



Provision of safe water for affected people (Photo: PMI)

Appeal: MDRID026	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 580,079	Crisis Category: Orange	Hazard: Drought
Glide Number: DR-2023-000154-IDN	People Affected: 18,750,000 people	People Targeted: 45,000 people	
Event Onset: Slow	Operation Start Date: 06-09-2023	New Operational End Date: 30-06-2024	Total Operating Timeframe: 9 months
Reporting Timeframe Start Date: 06-09-2023		Reporting Timeframe End Date: 29-02-2024	

Additional Allocation Requested:

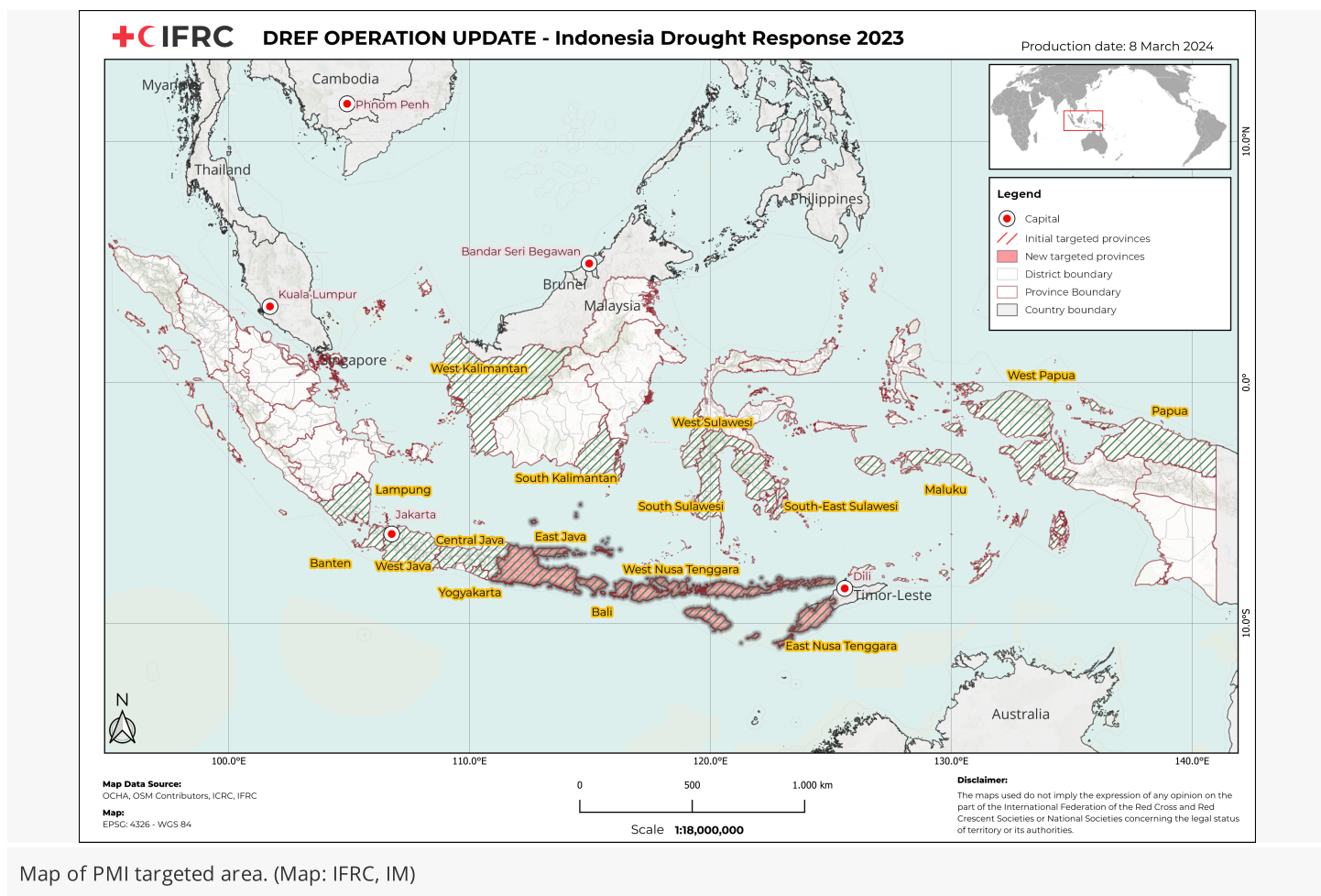
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Targeted Areas:

Nangroe Aceh Darussalam, Sumatera Utara, Sumatera Barat, Riau, Jambi, Sumatera Selatan, Bengkulu, Lampung, Bangka Belitung, Kepulauan-riau, Dki Jakarta, Jawa Barat, Jawa Tengah, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, Jawa Timur, Banten, Bali, Nusatenggara Barat, Nusatenggara Timur, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Timur, Sulawesi Utara, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tenggara, Gorontalo, Sulawesi Barat, Maluku, Maluku Utara, Papua, Papua Barat



Description of the Event



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

Date when the trigger was met

2023-08-24

What happened, where and when?

Indonesian Meteorological Service, through its official statement released in August 2023, indicates that the El Niño and the Indian Ocean Dipole forecasts, which indicated temperature changes in the Pacific and Indian oceans respectively, were anticipated to occur simultaneously during the 2023 dry season [1]. The concurrence of both phenomena led to decreased rainfall across the Indonesian region due to the El Niño phenomenon. Based on BMKG's forecast, the dry season (determined from days without rain) reached its peak in October 2023 for several areas such as the Southern Part of Sumatra, the Southern part of Kalimantan, and Java island, or November 2023 for Bali, East Nusa Tenggara, and West Nusa Tenggara area due to anomalies in Pacific Ocean temperatures that have been growing, with the index reaching 0.8, concerningly close to the threshold of 1, at which point the El Niño status goes from "Weak" to "Moderate".

Following the forecast published in August, BMKG updated its forecast in October 2023 stating that the El Niño "Moderate" status will continue from November 2023 to February 2024. Adding to the forecast, BMKG indicates that the El Niño phenomenon will continue beyond February [2]. Consequently, as El Niño triggers low rainfall probability, several areas or regions in Indonesia will continue to be impacted by prolonged drought or less rainfall in the area beyond November 2024. With the possibility of a prolonged dry season, negative impacts will continue to hamper the community and cause more damage to their well-being. Responding to the forecast, BMKG instructed relevant stakeholders such as provincial/district authorities and technical ministries (including disaster management at the provincial and regional levels) to continue implementing preparedness activities in their areas. However, the index will continue to weaken towards a neutral level.

According to BMKG, starting in March 2024, the El Niño index will continue to weaken towards a neutral level until the end of the year. Based on the modeling, more and more areas, especially the northern part of Indonesia, will start to experience rainfall or even heavy rainfall. As the phenomenon continues, rainfall, in theory, cannot be the sole indicator of the end of El Niño. Thus, further forecasts will be published based on monthly weather and climate monitoring throughout Indonesia.



- Link(s):
- [1] Dwikorita BMKG, accessible at: <https://www.bmkg.go.id/press-release/?p=kemarau-kering-bmkg-ingatkan-ancaman-gagal-panen-dan-karhutla&tag=press-release&lang=ID>
 - [2] Dwikorita BMKG, accessible at: <https://bpbd.ngawikab.go.id/2023/10/29/bmkg-prediksi-kapan-el-nino-ri-berakhir-januari-2024/>



PMI volunteers conduct hygiene promotion through door-to-door visits in Kupang city, East Nusa Tenggara Province. (Photo: PMI)



PMI conduct hygiene and health promotion session in elementary school in Lombok. (Photo: PMI)

Scope and Scale

Based on the BMKG forecast published in August, please find below districts or cities classified as Red (Alert) (CEWS | Climate Early Warning System (bmkg.go.id) for August until September 2023:

1. Bali Province: Karangasem district with an estimated population of 416,600 people.
2. Central Java Province: Boyolali, Karanganyar, Klaten, Semarang, Sragen, Sukoharjo districts with an 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 an 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 an estimated population of 3,341,477 people.
5. East Nusa Tenggara: Sabu Raijua and Kupang Districts with an estimated population of 267,425 people.
6. Along with 11 other provinces, namely West Java, Banten, DKI Jakarta, Jogjakarta, North Kalimantan, South Sumatera, South Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, Riau, Bangka Belitung, and Lampung, considered at a moderate level.

Responding to the situation, district-level and provincial-level authorities declared drought preparedness and response phases in their respective areas. Aligned with the forecast, PMI NHQ received more and more drought reports and support requests coming from the field since May 2023. Over time, more drought response statuses were declared by district and provincial authorities. PMI NHQ launched a National Drought Response Operation in August 2023. By November 2023, a total of 24 provinces declared drought preparedness and response phases.

Based on the forecast published in December 2023, BMKG indicated that 12.5 per cent of areas with below-normal rainfall continued to be impacted by El Niño, namely [3]:

1. East Java: Malang, Madiun, Pamekasan and Nganjuk with estimated population of 5,454,566
2. Bali: Buleleng, Karangasem, Klungkung, Jembrana and Bangli with estimated population of 2,035,148
3. West Nusa Tenggara: North Lombok and West Lombok with estimated population of 1,011,507
4. East Nusa Tenggara: Kupang and Alor district with estimated population of 440,475

Based on the forecast above, PMI conducted another national coordination meeting regarding the continuation of the operation. From the coordination call, only four provinces continued the operation beyond December. Most provinces located around the northern part of Indonesia indicated that rainfall had started to occur in their respective areas. This caused the drought response operation to become irrelevant in several areas, but needs remained in others.



As the situation changed and rainfall continued to occur, PMI wrapped up their drought response in Papua, West Papua, and Maluku provinces. Within the coordination meeting, PMI Provinces informed PMI NHQ that local authorities in their respective areas would continue to provide support to the community as needed. As needs were considered covered already, Papua, West Papua, and Maluku provinces are no longer part of the DREF targeted area. However, support shifted to cover the needs in North Kalimantan, South Sumatera, and Jakarta provinces.

Link(s):

[3] BMKG, can be accessed: <https://www.bmkg.go.id/berita/?p=buletin-hujan-bulanan-updated-desember-2023&lang=ID&s=detil>

Summary of Changes

Are you changing the timeframe of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the operational strategy	Yes
Are you changing the target population of the operation	No
Are you changing the geographical location	Yes
Are you making changes to the budget	Yes
Is this a request for a second allocation	No
Has the forecasted event materialize?	No

Please explain the summary of changes and justification:

Continuing the operation from August 2023 to February 2024, PMI is actively responding to the needs in 131 districts across provinces in Indonesia. Throughout the 6-month implementation period, PMI managed to distribute more than 90 million liters of water, benefiting an average of 33,642 people daily. However, the typical Indonesian monsoon season started in the last quarter of the year until the first quarter of the following year, resulting in more areas experiencing rainfall. Due to these changes, PMI, with IFRC support, deployed an assessment team to analyze the changing situation and needs at the field level. This is also to ensure the plan of action is relevant to the field's context and to update the activities based on the findings.

The assessment was conducted in four provinces in Indonesia, namely Bali, East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara, and East Java. Several parameters to support the analysis, such as rainfall forecast data, number of days without rain, climate zone, PMI water distribution capacity, and inputs from the branches, were considered to determine the assessment priority locations.

While the assessment concluded in January 2024, follow-up coordination took place in February 2024 between PMI NHQ and PMI Provinces to update on the operation status. With inputs gathered from PMI Provinces and Districts and considering the assessment results, PMI agreed to revise the plan of action to fit the current context and continuity of the project. The formal request was submitted by PMI on 27 February 2024 following the PMI Management team's decision on 23 February 2024 with details as follows:

1. Based on the assessment report, the team identified gaps and needs that are still relevant in the four provinces almost six months after the initial trigger date. PMI aims to continue providing support and fill the gap in the next three months additional timeframe. With the additional timeframe, the operation duration is nine months, the maximum timeframe for orange scale DREF operations.
2. Aligning with the additional timeframe, several activities or services such as water trucking operation, WASH and health promotion, CEA, PGI, and DRR awareness will be continued throughout the 3-month additional implementation period until the end of June 2024. These activities are part of the initial plan of action, which is still relevant to the situation.

Based on the assessment report conducted in January 2024, livelihood needs are also considered a priority, where livelihood activities such as cash and voucher assistance for livelihood support and training will be provided to the affected community. Training materials will be provided to the targeted community to ensure continuing capacity development.

In the WASH sector, besides the operation of water trucking, PMI considered early-recovery support to the community by rehabilitating communal water resources and water support facilities in the targeted provinces. This is to ensure sustainability and provide a longer solution to the community. Additionally, PMI would also provide WASH promotion sessions to the community, and with the provided materials, the community will have the capacity to maintain the facility.



All new activities mentioned above will be implemented within a 3-month additional timeframe until June 2024. Aside from that, the additional timeframe is required due to the national election process taking place from February 2024 to March 2024 and the Eid Mubarak holiday season from March 2024 to April 2024, which heavily impacted the operation. All activities were postponed during the national election process to prevent any mass-gathered activity that may cause biased interpretation and further reputational damage to PMI. While during the Eid Mubarak season, most of the community, including volunteers, vendors, and targeted people, will take some time off to celebrate the Eid Mubarak. Therefore, field activities will be postponed for almost 2 weeks' time.

3. Aligning with the assessment results and recommendations, activities will continue in Bali, East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara, and East Java. A total of eight affected districts committed to continue providing support and services to the communities. To fit the changes, the Operation Update includes a revised operation budget reflecting changes in sector activities, operational, and supporting costs.

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

2023-08-08

<p>Livelihoods And Basic Needs</p>	<p>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. The operation in Papua concluded by October 2023 as Government of Indonesia filled the gap continuing food distribution by mobilizing it from nearby city such as Jayapura, Biak and Maluku.</p> <p>Follow up assessment took place in December 2023 to January 2024. One assessment team consists of PMI and IFRC (regional office and country cluster delegation) personnel mobilized to conduct assessment in Bali, East Java, East Nusa Tenggara and West Nusa Tenggara. Within the assessment, the team conducts focus group discussions and key informant interviews to gather livelihood data impact. These data required as based on the desk review, livelihood is one of the sectors which heavily affected by the prolonged season but commonly left unseen by humanitarian organization. In additions, most of the community live in rural area in Indonesia work in agriculture sector which rely on crop production as main livelihood income generating activity. By the end of the assessment, the team identified several gaps in Livelihood sectors which are explained and considered for further implementation in the next section</p>
<p>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</p>	<p>As of the reporting date, eight PMI branches at the provincial level are actively responding to the drought situation by distributing clean water to the affected communities. In total, PMI has mobilized 49 water trucks across 44 affected districts. To operate the water trucks, PMI has mobilized 56 personnel on a daily basis, and as of August 16th, PMI has distributed 965,000 litres of water to the affected communities.</p> <p>Continuing the operation, by the end of 2023, there are 21 PMI provincial levels actively responding to the needs in their respective areas. In total, 124 water trucks, 57 pickup trucks, and 6 operational vehicles support the distribution process. To operate such a large fleet, PMI has mobilized 180 volunteers on a daily basis. As of the reporting date, PMI has managed to distribute more than 90 million liters of clean water to affected communities.</p> <p>In addition to the provision of water, PMI NHQ has mobilized its water treatment plant equipment along with its trained and experienced operational volunteers to Bekasi district. The equipment was requested by Bekasi authorities as there is one water resource eligible to provide sufficient clean water with sound water purification equipment. PMI filled the gap by producing safe and clean water through the water treatment plant, while Bekasi authorities, including Bekasi regional disaster management, helped with the distribution process.</p>



Coordination

Coordination with the Government and relevant stakeholders took place at multiple levels. At the national level, PMI NHQ actively coordinates with BNPB (National Agency for Disaster Management) and BMKG (Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysical Agency). Meanwhile, at the provincial and district levels, PMI provincial and district chapters coordinate with their respective local governments. As mentioned earlier, several drought preparedness activities were disseminated by BNPB as part of the National preparedness campaign. The campaign was then adopted by provincial chapters and trickled down to the district level, where it was implemented in the field.

At the field level, respective governments launched their own preparedness/readiness and response plans according to their context, capacity, and needs. Therefore, the plans between districts or provinces may vary, ranging from water trucking activities to provide clean water or responding to wildfires, rehabilitating water resources, planting trees, rainwater harvesting, distributing additional water containers to the community, and even distributing food items.

In an auxiliary role to the public authorities, PMI, especially at the district level, plays its role according to the needs and context in their area, such as mobilizing water trucks including the operating team, distributing water containers to households, distributing food items, conducting drought prevention and risk reduction campaigns such as harvesting rainwater techniques, household water purification techniques, and teaching the community how to safely store their water. As activities and services provided to the community vary between chapters but water trucking is identified as the common activity, PMI NHQ decided to launch a 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 chapters can now focus their activities and resources on providing support and services for medium to long-term solutions in their areas.

The information above is still relevant as of the reporting date. Major coordination changes currently occurred due to areas that are no longer continuing the response activities. As needs are well covered, the level of coordination and engagement has also been reduced.

Assessment

PMI is currently undertaking rapid assessments and taking actions based on secondary information through its coordination channels with BMKG and BNPB. Through this IFRC-DREF operation, it is proposed to undertake a detailed assessment of the drought situation, including long-term actions to reduce the impact of drought. Additionally, this assessment report will serve as a baseline to mobilize resources and facilitate 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 this coordination, 17 provinces were selected as the main priority and require immediate support from PMI. Following the coordination and assessment results, the national drought operation was launched on 15 August 2023, while the IFRC-DREF request was received by 24 August 2023. This Plan of Action was developed based on the National Drought Operation plan.

As mentioned earlier, PMI revisited their plan of action in December due to changes in the situation reported from the field. PMI, with the support of IFRC, mobilized a team of assessors consisting of an assessment coordinator, IM - humanitarian data analysis, secondary and primary data officers, and a technical officer to conduct assessments in Bali, East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara, and East Java provinces. The assessment was conducted from December 2023 to January 2024, while the final assessment report was reviewed and approved by PMI in February 2024.

Considering the input/data gathered from coordination meetings and further assessment findings, PMI submitted a formal Operation Update on 23 February 2024, which accommodates operational changes required to continue the operation until June 2024.



<p>Resource Mobilization</p>	<p>Prior to the launch of the PMI national drought operation, respective PMI districts or provinces used their own resources to address the needs in the field. As mentioned in the previous chapter, the drought affected each region differently. Therefore, PMI in Central Java, such as Grobogan, had already provided water to the community since July, while in West Kalimantan, PMI had started to support the fire brigade in responding to wild fires since August. As PMI, especially at the district level, has limited resources, PMI NHQ started to receive more and more support requests from the PMI provincial level. Based on these requests, PMI NHQ decided to launch the National drought operation to support the response in 17 provinces across Indonesia, running until the end of November.</p> <p>The current IFRC-DREF operation is based on the context across the drought-affected areas. Five months into the implementation period, PMI and IFRC conducted assessments to ensure the operation is still relevant and to determine whether the operation needed to be escalated.</p> <p>Based on the internal coordination with PMI chapters and findings from the assessment, PMI NHQ decided not to scale up the operation, meaning that no second allocation was requested to support the operation. However, changes are needed to fit the changing context identified in the field.</p>
<p>Activation Of Contingency Plans</p>	<p>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. Along with activating their contingency plan, PMI has also launched a national action plan on 15 August.</p> <p>National coordination held on monthly basis to monitor the implementation, discuss challenges occur and action required for the operation. In December, most of the provincial and district chapters have concluded their response as situation changes and needs are no longer identified. However, there are eight district which still required support and continue the operation beyond December. Thus, PMI with the support from IFRC mobilized their assessment team in the four targeted province.</p>
<p>National Society EOC</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>PMI has set up an online dashboard to monitor the implementation live on daily basis. The dashboard will be automatically update as data gathered and submitted from the field. Even though the dashboard only offers general information of clean water distribution, beneficiaries reached, monthly activity level, challenges, input from implementing branches and number of vehicle mobilized per area, it could capture the progress and commitments made to support affected communities.</p>

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>Secretariat</p>	<p>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</p>
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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Participating National Societies	<p>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.</p>

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
National authorities	<p>The Indonesian Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysics Authority, or BMKG, is responsible for providing weekly, monthly, and yearly forecasts in Indonesia. In addition to weather forecasts, BMKG also monitors and reports hotspots across Indonesia, which can be accessed through an online dashboard.</p> <p>Based on BMKG forecasts, BNPB leads preparedness activities for drought and also leads responses for forest fires with support from other technical stakeholders such as the Ministry of Forestry and Environment, fire brigades, and the National Water Company. BNPB recommends several drought preparedness activities, including:</p> <p>a. Preparedness activities at the community level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Harvesting rainwater as an alternative water resource - Reducing unnecessary water consumption and saving more water - Instructing the community to stay vigilant in their environment and actively prevent/reduce forest/wildfires. <p>b. Preparedness activities for relevant stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparedness activities for forest/wildfires - Adjusting growing seasons according to weather forecasts - Optimizing existing water resources and management such as water reservoirs/tanks, dams, and water ponds. <p>Provincial governments adapt the national preparedness and response plans into provincial plans. Aligned with the provincial plans, district-level governments then adapt the provincial plans by establishing district-level Drought Preparedness and Response Working Groups, which consist of District Disaster Management Authorities, Fire Brigades, Meteorological Services, Military, Police, and also non-governmental stakeholders.</p> <p>As each province and district has its own specific drought operation needs, this results in various plans developed and implemented in each region. However, common activities</p>



identified include the provision of water through water trucking activities, wildfire response, personnel and equipment readiness, funding readiness, and drought awareness and prevention campaigns at the community level. The government also invites all humanitarian organizations and other stakeholders such as the private sector, academia, or individual donors to actively contribute to the drought operation plan in order to reduce the negative impact of drought.

The information above remains relevant as of the reporting date. However, from the 24 provinces previously impacted by drought, only four provinces are still impacted by the drought situation. Due to unique geographical and climatic situations, even though located in the same province, the level of drought impact differs between districts. Again, this has caused each district to have its own policy to deal with the situation. However, all response efforts are channeled and supported through the same coordination and mechanisms.

UN or other actors

IFRC is aware of the meetings taking place on the evolving drought situation in country, as per reporting date there are no specific support being provided or any actions made except from DFAT - Contingency Funds support. However, DFAT support channelled to support Bangka Belitung and Riau Provinces which are not included in the Plan of Action. Therefore, there will be no overlapping support provided within the overall response operation

Are there major coordination mechanism in place? -

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Livelihood assessments conducted in four targeted provinces, namely Bali, East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara, and East Java from December 2023 until January 2024, revealed several needs and gaps:

1. Most of the community works in agriculture, relying on crop production to support their livelihoods. However, crop failures have impacted their livelihoods, with initial signs of trauma identified among farmers in the area.
2. Prolonged drought has led to crop failures, further impacting their income to sustain their lives.
3. While food prices in the area are relatively stable, the majority of the population lives in poverty, grappling with increased stress due to rising food and fuel prices, as well as limited access to housing, education, and health services.
4. While local authorities provide social support by distributing cash to support communities classified under the poverty line, no specific livelihood support is provided to compensate for their stock loss.
5. Based on the assessment, PMI identified that micro-farmers, or "petani gurem," are the most vulnerable farming group in the area. Petani gurem are farmers with less than 0.5 hectares of land, who have limited resources and capacity, especially to access credit or additional funds from local vendors. Common petani gurem live below the poverty line, generating less than IDR 1 million per month or CHF 59 per month.

As they have lost their stocks due to the drought situation, they are left with even less or no income to sustain their lives. Some of them have started to take on more debt just to start the planting season in the hope of harvesting crops in April to pay off the debts. Considering this situation, PMI will fill the gap by providing livelihood support and capacity development to targeted micro-farmers in Malang and Pamekasan districts.



Health

Health assessments conducted in four targeted provinces, namely Bali, East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara, and East Java from December 2023 until January 2024, revealed several needs and gaps:

1. Communities in the affected areas live in rural environments that are often located in remote areas. Due to this, they have limited access to health facilities and information. Obtaining health services or information often requires traveling outside of their village, which can incur additional costs.



2. Due to limited access to information and basic health services, a lack of health awareness and disaster awareness was identified in the area.
3. Although local authorities have specific health agendas or campaigns as part of village development plans, the lack of resources means that the plans and information cannot reach all areas.
4. Health awareness is vital to the community in order to lessen the impact of the drought situation.
5. Most of the community works in the agriculture sector, which is dependent on crop production to support their livelihoods. However, crop failures have impacted their livelihoods, with initial signs of trauma identified among farmers in the area.
6. Psychosocial support (PSS) sessions could support their well-being and lessen the negative impact on their mental health. This will be complemented with livelihood training materials, which could provide alternative sources of income and additional skills for better preparedness.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

In addition to the immediate need for clean water, the poor condition of water facilities and infrastructure systems presents additional challenges to the community in coping with the drought season. Consequently, the community may have to rely on the market (bottled water) and nearby water resources, commonly located in remote areas.

Community-owned wells are drying up faster than usual during the ongoing drought seasons. Despite the community's efforts to dig new wells, they have encountered challenges as they have been unable to find water, even after digging more than 100 meters in rocky soil. Currently, the community relies on water trucking services provided by PMI, which occur only a few days a week, or they resort to purchasing their own water for daily needs. This situation has worsened their economy since their income from agriculture has also stopped.

Accordingly, community knowledge for water conservation and management is required to develop local capacity.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

There is a potential increase in gender-based or domestic violence as frustrations are amplified due to perceptions of insufficient or slow assistance reaching the affected community. Additionally, vulnerable groups such as the elderly, disabled, or people with chronic diseases who are unable to travel to obtain water are commonly left unnoticed during distribution activities. To prevent such occurrences, continuous and close monitoring is needed to identify vulnerable groups within the community and address their needs.

PGI orientation or refresher training is provided to PMI staff and volunteers through online meetings facilitated by PMI NHQ PGI staff. During these sessions, staff and volunteers receive basic knowledge and understand the importance of PGI across the services and support provided to the community. However, the implementation of PGI and the quality of reporting vary among the implementing teams. This inconsistency could impact the implementation and quality of reporting produced from the field.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Community engagement and accountability (CEA) mechanisms are vital in the drought situation. The fact that PMI has started to receive community requests for clean water through their hotline service proves that the community has begun reaching out for support not only to the government but also to non-governmental organizations.

Based on the coordination meetings, in addition to the established hotline number, the WhatsApp group was identified as a preferable way to gather inputs and suggestions from the community as it is quick and easy to use. However, volunteers are still struggling to record the inputs gathered because communication happens informally and quickly.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This drought operation aims to address the immediate water needs of 45,000 people across 17 provinces through water trucking activities and the provision of communal and household water storage. All 17 provinces conducted water trucking activities from August to December 2023 and provided clean water daily within the five-month implementation period. Additionally, the operation aims to develop



community awareness, especially in health, WASH sector, drought awareness, and preparedness, with integrated PGI and CEA components targeting the 45,000 people reached by the services. To support the implementation, 170 PMI personnel, including staff and volunteers, will be deployed to the field to carry out the operation. PMI will ensure all mobilized personnel receive briefings, sufficient knowledge through orientation or refresher training, insurance, required personal protective equipment (PPE), and debriefing.

As the situation continues to change, further national coordination and assessment took place in December 2023 to revisit the overall objectives of the operation. Based on the assessment report and coordination between PMI across levels, the operation is now aiming to fulfill immediate and early recovery solutions beyond the six-month implementation period. Early recovery solutions proposed include the rehabilitation of communal water resources and water supporting facilities, livelihood support through cash distribution and trainings, and further DRR campaigns that fit the local context. All activities will be implemented further across the eight remaining affected districts, namely Malang, Pamekasan, Jemberana, Buleleng, North Lombok, West Lombok, Kupang, and Alor districts across four provinces in Indonesia based on the assessment results and findings.

Operation strategy rationale

BMKG has highlighted that the prolonged drought season will elevate the risk of water scarcity, posing a predominant concern. The absence of adequate water supply places 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's national strategies are aligned with and contribute to the National Drought Operation plan and also the local drought operation plan, as PMI is not only providing immediate assistance but also supporting drought prevention and awareness campaigns nationwide.

One response option involves the operation of water trucking activities, entailing the distribution of clean water to communal water tanks. This action aims to ensure that communities gain access to a source of clean water. With 124 units of water trucks, 57 pickup trucks, and 6 operational vehicles supporting at the provincial level, the water trucking activities will be continued for another 3 months until the end of June 2024 in the four provinces. As of the reporting date, PMI has managed to distribute more than 90 million liters of water to more than thirty thousand people on a daily basis.

This IFRC-DREF operation covers 40 per cent of PMI nationwide plan. All water trucks and pickup trucks' operational costs for the five-month distribution timeframe, with the additional 3-month extension, will be covered by the IFRC-DREF, along with required supporting costs such as water fees, maintenance, distribution costs, and insurance for 170 volunteers.

Continuing the activity beyond December 2023, PMI will continue the operation of 8 water trucks across the targeted area as part of the immediate response to the needs, identifying and rehabilitating existing communal water resources or water supporting facilities in the area. As the operation moves from the response phase into the early-recovery phase, the rehabilitation of existing water facilities is needed to maintain sustainability within the area. This is further justified based on the assessment report conducted from December 2023 to January 2024. To maintain sustainability, the next three months will focus on the reconstruction and rehabilitation process (including procurement). Through IFRC-DREF support, materials will be procured locally and delivered directly to the construction site. To develop ownership within the community, construction will be supported by the community in the area, with close monitoring by PMI WASH volunteers and village authorities. By the end of the construction process, PMI will provide training and materials to the community on how to maintain the newly rehabilitated water resources or facilities. Therefore, PMI ensures the community has the essential infrastructure in the future while lessening the long-term negative impact of drought. PMI will continue to advocate for local authorities to ensure water facilities and irrigation systems are available, well-maintained, and operational. Based on the assessment report, several areas have poor water/irrigation systems and poorly maintained water resources. As drought seasons may occur again in the future, local development plans have to consider this gap to lessen the negative impact of drought.

Regarding the 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 for 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 in 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.



Health promotion activities remain relevant in eight targeted districts. Therefore, PMI in Bali, East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara, and East Java will continue to provide health promotion and psychosocial first aid sessions to the community.

Not only in the health sector, but PMI also plans to provide awareness sessions to develop community knowledge and drought prevention actions. In alignment with BMKG and BNPB's instructions 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.

The livelihood sector was not included in the previous plan of action as it was recommended based on the assessment result in January 2024. As part of the new activities, PMI in Malang and Pamekasan districts, East Java district identified the needs of livelihood support due to the community in the area affected by crop-failure. Potentially, more than 1,000 small farmers in the area. However, considering their available capacity, PMI would target 230 farmer households (or 1,150 people) which fall under the categorization of "petani gurem" or micro farmers. According to the Department of Agriculture, micro farmers commonly own land not larger than 0.5 ha and commonly with a monthly income below IDR 1 million. As micro farmers often have limited access to credits or other support funding due to their limited capacity and resources, PMI would support them by providing livelihood support in the form of conditional cash of IDR 2 million or approximately CHF 118 in one tranche of transfer.

The planting season in Pamekasan and Malang starts every October to November. However, due to the drought situation, the planting season started in December. By March, all farmers in the area are expecting to harvest the crop and stocks. Again, as the micro farmers are heavily impacted by the drought and have limited resources, PMI would strengthen their capacity by providing additional support such as farming equipment and tools, seeds, fertilizers, and other operational costs which can be used to maintain their crop growth and ensure it can be harvested in March.

To support the activity, PMI identified 16 markets in Pamekasan and 34 markets in Malang district with more than a hundred vendors available in the area. Fertilizers, farming equipment and tools, and other supporting materials are available in the area. As PMI will provide cash support to 230 micro farmers, items are available in the market with reasonable and stable prices.

Livelihood support will be delivered through Indonesian Post money order modality. As PMI NHQ has an MoU established already, there will be no procurement process required to select FSP in the operation.

Livelihood orientation and training will be provided to the selected farmers or beneficiaries as conditional terms to receive the cash support. Materials provided will align with the local development plan or campaign such as alternative crop cultivation and proper irrigation systems. This based on initial coordination with the local authority which implementation will be decided after following up coordination takes place. PMI will aim to distribute the support after the Eid Mubarak holiday or in May 2024. While the Post-distribution Monitoring will take place by mid-June and lessons learn workshop by the end of June 2024.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The 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. As of the reporting date, the regions most susceptible to water scarcity, as determined by BMKG forecasts, are Java, Nusa Tenggara, Bali, and the southern segment of Sumatra. Aligned with BMKG categorization, PMI adapted the information as a critical foundation for planning and executing proactive measures to address water scarcity challenges.

In response to the forecasted information, from August until December 2024, PMI (Indonesian Red Cross) strategically concentrated its efforts on areas that exhibit heightened risk. This targeted approach prioritizes 17 provinces across Java, Nusa Tenggara, Bali, Kalimantan, and Sumatra, aligning with the forecasted regions of concern.

Continuing the implementation, PMI, with the support from IFRC, deployed one assessment team to review and re-analyze the existing targeting strategy. As the situation kept improving and rainfall has been reported in various areas, realigning the operation is vital to ensure the targeting strategy remains relevant to the current context.

After two months of the assessment period, PMI identified eight districts across four provinces (Malang and Pamekasan in East Java province, North Lombok and West Lombok in West Nusa Tenggara province, Kupang and Alor in East Nusa Tenggara province, as well as Jembrana and Buleleng in Bali province) as priority areas still impacted by the drought situation. The assessment team carefully identified the new priority area by triangulating primary and secondary data from the assessment process. Considering the forecast published by



BMKG, needs, and impact data analysis, and capacity to respond, the drought operation will continue in the eight districts across four provinces mentioned earlier until June 2024.

However, there are no changes applied to operation standards as the operation will continue with PMI's and IFRC's minimum emergency operation including protection, gender, and inclusion standards. 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, while livelihood intervention will target directly impacted farmers and farmers who fall under the "petani gurem" or micro farmer category 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	-
Girls (under 18)	5,404	Urban	-
Men	22,761	People with disabilities (estimated)	8.5%
Boys (under 18)	5,531		
Total targeted population	45,000		

Risk and Security Considerations

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

Risk	Mitigation action
<p>Within the 2024 implementation period, there are two major event taking place namely Presidential and parliamentary election in February to March 2024 and Eid Mubarak holiday season.</p> <p>The event will have major impact to the implementation rate of the operations as it is a national scale event</p>	<p>The risk has been identified and discussed within the implementing team. All activities will be heavily planned in April and mid-May 2024 to ensure by June 2024, PMI can focus on finishing the remaining activities, post-distribution monitoring (PDM), and lessons learned workshop.</p>
<p>Along with the water scarcity, more and more wildfires reported which will result in poor air quality in the area. This will trigger respiratory issue as collateral risk to the community.</p>	<p>Continuous hotspot monitoring system and coordination with Ministry of environment and forestry on the event.</p> <p>When the situation escalated and needs justified, Operation Update will be published to report on the situation and possibly to proposed separate plan of action for wild/forest fire.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Livelihood assessment is required to assess the mitigating or early-action factor that can help reduce the impact.</p> <p>Based on the assessment result, early-action protocol can be</p>



	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.

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



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 32,845

Targeted Persons: 1,150

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# people reached by Livelihood training and support	1,150	0
% household who resumed their livelihood	80	-



Progress Towards Outcome

Planned Activities:

1. Identifying and verifying 1,150 beneficiaries (230 farmer households) in different target groups – inclusion factors integrate gender, diversity, and disability in the response. PMI will analyze the beneficiaries' list by scoring all potential households against specific criteria mentioned in the previous section.
2. Coordination with local authorities, community members, and other relevant stakeholders to ensure all beneficiaries are validated and approved by the community.
3. Designing and implementing livelihood intervention through Cash & Voucher Assistance to support the affected population's income-generating needs.
4. Coordination with PT Pos Indonesia to ensure their operational capacity in the affected areas.
5. Providing livelihood orientation and training, such as alternative crop cultivation and proper irrigation systems, to the selected beneficiaries.
6. Distribution of livelihood support through PT Pos Indonesia.
7. Monitoring the use of assistance delivered using PT Pos money orders.
8. Conduct post-distribution monitoring (PDM).
9. Establishing Community feedback gathering such as feedback or suggestion boxes, hotline numbers, and other means of communications.

Progress to Date:

The PMI assessment team, with support from IFRC technical staff, has conducted a livelihood assessment from December 2023 until January 2024. PMI Pamekasan and PMI Malang have identified preliminary farmers who fall under the criteria. Following the extension of the operation, the team will revalidate the list again. The activities will continue from March until April 2024, while the distribution will take place in May 2024.



Budget: CHF 17,804

Targeted Persons: 20,000

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people reached with health promotion as a response to an emergency by community-based volunteers	20,000	131
# of people who receive mental health and psychosocial services in the response period from RCRC	500	0

Progress Towards Outcome

Planned Activities:

1. Conduct health assessments to identify the health needs in the affected communities, including health risks, diseases, specific health interventions needed, gaps in local health services, and others, integrated with PGI and CEA approaches.
2. Design and develop health-related risk communication materials for dissemination to the targeted communities, focusing on the impact of drought on human health, health risk mitigation, disease prevention, and other prevention measures.
3. Mobilize staff and volunteers to conduct health awareness sessions for the targeted communities, integrating them with other community engagement activities such as clean water distribution and 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.



Progress to date:

A health assessment was conducted alongside the overall operation assessment from December 2023 to January 2024, covering detailed gaps, needs, and capacities outlined in the assessment report attached to this Operation Update.

Information, education, and communication (IEC) materials are being developed for distribution in the four targeted provinces. These materials address issues such as smoke hazards from wildfires, proper facemask usage to reduce health risks, and information on healthy lifestyles and disease prevention.

During the previous implementation period, one of the major challenges encountered was the focus on providing clean water to the affected communities. Consequently, health promotion efforts reached only 131 individuals through door-to-door visits. Efforts will continue to expand outreach in the eight districts.

An online orientation was conducted for 67 staff and 131 volunteers across 17 provinces in September 2023. This five-day session covered topics including psychological first aid, PGI, CEA, finance, and health and hygiene promotion, facilitated by trained PMI NHQ staff. Moving forward, close coordination and communication will be maintained to ensure quality service provision over the next three months.

As specific mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) sessions were not provided to the community previously, PMI has not yet gathered feedback regarding this support. However, this aspect will be addressed moving forward in the eight targeted districts.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 352,310

Targeted Persons: 25,000

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people reached by hygiene promotion in the response period	25,000	131
# of litres of safe water distributed through RCRC emergency water supply	28,500,000	90,833,431
Number of water sources constructed or rehabilitated (wells with pumps, spring protection, community ponds with filtration)	6	0

Progress Towards Outcome

Planned Activities:

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. Overall, PMI aimed to distribute 1,000 jerry cans based on needs and beneficiaries' criteria. While this DREF covers 400 jerry cans.
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.
10. Rehabilitation of communal water sources and water-supporting facilities (newly planned activity)

Progress to Date:

During the reporting period, PMI successfully mobilized 123 water trucks, 57 pickup trucks, and 6 operational vehicles across 130 districts



in 21 provinces. A total of 180 volunteers supported the distribution process, delivering an average of 90 million liters of water daily to 33,642 people.

In West Java province, PMI adopted a unique approach by mobilizing water treatment plant equipment from its WASH Regional warehouse in Jatinangor to Bekasi district. Starting from September to November 2023, PMI produced clean water from local water resources in Bekasi, generating 10,000 liters daily. Trained PMI volunteers monitored the process, and local authorities, including Bekasi's regional disaster management, distributed the water using their water trucks. PMI provided technical orientation to Bekasi BPBD personnel for future drought preparedness and response activities. The operational costs of the water treatment plant were proposed to be charged to the DREF operation, as part of alternative WASH interventions in Bekasi.

Hygiene promotion activities were limited from August to December 2023 due to prioritization of water trucking. However, hygiene sessions reached 131 people and will continue in the four provinces until June 2023, providing soft components to targeted communities. IEC materials, focusing on water preservation, household water and sanitation management, are produced at the field level to ensure relevance in respective areas, including technical materials provided to relevant authorities like in Bekasi district. Furthermore, water trucking activities, along with communal water resource and facility rehabilitation, will continue in the four targeted provinces until June 2024.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 6,139

Targeted Persons: 45,000

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of sectoral or PGI assessments conducted using the PGI Minimum Standards	2	0
# of families caring for vulnerable groups reached by protection, gender and inclusion services	3,000	0
# of people trained on implementing the PGI Minimum Standards	36	205

Progress Towards Outcome

Planned Activities:

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. Specialized training for the staff and volunteers as they have completed the basic PGI orientation. Moreover, the SGBV and DV were addressed in the Need and Gap analysis, hence the staff and volunteers required prior training while being in the community.
6. Awareness raising on protection risk and prevention in emergencies with the community.

Progress to Date:

Throughout the implementation process, PMI has prioritized the collection of SADD data from the field. However, ensuring data consistency remains a challenge, primarily due to variations in PGI understanding and knowledge across the implementation team.

To address this challenge, PMI conducted PGI orientation sessions online, facilitated by PMI PGI staff. A total of 73 staff and 132 volunteers attended these sessions across provincial and district PMI chapters, aiming to enhance understanding and consistency in data collection.

Moving forward, PMI plans to continue the PGI assessment to identify 3,000 vulnerable households in the eight targeted districts. To



support this effort, PMI will mobilize its PGI staff from NHQ to provide technical support and remote monitoring during the assessment process.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Budget: CHF 0

Targeted Persons: 25,000

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people reached by RCRC through disaster risk reduction public awareness messaging and public education campaigns (PAPE).	25,000	0

Progress Towards Outcome

Planned Activities:

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.

Progress to Date:

The planned activities have not yet been implemented by PMI. Therefore, these activities will be continued along with the hygiene and health promotion activities at the community level until June 2024. As identified in the assessment report, a lack of community disaster awareness is one of the gaps identified in the field. To address this gap effectively, DRR materials will be closely aligned with local authority campaigns and development programmes to ensure that they fit the local context and resonate with the community's needs and priorities.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 11,051

Targeted Persons: 20,000

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Methods established to communicate with communities about what is happening in the operation, including selection criteria if these are being used.	3	2
# of staff, volunteers and leadership trained on community engagement and accountability (disaggregated by staff/volunteers/sex).	36	205

Progress Towards Outcome

Planned Activities:



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 a preferable feedback mechanism based on the assessment result.
6. Recruit volunteers to manage feedback mechanisms.

Progress to Date:

CEA orientation sessions were conducted online, facilitated by PMI NHQ CEA focal points, to ensure staff and volunteers are equipped with the necessary knowledge and skills. Additionally, radio shows will be continued in the four targeted provinces based on the needs identified in the assessment report.

Most PMI chapters have already established hotline services, which will be continued in the four targeted provinces. Furthermore, alternative feedback-gathering mechanisms will be established to ensure effective communication with the community. WhatsApp groups have proven to be a common and user-friendly communication method between PMI volunteers and the community, allowing for updates and service requests. However, it's noted that not all feedback, requests, inputs, or questions are well-documented and reported against the received feedback.

During the assessment process, the team conducted focus group discussions (FGDs) with the community. Feedback from these discussions was carefully documented in the assessment report and taken into consideration. Some of the modifications made to the operation based on community feedback include:

- a. Constructing communal water storage made out of tarpaulins in East Java as per community request.
- b. Considering the rehabilitation of water resources as part of an early-recovery solution for the community.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 40,519

Targeted Persons: 5

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
% of financial reporting respecting IFRC procedures	100	100
# of rapid response personnel support the operation (assessment)	3	3

Progress Towards Outcome

Planned Activities:

1. Conducting drought field assessments to identify affected areas, plan appropriate actions, and conduct timely assessments.
2. Identifying, requesting, and deploying an assessment team consisting of coordinators, information management specialists, and data analysts.
3. Developing assessment reports containing needs assessments, proposed actions, and draft response plans for wildfire and livelihood intervention.
4. Equipping PMI branches with sound technical and operational skills through implementation.

Progress to Date:

PMI conducted a comprehensive field survey in December 2023 to identify drought-affected areas, plan actions, and conduct assessments. Based on national coordination meetings and regional inputs, PMI revised and realigned the operation to fit the current context on the ground.



An assessment team, including a coordinator, information management specialists, and data analysts, was swiftly deployed with support from IFRC through rapid response surge personnel. One assessment coordinator was requested and deployed in December 2023 to January 2024. Technical personnel for humanitarian data analysis, IT/IM officers, and other specialists were also mobilized to support the assessment.

By January 2024, PMI and IFRC concluded the assessment, submitting detailed reports with accurate needs analysis, recommended actions based on field findings, and emergency response plans for drought intervention and livelihood recovery. PMI's management team reviewed the assessment report along with this operation update in February 2024, leading to decisions to extend and realign activities to meet field needs.

In September 2023, an online orientation was provided to 67 staff and 131 volunteers across 17 provinces. The five-day session covered PSS, PGI, CEA, finance, and health and hygiene promotion, facilitated by trained PMI NHQ staff. While basic knowledge was imparted, close coordination and communication will be maintained to ensure the quality of services provided to communities over the next three months of activity.



Budget: CHF 29,530

Targeted Persons: 170

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of volunteers provided with equipment for protection, safety, and support (e.g insurance)	170	140
# of volunteers involved in the response operation	170	360
# Lesson Learn Workshop conducted	1	-

Progress Towards Outcome

Planned Activities:

1. Ensure that NS volunteers and staff are adequately insured.
2. Provide technical support and materials to volunteers and staff.
3. Ensure volunteers receive comprehensive training.
4. Engage in assessment, planning, and reporting activities.
5. Support the National Society in enhancing their capacity for planning, implementation, and resource mobilization.
6. Activate Emergency Operation Centers or Command Posts at the provincial level to facilitate smooth operation implementation, monitor the situation, and ensure quality reporting of activities.
7. Maintain close monitoring of the operation with three dedicated staff covered by the DREF, supporting PMI NHQ in coordinating with Provincial and/or District chapters.
8. Conduct a lesson-learned workshop by the end of the operation.

Progress to Date:

During the reporting period, 140 volunteers have been registered and insured with the support of the IFRC-DREF. As the operation extends beyond March 2024, PMI NHQ will provide insurance updates and extensions to these 140 volunteers. Additionally, PMI will continue to register additional volunteers who may be directly involved in the ongoing operation.

PMI NHQ has conducted a five-day online orientation for PMI staff and volunteers to ensure the maintenance of technical knowledge among deployed personnel.

Within the assessment period, PMI volunteers in targeted areas actively participated in assessment planning, monitoring, and analysis. Their inputs and feedback have been integral to the assessment process.



Following PMI management's decision to continue drought operations, respective PMI districts and provinces were required to submit their own plans and budgets to ensure ownership and relevance to their specific contexts.

PMI NHQ has developed an online dashboard to track daily implementation rates within the operation. Emergency command posts are required to submit daily updates to PMI NHQ to ensure all data are gathered and appropriately documented.

To support local capacity development, dedicated staff will be assigned to provide technical expertise and closely monitor four targeted provinces. This will enable PMI provinces and districts to have direct access to the technical support required for implementing the operation.

About Support Services

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

Through out August until December, there are 360 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. 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.

To continue the operation, 50 volunteers will continue providing support to the community until June. This will also include four dedicated volunteers and staff to each of the provinces to maintain close monitoring and sound reporting from the field.

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

As assessment concluded, there will be no further surge personnel be deployed in the next 3-months of implementation.

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	32,845
Health	17,804
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	352,310
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)

Internal

6/3/2024

#V2022.01

[Click here to download the budget file](#)



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