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## Emergency Plan of Action Final Report Indonesia: Earthquakes and Tsunamis - Sunda Straits Tsunami



<b>Emergency appeal n° MDRID013</b>	<b>Glide n° <a href="#">TS-2018-000423-IDN</a></b>
<b>Sunda Operation Final Report</b> <b>Date of issue:</b> 17 March 2021	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 22 December 2018 – 30 September 2020
<b>Operation start date:</b> 22 December 2018	<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 21 months <b>End date:</b> 30 September 2020
<b>Overall emergency appeal budget:</b> CHF 38.9 million (Lombok, Sulawesi and Sunda Straits); <a href="#">Donor response</a>	<b>Total DREF amount allocated:</b> CHF 328,621 <b>Sunda Strait Revised Emergency operation budget:</b> Approx. CHF 826,046
<b>N° of people being assisted:</b> 15,000 (approx. 3,000 households)	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the Sunda Strait operation:</b> The Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) works with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) as well as the American 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 partner National Societies (PNS) with long term relations with PMI like Danish Red Cross are also supporting bilateral partnerships.	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the Sunda Strait operation:</b> National Agencies are actively in the response such as National Search and Rescue Agency (BASARNAS), National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA), Indonesian National Police (POLRI), Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) and local government agencies.  Other various NGO and community were also present in the operations such as Adventist Development and Relief Emergency (ADRA), KUN Humanity System, CARE International Indonesia, YAKKUM Emergency Unit, LAZ Harfa Banten, World Vision and Save the Children	

**This final report is issued only for the Sunda Strait tsunami project of the MDRID013 appeal. The overall appeal has been extended up to August 2021 to enable Lombok and Sulawesi operations to complete programmatic commitments, administrative requirements, and narrative and financial reporting.**

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### 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 with the magnitude of 6.4 and followed by a 7.4 magnitude 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 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 Pandenglang district.

According to Government reports, the event was recorded four times in four different locations with tidal waves reaching a height of 0.3 to 0.9 metres. The highest wave hit Serang sub-district with a height of 0.9 m. 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, to which the current system monitors and responds.

BPBD, together with the military, police, the national search and rescue agency (Basarnas), local government offices, 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 of field kitchens and displacement sites. Heavy equipment was dispatched to clear debris to ease evacuation and response efforts.

**Affected population<sup>1</sup>**

Province	Deaths	Injured	Missing
Banten	288	10,051	8
Lampung	122	5,729	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>15,780</b>	<b>14</b>

### COVID-19 Pandemic

The Indonesian Ministry of Health since 10 March 2020 activated 132 referral hospitals in 33 provinces for COVID-19 case management. The government also established an emergency hospital for COVID-19 quarantine and treatment in Galang Island of Riau Islands Province as part of the initial response.

On 13 April 2020, the Government declared a state of emergency for COVID-19 as a non-natural disaster in Indonesia. The number of confirmed cases has continued to increase significantly since the announcement of the first two cases in March 2020. Based on Indonesia Ministry of Health data as of 31 December 2020, more than 765,000 have tested positive, of which more than 22,000 cases have been fatal.

The declaration allowed the government to invoke powers to ease entry of international aid, as well as to generate or allocate funds to respond to the pandemic. A COVID-19 acceleration Task Force was also formed, with the Head of BNPB (National Agency of Disaster Management) leading the task force. Task forces have also been established for 25 provinces, of which 11 provinces have declared an emergency status. The task force is assigned to lead the prevention, response and recovery activities, as well as to employ experts to support the responses. The task force is also required to consult the policy plan with the head of the national task force.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs also issued a temporary restriction to export antiseptics, materials for masks manufacturing and personal protective equipment (PPE). Meanwhile, the Ministry of Health released guidelines to large-scale social restrictions (*Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar*, PSBB). The guidelines restrict public activities in certain provinces that have been hit by COVID-19. The regulation also became the basis for closing of schools and offices; restrictions on religious activities in communal areas, activities in public spaces and facilities, social and cultural activities; limitation of public transport modes and private vehicles; and other restrictions concerning defence and security aspects.

All 34 Provinces in Indonesia identified with positive cases: the top five highest numbers being in DKI Jakarta, West Java, Banten, East Java and Central Sulawesi provinces.

## 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 operation. 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 some 650 volunteers from across their provinces. These volunteers provided support to evacuations, search and rescue, first aid and 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 Banten and Lampung province established operation command posts (Posko) from which team leaders coordinated the response, directed the volunteers, gathered information including feedback from the community and offered hot meals to the affected population or those involved in the response.

<sup>1</sup> PMI Banten and PMI Lampung final report, 30 September 2020

Additionally, PMI recruited and trained 11 community-based action teams (CBAT/SIBAT) as part of the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities. Each team consists of 20 people from affected communities in both of provinces. In total, 220 CBAT members actively supported implementation of activities organized by PMI and external stakeholders in their area and are prepared to respond to any disaster in their communities.

Based on information gathered by PMI from communities and local government offices, the operation was expanded to cover early recovery with additional activities such as:

- Extended support to relocated households to supply shelter materials and replace lost household items.
- Continuing basic services in the transitional shelter such as health services, clean water distribution, pipeline construction, boreholes & sanitation, PSS, and health & hygiene promotion.
- 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 have a country cluster support team (CCST) for Indonesia and Timor Leste consisting of a head of office and technical capacities in disaster management, health, water, sanitation and hygiene, national society development (including PGI), communication, community engagement and accountability (CEA) and support services in finance, human resources, administration and PMER. Partner National Societies with offices in country include American Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society and Qatar Red Crescent Society. Danish Red Cross also supported DRR in schools in Banten and will fund the construction of 30 emergency latrines in Lampung and Banten. Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China has also proposed distribution of school kits. ICRC supported the setup of a restoring family link (RFL) hotline system and set up of a national level community feedback and complaints tool through social media. Movement information sharing and coordination meetings are led by PMI.

### Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

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

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

## Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

### Needs analysis

Within hours after the disaster, PMI deployed teams from the national headquarters as well as neighboring branches to support the local PMI response units in their emergency response while at the same time conducted 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	Final report <sup>2</sup>
Shelter and displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 on public lands (schools). Accurate numbers were not available except for areas the authorities declared as “red Zones” and required relocation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Both Provincial governments finished all transitional shelters for affected communities in the area. Affected families began moving into transitional shelters by March 2019.</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup> Needs analyses are based on final reports from PMI provincial and district branches and direct observations of IFRC support staff.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A large number of Households were temporarily evacuated by from the island of Sebesi but have since returned.</li> <li>• Non-displaced families with damaged homes required tools, material and building skills or trades people to make repairs.</li> <li>• The number of displaced people was originally 36,923 but had reduced to 16,198 within two weeks of the event as families returned to their homes or staying at their relatives houses.</li> <li>• The tsunami also damaged, destroyed or carried away many essential household items. Families were initially sharing these items to cope as these communities have a strong culture of group support.</li> <li>• The Government announced a plan to provide both transitional and permanent housing solutions. The Government released their official impact analysis and damage assessment on April. Based from the report, 826 unit temporary shelter will be built in Banten province. While in Lampung, 510 temporary shelters will be provided to accommodate 510 household</li> <li>• Services and standards within the camps appeared inconsistent, and in some camps, Government had agreed to have PMI ensure the latrine components as well as water supply.</li> </ul>	<p>move between the transitional shelters and their rented houses near the sea. Based on government data, the number of households occupying the transitional shelter is approximately 1,316.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transitional shelters are equipped with temporary latrines, clean water from boreholes and electricity. However, most of the unused temporary latrines and transitional shelters have been damaged due to poor maintenance.</li> <li>• 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 in Banten started in August 2020. The government will construct 706 permanent shelters in 5 locations in Pandeglang district. By September 2020, 141 permanent shelters have been constructed. In Lampung, 524 permanent shelters will be constructed in 8 villages - construction work has started in September 2020. By September, 157 were being constructed in Kunjir village.</li> <li>• Non-displaced families with damaged homes received shelter materials and tools from the government, various NGOs and PMI.</li> <li>• In 2019, 1073 household in Banten province received shelter support using the Cash and Voucher assistance modality from PMI. Families could redeem their vouchers at selected merchants, for shelter materials, household items and kitchen appliances whilst generating income to local vendors and merchants. With the positive impact from the activities, additional beneficiaries were identified by PMI and further assistance provided to 94 household. In total, PMI has reached 1,167 households with Cash and Voucher assistance for basic shelter needs in Banten province.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>WASH</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water supply lines have been disrupted and wells are contaminated in many areas, so the communities needed a temporary solution to access clean water.</li> <li>• Markets have bottled water available and some families use household water filters.</li> <li>• Damage to household and public sanitation facilities has increased the potential of disease from open defecation and additional contamination of water sources.</li> <li>• Temporary water supply was 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).</li> <li>• A temporary solution for water supplies and sanitation is required for the families living in transitional barracks awaiting for the construction of permanent homes.</li> <li>• Lost hygiene items have increased the risk of illness, reminders of good practices could ensure the proper use and maintenance of the facilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The governments of Lampung and Banten, with the support from several ministries and state-owned enterprises, provided short to medium-term WASH solutions in their locations such as distribution of hygiene kits, distribution of clean water and drilling of boreholes in and around the affected area to improve the communities' access to water.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Unused temporary latrines together with their supporting facilities (water tank and drainage system) are in bad condition due to poor maintenance.</li> <li>• From September to November 2019, drought struck several areas of Banten province. Drought also affected several temporary shelters, especially the Sumber Jaya transitional shelter. To tackle the water shortage, PMI constructed pipelines, linking Sumber Jaya transitional shelter and nearby village to a water source 4.5 km away.</li> <li>• During the dry season, usually from June to September, boreholes were unable to provide sufficient water to the communities or the little water available is not good for consumption as the water is muddy and salty. This was common not only in transitional shelter sites but also villages around the area.</li> <li>• According to the 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.</li> <li>• Besides providing emergency latrines, PMI also filled any WASH gaps identified in the transitional shelters such as providing safe place to wash clothes, and communal and household garbage bins. However, community and</li> </ul>

		<p>household-level waste management are inconsistent in each transitional shelter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permanent shelter will be equipped with latrines in each shelter (as per government plan). Pipelines and water will be provided by PDAM by linking the permanent shelter locations to nearby water resource.</li> <li>• To support the government 3 M (<i>Mencuci Tangan</i> or Wash your hands, <i>Memakai masker</i> or Wear mask and <i>Menjaga Jarak</i> or Maintain your distance) Covid-19 prevention campaign, PMI Lampung set-up hand washing stations at vital public facilities such as market places, bus stations, mosques, etc. In Banten, PMI supported the campaign through hygiene promotion in transitional shelters and nearby villages.</li> </ul>
<b>Health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There were gaps in emergency services and patient transfers; Affected communities who lost their healthcare cards (along with their homes) were not able to claim or access health services provided by the government.</li> <li>• People were anxious and scared as the event occurred without warning. PSS for trauma healing was essential, especially for children and women.</li> <li>• Affected families had less access to essential health services as they were also affected economically.</li> <li>• PMI capacity to respond with immediate evacuation and first aid was very appreciated, but not available throughout the affected areas.</li> <li>• Where demolition and new construction occurred, asbestos awareness was required.</li> <li>• Mosquito borne diseases were a serious concern as families were displaced, had lost nets and found more standing water than usual amongst debris and tidal pools.</li> <li>• Many family members were missing, RFL was needed to reconnect or provide news to families.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Banten and Lampung, PMI provided health services through mobile units</li> <li>• PMI focused PSS activities in schools and combined it with DRR activities and health promotion.</li> <li>• Raising asbestos awareness whilst conducting shelter support for the community.</li> <li>• Mosquito-borne diseases remain one of concern as families continue to live in temporary shelters. While skin diseases, mainly rashes, are still reported by households living in the transitional shelter. PMI distributed mosquito nets and conducted health promotion activities on prevention of vector-borne diseases through proper waste management.</li> <li>• Health promotion also covers COVID-19 prevention in transitional shelters and nearby village area. This is essential since the transitional shelters were constructed and designed to accommodate people in limited land space. This increases risk to people in transitional areas as they are more exposed to COVID-19 transmission.</li> <li>• COVID cases have escalated in the province with Banten province identified as one of the “red” provinces while Lampung province is considered in category “orange”.</li> </ul>
<b>DRR</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communities and their local governments were the first to respond. Observations from responders pointed to some communities being better organized than others.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Community-level ‘resilience package’ should also be delivered to complement and ensure a “village/neighborhood approach”;</li> <li>• Families living in proximity to the sea are where most affected.</li> <li>• Government is regulating construction in “red zones” and has started relocation families.</li> <li>• Support the integration and implementation of CEA approaches and activities at all phases of sectoral intervention/ service delivery, ensuring community participation and PMI/IFRC accountability.</li> <li>• Support the capacity to organize community committees, ensuring the representation and participation of all minority/ vulnerable groups.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The communities are now adhering the strict “no permanent building/shelter” at the red zones area especially at the area where the tsunami hit.</li> <li>• Several government and community organizations continue to actively enhance disaster risk awareness in affected communities in Banten and Lampung, incorporated through various activities from livelihood, environment and shelter sector.</li> <li>• By establishing the SIBATs, PMI trained 220 community members with basic emergency response, community development and to be active member of communities for future development programmes. This has proven useful when a magnitude 6.7 earthquake struck around the Sunda Strait area in August 2019. SIBATs in Pandeglang and South Lampung led the evacuation process in their villages and reported the information on the quake’s impact.</li> <li>• Local government and other government agencies have stated to engage SIBATs to coordinate development programmes, as well as support them in increasing community participation</li> </ul>
<b>Livelihood and basic needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many fishermen had lost or damaged assets</li> <li>• Fish sellers along the shore line had also lost or damaged assets</li> <li>• Some farmers saw crops fail due to sea water contamination, debris and erosion</li> <li>• A number of relocated families work inland so their livelihood were not affected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affected communities in Banten and Lampung received numerous livelihood and basic needs support from government, NGO’s and other donors. These support included boats for fishermen, cash for work and other fishing tools or shelter materials. However, most of these support were not well documented or coordinated with the local governments.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hotels and guest houses along the shore were also affected and damaged. Some employees have lost wages while hotels rebuilt</li> <li>Businesses linked to national tourism in the area were most affected due to damage to tourism infrastructure</li> <li>Markets were not affected because of interconnectivity to nearby unaffected areas and the almost immediate reestablishment of transport routes</li> <li>Displaced households (or relocated) needed assistance to meet basic needs due to loss of livelihood and household items</li> <li>Use of cash and voucher assistance is in line with PMIs SOPs and is widely used in other operations. Availability of banks/service providers as well as network connectivity will increase the modality options for managing distributions and good monitoring.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Since all IDPs have to relocate to designated transitional shelter locations, they had to spend on additional expenses such as transportation costs.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Debt is still the primary problem for most of affected people in transitional shelter which were mostly used to restart income-generating activities</li> <li>In 2020, PMI has distributed livelihood support to beneficiaries in Lampung and Banten provinces. With the support from Pos Indonesia (Indonesian Post Service), support was sent by using individual money order to beneficiaries. In total, there are 1072 households received the support in Lampung and Banten provinces.</li> </ul>
PGI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Informal businesses/employment were inadvertently excluded due to lack of legal documents or their inability to secure them, which were requirements to receive government assistance</li> <li>Opportunities to strengthen the integration of PGI into all aspects of programming and the within the PMI structure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Throughout the operation PMI remained accountable and transparent, and ensured community participation, communication and engagement in the planning and implementation of programmes</li> <li>PMI collected feedback from the communities and any other relevant stakeholders and addressed or referred them in a timely manner</li> </ul>

### Targeting

PMI identified a three-layer operational strategy. Each layer sought to meet the more specific needs of a more vulnerable group of beneficiaries within the larger groups.

- District level:** Target of 3,000 households based on local branches' assessment of most urgent needs or guided by Government agencies (minimal assessment). Interventions for this level include:
  - Search and rescue, support to evacuations, and first aid
  - Distribution of essential household items based on gaps
  - Household visits by mobile clinics during the emergency phase
  - Delivering water via water trucks to communities without water in the emergency phase
- Sub-District level:** Target is 2,000 households from the 11 worst affected villages with the most displaced households and households in the "red zones". Interventions for this level included:
  - Health and hygiene promotion
  - Linking villages around relocation sites to the pipeline construction
  - Mobile clinic where the community health center is not functioning
  - Psychosocial support services
  - Disaster risk reduction through recruitment and training of SIBATs, and preparedness activities based on VCAs
  - Build back safer
  - Distribution of hygiene kits
- Relocation sites:** Target is 1,307 households; household lists was prepared by the government. To avoid overlapping intervention, the government has mapped responsibilities between humanitarian organization. Relocated families will receive:
  - Replacement of essential household items – in kind or via cash/voucher
  - Construction or rehabilitation of sufficient latrine in relocation sites
  - Borehole with pumping, filtering, storage, and taps
  - Construction of pipelines linking transitional shelters & remote villages located in Sangiyang Island to water resource
  - Cash assistance to replace livelihood assets or strengthen income-generating activities
  - Distribution of mosquito nets where Government distribution was not able to reach

## Relocation site details

Province	District	Village	# HH planned for relocation
Banten	Pandeglang	Sumur (3 sites)	354
		Labuan (2 sites)	250
		Cigeulis	42
		Panimbang	66
	Serang	Sukaresmi	86
		Pagelaran	8
		Sangiang	0
Lampung	South Lampung	Kunjir	139
		Banding	20
		Sukaraja	27
		Way Muli Timur	122
		Way Muli Induk	48
		Kalianda	154
		<b>Grand total</b>	<b>1,316</b>

PMI aligned interventions with both its own and IFRC's minimum standards 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 were considered according to level of impact as well as difficulty to reach, with PMI leadership committing its focus to the most remote areas affected, such as the sub-district of Sumur and Sangiyang in Banten province and Sebesi in Lampung province.

### Operation Risk Assessment

The country is generally at risk from earthquakes, tsunamis, landslides and other events that could see PMI's emergency response responsibilities pull human and other resources from any of its existing response. Specifically, Lampung and Banten provinces are exposed to earthquake-related hazards.

Several significant events in Indonesia have also caused delay in some of the activities. National political events such as the presidential election in April 2019, wherein local governments instituted limits to any community mass mobilization and/or mass-involving activity prior to the election to avoid politicization of humanitarian activities. Furthermore, during the holy month of Ramadhan month with shorter working hours and limited engagement in communities.

The COVID-19 pandemic also limited activities for the first half of 2020, with most activities only able to resume by July. The pandemic also stretched the capacity of the National Society and IFRC while also inhibiting local surge response mechanisms to fully operate. PMI and IFRC, ensuring its duty of care to its staff and volunteers and the *do no harm* approach with the target population, devised COVID-safe implementation strategies which include strict observance to health protocols and active awareness of the risks of the virus and the ways of reducing these.

Delays in expenditure or financial reporting and reconciliation also hampered the implementation of some activities planned under this appeal. IFRC finance team were deployed several times to field to provide technical support as well as in training of staff to improve financial reporting and overall documentation of processes. IFRC remains committed to support PMI to improve financial reporting and ensure efficiency in supporting PMI.

## 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. Activities were implemented from December 2018 to September 2020.

### Proposed strategy

This operation was 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 led the operations in Banten and Lampung, supported by PMI national headquarters and IFRC to implement interventions. The operation was aligned with four focus areas of the operating framework:

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

The operation consisted of closely integrated sectors aiming to provide:

1. **Evacuation, first aid and search and rescue** in the emergency in coordination with government agencies and other stakeholders.
2. **Relief and shelter assistance** through the provision of **essential shelter and household items** such as tarpaulins, blankets and sleeping mats, and raising awareness on building back safer. Cash and voucher assistance was also provided to households to recover lost/damaged household items.
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 diseases combined with distribution of mosquito nets and COVID-19 prevention messaging
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. In response to COVID-19, PMI constructed handwashing stations at vital public facilities
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, supporting local economies as well
7. **Capacity building** for PMI chapters and branches for sustainable transition to regular activities; as well as repositioning of emergency relief items in provincial warehouse



*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 were key implementers in the communities. Facilitators from neighbouring districts were deployed to support the establishment of SIBATs and train local volunteers. The operation was also an opportunity for provincial and district level teams to learn about cash and voucher assistance (CVA) for future responses. A strong community-driven approach was 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, were also considered in developing plans.

### Localization

The context of the operation for the MDRID013 appeal mainly adheres to the localization 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 localization. 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 localization 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 localization 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 was 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, the National Society hired additional project staff.

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

### Logistics and supply chain

Logistics activities aimed 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 was carried out by utilizing PMI existing fleet although in some cases additional trucks were 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 extended 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 was vital to support effective resource mobilization efforts and enhance collaboration with key partners and stakeholders. PMI and IFRC communication efforts were focused on highlighting the humanitarian needs on the ground and securing positive positioning of the Movement's response.

Latest newsletter from the CCST can be accessed [here](#).

### Information management (IM)

PMI utilized existing capacities 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 provided 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 enhanced 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 were conducted to assess progress at regular intervals and to guide any required adjustments. However, due to COVID-19, monitoring activities were hampered/delayed. Monitoring of progress was done through online meetings, analysis of feedbacks received and through surveys conducted.

Situational reports and operation updates were also issued regularly. Learnings from this operation will be captured through lessons-learned workshops for cash (covering all three operations in the appeal) and a 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 were applicable as outlined with the existing IFRC country security plan. The National Society's security framework applied 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 was observed with the ICRC through regular information-sharing in accordance with the existing agreed arrangements.

### Administration and Finance

The IFRC provided 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 provided support to the operation as requested by PMI.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

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

	<b>Shelter</b> <b>People reached: 5,344 persons (1,336 households)</b> Male: 5,123 Female: 4,877	
<b>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</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of households living in shelters meeting Sphere standards.	2,000	1,336
<b>Shelter Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance.	2,000	1,018
<b>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</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of households provided with technical support and guidance	2,000	1,336
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>PMI Lampung and Banten have been supporting the evacuation and distribution of relief items since the beginning of the disaster. PMI chapters were also working closely with the government and other humanitarian organizations to prevent any duplication for items or services received by the communities. During the emergency period, PMI committed to support and prioritize the most vulnerable affected communities in Lampung and Banten. Below table reflects items distributed during the emergency response period. Initial stocks distributed were taken from PMI's prepositioned items, which have since been replenished.</p>		
<b>Final relief items distribution summary</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Distributed</b>	
Tarpaulins	255	
Blanket	1,018	
Cleaning kits	58	
Baby kit	162	
Mat	510	
Kitchen sets	559	
<p>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. Items which were not distributed were placed in PMI's warehouse in the area as prepositioned stocks for future responses.</p>		
<p>To support the displaced communities in Banten and Lampung, the government relocated and planned to provide permanent shelter to households who lost their house or whose houses were heavily damaged. Prior to receiving permanent shelter support from the government, transitional shelters were constructed and provided temporary shelter solutions. PMI, in support of the government, responded to fill the gaps in needs in the transitional areas such as household items, water and sanitation facilities and other assistance.</p>		

Upon relocating from camps to transitional shelters, the same beneficiaries in Lampung received additional household support such as for establishing their kitchens. In total, PMI Lampung distributed kitchen wares to 559 households in South Lampung district. In Banten, PMI provided affected communities who relocated to transitional shelters with shelter support through cash and voucher activities. Vouchers were exchanged for household items such as shelter repair materials, kitchen equipment, cleaning materials and sleeping items. By engaging local markets and vendors, PMI managed to identify suitable vendors where these goods were available. Initially PMI targeted 1,100 households in transitional homes built by the government. Of the target, 1,073 households initially received and redeemed their vouchers for basic shelter materials (nails, hammer, plywood and etc), kitchen sets and other essential household items. After successful activity and distribution from the first batch of distribution, PMI, the local government and local communities had a follow up discussion to see whether PMI could assist more households than initially targeted. Requests received from local communities to expand the programme by an additional 94 household in Pandeglang district which were approved by PMI management. In total, PMI assisted 1,167 household with basic household items by distributing cash-value voucher.



Basic shelter and household appliances support to beneficiaries through Cash and Voucher modality.  
(Photo: PMI)

IFRC also supported Build Back Safer awareness raising training for PMI staff and volunteers. These personnel have been deployed to affected villages to provide BBS awareness to the households reached with the vouchers. Materials and information used in the community-level awareness raising sessions were developed by the in-country shelter cluster team. This activity was completed in November 2019.

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.

#### Challenges

In some cases, displaced communities did not or were not able to occupy and live in the transitional shelters. Some of the displaced households preferred to live with their relatives, rent an accommodation or simply move away from the village. This caused the number of households in the transitional shelters to keep fluctuating from time to time. This posed an additional challenge for the team to implement activities and target households.

#### Lessons Learned

PMI worked closely with local authorities since medium to long-term shelter support were led and coordinated based on the government plan. While the government constructed the transitional and permanent shelters, PMI provided basic needs and filled the gaps during the emergency to early-recovery periods.



#### 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	1,072
<b>Output 1.3: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through income generating activities.</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of household's livelihood security is enhanced through income generating activities	1,160	1,072

Narrative description of achievements

Based on the initial plan, livelihood and basic needs support was expanded not only to address cash in emergency but also to address early recovery needs in Lampung and Banten province. Previous objectives of the short-term shelter support were revised and replaced with interventions to support the replacement or recovery of lost/damaged assets to strengthen livelihood.

Deploying volunteers to verify list of beneficiaries received from government's impact assessment, PMI Lampung identified 507 households, of which 497 received the cash support. In Banten, PMI has distributed cash to 575 households out of the 577 identified in the beneficiaries list<sup>3</sup>.



*Livelihood support to beneficiaries for boat repair and maintenance of tools in South Lampung. (Photo: PMI)*

The cash support was delivered to beneficiaries through money order or *wesel* of Pos Indonesia (post office). The post office was tasked to open an account for PMI/IFRC

as a repository of funds to be transferred to targeted households. The post office provided the *wesels*/money orders for the beneficiaries and facilitate cash withdrawal based on agreed schedules. Distribution and reconciliation reports were then sent to PMI and IFRC. Data protection policies of Indonesia, PMI, IFRC and the post office were also observed ensuring that private and sensitive information are protected and respected.

Before the distribution, socialization sessions were conducted to ensure communities understand the objectives of the support, the money order distribution process and encashment dates, as well as to gather any feedback from the beneficiaries. Supported by the CEA team, the cash team provided timely and accurate information to the communities regarding distribution details and received feedback and queries about the intervention.

For COVID-19 prevention, together with Post Indonesia staff, PMI volunteers ensured prevention health protocols, such wear facemask, maintain safe distance and wash their hands before they received their *wesel*, were observed by staff and beneficiaries. PMI also established temperature checks and hand-washing stations at the distribution locations.

Some 2 weeks after the encashment period ended, volunteers visited several beneficiaries and conducted surveys on the support they received. Received information was analyzed to evaluate the accuracy of needs assessment and submitted beneficiary expenditure plan. The result showed that 96 per cent of the beneficiaries followed the expenditure plan they proposed. In addition, 59 per cent of all expenditure plans were spent for income generating purposes such as buying materials for fishing, food stalls and small shop.

### Challenges

In Lampung, PMI targeted beneficiaries who live in Sebesi island. Sebesi island is one of the closest inhabited islands to Krakatau volcano. Several challenges were posed by the remote location, starting from assessment, verifying beneficiary list, socialization and distribution, and the encashment process.

### Lessons Learned

Close coordination with local government was vital in order to finalize beneficiaries lists, cleaning the list of duplication, unidentified names, beneficiaries who passed-away, left the area or lost identification cards.

Framework agreement or Memorandum of understanding with a financial service provider is one of the vital for Cash Readiness especially in emergencies. With Framework agreement or Memorandum of Understanding ready, PMI could address the needs faster and efficiently.

A lessons learned activity on cash and voucher assistance for the overall appeal is planned for early 2021. This activity will highlight best practices and provide PMI with recommendations for future cash programming.

<sup>3</sup> Some households were not able to receive the grant due to varying personal reasons.



## 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	14,727
<b>Output 1.1: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by first aid services (mobile clinic)	7,000	3,858
<b>Output 1.2: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion programming	10,000	14,727
<b>Output 1.3: Psychosocial support provided to the target population</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by psychosocial support	7,000	9,712
<b>Output 1.4: Target population is reached with Search and Rescue and evacuation activities</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of trained volunteers deployed	150	640

#### Narrative description of achievements

##### Mobile health clinics

PMI deployed three emergency medical mobile teams in Banten and two in South Lampung. In the emergency period, PMI served 1,540 patients from both provinces. PMI continued mobile clinic service targeting in transitional shelters and village nearby the transitional shelter area until May 2020 in Lampung and August 2020 in Banten. In addition to those served during the emergency period, PMI was able to serve a further 2,318 patients from Banten and Lampung province.

##### Disease prevention and health promotion

Based on the assessment report, the team identified as priority information dissemination activities related to the increase in cases of mosquito-borne diseases during the rainy season. In total, 506 households from 10 villages received 1,000 mosquito nets and information on preventing mosquito-borne diseases and the proper use mosquito nets.



Mobile clinic activities. (Photo: PMI)

A modified epidemic control for volunteers (ECV) training with IEC and session planning incorporated in the PMI on-the-job training was held late March 2019 for both provinces. Responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, PMI added modules on clean and healthy lifestyle, proper handwashing, maintaining safe physical distance. PMI was also setting up 84 hand washing station at public facilities in both provinces.

### Psychosocial support

PMI was on the ground since the disaster and responded to reports of people experiencing distress symptoms related to the tsunami and the potential of a repeat disaster. This was especially acute with kids and women. In order to ease the stress caused by the tsunami, PMI provided psychological first aid to affected communities, delivering practical information and showing empathy, concern, respect and confidence in the abilities of the individual affected. Communities were also mobilized for awareness raising.

During the Ramadhan season, PMI modified its PSS activity to fit community activities during the holy month, such as supporting prayers, playing and singing for kids, and breaking fast together. PSS was also conducted with the communities in Sangiyang island by celebrating Independence Day and holding a ceremony. Afterwards, various games were held between PMI and the communities.



PSS session for children, including play-therapy, singing and other art activities. (Photo: PMI)

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

All SAR activities ended by January 2019. PMI deployed over 640 volunteers to support the emergency operation, including during a mass relocation effort of the Sebuku island involving 3,500 persons.

### Challenges

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, several methods of implementations needed to be revised in order to fit the health protocols. In additions, the government issued strict protocols to all social activities. Face to face meeting and mass-gathering activities were limited or cancelled.

### Lessons Learned

Guideline for Covid-19 safer access in operation or emergency responses is needed. To complement the guideline, training and sensitization session to PMI volunteers and staffs to be added in the briefing session.



### Water, sanitation and hygiene

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

Male: 6,241

Female: 5,944

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
<b>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</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with safe water (according to WHO standards)	10,000	11,521
<b>Output 1.2: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# people reached with hygiene promotion activities	12,000	12,185
<b>Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with sanitation facilities	2,000	1,336
<b>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</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items	2,400	2,437
Narrative description of achievements		

### Provision of safe water

After the tsunami, PMI mobilized 12 water delivery trucks 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 436 people. In Banten, PMI installed 4.5 km of water pipeline in Sumber Jaya transitional shelter and the surrounding villages, based on local coordination with the local government. Water tanks were also installed and connected to the pipelines to improve access to water, particularly in transitional shelter areas. These were all connected to latrines, washing stations and a mosque (supported through bilateral support to PMI).

Shortly after the pipeline construction finished, villages located around Sumber Jaya transitional shelter, such as Citanggok, Cigerandong, Tunggal Jaya and Taman Jaya, requested PMI to continue the pipeline to the villages. PMI extended the pipeline construction to these villages, providing sustainable water resource to 1,593 households.

### 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 locations which cater to at least 352 households or 1,760 people. 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 areas for handwashing, for ablution prior to religious ceremonies/prayers, and washing clothes. Overall, these facilities supported at least 1,336 households living in the different transitional shelter sites.

The maintenance of the latrine is assumed by the group who received 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 were also constructed in Banten following an observation that most of the transitional 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 were distributed alongside key messages on hygiene during the emergency phase. 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. IEC materials were also distributed alongside hygiene promotion and other activities. The topics covered during the hygiene promotion activities include:

- Hand washing and solid waste management – targeting children
- Household water treatment, dengue risks, hygiene kit usage, and hygienic and clean behaviour – focusing on adults
- COVID-19 prevention in South Lampung area

Lack of water during the dry season and water quality in the transitional shelters remain the main challenges faced by the communities. PMI provincial chapters will continue to support government efforts to conduct an assessment of water resources in permanent shelter areas, to ensure sustainable and long-term solutions.

### Challenges

Although activities involving face-to-face interactions and those done through mass gatherings were limited, PMI had carried out hygiene promotion activities in public facilities such as in schools and villages. These activities were carried out by adhering to agreed health protocols.



*Hygiene Promotion activities at schools. Proper handwashing has been important, particularly as COVID-19 spreads in the communities in the provinces.*

*(Photo: PMI)*

Lessons Learned
As mentioned previously, a guideline in relation to COVID-19 safer access in operation or emergency responses is needed. Briefing session for PMI volunteers and staff needs to include some form of training and sensitization to ensure activities on the field are being carried out with COVID-19 safe practices and precautions.



### Protection, Gender and Inclusion

<b>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</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i>The targeted community are able to identify vulnerable and marginalized group among their community. (Target: yes)</i>	Yes	Yes
<b>Output 1.2: Emergency response operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and all forms of violence against children</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i>The operation demonstrates evidence of compliance with IFRC minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming?</i>	Yes	Yes
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>The IFRC and PMI teams were 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, were initially delayed and ultimately cancelled as COVID-19 prevented gatherings and travel.</p> <p>The PGI component was considered throughout the implementation of all activities. This includes targeting of vulnerable households, socialization in communities, adaptation of distribution plans to accommodate different needs, and strict observance of child protection and sexual abuse prevention policies of PMI and IFRC. Overall, the PGI component was ensured through the CEA team through monitoring of feedbacks from communities which were gathered via multiple channels. No incident of abuse, exploitation or discrimination was reported.</p>		



### Disaster Risk Reduction

**People reached: 8,240**

Male: 4,221

Female: 4,019

<b>Outcome 1: Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Community preparedness plans in place	Yes	Yes
<b>Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of household in targeted communities are prepared for effective response to disasters.	1,400	1,648
Narrative description of achievements		

Community-based action teams (CBAT/SIBAT) from selected villages were recruited and trained by PMI in 2019. Overall, PMI supported the establishment of 11 CBATs, with 220 total volunteers. Every SIBAT consists of 20 community members who were trained on risk mapping, identify disaster prone area, identify capacity and vulnerability, developing standard operational procedures and basic evacuation simulation. Based on PMI responses since August 2018 in Lombok and subsequent operations since, SIBATs have actively supported evacuation, response and impact assessments during emergencies. These community groups have since become one of the main responders and vital sources of information for PMI.

Vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCA) were conducted by PMI volunteers together with trained SIBAT in each village, to analyze the risks facing communities and identify the priorities for interventions based on the community's capacities and the support they are provided by PMI.



*SIBAT members supporting the permanent shelter construction in Lampung. (Photo: PMI)*

The assessments became the basis for PMI to equip the communities with knowledge and resources to produce preparedness plans and community-based early warning systems. PMI targeted four villages in South Lampung district namely Rajabasa, Tejang, Way Muli Induk and Way Muli Timur village. In Banten, PMI targeted six villages located in two districts namely Banyuasih, Cigondang, Tangkilsari, Sidamukti, Sumberjaya and Tanjungjaya village. These villages are located around the coastal area of Sumatera & Java Island and facing Mount Anak Krakatau directly, making them highly exposed to earthquakes, tsunamis, and volcanic eruption and ashes. As been mentioned in the preliminary report, several tsunami EWS buoys were damaged and while others were already non-functional.

Community-based EWS was identified as one of the preparedness activities to reduce and mitigate the risk of earthquakes and tsunamis in Lampung and Banten provinces. Establishment of community based EWS such as gong, loudspeaker and supporting PPE for first aid and Search and Rescue were done in targeted vital public facilities such as community centres (*Balai desa*), mosques, schools and Sobong (fisheries floating house around the coastal area).

PMI Lampung and Banten, with active engagement from SIBATs, were able to produce 10 high-resolution risk maps in 10 affected villages. To support this activity, PMI Lampung and Banten deployed 15 IM/IT staff and 5 volunteers to help SIBATs in 4 villages to gather, analyze, verify, produce the map and disseminate the map to the community and to the head of village. The maps are being used as reference for emergency and evacuation simulation and awareness in each of the villages. In addition, the maps can be further used as to tool for drafting or improving village development plans due to their high resolution and details.

PMI handed over the maps to be displayed at village offices for community members to better understand the risks in their area and to be aware of prevention and mitigation measures being implemented in their communities. PMI finalized the risk map, set up early warning system and handed over all DRR material in February-April 2020.

Soon after PMI handed over EWS plans, risk and capacity maps, and set up evacuation route to the village authority, social restrictions due to COVID-19 were imposed causing all planned face to face activities to be postponed. PMI was initially not able to reach community members via door-to-door visits to disseminate DRR messages, risk and capacity information and conduct simulation activities to test the EWS and evacuation routes. After the social restriction policies changed into transitional social restriction policies, PMI revisited the communities and conducted the simulation and other DRR activities such as disseminate DRR messages in schools, community based early warning and early action. These were done in May 2020 for Lampung and August 2020 for Banten province.

### Challenges

Human resources gap both from PMI and IFRC in terms of numbers of people and capacity to support the implementation of different activities has been an issue during the implementation. IFRC has been supporting PMI to ensure that there is enough personnel and capacity in the operation by deploying staff and personnel from different areas, as well as providing remote support. This caused initial delays in implementing the DRR component of the Sunda operation.

Delays in transfer of funds from PMI NHQ to the branches have also hampered the implementation of the activities of all the programmes. This was mainly due to delays in financial reporting. PMI during this time was also responding to different disasters simultaneously, stretching capacities in terms of delivering services and in providing technical support for reporting, logistics and other support services.

Finally, COVID-19 prevented many of the components of the DRR from initially being implemented due to the restrictions in field activities (for PMI and IFRC) and social gatherings (for community members). PMI and IFRC had to redesign the implementation of the programme to prevent the transmission of the virus. This further delayed the implementation (not limited to DRR and Sunda operation).

<b>Strengthen National Society</b>		
<b>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</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i># of NS branches that are well functioning</i>	3	3
<b>Output S1.1.4: National Society has effective and motivated volunteers who are protected</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i># of volunteers insured</i>	300	300
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>Volunteers are pivotal for PMI in responding to disasters and preparing communities to reduce their exposure to different risks. In all, over 640 volunteers have been deployed including many from neighboring branches. For the operation, PMI trained 60 in Lampung and 60 in Banten in different technical and thematic sectors to assure timely progress of the activities.</p> <p>Recognizing the importance of their safety and wellbeing, PMI provided appropriate briefings on roles and the risks, psychosocial support and motivational activities. In addition, essential COVID-19 prevention kit such as face mask, hand sanitizer and face shield. IFRC organized the insurance of 300 volunteers from the two provinces that will be involved in IFRC Global insurance.</p>		
<b>Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i># and type of methods established to share information with communities about what is happening in the operation</i>	3	3
<i># of complaints and feedback received and responded to by the NS</i>	40	42
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>In the operation, PMI received 42 feedback from the communities, 18 from Banten and the rest are from Lampung. All of which were immediately responded to. Each sector stored feedbacks, suggestions and queries for future reference.</p> <p>The operation endeavored to work in a way that ensures sustainable growth of the PMI branch level capacity. A limited number of assets required by the operation will remain with the branches and province level PMI office.</p>		

<b>Influence others as leading strategic partner</b>		
<b>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.</b>		
<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i>The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels</i>	Yes	Yes
<b>Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.</b>		
<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i>One lessons-learned workshop conducted</i>	1	1*
Progress towards outcomes		

Media interest for Sunda Strait is now mainly about the government plan to provide permanent houses in the future, since it has been postponed and uncertain information of government plan of permanent housing for the affected people in both provinces. However, the government has started the construction for permanent shelter in Lampung and Banten. On the other hand, news media often report PMI activities and support to the affected areas. Activities such as PSS, latrines construction, Voucher and wesel distribution were reported by the local media. PMI also actively update or report their activities through social media especially twitter.

On the ground, PMI volunteer keep maintaining communication and coordination with the government and any other relevant stakeholder in order to get updated information, issues and gaps. Most of the activity changes mentioned before are based on coordination and communication with the government such as pipeline construction and bore holes.

#### Lessons Learned

Final evaluation of the Sunda operation will be incorporated in the overall final evaluation for the MDRID013 appeal. The final evaluation, scheduled for May or June 2021, will cover the Sunda, Lombok and Central Sulawesi operations, as well as the coordination and shelter cluster components of the appeal. An external evaluator will be hired to lead the evaluation team which will be composed of both international and national Movement partners.

A cash lessons learned activity is also being planned, which will culminate in a 2-day workshop to discuss findings and recommendations. This will support PMI efforts in developing its cash preparedness and will highlight ways partners could support.

Furthermore, as part of the overall emergency appeal, a research on localization was contracted by PMI and IFRC. This research aims to provide a review and analysis of the localization approach to determine how it played out in Indonesia while responding to humanitarian crises with special focus on, but not limited to, the triple disasters in 2018, i.e., Lombok earthquakes, Sulawesi earthquake, tsunami and liquefaction, and Sunda Straits Tsunami; and the recent responses to the COVID-19 pandemic in affected areas.

The research will also provide a comprehensive analysis of the advantages of localization, the contexts to adequately operationalize the approach, ways forward to fully harness local capacities, reduce risks and enhance resilience for future emergency responses. The document will also serve as a reference for future reviews and analyses of the Grand Bargain, which established localization as a key normative principle of humanitarian action.

## D. Budget

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

Reference documents



Click here for:

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

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

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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:



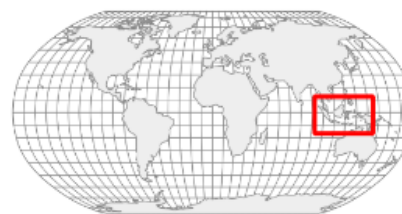
**Save lives,**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



Enable healthy  
and safe living.





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



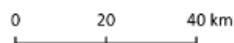
## Indonesia, Sunda Straits Tsunami: Disaster Relief Emergency Fund

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.





# Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/12-2020/12	Operation	MDRID013
Budget Timeframe	2018/12-2020/9	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 16 Mar 2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRID013 - Indonesia - Earthquakes and Tsunamis

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

### I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0
AOF2 - Shelter	74,868
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	0
AOF4 - Health	104,945
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	174,945
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	0
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	42,866
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0
<b>Total Funding Requirements</b>	<b>397,624</b>
<b>Donor Response* as per 16 Mar 2021</b>	<b>37,411,077</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>9,408.66%</b>

### II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	34,738	133,423	-98,686
AOF2 - Shelter	397,290	64,167	333,123
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	314,851	339,238	-24,386
AOF4 - Health	68,233	73,318	-5,085
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	56,917	77,113	-20,196
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0	0	0
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	47,297	52,568	-5,272
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	44,202	56,474	-12,272
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	15,793	15,917	-124
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	4,615	4,645	-30
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>983,935</b>	<b>816,863</b>	<b>167,072</b>

### III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2020/12

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	816,863
Expenditure	-816,863
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>0</b>
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	0

### IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	1,578,621	Reimbursed :	1,578,621	<b>Outstanding :</b>	<b>0</b>
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# Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/12-2020/12	Operation	MDRID013
Budget Timeframe	2018/12-2020/9	Budget	APPROVED

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## MDRID013 - Indonesia - Earthquakes and Tsunamis

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

### V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
British Red Cross	155,056				155,056		
Charities Aid Foundation	25,965				25,965		
China Red Cross, Macau Branch	30,500				30,500		
European Commission - DG ECHO	90,645				90,645		
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	56,311				56,311		
Luxembourg Government	37,063				37,063		
New Zealand Government	147,684				147,684		
Other	0				0		
Spanish Government	67,573				67,573		
The Canadian Red Cross Society	72,857				72,857		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	31,224				31,224		
The David&Lucile Packard Fdtion	101,986				101,986		
<b>Total Contributions and Other Income</b>	<b>816,863</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>816,863</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Total Income and Deferred Income</b>					<b>816,863</b>	<b>0</b>	