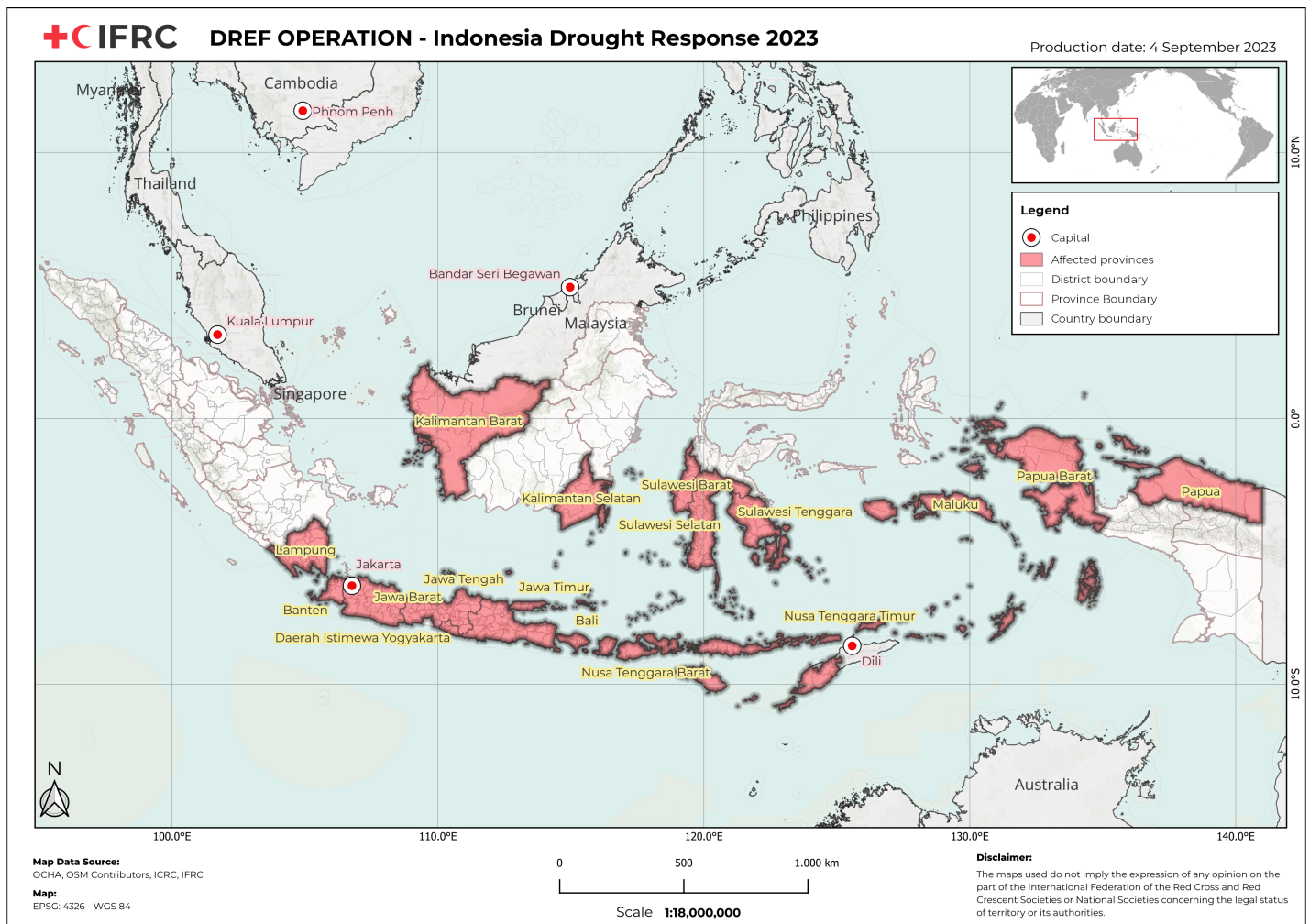




Appeal: MDRID026	Country: Indonesia	Hazard: Drought	Type of DREF Response
Crisis Category: Orange	Event Onset: Slow	DREF Allocation: CHF 580,079	
Glide Number: DR-2023-000154-IDN	People Affected: 18,750,000 people	People Targeted: 45,000 people	
Operation Start Date: 2023-09-06	Operation Timeframe: 6 months	Operation End Date: 2024-03-31	DREF Published: 2023-09-07
Targeted Areas:	Lampung, Jawa Barat, Jawa Tengah, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, Jawa Timur, Banten, Bali, Nusatenggara Barat, Nusatenggara Timur, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sulawesi Barat, Maluku, Papua, Papua Barat		



Description of the Event



Map of PMI targeted area. (Map: IFRC, IM)

What happened, where and when?

Located along the equator, Indonesia naturally has two seasons that is dry season and rainy season. The dry season commonly last from June until November each year and the rainy season last from December until May. In March 2023, the Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency (BMKG) issued advice that the intensifying El Niño phenomenon and positive Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) may cause a drought during the dry season in Indonesia.

As explained by Head of the BMKG in her statement to the press, El Niño and the Indian Ocean Dipole, both of which are caused by temperature changes in the Pacific and Indian oceans respectively, are anticipated to occur simultaneously during this year's dry season (Dwikorita BMKG, can be accessed: <https://www.bmkg.go.id/press-release/?p=kemarau-kering-bmkg-ingatkan-ancaman-gagal-panen-dan-karhutla&tag=press-release&lang=ID>). The concurrence of both phenomena in the latter part of 2023 is likely to exacerbate impacts of El Niño, leading to decreased rainfall in some areas of Indonesia throughout the dry season. A number of regions are predicted to experience rain intensity at below normal levels, or drier than usual conditions.

BMKG has provided historical data from a similar situation in 2019, when El Niño coincided with IOD, and El Niño in Indonesia reached "Moderate" status, triggering more than 4000 hotspots. This saw significant impacts to communities, including forest fires in a number of provinces in Indonesia, leading to a loss in productivity of around



5.2 billion USD and also water scarcity according to World Bank data.

According to BMKG, climate phenomena recorded in Pacific Ocean waters in May and June of 2023 triggered El Niño starting June, which further causing the region to feel warmer. Anomalies in Pacific Ocean temperatures have been growing, with the index reaching 0.8, concerning close to the threshold of 1, at which point the El Niño status goes from “Weak” to “Moderate”. Currently, trends show a consistent increase and by the end of August El Niño status kept on escalating. BMKG forecasted peak of drought season happens starting August and will last until September. Depending on the area affected, Anomalies in Pacific Ocean temperatures may prolong drought to some extent. Therefore, several areas have already impacted by the drought causing water scarcity since June or beginning of August while on the other hand rain still occurs on several area. While the drought peak is not reaching the peak yet, due to the anomalies, some area may experience drought up until October or November.

Moreover, BMKG forecasts indicated a high probability that several Indonesian provinces will see rainfall intensity of around 0-20mm below normal during August and September 2023. BMKG has circulated an early warning of potential drought causing water scarcity, particularly in Java and Bali, and the southern part of Sumatra. While on the field, several areas especially in East Java, Banten and Central Java provinces, already declared drought emergency alert even before the BMKG early warning circulated and water scarcity already reported in the area. On the other hand, drought season has impacted crop production in West Papua and affecting food security in the area.

Details of below photos:

Photo 1: PMI volunteers distributing clean water to household in Tegal district, Central Java Province. (Photo: PMI)

Photo 2: 17 PMI Provincial chapter actively providing clean water in their respective areas. (Photo: PMI)



Photo 1



Photo 2

Scope and Scale

The BMKG website (CEWS | Climate Early Warning System (bmkg.go.id)), as at the first ten-day reporting period for August until September 2023, identified a Red (Alert) status for the following districts/cities:

1. Bali Province: Karangasem districts with estimated population of 416,600 people.
2. Central Java Province: Boyolali, Karanganyar, Klaten, Semarang, Sragen, Sukoharjo districts with estimated population of 7,608,024 people.
3. East Java Province: Bangkalan, Banyuwangi, Bojonegoro, Bondowoso, Jombang, Kediri, Kota Pasuruan, Kota Surabaya, Madiun, Mojokerto, Nganjuk, Kabupaten Pasuruan, Probolinggo, Sidoarjo and Situbondo districts with estimated population of 6,965,060 people.

4. West Nusa Tenggara: Bima, Lombok Tengah, Lombok Timur, Manggarai Timur, Rote Ndao, Sumba Tengah, Sumba Timur districts with estimated population of 3,341,477 people.

5. East Nusa Tenggara: Sabu Raijua and Kupang Districts with estimated population of 267,425 people.

While the number of areas classified as "Red" remains unchanged from third 10-day period of July, there was significant increase to the number of areas classified as "Orange" (Standby), from 23 to 42 areas, an increase of almost 100%. meanwhile, the total number of areas with "Yellow" (Caution) status has risen from 11 to 89, indicating a spike over 800% for areas showing signs of initial stages of drought.

Based on PMI situation reports and other resources such as social media, news and articles, water scarcity has been broadly reported. Areas mentioned above, are areas experiencing water scarcity in their respective areas. Based on secondary data review and situation at the field, there are approximately 1,2 million people affected by the drought. The number would escalate as drought will last up until September to October according to BKMKG forecast.

Responding to the situation, the government at Province/District/City level have declared "Drought emergency alert (siaga darurat kekeringan)" status, which is akin to an activation for early action relating to potential impacts of decreased rainfall. There are provinces that already declared the drought emergency alert effectively at the provincial level even though the respective districts has not declared the status yet such as South Kalimantan, East Java, West Java and East Nusa Tenggara provinces. As each of the provinces and districts responding and addressing their respective needs based on their capacity, each province and district have their own sets of priorities. The most common activity identified such as establish drought response working group, establish drought emergency command post, standby and mobilization of water trucks, personnel readiness, ensure funding is available and monitor water resources in the area. Align with the provincial and or district government initiative, PMI positioned themselves by actively coordinating and engaging with the drought emergency alert plan.

Several districts in East Java even have escalated the situation by declaring 'drought emergency status' to their respective areas namely Mojokerto, Lumajang, Jember, and Pasuruan. By declaring the emergency status, the local government urges all relevant stakeholder including non-government and or private organizations to actively respond and provide support to those affected by the drought in the area. As BMKG forecast, the trend will most likely to get even worse with more area will escalate the disaster status. In terms of drought impact to the health system, as of August 2023, according to the Indonesian Ministry of Health (MoH) Crisis Centre, there was no fatalities or considerable morbidity cases that attributed to health complications arising from the drought within the affected provinces and districts. Even with the challenges posed by the drought—such as reduced water availability, strained local resources, and heightened potential for waterborne diseases—the local health facilities such as hospitals and Primary Healthcare Centers (PHCs) have managed to stay operational and accessible, continuously providing vital medical services to the affected communities.

As the drought continues, more areas continue to be impacted by it as the number of districts in orange and yellow alerts increased by double and eight-fold respectively. The increase saw more and more PMI districts and provinces responding and actively support their government to cope with the situation. At the start of the operation, each district used their own resources to cope with the needs. However, as the drought impact area expanded and the timeframe was forecasted to continue into October/November by BMKG, PMI districts started to stretch in their resources and could not cope with the situation. PMI Provinces subsequently took over the operation and provided additional support through their own resources. As the situation on the field continued to worsen, with provincial resources slowly depleting as well, PMI NHQ organized a national meeting with its all chapter from across the country to get situational updates of the drought situation in their respective areas. After reviewing the updated situation and inputs from the chapters, the PMI Secretary General escalated the request for assistance and sent formal DREF request to IFRC CCD on 24 August 2023 to support the worsening drought situation. The DREF operation request is a significant part of a larger nation-wide operational plan which is further detailed below. This DREF implementation will be carried out starting from the first month until the fourth month while demobilization will take place on the fifth month and the sixth month for reporting period.



Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	No
Did it affect the same population groups?	No
Did the National Society respond?	No
Did the National Society request funding from DREF for that event(s)?	No
If yes, please specify which operations	-

Lessons learned

Throughout 2022 to 2023, there were two DREF operations namely Foot and Mouth Disease Outbreak Response and Cianjur Earthquake Response Operation. Both of the operation implemented in the expand of 6-months activities period and PMI managed to reach more than 30,000 affected people by providing services in Health, WASH, Shelter, Disaster Risk Reduction and also cross-sector services such as CEA and PGI. Key lesson learned from the previous DREF operations as follow:

1. Project monitoring

PMI established Project Monitoring dashboard by using Power BI where all the data gathered through KOBO toolbox from the field. Therefore, PMI NHQ could monitor the progress of each of the sector component on daily basis. Coordination through online call take place biweekly between PMI NHQ, PMI Province, PMI Branch and IFRC to discuss on the issue or challenges that occurred within the implementation period. This mechanism is to ensure smooth implementation whilst maintaining active engagement from the implementation on the field.

2. Community Engagement and Accountability

CEA is an integral part of the PMIs operations and development initiatives. In June 2023, PMI and IFRC conducted Community Engagement and Accountability training for PMI NHQ board member including management and technical staffs in NHQ including IFRC and PNS's technical staffs. The material provided such as CEA strategy, CEA in program cycle, and CEA technical session (feedback mechanism and integrating CEA across sectors) and it was delivered in 4-day's session facilitated by PMI, IFRC and external CEA facilitators.

In the training, participant shared good practices and challenges from the two previous DREF operations. From the sharing session PMI and IFRC identified CEA in emergency minimum action that needs to be done such as rapid CEA assessment, identifying CEA mechanism and feedback management in the operation.

3. Continuous PMI Cash and Voucher dashboard system development and adjustment to meet on the field practicality.

PMI are consistently utilizing their existing Cash and Voucher dashboard called Cash Based Intervention dashboard (cbi.pmi.or.id) to support cash and voucher distribution. By utilizing the dashboard, PMI ensure the system runs on up to date and safe software. All information and data are stored and manage by PMI NHQ on daily basis while data and information gathering process can be done at the field level.

4. Coordination and Communication in Health sector

Health sector is one of the main vital sector especially in emergency situation or response activity. Not limited to human resources, the sector would require substantial amount of logistics especially medicine to cater the needs on the field. However, procurement of large amount of medicine and or health equipment should be done through procurement process which commonly requires additional time to carry out.



Considering the needs and quick action, PMI developed close relation with local health authority. Commonly in emergency situation, the health authority overwhelmed by the demand and could not cope with the needs as they are also impacted by the disaster. PMI played their role by mobilizing their resources such as doctors, nurses and trained volunteers to support local health authority (or animal husbandry authority in the case of Foot and Mouth Outbreak Disease). By supporting the local authority, PMI may have access to required health logistics and provide service to the affected community. Most importantly, since all service provided to the community are well coordinated, communicated and aligned with local standard, PMI is ensuring to do not harm policy and preventing overlapping services received by the community.

Current National Society Actions

Livelihoods And Basic Needs	PMI Puncak district provided support by distributing food parcel consist of milk, biscuits, mung beans, biscuits and also baby food to affected community in Agandugume, Lambewi and Sinak districts. Food distribution activity implemented along with the support from Children and Women protection and empowerment authority.
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	As per the reporting date, there are 8 PMI branches at Provincial level actively responding to the drought situation by distributing clean water to the affected community. In total, PMI mobilized 49 water trucks across 44 affected districts. To operate the water trucks, PMI mobilized 56 personnel on daily basis and as of 16 August, PMI distributed 965,000 litres of water to the affected community.
Assessment	PMI is currently undertaking rapid assessments and undertaking actions based on the secondary information through its coordination channels with BMKG and BNPB. Through this DREF operation, it's proposed to undertake detailed assessment of the drought situation, including the long-term actions to reduce impact of drought. In addition, this assessment report will serve as a baseline to mobilize resources, internal and external coordination on joint efforts by various organizations in the country. The immediate assessment results provided additional information on PMI decision making at the national level. Further coordination took place and based on the coordination, 17 provinces selected as the main priority and require immediate support from PMI. Following the coordination and assessment result, national drought operation launched on 15 August 2023, while DREF request was received by 24 August 2023. This EPoA was developed based on the National Drought Operation plan.
	Coordination with the Government and relevant stakeholders took place at multi-level. At national level, PMI NHQ is actively coordinating with BNPB (National Agency for Disaster Management) and BMKG (Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysical Agency). Whilst at the Provincial and District level, PMI Provincial and district chapter coordinating with their respective local government, As mentioned earlier there are several Drought preparedness activities disseminated by BNPB as National preparedness campaign. The campaign then was adopted by Provincial chapter and trickled down to district level where the campaign was implemented on the field. At the field level, respective government launched their own prepared-



Coordination	ness/readiness and response plan accordingly to their context, capacity and needs. Therefore, the plan between districts or provinces may vary ranging from water trucking activity to provide clean water or to response to wild fire, rehabilitating water resource, planting trees, rain water harvesting and distribute additional water container to the community and even distribution of food items. As auxiliary role to the public authorities, PMI especially at the district level play their role accordingly to the needs and context in their area such as mobilizing water trucks including the operating team, distribute water containers to household, distribute food items, conduct drought prevention and risk reduction campaign such as harvesting rain water technique, household water purification technics and how to safely store their water to the community. As activities and services provided to the community varies between chapter but water trucking identified as the common activity, PMI NHQ decided to launch national drought operation mostly to address immediate needs through water trucking activities. As all water trucking activities will be supported by PMI NHQ resources, PMI Provincial and district chapter can now focus their activities and resources to provide support and service for medium to long-term solution in their area.
Resource Mobilization	Prior to the launch of PMI national drought operation, respective PMI district or province use their own resources to address the needs on the field. As mentioned in the previous chapter, the drought affect each of the region differently. Therefore, PMI in Central Java such as Grobogan already provided water to the community since July while in West Kalimantan, PMI has started to support the fire brigade responding to wild fire response since August. As PMI especially at the district level have limited resources, PMI NHQ started to receive more and more support request from the PMI Provincial level. Based on these, PMI NHQ decided to launch the National drought operation to support the response at 17 provinces across Indonesia running until the end of November. Currently, PMI has requested for DREF based on the current context across the drought affected areas. The operations may be scaled up based on the assessment report, evolving drought situation and needs. Other options PMI might consider would be to access funding from the DFAT Contingency Funds through Australian Red Cross.
Activation Of Contingency Plans	PMI has activated its contingency plan and started responding with mobilization of volunteers and distribution of drinking water to thousands of people through its various branches. PMI has also launched a national action plan on 15 August.
National Society EOC	PMI EOC remained functional 24 hours at headquarters, province and district level. The EOCs monitors the situation and collect information from PMI personnel at field level and report the information into PMI Situation Report which is circulated daily from branch level to Provincial level and finally to National level. In addition to internal generated information, EOC also monitors and collates information from Government Agencies such as the Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysical Agency also known as Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika (BMKG) and National Disaster Management Agency



also known as Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (BNPB), Ministry of Health Crisis Centre, and other technical ministry available web-based dashboard such as SiPongi, Signature, CEWS, MHEWS, SIMADU and Dashboard Pencegahan. The information is shared with relevant partners.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) have a country cluster delegation (CCD) for Indonesia, Singapore, Brunei Darussalam and Timor-Leste in Jakarta consisting of a head of office and technical capacities in disaster management, shelter, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), national society development (NSD), communication, protection gender and inclusion (PGI), community engagement and accountability (CEA), planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER), and support services in finance, human resources and administration. IFRC's CCD office in Jakarta is liaising closely with PMI national headquarters, provincial chapter and branches to support the response plan of PMI. The IFRC CCD team will provide project management and technical assistance to PMI for implementation of activities planned under this DREF operation.
Participating National Societies	There is in-country presence of American Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent. All the information provided by the PMI regarding the situation is shared with partners. The information was also shared with other partners who are not present in country such as Australian Red Cross, who has significant interest to support PMI and its activities. All partners together with IFRC are closely monitoring the developments, they appreciate the current actions taken in support of the request from PMI.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

International Committee of Red Cross is also present in the country and provide technical expertise. We do not have any specific details of any support to be extended by ICRC as of now.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
	Indonesian Meteorological, Climatological and Geophysics Authority or BMKG is responsible to provide weekly, monthly and yearly forecast in Indonesia. In addition to the weather forecast, BMKG also monitor and report hot-spots across Indonesia that can be accessed through online dashboard. Based on BMKG forecast, BNPB is leading the preparedness activity for Drought and also leading the response for forest fire with the support from other technical stakeholder such as Ministry of Forestry and Environment, fire brigade and National Water Company. There are several drought preparedness activities recommended by BNPB. They are:



National authorities	a. Preparedness activity at community-level - harvesting rainwater as alternative water resource - reduce unnecessary water consumption and to save more water - instruct community to stay vigilant on their environment and actively prevent/reduce forest/wild fire. b. Preparedness activity for relevant stakeholder - preparedness activity for forest/wild fire - to adjust growing season with the weather forecast - to optimize existing water resources and management such as water reservoir/tank, dam and water pond. Provincial Government adapt the national preparedness and response into Provincial plan. Align with the Provincial plan, the district level government then adapt the Provincial plan by establishing district-level Drought Preparedness and Response Working Group which consist of District Disaster Management Authority, Fire Brigade, Meteorological Service, Military, Police and also non-governmental stakeholder. As each of the province and district has their own specific drought operation needs, this will also result on various plan developed and implemented at each of the region. However, the common activity identified such as provision of water through water trucking activity, wild fire response, personnel and equipment readiness, funding readiness and drought awareness and prevention campaign at the community level. The government also invited all humanitarian organization and other stakeholders such as private sector, academia or individual donors to actively contribute to the drought operation plan in order to reduce the negative impact of drought.
UN or other actors	IFRC is aware of the meetings taking place on the evolving drought situation in country, however IFRC is not aware of the specific support being provided or any actions in the pipeline. However, DFAT has significant interest to provide any support that would be requested by PMI. This will be coordinated based on the requests from PMI, assessment report, evolving situation and community needs.
Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?	
As the lead Drought Preparedness and Response at the National level, the Head of BNPB instructed to all affected provinces to establish working groups at local level. This is to ensure that all preparedness and response activities are aligned with local context of the area. Currently, there are no coordination mechanism established at National level yet.	

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Community Engagement And Accountability

Community engagement and accountability mechanism are vital in the drought situation. As PMI started to receive community request for clean water through their hotline service, proved that community has started to reach out for support not only to the government but also to non-government organization. Further assessment are needed to determine effective or preferable means of communication, feedback mechanism and easily-accessible to all community group in the area.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The 2023 drought season in Indonesia, as forecasted by BMKG, is expected to be more severe and protracted compared to the last three years. This prolonged dry spell has raised significant concerns, with three primary risks identified by the BMKG: water scarcity, livelihood impact through crop failures, and the heightened risk of wildfires. Typically, the dry season in Indonesia lasts from March to November annually, but this year, water scarcity issues were reported in several districts in Central Java, East Java, and West Java provinces as early as May 2023.

According to BMKG's assessment, several regions across Java Island, including East Java, Central Java, Jogjakarta, West Java, Banten, and Jakarta provinces, as well as parts of Sumatra Island, such as Lampung, Riau, and West Kalimantan provinces, are currently experiencing low rainfall conditions. By September, these areas are projected to fall into the very-low rainfall category. Alarmingly, approximately 23 million people residing in these regions are now exposed to the adverse effects of the dry season, including water scarcity and crop failures, which pose severe threats to their health and livelihoods.

One of the common mechanisms for households to access water during such times is boreholes. However, even these boreholes are beginning to dry out or have limited water, making it increasingly challenging for people to meet their daily water consumption needs. As an alternative, communities have turned to nearby rivers as a water source. Nevertheless, these rivers are also experiencing reduced water levels due to the lack of rainfall, exacerbating the water scarcity issue. Consequently, communities are compelled to travel longer distances in search of larger and unprotected water resources, such as dams or ponds. Consuming water from these sources can expose people to waterborne diseases and contaminants, leading to a potential public health crisis.

The situation is expected to worsen, especially during the peak of the dry season forecasted for August and September. Water scarcity is likely to become even more severe, impacting not only daily life but also agricultural activities, which are crucial for livelihoods in these regions. It is imperative that immediate and sustainable solutions are implemented to address these gaps in the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) sector to safeguard the well-being and livelihoods of the affected populations.



Health



As of August 2023, the Indonesian MoH Crisis Center reported that within the provinces and districts affected by drought, there have been no reported fatalities or significant morbidity cases tied directly to drought-related health issues. Despite the challenges of water scarcity, local health facilities remain operational, offering essential services to the communities. Provincial Health Offices (PHOs), District Health Offices (DHOs), and Primary Healthcare Centers (PHC) within the affected regions have mobilized personnel to constantly monitor the health impacts on affected communities, while simultaneously promoting health awareness. The MoH stresses the importance of enhancing health awareness within these communities, making them aware of the varied health effects of prolonged drought conditions.

Drought, particularly when leading to water and food shortages, poses manifold health risks to affected populations, potentially increasing the prevalence of disease and mortality. In the short term, drought can heighten the risk of infectious diseases such as cholera, diarrhea, and pneumonia, often exacerbated by acute malnutrition, compromised water and sanitation, and displacement. It can also cause psychosocial stress with the resources scarcity and uncertainties due to its impact to their health, livelihood sources, and more. If not addressed in its early stages, the long-term effects of drought includes malnutrition due to limited food availability, micronutrient deficiencies, mental health disorders, and potential disruptions to local health services arising from water scarcity. Furthermore, severe drought conditions can deteriorate air quality by intensifying wildfires and dust storms. This is particularly concerning for individuals with pre-existing chronic conditions like respiratory or heart diseases.

It is imperative to ensure consistent risk communication, enabling communities to stay informed about the health implications of droughts. This includes being apprised of air pollution advisories and warnings and knowing how to ensure water and food safety both during and in the aftermath of a drought event, especially to mitigate the effects of both acute and chronic illnesses. The risk communication can be integrated during the water distribution, hygiene promotion, and other community engagement activities. On the other hand, addressing the psychosocial impact during the prolonged drought is also vital to alleviate the psychological stress experienced by the affected communities.

Additionally, there is a pressing need to carry out continuous assessments of the affected population. This helps in identifying the health risks present, people suffering from drought-induced illnesses, those requiring mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), and understanding the capacity of the local health infrastructure to cater to community needs for health services during the drought. Such information is invaluable, allowing for the adjustment of response strategies as the situation evolves and needs shift within the affected population. The assessment will be conducted interdependently with other related sectors.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Potential increase in gender-based or domestic violence as frustrations are amplified due to the perceptions that insufficient or slow assistance reaching the affected community. Also, vulnerable groups such as elderly, disabled or people with chronic disease who are unable to travel to get water are commonly left unnoticed in distribution activity. To prevent such thing, assessment is needed to identify vulnerable group within the community and their needs. Therefore, support will be available to all community member and most importantly meeting their needs.

In recent years, Indonesia has faced some of its most severe and enduring droughts in recorded history. These prolonged dry periods are presenting a growing concern, as they continue to significantly impact a multitude of communities over the long term. The scarcity of water resources not only affects agricultural productivity, leading to crop failures and food shortages, but also disrupts daily life, exacerbates economic challenges, and raises health risks due to limited access to clean water.

In the context of Drought Emergency Response in Indonesia, it is imperative to acknowledge the heightened po-



tential for Gender-based Violence (GBV) and prioritize comprehensive measures that address protection, gender, and inclusion. Drought-induced stress on resources can exacerbate existing vulnerabilities, disproportionately affecting women and marginalized groups. Scarce water and food availability can intensify power dynamics, increasing the risk of GBV as women and girls are compelled to travel longer distances for basic necessities, potentially exposing them to hazardous situations. Addressing this issue requires multifaceted approaches that encompass community awareness, facilitating better access to clean water, and targeted support for affected populations. Integrating gender-sensitive policies and inclusive strategies into drought response plans can mitigate GBV risks.

The PGI assessment will be carried out by PMI and IFRC CCD Jakarta to ascertain the specific requirements of men, women, children, individuals with disabilities, and the elderly. This endeavor will be closely coordinated with the health, WASH and shelter teams to ensure comprehensive coverage. Moreover, the principles of PGI will be seamlessly integrated into all sectoral interventions, thus reinforcing a holistic approach to the response strategy.

Integrating PGI into CEA approach will promote an active participation of vulnerable groups in the decision-making process, including empowering women leadership within the team. Additionally, it encompasses the provision of information and establish feedback mechanism to ensure the voices of communities particularly the vulnerable people are addressed.

According to the rapid/initial assessment conducted, 45000 people are estimated affected at 16 provinces are expected to receive water distribution. During the distribution, the household members often face overcrowding that raises protection concerns which increases the risk of violence and abuse. Adversely, the marginalized and vulnerable (elderly, disabled, people with chronic disease who are unable to travel, female headed household, etc.) are also in the position of not being identified and prioritized. In this operation, PMI applies the IFRC PGI Minimum Standards in emergencies and sectoral interventions to meet the needs of the marginalized and vulnerable by ensuring no one left behind.

Employing a PGI (Protection, Gender, and Inclusion) assessment framework, the program would first identify risks and vulnerabilities, paying attention to gender dynamics and disability inclusion. Subsequently, interventions might involve constructing accessible water points, offering psychosocial support, and organizing workshops for skill development. Through this approach, the program aims to fortify community resilience, mitigate vulnerabilities, and foster holistic well-being in the face of drought challenges. Furthermore, the PGI team will collaborate with various technical teams to integrate Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) principles into their specific response strategies. This entails incorporating Dignity, Access, Participation, and Safety (DAPS) considerations into their response plans. Informed by the findings of this assessment, operational adjustments will be made to cater to identified needs. When necessary, collaboration with external agencies will be initiated to collectively address these needs effectively.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This drought response plan is aiming to meet immediate water needs of 25,000 people across 17 provinces through water trucking activities, provision of communal and household water storage. Water trucking activities will last



from August to October and provide clean water on daily basis within the three months implementation period. In additions, the operation also aims to develop community awareness especially in health, WASH sector, drought awareness and preparedness with integrated PGI and CEA component by targeting 25,000 people reached by the services. To support the implementation, in total of 170 PMI personnel including staffs and volunteers will be deployed to the field and carry out the operation. PMI will ensure all of the mobilized personnel will be received briefing, sufficient knowledge through orientation or refresher training, insurance, required personal protective equipment or PPE and debriefing.

Lastly, as BMKG underline the possibility of additional impact especially in livelihood and health sector, the operation would enable PMI to conduct detailed assessment in livelihood and health sector for potential disaster prevention response and prevention measure. When the need justified and situation escalated, PMI would have sets of plan to tackle the situation by expanding the operation whilst maintaining basic service (provision of clean water) to the affected community. Consequently, PMI will target additional people reached by livelihood and health sector within the 17-provinces or from other province based on the assessment result. Additional information regarding the assessment will be reported further in Operation Update.

Operation strategy rationale

BMKG has highlighted that the prolonged drought season will elevate the risk of water scarcity as a predominant concern. The absence of adequate water supply place households in a vulnerable position, subjecting them to potential threats to health, hygiene, and overall livelihoods. The repercussions of this scarcity could be severe.

In response, PMI has developed national strategies to mitigate the impact of water scarcity. PMI National strategies is aligned and contributing to the National Drought operation plan and also the local drought operation plan as PMI is not only providing immediate assistance but also support the drought prevention and awareness campaign nation-wide.

One response option involves operation of water trucking activities, which will entail the distribution of clean water to communal water tanks. This action aims to ensure that communities gain access to source of clean water. With 49 units of water trucks operating at the Provincial level, PMI NHQ plan to mobilize 101 additional water trucks making it in total of 150 water trucks actively responding to the drought situation nation-wide. In additions, to ensure clean water can be accessed to all affected community including household who are living in remote area, PMI plan to mobilize smaller 150 pickup truck that are more agile and easily maneuver in limited space. This DREF operation cover 40 per cent of PMI national-wide plan whereas 15 water trucks and 40 pickup trucks operational cost for three months distribution timeframe will be covered by DREF Operation along with required supporting cost such as water fee, maintenance, distribution costs and insurance for 170 volunteers.

Regarding response to health needs, access to health facilities remains unaffected even during droughts, as local Primary Health Centers and hospitals continue to operate. The local government has implemented mitigation measures to ensure these crucial health facilities receive enough water, ensuring uninterrupted health services. Consequently, PMI's immediate focus will not be on supplying medical services, first aid, ambulance services, or other health services, given that local health infrastructures are adequately addressing these needs for now. While extended droughts could potentially disrupt health system deliveries due to water shortages, PMI will focus on ensuring access and availability of clean water are sufficient to the needs of the affected population. This ensures not only sufficient water supply for communities but also for essential services like health facilities. As local health authorities amplify their health awareness efforts for communities affected by drought, PMI aims to support the government rolling out risk communication initiatives. Emphasizing the importance of safeguarding against health implications caused by droughts, the delivery of crucial messages on disease prevention and mitigating the effects of acute and chronic illnesses becomes paramount. Such health awareness sessions will be integrated during the water distribution, hygiene promotions, and other community engagement activities. PMI plans to mobilize staff and volunteers to convey these pivotal health messages through various means—door-to-door campaigns, social media initiatives, and community gatherings. Moreover, recognizing the psychological strains droughts can impose on communities, PMI will also conduct mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) operations, such as providing basic psychological first aid to those in need.



Furthermore, an assessment will be conducted to identify household with specific needs especially to those who have limited ability reaching the distribution point (communal water tanks). Based on the assessment result, PMI would distribute 1,000 jerry can from PMI Banten regional warehouse to vulnerable households. PMI plans to extend its assistance through door-to-door distribution, specifically targeting who are unable to travel or access the communal water tanks. The provided jerry can should be sufficient to cater the needs of 500 household across the 17-provinces. This DREF operation will cover for jerry can distribution cost whilst replenishment will be charged to other support received. To speed up the distribution, additional jerry cans will be procured locally based on the needs. In additions, the assessment carried out will also cover the critical elements of health to identify the health risks present, those ill from drought effects, identifying individuals needing mental and emotional support, and gauging how well local health facilities can serve the community during drought. This information is vital as it lets PMI adapt the response approach based on changing needs.

To complement the provision of water activity, PMI's plan to provide awareness session to develop community knowledge and drought prevention action. In alignment with BMKG and BNPB's instruction to reduce drought impact campaign, PMI will convey the message through sessions focused on promoting hygiene, sanitation, and water awareness within the community. By imparting knowledge about water management and advocating preventive measures, PMI endeavors to empower the community to take proactive actions in response to the water scarcity issue.

Lastly, each of the impacted area may have specific drought preparedness and response action that is align with local context. PMI may modify the soft component or additional action that is align with the local plans that can be continued even after the DREF operations ended. Implementation will be done within the first four months of the operation, whilst demobilization take place by the fifth month and PMI will focus their activity by the last month of the duration. As mentioned in the section, PMI will consider escalating the operation when the needs are justified and or additional hazard has been identified such as wild fire triggered or occurred due to the drought or drought has significant impact to livelihood and food security in the area.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

Target areas for intervention in the operation involved an analysis of weather forecasts provided by BMKG, specifically focusing on days with projected absence of rainfall. This process aimed to pinpoint regions where drought conditions were anticipated. Presently, the regions most susceptible to water scarcity, as determined by BMKG forecast are Java, Nusa Tenggara, Bali, and the southern segment of Sumatra. Align with BMKG categorization, PMI adapt the information as critical foundation for planning and executing proactive measures to address water scarcity challenges.

In response to the forecasted information, PMI (Indonesian Red Cross) has strategically concentrated its efforts on areas that exhibit heightened risk. This targeted approach prioritizes 17 provinces situated across Java, Nusa Tenggara, Bali, Kalimantan, and Sumatra, which aligns with the forecasted regions of concern. Moreover, the selection process takes into account the official drought emergency alert declarations issued by respective local government bodies. This careful consideration ensures that interventions are effectively channelled to areas where both meteorological projections and administrative assessments converge, enabling a well-coordinated response to mitigate the potentially severe impacts of water scarcity.

Furthermore, in order to ensure the operation is adhered with PMI's and IFRC's minimum emergency operation including protection, gender and inclusion standard, the following set of vulnerability criteria will be taken into consideration. Every household set to receive benefits from this operation is affected by the drought with limited or no supply of water and meet at least one of the ensuing vulnerability criteria:

- Women who are pregnant or currently breastfeeding
- Households led by females



- Solitary elderly individuals
- Households providing care for a disabled person

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

In general, PMI is targeting households who are experiencing water shortage and live in the priority area. In addition to the general criteria, PMI is also prioritizing vulnerable groups such as household with pregnant or lactating woman, female headed household, household with elderly and children, disabled and or person with chronic diseases.

Total Targeted Population

Women:	22,239	Rural %	Urban %
Girls (under 18):	5,404	%	%
Men:	22,761	People with disabilities (estimated %)	
Boys (under 18):	5,531	8.50 %	
Total targeted population:	45,000		

Risk and security considerations

Please indicate about potential operational risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Most community in Indonesia work in agriculture sector. As crop rely heavily on sanitation and water management, water scarcity will impose agriculture productivity that will lead to food security and income generating sector.	Livelihood assessment is required to assess the mitigating or early-action factor that can help reduce the impact. Based on the assessment result, early-action protocol can be developed, trigger can be identified for further imminent or early-action DREF.
PMI has undertaken to strengthen financial management at all levels (NHQ and branches). SIKAP is a financial system that was developed and integrated at NHQ level to strengthen financial monitoring. There were two DREF operations prior to this current proposed DREF. Documentation gaps in financial reconciliation has been acknowledged by PMI, which needs further strengthening.	For several years there was no audit of operations taken place, hence it's proposed that IFRC undertakes an internal audit in agreement with PMI which can help IFRC and PMI together on further strengthening of financial systems and procedures, be advised on the mitigation measures as we have significantly increased the DREF approval amount. This will also help PMI to integrate additional measures as their plan is to implement SIKAP across the branches.
The geographical area affected by drought is increasing day by day with several areas moving from Yellow category to Orange and from Orange to Red. This may influence proposed activities.	Continuous weather and forecast system and identify contingency plan at the national and local level. Expand the targeted area to meet the additional needs with the possibility of escalating the Plan of Action by undertaking detailed assessment.
Along with the water scarcity, more and more wildfires reported which will result in poor air quality in the area.	Continuous hotspot monitoring system and coordination with Ministry of environment and forestry on the



This will trigger respiratory issue as collateral risk to the community.	event. When the situation escalated and needs justified, Operation Update will be published to report on the situation and possibly to proposed separate Emergency Plan of Action for wild/forest fire.
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Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

There's a risk of volunteers and vehicles carrying clean water being intercepted by the community in drought affected locations, which is due to uneven distribution of humanitarian aid. This will result in conflict or friction between RCRC personnel with the community. To minimize the incident, all planned intervention will be discussed and coordinated with the community to ensure community engagement and two-way of communication.

Besides conflict, volunteers and vehicles are exposed to road accident. To ensure volunteer and staff wellbeing, all RCRC personnel will be insured through national insurance company.

The National Society's security framework will apply throughout the duration of the operation to their staff and volunteers. In case of need for deployment for personnel under IFRC security's responsibility, including surge support and integrated PNS, the existing IFRC country security framework will apply, and rapid security assessments and analysis will be carried out. All IFRC must, and RC/RC staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe 2.0 e-learning courses.

Some of the operational areas (e.g., Papua and Papua Barat (West Papua) – Security categorized as Orange phase) have experienced religious, ethnic and separatists' conflicts in the past, it's advisable situation to be closely monitored and staff and volunteers to be aware of the security status and briefed on reactions in emergency.



Planned Intervention

	Secretariat Services	Budget	CHF 38,045
		Targeted Persons	5
Indicators		Target	
% of financial reporting respecting IFRC procedures		100	
# of rapid response personnel support the operation (assessment)		3	
Priority Actions:		1. Identifying, planning and conduct drought field assessment 2. Identifying, request and deployment of Assessment team (co-ordinator, information management and data analysis) 3. Develop assessment report consist of needs assessment, proposed action and draft proforma response plan for wildfire and livelihood intervention 4. PMI branch equipped with sound technical and operational skills through implementation	

	National Society Strengthening	Budget	CHF 27,727
		Targeted Persons	170
Indicators		Target	
# of volunteers provided with equipment for protection, safety, and support (e.g insurance)		170	
# of volunteers involved in the response operation		170	
Priority Actions:		1. Ensure NS's volunteers and staff are insured 2. Ensure technical support and material are provided to volunteers and staffs 3. Ensure volunteers are properly trained 4. Work on assessment, planning and reporting 5. Work to support National Society to build their capacity in planning, implementing and resource mobilization 6. Activate Emergency Operation Centre or Command Post at the provincial level to ensure smooth implementation of the operation, monitor the situation and provide quality reporting from the activities. 7. To maintain close monitoring of the operation, three dedicated	

staffs are covered by the DREF and to support PMI NHQ to coordinate with the Provincial and or District chapter.

	Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	Budget	CHF 360,984
		Targeted Persons	25000
Indicators		Target	
# of people reached by hygiene promotion in the response period		25000	
# of litres of safe water distributed through RCRC emergency water supply		28500000	
Priority Actions:		1. Mobilization of 15 water trucks and 40 pickup trucks to 17 priority provinces (including maintenance, fuel, water fee and other operational costs) 2. Conduct initial assessment of the water, hygiene and sanitation condition in the targeted communities 3. Select target groups, key messages, and methods of communicating with beneficiaries (mass media and interpersonal communication). 4. Provide safe water to 19,000 people in 17 priority provinces through water trucking activities 5. Monitor use of water and water resource in the targeted community and or area 6. Distribute 1,000 jerry cans based on needs and beneficiaries criteria 7. Conduct water, sanitation and hygiene awareness session to the community 8. Design IEC material to support WASH key messaging dissemination in the awareness or promotion session 9. Collect feedback from the coordination from the community on the service provided	

	Protection, Gender And Inclusion	Budget	CHF 5,764
		Targeted Persons	45000
Indicators		Target	
# of sectoral or PGI assessments conducted using the PGI Minimum Standards		2	
# of families caring for vulnerable groups reached by protection, gender and inclusion services		3000	
		36	

# of people trained on implementing the PGI Minimum Standards	
Priority Actions:	The duration of the crisis and the extended period during which families have been deprived of the means to fulfill their basic needs places significant pressure on household leaders. This pressure is particularly pronounced for those who are single parents or responsible for a larger number of dependents, often falling upon women, individuals with disabilities, and the elderly. These groups typically experience a greater workload or possess fewer resources to adequately address household requirements. 1. Conduct SADD data collection to identify people with specific needs and address specific needs of the affected population. 2. Estimate persons with disabilities and support disability inclusion in the planning. Within the implementation period, volunteer could identify 3,000 vulnerable household across the targeted area and provided service according to their respective needs. 3. Use child safeguarding risk analysis tool as required in all IFRC programming and operation. 4. Train staff and volunteers on PGI sensitive assessment and PGI mainstreaming in technical sectors. 5. Awareness raising on protection risk and prevention in emergency with the staff and volunteers and/or community. By the end of the operation 45,000 people would be reached by PGI messaging.

	Community Engagement And Accountability	
	Budget	CHF 10,376
	Targeted Persons	20000
Indicators	Target	
Methods established to communicate with communities about what is happening in the operation, including selection criteria if these are being used.	3	
# of staff, volunteers and leadership trained on community engagement and accountability (disaggregated by staff/volunteers/sex).	36	
Priority Actions:	1. Conduct training or orientation on CEA to PMI staff and volunteers in sectoral. 2. Establish relationship with local radio station to conduct call-in radio talk show. 3. Strengthen PMI Hotline to receive and handle feedback from communities by disseminating established communication line and feedback mechanism. By the end of the operation, community reached are aware on how to reach or access PMI services. 4. Conduct CEA rapid assessment to affected people and ensure	

	the inclusion of vulnerable group. 5. Identify and establish preferable feedback mechanism based on the assessment result. 6. Recruit volunteers to manage feedback mechanism.
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	Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery	Budget	CHF 0
		Targeted Persons	25000
Indicators		Target	
# of people reached by RCRC through disaster risk reduction public awareness messaging and public education campaigns (PAPE).		25000	
Priority Actions:		1. Early-warning information monitoring and dissemination mechanism identification 2. Early-warning dissemination activity at community 3. Continuous weather forecast information monitoring and coordination with relevant stakeholder at national level and local level 4. Continuous air quality report monitoring and coordination with relevant stakeholder 5. Conduct Early-warning dissemination technical orientation to PMI Volunteers	
		Above activities will be implemented along with WASH promotion activities as materials provided will be aligned with drought awareness and prevention campaign.	

	Health	Budget	CHF 16,717
		Targeted Persons	20000
Indicators		Target	
# of people reached with health promotion as a response to an emergency by community-based volunteers		20000	
# of people who receive mental health and psychosocial services in the response period from RCRC		500	
		1. Roll out health assessment to identify the health needs in the affected communities (e.g. health risks, diseases, people requiring specific health interventions, gaps and capacity of local health services, and others) interdependently with other sectors and integrated with PGI and CEA approaches. 2. Design and develop health-related risk communication ma-	

Priority Actions:

materials for dissemination to the targeted communities. The risk communication will focus on the impact of drought on human health, health risks mitigation, disease prevention, and other prevention measures to prevent and reduce risks of illness among the communities.

3. Mobilize staff and volunteers to conduct health awareness sessions for the targeted communities in integration with other community engagement activities such as the distribution of clean water, hygiene promotion, and others. The health awareness sessions will effectively incorporate to community mobilization for hygiene promotion.

4. Train staff and volunteers on providing mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to the targeted communities.

5. Roll out mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) activities to the targeted communities.

6. Collaborate closely with local government officials and key stakeholders in the target areas to enhance the efficacy and reach of health interventions for the communities.

7. Collect feedback from the community on the services provided.

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

Currently, there are 49 Red Cross personnel deployed to respond to the situation. Mobilized personnel consist of staffs who are monitoring and manage emergency command post at the province and volunteers who are operating water trucks, meeting with community and relevant stakeholder. In total, there will be 170 PMI personnel consist of 120 volunteers and 50 staffs actively supporting the operation. Furthermore, 3 staffs will be covered by the DREF operation to monitor the operation on daily basis and supporting PMI NHQ to coordinate with all of the provincial chapter.

Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

It is proposed to undertake detailed assessment of the drought situation across the country, which requires qualified human resources in conducting multi-purpose sectoral assessment, primary data collection, data analysis and visualization and information management. The priority will be to identify competencies locally who understands the context and have competencies of conducting detailed assessment. In case additional human resources are required, in consultation with PMI, IFRC will seek to mobilize surge support through the established channels and surge network in the regional or globally. Profile required to roll out the assessment are Assessment Coordinator, Information Analyst and Data Visualization Specialist.

In addition, IFRC will also consider deployment of an Operations Manager as the needs evolve. Deployment of an Operations Manager would also be an asset as a similar context is evolving in Timor-Leste as well. This will ease the burden on programme coordination and focus on other development activities. Again, the priority will be to identify competencies locally to ensure broad knowledge on local context understanding between Indonesia and Timor-Leste. Whether additional support required from the regional level or global level, it will be further updated in the next operation update.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

National Society will undertake procurement process, the operation will also consider lessons learnt and experiences from the previous operations to ensure that procurement standards are followed at all levels. IFRC procurement staff will closely monitor, involve and provide technical support to the NS.



How will this operation be monitored?

PMI NHQ will act as the Operation Coordinator. PMI NHQ will mobilize its technical staff to monitor the operation whilst providing technical support to the PMI Provincial-level. PMI Provincial-level will coordinate and supervise PMI at district-level and report the implementation to PMI NHQ. At the field level, PMI district will act as the implementer.

IFRC staff will also be available to provide technical support especially in WASH, CEA, PGI, Program Management, PMER and also finance sector and ready to be deployed to the field. All IFRC field monitoring will be conducted along with PMI NHQ staff.

IFRC will also consider deployment of an Operations Manager as the need arises to specifically support on this operation so that IFRC staff in-country can focus on monitoring and technical support to the PMI NHQ and branches.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation.

At the field level, PMI district act as the implementer. PMI district will report to their respective PMI Provincial level. PMI Provincial level then report to PMI NHQ on the situations, issues, challenges and take further action based on PMI NHQ instructions. All international coordination and communication regarding RCRC drought response in Indonesia will be done through PMI NHQ including this DREF Operation reporting and update.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRID026 - Palang Merah Indonesia Drought Response

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	420,148
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	17,804
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	385,155
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	6,139
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	11,051
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	159,931
Coordination and Partnerships	89,883
Secretariat Services	40,519
National Society Strengthening	29,530

TOTAL BUDGET

580,079

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)





Contact Information

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

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