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Final Report

Indonesia: East Kalimantan Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation Final Report	Operation n° MDRID015
Date of Issue: 29/01/2021	Glide number: FF-2020-000140-IDN
Operation start date: 01/06/2020	Operation end date: 30/09/2020
Host National Society: Palang Merah Indonesia	Operation budget: CHF 98,843
Number of people affected: 41,837 people	Number of people assisted: 43,919 people
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: The IFRC Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) in Jakarta is providing technical support to PMI in planning and implementing this DREF operation.	
Other partner organizations involved in the operation: Mainly national agencies are actively involved in the response. They include the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), National Police Forces (POLRI) and local government agencies.	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

A severe weather warning from May to June 2020 was issued by the Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency (*Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika*, BMKG) covering several parts of Indonesia, including Aceh, Riau, Riau Islands, Bengkulu, South Sumatra, West Nusa Tenggara, South Sulawesi, and several parts of Kalimantan. In line with this forecast, heavy and intense rain from 21 to 22 May 2020 causing floods and submerged 11 villages from eight sub-districts in Samarinda city, East Kalimantan province. Responding to this event, the mayor of Samarinda City declared a 14-day emergency response period from 22 May to 4 June 2020.

As many as 12,651 households or 41,837 people were affected, one person was heavily injured and at least four people have died in the aftermath of the flood, while 605 people were evacuated to safer places. Due to the COVID-19 situation, Samarinda City Disaster Management Agency (*Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah*, BPBD Kota Samarinda) did not establish IDP centers. The majority of the displaced was evacuated to PKK (*Pemberdayaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga*, Family Welfare Movement) building, most of which then moved to their relatives' houses.

About six houses, three school buildings, six houses of prayers and a state-owned building have also been affected. The state electricity company temporarily shut down electricity for safety reasons after the heavy rains.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

PMI has been on the ground since the onset of the flood. At the beginning of the response phase, a total of 33 personnel from branch and provincial level mobilized to support the evacuation process, conduct impact assessment, distribute food items, and coordinate with relevant stakeholder present in the field during the first week of response.

PMI East Kalimantan province transported a set of inflatable boats, 200 set of hygiene kits, 200 sheets of tarpaulins and 200 sheets of blankets from the regional warehouse in Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan to PMI Samarinda City.

PMI Samarinda City branch distributed food packages in Temindung Permai village, provided psychosocial support services to people in the same village, helped evacuate two dead bodies and established a health post services in cooperation with Puskesmas Remaja (*Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat Remaja*, adolescent health center) and IA. Moeis

Hospital. Additionally, PMI also distributed 7,800 liters of clean water, reaching 324 displaced people.

PMI Samarinda City branch conducted an initial needs assessment as well as a follow up assessment in June, based on several recommendations from the local community and was in close coordination with the local government from district- to neighbourhood committee-level (the smallest administrative unit) or *Rukun Tetangga* (RT) from the assessment phase to the implementation of activities including the distribution of relief items and the implementation of the lessons learned workshop.

In summary, PMI Samarinda City branch has distributed 407 sets of hygiene kits, 385 sets of family kits, 208 sets of baby kits, 301 sets of cleaning kits, 318 sheets of blankets, 942 units of mosquito nets, 50 sheets of tarpaulins, 407 sets of COVID-19 kits and 420 sets of disinfectant kits. In addition, hand-washing facilities had been installed in 20 targeted areas, with IEC materials for hygiene and health promotion adjacent to each facility. PMI East Kalimantan province in collaboration with four local radios have broadcasted public service announcements from the second week of August 2020 until the end of September 2020, as well as talk show on radio discussing different themes such as health and hygiene promotion, psychosocial support during a pandemic from the third to the fourth week of August 2020.

PMI Samarinda City also completed post-distribution monitoring on the third week of September 2020, an online workshop for wildfires contingency plan with all PMI branches in East Kalimantan province as well as a lessons learned workshop on the fourth week of September 2020. A total of 47 PMI personnel (17 women, 30 men) from provincial and branch level were involved in the operation, four of which were board members, 10 of whom were staff and 32 volunteers.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

IFRC country cluster support team (CCST) for Indonesia and Timor-Leste consists of a head of office and technical capacities in disaster management, health, water, sanitation and hygiene, national society development, communication, community engagement and accountability (CEA) and support services in finance, human resources and administration.

Partner National Societies present include American Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, German Red Cross, and Qatar Red Crescent. The ICRC is also present in-country to support the set up for restoring family link (RFL) services as and when required.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

PMI Samarinda City branch and East Kalimantan province were in close coordination with the local authorities who were involved in every planned activity, including the latest needs assessment, monitoring the distribution of household items in targeted areas, as well as workshop for forest fire contingency plan and lesson learn.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Initial needs assessments from PMI showed that some of the primary needs were emergency relief supplies such as food, access to clean water, hygiene kits, and medicines. However, the needs assessment conducted from 15 to 18 June 2020 showed a shift in needs, such that water trucking activities were no longer needed as access to clean water had been restored. It is also found that tarpaulins were no longer necessary as the rainy season had stopped and people were returning to their homes. The local government and communities suggested hand washing facilities in public spaces are much more important considering the COVID-19 pandemic situation. Responding to these assessment results, PMI Samarinda City branch conducted a follow up assessment on public spaces for the installment of hand washing facilities at public spaces such as traditional markets, mosques and Posyandu (integrated healthcare center), taking into consideration the needs and strategic places, maintenance for water supply and parties that will be handling the maintenances. This proposed new activity is aligned with the health and hygiene promotion activities. PMI Samarinda City installed hand washing facilities/counter and distributed soaps and IEC material on how to properly hand wash adjacent to the washing counter/facilities.

In addition, disinfectant kits were also proposed for the family to conduct household disinfection amidst the pandemic. PMI responded and proposed this activity and coordinated with the PMI headquarters regarding the list of specific items which included flyers on how to properly conduct disinfection process at household level. For the distribution of the disinfectant kits, PMI coordinated with the local COVID-19 *Gugus Tugas* (COVID-19 Acceleration Response Task Force) to pay attention to places where the flood affected area overlapped or was in the proximity marked high risk on the COVID-19 risk map.

Risk Analysis

There were a few operational risks identified in the scenario planning section that may occur and hamper the operation, namely:

- The challenging coordination on the response between the local government departments for issues such as the implementation of humanitarian standards and the dissemination of up-to-date information on the situation, especially regarding the implications of the new normal policy.
To address this, PMI Samarinda City branch worked closely with local governments from various levels from Village to RT level to overcome these challenges. The local government was always involved in the process, including the updated assessment, targeting beneficiaries, monitoring the process of household item distribution, as well as in the lessons learned workshop.
- The local COVID-19 outbreak response is the current primary focus of the government, resulting in the diminishing funding and human resources in the country to respond to other disasters. If the COVID-19 situation suddenly escalates further, the flood operation may be postponed.
In the face of COVID-19 response and the new normal policy, PMI Samarinda city branch adhered to the local prevention measures suggested by the Ministry of Health by adjusting and improving the method of relief distribution and focusing more on risk communication through local radios. Upon the increasing cases of COVID-19 in mid-August 2020, PMI also coordinated with Samarinda's COVID-19 task force to reduce the potential for virus contamination at household level in high-risks areas close to the targeted population.
- Limited resources and staff mobilization to support PMI with implementation in the field due to the COVID-19 travel restriction policy.

Even though IFRC staff mobilization is now limited, IFRC staff were available to provide the necessary operational support to review, validate budgets, bank transfers and technical assistance to the National Society.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

This operation aimed to assist 8,648 people through health and hygiene promotion following the floods, in combination with hygiene and health promotion, COVID-19 and dengue prevention. Among them, 1,680 people (approximately 420 households) more severely affected by the flood were targeted for more intensive support including the distribution of blankets, tarpaulins, cleaning kits (brooms, mops, dust pans, buckets, garbage bags and disinfectant), family kits (towels, soap, toothpaste, toothbrushes, and basic household items such as plates and cups), hygiene kits (similar contents to family kits without basic household items), baby kits (baby soap, shampoo, lotion and diapers) and COVID-19 kits (hand gel, soap and masks) based on their specific needs. PMI continuously ensured the interventions were aligned with their own as well as the IFRC minimum standards (Sphere Standard) and commitments to protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) during emergencies.

In light of COVID-19 and the “new normal policy”, PMI ensured the safe implementation of activities, by providing all the deployed personnel in the field with proper personal protective equipment (PPE), keeping at least one-meter distance from one another and avoiding gathering a large number of people at the same time by setting up a three to four distribution schedule within a day. An example of adjustment includes distribution of coupon for household items, which specify the distribution hours for each household in selected area at the RT level. In addition, PMI also opted for hygiene and health promotion broadcasted through four local radios both in Samarinda city and province wide. IEC materials on hygiene and sanitation were included in distributed items such as the COVID-19 kits, disinfectant kits, and were provided/posted nearby the installed handwashing facilities/counters.

Coordination with the local authorities at different levels from the emergency response phase to post-flood period were always carried out. PMI determined the target population through assessment and consideration of the number of affected communities, the capacity of the program and the availability of logistics. Based on these, the criteria of the beneficiaries were discussed with the local government, that is those who are first affected by the flood and the last to be flood-free, particularly those who are located in the upstream of Karang Mumus river. The total the beneficiaries are spread in 19 RTs in Gunung Lingai village, Termindung Permai village, Sempaja Selatan village and Sempaja Timur village. Prior to determining the household beneficiaries in each RT, PMI cross checked the data of most affected community provided by the village's Kasi Kesra (*Kepala Seksi Kesejahteraan*, head of the welfare section) and verified the data through field surveys together with the local authorities.

The latest assessment that was conducted back in June 2020 showed some of the proposed activities in the emergency plan of action were no longer relevant therefore adjustments were made based on the affected community needs. Each assessment result was discussed in a team meeting consisting of PMI East Samarinda Province and the Samarinda City PMI branch.

Distribution of basic household items was scheduled from 8 to 25 July 2020, where coupons were distributed to each household, involving the head of each RT, two days prior to the scheduled distribution date. PMI Samarinda also

integrated feedback collection by utilizing the PMI East Kalimantan province hotline number for the communities reached during the distribution of household items. There were 48 feedback collected (35 women and 13 men), most of which have been responded or referred to. Five out of 48 feedbacks concerned on the timing of the flood response and the distribution being delayed a month after the flood. Whereas six out of 49 highlighted the equalization of assistance received by each RT to neighboring communities that should be ensured by the local government.

Due to several technical constraints and the recent development of the COVID-19 increased case, the operation was extended from 30 August to 30 September 2020, which then formally outlined by PMI NHQ letter (*Ref: 160/PB/IX/2020*), dated 17 September 2020. It was also to complete the remaining activities such as the production of IEC materials, procurement of hand washing stations, COVID-19 kit, disinfectant kits, and the broadcast of public services announcement and talk shows through four different radio stations.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

PMI Samarinda city branch was looking to cover the gaps in assistance, acknowledging that their role is to complement government support. The initial plan aimed to provide access to basic needs such as shelter, water and sanitation and hygiene promotion; however, due to the changing needs and recommendations from the affected community, some adjustments were made. The revised plan replaced some activities that were no longer relevant such as the distribution of clean water through water trucking due to restored access of water and the distribution of tarpaulins. Proposed new activities included the installment of hand washing facilities, for target communities and the distribution of disinfectant kits, which were considered important in the face of COVID-19 pandemic.

PMI installed hand-washing facilities, comprised of water tanks with a capacity of 400 liters per unit, at 20 different places such as the traditional market, church and Posyandu (Pos Pelayanan Terpadu, Integrated Healthcare center) as well as distributing the IEC material adjacent to each facility. Prior to the installment, PMI coordinated with the local community to ensure the commitment to maintaining the hand washing facilities. Distributed IEC material also included PMI's East Kalimantan province branch's hotline number for community feedback.

In collaboration with four local radio stations, PMI revised and planned the broadcasting of four public service announcements related to flood-hazards health and hygiene promotion and COVID-19 pandemic for 61 days with eight broadcasts a day on each radio. PMI also conducted eight sessions of talk shows, two sessions for each radio station, from 12 to 31 August 2020 with a variety of topics including the new normal policy, psychosocial support, and health and hygiene promotion with speakers from PMI Province branch, health care workers such as a psychologist and a doctor, and academics from local universities. The total number of listeners for four radio stations is 38,000 people (based on survey results of listeners for each radio station in 2019). The Public service announcements also included PMI East Kalimantan province hotline number for people to get in touch and provide feedback.

PMI, with the support of IFRC, implemented the CEA mechanism ensuring that communities have the information that they need about the assistance available and how PMI can adjust their work based on that feedback. In addition to the provision of the hotline number in the IEC material, public service announcements and talk shows, PMI also collected feedback during the distribution activities.

Post-distribution monitoring was conducted from 14 to 16 September 2020, using the mobile data collection method (ODK Kobo Collect), involving 18 staff and volunteers. Of the 376 respondents, 34 per cent were residents of Gunung Lingai, 48 per cent were from Temindung Permai (48 per cent), 5 per cent from Sempaja Selatan and 13 per cent were Sempaja Timur.

The summary of the PDM results is as follows:

- The majority of respondents were satisfied with the distribution of PMI assistance, both in quantity, quality, and in accordance with their needs.
- Respondents also expressed satisfaction with the distribution mechanism, direct distribution to beneficiaries, and the rules for implementing health protocols in the distribution process. A tiny fraction did comment on the gap between the flood event and the distribution of relief items.
- There are no significant issues in the activities of receiving assistance by beneficiaries.

However, most of the beneficiaries indicated that they were unaware of the complaint mechanism for PMI services. This means that PMI's hotline number is not widely known or has not been properly disseminated in the community, and PMI's social media account has not been properly utilized as feedback mechanism platform. Therefore, a more structured and systematic effort is needed to disseminate hotlines or social media accounts to the public as a channel for information and feedback about PMI services, so that the objectives of the CEA can be achieved. In response to this finding, PMI Samarinda is planning for SIBAT strengthening (*Tim Siaga Bencana Berbasis Masyarakat*, community-based action team) which will incorporate the feedback mechanism as well as CEA training for PMI personnel.

PMI also conducted the forest fire contingency plan online workshop with support from PMI NHQ and IFRC CCST on 29 September 2020. The event was attended by 26 people, consisting of PMI Province and PMI city/district staff in East Kalimantan. As a result, a draft East Kalimantan Province contingency plan for forest fire has been produced and will be followed up independently by PMI East Kalimantan Province and Samarinda city branch.

On the 30 September 2020, PMI also conducted a lessons learned workshop at the Hall of Sungai Pinang sub-district, which was attended by a total of 40 participants including community representatives, sub-district authorities, volunteers representatives as well as PMI East Kalimantan province and Samarinda city branch staffs. There were no significant issues found in the implementation of the operation, however, the community members provided suggestions for PMI to facilitate community empowerment for disaster response, especially during the emergency response period. As follow up action, PMI Samarinda has agreed to include SIBAT strengthening in their work plan in 2021. Gunung Lingai village and Termidung Permai village will be the first targeted villages for the formation of community-based action team who will receive relevant capacity building as first responders.



Shelter

People reached: 2,883

Male: 1,557

Female: 1,326

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of household reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement assistance	420	857

Narrative description of achievements

PMI Samarinda city branch together with the local government also discussed the criteria for beneficiaries, as well as targeted areas, mechanism for distribution and schedule of distribution. Prior to determining the household beneficiaries, PMI conducted verification process based on the KASI KESRA data of most affected family on the field together with the villages/head of RT, to ensure beneficiaries are well-targeted.

PMI East Kalimantan Province had prepositioned stock of 200 sets of hygiene kits, 200 sheets of tarpaulins and 200 sheets of blankets which had been dispatched from the regional warehouse in Banjarmasin to Samarinda. PMI HQ also dispatched 220 sheets of blankets, 420 sets of family kits, 220 sets of hygiene kits, 200 sets of baby kits, 420 units of mosquito nets and 420 sets of cleaning kits from the regional warehouse in Banten.

This DREF operation has supported PMI to replenish 420 sheets of blankets, 420 sheets of tarpaulins, 420 sets of family kits, and 200 sets of baby kits. The procurement process for this replenishment items have been completed by the support from IFRC CCST in Jakarta and delivered to the designated regional warehouse.

PMI has distributed a total of 385 sets of family kits, 208 sets of baby kits, 318 sheets of blankets and 50 sheets of tarpaulins, benefitting 857 households or 2,883 people (1,557 men, 1,326 women; 351 children under five and 115 elders aged above 60 years), including those were temporarily displaced at the PKK building outside of the operation targeted area. The remaining relief items, 35 sets of family kits, 13 sets of hygiene kits, 7 sets of baby kits, 119 sets of cleaning kits, 102 sheets of blankets, and 370 sheets of tarpaulins have been reallocated as stocks at the regional warehouse in Banjarmasin.

Challenges

The biggest challenge encountered is pertaining the coordination with BPBD Samarinda (disaster management local authorities) during the emergency response period, particularly in the management of field kitchen which also in the interest of many local organizations. PMI decided to distribute food aid and focused on other activities such as search and rescue, first aid, and water trucking.

Lessons Learned

PMI Samarinda is keen to increase their capacity in the management of field kitchen in anticipation of future disasters. This capacity has been included in Samarinda's plan of action for 2021.



Health

People reached: 4,865 (38,000 including health promotion)

Male: 2,629

Female: 2,236

Outcome 4: Transmission of diseases of epidemic potential is reduced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people who are directly reached to lessen immediate risk to the health	8,468	38,000

Output 4.1: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with health promotion activities	8,468	38,000

Output 6.1: Psycho-social support provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached through psychosocial support activities	1,680	38,000

Narrative description of achievements

PMI volunteers assisted the affected community by providing PSS through initial distributions which benefited 51 people during the emergency phase. This DREF operation supported the replenishment of 840 units of mosquito nets. PMI has distributed a total of 940 units of mosquito nets, benefitting 899 households or 2,839 people (1,623 men, 1,216 women; 378 children under five years and 117 elders aged over 60 years). Following the COVID-19 health protocol, PSS and health promotion activities were implemented in August and throughout September 2020 through radio programmes.

PMI conducted an assessment of local radios taking into account the credibility, and demographics. To be able to reach the targeted population, PMI decided to work with four local radios to reach a wider range of listener with the following details:

- RBFM Radio with 8,000 listeners on average based on 2019 survey.
- Borneo Radio with 10,000 listeners on average based on 2019 survey.
- Heartline Radio with 5,000 listeners on average based on 2019 survey.
- Gema Nirwana Radio with 15,000 listeners on average based on 2019 survey.

PMI in collaboration with the local radio stations produced four public service announcements on COVID-19 prevention and linked to recent flood event which broadcasted for 61 days from August until end of September 2020. The broadcast was not only in Samarinda but also reaching other districts in East Kalimantan province. In addition, eight talk show programs were also held all from 12 to 31 of August 2020. Each talk show was an hour long in duration and discussed a variety of topics including psychosocial support during a pandemic, mental health during the new normal, hoax and stigma involving speakers such as health practitioners (doctors and psychologists), PMI East Kalimantan Province and PMI Samarinda, and academics from local universities.

PMI East Kalimantan procured COVID-19 kit which included five two-ply cloth masks, two bars of soap and hand sanitizers, and fliers which describes the COVID-19 preventive measures and disinfectant kit, all of which were in accordance with PMI procedures for local procurement. A total of 407 sets of COVID-19 kits were distributed to 407 people (205 men, 207 women). A total of 420 sets of disinfectant kits were distributed to 420 households (1,619 people; 801 men, 818 women), including 169 children under five years, and 99 elders aged over 60 years old, in four villages.

Prior to the distribution of disinfectant kits, PMI coordinated with Samarinda's COVID-19 taskforce on high-risk areas or areas with positive cases close to the targeted population to help reduce potential coronavirus transmission. Dady Mulya, Sungai Pinang Luar and Sungai Pinang Dalam were also flood affected areas with confirmed COVID-19 cases were then selected as targeted areas of disinfectant-kit distribution.

Challenges

The challenges related to Health is the procurement of disinfectant kit and COVID-19 kits where:

- The procurement value was considered relatively small by local suppliers. Due to this, it was found that local suppliers were reluctant to gather and submit the documents required, therefore procurement process took longer than predicted.

2. The standard quality of relief items specified by PMI HQ were quite high, therefore it was quite challenging to be met by local suppliers.

Lessons Learned

For the local procurement, one of PMI's lessons learned is to coordinate with the local chamber of commerce and industry to obtain a list of local vendors that is capable to procure the relief items and adhere to PMI administrative requirements. Having this list can speed up local procurement process in the future.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 2,959 (38,000 including hygiene promotion)

Male: 1,635

Female: 1,324

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	420	81
Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people have access to safe water	1,680	324
Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	8,648	38,000
# of volunteers involved in hygiene promotion activities	25	25

Narrative description of achievements

During the emergency period, PMI distributed 7,800 liters of clean water supply to the community which benefited 324 people who were displaced at PKK building (*Pemberdayaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga*, Family Welfare Movement) at Samarinda city. An updated needs assessment was conducted in June 2020 showed that the community and local authorities no longer needed assistance to access clean water since water supplies had been restored. Instead, they suggested hand washing facilities to be installed at public spaces. This DREF Operation supported the replenishment of 420 sets of cleaning kits and 420 sets of hygiene kits. PMI has distributed 407 sets of hygiene kits and 301 sets of cleaning kits, benefiting 718 households or 2,402 people (1,278 men, 1,124 women; 161 children under five years and 80 elders aged over 60 years). The remaining 12 sets of hygiene kits and 119 sets of cleaning kits have been reallocated to the regional warehouse in Samarinda.

PMI Samarinda city branch mobilized volunteers and staff to conduct a needs assessment in June 2020 to assess a change of needs and gaps existed in the response. This assessment resulted in an adjustment of activities such as that water trucking and tarpaulins as no longer needed. The local communities and authorities suggested that hand washing facility/counter were more appropriate due to the current pandemic situation. It was also found that no other responding organization work on this sector. Based on this finding, PMI Samarinda city branch conducted a follow up assessment of potential public spaces for the instalment of hand washing facilities. PMI Samarinda city assessed approximately 30 public spaces, 20 of which were chosen as targeted places taking into consideration strategic positioning, the maintenance of the facility as well as water supply. 20 units of hand washing facilities were installed from 10 August until 10 September 2020. The targeted places included seven integrated healthcare centres (Posyandu), one children's playground, five houses of prayer, four small mosques (surau), two local government halls/offices, and one neighborhood RT level. Along with the instalment of hand washing stations, PMI distributed IEC materials to promote and improve hygiene practices adjacent to the hand washing station/facilities.

PMI also conducted monitoring in the targeted places to assess the number of water refills. With a water tank capacity of 400 liters, each facility can serve up to 266 users. This is derived from the calculation of 400 liters / 1.5 liters every time of handwashing for 20 seconds. By 16 September 2020, the 20 installed hand washing stations, have been refilled at least twice. Considering the pandemic situation, all distributions were done in a scheduled manner to avoid mass

gathering and were carried out in coordination with the local authorities. For those who cannot attend the distribution event, affected communities could collect their assigned items from the head of villages office.

Challenges

PMI had to postpone the installation of hand-washing facilities due to an increased COVID-19 cases in Samarinda and responded to COVID-19 operation temporarily., PMI coordinated with local COVID-19 task force to discuss the high cases areas that is in the proximity of four selected villages. In addition, PMI agreed to focus on other activities such as implementing the health and hygiene promotion as well as PSP through radio programme.

Lessons Learned

This is PMI Samarinda first experience collaborating directly with the local radios to conduct health and hygiene promotion. Despite the confusion at the beginning of the process, with proper communication with the finance team regarding the administration and PMI and IFRC CEA focal point, PMI Samarinda successfully completed the activity through the broadcast of Public Service Announcement and talk shows, engaging experts from different elements such as the hospitals, and academics.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 4,300

Male: 2,326

Female: 1,974

Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable

Indicators:	Target	Actual
The operation demonstrates evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services.	Yes	Yes

Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
The operation demonstrates evidence of compliance with IFRC minimum standard commitment to gender and diversity in emergency programming.	Yes	Yes

Output 1.2: Programmes and operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and other forms of violence especially against children

Indicators:	Target	Actual
100% of volunteers have signed the CoC	Yes	Yes

Narrative description of achievements

Throughout the operation, PMI received and documented 48 feedback/complaints/questions from the affected population in their CEA logbook (information management system). PMI has always ensured that beneficiary list is disaggregated based on age and genders.

Challenges

A few staff who are aware of CEA have not had the practical experience to collect feedback prior the operation. Thus, PMI had a briefing session with CEA focal point at PMI NHQ and a support from IFRC Sr. Officer.

Lessons Learned

Not applicable.

Influence others as leading strategic partner

Output 3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource, mobilization, and programming

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Lesson learned workshop conducted	Yes	Yes

Narrative description of achievements

PMI Samarinda City conducted post distribution monitoring on 14 – 16 September 2020 using mobile data collection method (ODK KOBO collect tools) involving 18 staff and volunteers. Out of the 376 sample size, 51% of the respondents interviewed were women and 49% were men. The PDM shows that overall, the quality and the quantity of the distributed items are sufficient and as needed. One major finding related to the community's feedback showed that about 71.28% of the respondents indicated that they were not aware of how they can make feedback concerning PMI services as compared to the 28% who were fully aware of the feedback or complaints mechanisms. PMI's follow up question to ways of making feedback about PMI service or any other complaint would be 79 % is to report to community leaders (head of RT), 11% through social media, 7% through PMI hotline, whereas the remaining 2% were to PMI staff and volunteers and Community health post officer. With regards to the awareness of being beneficiaries, 99% understood the selection criteria as the flood affected communities. However, 0,8% were unaware of how the selection was made. 81 % of respondents considered that the assistance was sufficient, 17% considered as excessive, while 2% considered it to be lacking. A few suggestions made were related to the distributed items, such as groceries (*Sembako, Sembilan bahan pokok* or nine staple food ingredients) and medicines and put into focus the timing of the distribution being much later post flood, as well as better physical distancing during distribution,

PMI also held an online workshop on forest fire contingency plan, involving all PMI branches in East Kalimantan province with a support from PMI NHQ and IFRC CCST. Prior to the event, PMI coordinated with local BPBD (*Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah*, Local Disaster Management authorities) and local BMKG (*Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika*, Meteorology Climatology and Geophysics Agency) to inform and involve them in the process. Unfortunately, none of the agencies were available to join the meeting. In total, 26 staffs from province and district/city branches participated the online webinar on 29 September 2020. A series of online meetings was held prior to the online webinar and participated by PMI NHQ, IFRC CCST staff, personnel from PMI Central Java Province, a facilitator from Partner for Resilience, as well as PMI Samarinda staff. Draft 0 was prepared in advance of the webinar which then presented and discussed in thematic groups during the online webinar. All suggestions were then documented and follow up actions were planned. PMI East Kalimantan province and Samarinda city branch agreed to finalize the contingency plan with face-to-face meetings and online discussion.

On the 30 September 2020, PMI also conducted a lessons learned workshop which attended by 40 participants such as the community representatives, local authorities, and volunteers' representatives. There were no significant issues regarding the operation and the beneficiaries, this was mainly contributed by the close collaboration with the local authorities. Instead, this workshop highlights the need for community's ability to organize themselves for flood response which occurs almost on yearly basis and the possibility of reducing risks from future disasters.

Challenges

The online webinar of Forest Fire Contingency Plan was held through Microsoft Teams. The facilitating team as well as participants experienced technical issues throughout the online webinar. Many of the participants were having internet connection and insufficient equipment/laptops that hampered their active participations in the discussion. In addition, people were not familiar with some of the MS Teams' features despite the preparation that was done prior to the webinar.

Lessons Learned

Not applicable.

D. THE BUDGET

CHF 98,843 was allocated to respond to the humanitarian needs of households affected by the flood in Samarinda, East Kalimantan province. In all, the operation utilized CHF 69,666, the remaining balance of CHF 29,177 will be returned to DREF. Overall, the budget was underspent in two AOF, WASH and health. The key reason for the underspend in health was a change in procurement strategy. Initially PMI had budgeted to procure the COVID-19 kits in Jakarta and was intending to transport them to the affected area. However, it was later decided that the Chapter could more efficiently manage the process with support from the logistics department at PMI headquarters. This not only reduced the need for transportation costs it also led to the cost of the kits being lower. Under WASH PMI initially budgeted to undertake water trucking for the course of the operation. However, the water system in the affected area was fixed earlier than anticipated. Some of the surplus funding was used to purchase and install hand washing stations but the number of handwashing stations required was not enough to absorb the total underspend.

AOF/SFI	Budget (CHF)	Expenditure (CHF)	Variance (CHF)
AOF2 - Shelter	25,400	27,275	-1874
AOF4 - Health	35,060	20,045	14,655
AOF5 - WASH	29,543	18,322	11,222
SFI1	128	93	35
SFI2	479	-	479
SFI3	6,315	3,391	2,925
SFI4	1,917	184	1733

Clarification on budget variances related to incurred expenditure in categories where no budget is planned or with overspending:

- **WASH under Relief, construction and supplies** was overspent by CHF 5,052 because PMI combined health promotion and hygiene promotion together and PMI's expenditure on radio programs, used for both health and hygiene promotion, did not distinguish between the two activities.
- **National Society Staff** overspent by CHF 3,662 because PMI East Kalimantan province and Samarinda branch had to deploy more staff to undertake implementation and monitoring of activities throughout the operation due to the unavailability of volunteers to deploy. This is also reflected in the underspend under volunteers where the actual costs were CHF 3,597 compared to the CHF 5,120 budgeted.

The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, and Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the Palang Merah Indonesia, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [DREF Operation](#)

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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.**

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/6-2020/12	Operation	MDRID015
Budget Timeframe	2020/6-2020/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 28/Jan/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRID015 - Indonesia: East Kalimantan Floods

Operating Timeframe: 01 Jun 2020 to 30 Sep 2020

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	98,843
DREF Allocations	98,843
Expenditure	-69,669
Closing Balance	29,174

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter	25,400	25,955	-555
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs			0
AOF4 - Health	35,060	20,870	14,189
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	29,543	19,171	10,372
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	90,003	65,997	24,006
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	128	86	42
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	479		479
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	6,315	3,391	2,925
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	1,917	195	1,722
Strategy for implementation Total	8,840	3,672	5,168
Grand Total	98,843	69,669	29,174

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/6-2020/12	Operation	MDRID015
Budget Timeframe	2020/6-2020/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 28/Jan/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRID015 - Indonesia: East Kalimantan Floods

Operating Timeframe: 01 Jun 2020 to 30 Sep 2020

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	62,210	52,691	9,519
Shelter - Relief	7,980	5,409	2,571
Clothing & Textiles	12,390	8,021	4,369
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	12,340	17,392	-5,052
Other Supplies & Services	29,500	21,870	7,630
Logistics, Transport & Storage	5,000	403	4,597
Distribution & Monitoring	2,500	171	2,329
Transport & Vehicles Costs	2,500	232	2,268
Personnel	6,500	6,114	386
National Staff	450		450
National Society Staff	930	4,592	-3,662
Volunteers	5,120	1,523	3,597
Workshops & Training	1,500	1,882	-382
Workshops & Training	1,500	1,882	-382
General Expenditure	17,600	4,326	13,274
Travel	6,800		6,800
Information & Public Relations	8,500	2,824	5,676
Office Costs	2,000	777	1,223
Communications		668	-668
Financial Charges	300	57	243
Indirect Costs	6,033	4,252	1,781
Programme & Services Support Recover	6,033	4,252	1,781
Grand Total	98,843	69,669	29,174