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Emergency Plan of Action 1-year 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 1-year update for Sunda Straits tsunami operation Date of issue: 31 January 2020	Timeframe covered by this update: 22 December 2018 – 31 December 2020
Operation start date: 22 December 2018	Operation timeframe: 16 months End date: 30 April 2020
Overall emergency appeal budget: CHF 38.9 million (Lombok, Sulawesi and Sunda Straits); Donor response	Total DREF amount allocated: CHF 328,621 Sunda Strait Revised Emergency operation budget: Approx. CHF 826,046
N° of people being assisted: 15,000 (approx. 3,000 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.	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Appeal History

-  **29 July 2018:** A 6.4 magnitude earthquake strikes off Lombok, province of West Nusa Tenggara.
-  **5 August:** A second and stronger earthquake, of 7.0 magnitude and depth of 15km hits Lombok.
-  **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 a depth of 10km, followed by a tsunami which hit coastal areas of Donggala and Palu districts.
-  **22 December:** Coastal areas around the Sunda Strait, specifically in Pandeglang, South Lampung and Serang districts are hit by waves reaching 30-90cm caused by a massive landslide on Mount Kakatoa, an active volcano in the centre of the strait.
-  **23 December:** With the assistance of the IFRC CCST, PMI launches a DREF operation for CHF 328,621
-  **26 December:** The MDRID013 Indonesia Tsunami and Earthquake emergency appeal is revised for a third time, incorporating the Sunda Straits tsunami to seek **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.
-  **2 December 2019:** The MDRID013 emergency plan of action is revised. For Sunda, the revision extends the timeframe from 12 to 16 months (to end 30 April 2020) and increases the target for livelihood intervention to 1,160 households, and overall target to 3,000 households.

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, tsunami and liquefaction in Central Sulawesi on 28 September 2018, damaging hundreds of thousands of houses in both areas and displacing hundreds of thousands of people.

On 22 December 2018, another tsunami hit Carita Beach in Banten Province and the coast around the Sunda Strait, specifically in Pandenglang, South Lampung and Serang districts. The tsunami was generated when a part of the Krakatau volcano collapsed into the sea and displacing large quantities of water.

Based on government reports, more than 1,600 houses were severely damaged or destroyed and more than 600 were medium- or lightly damaged, displacing more than 16,000 people. The disaster also killed more than 400 people and injured more than 14,000. More than half of the casualties was recorded in Pandeglang district.

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

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 emergency response support to the affected people. The response was locally coordinated in a command post, along with the establishment field kitchens and displacement sites. Heavy equipment was dispatched to clear debris to ease evacuation and response efforts.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

PMI has been on the ground from the onset of the disaster, deploying hundreds of volunteers to support the emergency operations. In addition, PMI national headquarters key staff, together with IFRC, were immediately deployed to the field to support and accelerate the initial response. Additional volunteers and staff members were also mobilized and deployed from nine other provinces to support the operation.

Both the Lampung and Banten PMI provincial branches have been actively supporting the affected areas since the onset and have deployed almost 650 volunteers from across their provinces. These volunteers provided support to evacuations, search and rescue, first aid and continue to run medical clinics (mobile and fixed) and referrals, set up emergency shelter sites, and distribution of clean water and essential relief items. To keep their work coordinated and ensure good communications, PMI established operation command posts (Postco) from which team leaders plan and coordinate the 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 stakeholders in their area and are prepared to respond to any disaster in their communities.

The following infographic reflects sectoral highlights of services provided by PMI through the support of the IFRC and Partner National Societies from the beginning of the operation up to reporting.



International Federation
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Sunda Straits Tsunami Factsheet

Data as of: 23 January 2020



Hygiene Kits
Distributed

2,437



Liters of Clean
Water Distributed

668,500



Cash Voucher
Assistance

579



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, January 2020

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 of the most affected including relocated families and fishermen or farmers in the areas.
- Disaster Risk Reduction activities to build community resilience.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

IFRC has a country cluster support team (CCST) for Indonesia and Timor Leste consisting of a head of office and technical capacities in disaster management, health, water, sanitation and hygiene, national society development (including PGI), communications, community engagement and accountability (CEA) and support services in finance, human resources, PMER and administration. Partner National Societies with offices in country include American Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross Society. Danish Red Cross is supporting DRR in schools in Banten and funds the construction of 30 emergency latrines in Lampung and Banten. ICRC is supporting the setup of a restoring family link (RFL) hotline system and set up of a national level community feedback and complaints tool through social media. Movement information sharing and coordination meetings are led by PMI. A proactive approach is 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, as necessary.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

PMI and 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 the 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 July 2018.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

Within hours after the disaster, PMI deployed teams from neighbouring branches and national headquarters to support the local PMI response units in their emergency response while at the same time, conduct 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.

Needs analysis findings/situation		
Sector	Initial assessment	1-year after ¹
Shelter and displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most displaced households moved directly to host families, to collective centres established by Government in sports arenas and community centres and in temporary tent sites set up by Government and on public lands (schools). Accurate numbers are not available except for where the authorities have declared as “red Zones” and are requiring relocation. • A large number of Households were temporarily evacuated by from the island of Sebesi but have since returned. • Non-displaced families with damaged homes require tools, material and building skills or trades people to make repairs. • The number of displaced people has been reduced from 36,923 to 16,198 within two weeks of the event as families returned to their homes. • The tsunami also damaged, destroyed or carried away many essential household items. Families are sharing these for the moment as these communities have a strong culture of group support. • Government has announced a plan to provide both transitional and permanent housing solutions. • Transitional shelter (with WASH) for destroyed houses, supporting basic needs with multi-purpose cash, and livelihoods recovery for small businesses – all targeted with selection criteria. • Services and standards within the camps appeared inconsistent, and in some camps, Government has agreed to have PMI ensure the latrine components as well as water supply. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both Provincial governments finished all transitional shelters for affected communities in the area. Affected families have occupied their transitional shelter, beginning in March 2019. • The number of people who live in the transitional shelters fluctuates since most of the affected communities work in the fishing sector and prefer to live near the coast. These people temporarily moved to their relatives' house or rented a house near the sea. Some of these households move between the transitional shelters and their rented houses near the sea. However, based on government data, the number of households occupying the transitional shelter is approximately at 1,316 • Transitional shelters are equipped with temporary latrines, clean water and electricity. However, most of the unused temporary latrines and transitional shelters have been damaged due to poor maintenance. • Together with related provincial ministries office, the local governments are in the process of building permanent houses. Land acquisitions for permanent shelter are almost done in Lampung and Banten. Construction of permanent shelters is expected to start in January or February 2020. However, no official information has been released by the government on when the displaced population could start occupying the permanent shelter. • Non-displaced families with damaged homes received shelter materials and tools from the government, various NGOs and PMI. • PMI supported households in Banten using vouchers which can be exchanged for essential household items from partner local suppliers. In Lampung, PMI directly provided these household items.
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water supply lines have been disrupted and wells are contaminated in many areas, so the communities need a temporary solution to access clean water. • Markets have bottled water available and some families use household water filters. • Damage to household and public sanitation facilities has increased the potential of disease from open defecation and additional contamination of water sources. • Temporary water supply is required at transitional settlements where families have been relocated as well as sanitation facilities as the number that are there are insufficient (meeting Sphere standards). • A temporary solution for water supplies and sanitation is required for the families living in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The governments of Lampung and Banten, with the support from several ministries and state-owned enterprises, provide short to medium-term WASH solutions in their locations such as distribution of hygiene kit, distribution of clean water and drilling of boreholes in and around the affected area to improve the communities' access to water. • Damaged wells have been rehabilitated and contaminated wells have been cleaned. Most of the contaminated wells were located in Sebesi island and areas near the coast. • Unused temporary latrines together with their supporting facilities (water tank and drainage system) are in bad condition because of poor maintenance. • From September to November, drought struck several areas of Banten province. Drought also affected several temporary shelters, especially Sumber Jaya transitional

¹ Needs analyses are based on reports from staff and volunteers from PMI provincial branches and direct observations of IFRC support staff.

	<p>transitional barracks awaiting for the construction of permanent homes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lost hygiene items have increased the risk of illness, reminders of good practices could ensure the proper use and maintenance of the facilities. 	<p>shelter. To tackle water shortage in the locations, PMI constructed pipelines, linking Sumber Jaya transitional shelter and nearby village to a water source 4.5 km away.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Throughout the drought season, boreholes in Banten could not provide enough water to the communities. According to the community, district-level state owned water company or PDAM distributed clean water periodically. However, the water distributed was not always usable (muddy). People had to rely on bottled water for drinking. • Besides providing emergency latrines, PMI also filled any WASH gap identified in the transitional shelter such as providing safe place to wash clothes, and communal and household garbage bins. However, community and household-level waste management are inconsistent in each transitional shelter.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are gaps in emergency services and patient transfers; • People are anxious and scared as the event occurred without warning. PSS is essential; • Affected families have less access to essential health services as they are economically affected; • PMI capacity to respond with immediate evacuation and first aid was very appreciated, but not available throughout the affected area; • Where demolition and new construction occurs, asbestos awareness is required; • Mosquito borne diseases are a serious concern as families are displaced, have lost nets and find more standing water than usual amongst debris and tidal pools; • Many family members are missing, RFL is needed to reconnect, or potentially bring sad news to families. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in emergency services and patient transfers still exist; affected communities who lost their healthcare cards (along with their homes) are not able to claim or access health services provided by the government. • In Banten, PMI will continue mobile health services and health treatment for all households in transition shelters and nearby villages. Meanwhile, PMI Lampung have concluded mobile health services since there are no identified health needs in the transitional shelter at the moment. • Trauma healing are still needed for affected communities especially children. PMI will focus PSS activities in schools and combine it with DRR activities and health promotion. • Raising asbestos awareness is required for the community. • Mosquito-borne diseases remain one of concern as families are still displaced. While skin diseases, mainly rashes, are still reported by households living in the transitional shelter.
DRR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities and their local governments were the first to respond. Observations from responders point to some communities being better organized than others; • Nearby districts with strong capacities came to the aid of the affected areas extending PMI's ability to play a key role in support of Government; • Community-level 'resilience package' should also be delivered to complement and ensure a "village/neighborhood approach"; • Families living in proximity to the sea are where most affected; • Government is regulating construction in "red zones" and has started relocation families; • Support the integration and implementation of CEA approaches and activities at all phases of sectoral intervention/ service delivery, ensuring community participation; • Support the capacity to organize community committees, ensuring the representation and participation of all minority/ vulnerable groups. 	<p>The needs remain the same. As the operation transitions to early recovery, there is a need to mainstream DRR programming to the village system that will require the commitments from local PMI branches and authorities.</p>
Livelihood and basic needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many fishermen lost or had their assets damaged by the tsunami; • Fish sellers that work along the shore line also lost or had assets damaged; • Some farmers saw crops which failed due to sea water contamination, debris and erosion; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected communities in Banten and Lampung received numerous livelihood and basic needs support from government, NGO's and other donors. These support include boats for fishermen, cash for work and other fishing tools or shelter materials. However, most of this support are not well documented or well managed.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of relocated families work inland so their LLHs were not affected; • Hotels and guest houses along the shore were also affected and damaged. Some employees have lost wages while hotels rebuild; • Businesses linked to national tourism in the area are most affected due to damage to tourism infrastructure • Markets not affected because of interconnectivity to nearby unaffected areas and the reestablishment almost immediately transport routes; • Displaced households (or relocated) need assistance to meet basic needs due to loss of livelihoods and replace household items lost to the tsunami; • No food security observations; • Use of Cash Based Interventions is in line with PMIs SOPs and widely used in the other current operations. Availability of banks/service providers as well as network connectivity will increase the modality options for managing distributions and good monitoring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since all IDPs have to relocate to designated transitional shelter locations, they had to spend on additional expenses such as transportation costs. • Several affected communities who live in transitional shelters started small food and beverages stalls in their locations. Others have started to grow little farms and raise livestock. • Debt is still the primary problem for most of affected people in transitional shelter which were mostly used to regain and recover their income and livelihood.
PGI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close relation and coordination with Government limits the possibility of seeking out the most vulnerable. Example; livelihood support is difficult to support if the businesses are informal; • Opportunities to strengthen the integration of PGI into all aspects of programming and the within the PMI structure. 	The needs remain the same.

Targeting

PMI will ensure that interventions are aligned with both its own and IFRC minimum standard and commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming, for example by targeting women-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, all persons made vulnerable by the disaster, families that have not received any or sufficient assistance from the government or other organizations, those belonging to the socially vulnerable households, and those who lack relevant resources to cope with basic humanitarian needs on their own. These groups will be considered according to level of impact as well as difficulty to reach, with PMI leadership committing its focus to the most remote areas affected. PMI is coordinating their interventions with local authorities to ensure areas with the most needs are priorities and that the assistance is delivered without duplication.

With numerous families displaced by the tsunami, PMI will ensure that their needs are met, as well as support host communities that received them. Assistance and protection activities will be aligned with the Movement Policy on Internal Displacement, as well as complementary humanitarian standards. Needs will be closely assessed to monitor for any individuals or communities who fall into longer-term or protracted displacement.

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 country 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.

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 based on the available budget. The adjusted amount of cash given to each household has been calculated and is considered sufficient for the fulfillment of basic needs.

PMI continues to coordinate interventions with local authorities to ensure areas with the most needs are prioritized 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.

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

B. Operational strategy

Overall objective

This operation aims to assist approximately 15,000 people (3,000 households) affected by the tsunami in the districts of Pandeglang, Serang in Banten Province and Tanggamus and South Lampung in Lampung Province with appropriate immediate and medium-term assistance in a timely, effective, and efficient manner, as well as support their recovery and increase their resilience to future shocks. The operation is expected to be completed within 16 months (ending April 2020).

Proposed strategy

This operation is part of the MDRID013 Emergency appeal for Indonesia Earthquakes and Tsunamis - a multi-response operation from the series of earthquakes and tsunamis in Indonesia in 2018. The provincial PMI offices will continue to lead the recovery operations in Banten and Lampung, supported by their national headquarters and IFRC to implement interventions. The operation is aligned with four focus areas of the operating framework:

- Pillar 1 - Emergency – multisectoral (*completed*)
- 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 and household items** like tarpaulins, blankets and sleeping mats, and raising awareness on building back safer;
3. **Health** interventions focusing on basic health care by mobilizing mobile clinics, and providing psychosocial support, first aid and referral services as required. This is followed by health promotion with an emphasis of epidemic control around mosquito-borne illnesses combined with distribution of mosquito nets;
4. **Water, sanitation and hygiene** interventions focusing on water distribution, provision of hygiene kits, hygiene promotion activities, 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.



At the onset of the disaster, volunteers from within and outside the province were mobilized to support search and rescue, and evacuation efforts. Priority was given to the most vulnerable, including the elderly, pregnant or lactating mothers, children and persons with disabilities. More than 600 PMI volunteers were deployed to support search and rescue activities, spearheaded by the provincial governments. (Photo: PMI)

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 key to ensure ownership and relevance of the activities that support self-recovery. Cross-cutting issues such as protection, gender and inclusion, and environmental protection, are also considered in developing plans.

Cash-based intervention

Cash-based interventions are implemented in this operation, allowing beneficiaries to prioritize their needs and at the same time support local economies. PMI, with the support of IFRC, has contracted a financial service provider (FSP) to facilitate the distribution of the cash grants and contracted suppliers to supply items in exchange of the vouchers provided by PMI. Supported by the CEA team, the cash team provides timely and accurate information to the communities regarding distribution details and receive feedback and queries about the intervention.

The FSP is tasked to open an account for PMI/IFRC as a repository of funds to be transferred to targeted households. The FSP will provide money orders for the beneficiaries, facilitate cash withdrawal based on agreed schedules, and provide distribution and reconciliation reports to PMI and IFRC. 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.

The FSP will facilitate the transfer of funds based on instructions from PMI/IFRC and inform the 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.

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.

Furthermore, based on assessments in the field, some beneficiaries will be receiving vouchers which can be exchanged for various items from local suppliers. The voucher assistance is limited to households with difficulties reaching or getting reached by the FSP. Suppliers were selected based on capacity to provide items and proximity to target communities.

Localisation

The context of the operation for the MDRID013 appeal mainly adheres to the localisation principle promoted both by the Government of Indonesia and PMI. The government's approach was to harness local capacity where possible, to issue clear guidelines to foreign aid workers, to request NGOs to work through either BNPB or PMI and to accept only international assistance fit for purpose and which addressed gaps.

In the overall implementation, PMI is taking the lead with IFRC and PNS supporting PMI with financial and technical capacities, and human resources as necessary and as requested by PMI.

In December 2018, a real-time evaluation was conducted with the support of the Australian Red Cross to focus on localisation. The report highlighted that the increased responsibility for PMI as assigned by the government was a good example of operationalizing policy towards localizing operations, but the policy needs to be further enhanced to fully operationalize the localisation principle. The report also contains ways forward to fully capacitate local PMI units to enable them to participate in the decision-making, planning and budgeting for the operation. Full report can be seen [here](#).

The operations teams in Jakarta and in the field offices have remained flexible in adapting localisation to the plans and national context and has remained adherent to IFRC programme implementation standards as well as the commitments made to donors.

Operational support services

Human resources

The operation is implemented by the PMI base units in in the districts of Pandeglang and Serang in Banten Province and South Lampung, Tanggamus and Pesawaran in Lampung Province utilizing existing staff, with the support of the provincial chapter and the national headquarters. Where needed and as the situation develops, the National Society may hire additional project staff.

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

Logistics and supply chain

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

resources with technical support of IFRC in-country office.

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

Procurement to replenish relief items – blankets, body bags, hygiene kits, sleeping mats and tarpaulins – required to meet immediate needs of this operation were done locally by the PMI following IFRC standard procurement procedures and have been delivered to PMI warehouses. The Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) Department in Kuala Lumpur will extend technical support to PMI and the IFRC Jakarta CCST as needed.

Communications

Communicating with key audiences is important to maintain and grow public, government and donor support both domestically and internationally. Maintaining a steady flow of timely and accurate public information focusing on the humanitarian needs and the Red Cross Red Crescent response is vital to support effective resource mobilization efforts and enhance collaboration with key partners and stakeholders. PMI and IFRC communications efforts are focused on highlighting the humanitarian needs on the ground and securing positive positioning for the response efforts of PMI.

PMI will continue to mobilize its communication team from Central Java province to the affected area to support with media relation and production of audio and visual materials as needed. The PMI communications team, with the support of the IFRC communications and CEA coordinators, will continue to expand its activities to mark key milestones. Technical support will also be provided by IFRC communications team in APRO. The principal aim is to ensure that the Red Cross Red Crescent humanitarian response is professionally communicated, understood and supported by internal and external stakeholders.

Information management (IM)

PMI will utilize existing capacity to facilitate the collection, collation, analysis and dissemination of relevant multi-sectoral data and information to support evidence-based decision making that can contribute to an effective humanitarian intervention. IFRC is providing IM support in establishing/enhancing data collection system through IM personnel in the CCST.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

PMI PMER manager with support from IFRC PMER will enhance information and reporting structures for the operation according to both PMI and IFRC minimum requirements. Monitoring visits to the affected communities and interviews with beneficiaries, volunteers and others who participated in the response will be conducted to assess progress at regular intervals and to guide any required adjustments. Situational reports and operation updates will be issued regularly. Learnings from this operation will be captured through lessons-learned workshops and final evaluation for the overall Indonesia earthquakes and tsunami operations to measure effectiveness, efficiency and accountability. PMER for this operation is currently being supported by a PMER coordinator tasked to support all three operations.

Security



Specific risk mitigation measures and regulations are applicable as outlined with the existing IFRC country security plan. The National Society's security framework will apply to PMI staff and volunteers. Security guidelines, briefings, trainings and operating procedures are developed in close coordination with PMI to both reflect and enhance processes already 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.

Administration and Finance

The IFRC provides the necessary operational support for review and validation of budgets, bank transfers, and technical assistance to National Societies on procedures for justification of expenditures, including the review and validation of invoices. PMI NHQ has been supported for many years by the IFRC and is accustomed to these financial procedures. The IFRC finance and administration team in the IFRC Jakarta CCST continue to provide support to the operation as requested by PMI.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

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

	<p>Shelter People targeted: 10,000 persons (2,000 households) Male: 5,123 Female: 4,877</p>	
<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</p>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households living in shelters meeting Sphere standards.	2,000	1,100
<p>Shelter Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households</p>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance.	2,000	1,018 ²
<p>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</p>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with technical support and guidance	1,000	1,100
<p>Progress towards outcomes</p>		
 <p><i>Mobile data collection technologies were used to register voucher beneficiaries to improve accuracy and improve efficiency of the registration. (Photo: Musfarayani/IFRC)</i></p>	<p>A year after the operation in Sunda, the IFRC has supported PMI in providing 1,500 blankets, 1,000 sleeping mats and 400 tarpaulins to 1,018 affected households in the target provinces. These household items and emergency shelter items aim to reduce risks associated with displacement. Stocks distributed were from PMI prepositioned stocks and have since been replenished through this appeal to ensure that PMI has enough stocks for future responses.</p> <p>Upon relocating from camps to transitional shelters, the same beneficiaries are to be provided with vouchers to support them prior to receiving permanent shelter support from the government. As of reporting, distribution of these vouchers is ongoing – targeting 1,100 households in transitional homes built by the government. Of the target, 579 households have already received the vouchers and have redeemed their items – including shelter materials, kitchen sets and other essential household items. Discussions between PMI, the local government and local communities are currently underway to see if there is a need to increase the 1,100 households initially targeted. Requests have been received from local communities to expand the programme. PMI staff and volunteers are currently assessing these requests based on actual needs of the communities.</p> <p>IFRC has also supported Build Back Safer awareness raising training of PMI staff and volunteers. These personnel have been deployed to affected villages to provide BBS awareness to the 1,100 households to be reached with the vouchers. Materials and information used in the community-level awareness raising sessions were taken developed by the in-country Shelter Cluster team. This activity was completed on November 2019.</p> <p>Socialization activities, with community leaders, members, local government units and other stakeholders, were also conducted, with the support of PMI and IFRC CEA teams, to improve acceptance of the programme in the communities as well as to ensure that accurate and timely information were provided to both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.</p>	

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



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 5,800 persons (1,160 households)

Male: 2,971

Female: 2,829

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of household's livelihood in affected areas are strengthened.	1,160	Not yet started

Output 1.3: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through income generating activities.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of household's livelihood security is enhanced through income generating activities	1,160	Not yet started

Progress towards outcomes

This activity was expanded to support not only cash in emergency but also to support livelihood early recovery. Support comes in the form of cash grants to replace assets and strengthen livelihoods. From April to May 2019, IFRC supported PMI in conducting participatory assessments to determine livelihood needs in communities. A community-driven selection of beneficiary households was then conducted to ensure that communities take the lead in the selection of beneficiaries – allowing them to identify the most vulnerable and most affected members of their villages. List of beneficiaries are provided by the local government and direct verification with the communities were done by PMI volunteers in both provinces. Beneficiaries are required to submit short business plan for their grants, which will be used for monitoring and evaluation activities as well.

The cash grants are aimed to support households repair or regain lost or damaged livelihood assets for households to restart income-generating activities. The cash grants (via post office) is expected to be distributed to households on February 2020. Post-distribution surveys and lessons learned activities are expected to begin after the completion of the distribution to measure the impact and gauge the quality of services provided by the PMI and IFRC.



Health

People targeted: 10,000 (2,000 households)

Male: 5,123

Female: 4,877

Health 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 the health	10,000	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	10,000	3,774

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 and evacuation activities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of trained volunteers deployed	150	640

Progress towards outcomes

Mobile health clinics

PMI continues to support three emergency medical mobile teams in Banten and one in South Lampung, covering immediate medical needs (first aid) in communities and relocations sites. As of December 2019, PMI has served 1,540 patients from both provinces.

Disease prevention and health promotion

A modified epidemic control for volunteers (ECV) training, incorporated in the PMI on-the-job training, was held on March 2019. These volunteers were then deployed to conduct health promotion activities and distribute IEC materials, reaching 3,774 people in the transitional shelters. The health promotion activities in Lampung and Banten are postponed and will resume by January 2020. The team have identified a priority information dissemination activity related to the increase in cases of mosquito-borne illnesses during the rainy season.

IFRC also supported PMI in distributing 1,000 mosquito nets to more than 500 households. Information on the use of the mosquito nets and on prevention of mosquito-borne diseases were also provided to the households. IEC materials were also displayed in community halls/centres to expand the reach of the information campaign.



Psychosocial support for children through art and play therapy being conducted by trained PMI volunteers. Amongst the most vulnerable during emergencies, children are particularly targeted by PMI with PSS services to ensure that effects of trauma are mitigated and addressed. (Photo: IFRC)

Psychosocial support

PMI teams on the ground continue to support psychosocial activities to ease the stress caused by the tsunami. PSS activities include face-to-face interactions with affected communities, delivery of practical information and showing empathy, concern, respect and confidence in the abilities of the individuals affected and community mobilization to ensure in participation awareness raising. In August, PMI celebrated Indonesian Independence Day together with affected communities by organizing games for children and flag raising ceremony. Overall, IFRC has supported PMI in reaching 9,712 people in the 2 provinces.

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

IFRC supported PMI in deploying over 640 volunteers to support evacuation, first aid and search and rescue in the affected provinces. Activities concluded before the end of 2018, with PMI personnel able to support more than 3,500 people across the affected communities.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 12,000 (2,400 households)

Male: 6,147

Female: 5,853

People reached: 12,185

WASH 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	2,000	2,437

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)	10,000	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
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# people reached with hygiene promotion activities	12,000	12,185
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	2,000	348
Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items	2,400	2,437
Progress towards outcomes		

Provision of safe water

After the tsunami, 12 PMI water delivery tanks were deployed to provide water to the affected population in communities and relocation camps. Overall, the water trucks were able to provide more than 668,000 litres of water to 11,521 people in the 2 provinces. In August 2019, both provinces decided to discontinue water trucking and instead support drilling of bore holes in five relocation camp locations and construct pipelines, including facilities for pumping, storage and filtering, to serve transitional shelters and villages located nearby.

In Lampung, 101 public wells were rehabilitated, supporting the water needs of more than 400 people. The Lampung provincial branch of PMI is also coordinating with the local government to install a 1.5 km pipeline to provide water to at least 135 households. In Banten, PMI finished working on 4.5 km long water pipeline installation in Sumber Jaya transitional shelter and villages around the shelter. Based on local government requests, PMI is assessing needs and feasibility of linking more villages to the pipeline construction.



One of the rehabilitated wells supported by PMI which serves hundreds of people in the communities. Water needs in the communities remain high, particularly during the drought season. PMI continues to support communities to ensure enough water supply is available and accessible. (Photo: IFRC)

Construction of communal latrines

PMI teams have supported the construction of 35 latrines in the transitional shelter sites in Banten province, reaching at least 348 households. Public latrines were also rehabilitated by PMI South Lampung in 8 different locations³. PMI supplied the materials and provided technical support (design and construction guidance), based on national guidelines, to community members who carry out the work through its trained PMI volunteers. Adjacent to the latrines constructed are washing areas for handwashing, for ablution prior to religious ceremonies/prayers, and washing clothes.

The maintenance of the latrine is assumed by the group who receives it. If desludging is required (in government-run relocation sites), the local government has accepted the responsibility as the facilities have been handed over to them as soon as they were finished. For latrines built on private property (like mosques and sports facilities), the owner has taken on the responsibility of servicing the latrine.

Three waste management facilities have also been constructed in Banten following an observation that most of the T-shelters were not equipped with waste management facilities and/or household level garbage bins.

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. Hygiene promotion activities were conducted in the transitional shelters, schools and prayer areas by volunteers who were provided on-the-job trainings and hygiene promotion orientation by PMI technical staff, supported by the IFRC. The topics covered during the hygiene promotion activities include:

- Hand washing and solid waste management, focusing on children

³ PMI is currently cleaning data to reflect number of households reached by the public latrines in South Lampung

- Household water treatment, dengue fever risk, hygiene kit usage, and hygiene and clean behaviour, focusing on adults



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 continue the integration of PGI actions into the operation. Due to operational delays, activities, which 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, have been delayed and are expected to re-commence by January 2020.



Disaster Risk Reduction

People reached: not yet started

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	On-going

Output 1.1:

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

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

Progress towards outcomes



Training of community-based action teams in Labuhan, Banten province. Photo: IFRC

Community-based Action Teams (CBAT) from selected villages have been recruited and trained by PMI in 2019. Overall, PMI has supported the establishment of 11 CBATs, with 220 total volunteers. Every CBAT consists of 20 community members who were trained by PMI. Based on the PMI responses since August 2018, CBATs actively support evacuation and impact assessments during emergencies. The CBAT approach has since become one of the main responders and sources of information for 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. This activity has been delayed and is expected to begin by January 2020. DRR activities will

then 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.

Strengthen National Society

Outcome S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of NS branches that are well functioning	3	2
Output S1.1.4: National Society has effective and motivated volunteers who are protected		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers insured	300	300

Progress towards outcomes

Volunteers continue to be the backbone of the operation for PMI and remain in the frontline when responding to disasters and preparing communities to reduce their exposure to these disasters. Over 640 volunteers were deployed including many from neighboring branches to Sunda to support the initial response. As the situation stabilized, local volunteers were trained by PMI – 60 in Lampung and 60 in Banten – to assume the implementation responsibilities.

Recognizing the importance of their safety and wellbeing, PMI will provide appropriate briefings on roles and the risks they face, psychosocial support and motivational activities. IFRC has also organized the insurance of 300 volunteers from the two provinces who are involved in the operation.

Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# and type of methods established to share information with communities about what is happening in the operation	3	Will be updated in the next update
# of complaints and feedback received and responded to by the NS	40	23

Progress towards outcomes

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 feedbacks have been responded and acted on. Due to the plan of using hotline service as a feedback mechanism for 3 operations, this feedback mechanism has been postponed since May 2019 until PMI has finalized the roll-out plan for the national hotline service. IFRC CEA personnel continues to support this activity, using lessons and technical skills learned from operations in Lombok and Sulawesi.

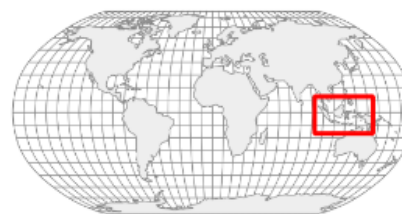
Influence others as leading strategic partner		
Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.		
Indicator:	Actual	Actual
<i>The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels</i>	Yes	Yes
Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.		
Indicator:	Target	Actual
<i>One lessons-learned workshop conducted</i>	1	Not conducted yet
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>On the ground, PMI continues to coordinate with the government and any other relevant stakeholder in order to get updated information, issues and gaps. Communication with communities and local officials are also maintained, ensuring the PMI work is well positioned and recognized by the stakeholders. PMI also actively update or report their activities through social media especially twitter. An IFRC communications coordinator has also been actively supporting the operations in Sunda, Lombok and Sulawesi. During the one-year commemoration of the Sunda Strait tsunami, IFRC CCST and APRO communications supported the PMI communications team to gather materials and develop key messages and articles for public consumption, both locally and internationally. Press release by the IFRC can be accessed here.</p>		

D. Budget

Refer to the [attached](#) financial report.





International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
 Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
 Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
 الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر



Indonesia, Sunda Straits Tsunami: Disaster Relief Emergency Fund

23 December 2018 • TS-2018-000423-IDN

-  National Capital
-  Affected Areas



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities. Map data sources: OCHA, OSM Contributors, ICRC, IFRC.

0 20 40 km



Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and Updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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How we work

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

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



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



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



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

Emergency Appeal

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/7-2019/12	Operation	MDRID013
Budget Timeframe	2018-2019	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 07 Feb 2020

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 07 Feb 2020	36,719,956
Appeal Coverage	94.39%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	258,816	123,306	135,509
AOF2 - Shelter	7,628,907	7,564,849	64,058
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	1,718,588	1,385,374	333,214
AOF4 - Health	1,542,271	1,163,472	378,799
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	1,238,675	1,088,435	150,240
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	27,966	25,160	2,806
AOF7 - Migration	546,810	514,684	32,126
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	699,003	607,967	91,037
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	4,158,448	3,739,099	419,349
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	510,403	523,496	-13,094
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	2,159,483	2,002,833	156,650
Grand Total	20,489,370	18,738,675	1,750,695

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2019/12

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	36,601,011
Expenditure	-18,738,675
Closing Balance	17,862,336
Deferred Income	738,930
Funds Available	18,601,266

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			
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Budget Timeframe	2018-2019	Budget	APPROVED

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MDRID013 - Indonesia - Earthquakes and Tsunamis

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

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
Albanian Red Cross	10,000				10,000		
American Red Cross	2,209,810				2,209,810		
Australian Government	359,802				359,802		
Australian Red Cross	745,361	11,610	7,829		764,799		
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government*)	269,813				269,813		
Austrian Red Cross (from Austrian Government*)	1,093,037				1,093,037		
Avery Dennison Foundation	4,952				4,952		
Belgian Red Cross (Francophone)	736,770				736,770		
British Red Cross	4,355,927	79,353			4,435,280	738,930	
Charities Aid Foundation	26,081				26,081		
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	50,118				50,118		
China Red Cross, Macau Branch	75,730				75,730		
Cyprus Government	22,538				22,538		
Czech Government	435,614				435,614		
Czech Red Cross (from Czech private donors*)	4,260				4,260		
Danish Red Cross	80,000		22,800		102,800		
European Commission - DG ECHO	819,973				819,973		
Finland - Private Donors	57				57		
Finnish Red Cross	84,505				84,505		
French Red Cross	189,488				189,488		
German Red Cross	95,462	907,472	45,521		1,048,456		
Germany - Private Donors	171				171		
Government of Malta	33,719				33,719		
Grab-GP Network Asia PTE LTD	35,244				35,244		
Hewlett Packard Co. Foundation	23,710				23,710		
IFRC at the UN Inc (from Coca Cola Foundation*)	940,891				940,891		
IFRC at the UN Inc (from Facebook*)	945,849				945,849		
IFRC at the UN Inc (from Tides Foundation*)	238,363				238,363		
IKEA Foundation	15,000				15,000		
Indonesia - Private Donors	198				198		
Intercontinental Hotels Groups(IHG)	24,354				24,354		
Ireland - Private Donors	114				114		
Irish Government	285,751				285,751		
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	511,436				511,436		
Italian Red Cross	34,235				34,235		
Japanese Red Cross Society	882,708	418,015			1,300,722		
Liechtenstein Government	100,000				100,000		
Liechtenstein Red Cross	202,147				202,147		
Lululemon HK LTD	4,897				4,897		
Luxembourg Government	147,345				147,345		
Monaco Government	113,686				113,686		
Mondelez International Foundation	4,729				4,729		
Netherlands - Private Donors	114				114		
New Zealand Government	2,462,250				2,462,250		
Norwegian Red Cross	220,586	119,135			339,722		
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)	851,371				851,371		
On Line donations	29,977				29,977		

Emergency Appeal

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/7-2019/12	Operation	MDRID013
Budget Timeframe	2018-2019	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 07 Feb 2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRID013 - Indonesia - Earthquakes and Tsunamis

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

Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
OPEC Fund For International Development-OFID	787,463				787,463	
Red Cross of Monaco	59,277				59,277	
Red Cross of Viet Nam	9,966				9,966	
Singapore - Private Donors	289				289	
Slovenia Government	56,392				56,392	
Spain - Private Donors	80				80	
Spanish Government	411,019				411,019	
Spanish Red Cross	234,057				234,057	
Swedish Red Cross	158,085				158,085	
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government*)	1,095,117				1,095,117	
Swiss Government	800,000				800,000	
Swiss Red Cross	630,000				630,000	
Switzerland - Private Donors	200				200	
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	136,500				136,500	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	511,584	103,268			614,852	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	549,667				549,667	
The David&Lucile Packard Fdtion	101,986				101,986	
The Netherlands Red Cross	3,544,059				3,544,059	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	1,707,396				1,707,396	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	1,893,658				1,893,658	
Ultradent Products, Inc.	14,226				14,226	
United States Government - USAID	1,636,696	538,519			2,175,215	
United States - Private Donors	8,789				8,789	
UPS foundation	172,919				172,919	
Western Union Foundation	52,993				52,993	
Write off & provisions				-3,074	-3,074	
Total Contributions and Other Income	34,350,563	2,177,371	76,150	-3,074	36,601,011	738,930
Total Income and Deferred Income					36,601,011	738,930