, PMI has communicated actively through the news media, website (pmi.or.id) and social media. IFRC communications personnel (CCST, APRO and surge staff) supported PMI to deal with extensive international media and partner National Society interest by developing key messages, issuing information including social media contents, taking and distributing audio visual material, and conducting media trips to the field. On the evening of 5 August 2018 alone, IFRC Asia Pacific earned 90,000 impressions on Twitter from posts about the earthquake.</p> <p>Red Cross actions after the earthquakes were mentioned more than 4,900 times in media and social media from 5 to 13 August 2018, international media coverage has included live and recorded interviews with CNN, Al Jazeera, France 24, Washington Post, Voice of America and Euro news, and with the arrival of surge communications, Finnish media.</p>		

Items posted on IFRC channels include:

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

Over the following months, the communications team will generate communication packs which include key messages and figures, photos, infographic, videos, and develop other materials for press release showcasing one-year achievement of the Red Cross’ actions. Specifically, IFRC is supporting PMI in developing communications materials for the one-year commemoration of the disaster in Lombok.

Assessments and evaluations:

PMI and IFRC have been assessing the changing needs in recovery phases, from FGD exercise in three selected areas, shelter and WASH will become an entry strategy to start recovery needs assistance while the other sectors such as health, livelihood, PSS, DRR, CEA, NSD will be a complementary component designed for community resilience. The Real Time Evaluation (RTE) was conducted in Lombok province with the mobilized staff and volunteers to review the effectiveness of the operation and feed into further planning. The EPoA was revised accordingly. Throughout the operation, the progress of the operation is closely monitored and reported bi-monthly in the operations update. IM personnel and sector leads are consulted and give contribution in generating and producing high quality and validity of data reporting.

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 S3.2.2 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 Mobilization team has been actively coordinating with donors (via partners call and meeting) and drafting proposals to fill the funding gap in some of the sectors within the emergency appeal. As mentioned earlier, the Emergency Appeal Plan of Action was revised following a joint recovery assessment, and it portrays a better picture of the funding needs.

Situation reports and operation updates have been issued accordingly in coordination with Asia Pacific Regional Office. In addition, PMER will continuously monitor and liaise with sectoral teams on issuing donor reports based on donor earmarked funding for the operation. To consolidate federation-wide responses for this operation, a Federation Wide Report will be issued.

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

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 S4.1.1: IFRC staff shows good level of engagement and performance

Indicator:	Target	Actual
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<i>% compliance with IFRC HR procedures</i>	100%	100%
Output S4.1.2: 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 S4.1.3: Staff security is prioritized in all IFRC activities		
Indicator:	Target	Actual
<i># of updated security guidelines produced before second month</i>	1	Updates will be made as necessary
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>PMI and IFRC work together to safeguard an efficient operation. Operational expenses such as volunteer per diems, accommodation, transportation, communication and coordination activities are factored in. Procurement is done following IFRC standard procedures. Finance and administration support to the operation is provided to the operation and staff. Security plans are also in place to ensure safety and wellbeing of staff and volunteers.</p>		

D. BUDGET

Detailed expenditure as of June 2019 is outlined in the [attached](#) interim financial report.

Reference documents



Click here for:

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

Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

In the Indonesia Red Cross (Palang Merah Indonesia)

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

In IFRC Country Cluster Support Team, Jakarta:

- **Jan Gelfand**, head of CCST and representative to ASEAN; email: jan.gelfand@ifrc.org
- **Rad Al Hadid**, operation manager; email: rad.alhadid@ifrc.org
- **Christie Samosir**, field coordinator; email: christie.samosir@ifrc.org

In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur:

- **Alka Kapoorsharma**, Acting Deputy Director; email: alka.kapoorsharma@ifrc.org
- **Necephor Mghendi**, head of disaster and crisis unit (DCPRR); Mobile: +60 12 224 6796; email: necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org
- **Johanna Arvo**, operations coordinator; email: johanna.arvo@ifrc.org

For resource mobilization and pledges:

- **Alice Ho**, Coordinator, Partnerships in Emergencies; email: alice.ho@ifrc.org

For communications enquiries:

- **Rosemarie North**, manager, regional communications; email: rosemarie.north@ifrc.org

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

- **In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office: Siew Hui Liew**, PMER Manager, email: siewhui.liew@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva:

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

How we work

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

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



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



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



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

Emergency Appeal

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/06-2019/06	Operation	MDRID013
Budget Timeframe	2018-2021	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 16 Aug 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	5,107,000
AOF2 - Shelter	8,060,868
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	7,666,000
AOF4 - Health	1,759,945
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	3,676,945
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	616,000
AOF7 - Migration	661,000
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	3,279,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	6,163,866
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	1,448,000
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	463,000
Total Funding Requirements	38,901,624
Donor Response* as per 16 Aug 2019	34,192,730
Appeal Coverage	87.90%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	84,391	4,045	80,346
AOF2 - Shelter	4,038,683	1,125,606	2,913,077
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	119,967	88,241	31,725
AOF4 - Health	477,668	25,747	451,921
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	872,319	167,804	704,515
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	379,808	16,963	362,845
AOF7 - Migration	32,064	19,607	12,457
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	1,106,051	89,874	1,016,178
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	1,204,884	392,691	812,193
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	203,057	36,969	166,088
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	638,534	219,790	418,744
Grand Total	9,157,426	2,187,337	6,970,089

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2019/06

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	8,463,826
Expenditure	-2,187,337
Closing Balance	6,276,489
Deferred Income	463,603
Funds Available	6,740,092

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	2018/06-2019/06	Operation	MDRID013
Budget Timeframe	2018-2021	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 16 Aug 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	
American Red Cross	879,277				879,277		
Australian Government	359,802				359,802		
Australian Red Cross	88,438				88,438		
Austrian Red Cross (from Austrian Government*)	639,965				639,965		
Belgian Red Cross (Francophone)	54,711				54,711		
British Red Cross	639,604				639,604		
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	24,758				24,758		
Cyprus Government	22,538				22,538		
Czech Red Cross (from Czech private donors*)	4,260				4,260		
Danish Red Cross	30,000				30,000		
European Commission - DG ECHO	731,442				731,442		
Finnish Red Cross	84,505				84,505		
Government of Malta	23,603				23,603		
Grab-GP Network Asia PTE LTD	12,464				12,464		
IFRC at the UN Inc (from Coca Cola Foundation*)	470,445				470,445		
IFRC at the UN Inc (from Facebook*)	-2,067				-2,067	427,699	
IFRC at the UN Inc (from Tides Foundation*)	83,278				83,278	35,904	
IKEA Foundation	15,000				15,000		
Intercontinental Hotels Groups(IHG)	24,354				24,354		
Ireland - Private Donors	114				114		
Irish Government	100,013				100,013		
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	159,294				159,294		
Italian Red Cross	34,235				34,235		
Japanese Red Cross Society	314,794				314,794		
Liechtenstein Government	35,000				35,000		
Liechtenstein Red Cross	121,288				121,288		
Luxembourg Government	41,257				41,257		
Monaco Government	113,686				113,686		
Netherlands - Private Donors	114				114		
New Zealand Government	824,409				824,409		
OPEC Fund For International Development-OFID	389,264				389,264		
Red Cross of Monaco	34,031				34,031		
Spanish Government	115,436				115,436		
Spanish Red Cross	45,002				45,002		
Swedish Red Cross	8,291				8,291		
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government*)	157,535				157,535		
Swiss Government	300,000				300,000		
Swiss Red Cross	130,000				130,000		
The Canadian Red Cross Society	56,514				56,514		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	146,726				146,726		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	1,135,981				1,135,981		
United States - Private Donors	4,981				4,981		
Western Union Foundation	9,484				9,484		
Total Contributions and Other Income	8,463,826	0	0	0	8,463,826	463,603	
Total Income and Deferred Income					8,463,826	463,603	