Indonesian Red Cross Society

This questionnaire was facilitated by xxx, Disaster Management Delegate Asia/Pacific Zone. The questionnaire was completed by Tia Kurniawan, DM staff at the headquarters.

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Approved by: Arifin Muh. Hadi, DM Manager

Approved: 1 October 2009

General information:

Natural Hazards: occasional floods, severe droughts, tsunamis, earthquakes, volcanoes, forest fires

Refugees and asylum seekers (country of origin): Refugees and asylum seekers (host country): IDPs:

Source: USCRI figures for 2009

Total number of people reported killed and affected by natural disasters in Indonesia from 2000–2009 (to add 2008 and 2009 data)

| Year | Disaster type | Location | Killed | Affecetd |
|------|------------------|---|--------|----------|
| 2000 | Earthquake | Southern Sumatra | 1 | 3,000 |
| 2000 | Earthquake | Pandelang, Lebak, Serang | | 5,500 |
| 2000 | Earthquake | Ciranggon (West Java Isl.) | | 4,124 |
| 2000 | Earthquake | Bengkulu province (Sumatra Isl.), Enggano Isl. | 103 | 204,714 |
| 2000 | Earthquake | Bangga?, Totikum, Tinangkung, Liang | 45 | 52,770 |
| 2000 | Epidemic | Ngada district (Flores Isl.) | 15 | 203 |
| 2000 | Epidemic | Jakarta | 10 | 1,516 |
| 2000 | Flood | Bitung, Bolang Mongondow, Minahasa, Manado (North Sulawesi Isl.), Taliwan, Lunyuk districts (Sumbawa Isl.), Kulonprogo (Central Java) | 38 | 39,852 |
| 2000 | Flood | Phetchabun | 9 | 12,500 |
| 2000 | Flood | Aceh, Riau, Jambi (Tanah Datar, Pesisir Selatan, Taratak Teleng districts, Sumatra Isl.) | 100 | 386,021 |
| 2000 | Flood | Malaka Tengah, Malaka Barat sub-districts (Belu District, West Timor), East Timor | 126 | 50,000 |
| 2000 | Slides | Purworejo, Purbalingga, Kebumen | 52 | 19 |
| 2000 | Slides | Cilacap, Banyumas (Central Java) | 40 | 56,210 |
| 2000 | Slides | Banngai | | 520 |
| 2000 | Slides | Brebes District (Java Island) | 34 | |
| 2000 | Wild Fires | Riau Province (East coast of Sumatra), West Kalimatan, Central Kalimatan Provinces | | |
| 2001 | Earthquake | Bengkulu (Sumatra) | | |
| 2001 | Earthquake | Jawa Barat province | ••• | 12,512 |
| 2001 | Flood | Sumatra Isl., Sulawesi provinces | 15 | 2,000 |
| 2001 | Flood | Sentani (Papua province) | | |
| 2001 | Flood | Nias Isl. (North Sumatra province) | 257 | 3,694 |
| 2001 | Flood | Jember (East Java province, North Sulawesi), West Java Province, Banten province | 130 | 80,000 |
| 2001 | Slides | Ayah district | | 600 |
| 2001 | Slides | Seling village (Sadang district) | ••• | 310 |
| 2001 | Slides | North Sulawesi province | 63 | |
| 2001 | Slides | Cipinas, Lebak district (West Java province) | 122 | 23,000 |

| 2002 | Earthquake | Simeulue Isl. | 3 | 60 |
|------|------------|---|-----|---------|
| 2002 | Earthquake | Ransiki (Irian Jaya region) | | 155 |
| 2002 | Earthquake | Manokwari, Ransiki, Oransbari, Prafi, Bintuni, Windesi, Anggi, Warmare, Wasior sub-districts (Manokwari district, Papua province) | 8 | 9,082 |
| 2002 | Earthquake | Poso region (Sulawesi) | | 2,548 |
| 2002 | Epidemic | | | 2 |
| 2002 | Epidemic | Alor, Manggarai, Sikka, Belu | 17 | 757 |
| 2002 | Flood | South Aceh, Southwest Aceh, Nagan Raya, Aceh Dingkil (Nanggroe Aceh Darussallam province), Central Tapanuli, Nias Isl. (North Sumatra province) | 13 | 87,000 |
| 2002 | Flood | Kolaka district (Sulawesi province) | | 1,000 |
| 2002 | Flood | Sumba Isl. (East Nusa Tenggara) | 19 | |
| 2002 | Flood | Gomo and Amandraya sub-districts (Nias Island) | 14 | 780 |
| 2002 | Flood | Bondowoso, Sampang, Surabaya, Majokerto, Lumajang, Sidoarjo (East Java), South Sulawasi, East Nusa Tenggara, Greater Jakarta | 150 | 500,750 |
| 2002 | Flood | Medan city (Sumatra Isl.) | 13 | 2,000 |
| 2002 | Flood | Dempo Utara (Southern Sumatra Isl.) | 21 | 40 |
| 2002 | Slides | Pacet (Java Isl.) | 32 | 5 |
| 2002 | Volcano | Garut (near Bandoung, Java Isl.) | | 5,000 |
| 2002 | Wild Fires | West, Central Kalimentan (Borneo), Riau (Sumatra) | | 200 |
| 2003 | Drought | West Timor | | 15,000 |
| 2003 | Earthquake | Wasile area (Halmahera Isl., Maluku province) | | 500 |
| 2003 | Earthquake | Morotai Isl. | 1 | 247 |
| 2003 | Earthquake | Dompu area | | 2,502 |
| 2003 | Flood | Jambi, Riau, South and North Sumatra, South and North Sulawesi | 148 | 350,000 |
| 2003 | Flood | Muraro, Jambi, Tanjab Timur, Batanghari (Jambi province), Indragiri Hulu, Pelalawan districts (Riau province) - Sumatra | 8 | 25,000 |
| 2003 | Flood | Hahorok sub-district (Langkat district , North Sumatra), Banyumas, Cilacap, Kebumen districts (Central Java) | 241 | 1,498 |
| 2003 | Flood | Jakarta area | 3 | 33,000 |
| 2003 | Flood | Cilacap district (Central Java) | 1 | 15,000 |
| 2003 | Flood | Solok, Kapai Tabu Karambia, Sinipa Piliang, Sembilan Korong, Aro Empat Korong, Pasar Pandan Air Mati, Kel Koto Panjang | 10 | 3,700 |
| 2003 | Flood | Batulayrar village (West Lombok) | | 230 |
| 2003 | Flood | Java, Sulawesi islands | 3 | 10,000 |
| 2003 | Slides | Ende, Sikka, East Flores districts (East Nusa Tengarra province), East Kupang (Kupang district (West Timor) | 76 | 229,548 |
| 2003 | Slides | Makale, Sa'dan Balusu areas (Tanah district, South Sulawesi province) | 12 | ••• |
| 2003 | Slides | Cantilan village, Kuningan (Java province) | 10 | 20 |
| 2003 | Slides | Garut, Nenggeng, Budi Aten, Bojong Jambu (Kadungora region, Java Isl.) | 21 | 1,760 |
| 2004 | Earthquake | Nabire (Papouasie Occidentale) | 32 | 12,833 |
| 2004 | Earthquake | Alor district (Nusa Tenggara Timur province) | 33 | 83,381 |
| 2004 | Earthquake | Padangpanjang area (Sumatra) | 5 | 507 |
| 2004 | Earthquake | Nabire (Papua province, Irian Jaya) | 37 | 14,072 |
| 2004 | Earthquake | Lombock Strait (Bali and Lombock Islands) | 1 | 30,040 |
| 2004 | Epidemic | Banten, Jakarta, West Java, Lampung | 87 | 21 |
| 2004 | Epidemic | Aceh, Jambi, Banten, West Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta, East Java, South Kalimatan, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara (Java, Sumatra) | 658 | 58,301 |
| 2004 | Flood | Jakarta area | 5 | 13,000 |
| 2004 | Slides | Pasaman region (Sumatra Isl.) | 44 | 11 |

| 2004 | Slides | Kidang Pananjung, near Bandung (Java Isl.) | 13 | 7 |
|------|-----------------|---|---------|-----------|
| 2004 | Slides | Manimbahoi sub-district, Gowa district (Sulawesi province) | 33 | 5,000 |
| 2004 | Slides | Central Java province | 29 | |
| 2004 | Volcano | Sikka district (East Nusa Tenggara) | | 2,100 |
| 2004 | Volcano | Java Isl. | 2 | 20,005 |
| 2004 | Volcano | Tahuna, Kendahe, Tabukan Utara sub-districts (Sangihe Isl., North Sulawesi) | ••• | 16,828 |
| 2004 | Volcano | Siika district (East Nusa Tengarra) | ••• | 4,000 |
| 2004 | Wave / Surge | Aceh province (Sumatra) | 165,708 | 532,898 |
| 2004 | Wind Storm | Cijeruk, Cipelang, Warung Menteng (Cijerik sub-district, Bogor Regency, West Java) | | 1,315 |
| 2004 | Wind Storm | East Java, West Nusa Tengarra provinces, Bali Isl. | 4 | 2,400 |
| 2005 | Earthquake | Simeule, Nias, Banyak Islands, West Coast | 915 | 105,313 |
| 2005 | Earthquake | C?l?bes (Sulawesi) | 1 | 684 |
| 2005 | Epidemic | Banten, Lampung (West, east and Central Java), DKI Jakarta, Sumatra (North and South), Aceh (NAD), Riau, Madura Isl., Probolinggo district | | 329 |
| 2005 | Flood | Panti, Tanggul, Arjasa, Rambipuji, Kaliwates, Wuluhan, Patrang, Balung, Puger sub-districts (Jember district, Java Isl.) | 79 | 7,811 |
| 2005 | Flood | Seumadam/Semadam districts (Aceh province) | 28 | 12,211 |
| 2005 | Flood | Sumatra - Aceh Tenggara District, Badar Sub-District. Villages: Jongar, Lawe Mengkudu, Lawe Penanggalan and Jambur Lak Lak. | 47 | 768 |
| 2005 | Slides | Bukit Gaung (Padang, West Sumatra) | 25 | 10 |
| 2005 | Slides | Bandung | 143 | |
| 2005 | Volcano | Sumatra Isl. | | 26,000 |
| 2005 | Wild Fires | Sintang, Sanggau, Ketapang (West Kalimatan province), Kotawaringin Timur, Katingan, Seruyan, Kapuas (Central Kalimantan province), Kotabaru, Tapin, Hulu Sungai Selatan, Banjar, Tanah Laut (South Kakimantan province) - Sumatra | | |
| 2003 | Earthquake | Yogyakarta, Central Java | 5,778 | 3,177,923 |
| 2006 | Earthquake | Pela, Batu Junku, Waimarot, Wailawa, Waimoly vilalges (Baa Bual sub-district, Maluku province) | 3,778 | 1,202 |
| 2006 | Earthquake | Bima (Sumbawa region) | 1 | 114 |
| 2006 | Earthquake | Mandailing Natal district (Muara Sipongi sub-district, Sumatra Isl.) | 8 | 1,200 |
| 2006 | Flood | North Sulawesi province | | 5,000 |
| 2006 | Flood | Tanh Laut, Tanah Bumbu, Kotaburu (South Kalimantan province) | 52 | 18,250 |
| 2006 | Flood | South Borneo Island | 41 | |
| 2006 | Flood | Sinjai, Jeneponto, Bulukumba, Bantaeng, Luwu Utara, Bone, Gowa, Sidrap, Selayar, Wajo, Soppeng (South Sulawesi province) | 236 | 29,231 |
| 2006 | Flood | Bendungan, Trenggalek, Ogalan, Karangan, Tugu, Durenan, Gandu Sari (Java Isl.) | 22 | 402 |
| 2006 | Flood | Manado city, Minahasa (North Sulawesi province) | 39 | 17,539 |
| 2006 | Flood | Rembang, Demak, Semarang, Lasem, Pamotan, Sedan (Central Java), J akarta, Kampung Melayu, Indramayu district (West Java) | 19 | 10,000 |
| 2006 | Flood | Bali, Lombok, Timor Islands | 11 | |
| 2006 | Flood | Langkat, Mendaling Natal districts (North Sumatra province), Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Riau provinces | 236 | 618,486 |
| 2006 | Slides | Bali, Lombok | 11 | 3,000 |
| 2006 | Slides | Sijeruk (Banjarnegara district, Java Isl.) | 156 | 8,313 |
| 2006 | Slides | Air Dingin village, Lembah Gumanti district (Sumatra) | 17 | |
| 2006 | Volcano | Boyolali, Magelang, Klaten, Sleman (Central Java province) | | 11,000 |

| | Wave / | Tasikmalaya, Ciamis, Sukabumi, Garut (West Java province), Cilacap, Kebumen, Banyumas (Central java province), Gunung Kidul, Bantul | | |
|------|------------|---|-----|---------|
| 2006 | Surge | (Yogyakarta province) | 802 | 35,543 |
| 2006 | Wild Fires | Muaro Jambi, Tanjung Jabung Timur districts (Jambi), Ogan Komering Ilir, Banyuasin, Musi Banyuasin districts (South Sumatra), Ketapang district (West Kalimantan), Kota Waringin Timur, Kota Waringin Barat, Pulang Pisau, Seruyan, Sukamara districts (Central Kalimantan), Banjar, Hulu Sungai Selatan districts (South Kalimantan) | | 200 |
| 2007 | Earthquake | Tanah Datar, Solok, Solok Kota, Padang Pariaman, Padang Panjang, Payakumbuh, Bukittinggi, Agam, Lima Puluh Kota Districts (West Sumatera) | 67 | 137,660 |
| 2007 | Earthquake | Bengkulu, Jambi, West Sumatera, Padang districts (Sumatra Isl) | 25 | 459,567 |
| 2007 | Earthquake | Situbondo (Java Isl.) | | 469 |
| 2007 | Earthquake | Sumbawa district (Nusa Tengarra Barat Isl) | 3 | 21,800 |
| 2007 | Epidemic | Jakarta | 22 | 357 |
| 2007 | Epidemic | | 365 | 34,542 |
| 2007 | Epidemic | Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, Bekasi | 16 | 312 |
| 2007 | Flood | Reok, Cibal, Wae Ri'i, Lamba Leda, Poco Renaka, Ruteng, Langke Rembong, Kota Komba, Sambi Rampas (East Nusa Tengarra province, Flores Isl.) | 74 | 11,556 |
| 2007 | Flood | Jakarta, Tangerang, Bekasi, Bogor, Depok | 68 | 217,087 |
| 2007 | Flood | C?l?bes Isl. | 58 | 5,000 |
| 2007 | Flood | East Kalimantan province (Borneo Isl.) | 4 | 60,000 |
| 2007 | Flood | Morowali, Banggai, Parigi-Moutong, Tolitoli, Tojo-Unauna (Touna), Poso (Central Sulawesi) | 88 | 3,389 |
| 2007 | Flood | Sole, Pelapa, Larongtong (Luwu regency), Larompong, Suli subdistricts (South Sulawesi) | 15 | 2,000 |
| 2007 | Flood | Balikpapan area (East Kamimantan, Borneo Isl.) | 4 | 1,000 |
| 2007 | Flood | East Kalimatan province (Borneo Isl.) | 4 | 1,000 |
| 2007 | Flood | Karanganyar, Sragen, Wonogiri, Sukoharjo, Surakarta, Banyumas, Kudus, Grobodan, Pekalongan, Demak, Blora, Cilacap, Pemalangan, Pati, Tegal, Batang, Klaten districts (Central Java province), Ngawi, Bojonegoro, Magetan, Trenggalek, Pacitan, Lumajang, Ponogoro, Jombang districts, Lamongab, Jember, Tulungagung, Madiun, Mojokerto, Gresik, Tuban districts (East Java province), Padang (Pesisir Selatan district, West Sulamera province) | 127 | 269,515 |
| 2007 | Slides | Tahuna (Sangihe Isl., North Sulawesi province), North Maluku province | 32 | 3,990 |
| 2007 | Slides | Jorong Sungai Sariak (Padang Pariaman district) | 11 | |
| 2007 | Volcano | South Ibu Sub-district (West Halmahera district, North Maluku Province)) | | 9,758 |
| 2007 | Volcano | Kediri, Blitar districts (East Java) | | 22,154 |
| 2008 | | | | |

Source: Information for tables has been taken from EM-DAT, Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED)

According to CRED xx people were reported killed by disasters from 2000 to 2009. During the same period disasters affected xxx people. In 2009, xx claimed xx lives and affected xxx people.

Section A: Emergency Preparedness, Policy, Plans and Laws

Policy

Emergency Preparedness policy: Yes. The following areas are included in the National Society's **EP/ER policy covers:**

| | Yes | No |
|---|-----|----|
| Emergency Preparedness – for your society's response (national level) | X | |
| Emergency Preparedness – community-based disaster preparedness and risk reduction | X | |

| Climate change adaptation | X | |
|---|---|---|
| Intervention during disasters | X | |
| Recovery after disasters | X | |
| Rehabilitation | | X |
| Conflict Management | X | |
| Responsibilities and coordination have been defined with the IFRC, sister NS, ICRC, and | X | |
| other partners | | |
| Advocacy | X | |

Indonesian Red Cross Society has emergency response security guidelines for staff and volunteers. Relevant Movement Policies and Guidelines are used to develop EP/ER plans.

Code of Conduct: Between 51–75 per cent of the National Society staff and volunteers have received training on the CoC for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief.

Sphere standards: Between **26–50 per cent** of the staff and volunteers have received training on Sphere. The National Society **always uses** SPHERE during the planning and evaluation of disaster operations.

Structure and Organization

EP/ER Focal Point: Yes.

The department's duties include:

| | Yes | No |
|---|-----|----|
| Training in relief to recovery programming | X | |
| Country profile (risk analysis/hazard vulnerability) | X | |
| Contingency planning | X | |
| Disaster policy | X | |
| External (Government/other) – coordination | X | |
| Internal (National/branch/chapters) – coordination | X | |
| RC/RC Movement (Fed./ICRC) – coordination | X | |
| Information and reporting | X | |
| Disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) requests/management | | X |
| Damage assessment | X | |
| Emergency assessment (24 and 72 hour templates) | X | |
| Development of strategic plan of action for disaster response | X | |
| Resource mobilization | X | |
| Telecommunications | | X |
| Search and rescue | | X |
| Water and sanitation | | X |
| Climate change adaptation | X | |
| Food security | | X |
| Livelihood security | X | |
| Food aid | X | |
| Relief/supply distribution | X | |
| Logistics and transportation | | X |
| Health management | | X |
| Shelter | X | |
| Psychosocial support services (PSP) | | X |
| Tracing | X | |
| Restoring family links (RFL) | X | |
| Security and safety | | X |
| CBDP/risk reduction | X | |
| Community-based home care | | X |
| Early warning | X | |
| Evacuation procedures and raising alarm | X | |
| Relief supply warehouse management | X | |

| First aid | X | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Mitigation measures | X | |
| Advocacy for risk reduction | X | |
| Promotion of IHL | | X |
| Pandemic preparedness | | X |

Shelter:

Focal point: Yes

National Society experience in Shelter: Emergency and recovery

Written EP/ER plan: Yes This plan includes

| | Yes | No |
|---|-----|----|
| Training in relief to recovery | X | |
| Country profile (risk analysis/hazard vulnerability) | X | |
| Contingency planning | X | |
| Disaster policy | X | |
| External (Government/other) – coordination | X | |
| Internal (National/branch/chapters) – coordination | X | |
| RC/RC Movement (Fed./ICRC) – coordination | X | |
| Information and reporting | X | |
| Disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) requests/management | | X |
| Damage assessment | X | |
| Emergency assessment (24 and 72 hour templates) | X | |
| Detailed needs assessment | X | |
| Development of strategic plan of action for disaster response | X | |
| Resource mobilization | X | |
| Telecommunications | X | |
| Search and rescue | X | |
| Water and sanitation | X | |
| Climate change adaptation | X | |
| Food security | X | |
| Livelihood security | X | |
| Food aid | X | |
| Relief/supply distribution | X | |
| Logistics and transportation | X | |
| Health management | X | |
| Shelter | X | |
| Psychosocial support services (PSP) | X | |
| Tracing | X | |
| Restoring family links (RFL) | X | |
| Security and safety | X | |
| CBDP/risk reduction | X | |
| Community-based home care | X | |
| Early warning | X | |
| Evacuation procedures and raising alarm | X | |
| Relief supply warehouse management | X | |
| First aid | X | |
| Mitigation measures | X | |
| Advocacy for risk reduction | X | |
| Promotion of IHL | X | |
| Pandemic preparedness | X | |

Indonesian Red Cross Society has a clear auxiliary role stipulated in the government's emergency preparedness plan but not in the national disaster management legislation.

The government has a national emergency plan. The National Society has a mandate in the

governments plan:

| | Yes | No |
|---|-----|----|
| Training in relief to recovery | | X |
| Country profile (risk analysis/hazard vulnerability) | | X |
| Contingency planning | | X |
| Disaster policy | | X |
| External (Government/other) – coordination | X | |
| Internal (National/branch/chapters) – coordination | X | |
| RC/RC Movement (Fed./ICRC) – coordination | X | |
| Information and reporting | X | |
| Disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) requests/management | X | |
| Damage assessment | X | |
| Emergency assessment (24 and 72 hour templates) | X | |
| Detailed needs assessment | X | |
| Development of strategic plan of action for disaster response | X | |
| Resource mobilization | X | |
| Telecommunications | | X |
| Search and rescue | | X |
| Water and sanitation | X | |
| Climate change adaptation | X | |
| Food security | | X |
| Livelihood security | | X |
| Food aid | | X |
| Relief/supply distribution | X | |
| Logistics and transportation | | X |
| Health management | | X |
| Shelter | X | |
| Psychosocial support services (PSP) | | X |
| Tracing | | X |
| Restoring family links (RFL) | | X |
| Security and safety | | X |
| CBDP/risk reduction | X | |
| Community-based home care | | X |
| Early warning | X | |
| Evacuation procedures and raising alarm | | X |
| Relief supply warehouse management | | X |
| First aid | | X |
| Mitigation measures | X | |
| Advocacy for risk reduction | X | |
| Promotion of IHL | X | |
| Pandemic preparedness | | X |

The plan includes the coordination of international disaster response but does assume the following responsibilities

| | Yes | No |
|--|-----|----|
| Roles/responsibilities | X | |
| Information sharing/reporting | X | |
| Damage assessment | | X |
| Emergency assessment (24 and 72 hours templates) | | X |
| Detailed needs assessment | | X |

| Development of strategic plan of action for disaster response | | X |
|--|---|---|
| Entry of personnel, goods, transportation and equipment | X | |
| Search and rescue/relief distribution/other operational activities | X | |
| Use of communications equipment/networks | X | |
| Financial assistance | X | |
| Legal status, privileges and immunities | X | |
| Quality/accountability standards | X | |
| Humanitarian principles | | X |
| Exit transition planning | X | |

The National Society is represented in the government's National Coordinating body for disasters.

The National Society is in the process of establishing structures, systems and procedures in place that enable it to respond efficiently and effectively in situations of disasters and conflicts according to its defined role and responsibilities.

International disaster response tools:

| National Societies well versed in: | Yes | No |
|--|-----|----|
| RDRT/RITs | X | |
| FACT | X | |
| ERU | | |
| National Societies willing/ready to use: | | |
| RDRT/RITs | X | |
| FACT | X | |
| ERU | X | |

The National Society has positioned itself in time of non-disaster to be viewed by all stakeholders and beneficiaries as a neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian agency.

The National Society has an advocacy or advisory role with regard to the development of legislation or on legal issues relating to disaster management and/or health emergencies.

Issues the National Society provides advice/recommendations to governmental authorities:

| | Yes | No |
|---|-----|----|
| Disaster management statutes | X | |
| Emergency laws | X | |
| Food security | | X |
| Livelihoods security | | X |
| Water and sanitation | | X |
| Disaster assessment, analysis and response planning | X | |
| Building codes | | X |
| Land management | | X |
| Land tenure in disaster reconstruction | | X |
| Environmental regulation | | X |
| Mitigating health emergencies | | X |
| Displacement from disasters and/or heath emergencies | | X |
| Human rights in disasters and/or health emergencies | | X |
| Humanitarian principles in disasters and/or health emergencies | X | |
| Standards of quality or accountability in disasters and/or health emergencies | | X |
| Role of the National Society in disaster management | X | |
| Rights and obligations of volunteers | | X |
| Management of international disaster assistance | | X |
| Disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation | | X |
| Disaster insurance / compensation | | X |

Indonesian Red Cross Society has 33 chapters and 400 branches. Between 26–50 per cent of the branches/chapters have an EP/ER plan.

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|--|-------------------|------------------|-----------|
| How many of these disasters has your | 71 | 65 | 69 |
| National Society responded to? | | | |
| How many beneficiaries did your | 21,552 | 13,600 | 2,250 |
| Society help? | HH/107,706 people | HH/68,000 people | HH/11,250 |
| | | | people |
| Did the National Society cover shelter | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| needs? | | | |
| How many beneficiaries did your | 6,184 | 5,184 | 930 |
| National Society provide shelter to? | | | |

Shelter solutions that have been implemented by the National Society:

| | Yes | No |
|--|-----|----|
| Distribution of plastic sheets | X | |
| Distribution of tents | X | |
| Distribution of IFRC shelter kits (tools, fixing and plastic sheets) | X | |
| Distribution of construction material | | X |
| Cash distribution for construction materials | X | |
| Support to host families whoa re reaching out to those affected by the disasters | | X |
| Construction of emergency shelter | X | |
| Camp management | X | |
| Management of collective shelters | X | |
| Rehabilitation of collective shelters | | X |
| Construction of collective shelters | | X |
| Services provided to settlements (water supply, construction/rehabilitation, | X | |
| roads, etc) | | |

Section B: Damage, Needs, Hazard/Risk/Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment

The National Society is in the process of utilizing the government's hazard analysis and mapping for EP/ER planning.

The Society gathers information from secondary on current hazard and vulnerability for all major risks. The chapter/branches also gather information from communities on current hazard and vulnerability. It gathers information pertaining future hazard/major risks which may occur as a result of climate change.

The Indonesian Red Cross Society uses the information gathered in the following ways:

| , , , | Yes | No |
|--|-----|----|
| Information analyzed and included in the EP/ER plan | X | |
| Pre-position supplies for emergencies | X | |
| Define strategic locations for warehouses | X | |
| Define worst case disaster scenarios (with estimate numbers of potential victims and | X | |
| needs) | | |
| Support branches/chapters in high risk areas | X | |

The National Society uses the following tools to identify, prioritize and develop EP/ER activities

| | Yes | No |
|---|-----|----|
| VCA | X | |
| Risk maps | X | |
| Contingency planning | X | |
| Emergency assessment 24 and 72 hours templates) | X | |

| Better programs initiative (BPI) | | X |
|---|---|---|
| Project planning process (PPP) | X | |
| WPNS | X | |
| GIS | | X |
| Analysis of past disaster trends (50–100 years) | | X |

Monitoring and evaluation tools used by the National Society to review and manage its EP/ER activities:

| Long term-planning | Yes | No |
|--|-----|----|
| Performance indicators, with baseline and regular monitoring | X | |
| Conducting internal reviews/evaluations | X | |
| Organizing external reviews/evaluations | X | |
| Other monitoring/evaluation tools: please state which ones | X | |
| For emergency programming | | |
| Performance indicators, with baseline and regular monitoring | X | |
| Conducting internal reviews/evaluations | X | |
| Organizing external reviews/evaluations | X | |
| Other monitoring/evaluation tools: please state which ones | X | |

National Society tools and/or guidelines related to **shelter** activities:

| | Yes | No |
|-------------------------|-----|----|
| Damage assessment tools | X | |
| Construction guidelines | X | |
| Training packages | X | |

Support required by the National Society to improve shelter response:

| | Type of training | Yes | No |
|----------------------|------------------------------|-----|----|
| Training | Camp management | X | |
| Guidelines and tools | Safer houses for all hazards | X | |
| Stock piling | | X | |

The National Society is runs programmes related to food and livelihood security.

Section C: Coordination

The National Society has standard operating procedures in place should it need to coordinate with the International Federation or the ICRC for international assistance.

National Society coordinates closely with other organizations and agencies in

| | Yes | No |
|---------------------------|-----|----|
| Preparedness | X | |
| Joint assessment | X | |
| Response | X | |
| Recovery | X | |
| Coordinate activities | X | |
| Sharing resources | X | |
| Information and expertise | X | |

The National Society's key partners in disaster management:

| RC/RC Movement | International Organizations | Local NGOs/Governments |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| International Federation; | Un agencies; OXFAM and | BNBP (National agency for |
| ICRC; PNSs | CADRI | DM); Ministry of Social affair; |
| , | | Ministry of Health; SAR agency |

The National Society is aware of the convener role of the International Federation in emergency shelter cluster.

The National Society coordinates with and is a part of the following:

| International disaster response mechanisms | Yes | No | In process |
|--|-----|----|------------|
| RDRT/RIT | X | | |
| FACT | X | | |
| ERU | X | | |
| Tracing | X | | |
| National disaster response mechanisms | | | |
| NDRT/NIT | X | | |
| BDRT/BIT | X | | |
| Provincial intervention teams | X | | |

The National Society adopts an integrated approach while planning for its **DP**, food security, **DRR**, health and other programmes.

The National Society's contingency plan has shelter components integrated in it.

Section D: Information and Report Management

| National Society has access to: | | No | In process |
|---------------------------------|---|----|------------|
| DMIS | X | | |
| GIS mapping data | | X | |
| FedNet | X | | |
| National early warning system | X | | |
| Regional early warning system | | X | |
| National Society utilizes: | | | |
| DMIS | X | | |
| GIS mapping data | | X | |
| FedNet | X | | |
| National early warning system | X | | |
| Regional early warning system | | X | |

The National Society has someone on call 24 hours a day to receive notification of a disaster and to activate disaster response procedures.

The National Society also has a system to regularly monitor progress in its EP/ER activities.

Knowledge sharing: The Indonesian Red Cross Society **produces** publications, documentation, case studies and /or good practice. It **promotes inter-regional staff exchange** as a way to share knowledge. The National Society **reviews** its **programmes** and **implements recommendations** based on the lessons learned.

Section E: Resource and Response Mobilization

Human Resources and Training

The Indonesian Red Cross Society has **good** disaster management capacities at the **headquarters level**. **Between 26–50 per cent** of the branches/chapters have **effective disaster management capacities**.

The National Society recruits volunteers for its disaster preparedness/DRR programmes from

| | Yes | No |
|---------------------|-----|----|
| School-age children | X | |
| Youth | X | |
| Women | X | |
| Men | X | |

| Elderly | X | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Disabled people | X | |
| Displaced people | X | |
| Ethnic/religious minorities | X | |

It has an internal training department and/or programme.

The following areas are covered by the training programme:

| le following areas are covered by the training programme: | Yes | No |
|---|-----|----|
| Training in relief to recovery | X | |
| Country profile (risk analysis/hazard vulnerability) | | X |
| Contingency planning | | X |
| Disaster policy | | X |
| External (Government/other) – coordination | | X |
| Internal (National/branch/chapters) – coordination | | X |
| RC/RC Movement (Fed./ICRC) – coordination | | X |
| Information and reporting | | X |
| Disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) requests/management | | X |
| Damage assessment | | X |
| Emergency assessment (24 and 72 hour templates) | | X |
| Detailed needs assessment | | X |
| Development of strategic plan of action for disaster response | | X |
| Resource mobilization | X | |
| Telecommunications | | X |
| Search and rescue | | X |
| Water and sanitation | | X |
| Climate change adaptation | | X |
| Food security | | X |
| Livelihood security | | X |
| Food aid | | X |
| Relief/supply distribution | | X |
| Logistics and transportation | | X |
| Health management | | X |
| Shelter | | X |
| Psychosocial support services (PSP) | X | |
| Tracing | | X |
| Restoring family links (RFL) | X | |
| Security and safety | | X |
| CBDP/risk reduction | | X |
| Community-based home care | | X |
| Early warning | | X |
| Evacuation procedures and raising alarm | | X |
| Relief supply warehouse management | | X |
| First aid | | X |
| Mitigation measures | | X |
| Advocacy for risk reduction | | X |
| Promotion of IHL | | X |
| Pandemic preparedness | | X |

The systems and training in place reinforce appropriate standards of personal conduct and the positive image the National Society wants to portray.

Percentage of trained staff and volunteers in:

| | Staff | Volunteers |
|-----|--------|------------|
| VCA | 26–50% | 0–25% |

| Emergency assessment | 26-50% | 26–50% |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|
| Needs assessment | 26–50% | 26–50% |
| Reporting | 0–25% | 0–25% |
| Logistics | 0–25% | 0–25% |
| Relief management | 26–50% | 26–50% |
| RFL | 26–50% | 26–50% |
| IHL dissemination | 0–25% | 0–25% |
| Food security | 0–25% | 0–25% |
| Disaster risk reduction | 26–50% | 26–50% |
| Climate change issues | 0–25% | 0–25% |
| Shelter | 0–25% | 0–25% |
| First aid | 51-75% | 51–75% |
| Community-based home care | 0–25% | 0–25% |

The staff and volunteers are tested annually through:

| | Yes | No |
|--|-----|----|
| On job training/actual disaster experience | X | |
| Formal classes and tests | X | |
| Exercise/simulations/drills | | X |

The response teams are well trained; not equipped; have competent team leaders.

Financial Resources

The Indonesian Red Cross Society:

- has an emergency fund in place.
- does not launch/make a national appeal for funds.
- is **aware** of DREF
- concerned staff know how to request DREF
- has people/process in place for requesting emergency financial support.
- has **well functioning systems and procedures** in place for record keeping and financial accountability.

Material Resources

The National Society has

Transport:

- Cars (26–100)
- Trucks (26–100)

Emergency stocks:

- blankets (1000)
- tents (51–250)
- tarpaulins (1000+)
- Kitchen sets (50)
- Hygiene parcels (1000+)
- Mattresses (50)
- Shelter items (1000+)

The Indonesian Red Cross Society has:

- Emergency stocks pre-positioned in strategic areas
- Warehouses located outside known high-risk hazard zones
- Between 0–25 per cent of the branches/chapters are covered by a telecommunications system.

Is **in process** of:

• Negotiating an agreement with the government to ensure that relief material is cleared through the customs without delay

• Storing emergency stocks in secured and well-managed warehouses

Does not have:

- Supply agreements
- Warehouses with adequate transportation capability to quickly distribute emergency stocks.
- Telecommunication system in place.
- Telecommunication system available/suitable for use in disasters/conflicts.

Section F: Community-based disaster preparedness, mitigation and disaster risk reduction

The National Society is **carrying out DRR** activities though the duration of the **between 1–3 years**. The programmes target groups **in specific villages** reaching out to between **51–75 per cent of the population at risk** benefiting children, women, men, elderly, disabled and ethnic minorities.

Areas of disaster risk reduction covered in the National Societies programmes:

| | Yes | No |
|--|-----|----|
| Community-based risk assessment (e.g. VCA, risk mapping) | X | |
| Structural disaster prevention and mitigation (e.g. dams, reinforcing and/or raising | X | |
| buildings, constructing flood/cyclone shelters) | | |
| Non-structural disaster prevention and mitigation (e.g. disaster education and | X | |
| awareness raising, community grain/seed banks, income generation programmes, | | |
| strengthening community water and sanitation systems) | | |
| Community disaster preparedness (e.g. contingency planning, organization of | X | |
| disaster teams, drills/simulations, people-centred early warning systems) | | |
| Community disaster response (e.g. community-based first aid – CBFA, home care) | X | |
| Community disaster risk financing (e.g. insurance, establishing community disaster | X | |
| funds, credit/savings/grant programmes to support risk mitigation such as | | |
| purchasing more drought-resilient seeds or paying for home reinforcement) | | |

The National Society is in process of incorporating climate change adaptation and considerations into **DRR** activities.

The National Society runs a public disaster awareness programme which will involves local campaigns (theatre, puppet shows, message boards etc). The National Society reaches out to between 0–25 per cent of the population through it's national campaigns and 51–75 per cent through local campaigns.

There are multiple government agencies responsible for providing national disaster awareness programmes. The National Society is in the process of collaboratively develop disaster awareness raising or educational materials with the government or other agencies for consistent messages.

It does use traditional knowledge in its **DRR** activities. There is a national platform for **DRR**. The National Society is a part of this platform.

Section G: Advocacy

The National Society in process of advocating with the Government and other organizations in favour of mitigation and preparedness measures.

It advocates with the Government and other organizations to promote international laws, rules and principles relating to disaster response.

Areas of **Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)** that the National Society contributes to through its DRR activities

| | Yes | No |
|--|-----|----|
| Ensure that DRR is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for | X | |
| implementation | | |
| Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning | X | |
| Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience | X | |
| at all levels | | |
| Reduce the underlying risk factors | X | |
| Strengthen DP for effective response at all levels | X | |

The Indonesian Red Cross Society **is in the process of putting tools in place** for legal risk management including mechanisms to ensure compliance with and applicable to international and national laws.

Observations Phase II and Phase III

The table below reflects the progress made by the National Society to address gaps during the two phases.

| WPNS II | WPNS III |
|---|---|
| Does not have emergency response security guidelines for staff and volunteers | Guidelines in place |
| Code of conduct | Between 51–75% of the National Society staff and volunteers have received training on the CoC |
| EP/ER plan not formally recogonized by the government | Plan is recogonized by the government |
| Not represented in the National Coordinating body for disasters | It is now respresented |
| Staff and volunteers not tested annualy | Tested through: on job training/actual disaster experience and formal classes and training |
| No tools in place for legal risk management including mechanisms to ensure compliance with and applicable to international and national laws. | in the process of putting tools in place |