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Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update Indonesia: Earthquakes and Tsunamis - Sunda Straits Tsunami

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRID013	Glide n° TS-2018-000423-IDN
EPOA update n° 3 Date of issue: 27 September 2019	Timeframe covered by this update: 1 July– 31 August 2019
Operation start date: 22 December 2018	Operation timeframe: 12 months End date: 31 December 2019
Overall emergency appeal budget: CHF 38.9 million (Lombok, Sulawesi and Sunda Straits); Donor response	Total DREF amount allocated: CHF 328,621 Sunda Strait Proposed Revised Emergency operation budget: Approx. CHF 814,000
N° of people being assisted: 7,000 (approx. 1,400 households)	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the Sunda Strait operation: PMI works with the IFRC and ICRC as well as American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross and the Japanese Red Cross Society in-country. They support longer-term programmes, but some will support PMI's response to the tsunami on bilateral basis. Other PNS with long term relations like Danish Red Cross are also supporting bilateral partnerships.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the Sunda Strait operation: Mainly national agencies are actively involved in the response. They include the National Search and Rescue Agency (BASARNAS), National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), Indonesian National Police (POLRI), Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) and local government agencies.	

*This operation update is issued to inform that the operation is **extended to 31 December 2019** to enable IFRC to support further implementation in WASH activities aiming to address longer-term and more sustainable solutions, remaining DRR activities for better communities preparedness and early-warning system and selection process for Financial Service Provider to support cash-based interventions in the target provinces. Additionally, the indicator for Shelter Outcome 1 was changed to match the activities being implemented by PMI.*

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Appeal History

- 29 July 2018:** A 6.4 magnitude earthquake strikes off Lombok, province of West Nusa Tenggara, at 05:47h local time.
- 5 August:** A second and stronger earthquake, of 7.0 magnitude and depth of 15km hits Lombok at 19:46h local time.
- 9 and 18 August:** New 5.9 and 6.4 magnitude earthquakes strike Lombok. According to BNPB, the four quakes killed more than 510 people, injured at least 7,100 others, and displaced more than 431,000 people.
- 28 September:** A major earthquake, of 7.4 magnitude, rocks Central Sulawesi at 17:02h, at a depth of 10km, followed by a Tsunami wave which mostly hit coastal areas of Donggala and Palu regencies.
- 22 December:** Coastal areas around the Sunda Strait, specifically in Pandeglang, South Lampung and Serang districts are hit by waves reaching 30-90 caused by a massive landslide on Mount Kakatoa, and active volcano in the center of the strait.
- 23 December:** With the assistance of the IFRC CC, PMI launches a request for DREF funding for CHF 328,621 with an emergency plan of action an integrated emergency response.
- 26 December:** The Indonesia Tsunami and Earthquake emergency appeal is revised for a third time, incorporating the Sunda Straits tsunami, and now seeks up to **CHF 38.9 million** to enable PMI to deliver assistance to 41,400 households – 20,000 in Lombok, 20,000 in Central Sulawesi for 30 months and 1,400 in areas affected by the Sunda Straits Tsunami for 6 months.

Description of the disaster

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

On 22 December 2018, Indonesia was again hit by a tsunami at Carita Beach in Banten Province and the coast around the Sunda Strait, specifically in Pandeglang, South Lampung and Serang districts. A tsunami early warning was not issued as the cause of the tsunami was not an earthquake, which the current system monitors and responds to. The causes of this event according to the BMKG (Agency for Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics), BNPB (Indonesian Disaster Management Authority) and PVMBG (Centre of Volcanology and Geological Disaster Mitigation) was a volcanic tremor from Anak Krakatau mountain which caused underwater landslide and generated the tsunami.

Based on the official statistics from BNPB on 31 January 2018, the tsunami caused 437 death, 14,059 injured and 16 people are still missing. A total of 1,614 houses are severely damaged, 527 houses partially damaged and 97 houses lightly damaged.

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

Early data on affected population (12 March 2019)¹

District	Deaths (Persons)	Injured (Persons)	Missing (Persons)	District population (Persons) ²
Pandeglang	267	7,656	8	19,243
Lampung South	118	4,007	8	912,410
Serang	21	2,395	0	36,346
Pesawaran	1	1	0	398,848
Tanggamus	1	n/a	0	536,613
Total	408	14,059	16	1,903,460

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

Both the Lampung and Banten PMI provincial branches have been actively supporting the affected branches since the onset and have deployed over 649 volunteers from across their provinces. These volunteers had provided support to evacuations, search and rescue, first aid and continue to run medical clinics (mobile and fixed) and referrals, setting up emergency shelter sites, distributing clean water and essential relief items, among other things. To keep their work coordinated and ensure good communications, PMI has established operation command posts (Postco) from which team leaders plan the local response, direct the volunteers, gather information including feedback from the community and offer hot meals to anyone affected or involved in the response. In addition, PMI has recruited and trained 11 Community Based Action Teams (CBAT) as part of the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities. Each team consists of 20 people from affected communities in both of provinces. In total there are 220 CBAT members actively supporting implementation of activities organized by PMI and external stakeholder in their area, and prepared to respond to any community disaster

With numerous Government agencies and corporate social groups active in the area, PMI only distributed a limited number of NFIs to avoid duplication. PMI provided the NFI based on the gaps in the locations based on assessments from the network of volunteers present in the communities.

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 from the beginning of the operation to date (31 August 2019).

¹ Situational Report Palang Merah Indonesia, 12 March 2019.

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



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Sunda Straits Tsunami Factsheet

Data as of: 31 August 2019



Hygiene Kits Distributed

2,437



Liters of Clean Water Distributed

668,500



Blanket Distributed

1,018



DRR Trained Community

200



PMI Personnel Mobilized

640



People Benefited From Health Services

1,540



Communal Latrines Constructed

43



People Received Psychosocial Support

9,712

Source: PMI Sitrep, August 2019



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

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

The Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) Disaster Response Management team directly supports the PMI team in this operation with a surge operation manager deployed on 20 January 2019.

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

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meetings are led by PMI. A proactive approach will be maintained regarding engagement with the international media so that the red cross response is well-profiled. The CCST is also set to provide financial support to enable the mobilization of personnel and supplies by PMI.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

PMI and the IFRC work closely with BNPB and the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) on the response to the disasters. PMI is also in close coordination with the District Health Office (DHO) to obtain updated information on the immediate medical needs of injured people, especially those who need further medical assistance. Numerous NGOs were also active in the initial emergency response including local actors working as implementing partners for INGOs such as World Vision.

IFRC participates in meetings of the humanitarian country team chaired by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) held both during disasters and non-emergency times. At national level, MOSA, PMI and IFRC co-lead the sub-cluster on shelter and settlements, which is under the Displacement and Protection cluster led by the Indonesian government. PMI and IFRC have been in close coordination with the national cluster system and have been supporting MOSA in leading the sub-cluster since the earthquakes in Lombok in August 2018.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

Within hours after the disaster, PMI deployed teams from neighbouring branches and national headquarters to support the local PMI response units in their emergency response while at the same time, conducting rapid assessments to obtain a general idea of urgent needs in the most affected communities. In addition to the National Society staff and volunteers, personnel from IFRC assisted with the analysis of rapid assessment results. As of 12 March 2019, PMI deployed in total of 640 volunteers for response, of which 120 are currently involved in the recovery programme.

For the summary of findings is based on observation reports from teams on the ground and a review of secondary data, as well as targeting see [Sunda 6-month report](#).

Operation Risk Assessment

Delays in expenditure or financial reporting and reconciliation have hampered the implementation of activities planned under this appeal. IFRC is committed to support PMI to improve financial reporting and will work to also ensure efficiency in supporting PMI.

The area is generally at risk from earthquake, tsunamis, landslides and other events that could see PMI's emergency response responsibilities pull human and other resources from the Sunda response.

As a response to mitigate the risks of conflict between affected communities who lost their homes and livelihood and those who lost their homes but still have their sources of income, both of which are living in the same transitional shelters, as well as taking into account the need of those people in this situation, both PMI Banten and Lampung have come to a decision to increase the number of beneficiaries in Lampung and adjust the amount of cash allocated for each household according to the available budget. The adjusted amount of cash given to each household is based on minimum expenditure basket calculation.

PMI maintains the coordination of their interventions with local authorities to ensure areas with the most needs are the priorities and that the assistance is delivered without duplication, as well as to get permission for major activities such as developing pipelines. This process took longer than expected and delayed the implementation for further two months in Banten Province. Meanwhile, PMI Lampung is still seeking approval and permission to construct the pipeline. Most of the activities in July-August 2019 were coordination with local government especially for the pipeline construction plan, health promotion and public latrines rehabilitation construction.

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

B. Operational strategy

Overall objective

The operation plans to support 1,400 households (7,000 people) in the most affected districts of Pandeglang and Serang in Banten province and South Lampung in Lampung province with immediate and early recovery support in a timely, effective, and efficient manner.

Proposed strategy

The operation that was initially ending in June 2019 is extended until December 2019 due to delays or modification of activities such as changes in the modalities for livelihood and WASH activities, and anticipating challenges in the cash flow process. The early recovery programme is still targeting the same areas; while after a more thorough assessments and considering the gaps of assistance from the government, the number of targeted households are reduced. The early recovery operation is currently serving approximately 7,000 people (1,400 households) in Banten and Lampung provinces. **The operation is expected to be completed in twelve (12) months by 31 December 2019.**

This operation is under the MDRID013 Emergency appeal for Indonesia Earthquakes and Tsunamis - a multi-response operation from the series of earthquakes and tsunamis in Indonesia. The provincial PMI offices continues to lead the recovery operations in Banten and Lampung, supported by the national headquarters and IFRC as per the Federation-wide operating framework. The operation is aligned with four focus areas of the operating framework:

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

The operation consists of closely integrated sectors aiming to provide:

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

PMI volunteers deployed from the affected provinces are key implementors in the communities. Facilitators from neighbouring districts were deployed to support the establishment of CBATs and train local volunteers. The operation is also an opportunity for provincial and district level teams to learn about CBI for future responses. A strong community driven approach is to ensure ownership and relevance of the activities that support self-recovery. Cross-cutting issues such as protection, gender and inclusion, and environmental protection, were considered in developing the plans.



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

Cash-transfer programming

Cash-based interventions will be implemented in the next phase of this operation, allowing beneficiaries to prioritize their needs and at the same time support local economies. PMI, with the support of IFRC, is contracting a financial service provider (FSP) to facilitate the distribution of the cash grants to the beneficiaries. After selection of beneficiaries based on vulnerability and needs criteria, PMI will register heads of households (or other household representative of legal age) using mobile data collection technology, gathering beneficiary data based on the FSP's requirements. Supported by the CEA team, the cash team will provide timely and accurate information to the communities regarding ATM card distribution details and receive feedback and queries about the intervention.

The FSP will be tasked to open an account for PMI/IFRC as a repository of funds to be transferred to targeted households. The FSP will also open individual accounts for beneficiaries, provide them with ATM cards and account books, monitor the usage or withdrawals, and provide transaction and reconciliation reports to PMI and IFRC. During distribution of ATM cards, information on ATM use and other methods of withdrawal will be provided to the beneficiaries. Financial literacy modules will also be provided by the FSP to PMI who will disseminate this information and corresponding IEC materials to the target population.

All of the FSP activities mentioned above will be conducted parallelly with Community cash literacy session by PMI volunteers. From the cash literacy program, the communities will have their respective business plan or livelihood generating plan. The plan consists of priority actions and timeline proposed by each and every beneficiaries that later on will be their specific indicator against their livelihood generating activities. Furthermore, through cash modality, it can support the restoration of local economies and markets.

The FSP will facilitate the transfer of funds based on instructions from PMI/IFRC and inform the account holders (beneficiaries) of the transfer through SMS or with the support of the CEA team for beneficiaries without mobile phones. Customer service and hotline numbers will also be provided by the FSP and forward reports of feedback received to PMI. For beneficiaries with difficulties in accessing ATM or FSP branches due to proximity or capacity, the FSP will provide mobile teams to facilitate the withdrawal of the cash transfers.


To ensure quality, the FSP and PMI will continuously coordinate during the implementation to adapt to the contexts in the field. Data protection policies of Indonesia, PMI, IFRC and the FSP will also be observed ensuring that private and sensitive information are protected and respected.


Operational support services

For the support services, see [Sunda 6-month report](#).

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

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

 <p style="text-align: center;">Shelter People reached: 5,090 persons (1,018 households)</p>		
Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households reached with adequate shelter and settlement assistance	2,000	1,018
Shelter Output 1.1: Short -term shelter and settlement assistance are provided to affected households		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance.	2,000	1,018 ³
Shelter Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with technical support and guidance	1,000	Not started yet
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>No update as of reporting period. The operation will now shift to meeting the same kinds of needs but more specifically for families that are being relocated to transitional homes built by government. PMI will offer kitchen sets, mats and blankets in Lampung and vouchers for household items in Banten (where markets with quality items are more easily reached). The voucher distribution is expected to take place until the end of September 2019.</p> <p>The IFRC team will refer to the Shelter Cluster team in-country for Build Back Safer information to develop a dissemination plan and material and integrate these into the DRR activities.</p>		

 <p style="text-align: center;">Livelihoods and basic needs People reached: (Activities not started)</p>		
Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of household's livelihood in affected areas are restored.	1,106	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report
Output 1.1: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production and income generating activities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of household's livelihood security is enhanced through income generating activities	1,106	Not started yet
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>From previous operation update, this activity has been expanded to support not only cash in emergency but also to support early recovery. Support will come in the form of cash grants to replace assets and strengthen livelihoods. PMI is also exploring other source of funding to support long term livelihoods.</p>		

³ Indicator is calculated using the most popular item requested; blankets in Banten (assumed 2 per family) and mats in Lampung.

The recent CBI in Lombok provides valuable lessons for PMI to implement the activity efficiently and timely. However, most of the merchants in Banten are reluctant to get involved in the implementation because they prefer cash payment instead of through voucher. In addition, most of the merchants are located in remote areas with localized capacity. Further assessment are being conducted by volunteers with the supervision from PMI NHQ expertise from various division (legal, logistic, finance and DM) to address this issue.

Of the 555 targeted households being relocated in Lampung, the team estimates that 460 of them will need livelihood support. In Banten PMI has estimated there are 67 fishermen groups that require support. Since the groups are not well supported by sufficient legal documents, PMI suggests using HH as indicator instead of groups (one group consists of 10 HH, then 67 groups equal 670 HH), wherein 646 households have already been validated to be included in the programme. The total target for replacing livelihood assets in both provinces is estimated to be 1,106 households.

List of beneficiaries are provided by the local government and direct verification to the communities have already been done by PMI volunteers in both provinces. Beneficiaries are required to submit short business plan for their grants. Later on, these proposals will be used for monitoring and evaluation of the livelihoods programming to measure the impact of the in restoring household economic security based on the household economic baseline data from a sample of 10 per cent of the beneficiaries. Market assessments in the areas already conducted by volunteers on the ground with the support from PMI NHQ expertise. In addition, focus group discussion between PMI Banten and PMI Lampung, local government and other governmental apparatus have taken place in each province.

Through the focus group discussion, PMI ensured all the activities done are communicated to relevant stakeholder such as targeted beneficiaries, implementation objectives, implementation timeframe and accountability. Moreover, through focus group discussion, PMI could minimize or prevent any security issue and duplication issue that may occur along the way. As of now, the implementation would go from end of September until end of October.



Health

People reached: 9,712 persons

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people were directly reached to lessen immediate risks to their health.	7,000	9,712

Output 1.1: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by first aid services (mobile clinic)	7,000	1,540

Output 1.2: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion programming	7,000	1,663

Output 1.3: Psychosocial support provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by psychosocial support	7,000	9,712

Output 1.4: Target population is reached with Search and Rescue activities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of trained volunteers deployed	n/a	640

Progress towards outcomes

Mobile health clinics

PMI has three emergency medical mobile teams in Banten and one in South Lampung. These will continue to serve affected communities and concentrate their work in the areas where PMI has been asked to support the relocation sites. As of August 2019, PMI has served 1,540 patients from both provinces.

Disease prevention and health promotion

The health promotion activities in Lampung and Banten are postponed and will resume by September 2019. The team have identified a priority information dissemination activity related to the increase in cases of mosquito-borne illnesses during the rainy season.

Psychosocial support

PMI teams on the ground reported that some people still experiencing distress symptoms related to the tsunami and the potential of a repeat disaster especially for kids and women. In order to ease the stress caused by the tsunami, PMI is providing psychosocial first aid to affected communities through human support; delivering practical information and showing empathy, concern, respect and confidence in the abilities of the individual affected and community mobilization to ensure in participation awareness raising. In August, PMI celebrated Indonesia Independence Day together with affected communities by organizing games for children and flag raising ceremony.

Volunteers deployed for evacuation, first aid and Search and Rescue (SAR)

No update as of reporting period. Activities under this have been closed.

**Water, sanitation and hygiene**

People reached: 11,521

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context	1,400	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report
Output 1.1: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with safe water (according to WHO standards)	7,000	11,521
Output 1.2: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# people reached with hygiene promotion activities	3,000	2,000 (4 members per households x 500 households)
Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with sanitation facilities	3,000	1,720 ⁴
Output 1.4: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items	1,400	2,437

Progress towards outcomes**Delivery of safe water**

It has been agreed that both provinces will not continue water trucking but PMI will be drilling bore holes in five relocation camp locations and construct pipelines that includes pumping, storage and filtering that would serve transitional shelters and villages located nearby. This requires an agreement for handover to government once the system is complete and the training of a site team for maintenance. PMI is doing further assessment to determine how many people could benefit from the pipeline construction and bore holes.

In Banten, PMI has been finished working on 4.5 km long water installation through pipelines construction in Kerta Jaya transitional shelter and villages around the shelter and could serve 1,261 household. The local government requested PMI to link more villages to the pipeline construction. Currently, PMI is assessing the needs and feasibility to do link these villages. On the other hand, PMI Lampung is still coordinating with local government to implement

⁴ Figures are from household living in the transitional shelters with latrines provided by PMI. PMI also built and rehabilitated latrines outside of transitional shelter locations. Confirmation needed from PMI on how many people benefitted outside the transitional shelters.

pipeline construction and to seek their approval. It is estimated that the pipelines would be 1.5 km long, benefitting about 136 affected households and more non-affected families along the pipeline route.

Construction of communal latrines

As of August 2019, PMI teams have organized the construction of 35 public latrines in the 2 provinces (where 348 HHs have adequate sanitation access). Out of those latrine, 35 latrines were built in transitional shelter in Banten Province and public latrines rehabilitated by PMI South Lampung in 8 different locations. PMI pays for the material and provide technical support (design and construction guidance) through its trained PMI volunteers to community members who carry out the work, where national standards are used to ensure the function of the latrine. The maintenance of the latrine is assumed by the group who receives it. If desludging is required (in government run relocation sites) it will be government that is responsible as the work is handed over to them as soon as it is finished. For latrines built on private property (like mosques and sports facilities) the owner will take on the responsibility of servicing the latrine.

Three waste management facilities have been constructed in Banten following an observation that most of the T-shelter are not equipped with waste management facilities and/or household level dustbins.

Hygiene promotion activities and hygiene-related goods (NFIs)

A total of 2,437 hygiene kits have been distributed along with key messages on hygiene during the emergency distributions mainly to the heads of households. The IFRC team will support the branches with their reporting capacities for future distribution including the use of KOBO. After the on-the-job training and hygiene promotion orientation was conducted, PMI volunteers was deployed to conduct hygiene promotion in transitional shelter, schools and praying houses in the area. Overall, IFRC has supported PMI in reaching 400 households with hygiene promotion.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion People reached: Ongoing

Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>The targeted community are able to identify vulnerable and marginalized group among their community. (Target: yes)</i>	Yes	Outcome indicator will be reported in final report


Output 1.2: Emergency response operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and all forms of violence against children

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>The operation demonstrates evidence of compliance with IFRC minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming?</i>	Yes	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

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

As mentioned before that PMI recruited and trained CBAT team from affected communities in two provinces. Later on, through further preparedness and DRR activities, CBAT team will work on Risk Map for their village. The map will determine, identify and locate the most vulnerable person in their community and come up with set of actions on how to be prepared for disaster as one whole community with gender, disability and minority inclusion. Furthermore, through DRR activities, CBAT teams are able to identify and reduce any social or culture negative towards disabled, people with special need and minority in their village.

 <p>Disaster Risk Reduction People reached: not yet started</p>		
Outcome 1:		
Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Community preparedness plans in place</i>	Yes	On-going
Output 1.1:		
Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of household in targeted communities are prepared for effective response to disasters. (Target: 1,400 HH in 10 villages in 4 districts)</i>	1,400	Has not started
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>CBATs from selected villages have been recruited and trained by PMI. In total, there are 220 volunteers forming 11 CBATs. Every CBAT consists of 20 community members who were trained by PMI. VCA activity will be implemented by PMI volunteers together with trained CBAT for each village aiming to equip the communities with knowledge and resources to produce preparedness plans and community-based early warning systems. Afterwards, the work will be handed over to local branches to continue regular PMI DRR programming and response preparedness as well as to local governments as part of its long-term community development programme. Based on the PMI response to the earthquake in August, CBATs actively supported the evacuation and impact assessment in both Provinces. CBAT has since become one of the main responders and source of information for PMI.</p>		

Strengthen National Society		
Outcome S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of NS branches that are well functioning</i>	3	Support on-going
Output S1.1.4: National Society has effective and motivated volunteers who are protected		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of volunteers insured</i>	300	300
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>Volunteers are pivotal for PMI in responding to disasters and preparing communities to reduce their exposure to these disasters. To date over 640 volunteers have been deployed including many from neighboring branches. For the operation, PMI trained 60 in Lampung and 60 in Banten to assure timely progress of the activities.</p> <p>Recognizing the importance of their safety and wellbeing, PMI will provide appropriate briefings on roles and the risks they face, psychosocial support and motivational activities. All 300 volunteers from both provinces who actively supporting the operation are insured by IFRC.</p>		
Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># and type of methods established to share information with communities about what is happening in the operation</i>	3	2
<i># of complaints and feedback received and responded to by the NS</i>	40	23
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>PMI has worked on a communication plan including dialogue with local government to present the response activities to the community. Since December – April 2019, PMI has received written feedback and most of the feedback have been responded and acted on. Due to the plan of using hotline service as a feedback mechanism for the three</p>		

operations, this feedback mechanism has been postponed since May 2019. Feedbacks are currently gathered through face-to-face meetings with community members.

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

Indicator:	Target	Actual
<i>One lessons-learned workshop conducted</i>	1	Not conducted yet

Progress towards outcomes

On the ground, PMI volunteer keep maintaining communication and coordination with the government and any other relevant stakeholder in order to get updated information, issues and gaps. Most of the activity changes mentioned before are based from coordination and communication with the government such as pipeline construction and bore holes. PMI also actively update or report their activities through social media especially twitter.

D. Budget

Detailed expenditure 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:

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In the IFRC Country Cluster Support Team, Jakarta

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In IFRC Geneva

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For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges

- Alice Ho, resource mobilization in emergencies coordinator; email: alice.ho@ifrc.org

For IFRC Communications enquiries

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For Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) enquiries

- Siew Hui Liew, PMER manager, email: siewhui.liew@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 Organisations (NGOs) 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	2018/12-2019/8	Operation	MDRID013
Budget Timeframe	2018-2020	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 19 Sep 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	0
AOF2 - Shelter	74,868
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	0
AOF4 - Health	104,945
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	174,945
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	0
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	42,866
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0
Total Funding Requirements	397,624
Donor Response* as per 19 Sep 2019	33,136,076
Appeal Coverage	8,333.52%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	77,180	0	77,180
AOF2 - Shelter	140,372	252,716	-112,344
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	251,179	558	250,622
AOF4 - Health	89,033	15,392	73,641
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	149,244	14,974	134,270
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	3,834	0	3,834
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	28,223	2,473	25,749
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	10,810	8,365	2,445
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	30,459	15,209	15,250
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	33,959	1,857	32,102
Grand Total	814,292	311,544	502,748

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2019/08

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	744,298
Expenditure	-311,544
Closing Balance	432,754
Deferred Income	66,823
Funds Available	499,577

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	2018/12-2019/8	Operation	MDRID013
Budget Timeframe	2018-2020	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 19 Sep 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	
British Red Cross	153,298				153,298		
Charities Aid Foundation	26,300				26,300		
China Red Cross, Macau Branch	30,500				30,500		
European Commission - DG ECHO	90,645				90,645		
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	56,311				56,311		
Luxembourg Government	30,943				30,943		
New Zealand Government	149,484				149,484		
Spanish Government	67,573				67,573		
The Canadian Red Cross Society	72,857				72,857		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	31,224				31,224		
The David&Lucile Packard Fdtion	35,163				35,163	66,823	
Total Contributions and Other Income	744,298	0	0	0	744,298	66,823	
Total Income and Deferred Income					744,298	66,823	