

# Operations update



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Indonesia: West Sumatra Earthquakes

Emergency appeal n° MDRID004  
GLIDE n° [TS-2009-000211-IDN](#)  
29 November 2010

**Period covered by this operations update:** 1 July to 31 October 2010.

**Appeal target (current):** CHF 14,219,542 (USD 12.9 million or EUR 8.8 million) [<click here to view the attached Revised Emergency Appeal Budget>](#)

**Appeal coverage:** With contributions received to date, the appeal is 100 per cent covered in cash and kind and no additional funds are needed to provide humanitarian assistance to those affected by the disaster. [<click for the attached financial report, the donors' response list or contact details>](#)

### Appeal history:

- In July 2010 a revised appeal was launched for CHF 14,219,542. While the implementation activities of the West Sumatra operations as stated in the original appeal have been completed since end-September 2010, the operational timeframe has been extended until 31 March 2011 to ensure a proper exit strategy takes place. A final report will be issued by 30 June 2011.
- The Emergency Appeal was launched on 5 November 2009 for CHF 13,293,583 (USD 12.9 million or EUR 8.8 million) in cash, kind, or services. The overall budget for Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI) (*in English, Indonesian Red Cross*) for the operations is CHF 19,627,833 (USD 19.17 million or EUR 12.99 million). The balance is being covered by bilateral contributions made directly to PMI by a number of partner national societies.
- A revised preliminary Emergency Appeal was launched on 7 October 2009 for CHF 19,185,775 (USD 18.64 million or EUR 12.69 million) in cash, kind, or services to support PMI in assisting up to 20,000 families (approximately 100,000 individuals) for six months.
- A Preliminary Emergency Appeal was launched on 4 October 2009 for CHF 6,842,032 (USD 6.60 million or EUR 4.53 million) in cash, kind, or services to support PMI in assisting up to 5,000 families (approximately 25,000 individuals) for six months.
- CHF 235,000 (USD 227,106 or EUR 155,302) was allocated from IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation.



Palang Merah Indonesia's psychosocial support programme in schools has reached 7,377 students in 50 schools of West Sumatra during the recovery of earthquake operation since 2009 until 2010. (Photo credit: Palang Merah Indonesia)

## Summary

The operational recovery plan and budget has been revised to reflect the total income. Recovery activities in West Sumatra have been completed at the end of September 2010. West Java's activities included in the Appeal will continue until March 2011. This operation update details PMI's efforts and activities. It is supported by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and partner national societies (PNSs), in response to the West Sumatra earthquakes on 30 September and 1 October 2009. On these two days, the earthquakes cause widespread destruction and triggered landslides that wiped out villages with an estimated 2.5 million people living in the five most affected districts.

One year after the earthquakes (end of September 2010), 100 per cent of intended beneficiaries of the PMI/IFRC/PNS-supported shelter programme have been selected and 100 per cent of total shelter funds have been transferred. The terminology "T-shelter" evolved from the sheltering programme, as the provided shelter was seen as both "temporary" and "transitional". Some beneficiaries the Temporary shelter allowed them to repair their damaged house, whilst other beneficiaries will expand and upgrade the Transitional shelter into a permanent house.

PMI has distributed 300,000 sheets of corrugated galvanized iron (locally known as zinc sheets) to all T-shelter beneficiaries, 20 sheets per household for roofing or other purposes from March until July 2010. The distribution was financially supported by IFRC via fuel for transport and allowances for volunteers.

A mid-term review has been conducted in September and a lessons learned workshop held in October 2010 to discuss findings with key stakeholders. A final report has been produced end October 2010 and will be distributed among stakeholders.

In response to the first findings of the midterm review a quality survey of T-shelters has been carried out from August till the beginning of September 2010 in order to assess possible sub standard t-shelters. In addition, a database system has been established to collect beneficiary data. This includes personal identification specifications, handover certificates, and global positioning system (GPS) coordinates of the beneficiaries.

Complementary to the dissemination of construction guides and 1,200 instruction video's for the construction of T-shelters, an additional 10,000 "safe construction manuals" were distributed amongst the beneficiaries. This "safe construction manual" will support beneficiaries with future repair and reconstruction works of earthquake resilient houses.

A mid-term review was conducted in September and a lessons learned workshop held in October 2010 to discuss findings with key stakeholders. A final report has been produced end October 2010.

In addition to the shelter programme, there are other activities. These include the psychosocial support programme (PSP) in schools and communities; hygiene promotion in schools and communities using the participatory hygiene and sanitation for transformation (PHAST) methodology; health promotion through the community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) approach; and the water supply and sanitation hardware (toilet construction) programme. All these programmes were completed by the end of October 2010 and have reached more than 50,000 individuals in five districts.

The community outreach team has broadcasted five episodes of the PMI footprint documentary on the Television of Republic of Indonesia (TVRI) station. This local mass media channel has reached a wide range of the population in West Sumatra.

An environmental impact study has been implemented by a local NGO. A beneficiaries and volunteers satisfaction survey was prepared and implemented during a three month period from June until end August 2010. The survey was carried out by a monitoring and evaluation delegate funded by the Japanese Red Cross Society.

Partners who have made contributions to the appeal to date include the American Red Cross/America government, Andorran Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, British Red Cross/British government, Canadian Red Cross/Canadian government, Red Cross Society of China, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Macau branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Finnish Red Cross/Finnish government, French Red Cross, Iranian Red Crescent, Irish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Republic of Korea National Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross/Netherlands government, New Zealand Red Cross/New Zealand government, Norwegian Red Cross/Norwegian government, Spanish Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government, Qatar Red Crescent as well as the government of Estonia, the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Fund of International Development and Irish Aid.

Bilateral partners supporting PMI include the American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross/Danish government, Netherlands Red Cross in consortium with French Red Cross (European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office [ECHO] funding), German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Kuwait Red Crescent, Norwegian Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, Singapore Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent and United Arab Emirates Red Crescent.

IFRC, on behalf of PMI, would like to thank all partners for their generous response to this appeal.

## The situation

Two major earthquakes off the coast of West Sumatra, Indonesia, measuring 7.6 and 6.8 on the Richter scale respectively, occurred on 30 September 2009 and 1 October 2009. On 16 October, another earthquake measuring 6.1 struck in the Sunda Straits, 125km off Teluk Betung in Sumatra. Latest figures provided by the vice governor of West Sumatra indicate that up to 1,195 people died and another 1,798 people were injured in the disaster, while the provincial development and planning board (BAPPEDA) of the West Sumatra province indicated that 249,833 houses were damaged, with 114,797 registered as heavily damaged (down from the previous figure of 135,483); and it was reported that 67,198 houses were moderately damaged and a further 67,838 were lightly damaged.

Working with Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners, PMI provided recovery assistance through continued relief distributions of non-food items, the provision of shelters, integrated water and sanitation and health care services and psychosocial and logistics support.

While emergency relief activities were prioritized, longer-term recovery activities were also developed by the Movement. The plan identified the provision of temporary shelter as a key need and an area where PMI could bring its experience to. Integrated and alongside the provision of T-shelter was the provision of health promotion, psychosocial support (PSS), water and sanitation, and hygiene promotion activities.

PMI, in coordination with IFRC and PNSs, tentatively allocated districts according to partners and numbers of shelters being supported by the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, with the understanding that the final number of shelters built in each district is subject to change based on actual community needs identified. It was agreed between PMI and all partners that the IFRC would support the transitional sheltering programme with 8,000 T-shelters in three districts, Kota Pariaman, Padang Pariaman and Kota Padang; while Danish Red Cross would support up to 2,000 T-shelters in Pesisir Selatan; Australian Red Cross, 510 T-shelters in Kota Pariaman; Spanish Red Cross would support up to 2,000 additional T-shelters in Padang Pariaman and the Swiss Red Cross would support up to 1,000 T-shelters in Agam. It was later decided that the IFRC would support PMI with a further 57 T-shelters in the Agam district.

PMI, supported by IFRC and PNSs, have planned that the T-shelter programme will be carried out in coordination with local government. Memorandums of understanding was signed between PMI and the Bupati (head of district) of Kota Pariaman on 27 October 2009, with the Bupati of Padang Pariaman on 4 December 2009, with the Bupati of Pesisir Selatan on 7 December 2009, and with the Bupati of Agam district on 11 December 2009.

## Coordination and partnerships

Operational cooperation is based on PMI chaired weekly meetings between PMI, PNSs and IFRC. There was a strong focus on the progress of the shelter and health (water and sanitation programme). The Danish, Spanish and Swiss Red Cross Societies finished their shelter programme in July. Swiss and Danish Red Cross finished their complete targeted number of 1,000 and 1,983 shelters. Spanish Red Cross has handed over a total of 38 shelters to PMI.

The technical working groups replaced regular meetings during the course of implementation into weekly coordination meetings. The aim was to ensure good coordination between staff and volunteers from PMI Jakarta, PMI's West Sumatra chapter, PMI branches, IFRC and PNSs who were working in this operation. Work progress, possible barriers and communication were main issues during the meetings. The bi-lateral T-shelter programme of partners national societies (Danish Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross) involved in the operations have completed their work by the end July 2010.

Currently, the Qatar Red Crescent Society is implementing a bi-lateral shelter programme covering 2,500 shelters in three districts, namely Agam, Kota Pariaman and Pesisir Selatan. It is expected that this operation will finish in December 2010.

Inter Agency coordination:

While operational challenges exist, coordination and supportive relations between PNSs and IFRC are strong.

Following the recommendation of the in-country humanitarian coordinator, the inter-agency standing committee (IASC) cluster approach was activated to ensure effective humanitarian response. In accordance with its global commitment, IFRC deployed a coordination team for the emergency shelter cluster. Information from the emergency shelter cluster is available at <http://groups.google.com/group/SUM09>. The IFRC coordination team was requested to extend the coordination role, until the end of April 2010. As activities wind down, shelter coordination has been taken over by UNDP's early recovery network and a shelter working group lead by UN Habitat in close cooperation with the local government (TPT-BNPB and BPBD West Sumatra Province). Coordination also takes place at district level and is chaired by the local authorities including the mayor.

Norwegian Red Cross has started to build regional warehouse for PMI in Padang. It is a prefabricated structure constructed by a contractor. It is expected to finish in December 2010.

Canadian Red Cross has funded one shelter field project officer in Kota Pariaman as part of the organizational development programme and seconded one national staff to actively support PMI West Sumatra management. The Netherlands Red Cross funded the position of Recovery Coordinator from end January until end August 2010.

Furthermore, the Canadian, the American and French Red Cross Societies, are preparing a longer term of integrated community-based risk reduction (ICBRR) interventions in West Sumatra. The PMI/ French Red Cross development programme is funded by the Netherlands Red Cross.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Palang Merah Indonesia has vast experience responding to earthquakes and drew on its extensive resources of trained staff and volunteers as well as pre-positioned resources, all of which provided a basis for quick and effective response. In the emergency phase, over 300 staff and volunteers from local, provincial and national levels worked in the operations. In addition to volunteers, many of the staff were involved in capacity building training in first aid, disaster management, disaster risk reduction, search and rescue and health, and were on site within hours after the earthquakes to strengthen the local volunteers with immediate life saving and emergency response activities. This enabled them to be present quickly on the ground, working with the authorities and other partners supporting the evacuation of affected people by providing initial first aid and relief as well as conducting ongoing assessments to ascertain the extent of damage and needs.

The emergency phase was declared over on 31 December by the Government of Indonesia, with the recovery period officially commencing 1 December 2009. PMI and IFRC moved quickly from emergency into recovery, in tandem with the government's own policy of single-phase recovery and reconstruction.

PMI, in collaboration with other Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners, provided recovery assistance for up to 20,000 families (100,000 individuals) through the distribution of non-food items, provision of T-shelters integrated water and sanitation and health care services, psychosocial support and logistics. In coordination with the government, international and non-governmental organizations in West Sumatra, PMI identified and have supported the following districts affected by the earthquake: Kota Padang, Padang Pariaman, Kota Pariaman, Pesisir Selatan and Agam.

Distributions of relief items were led by PMI, and supported by IFRC and partner national societies. IFRC-tracked distributions which commenced on 17 October 2009 indicate that 28,393 families have been reached with non-food items as of 17 December 2009.

The numbers of beneficiaries reached through PMI medical action teams (MAT) and mobile health clinics are numbered at 12,300 people. Health activities, including follow-up on previously-treated cases, disease prevention, hygiene/health promotion and psychosocial support activities, were carried out in communities and schools in the districts of Pesisir Selatan, Agam, Kota Pariaman, Kota Padang and Padang Pariaman.

## Early recovery approach

The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement's early recovery plan was developed as an integrated approach addressing the provision of shelter, water and sanitation, psychosocial support (PSS) and disease prevention/health promotion. While the T-shelter programme focuses on the delivery through the *gotong royong* process (community involvement), it also strives to build the community structure. Beneficiaries elect a three-member committee which receives money to procure materials after submitting a cash request. Through this process, the community authorizes the committee to act on behalf of beneficiaries, making sure it is accountable for expenditures and reporting back to the community. The concept of community-driven recovery was chosen in order to build capacity within the community. This process was being supported by a communications and outreach programme ensuring lines of communication were kept open between PMI chapter and branches to the beneficiaries and vice-versa.

The same beneficiaries for the shelter programme have been also be informed by a variety of preventive, curative and/or referral health services, reducing community health risks and; thereby, reducing their vulnerability. A psychosocial support programme (PSP) has been implemented and has also been introduced to students and teachers.

PMI volunteers have disseminated information to households in 50 communities in five districts about water and sanitation-related diseases through health promotion campaigns. In the remaining communities, the T-shelter beneficiaries selected as not vulnerable were provided with a 'light' (basic) version of health promotion and were distributed promotional materials such as posters. Following the participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) methodology, the communities were actively involved in the design of water and sanitation and health promotion programmes to ensure ownership and effectiveness. Complementing the software side of the programme, hardware interventions such as latrines and wells were implemented in the communities and schools in conjunction with the T-shelter programme.

The limited capacity of PMI chapters and branches not only refers to the T-shelter and water and sanitation or health promotion programme but to chapter and branches as a whole, due to limited responses experience and programmes. Some districts did not have a branch and were only established in response to the West Sumatra earthquake. In addition, it is the first time PMI led a large scale multi-lateral response programme as instructed by the PMI headquarters in Jakarta, as the Padang chapter has so far only been involved in small scale bi-lateral development programmes.

In order to build sustainable capacity within the board, management, staff and volunteers of the PMI chapter and branches, discussions with Canadian Red Cross, French Red Cross and American Red Cross have resulted in synchronizing longer term development plans with the operation's exit planning.

## Progress towards objectives

### Shelter

<b>Objective:</b> Up to 10,000 households are assisted with adequate temporary shelter and up to 2,000 shelters constructed in West Java.	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Improved shelter conditions which are more resilient to future natural disasters for affected families with severely damaged and destroyed houses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis based upon ongoing needs and capacity assessments to determine the extent of the shelter needs and preferred shelter solutions.</li> <li>• Develop community self-directed targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance, prioritizing the most vulnerable in selected communities.</li> <li>• Support formation of community management teams to monitor funds for community-built shelters using cultural practices that highlight working together.</li> <li>• Identify shelter solutions to suit the local context that are culturally appropriate.</li> <li>• Promote safe and durable shelter construction through the provision of technical assistance and guidance to all involved in the shelter activities.</li> <li>• Reproduce and distribute safe building practice materials (information, education and communication).</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support, as appropriate, additional needs for identified individual households.</li> <li>• Monitor, coordinate and evaluate the shelter programme.</li> <li>• Ensure the implementation of a common approach to volunteer mobilization, induction, support and recognition across all programmes that lead to strengthened branch volunteer base and volunteer management capacities for the future.</li> </ul>
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## Progress

The emergency shelter cluster was activated in Padang and IFRC deployed a coordination team as the lead agency. The Shelter Cluster completed its activities at the end of April 2010 and was merged into Recovery Clusters whilst UN Habitat chaired the technical working group. In addition to distributing emergency shelter items, such as tents, toolkits and tarpaulins, PMI and PNSs were actively involved in temporary shelter plans. The total number of emergency shelter tool kits distributed in the emergency phase is 14,162. Following the decision to adopt the transitional shelter approach successfully implemented in the Yogyakarta and West Java earthquakes operations, PMI and involved PNSs engaged in an active dialogue with local government authorities and other stakeholders to provide transitional sheltering to the affected communities. As per July 2010, local government has implemented a pilot cash stimulus programme, supporting the reconstruction of permanent houses in three districts: Kota Padang, Kota Pariaman and Padang Pariaman. A second phase was subsequently launched in the same districts focusing on 22,000 households.

As Padang Pariaman is one of the most affected districts, British Red Cross, through IFRC, is supporting this district in coordination with PMI and Spanish Red Cross, who seconded staff to the PMI branch in implementing the T-shelter programme. The Spanish Red Cross closed its program by the end of July 2010 handing over the remaining shelter construction to PMI.

The first finance training session was organized on 13 October for PMI staff and volunteers to familiarize them with process shelter approach and its financial management aspects. On the spot guidance has been provided to enable a smooth transfer of grant funds.

At the start-up of the operations, in close cooperation with the emergency shelter cluster and NGOs, the technical department from the Bung Hatta University in Padang, developed T-shelter models using different materials. In accordance with the Sphere standards, a total of four shelters were developed using bamboo, coconut wood, salvaged debris or a combination of these materials, with an expected lifespan up to 24 months, allowing the beneficiaries to rebuild their permanent homes. Three 18m<sup>2</sup> and one 24m<sup>2</sup> houses, meeting Sphere standards, were erected on 14 October 2009. Speed, ease of construction and earthquake resilience were factors taken into consideration when selecting the final design. The bamboo T-shelter is not feasible as bamboo is neither widely available in nor culturally acceptable for west Sumatra. Instead, local material such as coconut timber is widespread used in the West Sumatra province. According the local government survey, 120,000,000 coconut trees have been identified in only the Padang Pariaman district.

The process and features of construction of the T-shelter were incorporated into the shelter cluster discussions to agree on minimum standards and guidelines for shelter designs of all cluster members. The standard implies a minimum of 18 square meters (m<sup>2</sup>) for an average family of five persons.

A memorandum of understanding was signed between PMI and a local bank in November 2009 to handle the disbursement of funds to communities for the construction of T-shelters; whereby, the PMI chapter agreed to open a bank account for the programme with Bank Nagari to expedite the transfer of funds. The bank was chosen as they had branches in the five districts where the T-shelter programme would be carried out in, and would support the communities through mobile distribution of funds in sub-district and village levels. This decision was made based on lessons learnt in previous shelter programmes, where the disbursement of funds was challenging as not all communities had access to the necessary banks. Mobile distributions organized by the bank will help address this challenge.

PMI, supported by IFRC and PNSs, have carried out the T-shelter programme in close coordination with local governments. The PMI led T-shelter programme has selected communities which have not been reached by other organizations, based on information from the shelter cluster and identified by respective local governments, which usually results in PMI interventions in smaller and more dispersed communities in sub-villages and villages of the targeted districts. While the process is much more time-consuming, this allows PMI to address some of the gaps in overall shelter support to affected communities in West Sumatra. Memorandums of understanding was signed between PMI and the bupati (head of district) of Kota Pariaman on 27 October

2009, with the Bupati of Padang Pariaman on 4 December 2009, with the Bupati of Pesisir Selatan district on 7 December 2009, and with the Bupati of Agam district on 11 December 2009.

The socialization or information dissemination of the programme has reached all targeted communities in various sub-districts. The socialization process informs respective PMI branches, where staff and volunteers are informed of the methodology and concept of the T-shelter programme, ranging from finance systems to volunteer management to building strategies. The information dissemination process is taken further to local governments and target communities prior to dissemination of funds in tranches and building work commences. Various programmes in cooperation with local Radio and Television of Republic of Indonesia (TVRI) have been produced and broadcasted as part of the socialization or information programme. These programmes were successful in reaching target communities. A feedback system and a beneficiary complaint system were implemented.

A beneficiaries and volunteers satisfaction survey was prepared and implemented during a three month assignment of a monitoring and evaluation delegate, funded by the Japanese Red Cross Society. In addition to the survey, 90 per cent of the respondents stated that they were satisfied with technical assistance and information provided by PMI. 95 per cent of the respondents mentioned they feel safe in their shelters -- 100 per cent in Padang Pariaman and 96 per cent in Kota Pariaman. Meanwhile, a number of beneficiaries in Kota Pariaman and Padang Pariaman mentioned they used both their shelter and their original house, but at night they slept in the shelter for safety. Many beneficiaries kept their furniture in their original house, but utilized the shelter as "a safehouse", especially at night for children to stay or sleep in.

An environmental impact study has been implemented by a local NGO. Based on the results of the study, an environmental awareness programme has been implemented and reaching all 8,001 beneficiaries. It is expected that beneficiaries are aware of a more responsible for the use of natural materials or using recycling materials in a future disaster recovery phase.

PMI has procured and distributed 300,000 sheets of zinc sheets to all T-shelter beneficiaries, 20 sheets per household, for roofing or other purposes from March until July 2010. IFRC's appeal supported the distribution via fuel for transport and allowances for volunteers.

A mid-term review has been conducted by a consultant in September. A draft has been produced and discussed during a lesson learned workshop in October 2010 to discuss recommendations with key stakeholders. A final report has been produced at the end of October 2010.

The overall finding was that the transitional shelter programme has been more successful than that of most agencies in the sector in West Sumatra, and the Movement will have provided shelter to a very large number of beneficiaries. Specific findings were focusing on emergency relief distribution. This would triple the number of beneficiaries reached. These distributions included the assessment process, was a subject for improvement; the standards of the T-shelter programme. And it was noted that major revisions need to be made in IFRC's approach in running shelter interventions. The non-shelter elements of the recovery programme have too little value and is implemented too late for an integrated approach. Coordination and communication between PMI and IFRC from a national to a branch level was considered effective and fruitful, except at chapter level. In this case, a Community Outreach programme was highly effective in disseminating information to the community; but much less so in providing a channel for community feedback and complaints.

In response to the first findings of the midterm review a quality survey of T-shelters has been carried out from August until beginning of September 2010 in order to assess possible sub standard T-shelters.

The survey covered all 8,000 T-shelters. A quality check form was designed and volunteers were trained by the technical field coordinator. Results of the survey are still being processed by the branches. In addition, a database system has been established to collect data of beneficiaries such as personal identification specifications, handover



A modified T-shelter was completed by one of Palang Merah Indonesia's beneficiary's. (Photo credit: Palang Merah Indonesia)

certificates, and global positioning system (GPS) coordinates of the beneficiaries.

At the beginning of T-shelter programme, PMI's national headquarters (NHQ) had released IDR 750 million (CHF 79,682) to support the early recovery in the sub-district of Pariaman Utara in Padang Pariaman district. The pilot project began in the week of 16 November, with five sub-villages from two villages identified for the project. The first tranche of funds were released to the communities and building has commenced, with an initial target of 65 T-shelters built in the next ten days. A total of 37 volunteers were mobilized for the pilot project, including PMI volunteers from West Sumatra, Aceh and Yogyakarta, and 19 architectural students from Bung Hatta University. The methodology of building used by communities consists of the completion of each stage for all targeted T-shelters in each village prior moving onto the next phase of building. For instance, in a village targeting 16 T-shelters in total, all 16 foundations are laid and completed before work commences on the next step of construction.

In support of the programme, 10,000 construction manuals and 1,200 instructional videos have been distributed as training materials for the volunteers and to guide the communities in the construction of the T-shelter. The booklet includes information such as criteria for eligibility to the programme and detailed instructions together with illustrations on materials and the process of safe building.

A standard operation procedures document for T-shelter programme has been implemented at the beginning of the programme. The document explains required positions for the PMI West Sumatra chapter and the respective five branches.

### **Shelter specifications and approach**

The shelters comply with the SPHERE standards. They are 4 x 4.5 meters = 18 m<sup>2</sup> for five persons (average family size) = 3.5 m<sup>2</sup> per person. The shelters are not made from bamboo like what was used in the Yogyakarta operation but from coconut timber, which is culturally acceptable and available in sufficient quantities.

The beneficiaries were not involved in the design of the T-shelters. In the implementation, however, beneficiaries were allowed to improve the basic design according to their individual preferences. Many beneficiaries use salvaged or additional materials, such as brick, plywood and ceramic tiles.

A cash request system was introduced to enable households to receive T-shelter grants. A reconsolidation of previous expenditures and a forecast of future expenditures will determine the cash request, based on three installments. Permohonan pencairan dana (PPD) (in English, cash requests), are to be signed by village heads and finance committee members.

In every community a three member financial committee was elected by beneficiaries to manage cash grants and to help beneficiaries with the procurement of wood for the construction of their t-shelters. The committees facilitated with the preparation of cash requests, based on a monthly reconsolidation of previous actual expenditures and forecast the next month expenditures. The committees consist of at least one female member. IFRC's West Sumatra procurement department facilitated communities by providing data of local wood production companies in order to have a transparent overview of the market.

All intended beneficiaries of the PMI and IFRC supported T-shelter programme have been selected and 100 per cent of total shelter funds have been transferred. More than 250 PMI volunteers are active in three districts supported by PMI and IFRC, which are Kota Pariaman, Padang Pariaman District and Kota Padang.

By the end of September 2010, from the planned 8,057 T-shelters; 8,017 T-shelters were completed. As many as 40 T-shelters in Kota Padang have only completed 80 per cent of the construction. This is because beneficiaries stopped their construction work while waiting till they receive the government's cash stimulus grant to complete their 'rumah tumbuh' (growing house).

Completion certificates and registration of all beneficiary data including photos of shelters into a central database is taking place between October - November 2010.

There have been six database officers recruited by PMI at the end of July for data entry. GPS coordinates of all beneficiaries will be collected and added to the database. The objective is to show the exact location of shelters funded by PMI/IFRC which located in the same area with other organizations.

The Danish and Swiss Red Cross Societies have completed their shelter programmes. The Spanish Red Cross which has finished 1,962 out of 2,000 shelters and have handed over the coordination of the remaining shelters to PMI.

In June 2010 the IFRC senior technical advisor introduced a number of activities to increase the quality of the current shelter and rumah tumbuh. The advisor socialized checklists for assessing the quality and dimensions of the completed and under construction shelters in response to the first findings of the mid-term review where a quality survey of T-shelters has been carried out from August until beginning of September 2010 in order to assess possible sub standard t-shelters.

In Kota Padang, the district where *rumah tumbuh* concept was introduced, a closer technical monitoring was required. Construction handbooks were distributed to the volunteers and beneficiaries in the Kota Padang district and in support, technical training was provided to 90 volunteers in June 2010.

To raise the environmental awareness within the assisted population, a contract with an external NGO, Walhi (Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia), (in English, the Indonesian Forum for the Environment) has been finalized in July 2010. An environmental impact assessment in the first and second week of August has been conducted. An awareness campaign was implemented during the period from the end of August 2010 until the second week of September 2010.

A shelter beneficiary satisfaction survey had been conducted, and 1,350 shelter beneficiaries answered that survey in July and August 2010. In addition, a volunteer's satisfaction survey has been implemented in August 2010.

A cash stimulus programme was introduced by the government in July 2010 as a pilot project and was followed up by a wider scale programme. This government programme is still ongoing and is expected to finish in December 2010.

## Health and care

**Objective:** A projected 10,000 families (50,000 affected people) have benefited from a variety of preventive, curative and/or referral health services, thus reducing community health risks for a quicker rehabilitation and recovery process.

Expected Results	Activities planned
Disaster-related diseases and deaths in hardest hit areas are reduced, enabling community members to participate in recovery activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support PMI in establishing emergency health posts and/or mobile health clinics to serve hard-to-reach areas and meet gaps in health services.</li> <li>• Mobilize PMI first aid using helicopters and ambulance services to meet the emergency health/medical needs.</li> <li>• Provide psychological support to the traumatized population and volunteers where appropriate.</li> <li>• Coordinate/work with national/local health authorities in the delivery of health activities, and provide direct material support, such as medicines medical supplies and NFIs, as needed.</li> <li>• Ensure the implementation of a common approach to volunteer mobilization, induction, support and recognition across all programmes that leads to strengthened branch volunteer base and volunteer management capacities for the future.</li> </ul>
The resilience of the community is improved through better health awareness, knowledge and behaviour.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update/mobilize community-based volunteers on health/hygiene promotion and disease prevention according to identified priority needs.</li> <li>• Reproduce and distribute health education/information, education, communication (IEC) materials.</li> <li>• Conduct targeted health promotion/disease prevention campaigns as an integrated component in the delivery of PMI emergency response interventions (such as water, sanitation and hygiene promotion).</li> <li>• Distribute essential health supplies to reinforce health promotion/disease prevention campaigns, ex. mosquito nets.</li> <li>• Strengthen community-based health and first aid activities as soon as possible to create a sustainable community approach through training of trainers/volunteers, and involvement of community leaders and members.</li> <li>• Undertake in-depth assessments of ongoing needs in identified locations and support as appropriate.</li> <li>• Ensure the implementation of a common approach to volunteer mobilisation, induction, support and recognition across all programmes</li> </ul>

	that leads to strengthened branch volunteer base and volunteer management capacities for the future.
Psycho-social support is provided to the target population (including school children and teachers) and PMI staff/volunteers as needed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consult with communities and volunteers to determine appropriate responses – stand alone or mainstream and/or integrated into other programmes and services.</li> <li>• Develop and implement a range of psychosocial support to affected people and volunteers. Services to include updating/training of more volunteers, and community activities throughout the recovery period.</li> <li>• Develop/adopt key policies and procedures to support their provision of psychosocial support interventions taking into account beneficiaries with diverse needs (e.g. women, men, the elderly, children, families and people with disabilities).</li> <li>• Integrate psychosocial support with ongoing recovery programmes (such as within shelter programme) as well as within existing PMI programmes.</li> <li>• Ensure the implementation of a common approach to volunteer mobilization, induction, support and recognition across all programmes that leads to strengthened branch volunteer base and volunteer management capacities for the future.</li> </ul>

### Progress

PMI stopped the delivery of mobile health services through its medical action teams (MAT) in May 2010. This was when the local health services were reopened and the communities regained access to basic health services. The MAT and mobile health services were highly valued during the immediate relief phase.

CBHFA activities have been focusing on strengthening community members' knowledge in preventing common community diseases, promoting health as well as hygiene. These activities reached more than 22,000 persons during implementation.

After one year of operation, psychosocial programme (PSP) activities reached a total of 7,377 students from 50 schools and 23,648 persons from over 50 communities. In schools, students were engaged in PMI conducted embroidery classes, communal cooking classes, Koran reading classes and sports events for community members. In July 2010, two PSP mentors were assigned by PMI's NHQ to assist PMI's West Sumatra chapter and branches of Padang Pariaman and Pesisir Selatan for two weeks in assessing and evaluating the implementation of the psychosocial support (PSS) component. After completing the mission, the two mentors shared their findings and recommendations. It was recommended that more coaching was needed for PSP volunteers to further build their capacity. Even though PMI/IFRC had initiated trainings, input from experienced specialists in stress management would always be useful for the team to improve. In addition, it was recommended to strengthen the network with government, hospitals, universities and other humanitarian organizations so that PMI would be more ready to cope with future disasters.

PMI health teams also carried out earthquake response programme closing activities last October as part of an agreed exit strategy. One exit ceremony per district has been arranged, where representatives of stakeholders from schools and community are invited; and where PMI staff members prepare a presentation on what has been done during project implementation.

After one year of operation, PSP activities reached 7,377 students in 50 schools and 23,648 persons over 50 communities.

Meanwhile, community-based health first aid activities have been focusing on one module to strengthen the community members' knowledge in health and hygiene promotion including water and sanitation. This activity has reached more than 22,000 persons in the implementation stage.

### Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

<b>Objective:</b> The risk of waterborne as well as water and sanitation-related diseases is reduced through the provision of safe water, adequate sanitation facilities, and hygiene promotion for up to 10,000 families (50,000 people) within the affected area for 12 months.	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Access to safe water is provided to affected populations in the targeted locations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish potable water treatment facilities.</li> <li>• Set up water emergency water distribution network, including truck tankering, bladders, storage and tap stands (already on stand-by in</li> </ul>

	<p>other parts of the country).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliver support to pre-earthquake water supply infrastructure with the transitional-shelter programme beneficiary households and those close to it.</li> </ul>
Appropriate sanitation facilities are provided at target evacuation centres.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build sanitation facilities in emergency camps and in other locations where required.</li> <li>• Support pre-earthquake sanitation infrastructure to the transitional-shelter programme beneficiary households and those close to it.</li> </ul>
The health status of the population is sustainably improved through hygiene promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish disease vector and safe hygiene monitoring.</li> <li>• Ensure fogging activities carried out where required in relation to both high risk areas of dengue fever and malaria.</li> <li>• Train community-based volunteers on participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST)/IFRC water and sanitation software.</li> <li>• Conduct hygiene promotion activities within the affected population, in conjunction with sanitation according to assessments.</li> <li>• Ensure the implementation of a common approach to volunteer mobilization, induction, support and recognition across all programmes that leads to strengthened branch volunteer base and volunteer management capacities for the future.</li> </ul>

### Progress

Up to one year after the earthquakes, all facilities have been constructed or rehabilitated. 37 new shallow wells or water distribution systems were built in the 50 target schools in addition to 80 new latrines with hand washing facilities and 24 rehabilitated latrines.

At the community level, 261 shallow wells were rehabilitated, nine community water supply systems and 369 public latrines were constructed in 50 communities in five target districts. Construction work was completed by the beneficiaries themselves through the PHAST process, while PMI/IFRC provided financial and technical support.

The PHAST process was also used in conjunction with the water and sanitation hardware to ensure sustainable use and proper maintenance.. All school students and two teachers from each school received training in hygiene promotion while communities received hygiene messages through trained volunteers, supported by the distribution of hygiene posters and community movie screenings.

### Organizational development (Capacity development and organizational strengthening)

<b>Objective:</b> To strengthen the short- and medium-term capacities of PMI staff and volunteers at branch level to complete the operational needs and leave behind sustainable capacities for the future.	
Expected results	Activities planned
The coordinated mobilization of local spontaneous volunteers has built short medium and long term branch capacities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct rapid volunteer mobilization and orientation in affected areas.</li> <li>• Conduct support activities for volunteers including weekly peer support meetings to address stress and psycho-social issues.</li> <li>• Develop and maintain a volunteer database registering skills and availability.</li> <li>• Implement a volunteer insurance scheme in keeping with the IFRC's global volunteer insurance scheme.</li> </ul>
Strengthened financial systems have receipted and spent locally and internally sourced donations efficiently and led to long term enhanced systems at branch level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing branch financial management and reporting systems are scaled up to efficiently report on scaled up resources.</li> <li>• Management information systems are strengthened at branch level to enable effective decision making.</li> <li>• Reporting systems have been developed and followed.</li> </ul>
Communications capacity at branch level will have been strengthened to increase PMI's visibility and also to undertake humanitarian diplomacy on behalf of affected communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing branch level communications infrastructure, roles and capacities will be immediately scaled up by allocating roles and equipment to both staff and volunteers to facilitate immediate information flow.</li> <li>• Key messages from affected communities will be communicated by PMI to enable enhanced support from other responding institutions.</li> </ul>

## Progress

To date 400 PMI West Sumatra volunteers have been trained on community relations, shelters, water and sanitation hardware, and media/communications to ensure field implementation is achieved.

At branch level, weekly meetings with volunteers, branch staff and board representatives attended by respective partner national society and IFRC staff took place. Chapter-level weekly meetings continued to follow up issues generated by the branches, attended by branch representatives, chapter staff and board representatives. Improving these coordination meetings through effective chairing and timely minutes has been a continuous point of attention.

Increased support and coaching of the PMI shelter and health coordinators has enabled PMI to take the lead role in the management and coordination of the programmes.

A shelter and water and sanitation monitoring database from the Yogyakarta operation has been adapted and implemented in the programme to store beneficiary and financial data. A separate volunteer database has continued to be implemented in the five branches. Staff in the PMI chapter as well as branches were engaged the data entry in both systems with technical support from the data management officer of IFRC.

Coordinating the Organizational Development (OD) plan for the coming two years with the OD staff member from the Canadian Red Cross with the exit strategy for the Operations was fruitful.

Weekly coordination meetings between PMI, IFRC and PNSs have been held to share information. Weekly senior management meetings between PMI and IFRC staff were improving coordination and reached mutual agreements on operational issues. Bi-weekly meetings between head of operation and chapter boards took place during the period of reporting.

The fact that IFRC and PNS staff members were located in the West Sumatra office building and that they were working close together on a daily basis, has helped better coordination in transferring experience and encourage a sustainable development of PMI's West Sumatra chapter's capacity.

## Communications

**Objective:** To ensure that people affected by this emergency will be provided with opportunities to make their voices heard and will receive information to support their relief and recovery.

Expected Results	Activities Planned
Working with the host national society and in close consultation with operational and technical leadership, people impacted by this emergency are encouraged to take a lead role in programme development and delivery through provision of timely, accurate information on this disaster and services available to support their relief and recovery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key audiences affected by this emergency and their common sources of and access to information are identified.</li> <li>Those sources of and access to information are prioritized and utilized to provide details on relief and recovery resources, qualification criteria, and other essential information to benefit vulnerable individuals.</li> <li>The inputs of affected populations are sought and incorporated into the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the process of this operation.</li> <li>Special focus is given to identifying and communicating with potentially marginalized groups through methods that ensure their dignity.</li> <li>A transparent reporting mechanism will be strengthened to inform all donors of what PMI activities they have assisted to build long-term donor confidence in PMI.</li> </ul>

## Progress

During the reporting period, there were two full page articles about PMI's West Sumatra chapter's programmes in the Padang Express newspaper. In addition, a series of five episodes, called 'footprints', were produced and broadcasted in cooperation with the local, TVRI and as documentary a programme.

PMI branches have organized 11 events in communities, showing instructional videos of water and sanitation, psychosocial support programmes and shelter building at work for the community. They were attended by approximately 200 to 400 people during each community event.

An SMS complaint system for the beneficiaries has been established since June 2010 to improve accountability and transparency of the operation. The complaint system was closed in August 2010.

It is estimated that through the community outreach programme approximately 80 per cent of the population in the five districts have been reached.

### Capacity of the National Society

PMI has a strong and well-established capacity in emergency preparedness and response, considering the widespread and frequent occurrence of natural disasters throughout the world's largest archipelago. As well, as a direct result of the build-up in volunteers and human resource capacities following the December 2004 tsunami in Aceh province of northern Sumatra, PMI has built up a robust inter-dependence among its branches. PMI branches actively engaged in the operations include Central Java, Jambi, Lampung, Riau, Bengkulu, Aceh NAD, Nusa Tenggara Timur, Jakarta, North Sumatra, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Northern Sulawesi and East Kalimantan.

PMI is also in the process of strengthening its logistics and storage network across the country presently having two central warehouses, seven regional warehouses, 33 emergency stock locations and 20 disaster preparedness containers including a central water and sanitation warehouse. PMI has built up a robust inter-dependence amongst its branches and has a network of 33 provincial chapters which coordinates 412 district branches nationwide. There are approximately 5,103 board members, 1,965 staff, 20,365 student volunteer members, 502,211 Youth Red Cross members and 16,472 professional volunteers trained with basic and specialised skills according to their individual capacity and potential.

In Disaster Management Services, there are 36,837 Satgana members and 4,318 community-based action team (CBAT) members ready to be mobilized. In health services in emergencies, there are 310 units of ambulances, 167 volunteers trained in water and sanitation in emergencies, 152 first aid trainers, 149 MAT members and 141 PSP volunteers. In social services, there are 741 volunteers for malaria campaigns, 16,613 volunteers for avian influenza, and 4,365 CBHFA volunteers who support health risk reduction in the community. In restoring family links (RFL) services, PMI has 33 chapter RFL coordinators in all 33 chapters, three master RFL trainers, three assistant trainers on RFL specialization and 205 volunteers with expertise in RFL.

### Capacity of IFRC

Currently, there is a core IFRC presence in-country with 11 PNSs (with approximately 28 experienced delegates and 116 national staff) and an IFRC country team comprising of 10 delegates and 137 national staff who support the PMI in its emergency and longer-term programming.

In support of the initial emergency response, the IFRC country office deployed locally-based relief, logistics, disaster management, health, telecommunications and information and reporting staff to support PMI for this operation. In addition, the Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur reinforced the country office capacity with communications, shelter and reporting representatives, a field and assessment coordination team (FACT) relief coordinator and an experienced organizational development consultant to assist PMI to plan to generate long term capacities as an integrated aspect of the programme and within the overall exit strategies as well. The deployment of an Asia Pacific FACT member based in Kuala Lumpur supported the country office in providing much needed technical support.

## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGOs\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

IFRC's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

## Contact information

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

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Please send pledges of funding to [zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org](mailto:zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org)

**<revised emergency appeal budget below;  
click here to return to the title page>**

## MDRID004 - Indonesia: West Sumatra Earthquakes

**BUDGET SUMMARY**

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coordination	TOTAL BUDGET CHF
Shelter - Relief	2,776,172		2,776,172
Shelter - Transitional	3,532,566		3,532,566
Construction - Facilities / Infrastructure	7,340		7,340
Construction - Materials	450,000		450,000
Clothing & Textiles	322,819		322,819
Seeds & Plants	21,667		21,667
Water & Sanitation	452,402		452,402
Teaching Materials	167,285		167,285
Utensils & Tools	110,914		110,914
Other Supplies & Services	591,552		591,552
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>8,432,717</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,432,717</b>
Vehicles	113,688		113,688
Computer & Telecom	70,618	496	71,114
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	19,068		19,068
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>203,374</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>203,870</b>
Storage	88,973		88,973
Distribution & Monitoring	1,248,162		1,248,162
Transport & Vehicle Costs	375,236	15,827	391,063
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>1,712,372</b>	<b>15,827</b>	<b>1,728,199</b>
International Staff	495,408	26,602	522,010
Regionally Deployed Staff	23		23
National Staff	632,201	576	632,777
National Society Staff	312,780		312,780
Consultants	347,795	96,155	443,950
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>1,788,207</b>	<b>123,333</b>	<b>1,911,540</b>
Workshops & Training	434,462	1,207	435,669
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>434,462</b>	<b>1,207</b>	<b>435,669</b>
Travel	101,812	3,238	105,050
Information & Public Relation	68,356	1,167	69,523
Office Costs	141,125		141,125
Communications	33,457	10,302	43,759
Professional Fees	8,183	1,746	9,929
Financial Charges	98,527		98,527
Other General Expenses	153		153
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>451,613</b>	<b>16,453</b>	<b>468,066</b>
Depreciation	3,111	1,530	4,641
<b>Total Depreciation</b>	<b>3,111</b>	<b>1,530</b>	<b>4,641</b>
Cash Transfers to 3rd parties		129,080	129,080
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>129,080</b>	<b>129,080</b>
Program Support	849,144	18,715	867,859
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>849,144</b>	<b>18,715</b>	<b>867,859</b>
Services & Recoveries	37,900		37,900
<b>Total Services</b>	<b>37,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37,900</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>13,912,901</b>	<b>306,641</b>	<b>14,219,542</b>
<b>Available Resources</b>			
Multilateral Contributions	14,424,527	307,251	14,731,778
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES</b>	<b>14,424,527</b>	<b>307,251</b>	<b>14,731,778</b>
<b>NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS</b>	<b>-511,626</b>	<b>-610</b>	<b>-512,236</b>

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRID004 - Indonesia - West Sumatra Earthquakes

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/9-2010/11
Budget Timeframe	2009/9-2011/3
Appeal	MDRID004
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>13,912,901</b>				<b>306,642</b>	<b>14,219,543</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>				<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<b>Cash contributions</b>						
<i>American Red Cross</i>	19,200					19,200
<i>Andorra Government</i>	15,076					15,076
<i>Andorran Red Cross</i>	7,449					7,449
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	704,631					704,631
<i>Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)</i>	553,608					553,608
<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>	29,720					29,720
<i>British Red Cross</i>	879,866				43,526	923,392
<i>British Red Cross (from British Government)</i>	1,722					1,722
<i>British Red Cross (from DFID - British Government)</i>	585,286				165,155	750,442
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	1,049,496					1,049,496
<i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)</i>	945,991					945,991
<i>China - Private Donors</i>	280					280
<i>China Red Cross (from China - Private Donors)</i>	388					388
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>	581,070					581,070
<i>China Red Cross, Macau branch</i>	15,000					15,000
<i>Credit Suisse Foundation</i>	33,236					33,236
<i>Estonia Government</i>	96,571					96,571
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	60,087					60,087
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>	109,563					109,563
<i>French Red Cross</i>	6,264					6,264
<i>Great Britain - Private Donors</i>	2,863					2,863
<i>Iranian Red Crescent</i>	70,700					70,700
<i>Irish Government</i>	226,449					226,449
<i>Irish Red Cross</i>	53,098					53,098
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	2,099,480					2,099,480
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>	45,324					45,324
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	190,775					190,775
<i>Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)</i>	377,758					377,758
<i>New York Office (from Kraft Foods Company)</i>	46,919					46,919
<i>New York Office (from Mellon Bank)</i>	7,594					7,594
<i>New York Office (from Motorola Foundation)</i>	21,057					21,057
<i>New York Office (from Schering Plough)</i>	8,689					8,689
<i>New York Office (from United States - Private Donors)</i>	2,502					2,502
<i>New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government)</i>	205,234					205,234
<i>Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)</i>	346,493					346,493
<i>Oman - Private Donors</i>	4,024					4,024
<i>On Line donations</i>	17,481					17,481
<i>OPEC Fund For International Development</i>	503,525					503,525
<i>Republic of Korea Red Cross (from Republic of Korea - Private Donors)</i>	19,486					19,486
<i>Spanish Red Cross</i>	20,877					20,877
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	725,090					725,090
<i>Switzerland - Private Donors</i>	850					850
<i>United States - Private Donors</i>	10,313					10,313

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRID004 - Indonesia - West Sumatra Earthquakes

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/9-2010/11
Budget Timeframe	2009/9-2011/3
Appeal	MDRID004
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>	2,000			2,000
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>10,703,086</b>		<b>208,682</b>	<b>10,911,768</b>
<b>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>				
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	<i>-11,871</i>			<i>-11,871</i>
<i>United States Government - USAID</i>			100,381	100,381
<b>C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>	<b>-11,871</b>		<b>100,381</b>	<b>88,511</b>
<b>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>				
<i>American Red Cross</i>	304,602			304,602
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	123,810			123,810
<i>British Red Cross</i>	376,116			376,116
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>	406,664			406,664
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	366,146			366,146
<i>French Red Cross</i>	96,364			96,364
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	783,447			783,447
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	858,796			858,796
<i>Spanish Red Cross</i>	378,645			378,645
<b>C4. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>	<b>3,694,590</b>			<b>3,694,590</b>
<b>Inkind Personnel</b>				
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	63,360			63,360
<b>C5. Inkind Personnel</b>	<b>63,360</b>			<b>63,360</b>
<b>Other Income</b>				
<i>Miscellaneous Income</i>	<i>-44</i>			<i>-44</i>
<i>Services</i>	<i>-4,442</i>			<i>-4,442</i>
<b>C6. Other Income</b>	<b>-4,486</b>			<b>-4,486</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)</b>	<b>14,444,680</b>		<b>309,063</b>	<b>14,753,743</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>14,444,680</b>		<b>309,063</b>	<b>14,753,743</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>104%</b>		<b>101%</b>	<b>104%</b>

## II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	0				0	<b>0</b>
<b>C. Income</b>	14,444,680				309,063	<b>14,753,743</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	<b>-11,522,420</b>				<b>-275,333</b>	<b>-11,797,753</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	2,922,260				33,731	<b>2,955,990</b>

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRID004 - Indonesia - West Sumatra Earthquakes

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/9-2010/11
Budget Timeframe	2009/9-2011/3
Appeal	MDRID004
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>13,912,901</b>				<b>306,642</b>	<b>14,219,543</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	2,776,172	2,776,171					2,776,171	1
Shelter - Transitional	3,532,566	3,179,502					3,179,502	353,064
Construction - Facilities/Infrastruc	7,340	7,340					7,340	-0
Construction Materials	450,000							450,000
Clothing & textiles	322,819	322,819					322,819	0
Seeds,Plants	21,667							21,667
Water & Sanitation	452,402	250,483				1	250,483	201,919
Teaching Materials	167,285	13,043					13,043	154,242
Utensils & Tools	110,914	110,914					110,914	0
Other Supplies & Services	591,552	317,118					317,118	274,434
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>8,432,717</b>	<b>6,977,390</b>				<b>1</b>	<b>6,977,391</b>	<b>1,455,326</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	113,688	35,502					35,502	78,186
Computers & Telecom	71,114	70,617				496	71,113	1
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	19,068	19,068					19,068	0
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>203,870</b>	<b>125,187</b>				<b>496</b>	<b>125,683</b>	<b>78,187</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	88,973	76,679				24	76,703	12,270
Distribution & Monitoring	1,248,162	988,265					988,265	259,898
Transport & Vehicle Costs	389,683	317,416				14,423	331,839	57,844
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>1,726,819</b>	<b>1,382,360</b>				<b>14,447</b>	<b>1,396,807</b>	<b>330,012</b>
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	522,010	396,718				26,602	423,320	98,689
Regionally Deployed Staff	23	23					23	0
National Staff	632,777	579,680				576	580,257	52,520
National Society Staff	312,780	345,019					345,019	-32,239
Consultants	443,950	168,564				65,155	233,718	210,232
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>1,911,540</b>	<b>1,490,004</b>				<b>92,333</b>	<b>1,582,337</b>	<b>329,203</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	435,669	337,245				1,207	338,452	97,217
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>435,669</b>	<b>337,245</b>				<b>1,207</b>	<b>338,452</b>	<b>97,217</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	105,050	84,416				3,238	87,654	17,396
Information & Public Relation	69,523	52,492				1,167	53,659	15,864
Office Costs	151,428	132,894				10,303	143,197	8,231
Communications	35,203	32,604				1,746	34,350	853
Professional Fees	8,183	8,183					8,183	-0
Financial Charges	98,527	103,390					103,390	-4,863
Other General Expenses	153	153					153	-0
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>468,067</b>	<b>414,133</b>				<b>16,454</b>	<b>430,587</b>	<b>37,481</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>								
Depreciation	3,111	2,334					2,334	778
<b>Total Depreciation</b>	<b>3,111</b>	<b>2,334</b>					<b>2,334</b>	<b>778</b>
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								
Cash Transfers Others	129,080					129,080	129,080	-0
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>	<b>129,080</b>					<b>129,080</b>	<b>129,080</b>	<b>-0</b>
<b>Programme &amp; Service Support</b>								
Programme & Service Support	867,859	679,891				18,404	698,295	169,564
<b>Total Programme &amp; Service Support</b>	<b>867,859</b>	<b>679,891</b>				<b>18,404</b>	<b>698,295</b>	<b>169,564</b>

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

MDRID004 - Indonesia - West Sumatra Earthquakes

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/9-2010/11
Budget Timeframe	2009/9-2011/3
Appeal	MDRID004
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure**

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>13,912,901</b>				<b>306,642</b>	<b>14,219,543</b>	
<b>Services</b>								
Services & Recoveries	39,280	3,595					3,595	35,685
Services & Recoveries		34,216				1,380	35,595	-35,595
Shared Services	1,530					1,530	1,530	0
<b>Total Services</b>	<b>40,810</b>	<b>37,811</b>				<b>2,910</b>	<b>40,721</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		76,067					76,067	-76,067
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>76,067</b>					<b>76,067</b>	<b>-76,067</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>14,219,543</b>	<b>11,522,420</b>				<b>275,333</b>	<b>11,797,753</b>	<b>2,421,790</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>2,390,481</b>				<b>31,310</b>	<b>2,421,790</b>	