



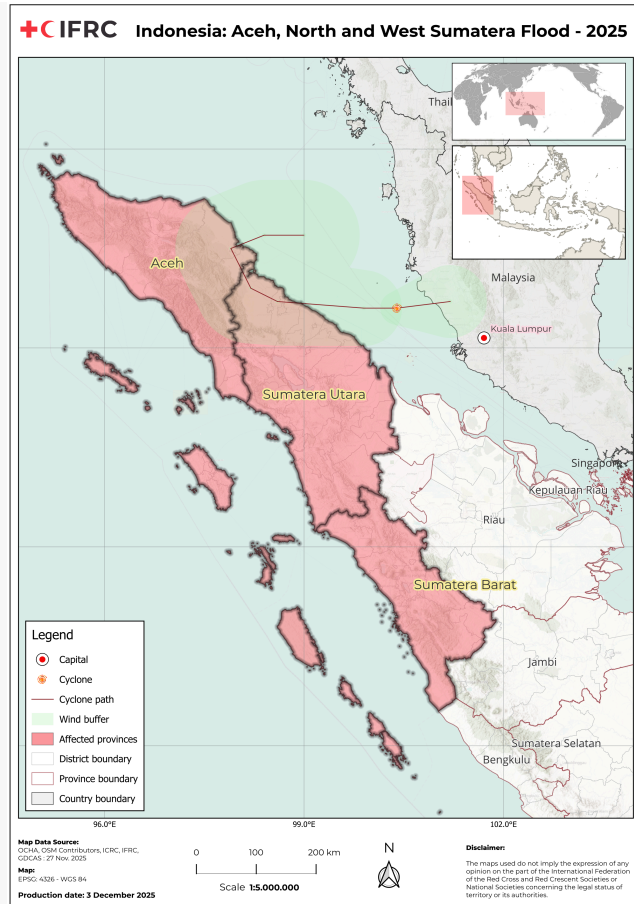
Padang Pariaman district, West Sumatera Province Flood situation (Photo:PMI)

Appeal: <b>MDRID028</b>	Hazard: <b>Flood</b>	Country: <b>Indonesia</b>	Type of DREF: <b>Response</b>
Crisis Category: <b>Orange</b>	Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 1,000,000</b>	
Glide Number: <b>FL-2025-000217-IDN</b>	People Affected: <b>1,500,000 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>59,600 people</b>	
Operation Start Date: <b>07-12-2025</b>	Operation Timeframe: <b>9 months</b>	Operation End Date: <b>30-09-2026</b>	DREF Published: <b>08-12-2025</b>

Targeted Regions: **Nangroe Aceh Darussalam, Sumatera Utara, Sumatera Barat**

## Date of event

26-11-2025



Map highlighting the affected locations. (Map:IFRC,IM)

## What happened, where and when?

Tropical Senyar initially started as low-pressure name Tropical Disturbance 95B around Strait of Mollaca on 21 November 2025. By 25 November 2025, the tropical disturbance kept on intensifying and grow larger even become a depression. According to Indonesia's Meteorological, Climate and Geophysics Agency or Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi dan Geofisika (BMKG), the tropical disturbance intensified and officially announced it as Tropical Cyclone Senyar on 26 November 2025.

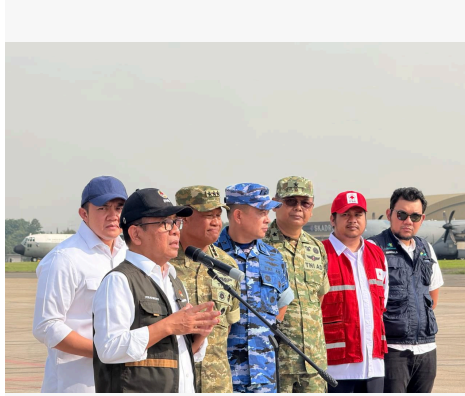
The tropical cyclone initially developed around the equator near Northwestern of Aceh Province, Indonesia and continued to move towards Sumatra Island across Aceh, North Sumatra and West Sumatra. By 26 November 2025, the tropical cyclone made land fall at Sumatra Island and triggered heavy to extreme rainfall, high wind and high tide across provinces in Sumatra island.

Aceh, North Sumatra and West Sumatra were among the most impacted provinces. Rainfall intensified since 23 November 2025 and triggering landslide and flash floods on the 26 November 2025. In total, 34 district and cities across three provinces were affected by floods - flashfloods and it affected indirectly more district and cities due to access cut off. By then, authorities within the affected area, started to response to the needs and to the situation as more and more damage reported and location impacted by the Senyar Tropical Cyclone.

As of reporting date, Senyar Tropical Cyclone has moved away from Indonesia region and continues to decline into tropical disturbance in the next few days. However, heavy to extreme rainfall forecasted on Riau islands province, moderate to heavy rainfall forecasted on West Sumatra, Jambi and Riau provinces, according to BMKG weather forecast (published on 30 November 2025).



PMI Lhoksumawe conducting Dead Body Evacuation/Management, North Aceh  
(Photo: PMI)



PMI leading the Nat. Logistics Management for the affected areas  
(Photo: PMI)



Deployed search and rescue team in Aceh  
(Photo: PMI)

## Scope and Scale

### Aceh Province:

Rainfall started intensifying since Monday, 23 November 2025 and causing over-flowing of Krueng Jambo Aye, Krueng Keureuto, Krueng Pase, and Krueng Mane rivers which caused flood into the nearby area. Floods level was ranging from 10-80 cm deep in North Aceh district and affecting 4,555 people. Responding to the situation, North Aceh authority declared emergency response phase for the district from 23 November 2025 to 15 December 2025.

However, heavy rainfall continued and reached more and more area across Aceh Provinces and caused wide-spread of floodings, landslide and flash-floods. As of 30 November 2025, a total of 19 district/cities were affected by floods, landslides and flash floods triggered by Senyar Tropical Cyclone. Across the region, a total of 668,500 people were affected, with 218,000 people displaced, 47 people died, 8 people injured and 51 people missing. Displaced household sought shelter in 28 evacuation centers established by the authority or into their relatives/neighbor houses.

More than 16,000 houses were inundated by the flood and affected by the flash floods. The flash flood dragged heavy materials such as logs and boulders from upper area to urban area causing substantial damage to houses, bridges, power plant, praying houses, and roads. The Governor of Aceh Province has declared emergency response phase effectively from 28 November 2025 until 11 December 2025.

### North Sumatera Province:

Rainfall started intensifying since Friday, 21 November 2025 and caused over-flowing of Parlampungan and Aek Lumut rivers which caused flood in Mandailing Natal district, Tapanuli Tengah district and Sibolga city. Floods level was ranging from 30-100 cm deep in the area and affecting a total of 295,100 people out of which around 41,000 people displaced by the floods.

Similarly with Aceh province, extreme rainfall continued through out the week and by 25 November 2025, Batang Hari river overflowed and worsened the floodings situation in North Sumatera. As of reporting date, 9 districts were heavily affected by Senyar Tropical Cyclone.

Main road access from North Sumatera to Aceh Provinces are currently cut-off by landslide and flash floods. Consequently, food and fuel stocks starting to be depleted in the area. The Governor of North Sumatera Province has declared emergency response phase effectively from 27 November 2025 until 10 December 2025.

### West Sumatera Province

Rainfall started intensifying since Monday, 23 November 2025 and caused over-flowing of Batang Anai, Batang Ulakan, Batang Lubuak, Batang Kamumuan, Batang Lembang, Batang Gawan, Batang Malalao and Parlampungan rivers which caused flood across 13 district/city. Flood level ranging from 100-130 cm deep.

As of 30 November 2025, in total of 108,400 people were affected by floods/flash flood. Out of the affected household, a total of 75,219 people were displaced mostly from Padang city area (urban area), 90 people died, 85 people missing and 10 people injured.

In additions, a total of 16,040 houses, 87 schools, 23 bridges were damaged by the flash flood/flood. Floods has started to recede in several area and community has started to return to their houses. However, post-flood debris such as logs, mud and boulders required thorough cleaning management and heavy equipment mobilization. The cyclone also disrupted supply chain to Aceh, North Sumatera



and West Sumatera provinces. Food and fuel stocks are limited and soon will be depleted. The Governor of North Sumatera Province has declared emergency response phase effectively from 25 November 2025 until 8 December 2025.

The first field report published by Indonesian Red Cross Society/Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI) on 26 November 2025 based on limited information shared by affected PMI provincial chapter. Initially, it was categorized as 'Yellow' scale operation. Gradually, the level of disaster impact becomes clearer and bigger. As of 1 December 2025 PMI Field report, the disaster categorized under 'Orange' due to the severe impact reported from the field.

## Previous Operations

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

**If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:**

-

### Lessons learned:

#### Stronger Coordination

The response to various emergencies in Indonesia has highlighted significant coordination challenges. Learning from the past experience, at the national level PMI NHQ will coordinate closely with BNPB (as the lead disaster response) and through established cluster (logistics, health, WASH, Protection and Migration). While at the field level, PMI district and province will coordinate closely with BPBD through established EOC mechanism in respective area. All relevant activities will be reported and communicated to the authority to ensure efficient and effective overall response effort.

#### Importance of Capacity Building

Capacity building has emerged as a critical theme across several operations. PMI ensure this operation are locally-led. With that being said, PMI will maximize local resources and capacity. Consequently, all required technical, logistics and funding will be provided to support local branch to roll out the response.

#### Shelter Management

Evacuation centers often lacked proper facilities, leading to overcrowding and increased risk of disease transmission. Additionally, the implementation of shelter standards was inconsistent, which further complicated the situation. These experiences underline the necessity for better planning and adherence to shelter construction standards to ensure the safety and well-being of evacuees.

Through Shelter Cluster, PMI will actively engage with the government and advise the government based on previous operations.

Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?	No
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## Current National Society Actions

### Start date of National Society actions

23-11-2025



<p><b>Livelihoods And Basic Needs</b></p>	<p>Responding to the situation, PMI volunteers have been deployed to conduct assessment in all affected areas. To address the needs at the field and at evacuation centers PMI mobilized:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Field kitchen units equipped with kitchen set/tools, personnel and utensils</li> <li>- Distribution of food items and ready meal packages</li> <li>- Distribution of household items such as hygiene kit, blankets, sarong, tarpaulin, baby kit, mosquito nets.</li> </ul> <p>PMI NHQ mobilized additional logistics and household items from PMI regional warehouses in Padang, West Sumatera and Serang to all affected provinces for further distribution and support at the field. Household items in the form of 450 Hygiene Kits, 450 Blankets, 1.500 Sarongs, 150 Baby Kits, 150 Tarpaulins, 1.500 Mosquito Nets, 1.500 Clothes, and 750 Underwear.</p>
<p><b>Health</b></p>	<p>Respective PMI district/city and chapters led as the implementor and provided health services at the field level. As of reporting date, PMI mobilized personnel to conduct search and rescue activity, provide basic health and ambulance service and dead body evacuation/management. Currently, 6 ambulances equipped with 3 medical volunteers and 2 volunteers are operating at the field.</p> <p>As the needs justified, additional health team along with its equipment will be deployed to lessen the gap at the field.</p>
<p><b>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</b></p>	<p>PMI mobilized in total of 21 water trucks to support distribution clean water services at the evacuation centers with additional 39 water trucks ready to be deployed from neighboring provinces by PMI NHQ. In addition to water trucks, PMI mobilized the water truck equipped with water pump which can be used to rehabilitate contaminated water resources and further to support post-floods cleaning activities. Additionally, PMI West Sumatera has deployed two Water Treatment Plant (WTP) units to affected locations to support clean water supply services for communities in West Sumatera. PMI has also mobilized one additional WTP unit to North Sumatera from the PMI Padang warehouse in West Sumatera. Furthermore, PMI is currently mobilizing two WTP units and supporting equipment to Aceh from the PMI Jatinangor WASH Facility in Bandung, West Java.</p> <p>In additions to vehicle and logistics, PMI NHQ mobilized 3 trained and experienced WASH volunteers from its WASH roster to support water treatment and management in Aceh, North Sumatera and West Sumatera. Therefore, PMI could lessen the needs by enhancing and producing clean water locally.</p>
<p><b>Protection, Gender And Inclusion</b></p>	<p>PMI conducted a Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) organizational assessment in December 2023 using the IFRC Organizational Assessment Toolkit (OAT). This toolkit is designed to support National Societies in fulfilling their commitments to safe and inclusive humanitarian action by examining PGI through an organizational development lens. The results of the assessment indicate that PMI is currently in the stage of building its PGI capacity, progressing towards an established level of preparedness. PMI has begun developing core institutional documents related to PGI, including the Code of Conduct, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming in Disaster Management, the draft Child Protection Policy/Commitment, and the integration of PGI indicators into the PMI Strategic Plan.</p> <p>For emergency response, PMI is currently developing the PGI Rapid Analysis and Child Safeguarding Analysis to better identify protection risks, gender-related needs, and child safeguarding priorities in affected communities. For this response, PMI will conduct a rapid assessment and analysis, with the PGI Rapid Analysis integrated as part of the process. This approach ensures that PMI's disaster response is inclusive, protective, and responsive to the needs of vulnerable groups</p> <p>Every PMI personnel is obligated to uphold the dignity of all individuals and report any violations immediately by adhering to the PMI's Code of Conduct and uphold the protection of the security, physical safety, and well-being of all parties as outlined in the</p>



	<p>PMI Volunteer Management Guidelines. For this Operation, PMI is developing and disseminating PSEAH Guidance Sheet to its personnel at the field level. It explains PMI's zero-tolerance direction on exploitation, abuse, and sexual harassment, provides hotline numbers for reporting in each affected province, and lists clear definitions, examples, and rules of conduct for staff and volunteers.</p>
<b>Migration And Displacement</b>	<p>Regional Disaster Management Authority or BPBD led the overall camp management at the evacuation center. However, PMI volunteers were present at the sites to support household and food items distribution while supporting BPBD collecting data on daily basis.</p> <p>In additions, PMI volunteers took part on daily humanitarian coordination meeting at the evacuation sites to coordinate and communicate all the services planned and provided to the community.</p>
<b>Community Engagement And Accountability</b>	<p>Each PMI chapter has established call center that remain operating 24hours a day. In additions, Emergency Operation Centre at PMI NHQ and PMI Province are accessible through hotline number with volunteers remains on standby.</p>
<b>Coordination</b>	<p>As mentioned earlier, PMI volunteers were present at the evacuation sites and took part of humanitarian coordination on the field. At the provincial level, PMI Aceh, North Sumatera and West Sumatera are part of the overall humanitarian operations led by BPBD with the support from local and relevant technical authority. West Sumatera and North Sumatera Provinces took part in health sub-cluster to provide basic health services.</p> <p>At the national level, PMI took part and continues coordinating closely with BNPB and relevant ministries for further update and planning. As mentioned earlier, together with the Government of Indonesia, PMI mobilized its logistics as part of collective National response/support to the affected community.</p> <p>PMI co-lead the National Logistics cluster while BNPB act as the lead. However, PMI has been instructed to lead the logistics management for Aceh, North Sumatera and West Sumatera response operation. As the logistics management, PMI mobilized its experienced and trained logistics - warehouse management at Halim Perdana Kusuma Airport in Jakarta to lead the logistics and relief mobilization. Besides in Jakarta, PMI Provincial chapter are expected to support the logistics management at their respective airport.</p>
<b>Assessment</b>	<p>As of reporting date, PMI has mobilized a total of 263 volunteers and 7 staffs to support the response activities. While most of the volunteers has specific task to conduct, however, due to the lack of access and available resources, they are also expected to conduct rapid assessment while doing their services to the community.</p> <p>Due to power outage and limited communication signal, volunteers in Aceh and North Sumatera have to rely on external resources (government or military/police) to share their information and update from the field.</p>
<b>National Society EOC</b>	<p>PMI Aceh, North Sumatera and West Sumatera have 24-hour EOC activated even before the disaster occurred. However, due to power outage and limited communication signal, PMI Aceh and PMI North Sumatera are inactive. PMI NHQ could reach individual staff from Aceh and North Sumatera but only when they are around operating communication tower.</p> <p>To regain communication capacity, PMI NHQ mobilized three EOC/IM/IT volunteers from Bandung City, Lampung Province and Tangerang City equipped with Communication (starlink) and IT equipment to Aceh, North Sumatera and West Sumatera. By 30 November 2025, mobilized staff have reached PMI provincial office and will continue their way to support established communication system at the affected district.</p>



# IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<p><b>Secretariat</b></p>	<p>IFRC have a country cluster delegation (CCD) for Indonesia, Singapore, Brunei-Darussalam and Timor-Leste consisting of a head of office and program coordinator with technical staffs in disaster management, health, water, sanitation and hygiene, National Society development, and support services in finance, logistics - procurement, human resources and administration.</p> <p>IFRC CCD is monitoring the situation and coordinating closely with PMI NHQ for any update and support required from the field including technical support to PMI on Field report and DREF Application development.</p>
<p><b>Participating National Societies</b></p>	<p>In-country Partner National Societies present include American Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross Society. Besides partner National Societies, the ICRC is also present in the country.</p> <p>Although not providing in-country support to PMI, Australian Red Cross and Hong Kong Red Cross (Branch of the Red Cross Society of China) have established emergency funding through bilateral cooperation with PMI. 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. PMI is extending their interest on Restoring Family Link (RFL) support and expertise from ICRC including deployment of RFL kit.

# Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<p><b>Government has requested international assistance</b></p>	<p>No</p>
<p><b>National authorities</b></p>	<p>At the field level, respective regional disaster management or BPBD altogether with district or city authority led the overall response operation. Support provided such as Search And Rescue (led by BASARNAS), establishment of evacuation center/camp management (led by BPBD), access rehabilitation (led by Public Works and housing authority with the support from Indonesia military and police), establishment of field kitchen and health services. Emergency declaration has been made by Aceh, North Sumatera and West Sumatera Governor for 14-days period of time. This can be extended if required and needed. With declaration status, resources can be mobilized from neighboring area and the scale of response operations can be increased.</p> <p>At the national level, BNPB is leading the overall response operation altogether with the Government of Indonesia. Besides operational management, BNPB mobilized various resources in the form of logistics, heavy equipment (water pump, pipeline, IT equipment, genset, etc) and operational vehicle including logistical plane and helicopter. Technical ministries are providing their support aligned with their mandate such as BMKG - providing daily weather forecast including Tropical Cyclone development and movement, MOH - mobilizing health personnel, medicine, equipment and operational funding to support local health authority, MOSA - mobilizing personnel and equipment to support field kitchen at the evacuation center including distribution of household and food items, BASARNAS - mobilizing Search And Rescue team equipped with operational vehicle and logistics, Indonesia Water Company - rehabilitating damaged pipeline and contaminated water resources, provision of clean water and establishment of emergency latrines, Indonesia Electrical Company - rehabilitating damaged power line</p>



	especially in Aceh and North Sumatera, Military/police - mobilizing personnel and heavy equipment to regain access, search and rescue, conduct post flood cleaning activities.
<b>UN or other actors</b>	<p>Local volunteers and NGOs have been reported providing support at the field. Based on several report, in total of 657 volunteers from 19 NGOs presented at the field. Activities provided such as assessment, search and rescue, referral services, distribution of food and household items. Number of volunteers at field are expected to increase within the following day as more and more access regained to the affected area.</p> <p>At the national level, there are several existing technical cluster such as logistics, health, protection and displacement established. Several coordination meetings took place since 26 November along with the Government of Indonesia coordination meeting. However, we have limited information of UN or other actors commitment to support affected community in Aceh, North Sumatera and West Sumatera province</p>

**Are there major coordination mechanism in place?**

As the lead response at the National level, the Head of BNPB instructed for to all affected provinces to establish working group at local level. This is to ensure all response activity are aligned with local needs and situation of the area. Currently, there are no formal coordination mechanism established at National level yet besides through established cluster/sub-cluster mechanism.

## Needs (Gaps) Identified



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

As the rainfall intensified and triggered landslide and flash flood, community started to evacuated from their houses to nearby safe area. However, in Sibolga and North Tapanuli (located in North Sumatera) and North Aceh, flash-floods swept away several villages causing fatalities and caused extensive damage to the area. Not only lost their shelters or houses, affected community also lost all of their belonging including important documents, and precious items.

In West Sumatera, surviving households have to sought temporary shelters in schools, government offices, public halls and even open field area. While situation of those displaced in Aceh and North Sumatera (especially in mentioned district earlier) are less clear as several affected area remained isolated and communication line interrupted. However, similarly with West Sumatera, displaced or surviving households sought temporary shelters in public facilities, relatives house and/or open field area. There are more than 20 identified evacuation sites scattered across the three provinces. Managing all of the evacuation sites might be challenging. However, assessment is continuing to determine the needs at the field.

The evacuation sites is crowded, requiring urgent improvements and targeted support. Therefore, displaced community has to live or share the space with other community member without any 'privacy' for uncertain period of time. While hosting, community has to share their 'limited' shelter to even more displaced relatives.

As of reporting date, the main activities conducted is to save lives and evacuate the community to a safer place. The Government's shelter assistance process will take time to become operational, leaving an immediate gap for emergency shelter support and basic household items. Typically, Government allocated funds for shelter program as follows: IDR 50 million for severely damaged houses, IDR 25 million for moderate damage, IDR 15 million for light damage, and IDR 600,000/month per family as temporary housing assistance (Dana Tunggu Harian). This scheme is likely to be implemented only after roads and other infrastructure are restored.

Based on the rapid assessment, the primary shelter-related needs include: (i) support for families whose houses are severely damaged or destroyed and who require immediate materials to undertake basic repair; (ii) urgent improvement of conditions in overcrowded evacuation sites, with attention to privacy, safety and protection risks; and (iii) essential household items lost during flooding. As Government support for permanent housing will only be available after access is restored and verification is completed, a critical gap remains for emergency shelter support and basic repair materials. The DREF intervention therefore focuses on rapid, life-saving shelter assistance through CVA for emergency materials and Build Back Better awareness to reduce future risks."





## Livelihoods And Basic Needs

There are more than 578,000 people displaced currently reported across the affected area. While the full extent of the damage is not yet clear, however, it is known that at least 27,000 houses have been damaged by flood waters and flash-floods. In addition, most of the affected households have lost their belongings and their livelihoods are affected as well. Affected community are in dire need of basic household items including immediate needs such as family kits, sleeping mats, clothes, blankets and food.

As access in and out to several affected district in Aceh and North Sumatera remains limited, food and logistical supports will start to be depleted soon. Consequently, this will increase the risk of looting due to food insecurities. BNPB with support of military/police is planning to distribute logistics through air transportation to reach isolated community.

The Ministry of Agriculture (Kementerian Pertanian) reported that 27,000 hectares of rice fields in Aceh, North Sumatera, and West Sumatera have been flooded, with 385 hectares completely damaged or lost (puso). As majority of the community are farmer, this loss will be major loss for their livelihood.

Moreover, Cyclone Senyar destroyed the critical October-November planting cycle, leaving farmers with a rapidly closing emergency window that ends in mid-January 2026 to salvage the season. Failing to replant by this deadline would push the growing phase into the March dry season, risking further crop failure due to water stress and destabilizing the region's food security for the coming year.

Coastal communities are similarly distressed, with fishermen losing immediate wages due to dangerous sea conditions and facing long-term capital losses from destroyed boats and washed-out aquaculture ponds.



## Multi purpose cash grants

Recent rapid assessments following the floods in West Sumatra, North Sumatra, and Aceh show that despite significant disruption, local markets and essential service providers such as banks, post offices, and government offices remained operational. Markets in surrounding districts also supported affected areas by supplying additional goods, indicating strong feasibility for cash-based assistance. However, access to many communities was heavily constrained during the first two weeks due to damaged roads, collapsed bridges, and persistent high water levels, forcing families to remain in evacuation sites longer than anticipated.

In response, Multipurpose Cash Grants (MPCG) may support affected households meet their immediate, diverse needs. This flexible assistance supported sectors such as food, education, health, GBV prevention, MHPSS, shelter, utilities, WASH, transportation, and communication. The MPCG approach empowers families to prioritize their own needs with dignity, while contributing to early recovery and local market stabilization. As part of National Cash Working Group, PMI will coordinate closely their CVA activities with the cluster member to avoid overlapping and duplicating activities. The working group has determined National Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) in the amount of IDR 800,000 or CHF 40 per household per month.

As detailed assessment is planned in near future, PMI will refer to the National MEB as the base for this DREF with additional 25% top up consider inflation.



## Health

The severe floods and landslides in Aceh, North Sumatra, and West Sumatra have significantly disrupted access to health services and increased the risk of communicable diseases. Heavy rainfall between 19–25 November 2025 led to widespread inundation, damage to roads and bridges, and displacement of tens of thousands of people into crowded temporary shelters.

The Ministry of Health (MoH), through the Health Crisis Centre and provincial/district health offices, has activated all available health services in the affected areas, including public health centres (puskesmas), hospitals, and mobile health services at evacuation sites. Rapid health assessments are ongoing, local health facilities have been put on alert, and additional medical logistics (medicines, consumables, and supplementary food for children and pregnant/lactating women) are being pre-positioned and deployed to priority districts.

Despite these efforts, service delivery remains constrained in several locations due to physical access and flooding of health facilities. In Aceh, for example, the PMI hospital in North Aceh and another military hospital were both inundated, and patients had to be relocated to safer sections of the buildings, while staff continued providing care under difficult conditions. In parallel, some communities report reduced use of routine services because of transport difficulties, safety concerns, and the need to prioritize basic survival and shelter.



Based on MoH technical guidance and experience from previous floods in Indonesia, affected populations are highly exposed to common post-flood diseases, including acute watery diarrhea and other water-borne diseases, Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI/ISPA) influenza and pneumonia, skin diseases, vector-borne diseases, such as dengue and leptospirosis.

At the same time, the psychosocial impact of the disaster is substantial. Many families have lost relatives, homes, and livelihoods; some have been evacuated multiple times due to repeated flooding and landslide threats. Crowded shelters and prolonged uncertainty contribute to stress, anxiety, sleep disturbances, and behavioral changes in children. National and local authorities, including the Ministry of Social Affairs, are mobilizing Psychosocial Support Services (LDP), while PMI and other partners are activating their own psychosocial support programs to complement these efforts.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The floods and landslides in Aceh, North Sumatra, and West Sumatra have severely disrupted access to safe water and adequate sanitation. Prolonged inundation has contaminated rivers, shallow wells, and household water storage, while many latrines are flooded or unusable. Thousands of people are staying in crowded evacuation centres and temporary shelters with very limited WASH facilities, increasing the risk of waterborne and hygiene-related diseases.

In Padang City (West Sumatra), the floods have caused extensive damage to the municipal water supply system. At least eight intake structures of the Perumda Air Minum or National Owned Water Company were damaged or clogged with debris, leaving around 100,000 customers without piped water for several days and forcing residents and key public facilities to rely on emergency water trucking. Similar disruptions are reported in parts of North Sumatra, where heavy flooding and landslides have affected basic services and access to safe water sources.

Under these conditions, affected households often resort to unsafe water sources and negative coping mechanisms such as reducing water use for personal hygiene, open defecation, or sharing limited sanitation facilities beyond their capacity. Without timely support for safe water supply, hygiene promotion, and environmental cleaning, there is a high risk of outbreaks of diarrhoeal diseases, skin infections, and vector-borne diseases in both shelters and affected communities.



## 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.

At the evacuation center, displaced communities or household has to live under uncertain and poor temporary shelter with little to none privacy between household. Women and children are exposed to SGBV within these context.

PMI will ensure that all interventions under this DREF operation are designed and implemented in line with the IFRC PGI Minimum Standards and the Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety (DAPS) framework, and will use the PGI marker as a reference to review and improve the quality of operational plans.

The objective is to ensure that the response is safe, dignified, and inclusive for all affected people, with particular attention to women, children, older persons, people with disabilities, and other at-risk groups, and to reduce protection risks (including SGBV and child protection concerns) throughout the operation.

PGI mainstreaming across all sectors (Health, WASH, Shelter, Livelihoods/Cash, CEA) and Targeted PGI and safeguarding actions are identified. Key actions will include collection and use of Sex, Age and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD), inclusive and safe access to services, safe programming, safeguarding and support to volunteers and staff well-being. To ensure PMI personnel are protected, a special hotline will be provided for any PMI Personnel who experience sexual harassment or who become aware of any PMI personnel committing sexual exploitation.

Awareness on Safeguarding (PSEAH, Child Safeguarding) through IEC materials will be disseminated to communities. Orientation/training on PGI in Emergencies and Safeguarding will also be provided to PMI personnel on the ground.





## Education

According to PMI's EOC data, 43 educational facilities—including primary, secondary, and high schools—have been damaged due to flooding, flash floods, and landslides. The destruction of these facilities is disrupting teaching and learning activities for both students and teachers. Additionally, children from families whose homes were damaged or destroyed are likely to have lost school supplies, uniforms, and other essential learning materials. Without immediate support, these disruptions risk prolonging educational interruption and negatively affecting children's access to quality education. Urgent interventions are needed to restore school infrastructure, provide learning materials, and support affected students to resume education safely and effectively.

Through bilateral support, PMI will provide school kits and established temporary/emergency class at the evacuation center.



## Migration And Displacement

The floods and landslides in Aceh, West Sumatra and North Sumatra have caused large-scale internal displacement, with many families evacuating to temporary shelters, staying with relatives or host families, or moving repeatedly as water levels and landslide risks change. In several affected districts, flooding and landslides have damaged roads, bridges, electricity and telecommunication infrastructure, leading to prolonged power cuts and disruption of mobile and internet networks.

PMI branches are already receiving an increasing number of requests for information and support to re-establish contact with relatives in the affected areas. Loss of contact and uncertainty about the fate and whereabouts of loved ones is a major source of distress for affected people and can negatively affect their ability to cope, make decisions and access assistance.

In this context, there is a clear need to strengthen Restoring Family Links (RFL) services as a core component of the response to internal displacement, ensuring that separated and dispersed family members can regain contact in a safe, dignified and confidential manner, in line with Movement RFL guidelines. The objective of the service is to support displaced and affected individuals and families to restore and maintain contact with their relatives, reducing distress and uncertainty and contributing to safe and dignified coping during displacement.

Aceh province currently hosting 1,300 refugees from Cox Bazaar in Pidie Jaya, Lhoksumawe, North Aceh and East Aceh. The flood reached Lawang site and destroyed 2 tents. However, the flood quickly receded and besides damaging the 2 tents only minor damage affected. Similarly with other region, the flood cut off electricity and communication signal including road access to the site.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

PMI will adopt a cross-cutting CEA approach, embedded in all sectors (Health, WASH, Livelihoods/Cash, PGI, RFL, Migration and Displacement) to ensure that people affected by the floods in Aceh, West Sumatra and North Sumatra have access to timely, accurate and accessible information, and are meaningfully involved in decisions that affect them, and can safely provide feedback and complaints which are used to improve the response.

PMI will focus on systematic information provision, community participation in assessment-design and monitoring, feedback and complaints mechanisms, rumor tracking and adaptation of messages, as well as capacity building of PMI staff and volunteers.

# Operational Strategy

## Overall objective of the operation

The overall objective of this operation is to reduce loss of life and suffering of 59,600 people affected by the floods and landslides in Aceh, West Sumatra, and North Sumatra by ensuring timely access to life-saving assistance and essential services, including health care, safe water and hygiene, protection and psychosocial support, and to meet their 'unique' basic needs through multi-purpose cash grant, by prioritizing the most vulnerable and hard-to-reach groups.

Additionally, a Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) modality will be also implemented across the Shelter and Livelihoods sectors to promote flexibility, dignity, and household-level decision-making. Under the Shelter sector, families with severely damaged homes will receive CVA assistance to access emergency shelter materials and repair toolkits. This will be complemented by community awareness sessions on safe and dignified shelter and Build Back Better Principles, to support safe return and early recovery.



PMI will ensure Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) implemented across the services provided. This operation will be implemented across 9-months of implementation started from 26 November 2025 to 30 August 2026.

To support the implementation, a total of 200 PMI personnel including staffs and volunteers will be deployed to the field to carry out the operation. PMI will ensure all of the mobilized personnel will receive briefing, sufficient knowledge through orientation or refresher training, insurance, required personal protective equipment or PPE and debriefing.

## Operation strategy rationale

This operation is designed as a multi-sectoral, time-bound emergency response that builds on PMI's auxiliary role to the public authorities, existing branch capacities in the three provinces, and established coordination mechanisms at national and sub-national levels.

The strategy is based on the following considerations:

- Scale and nature of the crisis :

Severe flooding and landslides have affected multiple districts across three provinces, causing deaths, displacement, damage to critical infrastructure, and disruption of essential services, including health, water supply and telecommunications. Many communities are difficult to access, and some remain isolated, requiring a combination of mobile, flexible and hub-based logistics approaches to reach them.)

- Immediate life-saving priorities :

The operation prioritizing Health and WASH interventions to prevent excess morbidity and mortality from injuries, acute illnesses and waterborne diseases. This includes mobile health clinics, health promotion, MHPSS, water trucking, water purification (particularly in urban areas where piped systems are disrupted), hygiene promotion and environmental cleaning.

PMI will deploy mobile health clinic teams in coordination with district health offices to priority villages and evacuation centers where access to fixed health facilities is limited or disrupted to provide basic health service, offer maternal and child health services as feasible.

Alongside medical services, PMI will implement health promotion activities focusing on safe water, and safe food handling to prevent diarrhea and other water borne diseases, personal hygiene and environmental hygiene in and around shelters, and prevention and early detection of ISPA, dengue and leptospirosis.

PMI will provide psychosocial support to affected individuals and communities, with a focus on Psychological First Aid (PFA), psychoeducation, and psychosocial support activity for children, youth, adults and elderly including people with disability at the evacuation centers or in the village. PMI will also strengthen referral mechanism of referral pathways for people with severe mental health conditions or signs of significant psychological distress. For PMI personnel, they will be provided with psychosocial debriefing to ensure they return home with good mental condition.

PMI will provide water trucking, water treatment purification, hygiene promotion and environmental cleaning to affected communities and evacuation centres through a combination of water trucking, on-site water purification in Padang City and North Sumatra, hygiene promotion and water-use efficiency, and support community-led environmental cleaning campaigns in and around affected villages and shelters to reduce health risks and improve living conditions.

Activities will prioritize locations with high population density, high levels of contamination, or reported increases in WASH-related health problems.

- Supporting basic needs and coping capacity :

To enable affected households to meet diverse and rapidly changing needs, the operation will provide unconditional Multi-Purpose Cash (MPC) to targeted vulnerable households. Through voucher for shelter, PMI will target the most vulnerable household with severely damaged house. The government of Indonesia commonly supporting the affected community through "dana tunggu hunian" or "shelter compensation fund". PMI shelter voucher interventions, will supplement the government by providing additional shelter support to the most vulnerable community. Cash is chosen where markets are functioning or can recover quickly, as it is more flexible, respects people's dignity and choice, and can stimulate local economic activity, while in-kind services (Health, WASH, RFL, etc.) address critical service gaps.

This operation will aligns its recovery phase with the Government of Indonesia's 100-Day Recovery Plan, under which local markets and commercial supply chains are projected to return to full operational capacity by March 2026 which will stabilize the availability and pricing of goods to allow and livelihood-focused Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) is scaled up precisely when markets are functioning effectively. All CVA assistance before May 2026 should consider higher inflation rate due to sort of supply connected to limited supply chains



- Protection, dignity and inclusion as cross-cutting priorities :

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) are integrated across all sectors to ensure that women, men, girls, boys, older persons, people with disabilities and other at-risk groups can safely access assistance, are informed about available services and criteria, and can provide feedback and complaints. Restoring Family Links (RFL) is prioritized under Migration and Displacement, recognizing the high number of families who have lost contact due to displacement and communication outages.

- Strong coordination and logistics :

PMI has activated its National Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) and is working in close coordination with BNPB, technical ministries and BPBD at provincial and district levels. As co-Lead of the Logistics Cluster and manager of the emergency logistics hub at Halim Perdanakusuma Airport, PMI provides a vital role for consolidating and prioritizing relief items from Government, PMI and partners before airlifting them to the three provinces, thereby increasing the speed and efficiency of the overall response.

- Use of PMI's own resources and DREF as a catalytic tool :

While the DREF request is under review, PMI is pre-financing critical life-saving activities from its own funds to avoid delays, with eligible costs to be reimbursed from the DREF once approved. In parallel, PMI is mobilizing domestic donations to cover needs that fall outside DREF eligibility (e.g. capital investments such as portable communication equipment) in order to strengthen field communications, coordination and safety in remote and highly affected areas.

- Evidence-based and adaptive management :

PMI has activated its Data and Information roster to carry out rapid and joint assessments in the three provinces. Assessment findings and community feedback will be used to refine targeting, adjust sectoral interventions, and re-prioritize locations over the course of the operation, ensuring that resources remain focused on the most urgent humanitarian needs and on those at highest risk.

While official emergency/disaster declaration only valid for relatively short period (7-14 days), however it can be extended as required. While declaration status may changed, PMI will conduct regular assessment to ensure services provided remain valid and align with the needs identified on the field. Feedback gathered will be analyzed for further planning process especially in early-recovery phase. As mentioned, PMI will deployed assessment team twice in December 2025 to assess emergency needs and gaps. Additional assessment will be conducted in April 2026, to assess early-recovery needs and gaps. By the end of the operation, lesson learn workshop will be conducted to evaluate the overall implementation process, to gather best practices and determine exit strategy beyond 9-month DREF timeframe.

## Targeting Strategy

### Who will be targeted through this operation?

This operation will target most severely affected people or household in Aceh, West Sumatra, and North Sumatra, with a focus on those whose basic needs and access to essential services are not covered by the Government or other actors.

Targeting will follow a three-level approach:

1. Geographical targeting (Prioritize districts and sub-districts with the highest impact)

- Aceh : East Aceh Timur, North Aceh, South Aceh, Gayo Luwes, Central Aceh, Subulussalam, Bener Meriah, Aceh Singkil, Southeast Aceh, West Aceh, Pidie, Aceh Besar

- North Sumatera : Kota Medan, Langkat, Mandailing Natal, South Tapanuli, Central Tapanuli, Deli Serdang, Sibolga City

- West Sumatera : Agam, Padang Pariaman, Tana Datar, Kota Solok, Kota Padang, West Pasaman, Solok, Bukit Tinggi, South Pesisir

2. Household and individual targeting

Within selected communities, PMI will use community-based targeting and validation together with community leaders, women's groups, youth groups and other representatives to identify households most in need. Priority will be given to households that: have severely damaged or destroyed houses or remain in evacuation center; have lost or significantly reduced livelihoods/income due to the disaster; have multiple vulnerabilities, such as: female-headed households, households with older persons (60+), persons with disabilities, or people with chronic illnesses, households with pregnant or lactating women and/or children under five.

3. Sector-specific targeting :

- Multi-Purpose Cash (MPC): approximately 4,500 households who meet the vulnerability criteria above and live in areas where markets are functioning or can recover quickly.

- Health and WASH services: broader coverage in priority locations, including people in evacuation centers, host families and remote communities, with additional focus on high-risk groups (young children, older persons, pregnant/lactating women, persons with disabilities).



- MHPSS and PGI/CEA activities: integrated wherever PMI is providing services, with particular attention to those showing signs of distress, survivors of violence, and people facing barriers to access.
- RFL services: available to all displaced and affected individuals who have lost contact with family members, with prioritization for children, older persons and people with disabilities.

## Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

While rapid assessment and response activities continues on the field, PMI using blanket approach to save lives, evacuation and provision of basic needs such as household items and clean water of the affected community. This will continue through out the emergency period of 14-days with possibility to be extended further.

As the operation continue, access and communication regained and more information gathered from the field team, PMI provides support based on a needs- and vulnerability-based approach, aligned with Government data, PMI assessments and Movement PGI standards. Within the most affected districts and sub-districts, PMI will prioritize households and individuals who meet one or more of the criteria below:

1. Impact of the disaster on shelter and living conditions
2. Loss of livelihoods and limited coping capacity
3. Multiple and overlapping vulnerabilities
4. Limited access to assistance and services

Furthermore, in order to ensure the operation is adhere with PMI's and IFRC's minimum emergency operation including protection, gender and inclusion standard, the following set of vulnerability criteria will take into consideration. Every household set to receive full package benefits from this operation is affected by the flood/flash-flood 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
- Persons with disabilities
- Households with with young children

PMI will conduct robust emergency needs assessment aligned with IFRC Emergency Needs Assessment and Planning (ENAP) framework to ensure all services under the DREF are relevant and to identify gap especially beyond the emergency response phase. PMI will share the ENAP result to the government and partners through formal cluster meeting (logistics, health, WASH, Protection and Migrations)

## Total Targeted Population

Women	25,522	Rural	70%
Girls (under 18)	4,863	Urban	30%
Men	24,541	People with disabilities (estimated)	5%
Boys (under 18)	4,674		
Total targeted population	59,600		

## Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	No
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	No



Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	No
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	No
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	No

**Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.**

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Mitigation action</b>
<p>The rainy season may continue or intensify, leading to new or repeated flooding and landslides in the same or additional districts.</p> <p>Potential impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Newly affected areas and increased caseload, stretching the planned coverage and resources.</li> <li>- Access constraints (roads/bridges cut, airports or airstrips temporarily closed), delaying implementation, distributions and monitoring.</li> <li>- Need to re-prioritize locations and possibly extend the operation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maintain flexible operational planning and budget lines that can be shifted between locations and sectors with IFRC agreement.</li> <li>- Pre-position essential items and critical supplies in strategic locations (using Halim hub and provincial warehouses) to reduce dependence on just-in-time transport.</li> <li>- Include contingency in the workplan for temporary suspension or rescheduling of field activities when there are weather or access alerts.</li> </ul>
<p>Damage to roads, bridges and basic infrastructure, limited availability of trucks/air assets, and possible fuel shortages can affect the movement of goods and teams from the Halim hub to the three provinces and onward to last-mile locations.</p> <p>Potential impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delays in delivery of relief items and WASH/health supplies.</li> <li>- Increased transport and handling costs.</li> <li>- Inability to reach some remote or isolated communities as planned.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use PMI's role as Co-Lead of the Logistics Cluster to coordinate transport assets, prioritize cargo, and plan consolidated shipments by air/sea/land.</li> <li>- Identify and contract multiple transport providers (trucks/boats) to avoid over-reliance on a single vendor.</li> <li>- Map alternative routes and modalities (e.g. smaller vehicles, boats, staggered deliveries) for hard-to-reach areas and incorporate them into micro-plans.</li> <li>- Maintain minimum buffer stocks at provincial/branch level to absorb short-term disruptions from the Halim hub.</li> </ul>
<p>The operation relies heavily on PMI staff and volunteers in three provinces, many of whom are themselves affected. Over six months, there is a risk of fatigue, turnover, and exposure to health and safety hazards (including floods, landslides, road accidents, infectious diseases, violence or harassment).</p> <p>Potential impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduced quality or continuity of services (mobile clinics, WASH, CEA, PGI, RFL).</li> <li>- Increased accidents, stress, or burnout among volunteers and staff.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plan realistic workloads and rotation schedules, ensuring regular rest periods and replacement teams where possible.</li> <li>- Provide briefings and refresher trainings on safety and security (including road safety, health precautions, and PSEAH/Code of Conduct).</li> <li>- Integrate basic MHPSS and peer support for volunteers and staff, including access to psychosocial support if needed.</li> <li>- Ensure adequate insurance and protective equipment (PPE, visibility items, communication tools) and clear SOPs for stopping activities when conditions become unsafe.</li> <li>- Monitor volunteer availability and, if required, mobilize additional volunteers or surge staff from less-affected provinces.</li> </ul>
<p>The context involves multiple actors (Government, UN, NGOs, private sector) across three provinces. Government priorities or strategies (e.g. relocation of communities, changes in shelter policy, shifts in cluster leadership) may evolve as the situation stabilises.</p> <p>Potential impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Duplication or gaps in assistance; confusion over roles and responsibilities.</li> <li>- Need to adjust PMI activities mid-operation (e.g. shift from emergency to early recovery), affecting timelines and budget allocations.</li> <li>- Potential delays in approvals or access if procedures change.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maintain regular participation in national and sub-national coordination forums (BNPBB/BPBD, clusters/working groups) and share updated 4W information.</li> <li>- Nominate clear PMI focal points for coordination with Government and key clusters (Health, WASH, Logistics, Protection/PGI, Cash), and ensure timely communication of any policy changes to field teams.</li> <li>- Build flexibility into the operational plan and budget, including the possibility to shift from emergency to early recovery activities with IFRC's agreement if the context evolves.</li> <li>- Document and communicate PMI's planned coverage and criteria transparently to partners to reduce overlap and manage expectations.</li> </ul>



<p>Limited resources, especially for MPC and relief items, combined with high needs can generate tensions within communities, perceptions of unfair targeting, or complaints about PMI or authorities. There is also a risk of SGBV, child protection incidents and other protection concerns in shelters and affected communities.</p> <p>Potential impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduced trust and acceptance of PMI, resistance to activities, or reputational damage.</li> <li>- Heightened protection risks for women, children, older people and people with disabilities.</li> <li>- Disruption of activities if conflicts escalate or if serious safeguarding incidents occur.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Apply a transparent, community-based targeting process, with clear communication of eligibility criteria for MPC and other assistance; involve women, youth, elders and representatives of people with disabilities in validation.</li> <li>- Implement robust CEA mechanisms (information sharing, helpdesks, hotlines, feedback boxes) and systematically track and respond to feedback and complaints.</li> <li>- Integrate PGI and Safeguarding across all activities: brief all staff/volunteers on PGI, Child Safeguarding and PSEA; map referral pathways for SGBV and child protection; ensure safe spaces for confidential reporting.</li> <li>- Use Sex, Age and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) to monitor who is being reached and adjust targeting if certain groups are being excluded.</li> <li>- If tensions or serious protection incidents arise, activate contingency measures such as pausing activities in a location, revising targeting, or deploying PGI/CEA specialists to support local teams.</li> </ul>
<p>PMI has no anti-fraud and corruption policy formalized as this DREF operation launched</p>	<p>PMI done the assessment on anti-fraud and corruption including development of the policy drafted. PMI identified the risk and set mitigation action accordingly.</p>
<p>PMI has no PGI organizational assessment formalized as this DREF operation launched</p>	<p>PMI done the assessment on PGI organization I assessment including development of the policy drafted. PMI identified the risk and set mitigation action accordingly.</p>

**Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:**

The operation will take place in Aceh, North Sumatra and West Sumatra, which are not active conflict areas. The main threats are environmental and operational, linked to the scale of the floods and landslides and the severe damage to infrastructure. Current reports highlight:

- Widespread destruction of roads, bridges and communications infrastructure, leaving some communities isolated and access routes cut.
- Ongoing heavy rains and unstable terrain, with a high likelihood of additional floods and landslides in the coming weeks.
- Power outages and communication blackouts in several districts, particularly in parts of Aceh Utara and North Sumatra.

No major, systematic criminal or conflict-related threats have been reported so far, although normal urban crime and opportunistic theft remain a background risk, especially around crowded evacuation sites and distribution points.

PMI will manage these risks by:

- Applying PMI's Security Framework and SOPs, including context monitoring, security briefings for all staff and volunteers, and clearly defined "no-go" areas based on government and PMI assessments.
- Closely following BMKG early warnings and BNPB/BPBD advisories, and temporarily suspending or rerouting field activities when there are alerts for extreme weather, landslides or unsafe roads.
- Planning movements with route assessments, two-vehicle movements where feasible, check-in/check-out procedures, and coordination with local authorities and the Logistics Cluster for safe access options.
- Ensuring appropriate PPE and safety equipment (life jackets where needed, helmets, boots, visibility vests), plus basic first aid kits in vehicles and teams.
- Integrating health and MHPSS measures for personnel (vaccination as recommended, WASH precautions, rest/rotation, psychosocial support) and enforcing infection-prevention and control measures.
- Establishing clear crowd management and CEA/PGI protocols at distribution and service points (separate queues, safeguarding of vulnerable groups, clear information on entitlements, safe complaint mechanisms).
- Coordinating with local police and authorities when large-scale distributions or high-visibility activities are planned, to support a safe environment for communities and personnel.

In case of need for IFRC staff to be deployed, comprehensive measures will be implemented to ensure the safety and security of all RCRC personnel engaged in this operation. These measures include but are not limited to continuous situation monitoring, timely security and safety updates, tracking of staff movements (via phone or WhatsApp), security assessments in operational areas, and pre-deployment briefings on the current security context. Additionally, contingency plans and completion of relevant IFRC e-learning courses (such as Basic Knowledge and Prevention Measures for Responders, Personal Security, Security Management, and Volunteer Security) are required. The IFRC CD security focal point is maintaining close coordination with external humanitarian actors in the



country, particularly regarding flood-affected areas, and is also working closely with PMI branches and local authorities in the operational regions

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

## Planned Intervention



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

**Budget:** CHF 183,673

**Targeted Persons:** 5,380

#### Indicators

Title	Target
# of people reached by shelter awareness materials	2,000
# of people provided with conditional cash assistance	1,880
# of PDM conducted to evaluate community satisfaction via surveys	1
# of people received basic household items (tarpaulins, blankets and sarong)	1,500

#### Priority Actions

1. Conduct post-flood shelter assessment
2. Conduct Build-Back Better promotion activities for targeted community including distribution of IEC materials
3. Provision of shelter tool kit and material through cash and voucher methods
4. Provide orientations to volunteers on build back better awareness
5. Conduct post-distribution monitoring process by mobilizing team to meet beneficiaries. The objective of the activities is to assess the satisfaction, gaps covered and impact from the interventions. Interview will be conducted randomly by sampling the beneficiaries list. The PDM will be conducted 2 weeks after the distribution then share the result in the Lesson Learn Workshop.
6. Distribute household items to affected or displace household such as blanket, sarong and clothing materials
7. Replenishment of mobilized items to PMI regional warehouses. All replenishment will be done locally or within the country as stocks are available and not affected.



### Multi Purpose Cash

**Budget:** CHF 295,886

**Targeted Persons:** 20,680

#### Indicators

Title	Target
# of households who successfully received cash for basic needs	4,400
# of PDM conducted to evaluate community satisfaction via surveys	1



## Priority Actions

1. Identification and verification of beneficiaries target – inclusion factors integrate gender, diversity and disability in the response.
2. Coordination with CVA national working group and other relevant sectors for integrated programming.
3. Analysis of the local market to identify availability/access basic items.
4. Design and implementation of CVA (cash, vouchers, etc.) to meet basic needs to the affected population.
5. Coordination with PT Pos Indonesia to ensure their operational capacity in the affected areas.
6. Conduct CVA socialization to disseminate programmatic objective and to ensure transparency and accountability
7. Distribution of CVA through PT Pos Indonesia.
8. Monitoring of the use of assistance delivered using MPCG.
9. Conduct post-distribution monitoring process by mobilizing team to meet beneficiaries. The objective of the activities is to assess the satisfaction, gaps covered and impact from the interventions. Interview will be conducted randomly by sampling the beneficiaries list. The PDM will be conducted 2 weeks after the distribution then share the result in the Lesson Learn Workshop



**Budget:** CHF 67,524

**Targeted Persons:** 10,000

## Indicators

Title	Target
# of people reached by health promotion activities	8,000
# of people reached by MHPSS services	5,000
# of people reached by basic health services	1,000
# of PDM conducted to evaluate community satisfaction via surveys	1

## Priority Actions

1. Support Search and Rescue activities within the emergency period
2. Support Dead Body Management within the emergency period
3. Medical Service, to provide basic health care to affected community who need medical treatment
4. Ambulance service, to refer patients for further treatment at health facility
5. Health Promotion, to provide education about personal and environment hygiene and to prevention of diarrhea, malaria and leptospirosis
6. Psychosocial Support, to give support of psychosocial recovery for survivor and PMI personnel through activities: psychoeducation, psychological first aid, psychosocial activity (for community) and well being



**Budget:** CHF 129,125

**Targeted Persons:** 20,000

## Indicators

Title	Target
# of people reached through hygiene promotion including post-flood cleaning activity	10,000



# of liters of safe water distributed through emergency water supply	9,000,000
# of PDM conducted to evaluate community satisfaction via surveys	1
# of people provided with safe drinking water	20,000

## Priority Actions

1. Mobilization of water trucks and pickup trucks to 3 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. Mobilize Water Treatment Plan to produce and distribute clean water
4. Rehabilitate contaminated household water resources
5. Select target groups, key messages, and methods of communication
6. Provide safe water to 20,000 people in 3 priority provinces through water trucking activities
7. Monitor use of water and water resource in the targeted community and or area
8. Support post-floods debris cleaning activity including distribution of cleaning kit
9. Conduct water, sanitation and hygiene awareness session to the community
10. Design IEC material to support WASH key messaging dissemination in the awareness or promotion session
11. Collect feedback from the coordination from the community on the service provided



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

**Budget:** CHF 3,624

**Targeted Persons:** 3,000

## Indicators

Title	Target
# of families caring for vulnerable groups reached by protection, gender and inclusion services	3,000
# of people trained on implementing the PGI Minimum Standards	15

## Priority Actions

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. Train staff and volunteers on PGI sensitive assessment and PGI mainstreaming in technical sectors.
4. 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 reached by PGI messaging
5. Conduct PGI on the job training for volunteers
6. Train staff and volunteers on Safeguarding



## Migration And Displacement

**Budget:** CHF 0

**Targeted Persons:** 15

## Indicators

Title	Target
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# of personnel mobilized at evacuation camps	15
# of PDM conducted to evaluate community satisfaction via surveys	1
# of volunteers trained and deployed for RFL service	20

## Priority Actions

1. Mobilized personnel to support camp management (data management and distribution of basic needs)
2. Trained volunteer on Restoring Family Link service
3. Conduct Restoring Family Link service



## Community Engagement And Accountability

**Budget:** CHF 3,647

**Targeted Persons:** 20,000

## Indicators

Title	Target
# of feedback collected, analyzed, responded and collected	100
# of staff, volunteers and leadership trained on community engagement and accountability (disaggregated by staff / volunteers / sex)	15
# of methods established to communicate with communities	3

## 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 handling feedback from communities by disseminating established communication line and feedback mechanism.
4. Conduct CEA rapid assessment to affected people and ensure the inclusion of vulnerable group.
5. Identify and established preferable feedback mechanism based on the assessment result
6. Recruit volunteers to manage feedback mechanism.



## Secretariat Services

**Budget:** CHF 102,656

**Targeted Persons:** 0

## Indicators

Title	Target
% of financial reporting complying with IFRC procedures	100
# of rapid response personnel supporting the operation	2



## Priority Actions

1. Identifying, planning and conduct field assessment (emergency and early recovery)
2. Identifying, request and deployment of Operation Management team (Operations Manager, and PMER)
3. Updating the EPoA according to the field assessment needs assessment, proposed action and early-recovery plan
4. PMI branch equipped with sound technical and operational skills through implementation



## National Society Strengthening

**Budget:** CHF 207,735

**Targeted Persons:** 0

## Indicators

Title	Target
# of volunteers involved in the operations	200
# of volunteers trained through on the job training	100
# of Lessons Learned Workshop conducted	1

## 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 and briefed
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
8. Conduct Lesson learn workshop by the end of the operation

## About Support Services

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

Currently, there are more than 263 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 270 PMI personnel consist of 263 volunteers and 7 staffs actively supporting the operation.

Furthermore, 3 PMI 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.

### Does your volunteer team reflect the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the people you're helping? What gaps exist in your volunteer team's gender, age,



## **or cultural diversity, and how are you addressing them to ensure inclusive and appropriate support?**

PMI volunteers divided into three types of volunteers namely youth volunteers or PMR, volunteers corps or KSR and expert/specialized volunteer or TSR. In emergency situation, PMI mobilized KSR and TSR volunteers to the field. This is due to their competencies and the nature of emergency/disaster situation that they may face while conducting service to the community. All PMI volunteers are coming from various background, sex, age, culture, education background and expertise.

Similarly, this operation will be supported by KSR to conduct activities mentioned in the previous section while specialized activities such as mobile clinic, ambulance and operation of water treatment plant will be conducted by trained/skilled/educated volunteer under TSR type of volunteers. All volunteers deployed under the operation are registered under PMI volunteer management system called SIAMO. This will allow PMI manage, monitor and record all volunteers activities while track record can be used for further planning or deployment.

## **Will surge personnel be deployed? If yes, please provide the role profile needed.**

Yes

It is proposed to undertake detailed assessment of the floods situation, overall operation supervision of the operation, provide technical support including liaising between IFRC - PNS's - PMI.

The priority will be to identify competencies locally who understands the context and have competencies of Operation Management. Recruitment will be processed align with IFRC recruitment process for period of 9-months covering full extent of the operation.

To support the Operation manager, 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 PMER officer and WASH officer for period of 3-months of deployment. IFRC CCD and PNS staffs will be supporting for the first 2-months of the operation while recruitment and surge mobilization process started.

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?**

IFRC will undertake procurement/replenishment process of mobilized items back to PMI Regional Warehouses. However, small items such as cleaning kit, fuel, office material to support activities implementation will be procured locally in accordance with PMI financial and procurement regulation and IFRC CRRA policy.

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, involved 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 implementor.

IFRC staff will also be available to provide technical support especially in DRM, Health, CEA, PGI, Program Management, Procurement 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, PMER and WASH technical surge to provide extensive technical support to PMI not only at NHQ level but also to the branch and provincial level.

## **Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation**

Indonesian Red Cross a.k.a Palang Merah (PMI), IFRC CCD Jakarta, and IFRC APRO will work collaboratively to regularly inform external regional / global audiences, with a strong focus on the situation and the Red Cross and Red Crescent humanitarian actions in assisting the affected people.



This includes, but not limited to, capturing and documenting of in-action photos, short videos, first hand stories of people affected, and more on PMI/IFRC teams and volunteers working on the ground with beneficiaries. The collected materials will be used as content for social media, news media, reporting purposes, stakeholder engagement, and any other visibility efforts by relevant parties. Palang Merah and IFRC CCD Jakarta are the main parties responsible for the procuring and sharing of all the materials mentioned.



# Budget Overview



## DREF OPERATION

Code - Indonesian Red Cross  
Aceh, North Sumatera and West Sumatera Floods Response

### Operating Budget

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>689,609</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	183,673
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	295,886
Health	67,524
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	129,125
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	3,624
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	6,130
Community Engagement and Accountability	3,647
Environmental Sustainability	0
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>310,391</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	102,656
National Society Strengthening	207,735
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*



# Contact Information

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

**National Society contact:** Arifin M.Hadi, PMI NHQ Head of Office, arifin\_mhadi@pmi.or.id, +62 812-9777-7755

**IFRC Appeal Manager:** Kathryn Clarkson, Head of Country Cluster Delegation and Representative to ASEAN, kathryn.clarkson@ifrc.org

**IFRC Project Manager:** T Khairil Azmi, Operations Coordinator, Disaster Risk Management, tkhairil.azmi@ifrc.org

[Click here for the reference](#)

