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Operation Update Report Indonesia: Ili Lewotolok Volcano Eruption

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRID019	GLIDE n° VO-2020-000236-IDN
Operation update n° 1; 16 April 2021	Timeframe covered by this update: 1 December 2020 – 15 April 2021
Operation start date: 1 December 2020	Operation timeframe: 4 months, ending 30 April 2021 (extended 2 months until 30 June 2021)
Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 130,220	Second allocation requested: N/A
N° of people being assisted: 10,000 people (ongoing)	
<p>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: The Indonesian Red Cross Society (Palang Merah Indonesia – PMI) is Indonesia’s largest humanitarian organization. PMI works through 34 provincial chapters and 474 district branches covering all major cities and administrative districts in the country. PMI has approximately 1.5 million volunteers and supporters nationwide.</p> <p>This DREF operation is led by PMI East Nusa Tenggara province and supervised by PMI NHQ. Two staff members from the provincial office were deployed to Lembata to support the chapter. PMI NHQ has also deployed an experienced IM staff member to oversee the operation and provide training to local volunteers. So far, 100 volunteers have taken part in this response.</p>	
<p>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: At the national level, government response is coordinated by the National Board for Disaster Management (Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana – BNPB). On the field, the response is led by the Regional Disaster Management Agency (Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah – BPBD) of East Nusa Tenggara Province and Lembata District. Other government agencies involved include the National Search and Rescue Agency (Badan SAR Nasional – BASARNAS), the National Armed Forces (Tentara Nasional Indonesia – TNI), Regional Office of Social Affairs (Dinas Sosial – DINSOS), and the National Police (Kepolisian Republik Indonesia – POLRI).</p>	

Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

Initially, all activities listed in the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) were meant to be implemented in evacuation centres during the emergency situation. Through its intervention in different sectors, PMI has managed to bridge gaps in the emergency response. PMI has assisted with evacuations, provided first-aid services, distributed NFIs provided by PMI NHQ, and conducted psychosocial support (PSS) activities.

The emergency situation was initially predicted to last for several months. Although the volcanic activity remained high, as the situation became prolonged and the warning level remained the same, people decided to return to their houses and the evacuation shelters were closed. Indonesia’s Centre for Vulcanology and Geological Disaster Mitigation states that eruptions and ashfall are still taking place quite frequently.

Due to on the ground needs and circumstances changing since the original EPoA, excess funds have been identified to assist response efforts and activities that target new or resurfaced needs. The excess funds were a result of changing circumstances regarding initial planned response activities including evacuation center management and reduced or unused activities in search and rescue activities. PMI was to manage several evacuation centers but only managed one evacuation center in the end as per the Indonesian government’s instruction. Additionally, due to many people having independently evacuated or with the support of government agencies, the budget for Search and Rescue has been underspent. The budget which has been plotted for months of Psycho-Social Support (PSS) has also not been fully utilized yet, with evacuation centers closed as evacuees returned to their homes early.

Given that people have returned to their homes, it was recognized that the needs context may have changed. PMI volunteers have therefore gone to villages in the vicinity of the volcano and conducted post-return assessments and observation. The assessment results show that some villagers are having health complications that appear to be associated with exposure of volcanic materials, such as coughing and itchy skin. Moreover, villagers also experience water shortages because the rainwater that they harvested during wet season is contaminated by volcanic materials. Since dry season is fast approaching, they are at risk of water scarcity. PMI provides clean water to bridge the gap until communities find a more durable solution. Moreover, PMI also found out that almost all villagers are not aware about evacuation routes and meeting points—which is essential considering the risk that they are facing now (reescalation of volcanic activities). PMI has decided to continue providing services; however, the focus will be shifted from evacuation centers—as stated in the EPoA—to the initially displaced households that have returned to their villages in the vicinity of the volcano. Following, the post-return assessments and observation, PMI volunteers will focus on delivering interventions in health and WASH sector. Furthermore, the team in Lembata also proposes an additional activity, in this case, awareness workshop to encourage households to be ready in case of emergency. Finally, since COVID-19 still poses a significant threat, PMI volunteers will continue administering health and hygiene promotion.

This operation update aims to secure extension of time frame for implementation. To execute the adjusted plan, PMI team in Lembata must make some adjustment and rearrange its resources, mainly human resources. As recipients depart from the evacuation centres and return to their 15 village communities, PMI face challenges to work effectively and reach all target villages, therefore PMI needs to recruit more volunteers. Given the time constraints of the current operation, it is highly unlikely that the new plan will be implemented smoothly without an additional time frame for implementation.

Communication issues have been one of the biggest challenges of this operation. To begin with, the affected area is situated in a remote location with limited internet connection and other supporting infrastructures. In addition, volunteers on the field also struggled with communication platforms and software which prevented them from attending coordination meetings, especially during the early stage. Moreover, since volunteers were occupied with activities on the field, they were struggling to produce detailed reports. Initially, it was challenging to monitor implementation on the ground because PMI human resources at headquarter level were stretched rather thinly by the flooding in South Kalimantan and the earthquake in West Sulawesi. Following coordination meeting between NHQ and provincial office, two staff members from the provincial office were deployed to Lembata. It has now been established that during the emergency phase, PMI volunteers have worked to support evacuations, provide first-aid services, conducted PSS sessions, and distribute NFIs. Another significant challenge in this operation is the turnover in the board members at the branch level. There was a period where the new board members were not in place making it difficult for decisions to be made and finances to be approved which contributed to delays in service delivery in sectors such as WASH and health.

Recent Updates

More recently, on 4 April 2021, torrential rains triggered cold lava flows and flash floods from Ili Lewotolok. These events have affected 8 out of 15 target villages. The cold lava flows from Ili Lewotolok have impacted Jontona village, residents have been evacuated to a neighboring village, Todonara. Other villages including Lamawara, Amakaka, Lamawolo, Napasabok, and Lamagute were impacted by flash floods. The impact of these events is severe, as of 14 April 2021, there have been 46 reported deaths and about 20 residents are still reported missing. These events affected 2,700 households. Approximately 1,000 people have been forcibly displaced. Damage has also been reported to at least 300 houses and 15 bridges. Lembata district government has declared a state of emergency for two weeks (from 5 April – 17 April 2021). PMI was one of the first responders during the emergency period. Thus far, PMI volunteers have been involved in emergency-related interventions such as search and rescue, provision of first aid, psychosocial support, and provision of clean water. Given the severity of these events, extension of time frame for implementation has become more important. PMI will be spending at least two weeks responding to the situation. Moreover, PMI's presence in Lembata is needed. PMI is in a good position to bridge gaps in crisis response owing to its ongoing operation in Lembata.

Considering the protracted nature of this operation, as well as the compounding and changing events establishing both new and extended needs, PMI is discussing with the team in the field, however the government has not yet released long-term planning for people in the affected areas/villages.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Lembata District, East Nusa Tenggara Province

On Sunday, 29 November 2020 at 13.00 hours local time, Central Indonesia Time (GMT+8), Indonesia's Centre for Vulcanology and Geological Disaster Mitigation (*Pusat Vulkanologi dan Mitigasi Bencana Geologi – PVMBG*) raised the alert level from Level 2 (advisory) to Level 3 (watch/alert) after increasing activity of Ili Lewotolok Volcano (also known as Ile Lewotolo). The volcano is located in the northern part of Lembata island, East Nusa Tenggara (*Nusa Tenggara*

Timor– NTT) Province. An alert Level 3 warrants a danger zone of up to 4 kilometres from the main crater since there is the potential for further eruptions.

Between 29 November to 31 December 2020, Ili Lewotolok Volcano recorded approximately 137 eruptions. The height of the ash columns was between 200 – 4,000 meters above the peak of the volcano. PVMBG advised villagers in the vicinity of Ili Lewotolok Volcano to keep a safe distance because the volcano spewed volcanic bombs in every direction. Following eruptions, heavy ash fall occurred in the areas nearby and rained down on local airport, disrupting its services. PVMBG further warned the public of the effects of exposure to volcanic materials, such as eye injuries, suffocation, and respiratory problems.



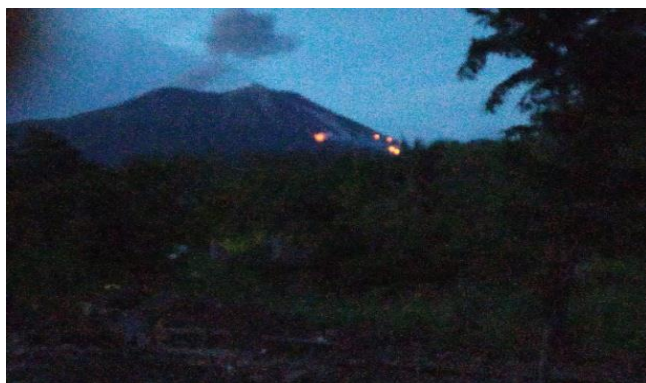
One of Ili Lewotolok's Eruption on 29 November 2020. (Photo: **MAGMA Indonesia**)

On 1 December 2020, following days of non-stop volcanic activities, Lembata district government declared an emergency situation within its administrative area. The volcanic activities affected approximately 19,736 people from 26 villages in Ile Ape and Ile Ape Timur sub-districts. At the peak of the emergency situation, at least 7,986 people (other sources stated 9,028 people¹) were forced to evacuate. The evacuees were dispersed across 13 evacuation centers throughout Lembata district. It was difficult to find out the exact number of evacuees because many of them preferred to stay with their relatives in neighboring villages. The number of evacuees also fluctuated a lot because joint evacuation efforts by BPBD, SAR, army, police, and PMI were still ongoing. Furthermore, it was also peak of rainy season, floods hit some areas in Lembata, leaving several evacuation centers inundated. The evacuees in the affected shelters relocated to other places, however, no official headcount was released after that.

During this period, some of the most concerning issues are the limited availability of essential items because many evacuees left their homes with nothing. Items such as food, evacuation tents, tarpaulins, hygiene kits, clean water, baby kits, face masks, blankets, and sleeping mattresses were in high demand. Other issues including evacuation centers that were not adhering to health guidelines and recommendations. As a result, facemasks were also in high demand, particularly to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in temporary shelters. PMI has dispatched some items from the regional warehouse in Gresik, East Java. However, due to Lembata's remote location, it took two weeks to arrive there. There have been reports on damage and casualty. On 11 December 2020, one evacuee passed away at a local hospital due to breathing problem. Villagers have sustained damage to houses—in particular roofing material—and agriculture crops due to ashfall. Villagers also lost hundreds of cattle that appeared to have died from starvation after being left for weeks while they were staying in evacuation centers.

Current situation

In January 2021, the government declared the end of the emergency situation. This led to most evacuees deciding to return to their respective villages. The last batch of the evacuees from Jontona and Lamawolo village—both located in disaster prone area III—returned home in February 2021. BNPB and PMI assisted the return process on both occasions. Currently, the volcano's status remains on Level 3 of the country's four-tiered alert system. Volcanic activities have reduced; however, significant volcanic activities are still taking place. So far in March 2021, the volcano has erupted 71 times and still spews ash into the air. PVMBG has now scaled-down the danger zone from previously four kilometers to now three kilometers from the main crater. However, villagers are expected to stay vigilant in case of re-escalation of activities.



Lava Flows from the Crater, 12 March 2021. (Photo: **PMI**)



Ili Lewotolok Still Spews Lava, 16 March 2021. (Photo: **MAGMA Indonesia**)

Upon the returning of evacuees, PMI has seen the need to change focus of operation activities since services in the evacuation centres are no longer required. PMI volunteers have conducted post-return monitoring and assessment in

¹ [Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana](#) (BNPB), 2020.

15 villages in the vicinity of the volcano. The results show interventions in WASH and health sectors are still in demand. Furthermore, it is found that some respondents have complications that appear to be associated with exposure of volcanic materials, such as coughing and itchy skin. In terms of needs in WASH sector, villagers are relying on harvested rainwater that is stored in containers for domestic consumption. Many of the water tanks are contaminated by volcanic materials and there is a high probability that this will lead to a water scarcity situation for many villages.

On 4 April 2021, torrential rains triggered solidified lava to tumble down the slopes of the volcano and flash floods. PMI has reported that 8 out of 15 target villages have been affected by these events. The cold lava flows from Ili Lewotolok have impacted Jontona village, residents of this village have been evacuated to Todonara village. Other villages including Lamawara, Amakaka, Lamawolo, Napasabok, and Lamagute were impacted by flash floods. The impact of these events is severe, as of 14 April 2021, there have been 46 reported deaths and about 20 residents are still reported missing. There are fears that the missing persons were buried in rock material or in wreckage. About 300 houses were damaged and dozens of houses were completely swept away by flash floods or buried in mud. Further damaged reported to properties included water tanks and agricultural products. Currently, access to the affected villages is limited. The Ile Ape ring road is blocked due to debris from the cold lava flows. Meanwhile the East Ile Ape ring route is also cut off, blocking access to Jontona village and Lamawolo village. At the moment, heavy rain is still falling, and cold lava flows still tumbling down the slopes of Ili Lewotolok. All these circumstances combined with the remoteness of the area have significantly hampered relief efforts. The government of Lembata has declared a state of emergency within its administrative region (for two weeks from 5 April to 17 April 2021). Thus far, PMI volunteers have been involved in emergency-related interventions such as search and rescue, and provision of first aid as well as assist in evacuation of those that were wounded to nearby hospitals. In addition, PMI also supports PSS activities and provides clean water to evacuees sheltering at evacuation centers. PMI NHQ and IFRC are collecting more information on these events, however, communication efforts with the team in Lembata is hampered by internet shutdowns and power cuts. PMI volunteers have been able to conduct assessment in eight villages.



The situation in Lembata in the aftermath of cold lava flows and flash floods from Ili Lewotolok, 4 April 2021. (Photo: PMI)

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

PMI has been working actively in the field since the early stage of the disaster. To ensure smooth coordination, PMI NHQ organized meetings with PMI East Nusa Tenggara province and Lembata district as well as authorities and other relevant stakeholders. PMI NHQ has also delivered logistical support that includes mask, hygiene kits, tarpaulins, and visibility vest from its regional warehouse in East Java, with details as follows:

No	Item	Quantity (pieces)
1	Face masks	10,000
2	Hygiene kits	300
3	Tarpaulins	200
4	PMI vests	50

Meanwhile in the affected areas, PMI has deployed approximately 100 volunteers to assist various efforts such as:

- Assisted with evacuations and needs assessments.
- Setting-up and disinfecting evacuation centers.
- Provided first-aid services.
- Conducted PSS activities.
- Distributed NFIs provided by PMI NHQ.
- Helped managing wastewater by constructing infiltration holes.
- Liaised with government and other relevant stakeholders.

Detailed information is provided in Section C.

COVID-19 Safe Operation

As of 26 March 2021, total confirmed COVID-19 cases in Lembata—including in the affected sub-districts, Ile Ape and Ile Ape Timur—stood at 194 cases, which is considerably low by Indonesian standard. The number of COVID-19 related deaths is even lower—so far five deaths in Lembata district, including one death in Ile Ape Timur. However, it is imperative to ensure that the operation is COVID-19 safe. PMI staff members and volunteers in the field are provided with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as well as sensitization and awareness campaign on COVID-19 prevention such as 3M campaign (*Mencuci tangan* or handwashing, *Menggunakan masker* or mask-wearing and *Menjaga jarak* or social distancing). Furthermore, to ensure personnel safety and to prevent transmission of the virus to the community, PMI volunteers are obliged to take COVID-19 tests before being deployed to the villages. PMI volunteers also handed out facemasks before starting their activities in target villages. For further information on COVID-19 safe operation in Indonesia, please refer to [IFRC GO platform](#).



PMI Volunteers undertake COVID-19 screening before going to the field. (Photo: PMI)

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

IFRC Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) for Indonesia and Timor-Leste consists of a head office and technical capacities in disaster management, shelter, health, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), National Society development, communication, community engagement and accountability (CEA), support services in finance, human resources, and administration.

Partner national societies present include American Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, German Red Cross Society, and Qatari Red Crescent. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is also present in the country to offer its services if required.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

At national level, the National Board for Disaster Management (*Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana – BNPB*) oversees and coordinates government's response to both disasters. The head of BNPB has visited Lembata on 2 December 2020.

During the emergency situation, providing food became the government's main focus. Food items were distributed by district government through the office of social affairs, while emergency field kitchens were operated with the support from the disaster management agency. Furthermore, BNPB has delivered 4,000 facemasks and 12 emergency saltwater lamps to Lembata. The agency also plans to deliver 5 emergency tents, 2 flexible water tanks, 2,000 family kits, 500 baby kits, 200 garments, 1,200 nutrition packages, 1,200 ready meals, 200,000 facemasks, 4,000 mattresses, and 5,500 blankets. The response on the field was coordinated by the Regional Disaster Management Agency (*Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah – BPBD*) of East Nusa Tenggara Province and Lembata District. The BPBD of Lembata District oversaw evacuation efforts and distribution of relief items as well as liaising with other stakeholders. Other parties involved in the evacuation efforts include the national search and rescue agency, the armed forces, the national police, and 132 volunteers. Lembata District government through the office of social affairs is providing field kitchen. Various local organizations also responded to the situation by providing donations such as food, clothes, and households items. Some organizations even conducted PSS for children.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

During the emergency situation, initial needs assessment conducted by PMI and BPBD has revealed that most needs revolved around food and non-food items as many of the villagers left home with empty hands. They needed ready meals and other relief items such as evacuation tents, tarpaulins, hygiene kits, baby kits, blankets, and mattresses. In general, demands for the aforementioned items were met by government and other supporting organizations including PMI. Items that were essential to curb the spread of COVID-19 in temporary shelters such as facemasks and handwashing station was also needed. Clean water is also one of the most pressing needs. During the emergency situation, clean water was provided by the government. However, delivering it to all evacuees was challenging mainly due to limited human resources and remoteness of the affected areas. Furthermore, there is only one reliable water sources in the area, which is the local waterworks.

Following the closing of evacuation centers, PMI has decided to continue providing services to the affected peoples. The focus, however, has been shifted from working in evacuation centers to villages in the vicinity of the volcano. This action is taken after PMI volunteers conducted follow-up assessment and observation. The team in Lembata has managed to identify needs in various sectors such as Health, WASH, and DRR. Since the situation in the affected areas has become protracted, residents in the affected areas need a longer-term solution. At this point, however, the government has not yet released a planning for the residents in the affected areas.

Health: In early March 2021, PMI volunteers conducted a survey on health complications that appear in the past three months. The results show that the number of respondents who have complications that appear to be associated with exposure of volcanic material, such as coughing and itchy skin, are quite high. Moreover, since COVID-19 still poses a significant threat, PMI also identified a need to continue facilitating healthy and clean lifestyle to prevent the spread of the disease in villages. The health promotion sessions will cover topics such as diseases associated with exposure of volcanic materials and COVID-19.

The recent cold lava flows and flash floods from Ili Lewotolok have caused the increased needs for health services. PMI volunteers have been actively responding to this situation by providing first aid and assist in evacuation of those that were wounded to nearby hospitals.

Shelter: While conducting assessment and observation in this sector, PMI volunteers found out that the ashfall has damaged and caused the collapse of roofing material in some villagers' houses. Since PMI's capacity to help renovating houses are limited, PMI will instead deliver tarpaulins to the affected families. The tarpaulins could be used to temporarily patch the roof until they can find a more permanent solution. Moreover, the team also identified some families that are still in need of NFIs. However, since NFIs are limited, PMI will need to conduct another assessment to identify the target families. After the target families are identified, PMI volunteers will work to deliver the NFIs to them.

Due to the cold lava flows and flash floods, needs to distribute NFIs have resurfaced. Currently, however, the exact extent of needs remains unclear because the team is still conducting assessment.

WASH: In the WASH sector, clean water remains one of the most pressing issues, even after villagers returned home. PMI has observed that the villagers are in dire need of clean water because the rainwater they previously conserved was contaminated by volcanic materials. In Lembata, villagers are counting on harvested rainwater that is stored in containers for domestic consumption. However, many of the water tanks are contaminated by volcanic materials when ash rained down on villages and with the rainy season almost over, this situation is problematic for sustained water storage and usage throughout the dry season. Some villages have boreholes; however, the water is contaminated by ash—thus, communities will need to buy processed water, exacerbating economic vulnerabilities. This situation is contributing to water shortages in many villages and communities have had no choice than to use the contaminated water. This situation leads to health issues such as skin diseases, particularly itchy skin due to exposure to volcanic material. Moreover, the villagers are facing difficulties to practice clean and hygienic lifestyle which could also increase risk for COVID-19 infection in the area. For about a month and a half, PMI plans to supply clean water to villages, while they are trying to figure out longer-term solutions such as cleaning and restoring the borehole.

Volcano awareness workshop: This activity is an additional activity proposed by PMI team in Lembata. Based on PMI's findings, it was revealed that most villagers have never received information on disaster awareness, either from government or at schools especially related to basic awareness of volcanic hazard. Given the situation that they are facing now, there is a need for awareness workshop. This is essential to make villagers more ready in the event of future disasters, in particular, the re-escalation of volcanic activities. This activity may also link to the lessons learned workshop that will be conducted by the end of the operation.

Detailed information is provided in Section C.

Operation Risk Assessment

A few operational risks are identified in the scenario planning section that may occur and hamper the operation include the following:

- Coordination on the response between local government departments including the implementation of humanitarian standards and the dissemination of up-to-date information on the situation is challenging. Timely flow of information between local government and the Red Cross Chapter is challenging especially regarding the implications of the new normal policy.
- There is a risk to the safety of personnel due to toxic conditions and potentially violent eruption of the volcano. Advisory information will also be circulated in terms of precautionary measures to be taken to protect health, and early warning early action systems identified for safe evacuation (in accordance with the authorities own contingency plans).
- The probability of PMI personnel and volunteers contracting COVID-19 on the field. If this happens, the implementation of the operation can be disrupted. Personnel and volunteers on the field will be provided technical guidance on COVID-19 safer access before their deployment. Also, ensure personnel and volunteers wear PPE at all times.
- The affected areas are in a remote and isolated region. As a result, it will be challenging for disaster relief to reach the site in timely manner. Delivery by road is going to be challenging because operational vehicles are not widely available, while delivery by air is not possible due to the ongoing ashfall. Thus, delivery fees will be costly and will take at least two weeks for the relief items to be delivered using sea and land transport since the closest regional warehouse is in Gresik, East Java.
- Unprecedented situations that might cause delays in service delivery. As a result, all activities planned well in advance might not fit within the timeframe of the project.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

During the emergency situation, PMI NHQ dispatched NFIs from regional warehouse in Gresik, East Java. Items delivered were 10,000 units of facemasks, 200 sheets of tarpaulins, 300 sets of hygiene kits, and 50 pairs of vests. In the initial EPoA, these NFIs should be distributed in evacuation centers. Through this DREF operation, IFRC has replenished these items. As of March 2020, all items have been delivered to PMI's warehouse in Gresik, East Java.

PMI branch in Lembata started their response by liaising with government and other relevant stakeholders to ensure smooth communication and ensure clear division of labor. On the field, PMI volunteers supported evacuations, early needs assessment, setting-up, and disinfecting evacuation centers. While working in the shelter, PMI volunteers carried out distribution of NFIs and conducted services such as first-aid and psychosocial support (PSS). Together with government, PMI also assisted villagers to return home after emergency situation ended in January 2021.

Before continuing its services, PMI conducted post-return assessment and observation in 15 target villages. This is an important step to identify ongoing needs and to help plan activities that are relevant to meet the needs of the affected people. In each village, PMI conducted interviews with 20 to 32 respondents (two village apparatus as key respondents and 20-30 head of families). Before conducting the activity, PMI volunteers received training on how to use Kobo Collect, a tool that has been used by other branches to collect information during operation. This is one of the capacity building and on the job training activities planned by PMI NHQ, especially on how to improve information management within Lembata branch.



PMI Volunteers conducted KoBo collection simulation.



PMI Volunteer administered survey in Todonara Village.



Assessment in Napasabok Village.



Assessment in Tanjung Batu Village

Below is the list of PMI's target villages that includes sex-disaggregated data:


No.	Village	District	Population		Respondents	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Bungamuda	Ile Ape	193	251	19	13
2	Napasabok	Ile Ape	200	220	5	17
3	Tanjung Batu	Ile Ape	286	335	20	12
4	Waowala	Ile Ape	592	583	17	15
5	Lamawara	Ile Ape	219	275	20	12
6	Amakaka	Ile Ape	667	824	20	12
7	Lamagute	Ile Ape Timur	238	251	5	24
8	Jontona	Ile Ape Timur	514	604	-	-
9	Aulesa	Ile Ape Timur	268	304	-	-
10	Boali Duli	Ile Ape Timur	91	115	-	-
11	Lamatokan	Ile Ape Timur	523	671	-	-
12	Todanara	Ile Ape Timur	328	330	-	-
13	Lamaau	Ile Ape Timur	116	118	-	-
14	Lamawolo	Ile Ape Timur	217	257	-	-
15	Waimatan	Ile Ape Timur	320	274	11	22
Total			4,772	5,412	117	127

The survey results show that services, particularly in shelter, health, and WASH sectors are still in demand. However, the targets are now changing from implementation to support community in evacuation center, to supporting communities post-return at their village. To support communities in recovery and post-return phase, PMI will continue to provide:

- Distribution of Household Items (HHI) such as tarpaulins, blankets and hygiene kits.
- Health services and health promotion to address post-eruption health needs.
- Providing clean water, set up hand washing station and hygiene promotion.
- DRR and disaster awareness campaign.

These activities will be implemented concurrently, where one activity will be conducted in one village each day. This will be done until all activities are implemented in all targeted villages (more details in Section C).

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<p>Shelter</p> <p>People reached: 1,813</p> <p>Male: TBD</p> <p>Female: TBD</p>	
<p>Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions</p>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement assistance	3,600	1,813
Indicators:	Target	Actual

of household receiving essential household items assistance is provided to affected families

3,600

1,813

Progress towards outcomes

During the emergency stage, PMI has managed to perform emergency-related interventions as listed in the initial EPoA as follows:

- In cooperation and coordination with government and other stakeholders, PMI assisted in preparing temporary shelters, with a focus on cleaning and disinfecting temporary shelters.
- PMI also set-up emergency tents in front of Kantor Bupati Lama to accommodate more evacuees during the peak of emergency situation. During the emergency situation the tent sheltered approximately 40 individuals.
- In this period, PMI has assisted an estimated 1,813 individuals through interventions in this sector, with more accurate statistics yet to be confirmed. The number of recipients is below target. Initially, it was predicted that PMI will be put in charge of several temporary shelters. However, most temporary shelters turned out to be put directly under government's charge. Whereas PMI oversaw one temporary shelter in Kantor Bupati Lama.

While conducting assessment and observation in this sector, PMI volunteers found out that the volcanic ashfall has damaged and caused the roofing materials in some villagers' houses to collapse. PMI volunteers do not plan to assist in renovating the houses due to limited capacity, regarding funding, knowledge and training. However, they will deliver tarpaulins to the affected families. The tarpaulins are expected to be used to temporarily patch the roof until households can find a more permanent solution. PMI volunteers have distributed 200 tarpaulins with details as follows:

Village	Allocation
Bungamuda	78 pcs
Amakaka	59 pcs
Lamawara	63 pcs
Total	200 pcs

The recent cold lava flows and flash floods from Ili Lewotolok have caused the needs for NFIs distribution to resurface. At the moment, however, the exact needs remain unclear because the team in the field is still conducting assessments.



Coordination meeting between PMI and BNPB.



PMI Volunteer distributing household items.



PMI volunteers setting up emergency tents.



A volunteer monitored condition in emergency tent.



PMI volunteer distributing tarpaulins.



PMI volunteers unloading household items from truck.



Health

People reached: TBD

Male: TBD

Female: TBD

Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

Indicator:	Target	Actual
# of people who are directly reached to lessen immediate risk to the health	10,000	Ongoing

Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines

Indicator:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with health promotion activities	10,000	Ongoing

Output 2.3: The target population is reached with search, rescue, and immediate health needs

Indicator:	Target	Actual
# of people assisted to reach safety through evacuation	4,000	1,174

During emergency situation, PMI volunteers have conducted several activities in the health sector:

- PMI worked together with the government to evacuate villagers to several temporary shelters across Lembata. PMI has helped approximately 1,174 individuals to seek safety during the emergency situation. The number of recipients is lower than the target because many villagers decided to evacuate independently. After the government ended the emergency status, PMI also helped villagers to return home.



- While working in the shelter, PMI also responded to reports of people experiencing distress. In an event of disaster, all members of community are under stress. However, this environment is particularly stressful for children. To ease the tension, PMI provided psychological first aid to children by providing them a safe space and inviting them to dance, draw, and play. From 18-20 December 2020, PMI conducted 12 PSP sessions in four temporary shelters (Aula Don Bosco, Kantor Bupati Lama, SDN Kota Baru, and Selandoro). Total recipients from this activity were 599 individuals (male: 33, female: 566).



- PMI also provided first-aid services and medical screening for the evacuees. From 18-20 December 2020, PMI conducted 12 sessions in four temporary shelters (Aula Don Bosco, Kantor Bupati Lama, SDN Kota Baru, and SDN Wangatoa). Total recipients from this activity were 431 individuals (male: 15, female: 416).



- PMI volunteers actively promoting clean and healthy lifestyle in the shelter. Moreover, they were also raising awareness of COVID-19 by conducting sensitization sessions and distributing 5,500 facemasks. Total recipients from the three activities combined were 12,779 individuals.



- As of today, PMI is still committed on providing health services and promotion. However, since temporary shelters are no longer in use, the focus has shifted to villages in the vicinity of the volcano. PMI continues intervention in this sector because volunteers found respondents with complications that appear to be associated with exposure of volcanic materials, such as coughing and itchy skin from consuming contaminated water.
- For about one and a half months, PMI team accompanied by two medical doctors and two nurses whom taking turn visiting 15 target villages to check on villagers' health condition and perform medical intervention if needed. This activity will be complemented by health promotion and facemasks distribution not only for recipients at the promotion session but also throughout the activities implementation to set an example or to keep reminding communities to wear their mask. The complementary activity aims to raise the villagers' awareness regarding COVID-19. Another topic that will be covered here includes information sharing on complications that appear due to exposure to volcanic materials such as upper respiratory tract infection (URTI).

- PMI has been one of the first responders following the cold lava flows and flash floods. PMI volunteers have supported search and rescue efforts, provision of first aid, and assist in evacuation of those that were wounded to nearby hospitals. Most injuries are caused by debris that were carried by the flash floods or cold lava flows. Considering the recent events (cold lava flows and flash floods), PMI has continued providing PSS services to children by creating a safe space to play and remain active while they are staying in evacuation centres. So far, 223 children have taken part in this activity.



All photos above showing PMI volunteers engaging in health works. (Photos: PMI)



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: TBD

Male: TBD

Female: TBD

Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

# of households provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context	2,000	Ongoing
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Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets SPHERE and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Indicator:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with safe water	10,000	Ongoing

Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet SPHERE standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population

Indicator:	Target	Actual
# of people reached through hygiene promotion sessions	10,000	Ongoing

Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population

Indicator:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with hygiene kits	600	300

Progress towards outcomes

PMI volunteers have distributed 300 hygiene kits² that were sent by PMI NHQ. During the early-stage volunteers managed to deliver 177 hygiene kits from PMI NHQ. The remaining 123 packages were kept in storage to avoid double effort since several other organizations also distributed hygiene kits. After villagers returned home, PMI conducted follow-up survey and identified additional target families. Now all 123 hygiene kits have been distributed with details as follows:

Village	Allocation (kits)
Lamawara	30
Napasabok	31
Tanjung Batu	31
Waowala	31
Total	123

PMI volunteers helped to manage wastewater by constructing infiltration holes at a temporary shelter in Kantor Bupati Lama.



PMI volunteers digging infiltration holes at a temporary shelter in Kantor Bupati Lama. (Photo: PMI)

During the emergency stage PMI did not manage to distribute clean water due to limited capacity and resources and since all evacuation centre is located at public facilities equipped with sufficient water. However, clean water remains one of the most pressing needs even after the villagers returned home. In Lembata, villagers usually count on harvested rainwater, boreholes and rivers that is stored in containers for domestic consumption. However, many of the water tanks are contaminated by volcanic materials when ash rained down on villages and the river also contaminated by cold lava flow when eruption took place. Local government has tried to help by providing water to these villages, however, the water was found to be unconsumable because the water smells bad and the government capacity could not cover all the needs. As a result, PMI decided to work and provide clean water in villages by deploying water trucks, utilizing water from local waterworks in the district

PMI has rented two water trucks and assembled two teams to go with the water trucks. For about 40 days, these teams will visit 15 target villages and store the clean water in the communal water tank or smaller containers owned by the villagers. Depending on the population, each village will receive 10,000 to 20,000 litres of clean water. Clean water distribution will be done concurrently with water tank cleaning. Another complementary activity will be hygiene promotion, with a focus on the topics of promoting good hand hygiene, which is one of the most powerful tools to curb COVID-19. Volunteers are also distributing printed IEC materials during the sessions. PMI is also in the process of installing 75 handwashing stations in villages and encouraging villagers to wash their hands regularly, to curb the spread of COVID-19. Handwashing stations will be placed in highly accessible area such as village halls.

As of 23 March 2021, details of clean water distribution are as follows:

No	Date	Village	Amount (litres)	No. Of recipients
1	23 March 2021	Waowala	5,000	330
2	23 March 2021	Jontona	5,000	330

On 24 March 2021, the team in Lembata informed that clean water distribution had to be postponed due to unprecedented circumstances, with the team informed that the water pipe at the local waterworks was damaged. As of 14 April 2021, the pipe has been fixed and clean water distribution has recommenced.

In light of the recent cold lava flows and flash floods, residents of villages in the vicinity of the volcano evacuated to evacuation centres across Lembata. Most evacuation centres are without adequate water and sanitation facilities.

² PMI's hygiene kit contains bar soap, detergent, shampoo, toothpaste, toothbrush, sanitary pad, and towel.

PMI provides clean water to several evacuation centres across Lembata. As of 11 April 2021, PMI has distributed 78,600 litres of clean water to 4,426 beneficiaries.



PMI volunteers providing clean water supply and hygiene promotion to the villagers. (Photos: PMI)



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: TBD

Male: TBD

Female: TBD

Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
The operation demonstrate evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services	Yes	Ongoing

Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
The operation demonstrates evidence of compliance with IFRC minimum standard commitment to gender and diversity in emergency programming	Yes	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

Throughout the operation, PMI ensured that all recipients' lists are sex and age segregated. However, a detailed report that includes PGI has yet to be released.



Disaster Risk Reduction

People reached: TBD

Male: TBD

Female: TBD

Outcome 1: Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# people reached with public awareness and education campaigns using harmonized messages to reduce, mitigate and respond to identified risks	TBD	Ongoing

Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# people participated in awareness workshops	TBD	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

Based on PMI's findings, it was revealed that most villagers have never received information on disaster awareness, either from government or at schools. For that reason, sensitization and awareness raising activities are deemed necessary, to make the villagers ready in the event of future disasters, including re-escalation of volcanic activities. The PMI team will take turns visiting all 15 target villages to organize workshops.

Topics covered in the workshops include:

- Defining volcano disasters.
- Risks and hazards associated with volcanic eruptions.
- Information and knowledge on evacuation routes (including key messages of Early Warning).
- Information and knowledge on meeting points.
- How to reduce the risks of volcanic eruption.

On 25 March 2021, PMI conducted the first DRR session in Napasabok village. About 108 villagers participated in this session, with details as follows:

Men	Women	Children	Elderly	Disabled persons	Pregnant	Total
37 persons	71 persons	5 persons	35 persons	-	-	108 persons



PMI volunteers providing information on disaster awareness. (Photo: PMI)

Strengthen National Society

Output S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Ensure that volunteers are insured	50	TBC
Provide complete briefings on volunteers' roles and the risks they face, and training session on safe emergency response in COVID-19 situation	Yes	Yes
Ensure volunteers are aware of their rights and responsibilities	Yes	Yes
Lessons learned workshop	Yes	TBC

Progress towards outcomes

The safety of PMI staff members and volunteers is PMI's utmost priority. For that reason, this operation covers insurance for PMI staff members and volunteers that are actively involved in this operation.

Necessary support will be provided to volunteers. This includes briefing on COVID-19 and rights and responsibilities.

D. Financial Report

The DREF amount approved for the operation is CHF 130,220. As of February 2021, CHF 104,610 was utilized for the operation. Detailed expenditure is outlined in the interim financial report attached at the end of this report.



Click here for:

- [DREF Operation](#)

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

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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 (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The 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.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives.
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.

DREF Operation

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/12-2021/2	Operation	MDRID019
Budget Timeframe	2020/12-2021/4	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 15/Apr/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRID019 - Indonesia - Ili Lewotolok Volcano Eruption

Operating Timeframe: 08 Dec 2020 to 30 Apr 2021

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	130,220
DREF Allocations	130,220
Expenditure	-104,610
Closing Balance	25,610

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter	48,045	88,133	-40,088
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs			0
AOF4 - Health	32,216	4,794	27,422
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	25,880	9,631	16,249
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	1,065		1,065
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	107,206	102,557	4,648
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	3,067	2,053	1,014
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	959		959
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	18,137		18,137
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	852		852
Strategy for implementation Total	23,015	2,053	20,962
Grand Total	130,220	104,610	25,610

DREF Operation

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/12-2021/2	Operation	MDRID019
Budget Timeframe	2020/12-2021/4	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 15/Apr/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRID019 - Indonesia - Ili Lewotolok Volcano Eruption

Operating Timeframe: 08 Dec 2020 to 30 Apr 2021

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	67,850	34,467	33,383
Shelter - Relief	5,700	4,173	1,527
Clothing & Textiles	2,100	1,567	533
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	18,800	23,261	-4,461
Medical & First Aid	19,250	5,465	13,785
Teaching Materials	2,000		2,000
Other Supplies & Services	20,000		20,000
Logistics, Transport & Storage	21,563		21,563
Distribution & Monitoring	17,563		17,563
Transport & Vehicles Costs	4,000		4,000
Personnel	24,860		24,860
National Society Staff	14,230		14,230
Volunteers	10,630		10,630
Workshops & Training	600		600
Workshops & Training	600		600
General Expenditure	7,400	967	6,433
Travel	400		400
Information & Public Relations		964	-964
Office Costs	6,200		6,200
Financial Charges	800	3	797
Operational Provisions		62,791	-62,791
Operational Provisions		62,791	-62,791
Indirect Costs	7,948	6,385	1,563
Programme & Services Support Recover	7,948	6,385	1,563
Grand Total	130,220	104,610	25,610